

**Technical Report
On the
Cameron Lake East Property
Kenora Mining Division,
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for
Gold Hunter Resources Inc.**

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DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

This Report titled “Technical Report on the Cameron Lake East Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario”, dated November 2nd, 2020 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba
November 2nd, 2020

“Carolyn Hudek”

Carolyn Hudek, P. Geo

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
November 2nd, 2020

“Brent Clark”

Brent Clark, P. Geo

ITEM 1: SUMMARY

Clark Exploration and Consulting Inc (“Clark”) was retained by Gold Hunter Resources Inc. (“Gold Hunter”) to review historic data for their Cameron Lake East Property (“Property”), identify its merits, propose an exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project (“NI 43-101”). Clark employees carried out the exploration program on the Property from May 26th to June 15th, 2020.

The Cameron Lake East Property is located in the Rowan Lake Area of the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 75 km southeast of the town of Kenora (figure 1). The UTM coordinates for the approximate center of the claim block are 452000 Easting and 5466500 Northing (NAD 83, UTM zone 15). The property has annual work requirements of \$93,200 CAD.

The Property consists of 18 contiguous single-cell and multi-cell mining claims for a total of 4,660 Ha (Figure 2) of which EMX Royalty Corporation holds a 100% interest. A ‘Head Option Agreement’ between 1544230 Ontario Inc., a private company owned by Perry English, and Northbound Capital Corp was completed on September 20, 2019. 1544230 Ontario Inc. assigned all of its interest in the Head Option Agreement to EMX Royalty Corporation (the “Claim Holder”) on June 24, 2020. The claims are registered in the name of Sergio Cattalani, and officer of the Claim Holder and are held in trust by Mr. Cattalani for the Claim Holder. The current option agreement between Northbound Capital (the ‘Optionor’) and Gold Hunter Resources Inc. (the ‘Optionee’) is dated January 20, 2020 and provides the optionee with the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Property by making cash payments of \$150,000 and issuing shares to the Optionor by the end of the four year term of the option agreement. On fulfilling the terms of the option agreement the Property will be subject to two NSR’s: one in favour of the Optionor at 1.5%, which can be purchased by the optionee for \$1 million; and an additional 1.5% NSR in favour of the claim holder, half of which can be purchased by the optionee.

The Property is located at the western end of the Late Archean Savant Lake-Crow Lake Belt in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario. The Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 km long, east-west trending, composite volcanic and plutonic terrane comprising distinct eastern and western domains separated by rocks of Mesoarchean age. Rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince separate gneissic terranes of the Quetico Subprovince to the south and greenstones of the English River Subprovince to the north.

The Pipestone-Cameron Fault is a major discontinuity separating rocks of the Kakagi Lake greenstone belt in the southwest from the Rowan Lake greenstone belt in the northeast (Meade, 2015). The Pipestone-Cameron Fault Zone is located 3 km southwest of the Property and hosts many gold prospects in the area including 0.464 million ounces (measured and indicated) Cameron Lake deposit

(Drabble, et al. 2017, p. 153, their Table 14.21). The Cameron Lake deposit is characterized as a structurally controlled, vein-hosted deposit in which gold is associated with pyritic, quartz-albite breccia veins in strongly carbonatized and sericitized mafic volcanic rocks (Melling, 1988). The control on the location of the high-grade mineralization along the fault appears to be lithological. The widest intercepts and highest grades are found where a relatively large west-trending coarse-grained flow (or fine grain mafic intrusive) in the hanging wall intersects the Pipestone-Cameron Fault (Tetlock, 2016).

Historic work on the Property is limited but there have been a few anomalous zones identified, particularly north of Isinglass Lake. This area is dominated by Mafic Volcanic and Intrusive rocks and given the importance of lithologic contacts at the Cameron Lake Deposit, these lithologic contacts on the Cameron Lake East Property should be the focus for future work.

No mineral resources, reserves or mines existing prior to the mineralization described in this report are known by the Author to occur on the Property. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property, and there are no other known factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

This report describes the exploration program (~\$85,000 no HST) that occurred from May 26th to June 15th, 2020 and consisted of mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling. Samples contained anomalous amounts of gold (Au), copper (Cu), and nickel (Ni).

It is recommended that Gold Hunter follow up on the results of the 2020 program with an exploration budget of \$493,800 which includes an IP survey north of Isinglass Lake and based on positive results, a 1,500m drill program targeting areas where soil and rock anomalies align with geophysical targets.

ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION

Clark Exploration and Consulting Inc (“Clark”) was retained by Gold Hunter Resources Inc. (“Gold Hunter”) to review historic data for their Cameron Lake East Property (“Property”), identify it’s merits, propose an exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project (NI 43-101). This report is based on published literature and Ministry of Energy Northern Development and Mines (MENDM) assessment files.

Clark employees carried out the exploration program (~\$85,000 no HST) on the Property from May 26th to June 15th, 2020. This program consisted of 5 days of soil sampling followed by 13 days of mapping and prospecting. Soil sampling was completed on a 200 m by 50 m grid, north of Isinglass lake, north of an area with

anomalous soil results from the 1980s. Mapping and sampling was completed over the entire property on traverse lines designed from historic outcrop locations and aerial images.

The property was visited by Brent Clark, P. Geo on May 31st. During the property visit soil sampling operations and procedures were observed in the field and discussed in detail to ensure accurate data collection for the soil sampling program. Rocks observed north of Isinglass lake consisted of pillowed mafic volcanic and flows.

This technical report is intended for use by Gold Hunter Resources. in support of a transaction that will allow the company to complete an “Initial Public Offering” on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier II Mining issuer.

The Cameron Lake East Property is located in the Rowan Lake Area of the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 75 km southeast of the town of Kenora. The UTM coordinates for the approximate center of the claim block are 452000 Easting and 5466500 Northing (NAD 83, UTM zone 15). The property has annual work requirements of \$93,200 CAD.

The Property consists of 18 contiguous single-cell and multi-cell mining claims for a total of 4,660 Ha (Figure 2) of which EMX Royalty Corporation holds a 100% interest. A ‘Head Option Agreement’ between 1544230 Ontario Inc., a private company owned by Perry English, and Northbound Capital Corp was completed on September 20, 2019. 1544230 Ontario Inc. assigned all of its interest in the Head Option Agreement to EMX Royalty Corporation (the “Claim Holder”) on June 24, 2020. The claims are registered in the name of Sergio Cattalani, and officer of the Claim Holder and are held in trust by Mr. Cattalani for the Claim Holder. The current option agreement between Northbound Capital (the ‘Optionor’) and Gold Hunter Resources Inc. (the ‘Optionee’) is dated January 20, 2020

The Pipestone-Cameron Fault Zone is located 3 km southwest of the Property and hosts many gold prospects in the area including the 0.464 million ounces (measured and indicated) Cameron Lake deposit (Drabble, et al. 2017, p. 153, their Table 14.21).

The report follows prescribed criteria and guidelines set forth by the Canadian Securities Association and described in Nation Instrument 43-101- *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report).

ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of this report the author has relied on ownership information provided by Gold Hunter Resources Inc., as well as claim information available on

the web site of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development, and Mines ('MNDM'). The author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Cameron Lake East Property is located in the Rowan Lake Area of the Kenora Mining Division of northwestern Ontario, approximately 75 km southeast of the town of Kenora. The project area is a four-hour drive from Winnipeg, Manitoba, the closest major urban centre, along Highway 1, 17, and 71. The Cameron Lake East Property can be accessed by Cameron Road, 16km south of Sioux Narrows off Highway 71, or from Maybrun Road, 10km north of Sioux Narrows off Highway 71. Both Cameron and Maybrun roads are unsealed but accessible year-round. The Cameron and Maybrun Roads require travel permits from the Ministry of National Resources (Figure 1).

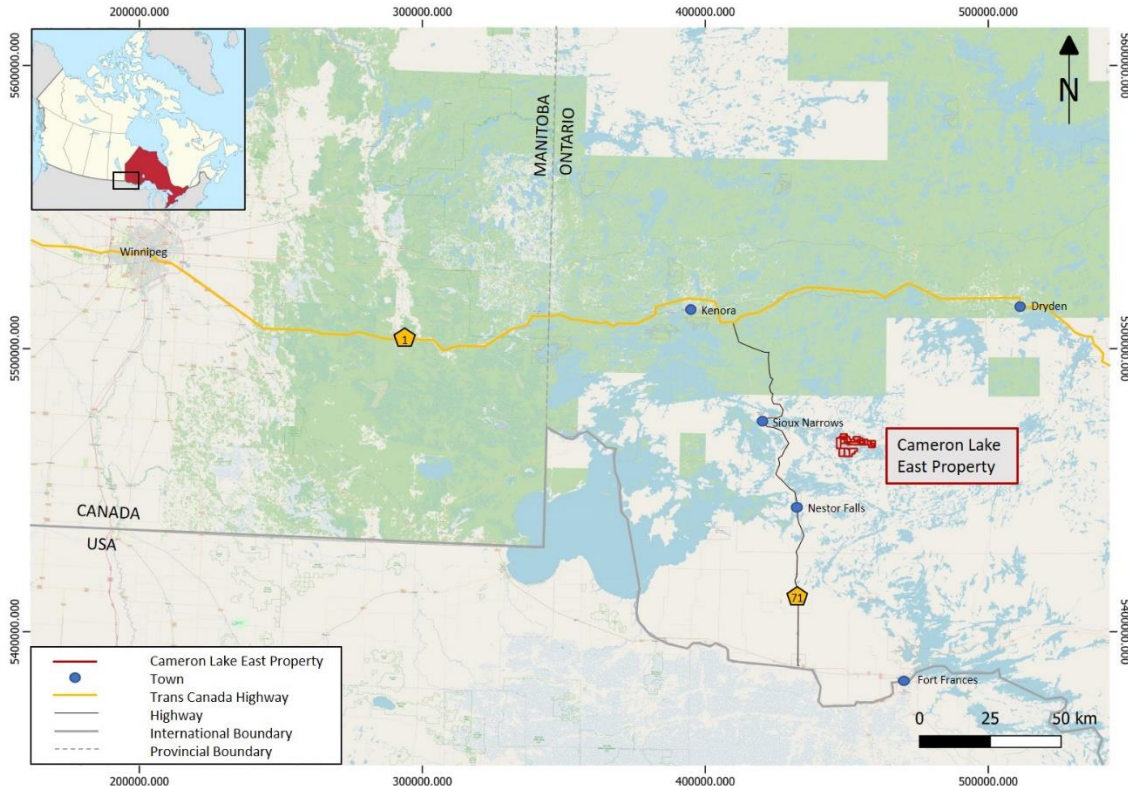


Figure 1. Location of Cameron Lake East Property in northwestern Ontario.

The Property consists of 18 contiguous single-cell and multi-cell mining claims for a total of 4,660 Ha (figure 2) of which Perry English (and his wholly owned numbered company, 1544230 Ontario Inc.), hold 100% interest. A 'Head Option Agreement' between 1544230 ('Claim Holder') and Northbound Capital Corp. was completed on September 20, 2019. The current option agreement between

Northbound Capital (the 'Optionor') and Gold Hunter Resources Inc. (the 'Optionee') is dated January 20, 2020.

The current agreement states that the Optionee may acquire a 100% interest in the Cameron East Property by completing total payments of \$155,000 CAD and 1,500,000 common shares over four years. Following completion of the cash payments and share issuance the Optionee shall have exercised the option in full and shall be the beneficial owner of the Claims subject to the reservation by the Optionor of a 1.5% NSR. The Optionee can purchase this NSR from the Optionor at any time for \$1,000,000 CAD. The Claim Holder also retains an NSR of 1.5% of which the Optionor can purchase one-half interest (0.75%) in accordance with the terms in the Head Option Agreement.

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MNDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MNDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. The authors recommend the company discuss the recommended exploration with the MNDM to determine the plan and/or permit required as well as the Aboriginal communities to consult.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of \$400 per year per cell for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report outlining the completed work must be submitted by the expiry date.

No mineral resources, reserves or mines existing prior to the mineralization described in this report are known by the Author to occur on the Property. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property, and there are no other known factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. The mining claims do not give the claim holder title to or interest in the surface rights on those claims, and as the land is crown land, legal access to the claims is available by public roads which cross the Property (table 1).

Table 1. List of claims comprising the Cameron Lake East Property.

