

NI 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
CAMPING LAKE PROPERTY
Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Townships
Red Lake Mining Division
ONTARIO, CANADA

Located Within NTS Sheets:
52K/11L, 52K/12H, 52K/11E, 52K/11I

Centred at Approximately:
Latitude 50.66020° North by Longitude 93.44397° West

Report Prepared for:
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EFFECTIVE DATE: 11 December 2020

RELEASE DATE: 12 April 2021

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This technical report provides an independent review of the mineralization on the Camping Lake Property (Property) for Golden Spike Resources Corp., a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development. The Property is located in northwestern Ontario, Canada in the Red Lake Mining Division.

The Camping Lake Property is characteristic of a greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate (GQC) gold vein style of mineralization.

This report was prepared by Luke van der Meer, P. Geo. Van der Meer is an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and as described in Section 28 (Date and Signature Page) of this report.

1.2 Property Ownership

The Property consists of five multi-cell mining claims covering 2,132.4 ha. The online registry currently shows that the Camping Lake mining claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Northbound Capital Corp. (Northbound or the Optionor). Northbound entered into a property option agreement with Golden Spike Resources Corp. (the Optionee or Golden Spike) on September 1, 2020 pursuant to which the Optionor can grant and the Optionee can acquire the sole exclusive rights to the title and interest in the Camping Lake Property (the Property) mining claims for the following considerations:

- Make cash payments to the Optionor totalling \$75,000, as follows:
 - \$30,000 on the effective date; and
 - An additional \$45,000 on or before the listing date.
- Issue a total of 1,250,000 shares (Purchase Shares) to the Optionor, as follows:
 - 500,000 shares on or before the listing date; and
 - An additional 750,000 shares on or before the date which is 12 months after the listing date.

If the Optionee chooses to exercise this option and acquires 100% legal and beneficial right and title to and interest in the Camping Lake Property, the Optionor will thereafter be entitled to a 3% net smelter return (NSR) royalty with respect to the Property. This royalty is payable upon the commencement of commercial production; however, the Optionee retains the right to purchase from the Optionor a 2% NSR royalty upon payment of the sum of \$1,000,000 to the Optionor at any time.

In addition to the terms outlined here, if at any time the Optionor or an Affiliate of the Optionor acquires, directly or indirectly, any interest in any property which is entirely or partly within 2 km of the outermost boundary of the area-of-Interest (AOI) property (AOI Property), then the Optionor or its Affiliate, as applicable, must disclose the acquisition promptly to the Optionee. The Optionor or its Affiliate, as applicable, within 30 days of receipt of notice of acquisition, may then elect to include the AOI Property within the Property.

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements or other known risks to which the Camping Lake Property is subject.

1.3 Property Description

The Camping Lake Property is located in the Red Lake Mining Division just 20 km northwest of Ear Falls in northwestern Ontario, Canada, within the Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Area Townships. The Property is centred at approximately latitude 50.66020° N and longitude 93.44397° W within the National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 52K/11L, 52K/12H, 52K/11E and 52K/11I.

To date, surface rights and permitting have not been completed to allow for further preliminary investigations.

The Property is accessible from Winnipeg, Manitoba via Highway 17 to Kenora, Ontario (approximately 209 km). From Kenora, access is approximately 126 km northeast by helicopter or floatplane. Alternatively, the Property is accessible from Kenora to Vermillion Bay (93 km) and then continuing north on Highway 105 for approximately 103 km to Ear Falls, Ontario. The north side of the claims can be reached by travelling 12 km north of Ear Falls along Highway 105 and taking the first left turn onto a logging road and continuing down this road for another 8 km. Claim 554489 (northeast of the Property) is the only claim accessible by logging roads; the remainder of the mining claims are accessible by air or by water.

The Property is located in the Boreal Shield Ecozone where the Canadian Shield and the boreal forest overlap. The topography of the Property is dominated by glacial overburden, and typical glacial features, such as eskers, are common. The terrain is generally flat and gently undulating with an elevation of approximately 350 to 430 masl.

Tree cover consists of spruce, pine, balsam, birch, poplar, and alder. Black spruce and muskeg swamps occupy low-lying areas.

The climate is typical of northwestern Ontario with extreme temperature ranges. A typical temperature range for the winter months is -20 °C to -6 °C with extreme lows of -30 °C. A typical temperature range for the summer months is 15 °C to 17 °C with extreme highs of 30 °C. The average annual rainfall for the area is 516 mm, and the average annual snowfall is 214 cm.

1.4 Status of Exploration

Minimal exploration has been carried out directly on the Camping Lake Property. Gold was first discovered in the Red Lake region in 1925 leading to the development of a transportation route between Sioux Lookout and Red Lake that used barges on the English and Chukuni Rivers. This route opened up the Confederation Lake greenstone belt to prospecting and exploration which resulted in the discovery of several gold deposits which were put into production between 1930 and 1940. The most significant deposit was in the Uchi mining district.

The only known historical work on the Camping Lake Property was completed by Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. (Laurentian) on its Goldpines South Property between 2010 and 2011. The original Goldpines South Property consisted of 144 semi-contiguous claims which covered approximately 22,262 ha. The claims were part of a joint venture agreement (50% owned by Laurentian and 50% by Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd.).

Laurentian completed three phases of work between 2010 and 2011, including geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling. The work performed by Laurentian did not encompass the entire Camping Lake Property, but various activities did include large portions of the Property.

The Phase 1 work program (2010) consisted of a high-resolution, 7,183 line-km airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey. The Phase 2 work program (2010) consisted of follow-up work on systematically targeted structures and lithological contacts interpreted from magnetic susceptibility mapping. The Phase 3 work program (2010) consisted of collecting 2,135 infill mobile metal ion (MMI) soil samples and 348 lake sediment samples.

In 2011, Laurentian carried out another work program at its Goldpines South Property. The work consisted of prospecting and a soil- and lake-sediment sampling survey. In total, 2,492 MMI soil samples (11 soil grids with a spacing of 50 m × 100 m and a spacing of 100 m × 200 m over the eastern end of the Goldpines South Property), 144 lake-sediment samples, and 162 rock grab samples were collected. Overall, eight of the originally identified targets showed encouraging results, and this reportedly provided sufficient evidence to proceed with the 20 identified target drill holes.

Since 2011, no further work is known to have been completed on the Camping Lake Property claims area.

On July 18, 2019, the Camping Lake mining claims were staked by Perry English. On July 27, 2020, the mining claims were transferred to Sergio Cattalani, who was the bare trustee for Northbound Capital Corp. On November 17, 2020, the mining claims were transferred to Blair Naughty, and, on November 18, 2020, the claims were transferred to Northbound Capital Corp.

This is an early-stage exploration project; therefore, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates have not been carried out on the Camping Lake Property at this time.

1.5 Geology

The Camping Lake Property is located within the English River metasedimentary belt of the Superior Province. Most of the Property is underlain by Neoarchean to Mesoarchean (2.5 to 3.2 Ga) rocks which consist of greywackes, siltstones, arkose, argillite, slate, mudstone, marble, chert, iron formation with minor metavolcanics, conglomerates, arenites, paragneiss, and migmatites. The Property lies just south of muscovite-bearing granitic rocks consisting of muscovite-biotite and cordierite-biotite granite and granodiorite-tonalite of similar age.

1.6 Mineralization

Several mineral occurrences are known to occur in the Superior Province, including the following deposit styles (Percival, 2007):

- Iron-formation-hosted gold deposit
- Magmatic Ni-PGE deposit
- Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit
- Rare-element pegmatite deposit
- Orogenic lode-gold deposit

1.7 Conclusions

The Camping Lake Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit that warrants further work.

Mineral tenure appears in good standing, and access to the Property has been established to the northeast along unmaintained forestry service roads. Access is also possible via the extensive network of waterways, lakes and rivers in the local area. The Property is currently amenable to seasonal (summertime) exploration, and year-round operations are possible for future exploration work on the Property.

Limited historical work has been completed within the Property bounds; but preliminary findings by previous operators indicate a potential to deliver favourable exploration results. To date, geochemical sampling is lacking, and, therefore, drilling targets have not been identified yet. Systematic mineral exploration is required across the Property to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property.

The Camping Lake Property is situated in an economically and socio-politically stable area, and there are currently no known factors that would prevent further exploration or any future potential project development. However, as this is still at an early-stage grass-roots phase of exploration, there is always the risk that the proposed work may not result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit. The author can attest that there are no significant, foreseeable risks or uncertainties to the Property's potential economic viability or continued viability directly arising from the quality of the data provided within this technical report.

1.8 Recommendations

Based on the evaluation of available data, the author recommends a multi-phase exploration program for the Camping Lake Property.

Phase 1 investigations should include the following components:

- Field investigations should commence with a till and bedrock sampling program (Figure 26-1) using a worker-portable drill rig and the collection of 116 systematic till samples on a 500 m × 500 m grid spacing. If possible, the drilling should be advanced below the top of bedrock to develop a coincident sampling of the underlying bedrock.

Reconnaissance structural mapping, prospecting, and rock geochemical sampling from accessible rock outcroppings should also be completed.

This base-level coverage should provide the best opportunity to detect any anomalous gold in the till or underlying bedrock. This method will also help trace the origins of the geochemical anomalies up-ice, and the bedrock samples may confirm the source of any mineralization or provide other indications of potential mineralization.

The site work would likely be based out of a remote campsite on or adjacent to the Property or lodging could be offsite; crew and equipment can partially mobilize onto the Property using the 4 × 4 truck-accessible forestry service road. Any access to outlying parts of the Property will require mobilization by boat or canoe to facilitate sampling proximal to the waterways that cross over the site. Some parts of the Property may need to be accessed by helicopter until appropriate site-access roads can be permitted and constructed. Future drilling plans should include wintertime exploration when waterways might provide easier access.

Phase 2 recommendations are conditional on the results of Phase 1, and include the following:

- Follow up field investigations on favourable results from Phase 1 and should include infill till sampling with program of similar scope to Phase 1 field explorations.
- Concurrent trenching may be completed over selected target areas with small portable excavator to complete trenching for enhanced target definition. A two man (operator and sampler), 7-10 day program may feasibly be able to complete up to 10 shallow trenches each up to 50m long for a total of 500 m.
- Where targets of merit are identified from geochemistry and geophysics further Ground geophysics is recommended, this may potentially include ground magnetics, VLF or IP, with specific techniques determined by the Phase 1 results.

A preliminary budget for future exploration work on the Camping Lake Property is summarized in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Preliminary Proposed Two-Phase Summary Exploration Budget

Year/Phase	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD\$)
1	Exploration program (10-day 4-person) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base of till / top of bedrock sampling • Prospecting, mapping and sampling • Site visit (QP/Senior Project Manager) • Geochemical analysis and QA/QC • Technical reporting requirements 	114,179
2	Exploration program (TBD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up field exploration – minimum allowance • Ground geophysics - Allowance • Trenching and till sampling - Allowance 	100,000 50,000 200,000
GRAND TOTAL		\$464,179

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This technical report has been prepared for Golden Spike Resources Corp. (Golden Spike) of 94 Linden Court, Port Moody, British Columbia, V3H 5C1. Golden Spike is a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development.

This technical report describes the results of the 2020 exploration program completed on the Camping Lake Property. The program included a magnetic gradient geophysical survey of the Property which consisted of 459.34 line-km with a traverse line spacing of 50 m and a tie line spacing of 500 m. This work was coordinated by Langford Exploration Services Ltd. (Langford Exploration) on behalf of Golden Spike.

This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the status and nature of mineralization on the Camping Lake Property (Property). This technical report is intended to fulfill CIM's disclosure requirements under Canadian Securities laws, including *NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and to support Golden Spike's application to the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE) for listing on the CSE exchange.

2.2 Terms of Reference

On August 3, 2020, Golden Spike (the Issuer) engaged the services of the author, Luke van der Meer, through Longford Exploration to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Camping Lake Property located in the Red Lake Mining Division of northwestern Ontario, Canada.

Luke van der Meer is an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 and as described in Section 28 (Date and Signature Page) of this report.

This report is based on the author's personal examination of all available reports and data on the Camping Lake Property. The author has not relied on other experts in the preparation of this report. The sources of information and data contained in the technical report or used in its preparation are provided in Section 27 (References) of this report.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author has reviewed on geological data obtained from Ontario's provincial government reports and several papers published in scientific journals, as referenced in Section 27 (References) of this report.

The author has reviewed the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) publicly available information resources found online for historical property assessment reports and mineral tenure information as well as the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) digital publication database found online for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information. Climate information was obtained from Environment Canada, and population and local information for the Property area was obtained from Wikipedia website.

This technical report is based on personal examination, by the author, of all available reports and data on the Camping Lake Property. The author visited the Property on August 10, 2020 to evaluate the geological environment and assess the Property. The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Golden Spike and other third-party sources.
- The author's site visit.
- The author's review of all available reports and legal documents.

The author has not researched property title or mineral rights to the Camping Lake Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property other than verifying the anniversary dates (Table 4.1 in Section 4 of this report) for each claim comprising the Property using the Mineral Lands Administration System (MLAS) website. The QP most recently accessed the MLAS website on December 9, 2020.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.4 Details of Personal Inspection

The author visited the Property on August 10, 2020 to evaluate the geological environment, assess the Property, and confirm the technical and geological information presented herein.

2.5 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian dollars (CAD\$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26915 NAD83 UTM Zone 15N unless otherwise stated. A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in this report are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
percent	%
three dimensional	3D
Ontario Mining Act	Act
silver	Ag
area of interest	AOI
gold	Au
degrees Celsius	°C
circa	ca.
Canadian dollar	CAD\$
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
centimetre	cm
copper	Cu
diamond drill hole	DDH
east	E
electromagnetic	EM
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
gram	g
grams per tonne	g/t
billion years ago	Ga
Golden Spike Resources Corp.	Golden Spike
Global Positioning System	GPS
greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate	GQC
Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
gigawatt hours	GWh
hectare	ha
Camping Lake Property	Camping Lake
kilogram	kg
kilometre	km
kilometres per hour	km/hr
potassium feldspar	K-spar
kilovolt	kV
Longford Exploration Services Ltd.	Longford Exploration
metre	m
million years ago	Ma
metres above sea level	masl
Mineral Lands Administration System	MLAS
millimetre	mm
mobile metal ion	MMI
Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines	MNDM
molybdenum	Mo
million ounces	Moz

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
megapascal	MPa
million tonnes	Mt
north	N
not applicable	n/a
North American Datum	NAD
nickel	Ni
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Northbound Capital Corp.	Northbound Capital
net smelter return	NSR
National Topographic System	NTS
Ontario Geological Survey	OGS
ounce	oz
ounces per tonne	oz/t
platinum-group elements	PGE
Professional Geoscientist	P.Geo.
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
Camping Lake Property	Property
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
qualified person	QP
south	S
tonne	t
to be determined	TBD
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
very low frequency	VLF
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic	VTEM
west	W
World Geodetic System	WGS
zinc	Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this technical report. As described in sections 1.2 and 4.5 the author has relied on information regarding ownership, permits, licenses, environmental concerns, and option agreements between Golden Spike Resources Corp. and Northbound Capital Corp. were reviewed by the author in the document titled, "Property Option Agreement, Northbound Capital Corp. and Golden Spike Resources Corp., dated September 1, 2020", which was provided to the author by Golden Spike Resources Corp.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Camping Lake Property (Figure 4-1) is located in the Red Lake Mining Division just 20 km northwest of Ear Falls in northwestern Ontario, Canada, within the Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Area Townships. The Property is centered at approximately latitude 50.66020° N and longitude 93.44397° W within the National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 52K/11L, 52K/12H, 52K/11E and 52K/11I.

