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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON

2021 GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

DORSET PROPERTY

ANGUS CLAIMS, GOLDEN SKY PROJECT

MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIVISION

Submitted to:

Ministry of Ministry of Northern Development,

Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

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INTRODUCTION

Angus Gold Inc. ("Angus" or "the Company") acquired the Golden Sky Project over the course of 2020 and 2021, through staking and various property acquisitions and agreements.

During the summer of 2020, Angus began exploration on the Golden Sky Project. The initial program included a high-resolution airborne magnetics survey coupled with high resolution orthophotos and a LiDAR survey over the extent of the project. The results, along with historic drilling and prospecting, highlighted interesting results over the Dorset Property which prompted a mapping and sampling campaign. The mapping campaign focused on the Dorset Property, central within the Golden Sky Project, as well as the BIF Property near the southern edge of the project.

The geological work on the Dorset Property focused on detailed mapping of surface exposures of the Dorset Mineralized Zone, which contains an historic, non-43-101 compliant, gold resource of 40,000 ounces of gold grading 1.4 g/t Au in an Indicated resource plus an additional 180,000 ounces of gold grading 1.19 g/t Au in an Inferred resource. The goal of the program was to determine structural relationships to define favourable orientations and targets for high-grade mineralization within the current lower-grade resource. Towards the end of the mapping program, it became evident that additional subsurface data would be required to help define favourable targets for high-grade mineralized trends at depth. Angus chose Abitibi Geophysics' 3-D Induced Polarization (IP) survey as an effective tool to aid in prioritizing high-grade targets at depth. This report details the 3-D IP geophysical survey and line cutting completed on the Dorset Property of the Golden Sky project.

All map coordinates are UTM Nad 83, Zone 16. All costs are in Canadian Dollars. The work completed as detailed in this report was completed under Plan PL-20-000111.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND CLAIMS

The Golden Sky project is located approximately 50km due east of Wawa, Ontario and approximately 65km due south of White River, Ontario (Figure 1). The project is accessed by Highway 17 and then by truck via Paint Lake Road, an all-season road, approximately 50km north of Wawa. The Paint Lake Road is a well-maintained gravel road which services Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd's operating Eagle River and Mishi Pit Mines. Access is controlled by a security gate at kilometre 50 of Paint Lake Road which requires a sign in procedure and permission from Wesdome.

The Golden Sky project comprises a total of 1149 claims, 947 of which are 100% owned by Angus and 202 claims that are part of an Option Agreement with IAMGOLD Corporation. The Angus claims were acquired by staking as well as various purchase agreements.

The Dorset Property that is subject of this report, is 100% owned by Angus (Figure 2). The Dorset Property is located at KM 57.5 on Paint Lake Road, where an ATV rail can be used to access the majority of the property. The far east portions of the property, require helicopter support in the summer or snowmobile support in the winter, using frozen lakes and wetlands as access. This report details work that was completed on 44 mineral claims, listed in Table 1. The amount of credits being applied from the work that was completed on these claims is $415,583 and is being used to keep the project claims in good standing.

Table 1. Mineral claims information

	Tenure ID	Owner	Township	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	/ork Require	Due Date
1	119596	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
2	119753	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
3	156429	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
4	156991	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
5	175878	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
6	175879	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
7	176446	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
8	187210	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	March 23, 2022
9	191895	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
10	192552	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
11	221806	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
12	222368	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
13	222369	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
14	222370	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
15	229768	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
16	230417	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
17	230519	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
18	233042	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
19	236072	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
20	238901	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	March 23, 2022
21	241950	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
22	243228	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
23	243348	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
24	258970	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
25	258971	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
26	259015	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
27	269737	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
28	277004	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
29	277005	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
30	278439	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
31	289083	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
32	289084	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
33	296446	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
34	297916	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	May 11, 2022
35	321928	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	March 23, 2022
36	325575	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	August 18, 2022
37	325576	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
38	325577	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
39	337432	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	August 18, 2022
40	337459	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	February 27, 2022
41	562761	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
42	562762	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	February 27, 2022
43	562763	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022
44	562764	Angus	MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	May 11, 2022

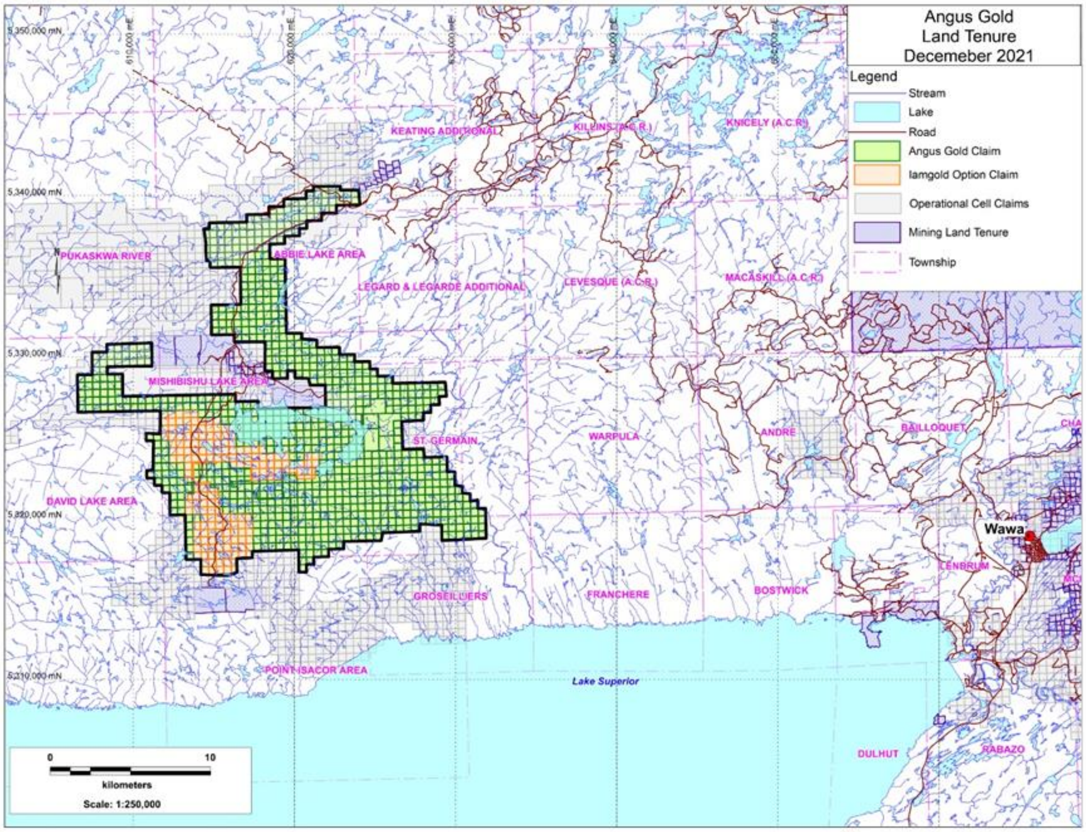

Figure 1 - *Location of the Golden Sky Project and the Dorset Property Area.*

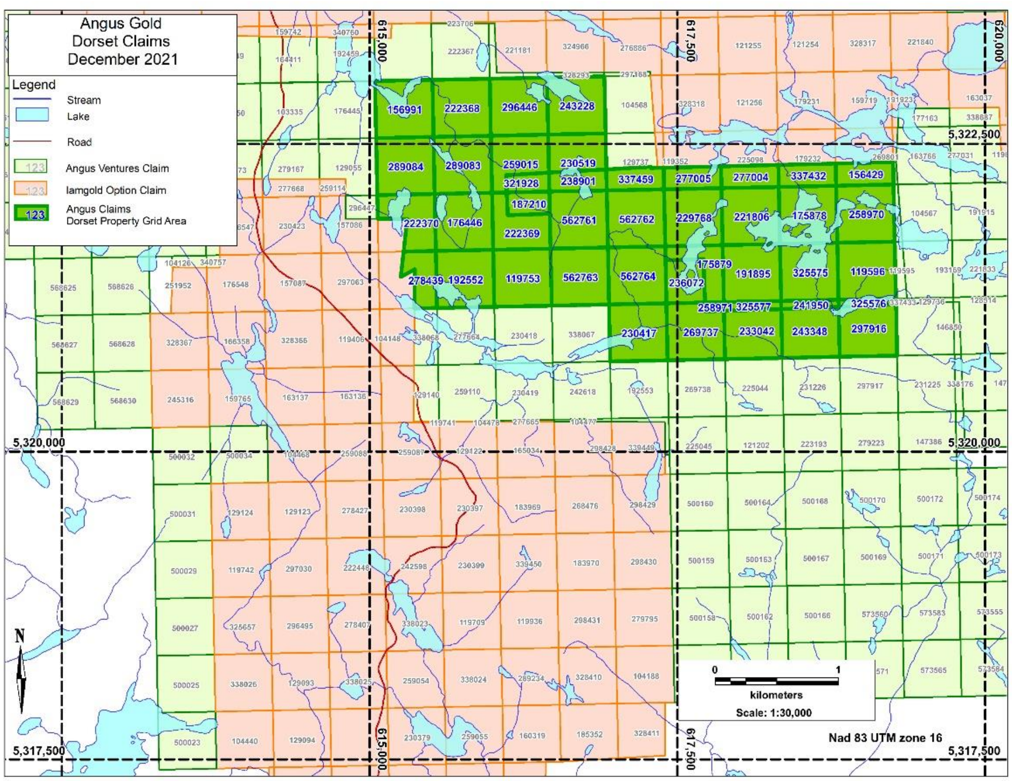

Figure 2. Location of the Dorset grid claims (subject of this report)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dorset property is located in the Superior Province of Northern Ontario. The Superior province is separated into 4 regions based on broad-scale structural and lithological characteristics (Percival et al. 2012). These regions harbour many terranes and subprovinces, typically bounded by extensive crustal-scale fault lineaments and distinct lithological, geochronological and tectonic terranes (Leclair et al. 1993). The Wawa-Abitibi terrane (WAT), is separated into two distinct volcano-plutonic domains: the Wawa Subprovince and the Abitibi Subprovince. The Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ), a paleoprotorezoic uplift structure, characterized by its intense deformation and high metamorphic grades bifurcates the terrane, bounding the Wawa and Abitibi Subprovince's eastern and western extent respectively.

The Wawa and Abitibi Subprovinces are characterized by a variety of volcanic assemblages and sedimentary sequences which have been affected by broad scale greenschist grade metamorphism. These metavolcanic-sedimentary belts are intruded and deformed by volcano-coeval tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite and granite plutonism (Percival et al. 2012). The aureoles surrounding the large TTG suite intrusions often increase metamorphic grade to amphibolite facies and overprint or obscure regional strain patterns. The tectonostratigraphic evolution of the WAT is still debated, varying from an allochthonous terrane framework to more modern interpretations suggesting a traditional autochthonous stratigraphic interpretation. The various metavolcanic and metasedimentary assemblages have been interpreted to be derived from an oceanic setting, evolving from plateau settings through to arc and rift environments. This interpretation is particularly well suited to the Michipicoten area of the WAT which hosts the Golden sky project and Dorset property. Both the Wawa (Michipicoten, Wawa, Mishibishu greenstone belts) and Abitibi (Swayze and Abitibi greenstone belts) Subprovinces have been prolific sites for exploration and mining of a variety of commodities, with successful exploration continuing to this day.

The Mishibishu Greenstone Belt (MGB) trends east-west and has been interpreted as an extension of the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt despite a gap of granitoid terrane between the two (Figure 3). The MGB has established age ranges from 2.72Ga – 2.67Ga, which includes coeval plutonism and volcanism as well as associated sedimentation (Keller, 1989). The supracrustal rocks consist of metavolcanic rocks and metasedimentary rocks at greenschist facies metamorphic grade that are intruded by several batholiths, which are subsequently crosscut by at least two generations of diabase dykes. Mafic metavolcanic rocks comprise 15% of the belt, including massive to pillowed basalts and porphyritic andesites. Intermediate metavolcanic rocks make up 10% of the belt commonly comprising predominantly tholeiitic and calc-alkaline dacites as well as some calc-alkaline andesites. Felsic volcanic rocks underlie 7% of the belt, mainly occurring as lapilli tuffs as well as various pyroclastic breccias and calc-alkaline rhyolitic flows. Approximately 10 – 15% of the supracrustal rocks in the belt are clastic metasedimentary rocks comprising ~60% wacke, ~30% conglomerate, and 10% thinly laminated mudstones. Chemical metasediments make up the remainder of the supracrustal assemblage (<5%) and are predominantly banded iron formations consisting of magnetitic chert, jasper, and magnetite-rich clastic metasediments. The supracrustal assemblage described above is intruded by a variety of plutonic rocks which appear to be emplaced from insipient volcanism to late tectonism which make up the remainder of the volume of rock in the area. The intrusive suites vary from small scale hypabyssal feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyritic dykes, synvolcanic hypabyssal gabbros to large scale felsic batholiths covering many km^2 of the belt. Migmatitic contact zones occurring between the major batholiths and the supracrustal assemblage extend for 500-700m. The supracrustal rocks are bound to the north by the massive Pukaskwa Batholith which extends northward out of the MGB. The Floating Heart Batholith (FHB) is texturally similar to the Pukaskwa Batholith, commonly occurring as porphyritic, foliated biotite-muscovite tonalite. The FHB occupies approximately 125 km^2 and forms the southern limit of the belt. The Bowman Lake Batholith (BLB) underlies approximately 60km^2 and occurs near the eastern margin of the MGB and is comprised of muscovite-biotite granodirite to granite. The Mishibishu Lake Stock (MLS) comprises 30km^2 of the belt and is located under a series of lakes near Mishibishu Lake in the centre of the belt. The MLS is composed of pyroxene bearing monzonite to quartz monzonite and is bordered by two distinct deformation zones, the Mishibishu Deformation Zone to the north, and the Rook Lake Deformation Zone to the south. The Central Pluton underlies about 125km^2 of the belt to the west of the MLS and is comprised almost entirely of porphyritic muscovite-biotite monzogranites and granodiorite. The various intrusive rocks and supracrustal assemblage are then crosscut by multiple sets of diabase dykes that appear to exploit regional brittle structures verging NNE and NW. Crosscutting relations in the field suggest the NNE trending dikes are earlier than the NW trending dykes.

