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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

ASHLEY GOLD MINES LIMITED

Q2727 – Misema Project
Grass Roots Prospecting Program

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
December 2, 2019

Abstract

CXS was contracted to perform prospecting on the Misema Property for Ashley Gold Mines Limited. The survey was designed to locate the historic trench and additional outcrops on the property.

ASHLEY GOLD MINES LIMITED

Q2727 – Misema Project
Grass Roots Prospecting Program

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
December 2, 2019

Contributions by Andrew Salerno (B.Sc.)

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LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

1.0 SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Misema Property**.

1.2 CLIENT

Ashley Gold Mines Limited

P.O. Box 219
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K 1L0

1.3 LOCATION

The Hunter Gold Property is located approximately 19km southwest of Larder Lake, Ontario. The area prospected is near the south township line of Catharine Township.

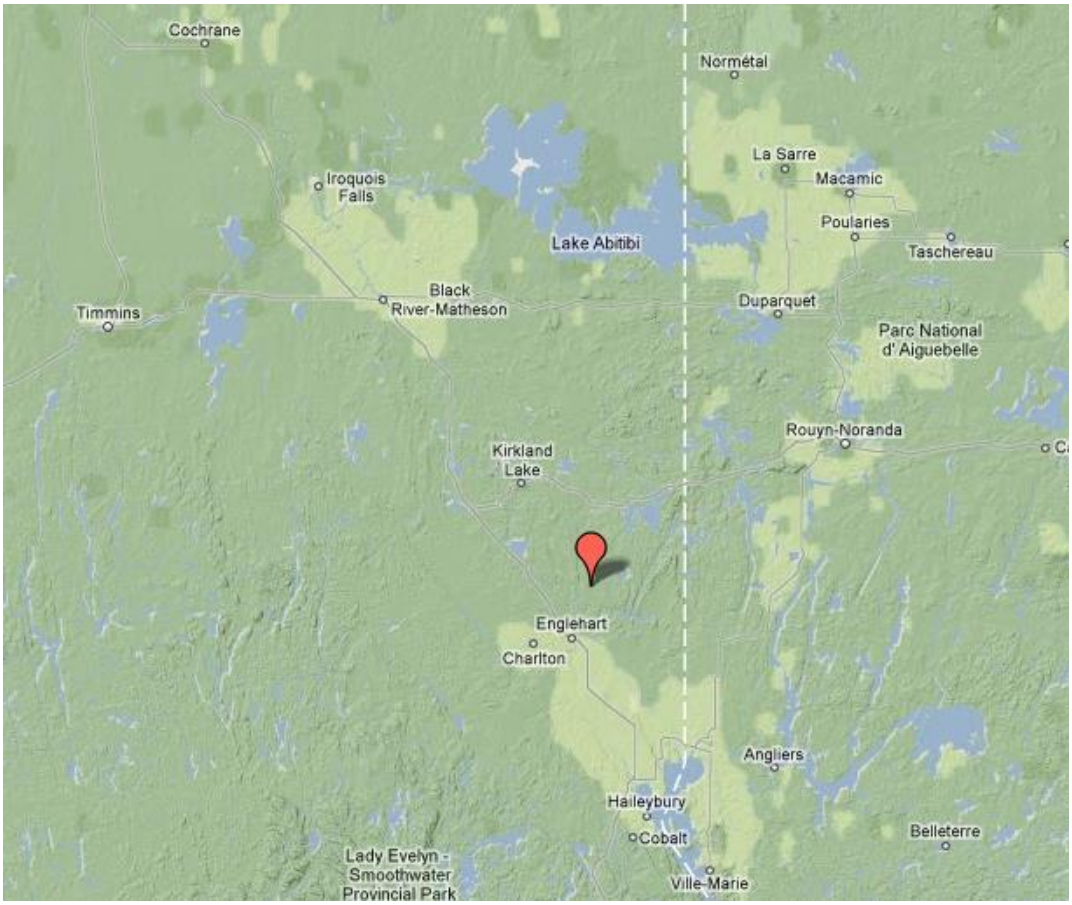

Figure 1: Location of the Misema Property

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the property was attained 23 kilometers south of Larder Lake along highway 624. At this point, a small access road heads westward, where the survey area can be found.

1.5 OWNERSHIP

Claim Number	Holder	Township
158537	Ashley Gold Mines Limited	CATHARINE, MARTER
172998	Ashley Gold Mines Limited	CATHARINE
239675	Ashley Gold Mines Limited	CATHARINE
313761	Ashley Gold Mines Limited	CATHARINE
345242	Ashley Gold Mines Limited	CATHARINE

Table 1: Cell Claims and Claim Holder

1.6 PREVIOUS WORK

Significant historical exploration has been carried out over the years all over the survey area. The following list describes details of the previous geoscience work which was collected by the Mines and Minerals division and provided by OGSEarth (MNDM & OGSEarth, 2018).

- **1970: Moncrieff Uranium Mines Ltd (File 31M13NW0103)**
  Diamond Drilling – Catharine Township
  Moncrieff Uranium Mines Ltd drilled 3 diamond drill holes in August 1970 in the Township of Catharine. The total length of all the drill holes was 726 feet.

- **1970: Moncrieff Uranium Mines Ltd (File 32D04SW0292)**
  Airborne Electromagnetic Geophysics – Catharine Township
  An airborne electromagnetic survey and magnetic survey was flown in the Catherine Township on March 19th, 20th and 21st of 1970. The survey totaled 310-line miles sad was performed by Questor Surveys Limited.

- **1977: A Allsopp (File 31M31SW0094)**
  Electromagnetic VLF Ground Geophysics – Marter Township
  A north-south baseline was cut across the center of the three claims. Crosslines were established at 400' intervals and cut to the claim boundaries. In all, 16,325' of grid lines were cut, chained and picketed at 100' intervals. This consisted of 3,800' of baseline and 12,525' of crosslines. An additional 4,385' of lines were traversed (not cut and picketed) by pace and compass methods with readings taken at 100' intervals.

- **1978: J E Croxall (File 31M31SW0093)**
  Magnetic Ground Geophysical Survey – Marter Township
  The same grid was used for the Magnetometer survey as for the E.M. survey. In all, a total of 285 readings were taken – 156 of which were established, picketed stations.

- **1987: Penn-Lync Resc Ltd (File 31M31NW0064)**
  Magnetic and Electromagnetic VLF Ground Geophysical Survey – Marter Township
  This report includes the results of the VLF Electromagnetic and Magnetometer surveys carried out on a group of 6 claims help under option by Penn-Lync Resources Ltd.

