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Technical Report
On the
Central Canada Project

Hutchison, McCaul, and Pickerel Lake Areas
Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Cells

272038, 113942, 168760, 284150, 133975, 237265, 181835, 237264, 103811, 281326

Prepared for:

Falcon Gold Corp.

Prepared by:
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December 16th, 2019

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1.0 SUMMARY

Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON was contracted by Falcon Gold Corp of Vancouver, B.C. to perform prospecting, geological mapping and data analysis for further exploration recommendations on their Central Canada Project which consists partly of 84 unpatented mining cells optioned from Perry English. The project took place from October 24th 2019 to November 30th 2019. A total of 13 days were spent on the project, including 7 days of prospecting and 6 days of geological investigations. Through the investigations around Sapawe Lake and along a historic grid the prospectors and geologist discovered high values of gold mineralization and similar geological traits on the property as described previously for evidence of massive sulphide mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report covers the prospecting and geological mapping performed in Hutchinson Township, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario. The work took place on October 24th 2019 to November 30th 2019. This report discusses the observations and rock samples made by prospectors while on the property, geological investigations along a previously cut grid, and recommendations based on geological data collected and assay analysis by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, ON.

2.2 Sources of Information

This report is based on published assessment reports available from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines (MNDM) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researches, websites, and results of present exploration work. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Central Canada Project is located ~160km west of Thunder Bay, ON and ~22km east of the town of Atikokan (Figure 1). The project consists of 84 unpatented mining cells covering ~ 800 hectares of land in the Thunder Bay Mining District. The property can be accessed by travelling north from Highway 11 on Highway 623 to the lumber mill at Sapawe and then west from the mill site along an east-west haul road that connects the mill with Highway 622. The haul road intersects the north-south Highway 622 approximately 10 km north of Atikokan. The eastern portion of the property may be accessed by boat from Sapawe Lake and the western portion of the property via old logging roads from Highway 11 or the Buchanan haul road. The southern trace of the CN railway is located a short distance south of the property and a gas pipeline is located a short distance north of the property. All of the patented, leased, and unpatented claims comprising the property are listed in Table 1 and highlighted in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Data

Tenure ID	Amount Due ($)	Status	Due Date	HOLDER
103811	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
103812	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
113942	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
114608	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
122008	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
122009	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
122010	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
123878	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
129976	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
133975	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
135356	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
135357	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
135358	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
140217	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
144643	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
144644	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
144645	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
149916	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
149917	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
151769	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
158709	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
158710	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
164005	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
164006	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
164007	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
163930	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
163931	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
168760	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
176624	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
181835	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
181836	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
183373	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
183374	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
185534	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
185535	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
203342	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
203343	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
203344	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
217186	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
231227	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
237264	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
237265	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
237266	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
237267	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
239154	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
245487	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
250197	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
250198	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
252832	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
254018	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
259376	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
259377	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
272038	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
277339	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
277340	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
277341	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
281326	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
281327	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
284150	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
288020	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
289409	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
291233	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
297918	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
302072	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
302073	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
301377	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
307179	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
307180	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
307181	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
310072	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
313940	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
318723	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
316113	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
318724	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
318618	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
318619	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
318620	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
336330	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
338177	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
330963	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
340302	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
342809	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
342810	400	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
331721	200	Active	2019-12-19	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH

Figure 1: Property Location Map

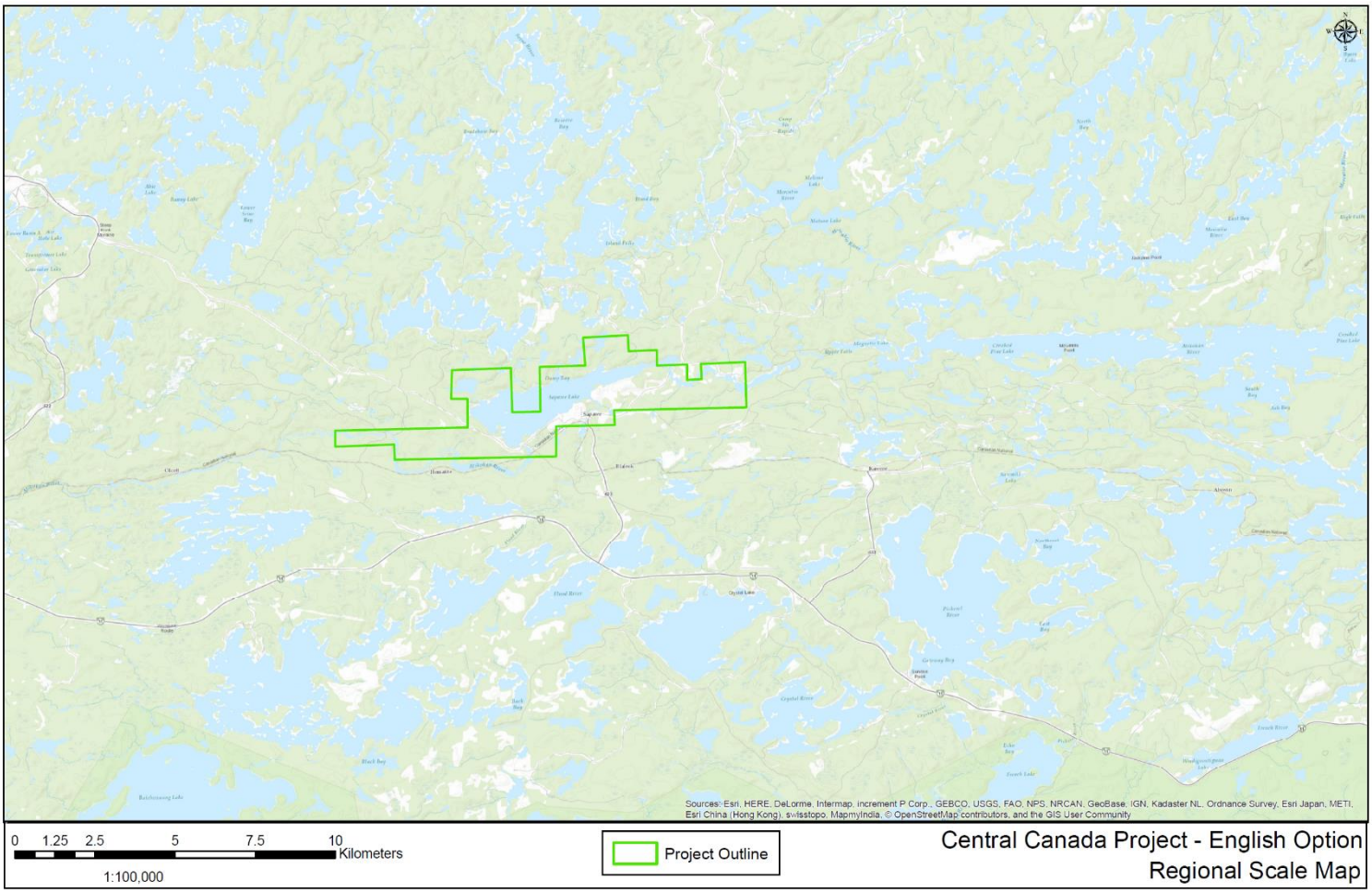
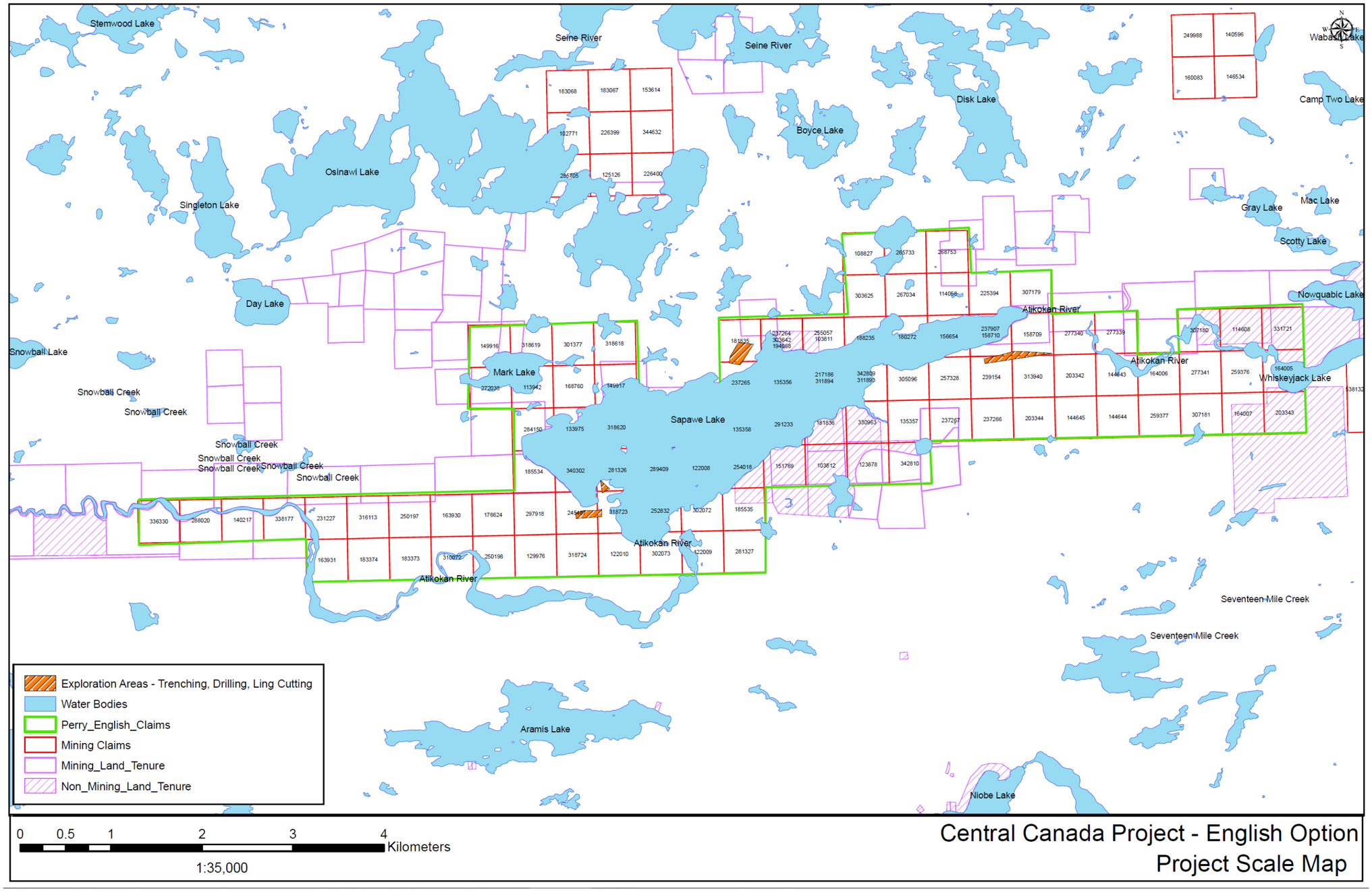