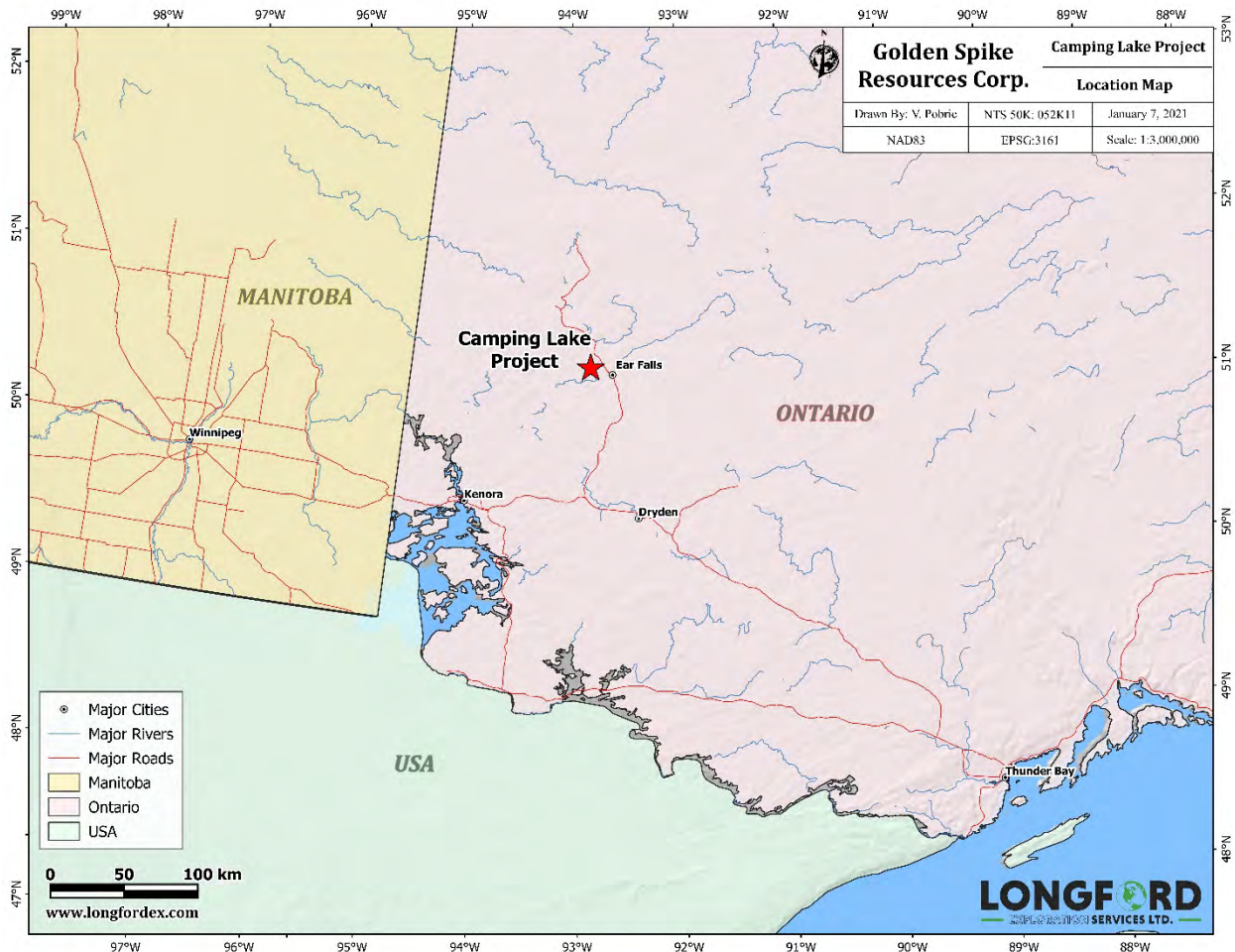


Figure 4-1: Camping Lake Property Location Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of five multi-cell mining claims (Figure 4-2) in the Red Lake Mining District northwest of Ear Falls totaling approximately 2,132.4 ha. All five mining claims are 100% registered in the name of Northbound Capital Corp. (Northbound or Optionor), and Golden Spike Resources Corp. (Golden Spike or Optionee) may earn 100% interest in the titles upon fulfillment of the terms on the property option agreement dated September 1, 2020.

As of the date of this report, all claims are in good standing. The next claim renewal deadline is July 18, 2021.

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements, or other known risks to which the Camping Lake Property is subject.

A complete summary of all mineral tenures comprising the Property is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Camping Lake Property Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Holder	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Status	Area (ha)
554489	Northbound Capital Corp. (100%)	2021-07-18	Active	513.1
554488	Northbound Capital Corp. (100%)	2021-07-18	Active	513.1
554487	Northbound Capital Corp. (100%)	2021-07-18	Active	513.1
554486	Northbound Capital Corp. (100%)	2021-07-18	Active	513.1
554497	Northbound Capital Corp. (100%)	2021-07-18	Active	80.0
			TOTAL	2,132.4

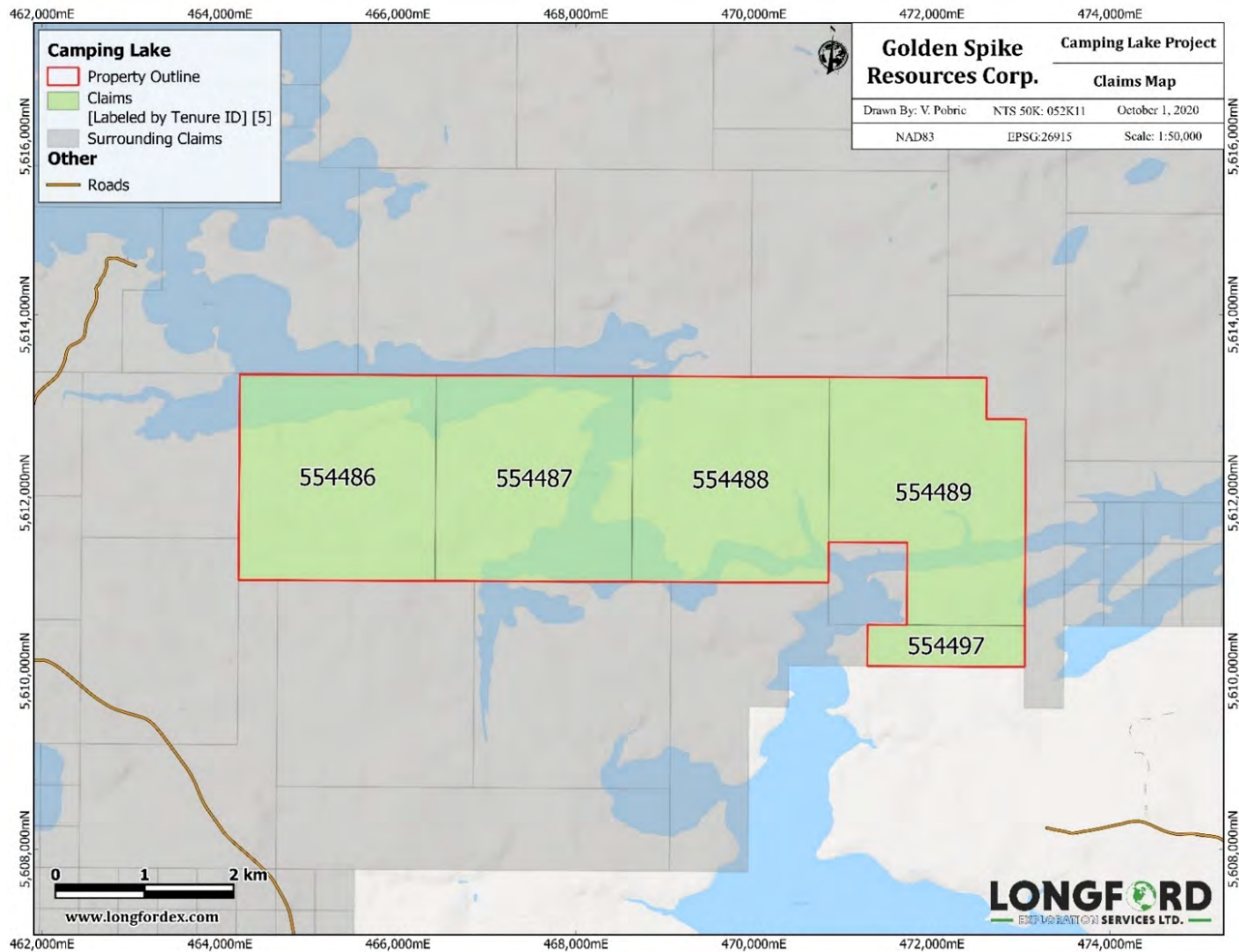


Figure 4-2: Camping Lake Property Claim Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

4.3 Mineral Rights in Ontario

The holder of an Ontario Prospector's Licence may prospect or stake a mining claim on Crown land or private property where the Crown has mineral rights that are open for staking.

In April 2018, mining claims in Ontario transitioned to an online platform that uses a map designation system. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined corner-post location to a cell-based grid. A mining claim is now legally defined by its cell position (grid coordinates) on the MLAS Map Viewer. Staking and registering mining claims can now be completed online using the MLAS. The registration fee is \$50 per cell. Up to 50 single-cell claims may be registered at one time provided each cell claim shares at least one boundary with another cell in the claim. Multi-cell claims must be registered separately and may consist of a maximum of 25 cell units providing each cell shares at least one cell boundary with another cell in the claim.

To keep the claims in good standing for the following year, the Government of Ontario requires an expenditure of \$400 per year per cell claim and a \$200 fee per boundary cell claim unit prior to the expiration date. The assessment report must be submitted to the online MLAS by the expiration date.

The holder of a mining claim may obtain a mining lease for that claim, but provisions for surface rights are controlled under the Ontario Mining Act (Act) as work progresses. Surface rights may be sold or granted to a mining operation if the surface rights are necessary to carry out mining operations. If a significant mineralized zone is discovered on a claim, the claim holder may wish to convert the mining claim to a mining lease. Under the Act, this conversion must be completed prior to any mine development. To convert a mining claim to a mining lease, the claim boundaries must be legally surveyed, the holder must engage with affected Indigenous groups, and the holder must submit evidence that a substantial mineral deposit exists. A mining lease is valid for 21 years and can be maintained by paying provincial land taxes (and municipal land taxes if the lease is inside a municipality). Work reports are not required. Any exploration work carried out on a mining lease can be applied as assessment work on contiguous non-leased claims.

Mining leases do not grant ownership of surface rights, but they do grant the holder use of the surface rights. This includes the rights to timber and aggregates unless there is a separate surface rights holder.

4.4 Property Legal Status

The MLAS website confirms that all Property claims as described in Table 4.1 are in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines against the titles at that date. The author makes no assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements or other known risks to which the Camping Lake Property is subject.

4.5 Nature of Title to Property

The Camping Lake Property consists of five multi-cell mining claims covering 2,132.4 ha. The online registry currently shows that the Camping Lake mining claims are 100% owned and registered in the name

of Northbound Capital Corp. (Northbound or the Optionor). Northbound entered into a property option agreement with Golden Spike Resources (the Optionee or Golden Spike) on September 1, 2020.

As stated in Section 4.2, Golden Spike (Optionee) and Northbound (Optionor) are party to a property option agreement with an effective date of September 1, 2020 pursuant to which the Optionor can grant and the Optionee can acquire the sole exclusive rights to the title and interest in the Camping Lake Property claims for the following considerations:

- Make cash payments to the Optionor totalling \$75,000, as follows:
 - \$25,000 on the effective date; and
 - An additional \$50,000 on or before the listing date.
- Issue a total of 1,250,000 shares (Purchase Shares) to the Optionor, as follows:
 - 500,000 shares on or before the listing date; and
 - An additional 750,000 shares on or before the date which is 12 months after the listing date.

All payments and issuances of shares described here may be accelerated at the Optionee's request. There is no partial vesting of the Property.

If the Optionee chooses to exercise this option and acquires 100% legal and beneficial right and title to and interest in the Camping Lake Property, the Optionor will thereafter be entitled to a 3% net smelter return (NSR) royalty with respect to the Property. This royalty is payable upon the commencement of commercial production; however, the Optionee retains the right to purchase from the Optionor a 2% NSR royalty upon payment of the sum of \$1,000,000 to the Optionor at any time.

In addition to the terms outlined here, if at any time the Optionor or an Affiliate of the Optionor acquires, directly or indirectly, any interest in any property which is entirely or partly within 2 km of the outermost boundary of the area-of-interest property (AOI Property), then the Optionor or its Affiliate, as applicable, must disclose the acquisition promptly to the Optionee. The Optionor or its Affiliate, as applicable, within 30 days of receipt of notice of acquisition, may then elect to include the AOI Property within the Property.

At the effective date of this report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements, or other known risks to which the Camping Lake Property is subject.

4.6 Surface Rights in Ontario

Surface rights are not included with mining claims in Ontario. However, the Act allows licensed prospectors to enter mineral lands to explore for minerals whether the surface is owned privately or by the Crown. Right of entry onto these lands does not include the following: land occupied by a building; the area around a dwelling; any land that is part of an airport or railway; land that is used for a natural gas, oil or water pipeline corridor; land under cultivation; land that contains an artificial reservoir or dam; protected heritage property; or land in a park. A complete list of restricted lands is available in the Act under article 29 subsection (1).

Miners entering private lands must serve notice in the prescribed manner and compensate the landowner for any loss or damages resulting from the mining activities which include prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, as well as any activities that disturb the surface. A miner must notify the landowner

prior to entering the property to prospect, entering the property to stake, creating a closure plan, beginning new exploration activities or making changes to an existing exploration activity, beginning the construction of a mine, beginning the extraction of minerals, and beginning rehabilitation work. Surface rights owner(s) can be determined by conducting a title search at a Land Registry Office (LRO) or online.

At the effective date of this report, Golden Spike does not hold any surface rights to this Property.

4.7 Permitting

The Act requires that an Exploration Permit or an Exploration Plan is obtained to explore on Crown lands. The permit and plan are obtained from the MNDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MNDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands could be impacted by the work.

In Ontario, an Exploration Permit is required to carry out exploration activities that include:

- Mechanized stripping of an area greater than 100 m² within a 200 m radius.
- Use of a drill that weighs more than 150 kg.
- Cutting of lines greater than 1.5 m wide.
- Geophysical surveys requiring the use of a generator.
- Pitting or trenching where excavated volume of rock exceeds 3 m³ within a 200 m radius.

An Exploration Permit is issued in the name of the recorded claim holder and is usually issued three months after an application is made. Under the present system, notice is given by MNDM to any affected First Nations and Metis groups. Permit applicants are then required to engage with Indigenous groups only if specific issues are raised by those groups. An Exploration Permit is granted for a period of three years. It may include conditions which require the avoidance of certain areas due to wildlife sensitivity or areas that have cultural or spiritual significance.

An Advanced Exploration Permit is required when the discovery of a mineralized zone requires more advanced work, such as bulk sampling or underground development. To apply for this type of permit, the relevant mining claims are usually converted to mining leases, and the approval process is more strenuous, requiring a significant review by MNDM and significant community and First Nations engagement.

At the effective date of this report, Golden Spike does not have any permits or applications in place.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Camping Lake Property is accessible from Winnipeg, Manitoba via Highway 17 to Kenora, Ontario (approximately 209 km). From Kenora, access is approximately 126 km northeast by helicopter or floatplane. Alternatively, the Property is accessible from Kenora to Vermillion Bay (93 km) and then continuing north on Highway 105 for approximately 103 km to Ear Falls, Ontario. The north side of the claims can be reached by travelling 12 km north of Ear Falls along Highway 105 and taking the first left turn onto a logging road and continuing down this road for another 8 km. Claim 554489 (northeast of the Property) is the only claim accessible by (unmaintained) logging roads; the remainder of the mining claims are accessible by air or by water (Figure 5-1).

The closest community is Ear Falls, Ontario (population 995) approximately 20 km southeast of the Property on Highway 105. Red Lake, Ontario (population 4,107) is located 70 km northwest of the Property, and Thunder Bay, Ontario (population 110,200) is 494 km driving distance southeast of the Property (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Driving Distances to the Property

Location (population)	Description	Road Distance (km)
Ear Falls, Ontario (995)	Nearest town with services	20
Red Lake, Ontario (4,107)	Mining service centre and airport	70
Winnipeg, Manitoba (934,240)	Nearest international airport	410
Thunder Bay, Ontario (110,200)	Port and mining service centre	494

Source: 2016 Census Canada, from stats Canada website.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of northwestern Ontario with extreme temperature ranges. A typical temperature range for the winter months is -20 °C to -6 °C with extreme lows of -30 °C. A typical temperature range for the summer months is 15 °C to 17 °C with extreme highs of 30 °C. The average annual rainfall for the area is 516 mm, and the average annual snowfall is 214 cm (see Table 5.2).

The nearest active weather station to the Property is 70 km by road at the Red Lake Weather Station.

Based on available data, and knowledge of the general area, an eight-month operating (field) season could reasonably be expected. Year-round drilling operations may be possible if suitable road access can be established to the drill site.

Table 5.2: Climate Data for Red Lake Weather Station

Climate Data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	-18.3	-15	-7.4	2.2	9.6	15.1	18.1	17	11	3.7	-5.7	-15.3	1.3
Record High (°C)	14.8	9.5	17.2	30.6	32.7	37.2	35.8	36.1	33.2	27.2	18.3	8.9	-
Record Low (°C)	-45.6	-45.7	-39.6	-28.8	-12.2	-3	1.5	-1.4	-7.2	-15.8	-38.7	-43.9	-
Avg Precipitation (mm)	26.8	17.3	28.4	34	73.4	99	103.4	88.3	83	59.7	42.9	30.2	686.4
Avg Rainfall (mm)	0.3	1.3	6.9	17.7	66.9	98.8	103.4	88.3	82	40.9	8.4	0.7	515.7
Avg Snowfall (cm)	35.5	22.1	26	18.2	7	0.3	0	0	1.1	21.1	42.9	39.4	213.6

Source: 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals Red Lake station data; 51°04'01.000" N, 93°47'35.000" W, elev. 385.90 m

5.3 Local Resources

General labour is readily available in the town of Red Lake (population 4,107). The town, approximately 70 km by road from the Property, offers services such as an Ontario Provincial Police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. The higher elevations of the Property areas are covered by 3G cellular service.

