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ASSESSMENT REPORT – 2018 PROSPECTING REPORT

MARRIOTT PROPERTY

Kirkland Lake, Northeastern Ontario, Canada

NTS sheets 52L07A and 52L08D

Plato Gold Corp.
1240 Bay Street, Suite 800
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2A7

Date: February 3, 2019

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1.0 SUMMARY

J-J Minerals was contracted by Plato Gold Corp. ("Plato") in November 2018 to conduct a prospecting and DGPS program on its Marriott property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The program involved three days of field work. The goals of the prospecting were to determine the abundance of outcrops on the Property, correlate lithology with moderate topographic highs and lows, and to correlate the drill hole locations with the E-W Porcupine Destor fault, NE-SW cross faults and splay faults on the Property. During the prospecting, the location of historic drill holes on the property were surveyed using a Trimble R2 GNSS receiver. The historic drill holes targeted during this program were originally completed by Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd in 1988 and by Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. in 1995.

Plato's Marriott property consists of 98 cell claims in good standing situated in the northeastern part of Marriott Township, Ontario. Highway 101 cuts across the northern part of the claims and Newmont Canada Ltd**.,** ("Newmont") owns the property immediately north of Plato's property.

In 1988, a ten-hole, 1889 m diamond drill program was undertaken on the property by Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd. The drill program primarily targeted on the main felsic horizon that cuts through the length of the property. Drilling successfully intersected zones of gold enrichment. These zones were associated with siliceous horizons that displayed carbonatization and syenitization. The best assay obtained was 2.47 g Au/t over 1.0 m within a zone of lower grade assays in hole M88-09.

In 1995, the property was optioned to Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. ("Hemlo"). Hemlo drilled five holes predominately in the northern part of the property. Most of these holes extend northward past the current limits of Plato’s property onto Newmont’s property immediately to the north. The best gold assay was 1.71 g/t Au over 2 m in pyritic, brecciated, quartz albitic mafic volcanics in hole GH95-105.

In 2001, Plato re-assayed core samples from both the 1988 and 1995 drill programs for whole rock oxides, and a suite of trace elements including the “immobile” element Zr, Nb, and Y. The purpose of the program was to define and characterize alteration patterns related to the gold mineralization in the historic drill core. Gold mineralization at both Newmont’s Holloway and Barrick’s Holt McDermott gold mines were known to be associated with zones of carbonatized, potassium enriched, albitized, silifcified and pyritized basalt. Several drill holes displayed extensive zones of weak to moderate intensity alteration characterized by

carbonatization and potassium enrichment accompanied by enrichments in gold, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten.

In 2005, Plato conducted a diamond drill program on its Marriott Property (MNDM report 20000001304, 2.32009). The program consisted of line cutting, induced polarization (IP) surveys and diamond drilling. The drilling comprised 11 drill holes totalling 2858 m MP-01 to 11 series. MP-01 returned 1.86 g Au g/t over 1.0 m from 185.3 to 186.3 m. This intersection appears to be the extension of a zone intersected by historical Hemlo drill hole GH95-105, located 200m east of MP-01. These two intersections are interpreted to represent a splay fault subsidiary to the DPFZ.

MP-10 situated in the northwest corner of the Property adjacent to the DPFZ, returned 2.4 Au g/t over 1.0 m from 211.8 to 212.8m and 5.14 Au g/t over 1.0 m from 222.3 to 223.2m. MP-10 also cut a zone of brecciated quartz carbonate veining enveloped by strongly sericitic and strongly pyrite mineralized altered basalt from 269.1 to 274.8m. This zone returned trace gold indicative of weak gold enrichment. MP-07 intersected 0.96 Au g/t over 0.5m from 91.5 to 92.0m.

Prospecting was completed within the northeast part of the Marriott Property between November 28 and 30, 2018. The distribution of outcrops is patchy with abundant outcrops in some areas and sparse outcrops in others. The outcrops examined on the topographic highs were mostly tholeiitic basalts and the drill holes collars examined were collared on thick overburden. There is a cross fault between drill holes GH95-105 and GH95-103 which cross cuts the trail. There is a second cross fault between holes GH95-107 and GH95-101 which cross cuts Highway 101.

J-J Minerals used the Trimble R2 GNSS receiver to survey six historic drill collars: GH95-101, GH95-104, GH95-105, GH95-106, GH95-107, and GH95-114. The approximate location of historic drill collar GH95-103 was found using a portable stake finder but the actual collar was not located.

J-J Minerals recommends a field review of outcrops with characteristic alteration assemblages, fault zones and geochemical anomalies for gold mineralization that were originally identified by Dickenson and New Cinch in 1986 (MNDM report 32D12SE0092). This field review would then lead to a reinterpretation of the data and identification of exploration targets.

J-J Minerals recommends a data compilation of all of the historic sampling, drilling and geophysics data on the Marriott Property into a single Arc file to aid in a reexamination and interpretation of the historic data and to identify new exploration targets on the Property. Another recommendation is to compile all of the

historic drill holes into a 3D model to identify new exploration targets. The airborne VTEM survey completed in 2016 identified several conductors that have not been drilled yet. GH95-105 and M88-09 both intersected gold mineralization within the EM conductors, thus the other EM conductors have potential to host gold mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

J-J Minerals was contracted by Plato Gold Corp. ("Plato") in November 2018 to conduct a prospecting and DGPS survey on its Marriott property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The program involved three days of field work and consisted of updating the location of historic drill holes located on the property using a Trimble R2 GNSS receiver.

Sources of information for this Report include Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") assessment files listed in Appendix 2 and references listed in section 11.0. Tenure information was derived from MNDM MLAS map viewer website (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mlas-map-viewer).

2.2 Terminology

MNDM: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines which is the provincial ministry responsible for managing mining claims (Mining Lands Section) and Ontario Geological Survey.

MLAS: Mining Lands Administration System is the electronic system established by the Minister for administering public lands for mining purposes and for the online registration of mining claims.

GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System; GNSS receiver is an electronic device that receives and digitally processes the signals from a GNSS satellite constellation in order to provide position, velocity and time.

2.3 Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per

tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD 83, Zone 17.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author of this Report relied on Plato Gold's legal counsel and MLAS map viewer website (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mlas-map-viewer) for tenure information and title opinion.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Marriott property is located in the northeast corner of Marriott Township, District of Cochrane. The east side of the property is coincident with the Ontario-Quebec provincial border. It is located within Larder Lake Mining Division and NTS sheets: 52L07A and 52L08D. The property is shown on Figure 4-1. Highway 101 crosses through the northern part of the property (Figure 4-2). Newmont controls all of the property north of Plato's Property.

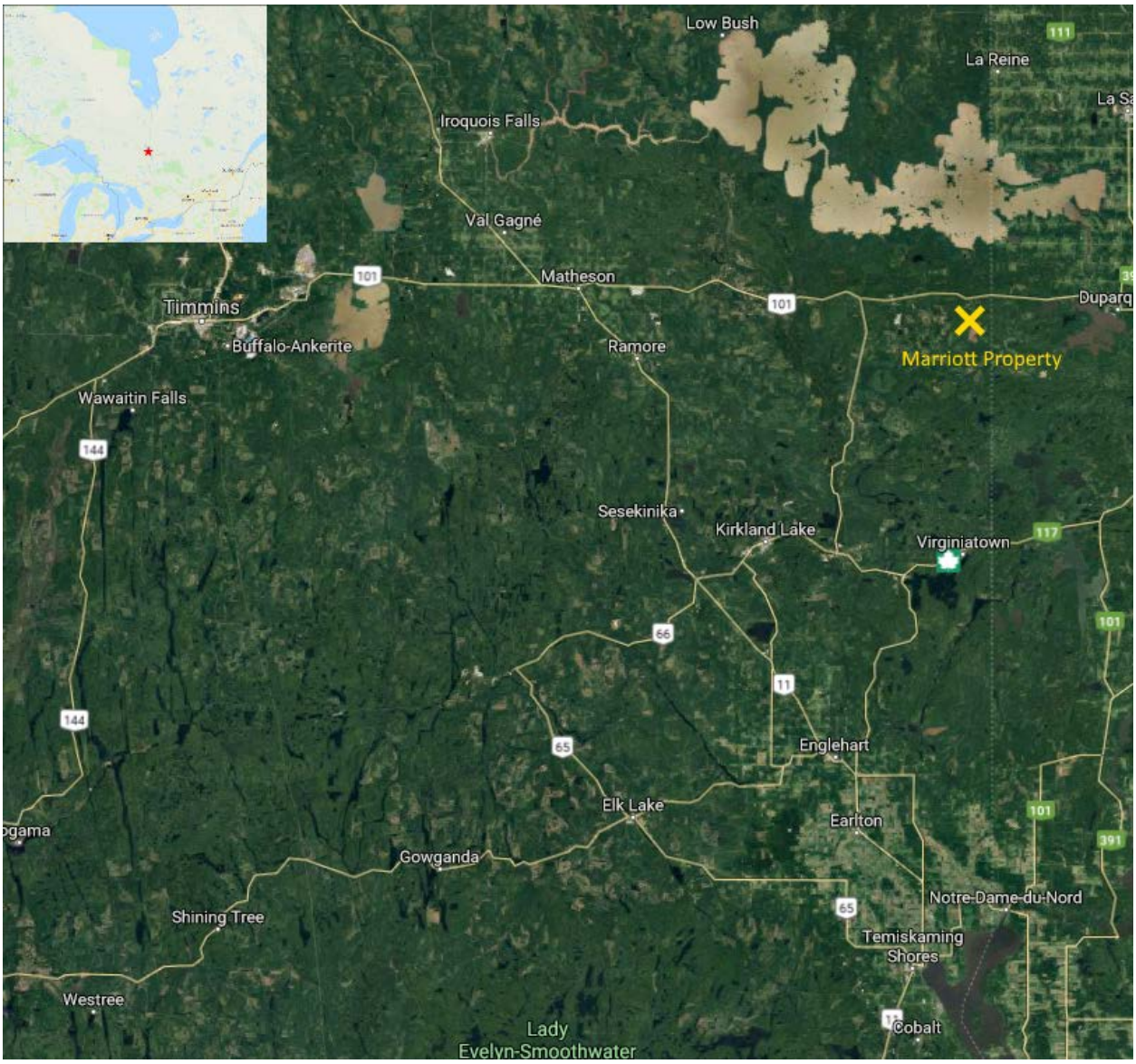

Figure 4-1. Regional location of Marriott Property. Map obtained from Google Earth.

4.2 Description and Ownership

The property consists of 98 cell claims in Marriott Township, Larder Lake Mining Division and covers a nominal area of approximately 2627 ha (See Figure 4-3). Claims are owned 100% by Plato with ownership

having been transferred to Plato effective October 9, 2002 from Mr. H.E. Neal. Claim particulars are listed in Appendix 1.

