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REPORT ON 2019 LINE CUTTING, PROSPECTING, GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

ON THE

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY

Bomby and Lecours Townships
Thunder Bay Mining Division
NORTHWEST ONTARIO, CANADA

For

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC.
- and -
TROJAN GOLD INC.

- by -

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June 2019

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INTRODUCTION

This report on the Hemlo South property for Tashota Resources Inc and Trojan Gold Inc describes a modest program of line cutting, prospecting, geological mapping and radiometric surveying carried out in September 2018 (line cutting) and June 2019 (survey work).

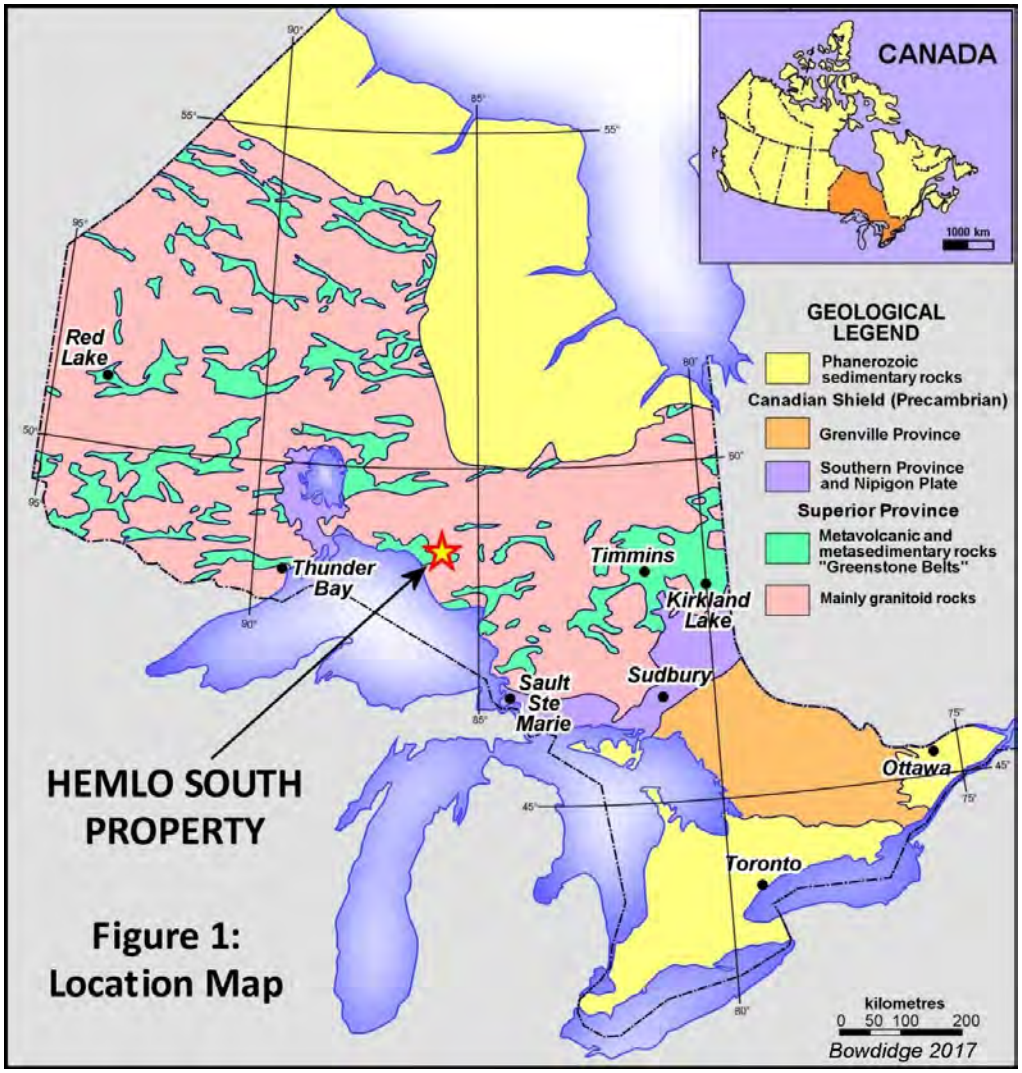

Figure 1: Location Map

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

Property Description: The Hemlo South property comprises 78 single cell claims, 13 boundary cell claims and 7 encumbered or partial cell claims with a total area of approximately 1,795 hectares. The claims are shown in figure 2. The following table summarizes the claims and assessment work requirements, separated by the next anniversary dates for the claims , and full details are given in Appendix 2

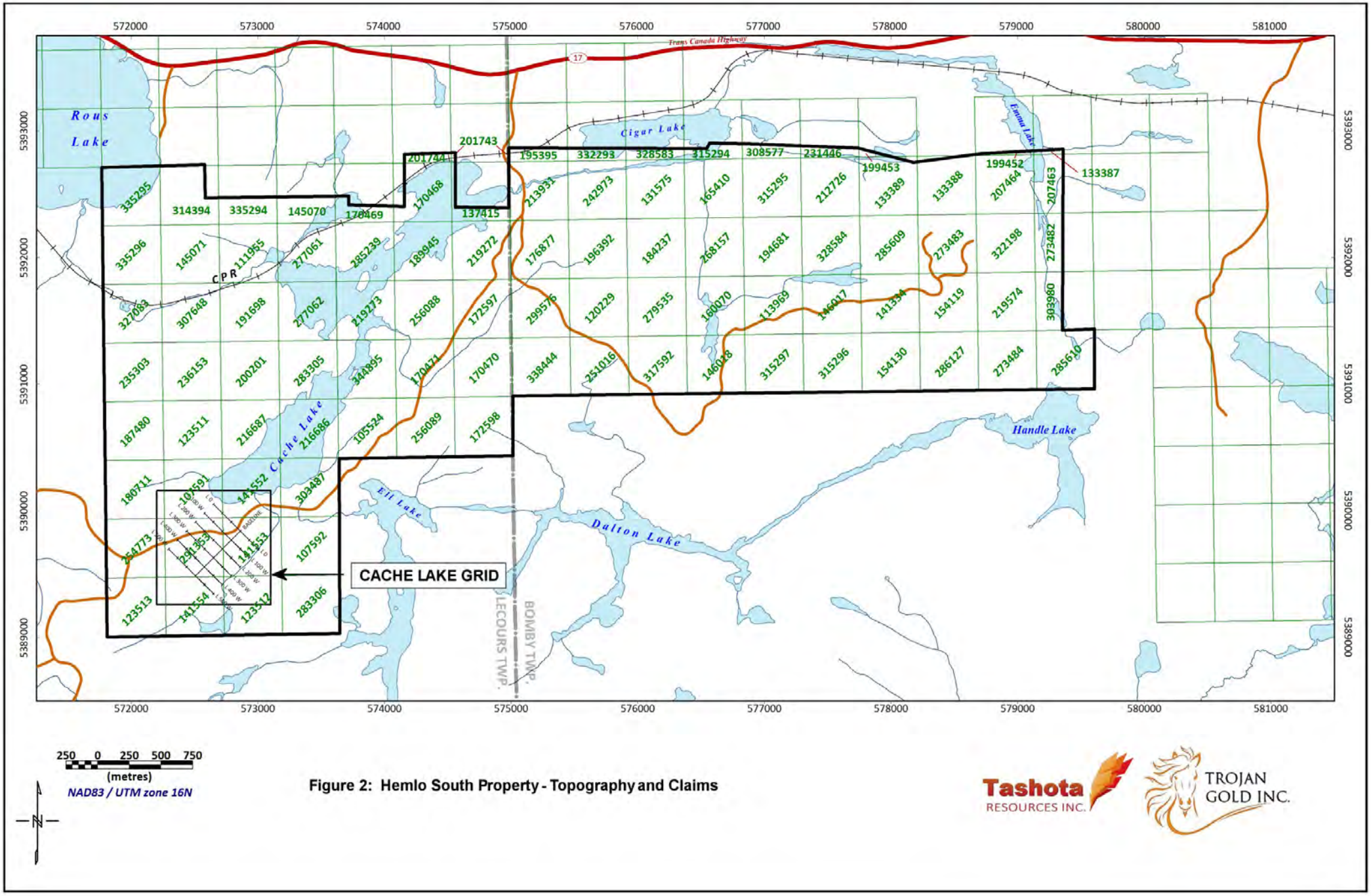

Figure 2: Hemlo South Property - Topography and Claims

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY - CLAIM SUMMARY						
Next Anniversary date	**Single cells**	**Boundary cells**	**Partial cells**	**Current year work requirement**	**Future years work requirement**	**Work reserve**
2019-07-03	8	0	0	$3,200	$3,200	$26
2019-07-09	5	0	0	$2,000	$2,000	$0
2020-03-08	9	0	0	$3,600	$3,600	$3
2020-03-20	29	3	0	$12,200	$12,200	$0
2020-07-03	16	3	6	$7,600	$8,200	$9
2020-07-09	5	1	0	$2,200	$2,200	$0
2021-07-28	6	6	1	$3,800	$3,800	$63
TOTALS	**78**	**13**	**7**	**$34,600**	**$35,200**	**$101**

Tashota Resources Inc. Option Agreement: The claims are held by Tashota Resources Inc. ("TRI") under option from Rudolf Wahl, a prospector resident in Marathon, Ontario, and will besubject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty in favour of Mr. Wahl. TRI will have the option of buying back ⅔ of the royalty (2% of NSR) for $2,000,000 at any time. Trojan Gold Inc. ("TGI") has signed a letter of intent with TRI to acquire 50 percent of TRI's interest in the Hemlo South Property.

Location:

The Hemlo South property is located in Bomby and Lecours Townships, approximately 33 kilometres east of the town of Marathon, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The property extends from 85°55'18" to 86°01'21" West and from 48°39'08" to 48°41'03" North. Figure 1 shows the location. Figure 2 shows the claims on a topographic base.

