INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Miner Lake Property

Beardmore, Ontario

Prepared for

Blingold Corp.

Prepared by

Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo.
Rochelle Collins, P.Geo.
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.

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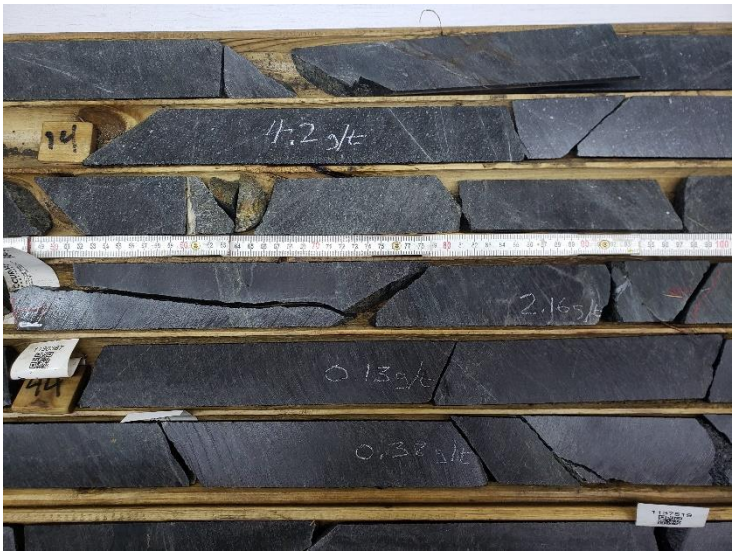

Drill hole MIN11-06, 40-44 m (Rochelle Collins)

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1.0 SUMMARY

Blingold Corp. commissioned Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience to complete an independent technical report according to the standards of the NI 43-101 for their Miner Lake Property near Beardmore, Ontario. The Miner Lake Property consists of a total of 226 contiguous single cell mining claims and boundary cell claims that cover approximately 3,328 ha. These claims are located mainly in the Pifher Township, in the Thunder Bay Mining District, and are covered by NTS map sheet 42E/13. These claims are in good standing with the Ontario Ministry of Energy. Northern Development and Mines as of the time of writing this report.

Blingold Corp. entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Big Ridge Gold Corp., formerly Alto Ventures Ltd., whereby, subject to entering into a definitive agreement, Blingold Corp. may acquire 100% interest in the Company's Beardmore properties. Blingold Corp. may earn a 100% interest in the Property by issuing Big Ridge Gold Corp. 10,000,000 shares, completing a $1,000,000 financing at $0.10 per share and listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange within the next 6 months.

The Miner Lake Property is located fifty-five kilometres northeast from the town of Beardmore, around and including Miner Lake. The Miner Lake claims can be reached by travelling along the Trans-Canada highway No. 11, and turning onto Ontario local road 801, approximately twenty-two kilometres east from Beardmore.

The Miner Lake Property has been intermittently explored since the 1930s including extensive stripping and trenching followed by grab, chip and channel sampling plus 4,480 metres of diamond drilling in 30 holes. In total, approximately 3,500 surface rock lithogeochemical samples have been obtained in the exploration of the property of which at least 2,030 are chip or channel cut samples. The most extensive work was completed by Alto Ventures Ltd. between 2009 and 2019.

The property is located within the Eastern Wabigoon Sub province of the Superior Province within the Elmhirst-Castlewood-Koltz greenstone belt or also named Onaman-Tashota Greenstone Belt north of the Beardmore-Geraldton greenstone belt. The property lies in the southern part of the Onaman-Tashota Greenstone Belt which is dominated by calc-alkalic mafic to felsic igneous rocks of the Elmhirst–Rickaby assemblage (2735–2740 Ma) and it comprises one of the largest calc-alkaline volcanic packages currently recognized in the Archean.

In the northeastern part of the Miner Lake Property, north of Miner Lake, the rock-types observed are mainly mafic to intermediate (with minor felsic) plutonic rocks which make up the Miner Lake Intrusive,

occurring as differing phases of diorite, quartz diorite, tonalite to granodiorite, and feldspar porphyry surrounded by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The intrusive occurs as an irregular ovoid body located in the northeast quadrant of the Miner Lake property north of Miner Lake with a total maximum length and width of approximately 2,400 by 1,200 metres, elongated to the north-east intruding the intermediate to felsic pyroclastic to fragmental volcanic rocks which occur along the margins of the body. The intrusive hosts most of the documented mineralization on the Property thus is important from an economic point of view.

Most important are the feldspar porphyry (or feldspar porphyritic diorite and/or quartz diorite) rocks which are generally confined centrally within the Miner Lake Intrusive. A hydrothermal breccia is also localized mainly within the intrusion in the centre of the Miner Lake property. Initially this unit was identified as felsic to intermediate fragmental volcaniclastic rock, such as tuff breccia or lapilli tuff breccia. Upon closer examination, it was observed that the matrix and the fragments were monolithic. The matrix is strongly chloritized and silicified with the fragments defined by the extent of the alteration.

Gold has been the dominant economic interest in this region since the 1930's in the Pifher Township and southern Meader Township. The main controls on gold mineralization in the area are historically interpreted to be ductile shear zones and brittle fractures, suggesting epigenetic origins. Four types of mineralization have been thus far identified:

- quartz veins in shear zones;
- quartz veins in tension gashes;
- shear zones with disseminated sulphide mineralization;
- and shear zones with massive sulphide lenses and veins.

However, within the Miner Lake property, gold mineralization is also associated with the intrusive hydrothermal breccias as well as mineralized shear zones.

The sulphides present within the property include pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite and traces of molybdenite. The presence of sulphides is generally a good indicator of favorable settings for gold on the property. Hydrothermal alteration observed at gold mineralized occurrences and identified in drill sections is commonly defined by chloritization and biotitization. Silicification, sericitization, +- albitization with intense sheared features may be associated with an increase in gold grade. A study on the structural controls on gold mineralization confirmed a later

strong east-west trending structural overprint on the brecciated intrusive including intense shears and faults.

Numerous sulphide mineral occurrences which make-up the historically named Greenspar Showing are located north of Miner Lake, commonly carry gold and copper, and trend roughly northeast-southwest throughout the Miner Lake intrusive. There are at least 50 widespread surface exposed gold occurrences, defined by the presence of greater than 0.1 g/t Au to up to > 6.0 g/t Au, which have been discovered and documented within this area. Most have been stripped and/or trenched by Alto or previous operators, however, the majority of these occurrences remain to be drill tested.

The Miner Lake Property mineralization is considered the products of both orogenic typical vein and atypical intrusive hosted gold mineral systems that occur within Archean greenstones. Intrusion hosted gold deposits are an atypical form of the greenstone-hosted deposits defined as deposits with varying styles of mineralization all showing a close spatial association with high-level porphyry stocks and dykes. With respect to the Miner Lake area, the association with a porphyritic intrusion of intermediate diorite to quartz diorite composition is less common but may explain the enhanced copper values in association with the gold mineralization. Orogenic greenstone mineralisation typically comprises of quartz-carbonate veins that are commonly laminated in reverse shear zones and as extensional veins. The veins are primarily late, associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration and overprinting all lithology consistent with the described structural geology in the Miner Lake area.

The Property and core storage location was visited by Rochelle Collins P.Geo. on October 31 and November 1, 2020. During this period stored historic drill cores were inspected, and some selected significant core sections were sampled. The property site visit included visiting, inspection and verification sampling at multiple outcrops and trench locations where previous channel and grab sampling had occurred and verifying the location and condition of historic drill hole locations.

The selected samples from the site visit, including four rock and six core samples (1/4 cut sawn), were submitted to Activation Laboratories laboratory ("Actlabs") in Timmins by the Qualified Person for Au and multi-element analysis. The results are reasonably comparable to those of similar samples from diamond drill core and surface occurrences that were obtained during previous programs. It is the Qualified Person's opinion that the analytical results are adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

There are multiple significant gold and base metal deposits, many undergoing active exploration and development, in the vicinity of the Miner Lake Property.

Based upon results of exploration completed to-date, predominantly conducted by Alto Ventures Ltd., Miner Lake is a Property of Merit. Extensive trenching and surface sampling confirm the widespread and persistent presence of elevated gold and copper throughout the Miner Lake Intrusion over an area of at least six square kilometres commonly hosted in brecciated rocks and shear zones within feldspar porphyritic diorite or quartz diorite. The potential controls on gold mineralization identified from exploration appear to be associated with chloritic hydrothermal breccia overprinted by sericitized or biotitized east-west shear structures. The former hosting widespread anomalous gold assay values greater than 0.1 g/t Au and the latter commonly associated with the enhancement of these values to grades to up to greater than 1 g/t Au.

Based upon these characteristics the setting of the mineralization in the Miner Lake area is similar to some atypical intrusion-related gold systems that are found within Archean greenstone belts; in addition, the mineralization on the Property also shows some more typical orogenic features. While deposit type is not definitive, further exploration of the Property should be mindful of both deposit models.

It is recommended that the compilation work conducted by Alto Ventures in 2018 be continued integrating the earlier ground VLF, HeliGEOTEM and airborne magnetic survey results with the results of the 2018 prospecting and sampling, along with all available results from the previous drilling programs, for incorporation into a three-dimensional exploration model.

Based upon the results of the modelling work, further prospecting and surface sampling is recommended along the interpreted margins of the Miner Lake Intrusion north and south of the central main mineralized area. The purpose is to generate new diamond drilling targets to follow-up on previous surface exploration results and to ground-truth any new targets interpreted from the integration of the geophysical survey data into the spatial model.

The best results from the 2011 and 2018 drill programs are from holes MIN11-06, 07 and MIN18-10, 11, located towards the western part of the intrusion, defining a 150 metre strike gold mineralized zone open to the west and at depth. Follow-up drill testing should be considered along this trend.

It is recommended that the northeastern geological trend between the previous producer Crooked Green Creek deposit and the Miner Lake Intrusion be reviewed and prospected where the terrain and outcrop exposure shows itself to be favorable. The coincident alignment of the regional strike and the northeast trend of Crooked Green Creek auriferous veins, adjacent to the property boundary suggests that latter may extend onto the Miner Lake Property.

A work budget of $655,000 encompassing exploration modelling, surface prospecting, ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling is recommended for the Property.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Blingold Corp. ("Blingold" or "Company") commissioned Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience ("Ronacher McKenzie") to complete an Independent Technical Report according to the standards of the NI43-101 for Blingold's Miner Lake Property ("Property") located near Beardmore in Northwestern Ontario (Figure 2-1).

The purpose of the report is to fulfill Blingold's requirements to be listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") and to review and disclose relevant information about the property.

The main sources of information were Blingold and Big Ridge Gold Corp. ("Big Ridge"), formerly named Alto Ventures Ltd., the immediate former owner of the Property, who provided a compilation of historic exploration data including drill hole documentation and reports. More specifically, the QPs benefited from technical information and insights on the Miner Lake Property provided by Mike Koziol of Big Ridge Gold Corp. and Keaton Strongman, PhD Candidate at Laurentian University. Additional historic information and geological literature was obtained from the public domain, dominantly the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Ontario ("MENDM") and the Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS").

The property was visited by Rochelle Collins on October 31st and November 1st. Ms. Collins reviewed historic drill core, collected check samples, visited historic drill collars and trenches, and discussed the exploration project with the aid of local prospectors, Robert and Richard Cote.

Rochelle Collins of Ronacher McKenzie completed the site verification visit and sections 7.0 and 12.0. Trevor Boyd of Ronacher McKenzie reviewed and completed all the remaining sections of the technical report.

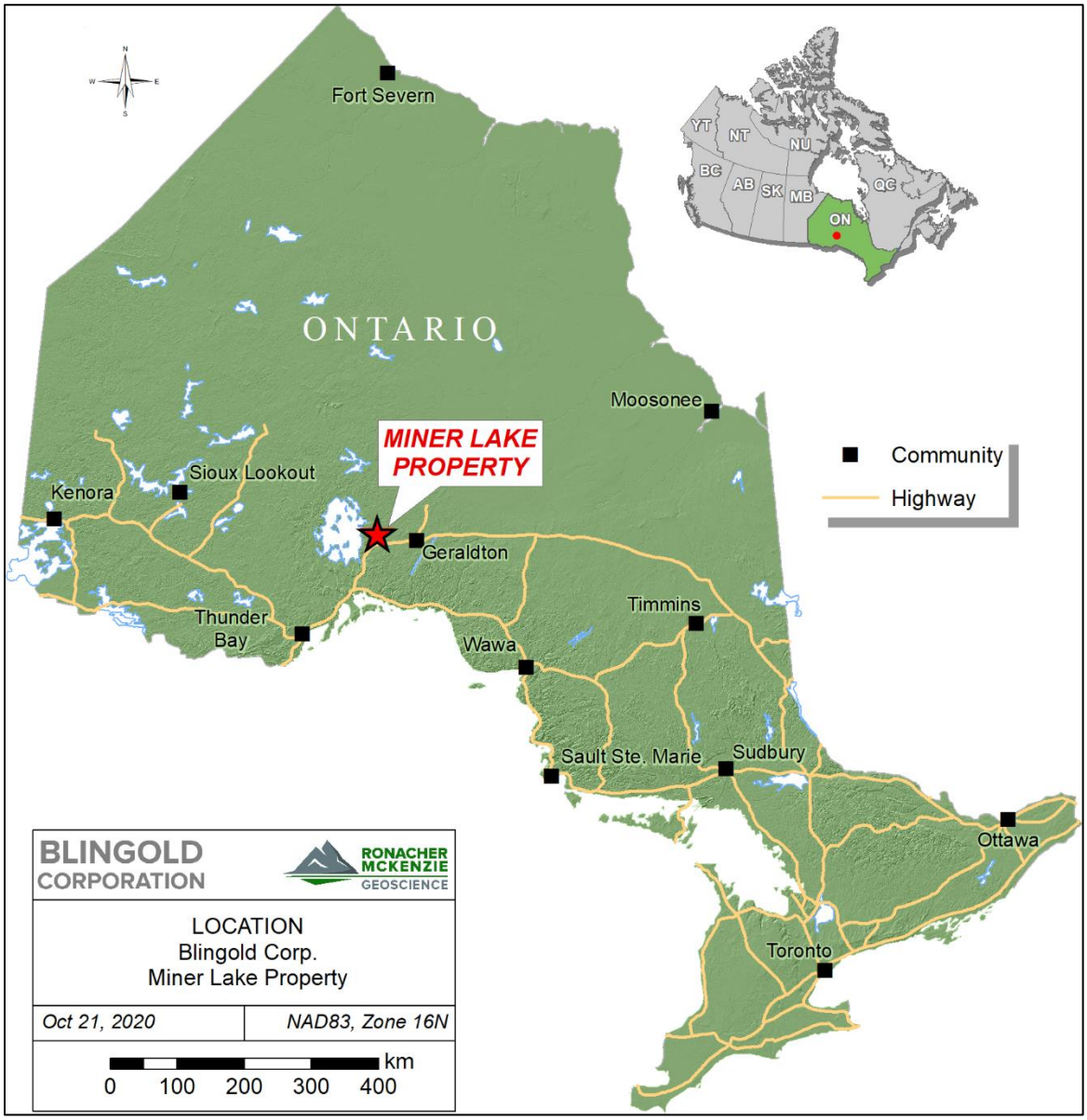

Figure 2-1: Location of the Miner Lake Property in northwestern Ontario.