- **1990: Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd (File 31M13NW0043)**
  Geochemical Assaying – Catharine Township
  During the period of May 1, 1989 to November 1, 1989 Gold Fields Canadian Mining Limited incurred and paid contract assaying charges in the amount of CDN. $24,706.20 on claims in the Catharine Township in the Larder Lake Mining Division.

- **1997 to 1998: C Jason Ploeger, David George LaRocque (File 31M13NW2009)**
  Overburden Stripping, Bedrock Trenching, Open cutting, Prospecting and Assaying – Catharine Township
  During the summer of 1997, a grid consisting of nine 800m grid lines and an 800m baseline, was cut and geology mapped. Also, during the 1997 exploration program the existing pits and associated trenches were de-watered and re-blasted.

- **2001: Katrine Expl & Dev Inc (File 31M13NW2018)**
  Recutting Claim Lines, Prospecting and Geochemical Assaying – Catharine Township
  In the summer and fall of 2001, company personnel visited the property on 2 occasions. The first was to recut the eastern boundary line of the property. Thus 0.8 km of line was cut. The second visit was to conduct basic prospecting traverses over the property and re-sample the main showing and find other showings.

- **2002: Katrine Expl & Dev Inc (File 31M13NW2021)**
  Bedrock Trenching and Geochemical Assaying – Catharine Township
  In November of 2002, company personnel visited the property on 2 occasions. The first visit was made to the main showing in order to drill out several holes above the pit and trench for blasting purposes. A plugger was used to drill about 10 feet into the rock. The second visit was in order to blast the holes drilled and collect samples.
- **2009: Ashley Gold Mines Ltd (File 20000004337)**

Geochemical Assaying – Catharine Township
A total of 43.6-line kilometers was covered over the Hunter Gold Property between May 14 and May 29, 2008. This consisted of 366 soil samples taken at a hundred-meter sample intervals.

- **2011: Ashley Gold Mines Ltd (File 20000006948)**
  Magnetic and Electromagnetic VLF Ground Geophysical Survey – Catharine Township
  A total of 4.8-line kilometers of no grid mag and VLF was read between October 20th and October 21st, 2011. This consisted of 384 magnetometer samples taken at 12.5 m intervals.

- **2011 to 2012: Ashley Gold Mines Limited, Katrine Exploration and Development Inc (File 20000007146)**
  Line cutting and Induced Polarization Ground Geophysics – Catharine Township
  The grid established prior to survey execution and consisted of 6.125-line kilometers of cut grid lines. The grid lines were spaced at 100-meter intervals with the stations picketed at 25 m intervals with baseline running at 86°N for 0.7 km. A total of 6.125-line kilometers of Dipole Dipole IP was performed between November 8th and November 12th, 2012.

- **2014: (File 20000008245)**
  Magnetic and Electromagnetic VLF Ground Geophysical Survey – Catharine Township
  A total of 5.425 line-kilometers of magnetometer and VLF EM was read over the Misema Showing on January 7th and January 8th, 2014. This consisted of 495 magnetometer samples taken at a 12.5 m sample interval.

- **2015: (File 20000014372)**
  Bedrock Trenching, Geological Mapping and Geochemical Assaying – Catharine Township
  The Cote Property is owned by Oban and consists of 64 mining claims and 3 patents that extend for 10 km through the townships of Marter, Catherine and Pacaud in the area between Englehart and Larder Lake in northeastern Ontario. In May 2015, KBM Resources was contracted to perform a LIDAR survey over the property to assist with 2015 mapping program. Orix Geoscience was contracted to perform 1:5000 mapping, channel sampling and detailed trench mapping which was completed between July and August 2015. Canadian Exploration Services was contracted in July and the beginning of August to clears trails to better access the property. A total of 158 grab samples were collect over the whole property. A total of 77 channel samples were collected from the Ostrom showing and a total of 80 channel samples were collected from the Daley showing.
- **2015: (File 20000014373)**

Airborne Magnetometer Geophysics – Catharine Township

K8aranada Geophysiques Ltd was commissioned by Oban Mining Corp to fly a helicopter-borne gradient magnetic survey over the Cote property in the Kirkland Lake. The survey was flown between the dates of March 25 – 8, 2015 and covered a total of 1533.0-line kilometers. 864.3-line kilometers were flown out of the property claim boundary.

1.7 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Regional Geology:

The following description of the Abitibi greenstone belt is from Ayer et al. (2002, 2005) and Thurston et al. (2008) and the references found in those papers. The Abitibi greenstone belt is composed of east-trending synclines of mainly volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite, and granite) alternating with east-trending bands of turbiditic wackes (Figure 3). Most volcanic and sedimentary rocks dip vertically and are generally separated by east-trending faults with variable dips. Some of these faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor fault, display evidence for overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, later strike-slip and extension events, and late thrusting. There are two ages of unconformable successor basins, early, widely distributed “Porcupinestyle” basins of fine-grained clastic rocks, followed by later “Timiskaming-style” basins of coarser clastic and minor volcanic rocks which are largely proximal to major strike-slip faults (e.g. Porcupine-Destor, Larder-Cadillac) and bounded to one side by late thrust faults. Numerous late-tectonic plutons of syenite and gabbro to granite composition, with lesser dikes of lamprophyre and carbonatite, cut the belt.

Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt have been subdivided into a series of assemblages. The Pacaud assemblage is the oldest supracrustal unit in the southern Abitibi, with rhyolites ranging from 2747 to 2736 Ma. It occurs on the flanks of the Round Lake batholith with a basal intrusive contact with granitoid units (Figure 3). The thickest remnant of the Pacaud assemblage occurs in the Shining Tree area where it is comprised of tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks with lesser komatiite and calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. Units of the 2730 to 2724 Ma Deloro assemblage occur as homoclinal panels overlying the Pacaud assemblage on the northeastern flank of the Round Lake batholith, and on the northern flank of the Ramsey-Algoma batholith in the Shining Tree and Swayze areas. The Deloro assemblage is composed of calc-alkaline flows and pyroclastic rocks capped by a sedimentary zone consisting of regionally extensive iron formation and related hydrothermal breccias and debris flows. The 2723 to 2720 Ma Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage, characterised by broad regions of tholeiitic basalts, komatiitic basalts, and komatiites with several relatively minor felsic volcanic centers, is located on the northeast

flank of the Round Lake batholith. Overlying the Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage, the KiddMunro assemblage has been subdivided into the 2719–2717 Ma lower part comprised of dominantly intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, and the 2717–2711 Ma upper part consisting of tholeiitic and komatiitic units with graphitic metasedimentary rocks and localized felsic volcanic centers. The 2710 –2704 Ma Tisdale assemblage overlies the Kidd-Munro assemblage, and has been divided into lower and upper parts. Mafic tholeiitic flows with locally developed komatiite and intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and iron formation of the lower part are interpreted to range in age from 2710 to 2706 Ma based in part on an age of 2710.1 ± 3.9 Ma for a heterolithic tuff breccia in Boston Township. The upper part of the 2706–2704 Ma Tisdale assemblage is comprised of calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks and iron formation. Units of the 2704–2701 Ma lower and 2701–2696 Ma upper Blake River assemblage overlie units of the Tisdale assemblage. In the Timmins area, the lower part consists of high Fe and high Mg basalts with minor felsic volcanic units and turbiditic metasediments.