Hemlo Area Property Compilation:

Following recent announcements by Barrick Gold of increased reserves and mineral resources at its Williams gold mine, interest in the Hemlo area, formerly regarded as an exhausted mining camp, has increased dramatically. All ground underlain by metavolcanic or metasedimentary rocks in the Hemlo greenstone belt has been staked. Figure 3 shows the claim ownership distribution (based on public records and not including unpublished assignments) at the end of February, 2019

Work Permit: The Hemlo South property is covered by exploration permit PR-17-11042, issued to Rudolf Wahl, the recorded claim holder, on March 21st, 2017, and valid for 3 years. A previous permit had expired in February 2017. No objections to the permit were raised by local First Nations or Métis groups. The ENDM requires advance notice of the start and finish of drilling operations.

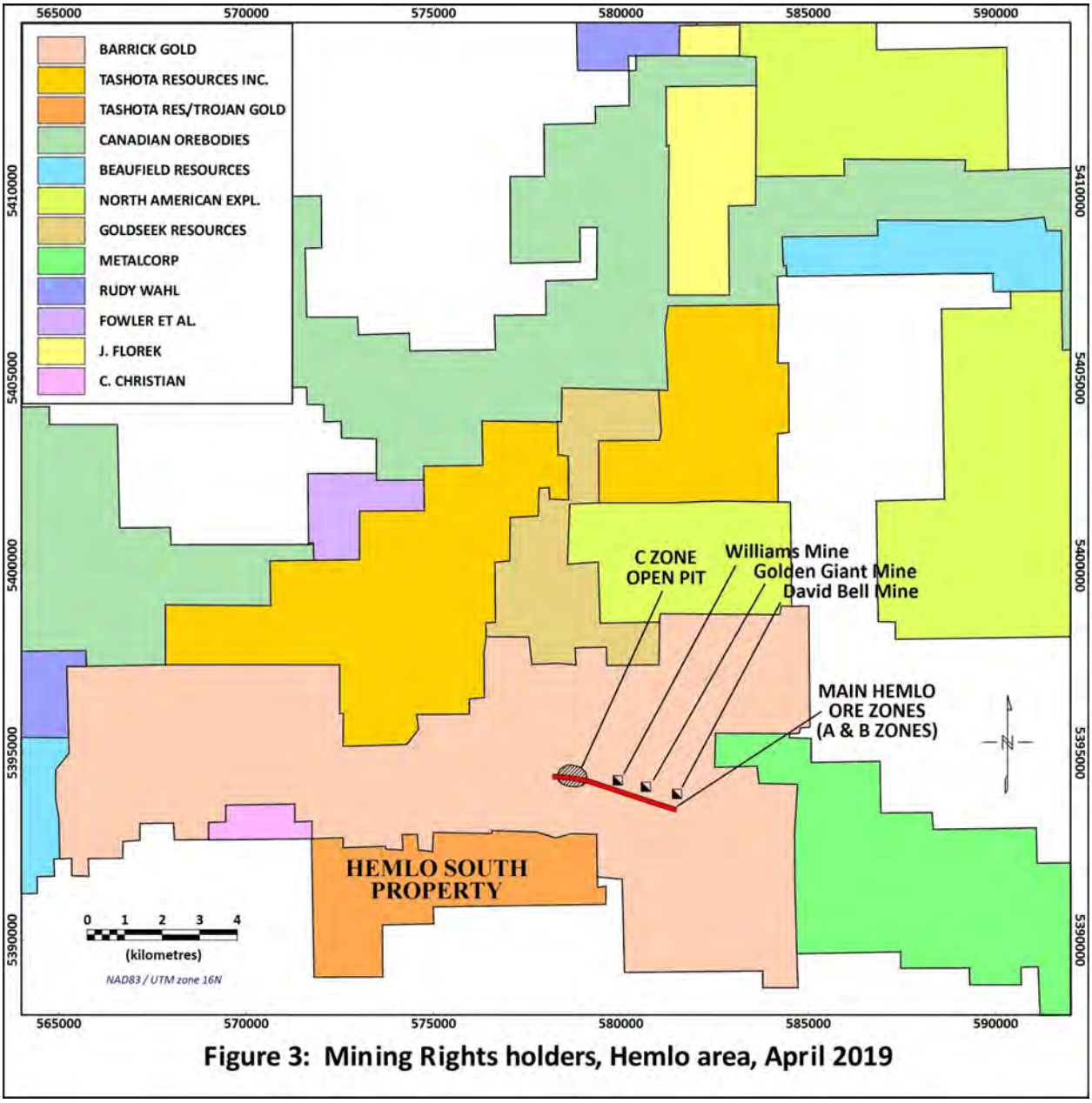

Figure 3: Mining Rights holders, Hemlo area, April 2019

Accessibility: Figure 2 shows the Hemlo South property and transportation routes. The southern branch of the Trans-Canada Highway (Ontario Highway 17) passes approximately 600 metres north of the property. The Canadian Pacific Railway transcontinental line passes through the property. The former community of Hemlo, which lies just outside the property boundary, was a stop on the railway with a station and a small cluster of houses; it is now abandoned. Two all-weather gravel forestry access roads traverse the property. Much of the eastern two-thirds of the property has been logged approximately 20 to 25 years ago and about half of that area has been replanted. The eastern forestry road is overgrown but needs only brushing out and re-grading to be fully functional.

HISTORY

History of the Hemlo Area:

The history of the Hemlo South property is intimately connected with the history of the three Hemlo gold mines (see figures 3 and 4). The Hemlo mines have exploited a single series of gold-bearing zones with a total length of 3.5 kilometres, that lie about 1500 metres north of the Hemlo South property boundary. To place the Hemlo South history in context, the history of the Hemlo gold mines will first be briefly summarized, even though the Hemlo gold mines are outside the Hemlo South property. The following is condensed from Muir et al. (1995).

In 1944, Peter Moses, an Ojibway prospector from Marathon, discovered gold at the site of the present Williams mine. Harry Ollmann and Dr. J.K. Williams staked the 11 claims that make up the core of the present Williams mine property. Stripping, trenching and shallow X-ray drill holes outlined a pyritic shear with gold assays up to 4.11 g/t.

In 1946, Trevor Page, Williams, Moses and Mel Bartley staked 33 claims adjoining the Ollmann-Williams property on what is now part of the Golden Giant and David Bell mine properties. Lake Superior Mining Corporation was formed and acquired the 33 claims. After stripping, trenching and 16 to 20 diamond drill holes, Page calculated a "reserve" of 28,675 short tons (st) grading 8.57 g/t Au in what was called the "Lake Superior Shear Zone" [Note: *this "reserve" and other subsequently published "reserves" are historical mineral resources that do not comply with current practice. They are, however validated by the subsequent production of over 20 million ounces of gold from these and other adjacent zones*].

Subsequently, the Lake Superior Mining Corporation property was optioned to Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd., which carried out additional drilling and increased the "reserve" to 81,000 st of 6.86 g/t Au. The option was dropped and the property again optioned to Cusco Mines Ltd., which did not raise any capital and returned the claims.

In the early 1970s John Hellenon had staked part of the former Lake Superior Mining Corporation ground, and optioned his claims to Ardel Explorations Ltd. Ardel drilled three holes and increased the "reserve" on the Lake Superior Shear Zone to 135,000 st at 7.20 g/t Au. The option was subsequently dropped.

In the late 1970s, Copper Lake Explorations carried out a ground VLF survey and soil sampling on claims optioned from Roy Newman that covered part of the former Lake Superior-Ardel property.

In December 1979, Don McKinnon staked 12 claims covering the former Newman-Copper Lake property west of the Ollmann-Williams ground, and John Larche staked 14 claims on the former Lake Superior-Ardel ground east of the Ollmann-Williams. They pooled their claims and received grubstake financing from Claude Bonhomme and Rocco Schiralli. This allowed them to stake another 156 claims, which were optioned to Golden Sceptre Resources Ltd. and Goliath Gold Mines Ltd. Corona Resources optioned the original 14 Larche claims. Surface work comprising line cutting and magnetic and VLF surveys was initiated by David Bell, consulting geologist.

In 1981 Corona commenced the first major drilling program in the Hemlo area. Seventy holes on the original Lake Superior-Ardel ground increased the "reserve" to 681,000 st @ 3.43 g/t Au before stepout drilling started. Corona's hole 76 intersected what is now the main ore zone with 7.16 g/t Au over 3.2 metres. Lac Minerals, which had conducted a property examination of Corona's property, and Corona itself both made attempts to acquire the Ollmann-Williams property from Lola Williams, the widow of Dr. Williams. Lac's offer was successful. Meanwhile, Lac had positioned itself by staking a large block of claims east of the Goliath-Golden Sceptre property. Lac's acquisition of the Williams claims prompted a lawsuit from Corona. Also in 1981, Teck Corporation formed a joint venture with Corona on the former Lake Superior-Ardel property.

In 1982, Lac Minerals' drilling program intersected the main ore zone on the Williams property with 6.17 g/t Au over 24.4 metres. The Goliath-Golden Sceptre joint venture was also drilling, and prompted by the Lac discovery, drilled the main ore zone on the former Lake Superior-Ardel claims east of the Williams property, returning 8.78 g/t Au over 29.9 metres. Noranda Mining and Exploration Limited entered the Hemlo area by optioning the Goliath-Golden Sceptre claims. A staking rush was well under way by 1982, with 20,000 claims recorded by McKinnon alone [Note: *at that time, mining claims in Ontario were all nominally 40 acres or 16 hectares in size; the multi-unit claim was not introduced until 1991]*

Noranda commenced production at the Golden Giant Mine (Goliath-Golden Sceptre property) in 1985. Also in 1985, Lac Minerals commenced production at the Williams Mine. In 1986 Teck-Corona began production at the David Bell Mine. Also in 1986, Corona's suit against Lac Minerals was settled in Corona's favour and Lac Minerals had to transfer the now fully operational Williams mine to Teck-Corona. This was a historic moment in Canadian mining law; it established "fiduciary responsibility" as a recognized legal concept. From that point on, confidentiality agreements that limit the ability of the major company to use information from a property visit to its own benefit (and to the detriment of the hosts of the visit), have become standard whenever a major company examines the property of a junior exploration company.