The Mishibishu Greenstone Belt strikes roughly east-west and is approximately 50km long and 20km wide. The penetrative east-west fabric, which is locally obscured by anastomosing structures around large intrusive suites, becomes slightly concave towards the eastern and western margins with average strikes pointing SE and SW respectively. The supracrustal rocks described above have several sequences of thin repeating stratigraphy suggesting tight isoclinal folding throughout the belt. Regional folding is also observed between the major batholiths, including a regional-scale overturned syncline to the north of The Central Pluton. Five major deformation zones have been identified in the MGB (from northernmost to southernmost): East Pukawaska/Iron Lake Deformation Zone (EPDZ/ILDZ); Mishibishu Deformation Zone (MDZ); Rook Lake Deformation Zone (RLDZ), Mishi Creek Deformation Zone (MCDZ) and the Eagle River Deformation Zone (ERDZ). The above deformation zones cross-cut the volcano-sedimentary packages of the MGB, irrespective of lithology, and are accompanied by intense alteration which obscures primary lithology. The Dorset Shear Zone (DSZ) lies within the MCDZ, and hosts the Dorset Gold Resource.

There are two actively producing gold mines and one past-producing gold mine in the MGB: (1) Wesdome's Mishi Pit, which has produced 59,700oz of Au from 831,000t at a grade of 2.2g/t Au between 2002 and 2019; (2) Wesdome's Eagle River Mine which has produced 1.3million oz Au from 4.2million tonnes at an average grade of 9.6g/t Au between 1996 and 2019; and (3) Wesdome's past producing Magnacon Mine (12,058 oz Au, 189,000 tonnes @2.20 g/t Au).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Dorset Shear Zone is located approximately 3km south of the Mishibishu Lake's south shore. The DSZ and surrounding area of interest are underlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks intercalated with fine-grained siliceous metasediments as well as local felsic tuffs. The local supracrustal assemblage is cross-cut by pre-to syn-deformation felsic dykes which presently display brittle deformation in their cores and ductile deformation at the boundaries as well as late diabase dykes that exploited pre-existing structural lineaments in NNE, NW and locally E-W directions.

The mafic metavolcanic rocks are generally massive, locally occurring as pillowed flows with varying degrees of deformation. In the mineralized portion of the DSZ the footwall stratigraphy transitions from flow-top breccia, to highly deformed pillowed flows, to massive basalt as you move south. The mafic metavolcanic rocks are ubiquitously metamorphosed to greenschist facies and are easily distinguished by their chlorite content in conjunction with remnant volcanic textures. Metasedimentary rocks in the area are dominantly greywacke and finely laminated siltstones. Strain patterns differ in the metasedimentary rocks, exhibiting a more brittle response than the metavolcanics. Felsic volcanic rocks often exhibit tuffaceous texture and are not laterally extensive. A regional unconformity is interpreted to occur to the north of Connolly Pond upon, marked by a large, regionally extensive diabase dyke trending E-W.

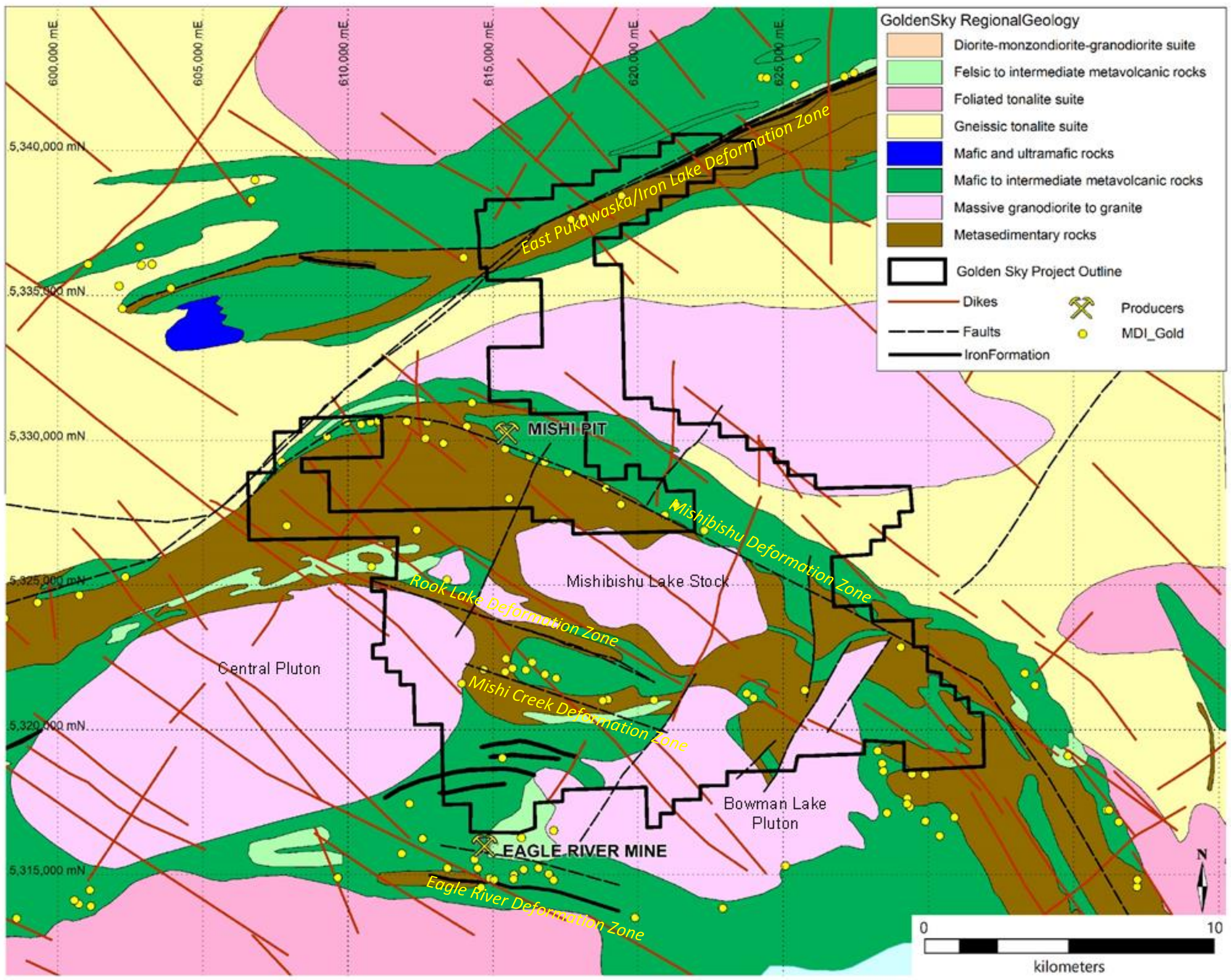

Figure 3. Regional geology of the Golden Sky Project Area.

Mineralization in the Dorset Trend is associated with the contact between mafic metavolcanic rocks and what appear to be altered metasedimentary rocks. The mineralized zone dips moderately to the north and is offset by what appear to be NE and NW trending faults. The mineralized zone has varying thicknesses with local zone thickening being attributed to fold hinges. Mineralization is associated with intense deformation and increased alteration. Metasomatic alteration increases towards the mineralized zone wherein the alteration gives way to an assemblage of albite-sericite-quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-carbonate that obliterates primary features of the host rock. Mineralization has been traced for 500-800m along strike from surface to 400m depth. The mineralization is open at depth as well as along strike. The DSZ can be traced for approximately 2.5km and remains open to the east and west, providing encouraging stratigraphy and structure for further extension of the Dorset mineralized trend.

PREVIOUS WORK

Although the majority of previous exploration work has focused on the Dorset area, the region has seen relatively little exploration overall owing to difficult access. Since 1970, numerous assessment reports describing work conducted on parts of the Dorset Property have been filed. Work outlined in these reports includes geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as diamond drilling, prospecting, trenching and other physical work.

Prior to 1994, various companies had mineral rights to portions of the present-day Dorset Property , with the ownership changing hands several times over the past 25 years. The claims comprising the property were staked in the mid-1990s and recorded in the names of Audrey Traverse and Pierre Gagne (Kilbourne, 2020). In 1998, Traverse and Gagne transferred the claims to Murgor Resources Inc. who carried out exploration programs on the property. Murgor Resources Inc. returned ownership of the claims to Traverse and Gagne in December of 1999 who then each transferred their 50% stake to Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. After working the claims for one year, Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. returned the claims to Traverse and Gagne who once again jointly held the claims until optioning them to MetalCorp, who in turn optioned them to Trewlawney Mining and Exploration in 2005. Trelawney completed the most comprehensive work in the recent past, including a resource drilling program. In 2007, an NI 43-101 resource estimate was calculated on the Dorset Zone for Trelawney Resources and MetalCorp, the details of which, are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Dorset Zone Resource - Orequest 2007 resource estimate on behalf of Trelawney Resources Inc. and MetalCORP Ltd (Cavey and Giroux, 2007).

Dorset - Indicated Resource				Dorset - Inferred Resource			
Cut-Off Au (g/t)	(tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Ounces Au	Cut-Off Au g/t	(tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Ounces Au
0.5	780,000	1.42	40,000	0.5	4,760,000	1.19	180,000
1	540,000	1.71	30,000	1	2,580,000	1.58	130,000
1.5	290,000	2.12	20,000	1.5	1,180,000	2	80,000

MetalCorp Limited returned ownership of the claims to Traverse and Gagne in October 2011. In 2014, Talisker Gold Corp. began consolidating groups of claims in the region to create their Wawa Property which included the Dorset property along with other contiguous claims. In 2020, Angus Ventures Inc. entered into an agreement with Talisker Gold Corp. to purchase 100% of the mineral claims that comprised the Wawa Property and their underlying respective option earn-in agreements. Following the purchase of the Wawa Property from Talisker Gold, Angus continued to consolidate land in the region by staking mineral claims and acquiring additional claim packages from other companies and prospectors. The final land package totaled 234 km^2 and is named the Golden Sky Project. In September of 2020, Angus Ventures officially changed their name to Angus Gold Inc.

A summary of previous work completed on the Dorset Property is presented in Table 3. Angus is the first company to perform exploration work on the property since Trelawney in 2011.

Table 3. Historical compilation of previous work on the Dorset Property from 1983-present.

Responsible Party	Year	File ID	Work Description
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited	1970		Combined Airborne Magnetic and KEM Electromagnetic Survey
MacMillan Energy Corporation	1983		Combined Helicopter-Borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF Survey over northwestern portion of the Dorset Property
Harbinson Mining and Oil Group	1983	42C03SW0066 & 42C03SW0114	507.2 line km Airborne Magnetics, EM, VLF-EM
Muscocho Exploration Ltd.	1987	42C03SW0069	520 line km Airborne EM, Resistivity, Magnetics, VLF-EM
Muscocho Exploration Ltd.	1987	42C03SW0063	Line cutting - 163 km Geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling
Muscocho Exploration Ltd.	1988	42C03SW0050	1002 m of drilling – 7 drill holes no significant results
Murgor Resources Inc.	1996	42C03SW0049	Prospecting and sampling - Highlights include: Marten: up to 4.3 g/t Dorset: up to 2.3 g/t
Murgor Resources Inc.	1997	42C03SW2007	Geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling Including up to 129 g/t in grab samples from Dorset
Battle Mountain Gold/ Murgor Resources	1998-1999	42C03SW2003, 42C03SW2004 and 42C03SW2006	35 holes totaling 6313.5 metres. Highlights include: MC-98-09 – 3.75g/t Au over 21.53m (true width) MC-98-22 - 3.02g/t over 5.92m (true width) MC-98-27: 5.23 g/t over 3.7m (true width)
Trelawney Mining & Exploration Inc.	2006	20000001925	2929m drilling – 18 drill holes Highlights include: 1.6m @ 5.35 g/t Au **(MR-06-42)** 12.5m@ 3.26 g/t Au (**MR-06-51**)
Trelawney Resources Inc. and MetalCORP Ltd	2007		43-101 compliant Resource Estimate on the Dorset Deposit
Trelawney Mining & Exploration Inc.	2008	20000003452	5691m drilling – 26 drill holes Highlights include: 2.3m @ 4.08 g/t Au **(MR-08-16)** 1.1m@ 5.23 g/t Au (**MR-08-25**)
Trelawney Mining & Exploration Inc.	2011	20000007603	530m drilling – 2 drill holes

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ANGUS GOLD 2020-2021 GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

In late October 2020 the Company contracted Daniel Gauthier Exploration to begin cutting the ground geophysical grids on the Golden Sky project. Due to inclement weather the line cutting program was postponed until all water bodies had frozen. Pleson Geosciences was contracted to finish the line cutting. Work on the Dorset grid recommenced in early January 2021 and was completed in early March, 2021.

Lines on the Dorset grid were oriented NNE-SSW (205°), ranged from 1.0 to 1.7 kms in length and were spaced at 100m (Figure 4). A total of 61.1 line km were cut on traverse, tie and base lines as well as access trails. Accommodation for the line cutting crews was provided by Angus at a camp on Paint Lake Road.

Abitibi geophysics began the IP ground geophysics survey in mid January, 2021 and work was completed at the end of August, 2021. The program experienced delays due to weather conditions in the area. A total of 52.125 line km were surveyed.

Abitibi's OreVision3D® survey, was performed along 40 profiles (L 1+00W to L 38+00E) on the Dorset grid. Data was collected using a=25, n=1 to 20 configuration for a theoretical depth of investigation of 250m.