South of Kirkland Lake, the Pacaud assemblage (Pacaud Group) is overlain by rocks of the StoughtonRoquemaure assemblage which represents an ~13 Ma depositional gap The upper part of the StoughtonRoquemaure assemblage, which includes the Catherine Group, is overlain by calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of the Upper Blake River assemblage, also referred to as the Skead Group, indicating an ~20 Ma depositional gap. In some area, rocks of the lower Tisdale assemblage, also referred to as the Larder Lake Group, structurally overlie the rocks of the Blake River assemblage.

There are two types of successor basins present in the Abitibi greenstone belt: the early Porcupine assemblage and the late Timiskaming assemblage. The 2690–2685 Ma age Porcupine-type basins contain wacke-dominated, kilometre-scale sequences unconformably overlying the older metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks and are transitional into much more extensive basins (e.g. Pontiac subprovince). The age of the Porcupine sediments is based on the age of the basal Krist volcanic unit and detrital zircons found in overlying wackes in the Timmins area. The depositional environment is interpreted to be submarine doe to the lack of regolith and paleosol. The 2677–2670 Ma Timiskaming assemblage includes alluvial-fluvial conglomerates, sandstones, turbidites, and alkalic to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks that unconformably overlie metavolcanic rocks and/or Porcupine assemblage units.

The plutonic rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt have been subdivided into synvolcanic, syn-tectonic and post-tectonic intrusions. The synvolcanic intrusions were further subdivided in to felsic to intermediate and mafic to ultramafic intrusions. Felsic to intermediate synvolcanic intrusions range in age from about 2745– 2696 Ma and coeval with, and geochemically like, the volcanic assemblages. These intrusions predate significant compressional strain, are typically foliated tonalite to granodiorite, and are

found predominantly within the larger granitic complexes (e.g. Ramsey–Algoma, Round Lake). Mafic to ultramafic synvolcanic intrusions range from approximately 2740–2700 Ma and mainly occur as peridotite to gabbro and diorite sills or lenticular units that cut stratigraphy at a low angle. Syn-tectonic plutons may be related to the deformational events and can be subdivided into early and late series. Early 2695–2685 Ma tonalite, granodiorite, diorite and feldspar±quartz porphyries with adakitic geochemistry similar and coeval to the Porcupine assemblage volcanic rocks occur as stocks within the greenstone belt and as major portions of the surrounding batholithic complexes. Late 2680–2672 Ma syntectonic intrusions are broadly coeval with the Timiskaming assemblage, and are relatively small, occurring near the main faults (e.g. 14 Larder Lake - Cadillac deformation zone). These intrusions are typically alkalic, consisting of monzonite, syenite and albitite with the more mafic phases including diorite, gabbro, clinopyroxenite, hornblendite and lamprophyre. Late-tectonic intrusions range in age from about 2670–2660 Ma and are typically massive and occur within batholiths and the greenstones. They consist of “Algoman” biotite granite, pegmatite and biotite-muscovite S-type granite.

Several mafic dyke swarms cut the rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Osmani 1991). The 2454 Ma Matachewan dykes are north-trending, vertical to sub-vertical and composed of quartz diabase and commonly contain plagioclase phenocrysts up to 20 cm in length. Northeast-trending quartz diabase of the 2167 - 2171 Ma Biscotasing dykes are lithologically similar the Matachewan dykes although lack the coarse plagioclase phenocrysts (Halls and Davis, 2004). West to northwest-trending, vertical dykes of the 1238 Ma Sudbury dyke swarm are generally medium to coarse-grained with ophitic to subophitic textures olivine tholeiites. The 1140 Ma east to northeast-trending olivine gabbro to monzodiorite dykes of the Abitibi dyke swarm may be related to the Keewanawan Midcontinent Rift event.

The Archean rocks are unconformably overlain by Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup, which were deposited in a north-trending graben referred to as the Cobalt Embayment in the area overlying the Abitibi greenstone belt. Four formations, the Gowganda, Lorrain, Gordon Lake, and Bar River, were deposited in the northern portion of the Embayment and form the upper most sedimentary cycle of the Huronian Supergroup collectively referred to as the Cobalt Group (Bennett et al. 1991). The Gowganda Formation has been subdivided into the lower Coleman Member consisting of clast and matrix supported conglomerate, and the upper Firstbrook Member consisting of pebbly wacke, wacke, siltstone, mudstone, and arenite. The Coleman Member conglomerates have been interpreted to have been glacial or alternatively debris flows or turbidity currents. The finer sediments of the Firstbrook Member have been interpreted to have been deposited in a deltaic environment. Lorrain Formation arkose and quartz arenite conformably overly the Gowganda Formation and sedimentary structures found in this formation would support either a shallow marine or fluvial depositional environment.

Gabbroic rocks of the Nipissing Intrusive event intrude all older rocks of the Cobalt Embayment, and the adjacent underlying Archean rocks, forming sills, dykes and undulating sheets up to a few hundred metres thick (Bennett et al. 1991). A two-pyroxene gabbro is the most common lithology in the Nipissing but olivine gabbro, hornblende gabbro, feldspathic pyroxenite, leucogabbro, and granophyric gabbro and granophyres are also present. The 2219 Ma Nipissing gabbro may have originated from a radiating dike swarm related to the 2217-2210 Ma Ungava magmatic event, located under the Labrador Trough fed via the 2216 Ma Senneterre dykes which form part of the radiating dike swarm (Ernst, 2007). Locally, emplacement of the Nipissing appears to have been controlled in part by pre-existing structures in the Huronian and Archean basement rocks.

