Technical Summary Report
Charlotte Property

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 115I/03

Latitude 62.06312°N & Longitude -137.16069°W
UTM Zone 8N: 387078E & 6883092N

Prepared for:

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Effective Date: April 20, 2021

Date & Signature Page

The effective date of this Technical Report, entitled *Technical Summary Report on the Charlotte Property*, is April 20, 2021.

Signed,

/s/"Ken MacDonald"
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Ken MacDonald, P.Geo

Dated: April 20, 2021

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Summary

The Charlotte Property is a prospective gold exploration project located in the Mt. Nansen area in west-central Yukon Territory, Canada. The property is situated approximately 60 kilometers west of the Village of Carmacks and is accessible by an all-weather gravel road from Carmacks. There are a network of roads and trails within the property that provide access to all of the exploration workings and showings on the property.

The property consists of 139 full or fractional quartz mineral claims and mineral leases that cover an area totalling 2,357.1 hectares (approximately 23 km^2). The mineral tenure is registered in the name of 1011308 B.C. Ltd, and the operator of the property is Taurus Gold Corp. ("TGC"), a private exploration corporation domiciled in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

TGC have entered into a multi-tiered, 6-year option agreement with 1011308 BC Ltd. dated August 18, 2020 under which the property owner granted to TGC the sole and exclusive option to acquire an 100% undivided interest in the Charlotte Project by incurring certain exploration expenditures, making certain cash payments and issuing common shares to the property owner. If TGC elects to earn less than 100% interest in the Project, the parties have agreed to form a joint venture to further explore and develop the Project, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the option agreement.

The property lies within the Tintina Gold Province (TGP), a 200 kilometer wide by 2,000 kilometer-long metallogenic province of mid- to Late Cretaceous granitoid intrusions extending in a broad arc from the Yukon-British Columbia border across central Yukon to south central Alaska. The province is host to significant gold deposits including Pogo, Fort Knox, True North and Donlin Creek.

The property is underlain by metamorphosed intrusive, sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Dawson Range. These rocks are intruded by Early Cretaceous felsic plutonic rocks and overlain by mid-Cretaceous Mt. Nansen mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and related sub-volcanic feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs.

The main mineralized zones are comprised of anastomosing sulphide-quartz veins or breccia zones that are preferentially hosted in northwesterly trending fault/shear structures. The structures appear to cut foliated Early Mississippian gneissic rocks and are spatially and genetically related to the Mid-Cretaceous intrusive suite. A secondary northeasterly trending set of fault structures is known from detailed mapping at several mineralized zones. The northeasterly structures appear to cross-cut and offset the main fault structures, creating localization of mineralization at the intersection with northwesterly faults.

The mineralized structures occur in a 2.5 kilometer wide by 15 kilometer-long structural corridor trend known as the Mt. Nansen which is host to more than 30 recorded mineral occurrences of epithermal and porphyry origin. The zones exhibit differential and variable intensity of regional metasomatism and hydrothermal alteration, with strong localized bleaching and intensive clay alteration developed in some zones. Surficial weathering can vary in depth from 5 metres to 150 metres, depending on location and slope aspect. Some zones have a well-developed leach cap overtop of a zone of supergene enrichment, which gives way at depth to hypogene sulphide mineralization.

Historic exploration and development work in the immediate area has focused mainly on defining near-surface gold and silver mineralization, with the bulk of the work directed towards the Brown-McDade, Huestis, Webber and Flex zones. Other peripheral zones such as the Orloff-King and the Cabin have seen only modest work.

Recent exploration on the property began in 2008 with the completion of a detailed airborne magnetometer and EM geophysical. The survey enhanced the understanding of the regional and structural setting and identified magnetic highs closely associated with mapped intrusive bodies.

In 2010 a 14-hole diamond drill and trenching program was conducted at the Flex zone in an attempt to confirm historic mineralized intervals and grades and to infill some gaps between previous drill fences. The drilling successfully confirmed historic precious metal grades and interval lengths and further demonstrated that the Flex zone appeared to extend at depth and down-dip of the maximum historical drill depth.

A program in 2011 completed 3,608 metres of NQ drilling in 22 holes on the Flex Zone and four holes completed on the Orloff-King Zone. In 2012, a six-hole HQ drill program totalling 1,883.46 metres was completed on the Flex Zone. A program of limited IP geophysics at the Flex Zone and rock sampling for petrography was completed in 2013. A desktop geostructural analysis of the property was completed in 2020 for claim maintenance purposes.

Taurus Gold initiated a maiden drill program in September 2020 which was completed in late October. The drill program was designed to enhance the geologic understanding of the Flex Zone and successfully achieved its goal and confirmed the tenor and thickness potential of the precious metal mineralization over 11 widely spaced drill holes. The drill results also provided additional targets for a subsequent drill campaign.

The Charlotte property covers geologically prospective ground with recorded mineral occurrences of epithermal and porphyry origin including zones with substantial recorded exploration. Historical and more recent exploration campaigns have yet to fully evaluate the potential of the known precious metal-bearing epithermal vein and breccia systems and Cu-Mo-Au porphyry mineralization discovered to date on the Charlotte property. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate those areas of high prospectivity surrounding the known zones that remain underexplored.

The Flex Zone remains open to depth, down plunge and along strike both to the north and south. Further drilling is recommended to outline the depth/plunge continuity of the various veins and mineralized pods.

In addition, historical work on the Webber, Huestis and Orloff-King Zones demonstrate that there is potential to expand the known zones of mineralization. The relationship between the southern extension of the Flex Zone and the Huestis Zone is unknown; as is the relationship of the Flex Zone and the Webber

Zone to the west. Recent work has also documented the presence of mineralized zones not previously tested by drilling and sizeable soil gold anomalies remain known but unexamined.

There is excellent potential to increase the size of the known main gold vein zones and for the discovery of additional precious metal mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized zones. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy and similar mineralogy, there is potential for further discovery on underexplored targets to the northwest and southeast.

A phased work program is recommended. Phase I would include additional data compilation, LiDAR survey for ground control, high resolution differential GPS ground survey, and targeted surface prospecting, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry to infill gaps in property coverage. An up-to-date comprehensive data compilation is required to improve target definition for future exploration. A 3D geological and structural model of the Flex Zone is required to initiate and complete a maiden resource calculation. This information can then be used to reinterpret the structural setting of the main gold vein zones which will better vector drill testing and provide an exploration model to further develop new drill targets. Phase I expenditures are estimated at $350,000.

Phase II program include additional field mapping, sampling, soil geochemistry and targeted ground geophysics. The program would include a 10-hole, 1,700 metre diamond drill test of untested or lightly tested zones. Drilling would include the Webber, Huestis and other high priority zones as defined in Phase I. Particular focus should be paid to the western edge of the property along strike of structurally hosted veins at Rockhaven's Rusk Zone, which lies approximately 3.5 km west of the Charlotte property. Phase II expenditures are estimated at $750,000 for a combined budget total of $1.1M.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Introduction

The Charlotte Property is located in the Mt. Nansen area in west-central Yukon Territory of Canada. The property is situated approximately 60 kilometers west of the Village of Carmacks and is accessible by an all-weather gravel road from Carmacks. The property is located in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS map sheet 115I/03 and centered at approximately 62.06312°N and -137.16069°W. Within the property there are a network of roads and trails that provide access to all of the exploration workings and showings on the property.

The property consists of 139 full or fractional quartz mining claims and leases that remain in good standing and cover an area totalling 2,357.1 hectares (approximately 23 km^2). All but two of the mineral claims (Dome 55 & Nicola 1) are contiguous. The mineral tenure is registered in the name of 1011308 B.C. Ltd, a valid and subsisting private corporation incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and domiciled in Vancouver, BC. The property is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR") to two directors of 1011308 B.C. Ltd.

The Property hosts several major gold vein zones that have seen considerable exploration work since discovery in the 1940's, including trenching, drilling, surface stripping and underground development. The zones are part of the larger Mt. Nansen mine complex which, when active, exploited gold resources from three major zones: Brown-McDade, Huestis and Webber. The Mt. Nansen mine saw limited production in the 1960's and again in the 1990's before finally closing in 1999. The core Mt. Nansen mineral claims and leases remain in the hands of the Yukon Government due to the operator's insolvency and subsequent bankruptcy. The peripheral mineral claims and leases were sold off by the interim received to a predecessor company and ae now owned by 1011308 B.C. Ltd. The Charlotte property as it is configured now hosts the Webber, Flex, Huestis (part), Cabin and other important gold zones; some of which have only seen limited exploration.

The most recent reported drilling on the property was in 2020 when Taurus completed their maiden exploration program consisting of 2,347.1 metres of diamond drilling (HQ size) in eleven holes on the Flex gold-silver vein system, with hole depths ranging from 161.5 metres to 274.4 metres.

The Charlotte property covers geologically prospective ground within the well mineralized Mt. Nansen Trend, a 15 kilometre structural corridor which is host to more than 30 recorded mineral occurrences of epithermal and porphyry origin. Historical and more recent exploration campaigns have yet to fully evaluate the potential of the known precious metal-bearing epithermal vein and breccia systems and Cu-Mo-Au porphyry mineralization discovered to date on the Charlotte property. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate areas of high prospectivity that remain under explored.

2.2 Site Inspection

The most current personal inspection of the property was completed by Ken MacDonald (P.Geo.) on October 6-7, 2020 to review the drill program initiated by Taurus Gold in mid-September. Prior to that visit, the author completed a site inspection on May 14, 2019, accompanied and ably assisted by Joel MacFabe, of Environmental Dynamics Inc. of Whitehorse, YT. The inspection focused on the general overall site condition of the property, including examination of existing roads and trails, the stripped and exposed Flex zone, the adit to the Upper Webber underground workings, the exploration camp used from 2010-2012, and the racked core from the same exploration period. The inspection also examined and surveyed (hand held GPS) several existing drill collars from historical drill holes on the property to verify location from historical records. A total of 5 check samples were taken; one bedrock sample from the exposed Flex Zone and 4 samples of drill core from one hole each, from the 2010 and 2011 drill campaigns. See Appendix 3.

2.3 Qualifications

The author has completed this report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The author is a registered professional geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientists BC) and is considered a "Qualified Person", as per the requirement of NI 43-101. The author is independent of Taurus Gold Corp. and 1011308 B.C. Ltd and has no material interest in the Charlotte Property or in mineral claims or mineral leases in the vicinity of the property.

The author worked on the property from August 9^{th} to August 23^{rd}, 2010 to assist with core logging and supervision of the 2010 diamond drilling program conducted on the Flex Zone. The claim owners (1011308 B.C. Ltd) engaged the author to complete a site visit and conduct check sampling in 2019. The author was then retained by Taurus Gold to plan their maiden drill program which was initiated on the Flex zone in mid-September 2020 and completed in late October. The author visited the drill program in October 2020 to confirm plan design and sample handling and QA/QC methodology. To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no subsequent new scientific or technical information that would be considered material as of the report date of this report.

2.4 Terms of Reference and Units

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo., Principal of Ridgeview Resources Ltd. ("RRL"), has been retained by Taurus Gold Corp. to prepare an independent technical summary report for the Charlotte property. The report has been prepared using the disclosure standards of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and using the technical report format as set out in Form NI 43-101F1. The NI 43-101 reporting standards govern a company's public disclosure of scientific and technical information about its mineral projects. The author was also requested to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The co-ordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 8N, and the datum used is North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language wherever possible. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report. Length is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m3); mass is expressed as metric tonnes (t); and area is expressed as hectares (ha). Gold and silver concentrations are generally expressed as grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical.

Important conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces

Many of the early exploration reports relative to the Charlotte property refer to the Imperial System so where practical conversions to the Metric System have been used. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix 1. Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83 Zone 10 North.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

For the purpose of disclosure related to ownership data and claim information (mineral, surface and access rights) in this report, the author has relied exclusively on information provided by 1011308 B.C. Ltd, Taurus Gold and the Yukon Mining Recorder. The author has not independently conducted any search related to the licenses, property title, agreements, permit status or other pertinent property conditions; apart from confirming the online status of the mineral claims and mineral leases. Claim status can be confirmed on the Yukon Mining Claims Database (NMRS) website at the following link: https://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs/f?p=116:1::::::

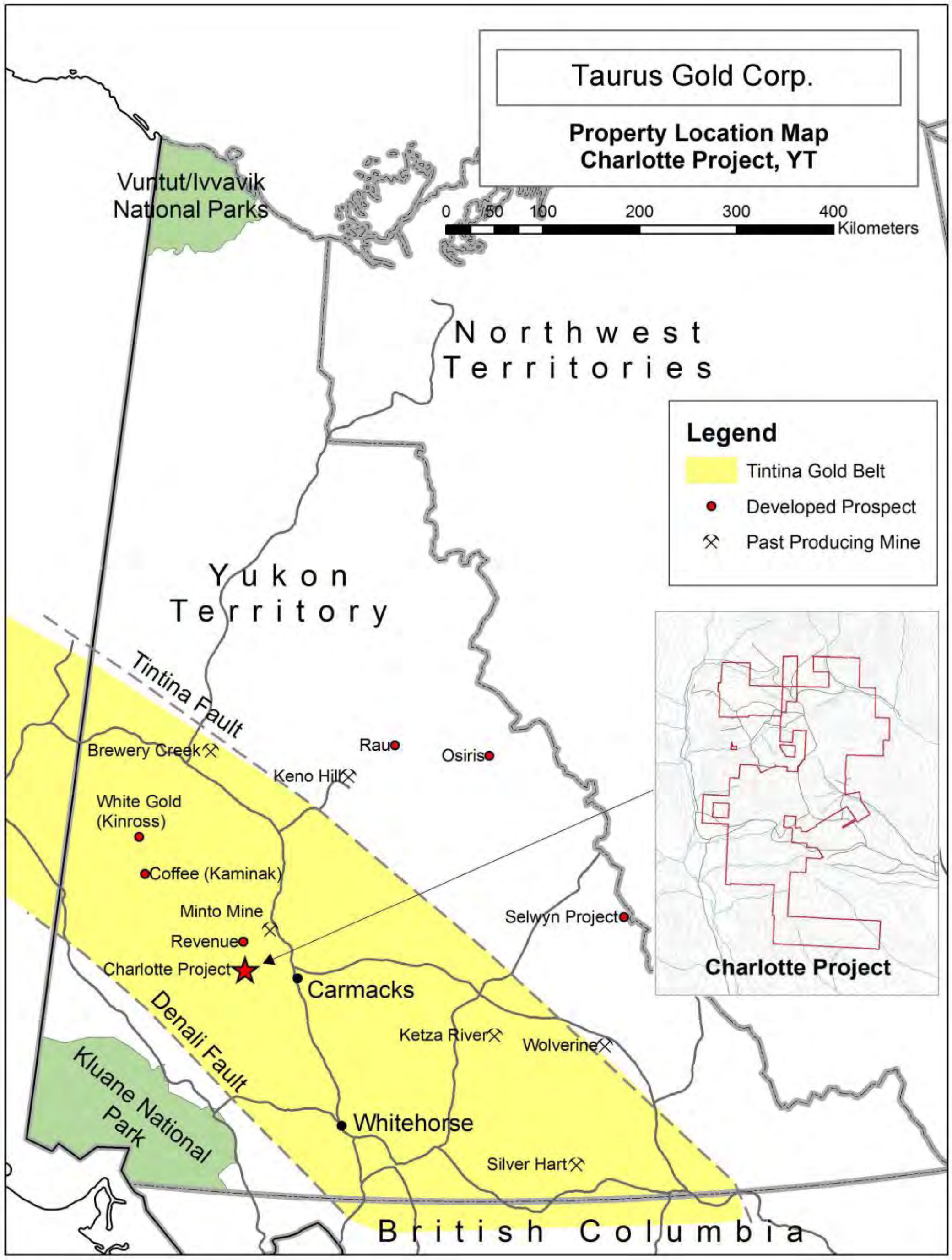
The author has reviewed a signed option agreement dated August 18, 2020 between Taurus Gold Corp. and claim owner 1011308 B.C. Ltd which grants the exclusive and irrevocable right and option to acquire up to 100% undivided interest in the Charlotte property. The author has reviewed exploration permits that remain in good standing. The author is not aware of any issues related to land tenure, mineral tenure, tenure boundaries or outstanding option agreements apart from that provided by Taurus Gold Corp. or 1011308 B.C. Ltd. The information provided by the current owner (optionor) or current operator (optionee) is believed to be complete and correct and the author is unaware of any information that has been intentionally withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Charlotte Property is located in the Mt. Nansen area in west-central Yukon Territory of Canada. The property (Figure 1) is situated approximately 60 kilometers west of the Village of Carmacks and is accessible by an all-weather gravel road from Carmacks. The property is located in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS map sheet 115I/03 and centered at approximately 62.06312°N and 137.16069°W.

Figure 1. Property Location Map



4.2 Property Description

The property consists of 139 full or fractional quartz mining claims and leases that remain in good standing and cover an area totalling 2,357.1 hectares (approximately 23 km2). All but two of the mineral claims (Dome 55 & Nicola 1) are contiguous. See Claim map (Figure 2) and the list of mineral tenure (Table 1) which is sorted by expiry date.

The mineral tenure is registered in the name of 1011308 B.C. Ltd, a valid and subsisting private corporation incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and domiciled in Vancouver, BC. The corporation has four directors; of which one, Robert Sim, is President. 1011308 B.C. Ltd was registered on November 12, 2014 under the Business Corporations Act of the Yukon for the purposes of holding mineral tenure in the Yukon.

The operator of the Charlotte property is Taurus Gold Corp. ("TGC"), a private exploration corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta and domiciled in Calgary, Alberta. TGC have entered into a multi-tiered, 6-year option agreement with 1011308 BC Ltd. dated August 18, 2020 under which the property owner granted to TGC the sole and exclusive option to acquire an 100% undivided interest in the Charlotte Project by incurring certain exploration expenditures, making certain cash payments and issuing common shares to the property owner. If TGC elects to earn less than 100% interest in the Project, the parties have agreed to form a joint venture to further explore and develop the Project, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the option agreement.

1011308 B.C. Ltd has advised TGC that all mineral tenure are in good standing in all respects and are free of all encumbrances save and except for existing royalties. There is an existing 3% net smelter return royalty; owned ½ each by 2 directors of 1011308 B.C. Ltd (Richard Coglan & Robert Sim). The Option agreement allows for the purchase of the 1/3rd of the existing royalties for a certain cash payment. TGC has advised 1011308 B.C. Ltd that it will use reasonable best efforts to obtain and maintain a public share listing on an Exchange and it will comply with the rules and regulations of the Exchange. The intent is to list on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The *Quartz Mining Act* of the Yukon governs the terms and conditions for obtaining the right to pursue the development of a mineral discovery and sets out the steps required to be taken by a prospector to stake a mineral claim. The *Quartz Mining Act* (Yukon) deems a mineral claim to be a chattel interest, equivalent to a lease of minerals in or under the land for one year, and thereafter from year to year, subject to the performance and observance of all of the terms and conditions of Part 1 of the Quartz Mining Act (Yukon).

The mineral claims comprising the property can be maintained in good standing by performing approved exploration work equivalent to $100 per claim per year and an additional $5 fee per claim for an Application for a Certificate of Work. Cash in lieu can also be paid to maintain good standing if no exploration is planned.

Mineral leases are granted by the Yukon for an initial term of 21 years, require the payments of a nominal annual rental fee and are renewable for a second 21-year period provided that the terms of the lease have been complied with. The 13 leases that make up part of the Charlotte property date back to the 1940's when the earliest attempts were made to mine at Mt. Nansen. The leases were renewed in 2019 and are now set to expire October 9th, 2040.

The owner (1011308 B.C. Ltd) continues to take the necessary steps to renew the mineral leases and maintain the mineral claims in accordance with the terms and the provisions of the *Quartz Mining Act* (Yukon). A notarized Application for Certificate of Work and an Application to Group Mineral Claims was submitted on behalf of 1011308 B.C. Ltd. on February 4th, 2021. This application extended the claims for 4 additional years based on the recorded expenditures of the 2020 drill program. The requisite Grouping and Certificate of Work fees were paid at the same time and totaled $2,583. The exploration expenditures filed as a requirement of the *Quartz Mining Act* of the Yukon Territory for the 2020 drill program totaled $830,988.

The author is not aware of any encumbrances associated with lands underlain by the property, except insofar that some of the mineral claims overlap with placer claims owned by other parties and by the incursion of Lot 1006 (see discussion below). Placer claims provide the owner the legal right to extract metals and minerals from near-surface unconsolidated gravels, while mineral claims allow exploration for metals and minerals in bedrock. There are no agreements relating to the overlapping placer claims that the author is aware of but the placer arears are generally on the fringes of the property and not expected to hinder mineral exploration on the key zones or under-explored areas of the property (see Figure 2 for delineation of placer mine areas).

Exploration in the Yukon which proposes mechanical disturbance (e.g. excavator trenching, diamond or rotary drilling, etc.) is subject to the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Mining Quartz Act and the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act. Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board ("YESAB") approval must be obtained and a Land Use Approval must be issued, before large-scale exploration is conducted. Any future mine development on the Property will require YESAB approval, a Yukon Mining License and Lease and a permit issued by the Yukon Water Board.

There is a current Class III Mining Land Use Approval (#LQ00356c) for the Charlotte Property granted to 1011308 BC Ltd. (claim owner) with an expiry date of May 3, 2022. The original Class III Mining Land Use Approval was issued in 2012 and formally amended March 27, 2017 to extend the duration date. The YEAAB approval was issued April 27, 2012 and remains valid. A Commercial Dump Permit (#81-041) for solid waste management was extended with an expiry date of May 3, 2022. Collectively these permits and approvals will allow the claim owner or operator to continue to explore the property in compliance with and subject to certain stated permit conditions. There is a requirement to file a Pre-Season Report to the Yukon mining officials which updates the Operating Plan for any proposed drilling; and a requirement to file a Post-season report. There is also a requirement to communicate exploration plans to the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN) and complete a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment.

An updated Operating Plan was filed on August 10, 2020 advising the Yukon mining officials that the claim owner intended to commence a drill program in the fall of 2020. Similarly, the LSCFN was advised on August 12, 2020 that drilling was planned for 2020 in pre-disturbed areas; and a copy of the proposed

Operating Plan was shared at that time. A Heritage Resources Preliminary Field Reconnaissance assessment had earlier been completed by Ecofor Consultants (qualified registered archaeologists) on June 21, 2012 for planned drilling on five target areas; including Flex and Webber. A copy of the report was shared with the LSCFN at the time of completion of the report. The assessment concluded that no further heritage work is recommended for Flex, Webber, Eliza, and Orloff-King zones. Two areas of moderate to high archaeological potential were identified and if any planned exploration targeted those two areas then additional field assessment was recommended to be undertaken to ground truth and evaluate the identified archaeological potential. The locations consist of the northern high ground in the Porphyry Zone (Dome 60) and the peak directly south of the Orloff-King Zone (Dome 50) for which there was no planned exploration in 2020. A Post-season report was filed by the author on behalf of Taurus on December 4, 2020; and received by the Mining Lands Officer in the Whitehorse District.

Figure 2. Claim Map of the Charlotte Property

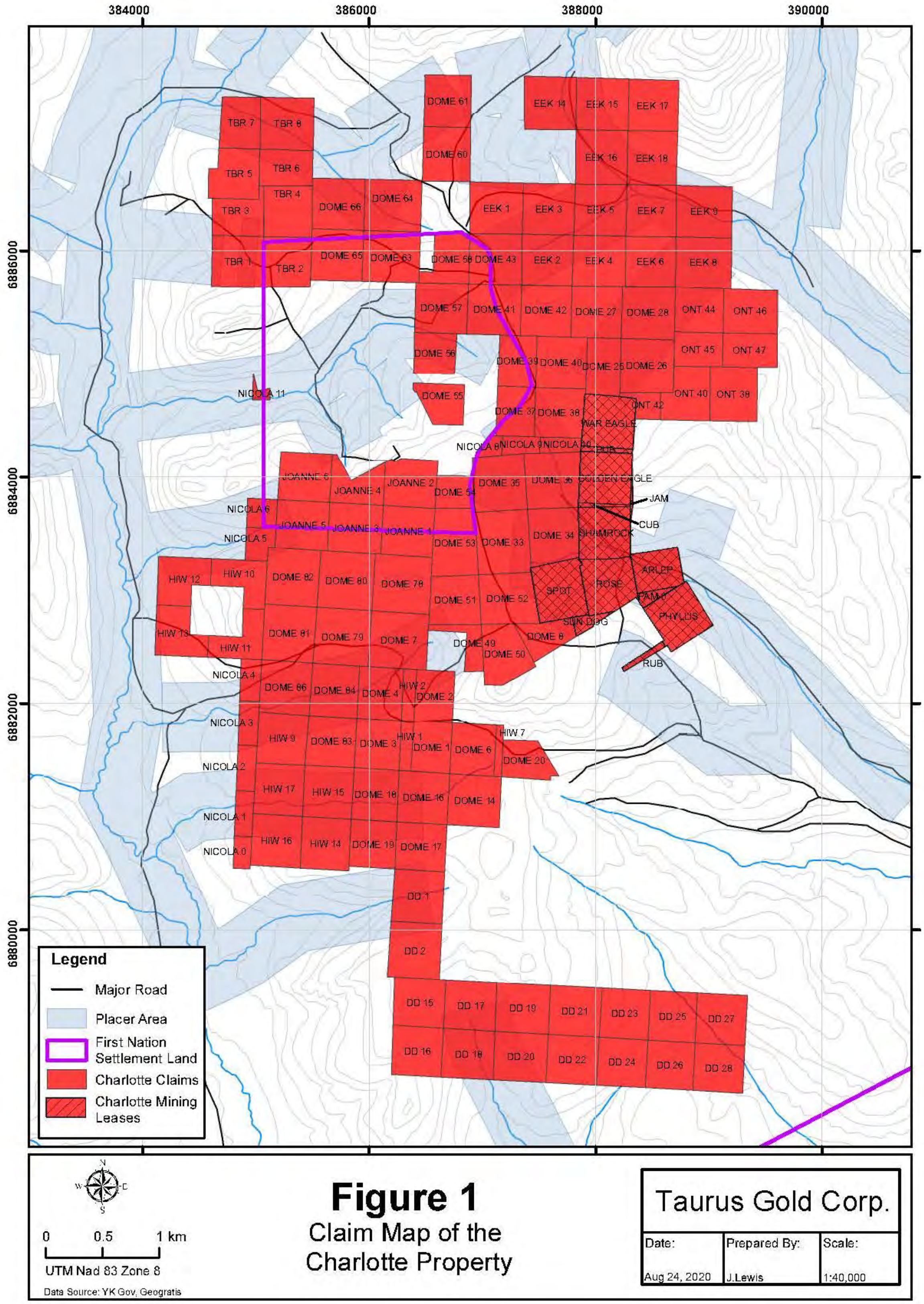


Table 1. Charlotte Property Claim Data

Grant Number	Lease Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner Name	Staking Date	Recorded Date	Expiry Date	District	Area (ha)
4241	OW00349	Quartz	ROSE	1011308 B.C. Ltd	3/28/1943	4/22/1943	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	20.42
4278	OW00350	Quartz	GOLDEN EAGLE	1011308 B.C. Ltd	3/12/1944	4/12/1944	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	20.96
4279	OW00351	Quartz	WAR EAGLE	1011308 B.C. Ltd	3/12/1944	4/12/1944	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	20.77
4354	OW00352	Quartz	SHAMROCK	1011308 B.C. Ltd	12/10/1944	2/8/1945	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	20.74
4361	OW00353	Quartz	SPOT	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/1/1945	5/15/1945	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	21.85
4368	OW00354	Quartz	ARLEP	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/23/1945	6/8/1945	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	14.48
4369	OW00355	Quartz	PHYLLIS	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/23/1945	6/8/1945	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	20.26
55633	OW00356	Quartz	RUB	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/24/1945	12/8/1945	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	1.84
55663	OW00357	Quartz	PUB	1011308 B.C. Ltd	12/4/1945	1/23/1946	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	1.94
55665	OW00358	Quartz	SUN DOG	1011308 B.C. Ltd	12/4/1945	1/23/1946	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	3.20
55666	OW00359	Quartz	CUB	1011308 B.C. Ltd	12/4/1945	1/23/1946	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	1.29
55890	OW00360	Quartz	JAM	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/11/1946	10/29/1946	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	0.55
55892	OW00361	Quartz	PAM	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/11/1946	10/29/1946	10/9/2040	Whitehorse	2.64
YA86690		Quartz	TBR 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	20.47
YA86691		Quartz	TBR 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	18.63
YA86692		Quartz	TBR 3	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	20.10
YA86693		Quartz	TBR 4	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	19.42
YA86694		Quartz	TBR 5	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	18.34
YA86695		Quartz	TBR 6	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2031	Whitehorse	14.91
YE63027		Quartz	NICOLA 0	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/13/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	4.36
YE63028		Quartz	NICOLA 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/13/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.52
YE63029		Quartz	NICOLA 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/13/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.61
YE63030		Quartz	NICOLA 3	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/13/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.72
YE63031		Quartz	NICOLA 4	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/13/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.61
YE63036		Quartz	NICOLA 9	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/20/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	5.13
YE63037		Quartz	NICOLA 10	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/11/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	4.87
YE63038		Quartz	NICOLA 8	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/16/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	2.99
YE63039		Quartz	NICOLA 5	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/18/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.88
YE63040		Quartz	NICOLA 6	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/18/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	6.67
YE63041		Quartz	NICOLA 11	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/18/2011	6/20/2011	6/20/2030	Whitehorse	1.70

