NI 43-101

INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

ADVANCED UNITED HOLDINGS INC.

DOYLE PROPERTY

Wawa, Ontario

NTS MAP SHEET 41N/08

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo.
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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report was prepared by Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. at the request of Advanced United Holdings Inc. ("AUH") a private company formed under the Laws of British Columbia. This report is specific to the standards dictated by the National Instrument 43-101 in respect to the Doyle Property (the "Property"), a 100% interest in mineral claims near Wawa, Ontario region held by Talisker Gold Corp. ("Talisker Gold"), a wholly owned subsidiary of AUH. This report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area and recommends additional exploration.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Property lies within NTS map sheet 41O/08 in Runnalls Township in the Algoma District of Central Ontario. The approximate geographic centre coordinates of the Property are 47.2831°N, 84.1383°W (UTM coordinates 716400E, 5240600N, Zone 16, NAD83). The overall Property consists of 109 mining claim cells and covers an area of approximately 2,365 hectares.

The Property is located 92km southeast of Wawa, Ontario and approximately 86 km north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The Property is accessible via a series of all-weather roads, logging roads and ATV trails.

Ownership

Talisker Gold entered into an option agreement with JD Exploration Inc. ("JD Exploration") pursuant to which Talisker was granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property for the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares of Talisker Gold (the "Transaction"). Both companies are private companies formed under the laws of the Province Ontario. On April 15, 2018 Talisker Gold signed a purchase agreement with JD Exploration to acquire 100% in 4 legacy claims (4281733-4281736). Since signing the purchase agreement with JD Exploration, Talisker Gold has fulfilled the prerequisites and payments of the option agreement. The Property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") with a 1% NSR buyback option for $1,000,000.

Following the completion of the Transaction, Talisker Gold acquired additional mining claims through the MLAS on-line map staking procedure. Talisker Gold is a wholly owned subsidiary of AUH.

History of Exploration

The earliest recorded exploration on the Property dates back to 1953. Prior to 1953, this area of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt would have been prospected for gold and copper as the Wawa Gold Camp was taking form. William Teddy discovered gold on the shore of Wawa Lake in 1897. Gold mining in the Wawa area prospered and receded several times in the 20th century, and it continues today. Companies finding success in the 21st century in the Wawa Gold Camp include producers such as Alamos Gold and Wesdome Mines and the near developed mine of Argonaut Gold.

Past work in the vicinity of the Property, and in this part of the Batchewana Greenstone Belt, was limited in part due to poor access and mineral rights ownership of a large number of surrounding townships by the Algoma Central Railway (ACR). These townships have been withdrawn from staking for several decades. Thus, historical exploration in the area has been mostly confined to Runnalls Township.

Besides sporadic exploration efforts from 1953-1986 by various exploration entities, Tri Origin Exploration Ltd has completed the most systematic and extensive exploration on the Property from 1990-1995. Prospecting, mapping, ground geophysical surveys, trenching, humus geochemical surveys, diamond drilling and downhole electro-magnetic surveys were completed during this six-year period. Exploration was concentrated on gold-bearing semi-massive to massive sulphide horizons hosted within a felsic tuffaceous volcanic pile. Tri Origin Exploration completed 37 diamond drill holes totaling 8,053.5m. Highlights of the drilling are tabled below (Table 1.1)

Table 1.1 Gold-bearing mineralized section highlights from Tri-Origin's drill programs.

Tri-Origin Diamond Drilling Highlights 1990-1995

Hole	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Au g/t*
T90-3	70.0	70.53	0.53	7.200
T90-15	105.0	106.0	1.0	1.940
	116.0	117.0	1.0	0.432
	122.0	123.0	1.0	1.149
	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.960
T94-22	80.0	81.0	1.0	49.582
T94-23	240.7	247.1	6.4	1.246
T94-24	265.0	266.0	1.0	0.522
T95-31	161.0	162.0	1.0	0.302
T95-32	372.0	373.0	1.0	0.708
T95-33	284.0	285.0	1.0	0.365
T95-34	310.0	319.0	9.0	2.480
including	312.0	313.0	1.0	17.486
T95-35	290.0	291.0	1.0	0.864
	300.0	301.0	1.0	0.355
T95-36	120.0	121.0	1.0	0.411
T95-37	69.0	72.0	3.0	0.560
	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.482

Geology and Mineralization

The Property is situated within the Batchawana Greenstone Belt that comprises a small portion of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane. This belt is an Archean-aged greenstone belt consisting of a thick succession of supracrustal rocks. The dimensions of the greenstone belt are roughly 90km east-west to 25km north-south. The Batchawana Greenstone Belt can be subdivided geologically into 4 major litho-tectonic domains (Figure 7.3): the Chapleau Gneiss Domain, Ramsey Gneiss Domain, Algoma Plutonic Domain and the Batchawana Volcanic Domain (Grunsky, 1991). Of interest is the Batchawana Volcanic Domain. The Archean metavolcanic-metasedimentary assemblage has been deformed, metamorphosed, faulted, and intruded by felsic intrusive rocks.

The Property underlain by felsic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks, trending N20°W to N60°W and dipping 70° north-east to vertical. The volcanic/sedimentary rock contact forms an arcuate trend which extends north-westerly along the western portion of the Property approximately 300 metres west of Doyle Lake. The property is bounded on the west by the Grey Owl Lake Stock. An elongated body of porphyritic felsic intrusive rock has intruded the felsic volcanic sequence near the regional volcano/sedimentary rock contact in the central part of the Property. Mafic volcanic rocks occur north and east of the Property. So far, seven stratabound chert-sulphide-bearing stratigraphic units have been located within the felsic volcanic rocks. The sulphide horizons, formally referred to as sulphide iron formations, were found to be continuous up to 500m in length, 200m in depth and 0.5-10m wide. Accessory minerals can include visible sphalerite. These units are also anomalous in Cu, Pb, Ag and can carry significant multi-gram gold values.

Status of Exploration

As there are currently no mineral resources on the Property, the exploration status of the Property remains greenfield early stage. Since acquiring the Property, Talisker Gold has completed an Airborne Horizontal Magnetic Gradient and Matrix VLF-EM Resistivity survey, a reconnaissance VLL-EM ground geophysical survey and limited sampling.

Deposit Types

The structural and geological architecture of the Batchawana Greenstone belt is conducive to a variety of gold depositional environments similar in nature and significance to other gold bearing deposits in Archean-aged greenstone belts hosted within the Superior Province. These typically fall into the category of orogenic gold deposit types in brittle-ductile structurally related regimes similar to the Timmins Gold Camp, the Hemlo Gold Deposits or the gold deposits of the Doyon-Bousquet Camp in Quebec. Orogenic gold deposit types should be the focus of future exploration activities on the Property.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Three styles of orogenic gold mineralization occur on the Property. These are, but not limited to:

1) Gold-enriched semi-massive to massive sulphide horizons in a felsic tuff volcanic pile
2) Lode gold auriferous quartz veins
3) Disseminated gold in silicified and pyritized shear zones

The geological, geochemical and structural observations of the gold enriched sulphide horizons at the Property appear analogous to the LaRonde Penna Gold Mine. This deposit is considered a gold-enriched VMS deposit where lenses of massive sulphides sit atop a felsic volcanic pile.

The 15m quartz vein with visible gold encountered in hole T94-22 on the Property supports the lode gold quartz vein hosted gold deposits commonly found in Archean-aged greenstone belts of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane. Examples of these are the Dome, Pamour and Hollinger Gold Mines of the Timmins Camp and the gold mines of the Red Lake Camp.

Disseminated gold in silicified and pyritized shear zones are also common gold deposits in the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane such as the Hemlo Gold Deposits and the Property has similar gold mineralization characteristics.

In conclusion the author is of the opinion that the Property remains highly prospective for the discovery of additional gold mineralization in the above gold deposit model types. The property is a worthwhile investment by the issuer.

Recommendations

The Property is an underexplored Archean greenstone property that has proven to yield important gold mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar precious metal mines hosted within the same Wawa-Abitibi Terrane will undoubtedly unlock its full potential and provide the clues to a major deposit.

When the above is compiled, interpreted and applied to modern day gold deposit model types, drilling should be performed on those targets with the highest merit and potential. A budget for a Phase I program of the above is estimated to cost $168,188.

The author Michael Kilbourne P.Geo, is a Qualified Person as defined by Regulation 43-101, and that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience fulfil the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of AUH, a private company formed under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. has completed an independent report on the company's acquisition of the interests in the Property. These interests include a 100% interest in claim units known as the "Doyle Property", which were acquired by AUG through its three-cornered amalgamation transaction with Talisker Gold (title holder of the Property).

This report is an Independent Technical Report prepared to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 standards. This report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area and recommends additional exploration.

This report has principally been prepared by Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo, APGO #1591 who has over 35 years in the exploration and mining industry with much of that experience in gold exploration and mining in greenstone belts of the Canadian Shield similar to the Batchawana Greenstone Belt. The author visited the Property on August 25, 2020, details of which can be found in Section 12.0, Data Verification.

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. does not have a business relationship other than acting as an independent consultant with AUH. The author does not have a business relationship with Talisker Gold or JD Exploration. The views expressed herein are genuinely held and considered independent of the aforementioned companies.

The report is based on the author's knowledge of greenstone belt hosted gold deposits, their mineralization, alteration and structural environments, observations of bedrock exposures, drill core and former underground and open pit experience at the Pamour Gold Mine in Timmins, Ontario from 1991-1996.

This report was based on information known to the author as of September 1, 2020 and then revised on February 11, 2021.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author, Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by Regulation 43-101, was contracted by the issuer to study technical documentation relevant to the report and to recommend a work program if warranted. The author has reviewed the mining titles and their statuses, as well as any agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents) and any available public sources of relevant technical information.

Claim status was supplied by the Issuer. The author has verified the status of the original claims using the Ontario government's online claim management system via the MLAS website at: https://www.mlas.mndm.gov.on.ca. The author has not verified the status of the claims pertaining to the government's transition of legacy claims to the new cell-based system adopted April 10, 2018. The author has not verified all boundary claims associated with this transition and is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the government of Ontario boundary claim allocations.

The author relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the authors' fields of expertise:

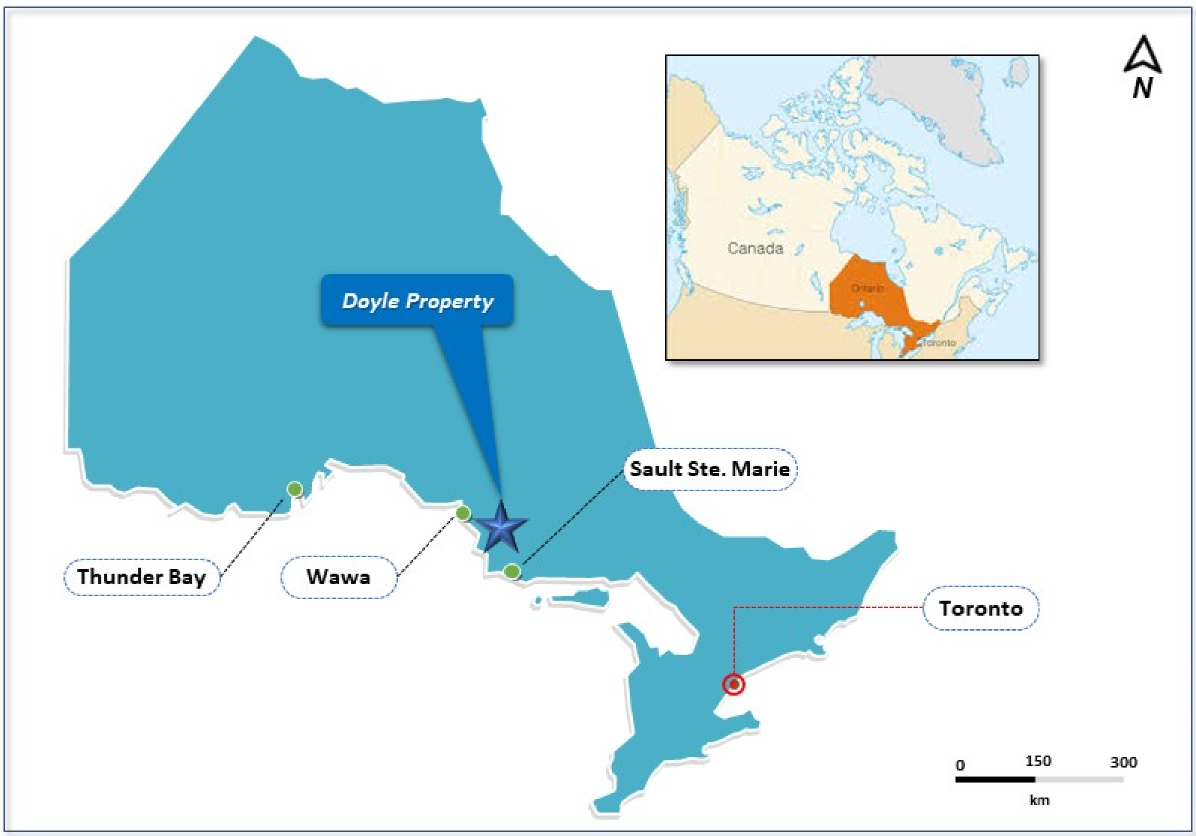
- Information about the mining titles (Section 4.2) was supplied by Talisker Gold through an email and excel spreadsheet to the author dated September 17, 2020. The author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the Property titles and possible litigation.
- Information about the ownership and purchase agreement (Section 4.3) was supplied by Talisker Gold through an email to the author dated September 3, 2020. The author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the Property titles or current ownership and possible litigation.
- Information regarding the three-cornered amalgamation of Talisker Gold with AUH and that Talisker Gold became a wholly owned subsidiary of AUH was supplied by the issuer in an email dated February 11, 2021. The author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the amalgamation, purchase agreement and possible litigation.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Property is located approximately 92 kilometres southeast of Wawa, Ontario (Figure 4.1). The nearest settlement is the town of Wawa, current approximate population of 3,000 inhabitants which is located at the junction of Provincial Highway 101 and the Trans-Canada Highway 17. The property lies within NTS map sheet 41O/08 in Runnalls Township in the Algoma District of Central Ontario. The approximate geographic centre coordinates of the Property are 47.2831°N, -84.1383°W (UTM coordinates 716400E, 5240600N, Zone 16, NAD83). The overall Property covers an area of approximately 2,365 hectares.

Figure 4.1 *Location Map of the Property in Ontario*



4.2. MINING TENURE

The entire Property consists of a total of 109 unpatented mining claim cells and covers an area of approximately 2,365 hectares. A total of 4 legacy unpatented mining claims containing 48 legacy units comprise the transaction and agreement entered into between JD Exploration and Talisker Gold which is dated April 15, 2018 (the "Agreement"). These legacy claims were registered on October 6, 2016. On April 10, 2018 the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines changed the claim management system to an on-line cell-based Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). Through the conversion of legacy claims to cell based claims, the Agreement now includes 48 unpatented mining claim cells. These 48 cells comprise an area of approximately 1,041 ha. An additional 61 mining cells have subsequently been staked through MLAS and registered to Talisker Gold and comprise an area of approximately 1,324 ha. The additional 61 staked claims do not fall under the Agreement. Table 4.1 provides details of the conversion of the legacy claims to the cell-based claims registered to Talisker Gold. Table 4.2 provides details of the additional staked claims registered to Talisker Gold.

***Figure 4.2** Claim fabric of the Property, source MLAS.*

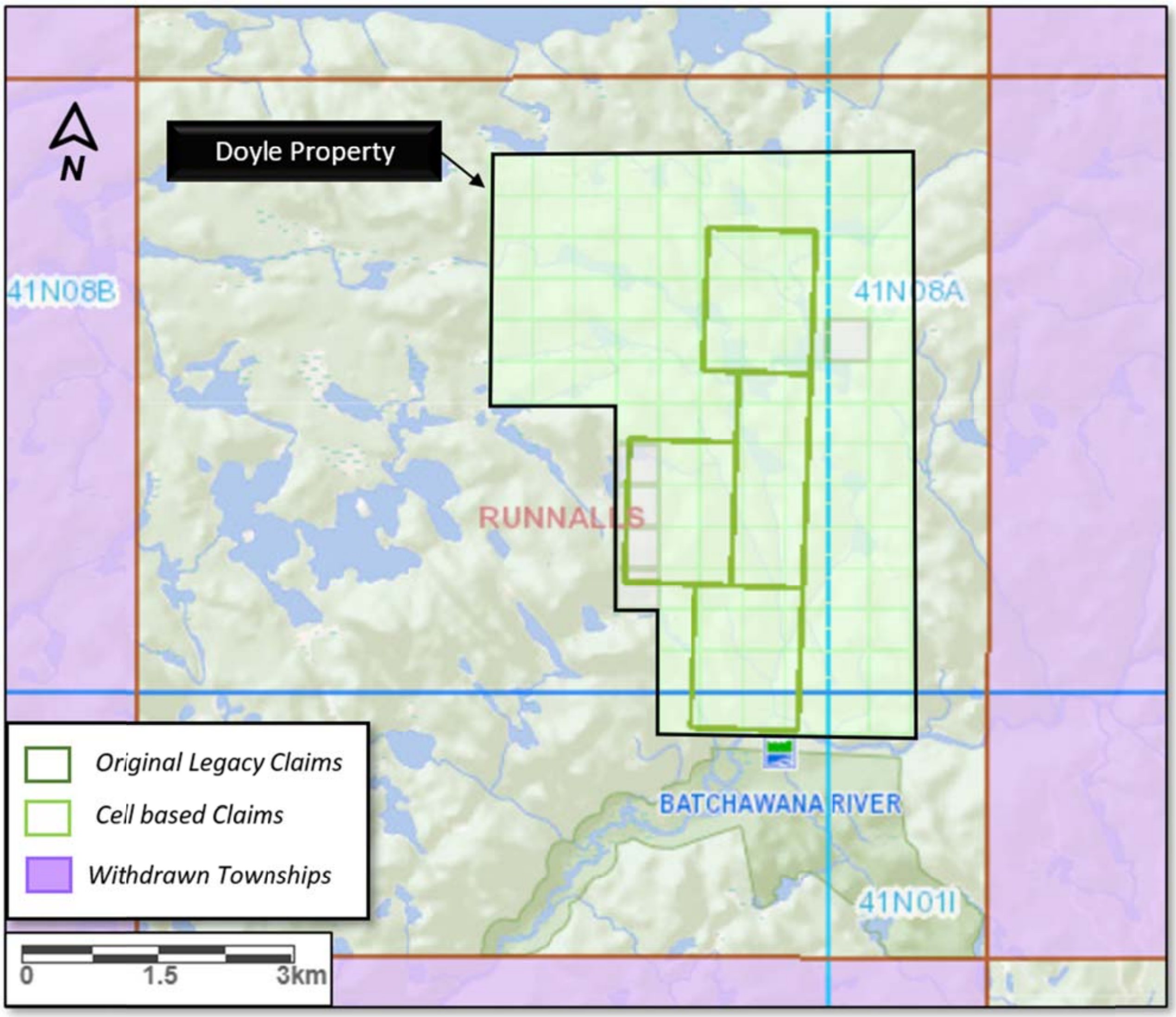


Table 4.1 List of the legacy claim conversion to cell-based claims of the Property registered to Talisker Gold.