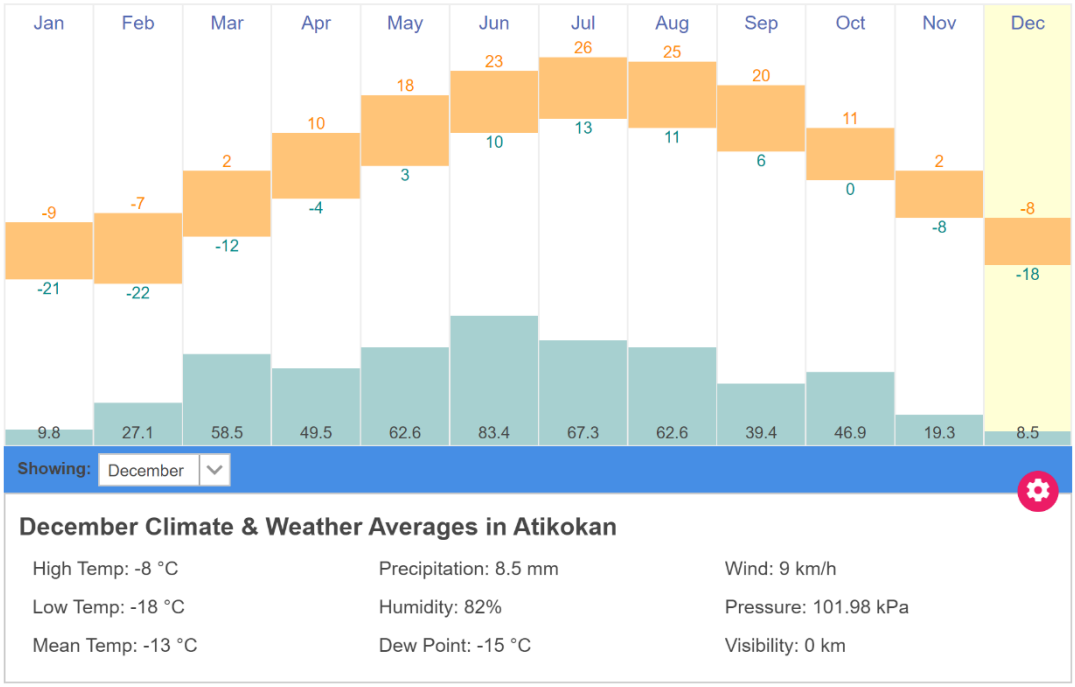
Figure 2: Mineral Claim Map



4.0 CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Much of the property is forested and is gently to moderately rugged. Elevation varies from just under 1400 ft (425 m) above sea level (ASL) to just over 1500 ft (457 m) ASL. The eastern third of the property is underlain by Sapawe Lake; the centre is bisected by a thick northwest-southeast-trending moraine; and the western third is overlain by black spruce and alder swamp and intervening glaciofluvial and fluvial deposits. The amount of exposed outcrop is generally low and ranges from < 1 % to 5%. Most of the observed outcrop occurs north of Sapawe Lake and comprises an east-west-trending band of 5-10% outcrop. Almost no outcrops exist west of Sapawe Lake and south of the northern band of outcrops. Tree cover within well-drained areas consists of mature stands of jack pine, white and black spruce, balsam fir, and localized groves of white and red pine. Less well-drained areas adjacent to the northwest end of Sapawe Lake and west of the Buchanan haul road are forested by black spruce, larch, and tag alder. Groves of mature trembling aspen are locally observed. Logging has had a long history in the area and secondary growth of aspen, spruce, and scrub maple is common. The climate and average weather/precipitation is listed below:

Based on weather reports collected during 2005–2015.



5.0 HISTORY

A comprehensive overview of historic exploration work on the project is summarized below:

AF#	Type	Description	Locations	Notes	Date
20007399	Diamond Drilling	Summary of drilling and geophysical survey	Staines Project	VMS environment exists on the Staines project, significant Ni,Co, and Au values were discovered. Mammoth vein samples 0.85oz/t over 6ft	1980-Nov-1
52B14SE0017	Airborne Geophysics	Two fold purpose for survey. First is to prospect directly for anomalously conductive and magnetic areas which may be related to mineral deposits. Second purpose is to use magnetic and conductivity patterns to assist in the mapping of geology and to identify structures (faults, shear zones, etc.), that are potentially favourable to the presence of gold and base-metal concentration.	Four Claims: A-516.1 - Trottier & Hutchinson Twps. A-516.2 - Sapawe Lake A-516.3 - McCaul & Schwenger Twps. A-516.4 - Freeborn & Baker Twps.	Total magnetic relief over Sapawe Lake are is 450 gammas, the strongest response due to iron formation related rocks. Disruption of major unit indicates numerous northwest trending faults. The broad nature of conductive zone over Sapawe lake suggests that the lake bottom sediments are conductive. Localization of conductor aces in their areas are probably related to bedrock sources either as graphite or sulphide mineralization and should be investigated further by EM or IP methods.	1985-Oct-15
20000006546	Airborne Geophysics	Airborne survey flown to aid in 2011 exploration program. Purpose of survey is to provide electro mag and mag data for the direct detection and delineation of sulphide-associated gold occurrences and to facilitate mapping of bedrock lithologies and structures related to mineralization. Multiple gold showings in the area (Olcott prospect - 81000 tons @ 0.06 oz/ton Au, Angico-Eagle prospect - DDH [diamond drill hole] 1.0 oz/ton Au over 0.75m, White lake prospect - DDH 0.45 g/t Au over 7.0m). Area adjacent to Hammond Reef.	Marmion South Contact Property	Survey enabled the mapping and delineation of controlling structures and identified anomalous conductivity suggesting sulphide mineralization. Quartz-vein type auriferous mineralization (main mode of mineralization in the area), would not give rise to discrete EM conductors directly but the EM anomalies from this survey could be possible conductive sulphide deposits or conductive structures for auriferous mineralization. A table of 20 key targets was created for follow up (p.32).	2011-Nov-30
52B14SE0027	Airborne Geophysics	Airborne survey are straddles Atikokan river along the contact of metavolcanic (formerly Keewatin) rocks to the north and metasediments (Couchiching or Keewatin) to the south. An east-west trending fault extends along this contact. Lying along this contact are several iron formations, a zone of gabbro-norite, and interbedded overlapping bodies of sulphides such as pyrite and pyrrhotite, and magnetite. A bulk sample from the zone was assayed 0.78% Cu, 0.12% Ni, and 0.08 % Co.	Sabawi Lake Area	14 EM conductors were outlined as a result of this survey. The conductors underlain by metavolcanics and with low EM amplitudes are low-priority follow up targets, (Conductors # 1,4, 8, 9). Conductor #11 could have been influenced by manmade objects (railway, buildings, etc), and is a low-priority. The rest of the conductors lie along the contact of the fault and all the sulphide occurrences along it and are high-priority. 2 and 3 are easily accessible and could be drilled off quickly.	1970-Jan-21
52B14SW0014	Airborne Geophysics	Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey flown to assist in geological mapping and the identification of potential gold-bearing structures. Located near the centre of claim blocks is the Mammoth Vein gold occurrence. Gold occurrences along strike to the east and west of the northern claim block.	Block of 9 claims in the Hutchinson Twps.	Survey showed a strong linear anomaly, striking east-west between north and south claim blocks. This anomaly overlies the Quetico fault. No other EM anomalies worthy of follow-up were found.	1985-Mar-1
52B14SW0008	Airborne Geophysics	Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey flown to assist in geological mapping and the identification of potential gold-bearing structures. Survey area #1 near Freeborne Twps is underlain by metavolcanics with a band of mylonite between. A granitic intrusion 1/2 a mile to the NW intrudes these metavolcanics and gold and sulphide mineralization occurs near the contact. Survey area #2 is underlain by east-west trending volcanics. A small gold mining operation took place 1/2 mile south of area where gold occurred in quartz veining within the volcanics.	Freeborn Twps. Claims & Mammoth Claims (Hutchinson & McCaul Twps.)	Survey aided in geologic mapping of both areas. 8 conductor axes were interpreted in survey are #1, these could be caused by stratabound sulphide mineralization and should be followed up on. Out of the 4 conductor axes interpreted in the Mammoth claim region, only 2 are parallel to stratigraphy and could be caused by stratabound minerals or shear zones, these 2 should be followed up on.	1987-May-28
20000007560	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill and prospecting program at Fairmont Resources' Marmion South Property. 10 DDHs drilled and a total of 197 grab, 87 soil and 17 lake sediment samples were taken during the 2012 exploration season.	Marmion South Property	[illegible] confirmed Olcott showing and extended the zone in some areas. Hole FA-MAR-002 returned 1.37g/t Au over 10.8m including sections of 1.91 g/t over 5.8m and 3.1 g/t over 1.9m. Hole FA-MAR-004 returned 2.0 g/t over 8m and 3.27 g/t over 3m. Extension holes returned 0.58 g/t over 13.7m including 3.02 g/t over 2m, successfully extending zone down plunge. No significant results from grab samples.	2012-Nov-28
52B13SE0009	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 3 holes drilling in the summer of 1985 on the white lake property.	White Lake Property	No significant assay results. Highest Au value was 1100 ppb.	1985-Jul-23
52B14SW8106	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 1 hole drilled in the summer of 1980 on claim K364927 in the McCaul Area.	McCaul Twps.	No significant assay results. 0.40 g/t Au over 1.8ft.	1980-Jul-12
52B14SW0046	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 1 hole drilled in the winter of 1988 on claim TB1051900 in the McCaul Area	McCaul Twps.	No significant assay results. Highest Au was 1480 ppb or 0.059 oz/ton over 3.7ft	1988-Oct-25
52B14SW0049	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 9 holes drilled int he winter of 1988 on claims TB1051900 and TB1004640 in the McCaul Area	McCaul Twps.	Hole V-2-88 returned Au values of 0.1 oz/ton over 3ft, 0.14oz/ton over 3.2ft, 0.083oz/ton over 3.7ft in intensely silicified alteration zones. V-6-88 returned Au values of 0.163oz/ton over 2.5ft, 0.172oz/ton over 4ft, 0.213oz/ton over 2.2m, 0.145oz/ton over 2.5m, 0.146oz/ton over 2.4m. High As values associated with Au min in this hole; Range from 600-18800 ppm As.	1988-Jun-24
52B14SW0037	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill program of 9 holes. 4 holes targeted the Eagle structure, 1 hole in the Lindsay Shaft, 4 holes targeting the Olcott structure. Most of the stripping and sampling was completed on the Eagle property near old pits and trenches. Some channel sampling was also done on the Olcott zone.	Olcott & Eagle Options. McCaul Twps.	Drilling on the Eagle property did not produce and significant zones. Significant gold values were intersected on the Olcott zone. Drillholes ASO-94-06 & 07 intersected 0.07oz/t over 17.5ft and 0.07oz/t over 32.5ft. No significant Au from the stripping and sampling on the Eagle property. Some high grade grab samples obtained from the Olcott zone with the main rock exposure averaging 0.1oz/t Au over an area of 2.9m width and 15m length.	1995-Jul-1
52B14SW0041	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 22 holes drilled in the summer of 1995 on the Olcott and Eagle projects near McCaul township.	Olcott & Eagle Options. McCaul Twps.	Most holes drilled on Oclott property intersected significant Au (in sheared volcanics). Holes drilled on Eagle Property did not hit any significant intercepts. Significant intercepts: **ASO-95-01:** 0.015oz/t over 1.9m, 0.021oz/t over 8.8m; **02:** 0.224oz/t (with VG) over 1.5m, 0.045oz/t over 9.2m; **03:** 0.02oz/t over 1.8m; **04:** 0.066oz/t over 0.7m, 0.09oz/t over 3.7m, 0.023oz/t over 4.3m; **05:** 0.16oz/t over 6.2m; **06:** 0.018oz/t over 1.2m, 0.032oz/t over 12.9m; **ASO-95-07 to ASO-95-16 - NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS. ASO-95-17:** 0.13oz/t over 8.41m, 0.20oz/t over 4.72m. (Older drilling on section also hit significant values); **18 to 19 - no sig intercepts. 20:** 0.03 oz/t over 2.0m; **21:** 0.05oz/t over 2.4m; **22:** 0.02oz/t over 3.4m	1995-Nov-10
52B14SW0066	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 13 holes drilling in the fall of 1981 on the Quetico Option to test VLF anomalies and to intersect mineralization near showing.	Quetico Option, McCaul Twps.	DDHs Q1 to Q5/ Q7 to Q9 intersected only sig Cu and As (up to 0.03% Cu and 0.2% As). DDH Q6 intersected 0.08oz/t Au over 1.4m. Au associated with arsenopyrite mineralization. DDH Q10 intersected 0.14oz/t Au over 3m.DDH Q11: 0.08oz/t Au over 1.2m 0.22 Ag over same intersect. DDH Q12: 0.1oz/t Au over 1m.	1981-Nov-1
20000001385	Diamond Drilling	A single 333m diamond drill hole was completed to test known zones of massive magnetite and associated Cu and Co mineralization hosted by the deformed, dyke-like, Atikokan River ultramafic intrusions that occur within the Quetico Fault Zone.	Sabawi Lake Property	No economically viable zones of Cu-Co were intersected. There were thin zones of mineralization that occurred throughout the hole. Most notable was a massive pyrrhotite zone with altered ultramafic fragments which ran 10500ppm Cu over 1.9m	2006-May-26
20000001006	Diamond Drilling	A 2 hole diamond drill program was carried out to test known zones of massive magnetite and associated Cu and Co mineralization. The holes were planned to twin historic Montegale Minerals Ltd drill hole M-7 completed in 1970.	Sabawi Lake Property	No massive magnetite zone was encountered. The first DDH was collared in the wrong location but was continued for geologic mapping purposes. The second DDH intersected a stringered to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite zone locally containing sulphidized magnetic fragments which ran 8648ppm Cu and 620ppm Co over 3.74m. Suggested to carry out a 4 hole DDH program.	2006-Jan-10
52B14SW8102	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 1 hole drilled in the spring of 1979 on the Staines-Atikokan property	Staines-Atikokan Property	Significant percentages of Cu and Co intersected in the diamond drill hole within a mafic intrusive unit containing zones of massive sulpides and quartz-carb veining. 0.49% Cu over 46ft and 0.11% Co over 46ft intersected.	1979-Apr-1
20000005165	Ground Geophysics	During the winter of 1980, a 30.8 line miles groundmagnetic survey and a 66.2 line miles electromagnetic survey were completed.	Staines Project	The electromagnetic surveys delineated two conductive zones which were both interpreted as bedrock conductors. The bedrock conductors were interpreted to be caused by massive sulphides accompanied locally by some minor iron formation in one case and possibly graphite in the other case. Both conductors extend beyond claim limits. Drilling of anomalies was suggested.	1980-Apr-7
52B14SW0043	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 7 holes drilled in the fall of 1990 on claims in the Sabawi Lake area	Mammoth Project	Photocopy is bad, cannot find any significant intercepts. From the logs it appears that there is sulphide mineralization associated with a qtz/carb rich shear zone.	1990-Dec-14
52B14SW0092	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill and geology report on a group of claims in the McCaul township. 28 Drill holes totalling 7270ft were drilled to test No. 1 vein near the Lindsay drilling (Walker Property). The vein lies ~100ft south of the main granite-greenstone contact in a small body of medium-grained quartz porphyry.	Staked Claims, Hogan Claims, Corrigan Claims, Mammoth Claims, Whitehead Claims. McCaul Twps	No.1 vein was intersected by every drill hole with exception to the last DDH which was just testing the footwall rocks for a possible shaft. The uncut, weighted average grade of these holes was 1.372oz/ton Au.	1960-Jul-25
52B14SW0023	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 1 hole drilled in the fall of 1961 on claim No. FF 13022 on the north shore of Sabawi Lake	Sabawi Lake Area	No significant assay results. Highest Au value was 0.03oz/t over 4.5ft.	1961-Nov-13
52B14SW0024	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill log of 1 hole drilled in the spring of 1970 on claim No. FF15299 on the north eastern shore of Sabawi Lake	Sabawi Lake Area	No significant assay results.	1970-Mar-26
52B14SW0022	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 16 holes drilled on claims No. FF15090 & FF15092 on the north eastern shore of Sabawi Lake	Sabawi Lake Area	Multiple drill holes intersected a "Massive to sheared quartz-carbonate-tourmaline vein structure" with pyrite mineralization. Au values are blacked out. Negligible Ag values.	1967-Mar-2
52B14SW0007	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 13 holes drilled in the fall of 1985 to test the gold-bearing shear zone in the immediate area of the Anjamin shaft	Anjamin Project	DDHs targeting the quartz-tourmaline gold bearing shear zone returned no significant gold values. A narrow zone of anomalous, sub economic gold was intersected by 3 of the DDHS.	1985-Dec-20
20000009230	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drilling report on holes drilled in the winter of 2012 on TerraX's Central Canada Property in the Sabawi Lake Area. The holes were drilled to test east-northeast trending quartz-iron carbonate veins. The veins are closer to porphyry bodies than the mafic rocks in which they sit.	Central Canada Project, Sabawi Lake Area	Each of the DDHs intersected mineralized zones consisting of quartz veins, porphyries and altered host rocks. Drill intersections from southwest to northeast included 23.30 m @ 0.83 g/t Au (including 0.63 m @ 7.36 g/t Au) in hole CC12-03, 10.61 m @ 1.32 g/t Au (including 1.82 m @ 4.77 g/t Au) in hole CC12-01, and 8.92 m @ 0.74 g/t Au in hole CC12-02. These holes delineated a 110m strike length of the main east-northeast trending, mineralized structure at Central Canada. In hole CC12-02, multiple anomalous gold zones parallel to the main structure were intersected.	2012-Aug-1
52B14SW0052 52B14SW0073 20000005166	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drilling, prospecting report on the Hutchinson Township Staked Claims and Minto Mine Property. Program concentrated near the cobalt bloom occurrence area, old trenched areas, quartz veining and highly carbonatized areas.	Hutchinson Twps, Minto Mine Property	Prospecting of the Hutchinson Twps Staked Claims located 5 areas of carbonate alteration, quartz veining, shearing and sulphide mineralization. One sample returned 423ppb Au. The best Au assays related to strong carbonate alteration and sulphide (pyrite, arsenopyrite) mineralization. DDH 1 intersected 52131ppb Au over 1.5m in a carb altered, weakly sheared mafic flow.	1992-Nov-1
52B14SW0018	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill report on 5 holes drilled on the Hill Lake Property in the Hutchinson Township. Objective of drilling was to determine if there was gold concentration of economic viability within the Hill Lake Shear.	Hill Lake Property, Hutchinson Twps.	Drilling within the Hill Lake Shear intersected anomalous gold but nothing economic. The best intersection was from H-82-4 with 1.28oz/ton Au across 0.39m. Mineralization occurred in narrow quartz veins within the basalt.	1982-Feb-4
52B14SW0009	Diamond Drilling	Report of work done on claims located on the Hill Lake Property. Work preformed included regional mapping/sampling, prospecting, channel sampling, rock geochemistry and diamond drilling.	Hill Lake Property, Hutchinson Twps.	422 samples were collected for geochemical analysis on the property. No significant Au or Ag values were obtained as a result of the geochem sampling study (Highest Au value of 121ppb). Extensive prospecting and channel sampling of the region also discovered no economically viable gold occurrences. There was a 10-20cm wide quartz vein (Hill Lake Vein: Occurrence C), discovered within the Main zone chlorite-sericite-iron carbonate schist which contained visible gold and ran 5.66oz/ton across 10cm but it is too narrow to be economic. 3 DDHs were resampled (old DDHs from 1982 program), which yielded only 1 significant result of 0.525oz/ton Au over 1.28ft. Conclusions from the study were that there was no economic concentrations of gold on the property due to the erratic and isolated nature of the gold occurrences.	1985-Sep-26
52B14SW0015	Diamond Drilling	Diamond drill logs of 10 holes drilled on the Hill Lake property. DDHs targeted Main shear zone on property.	Hill Lake Property, Hutchinson Twps.	Of the 482 samples sent out for assay, only 6 samples came back with values over 0.05oz/ton Au. The main zone contains erratic, sub economic gold concentrations which are localized in narrow quartz-chlorite-tourmaline-iron carbonate veins.	1985-Aug-1