5.4 Infrastructure

Red Lake provides support services, equipment, and skilled labour for both the mineral exploration and mining industries. Rail, national highway, port, and airport services are available out of Thunder Bay. Several outfitting and accommodation services are available in Ear Falls.

Local infrastructure and resources are enough to sustain a modern mining operation. There are large operating underground gold mines in Red Lake as well as several advanced-stage development projects in the area. There is a 115 kV transmission line that extends northwest-southeast from Ear Falls to Pickle Lake; it passes 6 km from the eastern Property boundary.

5.5 Physiography

The Property is located in the Boreal Shield Ecozone where the Canadian Shield and the boreal forest overlap. The topography of the Property is dominated by glacial overburden, and typical glacial features, such as eskers, are common. The terrain is generally flat and gently undulating with an elevation of approximately 350 to 430 masl. The Property is crosscut by the Chukuni River, English River, and the headwaters of Camping Lake (Figure 5-1).

Tree cover consists of spruce, pine, balsam, birch, poplar, and alder. Black spruce and muskeg swamps occupy low-lying areas.

An aerial view of the Property is shown in Figure 5-2.

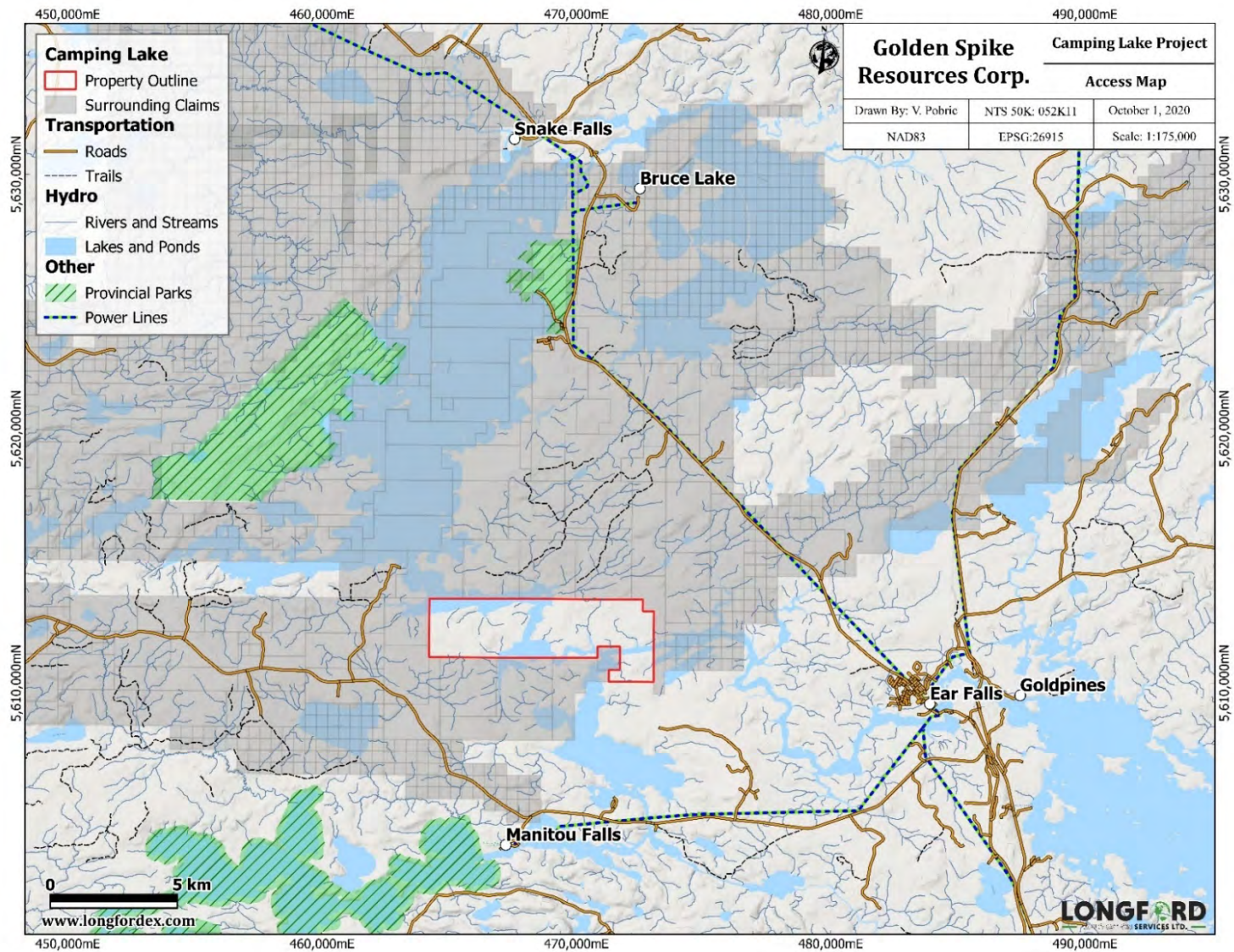


Figure 5-1: Camping Lake Property Accessibility Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)



Figure 5-2: Camping Lake Property Aerial View facing west

Source: Luke van der Meer, 2020

6 HISTORY

6.1 Historical Exploration Activity within the Red Lake District

Minimal to no exploration has been carried out directly on the Camping Lake Property.

Gold was first discovered in the Red Lake region in 1925 leading to the development of a transportation route between Sioux Lookout and Red Lake that used barges on the English and Chukuni Rivers. This route opened up the Confederation Lake greenstone belt to prospecting and exploration which resulted in the discovery of several gold deposits which were put into production between 1930 and 1940. The most significant deposit was in the Uchi mining district.

The Dixie Lake gold prospect, located to the north of the Property, was discovered in the 1940s on the south side of Dixie Creek (previously known as Cariboo Creek) which is approximately 4 km downstream from Dixie Lake (Figure 7-1). A small block of claims was staked by Jack Mitchell & Associates, and these were later optioned to Belgold Mines Ltd. in 1945. Various work was completed in the area, such as surface prospecting, trenching, and a small shallow drilling program.

Between 1940 and 2003, interest continued in the Dixie Lake area. The following work was completed on the Property and in areas that overlap the current Camping Lake Property:

- 1969: Caravelle Mines Ltd. commissioned Questor Surveys Inc. to carry out an airborne magnetic and EM survey over its Dorothy Prospect, which covered the Dixie Lake area. Five targeted VLF conductors were tested by drilling six diamond drill holes.
- 1972: Caravelle Mines Ltd. carried out additional ground magnetic, EM and VLF-EM surveys, and geological mapping.
- 1972 to 1985: several companies acquired claims in the Dixie Lake area, including Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. (1975), Selco Mining Corporation Ltd. (1976–1977), and St. Joseph Exploration Ltd. (1976–1977).
- 1985: Golden Terrace Resources Corp. conducted an airborne magnetic and EM survey over the Dixie Lake area; however, no follow-up work was carried out. The claims were subsequently optioned by Mutual Resources Ltd. and, in a joint venture with Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd., it carried out prospecting, trenching, geological mapping, various geophysical surveys as well as seven diamond drill holes (depth 465 m). None of the drilling was completed within the current Camping Lake Property boundaries.
- 1989 to 2003: Various companies acquired claims and performed various geophysical programs, prospecting, channel sampling, geological mapping, and diamond drilling. Companies included Teck Resources Limited (1989–1990), Canadian Golden Dragon Resources Ltd. (1996), Sunridge Gold Corp. (2002), and Fronteer Development Group Inc. (2003).

6.2 Historical Exploration Work on the Camping Lake Property

The only known historical work on the Property was completed by Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. (Laurentian) on its Goldpines South Property between 2010 and 2011. The original Goldpines South Property consisted of 144 semi-contiguous claims which covered approximately 22,262 ha. The claims were part of a joint venture agreement (50% owned by Laurentian and 50% by Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd.)

Laurentian completed three phases of work between 2010 and 2011, including geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling. The work performed by Laurentian did not encompass the entire Property, but various activities did include large portions of the Property.

The Phase 1 work program (March 2010) consisted of a high-resolution, 7,183 line-km airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey.

The Phase 2 work program (May to June 2010) consisted of follow-up work on systematically targeted structures and lithological contacts interpreted from magnetic susceptibility mapping. The work consisted of a reconnaissance soil and lake sediment sampling program in addition to Property-wide prospecting. In total, 206 rock samples, 1,067 mobile metal ion (MMI) soil samples, and 156 lake sediment samples were collected. This work identified several gold anomalies which were followed up in Phase 3. The most significant anomaly detected in Phase 2 was found in lake sediments in Pakwash Lake and was referred to (by Laurentian) as the “Chukuni anomaly”; samples contained up to 1,980 ppb Au.

The Phase 3 work program (August to October 2010) consisted of collecting 2,135 infill MMI soil samples and 348 lake sediment samples. The survey used a sample grid spacing of 100 m × 200 m to refine the continuity and extent of the previously identified gold anomalies. Subsequent work included the excavation of four exploration trenches, and 117 channel samples were cut from newly exposed bedrock.

No significant concentrations of gold were found in outcrop during all three phases of work.

In 2011, Laurentian carried out another work program (May 17 to June 30) at its Goldpines South Property. The work consisted of prospecting and a soil- and lake-sediment sampling survey. In total, 2,492 MMI soil samples (11 soil grids with a spacing of 50 m × 100 m and a spacing of 100 m × 200 m over the eastern end of the Goldpines South Property), 144 lake-sediment samples, and 162 rock grab samples were collected. Overall, eight of the originally identified targets showed encouraging results, and this reportedly provided sufficient evidence to proceed with the 20 identified target drill holes.

Since 2011, no further work is known to have been completed on the Property claims area.

On July 18, 2019, the Camping Lake claims were staked by Perry English. On July 27, 2020, the claims were transferred to Sergio Cattalani, who was the bare trustee for Northbound Capital Corp. On November 17, 2020, the claims were transferred to Blair Naughty, and, on November 18, 2020, the claims were transferred to Northbound Capital Corp.

The Camping Lake Property is an early-stage exploration project and little exploration work has been completed within the Property bounds; therefore, historical mineral resource and historical mineral reserve estimates have not been carried out on the Camping Lake Property.

Table 6.1 and Figure 6-1 outline the most recent historical work carried out over the Property, and Figures 6-2 and 6-3 show the regional geophysics (total magnetic field and first-order vertical derivative, respectively).

Table 6.1: Recent Work History on the Camping Lake Property

Year	Operator	Ontario Assessment Record	Source	Work	Description
2010	Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. (50%) and Ashanti Gold Ltd. (50%)	20009804	Render, M., Meade, S., Lengyel, J.W., 2010, Goldpines South Property: Ear Falls, Ontario, Canada, prepared for Laurentian Goldfields Ltd.	Phase 1: High resolution, airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys over 7,183 line-km. Phase 2: 206 rock samples, 1,067 MMI soil samples, and 156 lake sediment samples. Phase 3: 2,135 MMI soil samples (500 m × 500 m spacing), 348 lake sediment samples, four exploration trenches, and 117 channel samples.	The intense, Chukuni River sediment gold anomaly (Chukuni anomaly) is coincident with a fault interpreted to be part of the damage zone around the Pakwash Lake. Lake sediment gold anomaly at West Leg is coincident with the Sydney Lake Fault Zone and northwest-southeast-trending second-order faults. Preliminary soil sampling in the extreme south of the Property is encouraging. No significant concentrations of gold were found in outcrop.
2011		20010963	Chiang, M., Rennie, C., 2013, Goldpines South Property: 2011 Summer Exploration Report, prepared for Laurentian Goldfields Ltd.	Prospecting and 2,492 MMI soil samples (50 m × 100 m and 100 m × 200 m spacings), 144 lake-sediment samples (500 m × 500 m spacing and 100 m × 200 m infill spacing), and 162 rock grab samples.	Program successfully refined gold anomalies on the Property. Eight of the original 11 target areas showed encouraging results. Twenty shallow drill targets were proposed.

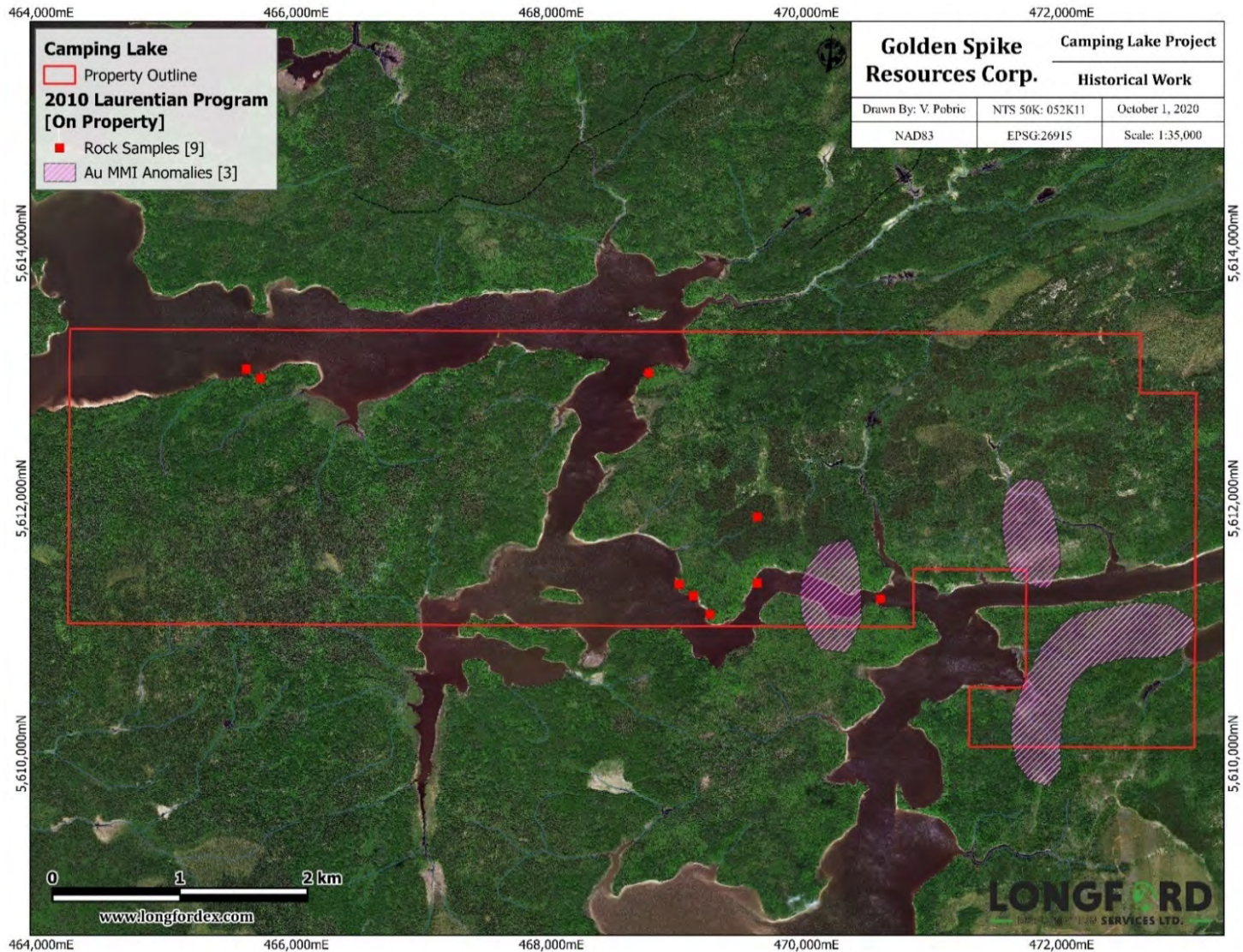


Figure 6-1: Camping Lake Property Historical Work Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