73537		Quartz	DOME 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.10
73538		Quartz	DOME 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.51
73539		Quartz	DOME 3	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	17.29
73540		Quartz	DOME 4	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	17.98
73542		Quartz	DOME 6	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	17.32
73543		Quartz	DOME 7	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/20/1958	6/13/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	25.34
73694		Quartz	DOME 8	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/27/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	12.47
73700		Quartz	DOME 14	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/28/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.07
73702		Quartz	DOME 16	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/28/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.61
73703		Quartz	DOME 17	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/28/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.41
73704		Quartz	DOME 18	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/28/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.56
73705		Quartz	DOME 19	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/28/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	16.73
73706		Quartz	DOME 20	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/29/1958	7/15/1958	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	13.42
74283		Quartz	JOANNE 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.79
74284		Quartz	JOANNE 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.51
74285		Quartz	JOANNE 3	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.36
74286		Quartz	JOANNE 4	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	14.78
74287		Quartz	JOANNE 5	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.79
74288		Quartz	JOANNE 6	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/6/1959	7/28/1959	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.71
77746		Quartz	DOME 25	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.23
77747		Quartz	DOME 26	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.54
77748		Quartz	DOME 27	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.34
77749		Quartz	DOME 28	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.74
77754		Quartz	DOME 33	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	25.50
77755		Quartz	DOME 34	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.45
77756		Quartz	DOME 35	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.37
77757		Quartz	DOME 36	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	23.98
77758		Quartz	DOME 37	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	14.23
77759		Quartz	DOME 38	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.51
77760		Quartz	DOME 39	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	14.95
77761		Quartz	DOME 40	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.49
77762		Quartz	DOME 41	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.76
77763		Quartz	DOME 42	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.98

77764		Quartz	DOME 43	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.47
77770		Quartz	DOME 49	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	8.18
77771		Quartz	DOME 50	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.84
77772		Quartz	DOME 51	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.05
77773		Quartz	DOME 52	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.85
77774		Quartz	DOME 53	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.80
77775		Quartz	DOME 54	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	9.49
77776		Quartz	DOME 55	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	13.09
77777		Quartz	DOME 56	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	13.35
77778		Quartz	DOME 57	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.47
77779		Quartz	DOME 58	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.09
77781		Quartz	DOME 60	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.06
77782		Quartz	DOME 61	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.91
77784		Quartz	DOME 63	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.50
77785		Quartz	DOME 64	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.90
77786		Quartz	DOME 65	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.66
77787		Quartz	DOME 66	1011308 B.C. Ltd	4/18/1962	5/8/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.26
81842		Quartz	DOME 78	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	25.41
81843		Quartz	DOME 79	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	24.10
81844		Quartz	DOME 80	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	24.20
81845		Quartz	DOME 81	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.52
81846		Quartz	DOME 82	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	23.26
81847		Quartz	DOME 83	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.72
81848		Quartz	DOME 84	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.37
81850		Quartz	DOME 86	1011308 B.C. Ltd	8/26/1962	9/18/1962	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.76
YA23835		Quartz	HIW 9	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.44
YA23836		Quartz	HIW 10	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.20
YA23837		Quartz	HIW 11	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	13.96
YA23838		Quartz	HIW 12	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	16.81
YA23839		Quartz	HIW 13	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	16.62
YA23840		Quartz	HIW 14	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.57
YA23841		Quartz	HIW 15	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.15
YA23842		Quartz	HIW 16	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.86

YA23843		Quartz	HIW 17	1011308 B.C. Ltd	10/21/1978	10/27/1978	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.92
YA24813		Quartz	HIW 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/11/1979	7/30/1979	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	4.74
YA24814		Quartz	HIW 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/11/1979	7/30/1979	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	5.15
YA24819		Quartz	HIW 7	1011308 B.C. Ltd	7/11/1979	7/30/1979	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	3.01
YA59596		Quartz	DD 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.62
YA59597		Quartz	DD 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.35
YA59610		Quartz	DD 15	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.22
YA59611		Quartz	DD 16	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.23
YA59612		Quartz	DD 17	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.35
YA59613		Quartz	DD 18	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.83
YA59614		Quartz	DD 19	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.17
YA59615		Quartz	DD 20	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.90
YA59616		Quartz	DD 21	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.64
YA59617		Quartz	DD 22	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.17
YA59618		Quartz	DD 23	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.69
YA59619		Quartz	DD 24	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.27
YA59620		Quartz	DD 25	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.18
YA59621		Quartz	DD 26	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	17.65
YA59622		Quartz	DD 27	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.49
YA59623		Quartz	DD 28	1011308 B.C. Ltd	1/18/1981	2/6/1981	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.71
YA86696		Quartz	TBR 7	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	15.96
YA86697		Quartz	TBR 8	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/10/1985	5/17/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.79
YA87204		Quartz	ONT 38	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/2/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.26
YA87206		Quartz	ONT 40	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/2/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.33
YA87208		Quartz	ONT 42	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/2/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	5.73
YA87210		Quartz	EEK 1	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.07
YA87211		Quartz	EEK 2	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.08
YA87212		Quartz	EEK 3	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.70
YA87213		Quartz	EEK 4	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.68
YA87214		Quartz	EEK 5	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.80
YA87215		Quartz	EEK 6	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.58
YA87216		Quartz	EEK 7	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	19.97
YA87217		Quartz	EEK 8	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.91

YA87218		Quartz	EEK 9	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	22.64
YA87223		Quartz	EEK 14	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.36
YA87224		Quartz	EEK 15	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.22
YA87225		Quartz	EEK 16	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	21.76
YA87226		Quartz	EEK 17	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.01
YA87227		Quartz	EEK 18	1011308 B.C. Ltd	5/29/1985	6/19/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	20.74
YA92655		Quartz	ONT 44	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/29/1985	7/10/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	16.80
YA92656		Quartz	ONT 45	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/29/1985	7/10/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	12.91
YA92657		Quartz	ONT 46	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/29/1985	7/10/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	18.48
YA92658		Quartz	ONT 47	1011308 B.C. Ltd	6/29/1985	7/10/1985	2/6/2030	Whitehorse	14.41
								Total	**2357.09**

4.3 First Nations & Traditional Use

The Charlotte property resides within the traditional territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation as defined in the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Final Agreement. Certain aboriginal rights extend over all territory lands and are guaranteed by the Canadian Constitution. The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation administration office is located in the Village of Carmacks.

The majority of the property is territorial crown land and management therefore is the responsibility of the Yukon government. Some of the northeastern mineral claims, however, are situated on Category A Settlement Land of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations and its management is subject to the terms and conditions of the 1998 final negotiated agreement between the governments of Canada, the Yukon Territory and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

The legal mineral claim owner retains the right to work on claims held in good standing that overlie settlement lands. However, if the mineral claims are allowed to lapse, the area under expired tenure will revert to the First Nation. See Figure 1 for outline of surveyed Lot 1006 that largely overlaps adjacent mineral tenure owned by 3rd parties, but does overlap the Joanne 1-6 claims; and a few of the Dome claims (e.g. Dome 55 to 58) in the vicinity of the boundary. The Lot does not impact the known major mineral occurrences on the property or areas previously explored by drilling; and, in and of itself, would not be expected to impeded or hinder orderly exploration or future development.

Mineral exploration and any planned future development of the Charlotte Project will require consultation with the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation to ensure constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights are not infringed upon and to ensure management of any tenure that impinge on surveyed Lot 1006 settlement land meets the terms and conditions of the final agreement. Channels of communication have been established by Taurus as per the requirements of the Class 3 Mining Lands Permit.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The Charlotte Property is accessed from Whitehorse by driving approximately 180 km northwest on the paved Klondike Highway to the Village of Carmacks and then proceeding 60 km on the Mt. Nansen Mine Road; an all-weather gravel road that leads directly to the Mt. Nansen mine site. The Charlotte property lies immediately north of the Mt. Nansen mine site, and can be accessed either by the main access road thru the mine site; or a secondary road that cuts east past the mine site.

Access via the mine site road requires approval by the current onsite environmental management firm charged with care and maintenance of the site. All visitors are required to stop at the main bunkhouse administration building if planning to access through the mine property. A 15-minute safety orientation is required and a sign in/sign out procedure must be followed.

A network of tertiary exploration roads and trails service the Charlotte property and provide access to adjacent properties and active placer operations (Figure 3). These roads and trails provide good access to various parts of the Charlotte property, including the major known mineralized zones, the Webber adit (upper), the exploration campsite and the 2010-2012 drill core storage area. Historic drill core that was drilled prior to 2010, if preserved, is located on the Mt. Nansen mine site. The core, however, is generally in poor shape either due to oxidation or poor preservation methods. Some core has undoubtedly been buried as part of ongoing reclamation efforts at the mine site. There are at least three core storage areas on the Mt. Nansen mine site that should be carefully inventoried to determine if there is any historical core drilled on the Charlotte property that could be re-logged and resampled.

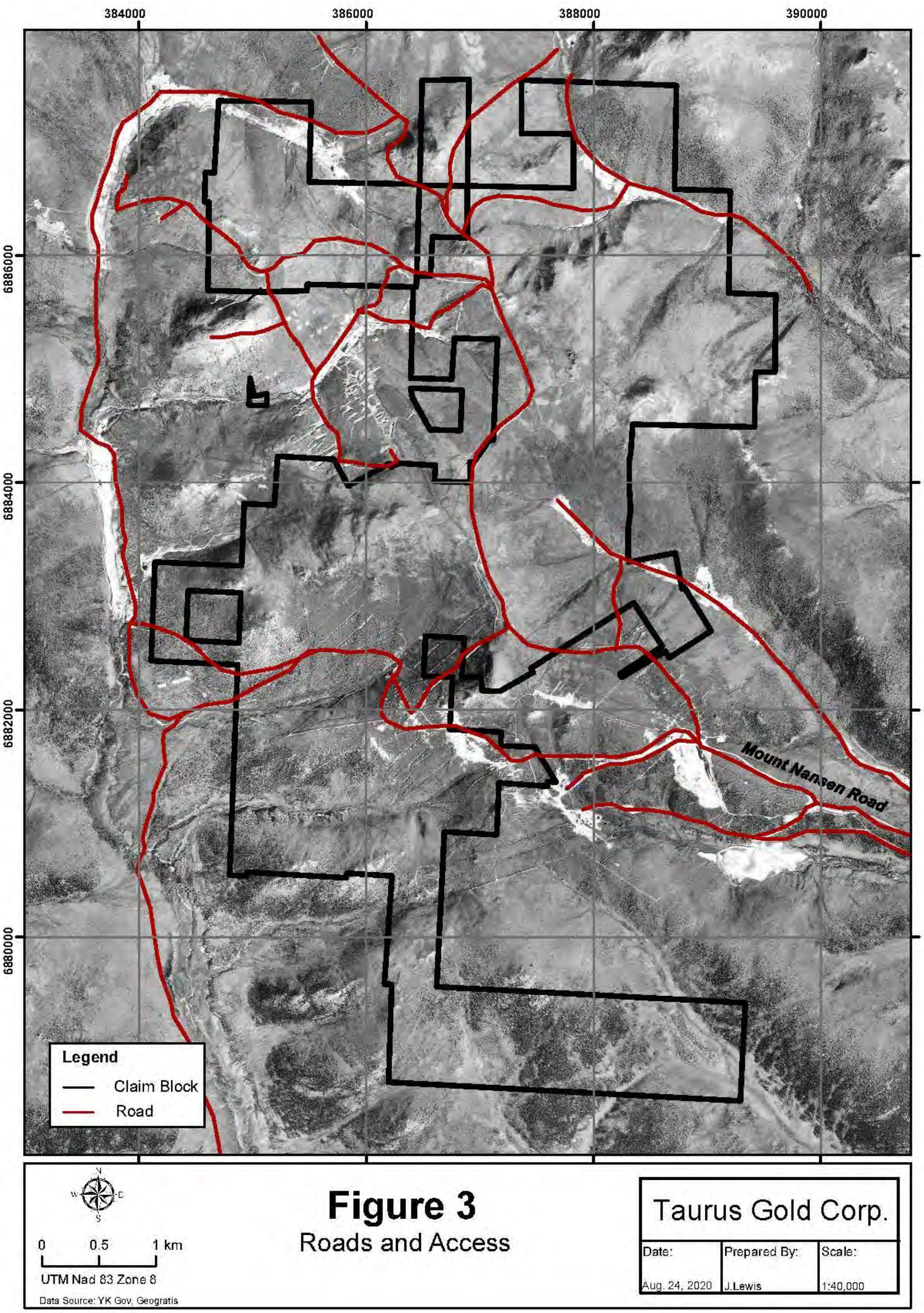
There is no infrastructure located on the Charlotte property apart from some old buildings at the Upper Webber portal, the remains of several tent frames at the exploration campsite; and the racked 2010-2012 core. There is a plentiful supply of stream or creek water on the property that would be required for drilling. There are several sites amenable to the establishment of a larger exploration camp if required.

The adjacent Mt. Nansen mine site has an active bunkhouse/office complex for the care and maintenance staff. Much of the original Mt. Nansen mine infrastructure has been removed or dismantled since closure and so use of the mine for staging or accommodation is unlikely.

The Village of Carmacks is the nearest community to the Charlotte property and is located at the confluence of the Yukon and Nordenskiold rivers. Carmacks maintains a stable population of around 500 full-time residents who are mainly employed by federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal governments. Private sector industries provide employment in the mining, construction, service industry, and tourism fields. Amenities are limited and include a primary and secondary school, a college campus, healthcare services, lodging, fuel, mechanical services, and a grocery store. There is a limited pool of skilled and unskilled labour. Carmacks is also home to the territorial band office of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

Whitehorse is the largest center near the Charlotte property with all the amenities necessary to service an advanced stage exploration or mining project. Whitehorse has a work-force amenable to exploration and mining and has staffed many advanced staged projects operating in the territory. The Whitehorse airport has daily air service to Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Figure 3. Roads and Access



5.2 Physiography and Climate

The Charlotte Property is located in the southern part of the Dawson Range characterized by northwest trending low mountains and gently rolling hills and ridges that rise above shallow rounded valleys which host mature river systems. The effect creates a dendritic pattern of surface drainage with a pronounced northwest flow west of Mt. Nansen and a southeast flow south of Victoria Mtn. The tallest summits in the area are Victoria Mountain (east) and Mt. Nansen (west) which each rise to about 1,830 m ASL.

The topography of the Charlotte property is quite subdued with local elevations that range from 1,030 m ASL in the deeper valleys to 1,530 m ASL on ridge tops. There is a gradual increase in elevation to the north where most of the mineralization occurs at an elevation of between 1,200 to 1,400 m ASL. The average relief in this area is between 300 and 600 m.

Major river systems include the Nisling River about 10 km to the southeast and the Klaza River about 8 km to the northwest. Tributary drainages in the immediate vicinity of the property include Victoria Creek (east) and Nansen Creek (west), both of which ultimately flow to the Nisling River. The lowest elevation on the mapsheet is about 950 m ASL in the Nisling River valley.

The region is notable in that it lies northwest of the maximum extent of the Wisconsin ice sheet (Figure 4) and thus escaped the effects of the Pleistocene continental glaciation (Eaton and Archer, 1989). Soil development is generally poor despite the relatively deep weathering. A typical soil profile comprises a thin layer of organic material overlying a thin, discontinuous layer of white volcanic ash (less than 5 cm thick), followed by up to 1 m of red-brown soil which is underlain by upwards of 2 m of decomposed bedrock which can show effects of mixing due to solifluction. The ash layer is reported as co-eval with the White River Ash and is believed to be the product of two major volcanic eruptions in the Wrangell-St. Elias Range that occurred about 1,100 years before present (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010). At lower elevations, thick layers of fluvial material and glacio-fluvial outwash can blanket the valley floors. Glacial-derived valley fill is likely a result of localized alpine glaciation.

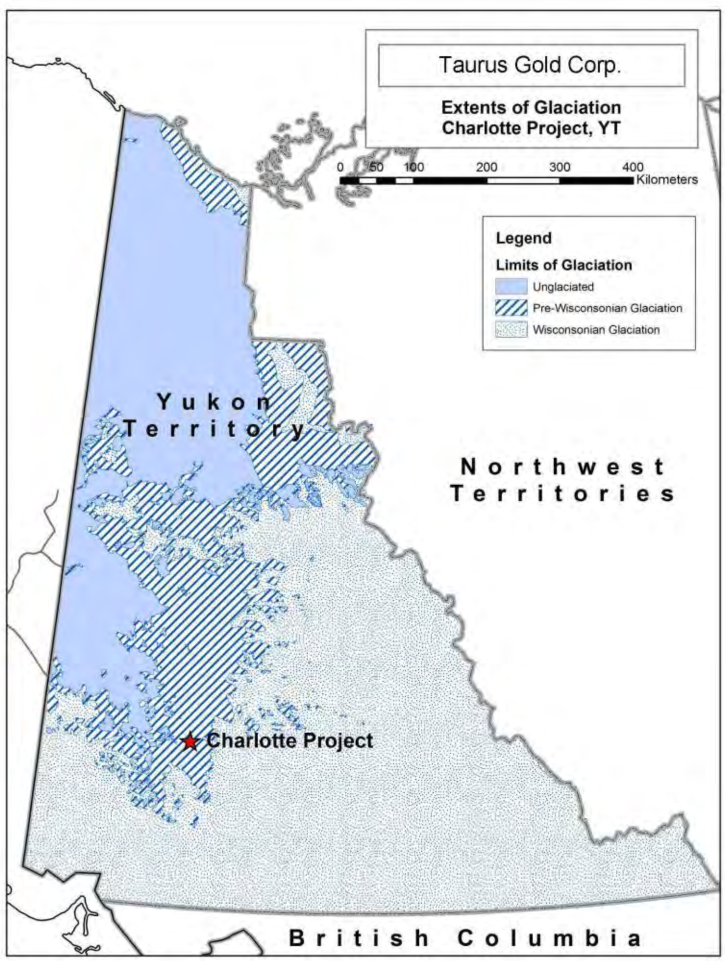
Exposure of outcrop is very limited and would not exceed 5% by volume of the soil cover. Felsenmeer developed from resistant rock units typically form on ridge tops and peaks. Drilling on various mineralized zones has demonstrated that oxidation varies from as little as 1 m to greater than 75 m in depth, depending on bedrock permeability and structural variations (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Vegetation cover is generally light but pervasive and consists mainly of low scrub brush (“buck brush”) with local stands of stunted spruce, dwarf birch and poplar on south-facing slopes or in sheltered valley bottoms where drainage is more persistent. A thick layer of sphagnum moss is evident on lower slopes and valley bottoms. The tree line is located at an elevation of approximately 1,200 m ASL on north-facing slopes and approximately 1,400 m ASL on south facing slopes. Higher elevations are typically covered only in grasses or moss or scattered buck brush.

The region is characterized by a semi-arid, temperate continental climate with short, warm summers and long, cold winters. Summer months are characterized by extended daylight hours. The property would normally be snow free from late May to late September. Average seasonal temperatures range from -25°C in winter to 15°C in summer. The average annual number of frost-free days is about 50. Precipitation is light in the area with an annual average of approximately 25 cm of which most falls in the summer months. Maximum snow depth is in the order of 30-40 cm deep in late winter (Stroshein, 2007b). Typical exploration programs in the Yukon can normally be executed from May to October whereas mining could be expected to occur year round.

Discontinuous permafrost is present across the property, particularly on north- and west-facing slopes and can make trenching problematic if the ground in not first stripped of organics and allowed to thaw before attempting trenching or test pits. North facing slopes typically do not exhibit an active layer and are frozen immediately under the vegetative mat. More southerly aspects have an active layer that will thaw to a depth of 1-2 metres during summer months (Eaton and Archer, 1989).

Figure 4. Extent of Glaciation



6.0 History

6.1 Mt. Nansen Mine History

Placer gold was reportedly discovered in Nansen Creek in 1899, followed soon after by other placer discoveries in tributary creeks, but none were deemed rich enough for sustained development. The first lode gold discovery was made by A. Brown and G. McDade in 1943 when they discovered the later-named Brown-McDade Deposit, immediately to the east of the Charlotte Property. An extensive program of underground drilling and development followed in 1946 and the Webber and Huestis zones were delineated. Exploration and development in the area ceased shortly after (Walls and Eaton, 1987).

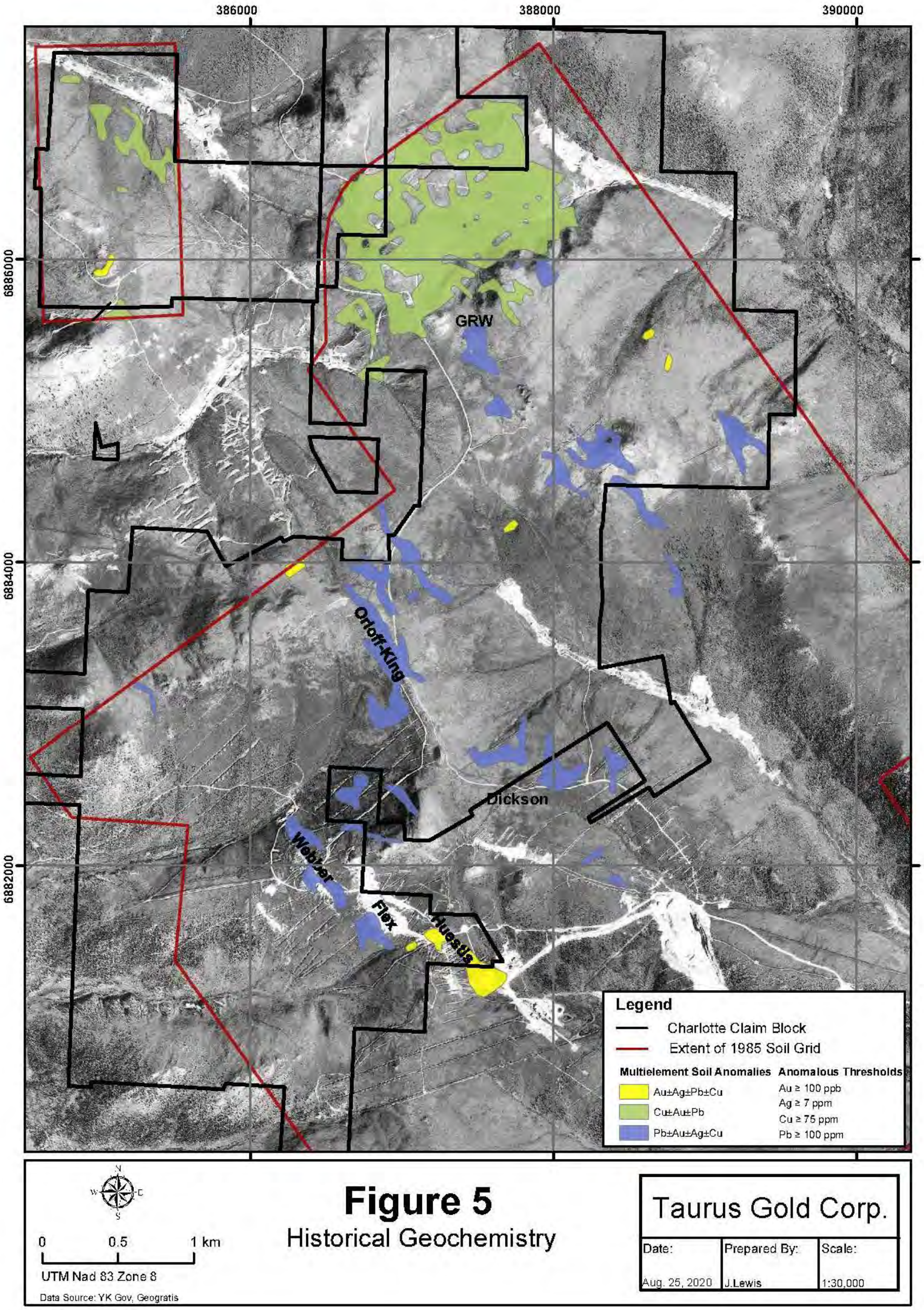
Interest in the Mt. Nansen area was revived in 1958 and soon after the Mt. Nansen Exploration Syndicate was formed and explored the Webber and Huestis zones with geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching and one diamond drill hole in the Webber zone. Mt. Nansen Mines was formed by the syndicate in 1963 and initially focused on the Webber zone with bulldozer trenching and three diamond drill holes. Peso Silver Mines Limited acquired control of Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. in 1964 and expanded exploration on the Brown-McDade, Webber and Huestis zones with underground development and diamond drilling between 1964 and 1967 (Walls and Eaton, 1987).

By 1967 a production decision was made to proceed to mining. A small 200 ton/day mill was constructed and approximately 16,350 tonnes was mined and milled. Gold recovery was 65% of the original grade estimate. A total of 2,482 oz Au, 76,534 oz Ag and 108,621 lb Pb was reportedly recovered (Walls and Eaton, 1987).

Production ceased in 1969 but resumed in 1975. A total of 7,435 tonnes was mined from the Huestis Zone which reportedly produced 1,935 oz Au and 47,075 oz Ag with similar recoveries. The reported head grades from 5,832 tonnes of that material was 10.3 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag, 1.0% Pb and 1.0% Zn (Stroshein, 2007b). Metallurgical problems with the sulphide flotation circuit prevented good recovery and tests indicated that cyanide leaching would be required to improve recovery (Denholm *et al*., 2000). The mine closed and remained inactive until it was acquired by BYG Resources Inc. (“BYG”) in 1984 (Stroshein, 2007b).

Chevron Minerals optioned the Mt. Nansen property in 1985 and contracted Archer, Cathro & Associates (“Archer-Cathro”) to manage an intensive 3-year exploration program (Eaton and Archer, 1988). Exploration was targeted on the delineation of near-surface oxide mineralization amenable to open-pit mining. Drilling was also targeted at expansion of the underground sulphide mineralization at the Webber and Huestis zones (Eaton and Archer, 1988). Work included aerial photography, baseline and claim surveys, rehabilitation of the Brown-McDade adit portal, 24,121 metres of excavator trenching, 1,283.5 metres of percussion drilling in 17 holes, 2,605 metres of diamond drilling in 41 holes, and metallurgical, geotechnical and environmental studies (Eaton and Walls, 1988). Archer-Cathro also completed geological mapping, test geophysical surveys and took 6,300 soil samples in a large geochemical survey (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Historical Geochemistry



Chevron dropped their option on the Mt. Nansen property and in 1988 BYG took on sole operatorship. Exploration resumed in 1988 and consisted of 1,473 metres of trenching on the Dickson, Huestis and

Brown-McDade zones and 5,397 metres of diamond drilling primarily on the Brown-McDade zone and substantially less on the Orloff-King and Dickson zones. The previously unrecognized Flex zone (located between the Huestis and Webber zones) was discovered during this period and believed to represent a near-surface oxide zone amenable to open-pit mining and cyanide leach treatment. Exploration was once again put on hiatus between 1989 and 1994 as focus switched to feasibility and mine permitting studies.

BYG commissioned a number of consultants to complete key assessments, including metallurgical testing, mill flow sheet design, tailings disposal assessment, and baseline environmental assessment studies. Metallurgical test work indicated that near-surface oxide material would be amenable to cyanide leach treatment and that gold recoveries could be expected to be higher than the previous mill method of sulphide concentrate flotation (Rodger, 1994).

Mining and milling of oxide material from the Brown-McDade open pit commenced in 1996 with commercial gold production achieved in early 1997. A mill was constructed with a nameplate capacity of 700 tonnes/day and annual gold production was estimated at 50,000 ounces. Unanticipated clay content in the near-surface oxide material decreased daily mill throughput to a point where the company was forced to install a semi-autogenous grinding (“SAG”) circuit to deal with the clay.

The mill was forced to close in late 1997 when heavy rainfall runoff caused a water imbalance that the tailings impoundment could not adequately contain. Water treatment facilities were installed to meet water quality discharge objectives and the mine restarted in January 1998. The mill was forced to work at less than full mill capacity until new pumping equipment could be installed which overcame circuit problems and finally allowed the mill to operate at full capacity (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Approximately 269,000 tonnes were processed from 1996 to 1999 with an average gold grade of 6.2 g/t and an average recovery of 67% through the operating period. Total production through the combined operating period was 37,500 oz Au and 143,000 oz Ag (Denholm *et al*., 2000; Stroshein 2007b).

Exploration from 1994 to 1998 consisted of:

- 990 metres in 12 holes drilled in 1994 on the Brown-McDade and Flex Zones
- 1,490 metres in 21 holes drilled in 1995 on the Flex and Huestis Zones
- 400 metres in 7 holes drilled in 1996 on the Webber Zone and Huestis/Flex junction and 700 metres in 10 holes drilled on the Brown-McDade hanging wall zone (Vince Vein)
- 2,229 metres in 30 holes drilled in 1998 on the Flex Zone, 762 metres in 10 holes drilled on the Brown-McDade Zone, 1,009 metres in 12 holes drilled along the Brown-McDade trend, 402 metres in 4 holes drilled on the Breccia Zone (approximately 1 km north of the Brown-McDade Zone), and 123 metres in 1 hole drilled on the Orloff King Zone (Middleton, 2009)

The mine ceased production in February 1999 when the Yukon government forced the mine to close due to contraventions of the Water License and water quality discharge objectives. Cyanide and arsenic levels in the tailings impoundment facility were found to be elevated, proper effluent treatment had not been implemented, and there was concern about the stability of the tailings dam.