Figure 4-2. Highway 101 near Marriott Property and Ontario-Quebec border

4.3 Requirements to Retain the Property

In Ontario, to retain a mining claim, companies must submit an assessment file to MNDM's Geoscience Assessment Office showing that they have spent $400/per single cell claim unit and $200 per boundary claim on exploration. The initial mining claim is issued for a term of 2 years and then renewed every year afterward.

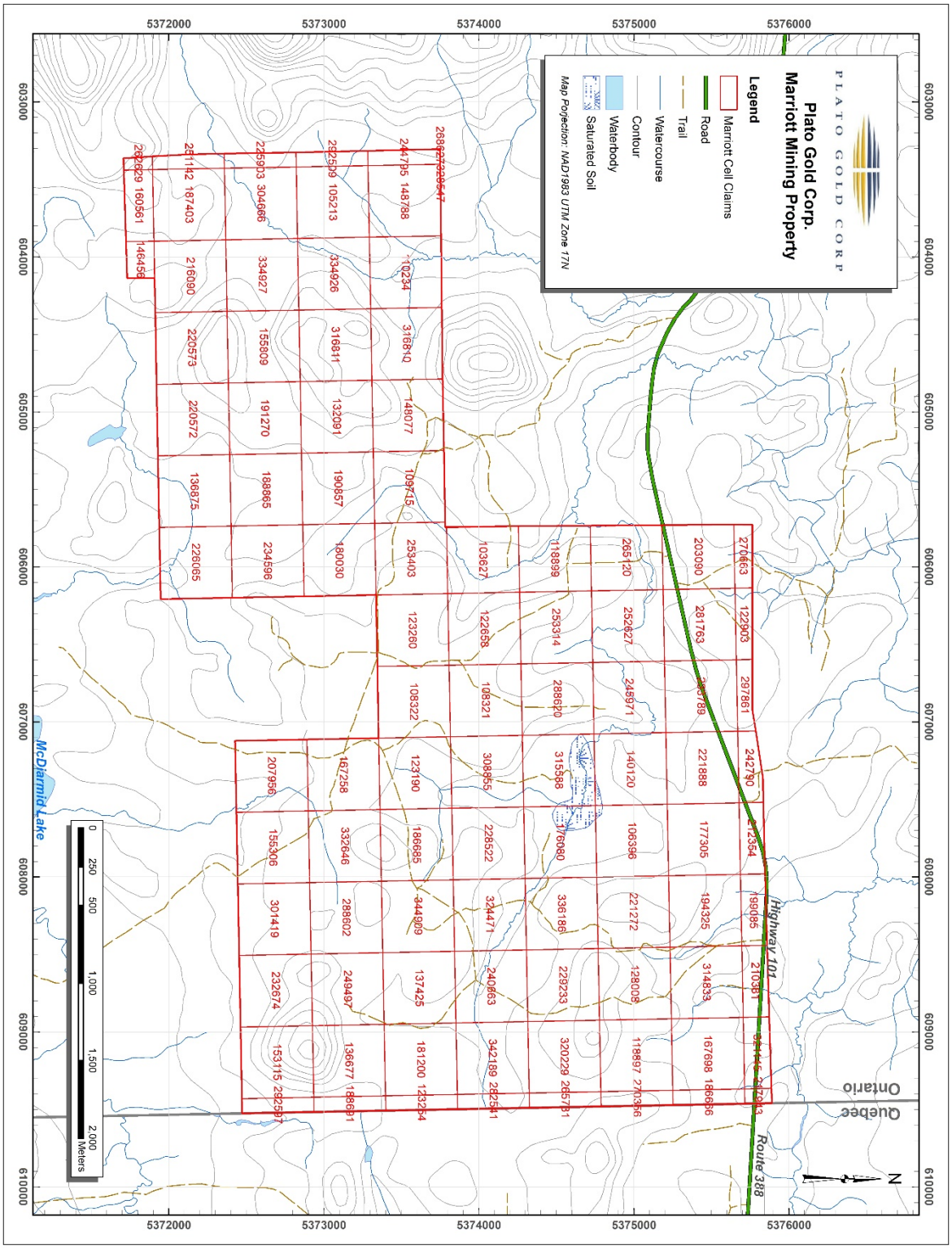

Figure 4-3 Tenure map of Marriott Property, northeastern Ontario

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Marriott Property has excellent access and infrastructure. The property is accessible year-round via Highway 101. The Property can be accessed by driving East from Kirkland Lake along highway 66 for 14.3 km then turning left on Highway 672 (Figure 5-1). After 47.3 km of travel north, make a right turn onto Highway 101 (Figure 5-2). The Marriott Property is located 15km down Highway 101. A network of abandoned secondary clay and sand-based logging and drill roads dissects the Property. Trails within the Property are shown in Figure 4-3.

Figure 5-1. Turn-off from Highway 66 to Highway 672

Figure 5-2. Turn-off from Highway 672 to Highway 101

5.2 Topography Vegetation and Physiography

The Marriott Property has flat lying to gently rolling terrain with topographic relief up to 40 m and an elevation ranging between 200 and 300 m above sea level. Outcrop on the Property is limited due to glacial overburden which is typically between 5 and 10 m in depth; however, several large ridges are present on the property. The Property has good drainage with several small creeks and rivers. The forest in the area is typical of the Boreal Shield with thick black spruce and jack pine forest with stands of lesser stands of poplar and birch. The forest on the property is second or third growth as a result of logging operations.

The Canadian Climate normals for 1971-2010 from Environment Canada (www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/) for Timmins (closest weather station to the property) indicate that the daily average temperature ranges from -17.5ºC in January to 17.4ºC in July. The highest average accumulation of rain for a month is 90.9 mm in July. The highest average accumulation of snow for a month is 65.2 cm in December. The highest average snow depth is 64 cm in February. Drilling can

be conducted year-round except for spring thaw in mid-March and April. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to November when there is no snow on the ground.

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The Marriott Property is well situated as it is close to both the Holloway and Holt-McDermott Mines. As such, local infrastructure such as power and fuel sources are well developed (Figure 5-3). Furthermore, water is plentiful in the area and can be sourced from local rivers and lakes. The Property is easily accessible as Highway 101 runs through it; two major airports are also near the Property (in Timmins and Rouyn-Noranda). There are several communities near the Property including Cochrane, Timmins and Kirkland Lake that can provide accommodations, grocery stores, hardware stores and hospital for labourers, as well as provide the skilled labourers required to run an exploration program or a gold mine.

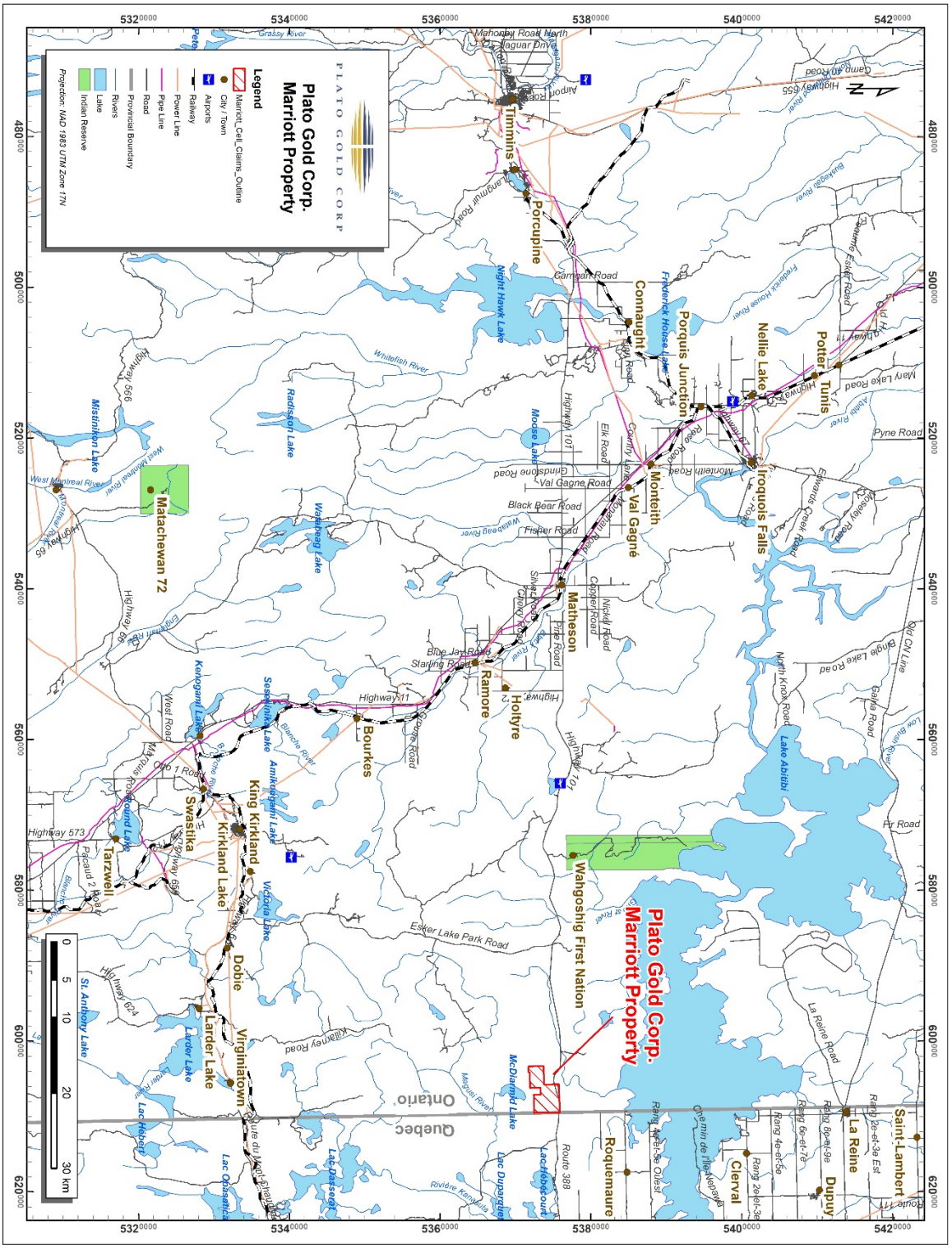

Figure 5-3 Regional infrastructure map.

The Property's surface rights are owned by the crown and they are sufficient for future mining operations. The Marriott Property does not a have a resource estimate and thus a discussion of potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites is not currently relevant to the Property.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Early Exploration (1973-1884)

The first work recorded for the property was carried out by E. Chorzepa in 1973. He excavated a trench on present claim L-738440 that exposed massive chert containing fine disseminated pyrite (felsic volcanic horizon).

In 1984, the property was staked for Mr. H.E. Neal of Toronto and a geological mapping program was carried out over the eastern section of the property (MNDM report 32D12SE0100). The survey concluded the claim group to be mostly underlain by basalt and andesites.