Supracrustal units in the Abitibi greenstone belt are dominated by east-west striking volcanic and sedimentary assemblages and east-trending Archean deformation zones and folds. Larger batholithic complexes external to the supracrustal rocks (e.g. Round Lake) represent centres of structural domes. The intervening areas define belt-scale synclinoria that deformed during several distinct periods. This pattern is interrupted by the Porcupine and Timiskaming assemblage rocks which unconformably overlie the older assemblage. Older syn-tectonic intrusions (2695–2685 Ma) may be related to the compressive stresses that induced early folding and faulting related to the onset of continental collision between the Abitibi and older sub provinces to the north. Younger syn-tectonic intrusions (2680–2670 Ma) are coeval with the Timiskaming assemblage and are spatially associated with the Porcupine Destor and Larder Lake 15 Cadillac deformation zones. The late tectonic intrusions (2670–2660 Ma) are possibly synchronous with D4 folding within the Timiskaming assemblage rocks in the Timmins area. They represent the final stage in transpressional deformation along the Porcupine Destor deformation zone and may be correlative with the D2 event identified in the Kirkland Lake–Larder Lake area. The regional deformation zones commonly occur at assemblage boundaries and are spatially associated with long linear belts, representing the sedimentary assemblages (i.e., Porcupine and Timiskaming). It has been proposed that the regional association of the Porcupine Destor and Larder Lake Cadillac deformation zones and major assemblage boundaries are proximal to the locus of early synvolcanic extensional faults.

Property Geology:

The geology of the property consists primarily of massive to pillowed mafic volcanics, with intermediate volcanics in the northeast portion of the property. The mafic volcanics are intruded by various gabbroic intrusions and occasional lamprophyre, diorite and syenite intrusions. These older lithologies are bounded to the west by the Round Lake Batholith. The volcanic rocks generally strike northwest dipping steeply northeast with foliations oriented west-northwest, northwest and northeast. There are two major shear directions,

a series of north-northwest striking faults and shear zones which includes shear zones and fractures parallel to the lithologic strike, and a set of west-northwest striking shears. There are also a small number of northeast-trending faults and shear zones. The northwest striking steeply dipping Catharine Fault Zone (CFZ) underlies the eastern portion of the work area. The entire property is covered by deposits of Pleistocene clay, sand, gravel and till which are thickest to the east where these deposits result in reduced outcrop exposure.

2.0 SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description
November 12, 2019	A total of 7 samples were collected over the Misema Property. The location at which each sample was taken was recorded with a handheld GPS and included in a traverse map.

Table 2: Prospecting Log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Crew Member	Resident	Province
Bruce Lavalley	Britt	Ontario
Claudia Moraga	Britt	Ontario

Table 3: Prospecting Crew Personnel

2.3 TRAVERSE SPECIFICATIONS

The traverse was chosen at random by the crew to maximize property coverage. The crew members focused on locating and sampling historic showings and locating new outcrops and collecting representative samples of them.

At each sample site, a long bright orange ribbon was hung with only the sample number listed in black marker. Each sample was taken under it's corresponding ribbon.

Using a rock hammer, rocks were broken up and sampled. Each sample was placed in a plastic sampling bag with a sample tag and taped to seal. Sample numbers were recorded on the sampling bags. The samples were then put into a packsack for transportation.

At each sampling location, a photograph of satellite information shown on the GPS was taken.

At the end of the day, all samples were put into white "rice" bags. These bags were sealed and brought back to Larder Lake to be cut and characterized. The GPS data which identified sample locations and traverse routes were downloaded for mapping.

3.0 OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

ALL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY! ALL SAMPLES WERE PRESENTED TO ASHLEY GOLD MINES LIMITED.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SAMPLES COLLECTED

At each sampling location, a picture of satellite information shown on the GPS was taken.

At the end of the day, all samples were put into white “rice” bags. These bags were sealed and brought back to Larder Lake to be cut and characterized. The GPS data which identified sample locations and traverse routes were downloaded for mapping.

Date	Sample Number	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
November 12, 2019	0107	588462	5309300
	0108	588429	5309304
	0109	588426	5309457
	0110	588313	5309450
	0123	588595	5309199
	0124	588498	5309161
	0125	588175	5309242