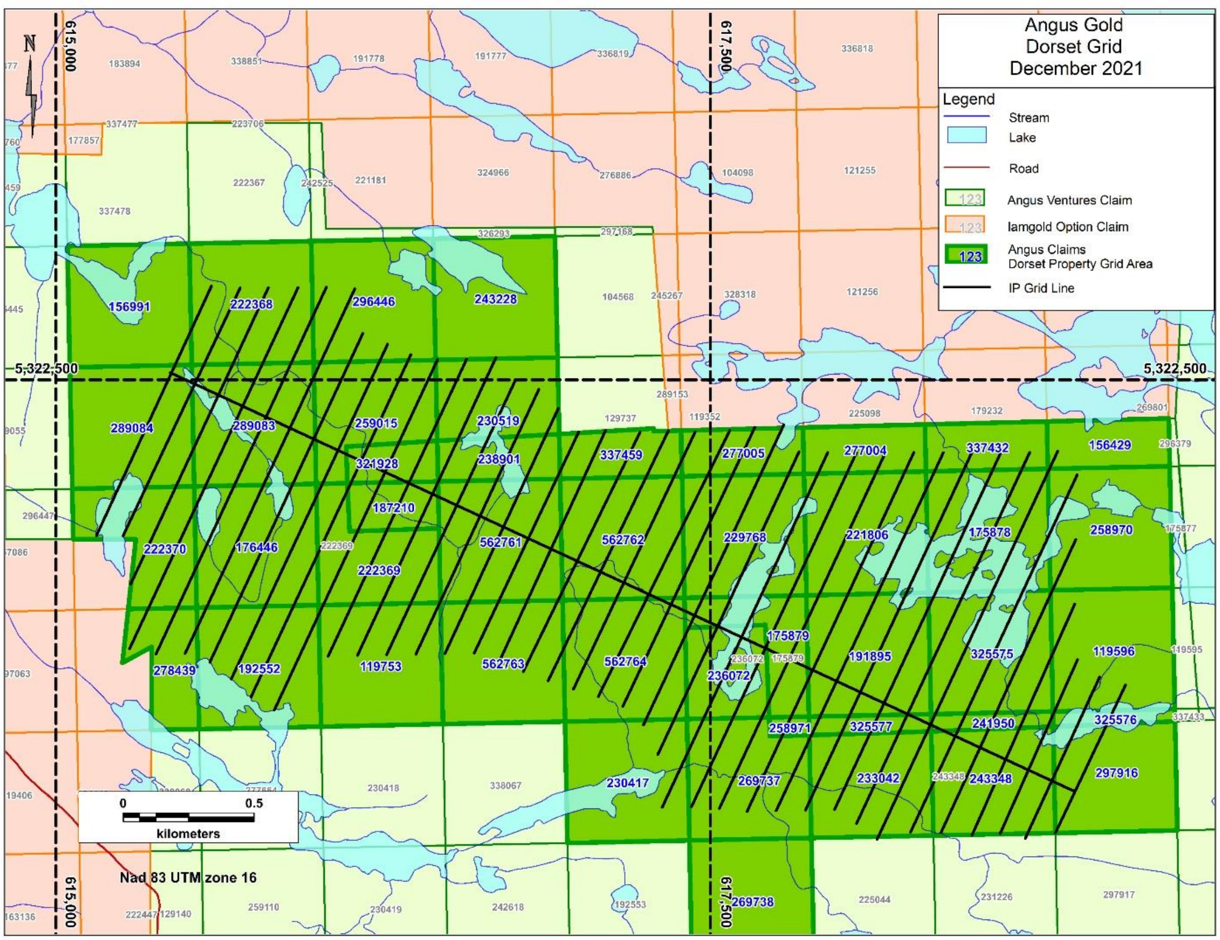

Figure 4. – Map of the IP grid on the Dorset property (claims on which work was completed are highlighted in green).

Onsite supervision and co-ordination with the line cutting crews and Abitibi geophysics was completed by Gabrielle Hosein and Patrick Hamilton with supervision by Breanne Beh, who planned the scope of work. Compilation and review of results was completed by Patrick Hamilton and Breanne Beh, both of whom authored this report.

RESULTS

A report provided by Abitibi Geophysics, is included as Appendix I to this report and contains the survey parameters as well as the interpretation of the survey completed by Abitibi geophysicists. Appendix II contains the IP Profiles and Appendix III contains the plan view maps generated by the Abitibi Geophysics survey.

Although the Dorset Zone is characterized by sulphide mineralization, the resistivity results from the Induced Polarisation survey were more successful than the chargeability results in delineating the known Dorset mineralized zone. Resistive values of greater than 30,000 ohms-m are representative of the strongly silicified nature of the mineralized zone.

The background chargeability on the grid ranged from 5-10mV/V with the anomalies representing chargeable trends ranging from 15 to 50mV/V. Twenty-seven (27) chargeable IP trends were interpreted on the grid and prioritized for follow-up work based on their geophysical characteristics by Abitibi's geophysicist.

Both the chargeability and resistivity results display numerous breaks in the linear trends which are slightly offset from each other indicating the presence of faulting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from the Dorset ground geophysical survey have identified multiple targets for follow-up work. Targets should be prioritized based on several criteria including their geophysical signature, the proximity to known anomalous grab samples and their spatial association to anomalous geochemical samples.

The Dorset mineralized zone is characterized by a strongly siliceous zone with disseminated sulphides therefore targets with a moderate to strong chargeability associated with a highly resistive zone should be prioritized for exploration.

The geophysical results should be paired with grab samples that have been collected and mapping work that has been completed on the property to identify the chargeability anomalies associated with surface mineralization. In addition, geochemical data from Angus' ongoing exploration program could be used to prioritize IP trends in areas where there is no outcrop exposure.

Given the potential for widespread Au mineralization on the Dorset Property the costs associated with the 2020-2021 geophysical survey are being applied to keep the claims in good standing. A 5,000m diamond drilling program is recommended to test priority exploration targets on the Dorset grid in particular, those spatially associated with anomalous surface grab samples and geochemical data.

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Appendix I

Abitibi Ore Vision

Resistivity/Induced Polarization

Report

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY – CONFIGURATION

OREVISION 3D

LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

PREPARED FOR

ANGUS GOLD

GOLDEN SKY PROJECT / BIF & DORSET GRIDS

MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA, ONTARIO, CANADA

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1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The Golden Sky Project is located approximately 50 kilometres west of the town of Wawa in Ontario, Canada. Geologically, the project is part of the prolific Mishibishu Lake Greenstone Belt (MLGB) within the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Province (Figure 1).

Several important deformation zones traverse the MLGB and host the various known deposits already outlined in the region. These deformation zones are typically 100-800 m wide. The Mishibishu deformation zone is approximately 30 km long and trends southeast along the eastern margin of the MLGB. Both the former Magnacon and Mishi open pit mines are located along this deformation zone. To the south, the Eagle River deformation zone hosts the mineralization of the Eagle River mine. Gold mineralization in the MLGB is localized within those regionally extensive, steeply dipping deformation zones. These deformation zones consist of anastomosing ductile and brittle-ductile shear zones. Gold is usually concentrated in quartz veins of varying sizes and orientations [1] (Figures 1 and 2).

The Golden Sky Project is favorably situated immediately between the Eagle River underground mine and the Mishi open pit mine and comprises the Mishi Creek (Dorset), Rook Lake, and part of the Mishibishu deformation zones (Figure 2).

Within the Mishi Creek (Dorset) deformation zone lies the most significant zone of mineralization presently recognized on the property: the Dorset zone. Gold mineralization in the Dorset zone occurs primarily in carbonate-altered, sulphide-mineralized zones. The gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite with trace amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Increased sulphide concentrations and higher pyrite/arsenopyrite ratios commonly correspond to higher gold values within the zone [1] (Figure 2).

The other significant target on the property, where grab sample values of 14.4 gpt Au, 7.83 gpt Au and 2.07 gpt Au were encountered in 1986, is known as the Cameron Lake zone. These samples were from an iron formation that has been mapped by the OGS and represents a prospect of high merit that has had no systematic exploration performed on it since this time[1] (Figure 2).

The investigation of sulphide-rich mineralization concentrated in quartz vein zones along sheared structures is the objective of this project. The targeted zones would potentially yield geophysical anomalies characterised by low resistivity and or/and resistive highs found within or near by laterally extended zones of lower resistivities (shear zones). As iron-rich and therefore conductive formations are commonly found in this study area, distinguishing these from the targeted sulphides requires the information provided by chargeability data from the induced polarization (IP) method.

Abitibi Geophysics was therefore mandated to carry out an OreVision3D® IP survey on the property to cover both of the project's most advanced/prospective targets described above. The Dorset and the Cameron Lake zones will be referred as the Dorset and BIF Grids respectively and are outlined in red in Figure 2.

[1] Geological information was obtained from "*GUS 43-101 Technical Report on the Wawa Property, February 2020.*" and from the corporation presentation available on the Angus Gold website (*https://www.angusgold.com/assets/pdf/2021-10-01-GUS-CP.pdf*).

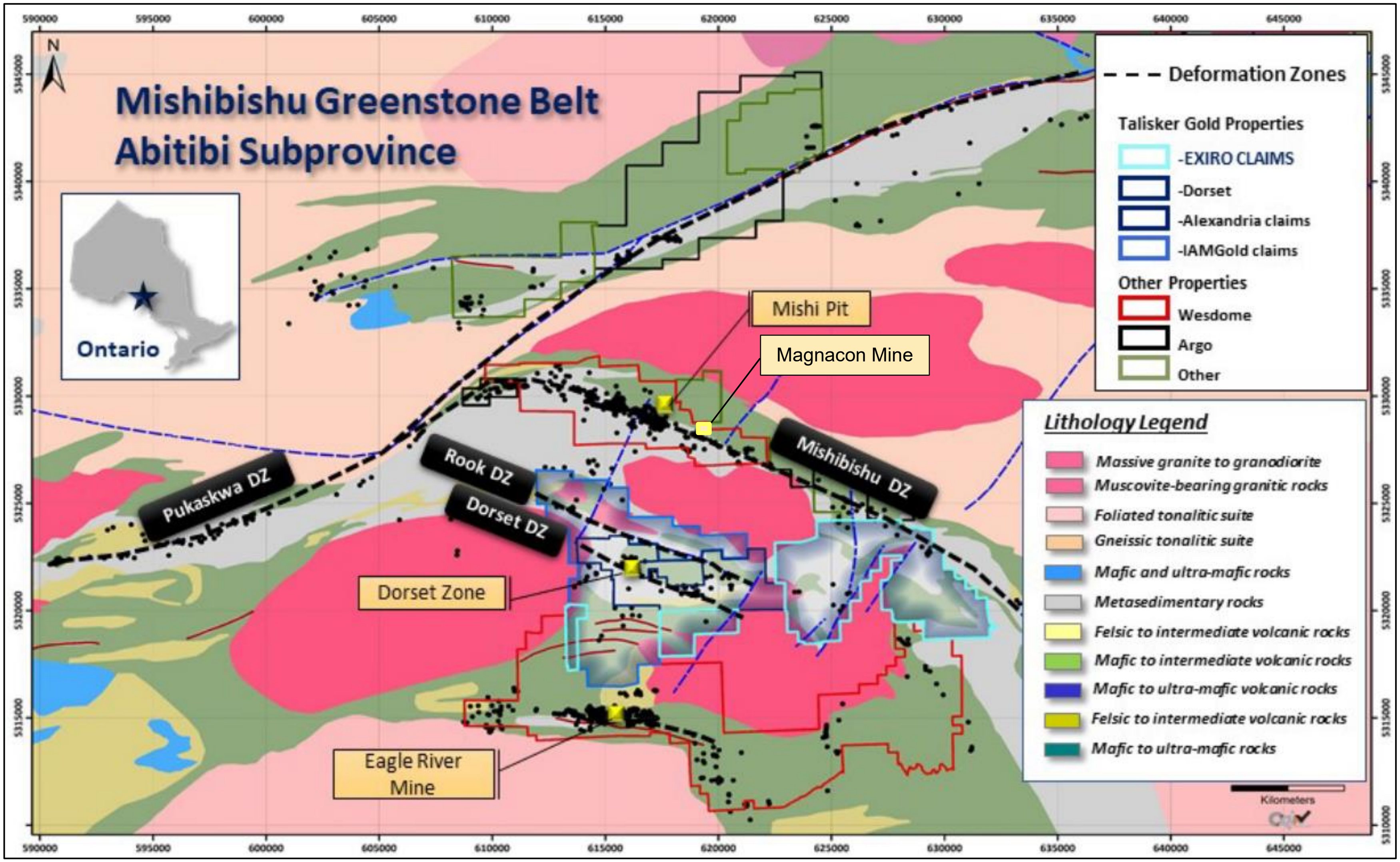


Figure 1. Geology, deformation zones and gold deposits of the Golden Sky Project area.

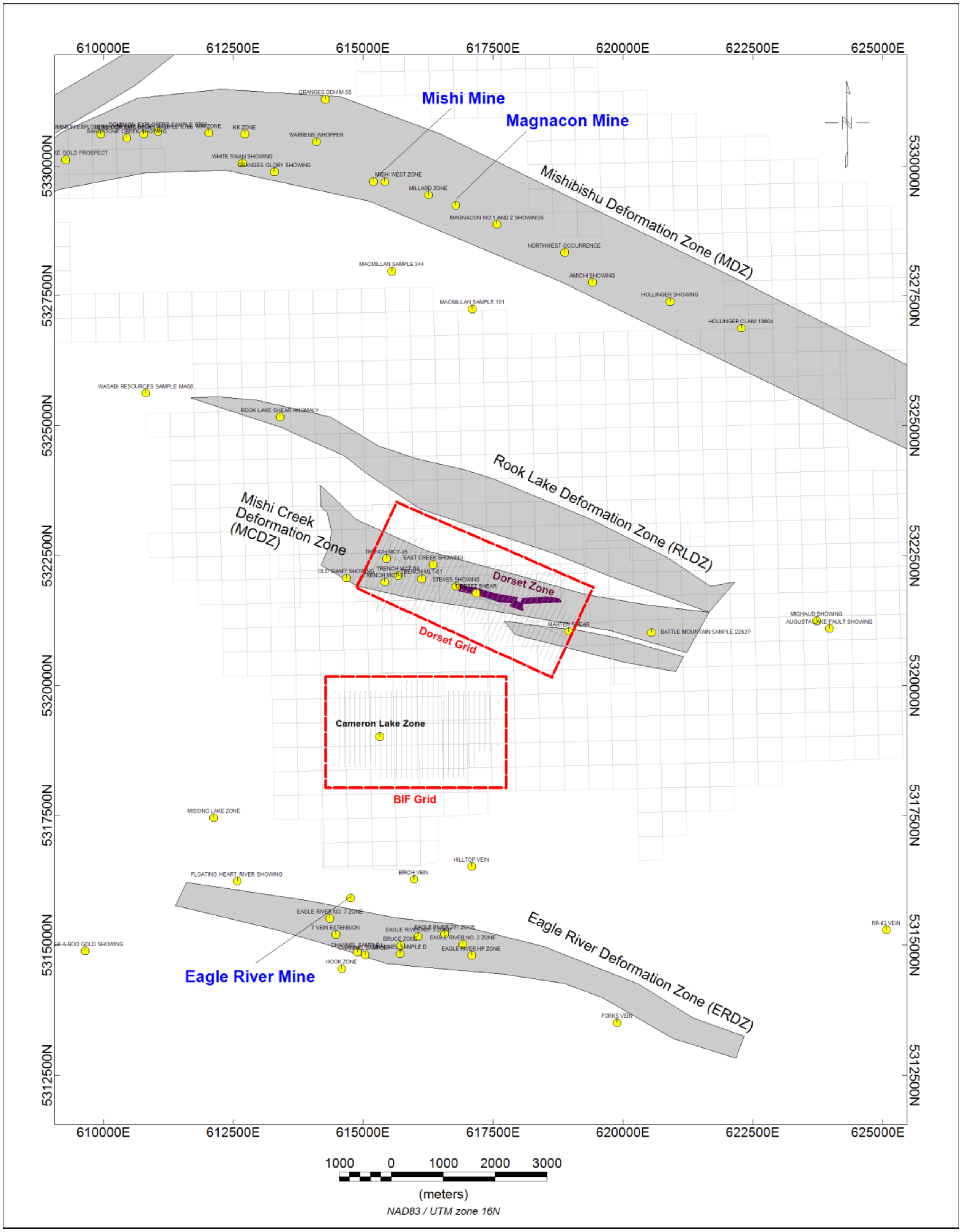


Figure 2. Deformation zones and gold deposits found in and around the Golden Sky Project. The red boxes outline the IP survey areas.

