TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

DALE PROPERTY

Porcupine Mining District
Dale Township, Ontario, Canada

Latitude 47° 54’ 21’’ North by Longitude 82° 18’ 57” West
Zone 17 T 5306600 m North by 401600 m East

Prepared for:

Element79 Gold Corp.
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Report Date: May 4, 2021
Effective Date: April 29, 2021

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Company
SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)
SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)

SGS Project # P2021-037

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1 SUMMARY

SGS Geological Services (“SGS”) was contracted by Element79 Gold Corp. ("Element79" or the "Company") to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Dale Property (the “Property”) in the Dale Township, Porcupine Mining District of Ontario, Canada. The Dale Property is considered an early stage exploration property.

Element79 is currently an unlisted reporting issuer and has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the 90 unpatented mining claims that make up the Property for a mixture of cash payments, payment of common shares and a net smelter royalty (“NSR”) agreement. The Property is an early stage exploration property with no drilling completed. Element79 is seeking to list its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) and the current Technical Report regarding the Property is to be filed with an application by Element79 for a listing on the CSE. The report will be used by Element79 in partial fulfillment of their disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The effective date of this report is April 30, 2021.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo, (“Armitage”) and Maxime Dupéré, B.Sc., géo. (“Dupéré”) of SGS (the “Authors”) are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Dupéré are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

1.1 Property Description, Location, and Access

The Dale Property is located approximately 100 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario, in the Porcupine Mining District, Dale Township. The claims are centered 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 snow machine. Exploration work could be carried out year-round.

The geographic coordinates of the main mineral occurrence within the Property, are 47° 54’ 21’’ North latitude by 82° 18’ 57” West longitude, or UTM NAD83 Zone 17 T 5306600 m North by 401600 m East.

The Dale Property is comprised of 90 unpatented single cell and boundary cell mining claims totaling approximately 1,735 hectares. The claims, in the Dale Township, are currently 100% owned by Jean Marc Gaudreau. All unpatented claims are currently in good standing and active with a due date of May 26, 2021.

Element79 has an option to acquire a 100% interest in all 90 unpatented mining claims, as listed in Table 4 1, 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:

1) $12,000 within 30 days of April 7th, 2020, (Completed)
2) $15,000 on or before December 31, 2021,
3) $18,000 on or before December 31, 2022,
4) $21,000 on or before December 31, 2023, and
5) $51,000 on or before December 31, 2024

All payments of cash and shares will be made to J. M. Gaudreau and two designees, T Martel and D Patrie. At the time of this report, all claims were listed on the MLAS site as being owned 100% by J. M. Gaudreau.

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.

1.2 History

From 1968 to June 1, 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 to Jean Marc Gaudreau. Jean Marc Gaudreau entered an agreement with Timothy Martel and subsequently optioned the Property to Element79.

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 1, 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 Item 7.

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.

The Property is an early stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there has been no production of any commodity on the Property and there have been no historical Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated for the Property.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Dale Property lies within the Swayze greenstone belt ("SGB"). The SGB is a late Archean greenstone belt in northern Ontario, Canada (Figure 7 1). It is the southwestern extension of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The Abitibi greenstone belt is a 2,800-to-2,600-million-year-old greenstone belt that spans across the Ontario–Quebec border in Canada. It is mostly made of volcanic rocks, but also includes ultramafic rocks, mafic intrusions, granitoid rocks, and early and middle Precambrian sediments.

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.

The Dale Property includes the area surrounding the southern arm of Horwood Lake in the north-central part of Dale Township. 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. The stock is described 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.

As the Property is an early exploration stage, information is limited. The target on the Property however is an Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (Lode) gold deposit, the main type of gold deposit found in the Swayze Greenstone belt and throughout the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. These lode gold deposits are also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits.

1.4 Recent Exploration

The most recent exploration activities on the Property have been multiple geophysical surveys carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration at the request of Jean Marc Gaudreau, the owner of the Property. All three of the Induced Polarization (gradient array) Surveys (IP) were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration P.O. Box 45, Massey Ontario. 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 May 10th 2020, Marc Gaudreau collected two grab samples while touring the Property. These two samples DALE-2020-01 and 02 returned 3.82 g/t and 0.167 g/t gold. The former represents the highest-grade sample collected to date on the Dale property.

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

In August 2020, Element79 contracted Marc Gaudreau to conduct a 3 day prospecting program, which collected 18 grab samples, the highest of which ran 1.57 g/t gold. Three follow up samples to 3.82 g/t gold sample where collected (DALE-2020-04A, 04B, 04C) from a northeast trending 1-2 metre wide shear over approximately 10 metre strike, which ran 0.647 g/t, 1.57 g/t and 0.061 g/t gold respectively. These follow up samples confirmed the gold mineralized nature of this structure.

In Late February 2021, Element79 contracted Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd (Pioneer Exploration) to conduct an airborne magnetic survey on the Property totaling 463.80 line-kilometre.

1.5 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no metallurgical testing by Element79 on samples from the Property.

1.6 Mineral resource estimate

Element79 has yet to complete a MRE on the Property.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Dale Property contains many of the elements necessary to produce an Archean greenstone belt hosted lode gold deposit. Historical prospecting results have documented >1 g/t gold in bedrock, elevated gold

grain counts, with a high number of pristine grains, in till samples also suggest that more mineralization occurs in the area that is presently known. Despite these encouraging results, the property has seen relatively little exploration, and warrants additional investigation.

The Property hosts favourable Swayze belt volcanic rocks that are known to host numerous gold showings and past producers such as the Rundle Mine, and more recently the Cote Lake (IAMGOLD) and Borden Lake (Newmont) deposits. The granodioritic Dale stock may also act as a favourable competency contrast with the surrounding volcanic rocks, especially where it is intersected by cross cutting structures. This granodiorite-volcanic contact is considered a high priority target area.

The three historical IP surveys conducted on the Property have been of limited extent and are best described as reconnaissance in nature. However, they have recorded areas of higher chargeability which are not explained by the limited surface outcrops in the survey area and should be followed up with addition work.

The recent drone magnetic survey by Element79 has outlined several prospective northeast trending structures, which may be related to the northeast trending shear which retuned up to 3.82 g/t Au in 2020 prospecting by Mr. Gaudreau.

The Dale property requires larger scale more systematic studies such as additional soil sampling to follow up historical gold grains in till and trenching to test IP chargeability highs and follow up anomalous prospecting samples.

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 surveys completed by government geological surveys and a large-scale B-horizon soil sampling program over previously sampled areas with anomalous gold grain in till and gold in bedrock and IP chargeability anomalies. Soil sampling results will be analysed to determine any larger trends in anomalous gold and indicate potential gold bearing structures or veins. Once the soil survey is completed a targeting trenching program should be completed to follow up the soil survey results. Phase 2 is contingent on promising results from Phase 1. Phase 2 consists of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential gold bearing structures outlined by Phase 1.

A proposed program and budget for the 2021 is outlined below (Table 1-1).

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, support the concepts as outlined. Given the prospective nature of the Property, and region it is the Authors' opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the potential on the Property.

The Authors recommend that Element79 conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Table 1-1 Recommended 2021 Work Program by Element79 on the Dale Property

Phase 1 – Compilation, Soil Sampling and Trenching Program (~1.5 months)				
	Number	**Rate**	**Days**	**Amount**
Senior Geologist (compilation)	1	$800	5	$4,000
Project Geologists (compilation)	1	$500	5	$5,000
Project Geologist (Field Program)	1	$500	21	$10,500
Geotechnicians (Field Program)	2	$400	21	$16,800
Truck Rental & Gas	2	$100	21	$4,200
ATV Rental & Gas	2	$75	21	$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food per person per day	3	$100	21	$6,300
Field Supplies				$1,000
Soil Sample Analysis	1000	$25		$25,000
Rock Sample Analysis	100	$25		$2,500
Excavator Including Mob & Demob		$2,000	10	$20,000
Wajax and channel saw rentals		$250	14	$3,500
Assessment Report Writing				$5,000
Subtotal				**$106,950**
15% Contingency				**$16,043**
Phase I total				**$122,993**
Phase 2 – 1,500 Metre Diamond Drill Program (~1.5 month)				
Diamond Drilling Including Mob & Demob	1500	$130		$195,000
Senior Geologist (supervision)	1	$800	14	$11,200
Project Geologists	1	$500	28	$14,000
Geotechnicians	1	$400	28	$11,200
Truck Rental & Gas	2	$100	28	$5,600
ATV Rental & Gas	2	$75	21	$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food				$60,000
Core Shack & Core Saw rental				$5,000
Supplies				$5,100
Rock Sample Analysis		$25	750	$18,750
Assessment Report				$10,000
Subtotal				**$339,000**
15% Contingency				**$50,850**
Phase II total				**$389,850**
Grand Total				**$512,843**

2 INTRODUCTION

SGS Geological Services (“SGS”) was contracted by Element79 Gold Corp. ("Element79" or the "Company") to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Dale Property (the “Property”) in the Dale Township, Porcupine Mining District of Ontario, Canada.

Element79 is currently an unlisted reporting issuer and has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the 90 unpatented mining claims that make up the Property for a mixture of cash payments, payment of common shares and a net smelter royalty (“NSR”) agreement. The Property is an early stage exploration property with no drilling completed. Element79 is seeking to list its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) and the current Technical Report regarding the Property is to be filed with an application by Element79 for a listing on the CSE. The report will be used by Element79 in partial fulfillment of their disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The effective date of this report is April 30, 2021.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo, (“Armitage”) and Maxime Dupéré, B.Sc., géo. (“Dupéré”) of SGS (the “Authors”) are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Dupéré are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

2.1 Sources of Information

The current report is based upon descriptive material from government and academic sources that are relevant to the Property and publicly available assessment reports. The current Technical Report is 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 Dupéré on April 28, 2021
- Academic literature and assessment reports listed in the References section of this report.

There has been no drilling completed on the Property to date and the Property has not previously been the subject a NI 43-101 Technical Report.

The Authors have carefully reviewed the Property information and assume that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the “References” are accurate and complete in all material aspects. The Authors believe the information used to prepare this Technical Report is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Property and the purpose of the current technical report. By virtue of the Authors’ technical review of the Property, the Authors affirm that the work program and recommendations presented herein are in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements and follow CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines (“CIM Definition Standards”).

2.2 Site Visit

Dupéré conducted a site visit to the Property on April 28, 2021, accompanied by Mr. Marc Gaudreau. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property and there is no indication of historical mining or drilling activity. Element79 has completed no surface exploration on the Property to date.

During the site visit, Dupéré visited several grab sample sites. Recent lumber cuts made some sample sites difficult to identify. Dupéré has relied on the Mr. Gaudreau’s knowledge of the Property. Limited exploration on the property has helped to identify mineralised structures such as small quartz veins and shears. Some samples were taken and sent to the SGS Laboratories in Burbaby, BC for gold analysis. Results are pending as of the date of this technical report.

2.3 Units and Abbreviations

All units of measurement used in this technical report are in metric. All currency is in US dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations

$	Dollar sign	km	Kilometres
%	Percent sign		
°	Degree	km2	Square kilometre
°C	Degree Celsius	m	Metres
		m^2	Square metres
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	m^3	Cubic metres
µm	micron	mm	millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	mm2	square millimetre
Ag	Silver	mm3	cubic millimetre
Au	Gold	Moz	Million troy ounces
AuEq	Gold equivalent grade	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Az	Azimuth	Mt	Million tonnes
CAD$	Canadian dollar	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
cm	centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm2	square centimetre	oz	Ounce
cm3	cubic centimetre	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	Copper	Pb	Lead
DDH	Diamond drill hole	ppb	Parts per billion
ft	Feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft2	Square feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft3	Cubic feet	QC	Quality Control
g	Grams	QP	Qualified Person
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	Rock quality description
Ha	Hectares	SG	Specific Gravity
ha	Hectare	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	US$	US Dollar
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
kg	Kilograms	Zn	Zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in Section 4 below has been provided to the Authors by way of e-mail on April 29, 2021. The Authors only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion and have not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements. However, the Authors have no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report. The Authors are not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