6.2 Exploration by Dickenson Mines Ltd & New Cinch Uranium Ltd (1985-1993)

Dickenson Mines Limited ("Dickenson") and New Cinch Uranium Ltd ("New Cinch") optioned the property in 1985. A grid of north- south cross lines was cut over the entire property at 100 m intervals and a geophysical program comprising total field ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out (MNDM report 32D12SE0098).

Dickenson and New Cinch carried out a second phase of exploration in 1986. This phase included a geological mapping program (MNDM report 32D12SE0092) and an outcrop lithogeochemical survey (MNDM report 32D12SE0090). The entire property was mapped using the grid of 100 m lines cut in 1985 and a lithogeochemistry program aimed at collecting a sample from every outcrop or outcrop area on the property was undertaken. Structures defined on the basis of the geophysical programs in 1985 were specifically targeted. A total of 433 outcrop samples were collected and analyzed for a suite of trace elements and whole rock oxides. No first-class geochemical anomalies were defined that might imply immediate proximity to a gold system but numerous lesser quality anomalies possibly suggestive of

possible mineralization were indicated. An area adjacent to the border with Quebec showed enhanced levels of low intensity carbonatization (calcite) and a portion of the property north of Highway 101 showed higher levels of antimony and carbonatization.

In early 1988, a diamond drill program was conducted for Dickenson and New Cinch (MNDM report 32D12SE0087). Ten holes were completed totaling 1889 m numbered M88-01 to M88-10 (Figure 6-3). The best assay obtained was 2.47 g/t Au over an intersection length of 1.0 m within a zone of lower grade assays in hole M88-09. The purpose of the drill holes was to test magnetic lows, lithology contacts and fault zones.

6.3 Exploration by Hemlo Gold Corp (1994-1996)

Hemlo Gold Corp (“Hemlo”) optioned the property in 1994. Hemlo cut 16.8 km of line in the northeast corner of the property coincident with the grid established in 1985 (MNDM report 32D12SE0079). Lines oriented north-south were cut at 200 m intervals. An IP survey was conducted along the lines followed by a drill program targeting anomalies generated during the IP survey. Nine diamond drill holes numbered GH95-101 to 107, 111 and 114 were completed with a total length of 2867 m (Figure 6-3) (MNDM report 32D12SE0078). The highest grade result from the drill program was intersected in an IP anomaly in hole GH95-105. The mineralization occurs in sheared and brecciated, weakly to moderately silicified, sericitized and albitized mafic volcanic unit which graded 1.71 g/t Au over 2 m. A series of known, semi-continuous, untested IP anomalies remain on the Marriott property which may be the target for future drill programs.

6.4 Exploration by Plato Gold (1997-2005)

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("WGM") reviewed the property in February 1997 and proposed that an exploration program be carried out to target gold mineralization associated with the Destor-Porcupine Deformation Zone (“DPFZ”) splay or subsidiary faults. This program was to include line cutting/grid rehabilitation, reprocessing of previous geophysical data, fill-in magnetic surveying where required, an IP survey and a first phase diamond drill program.

Paterson, Grant *Si* Watson Limited ("PGW") was contracted in June 1997 to supervise a program of line cutting and geophysics and undertook the reprocessing of the previous ground magnetic survey data. Based on PGW's recommendation five swaths across the centre of the property were selected for grid cutting/refurbishing and IP surveying. Quantec Consulting Inc**.** ("Quantec") was contracted to undertake

the line cutting and IP survey (MNDM report 32D12SE2007). Approximately 57.6 km of grid line including baseline and tie lines were cut and picketed.

In December 2001**,** R. W. Risto Geological Services ("RWR") visited core storage sites at the Holloway Mine and Lava Mountain on behalf of Plato and collected 142 samples of core from various 1995 Hemlo and 1988 Dickenson/New Cinch drill holes (MNDM report 32D12SE2027). One hundred and twelve of these samples were analysed for whole rock oxides and a suite of trace metals. Analytical results were interpreted using both traditional and mass balance methods. The result of this work was published in Risto, 2002 and filed with MNDM for assessment credits. Plato successfully completed the requirements of the option agreement with Mr. H.E. Neal and the property was transferred to Plato effective October 9, 2002.

In December 2002, RWR was retained by Plato to conduct a lithogeochemical program on its Marriott property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (MNDM report 32D12SE2030). The program consisted of mass balance re-interpretation of lithogeochemical results for outcrop samples initially collected and analysed in 1985 and 1986 plus 30 new samples from historical drill core. The purpose of the program was to define and characterize alteration patters due to gold mineralization in the historic drill core. Gold mineralization at both Newmont's Holloway and Barrick's Holt McDermott gold mines were known to be associated with zones of carbonatized, potassium enriched, albitized, silifcified and pyritized basalt. Several drill holes displayed extensive zones of weak to moderate intensity alteration characterized by carbonatization and potassium enrichment accompanied by enrichments in gold, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten.

In Winter 2004, Plato contracted Abitibi Geophysics Inc. to carry out a 25.5 km of IP (MNDM report 32D12SE2032). Three different sets of resistivity/IP anomalies were identified, of which six first-priority and eight second-priority gold exploration targets were highlighted for immediate follow-up. Only two of these fourteen promising targets had previously been tested by drilling. WGM completed a NI 43-101 report on Plato's properties in northern Ontario.

In Winter 2005, Plato contracted Abitibi Geophysics to carry out an IP survey (13.0 km) over the property. Results were compiled, interpreted and integrated with the previous campaigns (MNDM report 32D12SE2035). Two additional DOH targets were proposed over promising anomalies. In support of this program and ongoing efforts to geo-reference historical data for the property DGPS surveying of the grid lines subject to the IP survey and old claim posts were undertaken.

In Summer 2005, Abitibi Geophysics carried out a total of 19.4 km of IP surveying on the property as a complementary follow-up from the winter 2005 program (MNDM report 20000001064). The remainder of the grid on the property not cut since 1997 was re-cut with grid lines at 100 m intervals. A total of 19 resistivity/IP anomalies (newly outlined trends or extensions from previously defined anomalies) were identified. The results from this survey and previous geophysical surveys (Winter 2004 & Winter 2005) were compiled, interpreted, and described. A total of 6 first-priority targets, 1 second-priority target, and 9 third-priority targets were identified.

From October to December 2005, Plato conducted a diamond drill program on its Marriott Property (MNDM report 20000001304, 2.32009). The program consisted of line cutting, induced polarization (IP) surveys and diamond drilling. The drilling comprised 11 drill holes totalling 2858 m MP-01 to 11 series (Figure 6-3). The goal of the drill program was to target IP anomalies identified during the earlier IP surveys completed by Quantec Consulting Inc. ("Quantec") in 1997 and Abitibi Geophysics Inc ("Abitibi") in Winter-2004, Winter-2005, and Summer-2005. MP-01 returned 1.86 g Au g/t over 1.0 m from 185.3 to 186.3 m. This intersection appears to be the extension of a zone intersected by historical Hemlo drill hole GH95-105, located 200m east of MP-01. These two intersections are interpreted to represent a splay fault subsidiary to the DPFZ.

MP-10 situated in the northwest corner of the Property adjacent to the DPFZ, returned 2.4 Au g/t over 1.0 m from 211.8 to 212.8m and 5.14 Au g/t over 1.0 m from 222.3 to 223.2m. MP-10 also cut a zone of brecciated quartz carbonate veining enveloped by strongly sericitic and strongly pyrite mineralized altered basalt from 269.1 to 274.8m. This zone returned trace gold indicative of weak gold enrichment. MP-07 intersected 0.96 Au g/t over 0.5m from 91.5 to 92.0m.

6.5 Exploration by Kirkland Lake Gold (2016)

In October 20 to 26, 2016, Geotech Limited flew a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM Plus) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey for Kirkland Lake Gold (MNDM assessment report 2.57600). Kirkland Lake Gold had optioned the Marriott Property from Plato Gold at the time. The survey used a GPS navigation system. A total of 246 line-km of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. Survey lines were flown north-south with traverse line spacing of 100 m and tie lines flown perpendicular to the traverse line at 1000 m spacing.

The magnetic tilt – angle derivative figure is useful to help interpret locations of faults on the Property (Figure 6-1). Within the Abitibi Subprovince, gold mineralization tends to be associated with the Porcupine-Destor Fault, splay faults and cross cut faults.

The electromagnetic geophysics survey on the Marriott Property shows three linear trends of EM conductors (Figure 6-2). One of the conductors aligns with Highway 101 and the power line. The other conductive targets can be interpreted as lithological conductors (i.e, pyrite, lithology contacts) and structural conductors (MNDM assessment report 2.57600).

The majority of the conductors on the Property have not been drilled. Historic drill hole GH95-105 from 57.0 to 57.5 m, 0.5 m interval has 1.15 g/t Au and 57.5 to 59.0 m, 1.5 m has 1.81 g/t Au. This interval is massive mafic flow with moderate sericite and albite alteration and 1-4% pyrite overall. This gold mineralization was on the Marriott Property and corresponded to the edge of a conductor. MP-01 returned 1.86 g Aug/t over 1.0 m from 185.3 to 186.3 m. This intersection appears to be the extension of a zone intersected by historical drill hole GH95-105, located 200m east of MP-01. Historic hole M88-09 also intersected gold mineralization (2.41 g/t Aug over 1 m) and a conductor. This suggests that the other conductors on the Property may also correlate with gold mineralization.