2. IMPLEMENTED SOLUTION

The basic field implementation of IP is simple. An electrical current (**I**) is sent through the ground, via a pair of current electrodes (C_1-C_2). The primary voltage difference $\triangle V_p$ between two potential electrodes (P_1-P_2) allows for the determination of the **apparent resistivity, ρ_a** of the subsurface. The apparent resistivity is expressed in ohm-m (**Ωm**) and is proportional to the difficulty of the electric current to circulate in the ground. In the absence of a solid metallic conductor, the resistivity will be largely dependent on the porosity of the rocks. The following geological phenomena will act on the resistivity of the rock formations:

Decrease	Increase
Clay weathering	Carbonatation
Fracturing	Silicification
Shearing	Sericitization
Metamorphism	Albitization
Dissolution	Compaction
Saltwater	Metamorphism

The electrical current (**I**) will also charge the surface of the metallic minerals with the ions present in the groundwater, like little batteries in the ground. Once the current (**I**) is switched off, those batteries will discharge. The receiver records that weak secondary voltage difference $\triangle V_s$ decaying with time between the two potential electrodes (P_1-P_2). The **chargeability** is the measure of this IP effect and is proportional to the total surface of metallic minerals in the subsurface rocks in contact with groundwater, just like lead plates in acid in a car battery. The secondary voltage $\triangle V_s$ is normalized by the primary voltage difference $\triangle V_p$ and by the acquisition time interval; the chargeability is therefore expressed in mV/V. In order to produce an anomaly, the grains do not need to be connected together, unlike electromagnetic (EM) methods.

Resistivity / induced polarization surveys are therefore very useful in mineral exploration to detect:

- Occurrences of disseminated sulphides (as low as 0.5%) to which gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, etc. could be associated. When disseminated in a silicified, carbonated sericitized or albitized rock, the apparent resistivity will rise above the level of the other host rocks, facilitating the interpretation of these occurrences.

- Semi-massive to massive, non-conductive clusters (rich in sphalerite, silicified or electrically discontinuous).

- Massive clusters that do not offer good coupling with EM fields (vertical cylinder or small lenses).

The main disadvantage of IP surveys is that other chargeable minerals exist, such as graphite, clay minerals and some oxides. From a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. The power of the IP technique can also be greatly diminished by the presence of a conductive overburden layer covering the basement rock. The OreVision® approach fills this gap while offering many advantages over conventional methods:

- Improved penetration through conductive overburden.
- Greater depth of investigation (2 to 4 times higher than conventional techniques, Figure 3).
- Better near surface resolution.
- Increased definition of the vertical extent of sources (Figure 4).

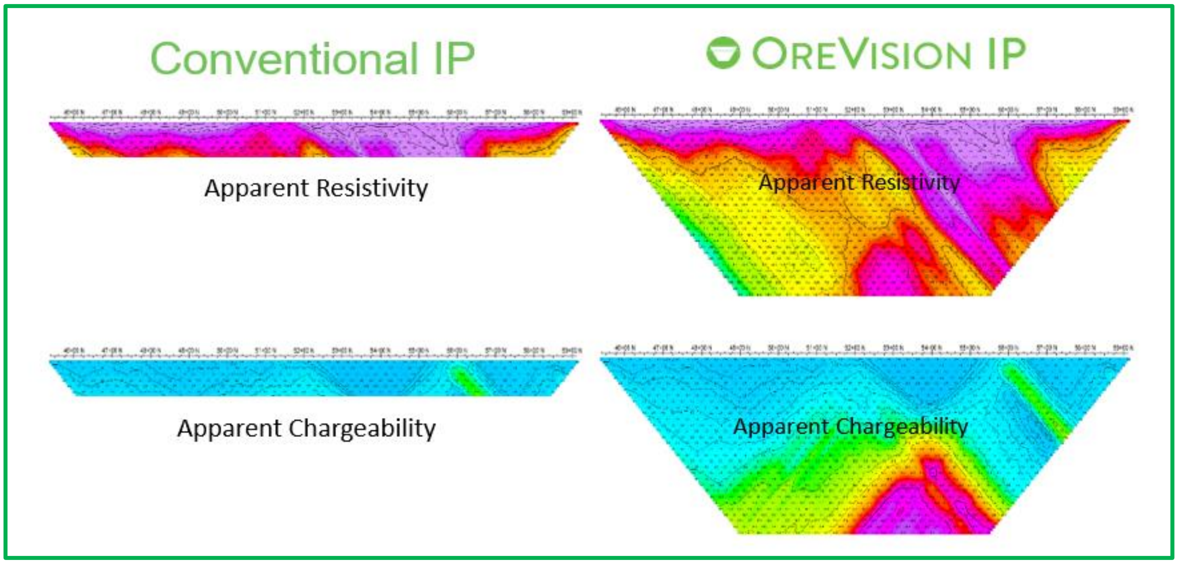


Figure 3. To the left, conventional IP pseudosections. To the right, OreVision® IP pseudosections demonstrating the increased depth of investigation.

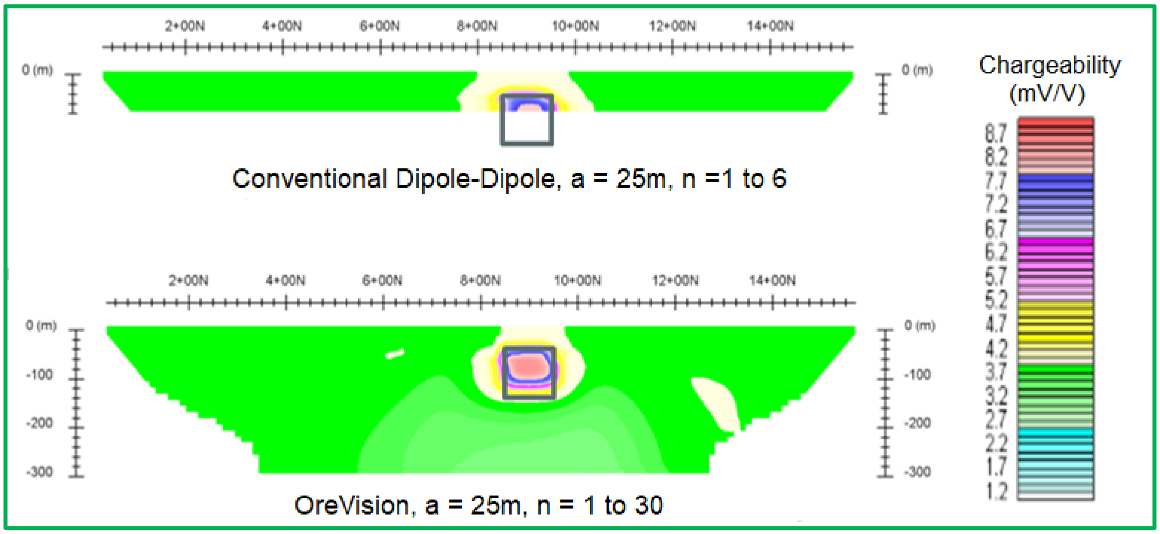


Figure 4. A conventional IP survey allows the detection of the roof of this body buried at 50 m depth (top vertical section). OreVision® also allows to define the vertical extension (bottom section).

- Enhanced discrimination of one source overlying another (Figure 5).

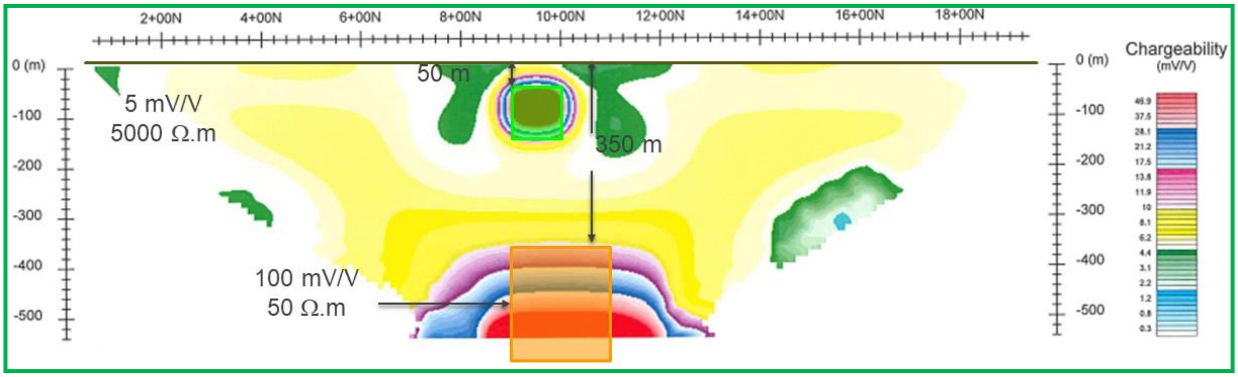


Figure 5. OreVision® can detect a very deep source even below another.

- Higher data density, providing comprehensive coverage.
- More reliable 3D data inversions, allowing accurate drill targets to be delivered.

The OreVision® system was designed with the following consideration in mind. Figure 6 compares the difference in resolution between increasing the "n" factor versus using larger "a" spacings. For a body buried at 200 m depth, the top section shows the inefficiency of 200 m "a" spacings with “n” factors 1-6. The middle section shows a very weak response, below the normal noise level, with an “a” spacing of 100 m. The bottom section shows that this same body is easily detected with “a” spacings of 25 m and “n” factors from 1 to 30.

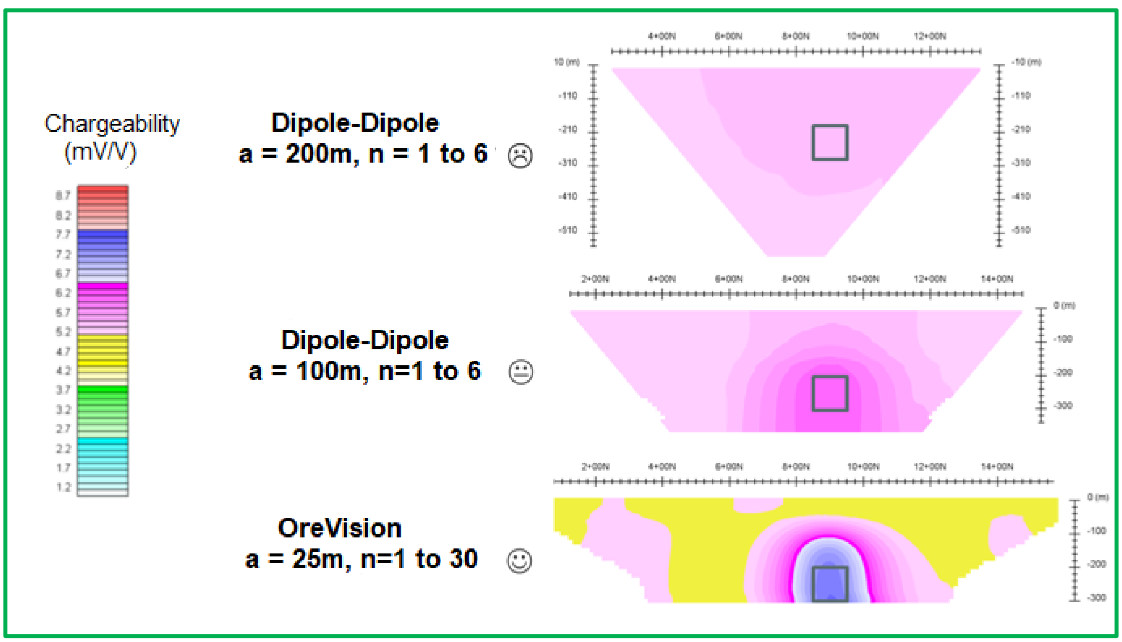


Figure 6. Demonstration of the efficiency of increasing the factor "n" versus the spacing "a" to see deeper.

To achieve this degree of resolution, the following technological advances have been made:

- The development of a special 24-conductors cable with triple electrical insulation that ensures faultless measurements.
- The design and construction of an electronic switch (up to 240 channels) for automatic addressing of measuring electrodes, without numbering or connection errors (Figure 7).

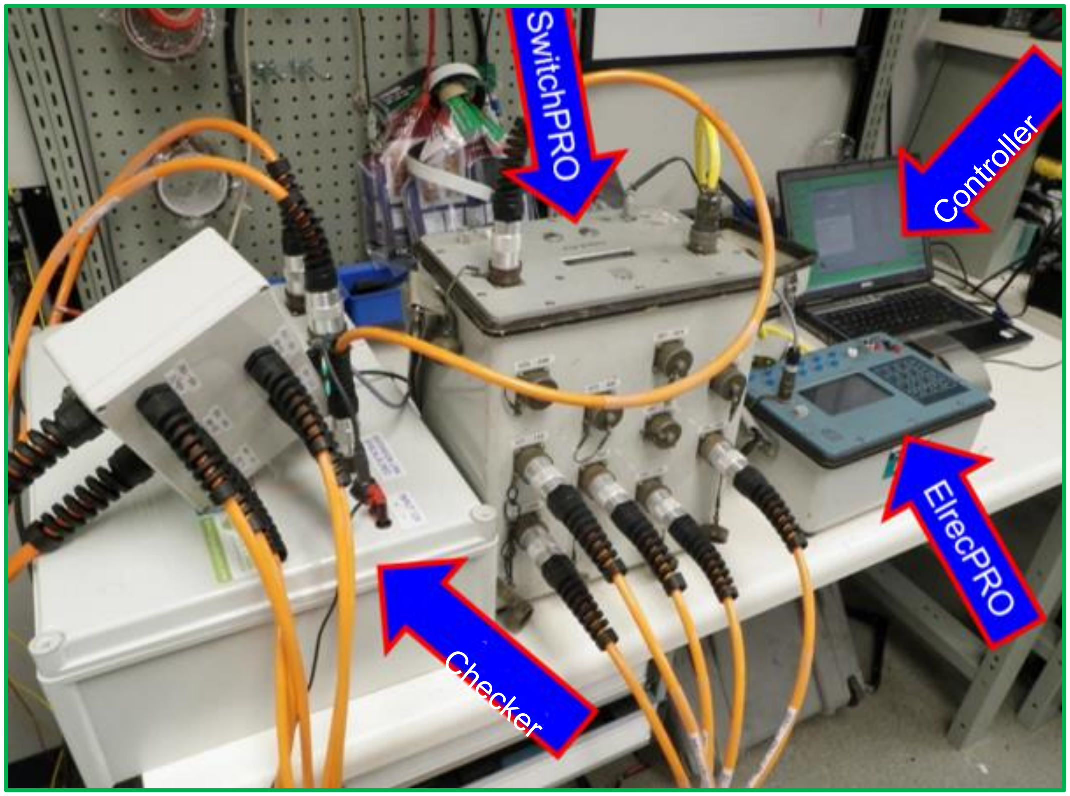


Figure 7. Receiver ElrecPRO and SwitchPRO 240 from IRIS Instruments, automatically performing a series of several thousand compliance tests.