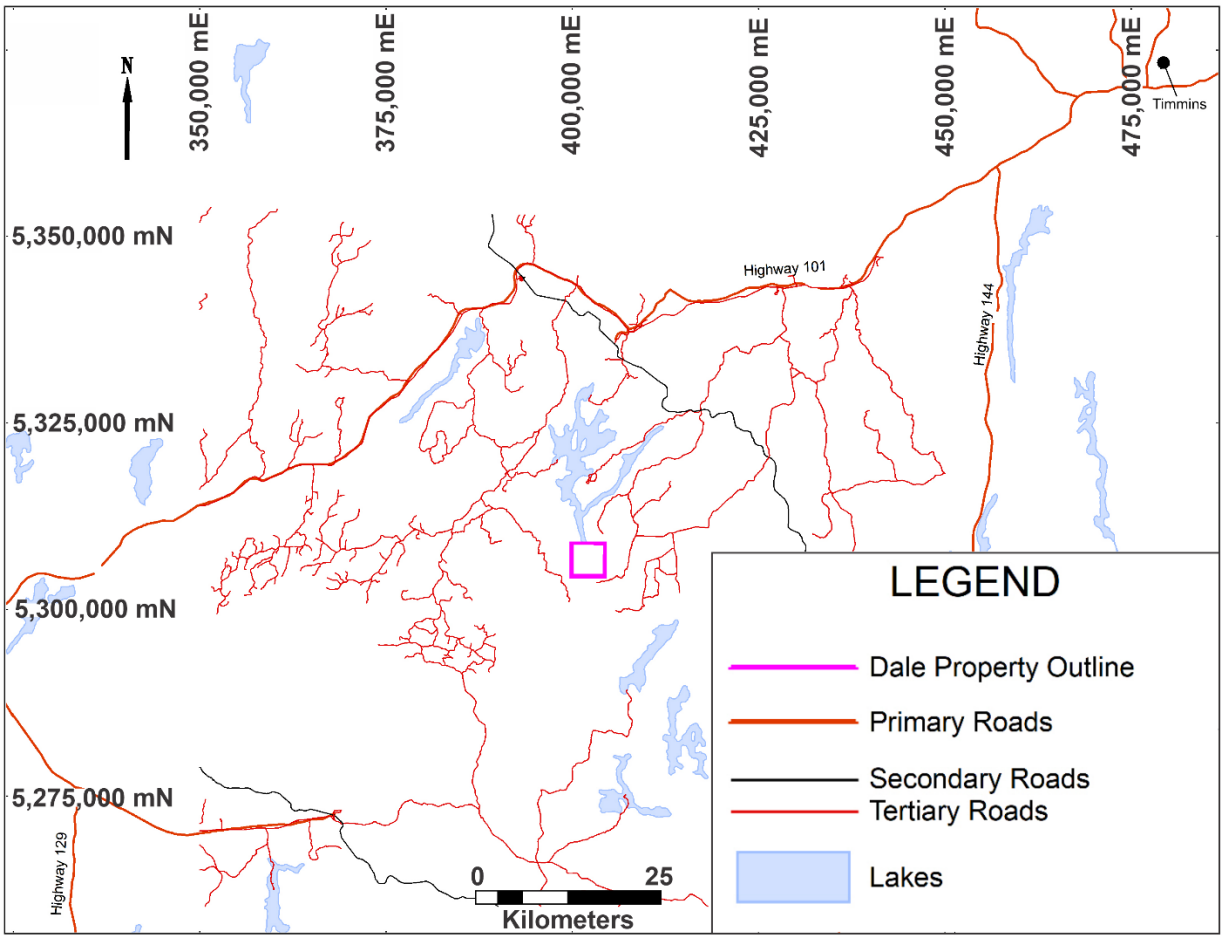
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Dale Property is located approximately 100 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario (Figure 4-1), in the Porcupine Mining District, Dale Township. The claims are centered 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 snow machine.

The geographic coordinates of the main mineral occurrence within the Property, are 47° 54' 21'' North latitude by 82° 18' 57" West longitude, or UTM NAD83 Zone 17 T 5306600 m North by 401600 m East.

Figure 4-1: Location of the Dale Property within the Province of Ontario, Canada

Figure 4-2 Location Map of the Dale Property



4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Dale Property is comprised of 90 unpatented single cell and boundary cell mining claims totaling approximately 1,735 hectares. The claims, in the Dale Township, are currently 100% owned by Jean Marc Gaudreau. (Figure 4-3; Table 4-1). All unpatented claims are currently in good standing and active with a due date of May 26, 2021.

An Assessment Report has been submitted to the Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) regarding the Property (Report ID 3918) and awaits approval. The report was submitted by Jean Gaudreau on April 8, 2021 and includes information regarding an airborne magnetic survey with a cost of $39,966, fulfilling the current work requirements.

4.2 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 4-1, 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:

1) $12,000 within 30 days of April 7th, 2020, (Completed)
2) $15,000 on or before December 31, 2021,
3) $18,000 on or before December 31, 2022,
4) $21,000 on or before December 31, 2023, and
5) $51,000 on or before December 31, 2024

All payments of cash and shares will be made to J. M. Gaudreau and two designees, T Martel and D Patrie. At the time of this report, all claims were listed on the MLAS site as being owned 100% by J. M. Gaudreau.

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.

Figure 4-3: Dale Property Land Tenure Map

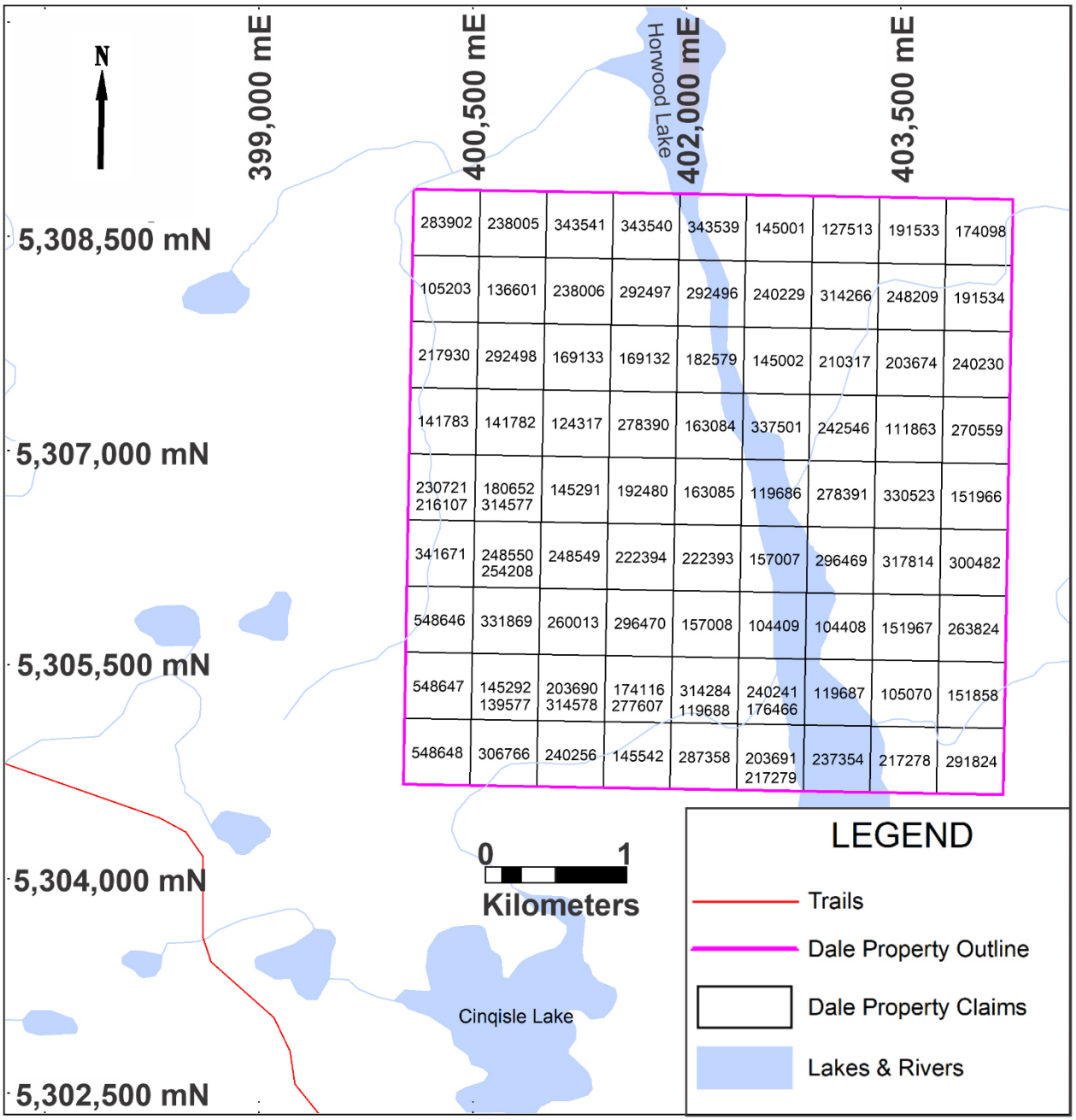


Table 4-1 Dale Property Unpatented Single Cell and Boundary Cell Mining Claim Data

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required ($)	Reg. Date	Aniv. Date	Due Date
DALE	291824	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	237354	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	217279	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	217278	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	176466	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	151858	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	119687	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	105070	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	343541	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	343540	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	343539	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	292498	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	292497	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	292496	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	283902	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	238006	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	238005	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	217930	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	182579	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	169133	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	169132	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	136601	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	105203	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	331869	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	314578	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	314577	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	296470	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required ($)	Reg. Date	Aniv. Date	Due Date
DALE	278390	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	277607	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	260013	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	248550	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	248549	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	230721	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	222394	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	192480	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	145292	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	145291	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	141783	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	141782	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	124317	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	314266	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	248209	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	240230	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	240229	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	210317	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	203674	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	191534	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	191533	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	174098	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	145002	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	145001	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	127513	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	330523	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	317814	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	300482	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required ($)	Reg. Date	Aniv. Date	Due Date
DALE	296469	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	278391	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	270559	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	263824	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	242546	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	151967	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	151966	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	111863	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	104408	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	337501	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	163084	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	222393	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	163085	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	157008	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	157007	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	119688	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	119686	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	104409	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	314284	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	306766	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	287358	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	240256	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	240241	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	203691	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	203690	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	174116	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	145542	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	139577	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required ($)	Reg. Date	Aniv. Date	Due Date
DALE	341671	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	254208	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	216107	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	180652	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	548648	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	548647	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21
DALE	548646	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	10-Apr-18	25-Feb-21	26-May-21

4.3 Property Claim Status

The current Property was acquired in April 2018. On April 10, 2018, Ontario converted its manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online mining claim registration system known as the Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). All active, unpatented claims (legacy claims) were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. The provincial grid is built on the latitude- and longitude-based National Topographic System (NTS) and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells each measuring 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude and ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Cells in the Property area are approximately 22 ha in size. Each cell has a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid.

Ontario mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location in the online MLAS Map Viewer. Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from conversion.

As defined in the Mining Act, a cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created as a new registration after April 10 2018 or at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell (single cell mining claim or SCMC) though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell mining claim (MCMC) up to a maximum of 25 cells.

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

- When the legacy claims are held by different holders.
- When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process.

Unpatented mining claims include no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Ontario Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right
- of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road
- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

Certain mining claims also:

- Are MRO or part MRO where all or part of the surface rights within the claim are held by a third party
- Exclude hydro right of ways
- Exclude withdrawn areas.

Given the nature of Ontario's MLAS cell-based map staking system, certain cell claims overlap areas which are withdrawn from mineral exploration and development. Such cell claims are referred to as encumbered claims. Features that are an encumbrance on a cell claim include:

- Land that is part of an Indian reserve.
- Provincial Park or a conservation reserve.
- Mining leases except for surface rights only leases.
- Freehold patents except those for surface rights only.
- Licences of occupation.
- Designated protected area in a community-based land use plan under the Far North Act.
- Land withdrawn under the Mining Act from prospecting, registration of mining claim, sale or lease for the following reasons:
    - Land included in a proposed Aboriginal land claim settlement
    - Land intended to be added to an Indian reserve
    - Land part of a provincial park, conservation reserve or forest reserve created under Ontario's Living
    - Legacy Land Use Strategy
    - Land that meets the criteria for a site of Aboriginal Cultural Significance
    - Land designated as an area of provisional protection under the Far North Act.

Where a cell or boundary claim overlaps a withdrawn area, the claim holder is only entitled to work on the claim area outside the withdrawn area.

Annual assessment work requirements per mining claim, to be filed on or before the claim due date (anniversary date), are:

- Single cell claim: $400 (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Multi-cell claim: $400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)

- Boundary claim: $200,

If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be $200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of $400.

The staked claims listed in Table 4-1 details the current MLAS designated encumbered/unencumbered cell classification and annual assessment work costs for the Property. As of the effective date of this report, MLAS designates 41 boundary claims and 16 standard claims and 30 encumbered claims, resulting in total annual assessment work of requirements of $20,600.

4.4 Underlying Agreements

SGS is not aware of any other underlying agreements relevant to the Project.

4.5 Permits and Authorization

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims. To complete any work aside from non-destructive surface sampling, a mineral exploration permit is required.

An application for an exploration permit was submitted on the Property on May 4th, 2020, included on the application was diamond drilling, bedrock stripping, line-cutting and geophysical surveys. The permit was approved and issued on September 25, 2020 and expires on September 24, 2023. All permits are available for viewing on MLAS.

SGS is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Property.

4.5.1 Exploration Plans and Permits Required under the Mining Act

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims as such work listed under Exploration Plan and Exploration Permit below may be completed provided proper consultations (if applicable) are completed.

There are a number of exploration activities that do not require a plan or permit and may be conducted while waiting for a plan or permit is effective. These may include the following:

- Prospecting activities such as grab/hand sampling, geochemical/soil sampling, geological mapping
- Stripping/pitting/trenching below thresholds for permits
- Transient geophysical surveys such as radiometric, magnetic
- Other baseline data acquisition such as taking photos, measuring water quality, etc.