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure %
4281733	RUNNALLS	193220	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	297722	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	223107	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	243272	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	278317	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	163815	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	163814	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	193218	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	193219	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	223106	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	278316	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281733	RUNNALLS	297721	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	340183	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	185220	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	177215	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	118568	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	159659	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	121201	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	328273	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	177214	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	179186	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	179187	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281734	RUNNALLS	340182	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	128523	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	337460	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	156970	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	325608	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	191925	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	222347	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	289058	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	277555	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281735	RUNNALLS	325607	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	165763	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	260446	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	328315	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	289150	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	269798	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	121252	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	179188	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	159718	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	119349	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	241988	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	277556	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	119347	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	119348	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	260445	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	269797	2021-10-06	Active	100
4281736	RUNNALLS	289149	2021-10-06	Active	100

Table 4.2 List of the additional staked claims of the Property registered to Talisker Gold.

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure %
RUNNALLS	554647	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554648	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554649	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554650	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554651	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554652	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554653	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554654	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554655	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554656	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554657	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554658	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554659	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554660	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554661	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554662	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554663	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554664	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554665	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554666	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554667	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554668	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554669	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554670	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554671	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554672	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554673	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554674	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554675	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	554676	2021-07-22	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582960	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582961	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582962	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582963	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582964	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582965	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582966	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582967	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582968	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582969	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582970	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582971	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582972	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582973	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582974	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582975	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582976	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582977	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582978	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582979	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582980	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582981	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582982	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582983	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582984	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582985	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582986	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582987	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582988	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	582989	2022-04-01	Active	100
RUNNALLS	584480	2022-04-13	Active	100

4.3 OWNERSHIP AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

Talisker Gold entered into an option agreement with JD Exploration pursuant to which Talisker was granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property for the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares of Talisker Gold. Both companies are private companies formed under the laws of the Province Ontario. On April 15, 2016 Talisker Gold signed a purchase agreement with JD Exploration to acquire 100% in 4 legacy claims (4281733-4281736). These legacy claims have since been converted to a cell-based system following the Ministry of Development and Mining conversion implementation on April 10, 2018 (Table 4.1). Since signing the purchase agreement with JD Exploration, Talisker Gold has fulfilled the prerequisites and payments of the option agreement. The Property is subject to a 2% NSR with a 1% NSR buyback option for $1,000,000. Talisker Gold is a wholly owned subsidiary of AUH.

Following the completion of the Transaction, Talisker Gold acquired additional mining claims through the MLAS on-line map staking procedure. The additional ground acquired by Talisker Gold is not subject to an area of influence under the purchase agreement and does not become part of the Transaction.

4.4 THE TRANSACTION

Talisker Gold has satisfied all the conditions of the purchase agreement outlined above. This includes:

1) A one-time share issuance from Talisker Gold to JD Exploration of 1,000,000 common shares in the capital of Talisker Gold.

This agreement is dated April 15, 2018.

Talisker Gold now has 100% control of the 48 mining claims listed in Table 4.1. which covers approximately 1,041 hectares. An Exclusion of Time has been granted to these claims pending credits granted by the MNDM (as defined herein) from the recently filed assessment file regarding a prospecting/sampling program and reconnaissance a Geonics EM16 ground geophysical survey.

4.5 ENVIROMENTAL LIABILITIES

The author is unaware of any current environmental liabilities connected with the Property.

Permitting is required for many aspects of mineral exploration. Since the type of work being proposed for the Property is considered preliminary exploration by the Ontario government, the permitting process isn't particularly onerous. These permits will be acquired by Talisker Gold when required.

Under the Mining Act, prospecting and staking in Ontario can occur on privately owned lands. A prospector must respect the rights of the property owner. Staking cannot disrupt other land use such as crops, gardens or recreation areas, and the prospector is liable for any damage made while making property improvements. A claim holder may also explore on privately owned lands. Prior notification is required and exploration must be done in a way that respects the rights of the property owner.

Water crossings, including culverts, bridges and winter ice bridges, require approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources. This applies to all water crossings whether on Crown, municipal, leased or private land and includes water crossings for trails. Authorization may take the form of a work permit under the Public Lands Act ("PLA") or approvals under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act ("LRIA").

In circumstances where there is potential to affect fish or fish habitat, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans ("DFO") must be contacted. Proper planning and care must be taken to mitigate impact on water quality and fish habitat. Where impact on fish habitat is unavoidable, a Fisheries Act Authorization will be required from DFO. In some cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources and your local conservation authority may also be involved.

A work permit is required from MNR for the construction of all roads, buildings or structures on Crown lands with the exception of roads already approved under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act. Private forest access roads may not be accessible to the public unless under term and conditions of an agreement with the land holder.

Exploration diamond drilling may only occur on a valid mining claim. Ministry of Labour regulations regarding the workplace safety and health standards must be met during a drilling project. Notice of drilling operations must be given to the Ministry of Labour.

All drill and boreholes should be properly plugged if there is a risk of the following:

- a physical hazard,
- groundwater contamination,
- artesian conditions, or
- adverse intermingling of aquifers

Appropriate plugging methods may vary and will depend on the type of hole and geology. Ontario Water Resources Act water well regulations may apply.

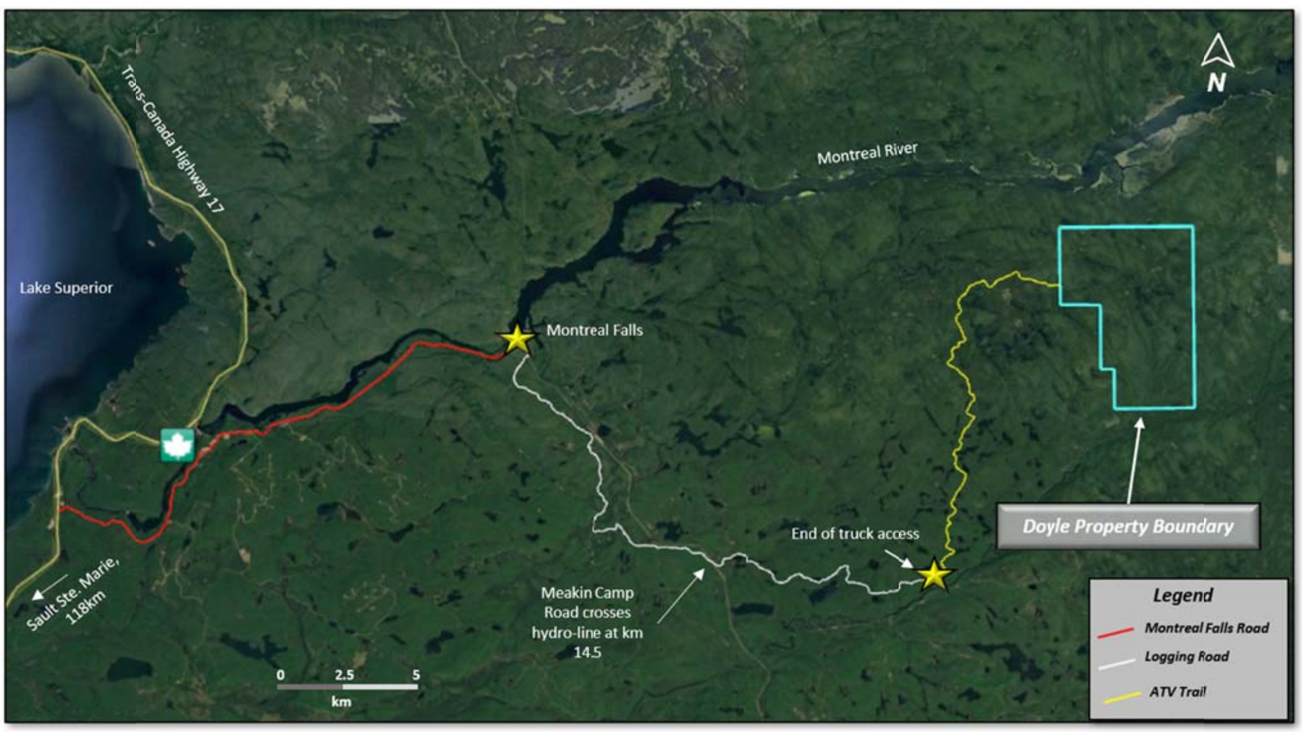
The author knows of no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. The claim group is located within the Batchawana First Nation Treaty Lands. It is the responsibility of AUH and Talisker Gold, as applicable, to consult and build agreeable relationships with those First Nations before any exploration efforts or mining is to proceed. To date Talisker Gold has conducted exploration admirably in conjunction with the Batchawana First Nation and continues to build upon an excellent rapport.

5.0 ACCESSIBILTY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is located 92km southeast of Wawa, Ontario and approximately 86 km north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The property is accessible via a series of all-weather roads, logging roads and ATV trails (Figure 5.1). The Montreal Falls road, an all-weather gravel road which links the Trans-Canada Highway 17 to Montreal Falls, Ontario is the point of first access. Montreal Falls is home to a hydro-electric dam on the Montreal River and 21.75km west from Highway 17 (Figure 5.1). From Montreal Falls, access is furthered south via the Meakin Camp logging road for approximately 14.5km until crossing the main hydro-line. New construction of a logging road from just east of the hydro-line has allowed further access by truck for approximately 10km to UTM coordinate 708970E, 5230100N. From here access is gained, at the present, via ATV's along old overgrown logging roads for an approximate distance of 19 km to the western edge of the Property. Several overgrown logging roads within the Property provides access to various points within the claim group. It is advisable to be accommodated by company personnel for first-time access as numerous logging roads criss-cross the area.

Figure 5.1 *Access in the Property.*



5.2 CLIMATE

The area exhibits a northern boreal climate, with short, warm summers and cold winters distinguished by abundant snowfall. Freezing temperatures can be expected from late October through mid-May with mid-winter temperatures reaching as low as -45° C. Exploration may be hampered in the spring during thaw and fall during freeze-up. The property contains a mix of low-lying areas and steeper ridges, and as a result drilling may be optimal during winter months.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The closest community of substantial size is Wawa, Ontario northwest of the Property or Sault Ste. Marie, southeast of the Property. The population of Wawa is approximately 3,000 and its economy is primarily forestry driven. The town is mining friendly (Wesdome employs many of its residents) and is a source of some exploration and mining equipment, supplies and personnel. The population of Sault Ste. Marie is 75,000 with an economy primarily driven by forestry, government services, the Ontario Lottery Gaming Corporation corporate office and industry supported services. It is a major transportation hub as the city borders the US.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure located near the Property includes a hydro-electric power line 16km to the west, and rail-line 13km to the southwest at the Batchawana rail stop. The expanse of the Property of 2,365 hectares provides ample space for the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located within the Canadian Shield which is a major physiographic division of Canada. The region is dominated by mixed forest stands typical of the forests north of Lake Superior. Spruce and tamarack occupy low-lying areas with poplar, birch and pine primarily found along drier ridges. There are areas of moderate good bedrock exposure especially along the ridges and overall bedrock exposure appears to be plentiful. Overburden cover is mostly shallow except in rare boggy areas. The property ranges in elevation from approximately 430m to 500m above sea level.

Water for drilling is readily available from small ponds and lakes located within the claim block and from several creeks that transverse the Property.

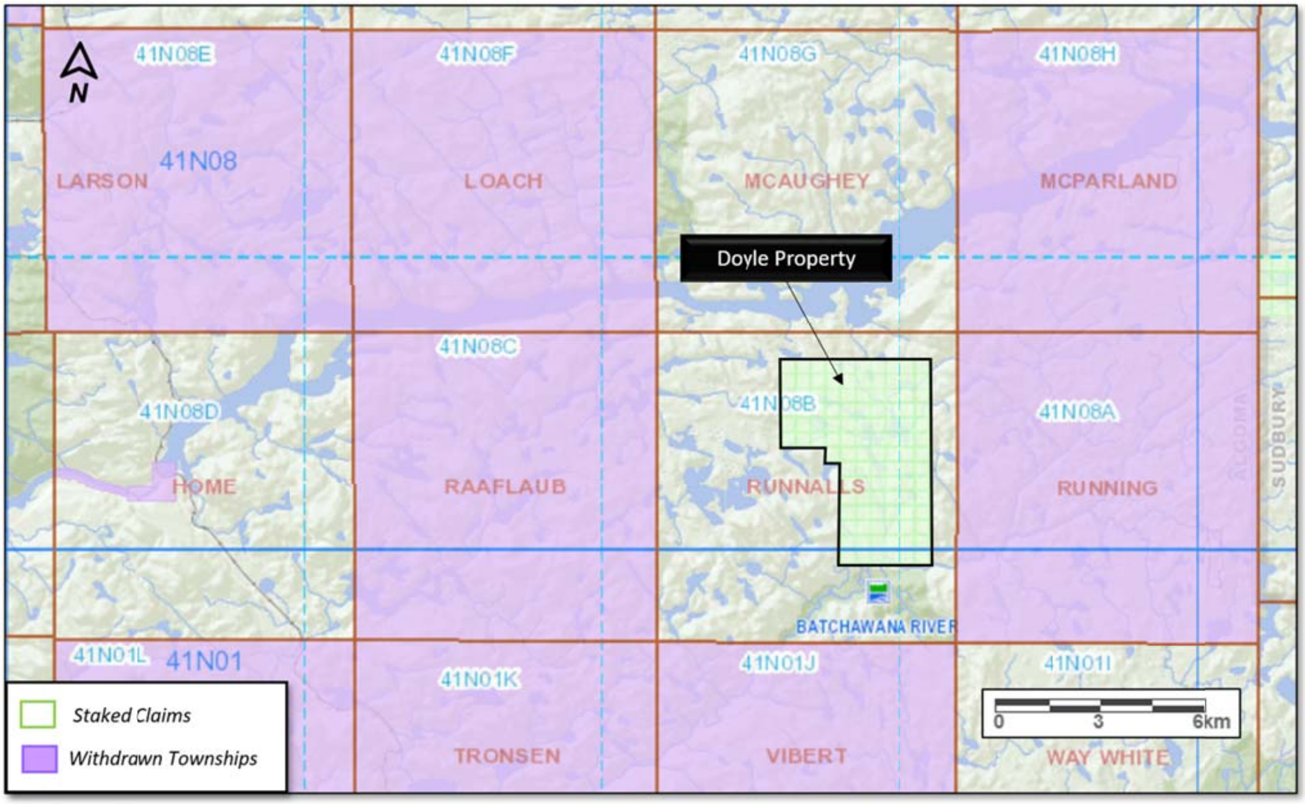
6.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The earliest recorded exploration on the Property dates back to 1953. Prior to 1953, this area of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt would have been prospected for gold and copper as the Wawa Gold Camp was taking form. William Teddy discovered gold on the shore of Wawa Lake in 1897. The town of Wawa grew quickly after this with the recording of 1,700 claims. However most gold production stopped by 1906. The Wawa area was also known for its iron ore and following the formation of the Algoma Steel Company in Sault Ste. Marie between 1904-1909, the Algoma Central Railway was formed to supply iron ore from various mining sites. Following the completion of the Algoma Central Railway in 1914 to Wawa, gold production began again from 22 prospects.

Gold mining in the Wawa area prospered and receded several times in the 20th century, and it continues today. Notable producers from the past included the Grace Mine (1902-1944), which produced 15,191 ounces, the Minto Mine (1929-1942), which produced 37,678 ounces, the Parkhill Mine (1902-1944), which produced 54,301 ounces. Companies finding success in the 21st century in the Wawa Gold Camp include producers such as Alamos Gold and Wesdome Mines and the near developed mine of Argonaut Gold.

Past work in the vicinity of the Property, and in this part of the Batchewana Greenstone Belt, was limited in part due to poor access and mineral rights ownership of a large number of surrounding townships by the Algoma Central Railway (ACR) (Figure 6.1). These townships have been withdrawn from staking for several decades. Thus, historical exploration in the area has been mostly confined to Runnalls Township.

Figure 6.1 *Location of the Property with respect to those townships withdrawn from staking also known as the ACR lands.*



6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

A brief history of exploration is summarized below of the Property with highlights from each program. More detailed information is included in the Tri-Origin drilling programs from 1990-1995, as these programs are deemed significant and their geological observations support deposit model types being sought.

1953: Jalore Mining Company Limited conducted an airborne survey over the area. Banded oxide-facies iron formation was detected during ground follow-up of selected anomalies. No further information is available (Grunsky et al. 1979).

1962: Algoma Central Railway completed an airborne electromagnetic survey over the Batchawana Greenstone belt in 1962 and trenched several sulphide showings east of Doyle Lake (AFRI 41N08SE0003).

1964: Rio Tinto completed ground geophysics, geology surveys and trenching over 19 conductors identified from the ACR survey. Graphite and sulphide occurrences hosted within felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks were confirmed in 14 of these conductors, within the Doyle Lake area. Eight conductors are within or close to the current boundary and previous work by Rio Tinto defined elevated gold and copper values associated with three of these conductors. Anomalous gold, **0.01 ounce per ton Au across 45 feet** (0.343 g/t over 13.7m) was detected from trenching a sequence of east-west trending acid to basic lava and sediments located immediately north-east of Doyle Lake. Rio Tinto Conductor E-3 which was located in the northern portion of the Property boundary, was underlain by schistose felsic volcanic rocks and assayed 0.01 opt Au (0.343 g/t Au) and 0.07% Cu across 4 feet (1.22m) and up to 0.30% Cu across 25 feet (7.62m) was reported from trenching on Grid F-2 (AFRI 41N08SE0046).

1966: Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. drilled one hole (50.3m) into an airborne anomaly in the northern portion of the Property and intersected a pyrite-pyrrhotite-graphite conductor (AFRI 41N08SE0022).

1975: Geophsyical Engineering completed two drill holes totaling 69.97m in to test airborne anomalies immediately north, and 1200 metres south-east of Doyle Lake. Both holes intersected pyrite and pyrrhotite hosted within felsic volcanic rocks (AFRI's 41N08SE0039 and 41N08SE0040).

1984: Manwa Exploration completed a Dighem airborne electromagnetic survey over Runnalls Township, outlining eight isolated conductors on the current property (AFRI 41N08SE0047).