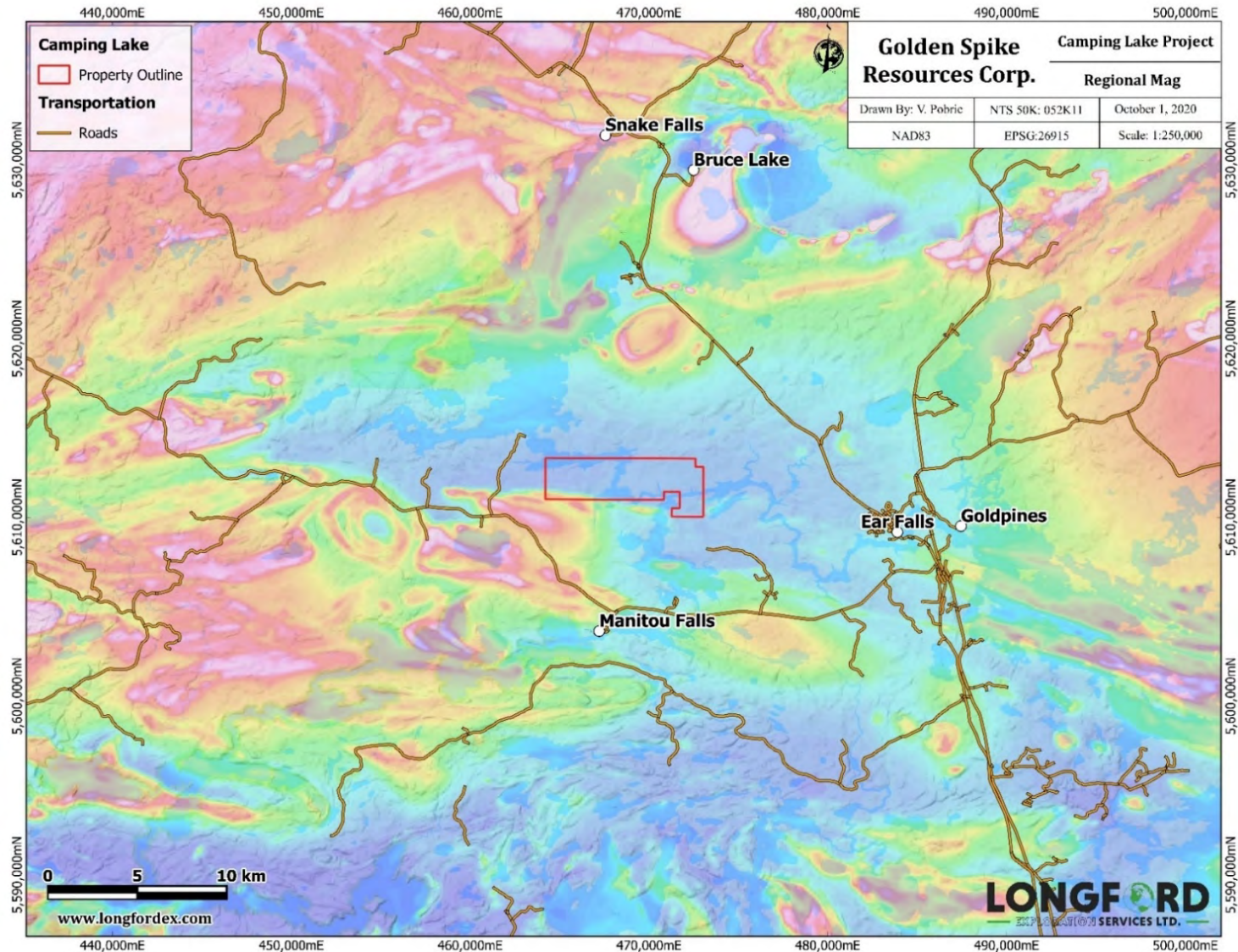


Figure 6-2: Camping Lake Property Regional Geophysics - Total Magnetic Field (TMF)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

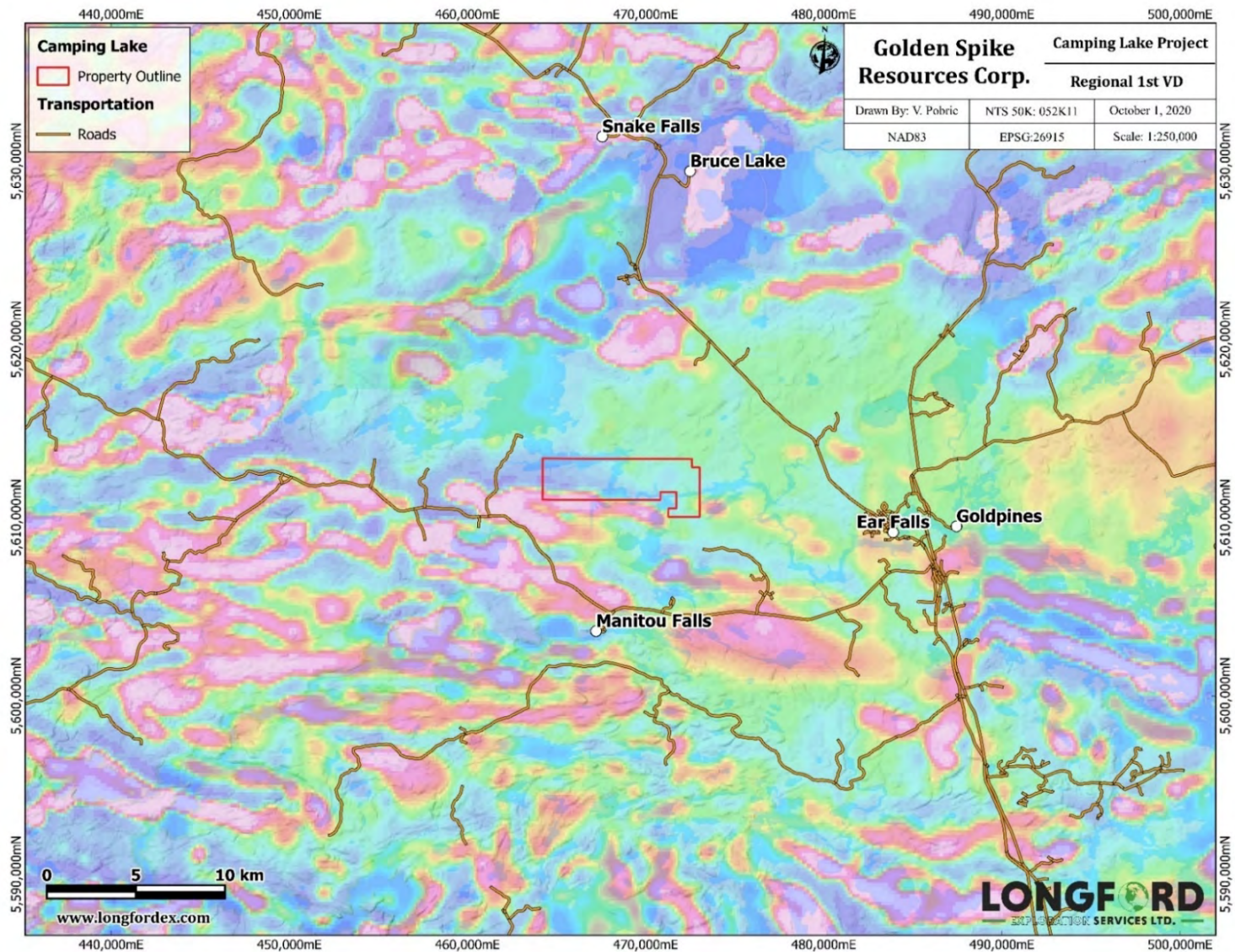


Figure 6-3: Camping Lake Property Regional Geophysics - First Vertical Derivative

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Camping Lake Property (Property) is located within the Superior Province, which forms the core of the Canadian Shield. The Superior Province was formed by the successive accretion of orogenic belts in a range of tectonic environments over a period of 1.73 billion years (Percival et al., 2012). The Superior Province is the largest Archean terrestrial craton and covers approximately 1.4×10^6 km² and consists mainly of Neoproterozoic rocks (2.8 to 2.5 Ga) which range in metamorphic grade from sub-greenschist facies to granulite facies (Percival et al., 2012). The boundaries of the Superior Province are mainly tectonic in the north, west and southeast (Trans-Hudsonian and Grenvillian orogens), and the south (Penocean orogen) and the northeast (Northern Quebec orogen) are unconformably overlain or overthrust by Paleoproterozoic supracrustal sequences (Card and Poulsen, 1998).

The Superior Province can be divided into the following four regions based on structural and lithological characteristics:

- The Western Superior region consists of the area extending from the Phanerozoic cover in the west and north to Lake Superior in the south and displays characteristic west- to northwest-trending belts with strike lengths up to 1,000 km (Percival et al., 2012).
- The Central Superior region extends from Lake Superior to the Grenville Front to the east, and includes the Eastern Wawa terrane, the Abitibi greenstone belt, and the Transverse Kapuskasing uplift structure.
- The Moyen-Nord region is bound by James Bay on the west, the Grenville Front to the east, and the Hudson Bay terrane to the north and is composed of the Ashuanipi complex, Opinaca belt, and the Opatika terrane.
- The Northeastern Superior region is located to the north of the Moyen-Nord and bound by Hudson Bay and James Bay to the west and the New Quebec orogen to the east.

The Superior Province can be further divided into the following 19 subprovinces which consist of metasedimentary, metamorphic, volcano-plutonic, and plutonic domains (Table 7.1 and Figure 7-1).

The regional geology is shown in Figure 7-2.

Table 7.1: Regions, Subprovinces, and Rock Types of the Superior Province

Region	Subprovince	Rock Type
Western Superior	Sachigo	Volcano-plutonic
	Berens River Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Uchi Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	English River Belt	Metasedimentary
	Winnipeg River	Plutonic
	Wabigoon Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Pikwitonei	Metamorphic
Central Superior	Quetico Gneiss Belt	Metasedimentary
	Kapuskasing Uplift	Metamorphic
	Wawa Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Abitibi Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
Moyen-Nord	Pontiac	Metasedimentary
	Abitibi	Volcano-Plutonic
	Opatica Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Nemiscau	Metasedimentary
	Opinaca Belt	Metasedimentary
Northeastern Superior	Minto	Volcano-Plutonic
	La Grande	Volcano-Plutonic
	Ashuanipi Complex	Metamorphic

Source: Card and Poulsen, 1998

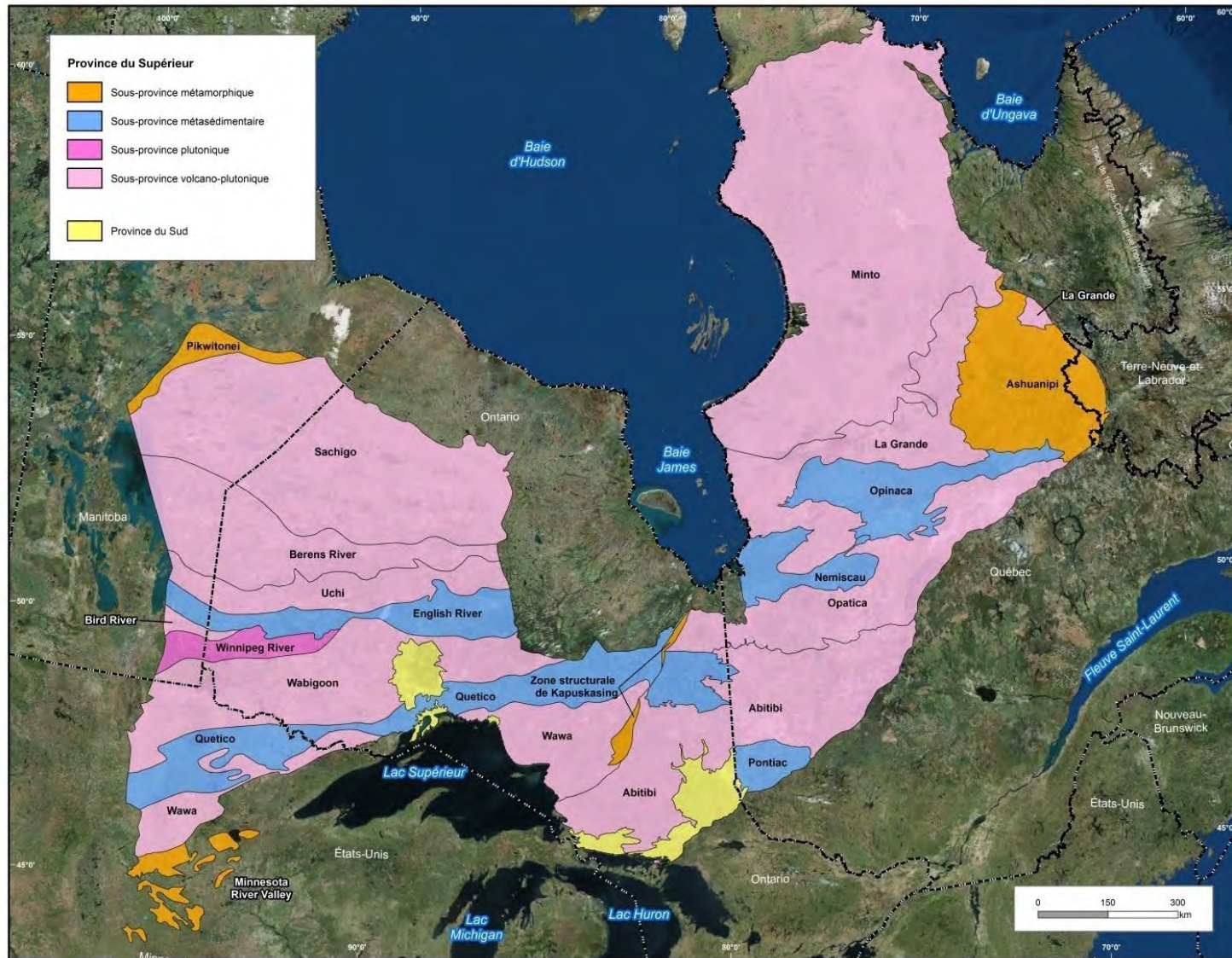


Figure 7-1: Map of the Superior Province and its Subprovinces

Source: Card and Poulsen, 1998

7.1.1 English River Subprovince

The Camping Lake Property lies within the Neoproterozoic English River subprovince in the western Superior Province. It is an 800 km long by 35 to 190 km wide, west-trending belt of metasedimentary rocks which can be roughly divided into western and eastern portions due to a promontory of the Wabigoon subprovince. The western half of the subprovince is bounded to the south by the Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic gneissic and metaplutonic Winnipeg subprovince and the Neoproterozoic metavolcanics of the Bird River subprovince (Separation Lake greenstone belt). The eastern half of the subprovince is bounded to the south by a block of the central Wabigoon subprovince due to the northeast-striking oblique-sinistral Miniss River Fault (Hrabi and Cruden, 2006). The entire length of the northern boundary of the English River subprovince is bounded by the Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic metavolcanics of the Uchi subprovince (Uchi greenstone belt).

The English River subprovince is interpreted to be an accretionary complex, a foreland, or a fore-arc basin that formed and was subsequently deformed between the metavolcanics of the Uchi subprovince to the north and the orthogneiss- and metaplutonic-dominated Winnipeg River to the south during a lengthy compressive orogeny. It is believed that the deposition, initial metamorphism, and main phase of deformation of the sedimentary rocks of the English River subprovince can be accounted for by the northward-directed subduction and collision of the Winnipeg River subprovince with the Uchi subprovince at ca. >2713–2698 Ma. The extensive tonalite magmatism within the Winnipeg River and English River subprovinces during the same time was likely generated by the subduction of the Wabigoon subprovince (Hrabi and Cruden, 2006).

Metasedimentary rocks represent the predominant outcrop exposures within the English River. Deposition has been characterized as a south-prograding submarine turbidite fan or deltaic fan setting attributed to the compressional assemblage of the Uchi subprovince (Hrabi and Cruden, 2006). These rocks are regionally described as migmatite and diatexite due to mid amphibolite to low granulite facies metamorphism (750–850 °C at 0.6 to 0.7 MPa; Percival and Easton, 2007). The original sedimentary features are locally preserved and are interpreted to be immature, turbiditic greywackes.

The English River subprovince can be divided into two domains: the southern domain is underlain by predominantly granitic intrusives and the northern domain is predominantly underlain by metasedimentary rocks and derived migmatites (OGS, 1993). Three tectonic rock assemblages have been defined in the English River subprovince. The southern and central parts of the English River subprovince are characterized by tectonic assemblage I, which forms part of the English River plutonic complex. This assemblage is dominated by severely deformed granitoid gneisses marked by isoclinal D1 folds within the gneissic banding and are, therefore, believed to be the oldest rocks present. Tectonic assemblage II forms the metasedimentary migmatite complex within the northern portion of the subprovince. This assemblage is characterized by garnet- and cordierite-bearing metasedimentary gneisses with a high percentage of granitoid leucosomes; restricted to the southern margin of this complex is a narrow band of metavolcanics (Westerman, 1978; OGS, 1993). Tectonic assemblage III ranges from equigranular tonalites through porphyritic granodiorites to equigranular pink granites which have been emplaced throughout the English River subprovince. These intrusions have been proposed to be the temporal equivalents of the “diapiric granitoid intrusions” of the Uchi and Wabigoon subprovinces (Westerman,

1978). Three major plutonic suites (gneissic, sodic and potassic) have been described based on their composition, texture, and style of intrusion. Collectively, these suites comprise 98% of the southern plutonic domain and 30% of the northern domain (OGS, 1993). The mafic intrusive suite (gabbro-diorite to quartz-diorite) is a relatively minor group and comprises only about 4% of the subprovince (OGS, 1993).