Exploration Plan

Those proposing to undertake minimal to low impact exploration plan activities (early exploration proponents) must submit an exploration plan. Early exploration activities requiring an exploration plan include:

- Geophysical activity requiring a power generator
- Line cutting, where the width of the line is 1.5 m or less
- Mechanised drilling for the purposes of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is 150 kg or less
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is less than 100 m2 within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (of rock), where the total volume of rock is between 1 m3 and 3 m3 within a 200 m radius.

To undertake the above early exploration activities, an exploration plan must be submitted, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration plan activities will be notified by the MNDM and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out.

Exploration Permit

Those proposing to undertake moderate impact exploration permit activities (early exploration proponents) must apply for an exploration permit. Early exploration activities that require an exploration permit include:

- Line cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m
- Mechanised drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m2 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m3 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The above activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MNDM. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

Element79 has advised SGS that there are no outstanding or pending adverse environmental issues attached to the Property. No mining or other potentially disruptive work has been carried out, on the property, beyond that described in this report.

As far as SGS is aware, the environmental liabilities related to the Project, if any, are negligible.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The 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 4-2).

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.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The 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 from 2010 – 2016. In 2019 and 2020 on the east side, based on recent notice by Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (“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. The Property is generally 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 water’s 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.

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.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

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. 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.

Major power lines run near Hwy 144 approximately 50 km east of the Property. Water for exploration activities is readily available from the lakes and ponds on site.

As this is an early stage exploration project, no consideration has been given for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant site.

6 HISTORY

From 1968 to June 1, 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 to Jean Marc Gaudreau. Jean Marc Gaudreau entered an agreement with Timothy Martel and subsequently optioned the Property to Element79.

6.1 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 1, 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 Item 7.

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 km^2 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.

6.1.1 2013 to 2016 Surface Exploration

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 6-1, Figure 6-1) (Gaudreau, 2015).

Table 6-1 Gold Grain in till, 2013

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Non-mag 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 1 of 2015, a total of seven days of prospecting were completed and a further 40 samples were collected for analysis. Of the 40 samples, 13 samples yielded anomalous gold, greater than 0.10 g/t.

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 6-1.

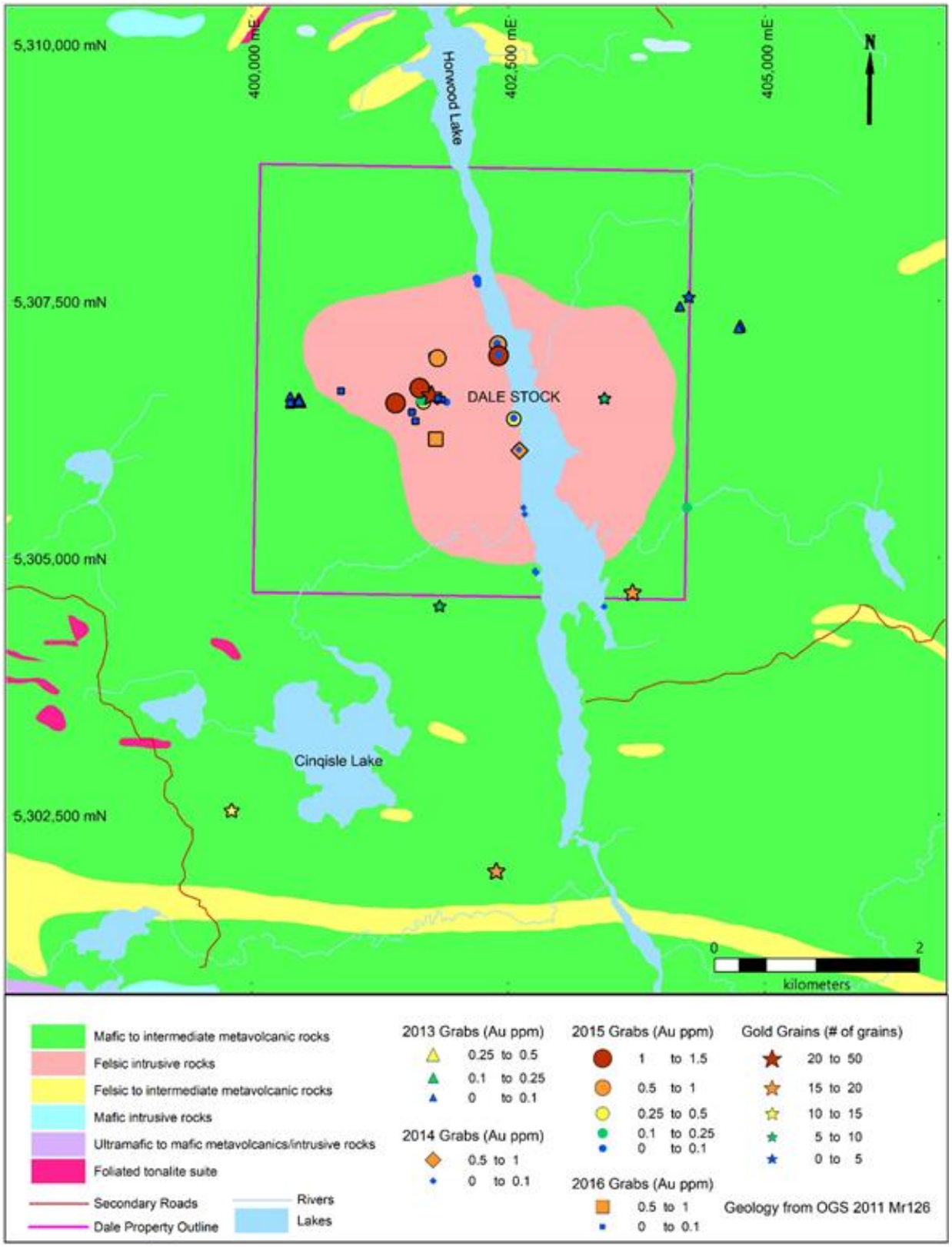
6.2 Historical Mining

The Property is an early stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there has been no production of any commodity on the Property.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Property is an early stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there have been no historical Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated for the Property.

Figure 6-1 Grab sample locations. 2013 to 2016 Surface Exploration



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Dale Property lies within the Swayze greenstone belt ("SGB"). The SGB is a late Archean greenstone belt in northern Ontario, Canada (Figure 7-1). It is the southwestern extension of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The Abitibi greenstone belt is a 2,800-to-2,600-million-year-old greenstone belt that spans across the Ontario–Quebec border in Canada. It is mostly made of volcanic rocks, but also includes ultramafic rocks, mafic intrusions, granitoid rocks, and early and middle Precambrian sediments.

The SGB 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 subprovince are generally parallel to regional faults, batholiths and assemblage boundaries (Jackson and Fyon, 1991).

The SGB 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 7-2).

The SGB contains intrusive and extrusive rocks of ultramafic to felsic composition and both chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks, which together range from 2,739 to 2,695 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 (2,676 to 2,670 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).

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. 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) (Figure 7-3). 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 7-1 Superior Geological Province of Ontario and Quebec, Canada, Divided Into Various Subprovinces Based on Major Rock Types and Lithological Origins