TENURE NUMBER	CELL TYPE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	ANNIVERSARY	HOLDER	TOWNSHIP	WORK REQUIRED
552378	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$2,400
552379	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$2,800
552380	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$2,400
552381	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$1,600

TENURE NUMBER	CELL TYPE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	ANNIVERSARY	HOLDER	TOWNSHIP	WORK REQUIRED
552382	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$1,600
552383	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$400
552384	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$400
552385	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-06-20	2021-06-20	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$1,200
559475	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$9,600
559476	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$9,200
559477	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$9,600
559478	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$9,600
559479	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ATIKWA LAKE AREA, ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$4,800
559480	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$9,600
559481	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$5,200
559482	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$5,600
559483	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$8,800
559484	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-09-21	2021-09-21	(100) SERGIO CATTALANI	ROWAN LAKE AREA	\$8,400

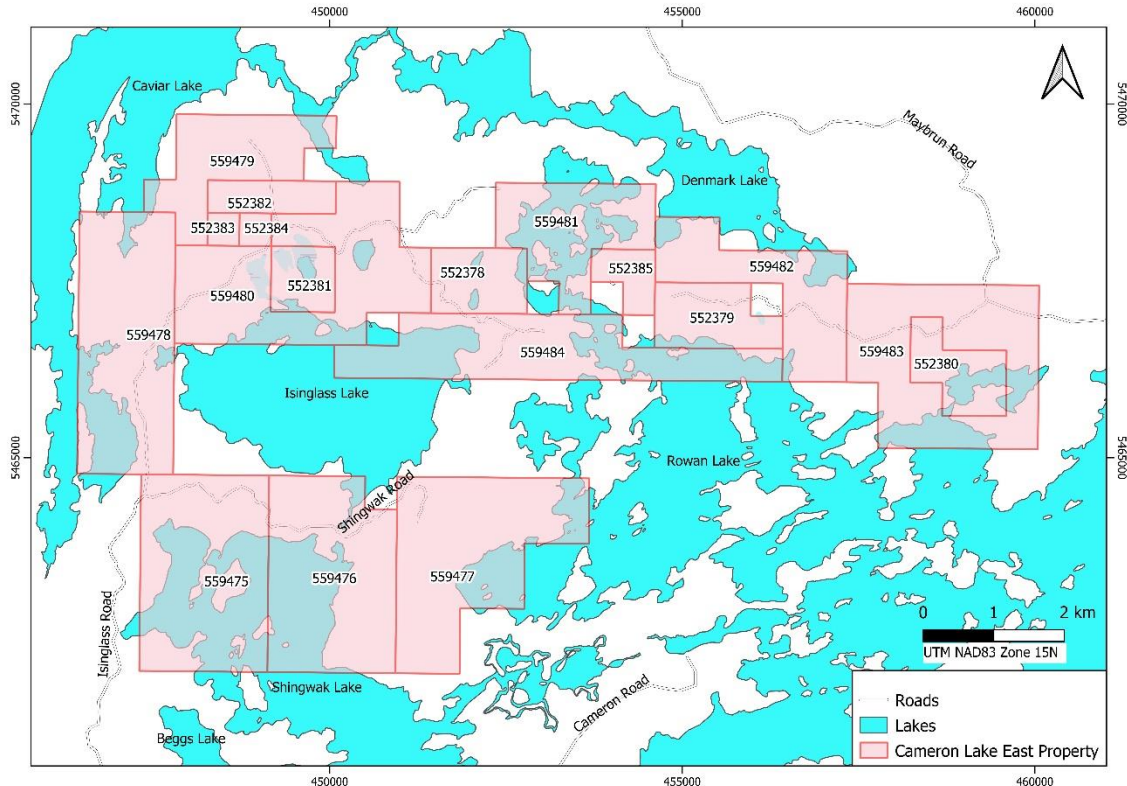


Figure 2. Claim Map of the Cameron Lake East Property.

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

The Cameron Lake East Property can be accessed by Cameron Road, 16km south of Sioux Narrows off Highway 71, or from Maybrun Road, 10km north of Sioux Narrows off Highway 71. Both Cameron and Maybrun roads are unsealed but accessible year-round. The Cameron and Maybrun Roads require travel permits from the Ministry of National Resources.

The closest community is Sioux Narrows, Ontario, with a population of approximately 300. Sioux Narrows is located approximately 28 km west of the Property on Highway 71. Sioux Narrows is a forestry and tourism-oriented community and could be a source of some exploration and mining equipment, supplies and personnel.

The area is serviced by Highway 71 extending south to Fort Frances on Highway 11 (a distance of approximately 120 km), and north to Highway 17 just east of Kenora (a distance of 90 km). Rail transportation is available via the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways – both lines pass approximately equidistant to the Property along Highways 11 and 17. Several small lakes, ponds

and streams on the claim group could supply limited quantities of water. Electrical power is available along Highway 71.

The physiography of the Property is typical of the Canadian Precambrian Shield uplands of Ontario. The topography is characterized by glacial features such as moraines and eskers with subordinate outcrop as topographic highs. Relief is low (less than 35 m) and steep drop offs on outcrops often indicate fault structures.

The density of outcrop exposures is variable and ranges from none (completely covered) to 30% exposure in some areas. The highest density of outcrop is seen on the shorelines of the numerous lakes and islands in the area. The amount of outcrop can often be correlated to lithological units, with dolerites commonly found in extensive linear ridges that have been more resistant to the effects of glaciation. The rocks are generally fresh from the surface with minimal weathering apart from shallow oxidation noted in areas of strong alteration (such as carbonate) or sulphide minerals.

The climate of the Kenora region is characterised as continental. Temperatures in January range from -11.3°C (max) to -20.5°C (min) and in July the maximum temperature is 24.4°C with a low of 14.9°C (Canadian Climate normals 1981-2010). Precipitation is moderate, with an average of 56 cm of rainfall and 164 cm of snow per annum. Frost penetration can be as deep as two metres. The driest period is February through to April.

Vegetation comprises mixed arboreal forest with low lying areas of cedar swamp and bog. Minor plantation timber stands are present, as logging has been extensively carried out and much of the forest is regrowth. Lakes account for a significant proportion of the project area (40%). The average depth is from 10 m to 30 m, with thick layers of organic mud overlaying glacial till sediments of up to 20 m in thickness.

The land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration and development. The potential surface rights holdings, that can be triggered when the claims go to lease, are sufficient for development of infrastructure to sustain a mining operation.

ITEM 6: HISTORY

Modern exploration work commenced in the 1950s and numerous companies have carried out prospecting, line cutting, geological mapping, trenching, soil and outcrop sampling and ground and airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. A review of assessment reports available on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines online geoscience database was completed, and those reports are listed below.

There are no mineral resources or reserve estimates for the property and there has been no mineral production from the Property.

1952 – Denlake Mining Co Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0142): Conducted a geological mapping program and a magnetometer survey covering the northwest corner of current claims 559481 and 552378.

1952 – Noranda Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0121): Completed two drill holes on current claim 552378. No assays reported.

1952 – Noranda Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05NE0143): Conducted a geological mapping program and a magnetometer survey covering current claims 552378, 559481, and 559484.

1955 – Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0124): Completed two drill holes on current claim 559480.

1955 – Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0125): Completed seven tightly clustered drill holes on current claim 552381.

1956 – Green Bay Mining & Exploration (AFRI 52F05NE0040): Completed four drill holes in Atikwa Lake area – exact locations unknown.

1956 – Seaco Exploration Co Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0126): Completed three drill holes on current claim 552378. No assays reported.

1956 – Green Bay Mining & Exploration (AFRI 52F05NE8181): Conducted a geological mapping program which covered the northwest corner of the current claim block between Caviar and Isinglass Lakes.

1956 – Green Bay Mining & Exploration (AFRI 52F05SE0123): Completed six drill holes on current claims Minimal copper assays reported.

1957 – Denrow Mines Ltd, Nic-Cop Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05NE0052): Conducted a geological mapping program on cut lines at 400 ft spacing and an electromagnetic survey completed at 200 ft spaced lines. Central part of current property around Rowan Lake, south of Denmark Lake.

1969 – Maybrun Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05NE0043): Conducted an electromagnetic survey with slight overlap of the northern edge of the current property.

1971 – Amax Expl Inc (AFRI 52F05NW8162): Completed seven drill holes on the west side of the property between Caviar and Isinglass Lakes. No assays reported.

1971 – Amax Expl Inc (AFRI 52F05NW8162): Completed an EM and magnetic survey on four claims on the Northeast side of Rowan Lake.

1972 – Amax Expl Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0139): Conducted a magnetic survey over the eastern portion of the current claim block.

1972 – Amax Potash Lid (AFRI 52F05NE0153): Conducted an electromagnetic survey.

1973 – Amax Exploration Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0129): Completed one drillhole on Rowan Lake on claim 552380. No assays reported.

1975 – Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0132): Conducted an electromagnetic survey over current claims 559477, 559484, and 559483.

1981 – Nuinsco Resources Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0112): Conducted a geological mapping, magnetic, and IP surveys on The Cameron Lake Property which intersected the southwest corner of current claim 559475.

1983 – Bruneau Mining Corp (AFRI 52F05SE0103): Conducted an airborne Magnetometer survey which covered the current entire claim block.

1984 – Soteroplos, T. (AFRI 52F05SE0096): Conducted a line cutting, magnetometer, and VLF-EM survey over current claim 559477.

1984 – Cream Silver Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0082): Completed a prospecting, B horizon soil sampling, and subsequent trenching program between Shingwak Lake and Beggs Lake on current claim 559475. Three parallel gold trends were identified from soil sampling with gold values up to 120 ppb.

1984 – Korpela, D., Grant, J., and Collin, Y. (AFRI 52F05SE0090): Conducted a magnetometer survey over the southern and eastern parts of Isinglass Lake and northeast corner of Shingwak Lake on current claims 559484, 559476, and 559475. Magnetics defined a number of features to be followed up on.

1984 – Sault Meadows Energy Corp (AFRI 52F05SE0086): Conducted a DIGHEM survey over the area between Isinglass, Shingwak, and Rowan Lakes covering current claims 559475, 559476, and 559477. Several discrete bedrock conductors were identified.

1984 - Anglo Canadian Mining Corp, Bigstone Minerals Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0052): Conducted a geological mapping, line cutting, prospecting, and trenching program in the Loss Bay area on the central north side of Rowan Lake over current claims 559483 and 552380. The best assay returned was 4430 ppm Cu.

1984 – Rosenthal, A. M. (AFRI 52F05SE0093): Conducted a VLF EM survey south of Caviar Lake on the western edge of current claim 559475. Recommended work includes a geochemical sampling program.

1984 - Atikwa Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0091): Conducted a large magnetic and electromagnetic survey which barely intersects the southern and eastern borders of the current property (current claims 559483, 559475, and 559476). Recommended follow-up on conductors for possible gold mineralization.

1984 – Bernier, K. (AFRI 52F05SE0085): Conducted a geological mapping program between Shingwak and Caviar Lakes (current claim 559475). Noted four areas of interest including Pyrite and Pyrrhotite in quartz veins, at volcanic contacts, and within siliceous dacite. Recommended Mag/EM surveys to follow up on amphibolite-gabbro contact.

1984 – Cominco Ltd (AFRI 52F05NE0014): Conducted a VLF and magnetometer survey over Scott Bay at the southern end of Caviar Lake. No continuous magnetic horizon was apparent, and IP was suggested as a better method to define shear zones in the area.

1985 – Bigstone Minerals Ltd (AFRI 52F05NE0013): Conducted a magnetic and VLF-EM survey on the east and west sides of Isinglass Lake and the central part of Rowan Lake over current claims 559475, 559478, 559479, 552382, 552383, 552384, 559480, 552381, 559484, 552378, and 559481.

1985 - Interstrat Resources Inc, Kengate Resources Ltd, Newfields Minerals Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0038): Conducted a geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and soil sampling program between Denmark and Rowan Lakes covering current claims 552379, 559484, 559482, 559483, and 552380. Gold is associated with massive sulphide (py, po, cpy), stringers and pillow selvages. The best value from chip sampling was 0.066 oz/t over 0.5m. Recommended Mag/EM survey, tighter spaced soil sampling, and diamond drilling programs.

1985 – Hansen, J. (AFRI 52F05SE0066): Conducted an airborne VLF and magnetometer survey. Four out of five samples collected in the area in 1983 returned assays with anomalous gold values (480, 580, 720, 171 ppb Au). Samples are located within or adjacent to faulting and gabbros.

1985 – Great Central Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0049): Conducted an airborne magnetometer and VLF survey between Shingwak and Isinglass Lakes on current claim 559476.

1985 – Kengate Resources Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0048): Conducted an airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey between Denmark and Rowan Lakes over current claims 559482, 552379, 559484, 559483, 552380.

1985 - Loydex Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE9656): Conducted a VLF-EM survey between Shingwak and Caviar Lakes on current claim 559475. Ten VLF conductors were identified and the seven associated with dacite and known pyrite mineralization were recommended for follow-up.

1985 - Loydex Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0075): Conducted a magnetic survey between Shingwak and Caviar Lakes on current claim 559475. Recommended a VLF-EM survey for follow-up (previous report).

1985 – Nuinsco Resources Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0021): Conducted diamond drilling, geological mapping, metallurgical testing and bulk sampling, and overburden drilling on the Cameron Lake Property which intersected the southwest corner of current claim 559475.