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The Sabawi Property straddles the contact between the Quetico and Wabigoon structural subprovinces of the Archaean-age southern Superior Province. The subprovince contact in this area is defined by the Quetico Fault Zone. North of the fault is the granite-greenstone terrain of the Wabigoon Subprovince (Blackburn et al. 1985, Blackburn et al. 1991) and south of the fault is the dominantly granite-granodiorite/migmatite terrain of the metasedimentary-derived Quetico Subprovince (Stockwell et al. 1970; Percival and Stem 1984; Williams 1991). The Wabigoon Subprovince is 900 km long, 150 Ian wide, and is bound to the north by the Winnipeg River and English River subprovinces and to the south by the Quetico Subprovince (Blackburn et al. 1985; Blackburn et al. 1991). The subprovince primarily consists of large to batholithic, massive to foliated, felsic to intermediate bodies that intrude, and are generally surrounded by, a metamorphosed, supracrustal assemblage of major greenstone belts (Fenwick 1976; Pirie 1978; Schwerdtner et al. 1985; Blackburn et al. 1985). The intrusive rocks generally comprise 2 main granitoid rock suites (Schwerdtner et al. 1985) consisting of an earlier, foliated to gneissic, tonalite-granodiorite suite and a later, massive to foliated, mainly felsic granite suite. The greenstone belts commonly consist of a lower, mafic, tholeiitic metavolcanic sequence overlain by felsic to intermediate, calc-alkaline to tholeiitic metavolcanic rocks, occasionally capped by a second mafic-tholeiitic succession, all of which are intercalated with clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks closely associated with volcanism (Fenwick 1976; Blackburn et al. 1985). Blackburn et al. (1991) subdivide the subprovince into western, central, and eastern regions based on geographic distribution and lithologic associations.

The central region (located north of the Quetico-Atikokan area) consists of a gneissic and granitoid basement complex dominated by foliated and gneissic domical bodies, some of which are older than 3075 Ma (Thurston and Davis 1985; Davis et al. 1988). Metamorphic grade within the greenstone belts ranges from lower greenschist to upper amphibolite facies. The 10 to 100 km wide, 1200 km long Quetico Subprovince is a broadly symmetrical, deformed, variably metamorphosed belt of clastic metasedimentary rocks consisting of a core of anatectic (S-type) and magmatic (I-type) granitoid rocks outwardly grading into migmatites and then medium- to low-grade metasedimentary schists at belt margins (Stockwell et al. 1970; Blackburn and Mackasey 1977; Percival et al. 1985; Percival and Williams 1989; Percival 1989). Where preserved, the Quetico Subprovince rocks comprise rapidly deposited, deep water, turbiditic wackes with subsidiary siltstones, mudstones, and rarely conglomerates. Percival and Williams (1989), Williams (1990), Williams (1991), and Davis (1997) suggest that the subprovince was deposited as a fore-arc accretionary prism onto the margins of the older Wabigoon Subprovince. Davis

(1997) states that Quetico detrital zircons range in age from 2710 to 2699 Ma suggesting that deposition was very rapid and ended by about 2696 Ma.

Metamorphic grade ranges from lower greenschist at belt margins, through amphibolite to migmatite facies, and locally granulite facies within the centre of the belt. Most preserved rocks occur in belts, ranging from 6 to 42 km in width, that are marginal to the subprovince boundaries and exhibit roughly symmetrical, regional scale, prograde isograd sequences, roughly proportional to belt widths, ranging from lower greenschist to upper amphibolite facies (Pirie and Mackasey 1978; Percival et al. 1985; Card and Ciesielski 1986). The subprovince in the Atikokan-Quetico area is dominated by the Quetico Batholithic Complex which is highly irregular in outline and composed of a variety of felsic to intermediate rock suites (Percival and Stem 1984; Percival, 1989; Williams 1991)comprising: 2688 Ma gneissic and foliated tonalite and diorite sheets intrusive into paragneisses and metasedimentary migmatites (Percival and Sullivan 1988; Davis et al. 1989; Davis et al. 1990); massive, possibly I-type granodiorite and granite that form elliptical and irregular plutons often spatially associated with high-grade metasedimentary rocks; 2670 to 2653 Ma (Percival and Sullivan 1988) peraluminous, muscovite-bearing, probably S-type granitic rocks, that represent the most abundant igneous rock-type within the subprovince; and a 2667 Ma (Kwon 1986) diorite and nepheline syenite suite. Migmatites are common along the margins of the batholithic complex and tend to form by injection of an intrusive mobilizate rather than by in situ anatectic melting.

The metasedimentary rocks surrounding the batholithic complex host numerous intrusions of intermediate to ultramafic composition. The complex, steeply dipping, transcurrent Quetico Fault Zone is a major, deep-seated crustal feature that is over 400 km in length, ranges from 10 to 300 m (locally over 1 km) in width, and exhibits a complex system of associated splay faults (Pirie 1978; Kennedy 1984). It parallels, and in part, deformed the northern boundary of the Quetico Subprovince for well over 200 km and has been estimated to exhibit a dextral offset of up to 128 km (Mackasey et al. 1974; Bau 1979; Kennedy 1984; Williams 1991). The fault zone is host to the dyke-like, mafic to ultramafic, Atikokan River Intrusions which occur within a 28 km long portion of the Quetico Fault Zone between Atikokan, in the west, and Crooked Pine Lake, in the east (Figure 3). These intrusions are highly deformed, variably altered, deeply weathered, often form prominent, narrow, linear, east-west-trending ridges, and are primarily composed of hornblendite, clinopyroxene hornblendite, and hornblende clinopyroxenite. Intense shearing and strong hydrothermal alteration usually obliterate primary minerals and textures at intrusion margins. Thick zones of massive, sulphide-rich magnetite and disseminated to net-textured, occasionally semi-massive to massive, often Cu- and Co-rich sulphides. Massive magnetite present within the easternmost body, the Iron Mountain Intrusion, was mined in the early part of this century. (McTavish 2006).

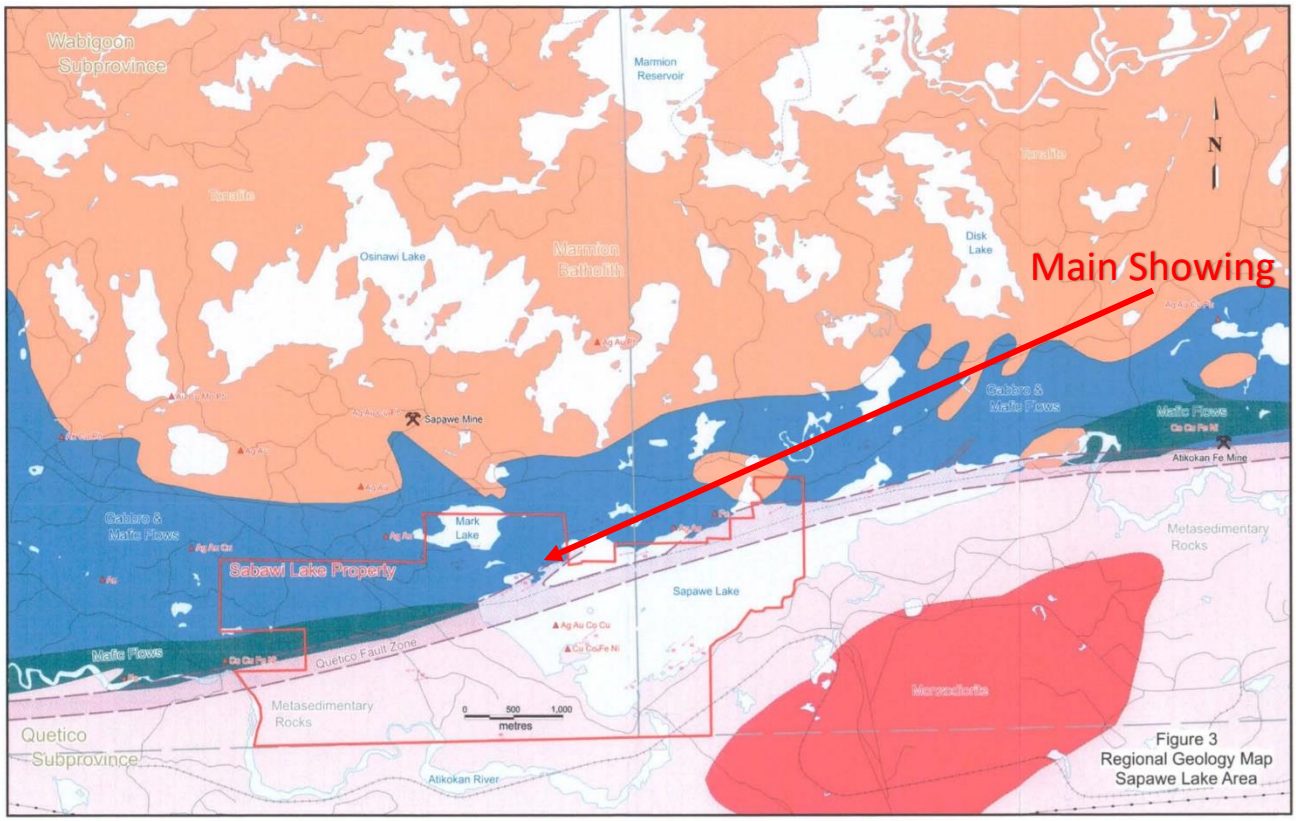
Project Geology and Mineralization

Sphalerite and gold mineralization were the original targets for the Central Canada Project. In addition, elevated Ni, Cu, Co, and Pt are also present in the two massive sulphide zones on the property both of which have anomalies magnetic and conductive properties. The main zone of mineralization appears to be located in massive pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite. There is also potential for the presence of graphite in the host lithologies to have given the Au assay values a false negative.