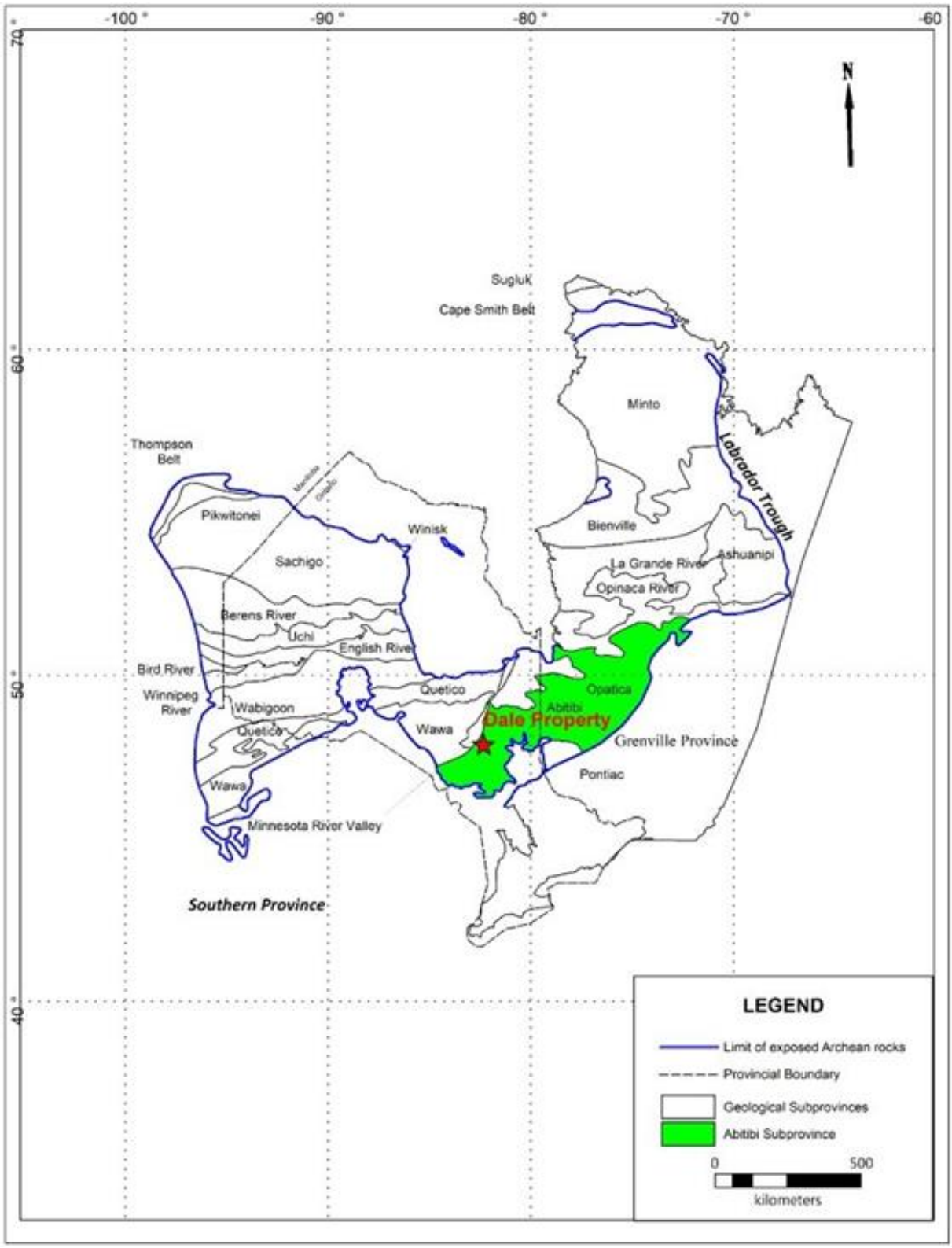


Figure 7-2 Regional Geology of the Property Area

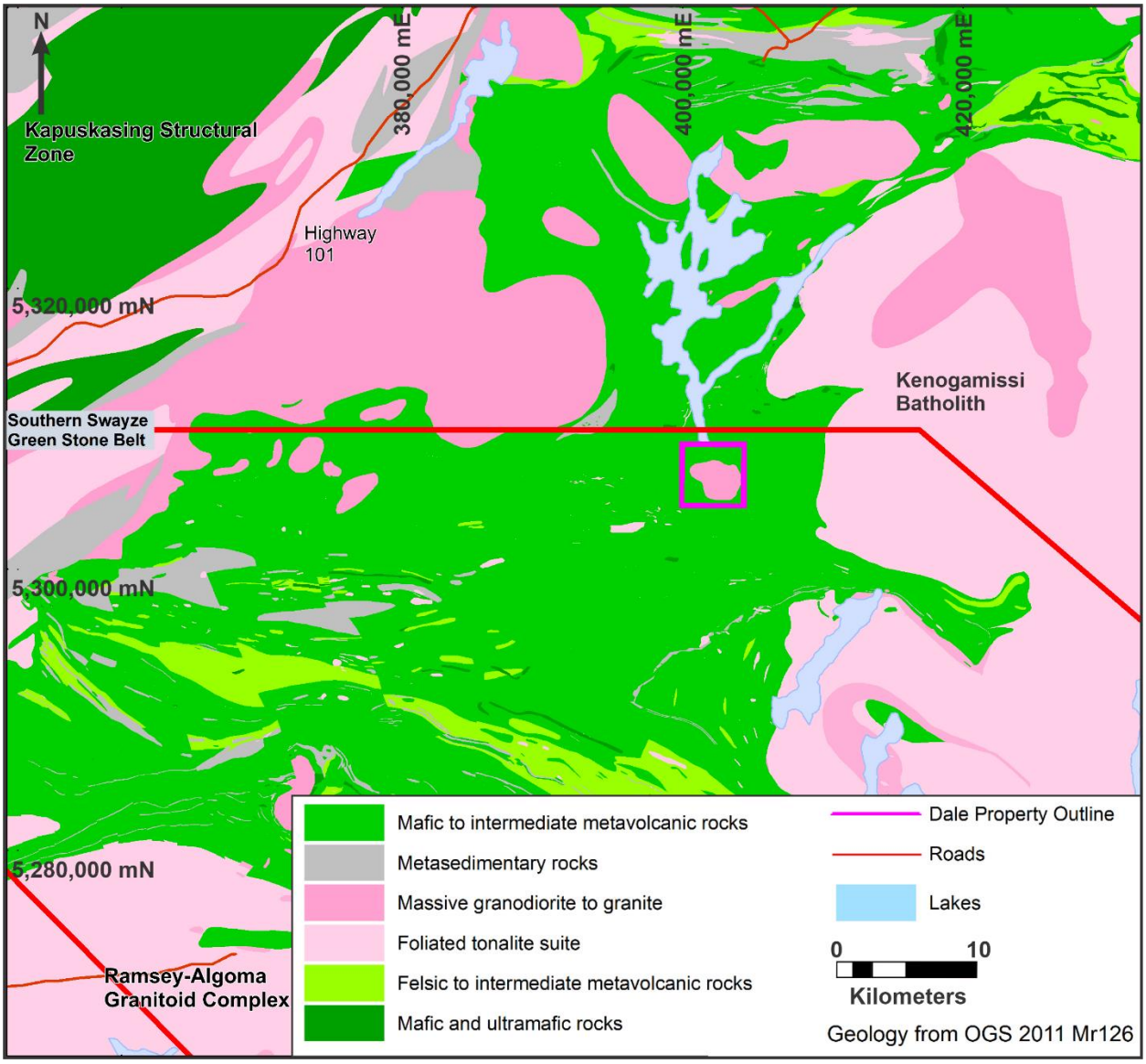
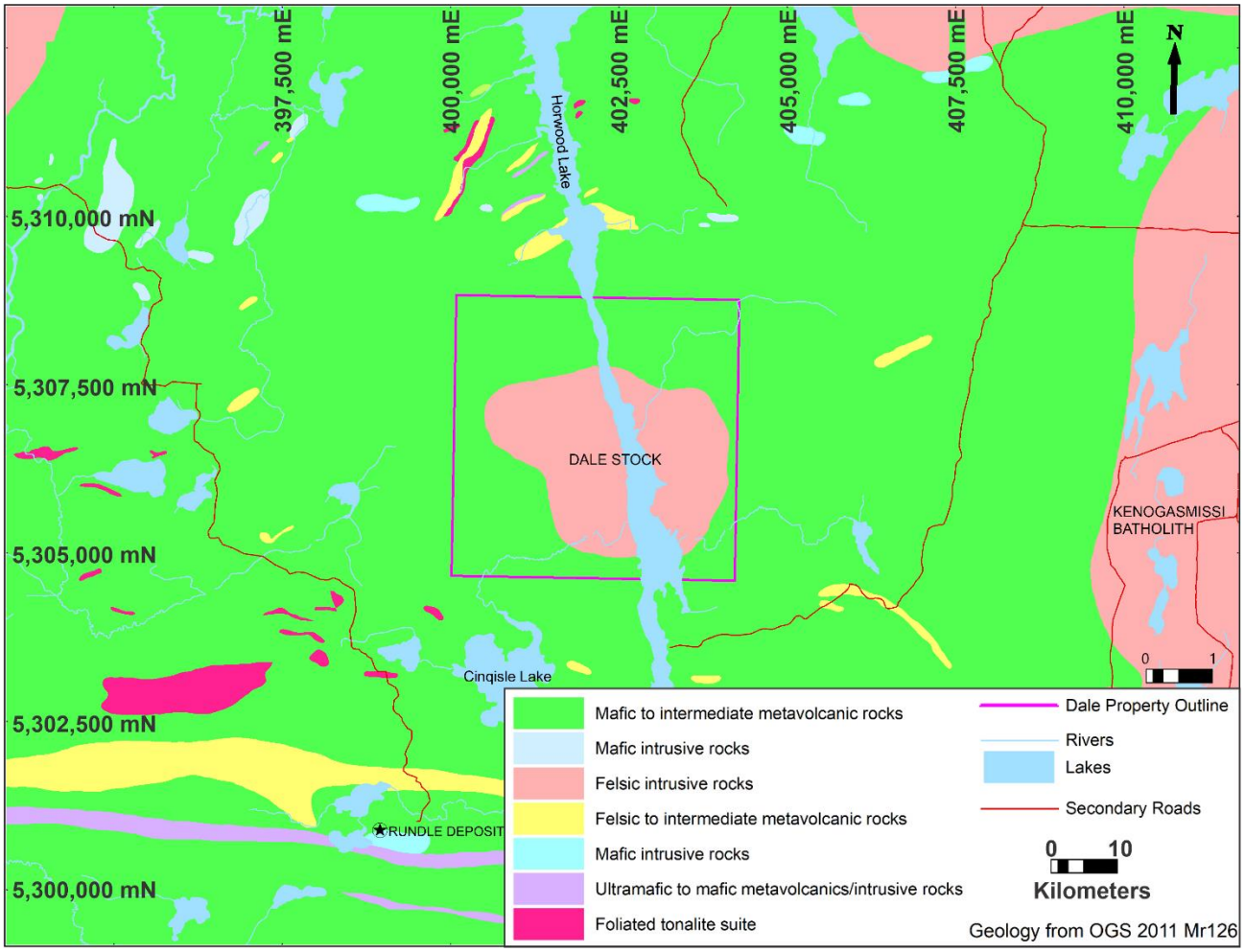


Figure 7-3 Simplified Local Geology of the Property



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

As the Property is an early exploration stage, information is limited. The target on the Property however is an Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (Lode) gold deposit, the main type of gold deposit found in the Swayze Greenstone belt. These lode gold deposits are also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) gold deposits are a significant source of gold mined in the Superior and Slave provinces of the Canadian Shield. Dubé and Gosselin (2007) have recently published an overview of greenstone hosted gold deposits in Canada. These deposits are typically quartz-carbonate vein hosted and are distributed along crustal-scale fault zones that mark convergent margins between major lithological boundaries such as those between volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains.

The following description of Greenstone-hosted quartz–carbonate vein deposits is extracted from Dubé and Gosselin (2007).

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits that are hosted in deformed and metamorphosed terranes. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are dominantly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies and formed at intermediate depths (5-10 km). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. The relative timing of mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism.

Gold is mainly confined to the quartz-carbonate vein networks but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are distributed along major compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages, but are more abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits (>100 t Au) are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes.

The main gangue minerals in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, and siderite), with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, tourmaline, and sometimes scheelite. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 5 to 10% of the volume of the orebodies. The main ore minerals are native gold with, in decreasing amounts, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite and occur without any significant vertical mineral zoning. Arsenopyrite commonly represents the main sulphide in amphibolite-facies rocks and in deposits hosted by clastic sediments. Trace amounts of molybdenite and tellurides are also present in some deposits.

This type of gold deposit is characterized by moderately to steeply dipping, laminated fault-fill quartz-carbonate veins in brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with or without fringing shallow-dipping extensional veins and breccias. Quartz vein textures vary according to the nature of the host structure (extensional vs. compressional). Extensional veins typically display quartz and carbonate fibres at a high angle to the vein walls and with multiple stages of mineral growth, whereas the laminated veins are composed of massive, fine-grained quartz. When present in laminated veins, fibres are subparallel to the vein walls.

Individual vein thickness varies from a few centimetres up to 5 metres, and their length varies from 10 up to 1000 m. The vertical extent of the orebodies is commonly greater than 1 km and reaches 2.5 km in a few cases.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays. The laminated quartz-carbonate veins typically infill the central part of, and are subparallel to slightly oblique to, the host

structures. The shallow-dipping extensional veins are either confined within shear zones, in which case they are relatively small and sigmoidal in shape, or they extend outside the shear zone and are planar and laterally much more extensive.

Stockworks and hydrothermal breccias may represent the main mineralization styles when developed in competent units such as the granophyric facies of differentiated gabbroic sills, especially when developed at shallower crustal levels. Ore-grade mineralization also occurs as disseminated sulphides in altered (carbonatized) rocks along vein selvages. Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple (e.g. Silidor deposit), to fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks, and associated structures. Layer anisotropy induced by stiff differentiated gabbroic sills within a matrix of softer rocks, or, alternatively, by the presence of soft mafic dykes within a highly competent felsic intrusive host, could control the orientation and slip directions in shear zones developed within the sills; consequently, it may have a major impact on the distribution and geometry of the associated quartz-carbonate vein network. As a consequence, the geometry of the veins in settings with large competence contrasts will be strongly controlled by the orientation of the hosting bodies and less by external stress. The anisotropy of the stiff layer and its orientation may induce an internal strain different from the regional one and may strongly influence the success of predicting the geometry of the gold-bearing vein network being targeted in an exploration program.

The veins in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are hosted by a wide variety of host rock types; mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions are common hosts. However, there are commonly district-specific lithological associations acting as chemical and/or structural traps for the mineralizing fluids as illustrated by tholeiitic basalts and flow contacts within the Tisdale Assemblage in Timmins. A large number of deposits in the Archean Yilgarn craton are hosted by gabbroic ("dolerite") sills and dykes as illustrated by the Golden Mile dolerite sill in Kalgoorlie, whereas in the Superior Province, many deposits are associated with porphyry stocks and dykes. Some deposits are also hosted by and/or along the margins of intrusive complexes (e.g. Perron-Beaufort/North Pascalis deposit hosted by the Bourlamaque batholith in Val d'Or. Other deposits are hosted by clastic sedimentary rocks (e.g. Pamour, Timmins).

The metallic geochemical signature of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein orebodies is Au, Ag, As, W, B, Sb, Te, and Mo, typically with background or only slightly anomalous concentrations of base metals (Cu, Pb, and Zn). The Au/Ag ratio typically varies from 5 to 10. Contrary to epithermal deposits, there is no vertical metal zoning. Palladium may be locally present.

At a district scale, greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures. At a deposit scale, the nature, distribution, and intensity of the wall-rock alteration is controlled mainly by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade.

Typically, the proximal alteration haloes are zoned and characterized – in rocks at greenschist facies – by iron-carbonatization and sericitization, with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite).

Altered rocks show enrichments in CO2, K2O, and S, and leaching of Na2O. Further away from the vein, the alteration is characterized by various amounts of chlorite and calcite, and locally magnetite. The dimensions of the alteration haloes vary with the composition of the host rocks and may envelope entire deposits hosted by mafic and ultramafic rocks. Pervasive chromium- or vanadium-rich green micas (fuchsite and roscoelite) and ankerite with zones of quartz-carbonate stockworks are common in sheared ultramafic rocks. Common hydrothermal alteration assemblages that are associated with gold mineralization in amphibolite-facies rocks include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite, and, at higher grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite, with variable proportions of feldspar, calcite, and clinozoisite. The variations in alteration styles have been interpreted as a direct reflection of the depth of formation of the deposits.

The alteration mineralogy of the deposits hosted by amphibolite-facies rocks, in particular the presence of diopside, biotite, K-feldspar, garnet, staurolite, andalusite, and actinolite, suggests that they share analogies with gold skarns, especially when they (1) are hosted by sedimentary or mafic volcanic rocks, (2) contain a calc-silicate alteration assemblage related to gold mineralization with an Au-As-Bi-Te metallic signature, and (3) are associated with granodiorite-diorite intrusions. Canadian examples of deposits hosted in amphibolite-facies rocks include the replacement-style Madsen deposit in Red Lake and the quartz-tourmaline vein and replacement-style Eau Claire deposit in the James Bay area.