Four major phases of deformation are believed to have occurred within the English River subprovince; these consisted of three major folding and foliation forming events and a late period of shearing, faulting, and fracturing (Hrabi and Cruden, 2006).

7.1.2 Regional Mineralization

Several mineral occurrences are known to occur in the Superior Province, including the following styles of deposits (Percival, 2007):

- Iron-formation-hosted gold deposit.
- Magmatic Ni-PGE deposit.
- Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit.
- Rare-element pegmatite deposit.
- Orogenic lode-gold deposit.

7.2 Property Geology

The Camping Lake Property is located within the English River metasedimentary belt of the Superior Province.

The Property is underlain by Neoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic (2.5 to 3.2 Ga) rocks which consist of greywackes, siltstones, arkose, argillite, slate, mudstone, marble, chert, iron formation with minor metavolcanics, conglomerates, arenites, paragneiss, and migmatites. The Property lies just south of muscovite-bearing granitic rocks consisting of muscovite-biotite and cordierite-biotite granite and granodiorite-tonalite of similar age.

The property geology is shown in Figure 7-3.

7.2.1 Property Mineralization

No significant mineralization has been reported by any of the previous operators.

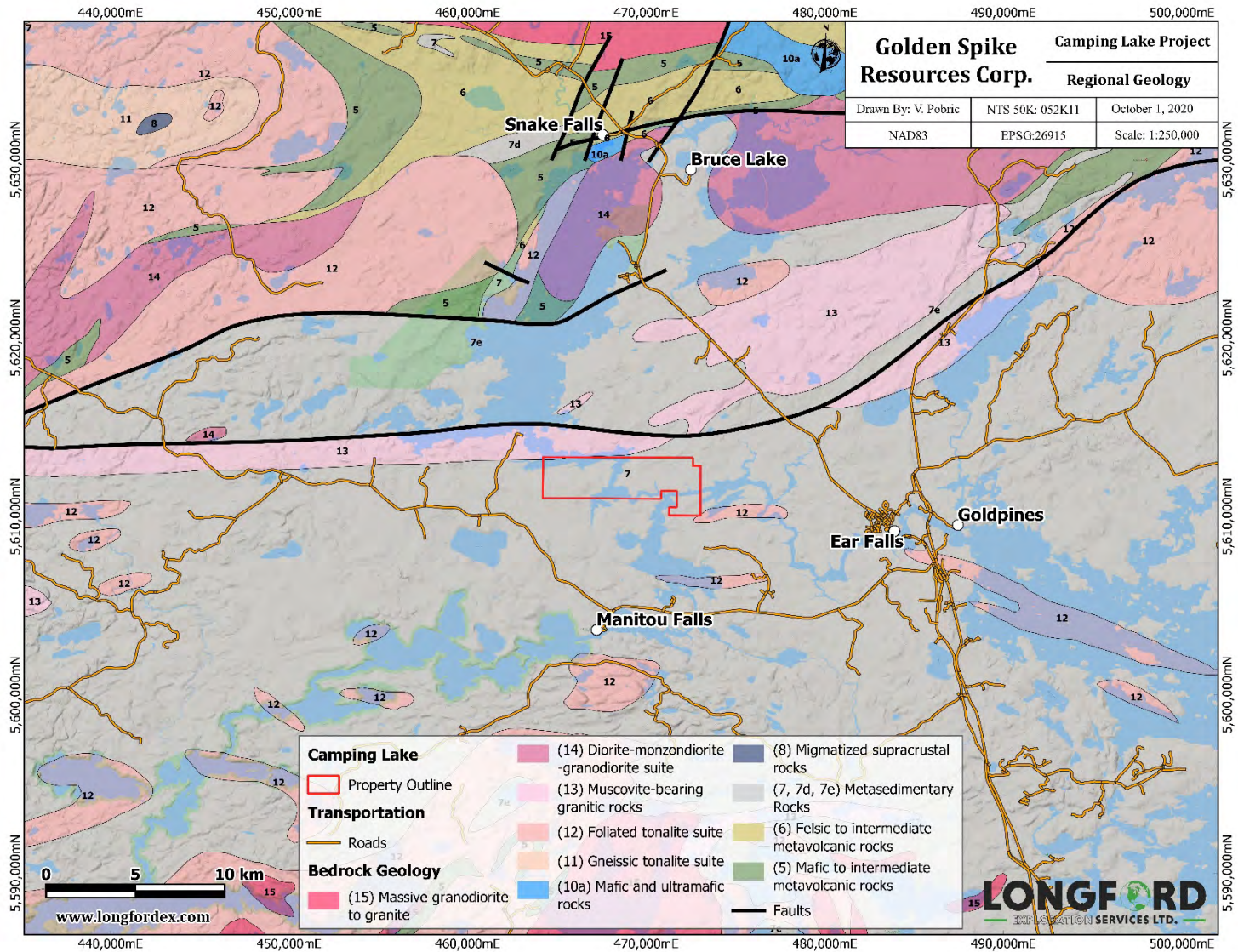


Figure 7-2: Camping Lake Property Regional Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

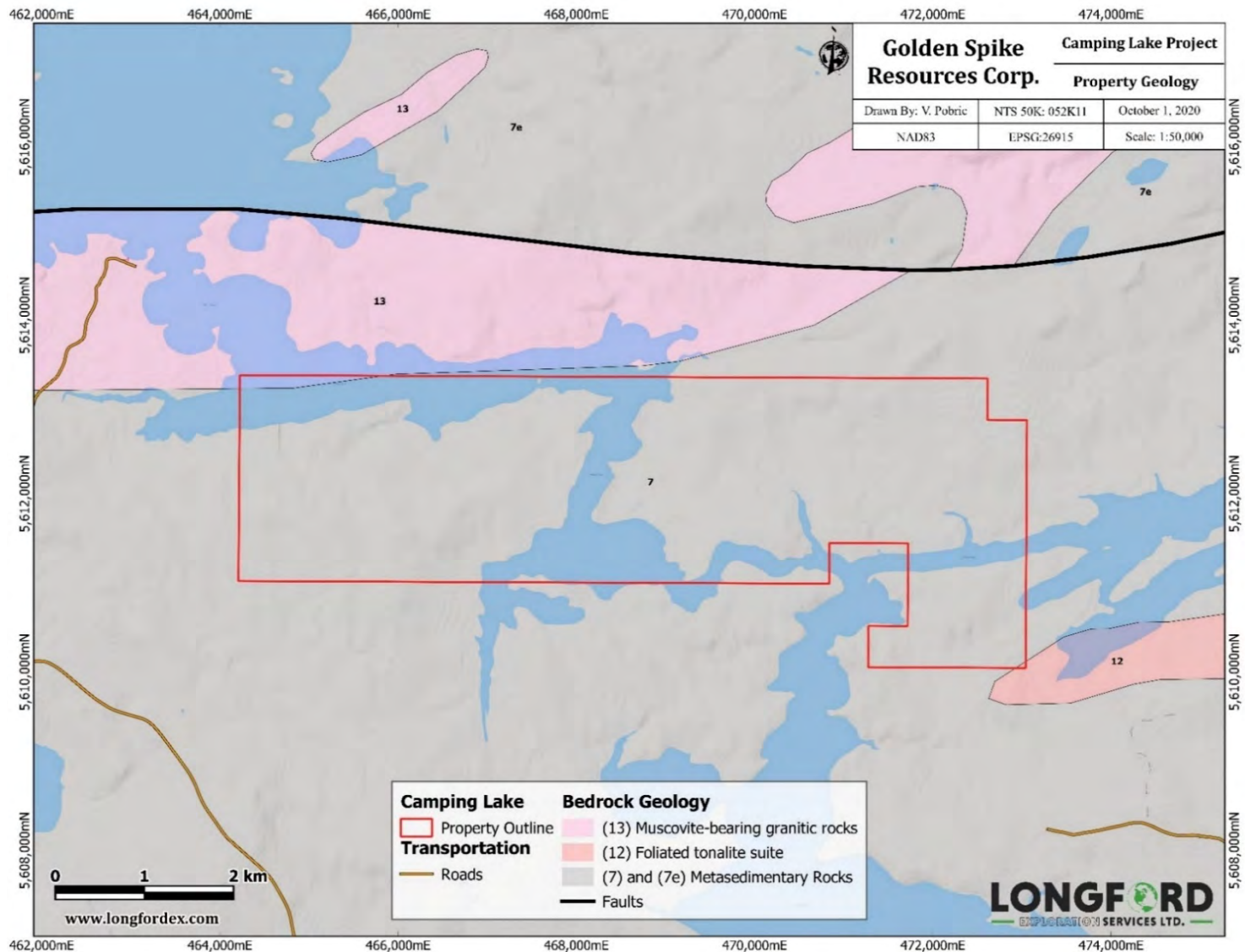


Figure 7-3: Camping Lake Property Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Camping Lake Property is located within the English River sub-province of the Superior Craton; therefore, a greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate (GQC) style of mineralization is anticipated to potentially occur on the Property. Concepts and geological models typical of GQC deposits were applied to the planned mineral exploration on the Camping Lake Property.

8.1 Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate-Gold-Vein Style Deposit

The geological setting of the Property is favourable for quartz-carbonate vein-hosted gold mineralization. Dube and Gosselin (2007) provide a detailed overview of the key features and genesis of Canadian examples of this deposit type (Figure 8-1). Generally, quartz-carbonate vein-hosted gold deposits occur in greenstone belts. They are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes.

The deposits of this type are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits hosted in deformed and metamorphosed terranes. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are dominantly hosted by mafic volcanic rocks metamorphosed at greenschist to amphibolite facies conditions and formed at depths of 5 to 10 km.

Main ore minerals include native gold with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in decreasing amounts. Sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 5% of the ore body. Main gangue minerals include quartz and carbonate with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, tourmaline, and sometimes scheelite.

Quartz-vein textures vary according to the nature of the host structure. Extensional veins typically show quartz and carbonate fibres at a high angle to the vein walls and with multiple stages of mineral growth. Laminated veins are usually composed of massive fine-grained layers. When present in laminated veins, mineral fibres are sub-parallel to vein walls. Individual vein thicknesses vary from a few centimetres to up to 10 m, and their length varies from 10 m to up to 1,000 m. The vertical extent of orebodies commonly exceeds 1 km and, in a few cases, reaches 2.5 km.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with quartz-carbonate vein-hosted deposits commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays. Laminated quartz-carbonate veins typically infill the central part of, and are subparallel to, the host structures. Extensional veins are either confined within shear zones, in which case they are relatively small and sigmoidal in shape, or they extend outside the shear zone and are planer and laterally much more extensive.

Exploration for this deposit type is well understood, based on a rich history of discovery over approximately a century. On a continental scale, this type of gold deposit is typically distributed along crustal scale fault zones characterized by several increments of strain, and, consequently, multiple generations of steeply dipping foliations and folds resulting in a complex deformational history. These crustal-scale deformation zones represent the main hydrothermal pathway towards higher crustal levels.

Critically, however, deposits are often spatially and genetically associated with second- and third-order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique high-angle shear/strain zones that are best developed within 5 km of the first-order structure, often in its hanging wall. In many cases, brittle faults also host major zones of gold mineralization.

On a district scale, large gold camps are commonly associated with curvatures, flexures, and dilatational jogs along major compressional fault zones, such as the Porcupine-Destor fault in Timmins. Regional unconformities distributed along major faults or stratigraphic discontinuities are also typical of large gold camps. The presence of other deposit types in a district, such as volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and/or magmatic nickel-copper deposits, is also commonly thought to be a favourable factor.

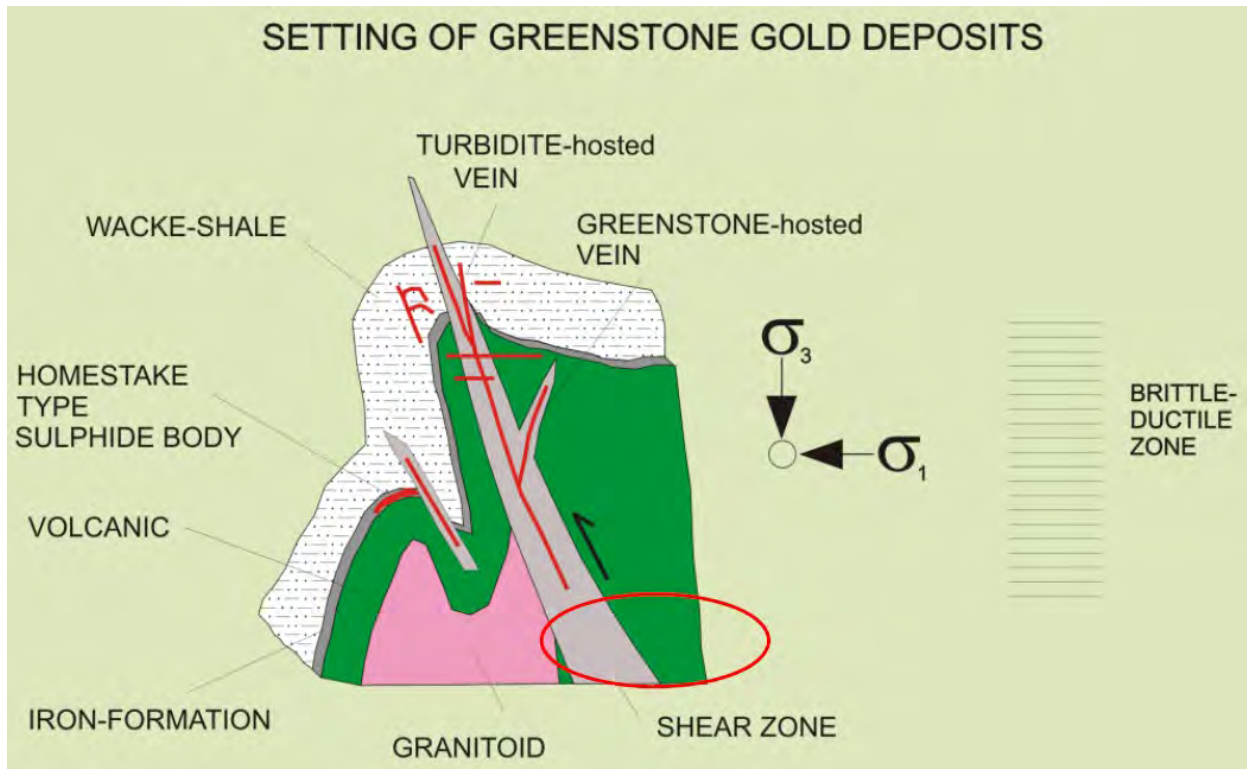


Figure 8-1: Setting of GQC Gold-Vein Deposits

Source: Dube and Gosselin, 2007

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2020 Magnetic Gradient Geophysical Survey

In 2020, Longford Exploration, on behalf of Golden Spike, commissioned Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. (Axiom) to carry out a helicopter-borne triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey over the Camping Lake Property. The survey was flown between September 23 and September 28, 2020 and covered a total survey block of 459.34 line-km, with a traverse line spacing of 50 m and a tie line spacing of 500 m (see Table 9.1).

The final survey deliverables included all raw helicopter-borne magnetic data, including base-station data, a final levelled dataset which included all measured gradients, and the following maps (Figures 9-1 to 9-6, respectively): analytical signal (AS), measured horizontal gradient (MHG), measured vertical gradient (MVG), residual magnetic intensity (RMI), total magnetic intensity (TMI), and a line path map with base-station locations.

Table 9.1: 2020 Axiom Heliborne Magnetic Gradiometer Survey Parameters

Survey Block	Line Type	Line Spacing (m)	Flight Direction (°)	Actual Line-km Flown
Camping Lake	Traverse	50	000–180°	421.84
	Tie	500	090–270°	37.50
Total				459.34

9.1.1 2020 Magnetic Gradient Data Acquisition Procedures

During the survey, the helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 53.5 m above the ground with an average survey speed of 90 km/hr. The triaxial system consists of three GSMP-35A, high-precision, potassium magnetometers mounted on a tri-directional bird that is towed by an R44 helicopter platform. The tri-directional bird was towed with a 30 m cable to ensure adequate separation between the helicopter and the magnetic survey platform.

The onboard operator was responsible for monitoring the system’s integrity. The operator also maintained a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the flight times as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic features. Magnetic data-quality checks were performed in the field and during any points which lacked sufficient georeferenced data. Any data that were excessively noisy were removed.

