NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

REGNAULT PROPERTY

BAIE JAMES AREA, QUÉBEC, CANADA

Located Within:
NTS Map Sheet: 32O01, 32J16, 32P04

Centred at Approximately:
Latitude 51°03 North by Longitude 74°05 West

Report Prepared for:
Gold Digger Resources Inc.
9285-203B Street
Langley, BC, V1M 2L9

Report Prepared by:

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Effective Date: February 1, 2022
Release Date: February 4, 2022

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Gold Digger Resources Inc. (Gold Digger) engaged the services of Longford Exploration Services Ltd. and Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo. to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on the Regnault Property located near Chibougamau, Québec as part of its qualifying transaction documentation for the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) in connection with Gold Digger's (the Issuer) proposed listing.

Alex Beloborodov is an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and in compliance with Form 43-101F1, and he fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person".

Beloborodov is a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ), #01637 since May 2015.

1.2 Property Ownership

The Regnault Property (Property) is composed of 71 mineral claims covering approximately 3,678 ha. The claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Timothy Ko. As of the date of this report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to which the Regnault Property is subject. As of the date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

In accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement (July 23, 2021) the Optionor (Timothy Ko) has agreed to grant the Optionee (Gold Digger Resources Inc.) an exclusive option to acquire 100% undivided right, title, ownership and beneficial interest in and to the Property, free and clear of any encumbrance (the Option) in exchange for a cash payment of $25,000 within 30 days of the Effective Date and issuing 1,200,000 shares on or before the Listing Date.

The net smelter return royalty can be reduced from 2% to 1% at any time Upon payment of the sum of $2,000,000 to the Optionor.

1.3 Property Description

The Regnault Property is situated 130 km north-northeast of Chibougamau, Québec in the Baie James Area within the NTS Map Sheets: 32O01, 32J16, 32P04. The Property can be accessed only by either helicopter or float plane from the airport in Chibougamau which is serviced by commercial airlines. Chibougamau is the largest town in Nord-du-Québec, central Québec, Canada. Located on Lake Gilman; it has a population of 7,504 people (2016 Canadian Census). Chibougamau, Québec was used as a jumping off point for the author's site visit.

1.4 Status of Exploration

In 2021, Gold Digger commissioned Axiom Group (Axiom) to fly a high-resolution helicopter-borne tri-axial-magnetic gradiometer survey over the Regnault Property between August 31 and September 5, 2021.

The Regnault heliborne-magnetic survey data received from Axiom included the final survey deliverables; all raw, helicopter-borne, magnetic data; base-station data; a final levelled dataset, including all measured gradients; and the following maps: flight paths, measured vertical gradient (MVG), residual magnetic intensity (RMI), and total magnetic intensity (TMI).

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Regnault Property is situated in the most eastern segment of the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB) within the Opatica sub-province of the Superior Province. The sub-province contains intrusive rocks which were formed between 2820 Ma and 2680 Ma (Davis et al., 1995) and the supracrustal rocks of the FEGB which were formed between 2793 Ma and 2755 Ma (Pilote et al., 1997).

The following types of mineralization have been encountered in the region:

- Cu-Au porphyry
- Greenstone-hosted orogenic quartz vein Au-Cu
- VMS derived massive sulphide

Limited historical mapping has been conducted on the Property.

The north block is dominated by felsic and intermediate tuffs, as well as mud rock, which have been metamorphosed to amphibolites, paragneiss and gneiss. These rocks are bordered by agmatite and migmatites of intrusive origin.

The south block is dominated by basalt flows and pillows, as well as magnesian amphibolite. This band of greenstone is in contact with granodiorite along the west margin and tonalite along the east margin.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the geophysics and available Property information, the following findings are noteworthy:

- The regional geophysical magnetic anomaly is consistent with the trend and pattern of the geophysical anomaly identified by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property.
- The regional geological map suggests favourable contacts between intrusive and greenstone lithologies; these are possible contacts for potential mineralization and follow the disposition of the magnetic anomaly.
- The Property is believed to have a favourable geological setting for greenstone vein-hosted style deposits.
- The mineral claims on the Property are in good standing and are situated in a very accessible and stable socio-economic jurisdiction which is supportive of mining and exploration activities.
- The Property is easily accessible by helicopter or float plane.
- There are currently no known factors that could impede future exploration programs or project development, with the exception of the surface rights (Note: Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in Québec).

A 2-phase exploration program is recommended for the property:

Phase 1:

- Conduct a geochemical sampling program on a 400 m x 400 m grid. A systematic basal till sampling program can detect elevated Au and Cu values, and other suites of metals to help generate drill targets for Phase 2. Up to 200 samples will be collected during the five-week field program. The work will be completed by a four-person field crew based in fly-in camps; it is likely helicopter assistance will be required to access portions of the Property. All basal till samples for this program will be taken with a man portable drill rig to reach the basal till layer wherever possible. The estimated cost is approximately $162,000.

Based on the results from Phase 1, infill geochemical sampling and a reconnaissance RC drilling program is recommended for Phase 2. Advancing to Phase 2 is contingent on positive results in Phase 1.

Phase 2:

- Conduct an infill geochemical sampling program on a 200 m x 200 m grid. A denser coverage of sampling can refine a potential source of Au, Cu and other metals. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.
- Conduct shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling along drill fences. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This technical report has been prepared for Gold Digger Resources Inc. (Gold Digger) of 9285-203B Street, Langley, BC as part of its qualifying transaction documentation for the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) in connection with Gold Digger's (the Issuer) proposed listing. Gold Digger is a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development.

On October 27, 2021, Gold Digger engaged the services of the Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (Longford Exploration) and Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo. to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) on the Regnault Property located near Chibougamau, Québec.

Alex Beloborodov is an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and in compliance with Form 43-101F1, and he fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person".

Beloborodov is also a member in good standing with the Ordre des géologues du Québec (OGQ), #01637 since May 2015.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with 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 Regnault Property.

2.2 Sources of Information

Reports and documents listed in Section 27 References were used to support the preparation of this technical report. Additional information was requested from Gold Digger where required.

The author has also reviewed geological data obtained from Québec's provincial government reports and publicly available information from the Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (mern.gouv.qc.ca) for historical property assessment reports and mineral tenure information.

The author also reviewed the Québec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). Climate information was obtained from Environment Canada, and populationand local information for the Property area was obtained from Statistics Canada and w*ikipedia.org.*

2.3 Site Visit

The author conducted a site visit to the Property by helicopter on October 27, 2021, to review the general geology and assess the Property's mineral potential. The site visit focused on areas where lithologies and structures are believed to be favourable for mineralization and areas that were identified in the magnetic anomaly. The site visit was constrained by inclement weather and limited helicopter landing sites.

Note: Chibougamau, Québec was used as a jumping off point for the author's site visit. It is 130 km southwest of the Property.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report, and all currency is reported in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26918 NAD83 UTM Zone 18N unless otherwise stated.

A list of abbreviations and acronyms are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
percent	%
three dimensional	3D
silver	Ag
gold	Au
bismuth	Bi
degrees Celsius	°C
Canadian dollar	CAD$
cadmium	Cd
chlorite	Cl
centimetre	cm
cobalt	Co
copper	Cu
east	E
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt	FEGB
feet	ft
billion years ago,	Ga
gallium	Ga
germanium	Ge
Mining Title Management System in Québec	GESTIM
Gold Digger Resources Inc.	Gold Digger
Global Positioning System	GPS
hectare	ha
indium	In
kilometre	km
metre	m
million years ago,	Ma
Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	MERN
millimetre	mm
manganese	Mn
measured vertical gradient	MVG
north	N
North American Datum	NAD
nickel	Ni
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
net smelter return	NSR
National Topographic System	NTS
phosphorus	P
lead	Pb
palladium	Pd

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
Professional Geoscientist	P. Geo.
Regnault Property	the Property
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
Quantum geographic information system	QGIS
qualified person	QP
residual magnetic intensity	RMI
reduced to pole	RTP
south	S
selenium	Se
tin	Sn
tonne	t
tellurium	Te
thorium	Th
titanium	Ti
total magnetic intensity	TMI
uranium	U
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
west	W
zinc	Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information regarding ownership, permits, licenses, environmental concerns, and the purchase agreement between Timothy Ko and Gold Digger Resources were provided by Gold Digger Resources Inc. The author believes the data and information provided by the Issuer to be essentially complete and correct to the best of their knowledge and that no information was intentionally withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

The author has not researched the Property title or mineral rights for the Regnault Property and expresses no legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

The author has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this technical report. All opinions expressed in this technical report are those of the author based on a review of historical work done on the Property.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Regnault Property is located roughly 130 km north-northeast of Chibougamau, Québec, Canada, in the Baie James Area within NTS Map Sheets 32O01, 32J16, 32P04, centred at roughly 51°03N by 74°05W and covering an approximate area of 3,678 ha (Figure 4-1).

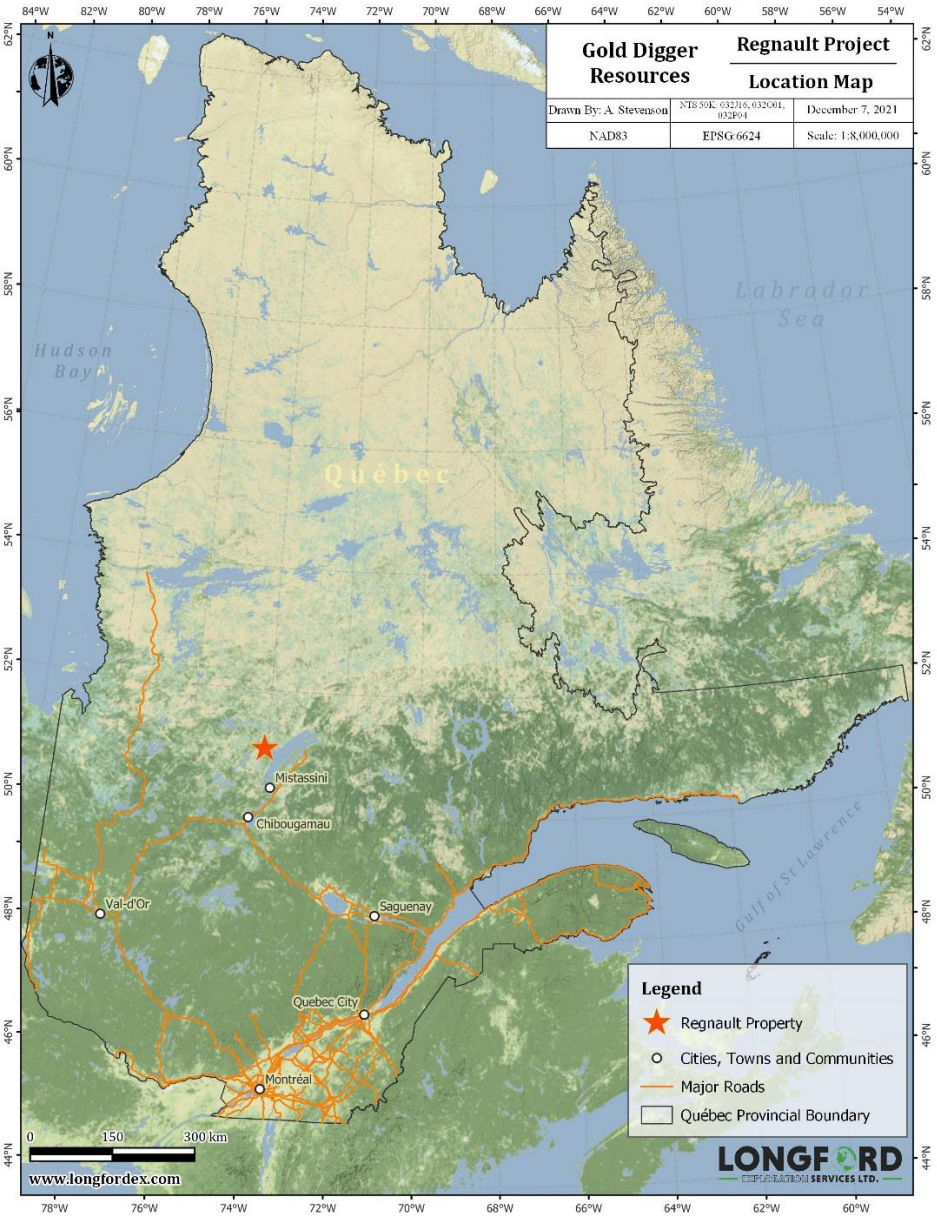


Figure 4-1: Regnault Property Location Map

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property consists of 71 mineral claims that are 100% owned and registered in the name of Timothy Ko (Table 4.1 and Figure 4-2). As of the date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

Based on Axiom's *2021 Tri-Axial Magnetics Survey*, the owners have exceeded the minimum required assessment work for the Regnault claims during the required time period. This work will be filed in order to extend the claim expiry dates.