- The development by our partner IRIS Instruments of a powerful transmitter (13 A) that is transportable by a single operator.
- The optimization of our current injection method to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio.
- The streamlining of field operations allowing productivity like that of conventional approaches, therefore at a comparable price.
- The implementation, on a cloud platform, of a powerful algorithm that allows us to perform 3D inversions with less approximation than conventional solutions.

OreVision3D® has all the advantages of OreVision®, plus a little extra. By taking an additional series of between line measurements the following benefits can be achieved:

- A depth of investigation reliable up to approximately 650 m (depending on the ''a'' and ''n'' spacings).
- 3D acquisition with pseudosections available.
- Increased sensitivity to sources not perpendicular to survey lines.
- Lower cost than other 3D solutions.

OreVision3D® measures a regular in-line pole-dipole/dipole-dipole array on one line, as well as offset dipole-dipole and Schlumberger arrays between two lines during the course of a survey.

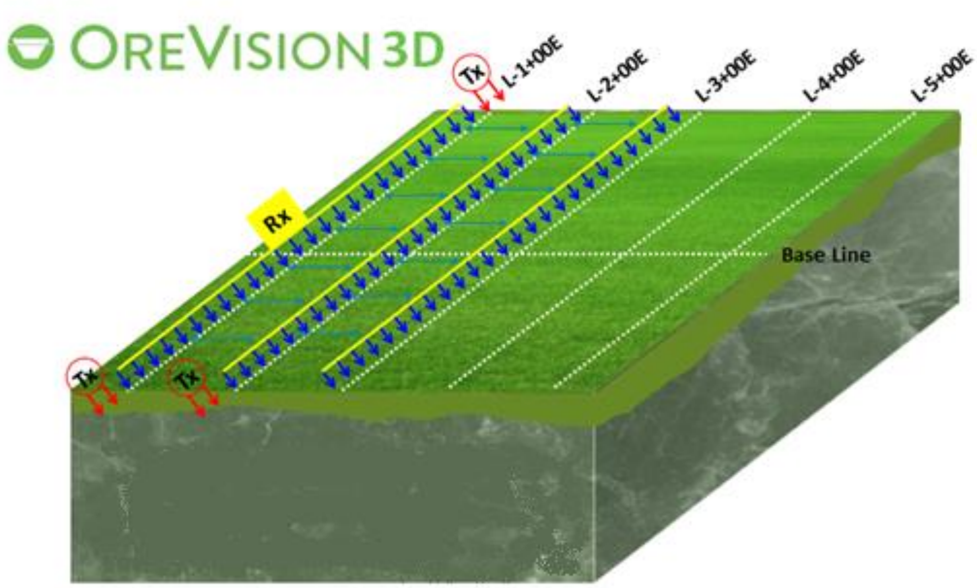


Figure 8. Example of the OreVision3D® array, where L 1+00E and L 2+00E are the active lines.

- In the above example, L 1+00E and L 2+00E are the active lines. L 1+00E is read in its entirety, and measurements are made between L 1+00E and L 2+00E.

- When this first set of measurements is completed, the set-up is advanced one line.

- L 2+00E and L 3+00E are now the active lines; L 2+00E is read fully and measurements are taken between L 2+00E and L 3+00E.

- This continues until the last line, L 5+00E, which is normally read as an in-line array.

3. GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

This OreVision3D® survey, performed along 30 profiles (L 0+00E to L 29+00E) on the BIF Grid and 40 profiles (L 1+00W to L 38+00E) on the Dorset Grid was successful in mapping the resistivity and chargeability properties of the geological formations lying within the Golden Sky Project. Please note that part of the BIF Grid (L 6+00E to L 12+00E) omitted the 3D readings to simplify field logistics around the Paint Lake Road and the Cameron Lake Camp.

Quality control (QC) performed on the collected data validated 94% and 97% of the recorded readings from the BIF Grid and Dorset Grids respectively.

The validated data were subjected to 3D inversions using the DC-IP Res3D platform. The Res3D DC-IP Algorithm solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of possible polarizable materials. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert the apparent Chargeability and Resistivity measurements into realistic Earth Models and to better characterize the position, geometry and physical parameters of conductive, resistive and polarizable sources. From the resulting Resistivity and Chargeability Earth Models, contour plan maps of Resistivity (8.2b and 8.2d) and Chargeability (8.3b and 8.3d) as well as vertical sections were produced.

Additional parameters known as the Metal Factor and Gold Index were calculated from these two Earth Models and contour plan maps were produced: Metal Factor (8.4b and 8.4d) and Gold Index (8.6b and 8.6d). The Metal Factor and Gold Index are also shown on the vertical sections. The reader is requested to consult Appendix C for the meaning of these parameters.

For this project, each grid was interpreted separately. First, chargeable anomalies were highlighted with the help of the pseudosections, the recovered 3D models and the vertical sections. These observed anomalies were indicated on the vertical sections and those that seemed to be produced by the same anomalous source were correlated from line-to-line and grouped together in what is called a polarizable axis or trend. They were graded according to priority one, two, three or four according to their strength, chargeability/resistivity associations, length and general strike orientation and then transposed onto the Geophysical Interpretation maps (10.0b and 10.0d).

❑ *BIF GRID*

o *RESISTIVITY*

On the BIF Grid, the recovered resistivity is characterized by a dynamic range of resistivity values ranging from approximately 100 Ω·m to just over 200 000 Ω·m. High resistivity and low resistivity zones have been outlined in blue and pink on the Geophysical Interpretation map (10.0b). The high resistivity zones are marked by values greater than 30 000 Ω·m and the low resistivity zones are marked by values less than 3 000 Ω·m.

The strongest resistivities are found in the south, the west and the east parts of the grid. These resistive bodies are labelled as R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and R6 and are outlined in Figure 9. R1 is moderately to highly resistive and somewhat elongated in the E-W direction, however this zone is not fully resolved within this survey area as it is located at the southern end of the lines. R3 and R4 are very well-defined, strongly resistive, circular-shaped bodies. R5, composed of two cores, defines the largest resistive zone observed within this grid. Two more resistive zones, labelled as R2 and R6, are also observed on this survey grid. R2 is a short, moderately resistive trend located near the centre of the grid, and R6 is a built-up resistive body/trend found in the southern corner of the grid. There is a loose correlation between the resistive zones and low magnetic areas.

There are 3 dominant conductive axes (C1 to C3) observed on this survey grid. C1 extends across the southern part of the BIF grid. Its western portion (C1A) is strongly conductive and well-defined from the surface down to the bottom of the model, while the central and eastern portions of this conductor (C1B and C1C) are deeper and less conductive. This trend appears to have been disrupted in a few places, and these breaks seem to match quite well with the structural interpretation of the surveyed area (Figure 9). C2 is a strong and well-defined conductive trend that crosses the western part of the grid in a NE direction. The break between sections C2A and C2B of this trend correlate with a NW interpreted fault zone. Further west, the C2B section abruptly terminates against a NE fault zone. The northernmost trend (C3) is the best defined and most conductive trend on this survey grid. It follows the curved geological boundary between the volcanics and the banded iron formations, and the northern flank of a strongly magnetic axis. It well-defined from the surface to the base of the model.

- ***CHARGEABILITY***

The overall chargeability response is moderate with an average chargeability background of approximately 5-10 mV/V and anomalous zones of moderate to high chargeability values ranging from 15 mV/V to over 50 mV/V.

Twenty (20) east-west trending anomalous sources as well as six (6) isolated chargeable bodies were detected on this grid. A description of the interpretated anomalous trends is written below and can be followed using Figure 10 to Figure 12, and the Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0b). Further explanation on the selected targets can be found in Table 2 “OreVision3D® Drilling Targets on the Golden Sky Project (BIF & Dorset Grids)”.

- **First Priority**

The most interesting chargeable sources interpreted on this grid are first priority anomalies **BIF-01**, **BIF-02**, **BIF-06** and **BIF-07**.

BIF-01 crosses the southern part of the grid. This chargeable axis is confined within a BIF (also a highly magnetic axis) and loosely follows conductive trend C1. The centre section of this trend is well-defined and strongly chargeable.

Chargeable trend **BIF-02** is divided into two sections. The westernmost segment (**BIF-02A**) is strongly chargeable and loosely associated with conductive trend C2A, defining a strong Metal Factor anomaly. This section also follows a strongly magnetic corridor and is hosted within a BIF. **BIF-02B** follows a corridor of slightly higher resistivity values between C1A and C2A, and further east within resistive zone R2. It is mostly found within a low magnetic environment. The Cameron Lake mineralized zone is located about 50 m north of this axis.

BIF-06 traverses a large portion of the northern survey grid. East of L 9+00E this axis is divided into 2 segments; the northern one is labelled **BIF-07**. These two trends are probably the most attractive ones of the BIF Grid. They are closely associated with conductive trend C3, lie within a strongly magnetic axis and between L 4+00E and L 12+00E, and they straddle the geological boundary between a BIF and a schist unit. The eastern part of **BIF-07** (east of the NW fault zone) is hosted within a BIF.

These anomalies are recommended for first priority DDH testing and where conditions are favorable, prospecting and trenching is also recommended.

- **Second Priority**

Second priority chargeable sources **BIF-03**, **BIF-04**, **BIF-05** and **BIF-08** are generally not as well defined nor as strong as the first priority chargeable trends but still have great potential and are therefore recommended for DDH testing and trenching where conditions look favorable. **BIF-03** is found in the centre of the survey grid following a highly magnetic trend and lying within a BIF. It is associated with moderate resistivity values. The chargeable response of this source is high in the western part of the trend (L 11+00E and L 12+00E). Chargeable axis **BIF-04** is a weak to moderate source that traverses most of this survey grid. From west to east, this source crosses R3, C2B and R4, displaying a high Gold Index at its resistive extremities. **BIF-05** also traverses a large portion of this survey grid. Its western segment (**BIF-05A**) trends south of C3A while segment **BIF-05B** loosely starts at the eastern end of C2B and crosses into the resistive zone (R4) at the junction of two interpreted faults. This easternmost resistive section also hosts anomalous sources BIF-04, BIF-10, BF-12 and part of BIF-06; the combination of these chargeable anomalies with R4 forms a high Gold Index core in this area. **BIF-08** is a short anomaly of moderate to strong chargeable response found in the southwest corner of the grid. Its eastern segment, **BIF-08B**, correlates with conductive axis C1A and is highly magnetic in nature. **BIF-08A** to the west is only intersected by two lines and coincides with a region of magnetic intensity.

- **Third and Fourth Priority**

The third and fourth priority anomalies (**BIF-09** to **BIF-25**) are mainly poorly chargeable, isolated or of short strike length. Most of them were not sufficiently defined for targeting. Only four of the third priority anomalies are interpreted as suitable for DDH follow-up (**BIF-09**, **BIF-11**, **BIF-12** and **BIF-14**).

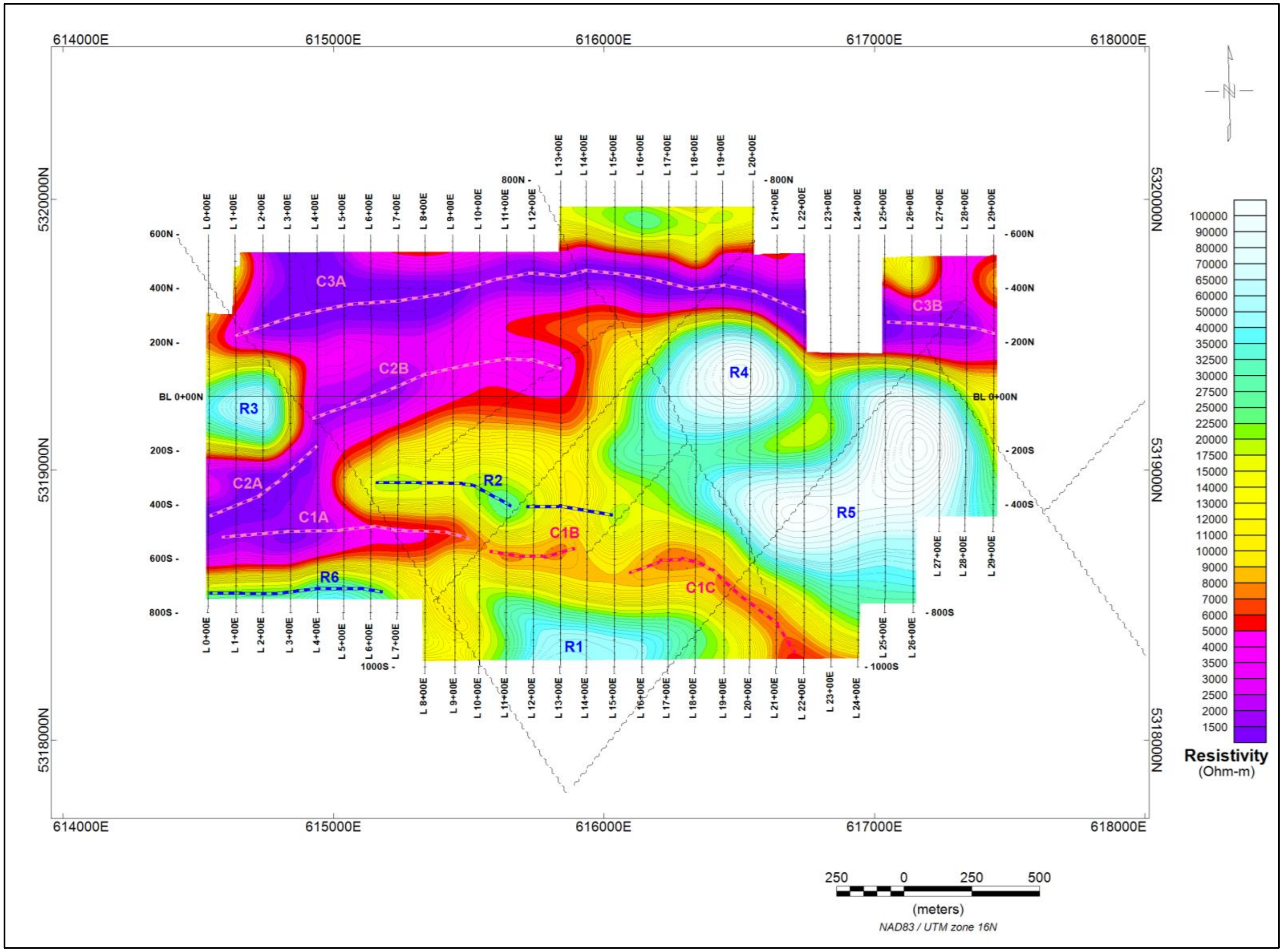


Figure 9. Resistivity at an elevation of 350 m showing the interpreted features along with the structural interpretation of the region (BIF Grid).