All post-field data processing was carried out by Axiom personnel using Geosoft Oasis montaj, Microsoft Excel software and programming languages. Base-station readings were processed and filtered to remove sudden spikes; these filtered data were then used for diurnal correction. Final maps were positioned using the WGS 1984 Datum, and the survey geodetic GPS positions were projected to map using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

To the author’s knowledge, the data acquisition procedures are suitable and typical for this type of geophysical survey work. The post-processing resultant map images are shown in Figures 9-1 to 9-6.

9.1.2 2020 Magnetic Gradient Survey Interpretation

The magnetic gradiometer survey identified a distinct area of highly magnetic rocks southwest of the Property simultaneously occurring along a strong east-west lineament, possibly representing a significant local structural discontinuity or fault. Both the lineament and magnetic-high coincide with mapped occurrences of tonalite, which trends in a general, easterly direction towards Ear Falls. This trend is supported by regional magnetics, as shown in Figures 6-2 and 6-3.

Areas of mapped metasedimentary rocks show a typical variable low-response magnetism over the Property. Predominantly east-trending subordinate lineaments emanate from the principal east-west lineament and appear to segment areas of high and low magnetic response within metasedimentary rocks. These subordinate lineaments may represent fault splay structures and appear to dissipate to the east away from the principal lineament.

Along the north of the survey area, a weak northwest-oriented segmentation of magnetic response can be inferred. This orientation is roughly parallel to mapped structures and magnetic lineaments known to exist north of the Property and may represent a more discrete regional structural fabric.

Generally, a favorable pattern of potential intersecting structures and magnetic discontinuities can be observed across the survey area. It is unclear at this time whether the interpreted lineaments represent fault structures; therefore, further ground truth-mapping and geophysical interpretations are required to substantiate these preliminary interpretations.

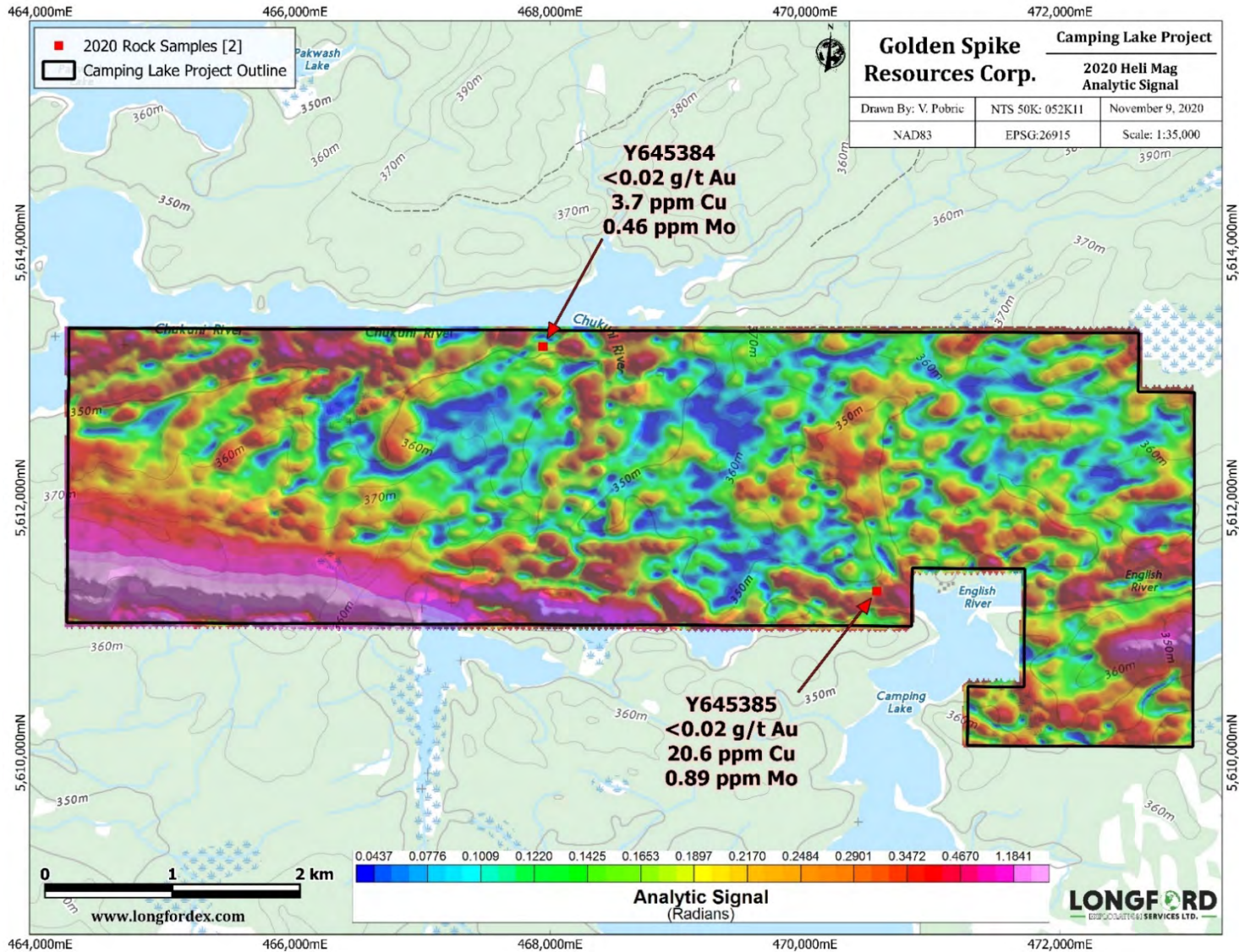


Figure 9-1: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey - Analytical Signal (Radians)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

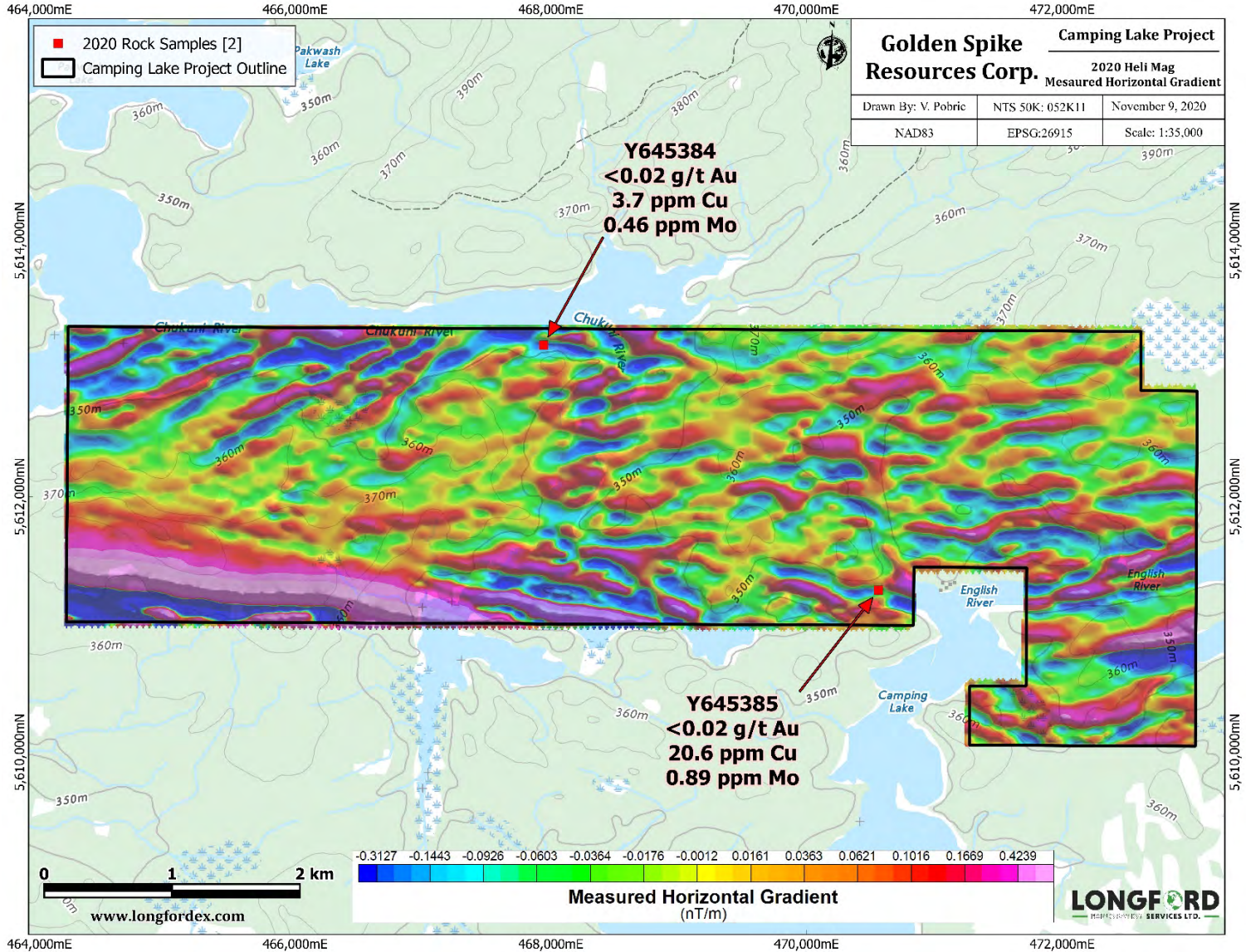


Figure 9-2: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey - Measured Horizontal Gradient (nT/m)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

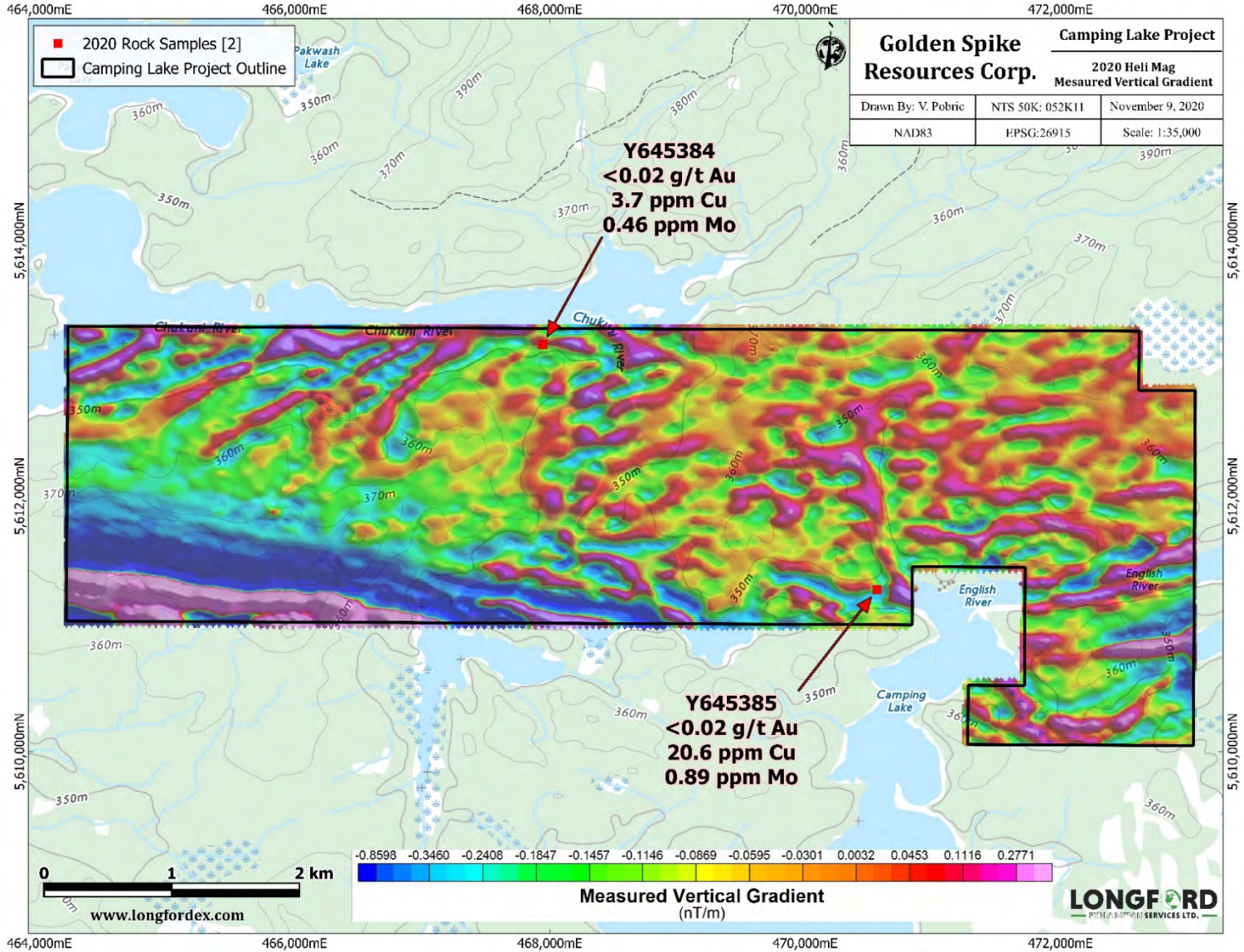


Figure 9-3: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey - Measured Vertical Gradient (nT/m)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

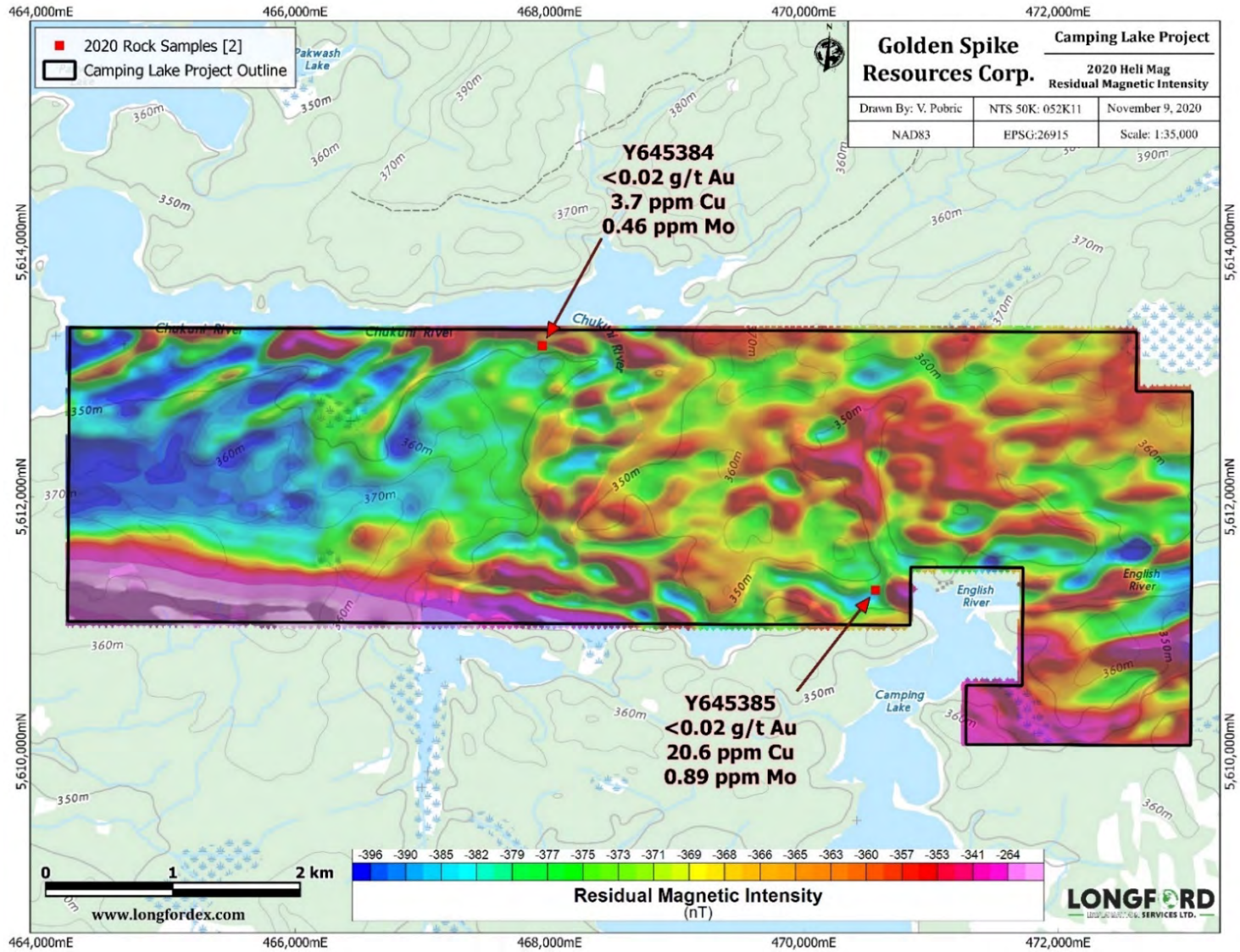


Figure 9-4: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey - Residual Magnetic Intensity (nT)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