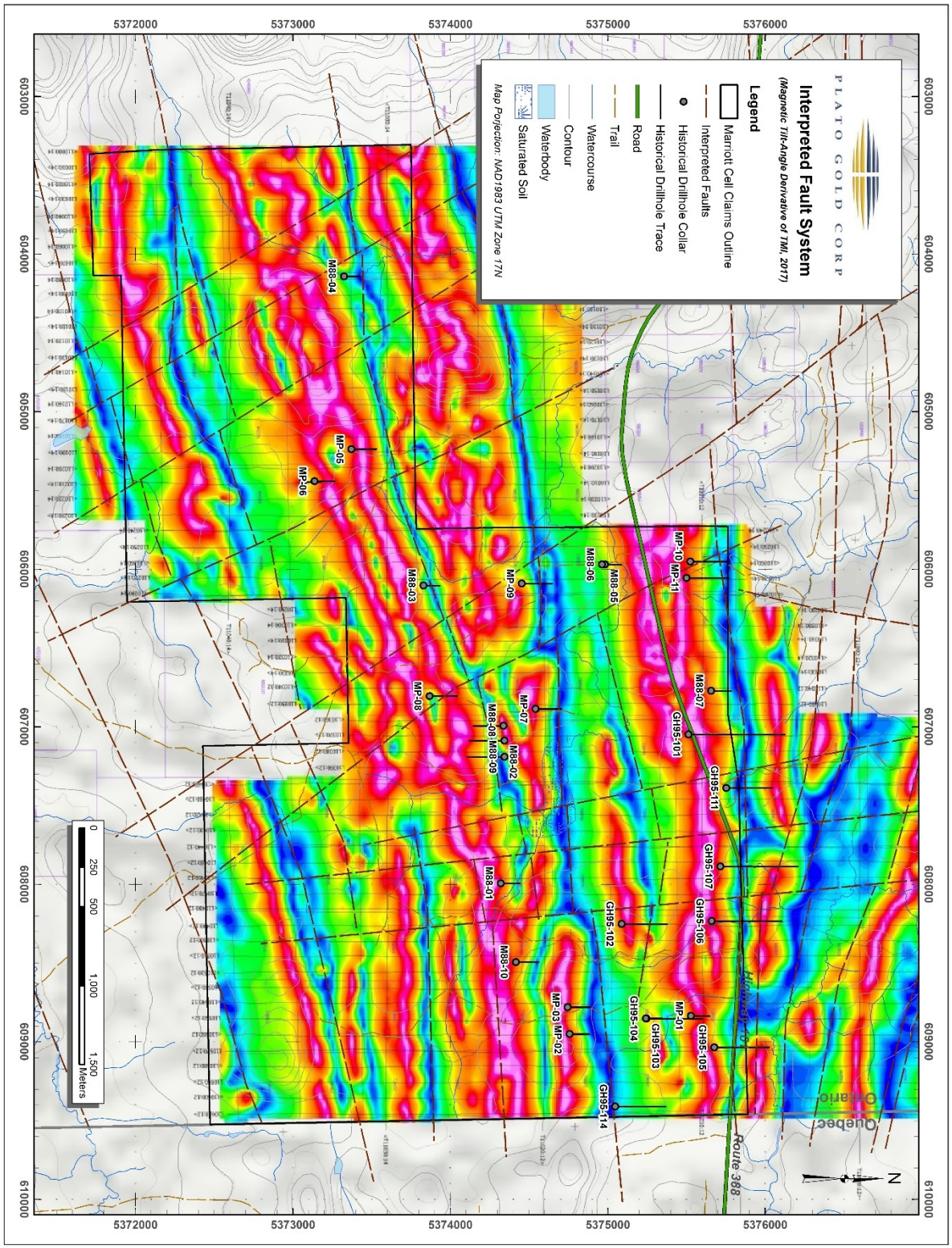

Figure 6-1 Magnetic tilt – angle derivative (from MNDM report 2.57600) with interpreted faults.

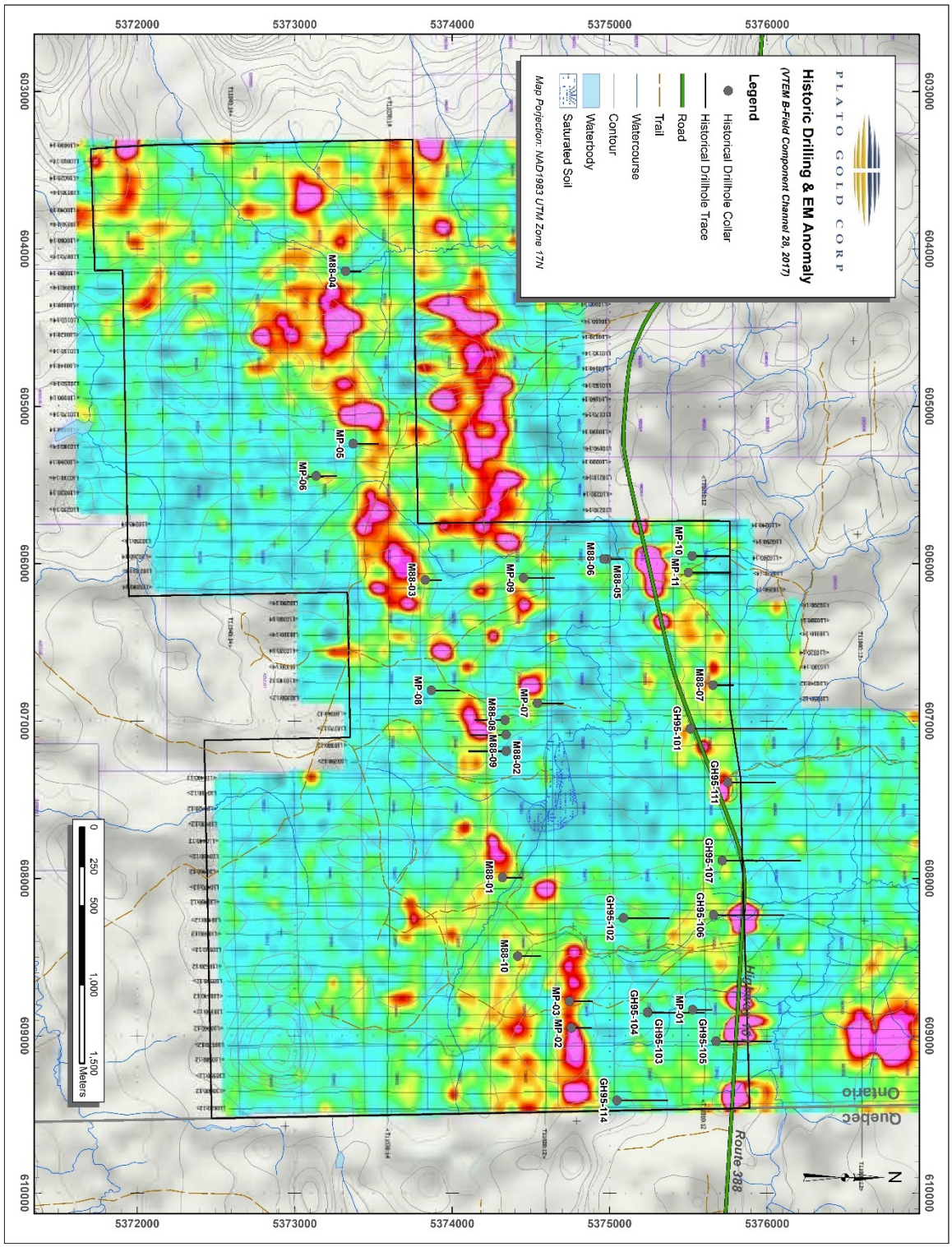

Figure 6-2 VTEM B-field Z component, Channel 28 (from MNDM report 2.57600)

6.6 Summary of Exploration History

A summary of the historic exploration on the Marriott Property is given in Table 6-1. A summary of all of the historic drill hole locations is given in Figure 6-3.

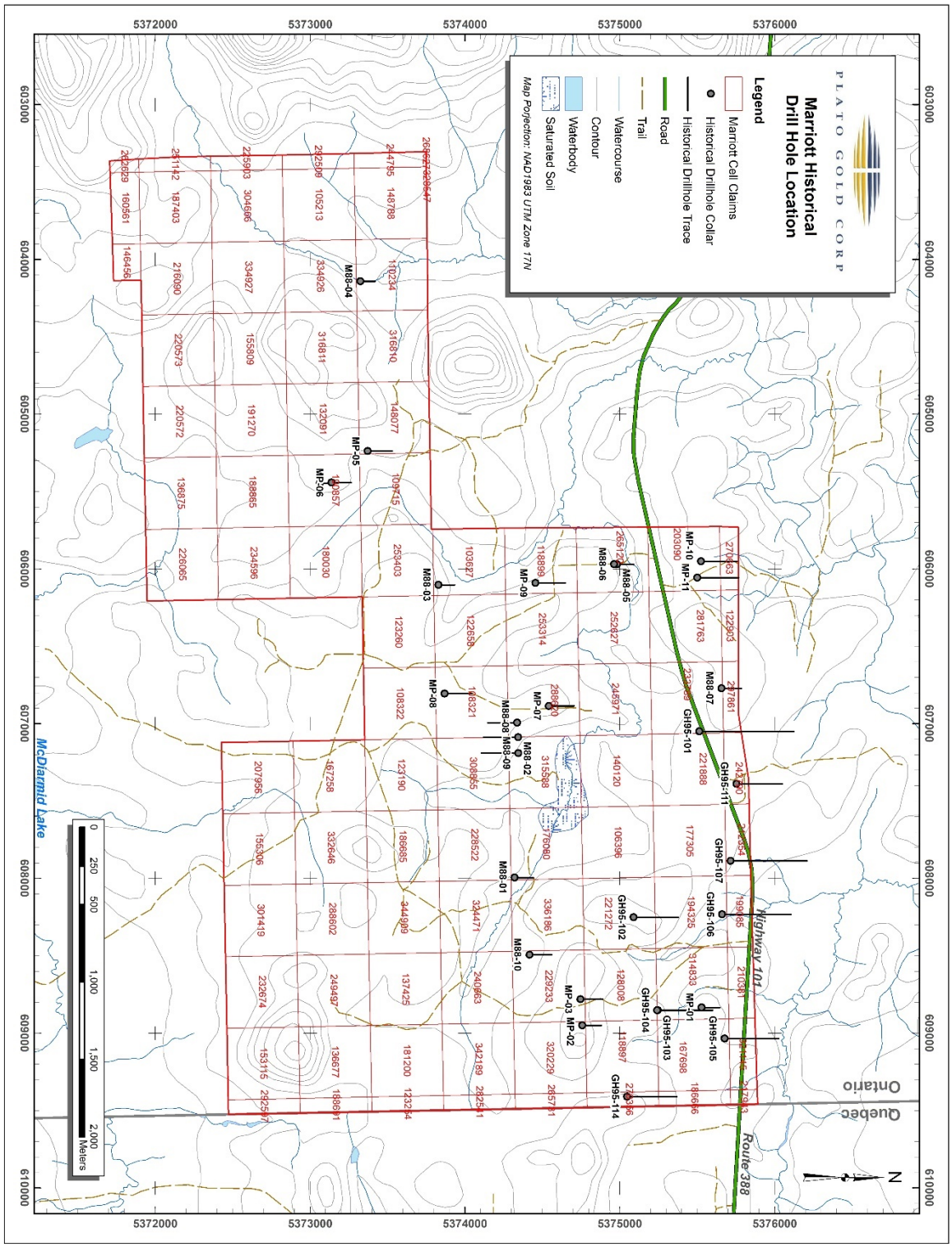

Figure 6-3 Location of historical drill holes on the Marriott Property.

Table 6-1. Summary of exploration done on the Marriott Property

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
32D12SE0100	1985	1984	H.E Neal & Associates Ltd	Geological survey	Geological survey along compass lines at 122 m intervals
32D12SE0098	1986	1986	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Geophysical survey	Very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey conducted along lines at 100 m intervals
32D12SE0092	1987	1987	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Geological survey	Mapping of entire Marriott property with lines at 100m intervals
32D12SE0090	1988	1987	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Lithogeochemical survey	Lithogeochemical survey over entire Marriott property, 433 rock samples collected and analysed for Au plus 20 other trace elements and whole rock oxides
32D12SE0087	1989	1988	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Diamond drilling	Drilling of ten drill holes totalling 1889 m.