1985 – Interstrat Resources Inc, Kengate Resources Ltd, Newfields Minerals Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0068): Conducted a literature review of the area between Rowan and Denmark Lakes over current claims 552379, 552380, 559482 and 559483. Recommended a two-phase program involving geological mapping, geochemical sampling, VLF-EM, IP, trenching, and diamond drilling. Phase 1 proceeded which involved geological mapping and B horizon soil sampling.

1985 - Cream Silver Mines Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE8137): Conducted a VLF-EM survey, soil geochemical program, and prospecting program south of Shingwak Lake on current claim 559475.

1986 - Kengate Resources Ltd, Newfields Minerals Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0010): Conducted a VLF, magnetometer, and soil survey program on the north shore of Rowan lake over current claims 552379, 552380, 559482 and 559483. This work defined three exploration targets; (1) a combined VLF/magnetic/soil anomaly related to semi-massive sulphides, strongly anomalous in copper and anomalous in gold, (2) a VLF anomaly less than 300 ft south of a semi-massive sulphide bearing trench with Cu-Au mineralization, and (3) a carbonatized, sulphide enriched and silicified outcrop on the shore of Rowan Lake in the southern portion of the property. Additional work recommended.

1986 – Soteroplos, T. (AFRI 52F05SE0039): Conducted a geological mapping program on four claims on the south shore of Rowan Lake. Barely intersects the eastern edge of current claim 559477.

1986 - Anglo Canadian Mining Corp, Bigstone Minerals Ltd (AFRI 52F05SE0062): Conducted a fifteen-hole diamond drilling program on the islands in the middle of Rowan Lake and on the peninsula covered by the southeast corner of current claim 559483. Drilling confirmed the presence of alteration zones similar to the Cameron deposit, but assay results were disappointing.

1986 – Rosenthal, A. (AFRI 52F05SE0033): Completed one diamond drillhole, assays returned trace gold.

1988 - Colby Resources Corp (AFRI 52F05SE0012): Conducted a ground VLF-EM, magnetometer, and gradiometer survey in the Shingwak Lake area which intersects the southeastern corner of current claim 559477.

1988 – Caliban Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0506): Conducted an exploration program involving line-cutting, soil sampling, geophysical surveying, geological mapping, and hand trenching on the north side of Isinglass Lake over current claims 559480, 552381, 559484, and 552378. Soil sample assays returned values as high as 2040 ppb.

1989 - Caliban Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0503): Conducted a geochemical soil sampling survey to accumulate additional geochemical information in areas previously identified to be anomalous in copper and gold. This survey was completed on the north side of Isinglass Lake over current claims 559480, 552381, 559484, and 552378. Highest assay results include 368 ppm Cu and 148 ppb Au.

1990 - Caliban Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0502): Completed three diamond drill holes on current claim 559484. Best assay result 0.035 oz/t gold and 0.04 oz/t silver over 2.5 ft in hole 2 (figure 5).

1990 - Caliban Resources Inc (AFRI 52F05SE0501): Conducted a trenching program and interpreted the three diamond drill holes reported in the previous report. Trenches were completed to follow up on previous trenches which exposed shear-hosted quartz veins. Recommended work includes a VLF-EM survey.

2007 – Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd (AFRI 20000002212): Conducted an airborne Magnetic and EM survey between Caviar, Isinglass, and Denmark Lakes over current claims 559479, 552382, 559480, 552383, 552384. A second grid was completed between Denmark and Rowan Lakes on current claims 552385, 559481, 559482, and 552379.

2008 – Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd (AFRI 20000004085): Conducted an exploration program consisting of prospecting and grab sampling on the northwest side of Isinglass Lake on claims 559482, 559484, 559480, 552381, 552383, 552384, 552382, and 559479. Prioritized the Roseman-Thomson Showing and Bergman Showing which are probably connected at depth. Noted seven other sulphide occurrences on the western limit of Isinglass Lake which have never been tested for gold mineralization. Best grab sample assay returned 1.385 Cu and 0.802 Au. Recommended soil sampling.

2008 – Canadian Arrow Mines Ltd (AFRI 20000003840): Conducted a diamond drilling program on two areas which were both north of the current property and failed to produce economic results.

2008 – Norris, M. E. (AFRI 20000003529): Conducted an overburden drilling program and blasting/trenching program between Rowan Lake and the east end of Denmark Lake on current claims 559482 and 559483.

2008 – Norris, M. E. (AFRI 20000002860): Completed twelve (?) drill holes and prospecting with the best grab assay being 170 ppb Au, 6.6 ppm Ag, and 2.29% Cu from the Longe Trench between Rowan Lake and the east end of Denmark Lake on current claims 559482 and 559483.

2008 – Norris, M. E. (AFRI 20000003004, AFRI 20000003277, 20000000215): Conducted a ten-hole air track drilling program and prospecting program, between Rowan Lake and the east end of Denmark Lake on current claims 559482 and 559483.

2013 – San Gold Corp (AFRI 20000007903): Conducted an airborne VTEM survey north of Isinglass Lake over current claims 559478, 559477, 559479, 559480, 552382, 552383, 552384, 559484, 552378, 559481, 552385. Several anomalous zones were identified and should be followed up with if they correspond to an exploration model.

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Cameron Lake East project is located in the western Wabigoon Subprovince within the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario. The Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 km long, east-west trending, composite volcanic and plutonic terrane comprising distinct eastern and western domains separated by rocks of Mesoarchean age. Rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince separate gneissic terranes of the Quetico Subprovince to the south and greenstones of the English River Subprovince to the north. The Western Wabigoon terrane is one of a series of Neoarchean collisional terranes that were accreted around the North Caribou Superterrane.

Each collisional event produced late tectonic intrusions, unconformably overlying late tectonic sediments, and orogenic gold mineralization. Gold in the Wabigoon terrane is bracketed at approximately 2690 Ma, between 2700 Ma in the Uchi terrane and 2687 Ma in the Wawa terrane (Percival, 2007).

In general, Western Wabigoon stratigraphy consists of a lower tholeiitic basalt-dominated assemblage and an upper calc-alkaline mafic to felsic flow and volcanoclastic assemblage. In some areas late tectonic alkaline and calc-alkaline volcanoclastics unconformably overlay both, either in or adjacent to late tectonic sedimentary assemblages.

Several regional scale fault arrays transect the terrane, often adjacent to late tectonic sedimentary assemblage remnants. The east-trending Wabigoon fault to the north, extends from Lake of the Woods east past Dryden. Another east trending but offset fault array with multiple named segments extends from Kakagi Lake through Straw Lake, Mosher Bay, and Thundercloud Lake. The two east trending faults are interconnected through the relatively late northwest and northeast trending Pipestone-Cameron and Manitou Straits faults, which record some of the latest deformation (Figure 3).

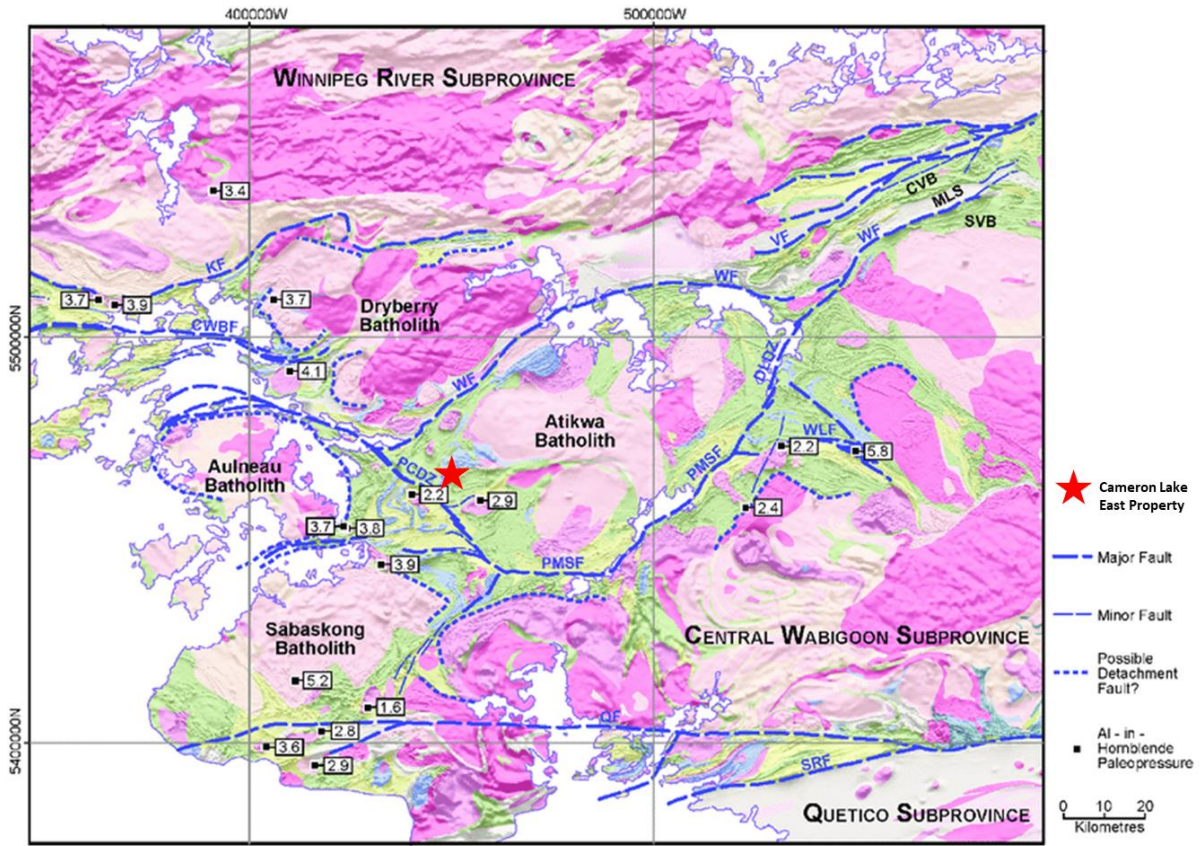


Figure 3. Regional Geology with location of Cameron Lake East Property highlighted by red star (modified from Thurston, 2015).

7.2 Property Geology

The Pipestone-Cameron Fault (PCDZ in figure 4) is a major discontinuity separating rocks of the Kakagi Lake Greenstone Belt in the southwest from the Rowan Lake greenstone belt in the northeast. The Cameron Lake East Property lies within the Rowan Lake Greenstone belt which includes a succession of pillowed mafic flows called the 'Rowan Lake Volcanics' and a succession dominated by intermediate pyroclastic rocks known as the 'Cameron Lake Volcanics' ($2732 \pm 2\text{Ma}$). This volcanic stratigraphy is folded by the Shingwak Lake anticline, the major structural feature on the property (Meade 2015).

A number of late-tectonic intermediate to felsic granitoid plutons occur in the central portion of the greenstone belt, these include the Stephen Lake pluton ($2699 \pm 2\text{Ma}$; Davis and Edwards 1986) and the Nolan Lake stock ($2705 \pm 4\text{Ma}$; Lewis, Kamo, and Lodge 2012). A suite of late syntectonic feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar-porphyry dykes occur along the trace of the Pipestone-Cameron fault zone (Meade, 2015).

The Cameron Lake East property is dominated by mafic volcanic rocks belonging to the Rowan Lake Volcanics and mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks (Bernard, 2009). Gold, nickel, and copper mineralization is associated with lithologic contacts between mafic and ultramafic rocks which makes the property attractive. An offshoot of the Atikwa Batholith comprises the northern edge of the Property, and smaller granitic bodies are dispersed throughout the northern half of the Property (Figure 4).