2.1 Terminology

AEM: Airborne electromagnetic survey

Asl: above sea level

Beep Mat: Ground portable EM and magnetic susceptibility survey instrument mounted on a sled that can be pulled by overland by an operator.

DDH: Diamond Drill Hole

Ga: billion years

HeliGEOTEM: Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey system operated by Fugro Airborne Surveys.

Heli: Helicopter

ICP-MS: inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry

KIM: Kimberlite Indicator Mineral

Ma: million years

Mag: Magnetic

Scintillometer: Instrument that can be used to measure the amount and type of gamma radiation

Sedar: System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval; mandatory document filing and retrieving system for companies trading on Canadian stock exchanges administered by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

VLF EM: Very low frequency ground electromagnetic survey

VTEM: Versatile time domain electromagnetic survey

2.2 Units

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are typically reported in imperial units and were converted for this report using appropriate conversion factors. Ounces per (short) ton are converted to grams per (metric) tonne using the conversion factor of 34.2857. One foot is 0.3048 m. One mile is 1.609344 km. One gamma (unit of magnetic intensity) is $1x10^{-9}$ T or 1 nT. Gold and base metal analytical results may be converted from ppb to g/t and ppm to %, as stated in text, in order to maintain consistency of units within a section. **%:** weight percent.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83, Zone 16N.

2.3 Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Qualifications

Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience is an international consulting company with offices in Toronto and Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Ronacher McKenzie's mission is to use intelligent geoscientific data integration to help mineral explorationists focus on what matters to them. We help a growing number of clients understand the factors that control the location of mineral deposits.

With a variety of professional experience, our team's services include:

- Data Integration, Analysis and Interpretation
- Geophysical Services
- Project Generation and Property Assessment
- Exploration Project Management
- Independent Technical Reporting
- Project Promotion
- Lands Management

The primary Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Trevor Boyd, Ph.D., P.Geo. Mr. Boyd is a Senior Geologist to Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience and a geoscientist in good standing with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO #1023). Mr. Boyd has worked as a geologist since 1986 in the exploration and mining industry on a variety of exploration properties worldwide such as precious metals, VMS, Ni-Cu-PGE, Sn-W-Mo porphyry, uranium, and salt. Mr. Boyd has written numerous Independent Technical Reports (NI 43-101) on a variety of deposit types with specific focus on geological and metallic mineral review and interpretation. Mr. Boyd is responsible for all sections of this report except for 7.0 and 12.0 and did not visit the Property.

The other Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Rochelle Collins., P.Geo. Ms. Collins is a Senior Geologist to Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience and a geologist in good standing of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO# 1412). Ms. Collins has worked as a geologist since 1997 on a variety of exploration properties such as Au, Cu, base-metal and kimberlites. Ms. Collins visited the Property and is responsible for sections 7.0 and 12.0 of this report.

Statements of Qualifications for the Qualified Persons are provided in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Ronacher McKenzie relied on information provided by Blingold regarding land tenure and ownership. An independent assessment of land tenure was not completed by Ronacher McKenzie. Ronacher McKenzie reviewed the status of mineral claims on the website of the Government of Ontario, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_mmen.cfm) on November 16, 2020.

Ronacher McKenzie did not verify the legality of any underlying agreements that may exist between third parties. Publicly available information on the agreement between Blingold and the Property vendor, Big Ridge Gold Corp., was reviewed and is referred to in the report where appropriate; however, the summary of the agreement presented in this report does not constitute and is not intended to represent a legal or any other opinion. The full agreement is available on Sedar (www.sedar.com).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Miner Lake property consists of a total of 226 contiguous single cell mining claims and boundary cell claims, converted from 26 legacy mining claims that cover approximately 3,328 ha. These claims are located mainly in the Pifher Township, in the Thunder Bay Mining District, and are covered by NTS map sheet 42E/13, UTM NAD83 Zone 16 (Table 4-1, Figure 4-1**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Legal access to the property is on Trans-Canada Highway 11 and local road 801.

The surface rights are owned by the Crown. Those areas that fall within alienation order number W-TB-139/11 as shown on Figure 4-1; the surface rights for this area were withdrawn from prospecting, staking, sale or lease because of a potential electric transmission line project.

Table 4-1: List of claims of the Miner Lake Property.

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
1195654	PIFHER	337973	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	316269	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	301062	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	249743	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	203067	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	194986	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	192934	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	149063	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
1195654	PIFHER	146982	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	146894	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	109784	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1195654	PIFHER	109604	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
1215778	PIFHER	308935	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215779	PIFHER	308934	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
1215779	PIFHER	192933	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
1215779	PIFHER	140949	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
1215780	PIFHER	315713	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	309009	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	261210	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	212520	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	203066	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	194518	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	174991	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
1215780	PIFHER	160515	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
1215780	PIFHER	157886	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	146394	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-03-18
1215780	PIFHER	140444	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	333787	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	333786	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	333785	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	322709	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	303195	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	303194	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	273347	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	273346	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	266579	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	236442	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	236441	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	169360	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	154703	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	151224	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	151223	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	151222	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	PIFHER	135157	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4211615	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	135156	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-27
4222476	PIFHER	319512	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222476	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	290682	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222476	PIFHER	246762	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
4222476	PIFHER	216018	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222476	PIFHER	199023	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222476	PIFHER	150793	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222476	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	150792	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222476	PIFHER	134840	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222479	PIFHER	339041	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	335967	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	335966	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	327743	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	315042	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	241020	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	211858	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	192401	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	192400	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	184334	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	184313	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	159852	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	159851	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	MARTIN LAKE AREA, PIFHER	159850	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	148358	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222479	PIFHER	145729	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-10-01
4222480	PIFHER	323844	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	322418	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	305919	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	296579	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	296559	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	288450	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	242044	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	242043	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	229346	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	221881	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	221880	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	219222	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	175297	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	175296	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	162587	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	146057	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	146056	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222480	PIFHER	105013	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4222543	PIFHER	338673	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
4222543	PIFHER	338672	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	317092	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	299753	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	269852	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	243062	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	243061	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	213902	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	195880	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	147747	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4222543	PIFHER	111642	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222543	PIFHER	105468	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4222544	PIFHER	303031	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4222544	PIFHER	303030	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4222544	PIFHER	274709	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222544	PIFHER	184897	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4222544	PIFHER	171232	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-15
4222544	PIFHER	136525	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4225204	PIFHER	332730	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	331216	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	318502	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	301160	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	271281	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	264547	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	244492	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	244491	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	205285	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	197320	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	186433	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	186432	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	152673	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	149183	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	148375	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4225204	PIFHER	111219	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-10
4265761	PIFHER	336185	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	336184	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	336183	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	336182	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	325212	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	325211	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	308053	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
4265761	PIFHER	248716	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	172517	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	172516	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	172515	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	172514	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	154520	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	128006	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	128005	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265761	PIFHER	104869	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	PIFHER	302175	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	ELMHIRST, PIFHER	302174	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	PIFHER	290009	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	ELMHIRST, PIFHER	246097	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	PIFHER	186132	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	PIFHER	179364	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	ELMHIRST, PIFHER	122119	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265762	PIFHER	122118	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	338429	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	317572	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	242956	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	242955	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	184212	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	176856	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	148250	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	131039	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	131038	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	120206	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	108941	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265763	PIFHER	108940	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-09-12
4265765	PIFHER	317663	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	299672	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	299671	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	298721	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	280130	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	251623	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	213704	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	211019	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	196477	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	192264	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	184335	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
4265765	PIFHER	174807	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	153769	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4265765	PIFHER	120820	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4265765	PIFHER	109458	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-13
4271510	PIFHER	332272	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-04-27
4271510	PIFHER	329272	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-04-27
4271510	PIFHER	329271	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-04-27
4271510	PIFHER	228058	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271510	PIFHER	205865	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271510	PIFHER	140255	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-04-27
4271510	PIFHER	130655	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-04-27
4271511	PIFHER	315502	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271511	PIFHER	283072	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271511	PIFHER	181232	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271513	PIFHER	108781	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271514	PIFHER	285173	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271514	PIFHER	123295	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271515	PIFHER	342217	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271515	PIFHER	236647	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271515	PIFHER	187279	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271515	PIFHER	161755	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271515	PIFHER	123296	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271516	PIFHER	345037	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271516	PIFHER	213929	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271516	PIFHER	195394	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271516	PIFHER	166108	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271516	PIFHER	130667	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-06-30
4271516	PIFHER	122231	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	294137	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	294136	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	294135	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	246973	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	239491	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	239490	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	227503	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	190809	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	172887	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	138832	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	138831	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4271517	PIFHER	138830	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13

Legacy Claim ID	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
4271517	PIFHER	108377	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	318231	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4278845	PIFHER	310396	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	310395	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	236303	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	214290	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4278845	PIFHER	207183	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	199868	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4278845	PIFHER	187658	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-07-13
4283654	PIFHER	339102	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	298809	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	298799	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	298798	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	251695	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	244182	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	132259	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	120883	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01
4283654	PIFHER	120882	Single Cell Mining Claim	2024-08-01

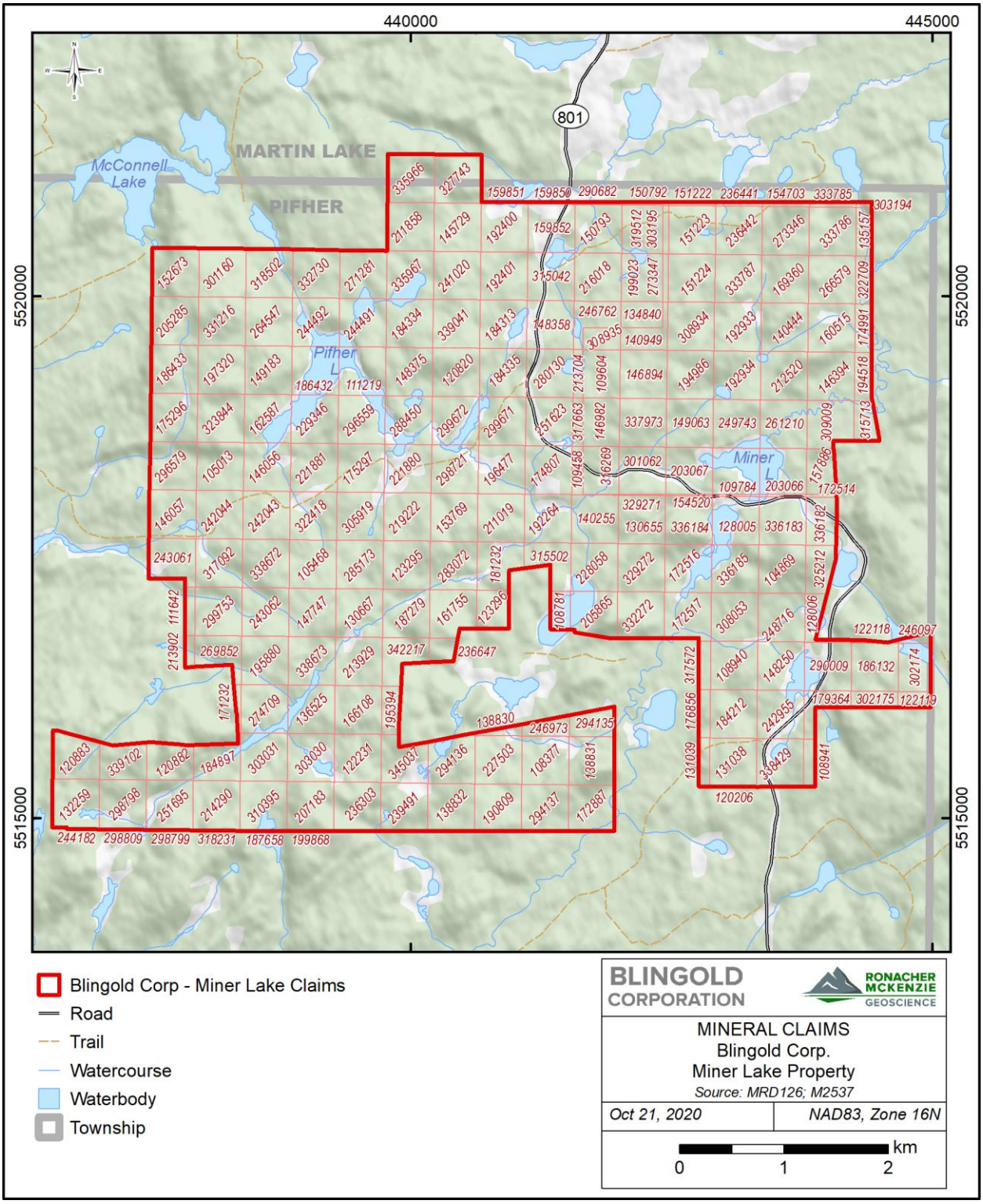

Figure 4-1: Miner Lake Property mineral claims.

In order to retain the property in good standing, Blingold must spend $400/year on each single cell claim and $200/year on each boundary cell claim totalling $74,600 / year. Based upon the tenures anniversary dates, the mineral claims are in good standing until at least March 18, 2024.

4.1 Ownership

Big Ridge Gold Corp., formerly Alto Ventures Ltd. ("Alto"), entered on September 24, 2020 into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU"), whereby, subject to entering into a definitive agreement, Blingold may acquire 100% interest in Big Ridge's Beardmore properties (the "Properties"). Blingold may earn a 100% interest in the Properties by issuing Big Ridge 10,000,000 shares, completing a $1,000,000 financing at $0.10 per share and listing on the CSE within the next 6 months. Upon completion of these terms Big Ridge will transfer ownership of the Properties to Blingold and Big Ridge will hold approximately 25% of Blingold (Big Ridge News Release Sept. 24, 2020).

The Miner Lake Property has two underlying royalties. There is a 3% NSR on the claims to local prospectors Robert and Richard Cote with the purchase of the property by Alto in 2009. The agreement allows for the NSR to have a buy-back of 1% for $1 million. In 2020 Alto entered into an Agreement under which it granted a 1% NSR royalty to Empress Royalties on all claims with no underlying agreements and 0.5% NSR on those claims covered by the Cote royalty.

The QP is not aware of any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject to except the ones listed above.

4.2 Permits

In Ontario, permits are generally required for exploration on unpatented mineral claims or leases.