A summary of the Regnault Property's mineral tenure is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Regnault Property Mineral Tenures

Claim Number	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Expiry Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)	Holder
2575007	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.08	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575008	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.08	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575009	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.07	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575010	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.06	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575011	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.06	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575012	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575013	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575014	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575015	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575016	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575017	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575018	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575019	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575020	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575021	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575022	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575023	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575024	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575025	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575026	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575027	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575028	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575029	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575030	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.06	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575031	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.06	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575032	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.05	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575033	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575034	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.04	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575035	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575036	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575037	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.03	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2592884	2020-12-22	2022-12-21	14.45	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2592885	2020-12-22	2022-12-21	3.53	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)

Claim Number	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Expiry Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)	Holder
2582159	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	53.44	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582160	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	46.59	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582161	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	53.36	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582162	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	38.47	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582163	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	29.1	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582164	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	52.19	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582165	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	54.02	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582166	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	52.87	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582167	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	39.3	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582168	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	49.33	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2582169	2020-09-29	2022-09-28	52.09	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574980	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.25	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574981	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.25	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574982	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.24	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574983	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.24	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574984	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.23	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574985	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.23	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574986	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.23	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574987	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.22	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574988	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.22	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574989	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.22	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574990	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.22	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574991	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.22	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574992	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.21	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574993	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.21	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574994	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.21	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574995	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.21	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574996	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.21	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574997	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.2	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574998	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.2	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2574999	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.2	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575000	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.2	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575001	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.2	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575002	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.19	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575003	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.19	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575004	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.18	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575005	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.18	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)
2575006	2020-07-30	2022-07-29	54.17	Timothy Ko (100154) 100 % (responsible)

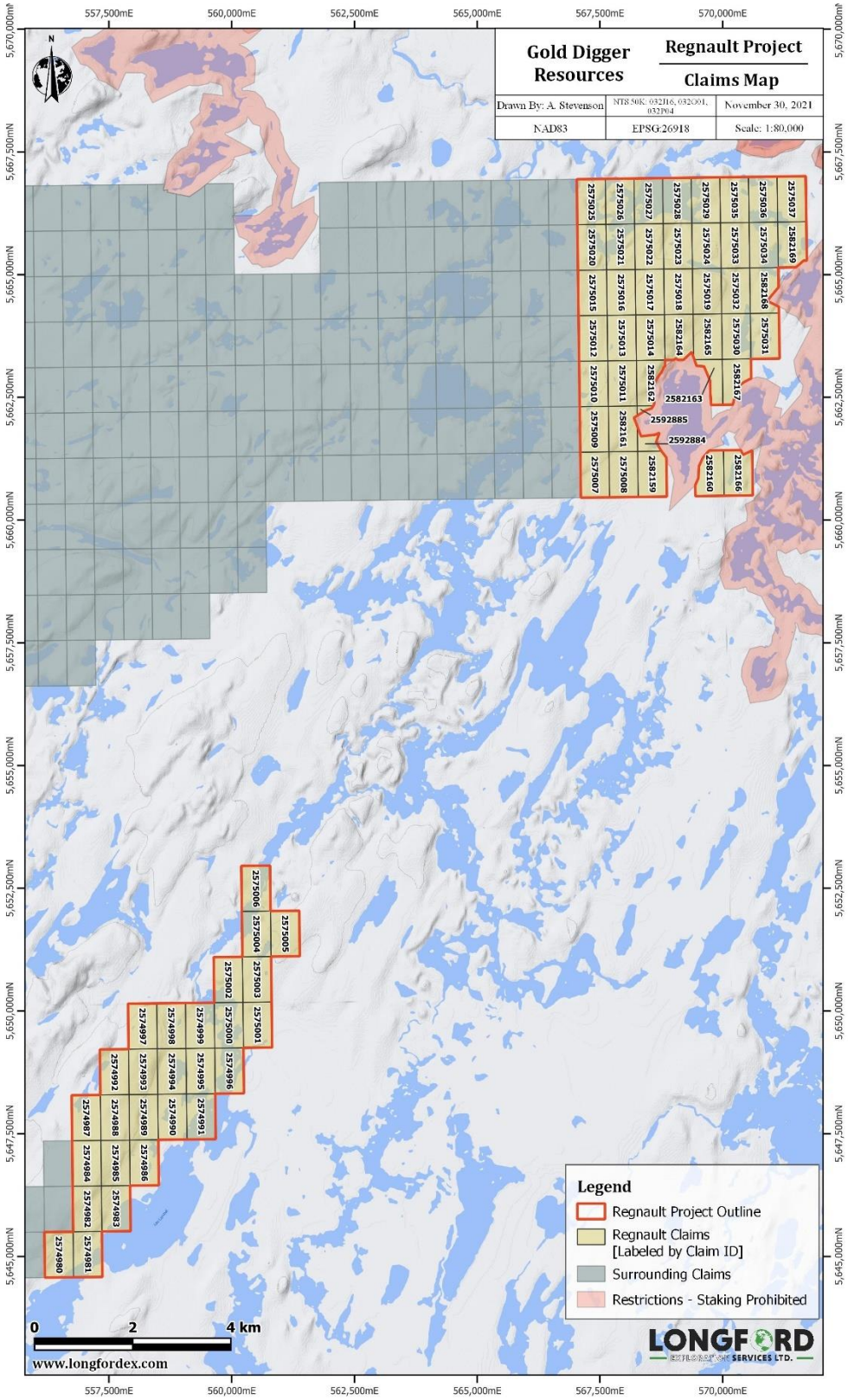


Figure 4-2: Regnault Property Claims Map

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

4.3 Mineral Rights in the Québec

Mineral exploration rights are granted by the provincial Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife in Québec and provide the title holder an exclusive right to explore.

Claims are valid for a two-year period and can be extended indefinitely for successive two-year periods (terms) by the application of approved assessment work in variable amounts based on the size of the claim and the number of times it has been renewed (see Table 4.2), and payment of an administrative fee.

The renewal fees (as of January 1, 2021) per claim north of the 52nd degree of latitude (and before the 60th day preceding the expiry date) are as follows: $135.00 per claim larger than 45 ha; $120.00 per claim between 25 and 45 ha; $48.00 for claims <25 ha (Table 4.2).

Fees for claims located south of the 52nd degree of latitude (and before the 60th day preceding the expiry date) are as follows: $1800 per claim larger than 100 ha; $1200 per claim between 25 and 100 ha; $500 per claim smaller than 25 ha (Table 4.3). The fee doubles if payment is made within the 60-day period preceding the claim expiry. Excess work credits are banked against the title of the claim for use in future renewals. Assessment work and/or banked credits may be applied to a title holder's surrounding claims located within a 4.5 km radius of the centre of the credited claim.

A claim may be converted into a mining lease with an initial term of 20 years (renewable at least three times, for ten years each time) upon demonstrating that a mineable resource exists on the claim.

Table 4.2: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims North of Latitude 52.

Number of Terms of the Claims	Area of Claim		
	<25 ha	25 to 45 ha	Over 45 ha
1	$48/claim	$120/claim	$135/claim
2	$160/claim	$400/claim	$450/claim
3	$320/claim	$800/claim	$900/claim
4	$480/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,350/claim
5	$640/claim	$1,600/claim	$1,800/claim
6	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$1,800/claim
7+	$1,000/claim	$2,500/claim	$2,500/claim

Source: MERN website (*www.mern.gouv.qc.ca*)

Table 4.3: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims South of Latitude 52.

Number of Terms of the Claim	Area of Claim		
	<25 ha	25 to 100 ha	>100 ha
1	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
2	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
3	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
4	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
5	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
6	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
7+	$1,000/claim	$2,500/claim	$3,600/claim

Source: MERN website (*www.mern.gouv.qc.ca*)

4.4 Property Legal Status

The MERN mineral title management website (GESTIM) 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 MERN 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 (February 1, 2022), there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to which the Regnault Property is subject.

No previous mining activities have occurred on the Property; therefore, no liabilities from mining or waste disposal from mining are evident.

4.5 Nature of Title to Property

The Regnault Property covers approximately 3,678 ha and is currently shown in the online registry as registered 100% in the name of Timothy Ko (Vendor or Optionor). Gold Digger (Optionee) entered into an Option Agreement with Timothy Ko on July 23, 2021, whereby Gold Digger can earn a 100% interest in the Property upon fulfilling certain conditions (Table 4.4):

- In accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement (July 23, 2021), the Optionor (Timothy Ko) has agreed to grant the Optionee (Gold Digger Resources Inc.) an exclusive option to acquire 100% undivided right, title, ownership and beneficial interest in and to the Property, free and clear of any encumbrance (the Option) in exchange for a cash payment of $25,000 within 30 days of the Effective Date of the agreement and issuing 1,200,000 shares on or before the Listing Date.

The Optionor will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty which can be reduced to 1% at any time upon payment by the Optionee or its permitted assign(s) to the Optionor of $2.0 million.

4.6 Surface Rights in Québec

In Québec, surface rights are not included with mineral claims. Claim holders do not require permission to access and conduct work on Crown Land unless the land is being used to store public equipment. On private land, the claim holder must obtain permission from the landowner and acquire, through amicable

agreement or through expropriation, the necessary access rights to carry out the exploration work. On land leased by the provincial government, the claim holder must obtain the consent of the lessee. If an agreement between the lessee and claim holder cannot be met, the claim holder must pay the lessee an amount fixed by a court with jurisdiction.

4.7 Permitting in Québec

The government of Québec requires the owner of a claim to consult with the Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks (MFFP) when a tree needs to be cut down (any size or type) or a permanent structure needs to be built on the property because of exploration work. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling activities require a permit (Permis d'intervention) and a consultation with First Nations groups before any work can begin. Also, a forestry technician needs to be hired to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut down during the work to assess the proper stumpage fees.

Because First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on a claim (for example, construction, diamond drilling, line-cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that any disruption in communication between the provincial government and First Nations could result in unforeseen delays with respect to issuing the permits required to begin work. A proactive working dialogue with the relevant First Nations groups and stakeholders is essential to expedite permitting and land access.

Gold Digger does not currently hold any permits for the Regnault Property.

4.8 Environmental

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the Regnault Property is subject, and no other known significant factors or risks exist that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Regnault Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Regnault Property (the Property) is situated 130 km north-northeast of Chibougamau, Québec (Figure 5-1). The Property can be accessed by either helicopter or float plane from the airport in Chibougamau which is serviced by commercial airlines; the Property is 409 km by road from Val d'Or, Québec; 695 km by road from Montreal.

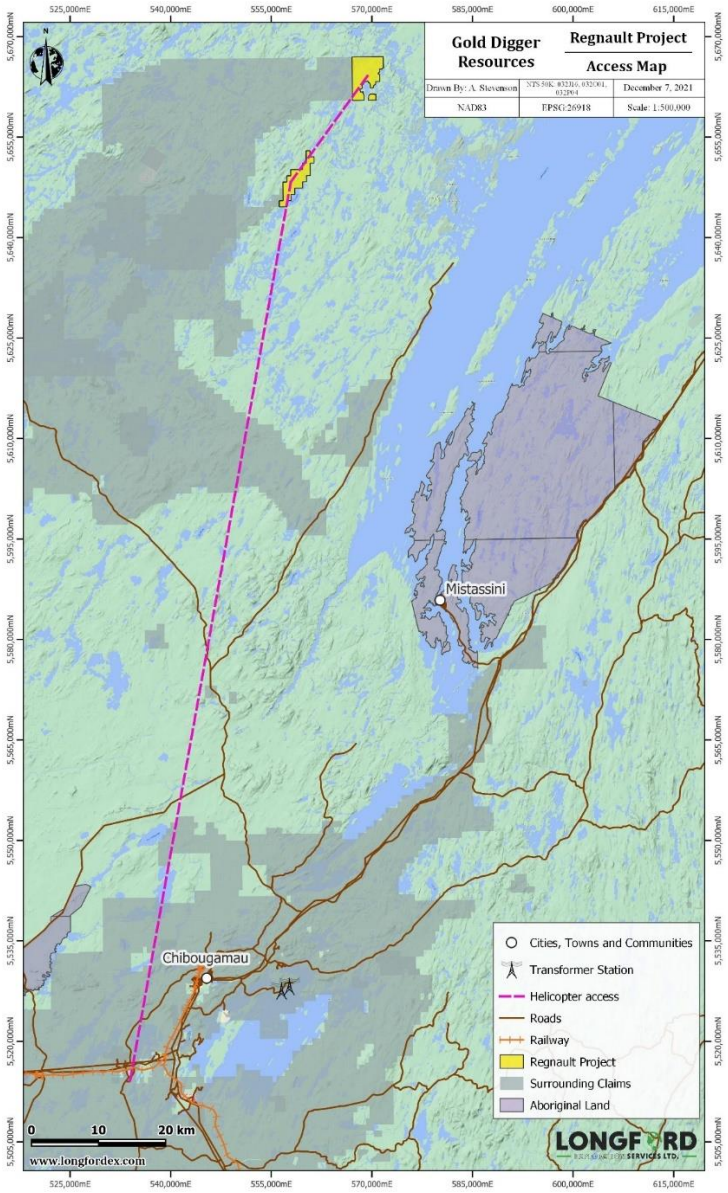


Figure 5-1: Regnault Property Access Map

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The climate in the vicinity of the Property is typical of central Québec with extreme temperature ranges. The region is under the influence of a continental climate marked by cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers. The average daily temperature for July is 16.4°C, and average temperatures for January hover around -18.8°C. Average rainfall is highest in September with 128.6 mm, and average snowfall is highest in January with 58.8 cm. Snow accumulates from October to May, with peak accumulations occurring between November and March. The nearest active weather station to the Property is located 89 km northeast in Chapais, Québec (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Climate Data from Chapais Weather Station

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	-18.8	-16.2	-9.5	-0.3	8.1	14.1	16.4	15.0	9.7	3.1	-5.2	-13.6	0.2
Record High (°C)	8.5	9.0	16.0	28.0	31.5	34.5	35.0	33.3	29.0	24.4	17.8	11.0	-
Record Low (°C)	-43.3	-42.8	-38.0	-27.2	-16.1	-5.6	-0.6	-2.2	-6.0	-13.3	-30.0	-42.0	-
Avg Precipitation (mm)	61.9	39.4	50.3	56.6	82.4	100.1	124.3	100.2	129.7	93.9	93.2	63.5	995.8
Avg Rainfall (mm)	3.2	2.4	8.8	28.7	75.5	100.1	124.3	100.2	128.6	70.9	36.7	5.0	684.5
Avg Snowfall (cm)	58.8	37.0	41.6	29.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	23.0	56.5	58.5	312.9

Source: 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data

5.3 Local Resources

Chibougamau is the largest town in Nord-du-Québec, central Québec, Canada. Located on Lake Gilman; it has a population of 7,504 people (2016 Canadian Census). Limited local resources are available.

General and skilled labour are readily available in Val d'Or (population 31,862; 2011). The city is approximately 409 km southwest (by road) from the Property and offers year-round charter and scheduled fixed-wing service, a provincial police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. There is no cellular network coverage on the Property. Rail, national highways, and airport services are also available in Québec City 520 km southeast of the Property.