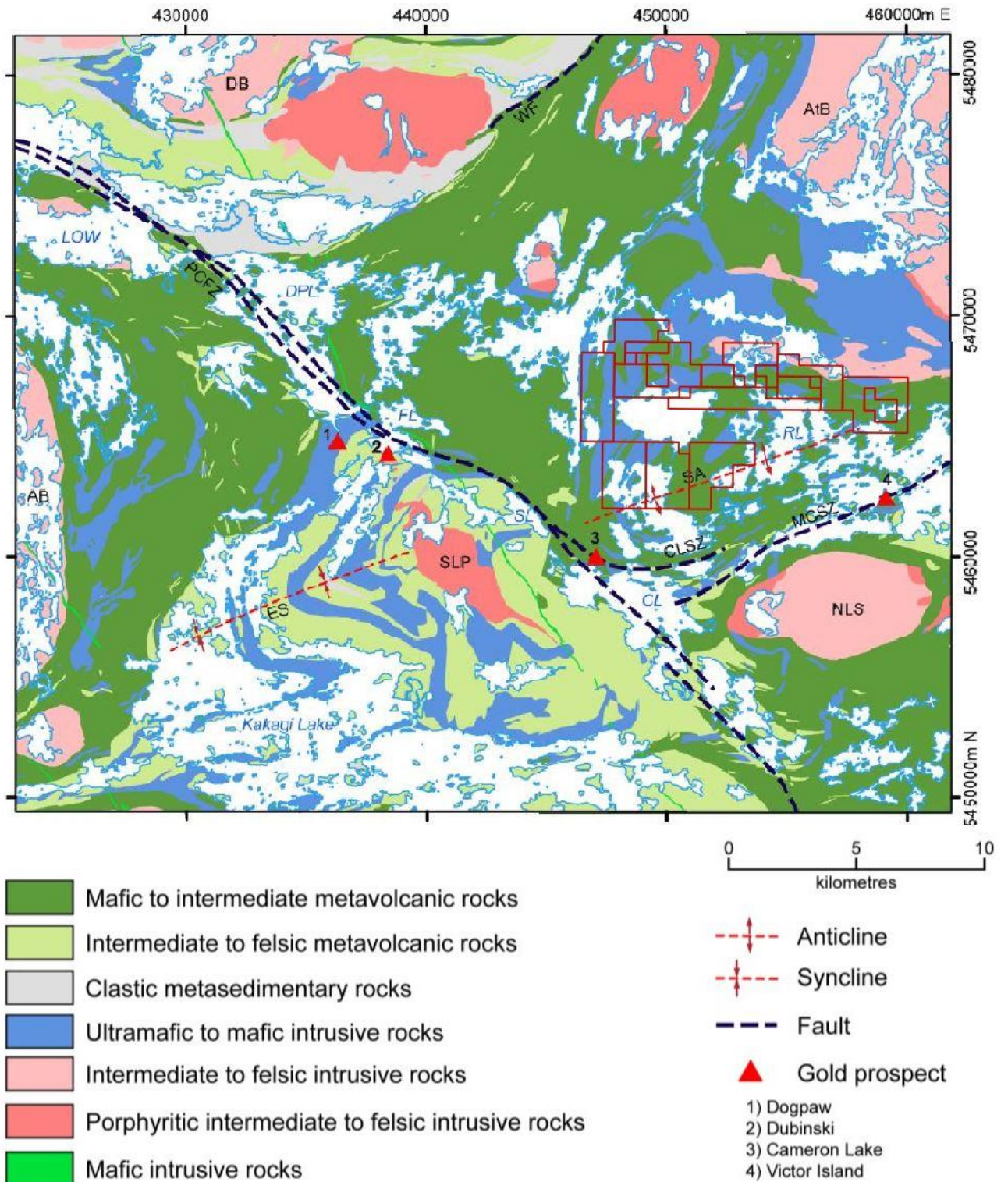


Figure 4. Property Geology of Cameron Lake East Property (modified from Johns, 2007). Shingwak Lake Anticline (SA), Stevens Lake Pluton (SLP), Pipestone -Cameron Fault (PCDZ), Cameron Lake Shear Zone (CLSZ), Nolan Lake Stock (NLS), Atikwa Lake Batholith (AtB).

7.3 Mineralization

Two showings exist north of Isinglass Lake known as the 'Roseman-Thompson' and 'Bergman' Showings. According to the Ontario Mineral Deposit Inventory, the Roseman-Thompson Showing is located on the Cameron Lake Property, however field geologists identified the true location of the showing 160 m west of the current showing location, and 10 m west of the Cameron Lake East Property boundary. Although this showing is off the Property, the proximity to the Property is promising for similar mineralization. At the Roseman-Thompson Showing there is a five-stamp mill, now in ruins, indicating this discovery was made in the late 1800's or early 1900's. One quartz vein was exposed for over 50m through nine trenches, striking between Az110° and Az160°. The wall rock is an altered, sheared, chloritized, and epidotized basalt or fine-grain gabbro. The vein contains fine grain hematite, and two chip samples collected 50m apart in 2009 returned values of 16.2 g/t Au and 25 g/t Au respectively (Bernard, 2009). The field geologist who visited this site in 2020 indicated the trenches were grown in, however the vein and arsenopyrite mineralization was visible in two locations.

The Bergman Showing is a nickel-copper showing with low levels of gold hosted within a chloritized gabbro containing 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite (Bernard, 2009). Several surface and drill programs have been completed and the best assays are highlighted in figure 5.

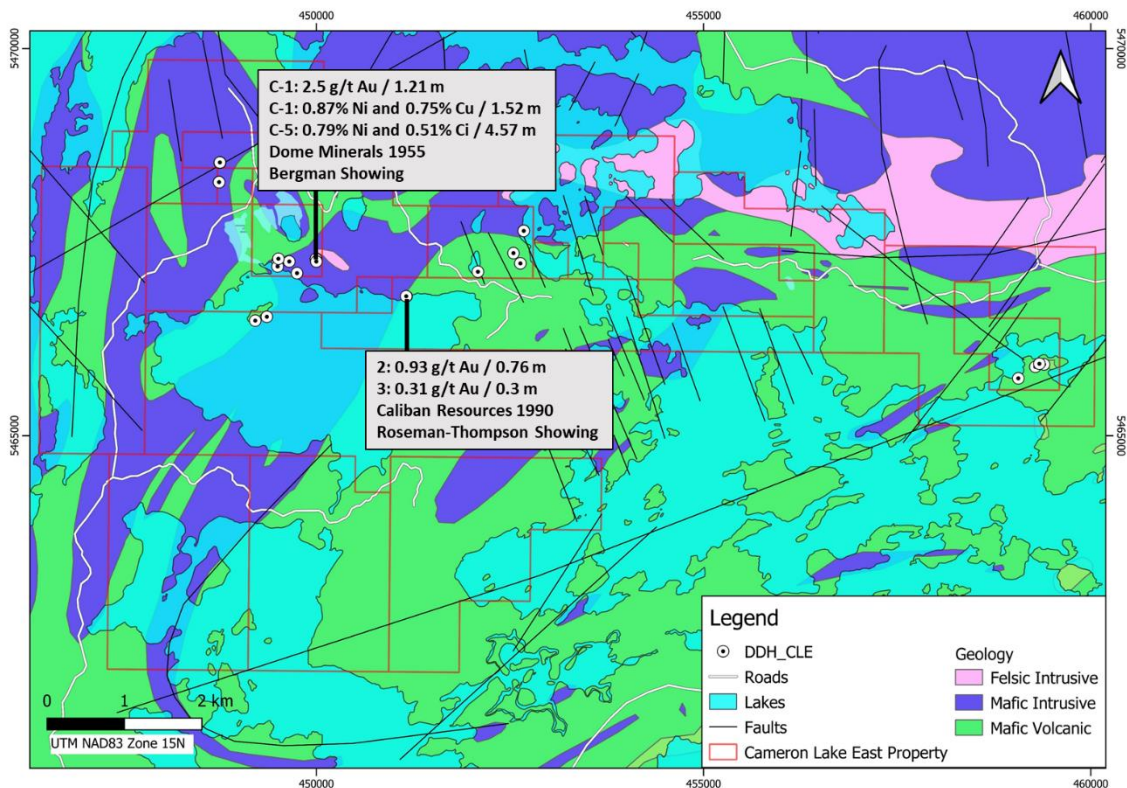


Figure 5. Historic drill intercepts on the Cameron Lake East Property.

ITEM 8: DEPOSIT TYPES

The deposit types being targeted by Gold Hunter on their Property is the “greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit” as defined by Robert et. al. (1997).

Deposits of this group, typified by the Mother Lode and Grass Valley and including many important Precambrian examples, consist of quartz-carbonate veins in moderately to steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones and locally in related shallow-dipping extensional fractures. They are commonly distributed along major fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages. Veins have strike- and dip-lengths of 100 to 1000 m either singly or, more typically, in complex vein networks. They are hosted by a wide variety of lithologies but there are district specific lithologic associations.

The veins are dominated by quartz and carbonate, with lesser amounts of chlorite, scheelite, tourmaline and native gold; pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite comprise less than 10 vol.% of the veins. The ores are gold-rich (Au:Ag = 5:1 to 10:1) and have elevated concentrations of As, W, B, and Mo, with very low base metal concentrations. Despite their significant vertical extent (commonly > 1 km), the deposits lack any clear vertical mineral zoning. Wall rock alteration haloes are zoned and consist of carbonatization, sericitization and pyritization. Halo dimensions vary with the composition of the host lithologies and may envelope entire deposits in mafic and ultramafic rocks.

In addition, the property has the potential to host “Magmatic Nickel-Copper-PGE deposits” as defined by Eckstrand et. al 2007.

Magmatic Nickel-Copper-PGE Deposits refers to a broad group of deposits containing nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE) occurs as sulphide concentrations associated with a variety of mafic and ultramafic magmatic rocks.

As the magmas ascend upward through the crust, they cool as they pass through cooler crustal rocks. If the original sulphur content of the magma is sufficient, or if sulphur is added from crustal wall rocks, a separate sulphide liquid forms as droplets dispersed through the magma. Because the partition coefficients of nickel, copper and PGE, as well as iron favor sulphide liquid over silicate magma, these elements preferentially transfer into the sulphide droplets from the surrounding magma. The sulphide droplets tend to sink towards the base of the magma because of their greater density, and form concentrations of sulphide. On further cooling, the sulphide liquid crystallizes to form the ore deposits that contain these metals.

Among such deposits, two main types are distinguishable. The first type, nickel and copper are the main economic commodities, and occur as sulphide-rich ores that are associated with differentiated mafic and/or ultramafic sills and stocks and ultramafic (komatiitic) volcanic flows and sills. The second type (platinum group elements) is exploited principally for PGE, which are associated with sparsely dispersed sulphides in very large to medium- sized mafic to ultramafic layered intrusions.

Of the Ni-Cu sulphide the most likely sub-type on the property would be Komatiitic (magnesium-rich) volcanic flows and related sill-like intrusions (Examples of this type of deposit are Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan and Marbridge, Quebec; Langmuir, Ontario; Kamblada and Agnew Australia; Pechenga, Russia; Shangani, Trojan, and Hunter's Road, Zimbabwe).

The potential PGE deposit model would be a magmatic breccia type also known as 'Contact-Type', which occur in stock-like or layered mafic/ultramafic intrusions (Platreef deposits of the northern Bushveld Complex, South Africa; Lac des Iles deposit and Marathon Deposit, Ontario).

The Denmark Lake-Rupert Lake intrusion occurs along the margins of felsic batholiths and has tholeiitic affinities. The Denmark intrusion appear to have been derived from a depleted mantle source and is considered to be sulphide saturated. The Denmark intrusion is small but has moderate abundances of PGE's and should have good potential for Type II mineralization associated with Komatiitic, tholeiitic, calc-alkalic, or alkalic magmas, similar to the mineralization previously identified in the Denmark intrusion (Vaillancourt et al 2003).

The company intends to use the extensive government database, historic assessment data, and the newly obtained field data to further define target areas of mineralization on the property. Continued exploration will include additional prospecting, mapping, appropriate geophysics (EM, IP), and diamond drilling.

ITEM 9: EXPLORATION

Clark Exploration carried out an initial exploration program (~\$85,000 no HST) of geological mapping and sampling, and soil sampling from May 26th to June 15th, 2020. In total 155 grab samples, and 231 soil samples were submitted for analysis.

9.1 Soil Sampling

The soil sampling program was completed between May 28th and June 1st 2020 and was designed to identify lithological contacts which are favourable for gold mineralization on the property as well as testing the extent of the Bergman showing on the north shore of Isinglass Lake. The sample lines were oriented at Az 345, sample lines were spaced 200 m apart and samples were taken at 50 m stations (Figure 8). The soil sampling grid was designed to extend a soil sampling grid from the 1980s to the north and west, where historic gold and copper anomalies were terminated at the end of the 1980s grid. The soil sampling area was accessed from Isinglass Road, at km 22 of Cameron Lake Road.

Soil in the area was not well developed and it was difficult to collect a B horizon soil sample. As such, 81 samples were described as B horizon, 98 as A horizon, and 30 as organic or L, F, H horizon. The additional 22 samples consist of QAQC samples (12 blanks and 10 duplicates) which were collected or inserted every 10 samples alternating between a blank and a duplicate. Blanks were made from a pure quartz sand purchased from Canadian Tire in Thunder Bay and designed for residential pool filters. Duplicates were collected in the field by a secondary hole being completed beside the original sample hole and the duplicate sample being collected at the same depth as the original sample.