Two zones of parallel sulphide mineralization in the western portion of the property at 54+00W at 11+00N. Massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite with sphalerite mineralization within chert, sandstone, intermediate to felsic metavolcanic, and graphite schist host lithologies. Drill hole SR-7-80 confirmed the mineralization. Mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies with pyrrhotite-pentlandite mineralization with elevated Ni, Co, and Pt including mineralization of carrollite and kotulskite, possibly associated with the massive sulphides, confirmed in SR-2-80 and SR-8-80 drill holes. SR-2-80 has up to twice the nickel content as the massive sulphies and between 269.1-272.2 m the nickel values are up to twenty times the sulphide zones. Quartz-carbonate veins in sheared tuffaceous lithologies are present on the north shore but the old Mammoth vein near line 42+00W at 24+00N was unable to be located and had previous assays by Lindsay Exploration of up to 0.85 oz/ton Au across 6.0 feet.
Sulphide-oxide zones are lens shaped, 500 to 2,000 feet in length with the strongest anomaly A-2 between 14+00E and 10+00W and mineralized with magnetite. Holes M-2, SA-1, SA-2, SA-2b, and SA-3 intersected with A-1 and A-2 magnetic anomalies. A-3, a less intense magnetic anomaly, located at 12+00E, 11+50N, intersected the sulphide zone in SR-5-80 and SR-6-80 with less magnetite and massive pyrrhotite-pyrite and minor magnetite and chalcopyrite. B-1, the second major magnetic anomaly, is located between line 20+00E and 44+00E and strikes northeast-southwest from 12+00N on line 20+00E to 16+00N on line 41+00E. The drill holes SR-1-80 (on line 40+00E at 18+00N at a -60 degree dip) and SR-2-80 (on the same line with a -65 degree dip) were drilled on the B-1 anomaly. Only SR-2-80 intersected the magnetic anomaly and was caused by a sulphide-oxide zone 24 feet thick. The zone is composed of two sublithologies including a massive bedded magnetite and pyrite zone at the top of the sulphide zone and a disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite zone in the mafic to ultramafic intrusive with elevated nickel values. C-1 and D-1 magnetic anomalies are located between lines 12+00W and 46+00W with SR-8-80 intersecting the two sulphide zones at 515 feet (12.5 ft wide sulphide zone of massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite) and at 565 feet (7.5 ft wide sulphide zone of massive pyrite, magnetite and minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and above average Ni values). A northern and a southern electromagnetic conductor are located on the property. The main south conductor measures 9,800 feet long and is relatively strong and corresponds directly to the A-1, A-2, A-3, B-1, C-1, and D-1 magnetic anomalies. A northern conductor is present on the

50+00W line at 11+00N and extends westward beyond line 70+00W, although it is a weaker conductor than the southern conductor. The drill holes SR-7-80, M-1, M-2, M-3, SA-1, SA-2, SA-2a, SA-2b, SA-3, SR-2-80, SR-4-80, SR-5-80, SR-6-80, and SR-8-80 all intersect pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, and chalcopyrite in the northern and southern conductors. Graphite in SR-7-80 may also explain the conductor in this area. Due to the presence of graphite in the samples from SR-7-80 it may have affected reported Au assay values.

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map (McTavish 2006)



7.0 Exploration Work

Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON conducted 7 days of prospecting and 6 days of mapping, recognizance, and geo-referencing of historic features. During the project, prospectors collected five (5) samples that were sent for analysis in Thunder Bay, ON at Activation Laboratories. Geological mapping was completed over the historic Staines property to determine if an extension of the main showings existed on the claims covered by this report. An old grid was found and GPS coordinates of the grid were taken along with any notable outcrop. Due to the cold weather and increasing snow cover the mapping program was cut short as a large amount of snow accumulated on the ground and mapping became impossible. Detailed locations were then relayed to the prospectors to examine during their upcoming planned campaign. The results of the project are listed below:

Table 2: Sampling Descriptions and Assays

Sample ID	Sampler	Zone	Easting	Northing	Type	Description
185656	Alex Pleson	15N	622622	5404742	Grab	Chlorite Schist w/ milky quartz, tr py, wkly magnetic
185657	Alex Pleson	15N	622644	5404749	Grab	Quartz from old waste pile of historic shaft/pit area, minor chlorite on seems, slightly greyish blue quartz
185658	Alex Pleson	15N	619880	5402870	Grab	Sheared andesite, tr py, very rusty surface
185659	Alex Pleson	15N	619898	5402899	Grab	rusty, mafic intrusive, with 4cm wide crystal-quartz vein, rusty margin, magnetic
185660	Alex Pleson	15N	619935	5402921	Grab	magnetic, gabbro, tr diss py, v.f.g, rusty on surface

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Report Date: 16/12/2019

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Th	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr	Au	Pd	Pt
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	20	1	2	10	1	10	1	1	2	5	5
Analysis Method	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	FA-ICP	FA-ICP	FA-ICP
185656	< 0.2	< 0.5	7	932	2	12	< 2	15	0.2	8	< 10	20	< 0.5	< 2	4.11	5	30	2.53	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.35	0.038	0.004	0.06	< 2	8	21	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	6	< 10	4	6	186	< 5	< 5
185657	1.2	0.6	10	1010	2	67	3	78	1.38	157	16	< 10	< 0.5	2	3.91	36	102	6.43	< 10	1	0.02	< 10	3.21	0.038	0.01	1.49	3	12	74	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	57	< 10	6	8	11000	< 5	< 5
185658	< 0.2	< 0.5	23	653	< 1	49	10	79	2.62	20	< 10	82	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	12	72	5.11	< 10	2	0.4	< 10	1.58	0.023	0.058	0.02	2	7	15	0.26	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	45	< 10	7	14	5	< 5	< 5
185659	< 0.2	< 0.5	27	580	2	44	7	77	2.87	19	< 10	119	< 0.5	< 2	0.45	11	72	5.17	< 10	2	0.61	< 10	1.55	0.027	0.059	0.03	2	7	11	0.27	< 20	4	< 2	< 10	48	< 10	7	16	6	< 5	< 5
185660	< 0.2	< 0.5	36	525	< 1	61	9	63	1.98	38	< 10	94	< 0.5	< 2	0.51	16	60	3.85	< 10	< 1	0.35	26	1.13	0.04	0.055	0.03	3	4	37	< 0.01	< 20	< 1	< 2	< 10	33	< 10	5	2	< 2	< 5	< 5