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
32D12SE0079	1995	1994-1995	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc	Geophysical survey and diamond drilling	Line cutting (16.8 km), 14.0 km of ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveying at 200 m line spacing, diamond drilling of five drill holes totalling 2867.3 m
32D12SE2007	1999	1997	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey	Induced polarization, magnetics, and VLF EM surveys over Marriott Property
32D12SE2027	2002	2002	Plato Gold Corp.	Lithogeochemistry	Lithogeochemical sampling program on diamond drill core drilled in 1988 and 1995.

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
32D12SE2030	2003	2003	Plato Gold Corp.	Lithogeochemistry	Reinterpretation of lithogeochemical analytical data for samples collected in 1985 and 1986; analysis of 30 drill core samples collected in Winter 2001
32D12SE2032	2004	2004	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey	Line cutting (30.6 km) and induced polarization survey (25.5 km of dipole-dipole, a = 50 m, n = 1-6)
32D12SE2035	2005	2005	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey	Line cutting (13.0 km) and induced polarization survey (13.0 km of dipole-dipole, a = 50 m, n = 1-6)
20000001064	2005	2005	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey	Inducted polarization survey (19.4 km of dipole-dipole, a = 50 m, n = 1-6)

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
20000001304	2006	2006	Plato Gold Corp.	Diamond drilling	Diamond drilling of 11 drill holes totalling 2858 m.
2.57600	2017	2016	Kirkland Lake Gold	geophysics	Airborne VTEM Plus and horizontal Magnetic gradiometer survey

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Marriott property is located in the Timmins-Kirkland lake area of the ~800 x 240 km Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is comprised of Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks cut by occasional Proterozoic diabase dikes. Abitibi Subprovince is known for its abundance of lode gold deposits which occur in deformed and metamorphosed terranes along the major structures: Porcupine-Destor fault zone ("PDF") and Larder Lake – Cadillac fault zone ("LLCD") (Dubé et al., 2017) (Figure 7-1).

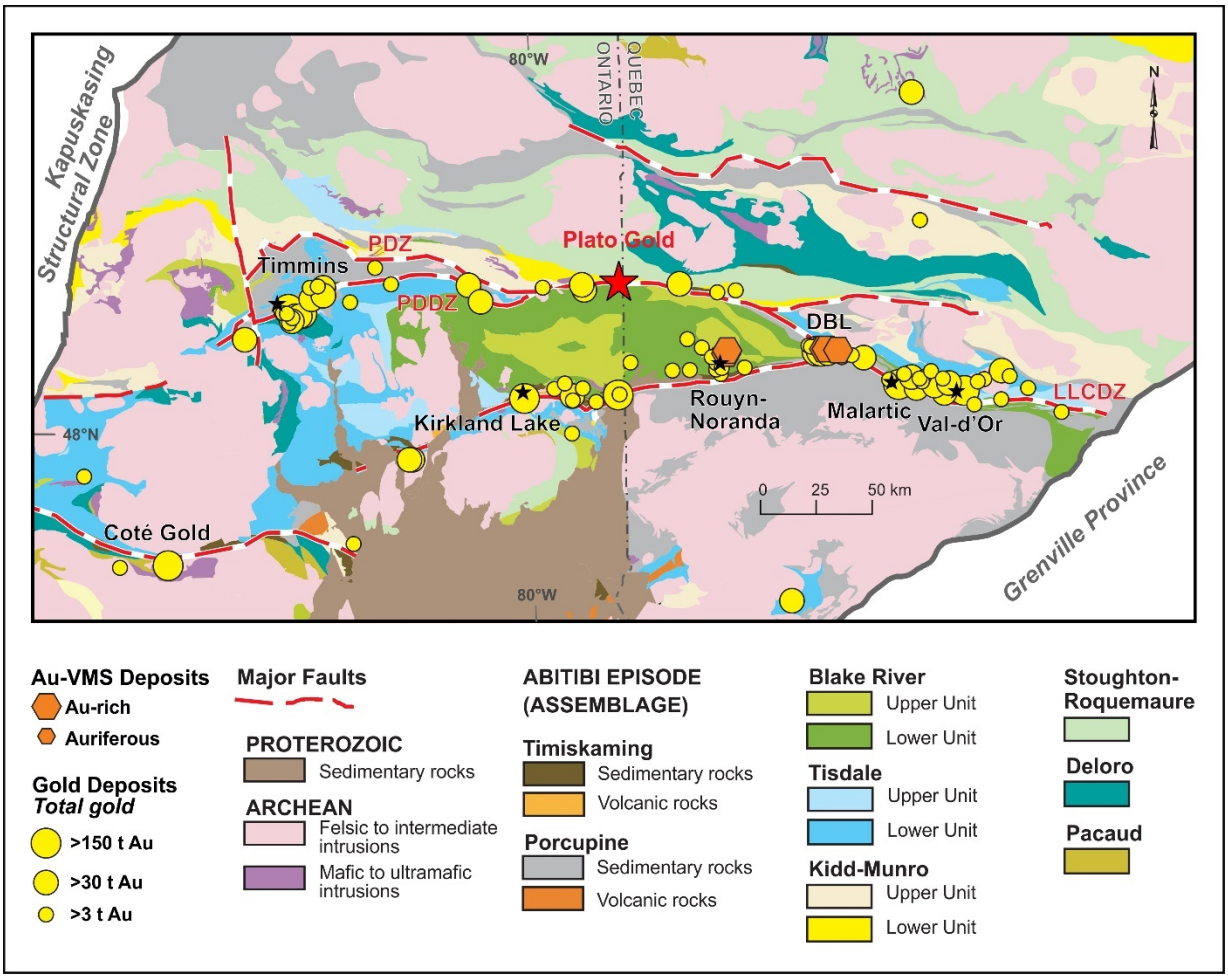

Figure 7-1 Simplified geological map of the Abitibi Subprovince with location of major gold deposits (modified from Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2015).
PDZ – Porcupine-Destor fault zone, PDDZ – Porcupine-Destor Deformation Zone, LLCDZ – Larder-Lake-Cadillac Deformation Zone, DBL – Doyon-Bousquet-LaRonde mining camp.

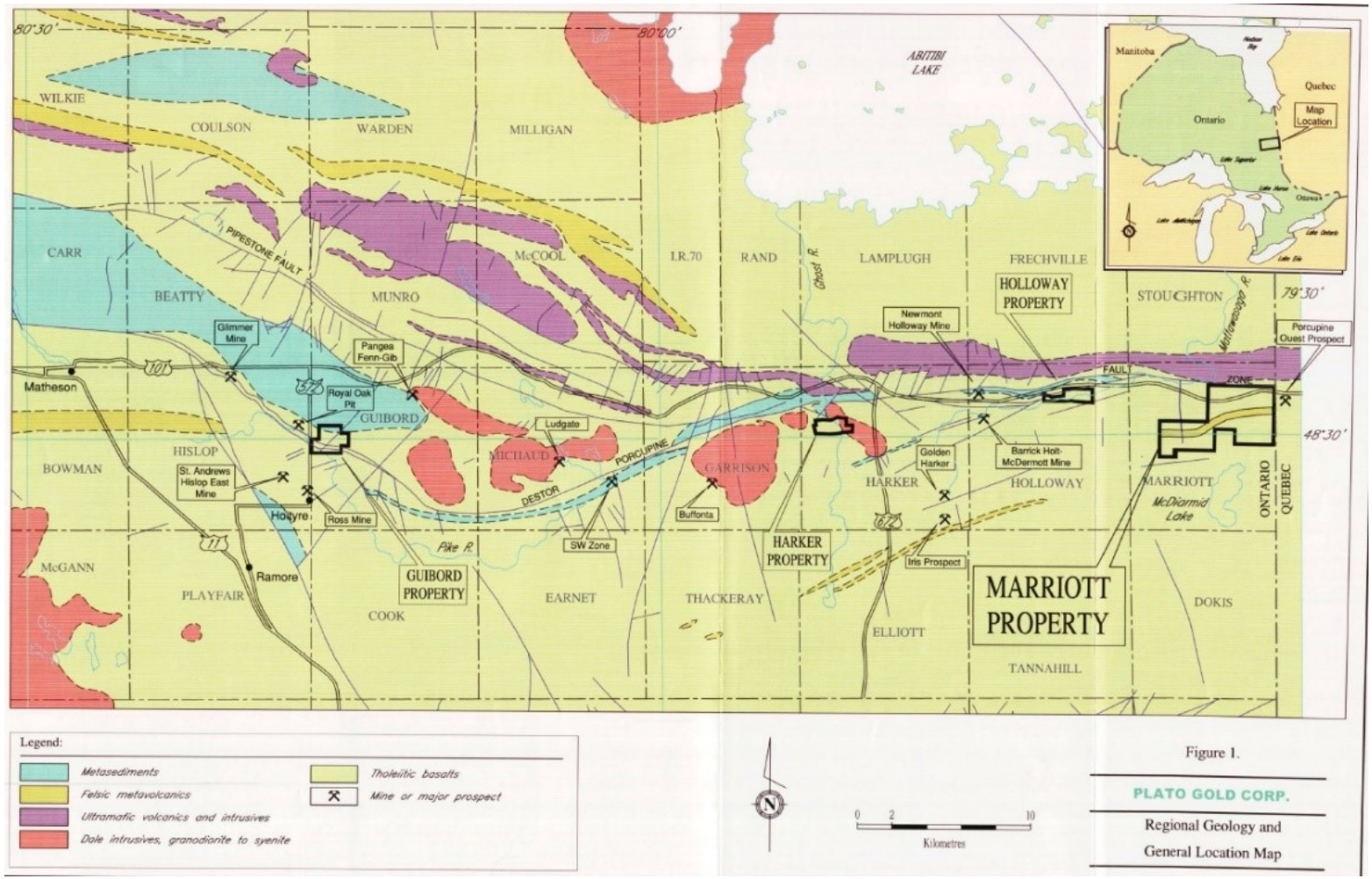

Figure 7-2. Regional geology of the Destor-Porcupine Deformation Zone (DPDZ). Map taken from MNDM report 32D12SE203

Within the Abitibi Greenstone belt, two major volcanic cycles have been defined: the Lower and Upper Supergroups (Jensen and Langford, 1985). The stratigraphic succession adapted after Jensen and Langford and reinterpreted after Ayer et al (1999) is shown in Table 7-1. Figure 7-2 presents the generalized geology of the area.

Table 7-1. Stratigraphic succession of Lower and Upper Supergroups. Adapted after Jensen and Langford, 1985 and reinterpreted after Ayer et al, 1999.