The soil samples were divided into three populations based on the horizon sampled, organic, A, and B horizons. The response ratio for each of these populations was calculated for Au, Ag, Cu, and Ni. The response ratio is calculated by averaging the results of the lowest quartile of samples and dividing all sample results by that amount. The response ratio is an important interpretation tool to highlight anomalous values and decrease the bias between elemental responses. Response ratios higher than five were deemed anomalous for Au and higher than ten were deemed anomalous for Ag, Cu, and Ni. Using this method, there are anomalous samples, however anomalous areas (identified as two or more anomalous samples beside each other) are limited. A linear gold anomaly can be seen across the central part of the sample grid consisting of four samples long by one sample wide (Figure 8, 'Linear'). There are three other two sample Au-anomalies, one over the Bergman Showing on the southwest side of the sample grid, one below the linear anomaly, and one in the northeast corner (Figure 8). Results for copper and nickel are also limited as there are several single sample anomalies but no real trends or large anomalies to follow (Figures 9, 10). Copper and nickel values above the Bergman showing are elevated, and a few samples

would be defined as anomalous, but the inconsistent high values bring in to question the value of soil sampling in this area.

The response ratios can also be used to compare results between the three different soil populations. The average of the lowest quartile for Au and Ag was below detection limit in all three populations, in which case, half of detection limit is used (2.5 ppb for Au, 2.5 ppm for Ag, table 2). For Cu and Ni, the average of the lowest quartile is comparable across the A and B soil horizons, however the organic soil horizon is not comparable. Results from the organic soils should be used with caution and have been removed from the soil results. Both A and B horizon samples produced anomalous results in Au, Cu, and Ni. Ag was not well represented within the soils with only 19 samples returning values above detection limit, the highest value being 0.8 ppm.

Table 2. The value of the average of the lowest quartile of samples, which is then used to calculate response ratios.

	Organic	A Horizon	B Horizon
Au ppb	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ag ppm	2.5	2.5	2.5
Cu ppm	13.86	10.2	11.25
Ni ppm	10.17	17.44	18.55

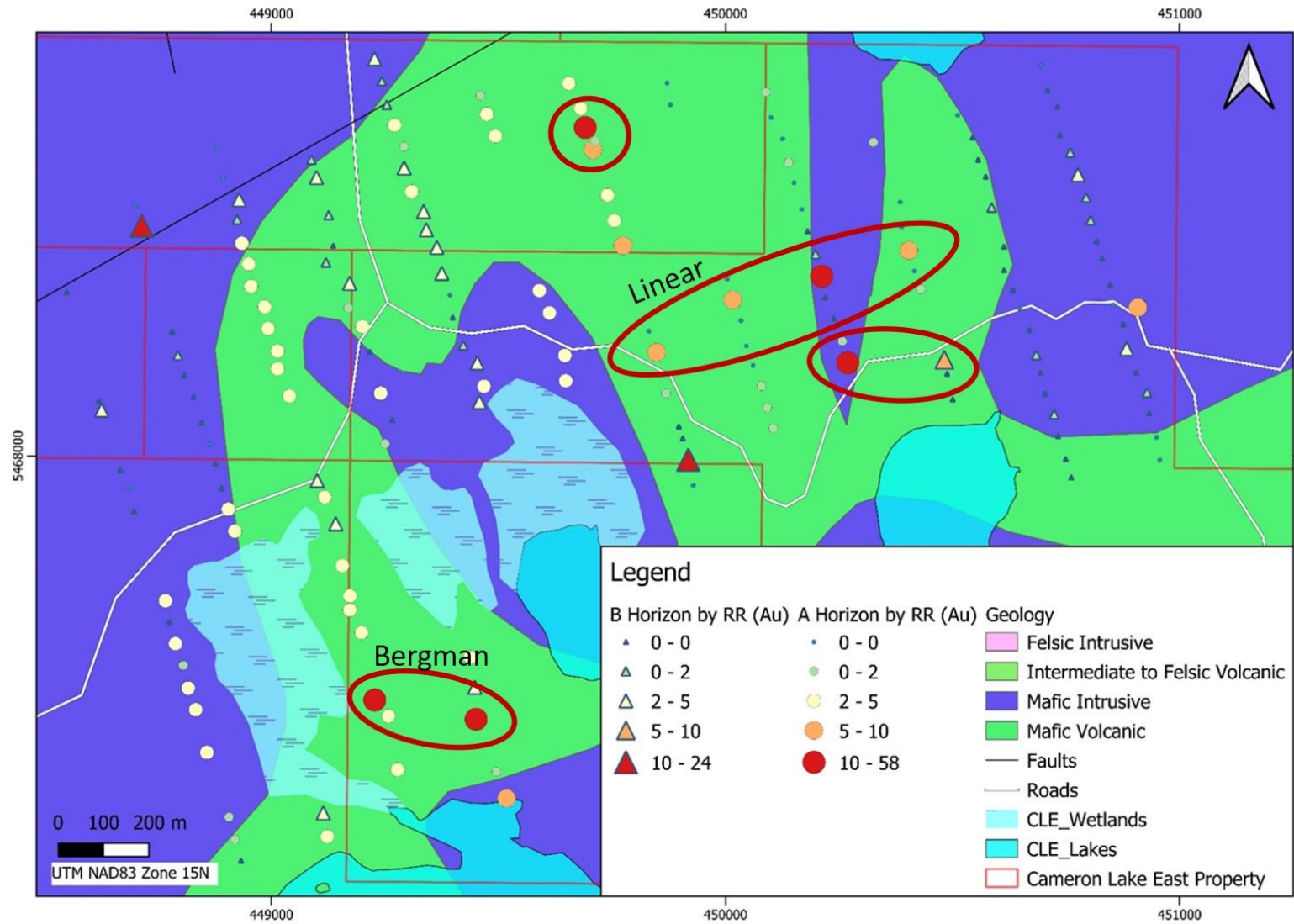


Figure 6. Soil results by Au response ratio. Values above 5 are considered anomalous for gold (orange and red samples).

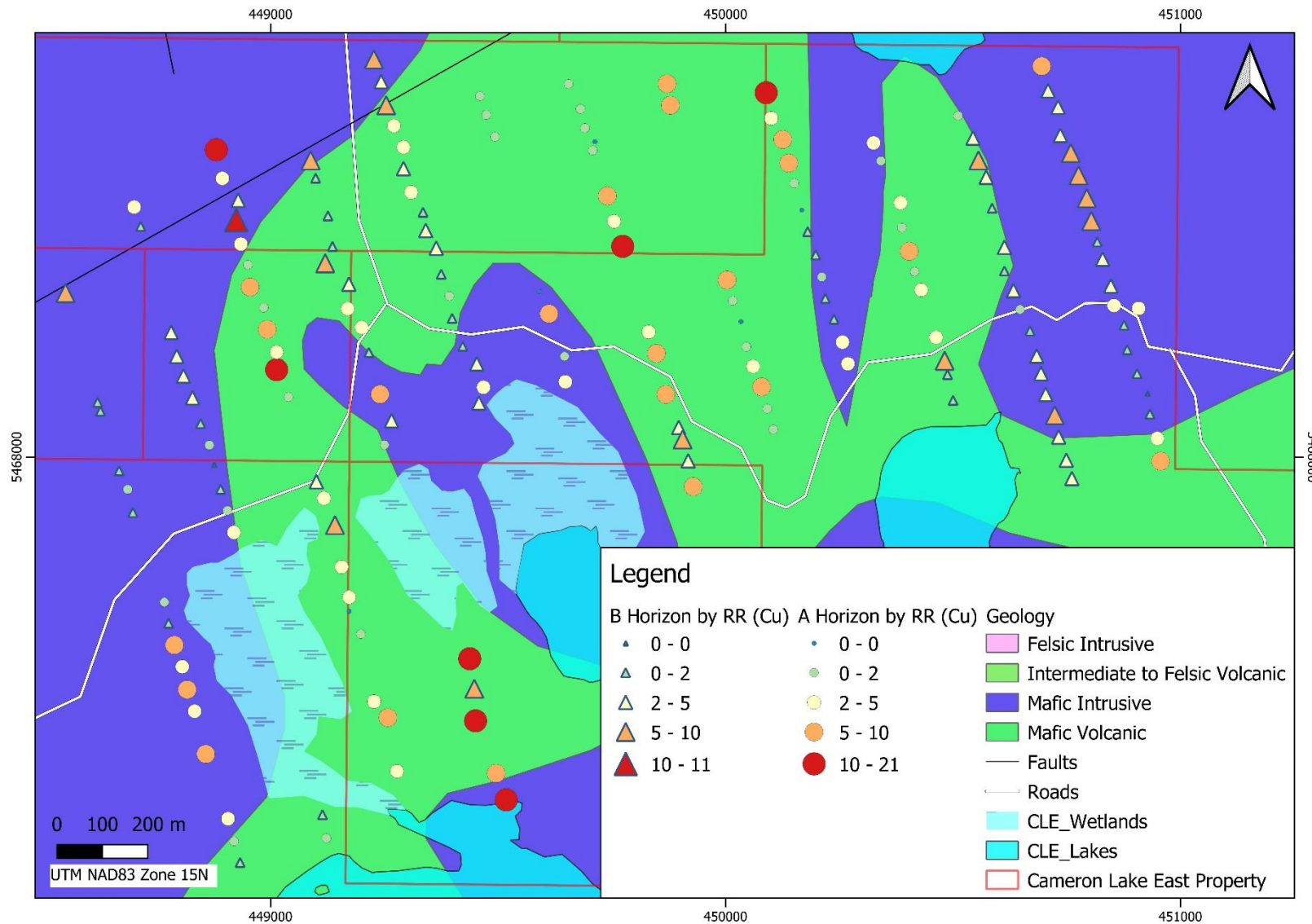


Figure 7. Soil results by response ratio for Copper. Values higher than 10 are considered anomalous (red samples).

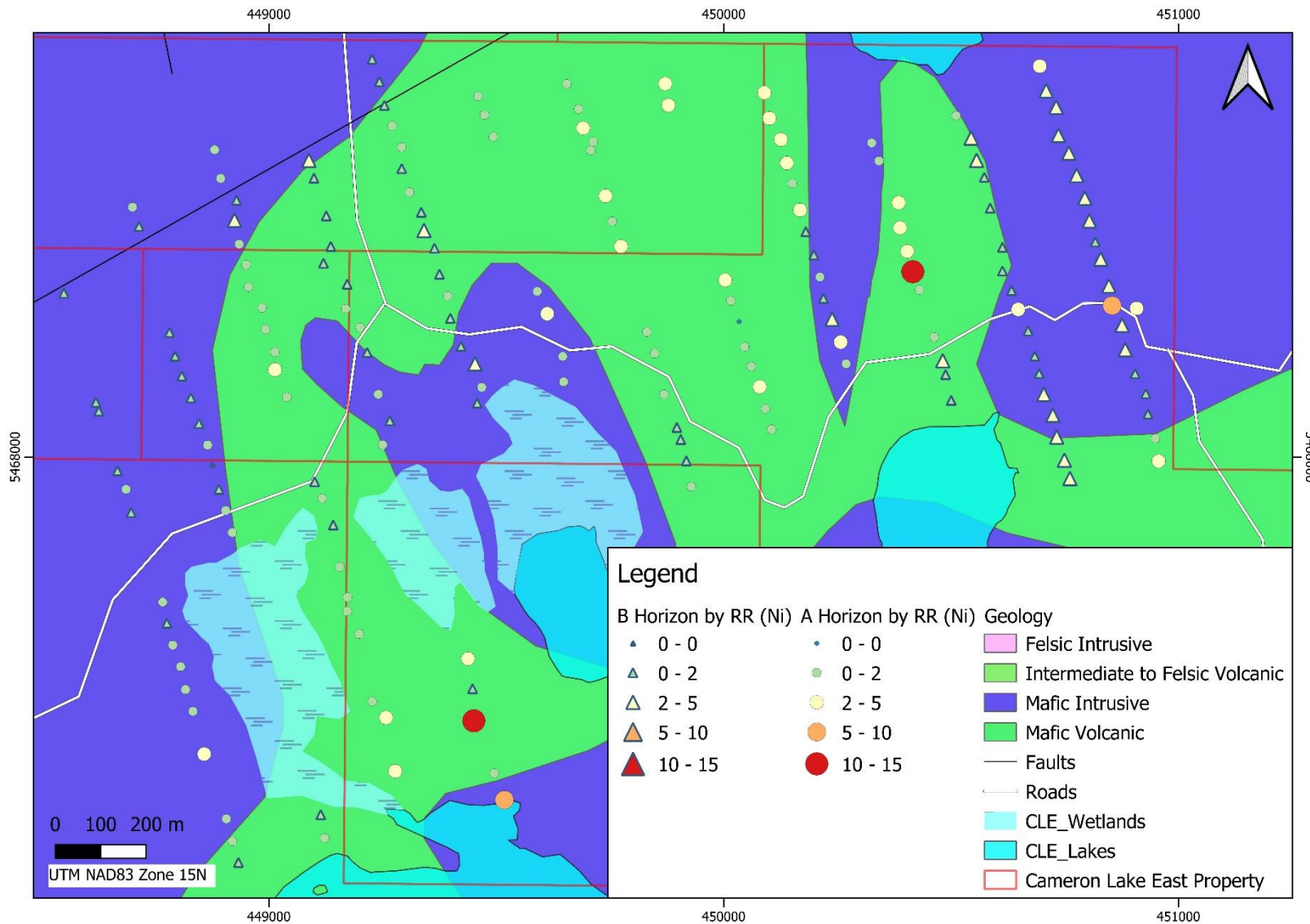


Figure 8. Soil results by response ratio for Nickel. Values higher than 10 are considered anomalous (red samples).