1986: Granges Exploration performed follow-up ground geophysics and geologic mapping on the airborne anomalies defined by the Manwa Exploration surveys. A total of 21 drill holes were completed totaling 1,670.4m in Runnalls Township. Thirteen drill holes (incomplete meterage reported) (86-4 through 86-8, 86-12 through 86-15 and 86-18 through 86-21) were located within the confines of the Property to test ground EM conductors and follow-up on Phase 1 results. Anomalous gold was detected in hole 86-13, with highlights of **5.5 g/t Au over 0.80m** hosted within a carbonate-rich disseminated pyrite horizon within a quartz-sericite schist located at the volcanic/sedimentary contact. Four follow-up holes, 86-18, 19, 20, and 21 were drilled in the immediate area of 86-13 in an attempt to trace the auriferous sulphide zone. Up to 7 metres of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite containing anomalous values in zinc and gold was intersected along a strike length of 150 metres. The best intersection in the follow-up drill holes was from 86-19 which assayed **2.56 g/t over 0.40m.** The sulphide horizon coincides with a NNW trending airborne electromagnetic conductor which extends for 2,400 metres (AFRI's 41N08SE0031 and 41N08SE9197).

1990: The Ontario Geologic Survey ("OGS") flew an airborne electromagnetic survey over the entire Batchawana Greenstone belt in 1990. Six isolated conductors were defined by the Aerodat Survey within the current property boundary. However, the survey was flown in a north-south direction, locally parallel to stratigraphy. This is recognized as not the most optimal flight direction. The OGS also completed a regional lake sediment geochemical survey over the Batchawana Greenstone belt in 1986. Results in the Doyle area indicated at least four lakes with anomalous zinc values.

1989-1994: Tri-Origin Exploration Ltd. completed the most systematic exploration to date on the Property. Their work consisted of geological mapping, trenching, humous geochemistry, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

In 1989 Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. staked 100 claims in the east central portion of Runnalls Township.

In 1990 Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. completed 33 kilometres of line-cutting, reconnaissance and detailed geologic mapping, prospecting and 25.6 kilometres of induced polarization (IP) ground geophysics. Seven (7) BQ diamond drill holes, numbered T90-1 to 7, totaling 903.5m were completed on the Property (AFRI 41N08SE0023).

Holes T90-1 to 3 targeted a 2 km IP anomaly coincident with the 1986 Granges drilling of holes 86-13 (5.5 g/t gold over 0.80 metres) and holes 18 to 21. The holes identified several massive sulphide zones extending over 10m in thickness. A sample of intermediate tuff with irregular clots and stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite in T90-3 assayed **7.2 g/t gold over 0.53m**. Holes T90-5 through 7 were drilled on Tri Origin's Doyle Lake Grid south of Doyle Lake targeting several IP anomalies. T90-5 intersected 3 metres of sulphide mineralization in a sericite schist but did not return significant assays. T90-6 and 7 targeted an IP anomaly 300 metres west of T90-5. T90-6 intersected two massive to semi-massive pyrite iron formations with pyrrhotite while T90-7 intersected 22m of banded pyrite.

In 1992 Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. completed an additional 60 kilometres of line-cutting and detailed geologic mapping, 40 kilometres of IP and staked an additional two claims. In the late fall eleven trenches (approximately 100m long x 5m wide) were excavated over six IP responses exposing the pyrite- pyrrhotite iron formation. These formations appear as banded to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite layers up to 3.0 metres thick. Forty-eight preliminary rock samples were taken from nine trench areas and assayed for Au. Anomalous gold values were obtained in 3 trench areas ranging from **trace to 3.40 g/t Au** (AFRI 41N08SE9186).

In 1993 two more mining claims were staked and a humus geochemistry sampling program was completed over areas surrounding the IP responses delineated in the 1990 and 1992 geophysical surveys. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Au. Humus samples returned generally low gold values with the highest of 14 ppb gold received. Zinc was found to be the most responsive element and anomalous results of zinc and lead when contoured were found to be associated with the IP responses related to sulphide iron formation (AFRI 41N08SE9700).

In 1993 a program of twelve (12) BQ diamond drill holes T93-8 to 19, totaling 2,477m were completed. Holes T93-8 through 12 targeted IP anomalies located on the Doyle Lake Grid, north of Doyle Lake. T93- 8, and 9 intersected graphite (confirming Granges hole 86-6) while T93-10 to 12 intersected the down dip extension of the iron formation targeted by Granges hole 86-9 and the 1992 trenches TR92-3 and TR92-4. Surface trenching assays of up to 1900 ppb gold were not duplicated by the drilling (AFRI 41N08SE0025).

Holes T93-13 through 19 were targeted on IP anomalies located on Tri Origin's West Grid. T93- 13 was targeted on a 400 metre IP anomaly and intersected 5 metres of banded 5-7% pyrrhotite, in a interbedded felsic tuff greywacke unit. The remaining holes, targeting the main IP anomaly drilled by Granges in 1986, intersected at least two separate sulphide iron formations. T93-15 intersected finely banded to massive pyrite from 104.4 to 124.9 metres**. Three separate one metre samples assayed 1.941, 1.149 and 0.960 g/t Au.** These results confirmed gold values taken from trench TR9, located 50 metres south and up dip, which assayed up to **1.20g/t Au.** T93-16 targeted the sulphide iron formation down dip of Granges holes 86-13, and 86-18 which both intersected massive sulphide units over 6 metre intervals. A diabase dyke was intersected at the projected iron formation horizon.

T93-17 was targeted below T90-2, but the projected iron formation horizon was cut off by a diabase dyke. T93-18 and 19 were located at the south and north ends of the IP anomaly respectively. T93-18 failed to intersect the anomaly while T93-19 intersected 2.6 metres of massive pyrrhotite with trace pyrite.

In 1994 Tri-Origin completed eleven (11) BQ diamond drill hole totaling 2,591m. Holes T94-19 through 28, targeted previously drilled IP anomalies. Drill hole T94-29 investigated an IP anomaly that had not been drilled previously while T94-30 was targeted to intersect the sulphide iron formation discovered and drilled by Geophysical Engineering in 1975. The first seven holes (T94-20 through T94-26 inclusive) were drilled on Tri Origin's West Grid to investigate at depth the iron formation intersected by holes T90-l,2, and 3, and T93-14 through T93-19. Holes T94-27 and T94-28 were targeted on the northern extension of the sulphide iron formation trending that had been intersected previously by holes T93- 10, 11 and 12 (AFRI 41N08SE0003).

T94-20 was drilled to fill in the geology between holes T93-16 and T93-17 which intersected diabase at the sulphide iron formation horizons and investigate the 3 zones of pyrite-pyrrhotite iron formation found in Granges drill hole 86-21. T94-20 intersected 3.9m of massive pyrite iron formation at a depth of 130.1 metres but entered a diabase dyke from 136.0 to 181.07 which obscured the remainder of the target.

T94-21 was drilled 200 metres north of T94-20 and entered diabase. After 127 metres the hole was abandoned.

T94-22 was moved 45 meters west of T94-21 and targeted the down dip extension of the sulphide iron formation found in trench TR92-11 which assayed **trace to 1.1 g/t Au.** The hole intersected a massive white, coarse grained quartz vein from 70.4 to 85.00 metres that contained visible gold. A one metre sample from 80 to 81 metres assayed **49.582 g/t Au** (1.45 oz/t Au). From 85.0 to 107.8 metres the hole intersected a sericitized banded felsic tuff with pyrite in wisps and lenses. No massive iron formation was intersected by this hole.

T94-23 was drilled 300 metres north of T94-22 and T94-21 to investigate at depth the sulphide iron formations intersected by T90-2, T93-17, T93-15, and T90-3 and uncovered in trench TR92- 9 which returned assays from trace to 1.20 g/t Au. T94-23 intersected massive pyrite with minor pyrrhotite from 240.7 to 247.l m which returned assays averaging **1.246 g/t Au** (0.036 oz/t) **over 6.4 metres**. The hole continued through a further 1.2 metres of banded wispy 1-3% pyrite in a sericitized, well banded felsic tuff. Centimetre scale pyrite-pyrrhotite bands were intersected over the next 50 metres in interbedded greywacke and felsic tuff. A 2m massive pyrrhotite-pyrite band was intersected at 298m.

T94-24 was 200 metres north of T94-23 and was drilled to intersect the iron formation intersected by T90-3, T93-15 and TR92-9 where three separate one metre samples **assayed 1.941, 1.149 and 0.960 g/t Au.** T94-24 intersected banded to massive pyrite with chlorite from 274. l to 277.4m. The highest assay returned was 552 ppb Au from 265-266m in a banded felsic tuff with 1-2% pyrite clots.

T94-25 was drilled at the same location as T94-20 to attempt to intersect the iron formation displaced by the diabase in T94-20. Due to topography it was impossible to move the drill hole farther east than the site of T94-20. The hole cut the targeted horizon but failed to intersect sulphide iron formation.

T94-26 was drilled directly between T93-16 and 18 and below T90-1. It intersected several diabase dykes but failed to locate the targeted sulphide iron formation.

On the North Grid, T94-27 was drilled 350 metres north of T93-10 to further test the sulphide iron formation found in T93-10, 11, 12 and TR92-3 and 4. Only one narrow, 0.6 metre horizon of banded pyrrhotite, pyrite was intersected at 105.1 metres. No significant gold values were encountered.

T94-28 was spotted a further 400 metres north of T94-27 and intersected banded and massive pyrite over 9.l metres. No significant gold values were encountered.

T94-29 targeted an IP anomaly between where previous drilling by Granges in holes 86-7 and 86-8 intersected 5.4 metres of graphitic pyritic sediment. The hole intersected 13m of shearing and brecciated intermediate tuffs with graphite-chlorite units. No significant gold values were encountered.

T94-30 targeted the sulphide iron formation and IP anomaly located at the east end of Doyle Lake. The iron formation outcrops on Chapman's Road, was previously trenched by Algoma Central Railway (1962), and the northern extension was drilled by Geophysical Engineering in 1975. Surface sampling in 1992 returned values ranging from trace to 133 ppb gold. Drillhole T94-30 intersected pyrite and pyrrhotite banding from 71.5-78m. No significant gold values were encountered.

In 1995 Tri-Origin Exploration completed seven (7) BQ diamond drill holes were completed for 2,082m in holes T95-31 through T95-37. Downhole PEM surveys were also completed on drill holes T95-31, 32, 33 and 37. The 1995 drill program was designed to test targets identified by previous drilling, downhole PEM surveys on select 1993-1994 drill holes and test IP anomaly axes for extensions (AFRI 41N08SE0001).

T95-31 was drilled at the collar of T94-23 and targeted on the projected sulphide iron formation horizon between holes T94-23 and T90-3. A 10 cm. horizon of massive pyrite was intersected as well as 3. l metres of banded 1-5% pyrite and sphalerite. A l metre sample from 161m returned a **302 ppb Au** result.

T95-32 targeted the downdip extension of the sulphide horizon intersected in T94-23 and indicated by the 1994 Borehole PEM survey. Several 0.25 to 5.0 metre banded 1-5% pyrite sulphide units were intersected between 317.6 to 408.8m. A 1 metre interval from 372m assayed **708 ppb Au**.

T95-33 targeted the down dip extension of the sulphide horizon and Borehole PEM anomaly found in T93-17. The hole intersected massive pyrite from 264.9 to 266.8m located at the felsic volcanic-sediment contact. Minor disseminated banded pyrite was intersected at 284.0 and 293.4m downhole. A 1 metre sample from 284.0 assayed **365 ppb Au**.

T95-34 drilled the downdip extension of the sulphide horizon intersected in Granges hole 86-13, 18, 19, 20 and 21, and missed by T93-16. A sulphide zone was intersected from 305.2 to 318.9m composed of 1 .5 to 4.9m thick banded 1-5% pyrite units. **Visible gold** was found at 312.41 metres downhole as three concentrations of several pinhead grains measuring 1.0 cm. by 0.2 cm. Analysis of the 1.0m interval at 312m returned an initial assay of **17.486 g/t Au**. A check assay returned **19.029 g/t Au**. A second check assay returned **10.457 g/t Au**. An entire section from 310-319m was very anomalous returning a weighted average grade of **2.48 g/t Au over 9.0m.**

T95-35 spotted 100 metres north of T95-34 drilled through a lithology similar to that found in T95-34. The targeted sulphide horizon topped by a 50cm massive pyrite unit, was intersected from 290.2 to 303.6m. Analysis of the sulphide zone returned **864 ppb over 1.0m** from 290m and **355 ppb over 1.0m** from 300m downhole.

T95-36 targeted the sulphide horizon intersected by 86-13,18,19,20, and 21, T95-34, 35 and T93-16. A 30.3m thick zone of sulphide mineralization was intersected from 93.l to 123.4m composed of massive and banded 1-5% pyrite units the zone is interbedded with felsic tuffs and greywackes. Increased concentration of sphalerite was noted throughout the sulphide zone as fracture fillings and disseminated fine grained bedding. The highest Au value returned from sampling was **411 ppb over 1.0m** from 120m. From 94-109m downhole zinc averaged **1488 ppm over 15.0m**. T95-36 was not surveyed with the PEM system.

T95-37 was drilled to examine the sulphide horizon between T90-2 and 3, and above T95-31. Sulphide horizons were intersected from 67.5 to 113.49m interbedded with felsic tuffs. The sulphide units ranged from 3.0 to 7.0 metres thick and were composed massive pyrite and pyrrhotite up to 0.9 metres in thickness with 1m thick banded 1-5% pyrite horizons. Many of the sulphide unit analysed anomalously for gold. Intervals 69-72m assayed **560 ppb Au**, 79-81m assayed **482 ppb Au**, 98-100m assayed **170 ppb Au** and 103-105m assayed **120 ppb Au**. Zinc values averaged **793 ppm over 15m** from 66-81m.

In total, Tri-Origin Exploration drilled 37 diamond drill holes totaling 8,053.5m from 1990 through to 1995.

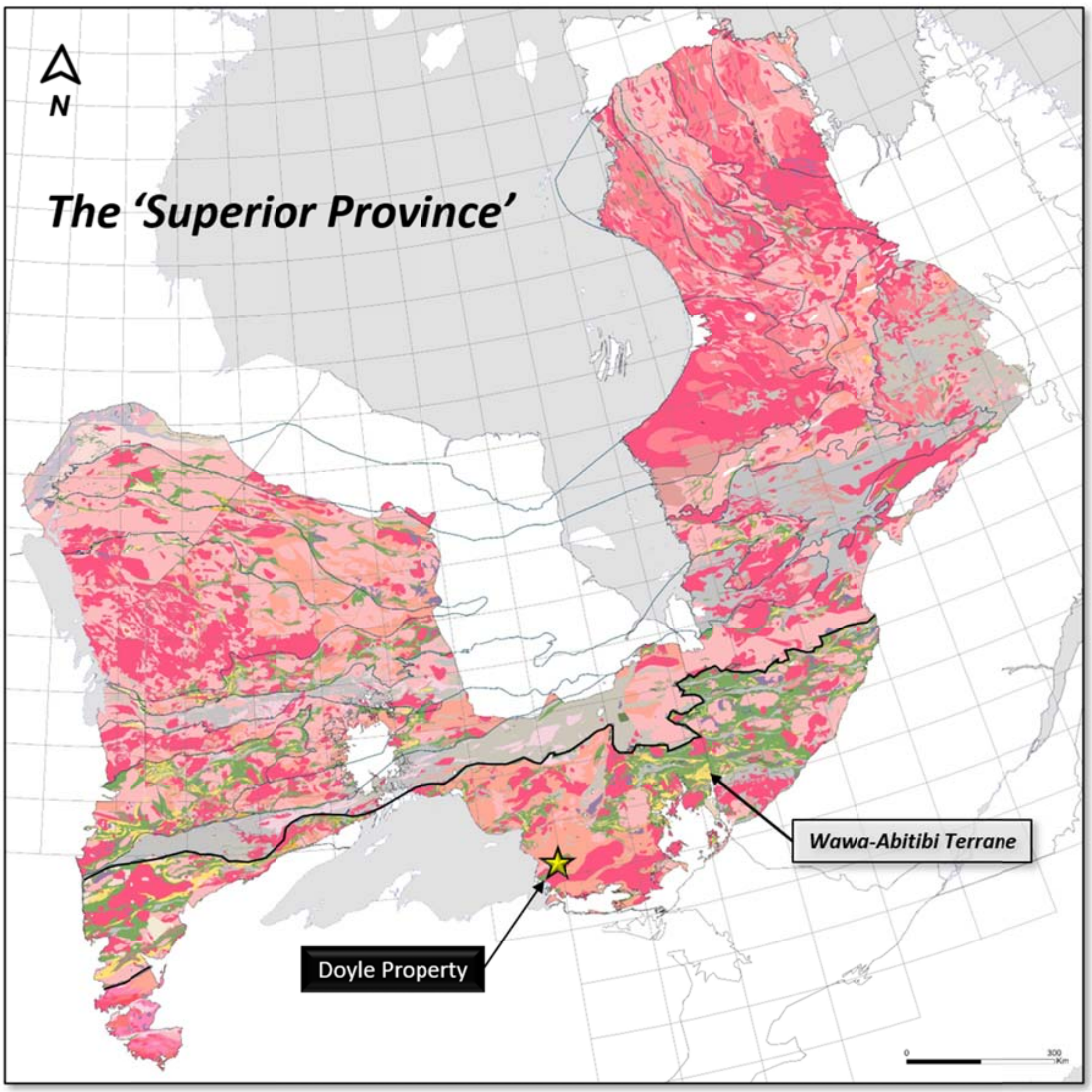
2019: Talisker Gold completed 6.4km of reconnaissance VLF EM over the main area of Tri-Origin drilling and trenching. Prospecting and ground-truthing of drill hole collars were also completed.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

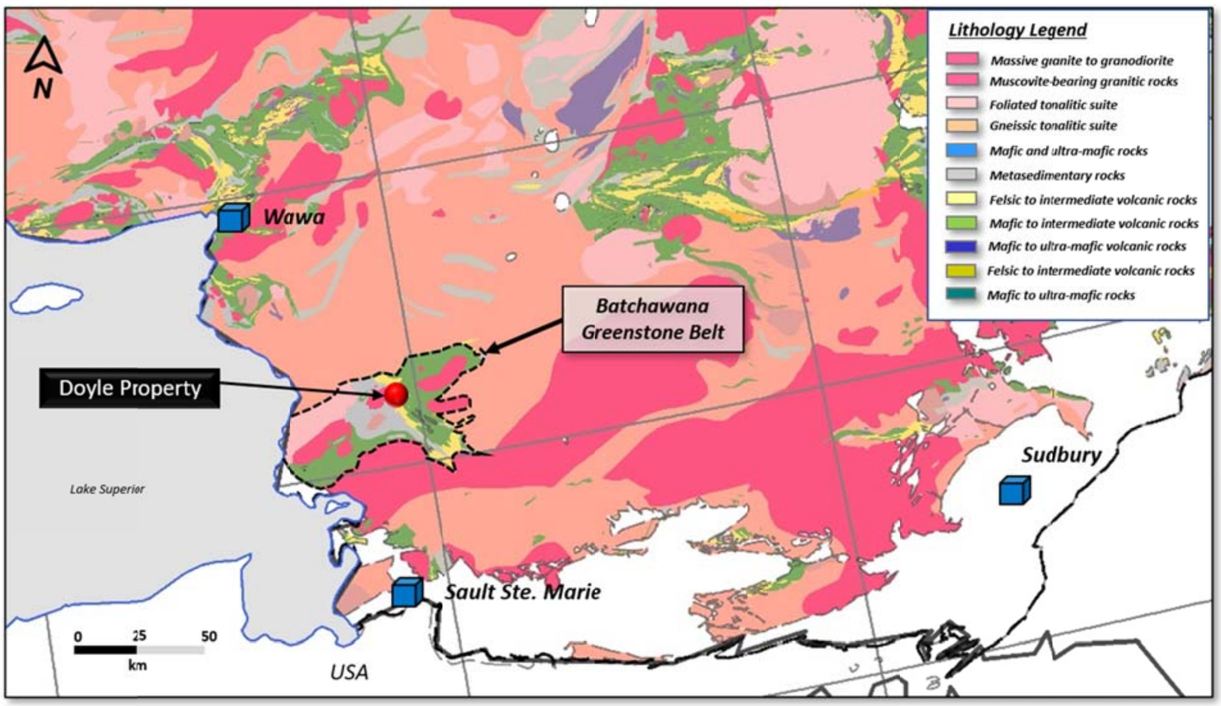
The Property is located in the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane within of the Superior Province of Canada which spans three provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec (Figure 7.1). The Superior Province is the earth's largest Archean craton that accounts for roughly a quarter of the planet's exposed Archean crust and consists of linear, fault bounded Subprovinces that are characterized by volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks (William et al., 1991).