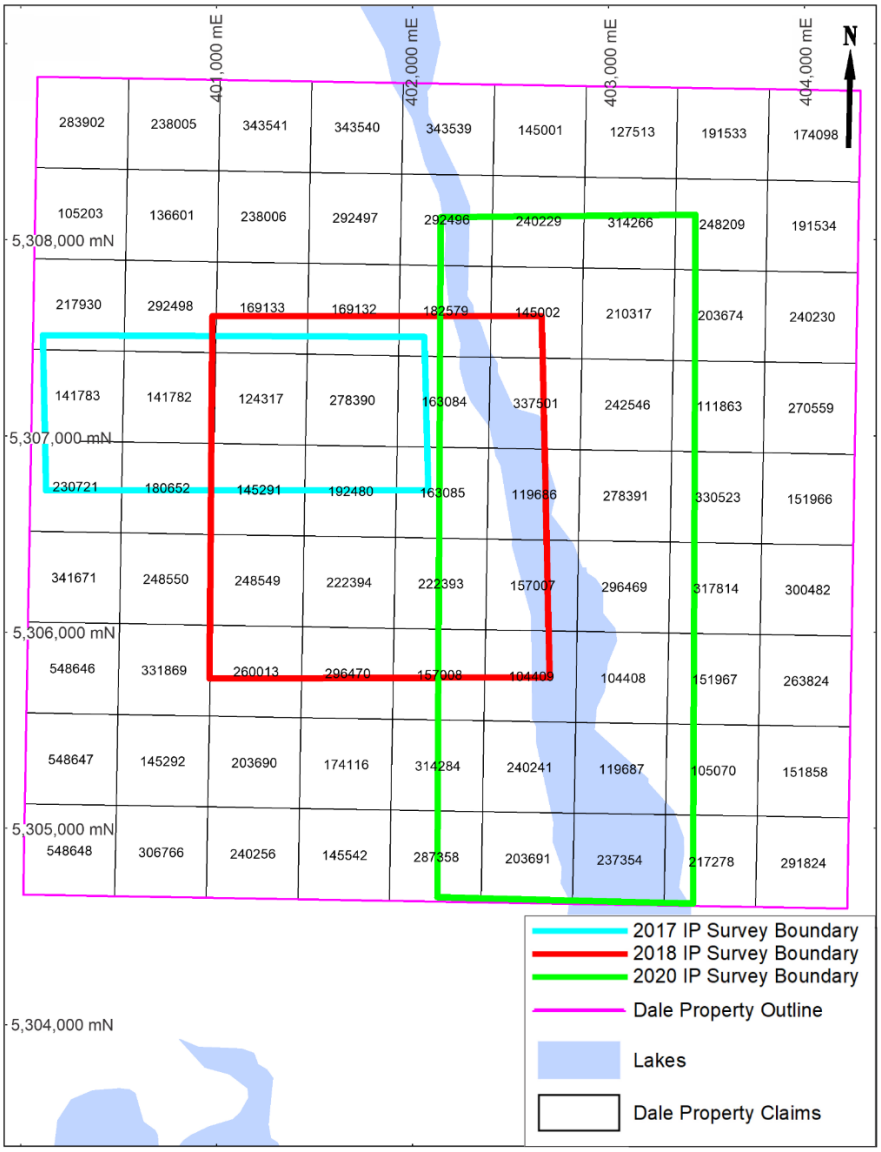
9 EXPLORATION

The most recent exploration activities on the Property have been multiple geophysical surveys carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration at the request of Jean Marc Gaudreau, the owner of the Property (Figure 9-1). All three of the Induced Polarization (gradient array) Surveys (IP) were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration P.O. Box 45, Massey Ontario. The surveys were completed in winter 2016-2017 from December to January, fall of 2018, from December 1st to December 20th and February 2020 (Gaudreau, 2017, 2018 and 2020).

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

In 2021, Element79 contracted Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd (Pioneer Exploration) to conduct an airborne magnetic survey on the Property totaling 463.80 line-kilometres (Hughes, 2021).

Figure 9-1 Location of 2016 to 2020 Geophysics Grids



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 sulphide 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 metres and readings taken at every 25 metres. Where significant line anomalies occurred, the grid was tightened to 25-metre spacing and readings at every 25 metres.

The gradient-array Induced Polarization survey identified seven zones, or areas, A, B, C,D, E, F and G, on the Property with increased to anomalous chargeability with corresponding resistivity lows of which are of particular interest to confirm if disseminated pyrite mineralization is present (Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3). These seven areas may represent sulphide 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 g/t 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.

Figure 9-2 Gradient Array IP Chargeability with Zones of Interest, 2016 - 2017 Induced Polarization Survey

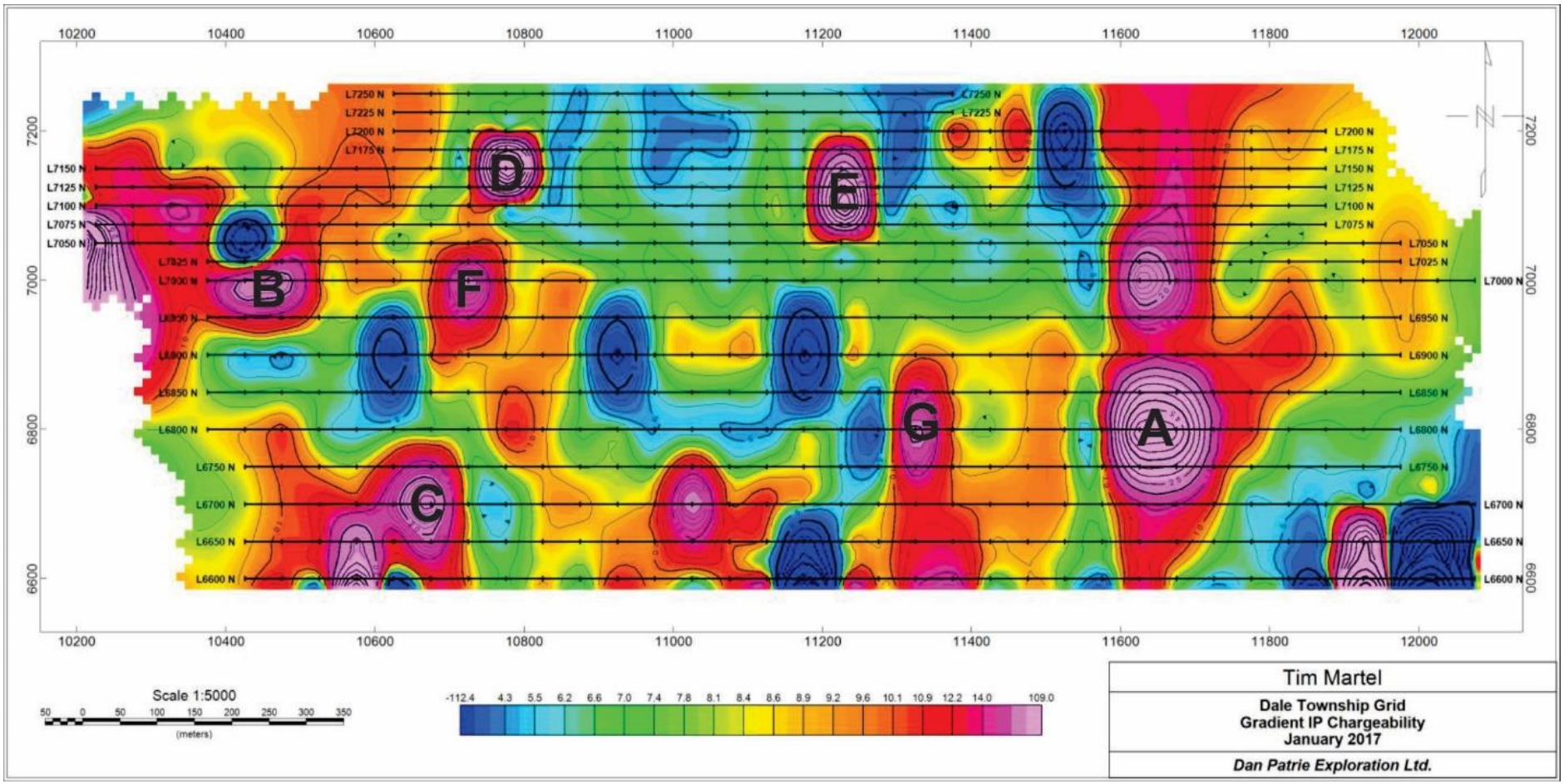
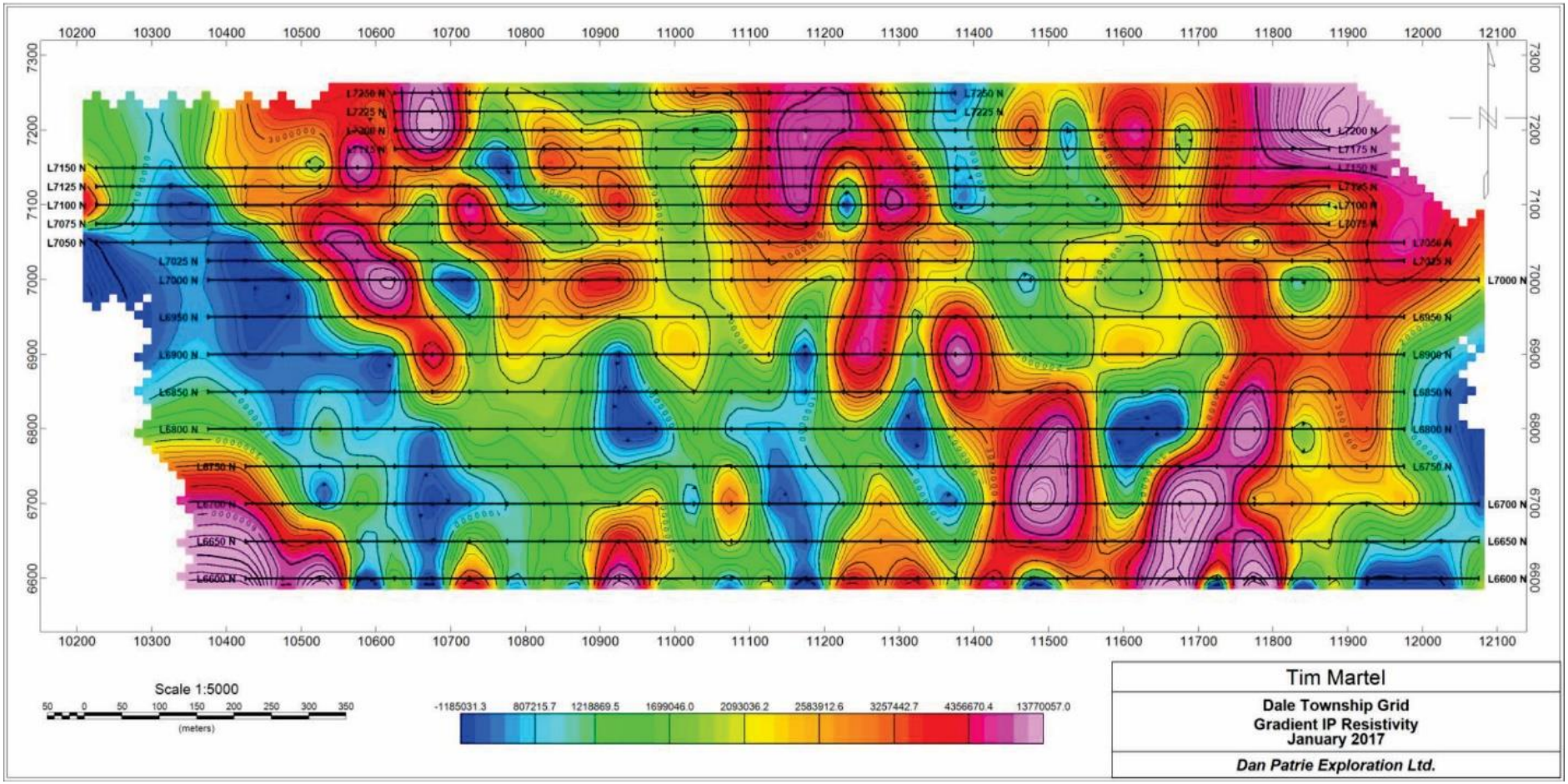


Figure 9-3 Gradient Array IP Resistivity, 2016 - 2017 Induced Polarization Survey



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 (Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5). 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 sulphide 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 9-4 Gradient Array Chargeability, 2018 – 2019 Induced Polarization Survey