9.1.1 Soil Sample QAQC

QAQC was completed by collecting or inserting a blank or duplicate sample every ten samples, Blanks were made from a pure quartz sand purchased from Canadian tire and made for residential pool filters. Duplicates were collected in the field by augering a hole beside the original sample and taking a sample at the same depth. The Au values were used to compare the effectiveness of the QAQC procedures. In all, ten duplicates were collected, four from B horizon samples and six from A horizon samples. The duplicate samples show comparable results to the original samples with one exception. This exception is original sample 179219 (5 ppb Au) and duplicate sample 179220 (30 ppb Au) (Figure 6). These samples were noted as being taken right above bedrock, so it is possible that the duplicate sample scraped the bedrock and collected some additional Au from the bedrock which subsequently got placed in the sample bag.

The pool filter sand worked well as a blank material. There were only two samples which had elevated Au values, 179120 (7 ppb Au) and 179250 (6 ppb Au) (Figure 7). The primary samples (179119 and 179149) for these blank samples, had values of 7 ppb Au and 13 ppb Au respectively, so the elevated values could be an indication of improper cleaning at the lab. Overall, the QAQC procedures are within reasonable expectation.

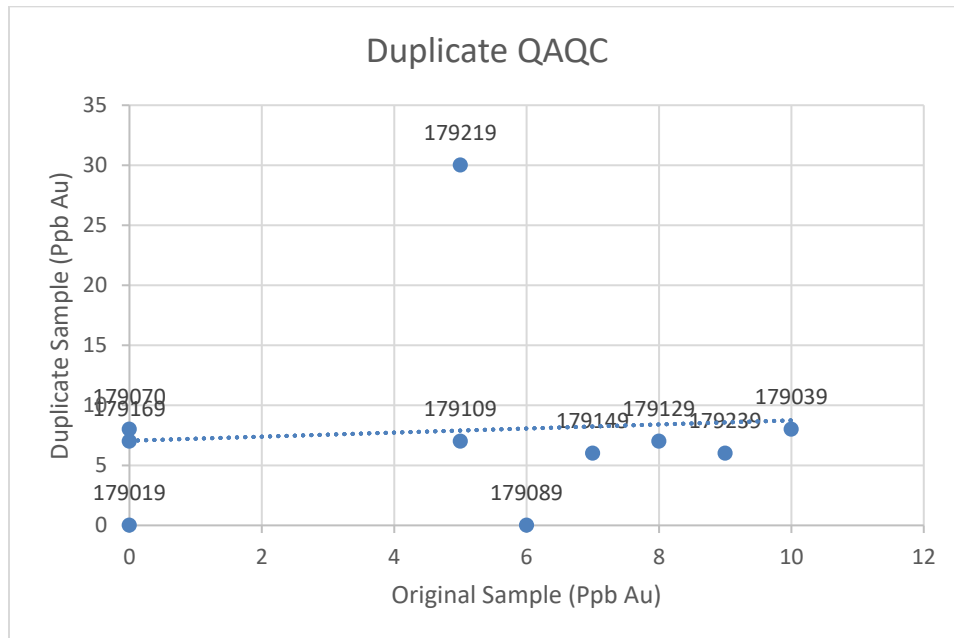


Figure 9. Results from the 10 duplicate samples collected during the Cameron Lake East soil sampling program. Data labels are for the original sample, the duplicate sample would be the following sample number.

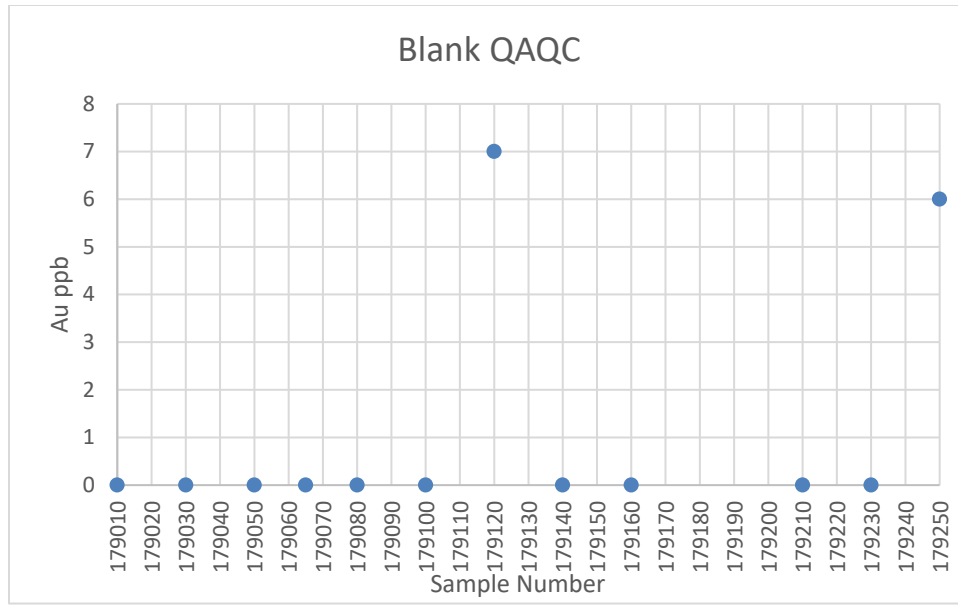


Figure 10. Results from the 12 Blank samples inserted during the Cameron Lake East soil sampling program

9.2 Geological Mapping

Mapping and prospecting were completed from June 2nd to June 13th, 2020. Traverse lines were selected based on historic showings, lithologic contacts, and outcrop potential based on satellite images and historic reports. The portion of the property on the western side of Rowan Lake was accessed from Isinglass Road, at km 22 of Cameron Lake Road. The portion of the property east of Rowan Lake was accessed from Maybrun Road and an unnamed trail which was accessed using a side-by-side.

Results from grab samples range from <5 to 2560 ppb for gold, 7 to >10000 ppm for copper, and 1 to 689 ppm for nickel (Table 3). Two samples that returned over 10,000 ppm copper were re-assayed and returned values of 4.51% and 1.36% copper (Figure 11).

Table 3: Grab sample ranges for Copper, Nickel, and Gold

Number of Samples	Copper ppm	Number of Samples	Nickel ppm	Number of Samples	Gold ppb
35	2-50	25	20-Jan	99	< 5
22	51-100	38	21-50	42	5-50
47	101-200	53	51-100	5	50-200
20	201-300	28	101-150	5	200-500
12	301-500	6	200-300	2	>1000
5	501-1000	2	301-400		
9	1001-8000	1	> 600		
2	8000- >10000				

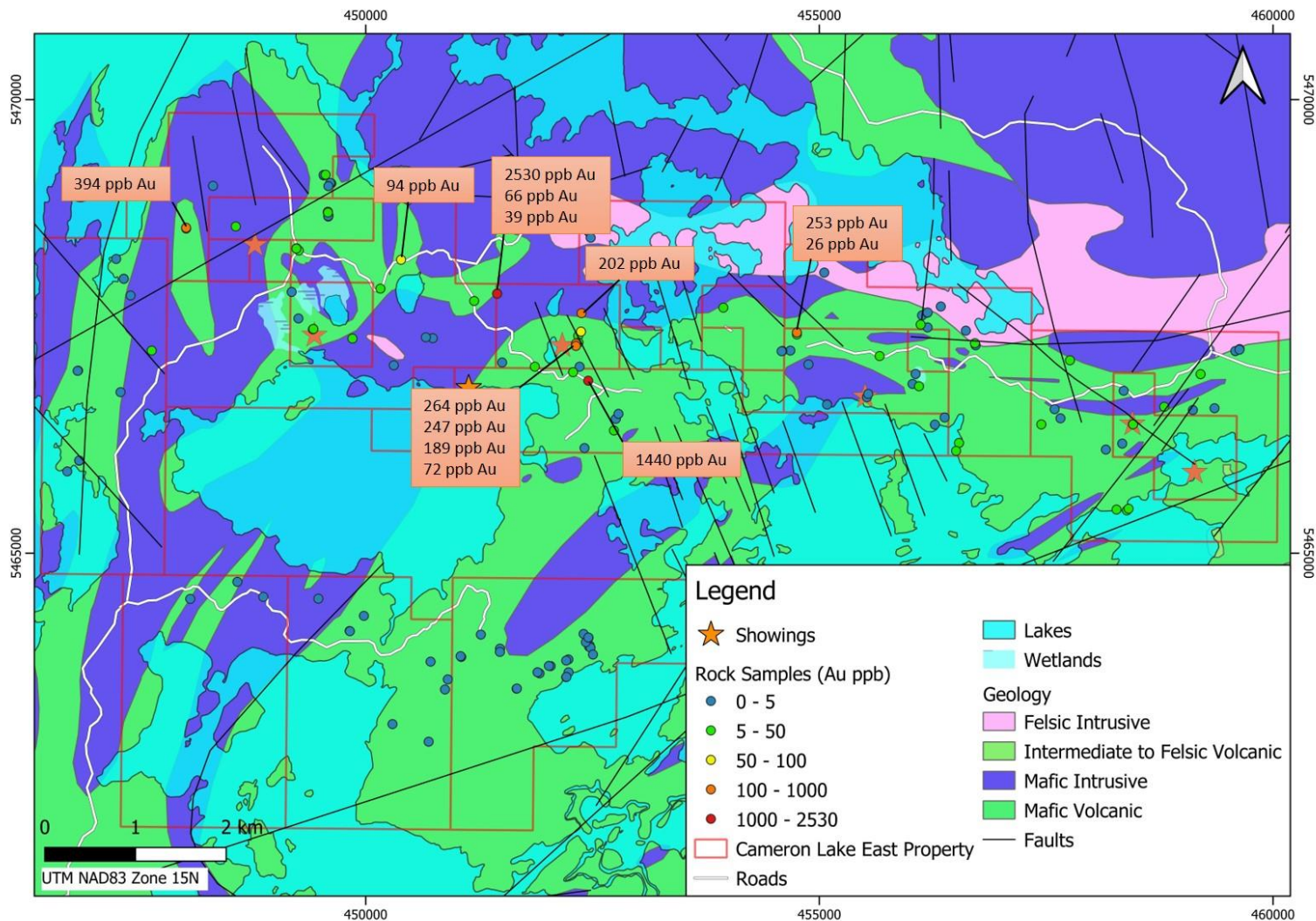


Figure 11. Rock sample highlights (Au ppb) from the 2020 exploration program.

Several showings were examined during this program. The following outlines the results from each of these showings.

The Roseman-Thompson showing was identified by several overgrown trenches and the historic ball mill. Unfortunately, the location of the showing was inaccurate, and it is about ten metres west of the west property line of claim 559484, which is off the current Cameron Lake East Property.

The Bergman Showing was historically identified between two of the current soil sampling lines. Nine samples on these two surrounding lines are anomalous for gold (19 to 33 ppb), copper (78 to 216 ppm), and nickel (56 to 234 ppm). Two rock samples were collected which also contained anomalous results (25 ppb Au, 525 ppm Cu, and 222 ppm Ni in sample 179430 and 12 ppb Au, 284 ppm Cu, and 69 ppm Ni in sample 179431).

The Denlake Copper Showing was identified as exposed outcrop with pyrite and malachite. Five grab samples were collected from this area, as well as an additional sample 300m north, all of which are anomalous for gold (up to 264 ppb), copper (up to 7960 ppm), and nickel (up to 75 ppm). Sample 179442 (Figure 14) was collected on the road 400m south of the Denlake showing which returned 1440 ppb Au, 1100 ppm Cu, and 46 ppm Ni (table 4). The Denlake showing is 300m north of the road and could be trenched.

Table 4. Grab samples from the Denlake Showing.

Sample Number	UTM East	UTM North	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
179438	452317	5467285	264	1.7	4000	45
179176	452315	5467286	247	2.7	7960	75
179181	452379	5467646	202	0.7	1080	105
179177	452319	5467313	189	1.7	1740	44
179439	452321	5467309	72	0.4	240	30
179179	452373	5467443	52	0.3	675	33

With the exception of the North Rowan Lake Showing, all other showings on the property were examined, and either they could not be identified or returned less than favourable results. The North Rowan Lake Showing was not examined as access was difficult (Figure 12).