Table 4: Summary of Samples Collected

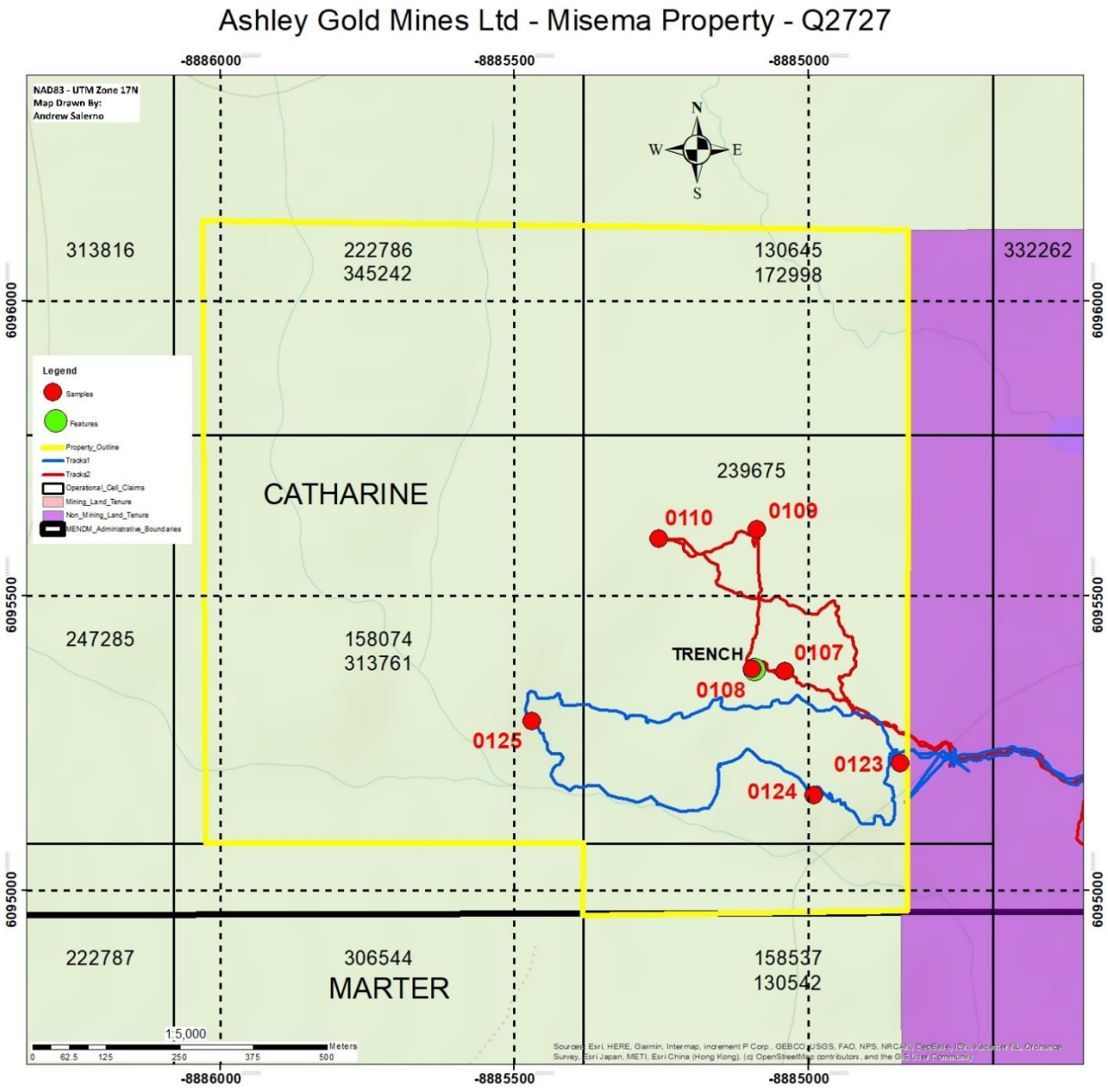

Figure 2: Prospecting Traverses (contour plot)

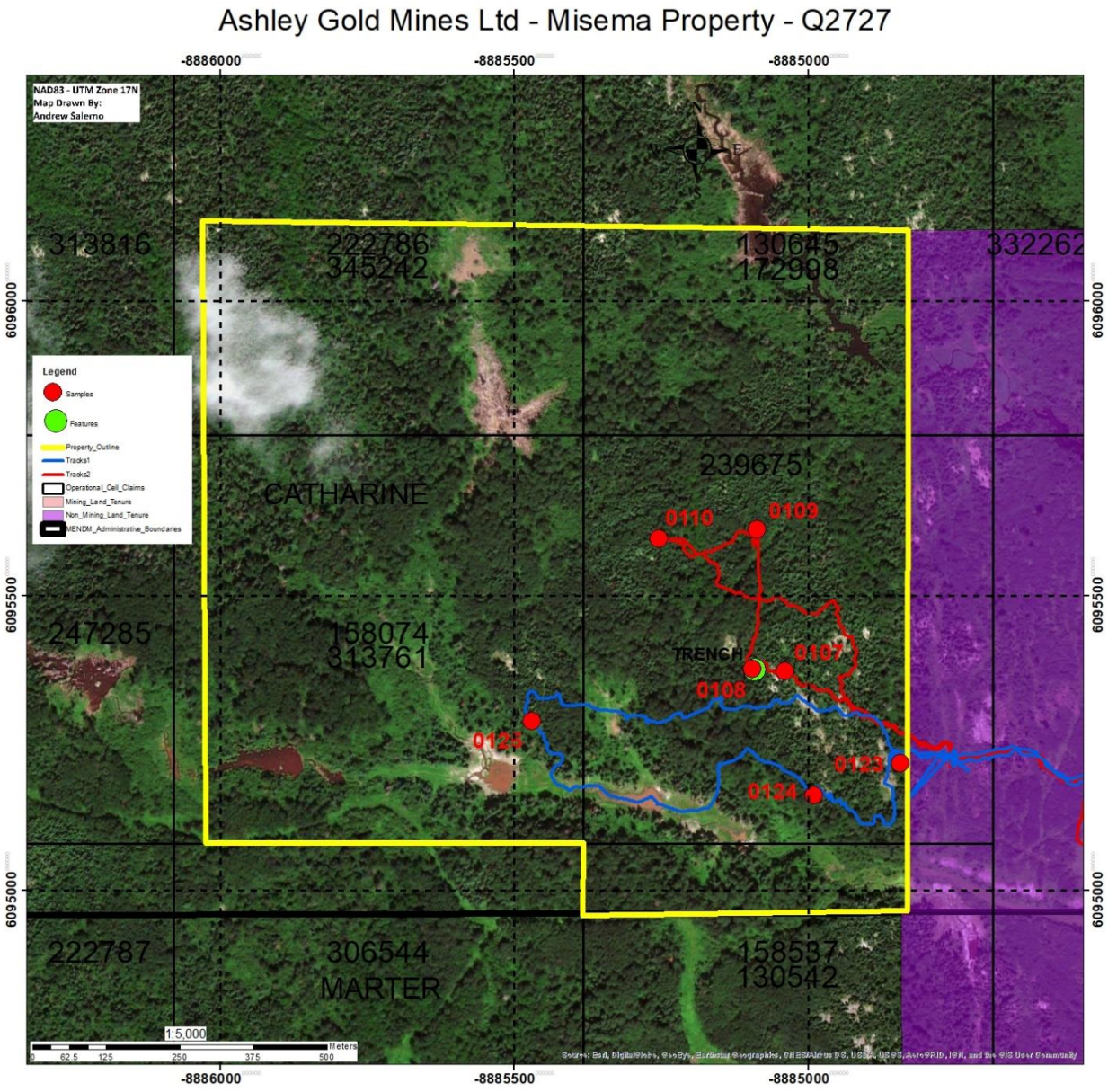

Figure 3: Prospecting Traverses (Satellite Image)

3.2 DAY 1 — NOVEMBER 12, 2019

SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM OUTCROP ENCOUNTERED. THESE WERE COLLECTED FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES AND PRESENTED TO THE CLIENT.

Sample 0107

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588462E
5309300N

Rock Description:

- Fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains calcite alteration

Figure 4: Picture of Sample 0107

Figure 5: Picture of Sample 0107 in the Field

Sample 0108

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588429E
5309304N

Rock Description:

- Altered fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains calcite alteration