Exploration activities such as geophysical surveys requiring a power generator, line cutting where the line width is less than 1.5 m, mechanized drilling where the total weight of the rig is less than 150 kg, mechanized surface stripping where the total stripped area is less than 100 m^2, or pitting and trenching of a volume of 1 to 3 m^3 on unpatented mineral claims or leases require an exploration plan. Exploration permits are required for line cutting where the line width exceeds 1.5 m, for drilling where the weight of the drill exceeds 150 kg, mechanized stripping of an area greater than 100 m^2 and for pitting and trenching where the total volume of rock is more than 3 m^3. Plan and permit applications are submitted to the MENDM

for review. The MENDM then posts these on the Environmental Registry for 30 days and circulates them to First Nations communities who have areas of cultural significance. Plans are typically approved within 30 days and permits within 60 days. Plans are valid for two years and permits are valid for three years (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/mining-act).

No exploration plans or permits are generally required for fee simple absolute patents and for areas that are part of a closure plan. All surface rights holders must be notified of the application in advance of the submission.

Big Ridge holds exploration permit PR-18-11289 for mechanized drilling. The permit is valid until April 22, 2021. In Ontario, permits are transferable and hence, Blingold can use this permit. Due to Covid-19, MENDM has recently issued notice that it will allow stakeholders to apply for an extension for issued permits.

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect the access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

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

5.1 Access

The Miner Lake Property is located fifty-five kilometres northeast from the town of Beardmore, around and including Miner Lake. The Property can be reached by travelling along the Trans-Canada Highway No. 11, and turning onto Ontario local road 801 (*Figure 5-1*). The property is easily accessed by following this road northwest for approximately twenty-three kilometres, then turning right (north) onto a narrow two-wheeled path, suitable for ATV, all-wheel drive SUV or pickup truck. Road 801 connects to Highway 11 near UTM 451949 E, 5502087N (NAD 83, zone 16N) and the turn-off of road 801 at 23 km is near UTM 441764E, 5518311N. Old forestry paths provide good access to almost all the property areas. Most of these are 4x4 truck accessible with the remaining accessed by ATV vehicles.

5.2 Climate

The Property is located in northern Ontario, which has a continental climate influenced by both polar and tropical air masses. In this climate, seasonal temperature variations are represented by short summers and cold winters. The mean daily temperature is 3.9°C, with annual maximum of 37°C and a minimum of -50.2°C. Approximately, the annual rainfall is about 550 mm and the annual snowfall is 240 cm (https://weather.gc.ca/ n.d.). Exploration on the Property can be completed year-round.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The topography on the Property is characterized by a series of northeast trending bedrock ridges up to twenty-five metres high that are separated by lakes and creeks, swamps, ponds and muskeg-filled valleys. The approximate elevation is 350 m asl. Large areas of the Property are covered by sand-dominated overburden ranging from less than one metre to a few tens of metres. Parts of the current work areas were clear-cut logged in the past five years with a few remaining stands of mature timber left. Outcrop exposure ranges between locally very abundant to areas accessible only through trenching.

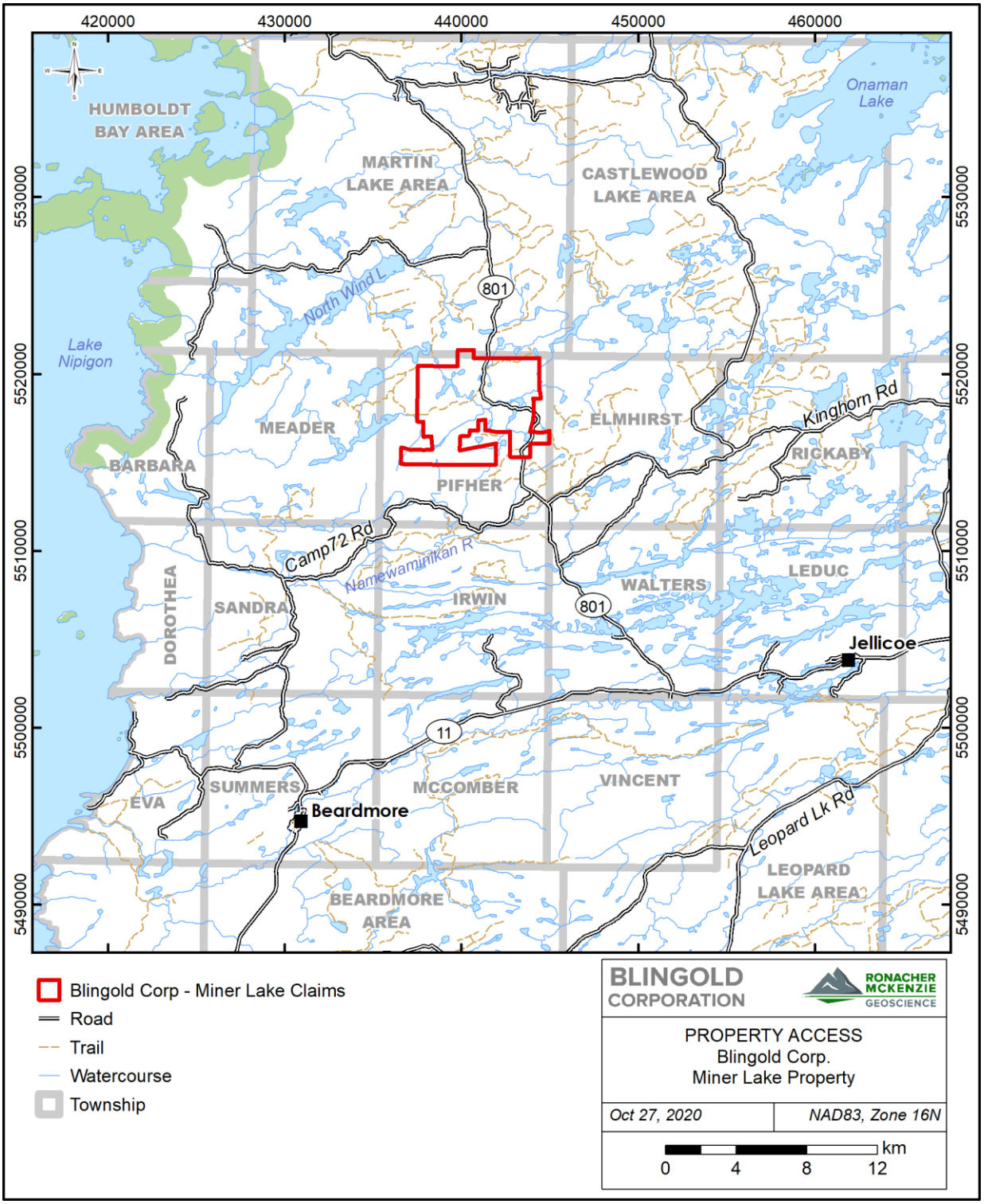

Figure 5-1: Miner Lake Property access map.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Infrastructure in the Beardmore-Geraldton-Longlac area includes general and skilled labor, heavy equipment, local accommodations, paved roads and easy access to the electrical grid. Highway 11 is serviced with a power line. Multiple lakes and rivers in the area provide sources of water including Miner Lake located less than 0.5 km from most of the historic drilling on the Property. More specialized services can be obtained from the more distant communities of Thunder Bay (192 km), Timmins (585 km) and Sault Ste. Marie (662 km).

The sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites are not relevant to the project at this stage.

6.0 HISTORY

Exploration for gold in the Pifher and Elmhirst townships area dates back to the 1930s and included prospecting, trenching, airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping and diamond drilling. The history of exploration is summarized in Table 6-1 and draws on the detailed history described in Desjardins and Pilote (2012) and review of filed assessment reports to MENDM. Those gold and copper values originally reported in ppb and ppm are stated in g/t and % respectively to maintain consistency.

The Miner Lake Property has undergone extensive stripping and trenching plus 4,480 metres of diamond drilling in 30 holes. In total by all parties, approximately 3,500 surface rock samples have been collected of which at least 2,030 were chip or channel cut samples. More detailed information on the extensive work on the Property, that was completed by Alto Ventures Ltd. ("Alto"), is presented in Section 6.1 which is from Koziol (2019), Desjardins and Pilote (2012) and Desjardins (2010).

Table 6-1: Overview of historic exploration on the Property

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author /Operator	Reference	Property Name
1936	Reed-Coyne Partnership	Trenching and stripping	Sulphide mineralized zone exposed and sampled, no significant gold results.	unknown	OFR 5630	Miner Lake/Little Crooked Green

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author /Operator	Reference	Property Name
1965	J.W. Pitt Mining Enterprises	Prospecting, trenching, four DDHs, 463 ft x-ray drilling	Best drilling results 1.18% Cu/ 2ft in DDH1, and 2.0% Cu/ 2ft and 3.3% Cu/ 3ft in DDH 4.	AE Tyson	42E13SW0068	Miner Lake
1966	Portrose Explorations Ltd.	Two DDHs, 885 ft	Intersected "almost black" dacite and diabase, py, cpy stringers noted, no assays, adjacent to DDH MIN18-11	unknown	42E13SW0077	Miner Lake
1969	Greenspar Mining Co.	Two DDHs, 314 ft x-ray drilling	Mineralized diorite and volcanic rocks intersected, no assays filed.	J. Wodian and H.M. Holm	42E13SW0071	Miner Lake
1982	Anyox Metals Ltd.	27 line-km of ground EM survey	Numerous conductors identified with main striking 2,000 ft ENE located north of Miner Lake, 3 conductors recommended for follow-up.	Sheridan Geophysics	42E13SW0062	Miner Lake
1983	Anyox Metals Ltd.	Four DDHs totalling 1,522 ft. on historic claim 1195654.	Best results 0.012 oz/t Au, 0.058% Cu, and 0.080 oz/t Ag over 0.8ft and 0.023 oz/t Au and 0.166 oz/t Ag over 3.3ft.	H.A. Pearson	42E13SW0060	Miner Lake
1983	CME Resource Inc	Technical Review of Pifher Township	Area of Pifher Township recommended for gold exploration in report	Harry Hodge	OM83-4-6-109	Nelson Property
1984	Great Western Petroleum Corp.	Trenching and 4153 ft diamond drilling in 27 holes,	Two vein structures tested 2km SW of Miner Lake, Best results two DDHs 1.5ft grading 2.09 oz/t Au and 1.23 oz/t Au. Veins adjacent to south boundary of Miner Lake Property.	Louise Eccles	42E13SW0049	Cowan Gold
1988	Sweany Gold Corporation	Ground VLF and magnetic surveys	Area of coverage 2km SW of Miner Lake with overlap on Miner Lake Property. Interpreted two vein structures as ENE plunging anticline.	Northern Concentrators	42E13SW0024	Cowan Gold?

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author /Operator	Reference	Property Name
1988	Sweany Gold Corporation	three DDHs, 809 ft.	Area of coverage 2km SW of Miner Lake, possible overlap on Miner Lake Property, no assays filed.	Northern Concentrators	42E13SW0025	Cowan Gold?
1986-1989	Ontario Geological Survey	Detailed geological mapping	Publication of detailed maps of Pifher and Elmhirst townships	D.V. Kresz and B. Zayachivsky	OFR567, M2537 and OGS Report 270	Pifher and Elmhirst townships
1995	Robert Cote	Trenching, prospecting, 50 geochem surface rock samples	Trenching, prospecting, channel sampling southern part of property (historic claim 1195654) plus ground VLF survey. Moderate VLF EM conductor traced, best results 2.47 g/t Au and 0.07% Cu.	Robert Cote, P. Lassila	2.16460	Miner Lake
1997-1999	Robert Cote	Additional prospecting, trenching, mapping and 213 geochem surface rock samples	Work done in southern, western and eastern part of property, 18 new trenches uncovered Cu-Zn sulphides with 16 channel cut samples >1g/t Au with best results up to 9.6 g/t Au and >1% Cu.	Robert Cote	2.19119, 2.18100	Miner Lake
2004-2005	Robert Cote	Mapping, prospecting, 16 chip and channel samples from four trenches	Work done in western part of Property. Best results 3.56 g/t Au, 0.93 % Cu over 1m.	Robert Cote	2.29150, 2.31336	Miner Lake
2008	Pro-Am Exploration Corp.	Mapping, sampling of trenches, six DDHs totalling 1,058m in vicinity of Trenches 4 and 5.	Mapping and sampling of Whaleback and Discovery trenches (renamed Trenches 4 and 5) with best results of 22.2 g/t Au and 15.1 g/t Au both over 30cm. DDH results up to 1.18 g/t Au, 0.43% Cu over 0.7m.	unknown	Unknown, original report not found	Miner Lake

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author /Operator	Reference	Property Name
2008	Pro-Am Exploration Corp.	Regional Fugro HeliGEOTEM and airborne mag survey including area of Miner Lake Property	Magnetic anomalies and AEM conductors identified. Survey data for Miner Lake Property. Data purchased and compiled by Alto in 2010.	Fugro Surveys	20004275	NTS 42E13 area
2009-2010	Alto Ventures Ltd	Prospecting, washing, new trenching, stripping, mapping, surface rock sampling, re-logging of historic drill core. 816 grab samples and 1,297 channel samples collected	Best reported channel sampling results 19.0m at 1.78g/t Au, 0.11% Cu at Whaleback Trench and 1.0m at 6.79 g/t Au at Dakoda Trench.	Desjardins 2010	2.48370	Miner Lake
2011	Alto Ventures Ltd	Washing, stripping, mapping, and rock geochem survey consists of 282 surface grabs and 702 channel samples. Nine DDHs totalling 1,736m	Sampling highlights include 10 channel samples reporting greater than 1 g/t Au over 1.0m with values of up to 2.8 g/t Au. Best drilling results include intersections of up to 1.2 g/t Au over 8m and 1.7 g/t Au over 2m.	Desjardins and Pilote 2012	unknown	Miner Lake
2012	Alto Ventures Ltd	Prospecting and surface rock geochem in western part of property, 70 samples	No significant results	Mike Koziol (2013)	20013662	Miner Lake
2014	Alto Ventures Ltd	Stripping and two samples collected for petrographic study	No analytical results of note.	Mike Koziol (2015)	20013148	Miner Lake
2015-2016	Alto Ventures Ltd	Surveys of 72 glacial till samples collected and	Best results reported 441 gold grains in a sample from southern part of property	Mike Koziol (2015, 2016)	2.56232, 2.57174	Miner Lake

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author /Operator	Reference	Property Name
		processed for gold grains.				
2017	Alto Ventures Ltd	Prospecting and survey of 38 glacial till samples collected and processed for gold grains and KIMs, plus 35 grab samples of outcrop for rock geochem.	Best results 1.63 g/t Au in outcrop and 57 gold grains in till samples. No significant KIMs found.	Mike Koziol (2017)	2.57874	Miner Lake
2018-2019	Alto Ventures Ltd	10.9 line-km ground VLF, structural and petrographic studies, prospecting and 91 surface samples for rock geochem, five DDHs total 1,009m. Compilation of airborne geophysical survey data.	Best result from a surface grab sample reported 2.88 g/t Au. Highlights of drilling were 4.48 g/t Au over 1.5m and 0.48 g/t Au over 15m.	Mike Koziol (2019)	unknown	Miner Lake

6.1 Alto Ventures Ltd. – 2009 - 2019

The most comprehensive exploration work on the Miner Lake Property was completed by Alto Ventures Ltd. between 2009 and 2019 including in total 2,745 metres of diamond drilling in 14 holes. Most of historic diamond drilling and surface exploration has been in the Miner Lake area located in the central northeastern part of the Property as shown in Figure 6-1.