BYG was insolvent by March 1999 and attempts to restructure the Company and bring the mine back into production failed. The property was declared abandoned in 1999 pursuant to the Waters Act by the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development ("DIAND") and the mine was placed on environmental care and maintenance and administered by DIAND. Administration transferred to the Government of Yukon ("YG") on devolution in April 2003 and currently continues under an environment care and maintenance program administered by the Yukon government and paid for by the federal government. PriceWaterhouseCoopers (“PwC”) was appointed receiver pursuant to a Court Order made by the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory on April 6, 2004 and was mandated to offer the Assets for sale.

The Mt. Nansen property was then divided into the Peripheral Area and the Core Area. The Core Area includes the Brown-McDade open-pit, part of the Huestis zone, and the mine infrastructure including mine buildings and mill and tailings impoundment areas. The core area claims and mineral leases were withdrawn from staking (and exploration) for environmental remediation but have been maintained to this day in good standing. The Peripheral area, consisting of 186 mineral claims and 13 leases, were offered for sale by the receiver "en bloc" as a single asset.

10173531 Saskatchewan Ltd. (“Saskco”) successfully acquired the peripheral claims and leases in 2007. A number of tenure anomalies were noted and Saskco inferred from the documentation that the Flex and Huestis deposits were included in the Peripheral claims. Saskco entered into discussions with PWC and successfully negotiated purchase of 4 additional claims plus an option to purchase Dome 12. This option is to be exercised on the completion of the remediation measures in the "Core" area. Since purchase the peripheral claim area has reduced in size when certain outer claims were allowed to lapse. The present day configuration is now known as the Charlotte property.

Saskco commissioned an airborne VTEM-Magnetic geophysical survey in 2008 in order to further delineate the known vein mineralization and examine the potential for possible extensions. The survey was also designed to test for the presence of any additional massive sulphide-type deposits that would warrant further exploration. A total of 638 line kilometers were flown (Middleton, 2008).

Guinness Exploration Inc. optioned the property in 2009 from Saskco and commenced field work in 2010 which included 2,243 metres of excavator trenching in 20 linear trenches, geological mapping and sampling. A total of 1,442.82 metres in 14 BTW diamond drill holes were drilled on the Flex Zone. The drill holes were designed to test the down-dip extension of the zone, twin historical drill holes to confirm intercepted grades of mineralization and to infill between existing historical drill holes.

A Differential GPS survey of historical drillhole collars from 1985 to 1998 was also completed as illustrated in Figure 6 with historical drill hole collar details tabled in Appendix 2. A handheld GPS survey of existing trenches, an extensive GIS compilation of historical data, and preparation of an orthophoto for base map control were part of the 2010 field program. Ansell Capital Corp. optioned the Charlotte Property in late 2010 from Guinness Exploration. A summary of selected 2010 trench results are listed in Table 2 and a summary of significant 2010 drill hole intercepts are listed in Table 3, drill hole collar details are located in Figures 6, 7 and listed in Table 8. Due to disturbance related to pre-stripping of zones for mining, drill holes prior to 1998 could not be located.

Figure 6. Historical Diamond Drill Holes

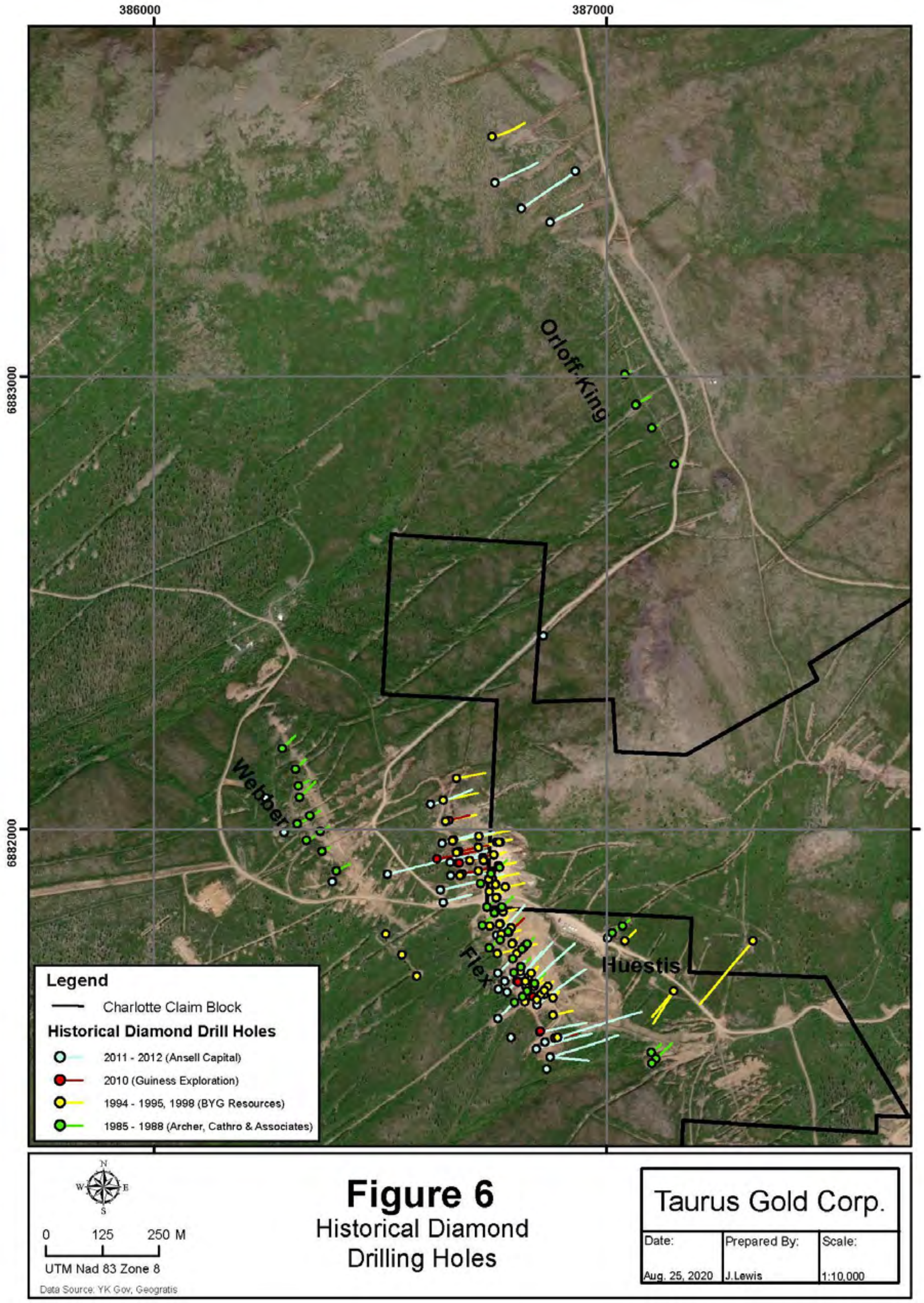


Table 2. Selected 2010 Trench Results

Zone	Trench Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Orloff-King	OK10-1	45.5	49.2	3.7	1.50	40.3
Orloff-King	OK10-5	11.4	12.1	0.7	7.05	34.7
Orloff-King	OK10-9	57.5	65.5	8.0	1.57	5.17
Cabin	CAB10-1	40.1	43.0	2.9	1.35	15.7
Webber	WEB10-2	21.0	23.4	2.2	1.43	4.03

Table 3. Summary of Select 2010 Drill Hole Results

Drill Hole Number	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
DDH10-240	078	-50		59.6	90.85	31.25	1.66	67.91
			incl	66.3	68.0	1.7	13.14	778.03
			"	73.5	74.35	0.85	3.09	81.6
			"	78.8	79.3	0.5	8.68	172.9
			"	89.9	90.85	0.95	2.21	103.6
				96.0	97.75	1.75	1.89	60.0
DDH10-241	078	-50		58.25	82.5	24.25	1.77	115.96
			incl	64.75	64.95	0.2	22.8	2946.0
			"	67.15	68.6	1.45	2.56	97.4
			"	81.6	82.5	0.9	23.81	973.44
DDH10-242	045	-50		15.85	21.5	5.65	8.61	186.2
			incl	15.85	17.95	2.1	9.73	337.0
			"	19.4	21.5	2.1	12.92	152.23
				36.0	36.7	0.7	3.56	58.8
DDH10-243	045	-50		19.45	48.35	28.9	5.06	138.09
			incl	28.35	31.4	3.05	14.02	28.57
			"	33.25	34.65	1.4	6.58	298.0
			"	37.5	40.55	3.05	14.3	55.5
			"	46.05	48.35	2.3	11.8	1215.0
DDH10-245	045	-60		57.0	62.35	5.35	20.91	131.54
			incl	58.8	61.85	3.05	35.6	18.1

Ansell Capital Corp completed a field program in 2011 which included 3,607 metres in 22 HQ diamond drill holes on the Flex zone (Figure 7); four HQ diamond drill holes on the Orloff-King Zone (Figure 8), 868 soil samples, geological mapping, 221 metres of excavator trenching and the staking/acquisition of eleven fractional claims covering open ground between the Charlotte property and the neighboring Discovery Creek property owned by Aurchem.

Results detailed several gold-in-soil anomalies and the continuation of the known Flex Zone veins. The best result from the drill program returned **9.22 g/t Au and 489.67 g/t Ag over 29.05 metres (apparent width) in DDH 11-257** from the Flex Zone. Trench sample results returned up to 0.972 g/t Au and 9.92 g/t Ag over 5.0 linear metres in trench SST-TR10-04 located in the Dickson Zone. A summary of the significant 2011 trenching results are listed in Table 4 with significant drill hole results listed in Table 5 below. Drill hole collar details are listed in Table 8.

Table 4. Selected 2011 Trench Results

Zone	Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Eliza Creek Extension	ECE-TR94-5d	26.2	27.0	0.8	0.497	2.40
GRW	GRW-TR10-03	60.9	61.9	1.0	0.129	25.3
	GRW-TR10-03	49.5	51.5	2.0	0.181	2.6
	GRW-TR10-05	48.3	55.0	6.7	0.172	3.32
	GRW-TR10-06	81.0	83.7	2.7	0.216	0.90
Orloff-King	OK-TR10-08	40.0	46.0	6.0	0.227	8.80
Dickson	SST-TR10-04	18.5	21.3	2.8	0.326	0.40
	SST-TR10-04	75.0	80.0	5.0	0.972	9.92

Table 5. Summary of Select 2011 Drill Hole Results

Drill Hole Number	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
DDH11-254	60	-65		92.40	104.80	12.40	3.61	130.33
			Incl	97.20	98.50	1.30	24.98	541.00
DDH11-255	78	-65		126.00	133.50	7.50	4.79	150.55
			Incl	130.45	133.50	3.05	12.85	321.12
DDH11-257	38	-50		20.12	22.12	2.00	0.89	1.75
				24.30	53.35	29.05	9.22	489.67
			Incl	47.66	52.85	5.19	43.25	807.77
DDH11-259	79	-50		55.90	69.30	13.40	3.63	99.78
			Incl	58.10	60.30	2.20	18.24	526.90
DDH11-260b	78	-50		56.80	63.41	6.61	3.63	5.81
			Incl	61.90	63.41	1.51	7.88	7.50
				121.00	123.80	2.80	8.38	322.00
			Incl	121.65	122.95	1.30	16.82	689.50
DDH11-262	45	-50		97.85	99.60	1.75	0.92	2.03
				107.40	114.00	6.60	10.43	141.89
			Incl	107.40	108.60	1.20	55.38	771.00
DDH11-271	42	-50		29.57	32.62	3.05	0.34	3.40
			Incl	36.60	38.00	1.40	61.53	557.67
				35.62	51.15	15.53	9.12	193.36
			Incl	36.60	38.00	1.40	61.53	557.67
DDH11-272	41	-51		47.71	50.50	2.79	1.31	6.10
				89.14	90.75	1.61	0.75	0.80
				96.65	105.80	9.15	7.55	296.49
			Incl	99.70	100.75	1.05	58.59	1884.00
			“	103.40	105.80	2.40	28.08	284.00
				175.30	177.61	2.31	1.18	2.93
DDH11-274	80	-61		74.17	76.30	2.13	0.61	14.10
				79.50	84.30	4.80	7.48	111.60
			Incl	81.00	81.71	0.71	45.43	284.00
				118.9	130.92	12.02	4.50	212.70
			Incl	120.12	122.18	2.06	9.19	122.37
			“	125.10	127.80	2.70	11.65	762.33
				176.22	181.20	4.98	1.74	87.32

In 2012, Ansell Capital Corp. drilled 1,883.46 metres in six HQ holes on the Flex Zone and two excavator trenches totalling 373.1 metres in the Eliza Creek area evaluating porphyry type targets. Reclamation activities were also completed in 2012 to address unreclaimed drill sites and trenches covering the 2011 and 2012 field programs. Additional reclamation work was completed covering Aurchem Exploration's historical work (drilling and trenching) from the late 1990's to the early 2000's.

Best results from the 2012 drill program returned:

- 4.26 g/t Au and 73.97 g/t Ag over 4.08 metres (apparent width) from 184.46-188.54 metres in DDH 12-278
- 51.5 g/t Au and 780.56 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres (apparent width) from 144.87-146.27 metres in DDH 12-280
- 25.93 g/t Au and 1,305.44 g/t Ag over 1.76 metres (apparent width) from 194.44-196.2 metres in DDH 12-280

The 2012 drill program intersected stacked mineralized zones and quartz veins at the Flex Zone which can be mostly correlated with previously interpreted mineralized zones from previous drilling. However, those that defy correlation may represent attenuated mineralization or complex vein morphology that was overlooked and not recognized in previous drilling (Dadson & Struyk, 2012). The drill program was successful in extending mineralization in the Flex Zone to the west, south, to depth and down plunge (Figure 9).

A summary of the significant 2012 trenching results are listed in Table 6 with significant drill hole results listed in Table 7 below. Drill hole collar details are listed in Table 8. A listing of the historical drill hole collar details covering the period from 1985 to 2012 is tabled in Appendix 2.

Ansell Capital Corp. completed a modest exploration program in 2013 consisting of rock sampling for petrography and a small IP geophysical survey. The work was conducted under the 2013 Yukon Mining Incentive Program "Target Evaluation" Module. A total of 4.6 line km of IP survey were completed and 29 rocks were collected and sent for thin section and detailed mineralogical work. A small ground magnetometer and radiometric survey was conducted but reportedly the data was not useable (Quist, 2014).

The IP data from the Flex zone (9 traverse lines) suggested a prominent N-S trending resistivity low lineament is running through the survey area that bisects the survey area into a highly resistive (low conductivity) body on the west and a less resistive body (moderate-high conductivity) on the east. Mineralization projected to surface showed a correlation between the main vein mineralization and the west contact of the main N-S resistivity low feature. It was postulated the main N-S resistivity low feature is mapping out the faulted and clay altered zone of the deposit which presumably would be relatively higher conductivity than the surrounding host rock. There was also a strong correlation noted between chargeability high features coincident with the N-S resistivity low feature and drill hole mineralization attributable to oxide mineralization, clays and high sulphide content (Quist, 2014).

A total of 2 short traverses were completed on the OK zone and revealed significant near surface chargeability high anomalies for follow-up with a future IP survey.

Petrography revealed the quartz-sulfide veins consisted of varying amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, Sb-sulfosalts (freibergite, boulangerite, bournonite), and various sulfate and oxide accessory minerals with arsenopyrite being dominant. Pyrite and sphalerite appear to have formed coevally with the arsenopyrite whereas the galena and Sb-sulfosalts were commonly observed infilling around the grains of other sulfides and quartz suggesting they formed later than the arsenopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. Gold was found to be predominately hosted in a variety of unidentified sulfates and oxides which may have formed from the breakdown of Sb-sulfosalt minerals, arsenopyrite, and quartz. Oxidation and alteration likely enabled the breakdown of Au-bearing primary minerals and subsequent remobilization into the secondary sulfate and oxide minerals. Increasing oxidation and alteration appears to have in some cases leached Au and Ag out of the highly oxidized but localized intervals, suggesting a late stage metasomatic overprinting (Quest, 2014).

1011308 B.C. Ltd commissioned a brief desktop geostructural analysis in 2020 to group and extend the expiry dates for the 11 Nicola claims. The work involved identification of regional and property-scale structures believed to be the primary locus for known mineralization (both epithermal quartz vein and porphyry) and to assist with definition of additional high-value targets.

The property is shown to be crosscut by a mid- to late-Cretaceous regional, northwest-trending fault zone that consists of an array of R-shears, R’-shears, and P-shears which indicate the fault zone has dextral sense of shear (i.e. right-lateral strike-slip fault) (Walton, 2020). The fault zone may have developed as early as the mid-Cretaceous but appears to have been active during the intrusion of the Casino suite. The main faults seemed to have formed in an array pattern of individual segments (with limited strike length) implying the extensional step-over between fault segments could be the locus of mineralized intrusive porphyry plugs (as hypothesized for the Cyprus porphyry body) and thus could vector future exploration efforts (Walton, 2020).

The known quartz veins within the project area appear to have orientation patterns similar to the regional fault zone suggesting they formed in small-scale faults that are local analogues for the regional pattern. It’s believed that regional fault zone controls the location of Casino suite intrusive plugs suggesting a genetic relationship between the intrusive rocks and quartz vein systems (Walton, 2020).

In addition to vein targets the study examined the coincidence of Casino suite intrusive rocks on the north portion of the property and determined that magnetic lows and local extensional fault domains are high-priority exploration targets for Cu-Au-Mo porphyry targets (Walton, 2020). The overall conclusion reached is that the Casino suite intrusive rocks are likely the primary source of fluids that formed the mineralisation in both the epithermal quartz vein and porphyry systems.

Recommendations from the study include (from Walton, 2020):

- *Look for subtle linear magnetic anomalies in the vicinity of Casino suite intrusive rocks (reprocessing of the magnetic data may be required to identify the targets)*
- *Step-over zones between northwest trending fault systems may represent reconnaissance-style exploration targets*

Taurus initiated their maiden exploration drill program in September, 2020, to further evaluate the Flex zone. The program consisted of 2,347.1 metres of diamond drilling (HQ size) in eleven holes on the Flex gold-silver vein system, with hole depths ranging from 161.5 metres to 274.4 metres. Additional detail of the program and results are discussed below in Section 9 through 12.

Figure 7. Flex Zone - 2010-2011 Drill Hole Locations

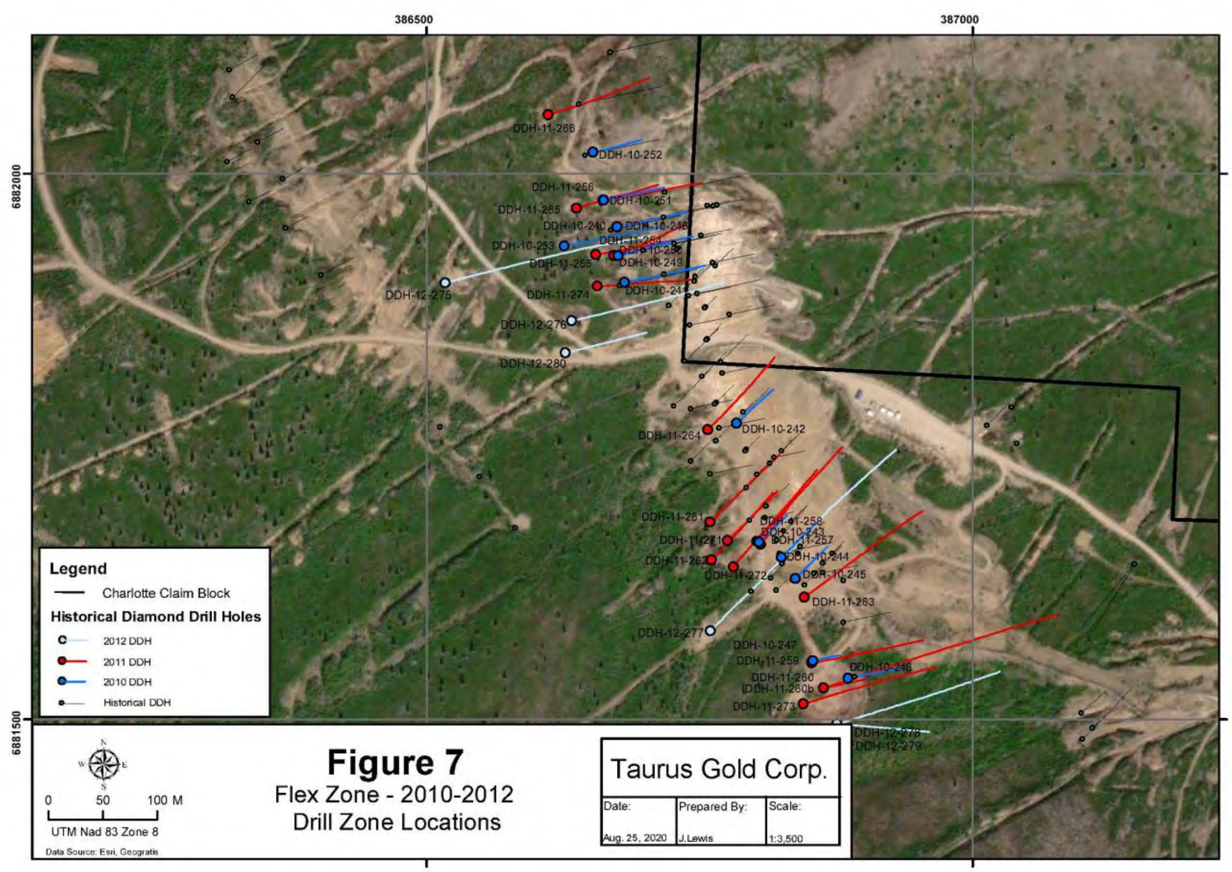


Figure 8. Orloff King Zone Historical Drilling

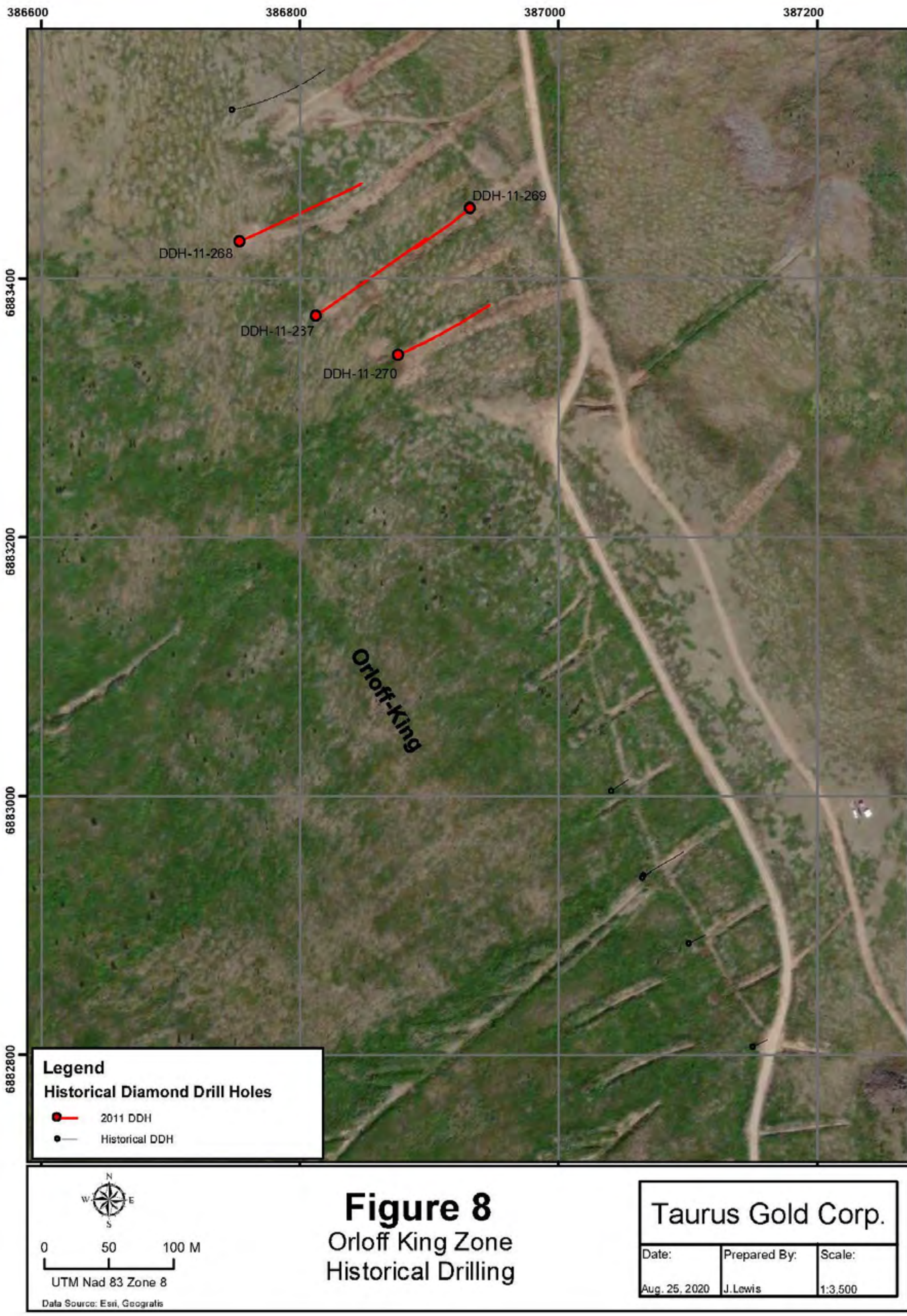


Figure 9. Surface Expression of Veins and Inferred Faults: Flex Zone

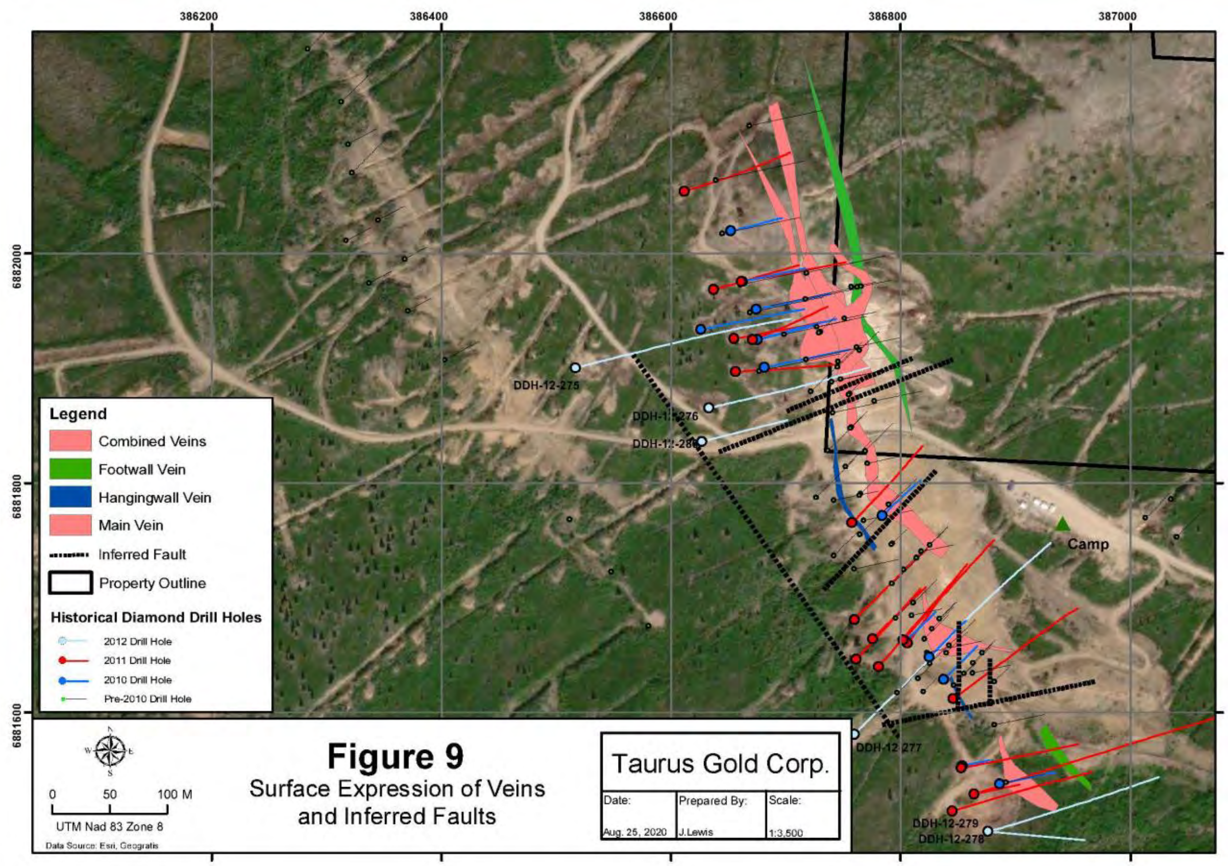


Table 6. Selected 2012 Trench Results

Zone	Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Host Lithology
Eliza Cr Ext	ECE-TR12-01	30.00	32.10	2.10	36.90	218.30	0.60	0.50	Andesite
		46.80	48.10	1.30	68.50	207.30	23.70	0.90	“
		48.10	49.80	1.70	56.80	228.40	1.40	0.70	“
		49.80	50.90	1.10	89.60	203.00	27.90	0.70	“
		50.90	52.10	1.20	115.00	268.50	43.60	1.30	“
		68.50	70.50	2.00	120.10	166.10	0.70	0.50	“
		70.50	72.50	2.00	289.30	407.70	0.90	2.00	“
		72.50	7.50	2.00	112.20	264.40	0.40	0.70	“
		76.50	77.60	1.10	180.70	130.30	0.60	0.50	“
		77.60	79.00	1.40	106.30	127.10	0.40	0.40	Fault
		79.00	80.30	1.30	62.50	148.10	51.70	0.50	“
		80.30	81.90	1.60	71.80	206.60	0.70	0.60	Andesite
		83.30	84.60	1.30	122.20	176.40	1.40	0.80	“
		90.60	91.40	0.80	100.40	257.50	1.30	0.90	Fault
		91.40	92.40	1.00	152.20	267.30	2.70	0.60	“
		140.50	142.30	1.80	116.00	69.50	2.30	0.30	Granodiorite
		157.00	160.00	3.00	99.60	200.50	0.80	1.30	“
		169.00	172.00	3.00	112.70	69.50	1.10	0.30	“