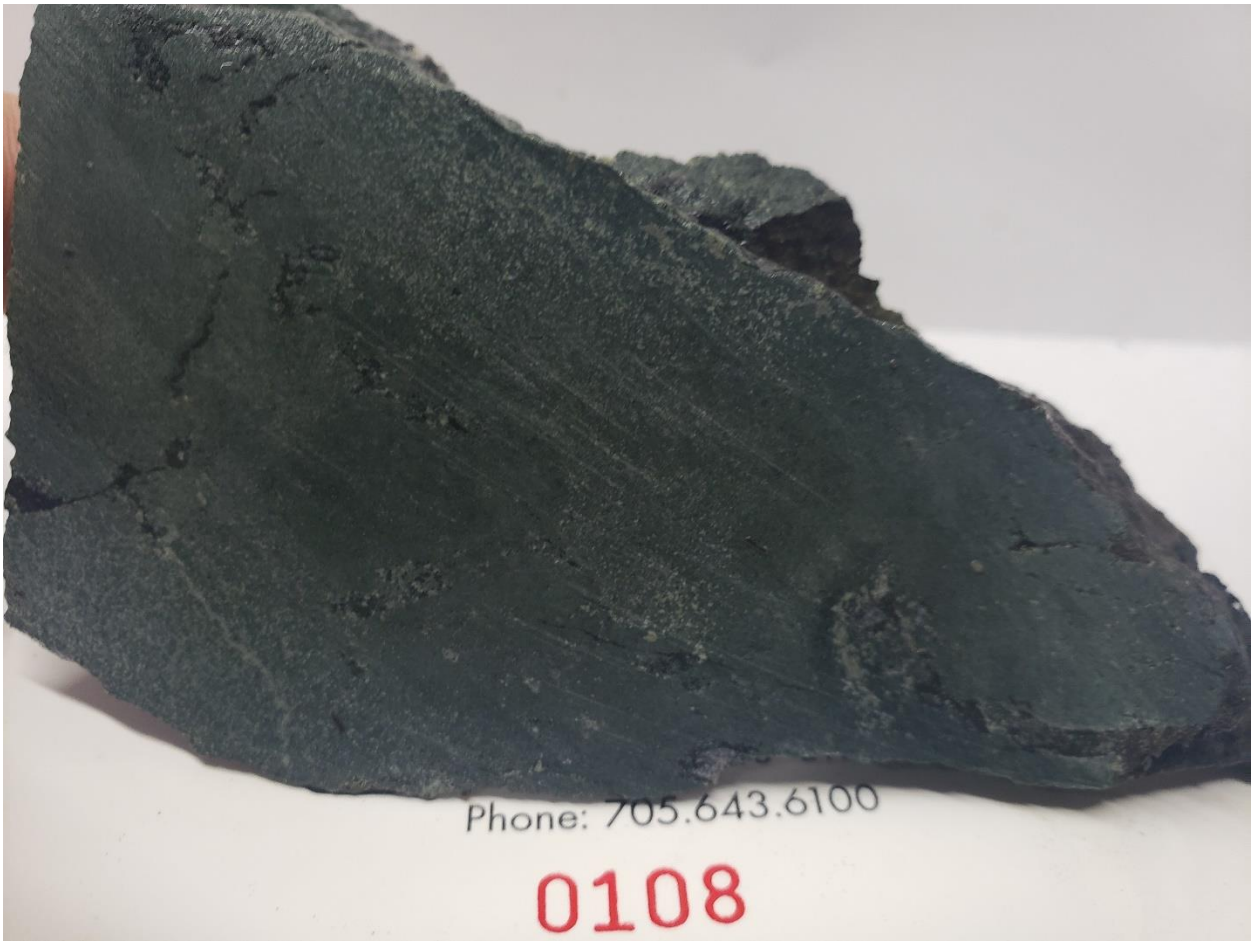

Figure 6: Picture of Sample 0108

Figure 7: Picture of Sample 0108 in the Field

Sample 0109

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588426E
5309457N

Rock Description:

- Altered fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains calcite alteration

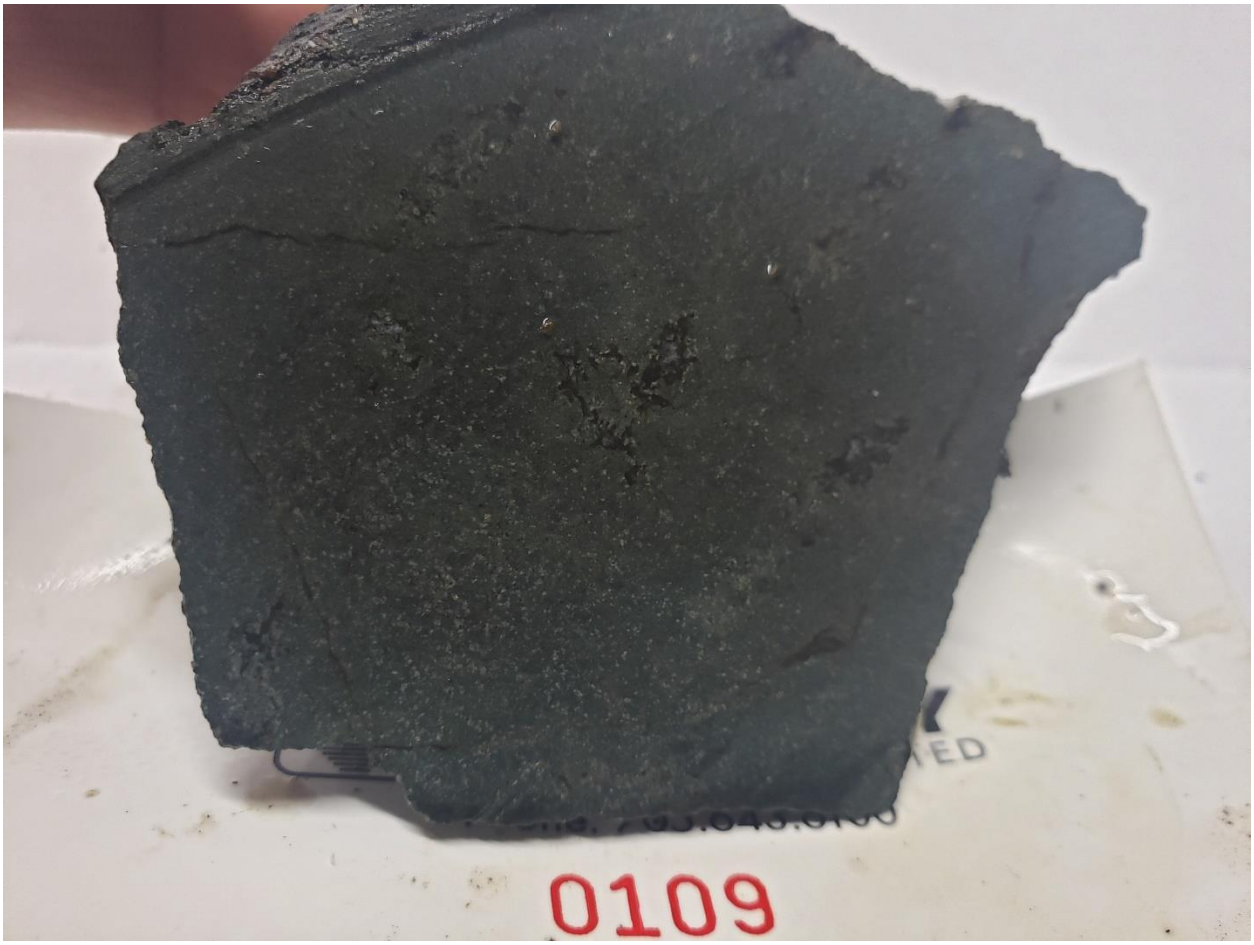

Figure 8: Picture of Sample 0109

Figure 9: Picture of Sample 0109 in the Field

Sample 0110

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588313E
5309450N

Rock Description:

- Altered fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains calcite alteration, chlorite alteration and disseminated pyrite

Figure 10: Picture of Sample 0110

Figure 11: Picture of Sample 0110 in the Field

Sample 0123

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588595E
5309199N

Rock Description:

- Altered fine grain porphyritic, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains chlorite grains and disseminated pyrite

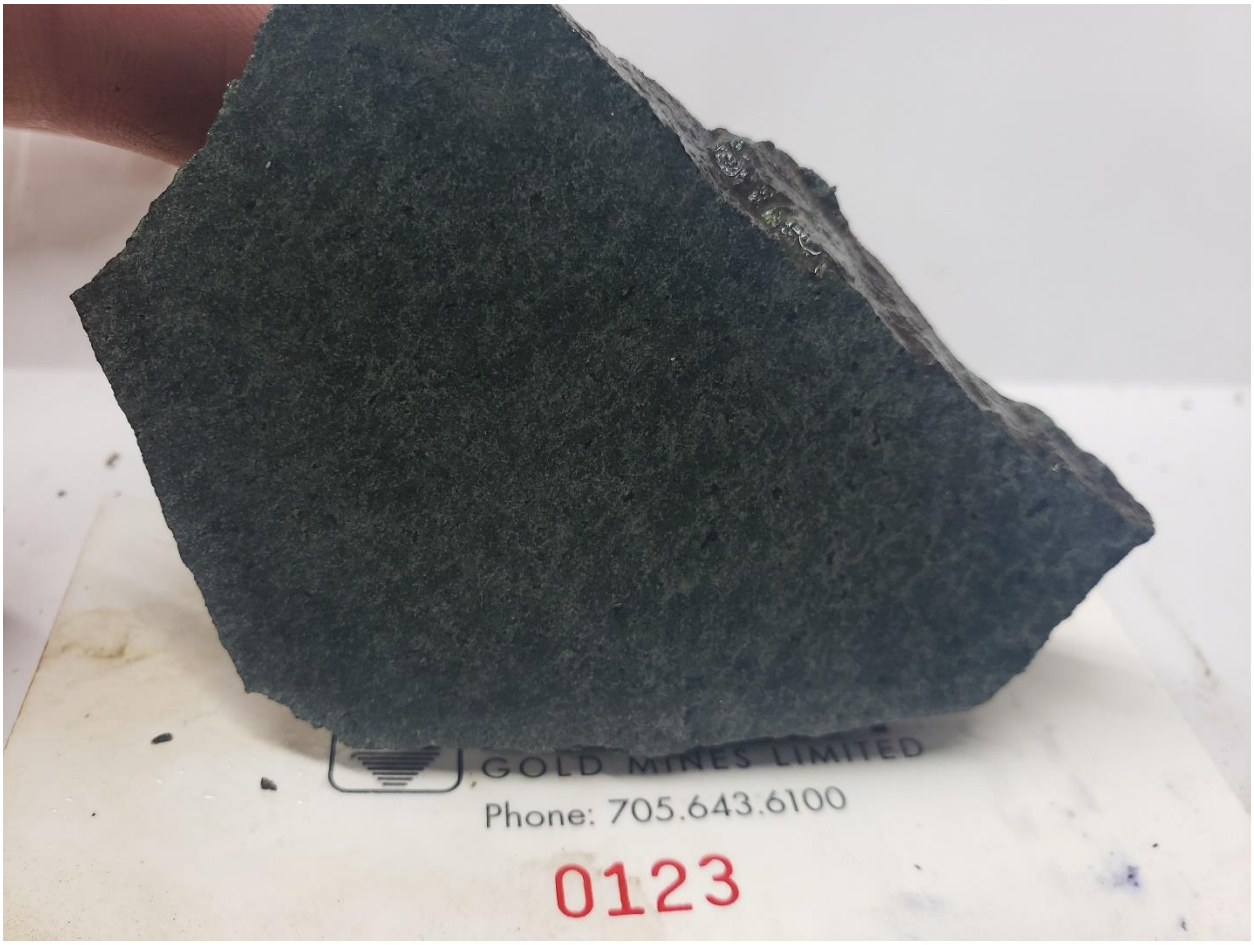

Figure 12: Picture of Sample 0123

Figure 13: Picture of Sample 0123 in the Field

Sample 0124

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588498E
5309161N

Rock Description:

- Altered fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains calcite veins and disseminated pyrite

Figure 14: Picture of Sample 0124

Figure 15: Picture of Sample 0124 in the Field

Sample 0125

Location:
UTM Zone 17T
588175E
5309242N

Rock Description:

- Fine grain, intermediate metavolcanic rock or metasedimentary rock
- Contains disseminated pyrite