Three other grab samples returned encouraging results and identified new areas of mineralization on the property which warrant follow up. A large (25-30cm wide) flat lying quartz vein was identified where there is a large Au-in-soil anomaly from the 1980s survey. Three samples were collected from this outcrop, one each from the large vein, a small off shooting vein, and the wall rock. Sample 179435 from the large vein returned the best gold results on the property with 2530 ppb Au. This area is on a volcanic-gabbro contact and is 300m east of the road. It

should be examined further to see if the vein can be followed along strike (figure 14, 18).

The second sample worth following up with is sample 179266 located on the northwest side of the property. This sample was taken from a smooth silicious mafic volcanic with rusty fractures that extend for several meters across the length of the outcrop. This sample returned values of 394 ppb Au, 7.3 ppm Ag, 1.36% Cu, and 689 ppm Ni. This sample was collected at the southern edge of a large beaver swamp, however more outcrop could possibly be located along strike to the south (Figure 14, 19).

The third sample worth following up with was collected on the east side of Rowan Lake and was collected from an extremely rusty subcrop, with two parallel 3cm wide quartz veins with pyrite and malachite. Sample 179308 returned 253 ppb Au, 26 ppm Ag, 4.51% Cu and 285 ppm Ni. It should be noted that this sample is described as subcrop and may not be in situ. Further examination of the sample area and surroundings is required (Figures 15,16, Table 5).

Table 5. Best grab samples from the 2020 exploration program (not in the Denlake Showing area).

Sample Number	UTM East	UTM North	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
179435	451449	5467860	2530	0.3	16	7
179442	452453	5466902	1440	0.9	1100	46
179266	448021	5468588	394	7.3	1.36%	689
179308	454753	5467433	253	26	4.51%	285
179444	450390	5468235	94	0.2	747	5
179437	451449	5467862	66	< 0.2	11	87
179311	456539	5466216	45	< 0.2	217	118
179461	458457	5466421	45	1	3640	70
179441	452286	5466996	43	0.8	1840	133
179436	451448	5467860	39	< 0.2	56	86
179294	456098	5466840	32	0.7	386	34
179309	454752	5467412	26	0.6	1950	68
179430	449418	5467468	25	0.5	525	222
179300	458275	5465481	23	0.5	2820	18

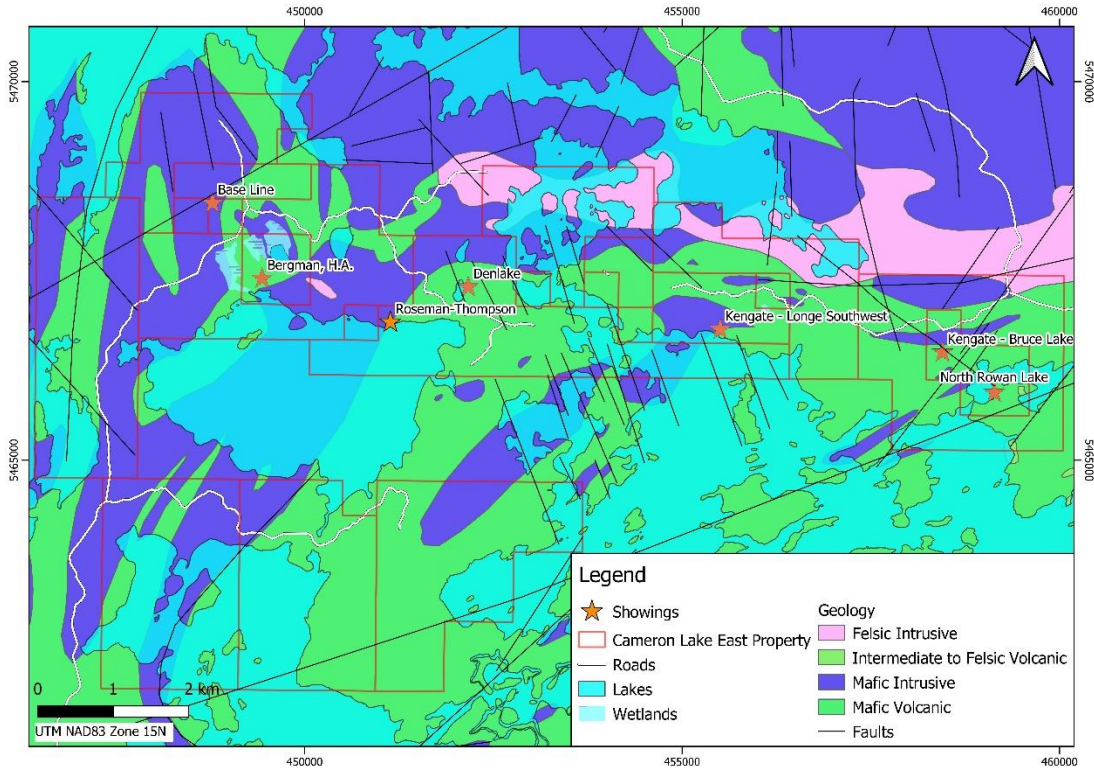


Figure 12. Showings on the current Cameron Lake East Property. List of showings from MDI database from Geology Ontario website.

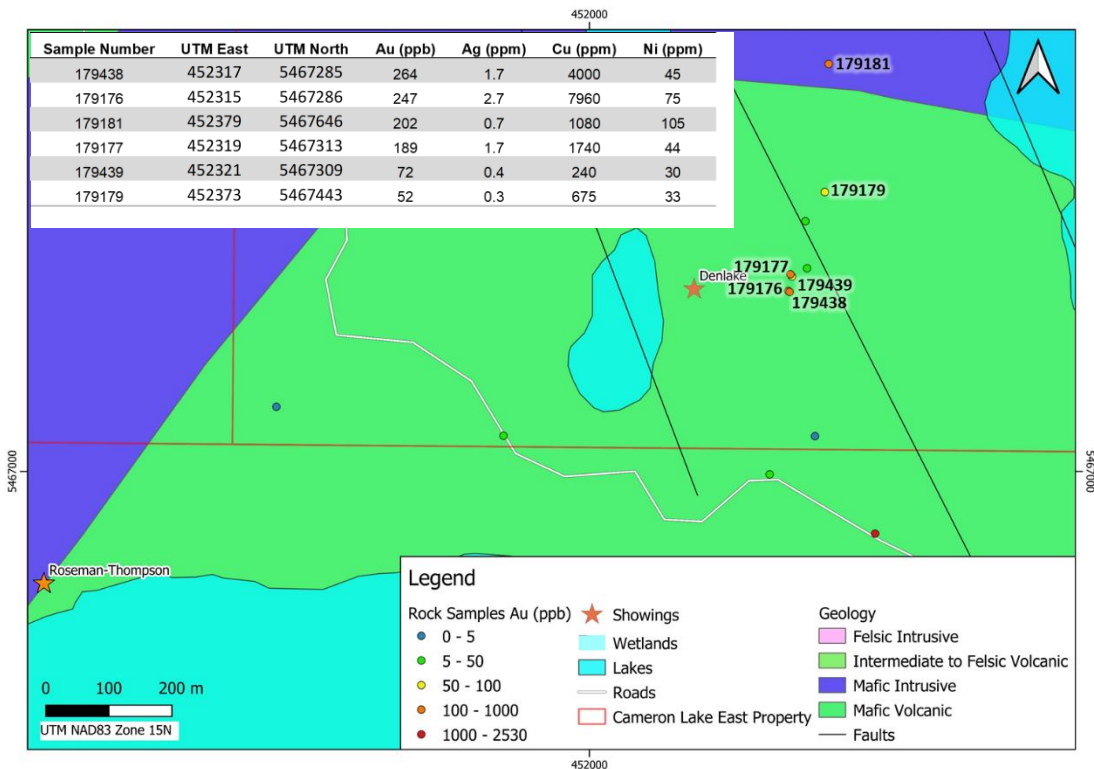


Figure 13. Samples around the Denlake Showing.

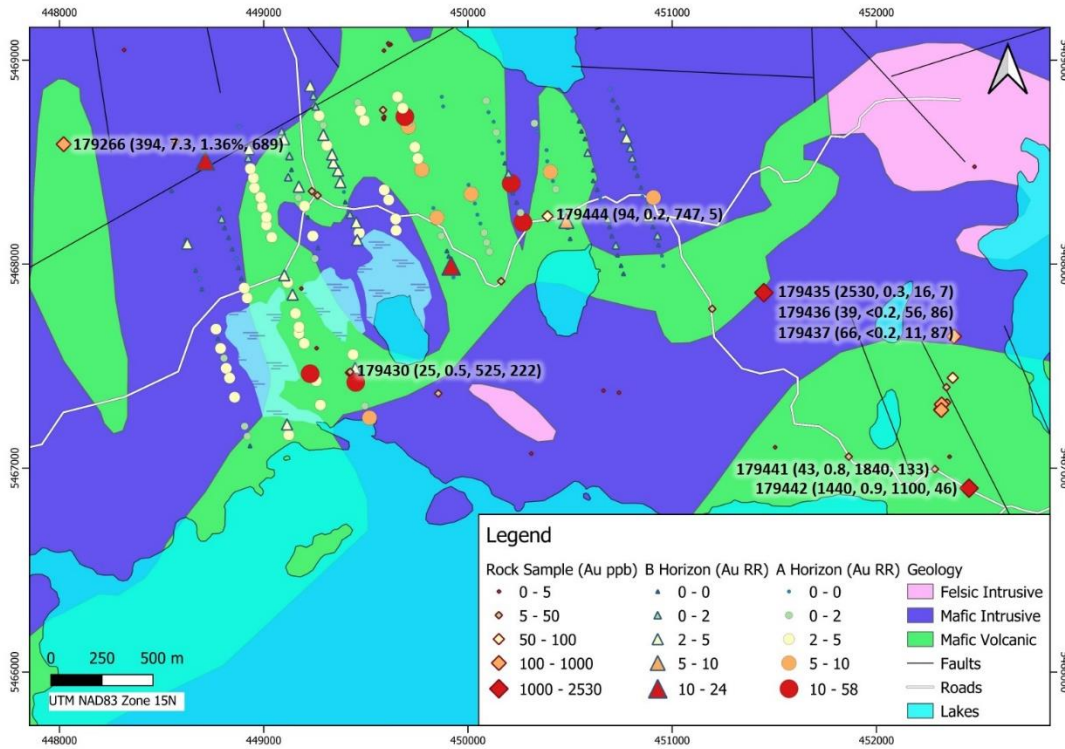


Figure 14. Soil and Rock highlights from the 2020 exploration program with showings. Value listed beside rock grab samples are (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Cu ppm, Ni ppm).

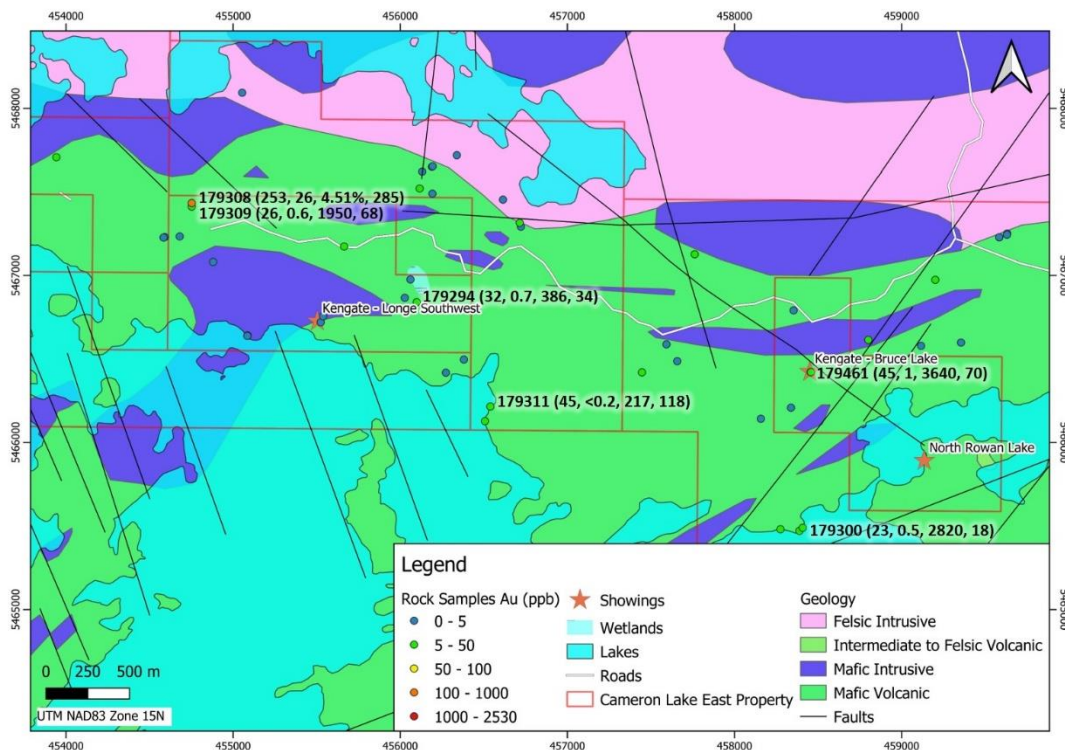


Figure 15. Rock highlights from the east side of Rowan Lake. Value listed beside rock grab samples are (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Cu ppm, Ni ppm).