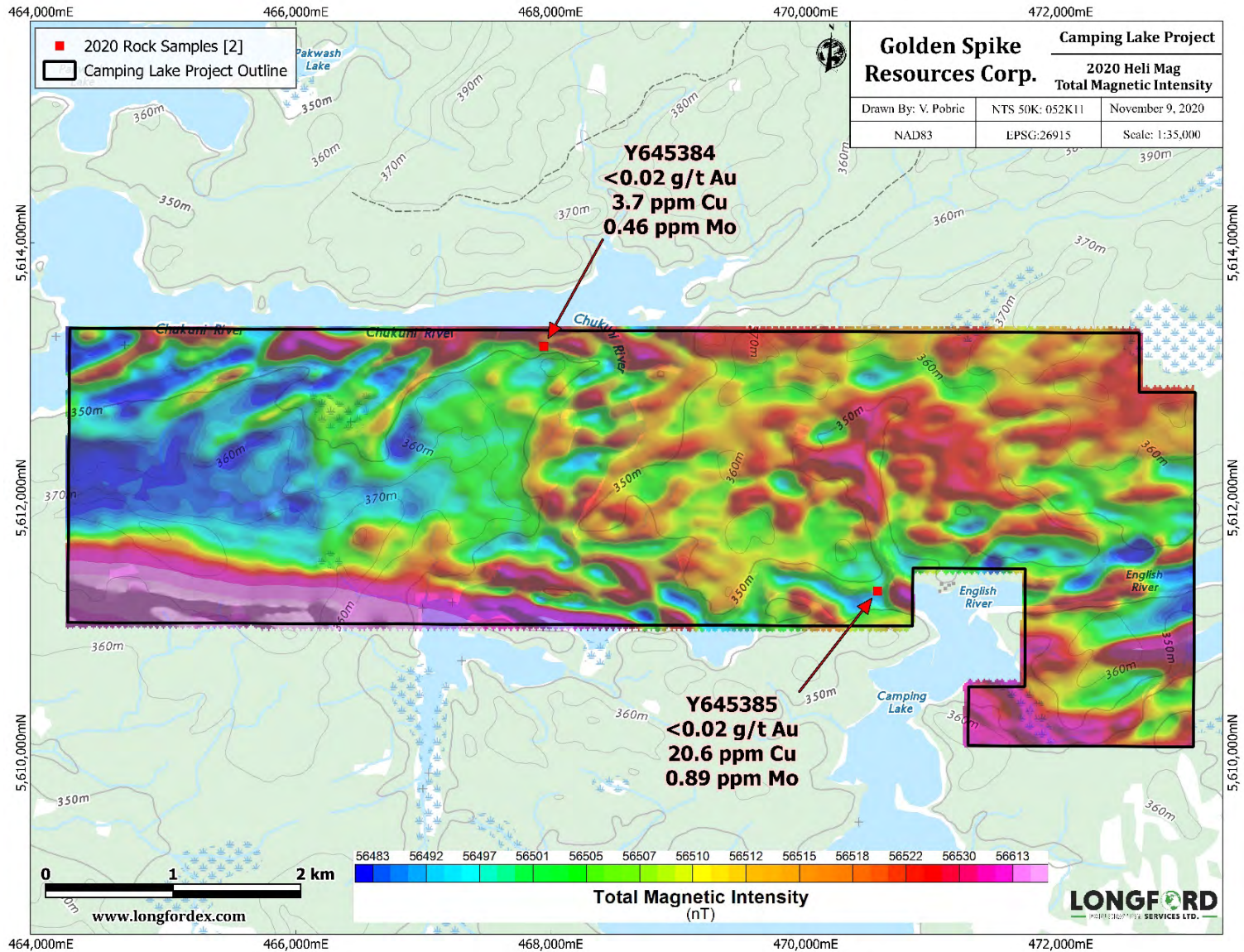


Figure 9-5: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey - Total Magnetic Intensity (nT)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

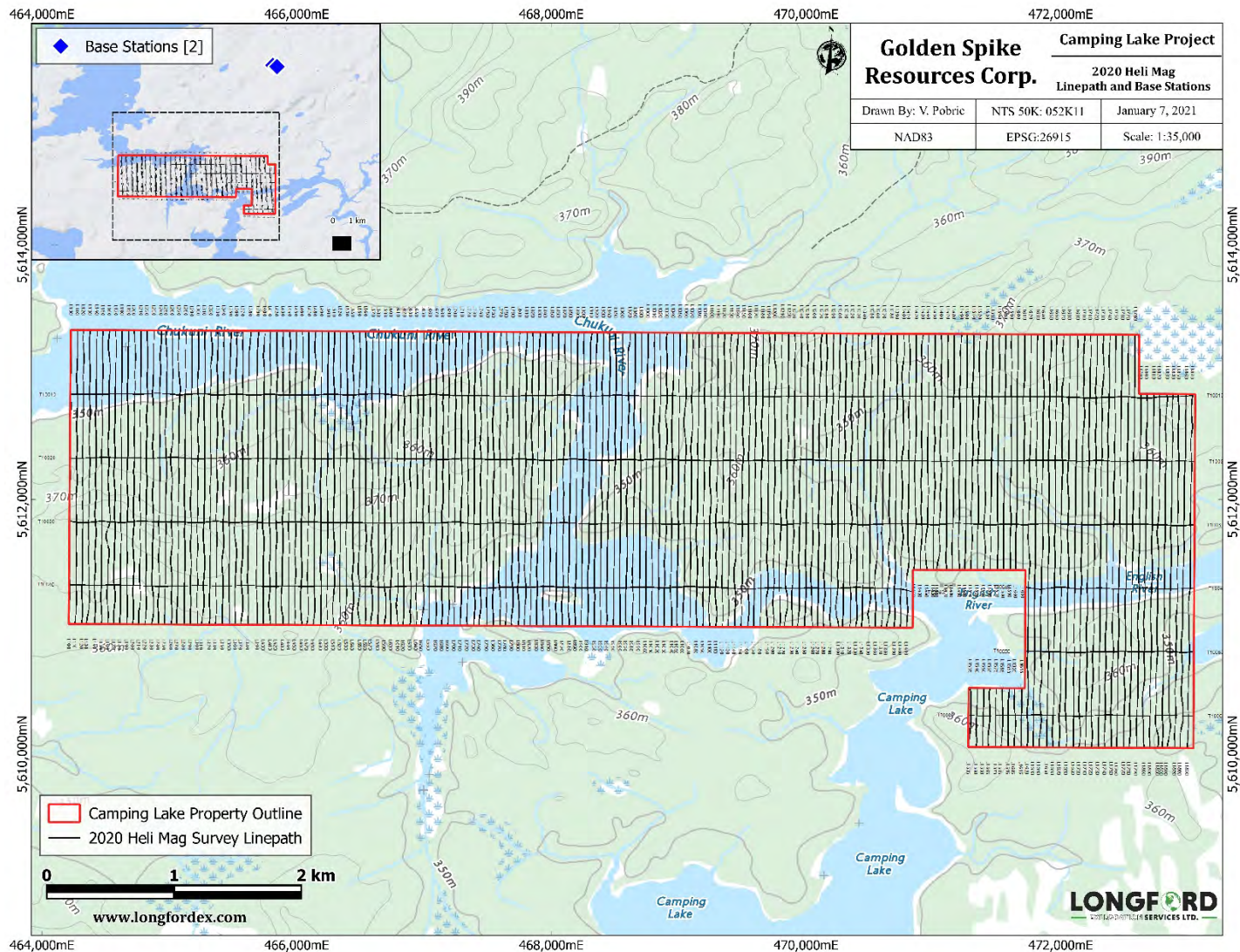


Figure 9-6: 2020 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey -Line Path Map with Base-Station Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

10 DRILLING

Golden Spike has not carried out any drilling on the Camping Lake Property as of the date of this report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Golden Spike has not performed any field work or sample collection at the Camping Lake Property, and, therefore, there are no sample preparation, analysis, or security protocols to report.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Much of the data presented in this report has been compiled from assessment reports retrieved from the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, various publications, news releases and technical reports, presented to the author by the Issuer. The historical data obtained from previous assessment reports was reviewed and the information therein was extracted was generated with proper procedures; all relevant data was tabulated or georeferenced and plotted to confirm the information was relevant to the property, where provided assay certificates were reviewed to confirm the grades reported, and validity of the data as was possible. The information and data were compiled in a project GIS and further reviewed by the author for general validity. Based on these reviews it is the authors opinion that the information has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used. The author is of the opinion that the datasets are adequate and reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

There were no limitations placed on the author in conducting the data verification or site visit. No other data verification measures were completed; this project is at an early stage of exploration and the samples collected are not intended to be used for a mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

In the author's opinion, the data used in this report are adequately reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

12.1 2020 Site Visit

The author, Luke van der Meer conducted a site visit to the Property by road on August 10, 2020 to review the general geology and assess the Property's mineral potential. Steps taken to evaluate the Property included general geological and prospecting activities which focused on locating favorable geology, mineralization indicators, and confirming the general geological environment.

Limited locations were visited by the author during the site visit due to a lack of suitable helicopter landing sites. Where access was possible, the author completed localized traverses to more fully understand the local geological environment.

A stratified sequence of post-glacial deposits was observed to overly the bedrock unconformity. These soils comprised a basal till-like sequence of diamict polymictic glaciofluvial deposits, with localized large cobbles and boulders lying directly on top of the unconformity. These coarse-grained deposits are locally overlain by deposits of post-glacial lacustrine, fine to very-fine grained, well-sorted clay and silt deposits. The respective thickness of the post-glacial deposits is expected to be variable, but this is unconfirmed. The basal till glaciofluvial sequence is less than 2 m thick based on field stratigraphy relationships. The overlying clay and silt deposits are expected to be greater than 5 m thick based on topographic relationships. A high-level understanding of the post-glacial stratigraphy is necessary to determine appropriate till-sampling criteria. The overlying clay and silt deposits are unlikely to produce relevant sampling results; therefore, it is critical that any till sampling occurs from the basal till glaciofluvial layer.

Bedrock exposures were found to be limited and most often occurred along the exposed shoreline banks of the English and Chukuni Rivers. Where encountered, the geological characteristics or rock outcropping

lithology and mineralogy were noted, but few structural measurements were possible. Few outcroppings of quartzo-feldspathic biotite orthogneiss were observed. No mineralization was observed in any of the noted outcrops or collected samples. The various locations observed during the site visit generally confirmed that the lithology of the geology at these locations was consistent with the available geological maps of the area.

A total of two rock samples were collected during the author's 2020 site visit. Sample analysis was conducted by ALS Laboratories (ALS). ALS is a well-recognized and certified laboratory in Canada. The author did not submit standards or duplicate samples; however, ALS maintains a rigorous internal (blind) QA/QC program throughout the sample preparation and analysis processes. The author confirms that the samples submitted for analysis are representative of the general lithology of the Property, however no significant results were returned from the analysis.

Table 12.1 shows the location and description of the rock samples, and Figure 12-1 shows the geochemical rock assay results from the 2020 site visit performed on the Property.

Table 12.1: 2020 Site Visit Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Y645384	50.6696	-93.453	Quartzo-feldspathic biotite orthogneiss with plagioclase and K-spar + quartz pegmatites. Well foliated within the orthogneiss host east-west striking steeply dipping. Outcrop displays up to three deformation phases with the latest D3 from preising F3 boudinaged fabric represented in quartz-banding and coarse K-spar-dominant pegmatites, with some late-stage north-south fracturing and veining.	<0.02	0.04	3.7	0.7	0.025
Y645385	50.6525	-93.4163	Quartzo-feldspathic biotite orthogneiss with plagioclase + K-spar + quartz pegmatites; multiple deformation phases evident in outcrop scale.	<0.02	0.06	20.6	0.4	0.025

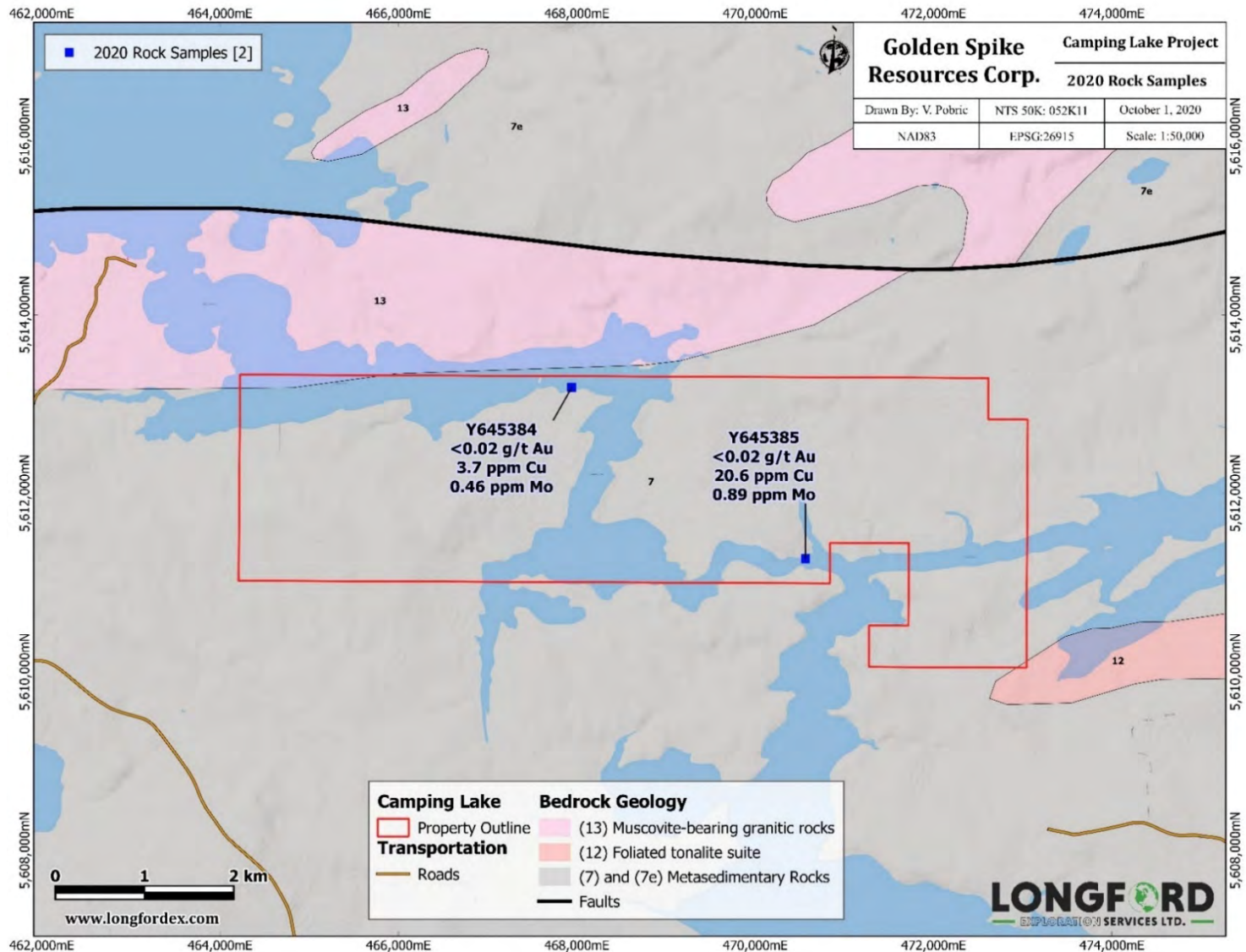


Figure 12-1: 2020 Site Visit Rock Sample Locations and Assay Results (g/t Au, ppm Cu/Mo)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mineral processing and metallurgical testing have not been carried out at this time.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mineral resource estimates have not been carried out at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no notable properties directly adjacent to the Camping Lake Property. However, notable properties in the district include PureGold Mining Inc.'s (PureGold) Red Lake Mine and Pacton Gold Inc.'s Red Lake Gold Project, Bounty Gold Corp.'s Madsen-Medicine Stone Gold Project, Great Bear Resources Ltd.'s Dixie Lake Property, and BTU Metals Corp.'s Dixie Halo Property. Only Golden Goliath Resources Ltd.'s (Golden Goliath) Kwai Property is discussed here because it is the most advanced project within close proximity to the Camping Lake Property (see Figure 23-1).