Some lodging and limited support services are also available in Chapais (population 1,610; 2011), located approximately 45 km west of Chibougamau.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no developed infrastructure on the Property. The Troilus mine is located approximately 20 km west of the Property.

With respect to surface rights, they are not included with mineral claims in Québec.

5.5 Physiography

A hilly topography is marked by several lakes and swamps. Elevation varies across the Property, ranging from approximately 380 m to 450 m above sea level. Tree cover is typical of taiga and consists of black spruce and jack pine. Muskeg swamps occupy low-lying areas.

6 HISTORY

In 1973, activity on and around the Regnault Property (predominantly the south block) began with what was known as the Mesiere Project. Selco Mining Corporation Ltd. (Selco) executed detailed mapping over the claim groups 4, 8, 12, and 14 along with reconnaissance mapping over claim groups 1–3, 5–7, 9–11, 13, and 15–19. The findings from this exploration suggested a belt of northeast-southwest-trending volcanics and pyroclastics with associated sill-like mafic and granitic intrusives. The only mineralization was located is in the centre of claim group 3, where pyrite and some chalcopyrite were found on a granite-siliceous tuff contact in a southwesterly trending valley. The sulphides located here were in thin bands within tuffs.

In 1975, Selco worked with James Bay Development Corporation and Muscocho Explorations Ltd. to complete geophysical surveys, such as magnetic and electromagnetic testing, in claim groups 11–14 and 18–19. A majority of anomalies had once again returned as pyrrhotite, which is typically found in a mafic volcanic environment. The main anomalies were found, identified and explained as pyrrhotite, and no other minor anomalies were recommended for further examination.

In 1976, in addition to the Mesiere Project, the James Bay Development Corporation investigated the lake sediments present in the areas of Fire Lake and Lake Mistanao. It collected a total of 5,940 samples from different areas on both properties, returning samples consisting primarily of silt, clay, and sand.

In 1990, an exploration company, Roche Ltd. conducted a series of Landsat TM imagery and geophysical surveys on four mining claims: Menarick, Opinaca, Clearwater, and Eastmain.

In 1999, Sial Geosciences Inc. conducted airborne, magnetic and spectrometric surveys on the nearby Troilus property for SOQUEM Inc. for a total of 4,120 line-km. A geophysical survey revealed magnetic elements situated close to the surface at the bottom of Lake Troilus. In addition, the magnetic survey made it possible to identify a series of anomalies stretching along an orientation approximately N45°E. These spectrometric observations showed that there were two intense anomalies of uranium and thorium in the southwestern sector of the block.

In 2001, SOQUEM Inc. initiated further research near the Regnault Property on the Rea-Frotet property, with Corporation Minière INMET. The work was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of verifying and validating the selection method of anomalies using soil radiometric characterization at the mine and in its vicinity. The second phase consisted of geological prospecting for anomalies based on their priority and accessibility. A total of 1,443 samples were collected.

The findings from the first phase of exploration showed that the reviewed anomalies were in sparsely forested areas, such as swamps or areas devastated by forest fires. This suggested that the anomalies were associated with surface overburden, and this led to Corporation Minière INMET pulling out of the project. In the second phase, SOQUEM Inc. also prospected 125 anomalies selected according to their K/Th ratio and accessibility. A majority of these anomalies could be explained, but additional research was recommended.

In 2005, the last account of work near the Regnault Property was conducted by DIVEX on the Queylus property. In an effort to expand its 3D geometric and structural recognition technology, work was conducted on the Queylus property to improve the comprehension of brecciated deposits in metamorphic environments, all of which contributed to the overall diversification of Québec's mineral potential.

A summary of the work history on the Regnault Property is shown in Table 6.1.

No historical drilling has occurred on the Regnault Property.

Table 6.1: Work History Summary

Year	Report	Title Holder	Claim/Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1973	GM34062	Selco Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mesiere Project	Miles Palmer	Selco Mining Corporation Ltd.	Geological Mapping	Detailed mapping over claim groups: 4, 8, 12 and 14; reconnaissance mapping over Claim Groups: 1–3, 5–7, 9–11, 13, and 15–19.	Geology consists of a belt of NE-SW trending volcanics and pyroclastics with sill-like mafic and granitic intrusives. The only mineralization found is in the centre of claim group 3-pyrite and some chalcopyrite were found on a granite-siliceous tuff contact in a southwesterly trending valley. Sulphides are in thin bands within tuffs.	1973, GM34062, Palmer, Miles, Geological Investigations: Lac Mesiere Projet, for Selco Mining Corporation Ltd.
1975	GM30738	Selco Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mesiere Project	Iain F. Downie & D.A. Hutton	Selco Mining Corporation Ltd., James Bay Development Corporation, and Muscocho Explorations Ltd.	Geophysics	Extension of work executed by Selco Mining Corporation Ltd, and follow-up drilling. Geophysical surveys were administered to provide ground definition of INPUT anomalies. Work was conducted on claim groups 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, and 19. However, this is with the exception of the west portion of group 18, as it was within a mineral exploration permit area held by James Bay Development Corporation.	After completing various magnetic and E.M surveys, a majority of anomalies returned as pyrrhotite, typically found in a mafic volcanic environment. Aside from the claim group 18 (where the conductivity source is unknown but has been drilled by others), the main anomalies found have been explained, and there have been no minor ones in which work can be recommended.	1975, GM30738, Iain F. Downie & D.A. Hutton, Report of Geophysical Surveys: Mesiere Project, prepared by Selco Mining Corporation Ltd., James Bay Development Corporation, & Muscocho Explorations Ltd., prepared for Selco Mining Corporation Ltd.
1976	GM34169	James Bay Development Corporation (Société de Developpement de la Baie James)	Fire Lake & Mistanao	Marlene Otis	James Bay Development Corporation	Geochemical	A total of 5,940 samples were collected from Fire Lake and Lake Mistanao as James Bay Development Corporation investigated the lakes' sediments. This was achieved by way of helicopter, navigator, and samples.	The samples from varying regions, within both properties, had consisted of silt, clay, and sand.	1976, GM34169, Marlene Otis, Société de Developpement de la Baie James Projet: Geochimie des Sediments de Lac, prepared by James Bay Development Corporation (Société de Developpement de la Baie James), prepared for James Bay Development Corporation (Société de Developpement de la Baie James).
1990	GM49771	Roche Ltd.	Menarick, Opinaca, Clearwater, & Eastmain	Michel Rheault	Roche Ltd.	Geophysics	A series of Landsat TM and geophysical surveys were conducted on four mining claims, all situated east of James Bay. These properties were as follows... Menarick, Opinaca, Clearwater, and Eastmain.	The data from the magnetic and gravimetric fields, as well as the Landsat TM results from all four regions, allowed general conclusions to be drawn about the tectonics of the overall sector. It is strongly recommended that further regional tectonic analysis of the geophysical images and additional topographic images should take place. In order to gain a better understanding of the dynamics between intrusions and ensembles of volcano-sedimentary.	1990, GM49771, Michel Rheault, Traitement et Analyse de Donnees Landsat TM et Geophysiques, Region de la Baie James, prepared by Roche Ltd, prepared for Roche Ltd.
1999		Sial Geosciences Inc.			SOQUEM Inc.		Airborne, magnetic and spectrometric surveys on the nearby Troilus property for a total of 4,120 line-km.	It was discovered that there are magnetic elements situated close to the surface of the bottom of Lake Troilus. The magnetic survey made it possible to identify a series of anomalies stretching along an orientation approximately N45°E. These spectrometric observations showed that there were two intense anomalies of uranium and thorium in the southwestern sector of the block.	

Year	Report	Title Holder	Claim/Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
2001	GM59797	SOQUEM Inc.	Rea Frotet	Yvon Bellavance, Phillippe D'Amboise, & Laury Schmitt	SOQUEM Inc. and Corporation Minière INMET	Geochemical, Prospecting and Geophysics	The work was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of verifying and validating the selection method of anomalies using soil radiometric characterization in the mine and in its vicinity. The second phase consisted of geological prospecting for anomalies, based on priority and accessibility. A total of 1,443 samples were collected.	The findings from the first phase of exploration showed that the anomalies visited were in sparsely forested areas, like swamps or areas devastated by forest fires. This would suggest that the anomalies were associated with the overburden on the surface. This would leave Corporation Minière INMET to pull from the project. In the second phase SOQUEM Inc. prospected 125 anomalies selected according to their K/Th ratio and their accessibility. A majority of these anomalies had explanation, but it is recommended to conduct further research on the anomalies they hadn't had the chance to prospect.	2001, GM59797, Yvon Bellavance, Phillippe D'Amboise, & Laury Schmitt, Rapport Annuel D'Exploration 2000, District de Chibougamau, Secteur Frotet Projet Rea-Frotet, prepared by SOQUEM Inc. & Corporation Minière INMET, prepared for SOQUEM Inc.
2005		DIVEX	Queylus property				Work was conducted to expand the 3D geometric and structural recognition technology.	Improve the comprehension of brecciated deposits in metamorphic environments.	

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Regnault Property is situated in the most eastern segment of the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB) within the Opatica sub-province of the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The sub-province contains intrusive rocks which were formed between 2820 Ma and 2680 Ma (Davis et al., 1995) and the supracrustal rocks of the FEGB which were formed between 2793 Ma and 2755 Ma (Pilote et al., 1997).

The FEGB was divided into four segments by Boily and Dion (2002): Evans-Ouagama, Storm-Evans, Assinica, and Frotet-Troilus. The easternmost domain, known as Frotet-Troilus, is where the Regnault Property is located; it has received the most exploration attention due to its increased economic potential. The FEGB comprises tholeiitic and magnesian basalts which occur alongside felsic to intermediate calc-alkaline lava flows and pyroclastic rocks (Figures 7-2). Gabbroic and monzogranite plutonic rocks occur throughout the belt and are syn- to post-deformational.

7.2 Regional Mineralization

The following types of mineralization have been encountered in the region:

- Cu-Au porphyry
- Greenstone-hosted orogenic quartz vein Au-Cu
- VMS derived massive sulphide

7.3 Property Geology

Limited historical mapping has been conducted on the Property.

The north block is dominated by felsic and intermediate tuffs, as well as mud rock, which have been metamorphosed to amphibolites, paragneiss and gneiss. These rocks are bordered by agmatite and migmatites of intrusive origin (Figures 7-3 and 7-5).

The south block is dominated by basalt flows and pillows, as well as magnesian amphibolite. This band of greenstone is in contact with granodiorite along the west margin and tonalite along the east margin (Figures 7-4 and 7-5).