In 2010 Alto completed a program of extensive prospecting, hydraulic and mechanical stripping programs and surface rock grab and saw cut channel sampling in the Miner Lake area. Details of this work are described by Desjardins (2010). Alto continued with its surface mechanical stripping, hydraulic washing

and sampling programs in 2011. In total, 35 stripped and trenched areas were mapped and sampled over the two years and approximately 1,100 grab and 2,000 channel samples, commonly at 1.0 metre widths, were collected. This was followed by 1,736 metres of diamond drilling in nine holes (Desjardins and Pilote 2012). Anomalous gold and copper values were intersected in all the holes within wide intersections of altered sulphide mineralized hydrothermal breccia. The best significant intersections reported were within drill holes MIN11-06 and 07 in the near surface sections testing the Trench 34 to 44 areas. Result highlights are presented as follows:

- MIN11-01 reported 1.2 g/t Au over 0.5 m from 75.5 -76.0 m and 0.87 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 68.25 to 69.75 m;
- MIN11-05 reported 0.31g/t Au over 19.65 m from 132 to 151.65 m including 1.03 g/t Au over 1.3 m from 141.6 to 142.9 m;
- **MIN11-06 reported 0.6 g/t Au over 39.2m from 9.8 to 48 m including 2.8 g/t Au over 3m from 13.4 to 16.4 m and 2.2 g/t Au over 1.5m from 42.5 to 44 m;**
- **MIN11-07 intersected multiple zones reporting 0.61 g/t Au over 8.5 m from 9.0 to 17.5 m including 1.7 g/t Au over 2.0 m from 15.5 to 17.5 m, and 0.74 g/t Au over 15 m from 32.5 to 47.5 m including 4.7 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 39.5 to 59.0 m.** Deeper results from MIN11-07 are 1.7 g/t Au over 1.0 from 115.0 to 116.0m and 2.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 123 to 124m;
- MIN11-08 intersected 0.7 g/t Au over 3.0 m from 86.0 to 89.0 m including 1.4 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 86.0 to 87.0 m;
- and MIN 11-09 intersected 1.7 g/t Au over 0.9 m from 38.0 to 38.9 m.

In 2012, Alto completed a prospecting program over the western parts of the Miner Lake property which focused on areas mapped as mafic intrusive rocks by Kresz and Zayachivsky (1989). During the program, Alto analyzed 70 grab rock samples for standard Au + ICP package plus Pt and Pd with no significant results (Koziol 2013).

During 2015 to 2017 Alto completed glacial till sampling program to determine if glacial till sampling is an effective exploration tool to locate gold anomalies and help to point to possible bedrock sources of the gold-in-till anomalies. A total of 110 till samples were processed and several gold-in-till anomalies were detected (Koziol, 2015, 2016, 2017). In 2017, 38 of the samples were also checked for KIMS and 35 grab

samples were collected from outcrop.

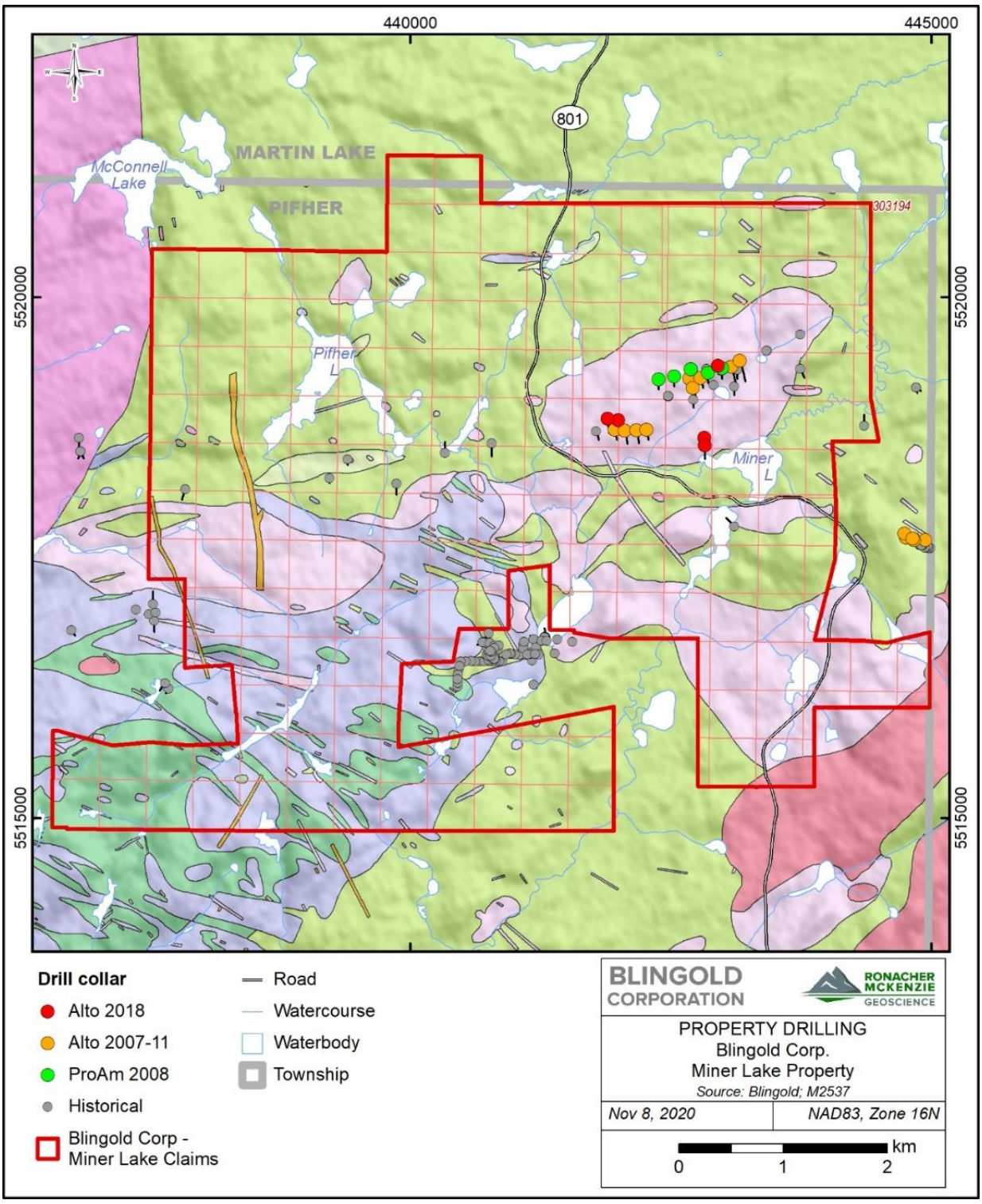

Figure 6-1: Historic diamond drilling on the Miner Lake Property.

During 2018 and 2019, a major multi-faceted exploration program was completed over the Miner lake area on the Property and the adjoining Greenoaks Property which included a compilation of previous work and an interpretation completed of previously purchased airborne geophysical survey data to use as a guide to the field work.

At the Miner Lake area, a ground VLF 10.9 km survey was completed on six north-south lines cross-cutting the main known mineralized trends in search of geophysical signatures that could be related to gold mineralization. The survey delineated multiple east-west trending VLF anomalies which were interpreted in context with AEM anomalies picked from the regional HeliGEOTEM survey completed by Pro-Am in 2008 (data purchased by Alto in 2010), Two main interpreted east-west, multiple line, anomalous (low and high) resistivity trends, one north and one south of the main mineralized area, were identified for follow up investigation.

A structural study was completed over trenches excavated previously during Alto's 2010 and 2011 surface programs to determine structural controls on the gold mineralization. The study confirmed the later strong east trending structural overprint on the rocks including shears and faults in the brecciated intrusive rocks.

A petrographic study was completed on a suite of intrusive rocks and sediments collected from various mineralized trenches. The report examined 26 polished thin sections of extensively altered, sheared, and locally brecciated rocks. Some of the rocks were described as pervasively altered beyond recognition in hand sample, however, relict replacement of plagioclase phenocrysts by secondary minerals suggests that most of these altered rocks were probably originally the in-situ feldspar porphyry intrusive (Schandl 2018).

Prospecting was carried out during the program in the Miner Lake area outside the trenched main mineralized trends. A total of 91 mostly grab rock samples were collected and analyzed. Significant results were obtained in a newly discovered area of brecciation in porphyritic diorite 400 metres north of the main mineralized trends where grab samples up to 2.88 g/t Au were reported. The gold mineralization was found to be associated with chloritized breccia zones in diorite similar to that found in the main mineralized areas. Prospecting also uncovered, approximately one kilometre to the northeast, hosted in metavolcanic rocks, a two-metre thick occurrence of iron and base metals sulphides in a previously unknown east-trending shear zone. Reported results were up to 3.2% Cu, 10.6% Zn, 0.24 % Pb, 0.6 g/t Au and 0.6 g/t Ag in a 0.3 metre saw-cut channel of massive pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite (Koziol 2019).

From the 2018 drilling program, chlorite (±biotitized, sericitized and silicified) altered gold-bearing breccia zones associated with feldspar porphyry or feldspar porphyritic diorite were intersected in each of the five holes completed. Anomalous gold and copper values were intersected in each of the five drill holes, ranging from above detection levels to a high of 4.48 g/t Au over 1.5 m core length. Best results were from drill holes MIN18-10 and -11 which had followed up on MIN11-06 and -07 testing the Trenches 34 to 44 area. Drilling highlights are as follows:

- **MIN18-10 reported 3 m grading 1.03 g/t Au from 150 - 153 m and 15.0 m averaging 0.48 g/t Au from 160.5 – 175.5 m;**
- **MIN18-11 reported 3 m grading 2.57 g/t Au from 170.1-173.1 m and 10.5 m averaging 0.36 g/t Au from 183.6 – 194.1 m;**
- MIN18-12 reported 1.5 m grading 0.94 g/t Au from 59 – 60.5 m;
- and MIN18-14 reported 22.0 m averaging 0.23 g/t Au from 117.5 – 139.5 m.

Drillholes MIN11-06, 07 and MIN18-10, 11 defined a 150 metre strike-length east-west trending gold mineralized zone which is open to the west and at depth.

Based upon this exploration, the persistent and widespread distribution of gold was identified in the numerous breccia zones hosted in feldspar porphyritic diorite pointing to the presence of a large gold mineralizing system in the area. Additional prospecting, surface sampling and diamond drilling to further evaluate this gold system was recommended for the Property in its most recent assessment report (Koziol 2019). The historic sample coverage, diamond drill holes and updated surface geology, based upon exploration and compilation work completed to-date in the Miner Lake area, is presented in Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2.

In terms of reported historic QA/QC protocols, during 2010-11 the rock and drill core samples were delivered by Alto staff to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay for analyses. The gold assaying method used a standard fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy ("AA") finish technique on a 30 g sub-sample taken from a 500 g split from the submitted sample. The samples were also analysed by ICP-MS for 33 elements. Commercially prepared standards were inserted by Alto every 25 samples to ensure precision of the results, with blanks run every 50 samples.

During the 2018-19 program for both surface rock and drill core, samples were collected and analysed for gold and 45 other elements at AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. All samples were dried and crushed to

75% passing 10 mesh (2mm), split to 250 g and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75µm), (Code 200001). For gold, 30 g of sample was fused using industry accepted fire assay techniques, cupelled and parted in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid for gold analysis by AA finish (Code 202-051). For the trace elements 0.5 gram of sample was digested with aqua regia and analyzed for the metals by ICP-OES finish (Code 201-073). Alto inserted commercially prepared standards with each batch of rocks shipped to the lab. Assays for metallic gold were then performed on 30 selected samples after visible gold was recognized in one of the holes using AGAT's method code 202-121 on a 1,000 g sample pulp and ICPAA finish.

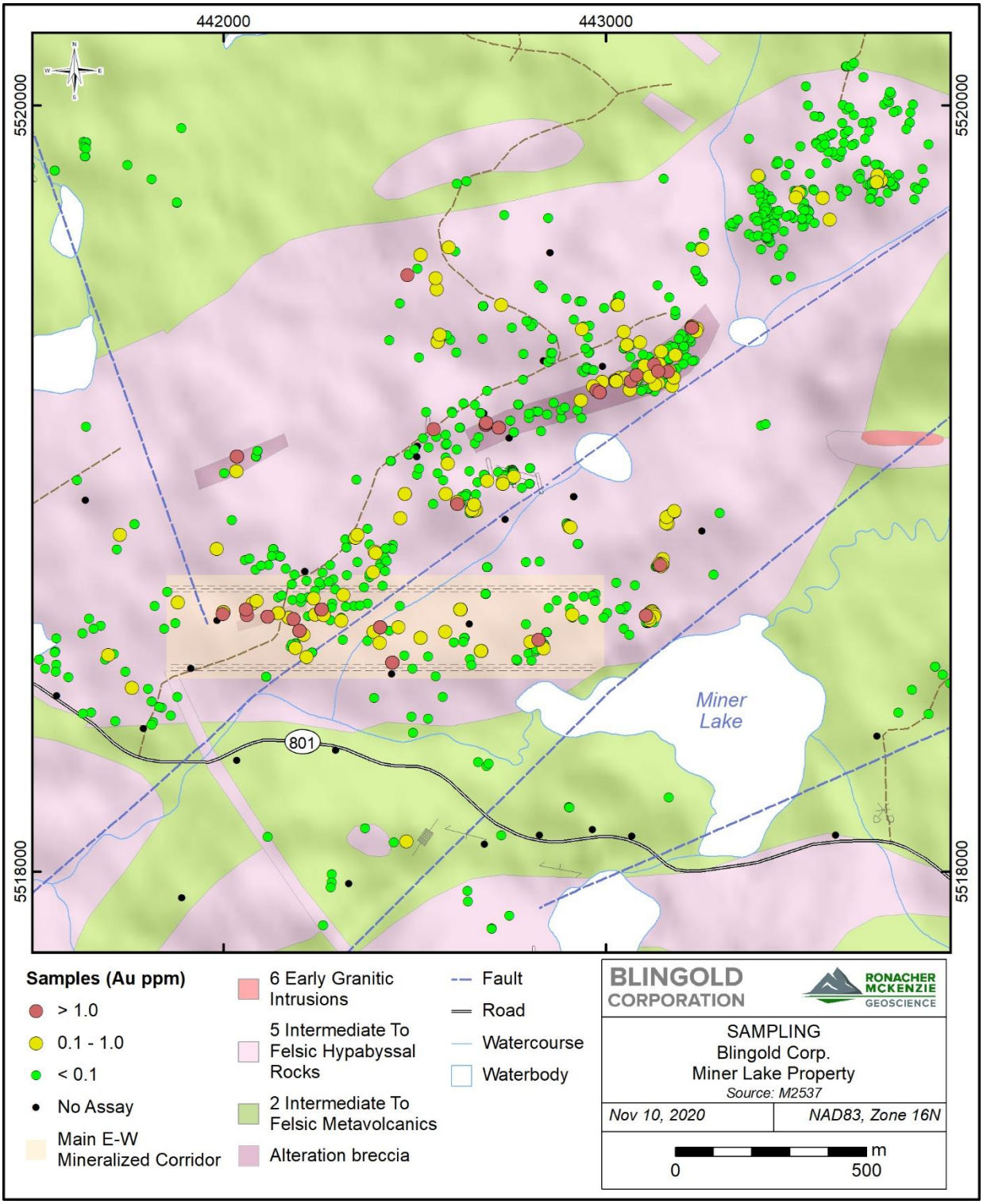

Figure 6-2: Historic surface and trench rock sampling compiled by Alto Ventures Ltd. to 2020 in the Miner Lake area (from Koziol, 2019). Geology is updated from the original OGS map M5237 (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989) based upon local mapping from Alto.