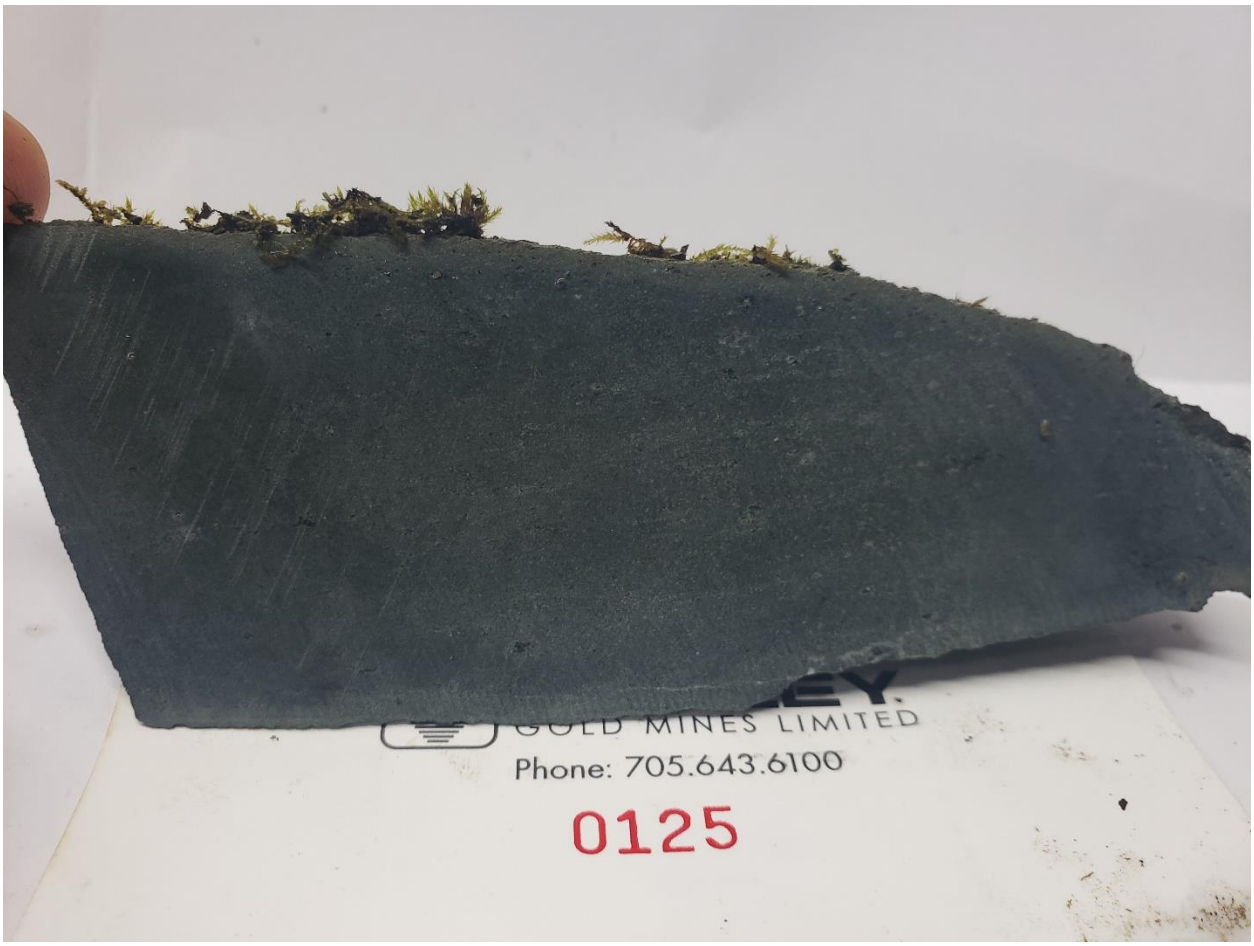

Figure 16: Picture of Sample 0125

Figure 17: Picture of Sample 0125 in the Field

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Ashley Gold Mines Limited**

7. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo., B.Sc.
Geophysical Manager
Canadian Exploration Services Ltd.

Larder Lake, ON
December 2, 2019

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew Salerno, hereby declare that:

1. I am a soon-to-be Geoscientist-in-Training with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Junior Geologist with Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Honors specialization in geology from the University of Waterloo, in Waterloo, Ontario, in 2018.

3. I am currently undergoing the application process to register as a Geoscientist-in-Training to later become a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists.

4. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Ashley Gold Mines Limited**

5. I am responsible for assisting with the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Andrew Salerno, B.Sc.
Junior Geologist
(non-Professional)

Larder Lake, ON
December 2, 2019

APPENDIX B

GARMIN GPS MAP 62S

Physical & Performance:	
Unit dimensions, WxHxD:	2.4" x 6.3" x 1.4" (6.1 x 16.0 x 3.6 cm)
Display size, WxH:	1.43" x 2.15" (3.6 x 5.5 cm); 2.6" diag (6.6 cm)
Display resolution, WxH:	160 x 240 pixels
Display type:	transflective, 65-K color TFT
Weight:	9.2 oz (260.1 g) with batteries
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recommended
Battery life:	20 hours
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)
Floats:	no
High-sensitivity receiver:	yes
Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible

Maps & Memory:	
Basemap:	yes
Preloaded maps:	no
Ability to add maps:	yes
Built-in memory:	1.7 GB
Accepts data cards:	microSD™ card (not included)
Waypoints/favorites/locations:	2000
Routes:	200
Track log:	10,000 points, 200 saved tracks
Features & Benefits:	
Automatic routing (turn by turn routing on roads):	yes (with optional mapping for detailed roads)
Electronic compass:	yes (tilt-compensated, 3-axis)
Touchscreen:	no
Barometric altimeter:	yes
Camera:	no
Geocaching-friendly:	yes (paperless)
Custom maps compatible:	yes
Photo navigation (navigate to geotagged photos):	yes
Outdoor GPS games:	no
Hunt/fish calendar:	yes
Sun and moon information:	yes

Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest):	yes
Unit-to-unit transfer (shares data wirelessly with similar units):	yes
Picture viewer:	yes
Garmin Connect™ compatible (online community where you analyze, categorize and share data):	yes

- *Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com*

APPENDIX C

LIST OF MAPS

Plan Maps

1) Q2727-AshleyGold_Misema_Prospecting(contour) 1:5000
2) Q2727-AshleyGold_Misema_Prospecting(sat) 1:5000

Total Maps = 2

APPENDIX D

REFERENCES

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Ashley Gold Mines Ltd - Misema Property - Q2727

NAD83 - UTM Zone 17N
Map Drawn By:
Andrew Salerno

-8886000 -8885500 -8885000

6096000 6095500 6095000

313816
222786
345242
130645
172998
332262
247285
158074
313761
239675
222787
306544
158537
130542

CATHARINE
MARTER

0110 0109 0107 TRENCH 0108 0125 0123 0124

Legend
- Samples
- Features
- Property_Outline
- Tracks1
- Tracks2
- Operational_Cell_Claims
- Mining_Land_Tenure
- Non_Mining_Land_Tenure
- MENDM_Administrative_Boundaries

1:5,000
0 62.5 125 250 375 500 Meters

Ashley Gold Mines Ltd - Misema Property - Q2727

NAD83 - UTM Zone 17N
Map Drawn By:
Andrew Salerno

-8886000 000000 | -8885500 000000 | -8885000 000000

6096000 000000 | 6095500 000000 | 6095000 000000

N W E S

313816
222786
345242
130645
172998
332262
CATHARINE
239675
247285
158074
313761
222787
306544
MARTER
158537
130542

0110 0109 TRENCH 0107 0108 0125 0123 0124

Legend

- Samples
- Features
- Property_Outline
- Tracks1
- Tracks2
- Operational_Cell_Claims
- Mining_Land_Tenure
- Non_Mining_Land_Tenure
- MENDM_Administrative_Boundaries

1:5,000

0 62.5 125 250 375 500 Meters

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community