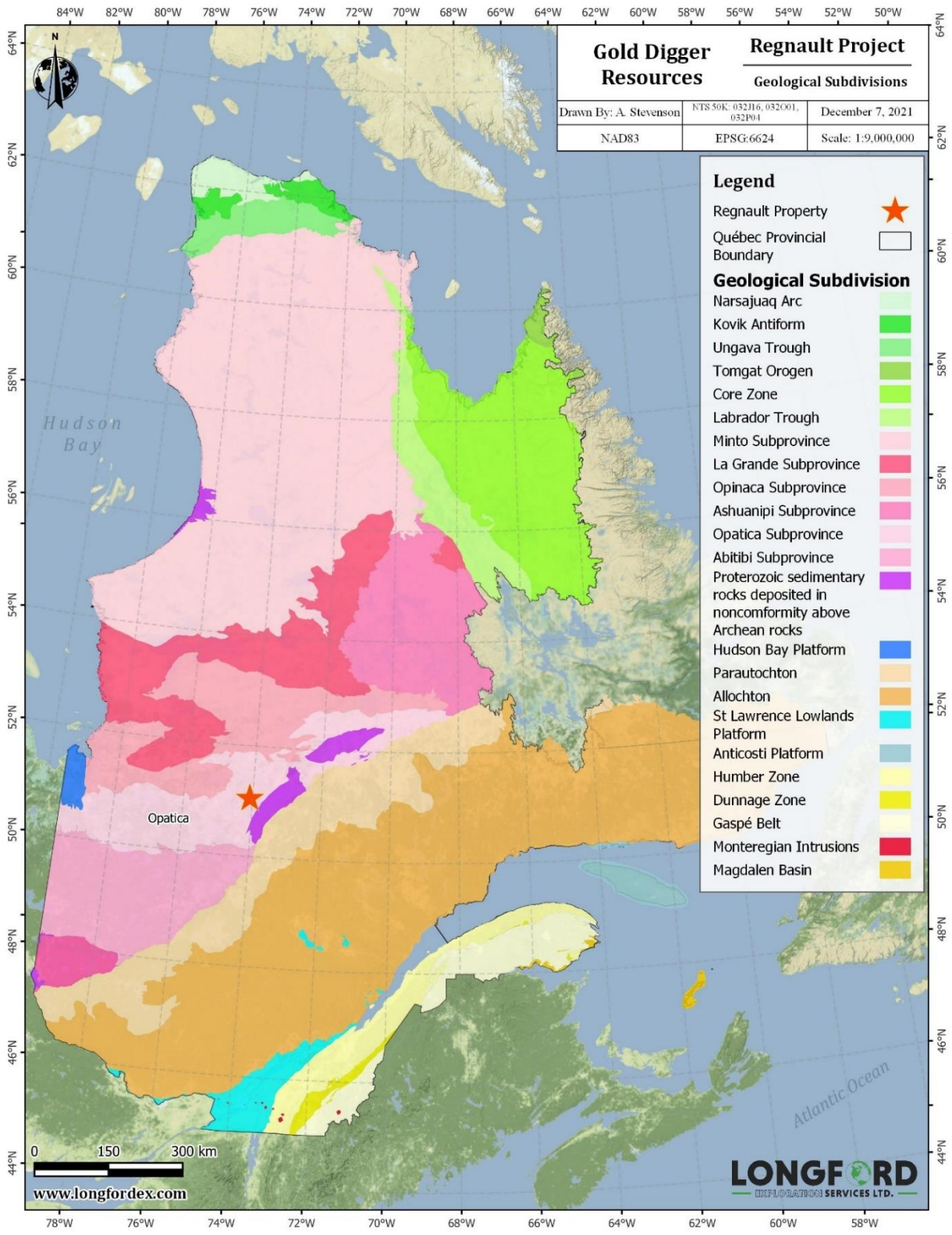


Figure 7-1: Regnault Property Location and Québec Geological Subdivisions

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

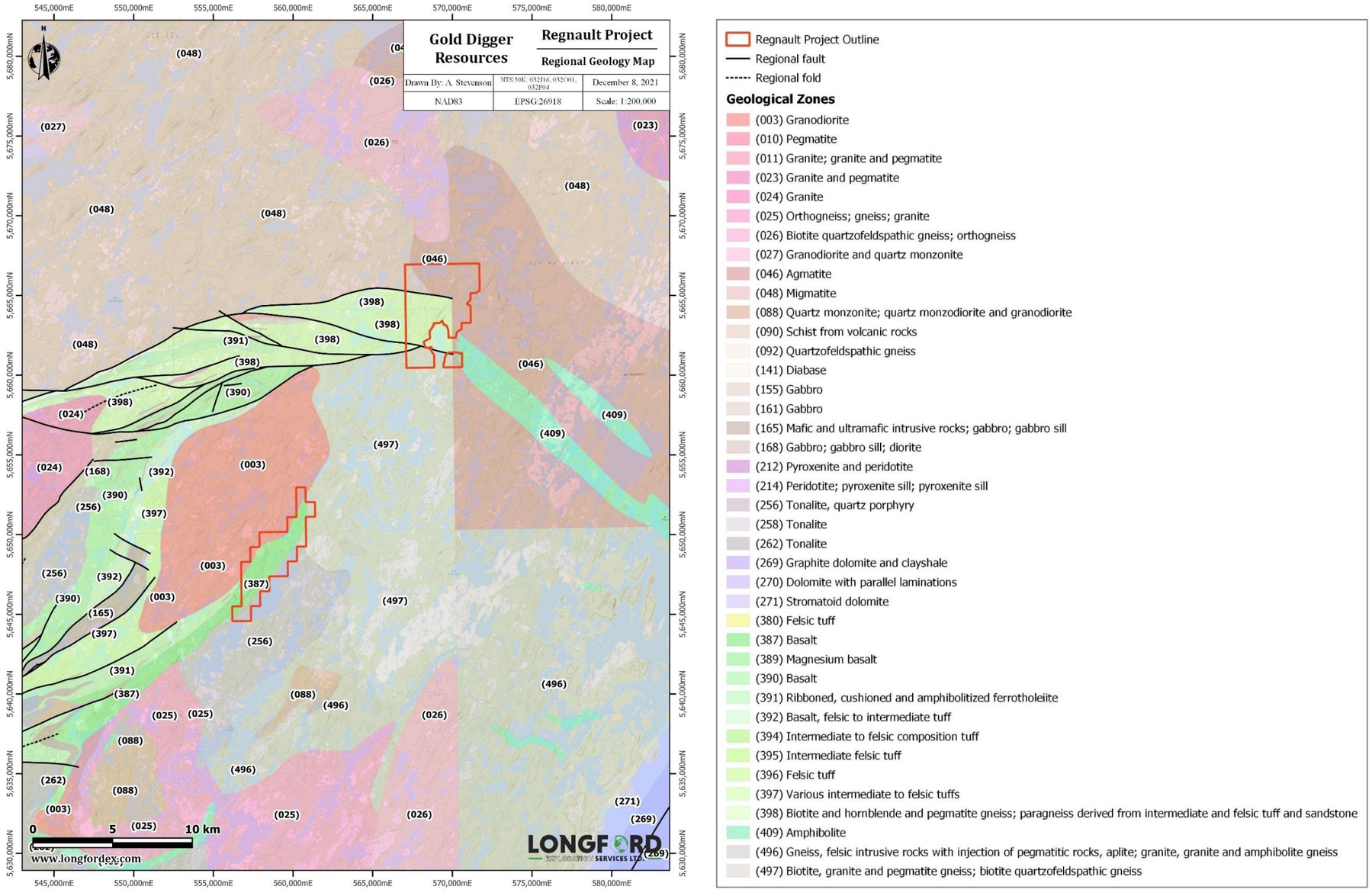


Figure 7-2: Regnault Regional Geology and Legend for Figure 7-2

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

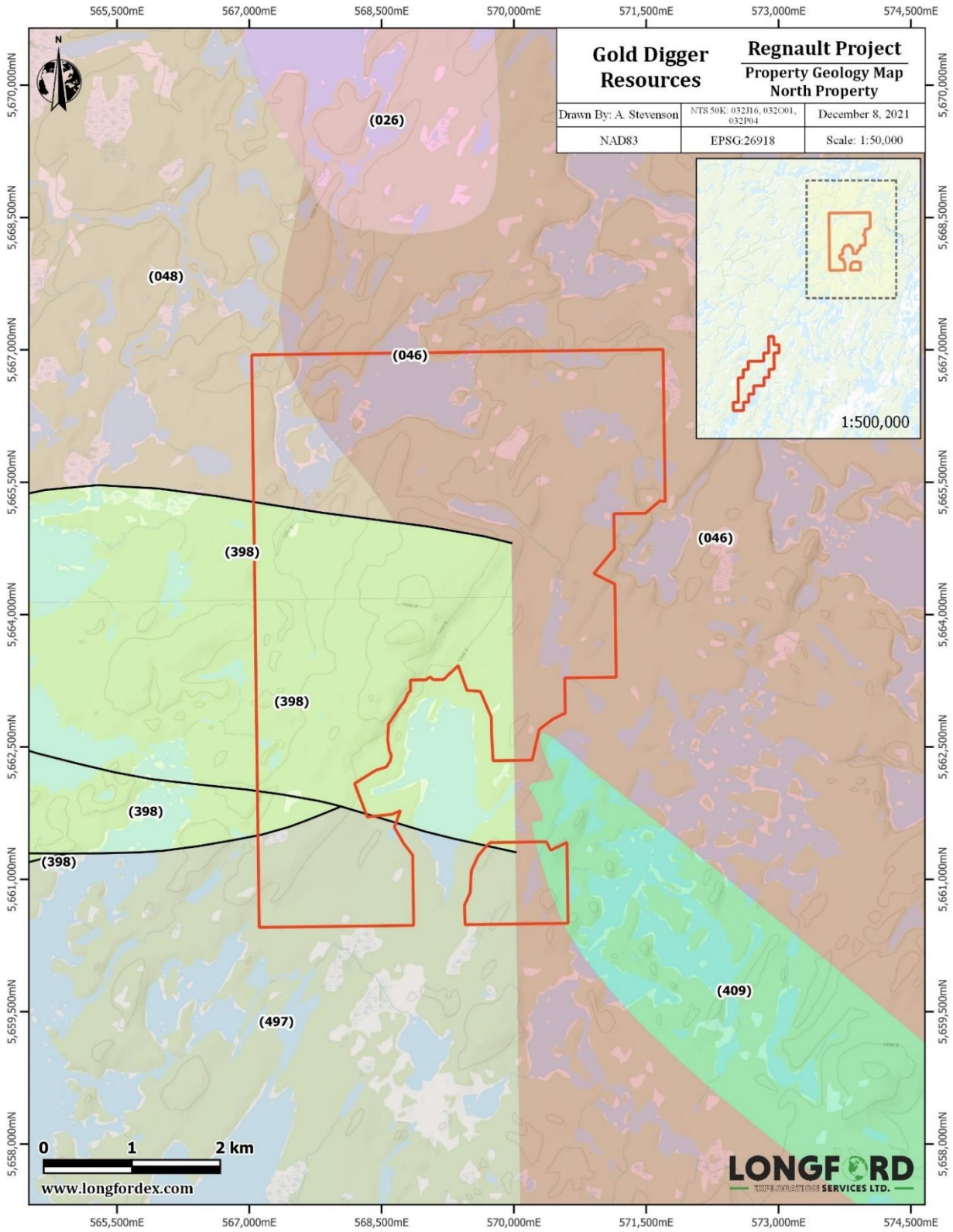


Figure 7-3: Regnault Property Geology, North Block (Legend in Figure 7-5)

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

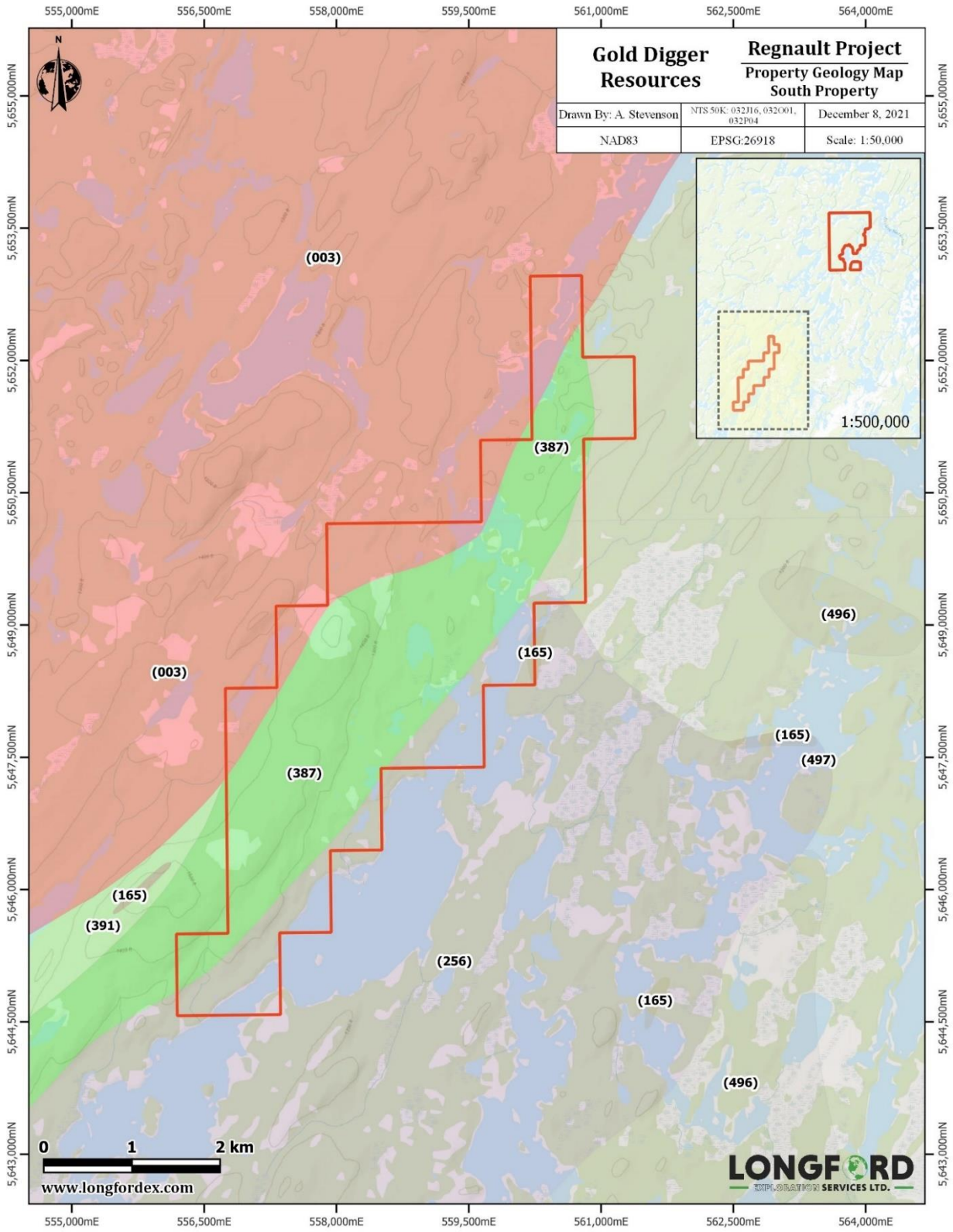


Figure 7-4: Regnault Property Geology, South Block (Legend in Figure 7-5)

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

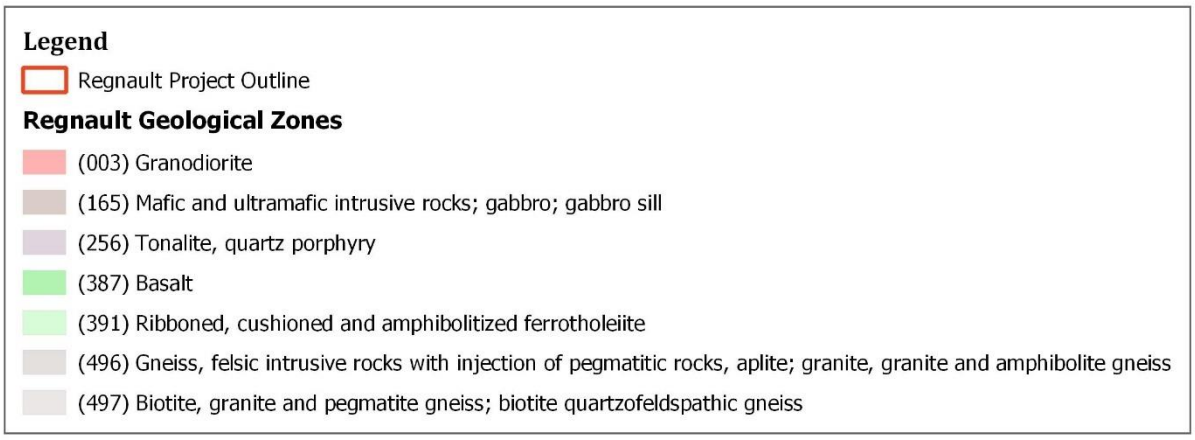


Figure 7-5: Regnault Property Geology Legend for Figures 7-3 and 7-4

Source: Longford Exploration, 2021

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Greenstone-Hosted Orogenic Quartz Vein Deposit

The primary exploration model for the Property is a gold-bearing, greenstone-hosted quartz–carbonate vein deposit (Figure 8-1) as outlined by Dube and Gosselin (2007):

> Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dyke. They are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g., Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g., Destor Porcupine Fault). This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.
>
> These types of deposits 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. In Canada, they represent the main source of gold and are mainly located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They also occur in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera. The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5–10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones. There is a general consensus that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components, notably gold, from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall-rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH and other physicochemical variations.