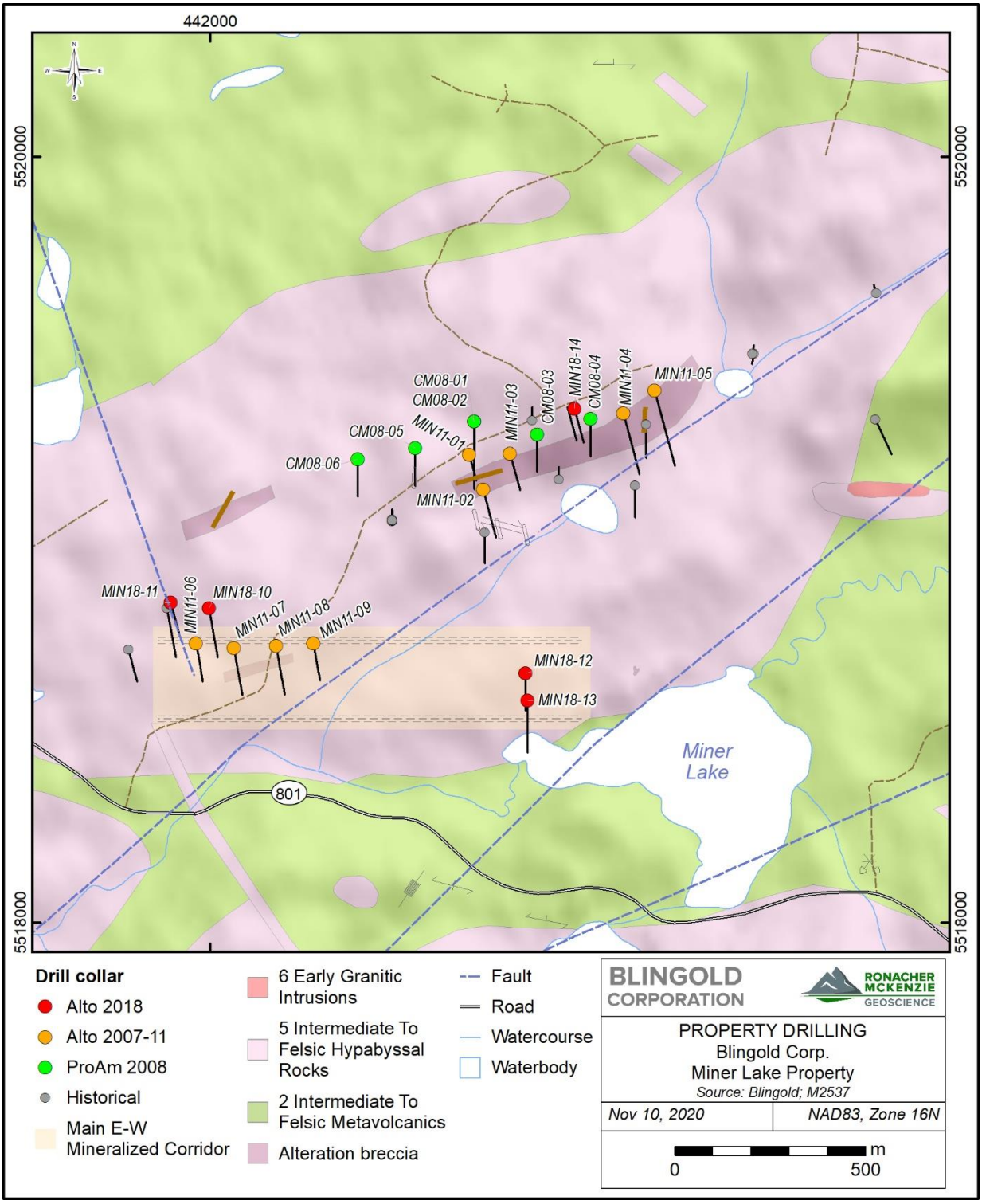

Figure 6-3: Historic diamond drill holes in the Miner Lake area compiled by Alto Ventures Ltd. to 2020 (from Koziol, 2019)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The property is located within the Eastern Wabigoon subprovince of the Superior Province (Blackburn et al., 1991), al., 1991), within the Elmhirst-Castlewood-Koltz greenstone belt ("ECKGB") or also named Onaman-Tashota Greenstone Belt ("OTGB") and north of the Beardmore-Geraldton greenstone belt (Blackburn et al.; 1991, Kresz and Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989) (

Figure 7-1). Geochemically and structurally, the OTGB is segregated from the Beardmore- Geraldton gold belt by the Paint Lake Fault (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989; Blackburn et al., 1991). The pronounced lithologic asymmetry and change in structural style on either side of the east-west trending Paint Lake Fault suggests the Beardmore-Geraldton greenstone belt and the OTGB have different structural histories.

The Beardmore-Geraldton belt is structurally dominated by east-trending ductile-brittle shear zones, occurring at the boundaries of north-facing lithostratigraphic units while the OTGB is characterized by large monoclinal folds intruded by granitic rocks and are south-facing in its southern part (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989).

The OTGB has not been subdivided stratigraphically and is dominated by proximal felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, mafic volcanic rocks and related gabbro intrusions. These rocks are intruded by pre-tectonic granitic rocks of felsic to intermediate composition. Overall, the supracrustal rocks have undergone prograde metamorphism of low-grade greenschist type (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989). Structurally, large-scale tonalite to granodiorite plutons intruded the metavolcanic assemblage during the main tectonic event producing large folds and a pronounced syntectonic strain and metamorphic aureoles (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989).

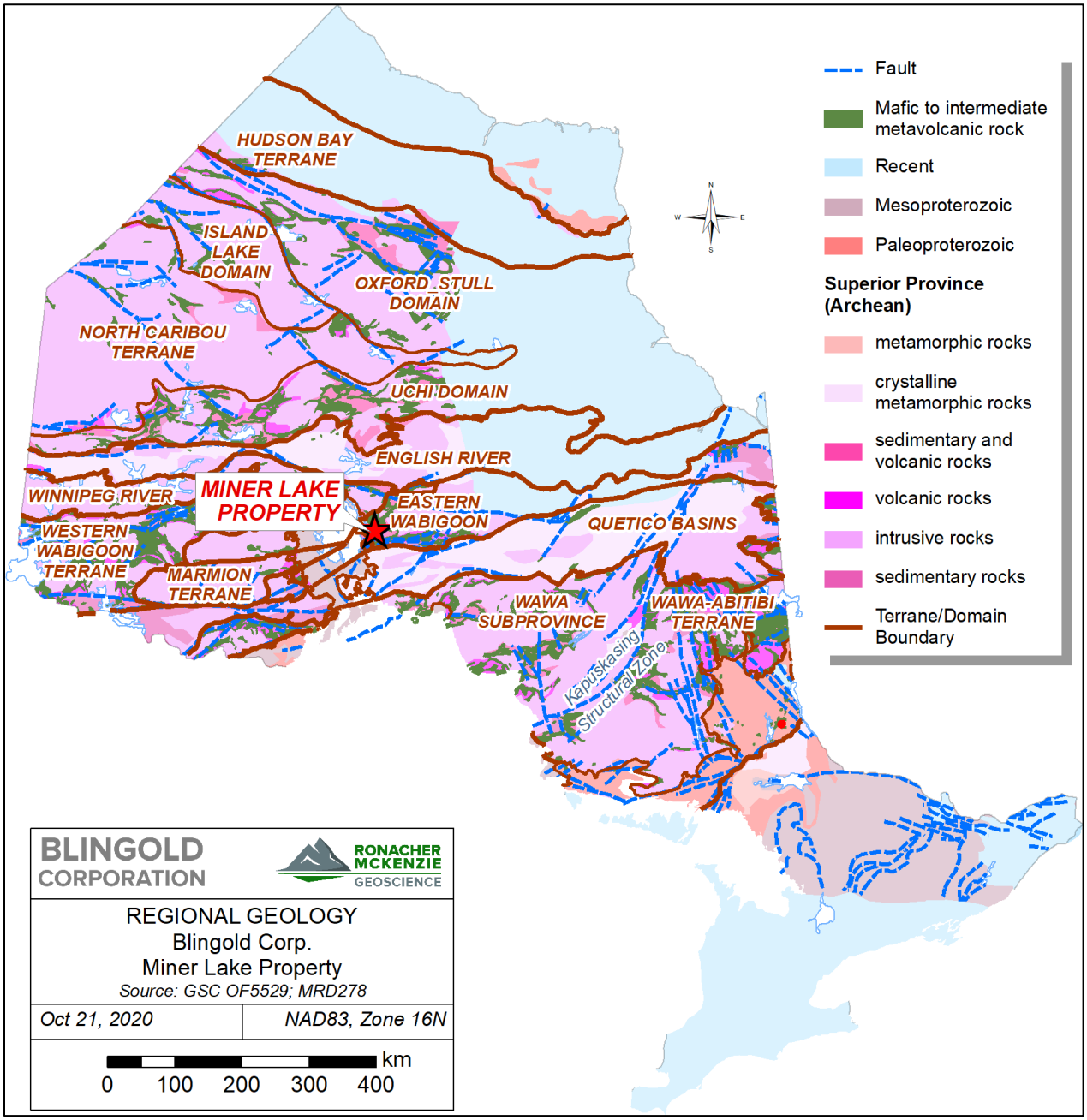

Figure 7-1: Map showing the Superior Province and subprovinces, including the Eastern Wabigoon subprovince (Stott 2011).

7.2 Local Geology

This discussion of the local and property geology for this section is taken in part from summaries presented in Desjardins and Pilote (2012) and Koziol (2019). The property lies in the southern part of the OTGB,

which is dominated by calc-alkalic mafic to felsic igneous rocks of the Elmhirst–Rickaby assemblage (2735–2740 Ma) and comprises one of the largest calc-alkaline volcanic packages currently recognized in the Archean (Strongman et al., 2018) (Figure 7-2).

Mafic volcanic rocks underlie a large area in the Pifher Township but have not been observed on the Miner Lake property. Felsic to intermediate volcanic to pyroclastic rocks represent the most widespread rock type in the area, forming a continuous sequence from eastern Pifher Township to the shores of Lake Nipigon, and have been observed along the edges of the Miner Lake property. Mafic intrusive rocks in the Pifher Township range from pyroxenite, gabbro and lamprophyre to later porphyritic and non-porphyritic diabase dykes and sills (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989).

Overall, the OTGB is characterized by large folds enhanced by the intrusion of granitic domes, most importantly the North Wind Lake pluton ("NWLp") located in the north-eastern corner of the Pifher Township. There are two main deformation events that occurred within the OTGB; the first, D1, is characterized by pervasive foliation and clast elongation, the second, D2, is represented by major east-trending faults and lesser shear zones and the emplacement of the NWLp (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989). Shear zones are developed throughout the area and interpreted as displaying dextral movement with a moderate to strong vertical component. These shear zones are principal structures hosting mineralization and therefore are important from an economic point of view.

The rocks in the Pifher township are interpreted as forming a homoclinal panel with facing indicators in the south pointing to a south facing sequence. This is not confirmed, however, due to the lack of facing indicators in the northern portion of the township (Kresz and Zayachivsky, 1989). In general, however, observed bedding surfaces dip northwards, supporting the interpretation that the stratigraphy is overturned.

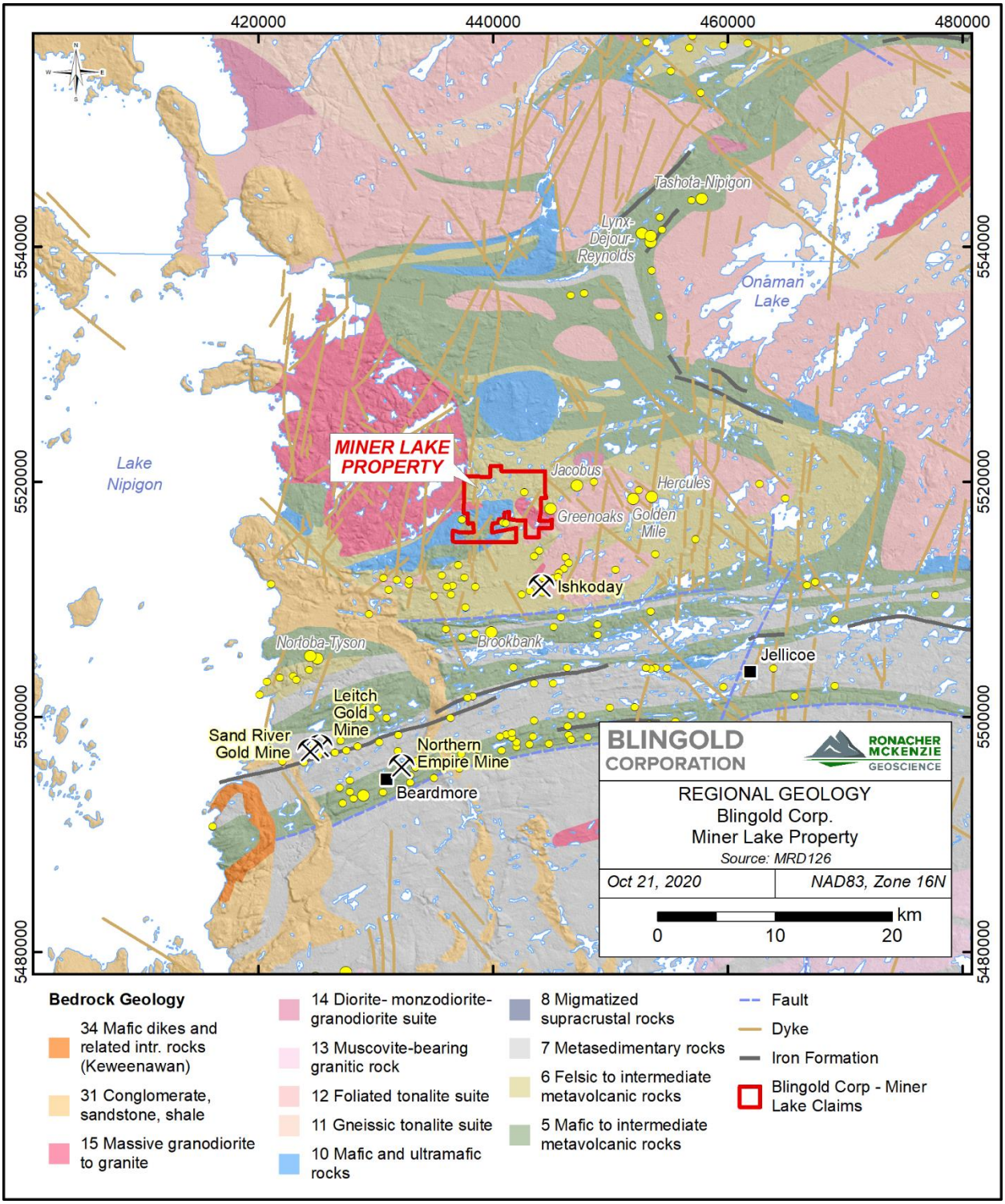

Figure 7-2: Geologic map of the Miner Lake Property area within the Onaman-Tashota Greenstone Belt (MRD 126, OGS 2011)

7.3 Property Geology

In the northeastern part of the Miner Lake Property, north of Miner Lake, the rock-types observed on the are mainly mafic to intermediate (with minor felsic) plutonic rocks which make up the Miner Lake Intrusive, occurring as differing phases of diorite, quartz diorite, tonalite to granodiorite, and feldspar porphyry surrounded by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (Figure 7-3). The pluton occurs as an irregular ovoid body located in the northeast quadrant of the Miner Lake property with a total length of approximately 2,400 metres and maximum width of approximately 1,150 metres, elongated to the north-east intruding the intermediate to felsic pyroclastic to fragmental volcanic rocks, which occur along the margins of the body.