Production from the Hemlo gold mines:

Production from the Golden Giant mine ceased in 2006, and the David Bell mine closed in 2014. Barrick Gold, which had acquired all three mines, continues producing from the Williams mine. To the end of 2018, the combined production from all three Hemlo mines was 22.23 million ounces. At year-end 2018, Barrick reported proven plus probable reserves at the Williams mine of 1,924,000 ounces of gold at 2.48 g/t, in addition to measured plus indicated resources of 1,574,000 ounces at 1.30 g/t and inferred resources of 653,000 ounces at 3.37 g/t [Note: *the reserves and resources are a blend of lower grade ore that is being and will be mined by open pit, and higher grade ore which is being and will be mined underground*]. Adding these reserves and measured plus indicated resources to past production gives a total gold endowment for the Hemlo gold deposit (to date, exclusive of inferred resources) of 25.73 million ounces (Puumula et al, 2014; Barrick Gold Corp. Annual Reports 2014 to 2018, Barrick Gold Corp. NI43-101 report April 25th, 2017, all filed on www.SEDAR.com).

It may be noted that between the 2016 and 2018 year-ends, the Williams mine produced 403,000 ounces of gold while exploration and development added 640,000 ounces, for a net increase of 237,000 ounces.

History of the Hemlo South Property:

The Hemlo South property area, being adjacent to the Williams mine property, was staked early in the 1982 staking rush. The northern half of the eastern half (approximately east of UTM 576200E) of the present property was held by Harlin Resources Ltd., whose claims extended for a further 900 metres beyond the present east boundary. The northernmost tier of claims covering the western half of the present property were held by Bel-Air Resources Ltd., whose claims also extended north to the Trans-Canada Highway. An 800-metre deep swath of claims extending east from the Lecours-Bomby township line to the east boundary of the present property plus a further 2 kilometres, was held by Pricemore Resources Ltd. The southwestern quadrant of the present property was held by a company called Vanstate in 1982, but in 1984 it was held by Pryme Energy. These property configurations apparently continued through most of the 1980s.

Bel-Air Resources 1981-1983: Figure 4 shows the areas covered by the various surveys and drill holes in the immediate area during the 1980s. It should be noted that all the drill holes (with one possible exception) and much of the survey work lay outside the limits of the present Hemlo South property. The results of work that lay wholly or in part outside the present property are discussed in the subsequent section under "Exploration". They are relevant to this report because they either overlap or are on strike with the Hemlo South property.

Bel-Air Resources Ltd. carried out an exploration program in 1981 that included line cutting, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, a B-horizon soil geochemical survey, geological mapping, prospecting, stripping and trenching. The main focus of interest was a pyritic tuff unit that was traced for 1,000 metres in a west-southwest direction from the northwest corner of Cigar Lake (i.e. outside the area of the present property). In 1982-83 the Bel-Air claims were under option to Westfield Minerals, which carried out an IP survey, a humus geochemical survey and drilled 8 diamond drill holes. Of these drill holes, five were on the Cigar Lake pyritic tuff trend, and three were drilled to test a similar pyritic zone further north, close to the Trans-Canada highway. Refs: Carlson (1982), Deevy (1984a, b).

Pryme Energy 1984: The Pryme Energy claims surrounding Cache Lake were under option to Noranda Exploration in 1984. Noranda carried out a program of geological mapping. No other work was done on that property (Kuhns, 1984).

Harlin Resources 1982-1987: The Harlin Resources property was geologically mapped, and a VLF-EM survey was carried out in 1982 (Ross, 1982; Yeomans & Bradshaw, 1983). Four diamond drill holes totaling 2,000 feet (610 metres) tested a VLF conductor east of the present property, although drill hole 82-4 may lie at the extreme northeast corner of the Hemlo South claims (Bradshaw, 1982). In 1987-88, the Harlin property was under option to Esso Resources Canada, which carried out a B-horizon soil geochemical survey (Hall, 1988; Grant, 1989).

Walton 1987-1988: The Harlin claims reportedly lapsed in 1987 and were restaked by R. Walton. Esso Minerals apparently optioned the Walton claims and extended the area of the soil geochemical survey. Esso Minerals is also reported (Tims, 1996) to have carried out an IP survey over the area of the Harlin drill holes (i.e. outside the Hemlo South property area).

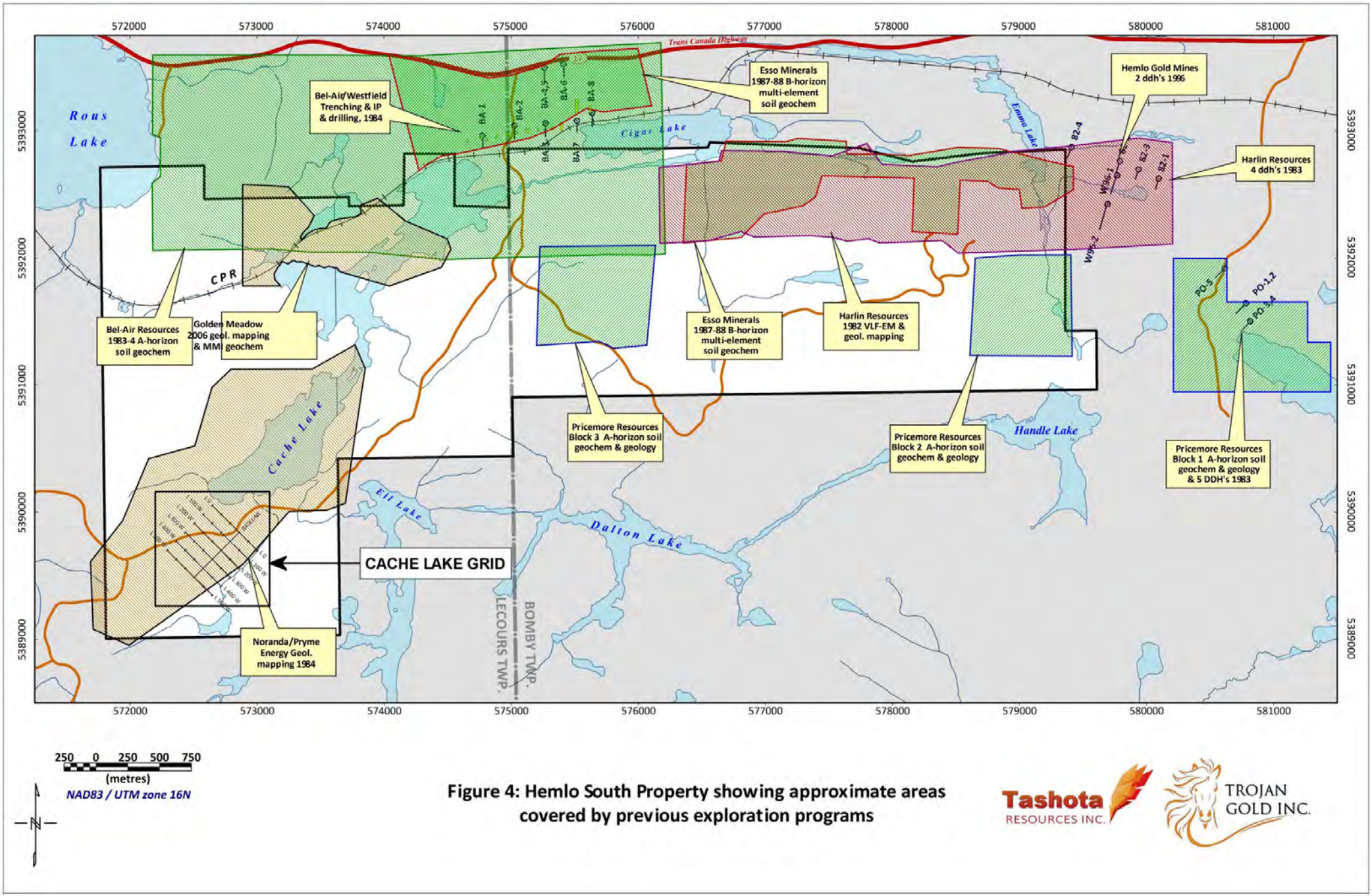

Figure 4: Hemlo South Property showing approximate areas covered by previous exploration programs

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Walton 1995-1996: In 1995, the Walton claims were under option to Hemlo Gold Mines, which cut a grid over the whole property (the purpose of the grid and the work done on it are not reported). In 1996, Hemlo Gold Mines drilled two holes totaling 486 metres, in the same area as the four Harlin drill holes Tims, 1996).

Pricemore Resources 1983: Pricemore Resources Ltd., and Narex Ore Search Consultants carried out geological mapping and an A-horizon soil geochemical survey on three blocks, two of which were on the present Hemlo South property, while the third was off to the east on claims now held by Barrick Gold. Pricemore also put down five diamond drill holes on its easternmost property, between 1250 and 1500 metres east of the present Hemlo South property boundary (Born, 1984a, b; Abolins, 1983).

1988-2006: ENDM assessment work records include no reports of work in the area of the Hemlo South property between 1988 and 2006 other than the Hemlo Gold Mines work on the Walton claims in 1995-1996, referred to above. Most of the Bel-Air claims were re-staked for Esso Resources Canada in 1987, then transferred to Homestake Mining Canada in 1989. Through a series of name changes and corporate acquisitions, Homestake became part of Barrick Gold Inc. in 2003, and the claims continue to be held by Barrick Gold. The ENDM website includes a few historical claim maps for Bomby and Lecours townships, and these show that parts of the present Hemlo South property were staked from time to time.