Stratigraphic Succession

Upper Supergroup

Destor-Porcupine Complex

Volcanic rocks: Alkali basalt and alkali-rich felsic rocks.
Sedimentary rocks: Turbiditic conglomerates, greywacke, argillite and ironstone.
Intrusions: Stocks and dykes of syenodiorite, granodiorite and quartz monzonite.

Blake River Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Calc-Alkalic basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and tuffs.
Sedimentary rocks: Volcaniclastic slump deposits.
Intrusions: Stocks and dykes of gabbro, quarz gabbro, hornblende gabbro, diorite, and subvolcanic rhyolite domes.

Kinojevis Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Mg-rich and Fe-rich tholeiitic basalts and tholeiitic andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and volcaniclastics.
Sedimentary rocks: Thin interflow argillite and chert.
Intrusions: Sills of Mg-and Fe-rich gabbro.

Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Flows of peridotite and basaltic komatiite and Mg-rich tholeiitic basalt, minor Fe-rich tholeiitic basalt and minor calc-alkalic rhyolite tuff and cherty tuff.
Sedimentary rocks: Minor chert and iron formation.
Intrusions: Sills and stocks of peridotite, pyroxinite and gabbro.

Lower Supergroup

Kidd-Munro Assemblage (Hunter Mine Group)

Volcanic rocks: Mainly calc-alkalic dacite and andesite tuff-breccia with some calcalkalic
basalt, andesite and dacite
flows.
Sedimentary rocks: Cherts, iron formation and turbiditic greywacke, and argillite (may be
equivalent to Porcupine Group)
Intrusions: Dikes of quartz-feldspar porphyry and trondhjemite of Lake Abitibi Batholith.

Plato Gold's Marriott Property lies within the Upper Supergroup which is comprised of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that strike ~east-west, dip south and face south towards the axis of the Blake River synclinorium. Rocks of the Lower Supergroup may have diverse orientations as they were folded prior to the deposition of the Upper Supergroup.

The dominant structure in the area is the Destor-Porcupine Deformation Zone ("DPDZ") which extends east-west a distance of at least 300 km from Timmins to Destor. The DPDZ does not represent one discrete fault but a number of fault branches of several succeeding orders separating a number of fault blocks. Branches of the DPDZ crosscut both the Lower and Upper Supergroups.

Metamorphic grade in the area ranges from sub-greenschist to greenschist facies.

7.2 Regional Mineralization

The principal control for the distribution of gold mineralization in the area is proximity to the DPDZ (Figure 7-1). Differential movement along various branches and splays of the DPDZ has generated zones of dilation where gold has been precipitated. Second-order controls on mineralization are more obscure.

Berger, (2001) divided the DPDZ into 5 domains that are bounded by N-NW striking faults (Figure 7-3). The domains include: Timmins, Pamour, Nighthawk-Matheson, Hislop-Michaud and Harker Holloway. Regardless of domain, all gold mineralization associated with the DPDZ has alteration assemblages characterized by carbonatization, albitization and sericitization.

Plato's Marriott property lies within the Harker-Holloway domain. The Harker-Holloway domain hosts the Holloway and Holt-McDermott Mines, which are both located ~12km west of Plato's Marriott Property, as well as a number of other significant gold showings. Furthermore, the Porcupine-Ouest Occurrence is located ~l km east of Plato's property just south of Highway 101. Several gold showings proximal to Plato's Marriott Property are associated with felsic volcanic horizons that are also present on Plato's Marriott property.

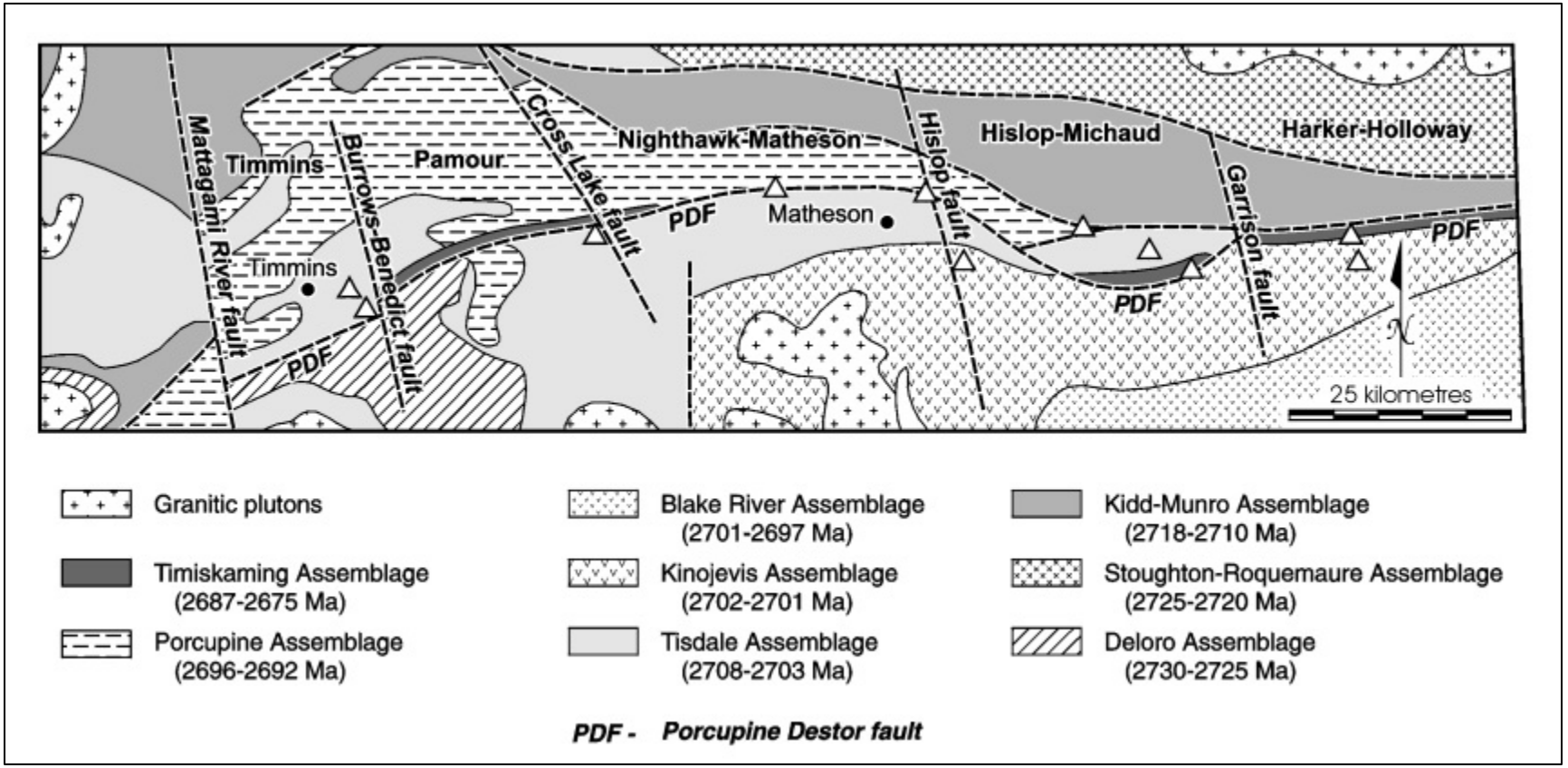

Figure 7-3. Domain Map of the Destor-Porcupine Deformation Zone (DPDZ) from Berger (2001)

7.3 Local Geology

Plato's Marriott property (Figure 7-4) is predominantly underlain by a series of alternating Fe-rich and Mg-rich tholeiitic basalts belonging to the Kinojevis Group (Jensen, 1978). Texturally, these basalts can occur as massive or pillowed flows, flow-top or pillow breccias and hyaloclastites within the property.

Minor dacitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks as well as graphitic interflow sediments are also present on the Property. A large felsic volcanic horizon which has a true thickness of 90 m and extends 6 km. Furthermore, other felsic volcanic horizons are present in the western part of the property. These horizons are known to be weakly mineralized the southeast corner of Harker Township.

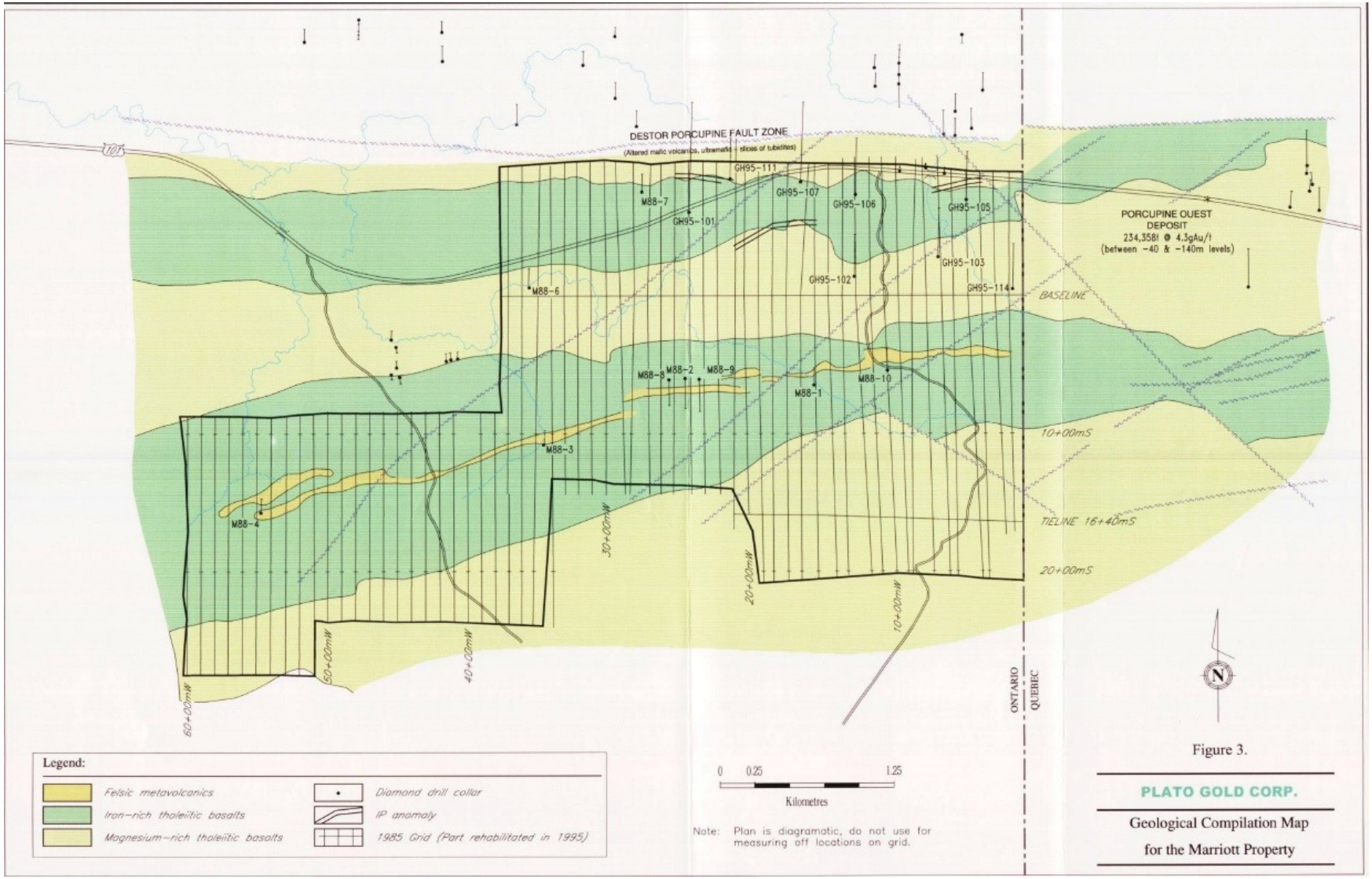

Figure 7-4. Marriott Property geological map. Taken from MNDM report 32D12SE2

7.4 Local Mineralization

The 1988 drill program showed that low levels of gold enriched mineralization occur in association with a felsic volcanic horizon that extends across the property. The 1995 Hemlo drilling program also intersected low levels of gold mineralization in association with narrow/minor shear/fault zones in the northern part of the property and a second narrow felsic volcanic horizon. These zones of deformation may be coincident with changes in character of volcanism from dominantly Fe-rich tholeiitic to Mg-rich or subsidiary faults of the DPDZ.