Most important is the feldspar porphyry (or feldspar porphyritic diorite and/or quartz diorite), which is generally confined centrally within the Miner Lake Intrusive. The margins are poorly constrained partially due to the local similarity in appearance between the volcanic and plutonic rocks (Keaton Strongman, personal communication, October 26, 2020), but the contact's presence is indicated by the presence of highly fragmental breccia of felsic volcanic and pyroclastic units, suggesting shedding or hydrostatic fracturing during emplacement. Within the Property, there are minor gabbros associated with the Miner Lake intrusion. Later pyroxenite and diabase dykes cut across the intrusion.

A hydrothermal breccia is localized mainly within the intrusion located in the centre of the Miner Lake property. Initially this unit was identified as felsic to intermediate fragmental volcaniclastic rock, such as tuff breccia or lapilli tuff breccia. Upon closer examination, it was observed that the matrix and the fragments were monolithic. The matrix is strongly chloritized and silicified with the fragments defined by the extent of the alteration.

Formation of the breccia is tentatively identified as brittle hydrostatic fracturing of the intermediate intrusive rock, likely the feldspar porphyry, with subsequent focused hydrothermal fluid flow through the fractures and permeation of alteration into the host rock over time. The trend of the breccia is interpreted to be a series of sub-parallel bands offset by later similarly orientated deformation and appears to be localized to the intrusive body. The hydrothermal breccia overprints the different phases of the intrusion with the exception of the feldspar porphyry.

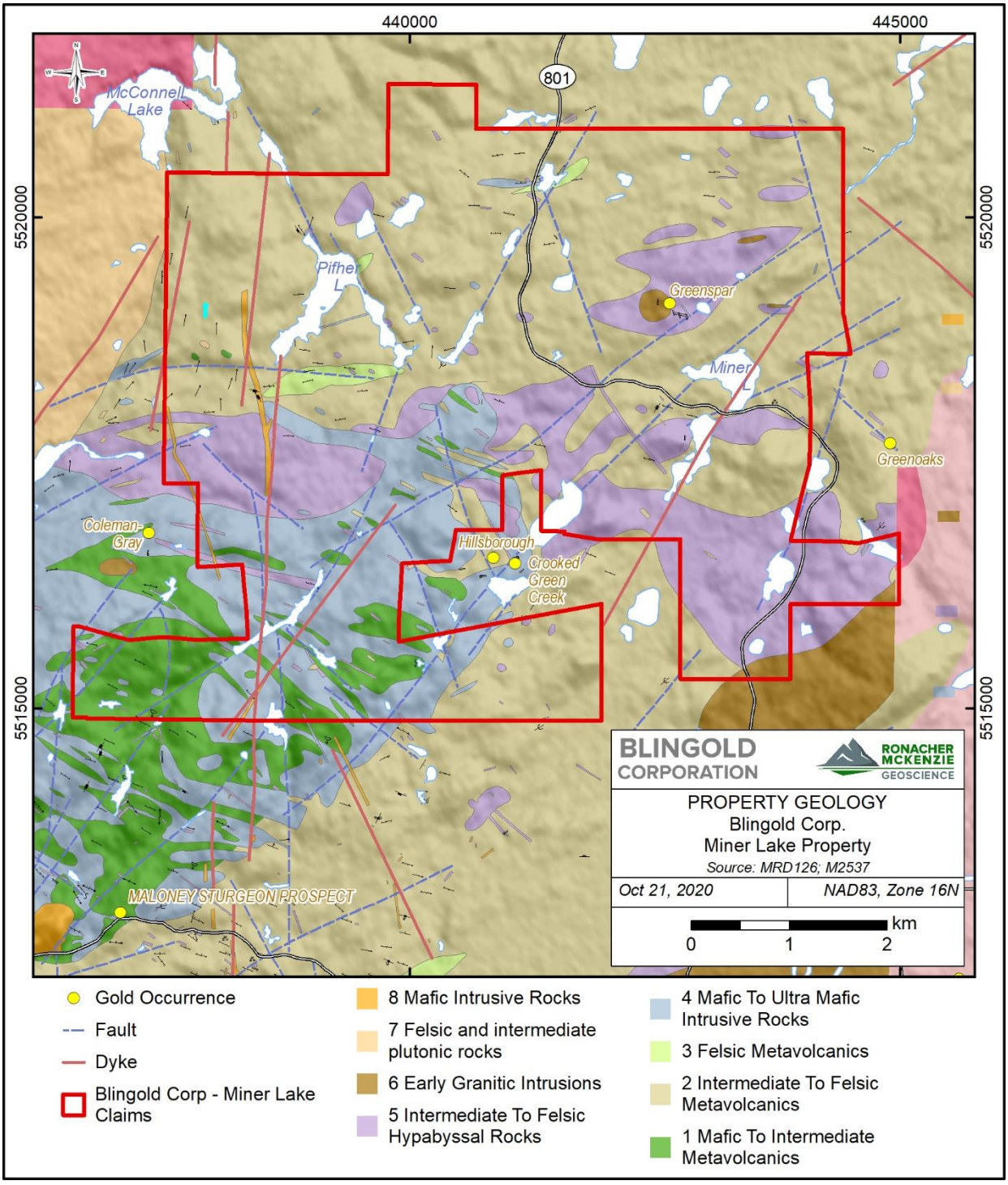

Figure 7-3: Miner Lake Property geology map based upon Kresz and Zayachivsky (1989).

7.4 Mineralization

Gold has been the dominant economic interest in this region since the 1930s and numerous occurrences are located in the Pifher Township and southern Meader Township. The main controls on gold mineralization are historically interpreted to be ductile shear zones and brittle fractures, suggesting epigenetic origins. Kresz and Zayachivsky (1989) described four types of mineralization in the area:

1. quartz veins in shear zones;
2. quartz veins in tension gashes;
3. shear zones with disseminated sulphide mineralization;
4. shear zones with massive sulphide lenses and veins.

However, within the Miner Lake property, gold mineralization is also associated with the intrusive hydrothermal breccias as well as mineralized shear zones.

The sulphides described on the property include pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite and traces of molybdenite. Pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite occur as disseminated blebs up to semi-massive to massive bands and veins associated with strongly sheared host rocks. Chalcopyrite mainly occurs as disseminated blebs and discontinuous stringers/veins with malachite staining along fractures and commonly exhibits an association with gold.

The presence of sulphides is generally a good indicator of favorable settings for gold on the property but does not always correlate with reported anomalous gold. Some of the "gold-bearing breccia" within the quartz diorite contains only trace amounts of sulphide minerals but is anomalous (>0.01 g/t) in gold. Free gold was observed in some drill cores associated with cherty-quartz micro-veinlets.

Hydrothermal alteration observed at gold mineralized occurrences and identified in drill sections is commonly defined by chloritization and biotitization (K. Strongman, personal communication, October 26, 2020). Silicification, sericitization, ± albitization with intensely sheared features may be associated with an increase in gold grade (Koziol 2019; Schandl 2018). There is a degree of uncertainty as to the proportion of hydrothermal biotite versus sericite in mineralized samples, however, both suggest the addition of potassium during alteration. A photo of mineralized drill core of the mineralized alteration and foliation is presented in Figure 7-4.

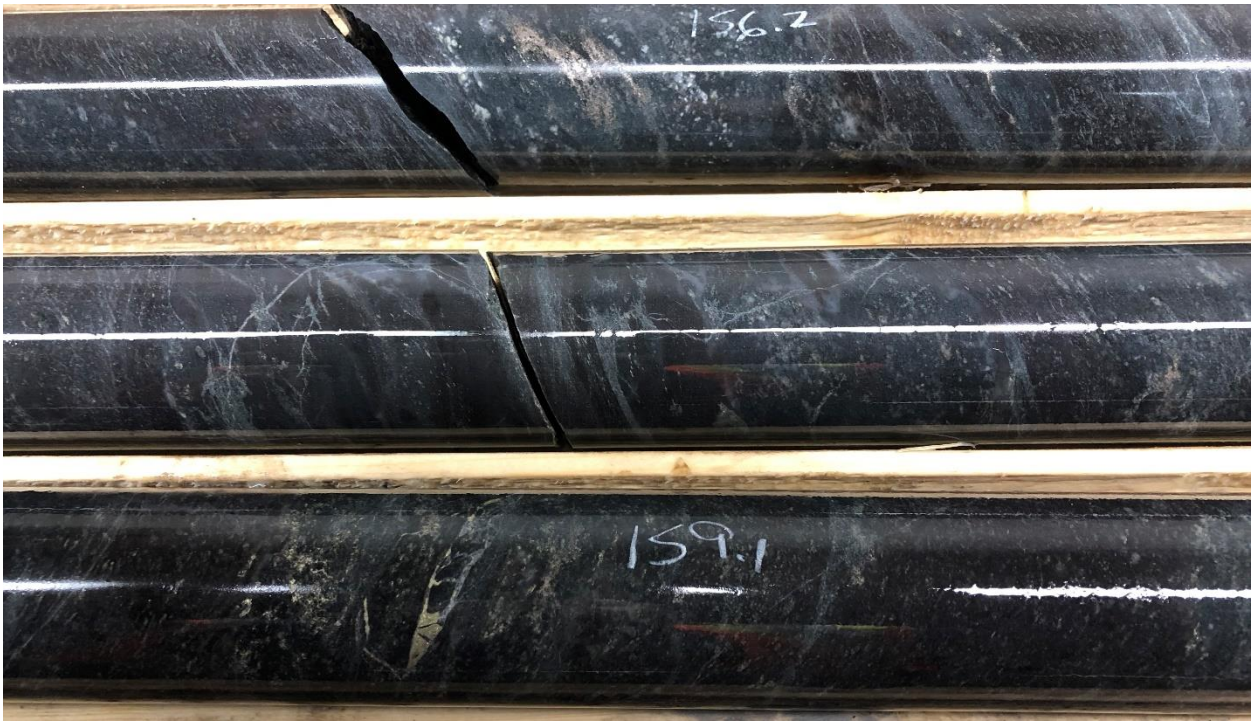

Figure 7-4: Strongly silicified, chloritized, foliated and sulphide mineralized diorite in hole MIN18-11 (156.2-159.1 m) (from Koziol, 2019). Approximate reported average grade of the section is 0.33 g/t Au and 0.14% Cu.

The study on the structural controls on gold mineralization reported by Mvondo (2018) confirmed a later strong east-west trending structural overprint on the brecciated intrusive including sheared textures and faults. However it was noted by Koziol (2019), a direct correlation of the east-west trending structures with the gold mineralization is not definitive because some of these highly sheared zones were found to not carry significant sulphides and reported no significant gold values. There are several larger quartz veins found in the previously stripped areas and in drill cores that contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite but these rarely carry significant gold.

In summary, multiple sulphide mineral occurrences which make-up the historically named Greenspar Showing (Mason and White 1986; MDI Ontario 42E13SW00036) are located north of Miner Lake, commonly carry gold and copper, and trend roughly northeast-southwest throughout the ovoid Miner Lake intrusive. There are at least 50 widespread gold occurrences, defined by the presence of greater than 0.1 g/t Au and up to >6.0 g/t Au, that have been discovered and documented within this area. Most have been stripped

and/or trenched by Alto or previous operators, however, the majority of these occurrences remain to be either drill tested or followed up.

The geological controls on the mineralization, and the length, width, depth, and continuity of the mineralization are not known at this stage.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The setting of the Miner Lake Property mineralization is considered to be the products of both typical vein and atypical intrusive hosted gold mineral systems that are found within Archean greenstones. These have traditionally been classified as epigenetic, orogenic related, hydrothermal processes (Robert et al. 2007). The key geological elements of typical orogenic gold systems are shown in Figure 8-1.