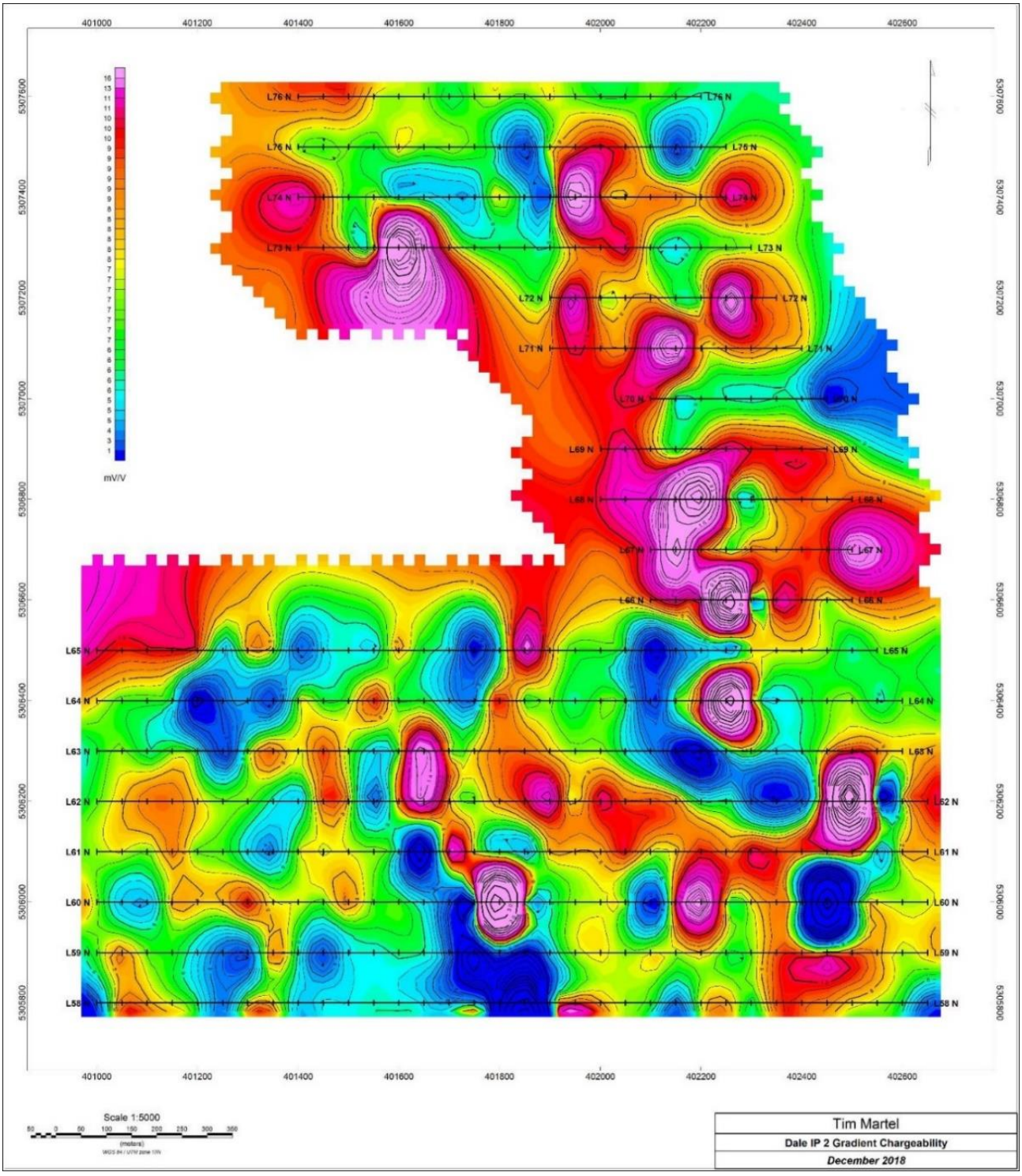
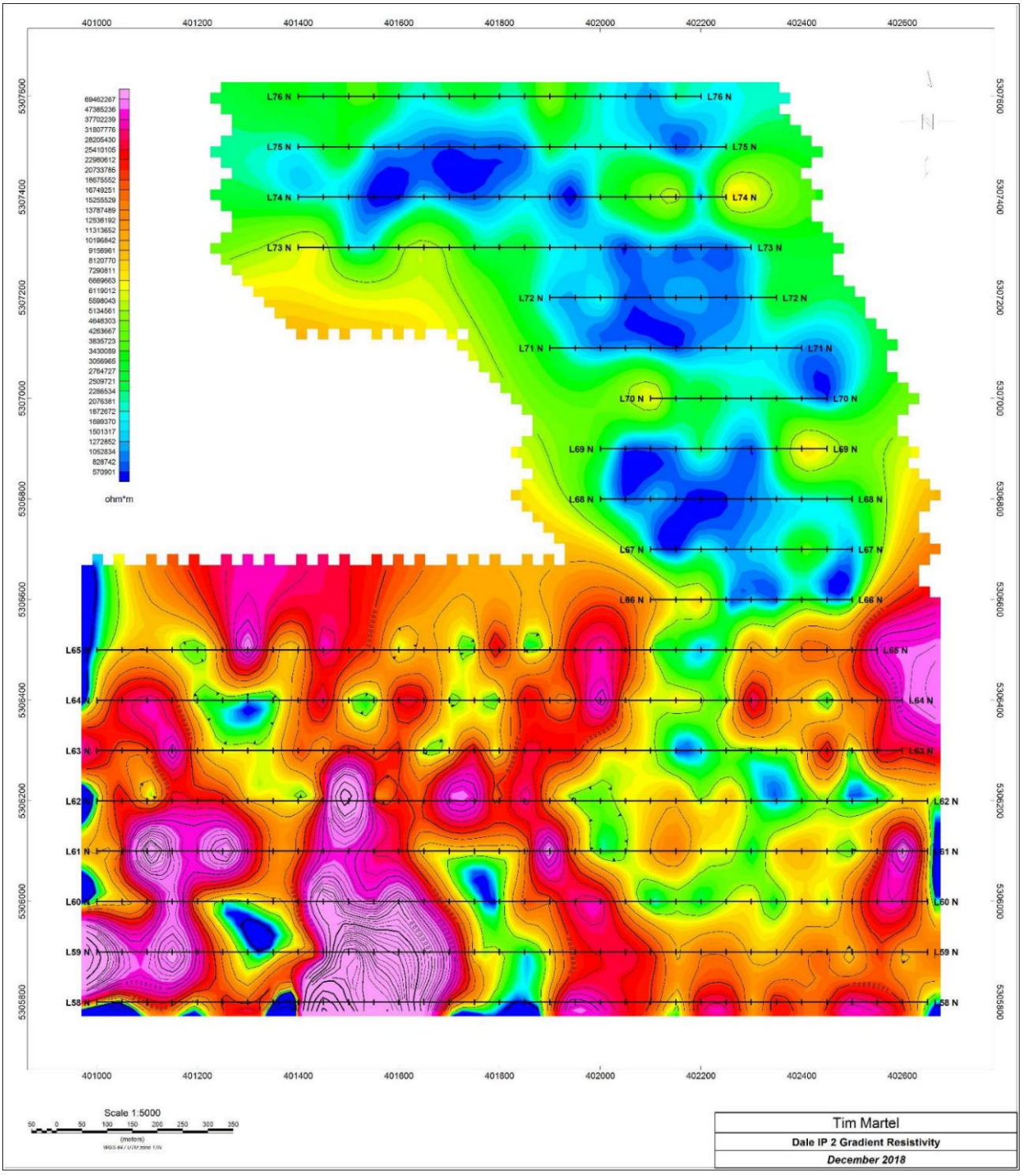


Figure 9-5 Gradient Array Resistivity, 2018 – 2019 Induced Polarization Survey

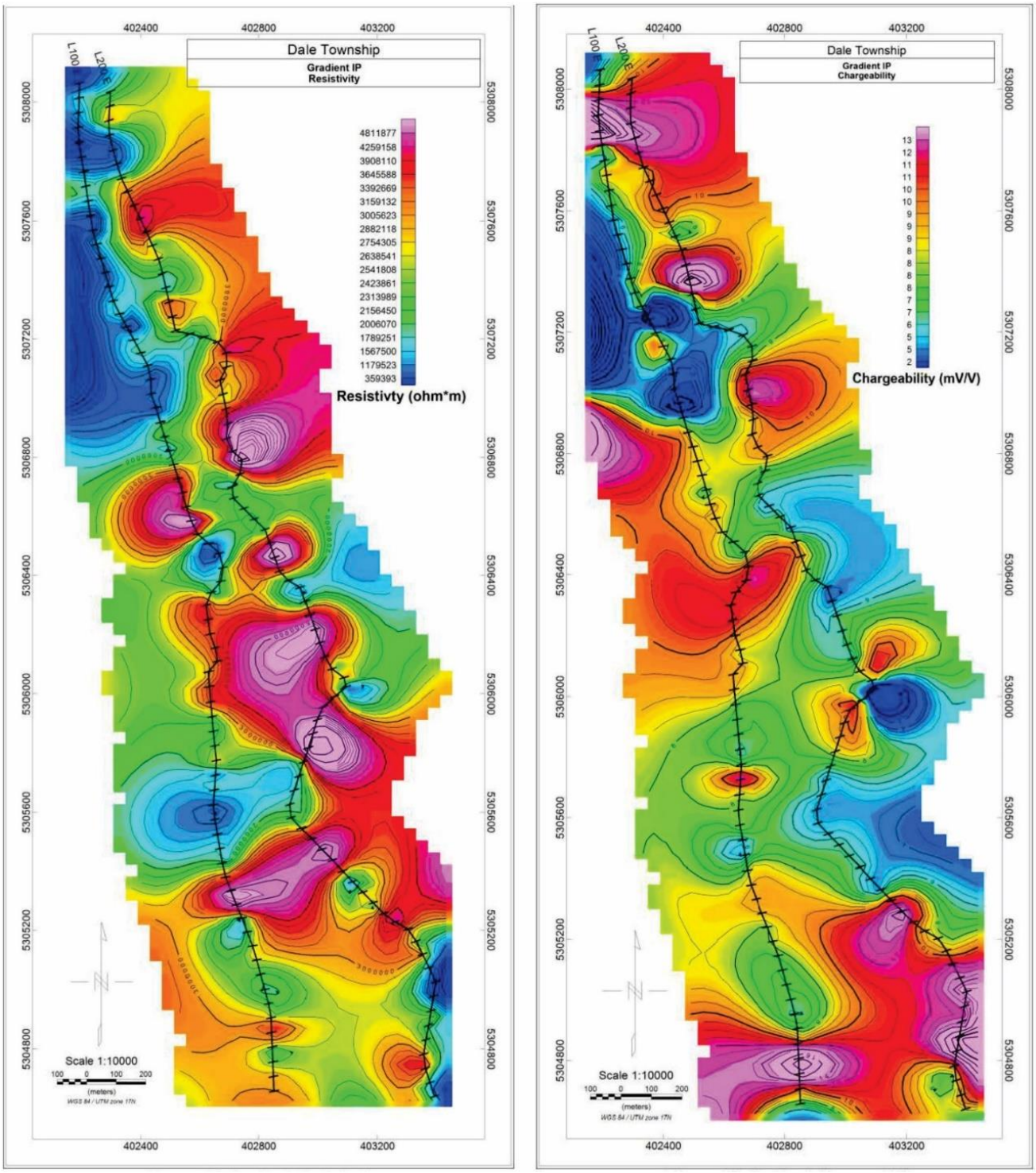


9.3 2020 Induced Polarization Survey (gradient array)

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 (Figure 9-6). 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 supported by resistivity suggesting the presence of a near surface sulphide source which may indicate potential gold-bearing zones.

Figure 9-6 Gradient Array IP Resistivity and Chargeability



9.4 2021 Drone Based Aeromagnetic Survey

From February 19th to March 3rd, 2021 Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. of to conduct a drone-based magnetometer survey over at the request of Element79. The survey consisted of 464km of survey lines at 25m line spacing covering a 3.7 by 2.8 km (Figure 9-7, Figure 9-8 and Figure 9-9). The detailed mag survey highlighted the contacts of the Dale stock, as well as several N-S faults. Of particular note are the strongly magnetic volcanic rocks in the southwestern part of the survey areas, these may represent favorable iron-rich chemical traps for gold mineralization fluids.

The outline of the Dale stock is clearly visible in the magnetic survey, as are several strong N-S trending faults which appear to have some considerable vertical movement as indicated by the changes in intensity of the Mag across these structures (Figure 9-7). These later N-S faults form strong topographic lineaments in the Swayze greenstone belt and surrounding area. Of particular interest are several more discrete NE trending structures, along the western contact of the Dale stock, the highest-grade mineralization found to date (3.82 g/t Au) on the Property is found in a NE trending shear (Figure 9-7, Figure 9-8 and Figure 9-9).

Figure 9-7 2021 Drone magnetic Survey, Total Field:

The Property outline is in yellow. The Dale stock outlined by thin dashed line; potential gold bearing NE trending structures marked by thick dashed lines; late regional N-S faults marked by thick intermittent dashed line. 2020 Prospecting samples are marked by yellow triangles labelled with gold grade in g/t.

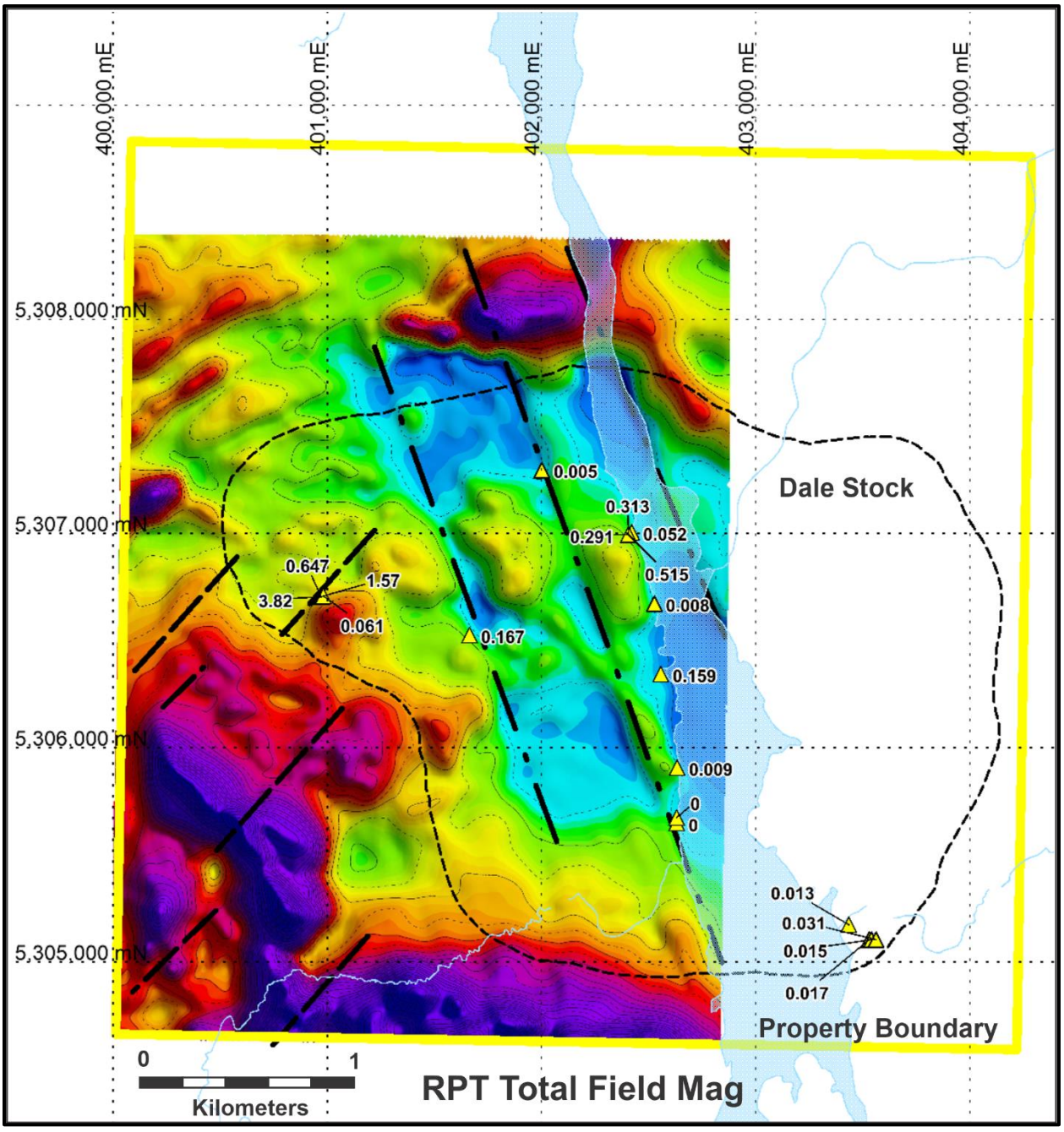


Figure 9-8 2021 Drone magnetic Survey, 1st Vertical Derivative

Property outline is yellow; the Dale stock is outlined by thin dashed line; potential gold bearing NE trending structures marked by thick dashed lines; late regional N-S faults marked by thick intermittent dashed line; 2020 prospecting samples are marked by yellow triangles labelled with gold grade in g/t.