8.0 EXPLORATION

8.1 Prospecting

Prospecting was done within the northeast part of the Marriott Property between November 28 and 30, 2018. The following claims were hiked through by J-J Minerals geologists Anthony Valvasori, and Ben Graham.: 297861, 233789, 242790, 221888, 212354, 177305, 199085, 194325, 210381, 314833, 321145, 167698, 221272, 128008, 118897, 270356, and 229233. The goals of the prospecting were to determine the abundance of outcrops on the Property, correlate lithology with moderate topographic highs and lows, and to correlate the drill hole locations with the E-W Porcupine Destor fault, NE-SW cross faults and splay faults on the Property.

8.2 Trimble DGPS survey

Surveying work was completed on the Marriott property between November 28 and 30, 2018 for a total of 3 days by Anthony Valvasori, and Ben Graham. The goal of the work was to survey historic drill collars using a Trimble R2 DNSS receiver (Figure 8-1). A stake finder was used to aid locating historic collars buried under snow or overburden (Figure 8-2 and Figure 8-3). Appendix 3 shows the daily log of activities and GPS tracks.

Figure 8-1. Recording of historic drill hole GH95-114 by J-J Minerals geologist using Trimble R2 DNSS receiver

Figure 8-2. Portable stake finder used by J-J Minerals geologist to locate historic collars buried beneath snow and/or overburden

Figure 8-3 Drill hole GH95-106 casing, black pole for Trimble, yellow handle of stake finder. Geologist is double checking location with hand held GPS.

8.3 Results

Prospecting was completed within the northeast part of the Marriott Property between November 28 and 30, 2018. The distribution of outcrops is patchy with abundant outcrops in some areas and sparse outcrops in others. The outcrops examined on the topographic highs were mostly tholeiitic basalts and the drill holes collars examined were collared on thick overburden. There is a cross fault between drill holes GH95-105 and GH95-103 which cross cuts the trail. There is a second cross fault between holes GH95-107 and GH95-101 which cross cuts Highway 101 (Figure 7-4).

Six historic drill collars were successfully located and surveyed with the Trimble R2 GNSS receiver including GH95-105, GH95-106, GH95-107, GH95-101, GH95-104, GH95-103, and GH95-114 (Table 8-1 and Figure 8-4). The new collar locations were found on the following cell claims: 233789, 212354, 194325, 314833, 167698, and 270356. An advantage of the DGPS survey over hand held GPS coordinates is that DGPS can measure the elevation ± 20 cm, whereas a handheld GPS measures elevation ± several meters. The DGPS used in this survey has an accuracy of ± 10 cm for the Easting and Northing. These

historic holes were drilled in 1995 using local grid coordinates and the elevation was not recorded for the collars when they were drilled. Thus, this is a significant improvement in their collar locations.

Table 8-1. Summary table for new drill collar locations from November 2018 DGPS program

Date	Drill hole No	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Casing Length (cm)	Comments
Nov 28 2018	GH95-105	609029.8	5375678	286.51	0	-60	53	good condition
Nov 28 2018	GH95-106	608227.5	5375662	286	0	-50	62	good condition
Nov 28 2018	GH95-107	607884.8	5375740	291.99	0	-50	79	good condition
Nov 28 2018	GH95-101	607051.69	5375514.38	293.55	10	-40	5	poor condition
Nov 29 2018	GH95-104	608849.2	5375249	301.05	0	-40	43	good condition
Nov 29 2018	GH95-103	608851.1	5375251	301.66				detected collar below surface but could not see the collar
Nov 30 2018	GH95-114	609407.3	5375048	306.18	0	-50	52	good condition; orange cap

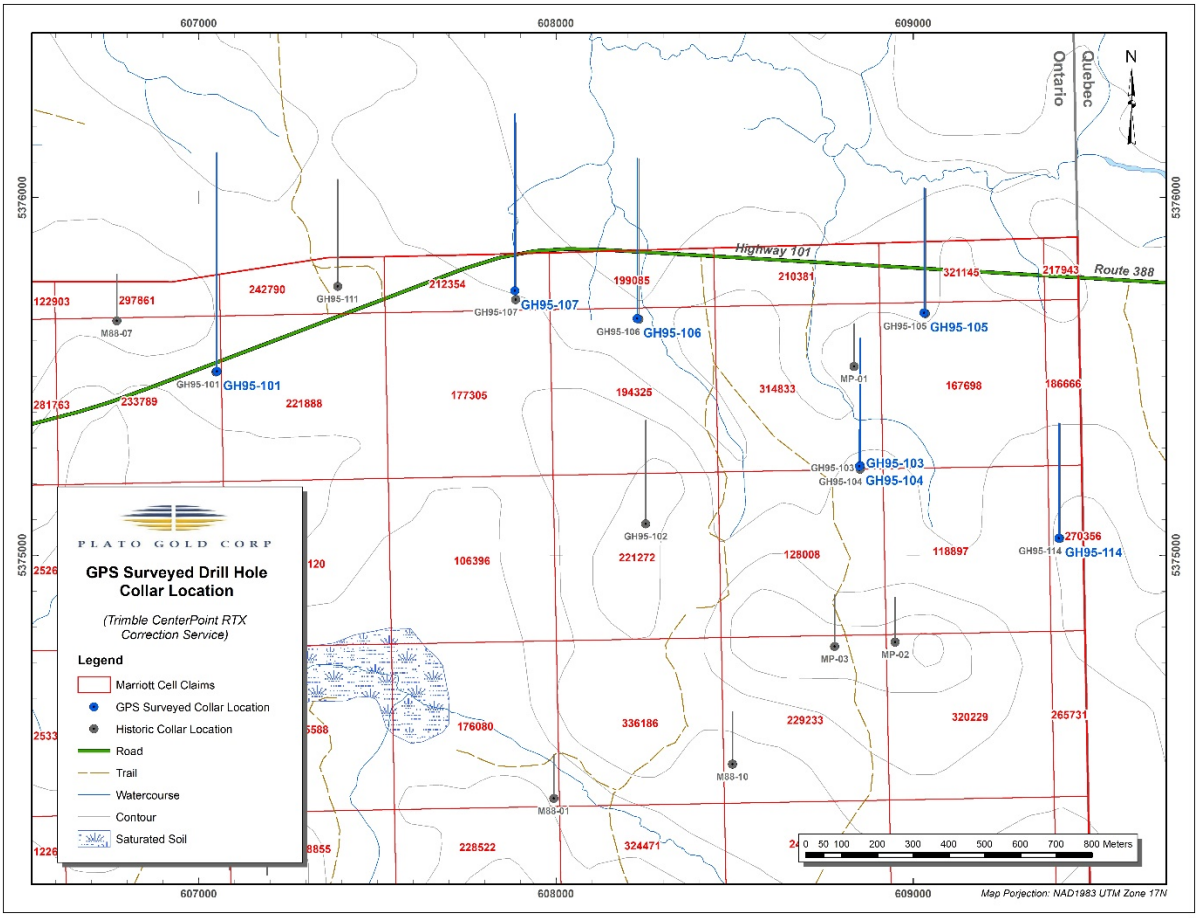

Figure 8-4. New historic drill collar locations resulting from November 2018 DGPS program

9.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting was completed within the northeast part of the Marriott Property between November 28 and 30, 2018. The distribution of outcrops is patchy with abundant outcrops in some areas and sparse outcrops in others. The outcrops examined on the topographic highs were mostly tholeiitic basalts and the drill holes collars examined were collared on thick overburden. There is a cross fault between drill holes GH95-105 and GH95-103 which cross cuts the trail. There is a second cross fault between holes GH95-107 and GH95-101 which cross cuts Highway 101.

The Trimble R2 GNSS receiver allowed for updated surveying of six historic drill collars: GH95-101, GH95-104, GH95-105, GH95-106, GH95-107, and GH95-114. The approximate location of historic drill

collar GH95-103 was found using a portable stake finder but the actual collar was not located. Table 9-1 shows how the updated Trimble coordinates compare to coordinates taken previously.

Table 9-1. Comparison between old and new coordinate for historic drill collars surveyed in November 2018

Collar ID	Old UTM E	Old UTM N	New UTM E	New UTM N
GH95-101	607049	5375513	607051.69	5375514.38
GH95-103*	698852	5375245	608851.1	5375250.82
GH95-104	608851	5375241	608849.19	5375248.71
GH95-105	609034	5375676	609029.76	5375677.96
GH95-106	608232	5375660	608227.52	5375661.73
GH95-107	607887	5375715	607884.78	5375739.62
GH95-114	609410	5375047	609407.27	5375048.02

**=proximate location; collar not observed; location determined using a portable stake finder*

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

J-J Minerals recommends a field review of outcrops with characteristic alteration assemblages, fault zones and geochemical anomalies for gold mineralization that were originally identified by Dickenson and New Cinch in 1986 (MNDM report 32D12SE0092). This field review would then lead to a reinterpretation of the data and identification of exploration targets.

J-J Minerals recommends a data compilation of all of the historic sampling, drilling and geophysics data on the Marriott Property into a single Arc file to aid in a reexamination and interpretation of the historic data and to identify new exploration targets on the Property. Another recommendation is to compile all of the historic drill holes into a 3D model to identify new exploration targets. The airborne VTEM survey completed in 2016 identified several conductors that have not been drilled yet. GH95-105 and M88-09 both intersected gold mineralization within the EM conductors, thus the other EM conductors have potential to host gold mineralization.