Table 7. Summary of Select 2012 Drill Hole Results

Drill Hole Number	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
DDH12-276	77	-61	203.59	204.85	1.26	60.7	1069
DDH12-277	45	-51.2	297.03	298.10	1.07	22.88	192.44
DDH12-280	76	-71.1	144.87	146.27	1.40	51.50	780.56
			166.10	166.62	0.52	14.2	63
			194.44	196.20	1.76	25.93	1305.44

Table 8. 2010 – 2012 Drill Hole Collar Details

Drill Hole Number	Easting (m E)	Northing (m N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	End of Hole (m)	Zone
DDH10-240	386673	6881952	-	078	-50	102.7	Flex
DDH10-241	386677	6881897	-	078	-50	110.4	“
DDH10-242	386765	6881755	-	045	-50	72.54	“
DDH10-243	386902	6881668	-	045	-50	57.2	“
DDH10-244	386823	6881648	-	045	-50	71.02	“
DDH10-245	386836	6881628	-	045	-60	83.2	“
DDH10-246	386886	6881539	-	078	-50	77.11	“
DDH10-247	386852	6881552	-	078	-50	37.5	“
DDH10-248	386673	6881952	-	078	-65	130.75	“
DDH10-249	386673	6881925	1348	078	-49	110.7	“
DDH10-250	386673	6881925	1348	076	-65	122.53	“
DDH10-251	386661	6881976	1364	078	-65	133.5	“
DDH10-252	386649	6882020	1385	078	-65	121.92	“
DDH10-253	386623	6881928	-	078	-65	212.75	“
DDH11-254	386671.4	6881924.8	1348.38	060	-65	164.9	“
DDH11-255	386654.9	6881925.7	1346.15	078	-65	193.5	“
DDH11-256	386661.6	6881975.5	1362.09	078	-50	144.6	“
DDH11-257	386806.1	6881660.4	1288.60	038	-50	91.4	“
DDH11-258	386775.5	6881663.9	1288.63	045	-52	102.4	“
DDH11-259	386852.9	6881551.5	1274.98	079	-50	160.76	“
DDH11-260	386863.8	6881528.6	1271.86	078	-50	63.41	“
DDH11-260b	386863.8	6881528.6	1271.86	071	-50	350.0	“
DDH11-261	386759.7	6881680.8	1288.83	045	-50	148.78	“
DDH11-262	386761.2	6881646.1	1283.04	045	-50	135.67	“
DDH11-263	386846.2	6881611.8	1282.97	052	-50	224.83	“
DDH11-264	386757.6	6881765.2	1305.20	045	-50	144.66	“
DDH11-265	386637.1	6881968.2	1355.20	075	-65	189.79	“
DDH11-266	386611.5	6882054.1	1361.81	075	-50	160.98	“
DDH11-267	386812.8	6883371	1463.07	055	-65	243.29	Orloff-King
DDH11-268	386753.6	6883428.7	1469.18	065	-50	160.21	“
DDH11-269	386931.8	6883454.3	1474.5	230	-50	83.84	“
DDH11-270	386876	6883340.7	1464.09	065	-45	120.12	“
DDH11-271	386802.5	6881663.1	1288.68	042	-50	185.06	Flex
DDH11-272	386780.9	6881639.9	1284.08	041	-51	194.21	“
DDH11-273	386845	6881513.8	1268.24	073	-50	194.82	“
DDH11-274	386656.4	6881896.7	1338.32	080	-61	192.99	“
DDH12-275	386523	6881903	1335	075	-56	343.51	“

Drill Hole Number	Easting (m E)	Northing (m N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	End of Hole (m)	Zone
DDH12-276	386634	6881870	1335	077	-61	306.93	Flex
DDH12-277	386760	6881581	1285	045	-51.2	410.67	“
DDH12-278	386876	6881496	1255	073	-55.4	300.23	“
DDH12-279	386876	6881496	1255	94.1	-70.7	273.71	“
DDH12-280	386627	6881836	1325	076	-71.1	248.41	“

6.2 Cyprus Showing

The Cyprus porphyry copper showing was discovered in 1969 as part of a wider regional exploration program for additional gold vein zones. Part of the zone resides today on the northwest corner of the Charlotte property but much of the zone underlies claims held by Rockhaven Resources Ltd. on their Klaza property. The zone was more intensely explored in 1970 with soil geochemistry and airborne geophysics conducted by a subsidiary of Cyprus Exploration Corporation. Drill delineation followed during 1971 to 1975, with approximately 4,500 m of drilling in 26 holes plus additional ground geochemical and geophysical surveys (Hiner & Mundhenk, 2010).

Drilling reportedly returned average hypogene grades of 0.12% copper and 0.01% molybdenum at depths exceeding 60 to 90 m below surface. Apparently there is no significant supergene zone within the leach cap. Localized higher grades were encountered (0.6% copper and 0.06% molybdenum) associated with elevated precious metal values that appear controlled by zones of intensive fracturing. The localized, metal enriched zones were found to be closely associated with weak potassic alteration within the larger halo of dominantly phyllic alteration (Hiner & Mundhenk, 2010).

Limited reconnaissance mapping and sampling in the area in 2010 revealed shallow open trenches, road cuts and bagged rotary drill cuttings in sample bags that were left onsite. Anecdotal accounts attribute this work to BYG. No reliable record of this work has been located to-date.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

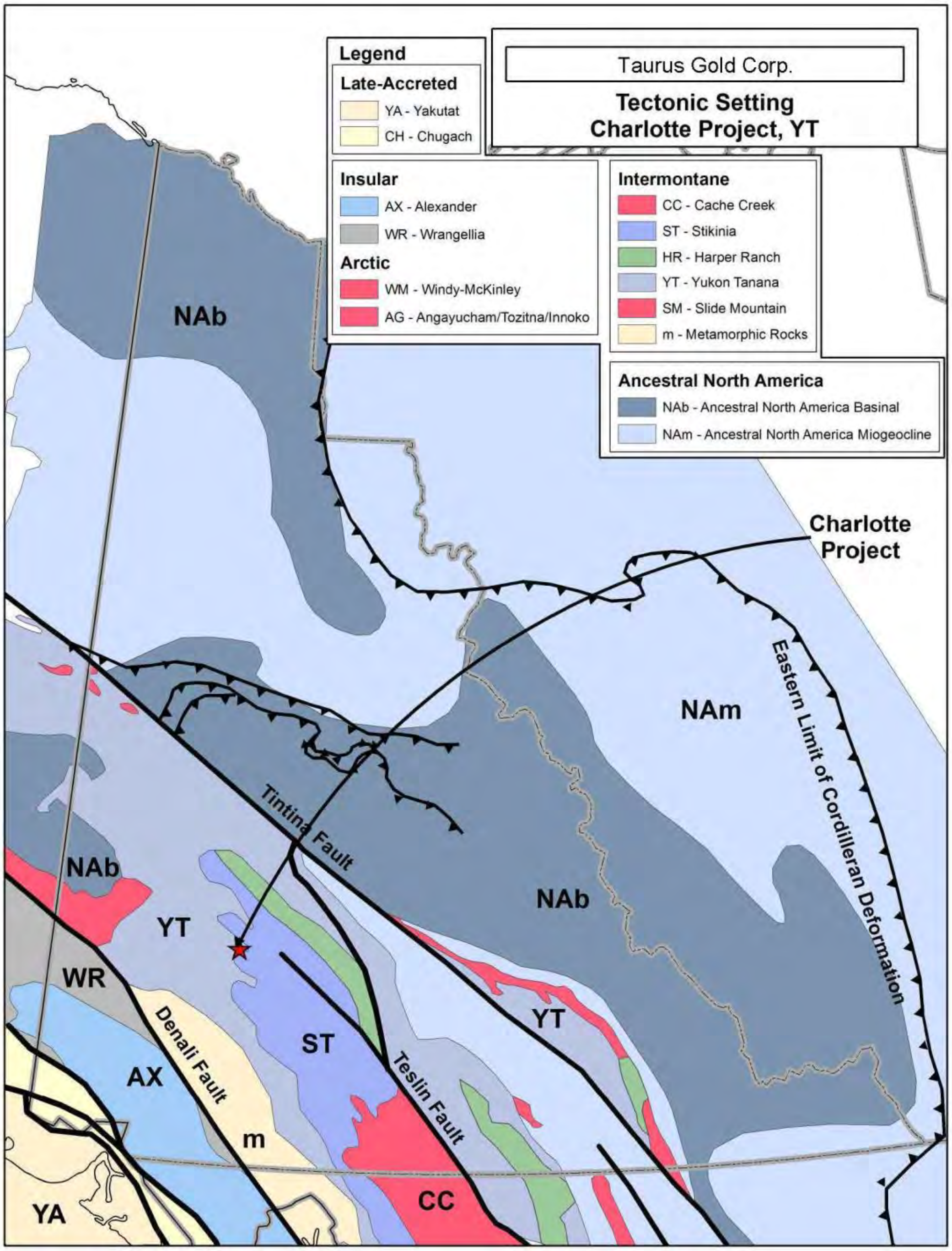
7.1 Regional Geology

The most recent government survey mapping in the Mt. Nansen area was by the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) in 2016 (Ryan, *et al*., 2016). The following discussion is primarily based on the digital geology mapping provided by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) website and the most recent mapping by the GSC. Mortensen *et al* (2003, 2016) contributed important isotopic data to constrain the age and origin of porphyry and epithermal vein mineralization emplacement of the major gold vein zones. Bedrock exposure is extremely limited in the area and much of the regional geological mapping has been inferred from airborne geophysical surveys and mapping felsenmeer on ridge tops where adequately exposed.

7.1.1 Yukon-Tanana Terrane

The Mt. Nansen area resides within the tectono-stratigraphic Yukon-Tanana Terrane (“YTT”) which is a large accreted terrane bounded by the Tintina Fault to the northeast and the Denali Fault to the southwest. The YTT is comprised of a variety of Devonian and older metavolcanic, metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks that represent both arc and back-arc geological environments. Both the Tintina Fault and the Denali Fault are recognized as major transcurrent structures that have evidently seen hundreds of kilometres of dextral strike-slip movement (Nelson and Colpron, 2007; Figure 10).

Figure 10. Tectonic Assemblages of Yukon Territory (after Nelson and Colpron, 2007)

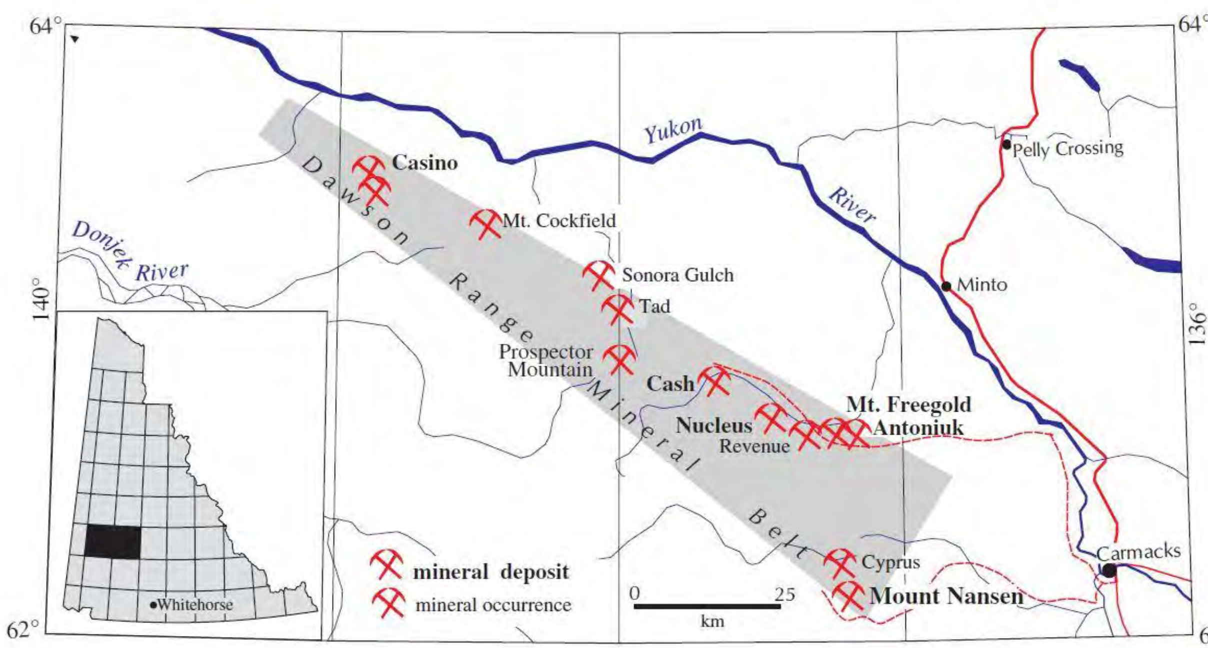


YTT in the Mt Nansen area includes Devonian-Mississippian arc and back-arc assemblages built on older continent-derived sedimentary rocks which in western Yukon were subjected to Permian intrusion and metamorphism (Klöcking *et al*, 2016).

7.1.2 Mt. Nansen Trend

The Charlotte property is located within the Mt. Nansen Trend which is a 15 km-long northwest- trending structural corridor that hosts more than 30 recorded mineral occurrences of epithermal and porphyry origin. Many of the mineral occurrences are northwest-striking, steeply-dipping epithermal sulphide-quartz veins and occur in many different lithologies. The Mt. Nansen Trend is the southeast extent of the important northwest trending Dawson Range Mineral Belt, which extends to the Sixty Mile River area, approximately 250 kilometres to the northwest, and includes the Casino, Prospector Mountain, Cash, Nucleus, Mt. Freegold and Mt. Nansen gold camps. The Mt. Nansen mineral trend and some of the important deposits are shown on Figure 11 below (taken from Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

Figure 11. Mt Nansen Trend (from Mortensen *et al*, 2003)



Regional lithologies in the Mt. Nansen Trend include metaplutonic, metasedimentary and metavolcanic basement rocks made up mainly of schists and gneisses of the Simpson Range Suite and Snowcap and Finlayson Assemblages (Ryan *et al*., 2016). The basement rocks are cut by weakly foliated plutonic rocks of the Long Lake Suite that were metamorphosed and, along with the schist and gneiss lithologies, uplifted in the Jurassic.

The youngest rocks in the trend are Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic and volcanic rocks representative of at least five distinct events: Whitehorse Suite, Mt. Nansen volcanics, Prospector Mountain Suite, Carmacks volcanics and the Casino Suite.

7.1.3 Mt. Nansen Area

The oldest rocks in the Mt. Nansen area are Devonian and older metamorphic rocks dominated by chlorite schist and felsic orthogneiss, with lesser, quartz-rich metasedimentary rocks and amphibolite. Foliation typically strikes northeasterly and dips steeply northwest. The metamorphic rocks are intruded by several plutonic suites including the Early Jurassic Big Creek and Granite Mountain batholiths and the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

The Big Creek Batholith is characterized by generally quartz-poor compositions such as quartz syenite. Feldspar dominated megacrystic granite are typical of the Granite Mountain Batholith. The Jurassic plutonic rocks are generally described as weakly foliated on a local scale. Biotite-hornblende granodiorite is representative of the Dawson Range Batholith.

The mid-Cretaceous Mt. Nansen Group volcanic rocks are believed to be coeval and comagmatic with intrusion of the Dawson Range batholith, and may have formed over a period of ~11 Ma. The volcanic complex in places overlies the main intrusive phases and likely formed an extrusive carapace above the plutonic roots (Klöcking *et al*, 2016).

The volcanic rocks are generally resistant to weathering and tend to form most of the higher peaks in the region. These volcanic rocks are dominated by andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias and are interpreted to represent the erosional remnants of an eruptive caldera. Associated hypabyssal felsic porphyry rocks within the volcanic complex include stocks, plugs, dykes and sills.

Felsic porphyry dykes average about 1.5 m in width, appear to cut all other rock units, and are considered to be the intrusive equivalents of the Mt. Nansen Group volcanic rocks. These high-level felsic intrusions are an important metallogenic host of, or proximal to, both the epithermal precious metal vein and porphyry copper mineralization noted at Mt. Nansen (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

The Dickson Stock is an informally named rhyolite porphyry stock and one of at least six distinct bodies of felsic porphyry in the area. Several quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes emanate from the Dickson Stock and appear to intrude both the metamorphic rocks and the granodiorite of the Big Creek plutonic suite.

The Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group consists of a complex volcanic assemblage of generally flat-lying basaltic and lesser andesitic flows with pyroclastics and associated felsic domes and basaltic dykes. These rocks are mostly north and east of the Mt. Nansen area.

7.1.4 Geostructural Setting

The geostructural setting of the Mt. Nansen area is dominated by three main structural orientations. The Mt. Nansen trend is a 2 km by 15 km long northwest-trending uplifted basement block within the Mt. Nansen volcanic rocks which is bounded by faults. The trend is oriented parallel to the regional structural trend at 310° to 330° NW. Multiple, parallel faults zones occur within the block ranging in size from 20-

500 m wide and are known to host porphyry dykes and mineralized sulphide quartz veins. Both normal (dip-slip) and right-lateral (strike slip) displacements are observed on these structures but kinematic indicators suggest mineralization occurred after normal movement on the faults but before the strike-slip movement.

The secondary structural trend is characterized by locally well-developed jointing that averages about 020° NE. These structures are thought to represent oblique extensional fractures related to the first-order northwest-trending strike-slip movement. The second-order structures are known to host narrow mineralized quartz veins and porphyry dykes.

The third structural trend is comprised of faults, fractures and joints that trend between 050° and 080° Ne. These faults can be recognizable on air photographs and geophysical magnetic surveys as strong lineament patterns and have reportedly been observed in trenches, conspicuously in the Flex zone where they have dominantly sinistral (left-handed) offsets (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

7.1.5 Mt. Nansen Mineralization

Mineralization on the Mt. Nansen trend tends to be adjacent or peripheral to the region's numerous quartz feldspar porphyry bodies and dykes. Mineral showings in the local Mt. Nansen area are dominated by five main mineralized zones that are within a 1 km radius: Brown-McDade, Webber, Huestis, Flex and Dickson. Mineralization within the zones consists mainly of brittle fault- and shear-hosted sulphide quartz veins with associated bleached clay-rich alteration zones that range from a few centimetres to up to 5 m in width. The vein systems range from narrow, relatively simple veins (e.g., Huestis) to complex anastomosing systems (e.g., Flex) where narrow, sulphide-rich quartz veins occur along anastomosing, steeply dipping, northwest-trending faults and are best developed within metamorphic wall rocks, although they occur in all rock types (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

Dips are recorded as moderate to steep (65 to 80°) to the southwest and many of these veins have been shown by development and drilling to have strike lengths in the order of 500 m or greater. Displacement can occur along the vein length and appear to be related to north-northeast-striking sinistral (left-handed) strike slip faults. Vein width can locally increase as a result of intersections with 020°-striking fractures (Mortensen *et al*, 2016).

Quartz in veins are reported to be typically crystalline to chalcedonic, and can range in color from dark grey to blue due to disseminated, fine-grained sulphide minerals. Sulphide minerals include abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite with lesser galena, sphalerite, stibnite, and lesser chalcopyrite. Supergene minerals include limonite and geothite and some less common arsenates, sulphates and carbonates that are only readily recognized with spectroscopy. Better precious metal values (>3.5 g/t Au and >35 g/t Ag) tend to be intimately associated with sulphide quartz veins or anastomosing zones. Values tend to drop down rapidly to less than 0.7 g/t Au and 17 g/t Ag in the surrounding altered wallrock which can show signs of bleaching with intense phyllic and kaolinitic alteration envelopes (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

The most significant porphyry-style copper mineralization in the local Mt. Nansen area is the Cyprus porphyry which consists of a low grade copper-molybdenum occurrence with local supergene gold enrichment. Mineralization in the Cyprus porphyry is believed to be Late Cretaceous based on various earlier age-dating sample events (Mortensen *et al*, 2003).

7.1.6 Age-Dating

U-Pb dating of zircon and titanite was carried out by Mortensen *et al* (2003) to establish the crystallization ages of the Dickson stock and three related porphyry dykes. The sampled dykes were from the Flex, Webber and Brown-McDade zones and were found to be spatially associated with vein mineralization. Along with field relationships, their age-dating results indicate that the emplacement of the Dickson stock and intrusion of related porphyry dykes occurred at ~ 108 ± 1 Ma and that mineralization and associated hydrothermal alteration occurred at this time. Mortensen *et al* concluded the hypabyssal intrusions and associated mineralization within the Mt Nansen area are likely of two generations: Cyprus Porphyry with a Late Cretaceous emplacement age; and the Dickson stock and dykes with a mid-Cretaceous emplacement age. Further, the data suggest that the mid-Cretaceous emplacement age of the Dickson stock and dykes data correlates to the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith; giving rise to the theory that there was a mineralizing event in the eastern Dawson Range that is older than the Late Cretaceous mineralization age responsible for the bulk of Dawson Range mineralization known further north (e.g. Casino) (Mortensen *et al*, 2003). Ryan *et al*, however, have assigned the Dickson Stock and the Cyprus Porphyry to the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite (Ryan, 2016) essentially assigning the vein and porphyry mineralization to the same co-eval event.

7.2 Property Geology

The Charlotte Property consists primarily of metamorphosed and poly-deformed Paleozoic basement rocks that are intruded and overlapped by relatively little-deformed Mesozoic and Cenozoic successions (Ryan, 2016). There are seven principal rock types underlying the property (Figure 12).

Earlier mapping identified Early Mississippian metamorphic basement rocks separated into meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous suites (Stroshein, 1998). The meta-sedimentary suite consisted of micaceous quartz-feldspar gneiss, schist and quartzite of the Nasina Assemblage. The meta-igneous package was comprised of biotite-hornblende feldspar gneiss and coarse-grained granodiorite orthogneiss with lesser amphibolite.

Ryan *et al* (2016) later assigned the basement rocks to three assemblages which include metaplutonic (Simpson Range Suite), metasedimentary (Snowcap Assemblage) and metavolcanic rocks (Finlayson Assemblage).

The oldest rocks are the pre-Devonian ***Snowcap Assemblage*** located mainly in the south of the property and consists of quartzite, micaceous quartzite and psammitic quartz-muscovite-biotite (+/- garnet) schist with minor metaconglomerate. The unit is amphibolite-facies, strongly foliated, highly layered, and generally exhibits recognizable bedding.

The next oldest rocks underlying the southern portion of the claim block are Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian amphibolite of the ***Finlayson Assemblage***. This unit is characterized by strongly foliated amphibolite and garnet amphibolite. It is compositionally layered from schistose to locally gneissic and is strongly granoblastic and is likely derived from mafic sills, dykes, flows and volcaniclastic rocks. It locally interdigitates with the Snowcap assemblage and can be difficult to distinguish from metamorphosed mafic sills and dykes in the Snowcap assemblage (Ryan, 2016). Foliation as measured in the field typically strikes northeast and dips steeply to the northwest. The main mineralized zones, including the Webber, Flex and Huestis Zones, are hosted by these rocks.

The SE corner of the property is underlain by Late Devonian to Early Mississippian **Simpson Range Suite** of felsic to intermediate granitoids and orthogneiss. The unit is described as interlayered hornblende-biotite or biotite granodiorite, monzogranite, quartz diorite and diorite. It is highly foliated to gneissic and strongly lineated with common K-feldspar augen textures. These rocks are typically spatially associated with Finlayson assemblage felsic metavolcanic rock and may be co-eval.

The middle section of the property is underlain by Late Triassic hornblende-biotite granodiorite, diorite and quartz monzodiorite of the ***Stikine Suite***. The unit is weakly to moderately foliated.

The Stikine Suite is intruded and overlapped by two phases. The Middle Cretaceous ***Mt. Nansen Group*** volcanics consists of massive aphyric and feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite breccias, flows and tuffaceous rocks. Massive heterolithic quartz and feldspar-phyric felsic lapilli tuff and flow banded quartz-phyric rhyolite are less abundant. The group has yielded U/Pb ages ranging between 110 and 105 Ma (Ryan, 2018) making it comagmatic with the Whitehorse plutonic suite.

The middle-eastern part of the property is dominated by the Middle Cretaceous ***Dawson Range phase*** of the Whitehorse Plutonic Suite. The rocks consist mainly of hornblende-biotite granodiorite, lesser granite, tonalite, quartz diorite, and diorite. The rocks are blocky, hornblende-phyric, medium- to coarse-grained, and range from unfoliated to weakly foliated.

The Dawson Range phase is locally intruded by porphyritic dacite, quartz monzonite, rhyodacite and rhyolite of the Late Cretaceous ***Casino Porphyry Suite***. A large stock of Casino Porphyry is located on the NW corner of the property and hosts the Cyprus porphyry Cu-Mo-Au occurrence. Stocks related to the Casino Porphyry also appear to intrude all older assemblages, including Mt. Nansen, Stikine and Finlayson.

The Casino porphyry is the host rock to many of the important porphyry and epithermal vein deposits in the Dawson Range Gold Belt. At the neighboring Klaza property there are at least four compositionally and texturally distinct intrusions interpreted as part of the Casino Porphyry Suite that intrudes granodiorite of the Whitehorse suite. At the Casino deposit located to the north of Mt. Nansen, Yukon-Tanana terrane rocks are intruded by Dawson Range batholith which is in turn intruded by Casino Plutonic Suite intrusions.

7.3 Mineralization

Two types of mineralization have been documented within the Charlotte claim block. The precious metal-bearing epithermal vein and breccias systems are the most important exploration and mining target. The vein systems are hosted in the metamorphic basement rocks but mineralization is believed to be related to the Mid-Cretaceous intrusive stocks and dykes correlative to the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range phase. Cu-Mo-Au porphyry mineralization at the Cyprus zone is believed to be hosted in the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite dacite to quartz monzonite porphyry which intrudes the mid-Cretaceous volcanics of Mt. Nansen Group.

The precious metal vein systems have a typical vein gangue mineralogy which consists of quartz ± carbonate. Sulphides tend to occur as shoots within the gangue; and can range in form from semi-massive to massive rods to smaller masses and blebs to disseminations. Sulphide mineralogy is dominated by pyrite with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and lesser oxides and carbonates. Gold mineralization as shown by microscopy occurs as fine-grained inclusions (5-40 microns) within or interstitial to the sulphide crystals. Silver mineralization is closely associated with lead-bearing galena and zinc-bearing sphalerite and also occurs as small inclusions within crystals. Denholm *et al* (2000) reported silver to gold ratio of 7:1 in vein style mineralization and 3:1 in breccia-pipe style mineralization (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Low-grade Cu-Mo mineralization is typically found in porphyry bodies as both stockworks and disseminations. Copper mineralization is typically reported from sampling with a grade of <0.1% Cu. Molybdenum mineralization is usually associated with localized silicification and breccia zones and averages approximately 0.01% Mo. Lead, zinc, silver and gold values have also been reported and appear to be related to porphyry-mineralization.

7.4 Alteration

Five hydrothermal alteration facies have been documented as a function of exploration and development in the Mt. Nansen area (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010):

Propylitic Alteration

- Widespread throughout the area and across the Charlotte property
- Characterized by chlorite, calcite, epidote, albite and magnetite minerals
- Most commonly associated with plutonic rocks adjacent to the Mt. Nansen porphyry system

Phyllic Alteration

- Characterized by quartz, sericite, pyrite, and kaolinite
- Pyrite content increases with decreasing silicification
- Carries Au-Ag values surrounding core of veins or breccias

Silicic Alteration

- Characterized by intense to extreme silicification

- Silicified wall rock distinguished by very fine vugs, yellow weathering and drusy quartz lining cavities

Argillic Alteration

- Characterized by the clay minerals including kaolinite, montmorillonite and minor sericite
- Sulphides are commonly leached out, leaving cavities in altered rock
- Often occurs with irregular bleached zones
- Forms broad envelopes around phyllic or silicic alteration zones

Potassic Alteration

- Characterized by biotite and potassium feldspar with minor magnetite and epidote

7.5 Structure

Faulting and shearing are the two main structural features of the property. Three sets have been encountered and are described as follows (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010):

Northwest Trending Faults

These are the primary mineralizing structures found on the property. They strike approximately 130°-150°, dip steeply southwest and are continuous on a scale of hundreds of metres. Although other displacement has been recorded by faults of this orientation, motion has been dominantly dextral (right handed).