Golden Meadow 2006: In 2006, Golden Meadow Explorations held a narrow strip of claims that measured 16 kilometres from east to west, but only 800 to 1200 metres from north to south. It included, approximately, the northern half of what is now the Hemlo South property. The company carried out semi-reconnaissance level geological mapping and MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) geochemical sampling and analysis over selected areas. Within the limits of the Hemlo South property, a 40-sample reconnaissance-level MMI sampling and mapping grid was surveyed on the northwest side of Cache Lake, and two small areas on the south side of Cigar Lake and around Emma Lake had a handful of rock samples collected. Also, mapping and sampling was done in two areas just to the east of the Hemlo South property: around Harlin drill holes 82-1 and 82-2, and around the four Pricemore drill holes (Komarechka, 2006).

Aerodat Airborne Survey 1983: During 1983, Aerodat Ltd., which had at that time the most popular and successful airborne electromagnetic survey system in Canada, decided to fly a survey of the whole Hemlo greenstone belt, and to sell “windowed” portions of the survey results to companies that needed or wanted the results. Of the companies referred to above, Pricemore Resources and Pryme Energy acquired Aerodat magnetic and electromagnetic survey data over their claim blocks. The Aerodat survey was subsequently purchased in its entirety by the Ontario Geological Survey and published in 2002 (see next section) as OGS (2002).

2014 Airborne Survey: In 2014, Tashota Resources Inc carried out a helicopter-borne time-domain electromagnetic, magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric survey of the Hemlo South property. The survey was performed by Prospectair Geosurveys of Gatineau, Québec. Flight line spacing was 100 metres. The western part of the property was flown on northwest to southeast lines, and the eastern part on northeast t0 southwest lines, with an area of overlap in the centre. Figure 13 shows the magnetic survey and EM anomalies (from Dubé, 2014).

2017 Diamond Drilling: In May, 2017, Tashota Resources Inc and Trojan Gold Inc drilled a single stratigraphic diamond drill hole on the Hemlo South Property. The term "stratigraphic (drill) hole" is borrowed from the oil and gas industry; it signifies a hole drilled for geological information, without anticipating intersecting any mineralization. The basic statistics for the hole are as follows (also see location on figure 7):

Hole Number: HS17-01
Collar coordinates (UTM, NAD83, Zone 16 north): 575002 East, 5392625 North
Inclination -55°; Azimuth 170°; Depth 422.5 metres; Core size BTW

The drill hole was put down for the purpose of assessing the nature of the strike-parallel shear zones or faults that are interpreted to occur between the supracrustal rocks of the Hemlo greenstone belt and the Pukaskwa batholith of gneissic complex. It was collared in the northwest corner of the property, beside the access road that runs south from Highway 17. It was planned to reach a depth of 700 metres. Drilling was carried out by Eva Lake Mining and Edcor Drilling Services, recovering BTW core. Unfortunately, the drill could not reach beyond 422 metres, and the hole was terminated at that depth. The drill hole was surveyed for deviation with a Reflex digital survey instrument.

Only two lithologies are present in the drill core. There is a mafic unit, logged as mafic tuff, which is a schistose amphibolite. The relatively high grade of metamorphism and deformation have obscured primary textures to the point that identification as a pyroclastic is not certain. The other rock unit is feldspar porphyry. The number and thickness of the porphyry intersections increase down hole. The feldspar porphyry is often schistose, and it is concluded that these small intrusions are sub-volcanic and penecontemporaneous with the host mafic rocks. It is also possible that the two long intersections of feldspar porphyry towards the end of the hole, may be offshoots of the Pukaskwa batholith/gneissic complex.

Minor amounts of very fine, disseminated pyrite occur at intervals throughout the hole, in both mafic tuff and feldspar porphyry. There are also occasional quartz veins with crack-seal textures. Alteration observed is of two types: silicification and hematization. The cross section in figure 16 shows the silicified intervals. Silicification is loosely associated with shearing, and both become more abundant towards the end of the hole. Hematization also tends to increase with depth.

At 69.1 to 69.5, and 76.9 to 77.0 metres, there are narrow zones of fault gouge. These are presumed to be the fault that runs along the creek draining from Cigar Lake into Cache Lake.

It is unfortunate that the hole was not able to penetrate deeper, because the increasing amount and intensity of shearing and alteration with depth implies that there might be a major shear zone at the actual contact of the Pukaskwa batholith/gneissic complex. Assuming that the Pukaskwa complex was basement to the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hemlo greenstone belt, a basement/cover *décollement* would be a favourable location for shear-hosted gold mineralization (Robert et al., 1994).

The entire length of core from hole HS17-01 was split using a diamond saw, with sample intervals of 1.5 metres except where there was a lithological change requiring sampling of a specific interval. Samples were analysed for gold using

a fire assay preparation on 30-gram splits, with analysis by ICP-emission spectroscopy. The detection limit of this sensitive technique is 1 ppb or 0.001 g/t. Of the 319 samples analysed, 304 reported less than 1 ppb of gold, 11 reported 1 ppb, 3 reported 2 ppb and one reported 12 ppb. Six consecutive samples from 224.3 to 231.8 metres gave 1 or 2 ppb, in a sheared mafic tuff with carbonate alteration, silicification and traces of very fine pyrrhotite, indicating a very slight gold enrichment possibly related to shearing. The one weakly anomalous sample with 12 ppb gold is in a feldspar porphyry with hematite alteration and a trace of very fine-grained pyrite.

Government Mapping and Other Activities: In 1933 and 1931, J.E. Thomson mapped the Hemlo area for the Ontario Department of Mines (Thomson, 1932). In1978, Tom Muir carried out detailed (1:15,840) mapping of the area for the Ontario Geological Survey (Muir, 1980, 1982). Following the discovery of the main Hemlo gold deposit in 1981-82, Muir returned to Hemlo between 1985 and 1990 , carrying out detailed lithological and structural mapping at scales from 1:2,500 to 1:250, of the area around the mines (Muir, 1993, 1997). Finally, Muir led a compilation of the geology of the whole Hemlo greenstone belt on a single map that also included a list of all 227 recorded mineral occurrences (Muir, 2000).

The Geological Survey of Canada also produced a map of the Hemlo area, based partly on its own independent mapping, accompanied by a series of mine cross sections provided by the mining companies (Lin, 2001). The GSC also published a detailed mineralogical study of the ore zones (Harris, 1989). Another GSC publication, a manual on the use of airborne gamma-ray spectrometry, featured the Hemlo gold deposits (Shives et al., 1995). The Hemlo gold zones gave a very distinct potassium anomaly on airborne radiometric surveys, which was their only detectable response to remote sensing systems available at the time (with the ore zones now mined out, it is no longer possible to test alternative geophysical methods).

The Ontario Geological Survey purchased the results of the Aerodat airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey of the entire Hemlo greenstone belt that was flown in 1983. The survey was done using frequency-domain methods with coaxial and coplanar coils. The OGS geophysical staff reprocessed and refined the data and re-released the survey in digital form (OGS, 2002).

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Hemlo South property is within the Archean age Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Superior province has been subdivided into subprovinces and "terranes" according to structural styles and perceived age differences. The currently favoured subdivision is that of Stott et al. (2010), reproduced here as figure 5.

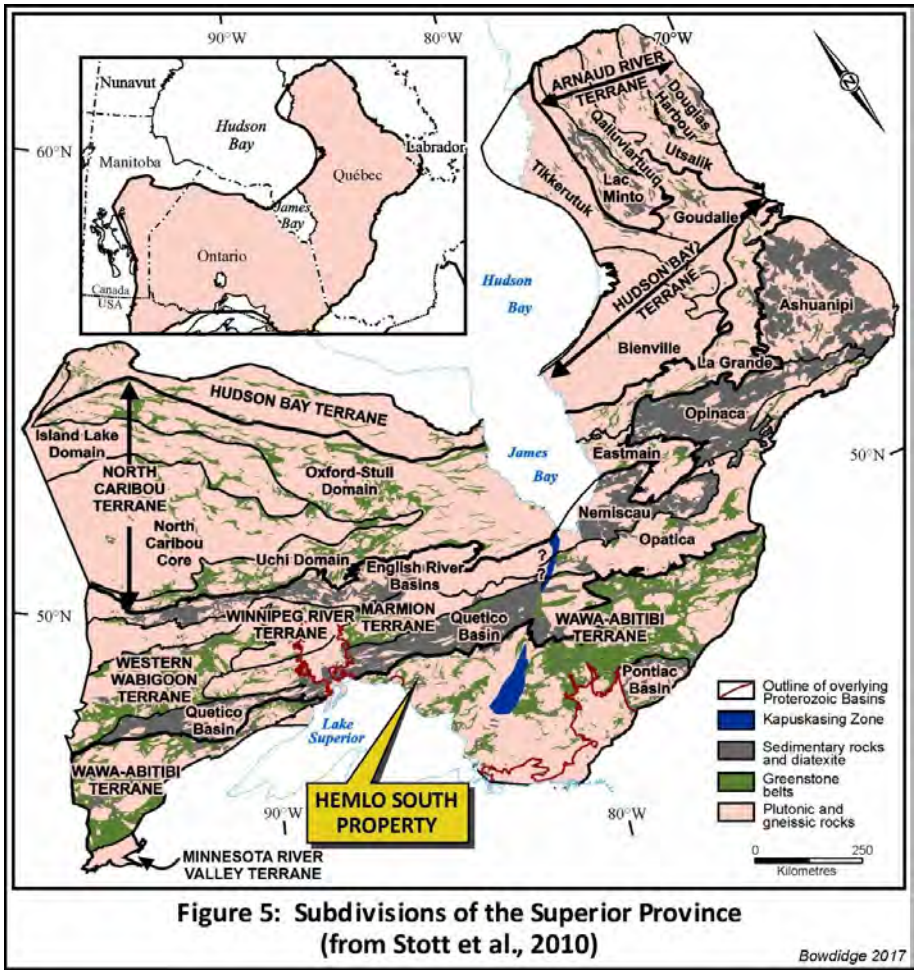

Figure 5: Subdivisions of the Superior Province (from Stott et al., 2010)

The Hemlo greenstone belt lies within the Abitibi-Wawa Terrane, which is well known for its prolific gold endowment. It has produced well over 200 million ounces of gold from over a hundred individual mines, and new resources and reserves continue to develop.