Figure 7.1 *Regional geological location of the Property.*



The Property is situated within the Batchawana Greenstone Belt that comprises a small portion of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane. This belt is an Archean-aged greenstone belt consisting of a thick succession of supracrustal rocks. The dimensions of the greenstone belt are roughly 90km east-west to 25km north-south (Figure 7.2). The Wawa-Abitibi Terrane is a broad, east-northeast oriented subprovince consisting of an aggregation of greenstone belts and granitoid plutons. Volcanism within these greenstone belts consists of two distinct assemblages representing both a plume-derived oceanic plateau association and a subduction-derived oceanic island arc association. Greenstone belts of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane are part of a subduction-accretion complex containing remnant fragments of an oceanic plateau that were intruded by tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite plutons as well as ultramafic to felsic dikes and sills (Polat and Kerrich, 1999). The Batchawana Greenstone Belt is an arcuate-shaped, expansive belt located in the southern-central part of the Wawa-Abitibi Subprovince on the eastern shore of Lake Superior.

Figure 7.2 *Location of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt within the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane.*

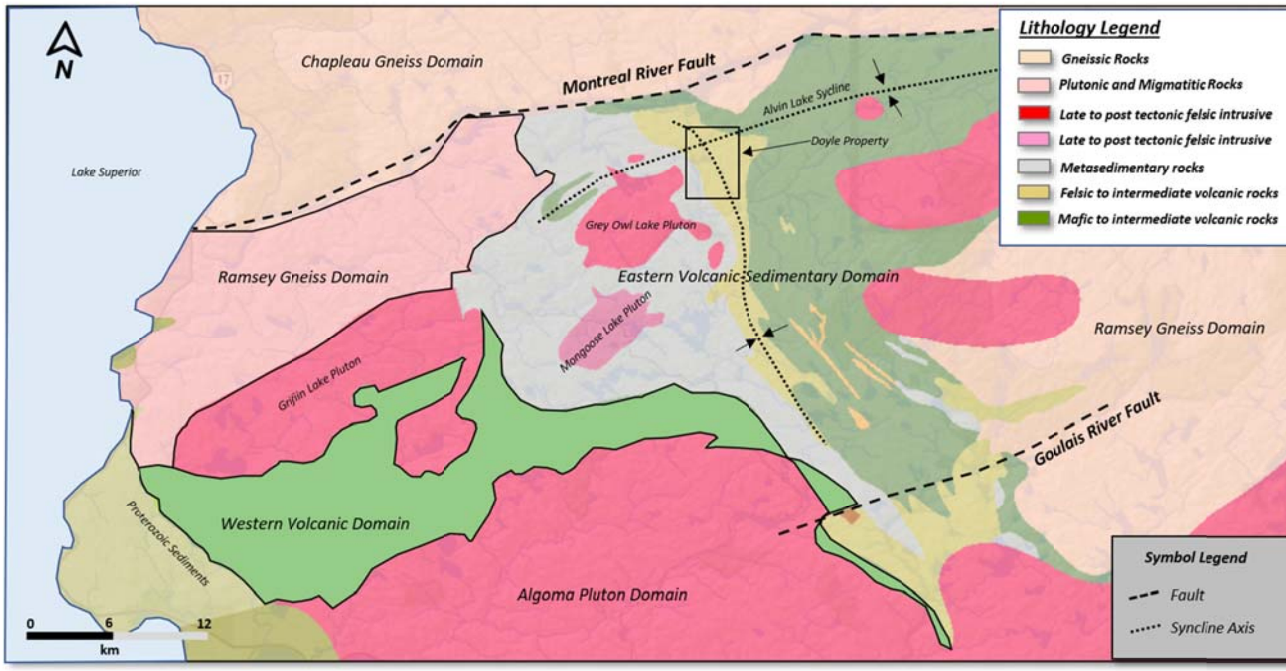


7.1.2 Regional Setting

The Batchawana Greenstone Belt was mapped extensively by Grunsky, 1991 in an Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 5791. Much of the following verbage and descriptions are taken directly from his work.

The Batchawana Greenstone Belt can be subdivided geologically into 4 major litho-tectonic domains (Figure 7.3): the Chapleau Gneiss Domain, Ramsey Gneiss Domain, Algoma Plutonic Domain and the Batchawana Volcanic Domain (Grunsky, 1991). The Chapleau and Ramsey Gneiss domains extend eastward to the Abitibi - Swayze Volcanic Domain and were formed by anatexis of supracrustal and plutonic rocks. The Algoma Plutonic Domain is composed primarily of leucocratic granite and quartz monzonite (Grunsky, 1991). The Chapleau Gneiss Domain is part of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone.

Figure 7.3 *Domains and general geology of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt (Grunsky, 1991)*



Of interest is the Batchawana Volcanic Domain. The Archean metavolcanic-metasedimentary assemblage has been deformed, metamorphosed, faulted, and intruded by felsic intrusive rocks. The area was covered, in part, by sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup (Grunsky 1980). Keweenawan volcanics overlie the Archean supracrustal and plutonic rocks at the western edge of the area (Figure 7.3).

Volcanic activity has been documented to have occurred over a period of at least 32 million years (Grunsky, 1991). Felsic plutonism occurred in two distinct events. The earliest occurred at 2716 Ma in the Algoma Plutonic Domain. Rocks associated with this event intrude the Western Volcanic Domain. The later intrusive activity occurs in the Ramsey Gneiss Domain, where several plutons have ages ranging from 2678 to 2673 Ma (Corfu and Grunsky 1987). Anatexis and the intrusion of massive plutonic stocks are considered to be coeval in the Ramsey Gneiss Domain. Corfu (1987) suggests that the Chapleau Gneiss Domain underwent a period of protracted magmatic activity with migmatization occurring at 2670 to 2665 Ma followed first by calc-alkalic intrusions from 2663 to 2660 Ma, later by pegmatitic injections and an influx of volatile components 2660 and 2635 Ma.

The Batchawana Volcanic Domain can be subdivided into two major volcanic terranes; the Western Volcanic Subdomain and the Eastern Volcanic-Sedimentary SubDomain (Figure 7.3).

7.1.3 Western Volcanic Subdomain

The oldest volcanic sequence within the Batchawana Volcanic Domain consists of a sequence of tholeiitic flows and sills with minor amounts of intercalated felsic tuffs and clastic sediments. Geochronological, stratigraphic, and structural evidence suggest that this early succession of tholeiitic volcanic rocks accumulated along a east-northeast axis. The western part of this predominantly volcanic sequence is bounded by intrusive contacts with an early (2715 Ma) pluton to the south and a later (2678 Ma) pluton to the north.

The lithologies in the Western Volcanic subdomain are primarily composed of tholeiitic mafic metavolcanic flows and sills. Eastward, the mafic flows become progressively more intercalated with meta-sediments and felsic tuffaceous horizons. The western part of the sequence is dominated by mafic massive flows, sheets and pillowed units with only minor amounts of intercalated pyroclastic and epiclastic detritus that are typical of distal facies submarine volcanism (Easton and Johns 1986).

Several interflow units composed of felsic metavolcanic tuffs, arkose, and argillaceous metasedimentary rocks occur between mafic to intermediate metavolcanic flows. Both oxide and sulphide ironstones occur throughout the sequence.

The stratigraphic succession of the sedimentary tuffaceous sequence of the Western Volcanic subdomain is 21 truncated by a fault between an overlying and much younger sedimentary basin that is part of the Eastern Volcanic subdomain. This fault is a zone of thrusting which for the most part displays no shearing. The supracrustal rocks of the Western Volcanic and Eastern Volcanic subdomains have been subjected to greenschist-amphibolite facies metamorphism.

7.1.4 Eastern Volcanic-Sedimentary Subdomain

The later eastern subdomain is composed of a lower tholeiitic flow sequence and an upper sequence of calc-alkalic mafic to felsic volcanics and extends northwestwards from Lunkie Township to Runnalls Township. The earliest recorded volcanic event of the Eastern Volcanic subdomain has an age of 2709 ± 2Ma (Corfu and Grunsky 1987). The age of the younger, overlying sediments is uncertain. Active sedimentation probably occurred up to the time of plutonism. The contacts between the eastern and western subdomain are large, regional faults. These en echelon faults are bounded by metasedimentary rocks on the north side and mafic volcanic rocks on the south side.

The base of the Eastern Volcanic subdomain is composed of an early cycle of mafic volcanics < 500 m thick. This is overlain by the extensive deposits of oxide facies ironstone that are known as the Goulais River Iron Range.

With the onset of the second cycle of calc-alkalic volcanism in the Lunkie Township area, deposition of pyroclastic tuffs and sediments occurred to the northwest in the sedimentary basin. This interpretation is in part supported by the fining of pyroclastic material northwestwards from Way-White into Runnalls Township. The schistosity of sediments in a northwest trending pattern characterizes a second phase of deformation within the map area. This trend typifies the fabric of the major tectonic elements of the volcanic-sedimentary rocks throughout the entire belt. Accumulation of sediments within the major sedimentary basin subdomain possibly continued until intrusion of the felsic plutonic rocks and subsequent arrest of tectonic activity.

The metasedimentary domain within the central portion of the belt is composed of conglomerates, greywackes and turbidites. The greywackes typically have compositions comparable to intermediate volcanics and are interpreted as being derived from the weathering of earlier volcanic deposits of the first or second cycle. Commonly associated with the metasediments in all of these areas are polymictic conglomerates that represent debris deposits. Conglomerates are also found within the turbidite sequence but are less common. The turbidites are commonly graded and beds range in thickness from 5 mm to 20 cm. These rocks occur in the Wart Lake area and northward into Runnalls Township and reflect a deep-water environment. Local accumulations of oxide facies ironstone are common throughout the sedimentary sequence (Siragusa 1986).

The Batchawana area has been intruded by a large number of diabase dikes that form part of a regional swarm. This suggest a shallower level of exposed crust in the area (Percival 1983). The dominant trend of the dikes is N300W with local variations from N100W to N500W and follows the tectonic fabric of the area. Northeast-trending dikes related to later linear structures are less common. A secondary trend, almost at right-angles to the first, is N550E.

7.1.5 Structural Geology

The supracrustal rocks of the Batchawana belt underlie two tectonic terranes which are characterized by their structural fabric and deformational features. The earliest structural fabric is a schistosity which is parallel to the east-west trend of the volcanic rocks. It occurs primarily in the metavolcanics of Palmer, Wishart, Olsen, and Davieaux townships, and wraps around the Griffin 84 Lake Stock in Norberg Township. In the northeastern part of Davieaux Township, the schistosity becomes predominantly northwesterly trending. The change is abrupt and is marked by several faults and shear zones. The rocks in the central sedimentary basin in Vibert, Tronsen, Raaflaub, and Runnalls townships display contorted bedding and schistosity due to the intrusion of the Mongoose Lake, and Grey Owl Lake stocks.

The Alvin Lake Synform, probably a syncline, is an isoclinal northeasterly-plunging fold. In it a lower, mafic to intermediate metavolcanic sequence is overlain by coarse grained clastic metasediments which grade from coarse conglomerate in the north to pebbly wacke in the south. Graded bedding has been observed in the conglomerates, indicating a normal, non-overturned stratigraphic sequence. A similar sequence was observed along the southern bank of the Montreal River, where tops from graded beds indicate that the coarse clastic metasediments overlie mafic to intermediate metavolcanics. Based on structural and facing evidence, Grunsky (1981) proposed a doubly plunging syncline in Runnalls and Running townships extending eastward into McFarland, Moen and Moggy townships. Additional evidence from work by Wilson (1983) (Grunsky, 1991) supported the presence of the syncline which extends into Moggy Township. Wilson (1983) also proposed an anticlinal axis, about which the rocks in the southwest corner of the map area may be folded. This anticlinal axis is probably parallel to the synclinal axis and lies somewhere close to the southern boundary of the map area.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property underlain by felsic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks, trending N20°W to N60°W and dipping 70° north-east to vertical. The volcanic/sedimentary rock contact forms an arcuate trend which extends north-westerly along the western portion of the Property approximately 300 metres west of Doyle Lake (Figure 7.2). The property is bounded on the west by the Grey Owl Lake Stock. An elongated body of porphyritic felsic intrusive rock has intruded the felsic volcanic sequence near the regional volcano/sedimentary rock contact in the central part of the Property. Mafic volcanic rocks occur north and east of the Property. Up to seven stratabound chert-sulphide-bearing stratigraphic units are seen within the felsic volcanic rocks.

The following geologic descriptions have been taken from the work by Tri Origin in various reports dating from 1990-1995.

7.2.1 Felsic Volcanic Rocks

The property geology is predominantly underlain by a thin to thick bedded (>2km) sequence of felsic tuff. The felsic volcanic sequence ranges in fragment size from fine ash tuff, crystal tuff to lapilli tuff. Quartz plagioclase- muscovite schist and discrete disseminated to semi-massive sulphide zones occur within the felsic volcanic and sedimentary rock assemblage. Disseminated pink garnet, up to 1-2%, and green amphibole (hornblende) porphyroblasts and layers are common accessory minerals within the felsic tuff.

Felsic lapilli tuff occurs south and east of Doyle Lake, extending northward to the property boundary. Fragments up to 12cm, hosted within a fine-grained intermediate matrix are noted, and locally contain porphyroblastic aluminous mineral assemblage including garnet. Northeast of Doyle Lake, lapilli fragments are contained within a matrix of semi-massive to massive pyrite, which coincides with an airborne electromagnetic anomaly. Felsic tuff is quartz and sericite rich, and commonly contains quartz and/or feldspar crystal-rich layers. The felsic volcanic rocks grade westward and stratigraphically upward into a clastic sequence derived from tuff.

7.2.2 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks

Clastic sedimentary rocks regionally form a central sedimentary basin flanked by a mixed mafic to felsic volcanic base. Thin to thick bedded (>1km) greywacke predominates the western portion of the Property. Sedimentary rocks and felsic tuff interfinger adjacent to the Grey Owl felsic intrusion bounding the western portion of the Property. The felsic volcanic and clastic sedimentary units (greywacke) locally interfinger and display a westward facies change towards a clastic-dominant succession. Clastic sedimentary rocks are thin to thick bedded, dark grey to brown, fine grained and lack quartz or feldspar crystals. The greywacke unit has a light brown weathered surface and commonly contains 10-25% accessory biotite and chlorite. Accessory andalusite 1-5% occurs as 2 to 5 mm, subhedral porphyroblastic forming bands and disseminations.

The sedimentary rocks are locally difficult to distinguish from felsic tuff.

7.2.3 Sulphide-Chert Horizons

Several (7) stratigraphic horizons containing semi-massive to massive pyrite (with lesser pyrrhotite) intercalated with chert (silica) has been located on the Property through mapping, trenching and drilling. These horizons are can be continuous for up to 500m and vary in width from 0.5 to 10m in width. Accessory minerals can include visible sphalerite. These units are also anomalous in Cu, Pb, Ag and can carry significant multi-gram gold values. These units have been previously labeled as sulphide-chert facies iron formations. Since there is a distinct lack of sulphidized or primary magnetite in these horizons, the term 'iron' formation is misrepresentative. It is of the author's opinion what these are exhalative volcanogenic massive sulphide horizons (VMS) that may have been enriched by hydrothermal gold bearing fluids.

These horizons have been deformed and sheared and sometimes later disrupted by cross-cutting late quartz veining. Boudins of massive sulphides and grey chert (silica) have been noted. The horizons are strongly silicified and sericitized with local thin banding appearance of the host felsic tuff(?) (Figure 7.4 and 7.5).