North-Northeast Trending Faults

These faults range from 005°-045°, dip steeply east-northeast and are locally considered ``cross-faults`` to the primary northwest faults. They are characterized by their discontinuity and tend to terminate at intersections with primary structures. These intersections are structurally important as they host significant high-grade ``blow-out`` zones in mineralization. It is likely that these faults are conjugate and coeval to the northwest faults.

East-Northeast Trending Structures

This set of structures is present as faults, fractures and joints on the property. They trend approximately 060°, are generally un-mineralized and offset mineralized structures. These structures are easily observed on airphoto, but more difficult to locate on the ground due to limited outcrop exposure.

The structural setting has impacted the morphology of the vein systems whereby veins can vary from planar and consolidated (e.g. Huestis and Webber zones) to complex and anastomosing (e.g. Flex zone). Vein systems have been mapped to greater than 500 m in length and vary from 2 m to as much as 8 m wide (Denholm *et al*., 2000).

Figure 12. Mt. Nansen Area Geology (after Ryan, 2010)

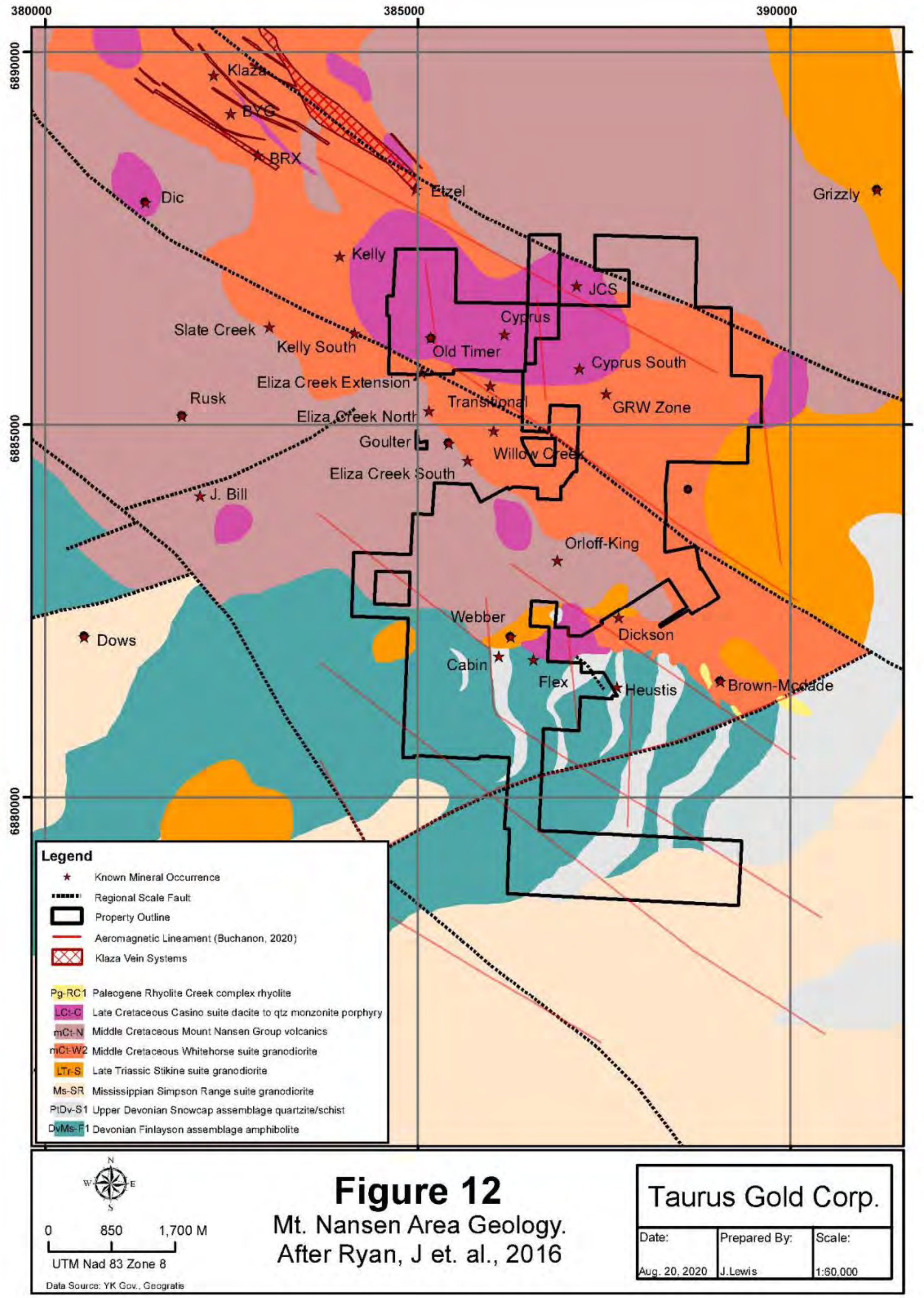


Figure 12
Mt. Nansen Area Geology.
After Ryan, J et. al., 2016

7.6 Mineralized Zones

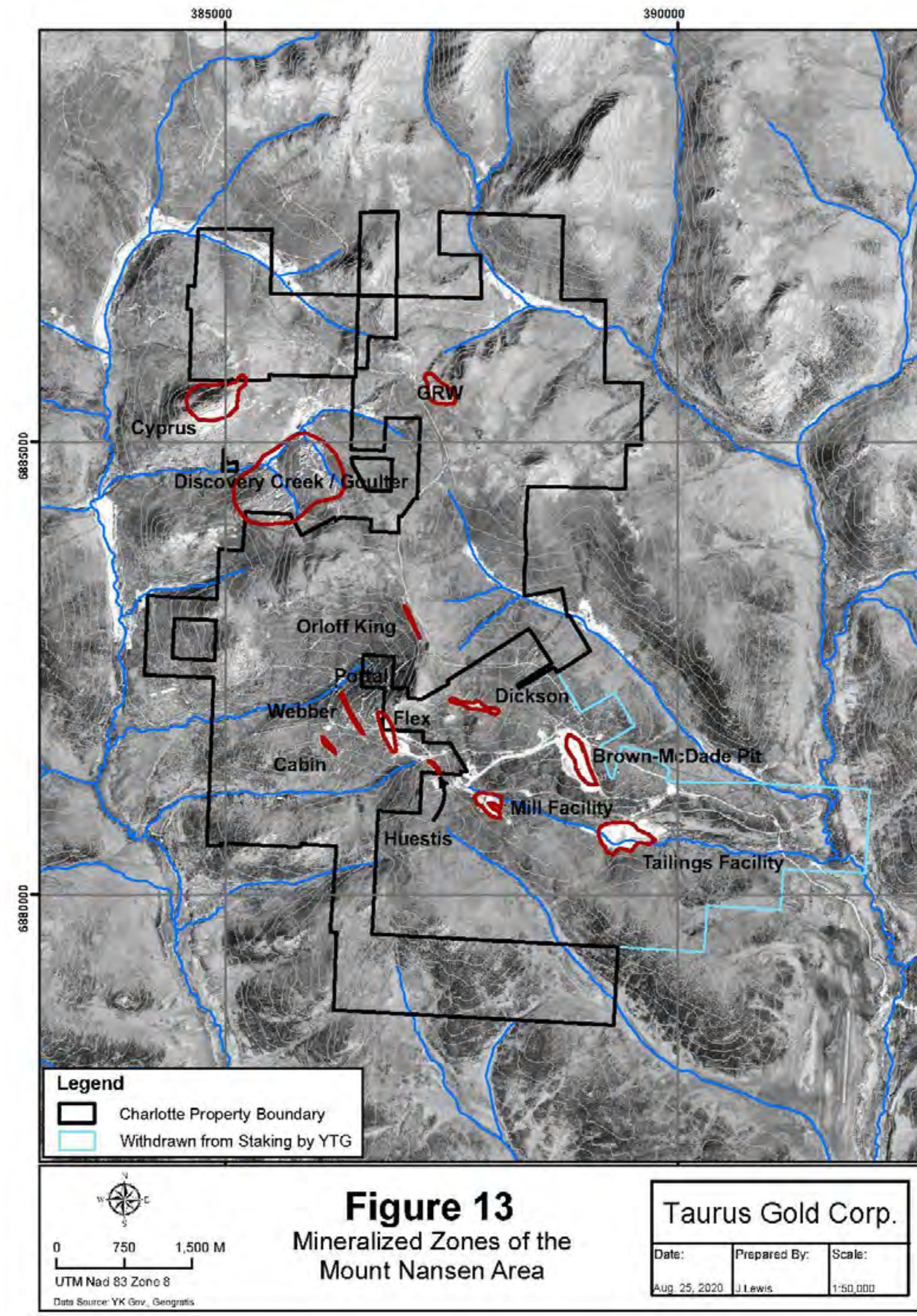
The following is a brief description of the known mineralized zones on and immediately adjacent to the Charlotte Property. The locations of these zones are illustrated in Figure 13.

There are a total of 144 diamond drill holes, with a cumulative length of 13,180 metres, drilled on the Charlotte property. Drill programs include work done by Archer Cathro & Associates (1985-88), B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. (1994-95), Guinness Exploration Inc. (2010) and Ansell Capital Corp. (2011–12).

There are a total of 7,391 individual gold samples in the drill master database compiled in 2016 that range from 0.09 metres to 8.23 metres long and average 1.26 metres. All samples in the assay database have been analyzed for gold and silver but only samples collected from 36 holes (drilled in 2010 and 2011) have additional multi-element ICP grade data for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, arsenic, mercury, sulphur, etc.

Drill holes are distributed over an area measuring roughly 2.5 km north-south by 1.5 km east-west and test several mineralized target areas including, from north to south: Orloff-King, Dickson, Webber, Flex and Huestis zones.

Figure 13. Mineralized Zones of the Mt. Nansen Area



Webber Zone

The Webber Zone (Figure 14) consists of a quartz vein system hosted by the metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage and an extensive NE striking porphyry body. The system is comprised of two principal veins (#1 Vein & #2 Vein) which are located along the footwall and hanging wall of a fault and vary in width from 0.3 metres to 2.0 metres in size (Table 9). The system strikes northwest with variable dip angle to the southwest. The Webber Zone has been explored over a 500 metre strike length through a combination of surface stripping, trenching and underground development (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Underground panel sampling has revealed gold mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite and lesser stibnite-bearing shoots or rods which typically measure 25 metres in horizontal strike length and up to 100 metres along plunge. Sampling has defined 17 distinct mineralized shoots that can measure up to 1 m in width and carry grades of approximately 14.1 g/t Au and 917 g/t Ag. The transition between the mineralized and non-mineralized section of the vein tend to be very sharp.

Historic diamond drilling has tested vein continuity up-dip, down-dip and along strike. This work indicates that the Webber zone is truncated to the northwest by the Webber Creek Fault.

Figure 14. Webber Underground Workings (After Denholm *et al.*, 2000)

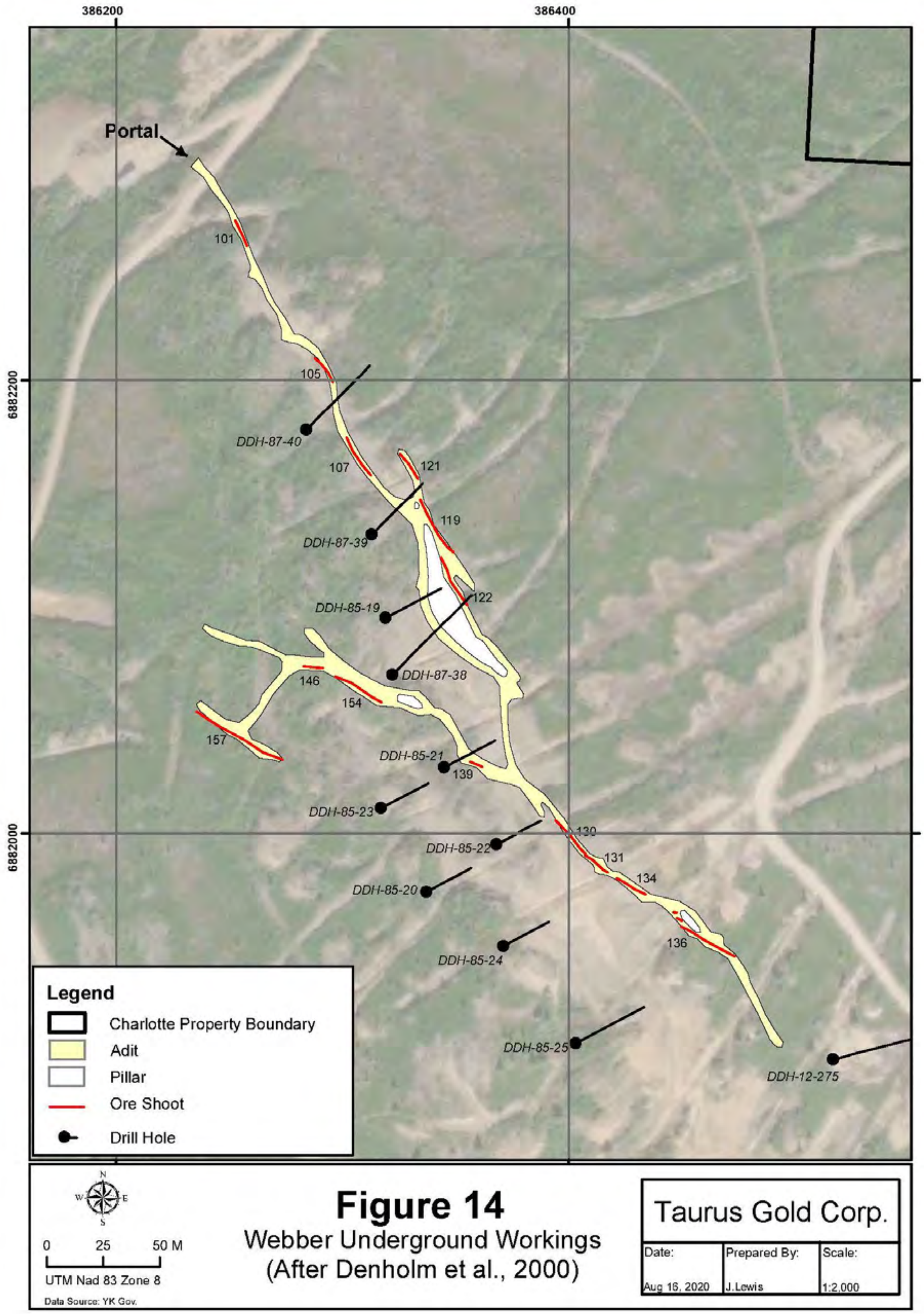


Table 9. Summary of Webber Mineralized Shoots (After Stroshein, 2007b)

Deposit	Vein No.	Min. Shoot	Length (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Tonnes/Vertical Metre
Webber	1	101	13.7	0.9	8.57	253.7	10.4	306.9	38
	1	105	30.5	1.2	13.03	332.6	46.7	1192	111
	1	107	30.5	1.8	10.97	462.9	59	2488.5	167
	1	119	32	0.9	8.91	476.6	25.2	1345.2	88
	1	120	21.3	0.6	5.83	384	7.3	481.7	39
	1	120/121	15.2	1.5	8.91	1080	20	2419.4	70
	1	122	24.4	0.6	10.63	325.7	15.2	467	45
	1	129	33.5	0.9	10.63	925.7	31.4	2737.3	92
	2	130	30.5	0.9	6.86	1920	18.4	5161.3	84
	2	131	13.7	0.6	12.3	761.14	10	613.8	25
	2	134	15.2	0.6	8.23	452.6	7.4	405.5	28
	2	136	36.6	1.5	22.97	1491.4	123.5	8018.4	167
	2	139	6.1	0.9	11.66	984	6.3	529	17
	2	146	12.8	1	15.09	270.9	19.3	346.6	40
	2	153	27.4	1.1	8.57	822.9	24.2	2322.6	88
	2	154	22.9	0.9	15.09	1258.3	30.4	2536.9	63
	2	157	47.2	0.9	17.83	754.3	74.3	3142.9	130

Huestis Zone

The Huestis zone (Figure 15) consists of a north-northwest striking quartz vein system that dips steeply to the east-northeast. Three main veins comprise the zone and are known as the No. 11 Vein (hanging wall), the No. 12 Vein (Intermediate) and the No. 13 Vein (Footwall). They are hosted in metamorphic gneiss of the Nasina Assemblage and vary in with from 0.3 m to 2.0 m and average approximately 1.0 m wide (Table 10). The system has been developed by underground development on two levels, the 4100 Level and the 4300 Level (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

A total of sixteen mineralized shoots have been identified by underground panel sampling. Mineralized shoots vary from approximately 10 m to 50 m of exposed strike length with an average of about 27 m in exposed length and 1.0 m in width. Grades average about 19.4 g/t Au and 442 g/t Ag and mineralization closely mirrors that of the Webber Zone. A summary of Huestis mineralized shoots and grades are illustrated in Table 17.

Figure 15. Huestis Underground Workings (After Denholm *et al.*, 2000)

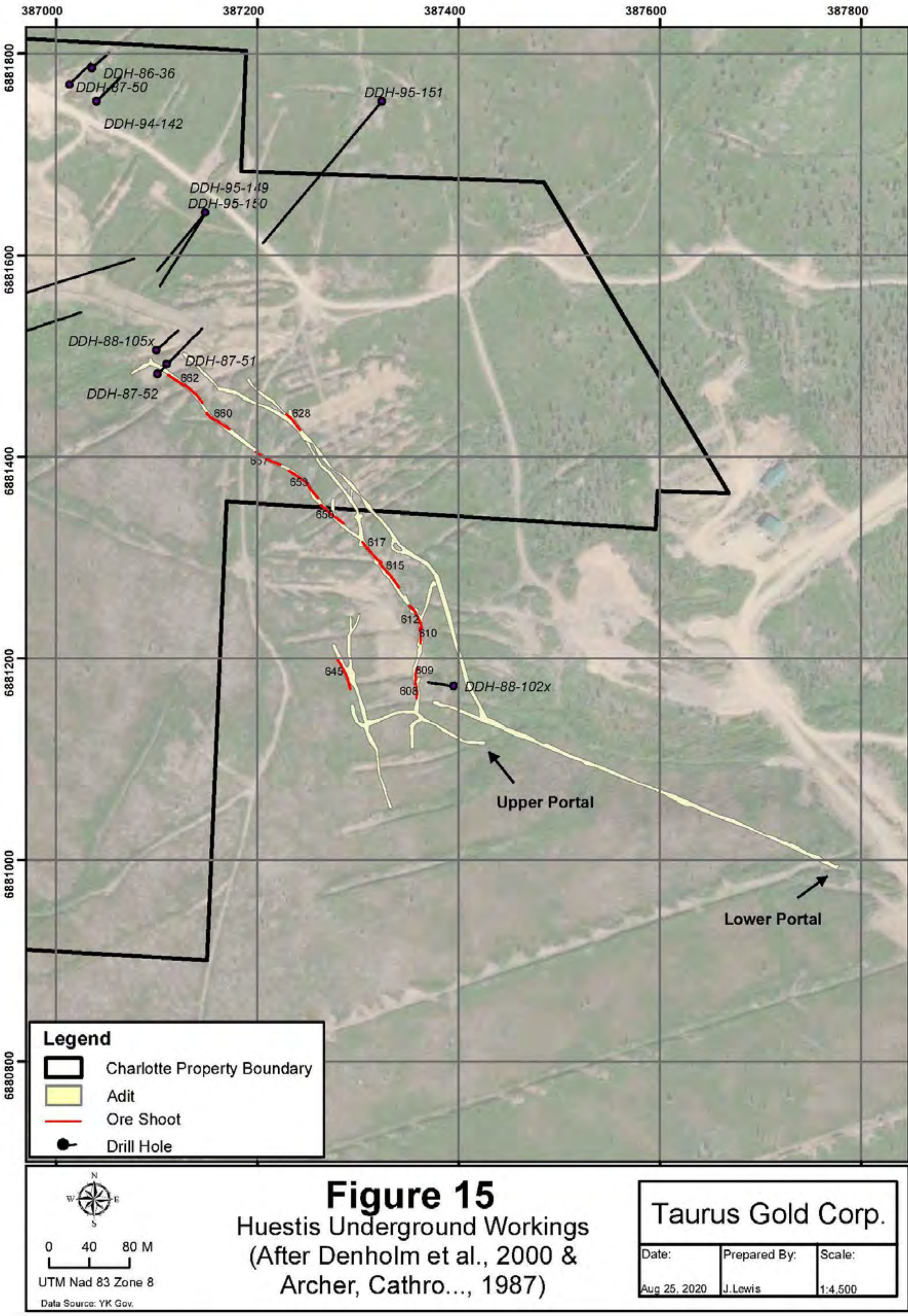


Table 10. Summary of Huestis Mineralized Shoots (After Middleton, 2009)

Deposit	Vein No.	Min. Shoot	Length (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Tonnes/Vertical Metre
Huestis/1311	11	628	22.9	0.8	16.8	82.3	28.3	138.3	52
	12	609	10.7	0.9	23.32	332.6	21.9	312.9	29
	12	609	18.3	1.2	16.46	226.3	35.4	486.6	67
	12	610	17.8	0.9	14.74	308.6	21.8	456.2	46
	12	612	24.4	0.9	21.26	480	54.7	1032.3	67
	12	615	33.5	1.5	22.63	802.3	111.5	3953.9	153
	12	617	30.5	0.9	21.6	377.1	58.1	1013.8	84
	12	650	30.5	0.9	16.11	401.1	43.3	1078.3	84
	12	653	42.7	1	17.14	205.7	68.8	825.8	125
	12	657	30.5	0.9	13.71	274.3	36.9	737.3	84
	12	660	32	0.9	20.57	154.3	58.1	435.5	88
	12	662	47.2	1	19.89	596.6	91.1	2734.3	143
	13	645	27.4	1.5	14.74	545.1	59.5	2198.2	125
	13	H-15	18.3	0.9	9.94	366.9	16	591.7	50
	15	H-12	18.3	0.9	24	174.9	38.7	282	50
	17	H-12s	18.3	0.9	10.29	264	16.6	425.8	50

Flex Zone

The main zone of interest since 2010 has been the Flex Zone (Figure 16) which is defined by a network of north-northwesterly trending mineralized quartz veins located in a structural zone hosted by basement metamorphic rocks of the Finlayson Assemblage. The deposit was discovered in 1985 and is located between the Huestis and Webber vein systems. The zone was completely stripped in the 1990’s in preparation for deposit modelling and future mining and exposes an area approximately 80 metres wide by 350 metres long. The northern lobe of the zone is off-limits because of the proximity to the core area tenure boundary.

Gold mineralization at the Flex zone occurs in two or three parallel, sheeted, SW dipping epithermal quartz vein systems that appear to have formed in small-scale fault zones that are have orientation patterns similar and are likely a local analogue for a mid- to late-Cretaceous regional, northwest-trending fault zone within the project area.

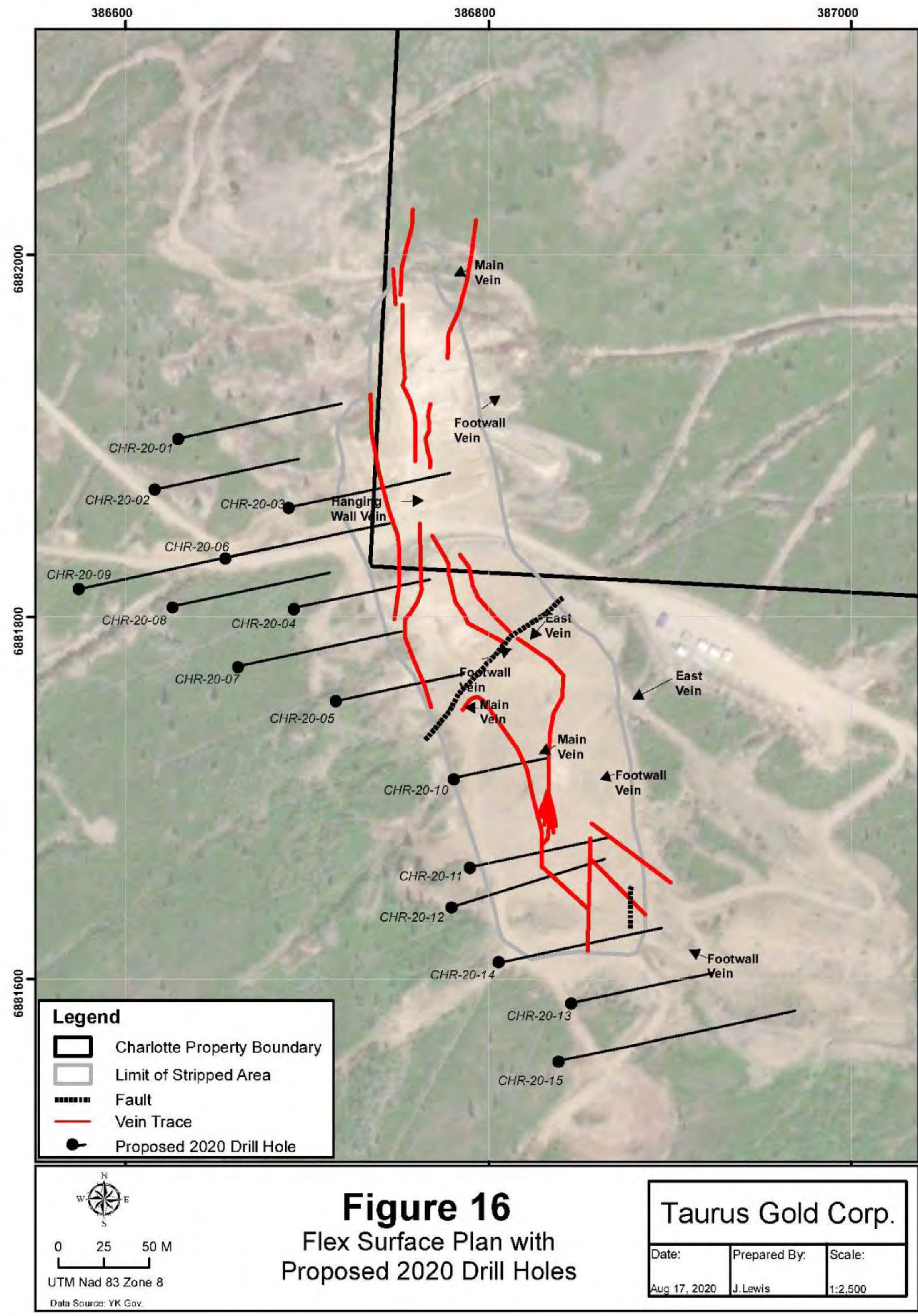
Known zones from surface mapping, trenching, pre-development stripping and drilling are reasonably well understood. Four main veins have been mapped in the system: the Main Vein, the Footwall Vein, the East Vein and the Hanging Wall Vein. The veins are sub-parallel and dip steeply to the west and appear to be offset by post-mineral, east to northeast, trending faults. The veins range from 5 cm to 1.1 m thick but extensive silicification of the wall rock can extends significant precious metal values up to 7 m in width. The Flex Zone has been delineated over a strike length of 550 metres and is open at depth, down plunge and along strike to the north and south (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

These veins occur in a larger, NW-NNW trending structure which has been offset by later, NNE trending faults. The strongest mineralization occurs at and plunges along the intersection of these two structures. These strong mineralized shoots exhibit a 25m surface expression and tend to repeat at regular intervals (Stroshein, 2007).

The top 15-40 metres of the Flex Zone has undergone significant supergene alteration and a strong oxide cap has developed, characterized by limonite and hematite. Structural control on the individual veins is not well understood making correlation difficult between vein exposure on surface (after stripping) and drill hole intercepts. Stripping of the Main Zone itself compounds the problem since historical drill collars have been lost and locations drilled prior to 1998 are difficult to locate (Stroshein, 2007).

The Flex zone is defined by a total of 112 drill holes with a total meterage of 10,491 metres and an average length of 93.7 metres. The shortest drill hole is 17 metres; the longest is 410.7 metres. Only 9 holes exceed 200 metres in length. Five drill holes are vertical. Angle holes are typically drilled at 045° azimuth in the Southeast section swinging to an average of about 78° azimuth in the northwest section as the flexure in the zone (hence the name) has to be accommodated to ensure orthogonal pierce point intersection. Average dip is -48° although most holes were set at -50°. Down-hole deviation does not appear to be much of an issue as average end dip is about -53°.