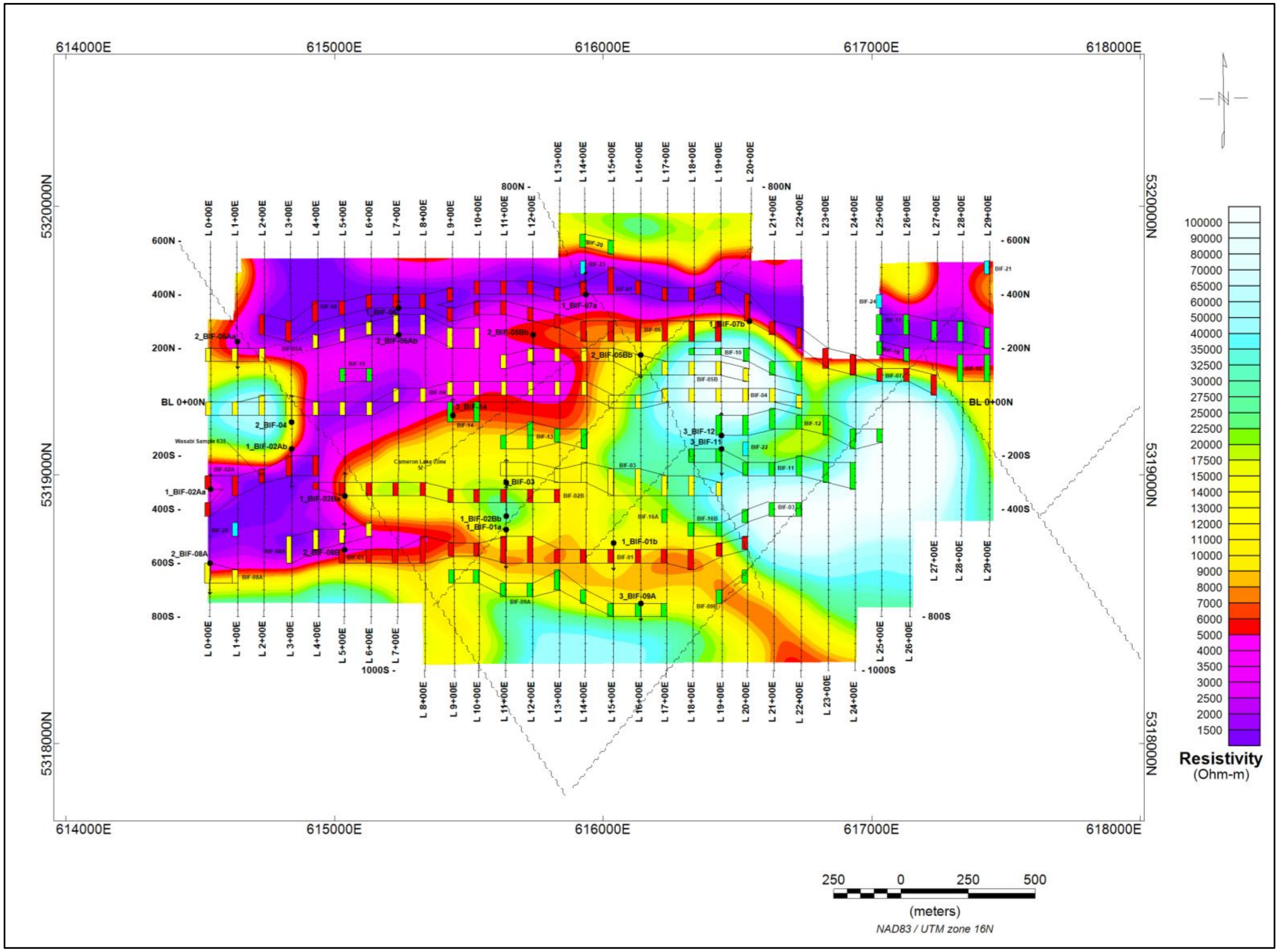


Figure 10. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed proposed DDH collars, underlain by the resistivity grid at an elevation of 350 m (BIF Grid).

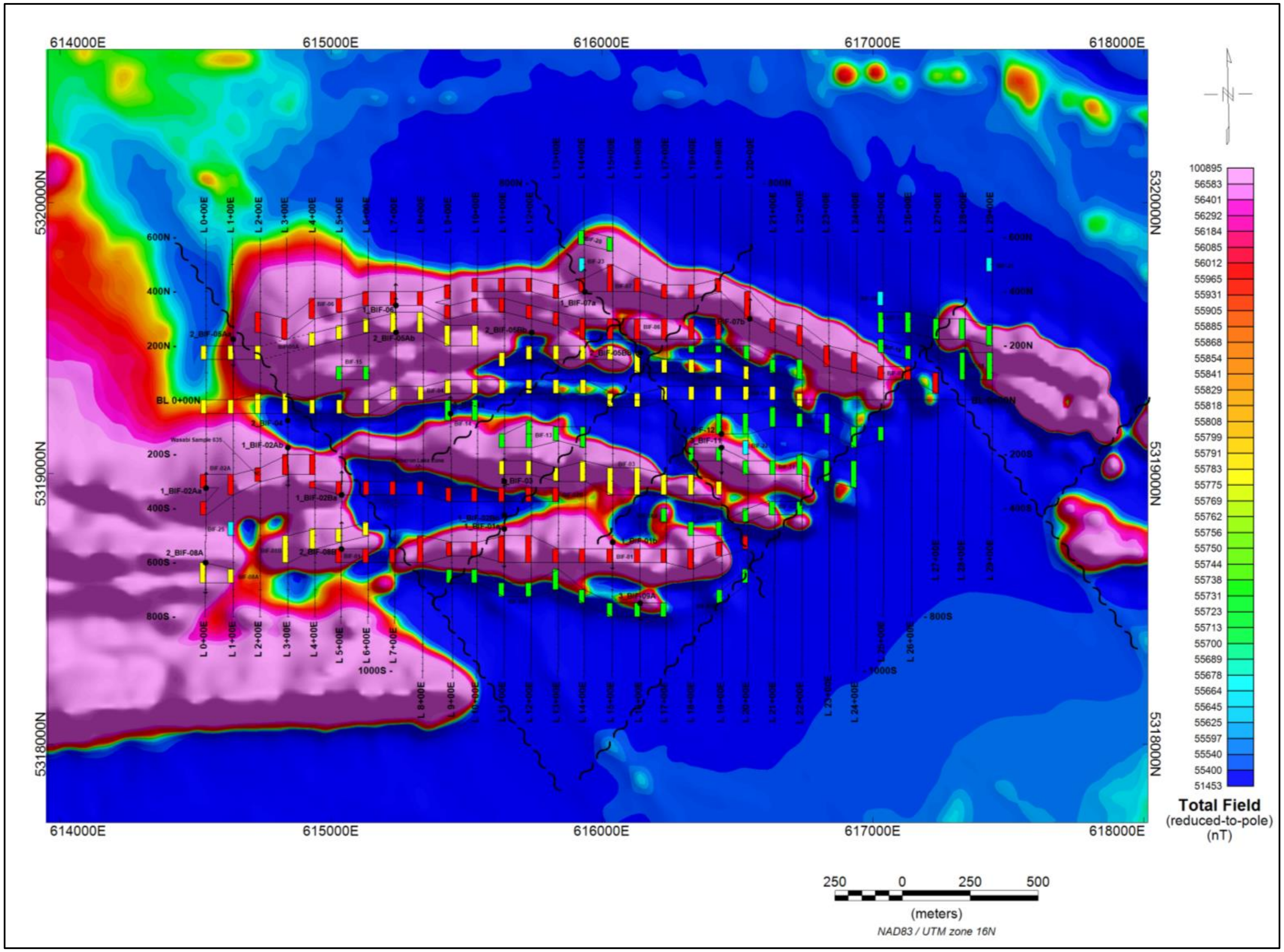


Figure 11. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars, underlain by the TMI-RTP grid (BIF Grid).

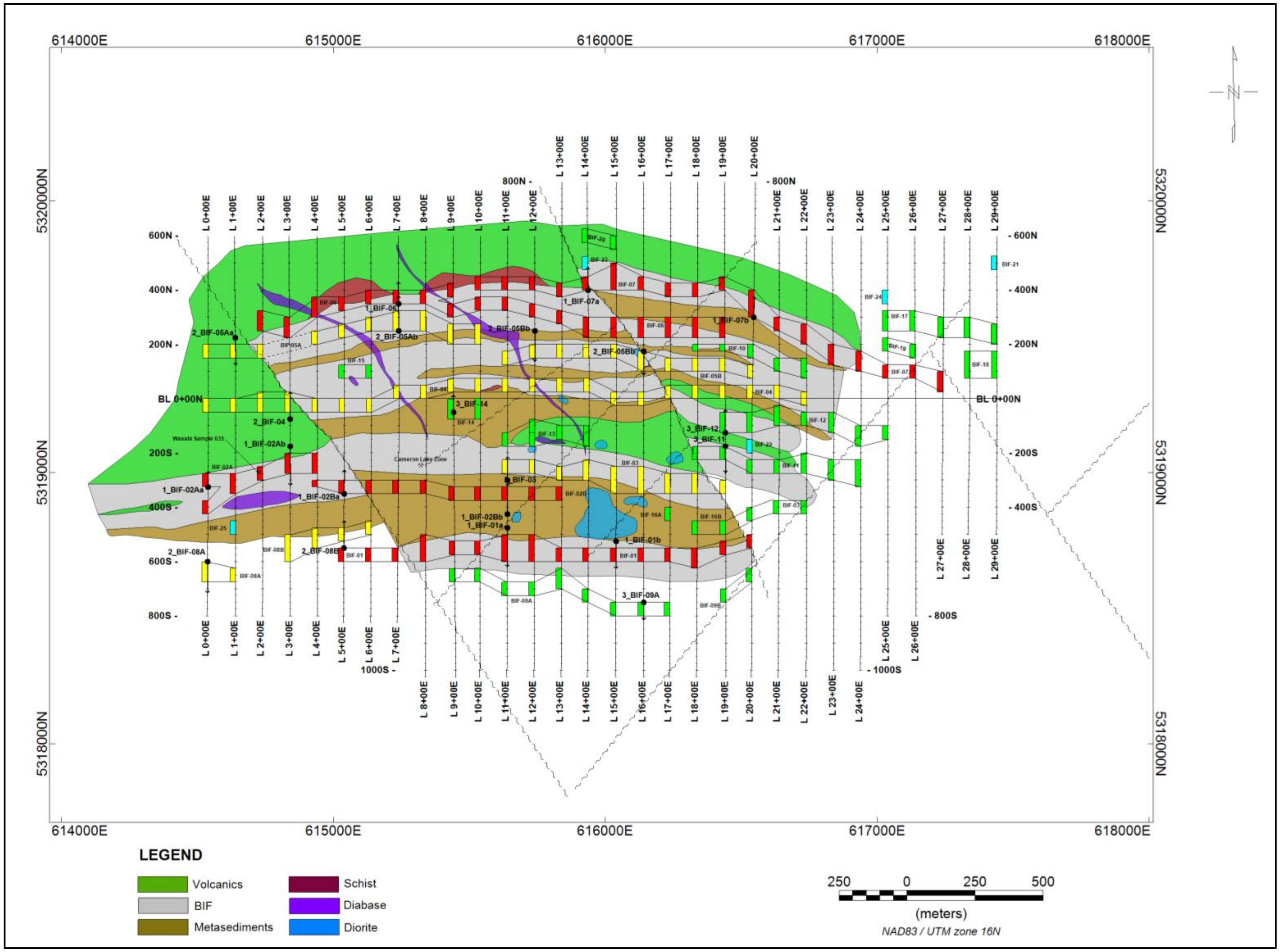


Figure 12. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars with local geology (BIF Grid).

❑ *DORSET GRID*

o *RESISTIVITY*

The overall resistivity response over the Dorset Grid is moderate to high, ranging from approximately *275* to *200,000* Ω·m. Please note that the zones highlighted in light blue on the Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0d) outline resistivity values higher than *30,000* Ω·m while the pink areas represent resistivity values below *6 000* Ω·m.

A deep low resistivity trend (C1) is highlighted in the center of the grid. It has an arcuate shape and nearly spans the entire grid with an orientation between ESE and E. The resistivity values calculated here are in the range of *2000* Ω·m to *8000* Ω·m. This is not extremely conductive, but it is low relative to the overall high resistivity values observed on the grid. The first section of this trend (C1A) is well-defined, especially between L 10+00E and L 19+00E. After L 19+00E a conductive offshoot extends south into a large N-S elongated conductive zone. The eastern portion is broken into smaller segments, labelled C1B and C1C. The segments C1A, C1B and C1C are each slightly offset from each other, which may suggest faulting.

Another zone of lower resistive values (C2), not entirely resolved within this survey boundary, is encountered in the southeast corner of the grid. This deep conductor separates into two branches labelled C2A and C2B. The northern branch, C2A, loosely correlates with a geological boundary.

Many other resistivity features are also identified on this grid;

- A resistive zone following the curved northern boundary of C1, located in the northern part of the survey area and composed of three bodies, R1A, R1B and R1C.
- A small resistive area formed by two bodies (R2A and R2B) aligned in an E-W direction. The area between the resistive cores correlates with an interpreted fault zone.
- A NS elongated resistive zone, labelled R3. This zone appears to be comprised of two cores.
- A large, elongated EW resistive body (R4) also formed by two distinct cores. R4 together with R1 are the most resistive areas.
- A poorly resolved, moderately resistive zone (R5) exists in the southwest corner of the study area.

o *CHARGEABILITY*

The overall chargeability response over this grid is very similar to the BIF Grid. It is also moderate, with an average chargeability background of approximately *5-10* mV/V and anomalous zones of moderate to high chargeability ranging from *15* mV/V to over *50* mV/V.