Figure 6 shows the geology of the central part of the Hemlo greenstone belt. Like most greenstone belts in the Canadian Shield, it is surrounded by granitoid rocks including later intrusives and earlier, generally migmatitic bodies that represent the basement, often partly remobilized, on which the surficial rocks of the belt were deposited.

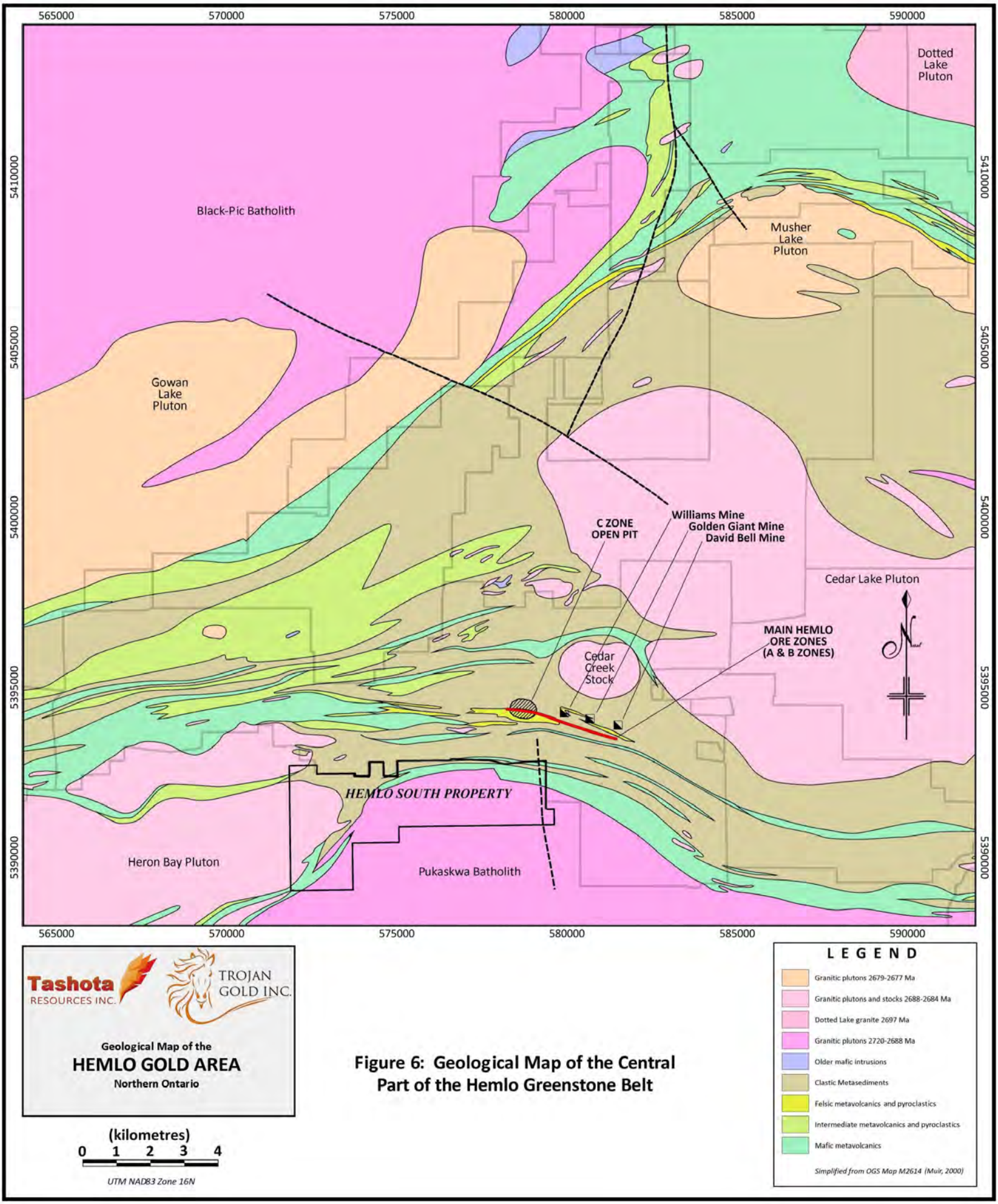

Figure 6: Geological Map of the Central Part of the Hemlo Greenstone Belt

The Hemlo belt is bounded on the south by the Pukaskwa Batholith (or Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex), and on the northwest by the Black-Pic Batholith. Both are "early" and probably represent remobilized basement rocks to the greenstone belt. The belt is intruded by later felsic intrusives which form large bodies (Cedar Lake, Heron Bay, Gowan Lake and Musher Lake Plutons) as well as smaller bodies. The largest of these smaller bodies is the 1.5 × 2.5 km Cedar Creek Stock, just north of the Hemlo gold mines, and there are numerous smaller intrusive bodies. The smallest felsic intrusives tend to be quartz- and/or feldspar-porphyries, which typically do not show on smaller-scale maps like that in figure 6, but are identified on property-scale maps filed for assessment work by companies.

In terms of its volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy, the Hemlo greenstone belt is unusual in having a relatively small proportion of mafic volcanic flows, which form a roughly estimated 10 percent of the total volume of surficial rocks. Mafic volcanic flows form the apparent base of the stratigraphic sequence, around the margins of the belt, which is a typical feature of the greenstone belts of the Canadian Shield. The core of the belt is made up of felsic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics, and clastic metasediments. The field identification of many of these rocks is difficult; the early mapping by Muir (1980, 1982) showed them as mainly pyroclastic, while his later map (Muir, 2000) shows the majority to be metasediments. The relatively high grade of metamorphism, greenschist transitional to lower amphibolite facies in the core of the belt, grading to mid- to upper-amphibolite near the margins, has made rock identification difficult, even for experienced mappers.

An important sedimentary rock type in the Hemlo belt is conglomerate. A conglomerate unit is present beside the main gold zone at the Hemlo mines. Conglomerate has also been mapped in the big "V" of the interfingering contact between intermediate volcanics/pyroclastics and metasediments, 6 kilometres northwest of the gold mines (Coster et al., 1984). Poulsen (2013) has articulated a (sometimes loose) spatial association between gold "camps" and conglomerates that is perhaps not as widely recognized as it should be. Possible underlying genetic reasons for the association are based on geological inferences and are discussed in detail by Poulsen (2013).

Property Geology

The following description of the geology of the Hemlo South property is based on reports and maps by Muir (1980, 1982, 1993, 1997, 2000) and Lin (2001). Figure 7 shows the geology of the Hemlo South property, copied from the OGS Map M2614 (Muir, 2000). The property is dominated by the Pukaskwa Batholith (also referred to as the Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex), which occupies the southern 40 percent of the property area. It is an "older" granodiorite and gneissic granodiorite complex with pegmatitic, aplitic and porphyritic phases. It probably represents partially remobilized basement on which the supracrustal rocks (volcanics and sediments) were originally deposited.