Figure 7.4 *Core photograph of drill hole DH 90-3 from the Sault Ste. Marie MNDM core library.*

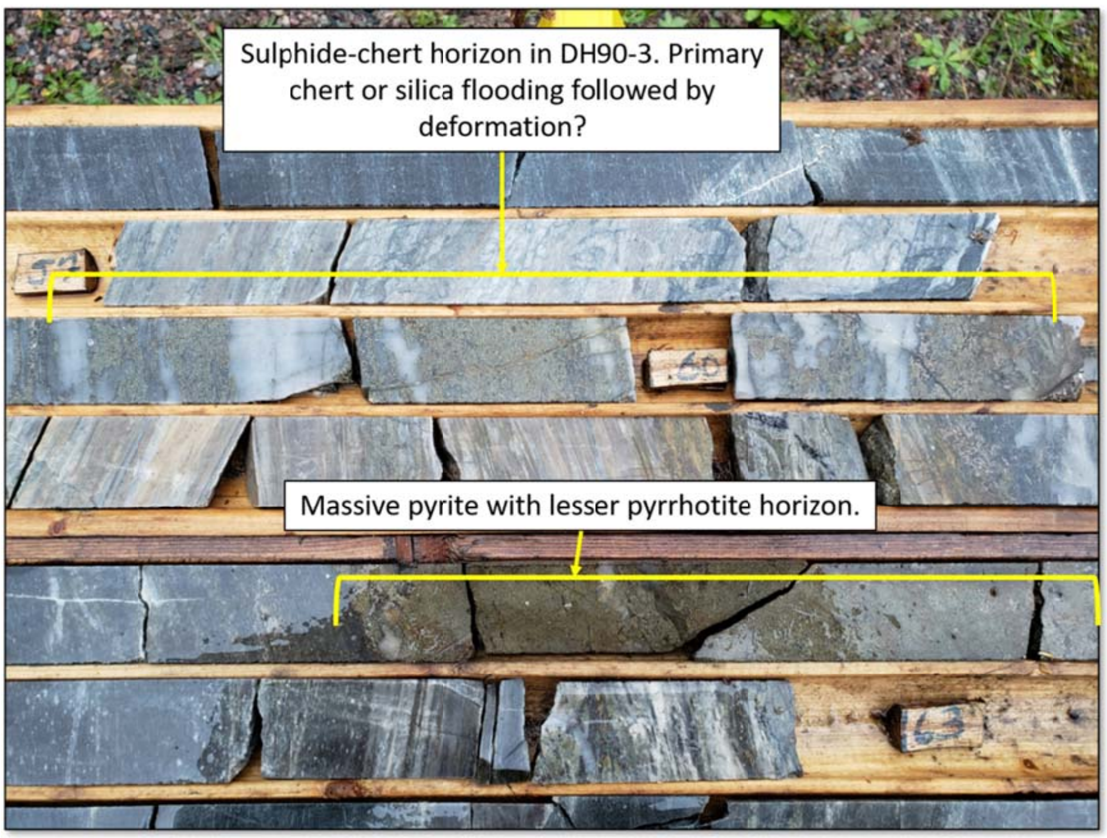
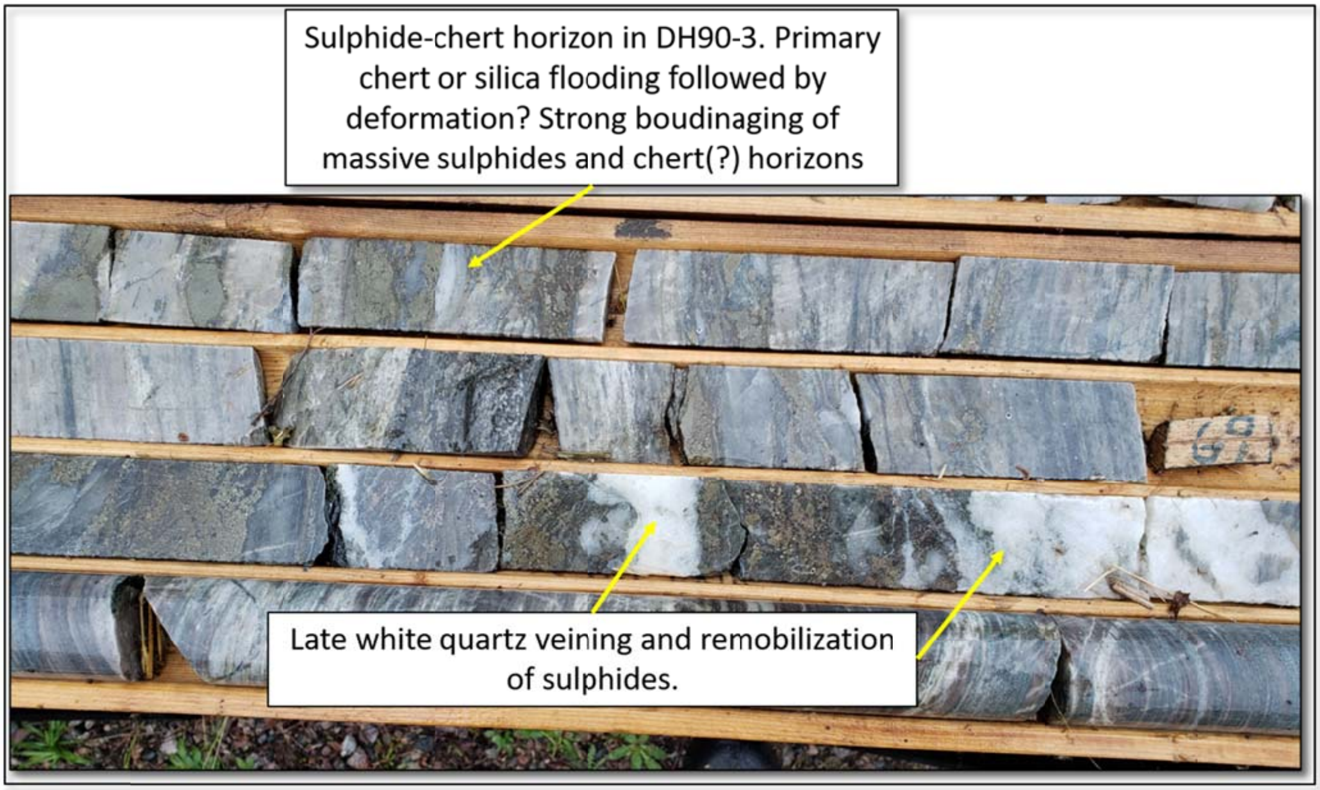


Figure 7.5 *Core photograph of drill hole DH90-3 sulphide-chert horizon.*



7.2.4 Grey Owl Felsic Intrusive

The Grey Owl felsic intrusive stock forms a pronounced topographic high bounding the volcano-sedimentary sequence along the western margin of the Property. The felsic intrusive rocks are most commonly massive to foliated, medium grained, granodiorite and trondhjemite. A small felsic intrusive stock occurs within the felsic volcanic succession between the West grid and the Doyle Lake grid, and a second felsic intrusive stock occurs immediately north of the north-eastern boundary of the Property. The relationship of these to the Grey Owl Intrusive is not known.

7.2.5 Diabase Dykes

The volcano-sedimentary sequence is crosscut by a north to north-west trending swarm of diabase dykes, generally aligned subparallel to stratigraphy. The diabase dykes form large topographic ridges and remnant volcano-sedimentary country rock is generally preserved along dyke margins. The diabase dykes are locally porphyritic with up to 5 cm subhedral to anhedral plagioclase porphyroblasts, commonly altered by epidote. The dyke matrix is fine to medium grained, dark grey to green, and massive to ophitic textured. Up to 1-3% fine disseminated pyrite is a common accessory mineral. The dykes are generally non-magnetic when tested in hand specimen.

7.3 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

There are five (5) documented and registered Ministry Energy Department and Mines ("MNDM") Mineral Deposit Inventory ("MDI") occurrences within the Property. Details are provided below in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.6.

Table 7.1 MNDM registered mineral occurrences at the Property.

MNDM Mineral Deposit Inventory Occurrences

MDI Indentification Number	Occurrence Names	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Primary Commmodity	Secondary Commodities
MDI41N08SE00026	Doyle Lake-1991	716231	5239483	Copper	Gold, Lead, Zinc
	Doyle Lake, North- 1979				
	Rio Tinto- 1985				
MDI41N08SE00028	Doyle Lake Northwest-1985	715929	5239965	Copper	Gold
	Canex Aerial Exploration Limited - 1981				
MDI41N08SE00003	Doyle Lake - 1979	716922	5241032	Silver	Gold
	Doyle Lake Southwest - 1985				
MDI41N08SE00027	Doyle Lake North - 1985	717756	5240796	Copper	Gold, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc
	Doyle Lake - East - 1979				
MDI41N08SE00012	Grey Owl Lake - 1985	715646	5236596	Copper	
	Grey Owl Lake Southeast - 1979				

Coordinates in NAD 83, Zone 16 datum.

Exploration efforts by past companies have expanded on these occurrences through prospecting, mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. The majority of this work and expenditures was completed by Tri-Origin Exploration Ltd. from 1990-1995 through the excavation of 11 trenches and 37 diamond drill holes totaling 8,053.5m. Highlights of the drill results are tabled below (Table 7.2):

Table 7.2 Gold-bearing mineralized section highlights from Tri-Origin's drill programs.

Tri-Origin Diamond Drilling Highlights 1990-1995

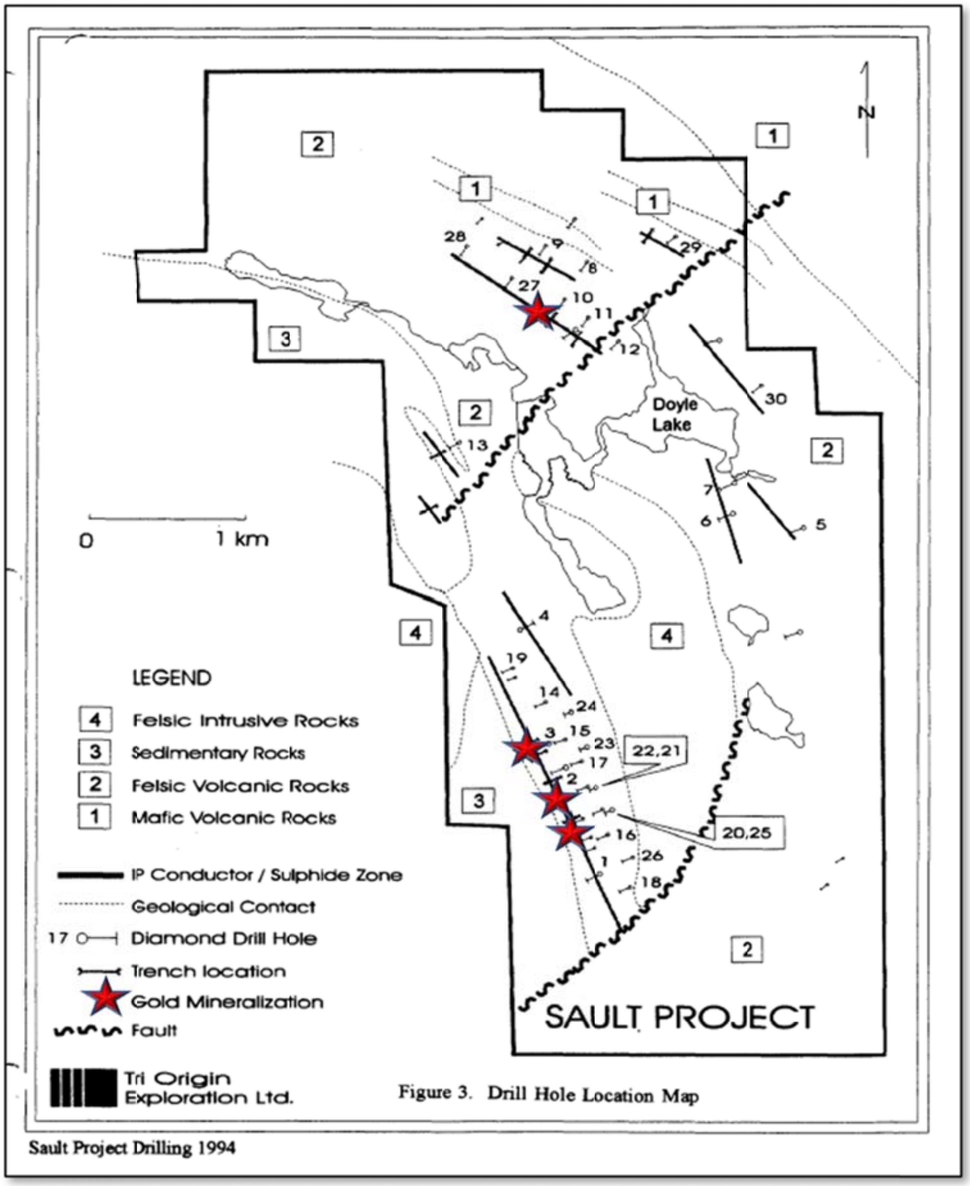
Hole	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Au g/t*
T90-3	70.0	70.53	0.53	7.200
T90-15	105.0	106.0	1.0	1.940
	116.0	117.0	1.0	0.432
	122.0	123.0	1.0	1.149
	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.960
T94-22	80.0	81.0	1.0	49.582
T94-23	240.7	247.1	6.4	1.246
T94-24	265.0	266.0	1.0	0.522
T95-31	161.0	162.0	1.0	0.302
T95-32	372.0	373.0	1.0	0.708
T95-33	284.0	285.0	1.0	0.365
T95-34	310.0	319.0	9.0	2.480
including	312.0	313.0	1.0	17.486
T95-35	290.0	291.0	1.0	0.864
	300.0	301.0	1.0	0.355
T95-36	120.0	121.0	1.0	0.411
T95-37	69.0	72.0	3.0	0.560
	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.482

Except for the high-grade gold results in hole T94-22, the above gold-bearing intersections are associated with bands of disseminated, semi-massive and massive sulphides primarily consisting of pyrite and pyrrhotite in a silicified sericitic cherty felsic tuff unit. Pyrite usually dominates over pyrrhotite of up to 10:1. The bands of sulphides can occur in thickness from <1cm to 10m wide and can be either discontinuous along depth and strike or contain lateral continuity over several 100 metres. Geologists have logged these horizons at various intervals within the felsic volcanic pile, but there does appear to be semi-massive to massive sulphide units 'capping' the horizon next to a sedimentary unit. Generally, the sulphide horizons are anomalous in gold with values in the 10-100ppb range. Other horizons are significantly gold-bearing as above. Generally, when sulphide horizons have an increase in gold content, Zn, Cu, Pb and Ag values also increase in anomalous levels. This is not though a standard rule of thumb, as some intersections are anomalous in gold, but not have an increase in anomalous base metal tenors. All sulphide-bearing horizons do have some anomalous levels of Zn and Cu. More study is needed on this. Multi-element analyses were not completed on the drill core intersections on a regular basis in either the Granges 1986 drill programs or the Tri-Origin era drill programs from 1990-1995.

The T94-22 gold intersection in the above table was an intersection from a massive coarse-grained quartz vein from 70.4-85m downhole. Visible gold was noted and from 80-81m assayed 49.582 g/t Au. Visible gold was also noted in a sulphide horizon in drill hole T95-34 where meterage 312-313m assayed 17.486 g/t Au.

The gold-bearing sulphide horizons are generally noted in two distinct trends, as depicted by a map from AFRI 41N08SE0003, Figure 7.6.

Figure 7.6 *Gold-bearing sulphide horizons of the Property, AFRI 41N08SE0003.*



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Property is hosted within the Batchawana Greenstone Belt ("BGB") of the Wawa-Abitibi Subprovince. The BGB is comprised of a volcano-sedimentary sequence of mafic to felsic metavolcanic assemblage and fine to clastic metasedimentary rocks. Late to post-tectonic felsic intrusive rocks occur as discrete plutonic bodies.

The Batchawana Volcanic Domain can be subdivided into two terranes based on lithological, geochemical, geochronological, and structural evidence. Geochemically, the two terranes are distinct. The Eastern Volcanic subdomain has significantly more calc-alkalic rocks while the Western Volcanic subdomain has significantly more Mg tholeiitic/komatiitic rocks and high Fe tholeiitic basalts. The boundary between the two terranes is structurally distinct on the basis of opposing lineation directions.

Geochronological evidence indicates that the Western Volcanic subdomain is at least 10 Ma older than the Eastern Volcanic subdomain. The youngest rocks of the Eastern Volcanic subdomain are felsic tuffs aged at 2698.3Ma$^{+2.2-2.0}$. The Western Volcanic subdomain may be interpreted as a mafic plain associated with an early accretion event. The Eastern Volcanic subdomain with its associated bimodal volcanism and extensive sedimentary accumulations is interpreted as an island arc sequence. Subsequent arc collision resulted in the Eastern Volcanic subdomain being thrust over the earlier mafic plain sequence of the Western Volcanic subdomain. Associated with the thrusting event was wide scale crustal assimilation followed by the intrusion of late post-kinematic plutons associated with the Ramsey Gneiss Domain (Grunsky, 1991)

The structural and geological architecture of the Batchawana Greenstone belt is conducive to a variety of gold depositional environments similar in nature and significance to other gold bearing deposits in Archean-aged greenstone belts hosted within the Superior Province. These typically fall into the category of orogenic gold deposit types in brittle-ductile structurally related regimes similar to the Timmins Gold Camp, the Hemlo Gold Deposits or the gold deposits of the Doyon-Bousquet Camp in Quebec. Orogenic gold deposit types should be the focus of future exploration activities on the Property.

The following description of the Hemlo Gold Mine is taken from Cox et al., (2017)

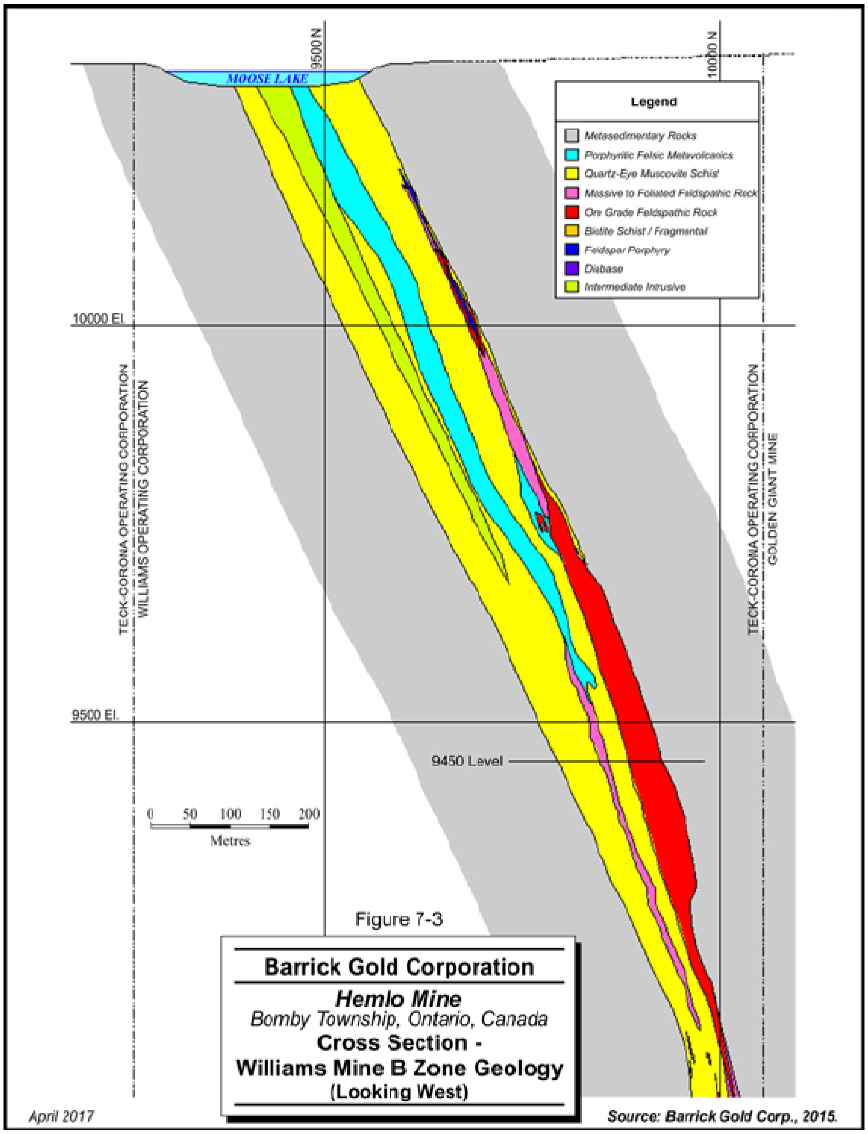
The Hemlo Gold Deposit is one of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane has produced over 20 million ounces of gold to date. It is located 200km northwest of the Property and hosted within the Schreiber–Hemlo Greenstone Belt a volcano-sedimentary-plutonic subdomain of the Wawa Subprovince. The geology of the eastern half of the Schreiber–Hemlo greenstone belt is designated as the Hemlo greenstone belt (HGB). Massive to pillowed, tholeiitic basalt flows and felsic to intermediate, calc-alkalic pyroclastic rocks with related sedimentary deposits dominate the western part of the HGB, whereas turbiditic wacke–mudstone and minor conglomerate deposits dominate the eastern part. Granitoid plutons core and flank a large portion of the greenstone belt.