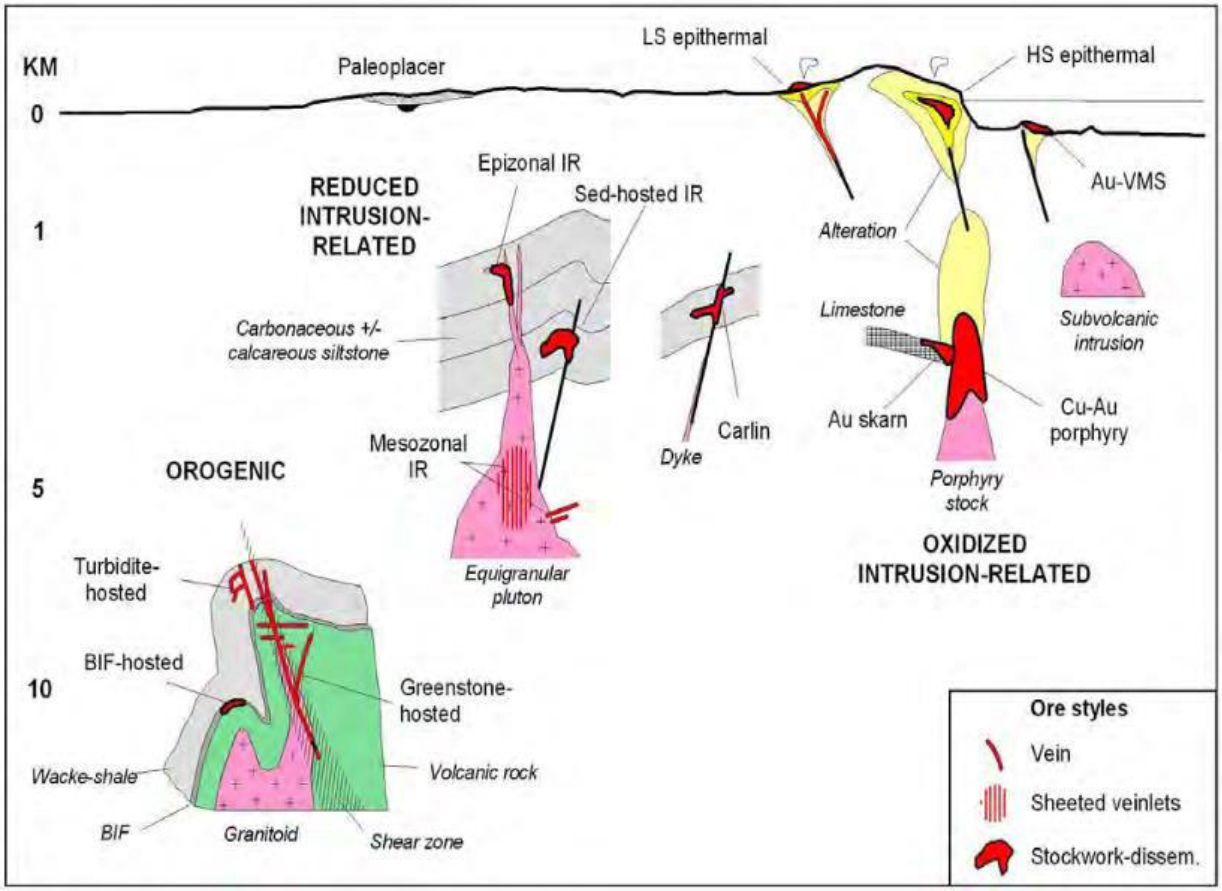

Figure 8-1: Schematic cross-section of the key geological elements of the main gold systems and their crustal emplacement depth (from Robert et al., 2007).

Originally the orogenic model applied strictly to syn-tectonic vein-type deposits formed at mid-crustal levels in compressional or trans-tensional tectonic settings, but uncertainties in the classification of greenstone hosted gold deposits have given rise to varying interpretations such that a number of different types and ages of deposits exist (Robert et al, 2007).

The host rocks in the Canadian Archean lode gold deposits are dominantly mafic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies, however, may include a wide variety of rock types including mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills, granitoid intrusions, porphyry stocks and dykes and clastic sedimentary rocks (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006). The intrusion hosted gold deposits such as found on the Miner Lake area within the Property are an atypical form of the greenstone-hosted deposits which Robert et al. (2007) defined as deposits with varying styles of mineralization all showing a close spatial association with high-level porphyry stocks and dykes. These intrusive bodies are commonly of felsic to alkaline composition.

With respect to the mineralization found in the Miner Lake area, the association with a porphyritic intrusion of diorite to quartz diorite composition is less typical and not well-understood but may explain the enhanced copper values in association with the gold mineralization. Although the Miner Lake Property is in early stage exploration, its mineralized setting exhibits some qualitative similarities to the Cote Deposit located in north-central Ontario held by Iamgold Corporation in that it is characterized by hydrothermal and magmatic in-place brecciation of porphyritic intermediate intrusive rocks. Typically, the hydrothermal mineralization at the Cote Deposit occurs in silica-sodic and/or a sericite alteration of the host rock, but it may also be associated with biotite and chlorite (Oshust et al. 2018) which is not dissimilar to the alteration described at Miner Lake. This is not to imply that the mineralization in the Miner Lake area holds as yet the same size potential as that reported at Cote Lake.

Typical orogenic greenstone mineralisation comprises of quartz-carbonate veins that are commonly laminated in reverse shear zones and as extensional veins. The veins are associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration and are primarily late shears, overprinting all lithology consistent with the later stage mineralization and described structural geology reported in the Main E-W Mineralized Corridor in the Miner Lake area.

Typical orogenic mineralization carries quartz as the dominant gangue mineral followed by carbonate and generally less than 5% sulphide, commonly in the form of pyrite. Tourmaline, molybdenite, scheelite and tellurium are common minor minerals, whilst silver, and arsenic are also commonly prevalent while on the Miner Lake Property chalcopyrite is the most common minor mineral although molybdenite and arsenopyrite

are noted as well. Robert et al. (2007) highlighted that prolific greenstone belts can contain gold-only and gold-base metal deposits that do not conform to the typical orogenic model. These include Red Lake, Hemlo, Malartic, Doyon, Fimiston, Wallaby, Kanowna Belle and Boddington, and the Horne and La Ronde gold-rich VMS deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Blingold has not completed any exploration on the Property as of the effective date of this Report.

10.0 DRILLING

Blingold has not completed any drilling on the Property as of the effective date of this Report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Since Blingold has not completed any exploration work on the Property, this section is not applicable.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The Property and core storage location were visited by Rochelle Collins P.Geo. of Ronacher McKenzie between October 31 and November 1, 2020. During this period, multiple known surface mineral showings and stored historic drill core were inspected, and some selected significant core sections were sampled.

At the time of the Property site visit, the Ms. Collins was accompanied by prospector Richard Cote. The personal inspection included visiting, inspection and verification sampling of some outcrops and trench locations where previous channel and grab sampling had occurred, and as well verifying the location and condition of historic drill holes collars. The location of the claims east of Lake Nipigon is in a snow belt, and as is common in late October – early November there had been significant snowfall on the ground making viewing the outcrops, trenches and drill collars limited (Figure 12-1, Figure 12-2). The selected samples were submitted to a commercial analytical laboratory by the qualified person for analysis.

Figure 12-1: Whaleback outcrop in foreground with location of channel sample exposed in the snow.

Figure 12-2: Diamond drill hole MN11-03 (UTM coordinates: 442796 mE, 5519219 mN)

12.1.1 Site Visit Check Sample Results

Four rock and six core samples (1/4 cut sawn) collected during the site visit were submitted to Activation Laboratory (Actlabs) in Timmins, Ontario for gold (Au) and multi-element analyses. The samples were prepared by crushing to 90% passing 2 mm, split to 250 g and pulverized to 95% passing 105 µm then analyzed by 50 g Au fire assay with ICP-OES finish and multi-element 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish.

The results of the site visit sampling are presented below in Table 12-1 (core) and Table 12-2 (grab samples).

Table 12-1: List of drill core samples collected during the site visit and results.

Sample Number	Source of Collected Samples	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
E6356301	DDH MIN11-07 16.7 - 17.3 m (original assay for 16.5 - 17.5 m, 1,003 ppb Au, 1,213 ppm Cu)	**1.56**	1.7	1,540	43
E6356302*	DDH MIN11-07 123.5 - 123.8 m (original assay for 123 – 124 m, 2,035 ppb Au, 360 ppm Cu)	0.67	0.5	167	59
E6356303	DDH MIN11-06 42.5 – 43 m (original assay for 42.5 – 44 m, 2,169 ppb Au, 915 ppm Cu)	0.27	2.7	2,000	53
E6356304**	DDH MIN11-06 12.6 - 13.1 m (original assay #1136337, 0.19 g/t Au, 0.5 ppm Ag, 612 ppm Cu)	0.39	1.5	712	77
E6356305	DDH MIN18-10 151-151.5 m (original assay for 150 – 153 m, 1.03 g/t Au)	0.06	<0.2	127	30
E6356306	DDH MIN18-11 171 - 172.6 m (original assay for 170.1-173.1 m, 2.57 g/t Au)	0.33	0.6	406	75

** MIN11-07 123.8-124m was taken for Lakehead University thin section work*
***MIN11-06 13.5-14m: ½ meter of core was removed, possible used for presentation sample, reportedly containing visible gold.*

Table 12-2: Grab samples collected during the site visit.

Sample Number	Source of Collected Samples	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
E6356307	Whaleback Outcrop – grab sample along cut of previous channel sample	442695	5519169	0.07	0.5	459	42

E6356308	Whaleback Outcrop – grab sample along cut of previous channel sample at previous tag Accurassay 661540 (note: original sample reported 50 ppb Au but adjacent samples in same channel cut reported up to 6,860 ppb)	442671	5519161	**4.09**	0.9	893	75
E6356309	Discovery Outcrop, at a high point aligned with a previous channel cut	442731	5519139	0.014	1.0	515	101
E6356310	Outcrop-Breccia sample	443082	5519287	0.39	<0.2	41	17

12.2 Quality Control Analysis

It is confirmed that the assays presented in the table are consistent with their analytical certificate. The gold and copper results are reasonably comparable to those of similar samples from diamond drill core and surface occurrences that were obtained during previous programs.

Based upon the analytical certificate, Actlabs used two in-house standards (Oreas 218 and E13336), which passed appropriately for this batch. An independent certified reference material Oreas 502c and blank sample were submitted for analysis with the batch of samples. The standard analyses reported 0.472 ppm Au, 0.7 ppm Ag and 7,470 ppm Cu which was within 2 standard deviation of the expected values of 0.488, 0.779 and 7,830, respectively, and passed appropriate for the batch. The blank returned a value of 3 ppb Au. A pulp duplicate of sample E6356310 was analyzed returning an original value of 0.393ppm Au and a duplicate value of 0.45 ppm Au.

It is the Qualified Person's opinion that the analytical results are adequate for the purposes of the technical report. The Qualified Person is also of the opinion that the data are adequate for the purpose used in this report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are multiple major gold and base metal projects in the vicinity of the Miner Lake Property, most undergoing active exploration and development. The discussed projects locations in the vicinity of the Property are shown on Figure 15-1.

- The Greenoaks Property also held by Blingold, is adjacent to the Miner Lake Property in the southeast. The closed Greenoaks Mine has historically produced a total of 2,395 tons with an average grade of 0.18 oz/t Au (5.66 g/t), 0.13 oz/t Ag (4.04 g/t) and 0.254% Cu (bigridgegold.com). The gold mineralization in the Greenoaks Mine occurs as typical quartz veins hosted in metavolcanics.

- The closed Crooked Green Creek Mine, surrounded on three sides by the Miner Lake Property, produced a total of 1,455 tons with a weighted average grade of 0.323 oz/t Au (10.05 g/t) from 1980 to 1984. Silver and copper were also by-products within the mine (MDI Ontario 42E13SW00008). In 2018, the namesake property was held by Sage Gold, which is under receivership.

- The actively being explored Ishkoday Property held by Laurion Mineral Exploration is situated about 10 km to the southwest of the Miner Lake Property and encompasses the past producing Sturgeon River Mine, which reported from 1936-42 a production of 73,438 oz Au and 15,992 oz Ag at an average grade of 17 g/t Au to a depth of 650 metres (www. Laurion.org). The most recent historic estimate of remaining mineralized material in the mine reported 400,000 tons grading 0.15 oz/ton Au in 1986 (McBride 1986)*#. A 2013 Technical Report reports 281,571 tonnes grading 1.14 g/t Au of surface stockpiled material on the Ishkoday Property (Armitage and Studd 2013, www.laurion .org) *#.

- The Brookbank Gold Deposit ("Brookbank") is situated along the easterly trend of past producers and numerous gold occurrences and located 20 km south of the Miner Lake Property. Brookbank is held in a 50/50 joint venture between Centerra Gold Inc. and Premier Gold Mines Limited named Greenstone Gold Mines and is reported to include an open-pit Measured and Indicated Resources of 2.64 million tonnes averaging 2.02 g/t Au*# and containing 172,000 ounces (Gignac et al., 2016). Underground resources are reported to include Measured and Indicated Resources of 1.86 million tonnes averaging 7.21 g/t Au and containing 430,000 ounces of gold (Gignac et al. 2016) (www.premiergoldmines.com) *#.

- Approximately 60 km east of Brookbank along the same regional geological trend is the Hardrock gold deposit held by Greenstone Gold Mines, which reported indicated open-pit resources of 11.444.000 tonnes grading 0.36 g/t Au and underground resources of 13,692,000 tonnes grading 3.91 g/t Au plus an inferred underground resource of 21,507,000 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t Au*#

(Gignac et al., 2016). Other nearby gold deposits along the same trend also held by Greenstone Gold Mines include the Key Lake and Kailey gold deposits both reporting significant indicated and inferred resources in Gignac et al. (2016). All four deposits make up the named Hardrock Project which is undergoing feasibility study.

- The Hercules-Wilkinson Lake Deposit is located 10 km directly east of the Miner Lake Property and reports a 2010 historic resource of 231,000 tonnes at 7.64 g/t Au (indicated*#) and 761,300 tonnes at 3.04 g/t Au (inferred*#) both capped at 60 g/t Au (Kociumbas and Power-Fardy 2010). Argonaut Gold Inc. has entered into a non-binding letter of intent to option 90% of the property which encompasses the deposit with Gold' N Futures Corp (Gold N' Futures News Release Sept 22, 2020).

- The Jacobus Cu-Ni deposit, located northeast of Miner Lake and has reported historical estimates of 938,803 tons containing 0.43% Cu and 0.40% Ni (Baker et al., 1996)*#. The mineralization is hosted within a differentiated, layered gabbro sill intruding massive, porphyritic flows of dacite to rhyodacite composition. The mineralization consists of disseminated sulphides of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite forming 4% to 6% of the gabbro (Baker et al., 1996, MDI Ontario 42E13SE00011). The most recent information is the property was held by Sage Gold in 2018 which is under receivership.

*** These historical estimates stated in this section are not to be relied upon and presented for information purposes only such to provide the reader with a summary of the historic and present gold exploration and development activity in the vicinity of the Property. The historical estimates referred to as Mineral Resources are outdated and no longer valid. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are not known, nor is it known which resource categories were used. More recent estimates are not available. Significant additional drilling and a re-evaluation at today's gold prices would have to be completed to upgrade the historical estimate as current mineral resources. The QP has not done any work to classify the historical resource as current and the issuer is not treating it as current.**

 # These historical estimates were originally filed on SEDAR but are now outdated, no longer valid and not to be relied upon as being 43-101 compliant; the parameters used to prepare the estimates are described in the references listed. More recent estimates are not available. Significant additional drilling and a re-evaluation at today's gold prices would have to be completed to upgrade this estimate as current mineral resources.

The quantity and grade reported in this historical estimate named as Inferred Mineral Resources are now uncertain in nature. The QP has not done the sufficient recent work to maintain the estimate as current, and there has been insufficient recent exploration to continue to define these resources as Inferred, Indicated or Measured, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to a higher level Mineral Resource category. Blingold is not treating the historical estimates on the adjacent properties as current.