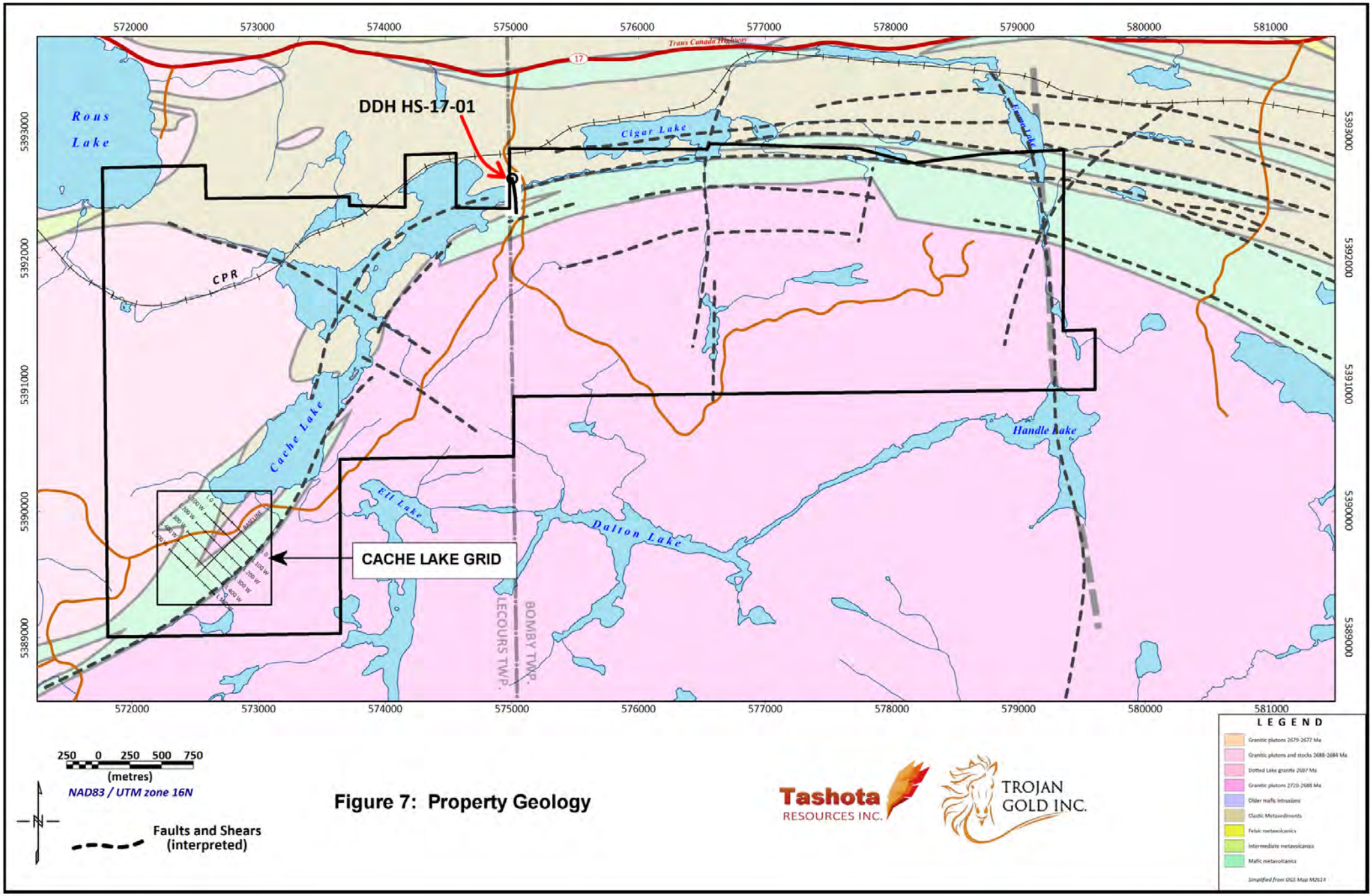

Figure 7: Property Geology

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The northern part of the property is underlain mostly by mafic volcanics, which form a band up to 600 metres thick that wraps around the northern margin of the Pukaskwa Batholith. This unit appears to pinch out completely as it approaches Cache Lake, but reappears further to the southwest. The mafic volcanic unit is overlain by, and partially interfingers with, the next overlying unit, which comprises clastic metasediments. These include a typical greenstone belt assemblage of greywacke and argillite, with the rather less typical lithologies of arenite and conglomerate.

At the west side of the map, the Heron Bay Batholith, a later "intra-greenstone-belt" granodiorite intrusion appears as three apophyses separated by septa of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks.

Map M2614 shows interpreted faults and shear structures. It is in the nature of geological mapping in the Canadian Shield that faults are almost never exposed. They are typically inferred from offsets of identifiable rock units, or their topographic expression as linear valleys that have been gouged out by ice action, or a combination of both. When inferred faults are parallel to the strike of the host rocks, there is no offset, and topographic expression is the main indicator of a fault, although if the structure is inferred to be a shear zone, increase in the intensity of schistosity or shearing may be observed as the inferred fault is approached. Muir (2000) does not indicate the basis on which he identified the faults and/or shears on the map. Those structures that might be relevant to an assessment of the mineral potential of the property have been traced over with heavy broken lines to make them more visible. There are several strike-parallel fault/shear structures at the contact between the Pukaskwa Batholith/ Gneissic Complex and the overlying mafic volcanics, as well as within the Pukaskwa Complex and within the volcanic-sedimentary sequence. The possible economic implications of these structures is discussed below under "Interpretation and Conclusions".

In addition to the predominantly strike-parallel fault/shear structures shown on map M2614, there are a number of high-angle cross-faults. The north-south fault passing through Handle Lake, whose existence is clearly inferred from its topographic expression, curves as it passes under Emma Lake and points more or less directly at the "C" Zone open pit of the Williams gold mine (just outside the map and of course outside the property). This observation, although interesting, should not be taken to have any implications for the economic potential of the Hemlo South property.

Metamorphism of the central part of the Hemlo greenstone belt is of greenschist transitional to amphibolite facies, and as the margins of the greenstone belt are approached, the grade of metamorphism increases to middle amphibolite facies. This is also true on the Hemlo South property, where mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to the Pukaskwa Batholith/Gneissic Complex are described as coarse-grained amphibolites.

Mineral Occurrences

There are no known mineral occurrences on the Hemlo South property.

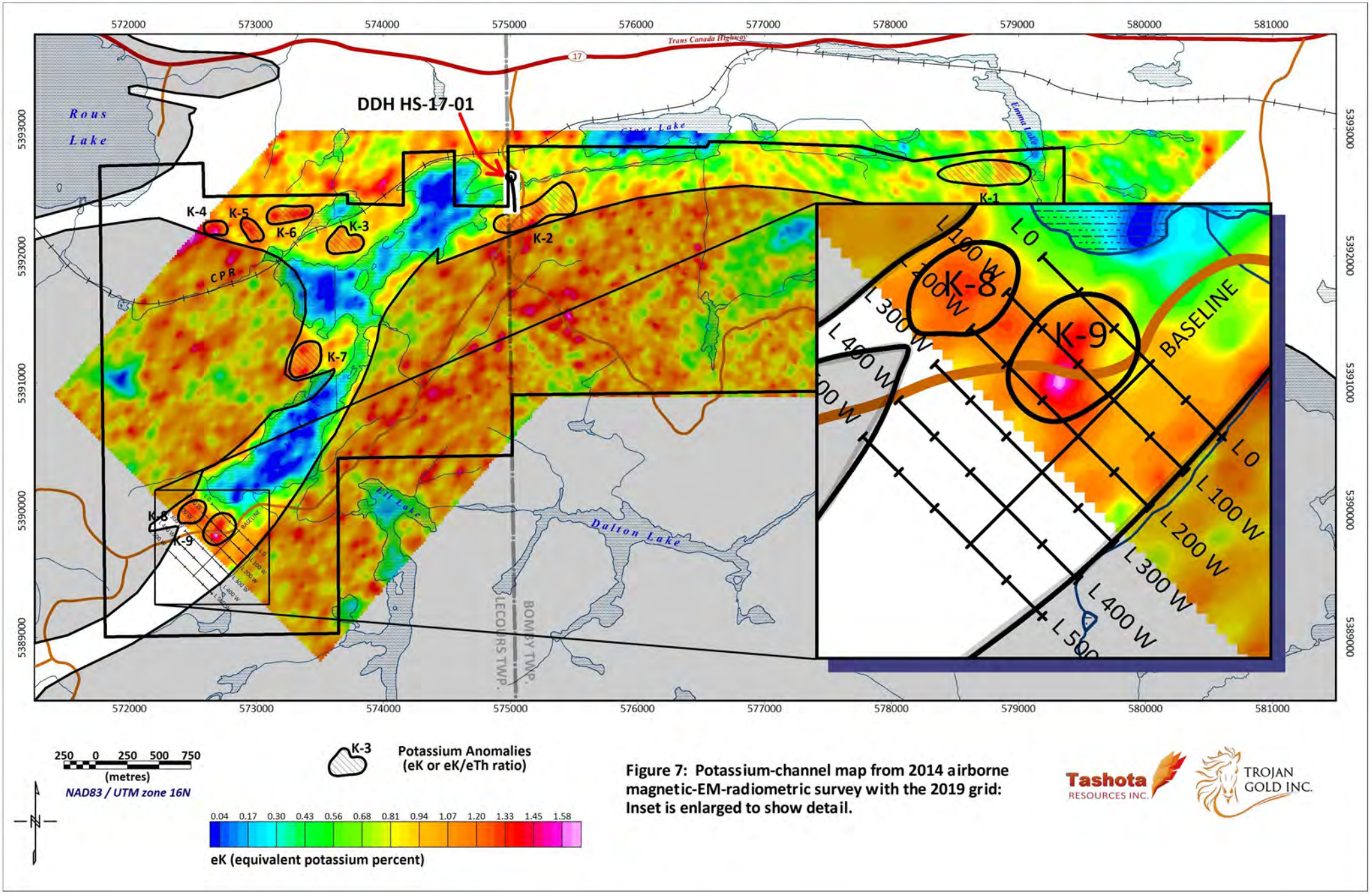


Figure 7: Potassium-channel map from 2014 airborne magnetic-EM-radiometric survey with the 2019 grid: Inset is enlarged to show detail.

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

2019 PROGRAM

Target Selection:

Figure 8 is the potassium channel from the 2014 helicopter-borne survey of the property. The granitic batholiths are indicated by grey shading as they are expected to contain higher potassium than the supracrustal rocks. Nine separate potassium anomalies have been identified within the volcanic and sedimentary rocks. They are labelled K-1 to K-9, and are based on high values of either or both of equivalent potassium or K/Th ratios. They may represent rocks with a high native potassium content, or particularly large areas of bare outcrop, particularly on the tops of hills, or potassium alteration. Anomaly K-9, in particular, registers higher eK values than anywhere within the granodioritic bodies - 1.66% eK versus a maximum of 1.58% eK. It lies in relatively low ground and are hence not caused by bare hilltops of otherwise normal rock. Anomaly K-9 was chosen as the target to be covered by the 2019 grid. Geological mapping by previous operators had also indicated shearing in metavolcanic rocks on the southeast shore of Cache Lake, making this an area of interest for gold exploration, based on the possible presence of deformation zone(s).

Line Cutting:

Line cutting was carried out by a 6-man crew as part of a training and mentoring program for young people from First Nations communities. Training and supervision of the crew was provided by Bill Spade. A 500-metre base line was laid out with an azimuth of 045° to 225°. Cross lines were cut at 100 metre intervals for 200 metres to the southeast and 300 metres to the northwest. The lines were chained, with pickets at 25-metre intervals. Plate 1 shows the grid with topography and mining claims.

Prospecting:

Bill Spade returned to the Cache Lake grid in June 2019 to prospect the area. He spent two days covering the area. Plate 2 shows his prospecting traverses. Six samples were collected and sent for gold assay. Plate 2 shows the sample locations, which are also indicated on Plate 3, the geological map. The following table gives sample locations, brief descriptions and assay results. The assay certificate is given in Appendix 1.