8.2 Gold-Rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposit

The secondary exploration model is a gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit as outlined below by Galley et al. (2007):

> Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, also known as volcanic-associated, volcanic-hosted, and volcano sedimentary-hosted massive sulphide deposits, are major sources of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, and Au, and significant sources for Co, Sn, Se, Mn, Cd, In, Bi, Te, Ga, and Ge. They typically occur as lenses of polymetallic massive sulphide that form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments, and are classified according to base metal content, gold content, or host rock lithology. There are close to 350 known VMS deposits in Canada and over 800 known worldwide. Historically, they account for 27% of Canada's Cu production, 49% of its Zn, 20% of its Pb, 40% of its Ag, and 3% of its Au. They are discovered in submarine volcanic terranes that range in age from 3.4 Ga to actively forming deposits in modern seafloor environments. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. Most ancient VMS deposits that are still preserved in the geological record formed mainly in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted arc, and back-arc settings. Primitive bimodal mafic volcanic-dominated oceanic rifted arc and bimodal felsic-dominated siliciclastic continental back-arc terranes contain some of the world's most economically important VMS districts. Most, but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas. Their clustering is further attributed to a common heat source that triggers large-scale subseafloor fluid convection systems. These subvolcanic intrusions may also supply metals to the VMS hydrothermal systems through magmatic devolatilization. As a result of large-scale fluid flow, VMS mining districts are commonly characterized by extensive semi-conformable zones of hydrothermal alteration that intensifies into zones of discordant alteration in the immediate footwall and hanging wall of individual deposits. VMS camps can be further characterized by the presence of thin, but really extensive, units of ferruginous chemical sediment formed from exhalation of fluids and distribution of hydrothermal particulates.

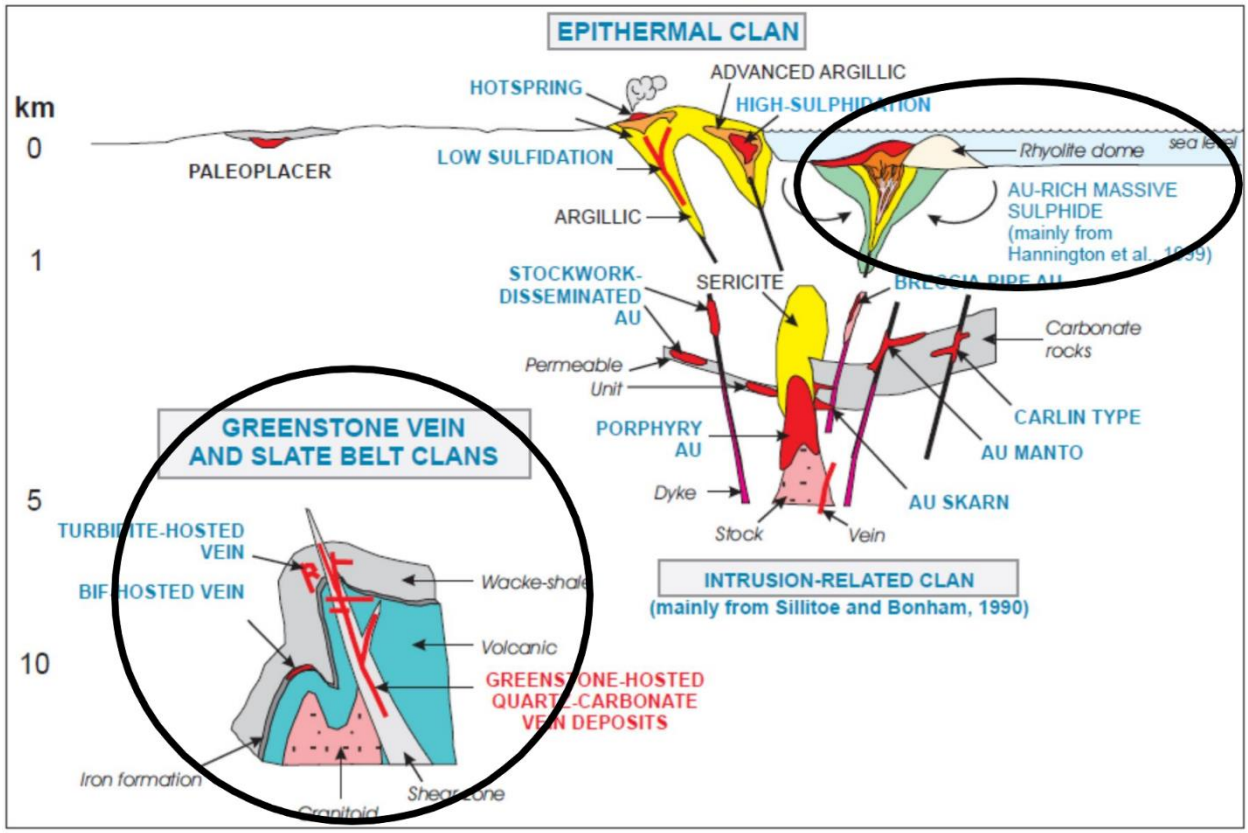


Figure 8-1: Deposit Models for Greenstone-Hosted Vein Deposits and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits

Source: Dube and Gosselin, 2007

9 EXPLORATION

In 2021, Gold Digger commissioned Axiom Group (Axiom) to fly a high-resolution helicopter-borne tri-axial-magnetic gradiometer survey over the Regnault Property between August 31 and September 5, 2021.

The Regnault survey block was centred at approximately 80 km northwest (by air) of Mistassini, Québec. A total of 405 line-km of gradient magnetic data was collected over an area of 1,699.94 ha. The survey was flown at 100 m traverse-line spacing and 1,000 m tie-line spacing (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Axiom Magnetic Survey Parameters

Survey Block	Line Type	Line Spacing (m)	Flight Direction (°)	Actual Line-km Flown
Regnault North	Traverse	100	0–180	220
	Tie	1,000	90–270	23
Regnault South	Traverse	100	135–315	147
	Tie	1,000	45–225	15
			Total	**405**

The Regnault heliborne-magnetic survey data received from Axiom included the final survey deliverables; all raw, helicopter-borne, magnetic data; base-station data; a final levelled dataset, including all measured gradients; and the following maps: flight paths, measured vertical gradient (MVG), residual magnetic intensity (RMI), and total magnetic intensity (TMI) (Figures 9-1 to 9-10).

9.1 2021 Tri-Axial Magnetic Data Acquisition and Processing Procedures

The tri-axial system is composed of three GSMP-35A high-precision potassium magnetometers mounted on a tri-directional bird that is towed by a Robinson helicopter platform separated by a 100 ft cable that guarantees separation between the helicopter and the magnetic survey platform. Included in the tri-axial system is a GPS that marks the data point location, radar altimeter for recording the height, and an inertial measurement unit (IMU) for recording the roll, pitch, and yaw of the unit in flight.

The GPS of the tri-axial system is complimented by the helicopter's Satloc system providing a real-time moving map which is cross-referenced and provides quality control and redundancy.

Supporting the helicopter is a base station which has a single GEM's GSM-19 magnetometer that is equipped with a high-resolution (0.07 m) integrated GPS. This was used to calculate final diurnal corrections from data collected at three-second intervals.

The magnetic data that lacked georeferenced data, and were also excessively noisy, were removed. These lines were re-flown and interpolated with the acceptable data resulting in mosaics. The base-station recording was also processed and filtered, and spikes were removed to derive data for diurnal correction.

All processing of post-field program data was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj and Microsoft Excel software, and the presentation of final maps used QGIS. Results were gridded using a minimum curvature method and a grid-cell size of approximately ¼ of flight line spacing.

9.2 2021 Tri-Axial Magnetic Results / Gradient Survey Interpretation

The magnetic maps and derived data products are presented in Figures 9-1 to 9-10, mainly as total magnetic intensity (TMI), reduction to pole (RTP), residual magnetic intensity (RMI) and measured vertical gradient (MVG).

The magnetic gradiometer survey identified a distinct east-west-trending magnetic high on the north block which corresponds to the greenstone mapped in this area. Other parallel trends adjacent to this magnetic high likely define more detailed lithological contacts in the local stratigraphy as well as the contact between the greenstone and adjacent migmatites to the north.

The south block also shows distinct magnetic highs which conform to the northeast-trending lineaments seen on satellite images. Occasional breaks in these highs could suggest cross-cutting structures and the more subdued response along the west edge of the Property corresponds with the mapped contact between the greenstone and granodiorite.

These interpretations will be verified once fieldwork is conducted.