Figure 4: Work Area Overview Map

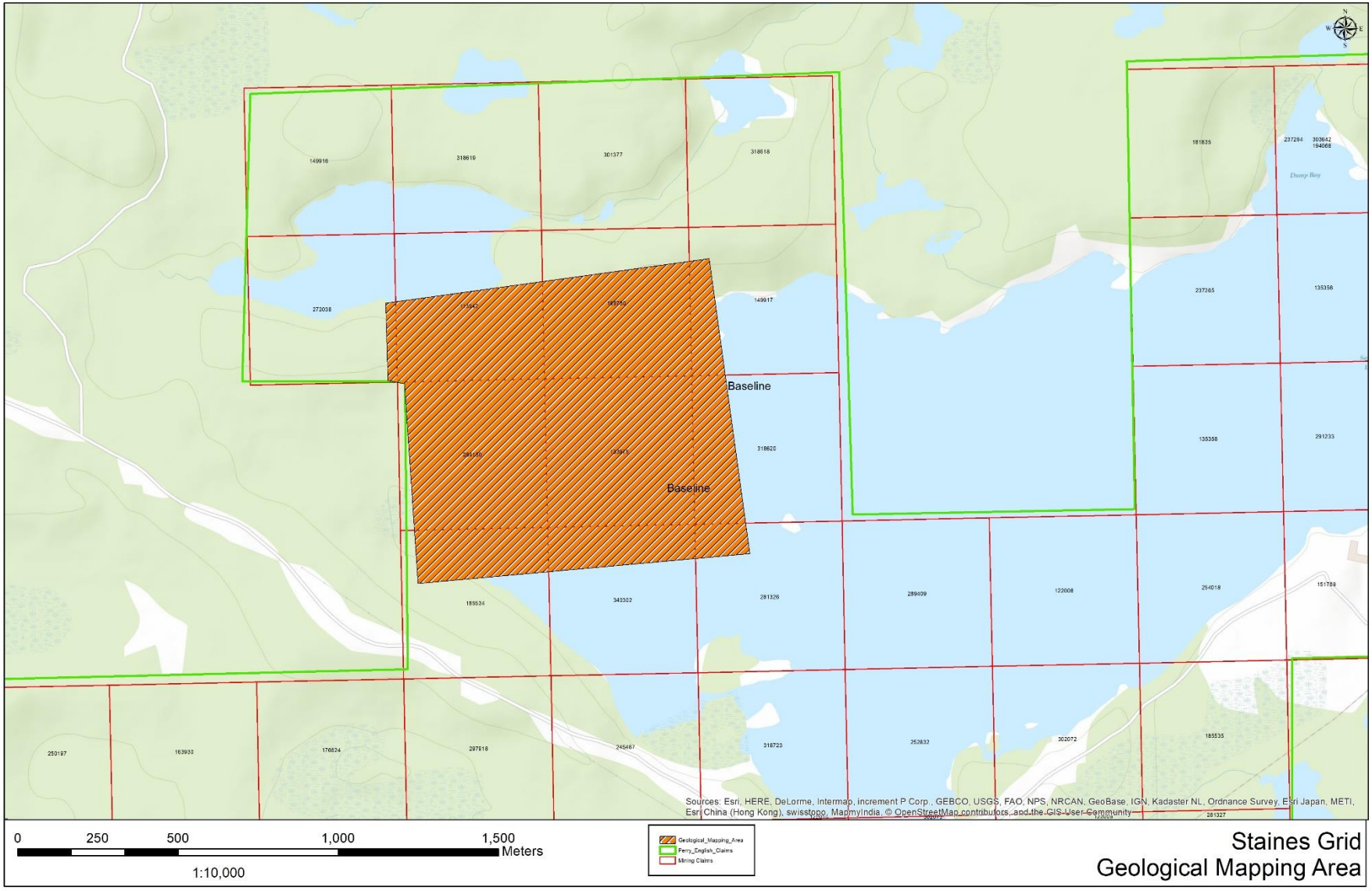

Figure 5a: Prospecting Map Overview

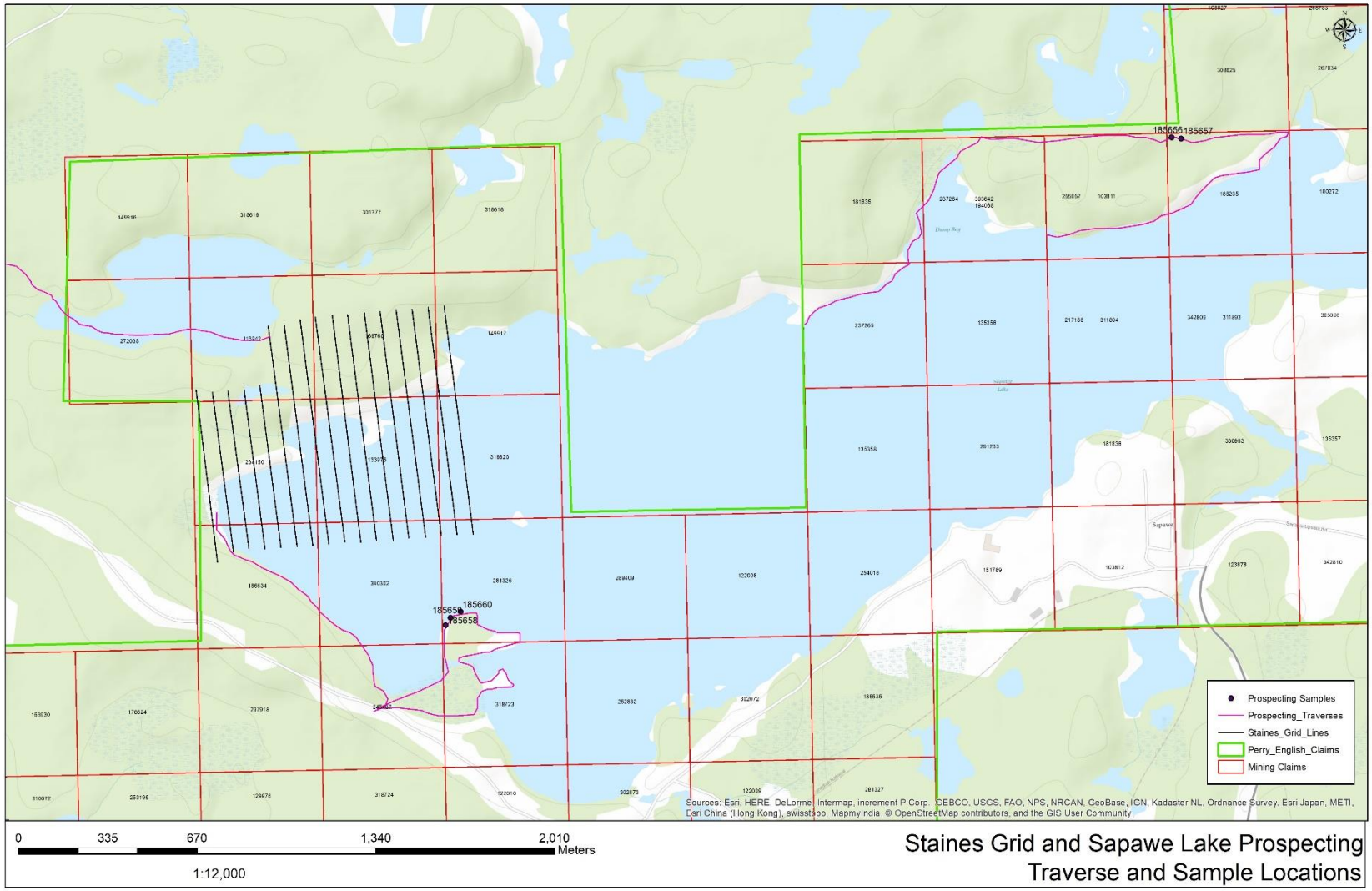

Figure 5b: Walsh Prospecting Map Overview

Figure 5c: Island and MontEagle Prospecting Map Overview

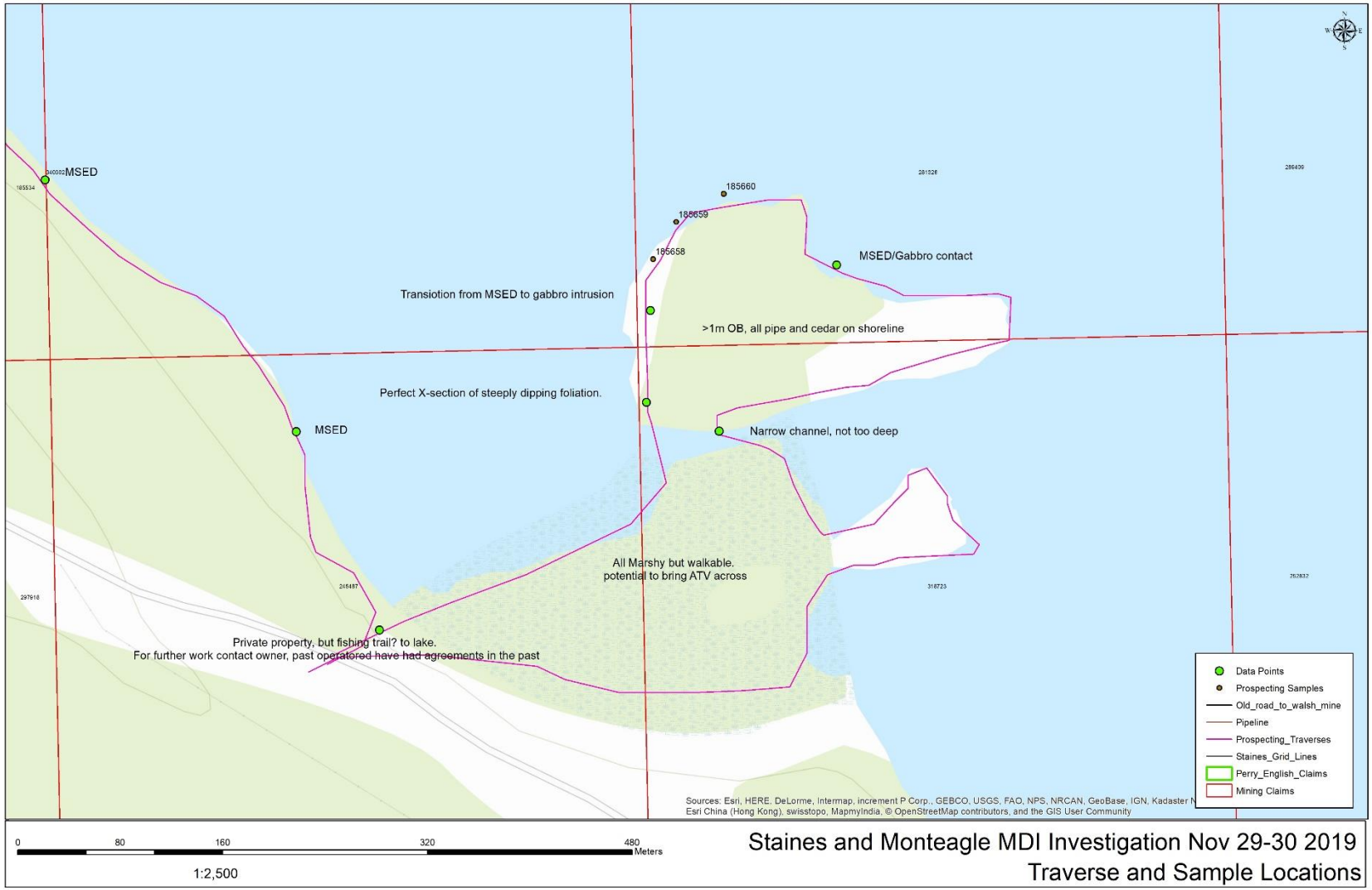

Figure 5d: Staines Grid Prospecting Map Overview

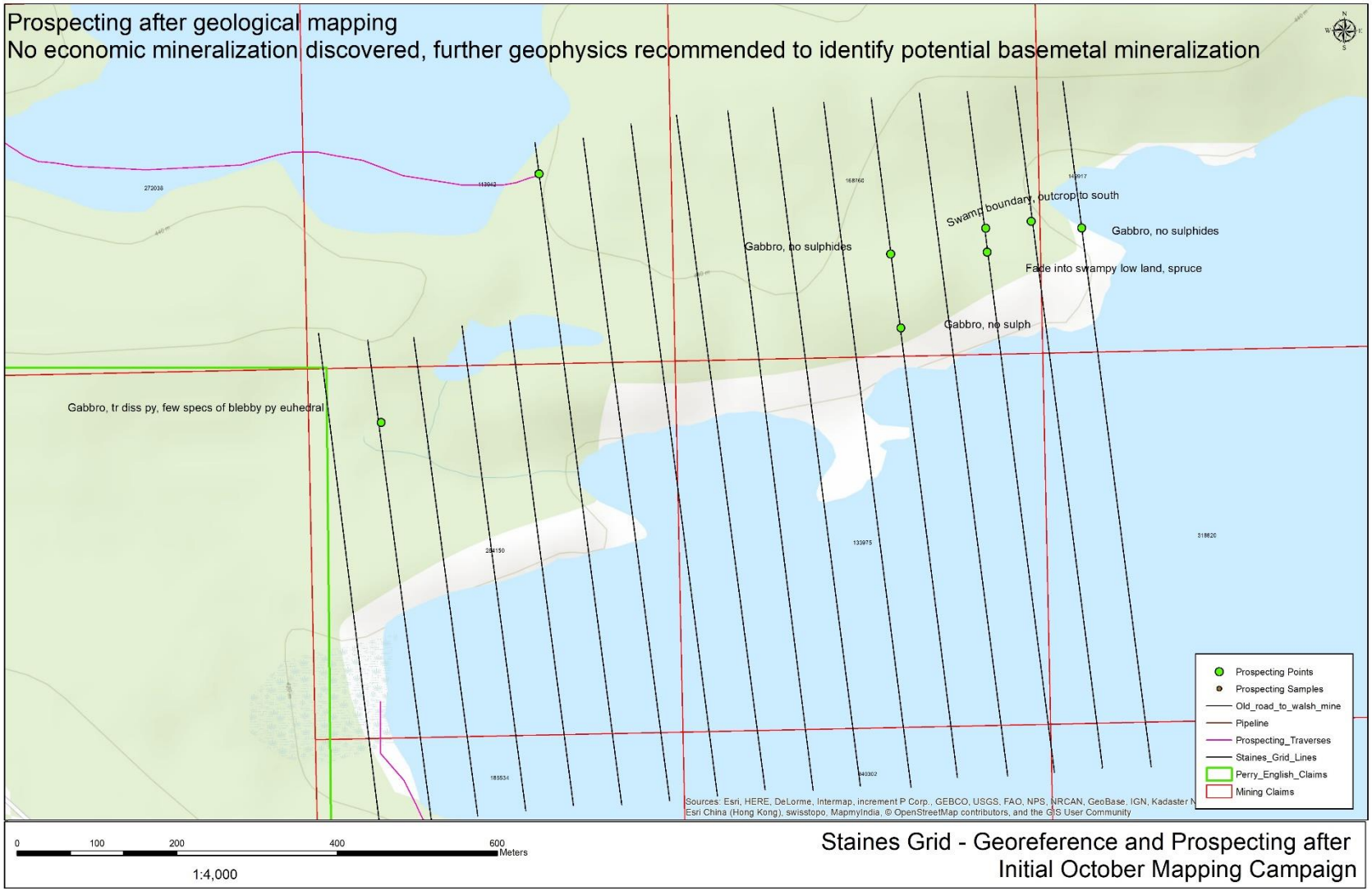

Figure 6: Geological Map (after Stinson, Pleson 2019)

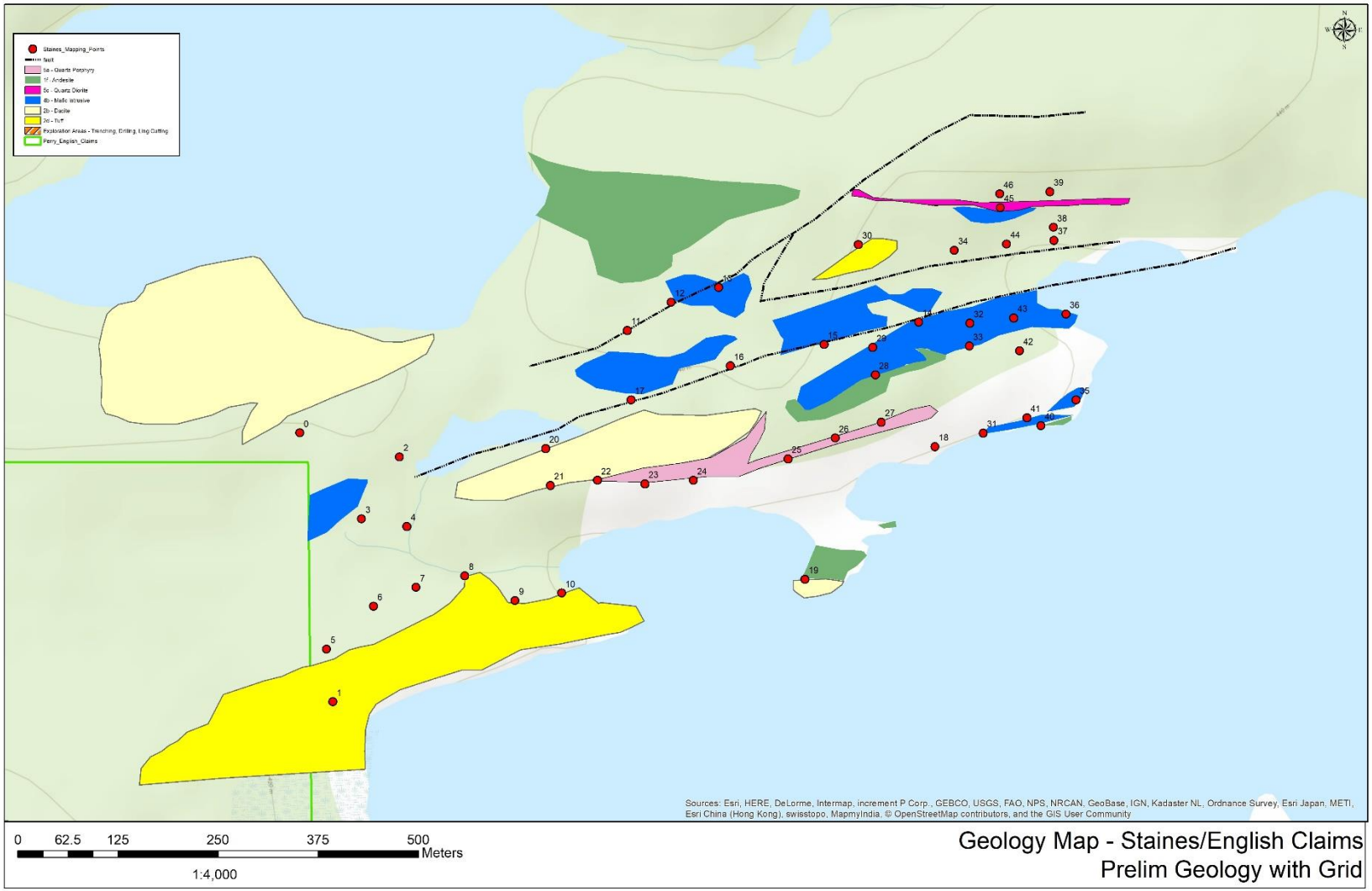

Table 3: Geological Map Data Points

Collected Geological Data							
FID	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Litho Code	Litho	Structure	Notes
0	15N	618943	5403747	1c	Chlorite Schist	070/80	mod sheared
1	15N	618985	5403411	2d	Tuff		med grained, slightly porphyrictic, ~10% quartz carb fills
2	15N	619068	5403717	1c	Chlorite Schist		mod sheared
3	15N	619020	5403639	1c	Chlorite Schist		strongly sheared
4	15N	619077	5403630	1c	Chlorite Schist		mod sheared
5	15N	618977	5403477	1c	Chlorite Schist		mod sheared
6	15N	619035	5403530	1c	Chlorite Schist		mod sheared
7	15N	619088	5403554	1c	Chlorite Schist		Weakly sheared
8	15N	619149	5403568	2d	Tuff		fine grained
9	15N	619212	5403537	2d	Tuff		fine grained
10	15N	619270	5403547	2d	Tuff		fine grained, 15% quartz inclusions. Slightly sheared
11	15N	619352	5403874	fault, 1c	Chlorite Schist	045/85	mod sheared
12	15N	619407	5403910	4b	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
13	15N	619466	5403928	4b	Gabbro		wk. foliationed, magnetic
14	15N	619716	5403885	4b, fault	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
15	15N	619598	5403857	4b	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
16	15N	619481	5403830	fault, 1c	Chlorite Schist	060/87	strongly foliated
17	15N	619357	5403788	fault, 1c	Chlorite Schist	060/90	strongly foliated