HEMLO SOUTH PROSPECTING SAMPLES JUNE 2019					
Sample Number	UTM East	UTM North	Date taken	Sample Description	Assay Au ppb
	NAD83 Zone 16north				
A0935001	572971	5389710	2019-06-01	Sheared pink granite, minor rusty stain, no visible sulphides	6
A0935002	572779	5389548	2019-06-01	Sheared granite with mafic bands, some rusty stain, no visible sulphides	<5
A0935003	572758	5389539	2019-06-01	Pink feldspar rich syenite(?), medium grained, a few small specks pyrite	<5
A0935004	572727	5389483	2019-06-01	Sheared red granite, trace pyrite on shear surfaces	<5
A0935005	572558	5389544	2019-06-02	Mafic volcanic, black, medium grained, trace pyrrhotite	<5
A0935006	572584	5389534	2019-06-02	Dark grey mafic volcanic, feldspar phenocrysts, massive, trace very fine pyrite	<5

No gold mineralization was located by the prospecting.

Geological Mapping:

The grid was mapped by the author of this report on June 1st and June 2nd, 2019. The lack of outcrop over much of the area, which had hampered prospecting, also made it difficult to define geological boundaries on the northwest side of the baseline. Plate 3 shows the geological map that was produced. The following paragraphs describe the geology as revealed by the limited outcrop.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Mafic metavolcanics occupy a swath between 120 and 150 metres wide through the central part of the grid. The rock is fine-grained but not aphanitic, and has a well defined compositional banding and schistosity. It is composed mainly of plagioclase and a dark green amphibole. The origin of the banding is not known; it may reflect a pyroclastic origin but may also result from segregation during deformation and recrystallization in the contact zone of the Pukaskwa batholith, as postulated by Muir (1982). Photos 1 and 2 illustrate the mafic rocks.

Photo 1: 572854E, 5389734N (NAD83, zone 16N). Mafic metavolcanic, well banded (tuffaceous origin?). Small lenticular seam of granite at bottom right.

Photo 2: 572545E, 5389533N (NAD83, zone 16N). Banded mafic metavolcanic

Close to the base line between lines 400W and 500W, a rock described as "hornblende porphyry" on the map is in contact with mafic metavolcanics. It features euhedral to subrounded phenocrysts of black hornblende up to 2 mm across in a schistose groundmass of plagioclase and amphibole. It may represent a porphyritic flow within the mafic sequence or, more probably, an intrusive sill. Muir (1982) describes similar rocks as "gabbro with hornblende porphyroblasts (?)", although their origin as phenocrysts seems more likely to this observer because of their euhedral character. Photo 3 illustrates the rock. The width of the unit is unknown.

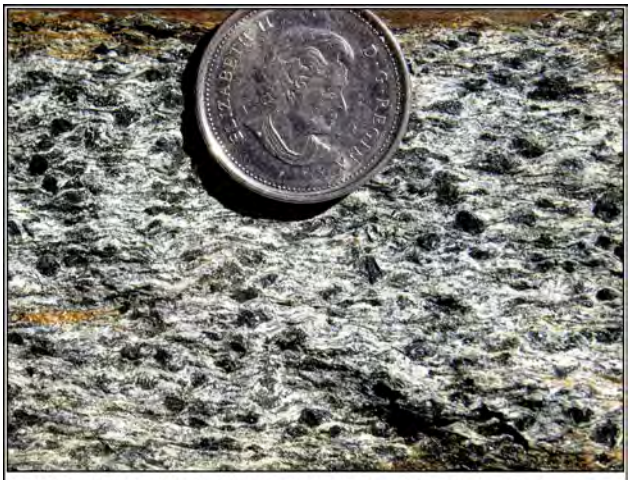


Photo 3: 572539E, 5389534N (NAD83, zone 16N). Hornblende phyric metavolcanic.

Felsic metavolcanics were observed at a single outcrop at 240N on line 0. It is a fine-grained, pale grey, weakly schistose rock composed of quartz, feldspar and minor muscovite, with biotite-rich bands defining a compositional layering. It may have originated as a tuff, or the layering may have developed during deformation, as postulated above for the mafic metavolcanics.

Feldspar porphyry was mapped in a small cluster of outcrops on line 200W, between the baseline and 50N. It is a pale grey, massive rock composed of over 50 percent of euhedral to subhedral (plagioclase?) feldspar phenocrysts in the size range 1.5 to 2.5 mm, set in a pale greenish-grey, very fine-grained groundmass. This type of porphyry with a high proportion of phenocrysts is often referred to as a "crowded porphyry". There is a faint hint of a fabric but the rocks is conspicuously more massive than the volcanic rocks in the area. Photo 4 illustrates the lithology.

Photo 4: 572710E, 5389713N (NAD83, zone 16N). Feldspar porphyry

Migmatite is the term chosen by this author to refer to mafic volcanic rocks that are progressively invaded, metamorphosed and possibly metasomatized by granitic seams at the margins of the Pukaskwa batholith. The invasion by granitic seams increases over a distance of about 100 metres towards the southeast edge of the grid, which corresponds approximately to the outer margin of the Pukaskwa batholith. The early, or outer, stage of migmatization involves granitic seams invading mafic metavolcanics along schistosity/foliation planes, as in photos 5 and 6. Photo 5 also features a narrow, glassy quartz vein, and photo 6 shows an isoclinal fold.

Photo 5: 572535E, 5389471N (NAD83, zone 16N). Early migmatization, mafic metavolcanic with granitic seams. Also a quartz vein conformable to foliation.


Photo 6: 572746E, 5389531N (NAD83, zone 16N). Folding in partially migmatized mafic metavolcanic. Camera is facing north-northeast.

An effect of increasing migmatization is shown in photo 7, where feldspar porphyroblasts are seen to have grown in mafic metavolcanic between the invading seams of granite. It is unclear from the point of view of field observation whether these porphyroblasts result from metasomatism or progressive recrystallization in the thermal aureole of the Pukaskwa batholith.

Photo 7: 572649E, 5389484N. Migmatization in progress; feldspar porphyroblasts growing in mafic metavolcanic with granitic seams.

Photo 8: 572727E, 5389537N. More advanced migmatization of mafic metavolcanic.

Figure 8 shows more advanced migmatization. Granitic seams in the mafic metavolcanic are more abundant, and the visual distinction between the two is starting to become blurred. Also, much thicker seams of coarse, more leucocratic granite occupy the lower half of the photo. These have pegmatitic phases and appear to result from a separate event from the multiple granite seams in the upper part of the photo.

Photo 9 also shows advanced migmatization, with the mafic metavolcanics forming only 10% to 20% of the rock, the balance being made up of multiple seams of granite, some of which appear to be quartz-free and have a syenitic composition. Others are aplitic. Photo 10 shows detail of one of the granitic seams to illustrate its foliation. According to Muir (1982) the marginal zones of the Pukaskwa batholith have a well developed tangential foliation; this may be what led him to call it the "Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex".

Photo 9: 572703E, 5389447N (NAD83, zone 16N). Advanced migmatization. Mafic metavolcanics with multiple seams of granite, syenite (?) and aplite.

Photo 10: 572721E, 5389450N. Granitic component of migmatite is foliated (sheared?)

Structure: Foliation in mafic metavolcanics and migmatites dis consistently to the northwest at moderate angles, from 45° to 70°. These dips are consistent with the outward radial dips and tangential strikes measured by Muir (1982) in the gneissic margins of the Pukaskwa batholith. The only variation is in the mafic outcrop on kine 100W, where the schistosity has a strike of 115° and a steep dip. This may represent a cross-cutting shear zone and, as such, deserves further investigation by stripping.

Mineralization: No mineralization was observed. A number of narrow, clear, glassy quartz veins are present in the migmatites, but they are devoid of sulphides. Some of the prospecting samples (see above) had trace amounts of pyrite or pyrrhotite, but they returned no gold values upon assaying.

<u>Radiometric survey</u>:

The radiometric survey was performed with a RS-125 gamma-ray spectrometer manufactured by Radiation Solutions inc of Mississauga, Ontario. This hand-held instrument has a 6 cubic inch sodium iodide crystal. In "survey" mode it takes continuous instantaneous readings of total counts. In "assay" mode it integrates and averages readings over time periods from 30 to 120 seconds, and displays averaged total counts and equivalent concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium.

The survey was carried out by Lloyd Roe. Readings in "assay" mode were taken over 30-second collection times, at 25-metre intervals throughout the grid, with the instrument held at waist height. This essentially captures radiation from a "footprint" a few metres in diameter, plus background gamma radiation from outer space. Unless the readings are taken on outcrop, they reflect the composition of the upper 30 cm or so of the overburden. Swamps and muskegs typically give very low gamma-ray levels because the overburden is mainly organic.

Plates 4 to 7 show the survey results with readings posted beside each station, plus the gridded and contoured data, for total counts, and equivalent potassium (eK) in percent, and equivalent uranium (eU) and thorium (eTh) in parts per million.

The total count data in Plate 4 show two distinct anomalous areas: they correspond to the gravel pit north of the road (maximum 297.7 cps) and the large outcrop of migmatites near the south corner of the grid (339.1 cps). The potassium channel in Plate 5 indicates both of these anomalies to have eK values of 2.1 percent, which converts to 2.5% K_2O. Plate 6 shows the gravel pit to give a maximum eU of 1.5 ppm, while the migmatite outcrops give a maximum of 2.5 ppm; the corresponding eTh values are 5.5 and 10.9 ppm.

It is evident that the source of potassium anomaly K-9 is the gravel pit north of the road. It exposes sandy till whose composition reflects an average of the dominantly granitoid terrains it was derived from by the ice sheet. Accordingly, it is not of interest as an indicator of possible gold mineralization.