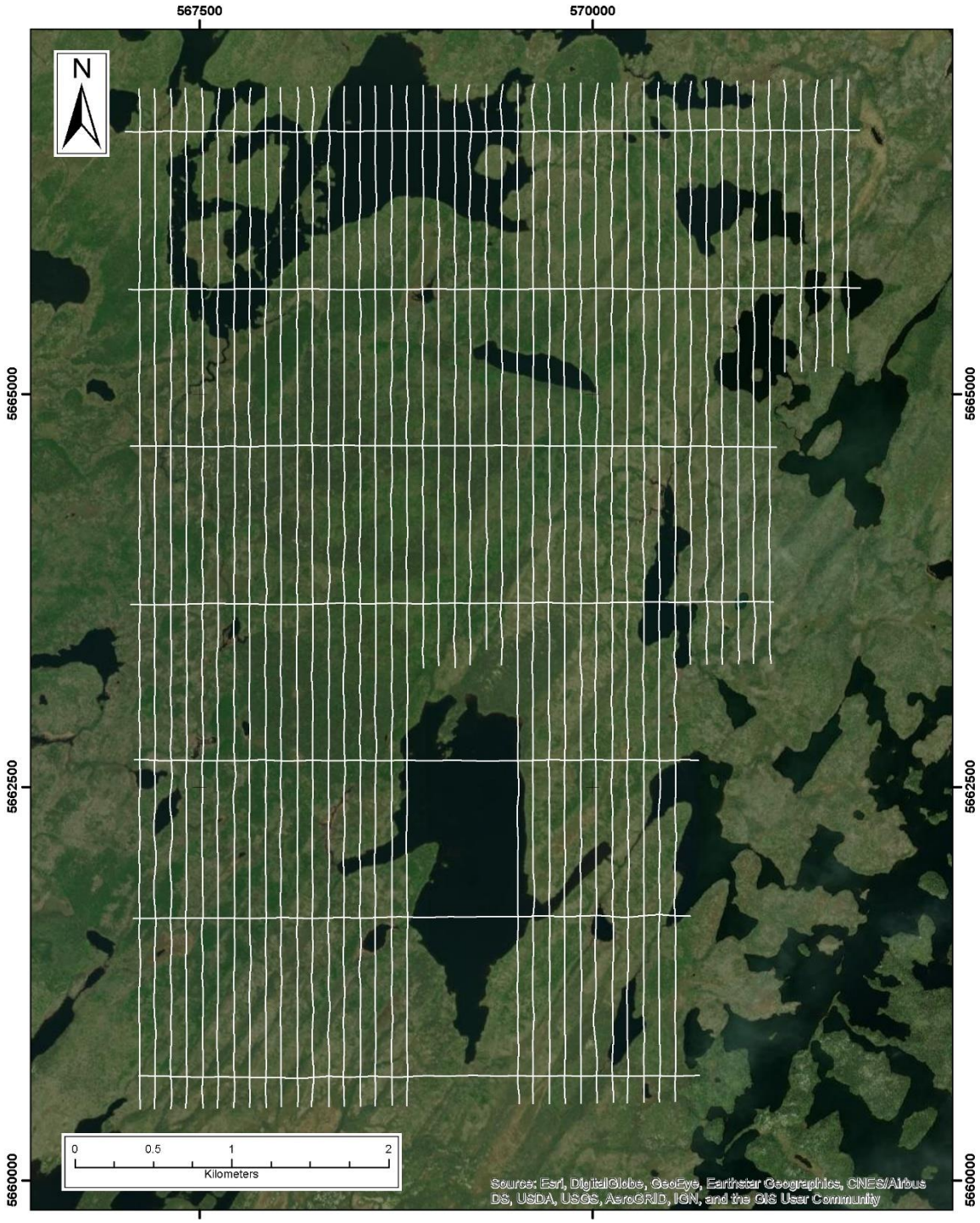


Figure 9-1: Regnault Property North Block Geophysical Survey Flights Paths

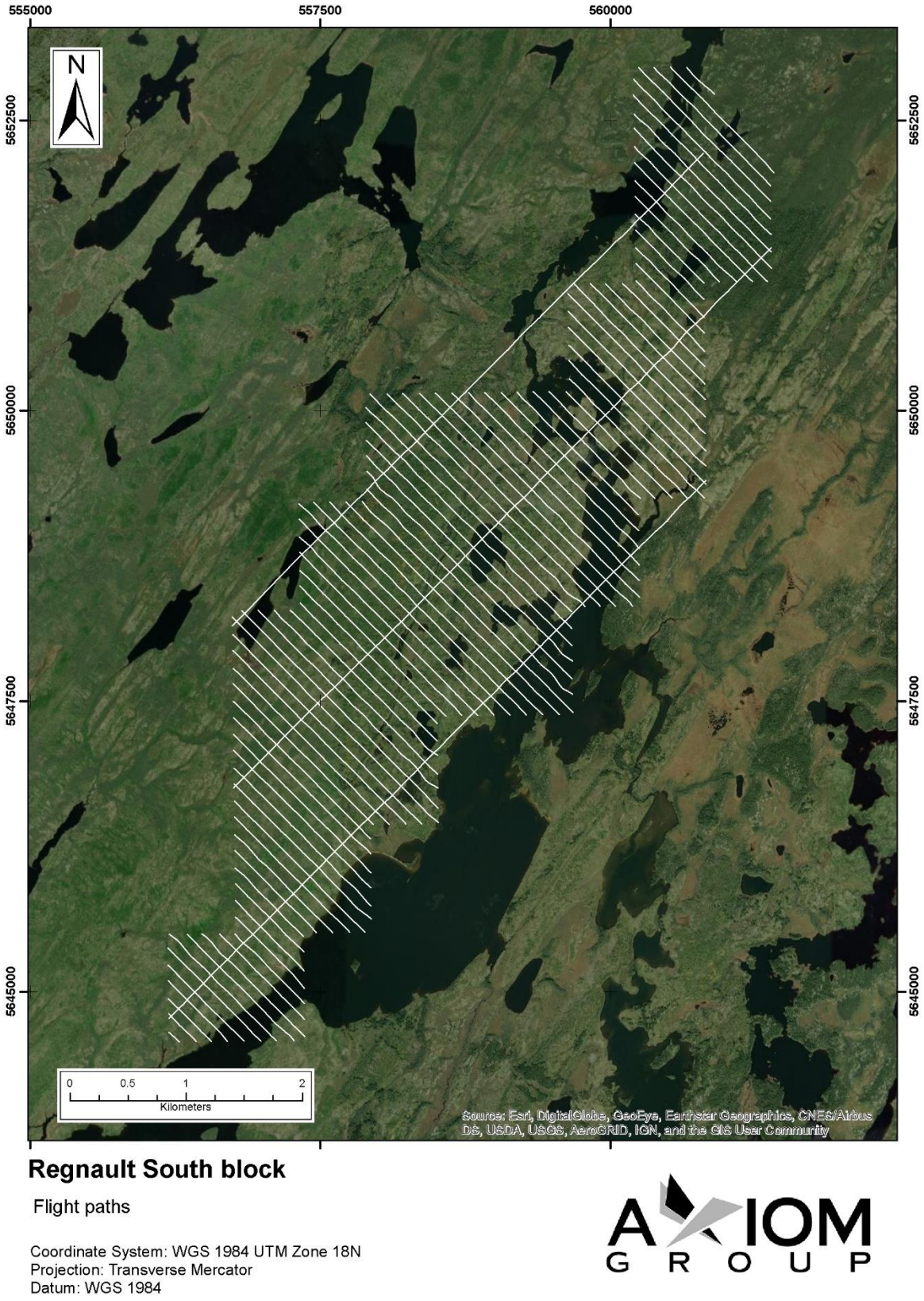


Figure 9-2: Regnault Property South Block Geophysical Survey Flights Paths

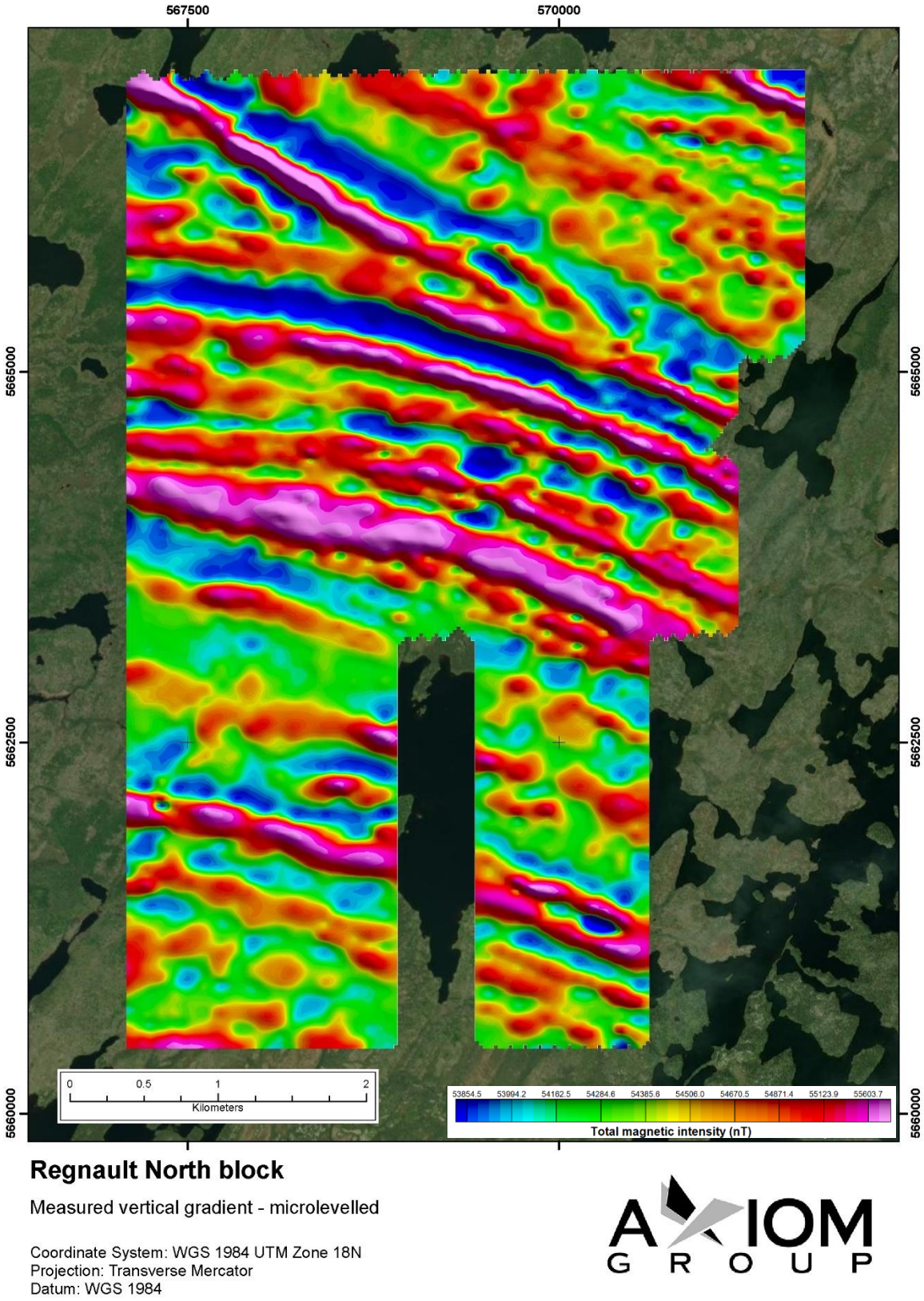


Figure 9-3: Regnault Property North Block Measured Vertical Gradient

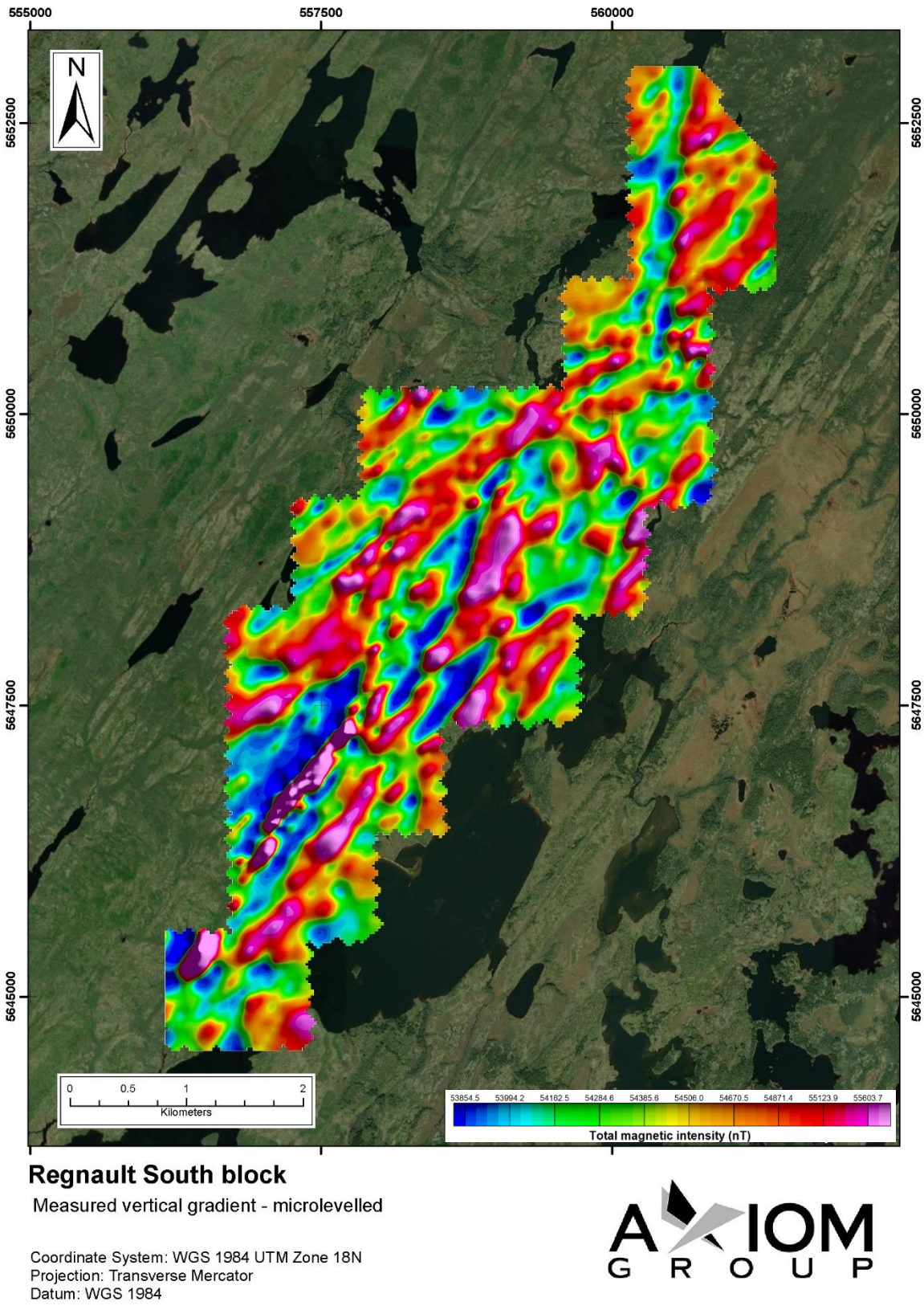


Figure 9-4: Regnault Property South Block Measured Vertical Gradient

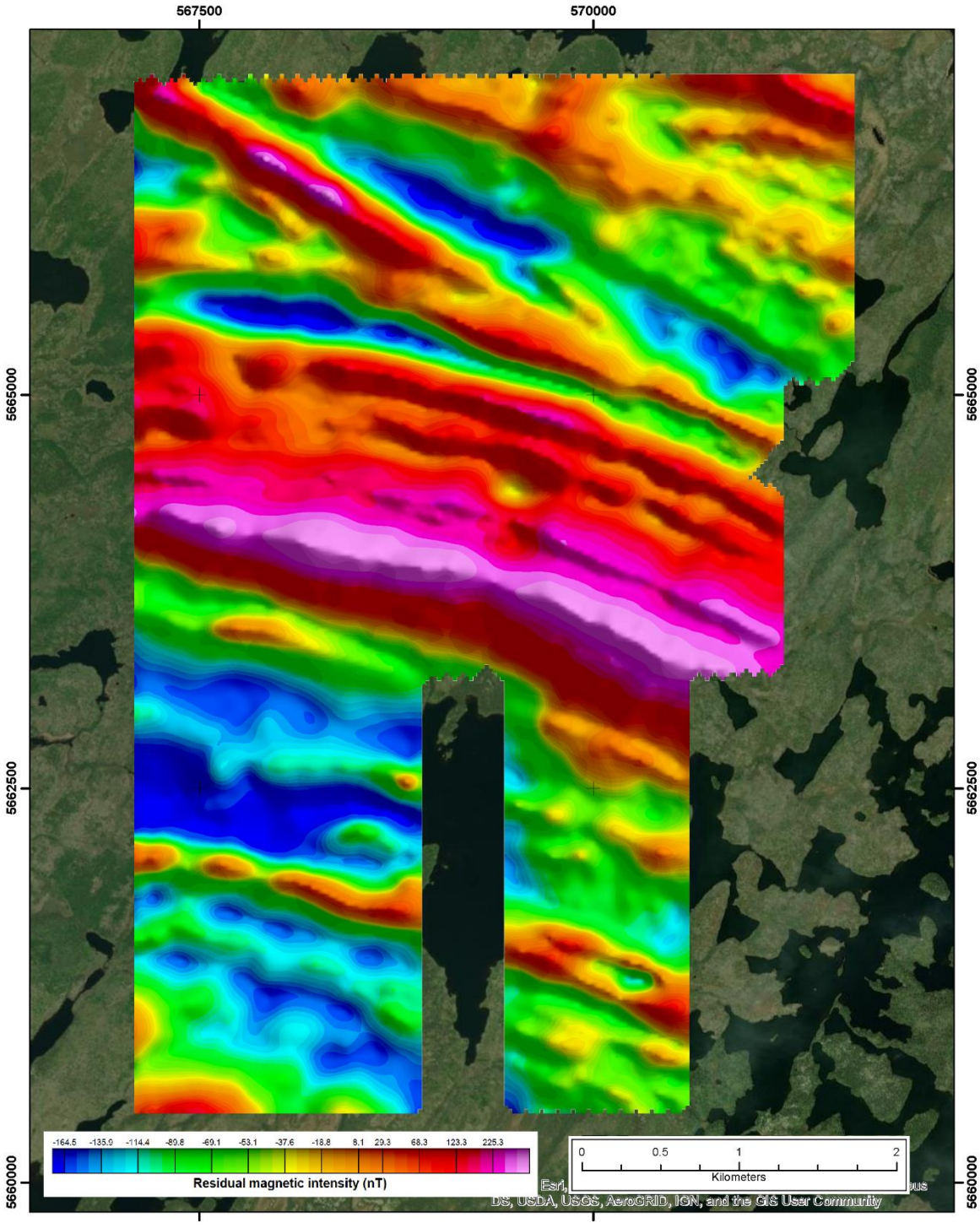


Figure 9-5: Regnault Property North Block Residual Magnetic Intensity

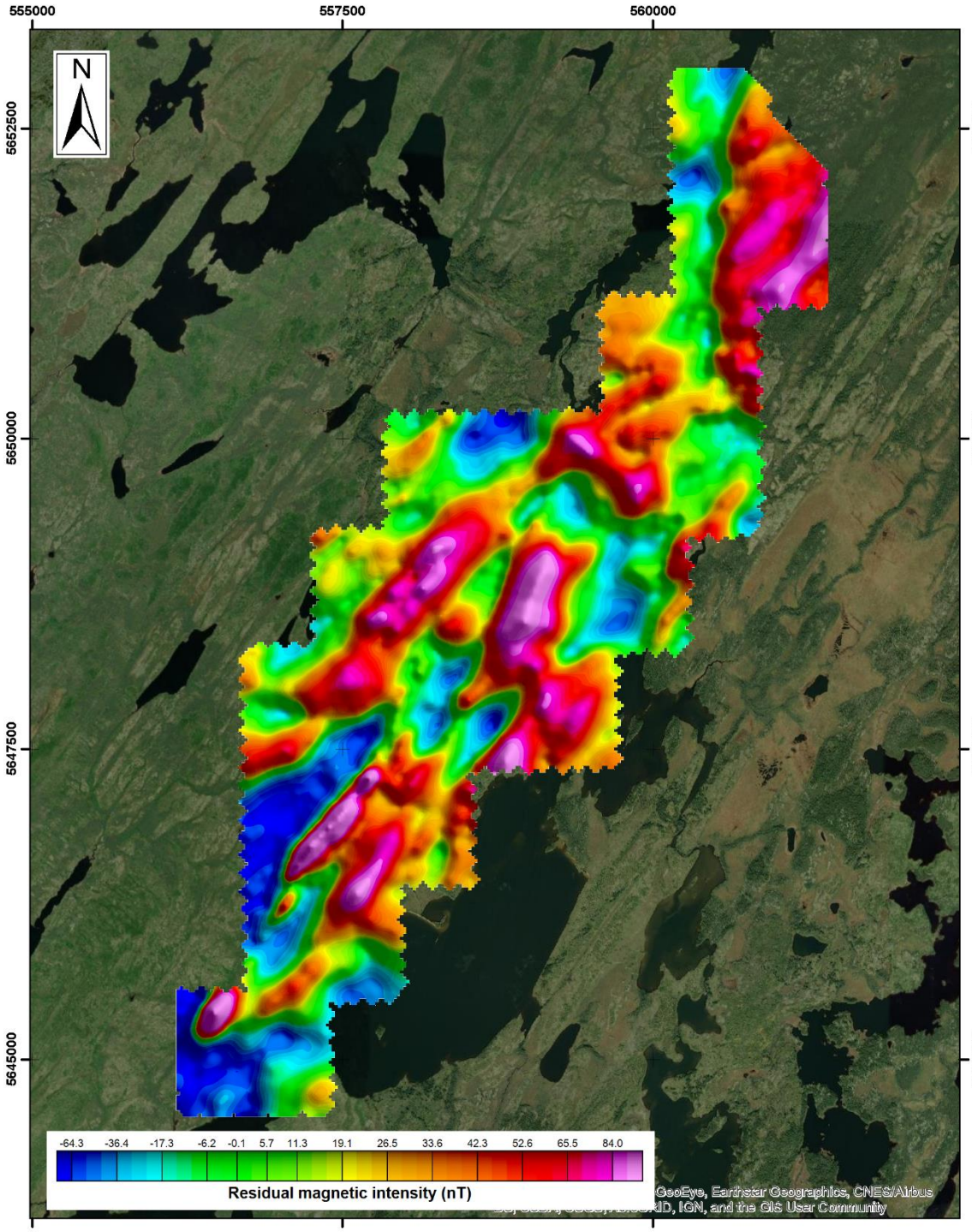