Figure 16. Sample 179308 was collected from the rusty wall rock beside this vein and returned 253 ppb Au, 4.51% Cu and 285 ppm Ni.



Figure 17. Sample 179442 was collected on the road 300m south of the Denlake showing and returned 1440 ppb Au.



Figure 18. Sample 179435 returned the highest gold result from the 2020 exploration program of 2530 ppb Au. This sample was collected from a 25 – 30 cm quartz vein striking AZ 160 / dipping 65.



Figure 19. Sample 179266 was collected from a rusty fracture on a smooth siliceous mafic volcanic outcrop and returned 394 ppb Au, 1.36% Cu, and 689 ppm Ni.

ITEM 10: DRILLING

Gold Hunter has not yet performed any drilling of its own. For a summary of previous drilling on the Property, see “Item 6: History”.

ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

For the soil geochemistry survey, sample locations were determined by GPS waypoints entered into the sampler’s GPS before each day in the field. Samples were laid out to be taken at 50 metre intervals where possible, on lines of 200 metre spacing. The target horizon was a medium to light brown layer of soil referred to as the upper B horizon. The target soil was not always obtainable due to thick swamps or bedrock where A horizon soil dominated. When the B horizon was not available to sample, A horizon or organic horizon was taken.

Soil samples were taken using a hand auger which was wiped clean between sites. The sampled material was then placed in kraft paper bags and labeled with a marker with the appropriate sample number. The site location was recorded using a GPS which generally displayed a better than 3m accuracy. At each sample location important data notes were also recorded including soil type and percentages, vegetation, location, slope, drainage and any comments the sampler felt could be important. This data was collected on a Samsung tablet with the Avenza mapping program. The GPS system on the tablet is not as accurate as the handheld GPS, and as such the handheld GPS coordinates are used for location data. Flagging tape was tied to the nearest tree, and a photograph was taken of the sample site with the flagging tape, sample, and hole visible. Overall, 231 soil samples including 10 duplicates and 12 blanks were sent to Actlabs for analysis.

Rock samples were collected where features of interest were noted. These include quartz veins, sulphide minerals, malachite, alteration, and deformation features. Samples were dislodged from the outcrop with a geotool or chipped out using a rock hammer and chisel. Samples were placed in a plastic bag with the tag and zipped tied shut. Flagging tape was placed at the sample site, either wrapped around a rock, or ties to a tree. Photographs were taken of the sample site with the sample and flagging tape visible. Overall, 155 rock samples were sent to Actlabs for analysis.

The soil and rock samples were delivered by Clark employees in two separate batches to Actlabs in Thunder Bay (accredited ISO/IEC 17025 (Lab 266)) for analysis, using analytical procedure 1A2 (Au Fire Assay AA) and 1E3 (Aqua Regia ICPOES). Two over limit rock samples also had package 8-AR Tbay completed to obtain a copper percent.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) was completed during the field program, as well as at the lab. Blank and duplicate samples were inserted or

collected every ten samples for the soil sampling program. Blanks were made from a pure quartz sand typically used for residential pool filters. Duplicates were collected in the field by completing a second hole beside the original sample hole and collecting a sample from the same depth as the original sample.

Of the 12 blank samples sent to the lab, 10 had results below detection limit for Au. The other two samples returned results of 6 ppb and 7 ppb respectively. This is likely the result of smear from the previous samples at some point in the laboratory procedure. Of the 10 duplicate samples sent to the lab, only one returned result outside the acceptable range. This is original sample 179219 and duplicate sample 179220 which returned 5 ppb and 30 ppb Au respectively. The likely explanation is a nugget effect, a coarser gold grain was likely included in the duplicate sample and not the original. The following sample, 179221 also returned a result of 33 ppb, so these results are likely accurate and explained by the nugget effect.

ActLabs is an independent lab that has developed and implemented a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. Actlabs maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, which provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question.

In the authors opinion sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the size and scope of the sampling program.

ITEM 12: DATA VERIFICATION

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the assessment files available at the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. The authors reviewed the assessment files comparing the indicated findings of previous explorers over the years to determine consistency. Assay certificates for drilling were not normally present pre-1990 when the Ontario Mining Act was amended and to have them presented if they were used for assessment. The authors verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the Authors in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit. The authors are confident that these data sets are adequate for the reliance and completion of the technical report.

ITEM 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Gold Hunter has not yet done any mineral processing studies or metallurgical testing on the Property.

ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

ITEM 15: MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16: MINING METHODS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18: PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 19: MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 20: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable.

ITEM 21: CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 22: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable.

ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is bounded to the south and east by First Mining's Cameron Lake Project which current consists of two project areas; namely Cameron (which includes the Cameron Deposit) and West Cedartree which is 10km west of the Cameron Lake East project and includes the Dubenski and Dogpaw deposits.. The Cameron Lake Deposit has defined NI 43-101 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 0.464 million ounces (measured and indicated) Cameron Lake deposit (Drabble, et al. 2017, p. 153, their Table 14.21). The Cameron Lake deposit is characterized as a structurally controlled, vein-hosted deposit in which gold is associated with pyritic, quartz-albite breccia veins in strongly carbonatized and sericitized mafic volcanic rocks (Melling, 1988). West Cedartree which

comprises the Dubenski and Dogpaw deposits have a historical resources estimate indicated, and inferred of 106,000 ounces (Ball, 2014)

North of the property is the Maybrun Cu-Au deposit which has a NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 2.9 million tons of 0.91 grams per ton Gold and 0.57% Copper (Shaft and Tunnel, 2009).

The authors have been unable to verify the information on adjacent properties and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

ITEM 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this report. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

ITEM 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Historic work as well as the 2020 exploration program has indicated the presence of anomalous, and local high grade gold, copper, and nickel mineralization on the Cameron Lake East Property.

Gold deposits in the region occur in carbonate +/- sericite-altered shear zones and are spatially related to lithologic contacts. The Cameron Lake East Project is located 3 km from the Pipestone-Cameron Fault Zone which hosts the 0.464 million ounces (measured and indicated) Cameron Lake deposit (Drabble, et al. 2017, p. 153, their Table 14.21).

Historic drilling and soil sampling indicated several gold, copper, and nickel anomalies in the area north of Isinglass lake which became the focus for this program. The current soil grid was designed to extend the gold, copper, and nickel anomalies that were identified during the 1980s soil sampling program.

The 2020 soil sampling program succeeded in identifying more anomalies in the Isinglass Lake area. There is a clear gold, copper, nickel anomaly around the Bergman Showing indicating that soil sampling worked well in this area. There is also a gold anomaly around the Baseline Showing which warrants follow up. The remaining Au-in-soil anomalies appear randomly dispersed with no defined cluster. There is a strong copper and nickel anomaly at the northern end of the sample grid close to the most eastern bay of Caviar Lake.

The 2020 mapping program identified several anomalous areas that need to be followed up with. The first is the Denlake Showing area including the sample 300m south on the road which returned an assay of 1440 ppb Au. The three other samples previously mentioned, 179435, 179266, and 179308 should all be visited again, and the surrounding areas mapped in detail. Geophysical methods could further define targets in these areas.

The 2020 exploration program was a success. Soil sampling and mapping refined historic targets and identified new targets. Lithologic contacts continue to be a high priority target in the area. An IP survey over these contacts could help identify anomalous zones and define drill targets.

ITEM 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cameron Lake Property has returned encouraging results from the initial three-week exploration program and has several areas that warrant further work. Recommendations include an IP survey (figure 20) north of Isinglass Lake and based on positive results a drill program targeting areas where soil and rock anomalies align with geophysical targets. Existing airborne geophysical data should also be used to define targets.

26.1 Proposed Budget

Table 6. Proposed budget for next phases of work.

TASK	DURATION / RATE	AMOUNT
Phase 1: IP Survey		
Line Cutting	40km @ \$1,000/km	\$40,000
IP Survey	28km @ \$2,100/km	\$58,800
IP Mob/Demob/Report		\$15,000
	IP Total:	\$113,800
Phase 2: Diamond Drilling		
Diamond Drilling	1,500 metres @ \$250/m (all inclusive cost)	\$375,000
Reports and Maps		\$5,000
	Drilling Total:	\$380,000
	Total Estimates:	\$493,800

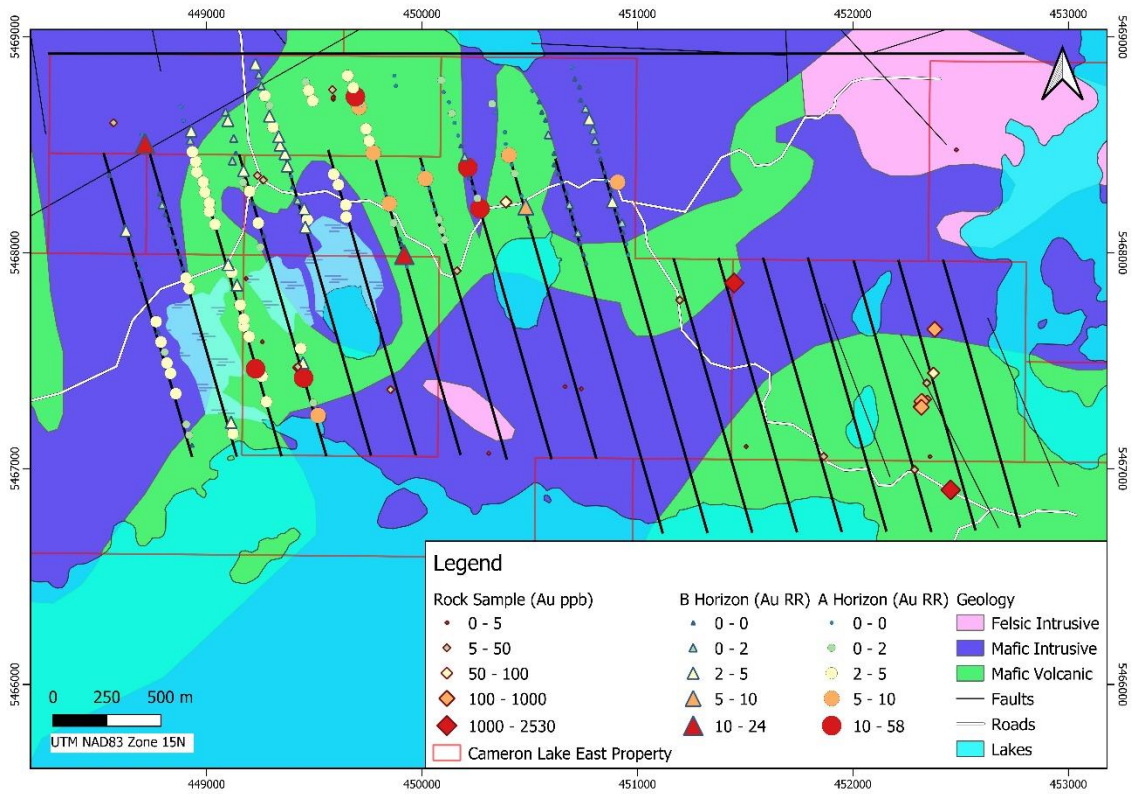


Figure 20. Proposed IP lines.

ITEM 27: REFERENCES

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Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Carolyn K. Hudek, am a Professional Geoscientist, employed by Clark Exploration and Consulting Inc., of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and declare that:

1. I graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (Honours) in 2012.
2. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists Manitoba (#38352).
3. I have worked since graduation as a Geologist, primarily on gold exploration properties across Canada.
4. I have been an employee of Clark Exploration and Consulting Inc. since October 2019.
5. I was on the Cameron Lake East project site covered in this report from May 26th to June 15th, 2020.
6. I supervised and completed a portion of the work described in this report.
7. I am a co-author of this report.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the “issuer”) involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
11. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 17th day of November 2020.

“Carolyn K. Hudek”

Carolyn K. Hudek, B. Sc., P. Geo.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brent Clark, P. Geo. (#3188), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 941 Cobalt Cres., Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Earth Science (Geology) from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario in 2014. I have worked on gold projects in Northwestern Ontario, and Australia.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Cameron Lake East Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario", dated November 2nd, 2020.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#3188).
5. I have worked as a Geologist since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am a co-author of this report and responsible for the editing of the Technical Report. I visited the property on May 30th 2020.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
11. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 2nd day of November 2020.

"Brent Clark"

Brent Clark, P. Geo.