Twenty-seven (27) anomalous sources as well as two (2) isolated chargeable bodies were detected on this grid. A description of the interpretated anomalous trends is given below and can be followed using Figure 13 to Figure 17 and the Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0d). Further explanation on the selected targets can be found in Table 2, "OreVision3D® Drilling Targets on the Golden Sky Project (BIF & Dorset Grids)".

➢ First Priority

DOR-02 traverses the eastern half of the study area until merging with **DOR-03** on L14+00E. This moderately chargeable source is closely linked to or above deep conductive trend C1A. There is no strong correlation with magnetic intensity of geology.

DOR-03 is the anomaly most closely linked with the known Dorset zone. It spans almost the entirety of the grid and cuts through both resistive and conductive environments. There is no strong association with interpreted resistivity trends. Between L 1+00W and L 10+00E DOR-03A has a strong correlation with a magnetic low. It is mainly hosted in mafic volcanics, whereas DOR-03B is hosted by metasediments.

DOR-04 and **DOR-05** are trends located in the eastern half of the study area. They are both closely related to the Dorset mineralized zone. **DOR-04** is highly chargeable while **DOR-05** is moderately to weakly chargeable. The westernmost ends of both **DOR-04** and **DOR-05** overlap the southern boundary of a high magnetic axis (diabase dyke). DOR-04 begins at the transition between C1A and C1B and transitions into a more resistive environment to the east, while DOR-05 is almost exclusively located in a high resistivity environment. Between L 23+00E and L 26+00E, the interpretation becomes more complicated where **DOR-04** and **DOR-03A** overlap with each other.

DOR-08 is a strongly conductive and chargeable source found in the southeast corner of the grid. It largely follows C2A, as well as the southern border of a weak to moderate magnetic trend. It also shows some correlation with a lithology change on its western end. It is one of the strongest Metal Factor anomalies of the study area.

- **Second Priority**

DOR-01 is a group of 2 chargeability trends, **DOR-01A** and **DOR-01B**, which seem to have been offset by a diabase dike. Heavy faulting also seems to have affected both segments (fault zones near L 6+00E, L 25+00E, etc.). This trend is of weak to moderate intensity and usually lies within moderate resistivities and within a low magnetic environment. The only exception is the small middle segment of **DOR-01B** (L 15+00E to L 18+00E) located south of the Dorset zone which is found within a conductive region.

DOR-06 trends across the northern portion of the grid, north of the main EW trending high magnetic axis (diabase dyke) until turning south around L 30+00E. This source is moderately to highly chargeable and from west to east, it is associated with resistive zone R1C, conductive trends C1B and C1C, and R4 where it terminates. This easternmost segment displays a very high Gold Index anomaly and correlates very well with the Dorset zone. **DOR-07** is a small chargeable segment of moderate to high intensity trending parallel and north of **DOR-06** in the northeast corner of the grid.

Anomalous source **DOR-09** runs on the northern boundary of highly conductive trend C2A and **DOR-08**, as well as a moderate magnetic lineament.

DOR-14 and **DOR-15** are a couple of short strike length, weakly to moderately chargeable axes found in the northwest corner of this grid. They both abruptly terminate against diabase dykes on both ends. DOR-14 also terminates against a NW fault zone on its eastern end. **DOR-14** is located just north of conductive trend C1A, while **DOR-15** sits in the southern part of resistive zone R1A. Moreover, the MCT-05 trench showing seems to correlate with **DOR-14**.

- **Third and Fourth Priority**

The other chargeable anomalies outlined in this report are rated third and fourth priority since they have low chargeable responses, are of short strike length or are isolated and/or poorly defined. Some of these sources still look promising for DDH testing. They include **DOR-12** and **DOR-13** in the western part of the survey grid as well as **DOR-22** and **DOR-25** in the east.

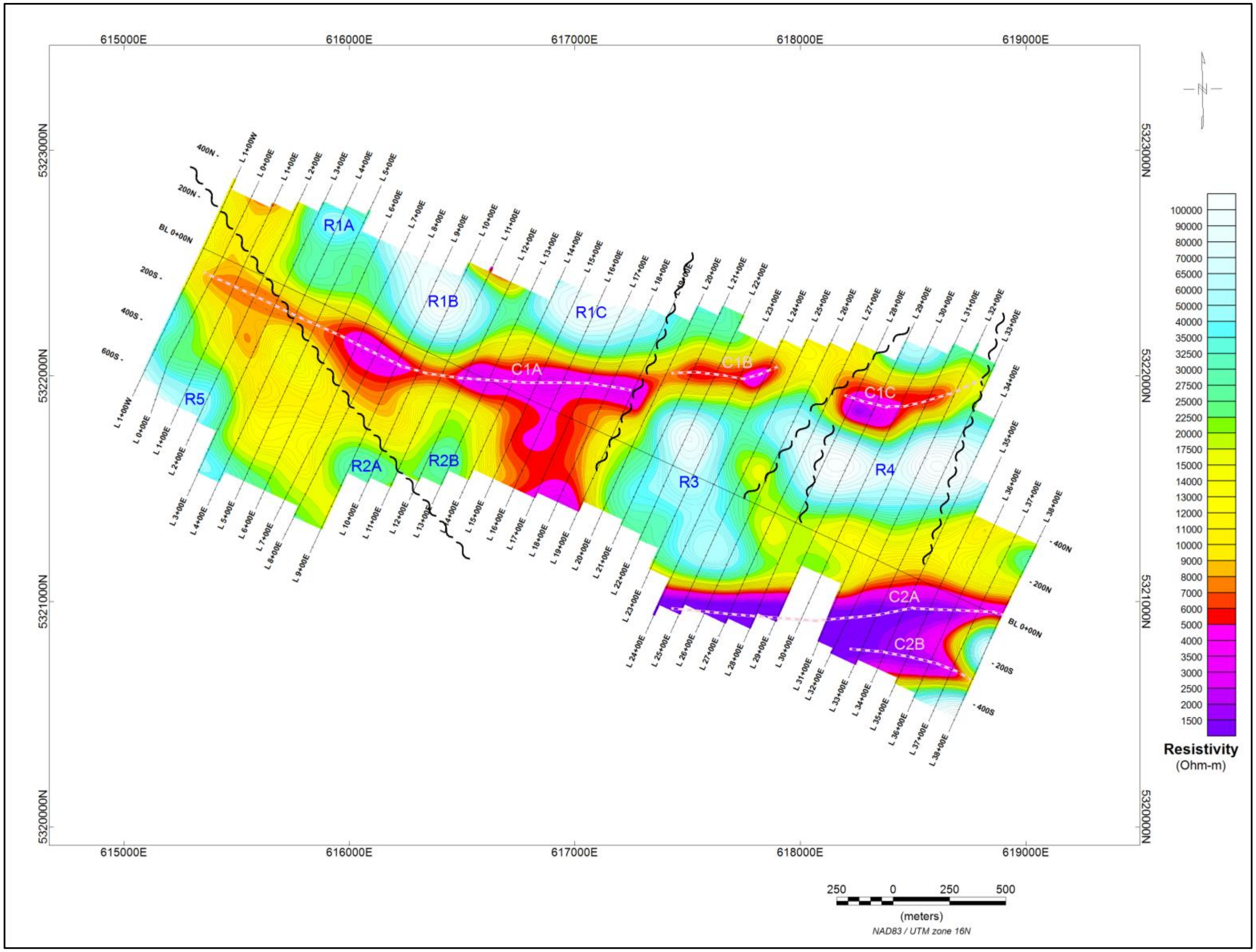


Figure 13. Resistivity at an elevation of 300 m showing the interpreted features along with the structural interpretation of the region (Dorset Grid).

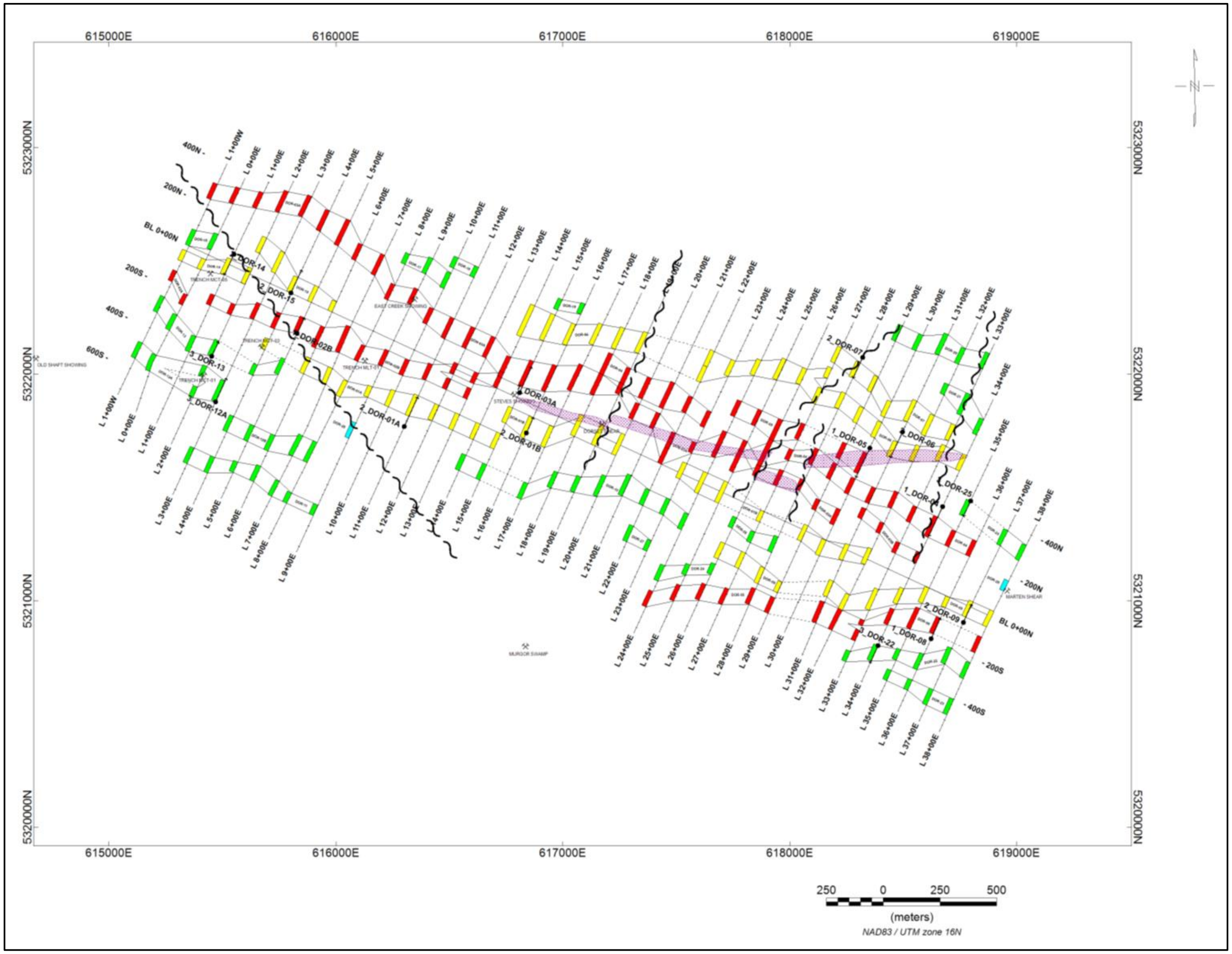


Figure 14. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars (Dorset Grid).

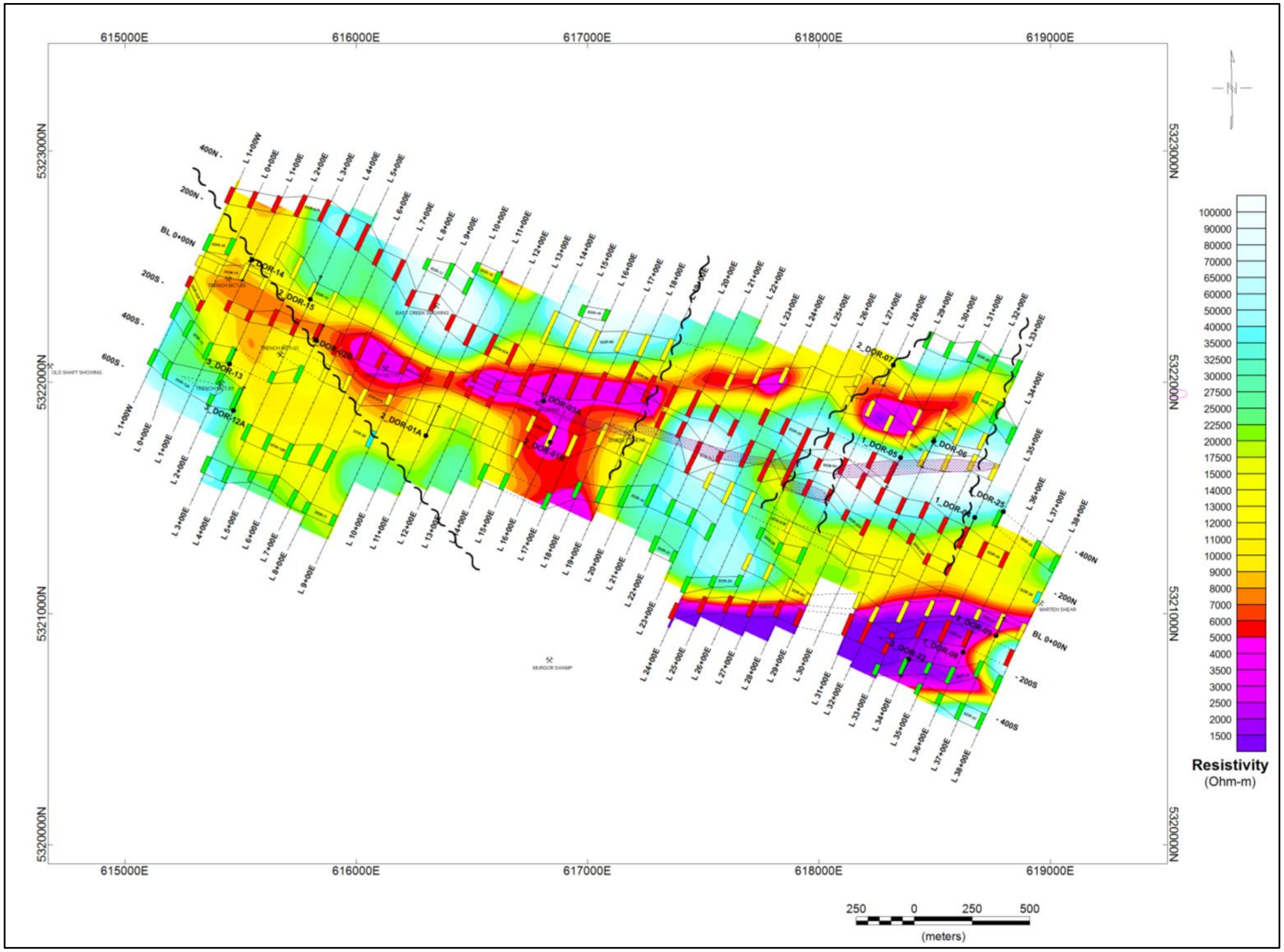


Figure 15. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars, underlain by the resistivity grid at an elevation of 300 m (Dorset Grid).