Felsic calc-alkalic volcanism took place from ca. 2698 to ca. 2692 Ma, and intermediate volcanism appears to be ca. 2689 Ma. Sedimentation of turbiditic wacke–mudstone in the HGB occurred after ca. 2693 Ma for volcaniclastic deposits and possibly as late as ca. 2685 Ma for wacke.

The Hemlo gold deposit has been interpreted to be an atypical, mesozonal-orogenic, disseminated-replacement stockwork deposit, broadly synchronous with D2 and "middle" stage granitoid plutonism, prior to or synchronous with peak regional metamorphism, and involving magmatic ± metamorphic fluids. Much of the mineralization is confined to high strain zones and spatially associated with the contact between felsic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks.

The mineralization at Hemlo lies at or near the contact between overlying metasedimentary rocks and underlying felsic porphyritic rocks and is composed mainly of a fine grained, quartz-feldspar groundmass with gold occurring as finely disseminated particles within the groundmass as well as associated with pyrite grains (Figure 8.1). Much of the mineralization is confined to high strain zones and spatially associated with the contact between felsic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks. Localization of hydrothermal fluid flow was aided by competency contract at this contact, strain softening in the developing high-strain zones and formation of the restraining bend with induced dilation.

***Figure 8.1**. Geological cross section of the Williams Mine B Zone (Cox et al, 2017).*



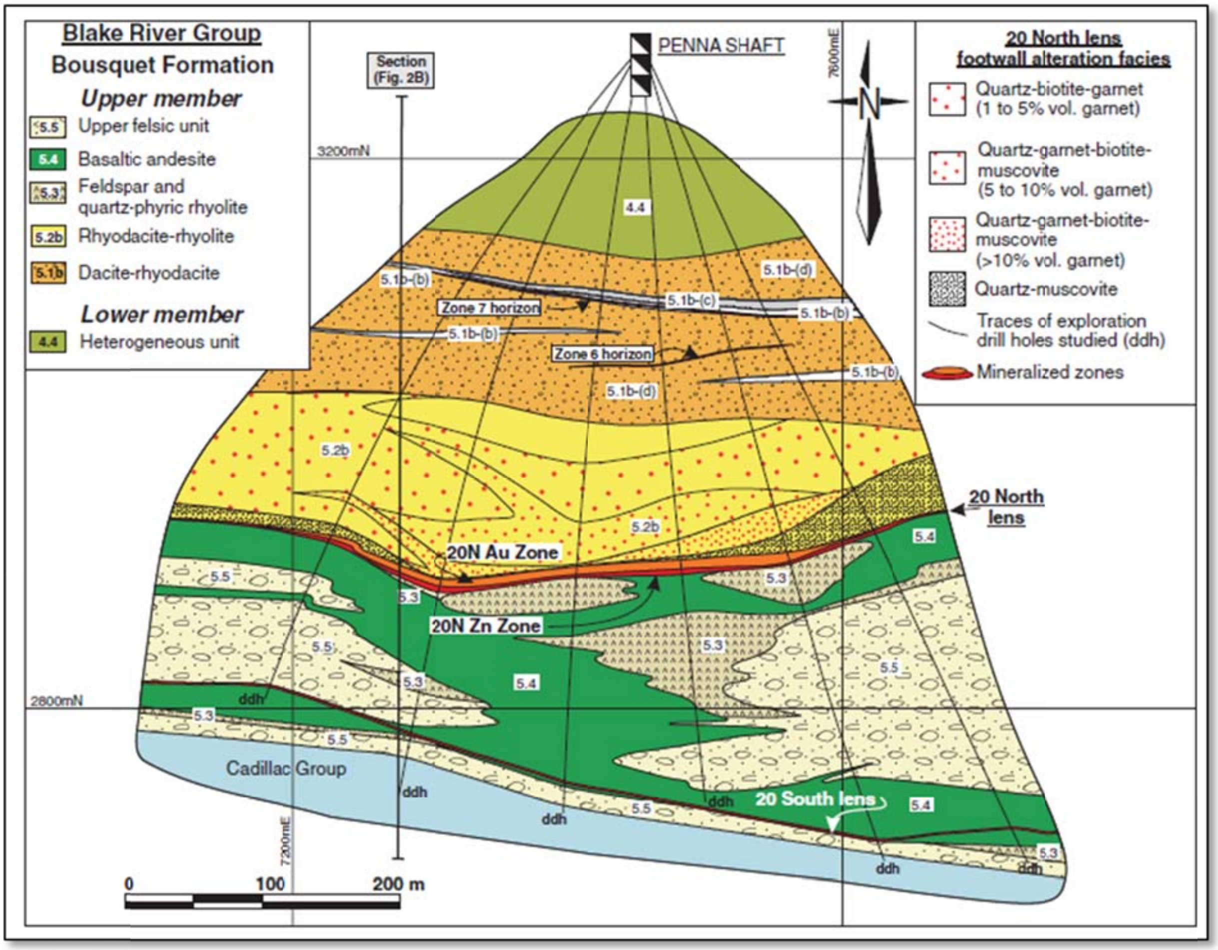
The Hemlo deposit is spatially associated with and replaces felsic volcanic rocks of the Moose Lake Volcanic Complex (MLVC) reworked volcaniclastic rocks and epiclastic rocks, in increasing proportions, respectively. The deposit has undergone considerable progressive D2 ductile strain, including mylonitization, with a sinistral component, interpreted to reflect sinistral transpression. The mineralized zones are structurally controlled by D2 elements at a variety of scales, being broadly tabular and parallel to subparallel to S2 and S2M (mylonitic) fabrics. The deposit was further modified slightly by a D3, dextral transpressional overprint, in which the D2 high-strain zones localized much of the D3 strain. Numerous types of dikes crosscut the deposit. Strain and metamorphism have modified some characteristics of the deposit. More than one stage of gold remobilization has occurred (Cox et al, 2017).

The following description of the LaRonde Penna Deposit is taken from Dubé et al., (2007)

In 2007, The LaRonde Penna Au-rich volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposit was the largest Au deposit currently mined in Canada (58.8 Mt at 4.31 g/t, containing 8.1 Moz of Au). It is part of the Doyon-Bousquet-LaRonde mining camp located in the eastern part of the Blake River Group of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec which is host to several of the world's Au-rich VMS deposits (e.g., Horne, Quemont, Bousquet, Bousquet 2-Dumagami).

The LaRonde Penna deposit consists of massive to semi-massive sulfide lenses (Au-Zn-Ag-Cu-Pb), stacked in the upper part of a steeply dipping, south-facing homoclinal volcanic sequence composed of extensive tholeiitic basaltic flows (Hébécourt Formation) overlain by tholeiitic to transitional, mafic to intermediate, effusive and volcaniclastic units at the base (lower member of the Bousquet Formation) and transitional to calc-alkaline, intermediate to felsic, effusive and intrusive rocks on top (upper member of the Bousquet Formation). The mafic to felsic volcanism of the Hébécourt Formation and of the lower member of the Bousquet Formation formed an extensive submarine basement or platform on which the intermediate to felsic rocks of the upper member of the Bousquet Formation were emplaced at restricted submarine eruptive centers or as shallow composite intrusive complexes. The submarine felsic volcanic rocks of the upper member of the Bousquet Formation are characterized by dacitic to rhyodacitic autoclastic (flow breccia) deposits that are cut and overlain by rhyodacitic and rhyolitic domes and/or partly extrusive cryptodomes and by intermediate to mafic sills and dikes (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 *Geological plan of the LaRonde Penna Mine, -1700m level (Dubé et al., 2007)*



In the upper part of the mine, the 20 North lens comprises a transposed pyrite-chalcopyrite (Au-Cu) stockwork (20N Au zone) overlain by a pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite (Zn-Ag-Pb) massive sulfide lens (20N Zn zone). The 20N Zn Zone tapers with depth in the mine and gives way to the 20N Au zone. At depth in the mine, the 20N Au Zone consists of semi-massive sulfides (Au-rich pyrite and chalcopyrite) enclosed by a large aluminous alteration halo on the margin of a large rhyolitic dome or cryptodome.

U-Pb zircon geochronology gives ages of 2698.3 ± 0.8 and 2697.8 ± 1 Ma for the footwall and hanging-wall units of the 20 North lens, respectively. Thus, the formation of the 20 North lens was coeval with other VMS deposits in the Bousquet Formation and in the uppermost units of the Blake River Group. Although deformation and metamorphism have affected the primary mineral assemblages and the original geometry of the deposit, these events were not responsible for the different auriferous ore zones and alteration at LaRonde Penna. Studies of the LaRonde Penna deposit show that the hydrothermal system evolved in time and space from near-neutral seawater-dominated hydrothermal fluids, responsible for Au-Cu-Zn-Ag-Pb mineralization, to highly acidic fluids with possible direct magmatic contributions, responsible for Au ± Cu-rich ore and aluminous alteration.

Orogenic gold deposits similar to the Hemlo Gold Deposits and the Au-enriched VMS Deposits of the Doyon-Bousquet-LaRonde mining camp should be the focus of future exploration activities on the Property. However, gold mineralization of this nature is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since the closing of the three-cornered amalgamation transaction with Talisker Gold, AUH has performed no exploration on the Property. Since acquiring the Property, Talisker Gold has completed:

1) Prospecting including site access familiarity
2) Reconnaissance VLF EM Program in October 2019
3) Horizontal Magnetic Gradient & Matrix VLF-EM Resistivity Airborne Survey completed in March 2020.

9.1 PROSPECTING OCTOBER 2019

A prospecting program was conducted by James Atkinson, P.Geo. The goal of this program was to check access, re-locate historic trenches and drill holes and investigate the geology of the Property. A total of 8 grab samples were collected along the main trenching and drilling trend. The results of the grab samples are presented in Table 9.1 and in Figure 9.1.

Table 9.1. Atkinson grab sample results from 2019.

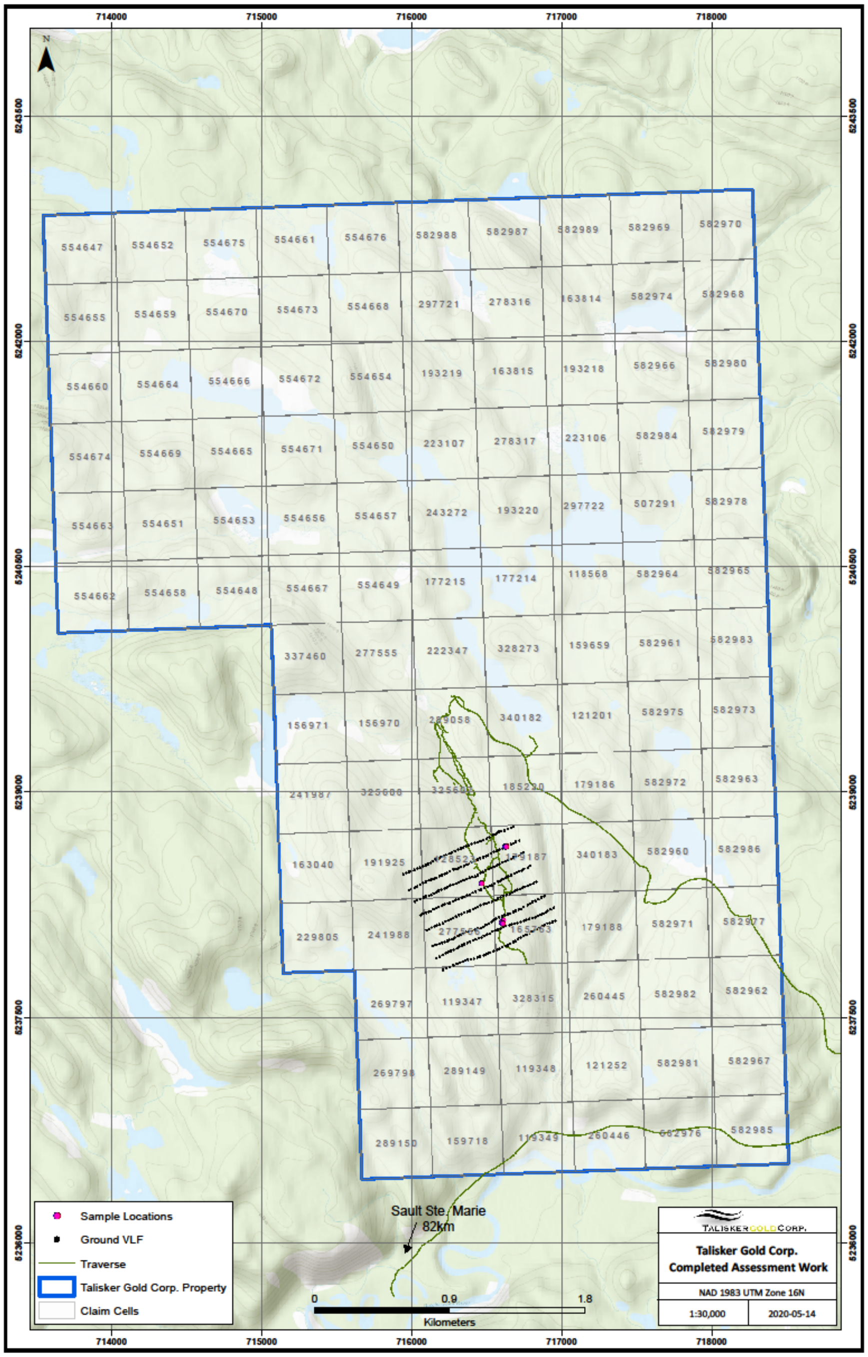
October 2019 Grab Samples				
Sample Number	*Easting (UTM)*	*Northing (UTM)*	*Elevation (MSL)*	*Au ppm*
S550527	716627	5238637	416	0.021
S550528	716634	5238639	416	<0.005
S550529	716629	5238634	417	0.023
S550530	716630	5238636	419	0.089
S550531	716469	5238392	451	0.128
S550532	716613	5238143	443	0.009
S550533	716602	5238130	444	<0.005
S550534	716608	5238127	444	<0.005
Coordinates in NAD83, Zone 16.				

The results of the grab samples do confirm anomalous gold values on the Property.

9.2 RECONAISSANCE VLF EM SURVEY 2019

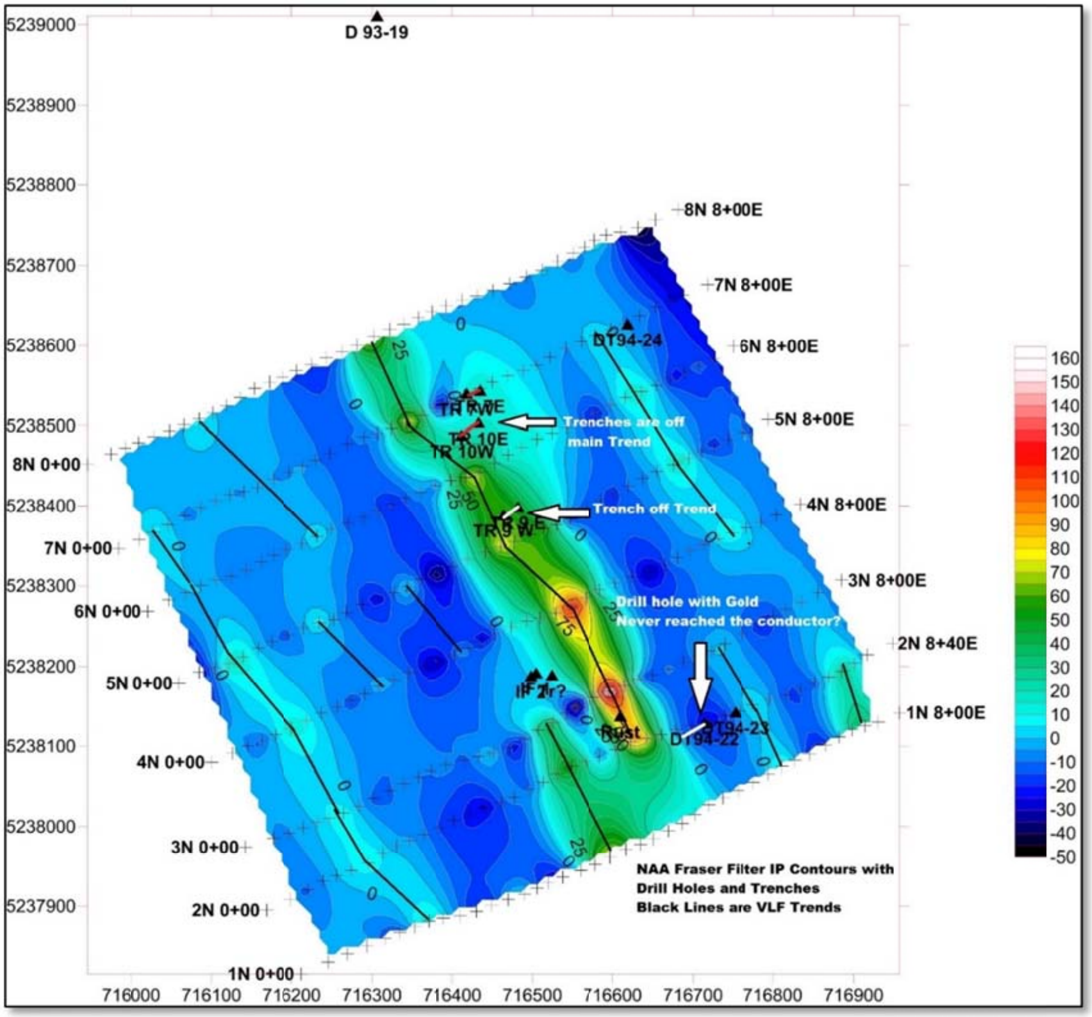
The reconnaissance VLF EM utilizing a Geonics EM 16 survey was completed by Superior Exploration between September 15 and October 10, 2019. In total eight east-west traverse lines were completed across the southern part of the Property (Figure 9.1). The line spacing was 100m with readings every 20m. The lines were nominally oriented at 070/230 degrees The Transmitter Stations at Cutler Maine (NAA) and La Moure, North Dakota (NML) were used. The work was completed by Mr. Sean Parent of Superior Exploration.