Figure 9-6: Regnault Property South Block Residual Magnetic Intensity

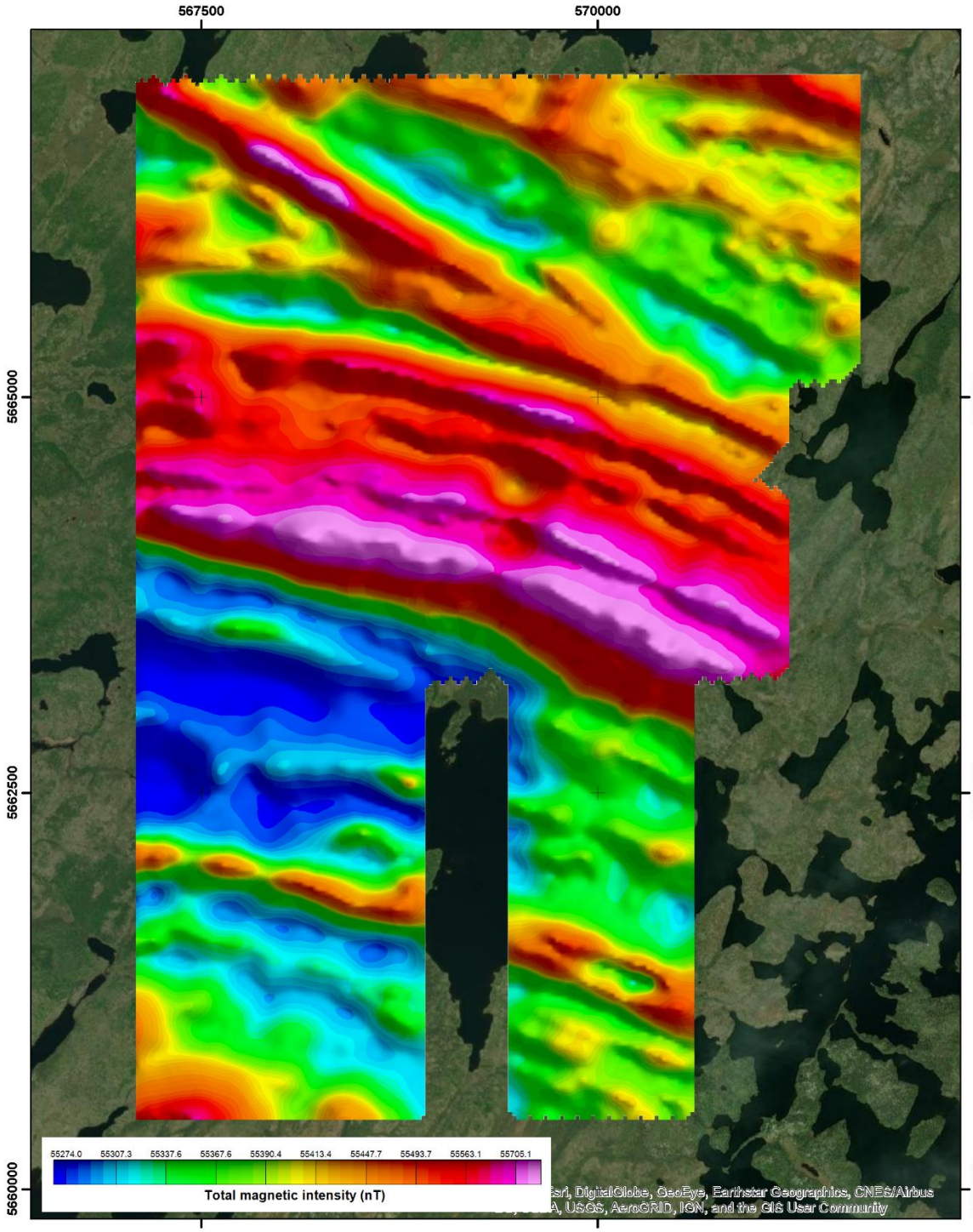
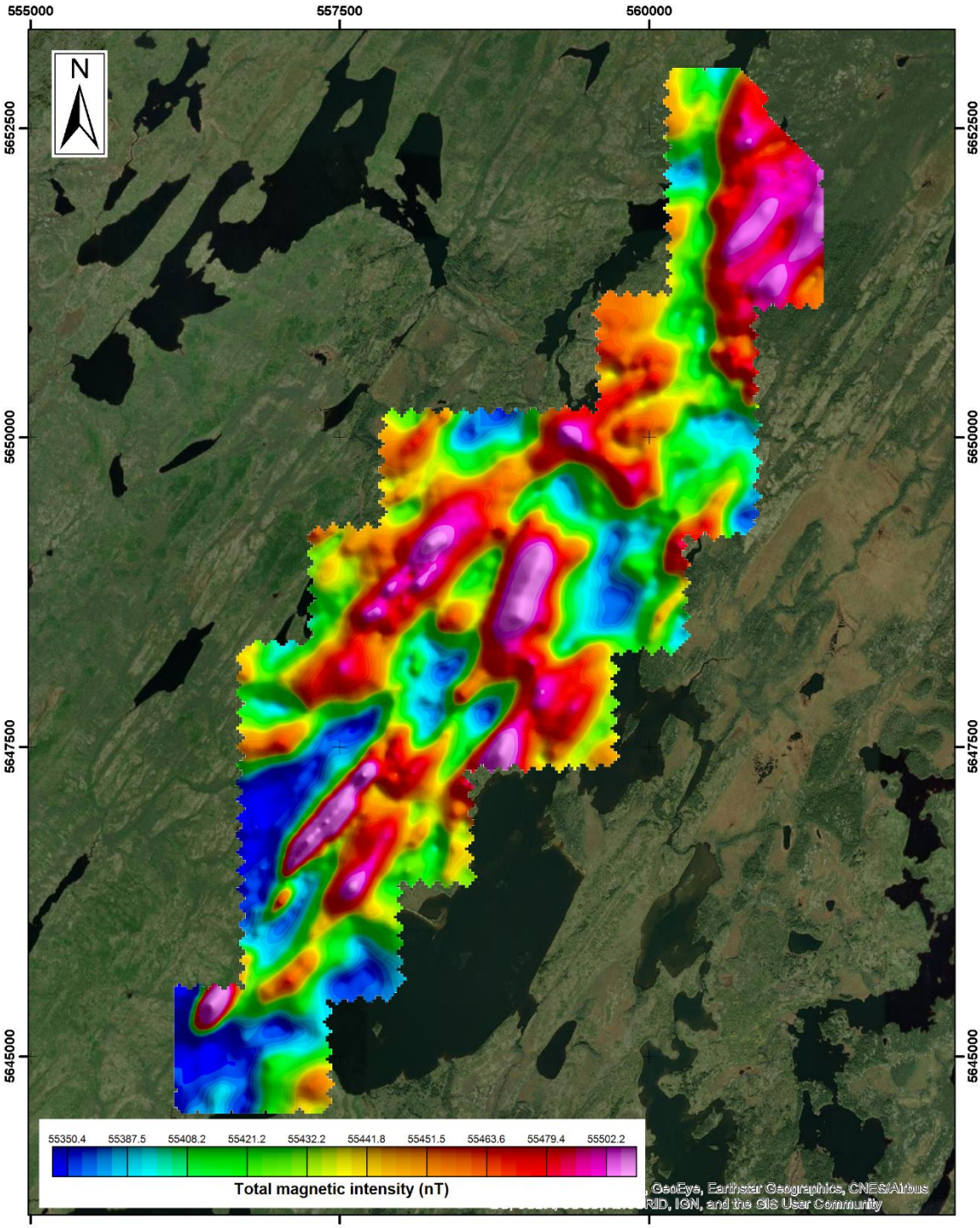


Figure 9-7: Regnault Property North Block Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity



Regnault South block

Reduced to pole TMI

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

Figure 9-8: Regnault Property South Block Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

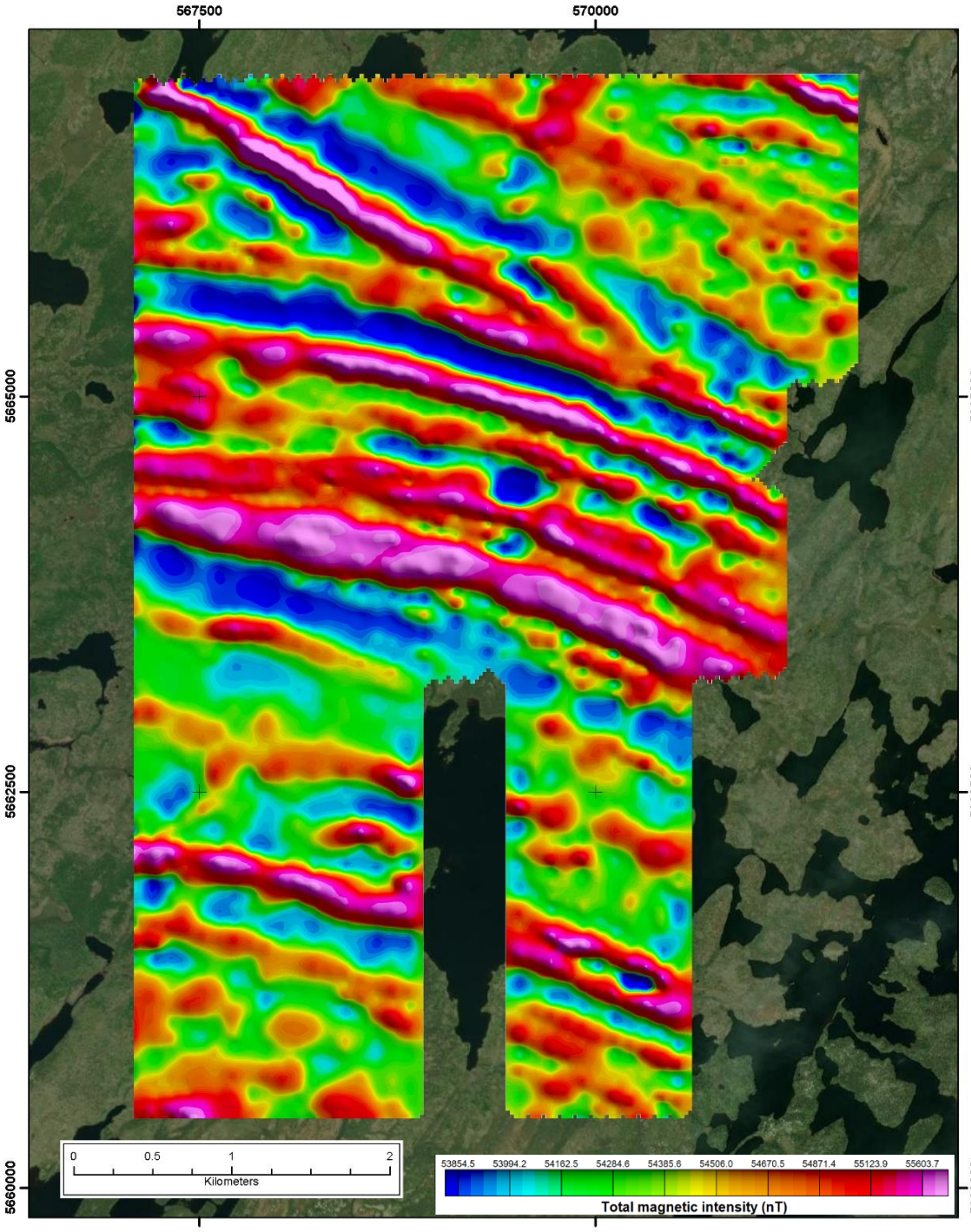


Figure 9-9: Regnault Property North Block Vertical Gradient Tilt Derivative of Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