The Camping Lake Property is located 11.5 km (by air) southeast of the Golden Goliath Kwai Property. The Kwai Property straddles the suture zone between the east-west-trending North Cariboo and Winnipeg River terranes and is underlain by rocks of the Uchi subprovince in the north and the English River subprovince in the south. These subprovinces are separated by the Pakwash fault, a major east-west-trending splay off the Sydney Lake Fault Zone. The Kwai Property is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and fine-grained, interbedded volcanoclastic rocks in the north and psammitic to pelitic metasediments to the south. Mineralization mainly occurs within colourless to smoky grey quartz veins up to 10 cm wide and 1 to 4 m long (Cullen et al., 2019). Golden Goliath reported that two channel samples from both the north and south ends of the Kwai Trench returned 662 ppb Au and 468 ppb Au, respectively, over 1 m (Cullen et al., 2019).

The information regarding Golden Goliath's Kwai Property was derived from the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Kwai Property: Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario" with an effective date of March 1, 2019 and filed on SEDAR under Golden Goliath's profile. The author has been unable to independently verify this information, and, therefore, this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Camping Lake Property.

A reference for the gold grades at PureGold shown on Figure 23-1 is available on the PureGold website at <https://puregoldmining.ca/our-mine/reserve-resources/> (viewed October 1, 2020).

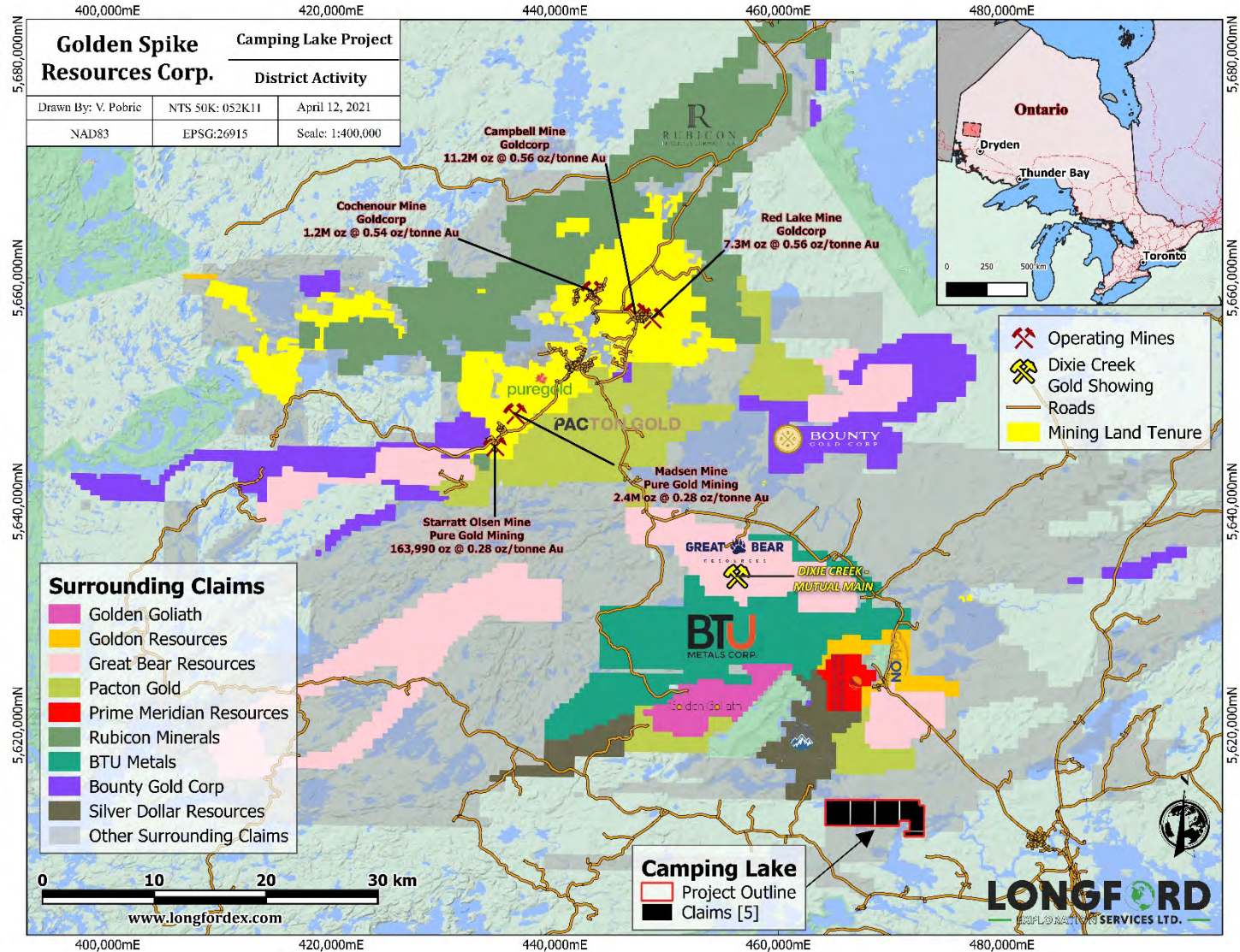


Figure 23-1: Camping Lake Property Surrounding Mineral Properties

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that is not already included in this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Camping Lake Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit that warrants further work.

Mineral tenure appears in good standing, and access to the Property has been established to the northeast along unmaintained forestry service roads. Access is also possible via the extensive network of waterways, lakes and rivers in the local area. The Property is currently amenable to seasonal (summertime) exploration, and year-round operations are possible for future exploration work on the Property.

Limited historical work has been completed within the Property bounds; but preliminary findings by previous operators indicate a potential to deliver favourable exploration results. To date, geochemical sampling is lacking, and, therefore, drilling targets have not been identified yet. Systematic mineral exploration is required across the Property to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property.

The Camping Lake Property is situated in an economically and socio-politically stable area, and there are currently no known factors that would prevent further exploration or any future potential project development. However, as this is still at an early-stage grass-roots phase of exploration, there is always the risk that the proposed work may not result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit. The author can attest that there are no significant, foreseeable risks or uncertainties to the Property's potential economic viability or continued viability directly arising from the quality of the data provided within this technical report.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Proposed Exploration Programs

Based on the evaluation of available data, the author recommends a multi-phase exploration program for the Camping Lake Property.

Phase 1 investigations should include the following components:

- Field investigations should commence with a till and bedrock sampling program (Figure 26-1) using a worker-portable drill rig and the collection of 116 systematic till samples on a 500 m × 500 m grid spacing. If possible, the drilling should be advanced below the top of bedrock to develop a coincident sampling of the underlying bedrock.

Reconnaissance structural mapping, prospecting, and rock geochemical sampling from accessible rock outcroppings should also be completed.

This base-level coverage should provide the best opportunity to detect any anomalous gold in the till or underlying bedrock. This method will also help trace the origins of the geochemical anomalies up-ice, and the bedrock samples may confirm the source of any mineralization or provide other indications of potential mineralization.

The site work would likely be based out of a remote campsite on or adjacent to the Property or lodging could be offsite; crew and equipment can partially mobilize onto the Property using the 4 × 4 truck-accessible forestry service road. Any access to outlying parts of the Property will require mobilization by boat or canoe to facilitate sampling proximal to the waterways that cross over the site. Some parts of the Property may need to be accessed by helicopter until appropriate site-access roads can be permitted and constructed. Future drilling plans should include wintertime exploration when waterways might provide easier access.

Phase 2 recommendations are conditional on the results of Phase 1, and include the following:

- Follow up field investigations on favourable results from Phase 1 and should include infill till sampling with program of similar scope to Phase 1 field explorations.
- Concurrent trenching may be completed over selected target areas with small portable excavator to complete trenching for enhanced target definition. A two man (operator and sampler), 7-10 day program may feasibly be able to complete up to 10 shallow trenches each up to 50m long for a total of 500 m.
- Where targets of merit are identified from geochemistry and geophysics further Ground geophysics is recommended, this may potentially include ground magnetics, VLF or IP, with specific techniques determined by the Phase 1 results.

26.2 Preliminary Budget

A preliminary budget for future exploration work on the Camping Lake Property is summarized in Table 26.1, and a more detailed breakdown of Phase 1 work is provided in Table 26.2.

Table 26.1: Preliminary Proposed Two-Phase Summary Exploration Budget

Year/Phase	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD\$)
1	Exploration program (10-day 4-person) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base of till / top of bedrock sampling • Prospecting, mapping and sampling • Site visit (QP/Senior Project Manager) • Geochemical analysis and QA/QC • Technical reporting requirements 	114,179
2	Exploration program (TBD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up field exploration – minimum allowance • Ground geophysics - Allowance • Trenching and till sampling - Allowance 	100,000 50,000 200,000
GRAND TOTAL		\$464,179

Table 26.2: Phase 1 Proposed Detailed Exploration Budget

2020 Camping Lake Proposal-Phase 1

Personnel		Days	Rate	Line Total
Project Manager -		10	\$ 800.00	\$ 8,000.00
Geologist -		10	\$ 700.00	\$ 7,000.00
Junior Geologist		10	\$ 600.00	\$ 6,000.00
Field Assistant / Medic -		10	\$ 500.00	\$ 5,000.00
P.Geo -	Site visit	2	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	total person-days	42	Cat. Total	\$ 28,000.00
Food and Lodging		Units	Rate	Line Total
Food and Groceries	per diem	42	\$ 75.00	\$ 3,150.00
Lodging	En route to/from field	10	\$ 125.00	\$ 1,250.00
Lodging	Wall tent camp rental OR Pascagama	32	\$ 125.00	\$ 4,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 8,400.00
Transportation		Units/Day	Unit Price	Line Total
Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	7	\$ 140.00	\$ 980.00
Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	7	\$ 50.00	\$ 350.00
Fuel	per km for truck	2500	\$ 0.65	\$ 1,625.00
Mob/demob	YVR-YVO inc. flights, taxis, baggage	5	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
Local outfitters	on site boat/trail transportation	10	\$ 500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Helicopter	Allowance (site reconnaissance & set outs)	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 20,455.00
Equipment Rentals		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Worker-Portable Drill Rig	X model	10	\$ 500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Canoe kit	x 2	14	\$ 40.00	\$ 560.00
Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	42	\$ 30.00	\$ 1,260.00
Chain Saw	inc. fuel, oil, PPE x 2	20	\$ 25.00	\$ 500.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 7,320.00
Consumable		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Field / Office Consumables	per worker day, buckets, lids, poly bags, markers, batteries, standards, notebooks, sieves	42	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,050.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 1,050.00
Analytical		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Analysis - Rock	Gold ICP-MS, Bureau Veritas	75	\$ 44.00	\$ 3,300.00
Analysis - Till	Gold ICP-MS, Bureau Veritas	116	\$ 44.00	\$ 5,104.00
Analysis - Till	Au grain count + classification	116	\$ 200.00	\$ 23,200.00
Sample Shipping	X pallets to Ottawa	3	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,250.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 33,854.00
Pre/Post Field		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Preparation	Data comp, detailed proposal, permitting	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Final report for work filing	Results compilation, GIS and map making, final report writing and signoff	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 15,000.00
Estimated Sub Total				\$ 114,079.00

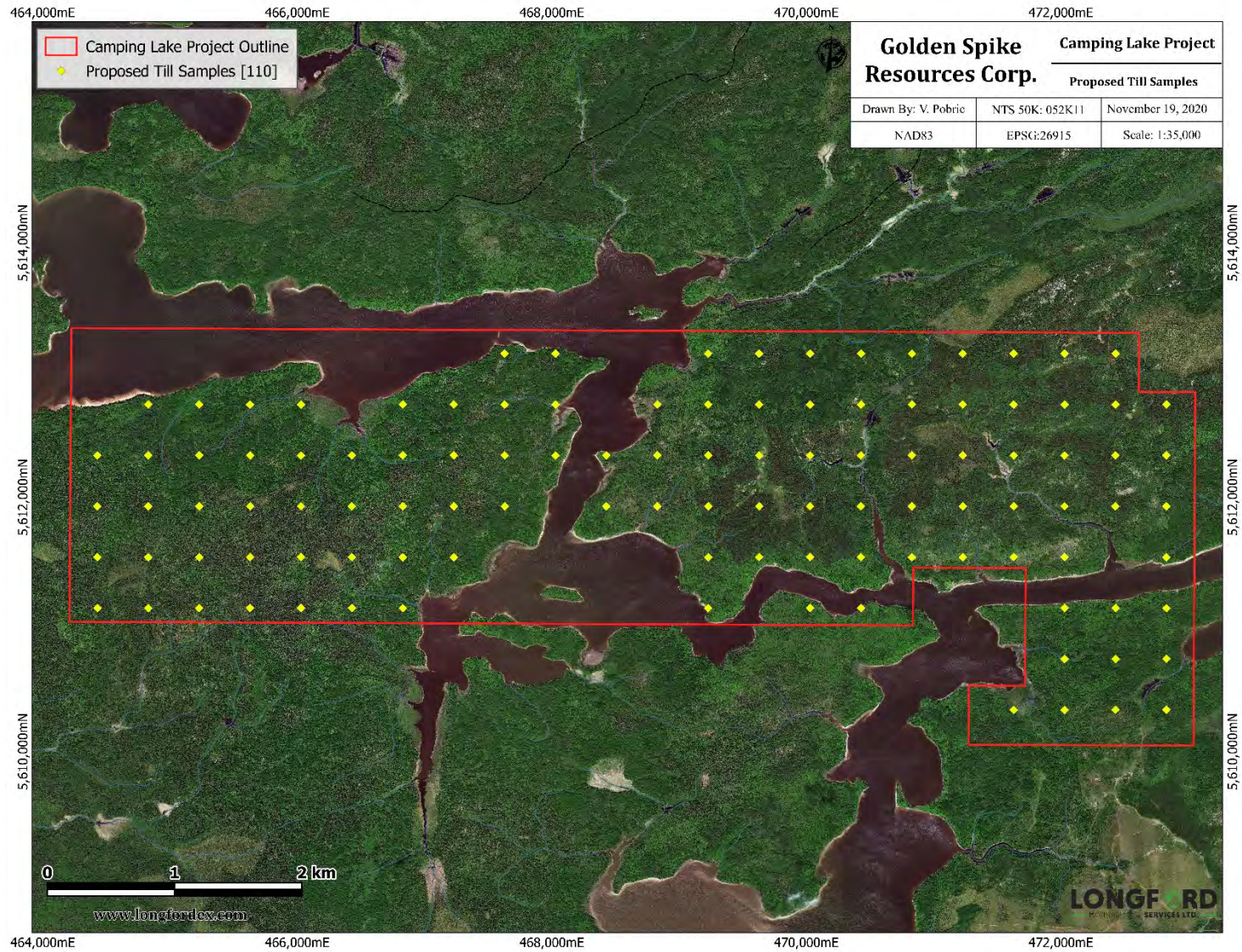


Figure 26-1: Camping Lake Property Proposed Till and Bedrock Sampling Layout

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Camping Lake Property, Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Area Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” and dated 12th April 2021 with an effective date of 11th December 2020, was prepared by the following author:

Dated this 12th day of April 2021.

(Signed and Sealed) “Luke van der Meer”

Luke van der Meer. P. Geo

Consulting Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Luke van der Meer, P. Geo.

I, Luke van der Meer of 614-360 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify the following:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member, in good standing, of Engineers and Geoscientist British Columbia (Licence Number 37848).
2. For the purposes of the Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Camping Lake Property, Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Area Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” dated April 12th, 2021 with an effective date of December 11, 2020, I am the author and responsible person. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
3. I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections in the Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Camping Lake Property, Cabin Bay and Camping Lake Area Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” dated April 12th, 2021 with an effective date of December 11, 2020.
4. I have had no prior involvement with Golden Spike Resources Corp., nor the Property that is the subject of the technical report”, as per NI 43-101, Section 8.1, 2 (g).
5. I am independent of Golden Spike Resources Corp., Northbound Capital Corp., and any other companies named within this report.
6. I most recently completed a one-day site visit to the Camping Lake Property on August 10, 2020.
7. I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (Form 43-101F1) and the Technical Report and confirm that it has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
8. At the effective date of the 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.
9. I graduated from Otago University in New Zealand in 2001 with a Bachelor of Science with a double major in Geology and Geography.
10. I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2001, and I have been practicing as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia, continuously, since 2012.
11. I have been employed or contracted by numerous mineral exploration and mining companies. I have worked on precious metals, base metals including copper porphyry systems, exploration, and mining, and also exploration for uranium and bulk commodities, including coal and iron ore; this has included experience in North America, Australia, Africa, Europe and Asia. My experience includes exploration and project generation in both Greenfields and Brownfields exploration methods. I have typically been involved with commissioning third-party exploration work, and I have supervised many field exploration programs, including soil and geochemical sampling, exploratory drilling via numerous methods, and advanced mineral resource definition drilling for mineral resource evaluation.

Dated this 12th day of April 2021.

(Original Signed and Sealed) “Luke van der Meer”

Luke van der Meer, P. Geo.