Figure 16. Flex Surface Plan (After Stroshein, 2007b)



Orloff-King Zone

The Orloff-King Zone is located 1,400 m north of the Flex Zone. Historical exploration work focused on the low-grade oxide mineralization exposed in trenches and intersected in shallow drill holes. Discontinuous mineralization was identified in the 2010 trenching program over a strike length of approximately 1 km. Sampling returned grades of up to 7.1 g/t Au and 34.7 g/t Ag over 0.7 m. Four drill holes were completed in 2011 for a total length of 607.5 metres. The work confirmed the presence of several narrow Au +/- Ag sulphide breccia zones that appear to be parallel to the regional mineralizing trend. Alteration halos are present and appear similar (albeit narrower) to those at the Flex Zone. The zone remains open to the northwest, southeast and to depth (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Porphyry Zone (Cyprus and Cyprus South)

The Porphyry Zone is located ENE of Tit Mountain and consists of the Cyprus and Cyprus South showings. The Cyprus showing partly overlaps onto the north end of the property. It has been trenched and drilled but there is little reliable record of this work to be found in the public domain. The showings are low grade Cu-Mo porphyry style mineralization which had been explored in the early 1970’s with diamond drilling and more recently with soil sampling in 1985 and 1986. No follow up work has been completed (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Eliza Creek Extension

The Eliza Creek Extension showing is located on the northeast of Tit Mountain. It consists of four shear zones within hornblende granodiorite which has been intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes. It is a continuation of the Eliza Creek South and Eliza Creek North Zone showings hosted in the Mt Nansen Volcanic Suite. Significant trenching was completed in 1994 and 2003 with the latter exposing ENE shears and veins running 0.2 g/t Au and 11.55 g/t Au, respectively (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Cabin, GRW, Dickson and Cyprus Zones

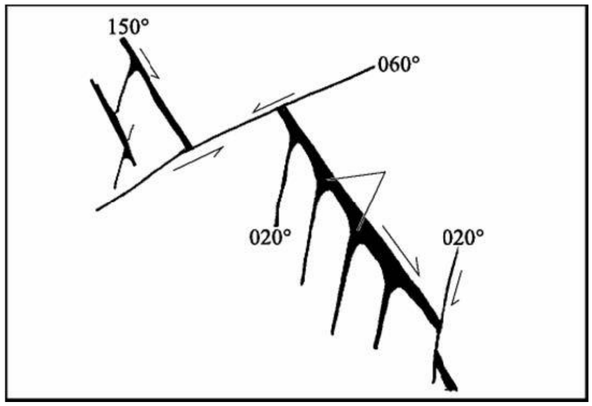
Other mineralized zones on the Charlotte Property include the Cabin, GRW, and Dickson. The Cabin, GRW and Dickson are all vein targets that have seen significantly less development than the major zones. These targets have been explored with soil geochemistry and follow-up trenching. To date, none of these targets have been drill tested (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

8.0 Deposit Types

8.1 General

Known precious metal vein and porphyry style mineralization at the Charlotte property in general confirm to the well-established deposit models that have been developed for these types of mineralized system. Hart and Langdon (1997) suggest the two styles of mineralization actually represent transition from porphyry to epithermal style mineralization (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

Figure 17: Structural Relationships of Epithermal Veins in the Mt. Nansen Area



(after Hart and Langdon, 1997 - Bold lines represent mineralized shoots)

8.2 Porphyry Deposits

Porphyry deposits are intimately associated with relatively large intrusive bodies that range in composition from diorite-granodiorite to high-silica granite. The texture is typically porphyritic and the porphyries are generally epizonal (shallow emplacement) to mesozonal bodies (intermediate depth). Magmatic bodies act as both a fluid source and the heat engine for deposition within or proximal to the intrusion. Deposition is usually accompanied by widespread, zonal alteration which is distinguished based on proximity to the intrusive body and its unique mineralogical assemblage. Mineralization occurs primarily in stockworks, veins, vein sets, fractures and breccias and is of low to medium grade. Economic porphyry deposits are typically Jurassic or younger, although some date to the Archean (Sinclair, 2007).

Porphyry-style mineralization on the Charlotte property is associated with the quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion located at the north end of the claim block. Using the deposit model as a guide it can be assumed magmatism began with an early, deep batholithic intrusion of quartz monzonite and diorite followed by uplift and emplacement of biotite-quartz monzonite and porphyritic quartz monzonite. Coeval volcanism resulted in the deposition of the Mt. Nansen Volcanic Suite. Hypogene mineralization followed as one of the final stages of the magmatic cycle whereby explosive brecciation and fluid infiltration occurred in both the country rock and the host stock. As mineralizing brine migrated outward into the country rock, fluid-rock reactions produced distinct alteration shells that correlate with distance from the pluton. Alteration haloes at Charlotte include proximal phyllic and argillic alteration enveloped by propylitic alteration zones (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

8.3 Epithermal Vein Deposits

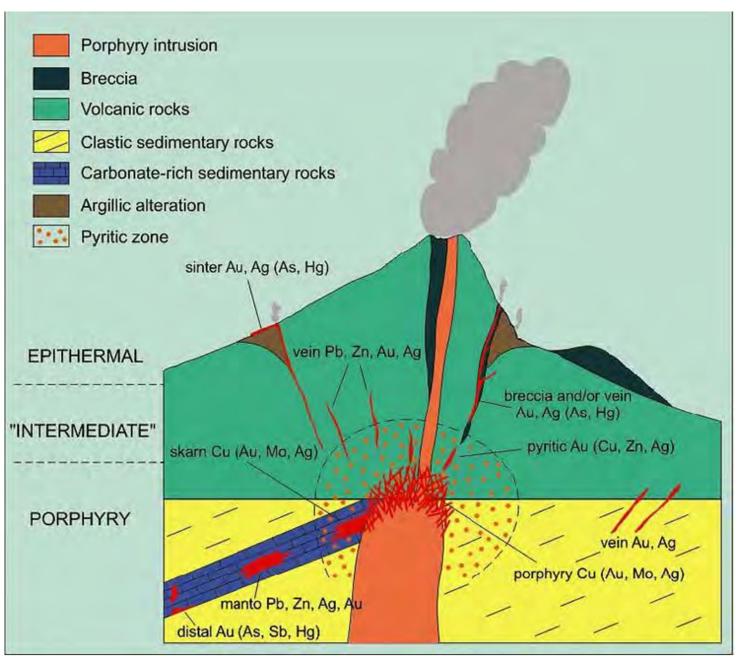
Epithermal gold deposits are well-researched worldwide given their importance in terms of mineable grade and tonnage. They generally form within 1.5 km of the surface and are driven by hydrothermal systems that developed in the Earth’s crust. They are spatially and genetically associated with magmatic and volcanic activity and can be found in close proximity to porphyry deposits. Magmatic bodies once again act as both the fluid source and the heat engine that drive mineralizing fluids to form in linear veins or related breccias. Epithermal deposits are categorized according to alteration mineralogy, occurrence, texture and associated geochemical signature into three subtypes: high sulphidation, intermediate sulphidation and low sulphidation (Taylor, 2007). Refer to Table 15 for a break-down of the sub-types.

The major gold veins of the Charlotte Project are characterized as low-sulphidation type epithermal quartz-sulphide veins and breccias. They are likely associated with the Mt. Nansen Porphyry Intrusive Complex and the Dickson stock. Veins and breccias are controlled and affected by three distinct sets of structures in the region. The primary structures hosting veins trend north-westerly at approximately 330°. Later, north-northeast faults both offset the northwest structures and form dilatant zones along which steeply plunging mineralized "shoots" were precipitated. Both the northwest and north-northeast mineralizing structures record dextral motion. Later, non-mineralizing and northeast (060°) trending faults displace mineralized structures with sinistral displacement (Left-handed) (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010). See Figure 17.

8.4 Porphyry to Epithermal Transition

Porphyry and epithermal style mineralization are spatially and genetically closely related which is evident in the Mt. Nansen area with many of the more than thirty mineral occurrences in the Mt. Nansen area located adjacent to porphyry stocks (Table 11). Specific examples on the Charlotte property include the Webber, Huestis and Flex zones spatially associated with the Dickson stock. The schematic below (from Sinclair, 2007) shows a stylized porphyry Cu system at depth in an andesitic volcano showing mineral zonation and possible relationships between porphyry Cu (±Au, Mo, Ag) deposits , transitional "Intermediate" polymetallic deposits, and epithermal precious-metal deposits. See Figure 18.

Figure 18. Porphyry to Epithermal Transition (After Sinclair, 2007)



8.5 Supergene Enrichment

Supergene enrichment if present can have a significant role in elevating grades of mineral deposits. This is often seen at the upper levels of porphyry deposits, where hypogene mineralization is upgraded by supergene enrichment from sub-economic to economic grades. Enrichment is related to the chemical effects of meteoric water that percolates and oxidizes downward from surface through the mineralized porphyry body. Oxidized minerals can produce relatively strong solvents which can dissolve minerals such as copper, zinc, and silver and remobilize these elements towards the water table where they can re-precipitate as oxides, sulphates, and occasionally sulphides in the reducing environment (Sinclair, 2007).

Supergene mobilization can also affect epithermal vein deposits in a similar manner but it remains uncertain to what extent its role is in affecting precious metal values in the main gold vein zones. Supergene alteration, particularly at Flex, may represent a later overprint that enabled the breakdown of Au-bearing primary minerals and subsequent remobilization into the secondary sulfate and oxide minerals as suggested in petrography done in 2013 (Quist, 2014).

Table 11. Summary of Epithermal Sub-Type Characteristics (Taylor, 2007)

	HIGH-SULPHIDATION	LOW-SULPHIDATION	
	subtype	subtype	
	Hosted in volcanic rocks	Hosted in volcanic and plutonic rocks	Hosted in sedimentary and mixed host rocks
Geological Setting	volcanic terrane, often in caldera-filling volcaniclastic rocks; hot spring deposits and acid lakes may be associated	Spatially related to instrusive centre; veins in major faults, locally ring fracture type faults; hot springs may be present	In calcareous to clastic sedimentary rocks; may be intruded at depth by magma; can form at variety of depths
Ore Mineralogy	native gold, electrum, tellurides; magmatic-hydrothermal: py (+bn), en, tennantite, cv, sp, gn; Cu typically > Zn, Pb; Au-stage may be distinct, base-metal poor; steam-heated: base-metal poor; gangue: quartz	electrum (lower Au/Ag with depth), gold; sulphides include: py, sp, gn, cpy, ss); sulphosalts; gangue: quartz, adularia, sericite, calcite, chlorite; ± barite, anhydrite in deeper metal content, high sulphide veins closer to	gold (micrometre): within or on sulphides (e.g. Pyrite unoxidized ore), native (in oxidized ore), electrum, Hg-Sb-As sulphides, pyrite, minor base metals; gangue: quartz, calcite
Alteration mineralogy	advanced argillic + alunite, kaolintie, pyrophyllite (deeper);± sericite (illite); adularia, carbonate absent; chlorite and Mn-minerals rare; no selenides; barite with Au; steam-heated: vertical zoning	sericitic replaces argillic facies (adularia ± sericite ± kaolinite); Fe-chlorite, Mn-minerals, selenides present; carbonate (calcite and/or rhodochrosite) may be abundant, lamellar if boiling occurred; quartz-kaolinite-alunite-subtype minerals possible in steam-heated zone; clays	silicification, decalcification, sericitization, sulphidation; alteration zones may be controlled by stratigraphic permeability rather than by faults and fractures; quartz (may be chalcedonic)-sericite (illite)-montmorillonite
Host rocks	silicic to intermediate (andesite)	intermediate to silicic intrusive/extrusive rocks	felsic intrusions; most sedimentary rocks except massive carbonates (hosts to mantos and skarns)
$^{18}O/^{16}O$ - shift in wall rocks	may be less pronounced, or superposed on earlier high-^{18}O alteration	moderate to large; pronounced in and immediately to veins	very limited ^{18}O-shift of altered rocks, if present at all
C-H-S isotopes	magmatic fluids indicated (δ13CCO2 @ -5±2; δDH2O @ -35±10; δ18OH2O @ +7±2; δ34SSS @ 0); magmatic-hydrothermal alunite; δ34S > sulphide minerals; δD @ -35±10; steam-heated alunite; δ34S @ sulphides, d18O data indicate hydrothermal origin	magmatic water (H2O) may be obscured by mixing; surface waters dominate; C, S typically indicate a magmatic source, but mixtures with wall rock derived C, S possible	hydrogen isotope data (sericite, clays, fluid inclusions) in some cases indicate presence of evolved surface organic carbon (δ13C @ -26±2) may be derived from wall rocks
Ore fluids (examples from fluid inclusion studies)	160-240ºC; ≤1 wt.% NaCl (late fluids); possibly to 30 wt.% NaCl in early fluids; boiling common; (Nansatsu district, Japan; Hedenquist et al., 1994)	sulphide-poor: 180-31ºC, ≤1 wt.% NaCl, about 1.0 molal CO2 (Mt. Skukum: McDonald, 1987)	bimodal: 150-160 (most); 270-280ºC, ≤15 wt.% NaCl;
		sulphide-rich: ave. 25ºC, <1 to 4 wt.% NaCl (Silbak-Premier: McDonald, 1990)	nonboiling: (Cinola: Shen et al., 1982); 230-250ºC, ≤1 wt.% NaCl; nonboiling (Dusty Mac: Zhang et al., 1989)
Age of mineralization and host rocks	host rocks and mineralization of similar age	mineralization variably younger (>1 Ma) than host rocks	mineralization variably younger (>1 Ma) than host rocks.
Deposit size	small areal extent (e.g. 1 km2) and size (e.g. 2500-3500 kg Au)	may occur over large area (e.g. several tens of km2); may be large (e.g. 100 000 kg Au).	may have large areal extent (e.g. >>1 km2), large size (e.g. 58 000 kg Au), low grades (e.g. 2.5 g/t)
Examples: Canadian	Equity Silver, B.C.; Mt. Skukum, Yukon (only: alunite 'cap')	Blackdome, B.C.; Mt. Skukum, Yukon (Cirque vein)	Cinola, B.C.
	Al deposit, Toodoggone River, B.C.	Silbak-Premier, B.C. (intermediate sulphidation)	
Examples: Foreign	Summitville, Colorado	Creede, Colorado (intermediate sulphidation)	Hishikari, Japan
	Kasuga, Japan		

9.0 Exploration

Taurus Gold Corp initiated a diamond drill program on September 1st 2020 focused on the Flex Zone.

The drill program was completed on October 26th and a total of 2,343.7 metres of core was recovered from 11 drill holes. The author was involved in planning the drill hole locations in consultation with Taurus Gold. The program was staffed and managed by Coast Mountain Geological. A total of 2,048 core samples were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley, BC, for analysis and assay. All analysis and assay results have been received and examined as described below.

The drill plan has been designed to cover the breadth of the deposit and infill certain key historical holes; and to the extent possible (with limited meterage), test for the SW down-plunge extensions of vein zones.

10.0 Diamond Drilling

Early records show that limited drilling was first completed on the Webber and Huestis Zones in the 1960's during the time when the Brown–McDade deposit was initially being developed. Surface diamond drilling and percussion drilling programs have occurred intermittently on the property; between 1980 to 1988 on the Webber, Huestis and Flex Zone; and from 1994 – 1998 and 2010 to 2012 where property wide exploration led to drill programs primarily covering the Webber/Huestis/Flex and Brown McDade deposit trend with minor drilling completed along the Orloff-King, Breccia and Dickson zones (Hiner and Mundhenk, 2010).

The most recent drill program on the property was completed in the fall of 2020 by Taurus Gold for a total of approximately 2,347.1 metres of diamond drilling (HQ size) in eleven holes on the Flex gold-silver vein system, with hole depths ranging from 161.5 metres to 274.4 metres (Table 12). The drill program was initiated to enhance the geologic understanding of the Flex Zone and confirm the high-grade tenor and thickness potential of the precious metal mineralization.

The program was initiated at the beginning of September 1st and concluded October 23rd, 2020. Work was conducted from a road accessible temporary tent camp located on the property. Pre-existing trails were generally used for transport of the drill and personnel. New trail construction was required to reach 5 drill pad locations, totaling 134.9 lineal metres; and all within the pre-disturbed Flex Zone area.

Reclamation included the camp being returned to its pre-field state, and all garbage, debris, and fuel were removed from site and from drill pad locations. Empty diesel drums used for oil stoves were stored in an old shed adjacent to the Webber adit for future use. Drill core was stored on site in existing core racks, or cross-stacked next to the core racks. All drill sites were scarified, loosened and re-contoured after use to closely approximate the pre-existing topography. Due to pre-stripping in 1997 there is generally no top soil available for reseeding. However, local plants do eventually begin to naturally revegetate, especially on the fringes of the Flex Zone. The site is stable and non-erosive, and the nearest stream is more than a kilometre away. The Webber adit was found to have no deterrent to casual access. The entrance was planked and boarded up before crew left for the season.

A careful Covid-19 protection protocol was successfully implemented throughout the program to protect workers and visitors and there were no reported incidents.

The program tested a series of anastomosing vein structures that trend north northwest at Flex, including the Main Vein, Hangingwall Vein, Footwall Vein and other prominent structures identified in recent and historical drilling. The drill holes were designed to intersect all known major vein structures and probe possible down-plunge extensions in the underlying lithological units. Drillhole depths averaged 211 metres with the deepest hole drilled to 275 metres. By contrast historical drilling has been quite shallow, with an average historical depth of 105 metres. A table of the drill collar locations and orientations is shown below. Collar locations are shown on Figure 19.

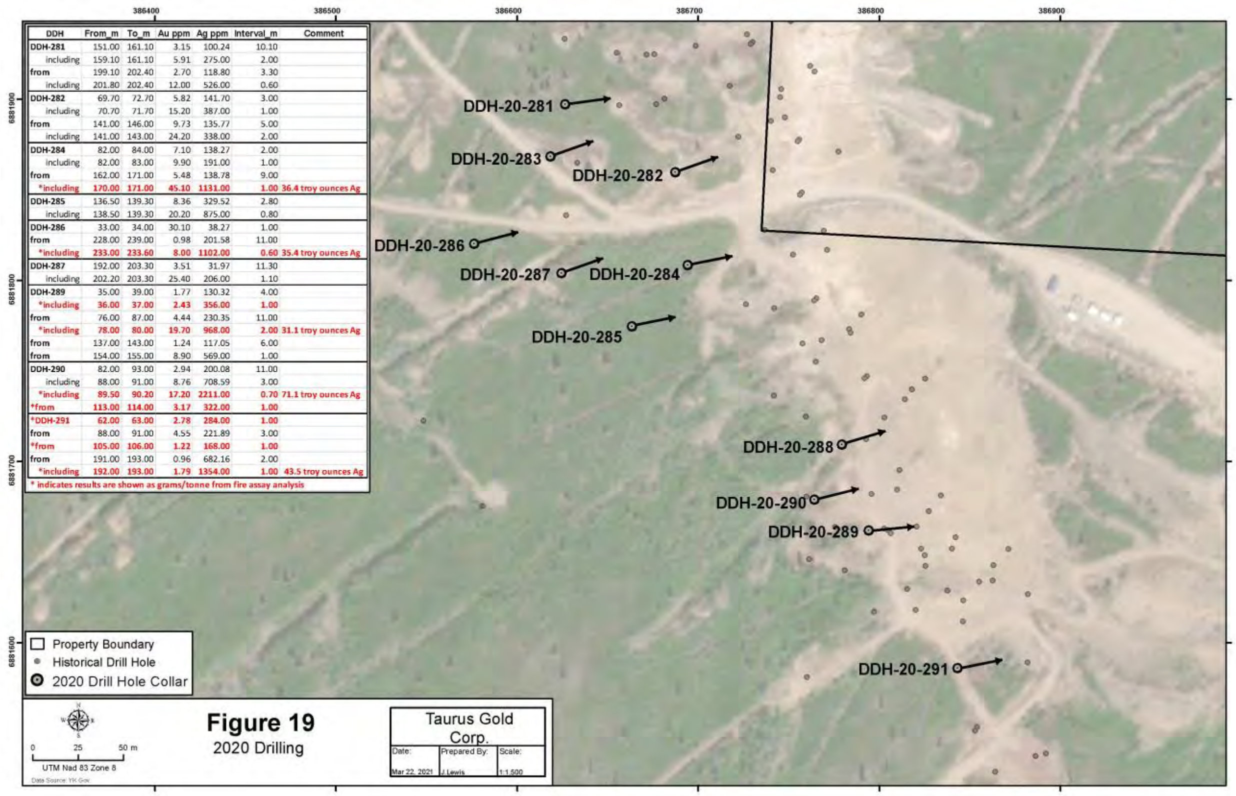
Table 12. 2020 Drill Collars

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Dip
DDH-20-281	386626	6881897	1330.7	244.4	78	-60
DDH-20-282	386687	6881860	1326.9	176.2	75	-60
DDH-20-283	386618	6881869	1323.5	234.5	78	-73
DDH-20-284	386694	6881809	1306.0	179.9	78	-63
DDH-20-285	386663	6881775	1295.7	219.5	78	-63
DDH-20-286	386576	6881820	1298.2	274.4	79	-67
DDH-20-287	386624	6881804	1304.1	243.9	78	-68
DDH-20-288	386779	6881710	1289.5	191.7	72	-70
DDH-20-289	386794	6881662	1280.0	161.5	85	-54
DDH-20-290	386764	6881679	1286.0	219.5	78	-54
DDH-20-291	386843	6881586	1286.0	198.2	78	-56

A total of 2048 samples were taken including 106 QA/QC samples for lab confirmation purposes. Of the total sample count, 1,942 unique samples were taken, representing a total core length of 2,186 metres; or 93% of the recovered core. The average sample interval was 1.13 metres with the vast majority (83%) of samples 1.0 metre in length. Sampling per hole was continuous downhole once commenced, and only ended at the end-of-hole or near the bottom if in altered rock.

A brief description of each hole is given below; and long with a table of significant results (Table 13). All intervals are apparent width.

Figure 19. 2020 Drill Collar Locations



DDH	From_m	To_m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Interval_m	Comment
DDH-281	151.00	161.10	3.15	100.24	10.10	
including	159.10	161.10	5.91	275.00	2.00	
from	199.10	202.40	2.70	118.80	3.30	
including	201.80	202.40	12.00	526.00	0.60	
DDH-282	69.70	72.70	5.82	141.70	3.00	
including	70.70	71.70	15.20	387.00	1.00	
from	141.00	146.00	9.73	135.77	5.00	
including	141.00	143.00	24.20	338.00	2.00	
DDH-284	82.00	84.00	7.10	138.27	2.00	
including	82.00	83.00	9.90	191.00	1.00	
from	162.00	171.00	5.48	138.78	9.00	
*including	170.00	171.00	45.10	1131.00	1.00	36.4 troy ounces Ag
DDH-285	136.50	139.30	8.36	329.52	2.80	
including	138.50	139.30	20.20	875.00	0.80	
DDH-286	33.00	34.00	30.10	38.27	1.00	
from	228.00	239.00	0.98	201.58	11.00	
*including	233.00	233.60	8.00	1102.00	0.60	35.4 troy ounces Ag
DDH-287	192.00	203.30	3.51	31.97	11.30	
including	202.20	203.30	25.40	206.00	1.10	
DDH-289	35.00	39.00	1.77	130.32	4.00	
*including	36.00	37.00	2.43	356.00	1.00	
from	76.00	87.00	4.44	230.35	11.00	
*including	78.00	80.00	19.70	968.00	2.00	31.1 troy ounces Ag
from	137.00	143.00	1.24	117.05	6.00	
from	154.00	155.00	8.90	569.00	1.00	
DDH-290	82.00	93.00	2.94	200.08	11.00	
including	88.00	91.00	8.76	708.59	3.00	
*including	89.50	90.20	17.20	2211.00	0.70	71.1 troy ounces Ag
*from	113.00	114.00	3.17	322.00	1.00	
*DDH-291	62.00	63.00	2.78	284.00	1.00	
from	88.00	91.00	4.55	221.89	3.00	
*from	105.00	106.00	1.22	168.00	1.00	
from	191.00	193.00	0.96	682.16	2.00	
*including	192.00	193.00	1.79	1354.00	1.00	43.5 troy ounces Ag

* indicates results are shown as grams/tonne from fire assay analysis

DDH-20-281:

The hole targeted the NNW strike extent of DDH-11-276 and down dip of DDH-11-274 with a planned ~35 metre separation. The hole intersected varying lengths of quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) and gneiss throughout its length with minor mafic dykes or microsills. Significant mineralization was encountered from ~151.1 -172.9 metres as variably-mineralized quartz veins and quartz-rich QFP. A mineralized vein and associated altered wall rock was encountered from 198.0 to 205 metres. The hole was terminated in 34.4 metres of assumed diorite at 244.4 m. Intersections of note:

- A large vein zone from 149 to 162.1 metres ran **2.5 ppm Au and 78.6 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **13.1 metres,** including **4.1 ppm Au and 131.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **6.9 metres** from 154.2 to 161.1 metres
- A vein zone from 196.1 to 203.1 metres ran **1.3 ppm Au and 56.7 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **7.0 metres** including **12.0 ppm Au and 526 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **0.6 metres** from 201.80 to 202.4 metres

DDH-20-282:

The hole targeted the south southeast strike extents of DDH-11-274 with a planned separation of ~45 metres. The hole was effectively straight with a pierce point located ~7 metres from the intended target and ~35 metres from hole DDH-11-274. The hole collared into QFP before transitioning into a long sequence of gneiss at 13.0 m. Quartz veins and quartz-rich sections in a dacite unit are variably mineralized from 69.7 - 107.9 metres with pyrite, sphalerite and galena. The rock is predominantly QFP with minor felsic dykes from 112.7 metres to the end-of-hole (EOH) at 176.2 metres. Intersections of note:

- A large vein zone from 68.0 to 74.7 metres ran **2.8 ppm Au and 64.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **6.7 metres**, including **15.2 ppm Au and 387.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 70.7 to 71.7 metres
- A vein zone from 86.0 to 88.0 metres **ran 2.2 ppm Au and 1.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres**
- A vein zone from 127.0 to 129.0 metres ran **1.4 ppm Au and 48.9 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres**
- A vein zone 141.0 to 146.0 metres ran **9.7 ppm Au and 135.7 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **5.0 metres** including **24.2 ppm Au and 338 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 141.0 to 143.0 metres

DDH-20-283:

The targeted the north northwest strike extents of the high-grade hole DDH-12-280 with a planned separation of ~35 metres. The hole effectively remained straight and as a result remained down-dip of the target pierce point by approximately 20 metres. The hole encountered a mixed sequence of gneiss and QFP from surface to 229.8 metres, after which diorite continued to EOH at 234.5 metres. Clay alteration and silicification occurred sporadically; notably strong from 73.7 to 93.9 metres. Meter-scale mineralized quartz veins (predominately pyrite) were encountered at 148.6 metres and at 193.0 metres. Minor fine grained mafic dykes were encountered throughout the hole. Intersection of note:

- A narrow vein zone from 133.5 to 136.2 metres ran **0.68 ppm Au and 19.6 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.7 metres**, including **1.0 ppm Au and 27.9 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.7 metres** from 133.5 to 135.2 metres

DDH-20-284:

The hole targeted the central area of the Flex zone down-dip of DDH-86-34 with a proposed separation of ~35 metres. The hole effectively stayed straight and intersected the zone within 7 metres of the target. The hole collared into variably altered gneiss continuing downhole to 76.9 metres before intersecting vein breccia downhole to 84.1 metres. The breccia was mineralized with up to 20% pyrite and bisected by thin mafic dykes. QFP intercalated with a mafic dyke continued to 133.0 metres, showing thin quartz vein intervals and terminating in a narrow fault. Dark mineralized quartz with pyrite and cm-scale black sulphide veinlets was encountered at 133.4 metres. QFP continued from 134.5 metres to the EOH at 179.9 metres. Intersections of note:

- A large mineralized vein structure from 77.0 to 84.0 metres ran **3.2 ppm Au and 41.8 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **7.0 metres**, including **7.1 ppm Au and 138.3 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 82.0 to 84.0 metres
- A large mineralized vein structure from 162.0 to 171.0 metres ran **5.5 ppm Au and 138.8 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **9.0 metres**, including the high grade intercept of **45.1 ppm Au and 1,131.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 170.0 to 171.0 metres

DDH-20-285:

The hole targeted a pierce point in the central area of the Flex Zone and to the southeast of DDH-20-284. The hole remained straight and ended up ~8 metres away from the target. The hole collared into variably limonitic and altered gneiss with only minor sulphide mineralization to 94.95 m, after which it encountered a mafic dyke to 99.40 m. Gneiss continued below the dyke to 200.6 metres, showing disseminated and vein-hosted sulphides variably throughout, with higher concentrations in a silicified/vein zone from 115.0 to 122.5 metres and in a vein/breccia zone from 174.0 to 200.6 metres. Altered QFP with sulphide continued to the EOH at 219.5 metres. Intersections of note:

- A mineralized interval from 135.5 to 139.3 metres ran **7.0 ppm Au and 252.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.8 metres**, including **20.2 ppm Au and 875.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **0.8 metre** from 138.5 to 139.3 metres
- A mineralized zone from 184.0 to 191.0 metres ran **0.9 pm Au and 11.9 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **7.0 metres**

DDH-20-286:

The hole targeted a pierce point down-dip of the high-grade hole DDH-12-280. The hole remained straight and ended up ~10 metres away from the intended target. The hole intersected a mixed interval of intrusives and gneiss, with variable local clay or chlorite alteration, downhole to 215.0 metres. A mineralized QFP and quartz breccia was encountered below 215.0 metres with locally up to 7% fine sulphides and galena within the matrix and clasts, continuing to 233.6 metres. A QFP unit was encountered from 233.6 to 246.3 metres (the end of sampling), after which alternating unremarkable mafic dykes and QFP continue to the EOH at 274.4 metres. Intersections of note:

- A broad, shallow interval from 3.0 to 22.0 metres ran **0.4 ppm Au and 9.8 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **19.0 metres**, including **1.5 ppm Au and 7.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres** from 19.0 to 22.0 metres
- A mineralized interval from 32.0 to 37.0 metres ran **6.1 ppm Au and 10.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **5.0 metres**, including **30.1 ppm Au and 38.3 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 33.0 to 34.0 metres
- A mineralized interval from 212.0 to 219.0 metres ran **0.20 ppm Au and 1.89 ppm Ag** from a downhole length of **7.0 metres**, including **2.0 ppm Au and 459.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole depth of **4.6 metres** from 229.0 to 233.6 metres; and a high grade interval of **8.0 ppm Au and 1,102.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole depth of **0.6 metre** from 233.0 to 233.6 metres

DDH-20-287:

The hole targeted a pierce point along strike of the high-grade hole DDH-12-280. The hole remained straight and ended up ~15 metres away from the intended target. The hole collared into a mixed sequence of QFP and gneiss, continuing to 114.50 metres where it intersected a mafic dyke. The dyke ran until 144.0 metres, after which gneiss continued to 155.90 metres before intersecting a fault. The fault is chlorite-rich, expressed as multiple meters of gouge, continued to 174.50 metres. A mafic dyke runs from below the fault contact to 182.30 metres, before terminating in a siliceous mineralized breccia with ample sulphides (locally up to 15%). The breccia was intersected downhole to 198.50 metres, after which maroon QFP continues to 226.10 metres. A mafic dyke runs from 226.10 to the EOH at 243.90 metres. Intersections of note:

- A mineralized interval from 63.0 to 66.0 metres ran **1.9 ppm Au and 8.2 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres**
- A broad zone of mineralization from 176.0 to 187.0 metres ran **0.5 ppm Au and 8.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **11.0 metres**, including **2.3 ppm Au and 23.3 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 183.0 to 185.0 metres
- A broad zone of mineralization from 192.0 to 203.3 metres ran **3.5 ppm Au and 32.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **11.3 metres**, including **25.4 ppm Au and 206.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.1 metres** from 202.2 to 203.3 metres

DDH-20-288:

The hole targeted a pierce point in the southeast of the Flex zone near DDH-98-234 and DDH-11-261. The hole remained straight and ended up ~8 metres away from the intended target. The hole collared into a sequence of alternating QFP and gneiss, variable limonitic and clay-altered, before encountering a schist sequence at 92.2 metres downhole. The schist was locally brecciated, and pyrite content was observed weakly increasing downhole to a fault at 104.20 metres. The fault was intensely clay altered and contained brecciated/altered fragments of pyrite-rich QFP, which continued to 111.90 metres. A weakly chloritic and pyrite-mineralized mafic dyke continued to 140.0 metres, after which a QFP dyke runs to 148.6 metres. Here, alternating gneiss and QFP comprised the remainder of the hole which terminated at 191.7 metres. Intersections of note:

- A shallow, mineralized interval from 28.0 to 34.0 metres ran **0.4 ppm Au and 5.2 ppm Ag** over a downhole depth of **6.0 metres**
- A mineralized interval from 43.0 to 53.0 metres ran **0.8 ppm Au and 11.4 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **10.0 metres**, including **3.7 ppm Au and 48.3 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 46.0 to 48.0 meters
- A mineralized interval from 103.0 to 110.0 metres ran **1.0 ppm Au and 6.3 ppm Ag** over a downhole depth of **7.0 metres**, including **2.5 ppm Au and 7.2 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 106.0 to 108.0 metres

DDH-20-289:

The hole targeted a pierce point proximal to DDH-11-271 and DDH-11-272. The hole remained straight and ended up ~7 metres away from the intended target. The hole collared into fractured QFP, then intersected a thick package of gneiss at 10.50 metres downhole. Variable clay-altered and weakly pyritic gneiss ran from 10.5 to 72.3 metres, where QFP continued to 97.1 metres. The QFP then became highly siliceous and weakly pyritic before sharply transitioning into a schist unit at 101.8 metres. The schist was altered and mineralized, showing local vein-hosted sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite variably thin to thick intervals to 131.4 metres downhole. QFP continued from 131.4 to 159.4 metres containing local veins/bands of sulphides corresponding to zones of silicification or clay alteration. Gneiss was encountered at 159.4 metres and the hole was terminated at 161.50 metres. Intersections of note:

- A shallow, narrow mineralized interval from 17.0 to 18.0 metres ran **4.3 ppm Au and 5.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre**
- A broad mineralized interval from 30.0 to 39.0 metres ran **1.4 ppm and Au 72.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **9.0 metres**, including **3.8 ppm Au and 108.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length

of **1.0 metre** from 31.0 to 32.0 metres, and **3.1 ppm Au and 257.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres** from 36.0 to 38.0 metres

- A well-mineralized interval from 76.0 to 87.0 metres ran **4.4 ppm Au and 230.4 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **11.0 metres**, including **11.4 ppm Au and 593.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **4.0 metres** from 76.0 to 80.0 metres
- A narrow mineralized interval from 107.0 to 109.0 metres ran **5.4 ppm Au and 81.6 ppm Ag** over downhole length of **2.0 metres**
- A very broad, locally well-mineralized zone from 122.0 to 161.5 metres ran **1.0 ppm Au and 38.4 ppm Ag** over an thick downhole interval of **39.5 metres**, including **1.1 ppm Au and 68.8 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **11.0 metres** from 135.0 to 146.0 metres, and **8.9 ppm Au and 569.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 154.0 to 155.0 metres

DDH-20-290:

The hole targeted the southeast area of the Flex Zone. The original target had to be modified due to poor collar location and so the hole tested the extension of hole DDH-11-261. The hole effectively remained straight. The hole collared into a sequence of locally weakly altered gneiss, schist and QFP which continued downhole to 81.50 metres, before transitioning to siliceous QFP with pyritic fractures which lay in contact with a mineralized quartz vein/siliceous zone starting at 85.9 metres. The zone contains variably sulphide-mineralized gouge and breccias, with local cm-scale bands of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite to 90.2 metres. QFP continues from 90.2 to 132.0 metres, hosting local bands/veinlets of quartz-pyrite. A mafic dyke at 132.0 metres intrudes the QFP to 137.3 metres, after which QFP continues to 180.9 metres. A sequence of schist, QFP and gneiss run from 180.9 metres to the EOH at 219.5 metres. Intersections of note:

- A narrow, shallow mineralized interval from 36.0 to 39.0 metres ran **1.2 ppm Au and 10.7 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres**
- A mineralized interval from 56.0 to 66.9 metres ran **0.6 ppm Au and 10.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **10.9 metres**, including **1.3 ppm Au and 22.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.2 metres** from 60.0 to 63.2 metres
- A broad, well-mineralized interval from 82.0 to 93.0 metres ran **3.0 ppm Au and 200.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **11.0 metres**, including **8.8 ppm Au and 708.6 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres** from 88.0 to 91.0 metres
- A narrow, mineralized interval from 113.0 to 114.0 metres ran **3.2 ppm Au and 322.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metres**
- A broad mineralized zone from 169.0 to 179.0 metres ran **0.9 ppm Au and 18.5 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **10.0 metres** including **1.4 ppm Au and 33.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **5.0 metres** from 174.0 to 179.0 metres

DDH-20-291:

The hole targeted a pierce point along the southeast edge of the Flex zone in a gap between two clusters of drill holes. The hole remained straight and was ~7 metres from the intended target. The hole collared into gneiss with local cm-scale quartz veins that continued downhole to 85.8 metres. QFP was encountered below 85.8 metres that hosted localized, shallow-angle massive sulphide veins of pyrite, galena and sphalerite over core lengths of up to 60 cm between ~88.0 - 91.00 metres. QFP continued to

103.8 metres, after a sequence of gneiss, locally siliceous with elevated pyrite, was intersected downhole to EOH at 198.2 metres. Intersections of note:

- A mineralized interval from 42.0 to 45.0 metres ran **2.8 ppm Au and 3.8 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres**
- A mineralized interval from 62.0 to 66.0 metres ran **1.0 ppm Au and 84.9 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **4.0 metres**, including **2.8 ppm Au and 284.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 62.0 to 63.0 metres
- A broad, mineralized interval from 85.0 to 93.0 metres ran **1.9 ppm Au and 89.1 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **8.0 metres**, including **4.6 ppm Au and 222.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **3.0 metres** from 88.0 to 91.0 metres
- A mineralized interval from 154.0 to 156.0 metres ran **1.0 ppm Au and 54.2 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres**, including **1.8 ppm Au and 102.0 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 154.0 to 155.0 metres
- A well-mineralized interval from 191.0 to 193.0 metres ran **1.0 ppm Au and 682.2 ppm Ag** over a downhole length of **2.0 metres**, including **1.8 ppm Au and 1,354.0 ppm Ag (the equivalent of 43.5 troy ounces Ag)** over a downhole length of **1.0 metre** from 192.0 to 193.0 metres

Table 13. Select Intercepts from 2020 Drill Program

DDH	From_m	To_m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Interval_mᶧ	Comment
DDH-281	151.00	161.10	3.15	100.24	10.10	
including	159.10	161.10	5.91	275.00	2.00	
from	199.10	202.40	2.70	118.80	3.30	
including	201.80	202.40	12.00	526.00	0.60	
DDH-282	69.70	72.70	5.82	141.70	3.00	
including	70.70	71.70	15.20	387.00	1.00	
from	141.00	146.00	9.73	135.77	5.00	
including	141.00	143.00	24.20	338.00	2.00	
DDH-284	82.00	84.00	7.10	138.27	2.00	
including	82.00	83.00	9.90	191.00	1.00	
from	162.00	171.00	5.48	138.78	9.00	
***including**	**170.00**	**171.00**	**45.10**	**1131.00**	**1.00**	**1.45 troy oz Au & 36.4 troy oz Ag**
DDH-285	136.50	139.30	8.36	329.52	2.80	
including	138.50	139.30	20.20	875.00	0.80	
DDH-286	33.00	34.00	30.10	38.27	1.00	
from	228.00	239.00	0.98	201.58	11.00	
***including**	**233.00**	**233.60**	**8.00**	**1102.00**	**0.60**	**0.26 troy oz Au & 35.4 troy oz Ag**
DDH-287	192.00	203.30	3.51	31.97	11.30	
including	202.20	203.30	25.40	206.00	1.10	
DDH-289	35.00	39.00	1.77	130.32	4.00	

***including**	**36.00**	**37.00**	**2.43**	**356.00**	**1.00**	**0.08 troy oz Au & 11.5 troy oz Ag**
from	76.00	87.00	4.44	230.35	11.00	
***including**	**78.00**	**80.00**	**19.70**	**968.00**	**2.00**	**0.63 troy oz Au & 31.1 troy oz Ag**
from	137.00	143.00	1.24	117.05	6.00	
from	154.00	155.00	8.90	569.00	1.00	
DDH-290	82.00	93.00	2.94	200.08	11.00	
including	88.00	91.00	8.76	708.59	3.00	
***including**	**89.50**	**90.20**	**17.20**	**2211.00**	**0.70**	**0.55 troy oz Au & 71.1 troy oz Ag**
***from**	**113.00**	**114.00**	**3.17**	**322.00**	**1.00**	**0.10 troy oz Au & 10.4 troy oz Ag**
***DDH-291**	**62.00**	**63.00**	**2.78**	**284.00**	**1.00**	**0.09 troy oz Au & 9.13 troy oz Ag**
from	88.00	91.00	4.55	221.89	3.00	
***from**	**105.00**	**106.00**	**1.22**	**168.00**	**1.00**	**0.04 troy oz Au & 5.4 troy oz Ag**
from	191.00	193.00	0.96	682.16	2.00	
***including**	**192.00**	**193.00**	**1.79**	**1354.00**	**1.00**	**0.06 troy oz Au & 43.5 troy oz Ag**
*** indicates results are shown as grams/tonne from fire assay analysis ł intervals shown are apparent width**						

The 2020 drill program intersected stacked mineralized zones and quartz veins at the Flex Zone which have tentatively been correlated with previously interpreted mineralized zones from previous drilling. There may be attenuated mineralization or complex vein morphology that has not previously recognized but more interpretation is required to verify. Detailed, 3-D geological modeling is underway to properly fit the respective 2020 drillhole into the Flex Zone for a better understanding of vein morphology and extents.

The 2020 drill program was successful in extending mineralization at the Flex Zone to the west, south, to depth and down plunge. Mineralization remains open in all directions and presents new targets for future drilling. Further drilling is recommended to outline the depth/plunge continuity of the various veins and mineralized pods.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The 2020 drill program instituted a rigorous QA/QC program. Down hole directional surveys were taken at an average of every 30 to 50 metres (approximately 100 to 150 feet) using a Reflex EZTRAC down-hole survey tool.

The author visited the drill camp shortly after completion of drilling (October 6-7, 2020) and observed the core and sample program firsthand. The program included enhanced core logging using oriented core, measurement of geotechnical parameters, insertion of CRM's and careful core handling and sample security.

Characteristics such as lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, etc., were recorded by the geologist into the predefined logging template using a laptop computer. Selected samples were marked out by the geologist based on degree of mineralization, alteration, and lithology. Typical sample length is in the order of 0.7 to 1.0 metre, with 2.0 metre generally being the maximum length. Drill holes were photographed in their entirety by a technician prior to core cutting.

Sampled intervals were cut in half by a core cutter using a diamond rock saw. The remaining core was returned to the core box as an assurance record. The split sample was placed in a polypropylene bag and each bag was secured with a zap strap. The samples are placed in polypropylene woven rice sacks, approximately ten samples to a sack and secured with a security strap. The samples were kept in secure storage to await transportation by bonded courier to MSA Analytical laboratory in Langley City, BC. The remaining split drill core is stored on-site in constructed core racks and/or cross-piled on wooden pallets.

MSA Labs of Langley, BC, analyzed all the 2020 drill core samples. Samples were prepared and analyzed in the following manner:

Preparation: The preparation of drill core samples was completed using the PRP-910 package. Drill core samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm, after which a representative 250g split was taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm.

Analysis: geochemical analysis of all samples utilized the 39 element IMS-128 package. The prepared homogeneous sample is weighed and digested under heat with a hydrochloric acid and nitric acid mixture (termed 'aqua regia'). Upon completion of the digestion step, the sample is made up to volume with deionized water. This sample solution is then analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy. The quantified multi-element concentrations are then reported by their respective unit. The detection range for gold was 1 ppb to 25 ppm. The detection limit for silver was 0.05 to 100 ppm.

Assay: The following sequence explains how fire assays were further utilized for any analyzed sample that returned a gold value greater than 1 ppm or a silver value greater than 100 ppm.

- Au > 1ppm – FAS-211, Au > 5ppm – FAS-415
- Ag > 100ppm – ICF-6Ag, Ag > 1000 ppm – FAS-418

For silver, a combination of 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES (detection range 0.5 – 100 ppm) was used for any sample that returned a silver value greater than 100 ppm, followed by fire assay with gravimetric finish for any sample that returned a value greater than 1,000 ppm (detection range 50-10,000 ppm).

Any Zn or Pb or As value from IMS-128 that was overlimit of 10,000 ppm was also submitted for fire assay to determine their respective values.

For FAS-211 the homogeneous pulverized sample is weighed, mixed with flux (a blend of litharge, soda ash, borax, silica, silver and various other essential reagents), and then fused to produce a lead button. The gold-containing lead button is cupelled to remove the lead and yield a bead which contains precious metals. The bead is then digested with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. After the digestion is complete, the solution is bulked up to volume with dilute hydrochloric acid. The final solution is analyzed by atomic absorption.

For FAS-415 the homogeneous pulverized sample is weighed, mixed with flux (a blend of litharge, soda ash, borax, silica, and various other essential reagents), and then fused to produce a lead button. The gold-containing lead button is cupelled to remove the lead and yield a bead which contains precious metals. The bead is weighed prior to parting with dilute nitric acid, after which the residual gold is annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference between the original bead weight and gold bead weight.

Specific gravity (SG) measurements were made on the pulps of each sample using the SPG-411 package which measured weight on pulp.
The 2020 drill program followed a strict, industry standard QA/QC protocol similar to the 2010-2012 exploration programs. A total of four different types of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) were inserted into the sample stream in the field at intervals of approximately one every 20 samples. Certified Reference Material samples are prepared by an independent laboratory and are an industry standard and used systematically in exploration to monitors analytical accuracy and check for possible contamination originating at the laboratory.

The 2020 samples were transported by bonded courier to MSA Labs in Langley BC. MSA Labs also applied their own QA/QC procedures by systematically inserting standards, blanks and duplicates into sample batches. Lab results were evaluated to ensure they passed the internal requirements prior to release of the final test reports.

Certified Reference Standards (CRM) Performance

The CRM's used in the 2020 drill program were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC.

- CDN FCM-6 (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)
- CDN GS-10D (Au)
- CDN GS-5H (Au, Ag)
- CDN GS-P3C (Au)

Two plots were created for each element. One plot compared the obtained results against the certified value and the other compared the results against the average and standard deviation calculated from the results.

Two issues were noted with respect to gold for established values for the CRM when compared to the MSA Lab reported values for IMS-128.

The FCM-6 CRM was used 27 times in the sample batch. The Au values returned for FCM-6 under the IMS-128 method underreported the certified value. However, 3 standards from DDH-20-281 were part of an initial batch of 200 samples that were all run under the FAS-211 package. The 3 samples run using FAS-211 returned comparable results with respect to the certified value. It would appear that the IMS-128 (Aqua Regia) method underreports Au in comparison to Au by fire assay, possibly as a result of incomplete digestion. A check was made of the IMS-128 method against the FAS-211 method for the first 200 samples from DDH-20-281 and the results demonstrated a good linear relationship which indicated the two methods are relative and the Au is reporting. The results for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were in control, with all data points generally within 1 standard deviation (SD) of the established value; with only one Ag sample slightly outside 2 SD of the expected result.

The GS-10D CRM was used 17 times in the sample batch. The Au values returned for GS-10D under the IMS-128 method also underreported the certified value, suspected again due to the different digestion and analytical method used to obtain the CRM and the MSA IMS-128 values. The other two CRM returned lab values that accord well with the certified values; generally within 2 SD of the established value. The GS-5H CRM was used 30 times in the sample batch whereas the GS-PC3 CRM was used 29 times.

Lab Blank and Lab Duplicate Performance:

The blanks all returned values less than 1 SD of expected result with no obvious outliers. Similarly lab duplicates and pulp duplicates showed good conformance to the expected value with most results within 1 SD of the expected value.

Conclusions:

Overall the performance of Certified Reference Material was acceptable with most results falling within 2 SD of the accepted value. Results from the CRM indicate that the assay processes at MSA are under sufficient control to produce reliable sample assay data, apart from where comparison is attempted between Au from the Certified Values of the CRM (fire assay) and the MSA ICP result. Blank results indicate no contamination in the lab process. Duplicate results from the lab protocols are reliable.

As of the time of writing there has been no independent confirmation of the analyses at an outside umpire laboratory. Future programs will have to ensure that the CRM inserted into the sample stream has a comparable digestion and analytical method to the proposed sample lab method. And for future programs approximately 10% of the submitted samples should be resubmitted to a referee lab as an additional check against accuracy.

12.0 Data Verification

As part of the verification process the author has reviewed prior assessment and property reports and assessed their relevance by:

- Reviewing the sampling methods utilized in the historic reports;
- Reviewing the laboratory and field QA/QC results in the historic assay certificates;
- Obtaining representative rock samples and certain drill collar locations during the site visit in 2019;
- Observing the 2020 drill program sample selection, sample cutting, and insertion of QA/QC standards into the sample stream;
- Reviewing all 2020 drill results and QA/QC results.

The author has analysed the accuracy and relevance of such files to assist in understanding the property. The author recognizes that limitations exist in the ability to fully verify the use of such data due to its historic nature and the fact that the author was not present at the time of the data collection, although such historic data is considered relevant to gain a better understanding of the geology and prospectivity based on results from prior activities.

The author believes procedures and methodologies used in past activities were consistent with industry standard practices, that this work was completed to the required technical standard of the day, and the author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or technical standard of this work. The author believes that the reports and other data listed in the “References” section of this report are substantially accurate and complete.

Limitations on the data verification procedures were:

- Past exploration prior to 2010 was done without GPS on grids with imperial units and differing orientations
- Some maps in older reports are of small scale and poor reproduction
- As a result, correlation of the grid results with present topography and geographic (UTM) coordinates is subject to errors

The author verified location of certain drill collars during the 2019 site visit at the Flex Zone using a handheld GPS (accuracy ± 3 metres) and all surveyed collars were within ± 3 metres when compared to the original source assessment report. It is the author's opinion this accuracy is sufficient for the stage of the project and there is no reason to believe that any error in the drill collar locations would materially affect the conclusions of this report (see Appendix 2).

The author took 5 check samples during the 2019 site visit of either mineralized outcrop at the Flex Zone or split drill core from racked drill holes that had been drilled at the Flex Zone in 2010 and 2011 (see Appendix 3). The samples were shipped to the MSA Lab, the same lab used in the 2020 drill program. The samples were subjected to preparation (PRP-910) and analysed using fire assay. The author is of the opinion that the 2019 lab results confirm the original assay result from drilling, and in the case of the grab sample, confirm similar results from historical trenching on the Flex Zone. Further, the author is of the opinion that the sample results are sufficient to confirm the presence of Au-Ag mineralization at the Flex Zone.

Examination of the analytical results presented in publicly available assessment reports suggest that quality assurance was performed to the best practice standards of the day. The author has reviewed the sampling and handling procedures, the analytical lab results, and the quality assurance and quality control measures from the 2010 to 2012 programs. The author has also reviewed the sampling and handling procedures and the quality assurance and quality control measures implemented as part of the 2020 drill program and conducted a field visit to verify conformable practices in the field. The author believes the drill programs in the period 2010-2012 and the current 2020 program conform to standards of quality control and quality assurance for mineral exploration.

The author was involved in the 2010 field program and was responsible for project supervision, core logging and ensuring quality assurance program and quality control measures were properly implemented in the field. The author was also involved in drill location planning for the 2020 drill program in consultation with Taurus Gold and the CMG project manager, and completed a short site visit in October 2020. The author has reviewed the detailed drill logs, analytical results for all samples including QA/QC, and has correlated results to drill logs by sample depth.

The digital GPS data was input into a GIS map program and all data was carefully compared to digital orthophotography and topography. The results accorded well with some minor translation required to conform to the map bases. All features are believed to be positioned correctly with respect to their representation on historical maps.

A more through data verification process of all available public domain data would be required for the purpose of any future attempt at resource estimation. A high precision differential GPS survey is required to more accurately identify existing drill collars, including the 2020 collars; and has been recommended in this report. It is the author's opinion that the verification procedures carried out, such as independent data sampling, current sampling, and the current state of the property, are adequate for the purposes of this report and that data is reliable for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and the recommendations made in this Technical Report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Neither Taurus Gold nor 1011308 BC Ltd has performed any processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Charlotte Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current Mineral Resources on the Property.

15.0-22.0

The following sections are omitted from the report since the property is not considered an "Advanced Property" as defined by National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

- Mineral Reserve Estimates
- Mining Methods
- Recovery Methods
- Project Infrastructure
- Market Studies and Contracts
- Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact
- Capital and Operating Costs
- Economic Analysis

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are over thirty known mineral occurrences in the Mt. Nansen trend and the area is heavily encumbered with mineral claims, mineral lease and placer tenure. The major mineral claim holders in the area are Rockhaven Resources (Figure 20), Yes Exploration Syndicate, Aurchem Exploration Ltd and Archer, Cathro & Associates, while minor stake holders in the area include Mike Birdman and various placer operators (Figure 21). Work in the area has focused primarily on epithermal vein mineralization and to a lesser extent, porphyry copper targets.

The most active company and advanced project in the immediate area is Rockhaven Resources Ltd (Rockhaven) on its Klaza Property which comprises 1,478 mineral claims that total 28,620 hectares. Exploration work by Rockhaven since 2010 includes 24,231 lineal m of excavator trenching and 100,200 m of diamond drilling. The Klaza property hosts gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization associated with an extensive system of subparallel veins and breccia zones.

Mapping on the property has shown it to be underlain by a Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite intruded by a Late Cretaceous quartz-rich, granite (to quartz monzonite) stock in the southeast corner. A northwesterly-trending dyke swarm emanate from the stock, cross-cutting the granodiorite, and occupying the same structural zones as the mineralization (AMC, 2018).

The veins and breccia zones form a 2 km wide northwesterly trending structural corridor in the granodiorite which has been intermittently traced for a length of 4.5 km. Individual zones can range from 1 m to 100 m wide and mineralization can occur within steeply dipping veins, sheeted veinlets and tabular breccia bodies (AMC, 2018).

Exploration on the property has identified nine discrete gold-silver zones: Pear, Klaza, BYG, Herc, Pika, BRX, AEX, Dickson and Chevron. Work since 2010 has mainly focused on the BRX and Klaza zones which have been delineated by trenching and diamond drilling for a strike length of about 2,400 m. The BRX has been traced to a down-dip depth of 520 m; the Klaza to a down-dip depth of 325 m. The Klaza and BRX veins are approximately parallel and 800 metres apart (AMC, 2018).

Rockhaven commissioned AMC Mining Consultants (AMC) in 2018 to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Klaza property for which an updated mineral resource and new metallurgical results were disclosed. AMC updated an earlier 2016 PEA in 2020 based on the updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Klaza Deposit which had been publicly reported in August 2018 (AMC, 2020). The 2020 PEA included closer spaced drilling in the upper portions of the deposit which resulted in higher average grades (AMC, 2020).

The 2018 and 2020 studies updated diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and estimated mineral resources for the BRX and Klaza zones. Different domains were delineated within each zone and categorized whether amenable to underground or surface mining methods. Mineral resources, both open pit constrained and underground, were estimated for different domains that appear to be separated by post-mineral faulting.

The total indicated resource is estimated at 4.5Mt grading 4.8 g/t Au and 98 g/t Ag (pit constrained plus underground) and the total inferred resource is estimated at 5.7Mt grading 2.8 g/t Au and 76 g/t Ag (pit constrained plus underground) (AMC, 2018).

The 2020 PEA update envisioned a combined Klaza open pit and underground mine with a 12 year mine life producing total payable metals of approximately 750,000 ounces gold and 13.8 million ounces silver. Annual payable metal production is estimated to exceed 100,000 ounces gold equivalent (AuEq) in years three through seven, using a base case gold price of US$1,450/oz. Milling would be by conventional sequential flotation circuit producing lead, zinc and arsenopyrite concentrates with an estimated throughput of 1,900 tonnes/day. The capital cost, including sustaining capital, is estimated at C$358M. Total operating costs are estimated at C$111.78/tonne. The mine would generate a pre-tax NPV (discounted 5%) of C$529M and a post-tax NPV of C$378M (discounted 5%); pre-tax IRR of 45% and post-tax IRR of 37% (AMC, 2020).

The PEA modeled three out of eleven mineralized zones known at Klaza which suggests potential for resource expansion and improved definition through additional exploration. Rockhaven was active in 2020 exploring the property potential with a 6,000-meter drill program that tested four targets including Rusk which is within 3.5 kilometers of the Charlotte property near its west boundary. Drilling at the Rusk target tested a 2.6 km2 arsenic-in-soil anomaly which had never been drilled. Results included KL-20-470 that averaged 1.4 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb and 0.60% Zn over 9.80 metres and KL-20-471 that returned 2.1 g/t Au, 129 g/t Ag, 2.29% Pb and 4.67% Zn over 5.65 metres. Rockhaven reports they plan an aggressive drilling program for 2021 to follow-up, with an emphasis on the Rusk target (Rockhaven Resources Ltd, 2021).

The author is unable to verify the information about the Klaza project and notes that the Klaza findings are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Charlotte property.