18	15N	619737	5403730	4d, 1c	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
19	15N	619574	5403564	2b, 1f	Dacite, Andesite	088/75	fine grained, very silceous,
20	15N	619250	5403727	2b	Andesite		fine grained, weak foliation
21	15N	619256	5403681	2b	Andesite		fine grained, weak foliation
22	15N	619315	5403687	2b,5a,1c	Andesite	077/82	fine grained, moderately sheared
23	15N	619374	5403683	5a, 1c	Quartz Porphyry		massive, tr mica
24	15N	619435	5403687	5a, 1c	Quartz Porphyry		massive, tr mica
25	15N	619553	5403714	5a, 1c	Quartz Porphyry		massive, tr mica
26	15N	619612	5403740	5a, 1c	Quartz Porphyry		massive
27	15N	619669	5403760	4b, 1f	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
28	15N	619662	5403819	4b, 1c	Gabbro		tr chalcopyrite
29	15N	619659	5403853	4b, 1c	Gabbro		massive, magnetic
30	15N	619641	5403981	2d, 1c	Tuff		fine grained, slightly sheared
31	15N	619797	5403746	1c, 4b	Chlorite Schist	075/88	strongly sheared
32	15N	619780	5403883	4b	Gabbro		massive
33	15N	619780	5403855	4b, 1c	Gabbro		massive
34	15N	619761	5403974	1c	Schist		mod foliation, c.g. mica along foliation
35	15N	619913	5403788	4b	Gabbro		gabbro intrusive visibe along the shore of Sapawe Lake
36	15N	619900	5403895	4b	Gabbro		massive
37	15N	619885	5403987	1c, fault	Gauge, schist	078/85	clay-like in minor brecciated schist from fault
38	15N	619885	5404003	1c	Schist		mod sheared, tr py
39	15N	619880	5404047	1c	Schist		strongly sheared
40	15N	619869	5403756	4b,1f	Gabbro		massive
41	15N	619851	5403765	4b, 1c	Gabbro		massive, tr po, magnetic, disseminated magnetite w/ po
42	15N	619842	5403849	1c	Schist		strongly sheared
43	15N	619835	5403890	4b	Gabbro		massive
44	15N	619826	5403982	1c, swamp	Schist		swampy low-land no outcrop along line
45	15N	619818	5404027	4b, 5c, swamp	Quartz diorite		tr sulphide mineralization
46	15N	619817	5404045	1c to swamp	Schist		mod sheared