The QP has been unable to verify the information presented in section 15. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Miner Lake property. This technical report clearly distinguishes between the information from adjacent properties presented in this section and the information from the Miner Lake property.

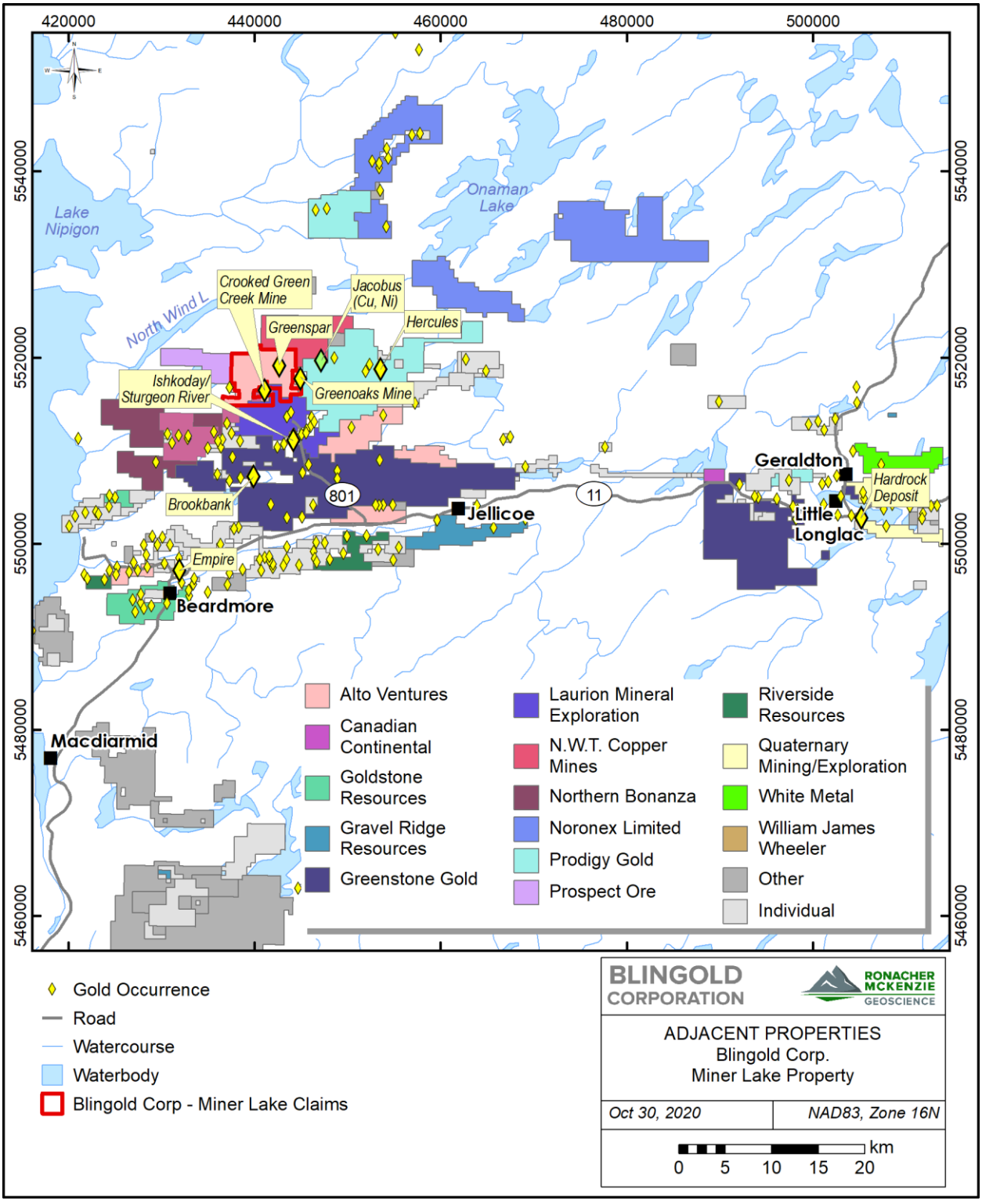

Figure 15-1: Past producers and mining development adjacent to the Miner Lake Property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Qualified Person is not aware of any other relevant data, information or explanation that would make this report unclear or misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based upon results of exploration completed to-date, predominantly conducted by Alto Ventures, the Miner Lake is a Property of Merit. Extensive trenching and surface sampling confirm the widespread and persistent presence of surface or near-surface elevated to potentially economic grade gold and copper values throughout the Miner Lake Intrusion, north of Miner Lake, over an area of at least six square kilometres which are commonly hosted in brecciated rocks and shear zones within feldspar porphyritic diorite or quartz diorite. The potential controls on gold mineralization identified from exploration appear to be associated with chloritic hydrothermal breccia overprinted by silicified, sericitized and/or biotitized east-west shear structures.

Surface sampling by Alto in the east-west trending area of Trenches 34-44 located towards the southwest part of the Miner Lake Intrusion reported multiple surface gold values of >1.0 g/t which were diamond drill tested in 2011 and 2018 in holes MIN11-06, MIN11-07, MIN18-10 and MIN18-11. The results indicated the presence of a 150 metre strike-length zone of gold mineralization which is open to the west and at depth. This mineralized trend warrants follow-up exploration.

Historic exploration has focused mostly on the centre of the Miner Lake Intrusion, however, more recent sampling and prospecting in 2018 towards its northern margins and contacts with the enveloping volcanic rocks have identified new gold and base metals occurrences worthy of follow-up. It is noted that the boundaries of the Miner Lake intrusion are undefined along its south and southwest margin due to the presence of water bodies and a trough of low-lying terrain. The margins of the Miner Lake Intrusion and its contacts with volcanic rocks appear to be underexplored on the surface and remain undrilled. Part of the challenge is the variable outcrop coverage, extensive vegetation cover and similarity of the intrusion and intermediate volcanic rocks in field appearance (K. Strongman, personal communication, October 26, 2020). Surface explorations in 2018 towards the north and northeastern parts of the intrusion area were

successful in discovering new gold and base metal occurrences hosted in brecciated rocks and in nearby gossanous sheared volcanic rocks (Koziol 2019). These results require follow-up exploration.

Geological investigation from numerous surface samples has shown that widespread anomalous gold values occur on the surface within the brecciated rocks of the intrusion but are mostly low grade from 0.1 to 0.5 g/t Au. However, surface sampling supported by drilling results suggests gold grade can be enhanced to up to greater than 1.0 g/t in the spatially localized E-W shear zones and faults. It has been suggested by researchers on the property (K. Strongman, personal communication, October 26, 2020) that there is a geological record of two hydrothermal gold mineralizing events in the Miner Lake area with an early low-grade atypical intrusion hosted brecciation event followed by the later addition or concentration of lode gold within more typical Archean east-west shear hosted structures overprinting the intrusive breccia.

The results from the 2018 ground VLF survey defined at least two main significant multiple line anomalies spatially associated with AEM conductive targets compiled from the 2008 airborne HeliGEOTEM survey situated towards the northern and southern parts of the lines. It is uncertain to what extent these have been ground checked, but these targets could be indicative of brecciated and/or sheared intrusive-volcanic contacts between the Miner Lake Intrusion and enveloping felsic and intermediate volcanics. No diamond drilling has been conducted along the north contact area, however, two of the 2018 drillholes (MIN18-12, -13) drilled south of the west side of Miner Lake reported wide intersections of anomalous gold values hosted in hydrothermal intrusive breccia. The holes are situated in the vicinity of the estimated southern boundary of the intrusion, southern VLF anomaly and picked AEM conductive point targets. According to Koziol (2019) none of the VLF geophysical targets were drill tested during the 2018 program so careful spatial integration of the results will be required to precisely define the locations of the VLF targets in context with geological and geochemical features.

No significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information are noted, and no impacts on the projects potential economic viability is expected.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration is recommended for the Miner Lake Property. Some of the recommendations listed below were originally proposed in Desjardins and Pilote (2012) and Koziol (2019), however, the extent in

which they have been addressed is uncertain from this review the extent and therefore, some are revisited here. A phased approach is recommended:

Phase 1

- It is recommended that the compilation work completed by Alto Ventures in 2018 be continued by further integrating the HeliGEOTEM plus ground VLF and airborne magnetic surveys results with the results of geological and structural studies, previous prospecting, trench sampling, drill results and the 2018 sampling north and northeast of the main mineralized areas. A three-dimensional exploration model should be constructed for the Property integrating the geophysical, geochemical and geological data acquired to-date in order to better visualize the results, define which targets have been tested and pick new exploration targets.

- Based upon the results of the 2018 program and modelling, further prospecting and surface sampling is recommended along the interpreted margins of the Miner Lake Intrusion north and south of the central main mineralized zone. The purpose is to follow-up on previous encouraging surface exploration results and to ground-truth new targets interpreted from the results of the modelling. A handheld spectrometer (near infrared mineral analyzer) and ground beep-map (electromagnetic and magnetic susceptibility capability) survey may be of value for exploring areas of extensive but thin vegetated overburden, however, this first requires field testing of the instrument responses over known occurrences. Surveys using these instruments of target areas should be considered based upon the documentation of potassic alteration in the form of biotite and sericite in mineralized samples and the discovery of sulphidic base and precious metal occurrences.

- The best results from the 2011 and 2018 drill programs are from holes MIN11-06, MIN11-07, MIN18-10 and MIN18-11 located towards the western end of the intrusion suggesting the gold mineralizing system continues to the west where relatively less previous exploration is documented. Nearby just west of MIN18-11, two holes drilled in 1966 described in the historic logs the presence of a "near black dacite" with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization but no assays were included (Portrose Explorations, 1966, assessment report 42E13SW0077). The ground conditions and overburden thickness west of Trench 34 are uncertain. Follow-up exploration including the consideration of additional diamond drilling is recommended to continue following the main east-west mineralized corridor to the west.

- Prospecting and surface sampling are recommended to the east of Trench 21 following the shear strike of the main east-west mineralized corridor towards the eastern margin of the Miner Lake Intrusion, which trends into the north shore of Miner Lake, as was recommended in Desjardins and Pilote (2012). It is uncertain if this work was conducted during the 2018 exploration program.

- It is recommended that the northeastern geological trend between the previous producer Crooked Green Creek deposit and the Miner Lake Intrusion be reviewed and prospected where the terrain is favorable to do so. The coincident alignment of northeast faults and the north easterly trend of Crooked Green Creek auriferous veins suggests that latter may extend onto the Miner Lake Property. Although this may be a function of the outcrop coverage and ground conditions, there is little exploration recorded to the southwest and south of Miner Lake and northeast of the Crooked Green Creek Property even though significant areas of hypabyssal intrusive rocks are noted along that trend based upon Ontario Geological Survey mapping.

Recent clear-cut logging in the Miner Lake area may facilitate future surface exploration in the intrusion area and open-up new exposures for investigation.

Based upon these recommendations, a proposed exploration budget for Phase 1 is presented in Table 18-1.

Table 18-1: Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program.

Item	Unit	No of Units	Cost$/Unit	Total Cost
3-D integrated exploration model compilation and selection of targets.	Hour	100	150	$15,000
Ground truth prospecting, hand tool trenching and surface rock geochemical sampling at generated targets from modelling including support costs.	Day	30	1,000	$30,000
Beep mat and portable spectrometer survey of selected areas on Property.	Day	25	1,000	$25,000
Diamond drilling (lightweight short holes 50-100m) of recommended generated targets including mob-demob.	Metre	800	300	$240,000
Geochemical rock and core samples analyses.	sample	500	40	20,000
				$330,000

Phase 2

Based upon the results and surface sampling along the interpreted margins of the Miner Lake Intrusion north and south of the central main mineralized zone, a second phase of diamond drilling short holes is recommended to test generated targets. This phase is contingent on the outcome of Phase 1. A budget for Phase 2 is shown in Table 18-2

Table 18-2: Cost estimate for Phase 2 exploration.

Item	Unit	No of Units	Cost$/Unit	Total Cost
Diamond drilling (lightweight short holes 50-100 m) of recommended generated targets including mob-demob	m	1,000	$300	$300,000
Geochemical analysis	sample	500	$50	$25,000
TOTAL				**$325,000**

19.0 REFERENCES

Anyox Metals Ltd., 1983. Diamond Drill Logs. Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines Assessment Report 42E13SW0060, 15 p.

Armitage, A. and Studd, D., 2013. Technical Report on the Resource Estimation on the Sturgeon River Mine Waste Pile and Tailings, Ishkoday Property, Northern Ontario, for Laurion Mineral Exploration. 49p.

Geologist, A. B. 1972. *Report on a Geophysics Survey.* Contractor Report, Toronto: Digicon.

https://weather.gc.ca/. n.d. *Environment Canada.* Accessed 2020. https://weather.gc.ca/.

20.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This report, titled "INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT, Miner Lake Property, Beardmore Ontario", dated November 16, 2020 and prepared for Blingold Corp., was completed and signed by the following authors:

"Signed and sealed"

_____

Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo.
November 16, 2020
Toronto, ON

"Signed and sealed

_____

Rochelle Collins, P.Geo.
November 16, 2020
Timmins, ON

Appendix 1 – Certificates of Qualified Persons

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Trevor Boyd, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as an Associate Geologist for the geological consulting firm of Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.
2. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report titled "Independent Technical Report, Miner Lake Property, Beardmore, Ontario" dated November 16, 2020, and prepared for Blingold Corp. except for Sections 7 and 12.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. (Applied) Geology MINEX (1988), McGill University; Ph.D. Geology (1996), University of Toronto.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #1023) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (#3312).
5. I have worked on exploration projects world-wide including: Canada (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and British Columbia), United States, Norway, Peoples Republic of China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Africa(Niger), Dominican Republic; and have worked on gold, Ni-Cu-PGE, VMS, sediment-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag, uranium, and porphyry tin-molybdenum-tungsten type and copper-gold type deposits since 1979.
6. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
7. I have not previously worked as a consultant for Blingold nor have ever visited the Property.
8. I am independent of the issuer and vendor as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
10. That, as of the date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 16th Day of November, 2020.

/s/ "Trevor Boyd"

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Rochelle Collins, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as an Associate Geologist for the geological consulting firm of Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.
2. I am responsible for sections 7 and 12 of this technical report titled "Independent Technical Report, Miner Lake Property, Beardmore, Ontario" dated November 16, 2020, and prepared for Blingold Corp.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Sc. Geology and Geography, McMaster University; Executive MBA, Smith School of Business, Queen's University
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #1412)
5. I have worked on mining and exploration projects in Canada (Ontario and Newfoundland) and Mexico, and have worked on gold (Au), VMS (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, Au) and kimberlite type deposits since 1997.
6. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
7. I have not previously worked as a consultant for Blingold and visited the Property for the first time.
8. I am independent of the issuer and vendor as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
10. That, as of the date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 16th Day of November, 2020.

/s/ "Rochelle Collins"

Rochelle Collins, EMBA, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist,
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.