Figure 9.1 *Grab sample locations and VLF EM survey line traverses in 2019 exploration programs.*



The VLF EM results obtained during the October 2019 survey clearly indicate a strong, continuous linear anomaly trending across the whole area surveyed and several parallel subsidiary anomalies. The anomalies appear to be parallel to the indicated direction of the main stratigraphic horizons in this area and may indicate stratabound concentrations of sulphide (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2 *Plan map of VLF EM trends with coincident IP chargeability and trench locations (Talisker Gold 2020).*

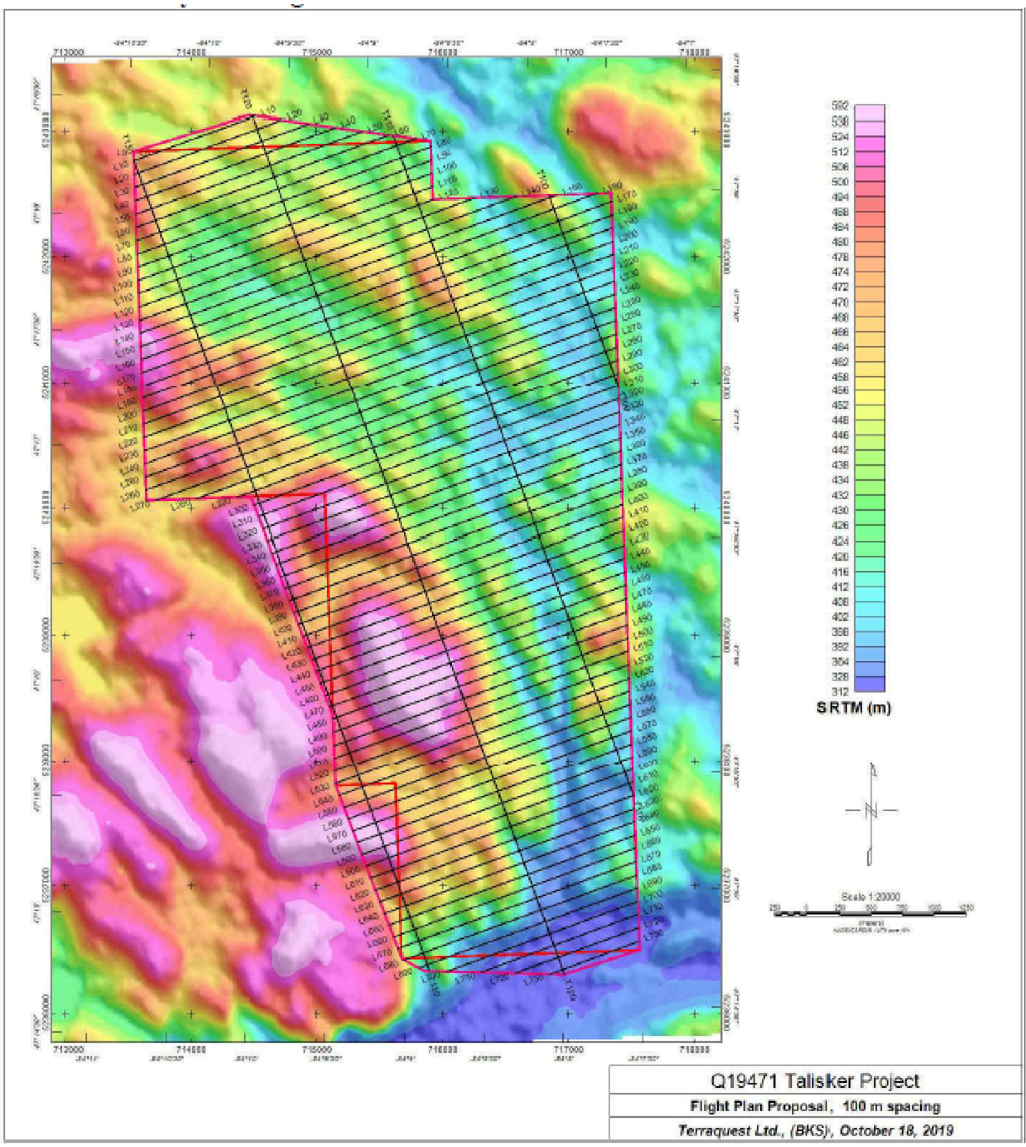


9.3 HORIZONTAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT & MATRIX VLF-EM RESISTIVITY AIRBORNE SURVEY

On March 14, 2020, Terraquest Airborne Geophysics completed a Horizontal Magnetic Gradient & Matrix VLF-EM Resistivity Airborne Survey. The purpose of this survey is to collect geophysical data that can be used to prospect directly for economic minerals that are characterized by anomalous magnetic or conductive responses. Secondly, the geophysical patterns can be used indirectly for exploration by mapping the geology in detail, including faults, shear zones, folding, alteration zones and other structures. The data are carefully processed and contoured to produce grid files and maps that show distinctive patterns of the geophysical parameters. To obtain this data, the area was systematically traversed by aircraft carrying geophysical equipment along parallel flight lines. The lines were oriented to intersect the geology and structure so as to provide optimum contour patterns of the geophysical data.

Line spacing for the airborne was 100m. Total kilometres flown was 214.5km. The survey was orientated perpendicular to structure and stratigraphy as depicted in Figure 9.3. This was a more optimal orientation versus the airborne survey completed by the OGS with flight lines orientated north-south.

Figure 9.3. *Survey coverage of the Terraquest airborne survey (Barrie, 2020).*



This type of survey produced several products including:

1) Digital Terrain Map
2) Total Magnetic Intensity Map
3) Anomalous Total Magnetic Intensity Map
4) Calculated Vertical Derivative Intensity Map
5) Analytical Signal Map

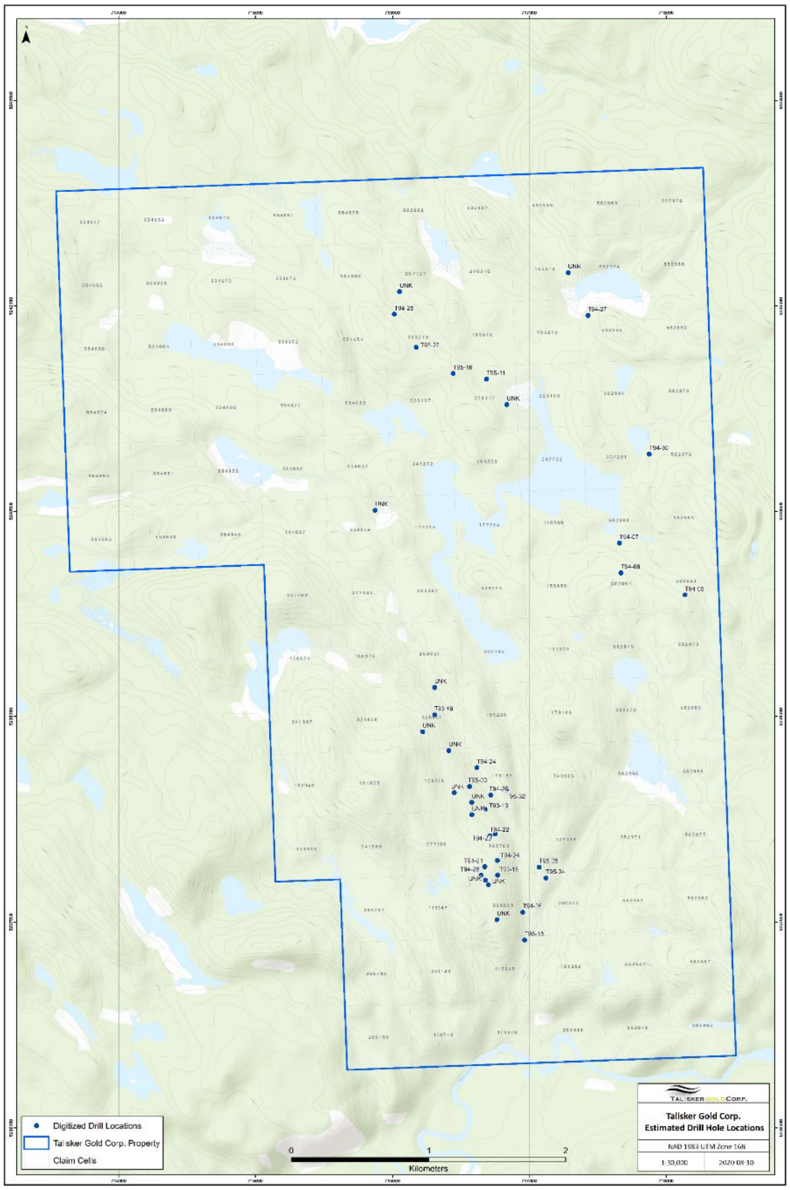
6) Measured Horizontal East-West Gradient Map
7) Measured Horizontal North-South Gradient Map
8) Reconstructed Total Field Magnetic Map
9) Amplitude of Secondary Total Field Strength VLF-EM Map (Cutler, ME VLF source)
10) Amplitude of Secondary Total Field Strength VLF-EM Map (La Moure, ND VLF source)
11) Amplitude of Secondary Total Field Strength VLF-EM Map (Jim Creek, WA VLF source)

The airborne survey only delivered the above final products as maps. A competent geophysicist is recommended and needed to interpret the results of the airborne survey and its implications to the exploration merit of the Property. It is not in the scope of this report or an area of the author's expertise to comment on the results of the survey.

10.0 DRILLING

Neither AUH nor Talisker Gold have performed drilling on the Property. For a summary of work performed by previous operators on the Property, see section 6.0 History. A collar plan of the historic drilling at the Property is provided below in Figure 10.1.

Figure 10.1 *Historical drill hole locations GIS referenced from various assessment files.*



11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

As mentioned in Section 9.0 Talisker Gold completed a grab sampling program and gold analyses in October 2019. The author cannot verify sample preparation, analysis and security protocols utilized by James Atkinson, P.Geo. in the 2019 sampling program. The author can only rely on that Mr. Atkinson is a professional registered geologist and would have followed protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his professional designation. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report.

From an assessment file (filed but not yet recorded by MNDM) written by Mr. Atkinson titled 'Report of the Geological and Geophysical Work, Doyle Property, Runnalls Township, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, NTS 41N/08' and dated May 22, 2020, Mr. Atkinson collected the 8 grab samples from the Property as expressed on Section 9.0 Exploration. These samples were shipped by Shaun Parent of Superior Exploration to ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Ontario for preparation. Sample analysis was then completed by ALS Minerals in their North Vancouver geochemical laboratory in British Columbia.

Primary analytical methods by ALS for Au was Au-AA23, a 30-gram Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish. ALS practices stringent Quality Control Protocols with the insertion for exploration and ore grade samples which includes sample reduction blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighted pulp replicates and reference materials. There were no QA/QC failures in the above sample batch. Grab samples are selected samples and not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the Property.

All ALS Minerals laboratories are ISO 17025:2005 accredited.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Some of the exploration summary reports and technical reports for projects on the Property were prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43- 101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. In some cases, however, the data is incomplete and do not fully meet the current requirements of Regulation 43- 101. The author has no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations.

12.1 SITE VISIT

Additional data verification aspects were meant to include access to the Property, the confirmation and sampling of historical trenching from 1993 and confirmation of the land-based drill sites from 1994. The author visited the Property on August 25, 2020. He was accompanied by Jim Atkinson P.Geo., President and CEO of Talisker Gold and Shaun Parent co-owner of Superior Exploration.

Four grab samples were collected during the Property visit within historical trenches and one sample was taken of a quartz vein identified in 2019 on a previous visit. Since the trenching was from circa 1993 there was considerable deterioration and overgrowth. Outcrop exposed during the trenching program was again covered with dirt and mud and overgrown by trees (Photo 12.1)

Photo 12.1 Author Mike Kilbourne in Trench #11, August 25, 2020.

Grab samples results from the trenches are tabled below (Table 12.1). Location of the samples were verified by GPS UTM coordinates as per the following Photo 12.2.

Photo 12.2 Example of verified sample location, Property, August 25, 2020.

Table 12.1 Grab sample results of the Property visit, August 25, 2020.

Doyle Property Site Visit Grab Sample Results					
Sample No.	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Elevation (MSL)**	**Au ppm**	**Comments**
W708653	716381	5238471	456	<0.005	Silcified felsic tuff 1-3% disseminated pyrite
W708654	716464	5238371	451	0.112	Silcified felsic tuff 5% disseminated pyrite, rare cpy
W708655	716471	5238374	451	0.163	Silcified felsic tuff 10-15% banded pyrite
W708656	716512	5238208	447	0.059	Silcified felsic tuff 2-3% disseminated pyrite
W708657	716639	5238114	441	<0.005	White quartz vein with rare coarse pyrite
UTM cooordinates Nad83 Zone 16					

Grab samples taken during the August 25th site visit do confirm the presence of gold.

A site visit to the Sault Ste. Marie MNDM core storage facility was performed on August 26, 2020. Drill core from drill hole T90-3 was inspected and noted for lithology, alteration, deformation and mineralization. Various intervals of previously halved and sampled gold-bearing intersections were re-sampled for confirmation of gold tenors. Photo 12.3 displays the intervals sampled on hole T90-3 with sample tags at the end of their respective interval. Table 12.2 presents the results of this exercise.

Photo 12.3 Core from drill hole T90-3 from approximately 37- 72m downhole.

Table 12.2 Re-sampling results of gold-bearing intervals from drill hole T90-3.

Doyle Property Core Sampling Results						
Drill Hole T90-3						
From	**To**	**Interval**	**Historical Result Au ppb**	**Historical Check Au ppb**	**2020 Result Au ppb**	**2020 Sample Number**
39.00	40.00	1.00	1615	2270	858	W708658
46.00	47.00	1.00	785	898	335	W708659
47.00	48.00	1.00	655	593	424	W708660
70.00	70.53	0.53	7200	6446	485	W708661
71.07	71.57	0.50	not sampled	not sampled	33	W708662

Although the 2020 core sample analyses of T90-3 selected intervals were generally lower than the 1990 results, they do confirm the presence of gold.

12.2 ANALYICAL PROCEDURES AND QA/QC PROTOCOLS

The five grab samples collected during the site visit were sealed in plastic sample bags. The remaining halved core samples (4) and one whole core sample from T90-3 in the above photo were also sealed in plastic bags. The samples were under the supervision of the author until hand delivered to ALS laboratory faciltiy in Sudbury for analysis preparation. Analytical procedures were performed by ALS in North Vancouver, B.C. ALS Global are Standards Council of Canada accredited facilities to ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines and are independent of Talisker Gold. Sample crushing and pulverization were completed using ALS Prep-31 procedures. All samples were analyzed by analytical method Au-AA23 a fire assay fusion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Samples were also analyzed in a trace element package ME-ICP41 which analyzes for 35 elements utilizing aqua regia acid digestion with an ICP finish. The Certificate of Analysis regarding site visit samples W708653 through W708664 can be found in Appendix I.

One blank and one standard were inserted into the analytical stream by the author for the purpose of QA/QC. The limits of the certified reference standard supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd (www.cdnlabs.com) and referenced below.

CRM Code					
	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
CDN-ME-1706*	2.062	11.7	0.831	0.063	0.291

*CDN-ME-1706 are Miscellaneous High Sulfide Mineralization blends with Au to undergo Fire Assay analysis.

Sample W708663 was the inserted blank. This returned a gold value of 0.006 ppm. Sample W708664 was the inserted standard reference above and returned a gold value of 2.21 ppm or g/t Au. There were no failures with the above QA/QC protocols inserted by the author in the analytical stream.

Internally, ALS retains their own QA/QC protocols during analysis. They were no failures within their own internal insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates. The internal QA/QC ALS laboratory certificate is found in Appendix II.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Neither AUH nor Talisker Gold have performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing within the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Neither AUH nor Talisker Gold have performed any resource estimates on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

It is the express opinion of the author that the Property is currently in a greenfield exploration stage. There are no adjacent properties that have advanced beyond the status of the Property.

16.0. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional data or information that the author is aware of that would change his findings, interpretation, conclusions and recommendations of the potential of the Property currently staked and 100% owned by Talisker Gold, a wholly owned subsidiary of AUH.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property lies within the Batchawana Greenstone Belt of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane (Figure 7.1). The eastern extension of the Wawa Subprovince has had a long gold mining history dating back to 1897. Gold mining in the area has prospered and receded in the 20th century however this part of the Wawa Subprovince has total historic production of over 3 million ounces (Pistilli, 2019, Investing News Article). Current and near future producers of the Wawa Subprovince include:

1) Wesdome Gold Mines Eagle River Complex with Proven and Probable Reserves of 1.186Mt @ 14.4 g/t Au for 550,000 oz Au (Michaud, 2019).

2) Alamos Gold Island Mine with Proven and Probable Reserves of 3.643Mt @ 10.37 g/t Au for 1,215,000 oz. Au (Bourgeault et al, 2020).

3) Argonaut Gold Magino Deposit with Proven and Probable Reserves of 58.9Mt @ 1.13 g/t Au for 2,126,000 oz. Au. (Makarenko et al, 2017).

All of the above historical gold mines and current to near future producers are considered orogenic gold deposits of Archean-aged greenstone belts and environments.

Exploration within the Batchawana Greenstone Belt over the last 50 years has been greatly hampered by entire townships withdrawn from staking due to the grand-fathered mineral rights by the Ontario Government to the Algoma Central Railway (ACR). Mineral rights were granted to aid in the longevity Algoma's Steel plant in Sault Ste. Marie of a continued source of iron ore.

Although Runnalls Township was spared control by ACR, it's remote access still hampered exploration efforts until logging roads built in the 1980's provided better access. The Tri-Origin Exploration programs from 1990-1995 consisting of mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling has been the most successful and systematic exploration to date. Tri-Origin Exploration Ltd. was lead by Robert Valliant P.Geo. who was instrumental in the discovery of the Hemlo Gold Camp in the early 1980's.

Tri-Origin Exploration was successful in exploiting pyrite-pyrrhotite sulphide horizons in a thick (>2km) felsic volcanic pile. These disseminated to semi-massive to massive sulphide horizons were traced up to 500m in length, 250m in depth and 10m in thickness. The sulphide horizons were intermittently gold-bearing and contained very anomalous concentrations of Zn-Cu-Ag and Pb. Visible gold has been reported within the sulphide horizons and gold tenors appear to increase in depth as shown by the last and deepest drill campaign completed in 1995.

The Property is comprised of felsic-mafic volcanic lithologies which has been overlain by intermittent sedimentation in a basinal environment. The property has been structurally active with two oblique synclinal structural features providing channels and traps for hydrothermal gold-bearing fluids. Regional metamorphism of the Property occurs within the greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. Spatially associated syn- to post tectonic felsic plutonism are inherent to Archean-aged greenstone belt gold deposits. The Batchawana Greenstone Belt has the geological and structural ingredients for the deposition of gold.

Three styles of orogenic gold mineralization occur on the Property. These are, but not limited to:

4) Gold-enriched semi-massive to massive sulphide horizons in a felsic tuff volcanic pile
5) Lode gold auriferous quartz veins
6) Disseminated gold in silicified and pyritized shear zones

The geological, geochemical and structural observations of the gold enriched sulphide horizons at the Property appear analogous to the LaRonde Penna Gold Mine. This deposit is considered a gold-enriched VMS deposit where lenses of massive sulphides sit atop a felsic volcanic pile.