Prospecting along the shoreline of Sapawe Lake – Island showings and Monteagle investigations

Sampling old showing/channel sample (Close to 11 g/t Au sampling)

8.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prospecting campaign was conducted during unfavorable conditions as outcrops were covered by snow and required shoveling in some cases to view the rock and sample. This required more time, which could have been better spent covering more area. Of the 5 samples collected only 1 sample returned encouraging results, sampling 11.0 g/t Au, which was from a blast pit potentially associated to the Walsh showing. This area is on the boundary to other claim holders which also have an option deal with Falcon Gold. This target represents the most interesting discovery associated to precious metals in this report.

The geological mapping campaign aimed to confirm previously compiled assessment report data. The geological data collected confirms the presence of a similar geological setting to that of the Staines main showing. The study area is dominated by a chlorotic schist which is moderately foliated. Minor faults also cut through multiple successions of volcanic rocks. Although no notable mineralization was found during this initial campaign, similarities exists between the mafic to felsic volcanic rocks mapped and those sampled in the 1979 Sabawi Property drilling by Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd, this hole intersected significant percentages of Cu and Co intersected in the diamond drill hole within a mafic intrusive unit containing zones of massive sulphides and quartz-carb veining, 0.49% Cu over 46ft and 0.11% Co over 46ft intersected.

The author highly recommends continued work on compiling the hardcopy versions of the magnetic and geological data as well as geo-referencing the line data associated with those reports. This will provide an accurate target generation to drill similar geological features as found in the aforementioned mapping. Additional prospecting is recommended on a project wide scale. This would take ~25 days to complete in 200-meter spaced traverses N-S across the project. Travel by boat and ATV would provide access to the majority of areas on the project as some can easily be accessed via logging rod.

9.0 REFERENCES

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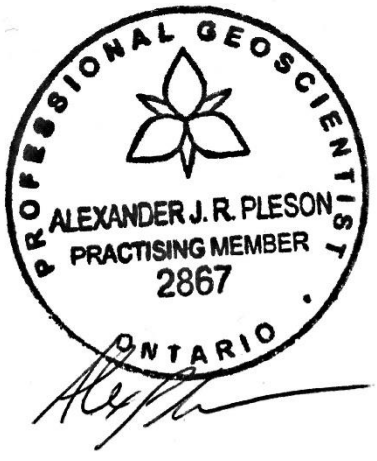
10.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., as an author of this report regarding the exploration project in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist at Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON, CA P0T 2J0
2. I have B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in Ontario (License #: 2867).
4. I have been practicing as a professional since 2017, and have 10 years of experience in mineral exploration.
5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision and I was on site through the duration of the project.
6. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the property or the company who has commissioned me for the work and report outlined.

Dated: December 9th, 2019

Signed and Sealed:



APPENDIX A

LIST OF PERSONNEL WORKED ON EXPLORATION WORK

List of Personnel / Contractors Involved on the Project

1. **Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., - Geologist and Prospector of Nipigon, ON (Pleson Geoscience)**
2. **Victoria Stinson, Ph.D – Geologist of Thunder Bay, Ontario (Pleson Geoscience)**
3. **Kyle Cote – Prospector of Beardmore, ON (Pleson Geoscience)**
4. **Jordan Quinn, P.Geo – Geologist of Thunder Bay, ON (Pleson Geoscience)(Compilation Only) Not Eligible for Assessment Credit****

APPENDIX C

Activity Log and Employee Breakdown

Prospecting

Prospecting Daily Log						
Date	Location	Task	Claim ID	Description	Notes	Notes
Nov 24 2019	Staines Grid	Travel/Locate grid/Georeference	272038, 113942, 168760, 284150, 133975	prospected along grid lines (N-S) on western portion of grid, make trail to road	Alex and Kyle	Travel to site on Hoist camp road, set-up camp on insection of road, move ATVs to grid and access grid
Nov 25 2019	Staines Grid	Prospecting shoreline	272038, 113942, 168760, 284150, 133975	Prospect shore line and find Co, Ni, Cu showing from Fenwich's map	Alex and Kyle	Find Gabbro outcrops discovered during mapping campaign and locate potential sulphide zones. Tested samples with Nickel Zap, no indication of economic mineralization. Most of the grid is lower land and swamp but numerous outcrops are discovered, relief is moderate providing enough exposure to understand grid wide mineralization, which is deemed not-economic, geophysics required to identify targets which may exist in lowlands (black spruce/swampy areas) as show by Pleson/Stinson map
Nov 26 2019	Staines Grid	Prospect shore line and along grid lines	272038, 113942, 168760, 284150, 133975	Prospect shore line and along grid lines	Alex and Kyle	Continue with prospecting of grid, specifically for basemetals focusing on the mapped gabbro outcrops. Mostly covered in snow, limited areas to prospect, most of the shoreline was exposed but deemed to not host economic mineralization except for easter portion of grid where gabbro outcrops were previously mapped in October
Nov 27 2019	Sapawe Lake/Walsh Showing	prospect shore line up to historic Walsh showing	103811, 237264, 181835, 237265	founds multiple historic pits and 1 large shaft, sampled waste pile and old channel	Alex and Kyle	prospected shoreline of Sapawe Lake, ice was 3-6 inches thick providing ample room to move with ease on shoreline. Followed old drill trail to old trenches and shaft area. Multiple drill collars found most likely from Anjamin Mines Ltd (1960s)+(1980s) work. More time should be spent during the summer/fall to analysis the trenches as listed in report. Mostly mafic metavolcanic
Nov 28 2019	Sapawe Lake/Walsh Showing	prospecting shoreline back west from previous day	103811, 237264, 181835, 237265	found intering mineralization previous day, tried to follow along strike, snow cover prevented prospecting in ow lying areas	Alex and Kyle	Focused on Gabbro to porphry showings on north end of Sapawe Lake. Mostly encountered unmineralized mafic intrusives with small shear zones on contact to altered Quartz Porphry. No samples collected as outcrops deemed not economic
Nov 29 2019	Sapawe Lake	Prospect shore line and find Co, Ni, Cu showing from Fenwich's map	281326	Prospect shorline and islands out front, access from Pipeline Rd., mostly swampy marsh, frozen but most likely can access via ATV in summer	Alex and Kyle	Travelled down shoreline, slightly difficult to access southside of Sapawe Lake as "no tresspessing" signed are posted all along road (pipeline road). There exists a small gap of crownland which is the only access point to the lake. To access historic Monteagle showing on island you must either access by Hosit Camp road or the small crown land portion. Prospecting was completed along shoreline, and the marhsy area out to the "island" is decent enough with one small channel that on sat photo looks impassible but it is mostly covered by muskeg/tall grass and logs. Argo and possibily ATV would be able to reach island if channel sawing is needed. Found mostly MSED with sparse sulphides. Samples collected on contact to mafic intrusive but due to low sulphide and no reaction to Nickel Zap economic grades are not expected
Nov 30 2019	Sapawe Lake	finish up east shoreline and travel home	281326	Finish prospecting shoreline and drive out through Sapawe Mill, Travel home	Alex and Kyle	Demobilized camp from Hoist Camp road and travelled down Pipeline Rd. Access through Resoulte Saw Mill is possible to shorten travel distance but you must have haul truck radio CH 6 for road and CH5 for mill area. Walked the remaining shoreline on eastern portion of pennisula/island and found only MSED outcrops. Conservation Officer followed us onto Lake and thought we were fishing.

Mapping

Date	Location	Task	Claim ID	Notes	Details
Oct 24 2019	Staines Grid	Travel/Locate old grid	All 4	Alex and Victoria	Travel, camp set-up, initial survey grid by located old grid lines from past exploration project
Oct 25 2019	Staines Grid	Map west gridlines along Bolds boundary	113942, 284150	Alex and Victoria, daily tasks include removing snow from mapping area when outcrops encoutered	completed mapping, encoutnered mostly felsic volcanics and 1 small mafic intrusive body
Oct 26 2019	Staines Grid	Map central portion of grid	113942, 284150	Alex and Victoria, daily tasks include removing snow from mapping area when outcrops encoutered	lowland portions of the grid covered in moderate OB and muskeg/labrador tea. Center portion dominated by felsic to mafic intrusions. Covered mostly by <0.5m of OB and nice pines.
Oct 27 2019	Staines Grid	Map central portion of grid and shorline of Marks lake	113942	Alex and Victoria, daily tasks include removing snow from mapping area when outcrops encoutered	Examined the porhry intrusion for signs of alteration to indicate potential precious metal mineralization. No evidence of deformation of sulphide minerlization present, moved to mafic volcanic unit on Marks Lake. Massive but chlorite mineraliztion noted. larger spruce and poplar in this area provided a relief from snow cover.
Oct 28 2019	Staines Grid	mapping shoreline to eastern grid	168760, 133975	Alex and Victoria, daily tasks include removing snow from mapping area when outcrops encoutered	Dominated by mafic intrusive rocks but with little sulphides present, follow-up prospecting recommend
Oct 29 2019	Staines Grid	complete eastern grid and travel home	168760, 133975	Alex and Victoria	Finished final line and walked shoreline back, demob camp, travel back to Nipigon