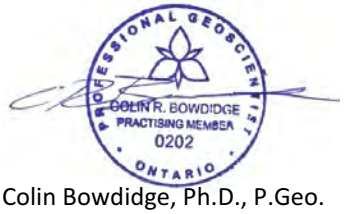
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting and geological mapping were less effective than they might have been, because of the poor outcrop over most of the grid. Prospecting did not locate any gold mineralization. The geology is consistent with township-scale mapping by the OGS.

The radiometric survey explained the source of anomaly K-9, which is no longer of interest as an exploration target.

None of this reflects on the potential of the rest of the Hemlo South property to host gold mineralization.

Respectfully submitted



Colin Bowdidge, Ph.D., P.Geo.
June 2019

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APPENDIX 1
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 05-Jun-19
Invoice No.: A19-07410
Invoice Date: 13-Jun-19
Your Reference:

Tashota Resources Inc
82 Richmond St East
Toronto On m5c1p1
Canada

ATTN: Colin Bowdidge

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

6 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)

REPORT **A19-07410**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
0935001	6
0935002	< 5
0935003	< 5
0935004	< 5
0935005	< 5
0935006	< 5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
OREAS 255 (Fire Assay) Meas	4020
OREAS 255 (Fire Assay) Cert	4080
0935005 Orig	< 5
0935005 Dup	< 5
Method Blank	< 5

APPENDIX 2
CLAIM DATA

Claim number	Legacy Claim 1	Legacy Claim 2	Legacy Claim 3	Township	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Percent	Work Required	Work Applied	Consultation Reserve	Exploration Reserve	Total Reserve
113969	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
141334	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
146017	4263538	4263539	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
146018	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
154119	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
160070	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
165410	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
194681	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-03	100%	$400	$0	$0	$21	$21
WORK DUE 2019-07-03								**$3,200**				**$26**
105524	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2019-07-09	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
154130	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2019-07-09	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
170471	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2019-07-09	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
172598	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2019-07-09	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
189945	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2019-07-09	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
WORK DUE 2019-07-09								**$2,000**				**$0**
120229	4261105	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
170470	4261105	4263535	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
172597	4261105	4263535	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
184237	4261105	4263538	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
251016	4261105	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
279535	4261105	4263538	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
299576	4261105	*	*	Bomby,Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
317592	4261105	4263538	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
338444	4261105	*	*	Bomby,Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-08	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0
WORK DUE 2020-03-08								**$3,600**				**$3**
107591	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
107592	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
111955	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
123511	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
123512	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
123513	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
141552	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
141553	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
141554	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
145070	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
145071	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
180711	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
187480	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
191698	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
200201	4246263	4263534	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0

Claim number	Legacy Claim 1	Legacy Claim 2	Legacy Claim 3	Township	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Percent	Work Required	Work Applied	Consultation Reserve	Exploration Reserve	Total Reserve
216686	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
216687	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
235303	4246263	4263534	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
236153	4246263	4263534	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
254773	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
277061	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
277062	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
283305	4246263	4263534	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
283306	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
291353	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
303487	4246263	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
307648	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
314394	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
327083	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
335294	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
335295	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
335296	4263534	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-03-20	100%	$400	$200	$0	$0	$0
WORK DUE 2020-03-20								**$12,200**				**$0**
133387	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
133388	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
133389	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
199452	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
199453	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
207463	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Boundary Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
207464	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
212726	4263538	4263539	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1
219574	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
231446	4263538	4263539	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$1	$1
268157	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1
273482	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Boundary Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
273483	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
273484	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
285609	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
285610	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
286127	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
303980	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Boundary Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
308577	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$1	$1
315294	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$200	$200	$0	$1	$1
315295	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1
315296	4263538	4263539	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1

Claim number	Legacy Claim 1	Legacy Claim 2	Legacy Claim 3	Township	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Percent	Work Required	Work Applied	Consultation Reserve	Exploration Reserve	Total Reserve
315297	4263538	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1
322198	4263539	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
328584	4263538	4263539	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2020-07-03	100%	$400	$400	$0	$1	$1
WORK DUE 2020-07-03								**$7,600**				**$9**
170469	4263534	4263535	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0
219273	4263534	4263535	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
256088	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
256089	4263535	*	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
285239	4263534	4263535	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
344895	4263534	4263535	*	Lecours	Single Cell	2020-07-09	100%	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0
WORK DUE 2020-07-09								**$2,200**				**$0**
131575	4261105	4263538	4279390	Bomby	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$2	$2
137415	4261196	4263535	4279390	Bomby,Lecours	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$1	$1
170468	4261196	4263535	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0
176877	4261105	4279390	*	Bomby,Lecours	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
195395	4279390	*	*	Bomby	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$1	$1
196392	4261105	4279390	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
201743	4261196	4279390	*	Bomby,Lecours	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$1	$1
201744	4261196	*	*	Lecours	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0
213931	4279390	*	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
219272	4261105	4263535	4279390	Bomby,Lecours	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$1	$1
242973	4261105	4279390	*	Bomby	Single Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$400	$0	$0	$51	$51
328583	4263538	4279390	*	Bomby	Partial Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$2	$2
332293	4279390	*	*	Bomby	Boundary Cell	2021-07-28	100%	$200	$0	$0	$1	$1
WORK DUE 2020-07-28								**$3,800**				**$63**

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

107591 141552 291353 141553 141554 123512

L 0
L-100W
L-200W
L-300W
L-400W
L-500W
BASELINE 0

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLAIMS

PLATE 1 *Bowdidge 2019*

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

L 0
L-100W
L-200W
L-300W
L-400W
L-500W
BASELINE 0

A0935001
A0935002
A0935003
A0935004
A0935005
A0935006

572250 572500 572750

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

LEGEND

Bill Spade prospecting traverses recorded as GPS tracks
Blue lines - June 1st, 2019
Red lines - June 2nd, 2019

× A0935005 Sample location and number

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID
PROSPECTING TRAVERSES

PLATE 2 *Bowdidge 2019*

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

L 0
L-100W
L-200W
L-300W
L-400W
L-500W
BASELINE 0

FV - med-grained, weakly schistose, qz-feldspathic with minor muscovite, alternating with biotite rich bands

Gravel pit

MV fine-gr, schistose

Mig

Mig

A0935001

FP massive, fine-grained pink, with feldspar phenos up to 5 mm

MV

shearing

MV

MV

MV

A0935005

Hornblende porphyry

70

A0935006

MV fine-grained some banding

Mig - isoclinal folds

60

A0935002

A0935003

45

MV

Mig

45

A0935004

Mig - proportion of granite increases to southeast

MV

55

LEGEND

FP	Feldspar porphyry
Mig	Migmatized mafic volcanics & granite
FV	Intermediate to felsic volcanics
MV	Mafic volcanics
	Dip and strike of foliation and/or banding (inclined, dip unknown)
× A0935005	Sample location and number

572250 572500 572750

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID

GEOLOGY

PLATE 3 *Bowdidge 2019*

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

L 0 L-100W L-200W L-300W L-400W L-500W BASELINE 0

Total Radiation
(Total cps)

225 215 210 205 200 195 190 185 180 175 170 165 160 155

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

LEGEND

Instrument: Radiation Solutions RS-125
Operator: Lloyd Roe
Dates: June 1st & 2nd, 2019
Reading time: 30 seconds
Parameter: Total counts per second

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID
RADIOMETRIC SURVEY - TOTAL COUNTS

PLATE 4

Bowdidge 2019

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000

5389750

5389500

Cache Lake

L 0

L-100W

L-200W

L-300W

L-400W

L-500W

BASELINE 0

1.50
1.40
1.30
1.20
1.10
1.00
0.90
0.80
0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20

eK percent
(equivalent K)

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

L E G E N D

Instrument: Radiation Solutions RS-125
Operator: Lloyd Roe
Dates: June 1st & 2nd, 2019
Reading time: 30 seconds
Parameter: Equivalent potassium percent

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY - POTASSIUM

PLATE 5

Bowdidge 2019

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

0.56
0.54
0.53
0.51
0.50
0.49
0.48
0.47
0.46
0.45
0.44
0.43
0.42
0.41
0.40
0.39
0.38
0.37
0.36
0.35
0.34
0.33
0.31
0.29

eU ppm
(equivalent U)

L 0
L-100W
L-200W
L-300W
L-400W
L-500W
BASELINE 0

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

L E G E N D

Instrument: Radiation Solutions RS-125
Operator: Lloyd Roe
Dates: June 1st & 2nd, 2019
Reading time: 30 seconds
Parameter: Equivalent uranium ppm

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID
RADIOMETRIC SURVEY - URANIUM

PLATE 6

Bowdidge 2019

572250 572500 572750 573000

5390000 5389750 5389500

Cache Lake

L 0

L-100W

L-200W

L-300W

L-400W

L-500W

BASELINE 0

eTh ppm
(equivalent Th)

4.20
3.90
3.70
3.55
3.40
3.30
3.20
3.10
3.00
2.95
2.85
2.80
2.70
2.65
2.60
2.50
2.45
2.40
2.35
2.25
2.20
2.15
2.05
2.00
1.95
1.90
1.80
1.70
1.65
1.55
1.50
1.40
1.30
1.20
1.05
0.90

25 0 25 50 75
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Tashota RESOURCES INC.

TROJAN GOLD INC.

L E G E N D

Instrument: Radiation Solutions RS-125
Operator: Lloyd Roe
Dates: June 1st & 2nd, 2019
Reading time: 30 seconds
Parameter: Equivalent thorium ppm

TASHOTA RESOURCES INC
TROJAN GOLD INC.

HEMLO SOUTH PROPERTY
BOMBY AND LECOURS TOWNSHIPS
NORTHERN ONTARIO

2019 EXPLORATION - CACHE LAKE GRID
RADIOMETRIC SURVEY - THORIUM

PLATE 7

Bowdidge 2019