Figure 20. Adjacent Properties

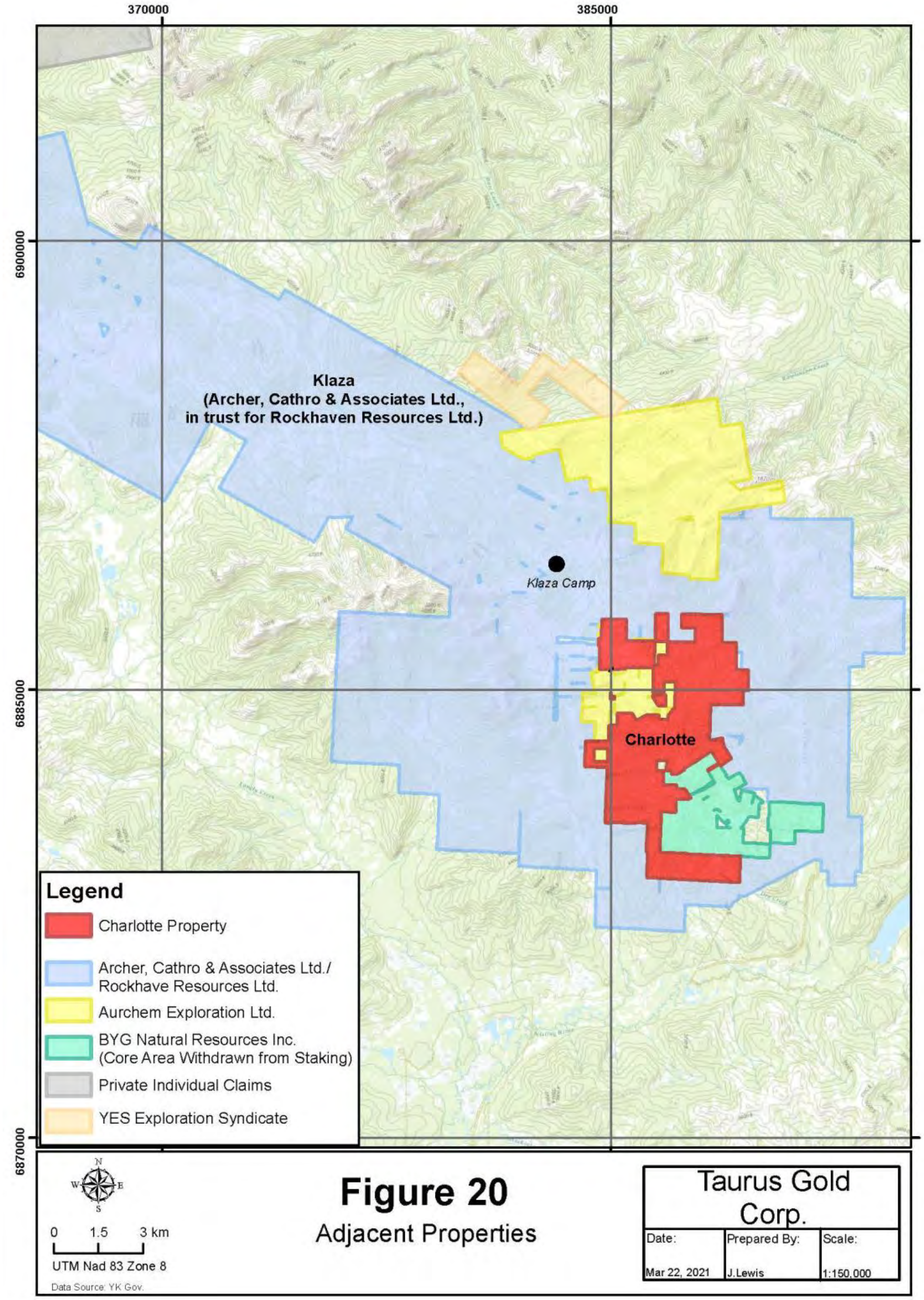
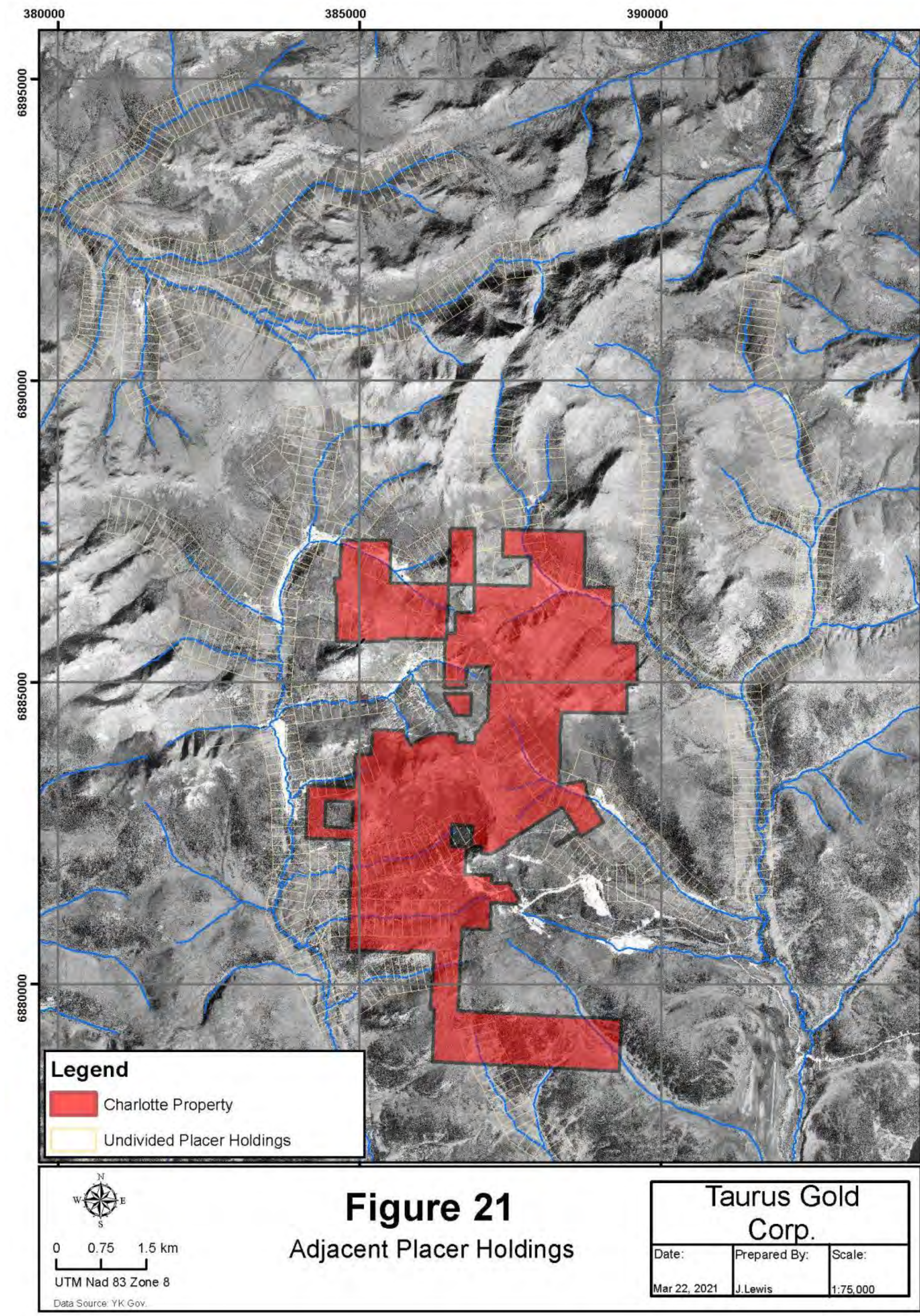


Figure 21. Adjacent Placer Holdings



24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Charlotte Property or that might materially change the conclusions presented in this Technical Report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

Historical exploration on the Charlotte property has defined significant epithermal gold and silver mineralization within northwesterly-trending structural zones, adjacent or proximal to mineralized porphyry intrusive rocks. The geological setting and episodic mineralizing events have created a structural host that is conducive for high grade precious metal values, particularly at orthogonal fault intersections. These hosts present worthy targets for additional exploration. In addition, evidence exists that defines a possible porphyry copper-gold mineral occurrence of unknown quality.

The existence of epithermal gold and silver mineralization in the main vein zones (Webber, Flex, Huestis) has been well-documented by prior exploration. Additional work is warranted.

Recent work from the period 2010-2012 has documented the presence of mineralized zones not previously tested by drilling. Sizeable soil gold anomalies remain known but unexamined. Based on the results of the 2012 exploration program, further drilling is recommended on the Flex Zone to outline the depth/plunge continuity of the various veins and mineralized pods such that a new resource calculation can be completed. The Flex Zone remains open to depth, down plunge and along strike both to the north and south. In addition, historical work on the Webber, Huestis and Orloff-King Zones demonstrate that there is potential to expand the known zones of mineralization. The relationship between the southern extension of the Flex Zone and the Huestis Zone is unknown; as is the relationship of the Flex Zone and the Webber Zone to the west.

The 2020 drill program successfully extended areas of high-grade gold-silver mineralization at the Flex Zone to the west, south, to depth and down plunge. Mineralization remains open in all directions and presents new targets for future drilling. The 2020 drill results provide a high priority target for the planned 2021 drill campaign.

There remains excellent potential to increase the size of the known main gold vein zones and for the discovery of additional precious metal mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized zones. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy and similar mineralogy, there is potential on under-explored targets to the northwest and southeast for further discovery.

26.0 Recommendations

Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate those underexplored areas of high prospectivity surrounding the known zones. The following phased work program is recommended.

The data derived from the large amount of historical surface exploration and drilling that has been carried out by various operators on the Charlotte Property is extensive and needs to be integrated into a comprehensive database to plan an appropriate future work program. A modern, comprehensive data compilation and 3D geological and structural model of the current drill core data and other technical information (lithology, alteration, etc.) should be completed. This information can be used to reinterpret the main gold vein zones and the host geology and identify high priority targets for further exploration. A staged approach is recommended to advance the evaluation and exploration of the Charlotte Property.

The key objectives are:

- Compilation of all historical and modern exploration data
- Detailed LiDAR and Differential GPS surveys to improve ground control for all surface zones, drill collars, trenches, underground openings and accurate alignment of underground workings
- 3D geological and structural modelling of all drill hole data; trench data to be included where possible
- Maiden resource calculation for the Flex Zone incorporating all drill data including the 2020 drilling
- Characterize and prioritize mineralized zones and surface soil anomalies; use to identify high priority targets worthy of follow-up
- Identify prospective mineralized zones along strike and to depth through modern surface geochemical and geophysical techniques (infill soil sampling, targeted 3d IP, etc.), and,
- Complete confirmatory drill holes within known mineralized zones and in areas of potential that have limited or no drilling, as identified from the compilation and 3D targeting work

Phase I would include additional data compilation, LiDAR survey for ground control, high resolution differential GPS ground survey, and targeted surface prospecting, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry to infill gaps in property coverage. An up-to-date comprehensive data compilation is required to improve target definition for future exploration. A 3D geological and structural model of the Flex Zone is required to initiate and complete a maiden resource calculation. This information can then be used to reinterpret the structural setting of the main gold vein zones which will better vector drill testing and provide an exploration model to further develop new drill targets. Phase I expenditures are estimated at $350,000.

Phase II would include a 10-hole, 1,700 metre diamond drill test of untested or lightly tested zones. Drilling would include the Webber, Huestis and other high priority zones as defined in Phase I. Particular focus should be paid to the western edge of the property along strike of structurally hosted epithermal veins at

Rockhaven's Rusk Zone, which lie approximately 3.5 km west of the Charlotte property. Phase II expenditures are estimated at $750,000 for a combined budget total of $1.1M (Table 14).

Table 14: Proposed Charlotte Property Budget

Phase I	**Description**	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Unit Cost**	**Cost**
Historical Data Compilation Update	Office	days	15	$ 1,200.00	$ 18,000.00
3D modeling & maiden Flex Zone Resource Calculation	Office	hrs	265	$ 125.00	$ 33,125.00
LiDAR Survey	Field	days	1	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00
DGPS Survey	Field	days	5	$ 2,500.00	$ 12,500.00
30 day Exploration Program	Field				
Soil Survey (infill gaps)	Field	days	15	$ 2,500.00	$ 37,500.00
Targeted 3D IP Geophysical Survey	Field	days	15	$ 3,500.00	$ 52,500.00
Targeted Geological Mapping	Field	days	15	$ 1,500.00	$ 22,500.00
All-in Support	Field	days	30	$ 2,500.00	$ 75,000.00
Target Prioritization	Office	hrs	15	$ 1,200.00	$ 18,000.00
Update NI 43-101 Technical Report	Office	hrs	25	$ 1,200.00	$ 30,000.00
	Total				**$ 349,125.00**
Phase II	**Description**	**Drilling (m)**			**Cost**
Drilling to test known zones & new high priority targets	Drilling at $450/metre inclusive	1,670		$ 450.00	$ 751,500.00
	Total				**$ 751,500.00**
	Grand Total				**$ 1,100,625.00**

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Statement of Qualifications

I, F. Kenneth (Ken) MacDonald, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as an independent consulting geologist, residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2H 4B5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status since 1997.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since 1987. I have assisted on and directed mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee and as an independent geological consultant. I have worked on properties of all stages of exploration, from grass roots to early stage exploration through to advance stage exploration and development and production.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a ”qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I supervised an exploration drill program on the Charlotte property from August 9th-23rd, 2010, conducted a site visit on May 14, 2019, designed the 2020 drill program and attended the program on October 6th to the 7th while under duration.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled *Technical Summary Report on the Charlotte Property*, with an effective date of April 20, 2021.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, “NI 43-101”); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
11. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled *Technical Summary Report on the Charlotte Property*, with an effective date of April 20, 2021, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication in the company public files and their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Prince George, British Columbia, this 20th day of April, 2021.

/s/f "Ken MacDonald"

F. Kenneth MacDonald, P.Geo. (License #23018)

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres

APPENDIX 2

Historical Drill Hole Collar Details 1985 – 2012

HOLE_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	LENGTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	ENDDIP (°)	YEAR	ZONE
DDH-85-19	386,319	6,882,095	1,304	48.77	62	-55	-54.8	1985	Webber
DDH-85-20	386,337	6,881,974	1,308	38.10	62	-55	-53	1985	Webber
DDH-85-21	386,345	6,882,029	1,309	43.28	62	-55	-53	1985	Webber
DDH-85-22	386,368	6,881,995	1,314	39.62	62	-55	-56	1985	Webber
DDH-85-23	386,317	6,882,011	1,304	41.15	62	-55	-54.8	1985	Webber
DDH-85-24	386,371	6,881,950	1,313	39.62	62	-55	-55	1985	Webber
DDH-85-25	386,403	6,881,907	1,312	59.74	62	-55	-55	1985	Webber
DDH-86-26	386,797	6,881,617	1,280	64.01	45	-50	-49	1986	Flex
DDH-86-27	386,796	6,881,682	1,283	39.62	45	-50	-50	1986	Flex
DDH-86-28	386,796	6,881,682	1,283	61.26	45	-85	-84	1986	Flex
DDH-86-29	386,742	6,881,737	1,294	36.58	45	-50	-51	1986	Flex
DDH-86-30	386,783	6,881,773	1,304	68.58	45	-50	-51	1986	Flex
DDH-86-31	386,815	6,881,630	1,276	27.74	45	-50	-51	1986	Flex
DDH-86-32	386,765	6,881,755	1,299	73.76	45	-50	-50	1986	Flex
DDH-86-33	386,814	6,881,735	1,297	51.82	45	-50	-50	1986	Flex
DDH-86-34	386,726	6,881,787	1,310	71.93	45	-50	-48	1986	Flex
DDH-86-35	386,745	6,881,901	1,336	46.02	45	-50	-51	1986	Flex
DDH-86-36	387,036	6,881,786	1,332	35.05	49	-50	-50	1986	Flex
DDH-87-38	386,322	6,882,070	1,308	74.68	45	-50	-47	1987	Webber
DDH-87-39	386,313	6,882,132	1,302	49.22	45	-50	-49	1987	Webber
DDH-87-40	386,284	6,882,178	1,281	61.26	45	-50	-48	1987	Webber
DDH-87-41	386,722	6,881,879	1,330	86.87	45	-50	-51	1987	Flex
DDH-87-42	386,764	6,881,915	1,340	35.36	45	-50	-47.5	1987	Flex
DDH-87-43	386,752	6,881,814	1,314	46.94	45	-50	-49	1987	Flex
DDH-87-44	386,769	6,881,827	1,317	53.64	45	-50	-50	1987	Flex
DDH-87-45	386,825	6,881,746	1,301	33.53	45	-50	-48	1987	Flex
DDH-87-46	386,793	6,881,712	1,290	64.00	45	-50	-48	1987	Flex
DDH-87-47	386,811	6,881,695	1,288	45.72	45	-50	-50.5	1987	Flex
DDH-87-48	386,842	6,881,658	1,294	49.07	45	-50	-49	1987	Flex
DDH-87-49	386,825	6,881,642	1,290	30.78	45	-50	-48	1987	Flex
DDH-87-50	387,013	6,881,769	1,316	47.55	45	-50	-51	1987	Huestis North
DDH-87-51	387,110	6,881,492	1,281	76.20	45	-50	-48.3	1987	Flex-Huestis
DDH-87-52	387,101	6,881,482	1,279	56.69	45	-60	-59	1987	Flex-Huestis
DDH-87-53	386,737	6,881,828	1,317	64.92	45	-50	-48.2	1987	Flex
DDH-88-102x	387,396	6,881,172	1,304	40.50	279	-50	-49	1988	Huestis
DDH-88-105x	387,100	6,881,506	1,279	45.10	48	-50	-49	1988	Flex-Huestis
DDH-88-87x	387,041	6,883,004	1,450	24.40	56	-50	-49.5	1988	Orloff-King
DDH-88-88x	387,066	6,882,938	1,422	54.90	59	-50	-49	1988	Orloff-King

DDH-88-89x	387,065	6,882,937	1,445	32.90	59	-75	-75	1988	Orloff-King
DDH-88-91x	387,101	6,882,886	1,431	21.90	62	-50	-50	1988	Orloff-King
DDH-88-94x	387,151	6,882,806	1,443	24.70	63	-60	-60	1988	Orloff-King
DDH-88-101x	387,725	6,881,998	1,445	19.80	26	-50	-50	1988	Dickson
DDH-88-96x	387,743	6,882,041	1,446	41.10	35	-50	-47	1988	Dickson
DDH-88-99x	387,761	6,882,050	1,442	34.70	215	-50	-49	1988	Dickson
DDH-94-137	386,820	6,881,618	1,275	25.29	45	-50	-50	1994	Flex
DDH-94-138	386,834	6,881,681	1,287	35.97	45	-59	-50	1994	Flex
DDH-94-139	386,821	6,881,664	1,283	46.33	45	-50	-50	1994	Flex
DDH-94-140	386,846	6,881,623	1,278	43.59	45	-50	-50	1994	Flex
DDH-94-141	386,863	6,881,643	1,282	37.49	45	-50	-50	1994	Flex
DDH-94-142	387,041	6,881,753	1,330	52.74	45	-50	-50	1994	Huestis
DDH-95-149	387,149	6,881,642	1,306	139.60	212	-50	-54	1995	Huestis
DDH-95-150	387,149	6,881,642	1,306	200.25	220	-68	-68	1995	Huestis
DDH-95-151	387,324	6,881,753	1,342	549.86	220	-70	-71	1995	Huestis
DDH-95-152	386,730	6,881,932	1,345	29.26	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-153	386,729	6,881,931	1,344	31.70	45	-90	-90	1995	Flex
DDH-95-154	386,746	6,881,906	1,337	17.07	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-155	386,756	6,881,878	1,330	21.34	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-156	386,755	6,881,877	1,329	33.83	0	-90	-90	1995	Flex
DDH-95-157	386,757	6,881,849	1,322	30.48	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-158	386,756	6,881,847	1,322	35.05	0	-90	-90	1995	Flex
DDH-95-159	386,790	6,881,781	1,306	19.81	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-160	386,793	6,881,747	1,299	26.82	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-161	386,792	6,881,746	1,298	38.40	0	-90	-90	1995	Flex
DDH-95-162	386,803	6,881,724	1,294	36.88	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-163	386,827	6,881,673	1,285	41.45	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-164	386,840	6,881,652	1,293	39.93	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-165	386,871	6,881,652	1,285	24.69	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-166	386,855	6,881,634	1,280	52.12	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-167	386,882	6,881,627	1,280	27.74	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-168	386,765	6,881,790	1,308	35.36	45	-50	-50	1995	Flex
DDH-95-169	386,764	6,881,789	1,308	58.22	45	-90	-90	1995	Flex
DDH 96-176	386,512	6,881,768	1,292	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1996	Webber
DDH 96-177	386,548	6,881,722	1,285	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1996	Webber
DDH 96-180	386,581	6,881,675	1,277	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1996	Webber
DDH-98-183	386,766	6,881,971	1,358	40.50	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-184	386,757	6,881,971	1,358	43.90	78	-60	-60	1998	Flex
DDH-98-185	386,751	6,881,943	1,349	43.40	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-186	386,748	6,881,890	1,333	92.70	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-187	386,762	6,881,918	1,341	60.40	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-188	386,762	6,881,970	1,358	118.60	258	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-189	386,777	6,881,871	1,328	66.80	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex

DDH-98-190	386,717	6,881,960	1,354	71.80	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-191	386,717	6,881,908	1,337	77.42	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-192	386,699	6,881,930	1,343	92.40	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-193	386,669	6,881,948	1,348	101.80	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-194	386,677	6,881,897	1,333	113.10	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-195	386,660	6,881,973	1,358	107.90	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-196	386,645	6,882,017	1,371	107.60	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-223	386,639	6,882,064	1,422	122.50	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-224	386,668	6,882,111	1,424	100.90	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-225	386,748	6,883,530	1,492	123.10	55	-50	-50	1998	Orloff-King
DDH-98-226	386,741	6,881,861	1,331	61.00	87	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-227	386,740	6,881,888	1,337	61.00	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-228	386,727	6,881,936	1,354	69.04	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-229	386,718	6,881,983	1,373	109.72	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-230	386,862	6,881,634	1,281	52.00	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-231	386,823	6,881,652	1,284	76.20	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-232	386,810	6,881,685	1,294	41.20	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-233	386,818	6,881,740	1,312	44.20	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-234	386,759	6,881,725	1,291	61.00	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-235	386,768	6,881,767	1,310	65.25	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-236	386,742	6,881,785	1,309	61.00	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-237	386,771	6,881,817	1,320	50.30	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-238	386,882	6,881,589	1,273	68.60	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-98-239	386,892	6,881,539	1,262	54.90	78	-50	-50	1998	Flex
DDH-10-240	386,674	6,881,951	1,355	102.70	78	-50	-50	2010	Flex
DDH-10-241	386,681	6,881,900	1,343	118.30	78	-50	-50	2010	Flex
DDH-10-242	386,784	6,881,771	1,306	72.54	45	-50	-50.7	2010	Flex
DDH-10-243	386,804	6,881,662	1,289	57.20	45	-50	50.2	2010	Flex
DDH-10-244	386,825	6,881,648	1,288	71.02	45	-50	-51.7	2010	Flex
DDH-10-245	386,838	6,881,629	1,286	83.20	45	-60	-60	2010	Flex
DDH-10-246	386,886	6,881,537	1,274	77.11	78	-50	-50	2010	Flex
DDH-10-247	386,854	6,881,553	1,275	37.50	78	-50	-50	2010	Flex
DDH-10-248	386,674	6,881,951	1,355	130.75	78	-65	-65	2010	Flex
DDH-10-249	386,676	6,881,925	1,349	110.70	77.6	-50	-48.8	2010	Flex
DDH-10-250	386,676	6,881,925	1,349	122.53	76	-65	-65	2010	Flex
DDH-10-251	386,662	6,881,975	1,362	133.50	78	-65	-65	2010	Flex
DDH-10-252	386,652	6,882,020	1,377	121.92	78	-65	-64	2010	Flex
DDH-10-253	386,626	6,881,933	1,344	212.75	78	-65	-63	2010	Flex
DDH-11-254	386,671	6,881,925	1,348	164.90	60	-65	-65	2011	Flex
DDH-11-255	386,655	6,881,926	1,346	193.50	78	-65	-65	2011	Flex
DDH-11-256	386,662	6,881,976	1,362	144.60	78	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-257	386,806	6,881,660	1,289	91.40	38	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-258	386,776	6,881,664	1,289	102.40	45	-52	-52	2011	Flex

DDH-11-259	386,853	6,881,551	1,275	160.76	79	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-260	386,864	6,881,529	1,272	63.41	78	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-260B	386,864	6,881,529	1,272	350.00	71	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-261	386,760	6,881,681	1,289	148.78	45	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-262	386,761	6,881,646	1,283	135.67	45	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-263	386,846	6,881,612	1,283	224.83	52	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-264	386,758	6,881,765	1,305	144.66	45	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-265	386,637	6,881,968	1,355	189.79	75	-65	-65	2011	Flex
DDH-11-266	386,612	6,882,054	1,362	160.98	75	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-267	386,813	6,883,371	1,463	243.29	55	-65	-65	2011	Orloff-King
DDH-11-268	386,754	6,883,429	1,469	160.21	65	-50	-50	2011	Orloff-King
DDH-11-269	386,932	6,883,454	1,475	83.84	230	-50	-50	2011	Orloff-King
DDH-11-270	386,876	6,883,341	1,464	120.12	65	-45	-45	2011	Orloff-King
DDH-11-271	386,802	6,881,663	1,289	185.06	42	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-272	386,781	6,881,640	1,284	194.21	41	-51	-51	2011	Flex
DDH-11-273	386,845	6,881,514	1,268	194.82	73	-50	-50	2011	Flex
DDH-11-274	386,656	6,881,897	1,338	192.99	80	-61	-61	2011	Flex
DDH-12-275	386517	6881900	1,330	343.51	075	-55	-55	2012	Flex
DDH-12-276	386633	6881865	1,333	307.01	075	-60	-63.8	2012	Flex
DDH-12-277	386760	6881581	1,285	410.67	045	-51	-53.7	2012	Flex
DDH-12-278	386876	6881496	1,255	300.23	075	-55	-59.9	2012	Flex
DDH-12-279	386876	6881496	1,255	273.71	095	-71	-73.5	2012	Flex
DDH-12-280	386,627	6,881,836	1,325	248.41	076	-71.1	-73.2	2012	Flex

n/a indicates no data available

APPENDIX 3

2019 Site Visit Check Samples and Results

Check Sample#	Sample Type	Weight kg	Au ppm	Sample Location	Sample Description	Drill Hole#	Drill Hole Sample Interval	Original Assay Result	Location UTM N	Location UTM E	Elevation m
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	-	<0.05	Lab Control Sample (blank)	Lab Control Sample (blank)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	-	<0.05	Lab Control Sample (blank)	Lab Control Sample (blank)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CH19-KM01	Rock	1.85	**56.31**	Grab Sample from Flex Main Vein	Sheared and strongly oxidized, anastomosing, quartz-sulphide veinlets in pseudo-breccia fabric. Malachite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite. Remnant qtz eyes. Shear @ 050°/60°NW	n/a	n/a	n/a	6881934	386777	1346
CH19-KM01PD	QC-PD	-	57.42	Lab Control Sample (duplicate)	Lab Control Sample (duplicate)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CH19-KM02	Drill Core	0.49	1.23	Grab Sample from racked drill core	20cm sample of drill core from 8.25-8.45m from drill hole DDH-11-256. Acme sample #1064984. Faulted bleached gneiss. Patchy alteration including localized strong silica overprint.	DDH-11-256	8.20-9.70m (1.5m)	0.480 g/t Au	6881829	386109	1273

CH19-KM03	Drill Core	0.89	0.39	Grab Sample from racked drill core	30cm sample of drill core from 8.65-8.95m from drill hole DDH-11-256. Acme sample #1064984. Faulted bleached gneiss. Patchy alteration including localized strong silica overprint.	DDH-11-256	8.20-9.70m (1.5m)	0.480 g/t Au	6881829	386109	1273
CH19-KM04	Drill Core	0.64	0.7	Grab Sample from racked drill core	30cm sample of drill core from 109.12-119.75m from drill hole DDH-10-251. Acme sample #523370. Sulphide breccia in QFP, strongly silicified. Overall sx content <2 %	DDH-10-251	109.12-110.64 (1.52m)	0.379 g/t Au	6881829	386109	1273
CH19-KM05	Drill Core	0.71	2.19	Grab Sample from racked drill core	30cm sample of drill core from 115.25-115.55m from drill hole DDH-10-251. Acme sample #523374. Sulphide breccia in QFP, strongly silicified. Overall sx content <10%. Intergrown laths of galena and sphalerite.	DDH-10-251	114.75-116.74 (1.99m)	2.053	6881829	386109	1273
STD BLANK			<0.05	Lab Control Sample (standard blank)	Lab Control Sample (standard blank)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

STD OxQ90			25.16	Lab Control Sample (standard)	Lab Control Sample (standard)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2019 Historical Collar Survey	**Datum**	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Original Source**	**Easting**	**Northing**
DDH 10-240 078/-50° 102.70m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386675	6881949	CMG Assessment Report	386674	6881951
DDH 10-241 078/-50° 118.26m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386683	6881904	CMG Assessment Report	386681	6881900
DDH 10-248 078/-65° 130.75m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386675	6881949	CMG Assessment Report	386674	6881951
DDH 10-249 078/-50° 110.64m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386675	6881928	CMG Assessment Report	386676	6881925
DDH 10-251 078/-65° 133.5m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386664	6881978	CMG Assessment Report	386662	6881975
DDH 10-252 078/-65° 122m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386653	6882019	CMG Assessment Report	386652	6882020
DDH 10-253 078/-65° 212.75m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386625	6881936	CMG Assessment Report	386626	6881933
DDH 11-254 060/-65° 164.9m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386670	6881927	CMG Assessment Report	386671	6881925
DDH 11-255 078/-65° 193.2m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386658	6881929	CMG Assessment Report	386655	6881926
DDH 11-256 078/-50° 144.82m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386664	6881978	CMG Assessment Report	386662	6881976
DDH 11-265 075/-65° 189.74m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386635	6881969	CMG Assessment Report	386637	6881968
DDH 11-274 078/-60° 192.9m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386656	6881899	CMG Assessment Report	386656	6881897
DDH 12-276 075/-60° 307.0m EOH	NAD83	08 V	386631	6881868	CMG Assessment Report	386633	6881865

APPENDIX 4

2019 Site Visit Photos

Charlotte Exploration Camp (2010-2012, 2020). Looking northwest

Flex Zone. Looking along strike to the Southeast

Flex Zone. Main Vein. 2019 sample site CH19-KM01

Flex Zone. Charlotte exploration camp middle left. Looking Southeast

Flex Zone: Drill collar located for DDH-10-251 (0386659mE, 6881972mN)

CMG Core Storage (2010-2012). Looking southwest

Check sample CH19-KM04 from DDH 10-251 (Box 20)