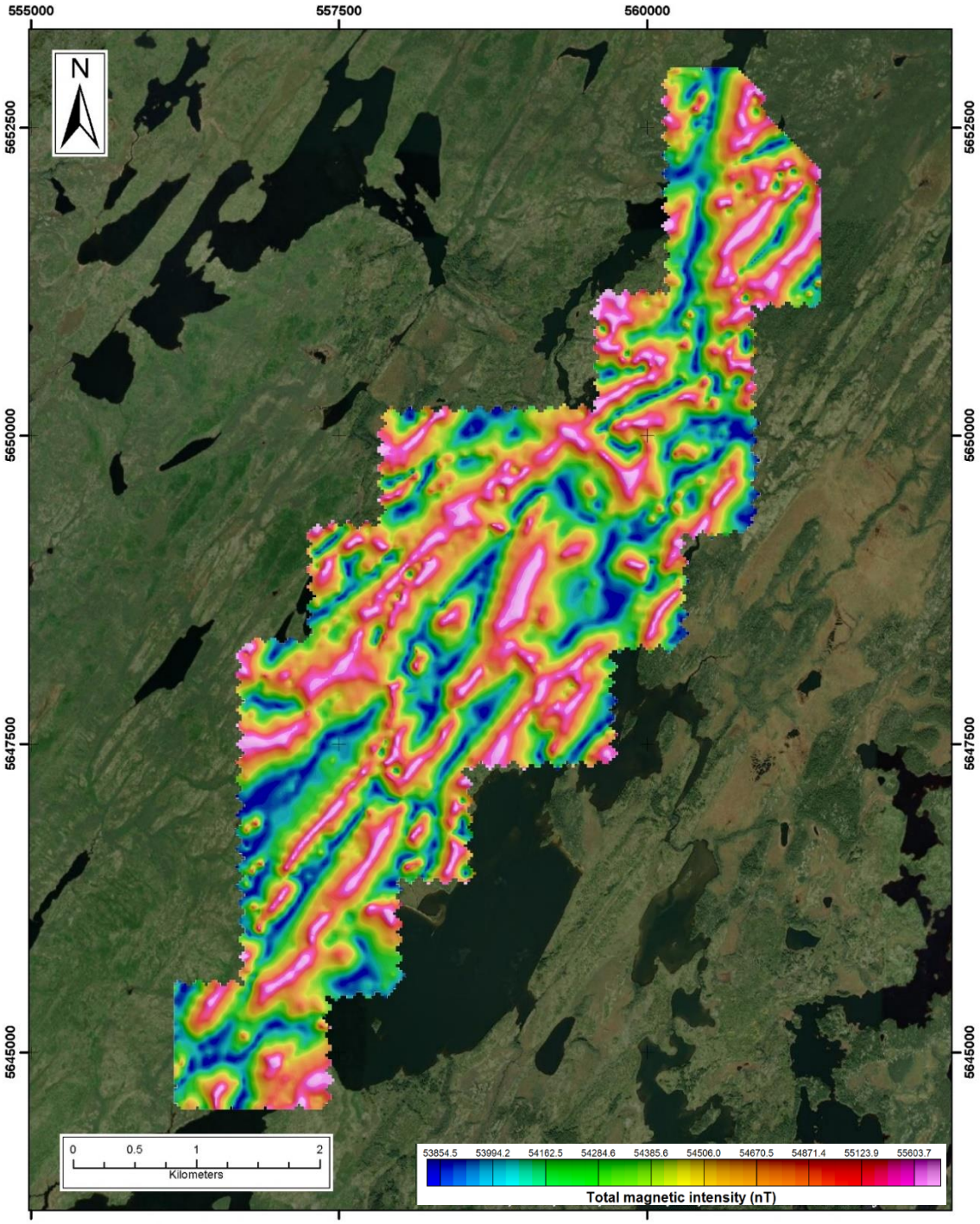


Figure 9-10: Regnault Property South Block Vertical Gradient Tilt Derivative of Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

10 DRILLING

No historical drilling has occurred on the Property, and Gold Digger has not conducted any drilling during the course of its ownership.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

No ground exploration activity was conducted by Gold Digger on the Regnault Property and, therefore, there are no sample preparation, analysis, or security protocols to report.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has reviewed and presented the data that Axiom collated and compiled from the Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (mern.gouv.qc.ca). The author also reviewed the Québec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). Other geologic information, such as assay results with certificates, were compiled and georeferenced using GIS, tables, and graphs.

The author reviewed the geophysical data from the magnetic gradiometer survey conducted by Axiom in 2021, and the author believes that the procedures and methods used by Axiom are consistent with industry standards and are suitable for the purposes intended.

The exploration is at the early/prospecting stage. There were no limitations placed on the author with respect to data verification or site visits, and no other data verification measures were completed. The results from the mineral samples gathered by the author will not be used to calculate mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates.

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

12.1 2021 Site Visit

The QP conducted a site visit on October 27, 2021. The QP had intended to review lithological contact zones deemed prospective for mineralization; however, this was hindered by inclement weather. Two samples were collected from a boulder at the north block (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1: Site Visit Samples

Sample ID	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Description
E6704926	18 U	569302	5663442	One diorite with 5% biotite, 3% disseminated epidote, trace disseminated pyrite.
E6704927	18 U	569302	5663442	Only white quartz; 7 cm wide on the side of boulder.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been carried out at this time.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral resource estimates have been carried out at this time.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral reserve estimates have been carried out at this time.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mining methods are not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Recovery methods are not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early-stage exploration project. Project infrastructure is not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Market studies and contracts are not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This is an early-stage exploration project. Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact are not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Capital and operating costs are not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

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22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Economic analysis is not relevant to the Regnault Property at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This Property does not have any relevant adjacent properties of note.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information have been provided in the preceding text.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Regnault Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit which supports further exploration.

In addition to the historical work conducted on the Property, the regional-scale mapping and recent geophysical survey have provided a baseline of information which can be used to target potential mineralization on the Property. Follow-up 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. A property-wide geochemical sampling program is currently in the planning stages.

Based on the geophysics and available Property information, the following findings are noteworthy:

- The regional geophysical magnetic anomaly is consistent with the trend and pattern of the geophysical anomaly identified by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property.
- The regional geological map suggests favourable contacts between intrusive and greenstone lithologies; these are possible contacts for potential mineralization and follow the disposition of the magnetic anomaly.
- The Property is believed to have a favourable geological setting for greenstone vein-hosted style deposits.
- The mineral claims on the Property are in good standing and are situated in a very accessible and stable socio-economic jurisdiction which is supportive of mining and exploration activities.
- The Property is easily accessible by helicopter or float plane.
- There are currently no known factors that could impede future exploration programs or project development, with the exception of the surface rights (Note: Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in Québec).

Because this is an early-stage, grassroots exploration project, 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 with respect 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

Based on conclusions outlined in Section 25 Interpretation and Conclusions, a two-phase exploration program is recommended to define any potential zones of anomalous indicator geochemistry and mineralization that correspond to the geophysical magnetic-high anomaly and neighbouring intrusive suite of rocks present on both the north and south blocks.

The two phases will include basal till sampling, general prospecting, structural mapping, an outcrop sampling program, and artificial intelligence modelling for drill targeting.

Phase 1:

- Conduct a geochemical sampling program on a 400 m x 400 m grid. A systematic basal till sampling program can detect elevated Au and Cu values, and other suites of metals to help generate drill targets for Phase 2. Up to 200 samples will be collected during the five-week field program. The work will be completed by a four-person field crew based in fly-in camps; it is likely helicopter assistance will be required to access portions of the Property. All basal till samples for this program will be taken with a man portable drill rig to reach the basal till layer wherever possible. The estimated cost is approximately $162,000 (Table 26.1).

Based on the results from Phase 1, infill geochemical sampling and a reconnaissance RC drilling program is recommended for Phase 2. Advancing to Phase 2 is contingent on positive results in Phase 1.

Phase 2:

- Conduct an infill geochemical sampling program on a 200 m x 200 m grid. A denser coverage of sampling can refine a potential source of Au, Cu and other metals. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.
- Conduct shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling along drill fences. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.

Table 26.1: Phase 1 Proposed Exploration Budget

Regnault 2022 Exploration					
Personnel		Days	Rate		Line Total
Geologist - Project Manager	(Including 2 Mobilization Days)	14	$ 800.00	$	11,200.00
Geologist	(Including 2 Mobilization Days)	14	$ 700.00	$	9,800.00
Field Assistant	(Including 2 Mobilization Days)	14	$ 400.00	$	5,600.00
Field Assistant	(Including 2 Mobilization Days)	14	$ 400.00	$	5,600.00
Field Assistant	(Including 2 Mobilization Days)	14	$ 400.00	$	5,600.00
	Total Field Man Days:	**60**			
	Total Mobilization Man Days:	**10**			
	Total Man Days:	**70**	**Cat. Total**	**$**	**37,800.00**
Food and Lodging		Units	Rate		Line Total
Food and Groceries	Per diem	70	$ 75.00	$	5,250.00
Lodging	Hotel	10	$ 110.00	$	1,100.00
Fly Camp		12	$ 500.00	$	6,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**12,350.00**
Transportation		Units/Days	Unit Price		Line Total
Trucks	Two 4x4 access vehicles.	28	$ 140.00	$	3,920.00
Fuel	per km for truck	3000	$ 0.65	$	1,950.00
Helicopter	Set outs etc...	20	$ 2,000.00	$	40,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**45,870.00**
Equipment Rentals		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Electronics Kit	Radio, Sat phone, GPS, per person day	60	$ 30.00	$	1,800.00
Hand Tools	Hammers, shovels, axes, soil augers	60	$ 20.00	$	1,200.00
Rock Saw and PPE		14	$ 75.00	$	1,050.00
Chain saw and PPE		14	$ 25.00	$	350.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**4,400.00**
Consumable		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Field / Office Consumables		60	$ 35.00	$	2,100.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**2,100.00**
Analytical		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Analysis - Rock	PRP70-250, AQ200	60	$ 35.00	$	2,100.00
Analysis - Soil	SS80, AQ200	650	$ 25.00	$	16,250.00
Sample Shipping		1	$ 1,000.00	$	1,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**19,350.00**
Mobilisation		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Flights and other preparations	5 x Return Flights (Vancouver to Quebec City)	5	$ 1,500.00	$	7,500.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**7,500.00**
Pre and Post Fieldwork		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Assessment Report and Work Filing		1	$ 5,000.00	$	5,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**5,000.00**
			Estimated Subtotal	**$**	**134,370.00**
			Management 15%	**$**	**20,155.50**
			Subtotal	**$**	**154,525.50**
			GST 5%	**$**	**7,726.28**
			Total	**$**	**162,251.78**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report titled, "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Regnault Property, Baie James Area, Québec, Canada" and dated February 1, 2022 (Release Date of February 4, 2022) was prepared by the following author:

Dated this 4th day of February 2022

(Original Signed and Sealed) ***"Alexandr Beloborodov"***

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist
OGQ PGEO #01637

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.

I, Alexandr Beloborodov, do hereby certify the following:

1. I am the president of: Alexandr Beloborodov Géologue Inc. located at 6540 rue Émile-Augier, Laval, Québec, H7R 6B3.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing, of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, License Number 01637 since May 2015.
3. For the purposes of the Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Regnault Property, Baie James Area, Québec, Canada" with an effective date of February 1, 2022. 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.
4. I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections in the Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Regnault Property, Baie James Area, Québec, Canada" with an effective date of February 1, 2022.
5. I have had no prior involvement with Gold Digger Resources Inc., or the Property that is the subject of this technical report, as per NI 43-101, Section 8.1, 2 (g).
6. I am independent of Gold Digger Resources Inc., and Axiom; and all other companies named within this report.
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 the University of Québec in Montreal (UQAM) and hold a bachelor's degree in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (2011). I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining and mineral exploration industry since 2011. I have been practicing as a Professional Geologist in Québec, continuously, since 2011.
10. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, in Canada, for over 10 years. Work has included directly managing drilling campaigns, detailed geological investigation of mineral properties, working in exploration and in active producing mines. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral properties and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations, drilling programs, and geophysical programs.

Dated this 4th day of February 2022.
"original signed and sealed"

(signed) "Alexandr Beloborodov"

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.