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Appendix 1 – Summary of Cell Claims for Marriott Property

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required
842262	MARRIOTT	328547	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842263	MARRIOTT	244795	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842263	MARRIOTT	268627	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$200
842264	MARRIOTT	292509	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842266	MARRIOTT	316811	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$400
842269	MARRIOTT	225903	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842270	MARRIOTT	251142	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842274	MARRIOTT	262629	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$ 200
842285	MARRIOTT	132091	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-11	Active	$400
738422	MARRIOTT	186666	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738422	MARRIOTT	217943	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$ 200
738422	MARRIOTT	321145	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$ 200
738423	MARRIOTT	210381	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$ 200
738424	MARRIOTT	199085	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$ 200
738425	MARRIOTT	212354	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$ 200
738427	MARRIOTT	123254	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738427	MARRIOTT	282541	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738428	MARRIOTT	240663	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738429	MARRIOTT	324471	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738432	MARRIOTT	122658	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required
738457	MARRIOTT	122903	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$200
738459	MARRIOTT	252627	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738482	MARRIOTT	188691	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738483	MARRIOTT	249497	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738484	MARRIOTT	288602	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738485	MARRIOTT	332646	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738509	MARRIOTT	292597	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-12	Active	$400
738426	MARRIOTT	242790	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$200
738431	MARRIOTT	308855	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738447	MARRIOTT	270356	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738448	MARRIOTT	128008	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738449	MARRIOTT	221272	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738450	MARRIOTT	106396	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738451	MARRIOTT	140120	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738472	MARRIOTT	265731	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738477	MARRIOTT	297861	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$200
738478	MARRIOTT	245971	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
738480	MARRIOTT	108321	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-20	Active	$400
842261	MARRIOTT	110234	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842261	MARRIOTT	316810	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842262	MARRIOTT	148788	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required
842264	MARRIOTT	105213	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842265	MARRIOTT	334926	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842267	MARRIOTT	155809	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842267	MARRIOTT	334927	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842268	MARRIOTT	304666	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842270	MARRIOTT	187403	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842271	MARRIOTT	216090	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842272	MARRIOTT	220573	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842273	MARRIOTT	146456	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842273	MARRIOTT	160561	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842282	MARRIOTT	109715	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842283	MARRIOTT	148077	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$200
842286	MARRIOTT	190857	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842287	MARRIOTT	180030	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842289	MARRIOTT	234596	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842290	MARRIOTT	188865	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842291	MARRIOTT	191270	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842293	MARRIOTT	220572	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842294	MARRIOTT	136875	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
842295	MARRIOTT	226065	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-11	Active	$400
738422	MARRIOTT	167698	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required
738423	MARRIOTT	314833	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738424	MARRIOTT	194325	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738425	MARRIOTT	177305	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738427	MARRIOTT	181200	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738427	MARRIOTT	342189	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738428	MARRIOTT	137425	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738429	MARRIOTT	344909	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738430	MARRIOTT	186685	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738430	MARRIOTT	228522	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738432	MARRIOTT	253314	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738433	MARRIOTT	123260	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738457	MARRIOTT	281763	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738458	MARRIOTT	203090	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$200
738458	MARRIOTT	270663	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$200
738459	MARRIOTT	265120	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$200
738482	MARRIOTT	136677	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738486	MARRIOTT	167258	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738509	MARRIOTT	153115	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738510	MARRIOTT	232674	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738511	MARRIOTT	301419	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738512	MARRIOTT	155306	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required
738513	MARRIOTT	207956	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-12	Active	$400
738426	MARRIOTT	221888	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738431	MARRIOTT	123190	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738435	MARRIOTT	108322	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738447	MARRIOTT	118897	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738472	MARRIOTT	320229	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
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738475	MARRIOTT	176080	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738476	MARRIOTT	315588	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738477	MARRIOTT	233789	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738479	MARRIOTT	288620	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-20	Active	$400
738432	MARRIOTT	103627	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-10-04	Active	$200
738432	MARRIOTT	118899	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-10-04	Active	$200
738433	MARRIOTT	253403	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-10-04	Active	$200
						$ 33,600

Appendix 2 – Assessment files used in this report

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work
32D12SE0100	1985	1984	H.E Neal & Associates Ltd	Geological survey
32D12SE0098	1986	1986	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Geophysical survey
32D12SE0092	1987	1987	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Geological survey
32D12SE0090	1988	1987	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Lithogeochemical survey
32D12SE0087	1989	1988	Dickenson Mines Ltd and New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd	Diamond drilling
32D12SE0079	1995	1994-1995	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc	Geophysical survey and diamond drilling
32D12SE2007	1999	1997	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey
32D12SE2027	2002	2002	Plato Gold Corp.	Lithogeochemistry
32D12SE2030	2003	2003	Plato Gold Corp.	Lithogeochemistry
32D12SE2032	2004	2004	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey
32D12SE2035	2005	2005	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey
20000001064	2005	2005	Plato Gold Corp.	Geophysical survey
20000001304	2006	2006	Plato Gold Corp.	Diamond drilling
2.57600	2016	2017	Kirkland Lake Gold	Geophysical survey

Appendix 3 – Drill collar photos and daily GPS tracks

Figure 11-1. Historic drill collar GH95-101

Figure 11-2. Historic drill collar GH95-101 with handheld GPS coordinates

Figure 11-3. Location of highest reading in area near historic drill collar GH95-103. Collar was not identified. Historic drill collar GH95-104 is in background of photo.

Figure 11-4. Historic drill collar GH95-104

Figure 11-5. Historic drill collar GH95-104 with handheld GPS coordinates

Figure 11-6. Historic drill collar GH95-105

Figure 11-7. Historic drill collar GH95-105 with handheld GPS coordinates

Figure 11-8. Historic drill collar GH95-106

Figure 11-9. Historic drill collar GH95-106 with handheld GPS coordinates

Figure 11-10. Historic drill collar GH95-107

Figure 11-11. Historic drill collar GH96-107 with handheld GPS coordinates

Figure 11-12. Historic drill collar GH95-114

Figure 11-13. Historic drill collar GH95-114 with handheld GPS coordinates

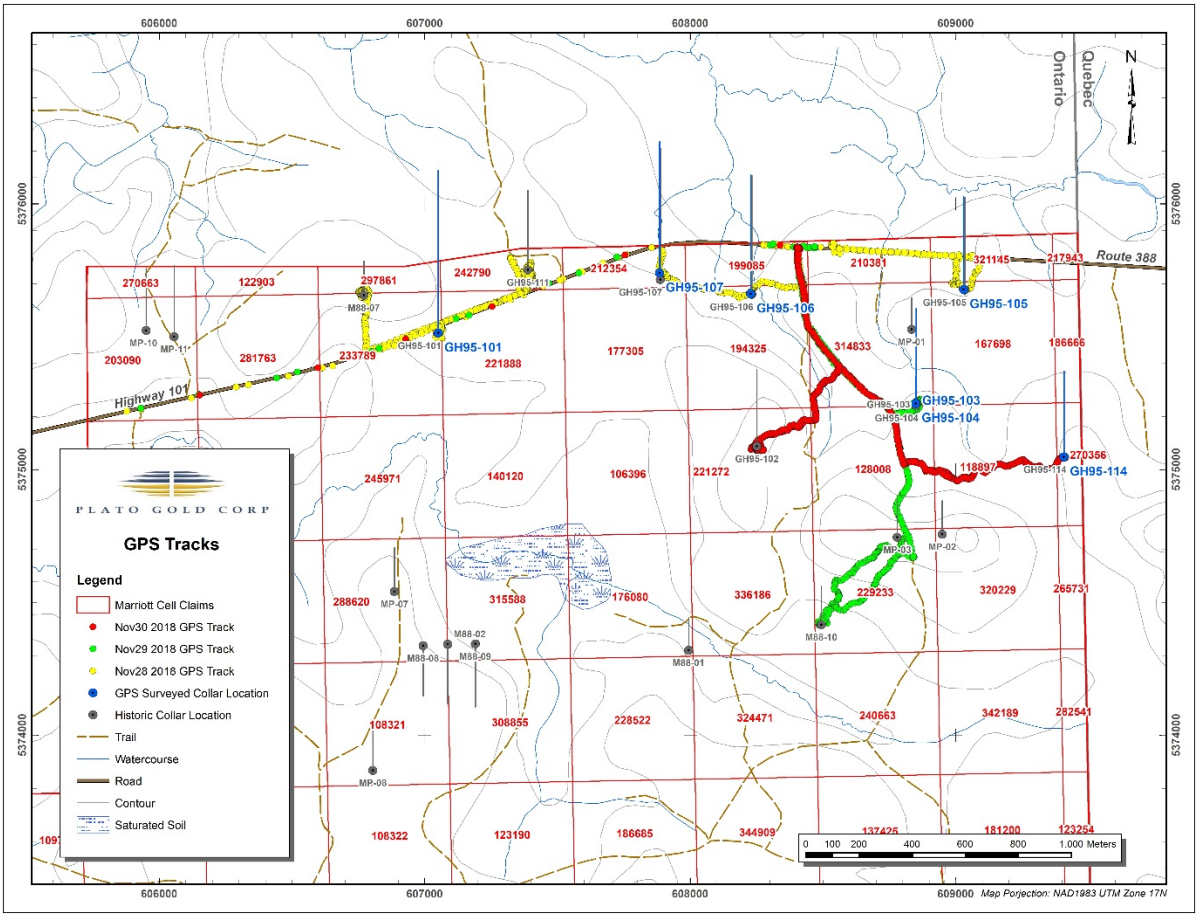

Figure 11-14. Daily GPS tracks for November 28-30, 2018

Plato - 2018 Prospecting Expenditures

Location of Expenditures

Tenure ID	Work Performed	
297861	$	1,008
233789	$	1,008
242790	$	1,008
221888	$	1,008
212354	$	1,008
177305	$	1,008
199085	$	1,008
194325	$	1,008
210381	$	1,008
314833	$	1,007
321145	$	1,007
167698	$	1,007
221272	$	1,007
128008	$	1,007
118897	$	1,007
270356	$	1,007
229233	$	1,007
17	**$**	**17,128**

Expenditure Summary

Amount			Type	Invoice Date
$	1,800		Prospecting	October 15, 2018
$	3,900		Prospecting	December 15, 2019
$	2,475		Associated - Geoscience	December 15, 2019
$	3,413		Prospecting	December 15, 2019
$	2,750		Associated - Geoscience	December 15, 2019
$	150		Transportation - Gas	December 15, 2019
$	785		Transportation - Truck Rental	December 15, 2019
$	341		Meals	December 15, 2019
$	499		Accomodations - 4 nights	December 15, 2019
$	499		Accomodations - 4 nights	December 15, 2019
$	114		Field Supplies	December 15, 2019
$	402		:ion - car rental (Nov 11, 2018 to D	December 3, 2018
$	**17,128**			