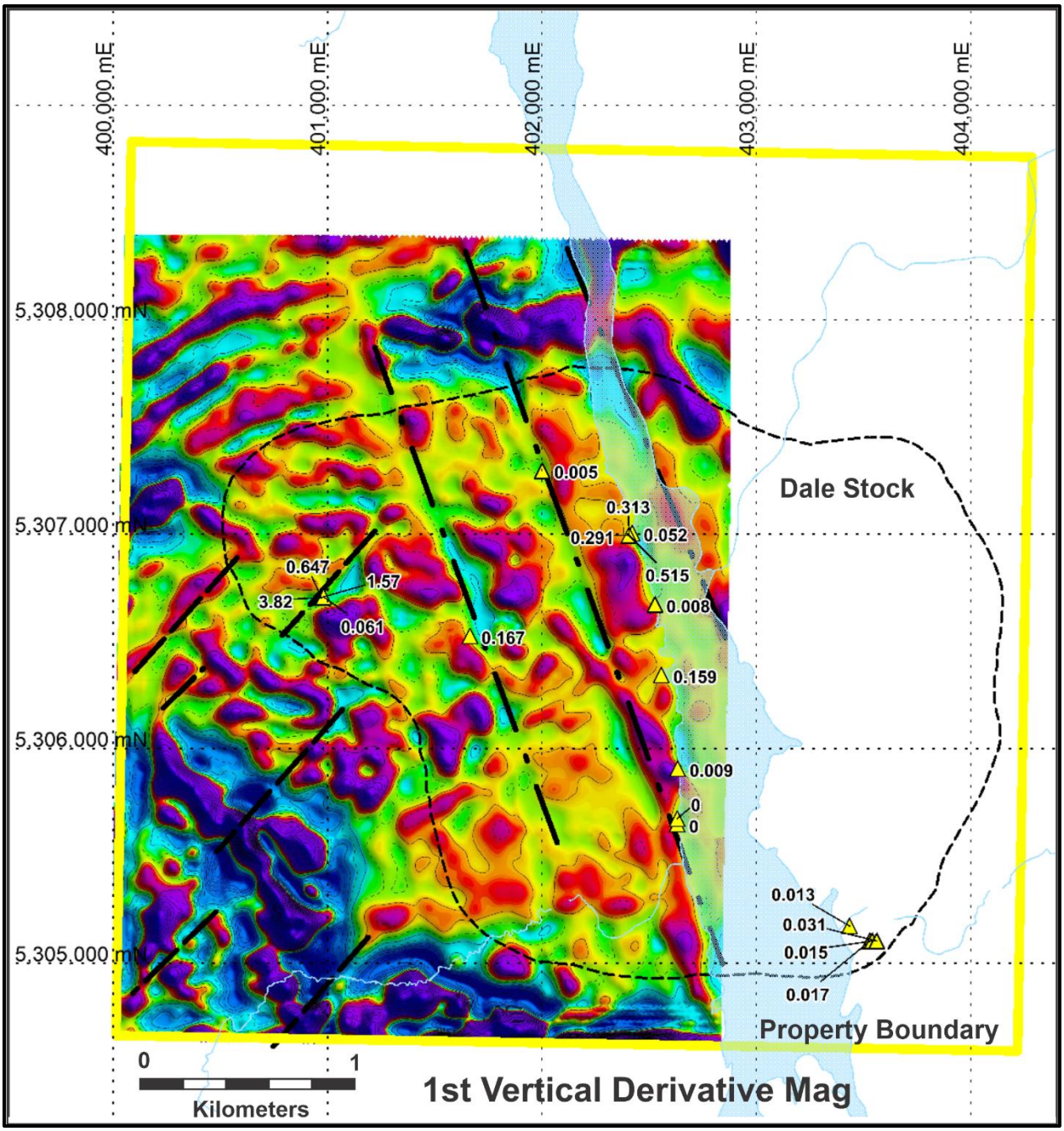
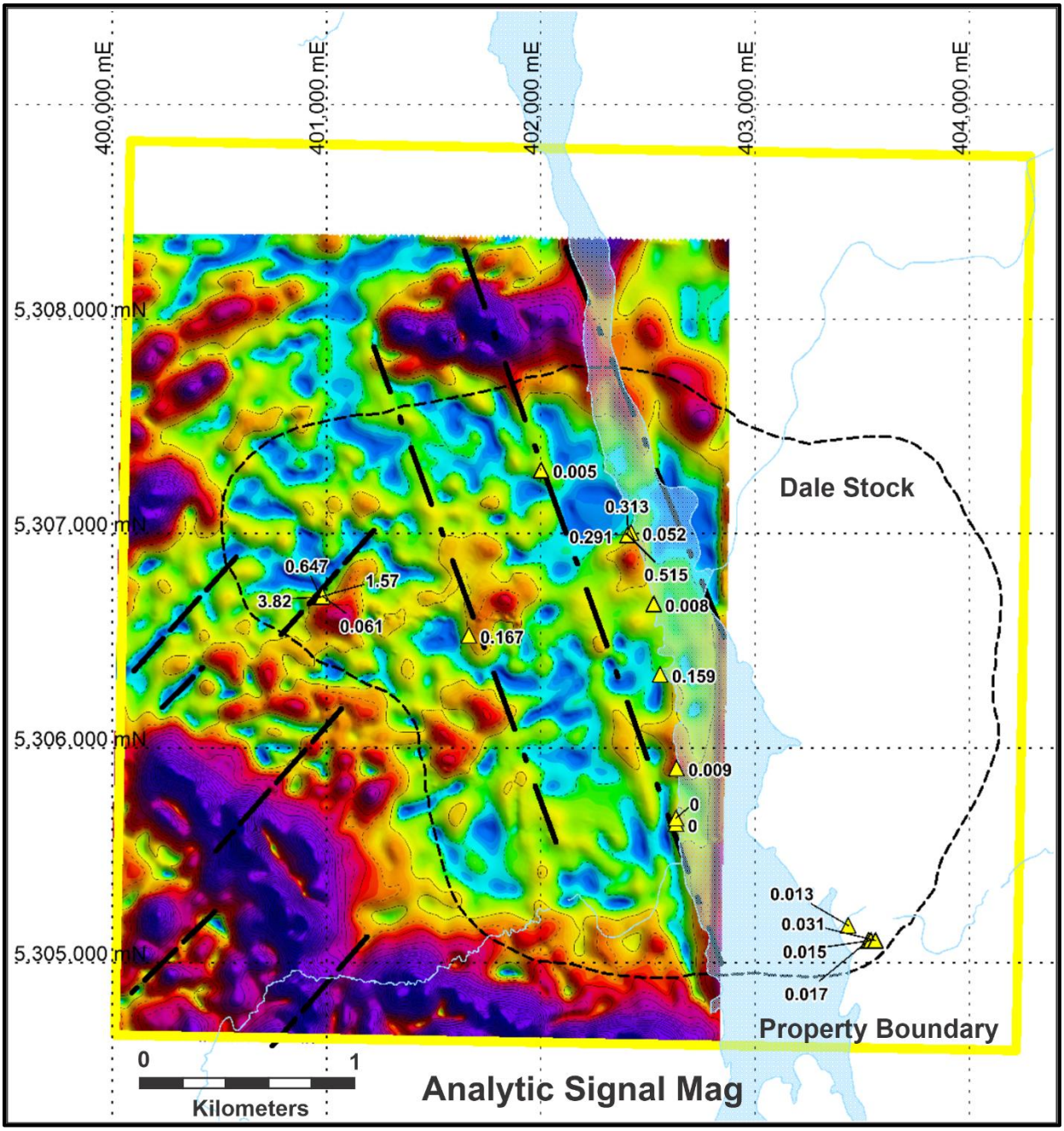


Figure 9-9 2021 Drone magnetic Survey, Analytic Signal

Property outline is in yellow; Dale stock is outlined by thin dashed line; potential gold bearing NE trending structures marked by thick dashed lines; and late regional N-S faults marked by thick intermittent dashed line. 2020 Prospecting samples are marked by yellow triangles labelled with gold grade in g/t.



9.5 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 Figure 9-1. Out of the 6 samples, only 1 returned anomalous gold, 0.74 g/t.

Table 9-1 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

9.6 2020 Prospecting

On May 10th, 2020 Jordan Quinn P.Geo., visited the Dale Property on behalf of Element79. Jordan collected 3 check samples, which were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. And analysed by FA-AA. Samples returned up to 0.388 g/t Au, from outcrop previously sampled by Mac Gaudreau, which had returned up to 1.48 g/t Au confirming anomalous gold mineralization (Table 9-2).

Table 9-2 2020 Check Sample Results

Historic Sample ID	Marc Gaudreau Target Description	Historic Au ppm	Jordan Quinn Check Sample ID	Easting NAD83 Z17	Northing NAD83 Z17	Check Au ppm	Notes
121762	DS_15_July12_04	1.48	469301	401676	5306527	<0.005	Granodiorite. Trace diss py
121758	D_15_W_02	0.221	469302	401671	5306667	0.388	Sheared diorite/gabbro. 0.1% diss py
121751	D_15_W_10	1.18	469303	401637	5306651	0.234	Sheared gabbro/diorite. Trace diss py

Also on May 10th 2020, Marc Gaudreau collected two grab samples while touring the Jordan Quinn on the above-mentioned site visit. These two samples DALE-2020-01 and 02 returned 3.82 g/t and 0.167 g/t gold (Table 9-3, Figure 9-7). The former represents the highest-grade sample collected to date on the Dale property.

In the summer of 2020 Marc Gaudreau and an assistant at the request of Element 79 conducted a small prospecting program from August 18th to 22nd to follow up on the 3.82 g/t gold sample collected in the spring. A total of 18 grab samples were collected, the highest of which ran 1.57 g/t gold (Table 9-3, Figure 9-7). Three follow up samples to 3.82 g/t gold sample where collected (DALE-2020-04A, 04B, 04C) from a northeast trending 1-2 metre wide shear over approximately 10 metre strike, which ran 0.647 g/t, 1.57 g/t and 0.061 g/t gold respectively. These follow up samples confirmed the gold mineralized nature of this structure.

Table 9-3 2020 Propecting Sample results

Sample Name	Easting NAD83 Z17	Northing NAD83 Z17	Au g/t
DALE-2020-02	401,664	5,306,526	0.167
DALE-2020-01	400,971	5,306,705	3.82
DALE-2020-04A	400,972	5,306,705	0.647
DALE-2020-04B	400,975	5,306,707	1.57
DALE-2020-04C	400,982	5,306,709	0.061
DALE-2020-05	402,002	5,307,296	0.005
DALE-2020-06	402,420	5,307,005	0.052
DALE-2020-07A	402,405	5,306,994	0.291
DALE-2020-07B	402,405	5,306,995	0.515
DALE-2020-07C	402,405	5,306,996	0.313
DALE-2020-08	402,526	5,306,673	0.008
DALE-2020-09	403,530	5,305,105	0.017
DALE-2020-10	403,540	5,305,105	0.015
DALE-2020-11	403,562	5,305,105	0.031
DALE-2020-12	403,434	5,305,174	0.013
DALE-2020-13QV	402,631	5,305,649	0
DALE-2020-13DIKE	402,630	5,305,675	0
DALE-2020-14	402,633	5,305,908	0.009
DALE-2020-15	402,557	5,306,344	0.12
DALE-2020-ISLAND SHEAR TWIN	402,557	5,306,344	0.159

10 DRILLING

Element79 has yet to complete a drill program on the Property.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Element79 has yet to complete any surface exploration or diamond drilling on the Property.