The 15m quartz vein with visible gold encountered in hole T94-22 on the Property supports the lode gold quartz vein hosted gold deposits commonly found in Archean-aged greenstone belts of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane. Examples of these are the Dome, Pamour and Hollinger Gold Mines of the Timmins Camp and the gold mines of the Red Lake Camp.

Disseminated gold in silicified and pyritized shear zones are also common gold deposits in the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane such as the Hemlo Gold Deposits and the Property has similar gold mineralization characteristics.

In conclusion the author is of the opinion that the Property remains highly prospective for the discovery of additional gold mineralization in the above gold deposit model types. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results. The property is a worthwhile investment by the issuer.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Property is an underexplored Archean greenstone property that has proven to yield important gold mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar precious metal mines hosted within the same Wawa-Abitibi Terrane will undoubtedly unlock its full potential and provide the clues to a major deposit. For this, methodical, patient and diligent exploration is needed, and when the details of the combined efforts and methods are considered and studied, the benefit of a substantial discovery will be reaped by all who are involved.

Compilation of all historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data into GIS referenced layers is the first and most important base of needed knowledge for methodical and diligent well-vectored exploration. The structural complexity of the Property and its relation to the known metal occurrences needs to be interpreted and addressed by a competent structural geologist. Historical drilling needs to be verified in a high integrity database and modeled for mineralization and lithology. Three-dimensional (3D) integration of drilling and downhole PEM plus ground geophysical surveys should be incorporated also in 3D to integrate drilling and geophysical anomalies. Geochemical foot-printing of historical core and trenched areas should also be considered to highlight those areas considered of high merit for gold mineralization. Mapping and prospecting beyond the confines of the known mineralization trends may produce other targets that could lead to the overall potential of the Property.

When the above is compiled, interpreted and applied to modern day gold deposit model types, drilling should be performed on those targets with the highest merit and potential. A budget for a Phase I program of the above is estimated to cost $168,188. (Table 18.1).

Table 18.1 Estimated budget for Phase 1 exploration expenditures.

Doyle Property Phase I Exploration Budget				
Exploration Item	**Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Number**	**Item Cost**
2D GIS Compilation	Hours	$75	100	$7,500
Drill Hole database and 3D Modeling	Hours	$75	100	$7,500
Brush out trails, create access as needed	Days	$1,000	10	$10,000
Field Mapping and Prospecting (1 Senior and 1 Junior Geologist	Days	$1,500	15	$22,500
Analyses	Samples	$55	100	$5,500
Supplies, Room and Board, Travel, ATV Rentals for Mapping Program	Days	$600	15	$9,000
Clean Out Old trenches and resample (backhoe, 1 Int. Geo, 2 Technicians, equipment)	Days	$1,000	10	$10,000
Supplies, Room and Board, Travel, ATV Rentals for Channel Sampling Trenches	Days	$750	10	$7,500
Analyses for Channel Sampling	Samples	$55	250	$13,750
Trench New Areas of Merit, Map and Channel Sample, Create Access	Days	$2,000	10	$20,000
Technical Report and GIS Compilation of Field Work	Days	$1,000	20	$20,000
Target Generation for Drilling	Days	$1,000	5	$5,000
Project Management	Days	$1,000	8	$8,000
Sub-total				**$146,250**
Contingency (15%)				**$21,938**
Total				**$168,188**

Subsequent exploration programs beyond Phase I will depend upon the success and findings of first phase of exploration.

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20.0 CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

MICHAEL KILBOURNE, P.GEO.

I, Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo., 405-25 Oxley St., Toronto, Ontario, M5V 2J5, do hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist.
2) This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report for Advanced United Holdings Inc., Doyle Property, Wawa, Ontario", (the "Technical Report") dated September 30, 2020 and revised February 11, 2021.
3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science Honours, Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1985.
4) I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO No. 1591) am registered with the Odres des Geologues du Quebec (OGQ, restrictive license No. 1971) and am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
5) I have over 35 years of experience in the exploration and mining industry with various junior exploration and mining companies throughout North America. I have supervised and managed over 100,000 meters of diamond drilling, with over 85% of that drilling performed for gold exploration in the Abitibi Subprovince throughout Ontario and Quebec. I was a production geologist at the Pamour Gold Mine in Timmins from 1991 to 1996 gaining invaluable experience in underground narrow vein, underground bulk and open pit gold mining. I have managed and been involved in various geological exploration programs for precious and base metals throughout Archean aged environments since 1980. I have held former executive positions with both former publicly traded junior resource companies.
6) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.
7) I am responsible for authoring Sections 1-20 of the Technical Report which has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
8) I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The author owns no shares, warrants or options of the issuer. The author visited the property on August 25, 2020.
9) The author considers himself independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10) I, Michael Kilbourne, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "43-101 Independent Technical Report for Advanced United Holdings Inc., Doyle Property, Wawa, Ontario", (the "Technical Report") dated September 30, 2020 and revised February 11, 2021 for Advanced United Holdings Inc. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in conjunction with the purchase agreement by Talisker Gold with JD Exploration Inc. to be entered into

by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

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)

Dated at Toronto, Ontario this 11th day of February 2021.

{SIGNED}

[Michael Kilbourne]

____

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. (PGO # 1591)

Appendix I

Certificate of Analysis

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: TALISKER GOLD CORP
304-125 RAYMOND ST.
GUELPH ON N1H 3S6

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 23-SEP-2020
This copy reported on
24-SEP-2020
Account: TGCRTNGR

CERTIFICATE SD20187704

Project: Doyle

This report is for 32 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Sudbury, ON, Canada on 27-AUG-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JAMES ATKINSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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To: TALISKER GOLD CORP
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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 23-SEP-2020
Account: TGCRTNGR

Project: Doyle

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	CRU-QC Pass2mm % 0.01	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1
W106730		0.41	77.9	95.4	<0.005	<0.2	1.18	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.74	<0.5	12	95
W106731		0.43		96.3	0.008	<0.2	1.20	<2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.20	<0.5	9	33
W106732		0.29			<0.005	<0.2	1.12	<2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.55	<0.5	9	30
W106733		0.20			2.79	1.0	1.87	806	<10	20	<0.5	2	2.11	<0.5	12	21
W106734		0.23			0.138	0.3	0.45	11	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.82	<0.5	7	18
W106735		0.24			0.230	<0.2	0.46	3	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.18	<0.5	4	9
W106736		0.25			0.014	0.2	0.87	10	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.31	<0.5	9	23
W106737		0.46			0.008	<0.2	0.53	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.45	<0.5	10	13
W106738		0.54			0.005	<0.2	0.23	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	2	3.97	<0.5	11	9
W106739		0.54			<0.005	0.2	1.01	<2	<10	20	<0.5	2	2.19	<0.5	14	19
W106740		0.44			<0.005	0.2	0.71	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.20	<0.5	11	22
W106741		0.16			<0.005	<0.2	2.50	11	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.65	0.5	26	160
W106742		0.31			<0.005	<0.2	1.05	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.14	<0.5	8	36
W106743		0.31			0.006	<0.2	1.11	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.92	<0.5	14	171
W106744		0.30			0.008	<0.2	0.46	43	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.50	<0.5	8	5
W106745		0.50			0.032	<0.2	0.75	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.02	<0.5	7	11
W106746		0.21			0.281	0.7	0.73	10	<10	<10	<0.5	2	2.48	<0.5	17	27
W106747		0.49			<0.005	<0.2	0.54	<2	<10	30	<0.5	2	0.41	<0.5	11	16
W106748		0.24			0.005	0.3	0.68	31	<10	<10	<0.5	2	1.07	<0.5	4	28
550651		0.26			0.029	0.2	0.74	88	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.47	2.2	16	7
W708653		1.41			<0.005	0.3	1.32	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.97	<0.5	5	12
W708654		0.23			0.112	0.6	1.96	17	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.47	1.3	20	313
W708655		1.05			0.163	0.4	0.89	80	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.31	1.5	27	49
W708656		1.44			0.059	0.3	0.41	95	<10	20	<0.5	2	0.14	<0.5	26	13
W708657		1.46			<0.005	<0.2	0.02	2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	16
W708658		1.13			0.828	0.6	1.85	374	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.19	1.9	22	111
W708659		1.18			0.335	0.3	0.66	3	<10	20	<0.5	3	1.84	<0.5	6	18
W708660		0.87			0.424	0.3	0.45	24	<10	10	<0.5	<2	1.68	<0.5	7	15
W708661		0.67			0.485	0.8	0.81	106	<10	10	<0.5	2	9.5	1.1	35	10
W708662		0.84			0.033	0.2	0.62	12	<10	20	<0.5	<2	2.37	<0.5	17	16
W708663		1.07			0.006	0.2	1.44	<2	<10	80	<0.5	3	0.90	<0.5	33	12
W708664		0.04			2.21	11.9	2.02	193	<10	60	<0.5	19	0.93	10.6	18	23

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To: TALISKER GOLD CORP
304-125 RAYMOND ST.
GUELPH ON N1H 3S6

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2
W106730		23	2.12	10	<1	0.13	10	1.12	313	1	0.05	61	540	6	0.06	<2
W106731		16	2.25	10	<1	0.23	10	0.89	322	1	0.05	30	490	<2	0.14	<2
W106732		19	2.09	10	1	0.28	10	0.83	389	1	0.04	28	540	<2	0.16	<2
W106733		94	5.58	10	1	0.10	10	1.19	831	1	0.04	21	680	14	1.61	<2
W106734		16	1.21	<10	1	0.06	20	0.28	212	1	0.05	13	390	4	0.59	<2
W106735		9	0.76	<10	<1	0.10	20	0.16	117	<1	0.04	9	370	7	0.14	<2
W106736		15	4.46	10	<1	0.07	10	0.65	696	1	0.04	39	440	2	2.14	<2
W106737		25	0.92	<10	<1	0.09	20	0.35	79	2	0.05	22	840	<2	0.28	<2
W106738		16	0.65	<10	<1	0.01	10	0.25	108	<1	0.04	17	650	<2	0.36	<2
W106739		29	1.18	10	<1	0.09	20	0.60	128	<1	0.05	30	880	6	0.26	<2
W106740		30	0.96	<10	1	0.07	20	0.47	165	1	0.04	23	990	6	0.10	<2
W106741		67	4.76	10	<1	0.10	30	1.86	572	2	0.03	114	760	8	0.05	<2
W106742		21	1.94	10	1	0.07	10	0.74	291	1	0.04	26	370	4	<0.01	<2
W106743		28	2.05	10	1	0.02	20	1.08	309	1	0.05	82	760	5	0.15	<2
W106744		19	5.03	<10	<1	0.14	10	0.15	128	1	0.03	10	340	15	4.74	<2
W106745		26	1.60	<10	1	0.14	20	0.27	274	<1	0.04	10	390	2	0.25	<2
W106746		97	6.07	10	1	0.02	10	0.56	433	2	0.05	28	520	5	4.88	<2
W106747		34	1.03	<10	<1	0.08	20	0.27	110	<1	0.05	26	730	2	0.12	<2
W106748		30	4.75	<10	<1	0.02	10	0.39	286	10	0.06	35	560	19	3.58	<2
550651		22	7.70	<10	<1	0.13	10	0.43	263	1	0.03	20	540	21	7.64	<2
W708653		12	3.90	10	<1	0.08	20	0.89	474	<1	0.05	12	510	3	1.84	<2
W708654		56	5.13	10	1	0.04	20	2.12	622	5	0.03	54	1350	72	1.28	<2
W708655		66	2.91	10	<1	0.15	10	0.48	387	1	0.03	41	510	93	0.68	<2
W708656		11	16.15	<10	1	0.09	<10	0.15	85	7	0.03	24	300	8	>10.0	<2
W708657		2	0.62	<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	37	1	0.01	3	20	<2	0.06	<2
W708658		54	4.34	10	1	0.13	20	1.46	541	2	0.02	79	680	164	1.17	<2
W708659		41	1.67	<10	<1	0.10	20	0.39	266	1	0.04	12	470	6	0.40	<2
W708660		6	3.06	<10	<1	0.05	20	0.38	255	5	0.05	13	590	4	2.72	<2
W708661		104	16.40	10	1	0.03	10	0.48	656	3	0.01	66	140	18	>10.0	<2
W708662		41	3.28	<10	<1	0.06	20	0.45	163	6	0.04	26	640	8	2.41	2
W708663		144	5.85	10	1	0.20	30	0.87	536	1	0.12	60	1630	7	0.11	<2
W708664		8310	7.05	10	2	0.34	20	2.03	392	227	0.02	19	320	599	4.78	33

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
W106730		2	19	<20	0.13	<10	<10	42	<10	65
W106731		2	19	<20	0.12	<10	<10	33	<10	54
W106732		2	20	<20	0.10	<10	<10	31	<10	51
W106733		2	34	<20	0.06	<10	<10	26	<10	145
W106734		1	30	<20	0.07	<10	<10	35	<10	27
W106735		1	13	<20	0.04	<10	<10	14	<10	46
W106736		2	13	<20	0.06	<10	<10	27	<10	73
W106737		1	22	<20	0.11	<10	<10	17	<10	30
W106738		<1	109	<20	0.10	<10	<10	10	<10	13
W106739		1	25	<20	0.11	<10	<10	22	<10	44
W106740		2	19	<20	0.04	<10	<10	20	<10	91
W106741		9	21	<20	0.14	<10	<10	101	<10	268
W106742		2	16	<20	0.08	<10	<10	30	<10	44
W106743		2	20	<20	0.09	<10	<10	35	<10	41
W106744		<1	10	<20	0.02	<10	<10	5	<10	154
W106745		1	19	<20	0.06	<10	<10	12	<10	69
W106746		3	57	<20	0.06	<10	<10	24	<10	77
W106747		1	13	<20	0.07	<10	<10	18	<10	81
W106748		2	11	<20	0.06	<10	<10	16	<10	51
550651		1	10	<20	0.02	<10	<10	10	<10	1345
W708653		2	14	<20	0.05	<10	<10	22	<10	123
W708654		9	12	<20	0.17	<10	<10	111	<10	738
W708655		6	7	<20	0.18	<10	<10	85	<10	637
W708656		1	12	<20	0.07	<10	<10	22	<10	36
W708657		<1	8	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	3
W708658		4	22	<20	0.06	<10	<10	42	<10	1070
W708659		2	20	<20	0.07	<10	<10	27	<10	140
W708660		2	16	<20	0.05	<10	<10	24	<10	24
W708661		2	31	<20	0.02	<10	<10	14	<10	620
W708662		1	22	<20	0.09	<10	<10	17	<10	84
W708663		1	50	<20	0.22	<10	<10	117	<10	85
W708664		3	13	<20	0.04	<10	<10	24	10	2740

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Sudbury located at 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOC-21	LOC-23
	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41

Appendix II

Certificate of ALS QA/QC

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QC CERTIFICATE SD20187704

Project: Doyle

This report is for 32 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Sudbury, ON, Canada on 27-AUG-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JAMES ATKINSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
STANDARDS															
CDN-CM-34		3.7	2.32	102	<10	110	<0.5	2	1.37	1.1	40	178	5700	4.31	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		3.1	2.14	93	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.20	<0.5	36	164	5390	3.91	<10
Upper Bound		4.3	2.64	118	30	140	1.4	8	1.49	2.0	46	202	6210	4.80	30
CDN-ME1810	4.18														
Target Range - Lower Bound	4.14														
Upper Bound	4.68														
EMOG-17		68.4	1.57	592	<10	40	<0.5	5	0.97	19.9	767	47	8470	4.67	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		60.1	1.45	520	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.87	17.9	679	42	7780	4.18	<10
Upper Bound		73.9	1.79	640	20	80	1.5	10	1.09	22.9	833	54	8960	5.14	30
PMP-18	0.294														
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.285														
Upper Bound	0.331														
BLANKS															
BLANK	<0.005														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.005														
Upper Bound	0.010														
BLANK		<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Upper Bound		0.4	0.02	4	20	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20
DUPLICATES															
ORIGINAL	0.105														
DUP	0.189														
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.135														
Upper Bound	0.159														
W106736		0.2	0.87	10	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.31	<0.5	9	23	15	4.46	10
DUP		0.2	0.89	9	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.34	<0.5	10	24	17	4.50	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	0.83	7	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	1.25	<0.5	8	21	14	4.25	<10
Upper Bound		0.4	0.93	12	20	40	1.0	4	1.40	1.0	11	26	18	4.71	20

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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20
STANDARDS																
CDN-CM-34		<1	1.19	10	2.50	300	262	0.10	224	1120	21	2.93	6	9	90	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	1.06	<10	2.27	269	245	0.08	204	1050	18	2.70	<2	8	92	<20
Upper Bound		2	1.32	30	2.80	340	301	0.13	252	1310	28	3.32	9	13	115	40
CDN-ME1810																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
EMOG-17		2	0.67	20	0.79	648	1065	0.16	7830	760	7200	3.12	681	5	51	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.60	<10	0.69	598	970	0.15	6930	680	6500	2.90	572	3	47	<20
Upper Bound		3	0.76	40	0.87	742	1190	0.20	8470	850	7950	3.56	778	7	59	50
PMP-18																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	1	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.02	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	4	2	2	40
DUPLICATES																
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
W106736		<1	0.07	10	0.65	696	1	0.04	39	440	2	2.14	<2	2	13	<20
DUP		1	0.07	10	0.66	709	1	0.04	38	450	3	2.16	<2	2	14	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.06	<10	0.61	662	<1	0.03	36	410	<2	2.03	<2	<1	12	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.08	20	0.70	743	2	0.05	41	480	4	2.27	4	3	15	40

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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
STANDARDS						
CDN-CM-34	0.18	<10	<10	102	10	175
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.15	<10	<10	95	<10	159
Upper Bound	0.21	20	20	118	30	199
CDN-ME1810						
Target Range - Lower Bound						
Upper Bound						
EMOG-17	0.21	<10	<10	64	<10	7420
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.18	<10	<10	58	<10	6780
Upper Bound	0.25	20	20	74	20	8290
PMP-18						
Target Range - Lower Bound						
Upper Bound						
BLANKS						
BLANK						
Target Range - Lower Bound						
Upper Bound						
BLANK	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2
Upper Bound	0.02	20	20	2	20	4
DUPLICATES						
ORIGINAL						
DUP						
Target Range - Lower Bound						
Upper Bound						
W106736	0.06	<10	<10	27	<10	73
DUP	0.07	<10	<10	28	<10	73
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.05	<10	<10	25	<10	67
Upper Bound	0.08	20	20	30	20	79

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To: TALISKER GOLD CORP
304-125 RAYMOND ST.
GUELPH ON N1H 3S6

Page: 3 - A
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 23-SEP-2020
Account: TGCRTNGR

Project: Doyle

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20187704

Sample Description / Method	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Analyte	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOD	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
DUPLICATES															
W106748	0.005														
DUP	0.006														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.005														
Upper Bound	0.010														
ORIGINAL	0.046														
DUP	0.052														
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.042														
Upper Bound	0.056														

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
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To: TALISKER GOLD CORP
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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Sudbury located at 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	LOG-23
	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41