Sample analysis for Mr. Gaudreau's 2015 prospecting samples was completed by AGAT Laboratories where they were analyzed following standard procedures. The analytical package used for these samples was 202-052 (Au Fire Assay – Trace Au, ICP-OES finish). For this method, prepared samples are fused using accepted fire assay techniques, cupelled and parted in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. Sample splits of 50g were used. Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis.

Sample analysis for Mr. Gaudreau's 2019 prospecting was completed by Geo Labs, of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Samples were crushed and then a 150 gram split was pulverized using a high chrome steel mill, sample preparation package SAM-SPA. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay with an ICP-MS finish on a 50 gram sample split. The analytical package used was IMP-101.

Sample analysis for Mr. Gaudreau's 2020 prospecting was completed by Agat laboratories, of Mississauga Ontario, and using a 50 gram split analysed by fire assay and AAS finish (code 202-551) for gold. Silver analysis was performed by multi Acid Digestion, with an ICP-OES finish (code 201-116).

Sample analysis for Jordan Quinn were completed at Activation Laboratories Ltd. In Thunder Bay, Ontario by FA-AA (1A2-50-Tbay analytical package).

The Authors have reviewed assay certificates. The Authors are independent of Activation Laboratories Ltd., Agat laboratories and Geo Labs.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section summarise the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Authors for this technical report.

All available geological data and information has been reviewed and verified by Authors as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were no errors or issues identified with the geological information provided.

12.1 Site Inspection

Mr. Dupéré personally inspected the Property on April 28, 2021, accompanied by Marc Gaudreau. Dupéré visited several grab sample sites examined several outcrops. A total of 4 grab samples were collected on mineralised areas of the Property (Table 12-1). The check samples were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Burbaby, BC for gold analysis. Assays are pending.

Based upon the site visit observations, it is the Authors opinion that the presence of gold bearing mineralization on the Property is present and calls for the design and execution of further geological reconnaissance and exploration campaigns on the property.

Table 12-1 2021 SGS site Visit Grab sample information

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Rock Type	Notes
63601	400965	5306712	Pending	metagabbro	shear, diss py, qtz vnlts
63602	401632	5306646	Pending	metagabbro	shear, diss py, qtz vnlts, chlorite altn
63603	401503	5306803	Pending	porphyry	shear, diss py, qtz vnlts
63604	401102	5306844	Pending	rhyolite	Si+, diss py,

UTM NAD 83 zone 17

Figure 12-1 2021 SGS site Visit Pictures

First picture shows grab sample 63601 as a shear structure in a metagabbro with disseminated fine pyrite and some small quartz veinlets. Second picture shows sample 63603 as a shear in a porphyry with disseminated fine pyrite and some small quartz veinlets. Third picture shows the presence of a metagabbro and some large phenocrysts. Last picture shows weak disseminated sulphides in a siliceous rhyolite outcrop weak to moderately magnetic.


GARMIN

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no metallurgical testing by Element79 on samples from the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Element79 has yet to complete a MRE on the Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve estimates stated on this Property. This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this 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. The adjacent properties have undergone limited exploration work and have not experienced any substantial discoveries. No economic mineral deposits with NI 43-101 compliant resource or reserve estimates are known to exist on the properties immediately adjacent to the Dale Property.

Notable nearby properties found in the Mineral Deposits Inventory for Ontario (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca) for the Southern Swayze Greenstone belt include the historical Rundle Mine, the Kenty Mine and the Orofino Mine.

The Authors have been unable to independently verify the following information regarding the historical Rundle, Kenty and Orofino Mines, including Mineral Resource estimates, and the information presented is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the technical report. It is only presented to provide information as to the exploration target on the Property and potential for the Property. The Rundle, Kenty and Orofino deposits are all considered Archean Greenstone-hosted Lode gold deposits.

The Rundle Mine is located approximately 10 km southwest of the Property on the southernmost border between Dale and Newton Townships. According the MENDM MLAS system, the Rundle Deposit is currently is held by Rundle-Swayze Mines Inc. The South Rundle gold deposit lies at the north contact of the eastern portion of the Rundle Feldspar Porphyry intrusive. The deposit contains networks of mineralized fractures, fracture controlled pyritic alteration zones. Gold occurs together with quartz-carbonate altered or silicified host rock, or with quartz veinlets and fine quartz veins. Where the host rock is porphyry, the better values are in pyritic, bleached and pale grey material. Red porphyry with specular hematite, magnetite and pyrite extends far beyond the main mineralization. In a general sense, gold mineralization is associated with 1% to 3 % finely disseminated pyrite, which can locally attain concentrations of from 8% to 15%. Gold is also associated with 1% to 2 % fine grained specular hematite in altered, potassic, silicified feldspar porphyry. The grade appears to increase with an increasing amount of altered mafic/ultramafic metavolcanics provided the pyrite content has also increased. The Rundle mine has a NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated resource of 349,000 tonnes grading 7.88 g/t gold, and an Inferred resource of 267,000 tonnes grading 6.68 g/t gold (Hawkins, 2013: extracted from P&E Mining Consultants, 2011).

The Kenty Mine lies approximately 20 km 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. From 1930 to 1934 Kenty Gold Mines sank two shafts and completed a diamond drilling program that identified several auriferous quartz veins. Shaft No. 1 was sunk to a total of 500 ft (152m), and lateral development took place at the 250 foot (76m), 375 foot (114m), and 500 foot (152m) levels. Shaft No. 2 was sunk to a depth of 534 feet (162m), with lateral development on the 290 foot (88m) and 525 foot (160m) levels. In 1947 Erndale Mines Ltd. acquired the property and drilled 8 DDH totalling 498 metres. The company dewatered the mine and extracted 1,3333 tonnes of ore from scaling the No. 1 vein. Sampling averaged 0.92 g/t for the program. In 1983 Heron Resources carried out a magnetic and self-potential geophysical survey, collected humus samples, carried out a mapping program, and conducted underground sampling on the veins via access from the No. 1 shaft. Emerald Isle Resources' 1986 exploration program consisted of bulk sampling and stripping that identified an hematitic zone with quartz stockworks to the southeast of the No. 2 shaft. Several diamond drill holes were completed to test for gold mineralization around the No. 2 shaft, with the best grades occurring in quartz-ankerite-pyrite veins associated with felsic porphyry dykes (www.joshuagoldresources.com).

As a result of past exploration work since the early 1930's, 21 separate gold bearing quartz carbonate veins were discovered at the Kenty mine site. Of the 21 veins, only eight have ever been mined underground. The veins are either simple or stockwork veins, from a few centimetres wide to over five metres, and

typically average one to two metres wide. Vein mineralization consists of quartz, calcite, ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, specular hematite, molybdenite, tourmaline and native gold.

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 (Robinson, 2012).

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Northshore Property necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Dale Property contains many of the elements necessary to produce an Archean greenstone belt hosted lode gold deposit. Historical prospecting results have documented >1 g/t gold in bedrock, elevated gold grain counts, with a high number of pristine grains, in till samples also suggest that more mineralization occurs in the area that is presently known. Despite these encouraging results, the property has seen relatively little exploration, and warrants additional investigation.

The Property hosts favorable Swayze belt volcanic rocks that are known to host numerous gold showings and past producers such as the Rundle Mine, and more recently the Cote Lake (IAMGOLD) and Borden Lake (Newmont) deposits. The granodioritic Dale stock may also act as a favorable competency contrast with the surrounding volcanic rocks, especially where it is intersected by cross cutting structures. This granodiorite-volcanic contact is considered a high priority target area.

The three historical IP surveys conducted on the property have been of limited extent and are best described as reconnaissance in nature. However, they have recorded areas of higher chargeability which are not explained by the limited surface outcrops in the survey area and should be followed up with addition work.

The recent drone magnetic survey by Element79 has outlined several prospective northeast trending structures, which may be related to the northeast trending shear which retuned up to 3.82 g/t Au in 2020 prospecting by Mr. Gaudreau.

The Dale property requires larger scale more systematic studies such as additional soil sampling to follow up historical gold grains in till and trenching to test IP chargeability highs and follow up anomalous prospecting samples.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 surveys completed by government geological surveys and a large-scale B-horizon soil sampling program over previously sampled areas with anomalous gold grain in till and gold in bedrock and IP chargeability anomalies. Soil sampling results will be analysed to determine any larger trends in anomalous gold and indicate potential gold bearing structures or veins. Once the soil survey is completed a targeting trenching program should be completed to follow up the soil survey results. Phase 2 is contingent on promising results from Phase 1. Phase 2 consists of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential gold bearing structures outlined by Phase 1.

A proposed program and budget for the 2021 is outlined below (Table 26-1).

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined. Given the prospective nature of the Property, and region it is the Authors' opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the potential on the Property.

The Authors recommend that Element79 conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Table 26-1 Recommended 2021 Work Program by Element79 on the Dale Property

Phase 1 – Compilation, Soil Sampling and Trenching Program (~1.5 months)				
	Number	**Rate**	**Days**	**Amount**
Senior Geologist (compilation)	1	$800	5	$4,000
Project Geologists (compilation)	1	$500	5	$5,000
Project Geologist (Field Program)	1	$500	21	$10,500
Geotechnicians (Field Program)	2	$400	21	$16,800
Truck Rental & Gas	2	$100	21	$4,200
ATV Rental & Gas	2	$75	21	$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food per person per day	3	$100	21	$6,300
Field Supplies				$1,000
Soil Sample Analysis	1000	$25		$25,000
Rock Sample Analysis	100	$25		$2,500
Excavator Including Mob & Demob		$2,000	10	$20,000
Wajax and channel saw rentals		$250	14	$3,500
Assessment Report Writing				$5,000
Subtotal				**$106,950**
15% Contingency				**$16,043**
Phase I total				**$122,993**
Phase 2 – 1,500 Metre Diamond Drill Program (~1.5 month)				
Diamond Drilling Including Mob & Demob	1500	$130		$195,000
Senior Geologist (supervision)	1	$800	14	$11,200
Project Geologists	1	$500	28	$14,000
Geotechnicians	1	$400	28	$11,200
Truck Rental & Gas	2	$100	28	$5,600
ATV Rental & Gas	2	$75	21	$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food				$60,000
Core Shack & Core Saw rental				$5,000
Supplies				$5,100
Rock Sample Analysis		$25	750	$18,750
Assessment Report				$10,000
Subtotal				**$339,000**
15% Contingency				**$50,850**
Phase II total				**$389,850**
Grand Total				**$512,843**

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For
Joshua Gold Resources Inc.
On The
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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Dale Property, Porcupine Mining District, Dale Township, Ontario Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Element79 Gold Corp. was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is April 29, 2021.
The date of the report is May 4, 2021.

Signed by:

Qualified Person	Company
Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo.,	SGS Canada Inc. (“SGS”)
Qualified Person	Company
Maxime Dupéré, B.Sc., géo	SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)

May 4, 2021

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To Accompany the Report titled “Technical Report on the Dale Property, Porcupine Mining District, Dale Township, Ontario Canada” dated May 4, 2021 (the “Technical Report”) for Element79 Gold Corp.

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E Blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5 (www.geostat.com).

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.

3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.

4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and uranium in Canada, United States, Mexico, Honduras, Chile, Cuba, Mali and Peru at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage since 1991, including resource estimation since 2006.

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012), I am a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017).

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 of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".

7 I am responsible for 1, 2 to 9, 23, 25 to 27. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this technical report.

8 I have not visited the Dale Property.

9 I have had no prior involvement in the Dale Property.

10 I am independent of Element79 Gold Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11 As of the date of this certificate, 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.

12 I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 4th day of May, 2021 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.

QP CERTIFICATE – MAXIME DUPÉRÉ

To Accompany the Report titled “Technical Report on the Dale Property, Porcupine Mining District, Dale Township, Ontario Canada” dated May 4, 2021 (the “Technical Report”) for Element79 Gold Corp.

I, Maxime Dupéré, P. Geo., Quebec, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with SGS Canada Inc, Geostat, with an office at 10 Boul. de la Seigneurie Est, Suite 203, Blainville Quebec Canada, J7C 3V5 (www.geostat.com).
2. I am a graduate from the Université de Montréal, Québec in 1999 with a B.Sc. in geology;
3. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist since 2001 in exploration in diamonds, gold, silver, base metals, and Iron Ore.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling for different exploration projects including gold, iron, lithium and base metals at different stages of exploration. I am aware of the different methods of estimation and the geostatistics applied to metallic, non-metallic and industrial mineral projects.
5. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec and use the title of Professional Geologist (géo. or P.Geo.) (Licence No. #501, 2006),
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;
7. I am an author of this report and responsible for sections 2.2, 11 and 12 of the Technical Report. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this Technical Report.
8. I visited the property site on April 28, 2021.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Dale property
10. I am independent of Element79 Gold Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. As of the date of this certificate, 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.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 4th day of May, 2021, at Blainville, Québec.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

Maxime Dupéré, géo., SGS Canada Inc – Geostat