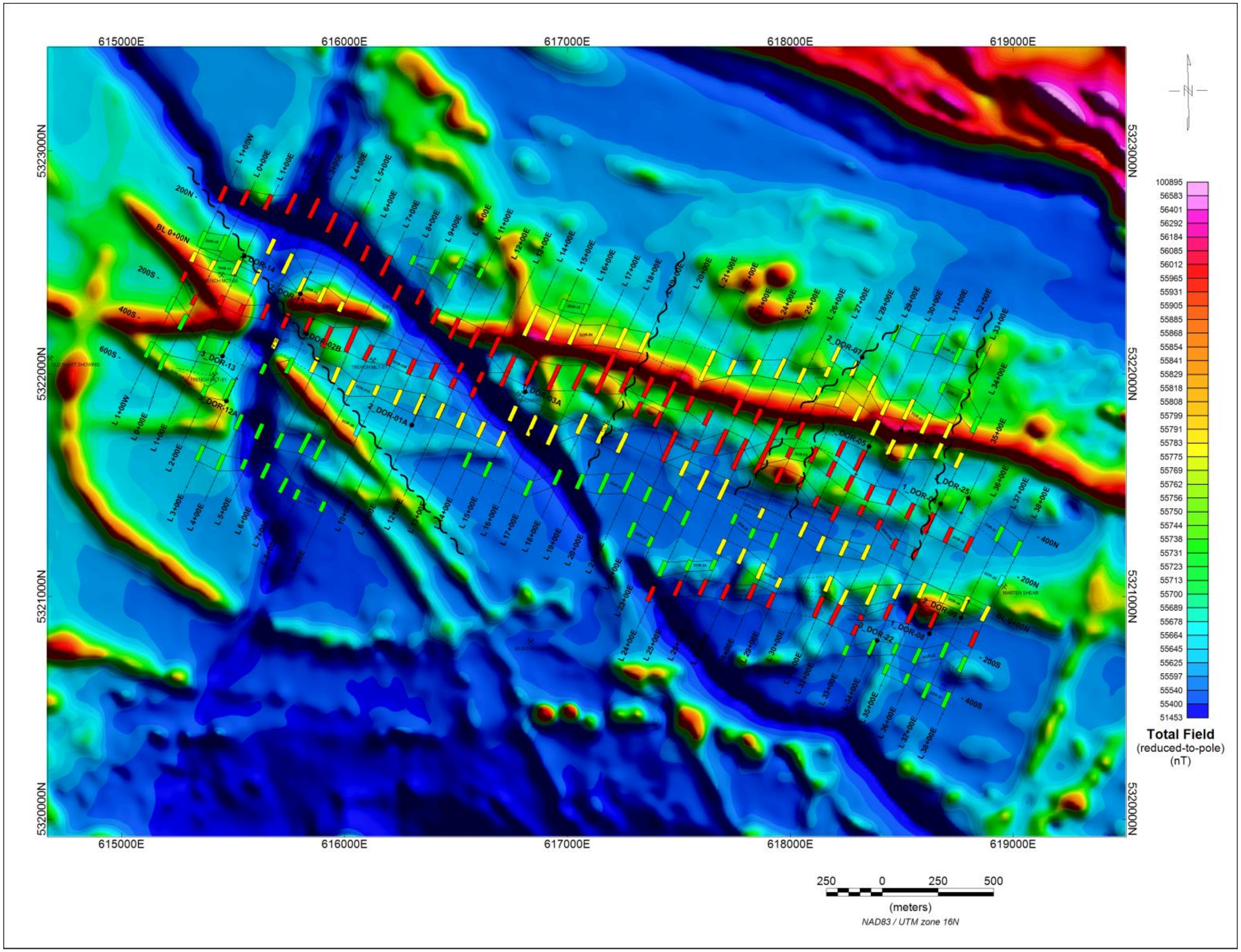


Figure 16. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars, underlain by the TMI-RTP grid (Dorset Grid).

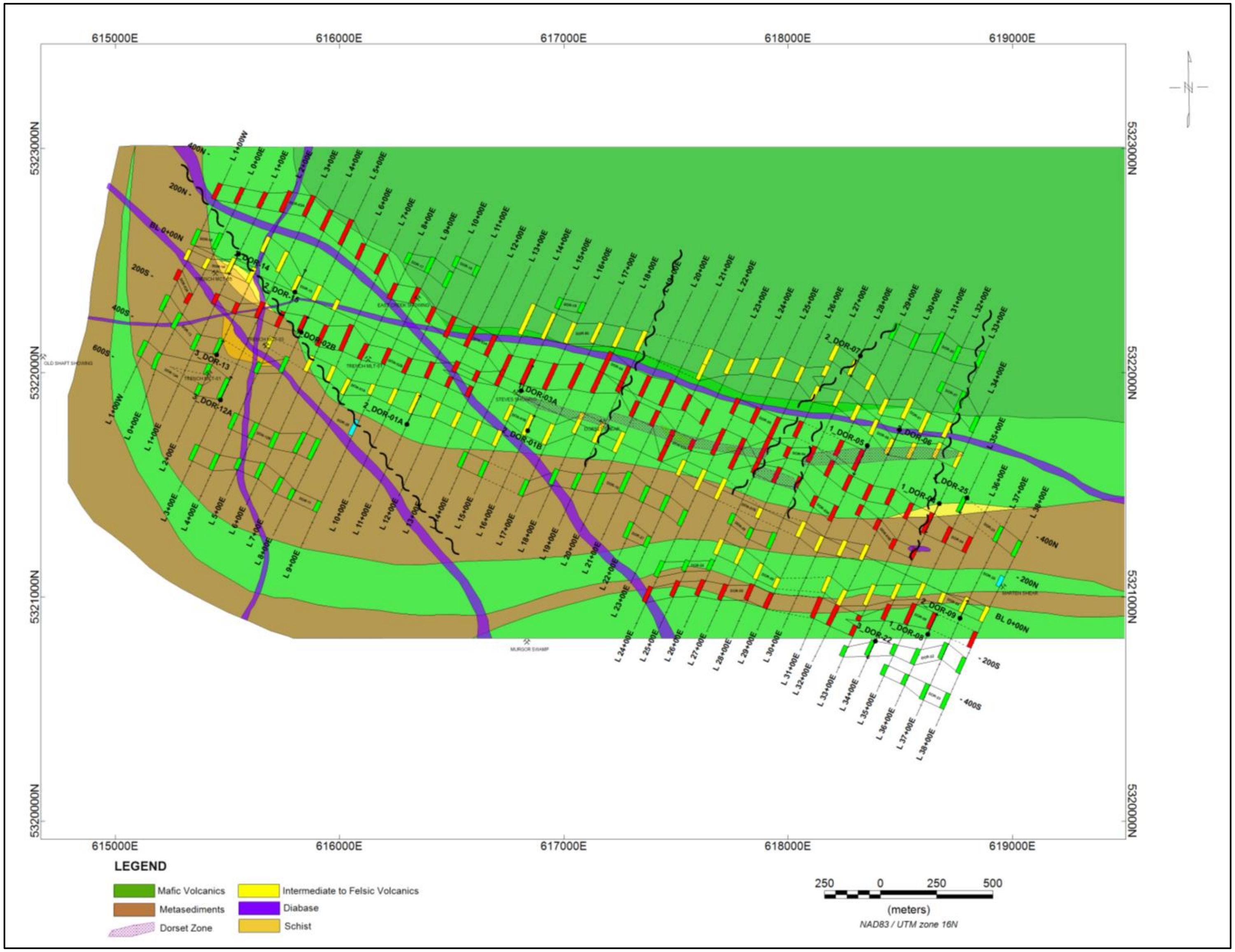


Figure 17. Geophysical interpretation including chargeable trends, interpreted structures and proposed DDH collars with local geology (Dorset Grid).

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The OreVision3D® survey has allowed us to identify distinctive chargeable axes within the BIF and Dorset Grids. Using the available geological information, the priority and the importance attached to these sources has been reviewed and follow-up prospecting and drilling targets are recommended below.

- ***PROSPECTING***

Table 1 below lists sources that appear to be close enough to the surface (outcropping or subcropping) for prospecting or trenching.

Table 1. OreVision3D® Prospecting Targets on the Golden Sky Project (BIF & Dorset Grids)

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Location of the Prospecting Target		Prospecting stations
	Line	Station	
BIF Grid			
1_BIF-02A	L 0+00E	3+00S	3+25S – 2+75S
	L 1+00E	3+25S	3+50S – 2+75S
1_BIF-06	L 7+00E	3+75N	3+75N – 4+00N
1_BIF-07	L 11+00E	4+25N	4+00N – 4+50N
	L 15+00E	4+75N	4+50N – 5+00N
	L 16+00E	4+25N	4+00N – 4+50N
	L 17+00E	4+00N	3+75N – 4+25N
	L 18+00E	4+00N	3+75N – 4+25N
	L 19+00E	4+25N	4+00N – 4+50N
	L 20+00E	3+25N	3+00N – 3+50N
	L 21+00E	2+75N	2+50N – 3+00N
	L 22+00E	2+25N	2+00N – 2+50N
2_BIF-03	L 13+00E	2+75S	3+00S – 2+50S
2_BIF-04	L 10+00E	0+50N	0+25N – 0+75N
	L 22+00E	0+00N	0+25S – 0+25N
2_BIF-05A	L 6+00E	2+75N	2+50N – 3+00N
3_BIF-12	L 24+00E	1+50S	1+75S – 1+00S
3_BIF-17	L 28+00E	2+50N	2+00N – 2+75N
	L 29+00E	2+50N	2+00N – 2+75N
4_BIF-23	L 14+00E	5+00N	4+75N – 5+25N
Dorset Grid			
1_DOR-02B	L 5+00E	1+00S	1+25S – 0+75S
1_DOR-08	L 31+00E	2+75S	3+25S – 2+50S
	L 35+00E	1+75S	2+00S – 1+25S
	L 36+00E	1+00S	1+25S – 0+75S
2_DOR-09	L 38+00E	0+00N	0+25S – 0+25N
3_DOR-22	L 38+00E	2+75S	3+25S – 2+50S

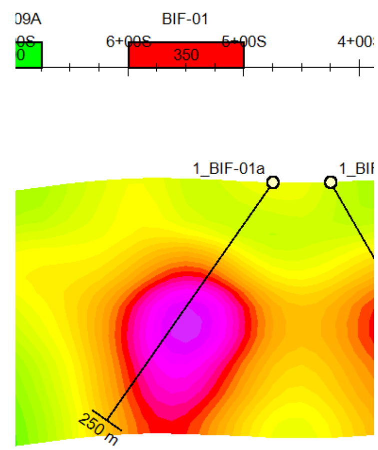
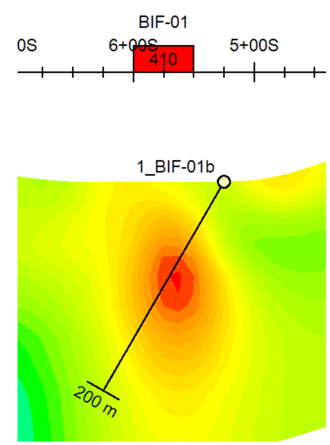
❑ *DRILLING*

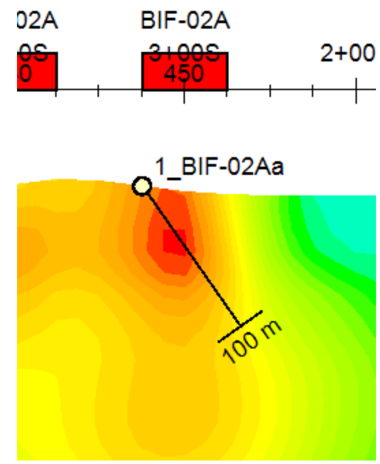
A drilling program has been recommended to test some of the axes (targets) outlined in this report.

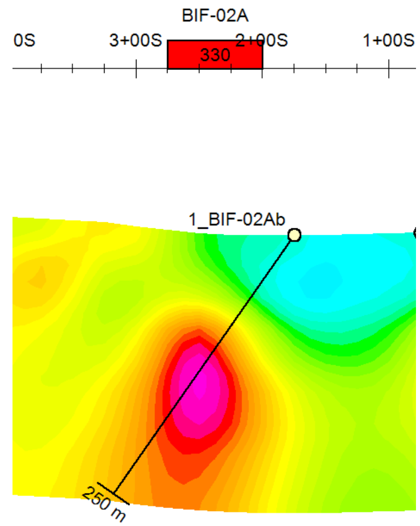
Table 2 lists these proposed drill holes and their characteristics as well as the location and description of the associated targets. These initial holes should be planned to intersect the centre of the targets as outlined on the interpreted vertical sections.

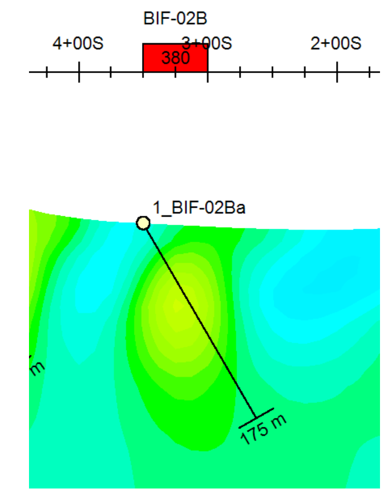
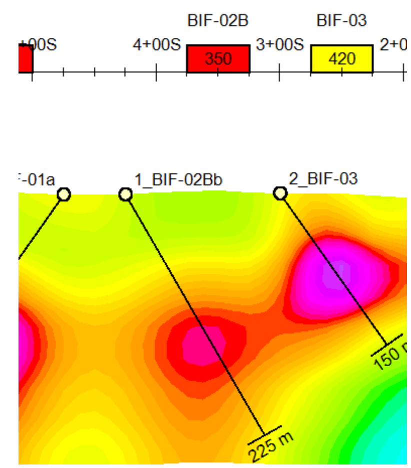
The table includes images of the selected drill targets plotted on the chargeability section if not indicated otherwise.

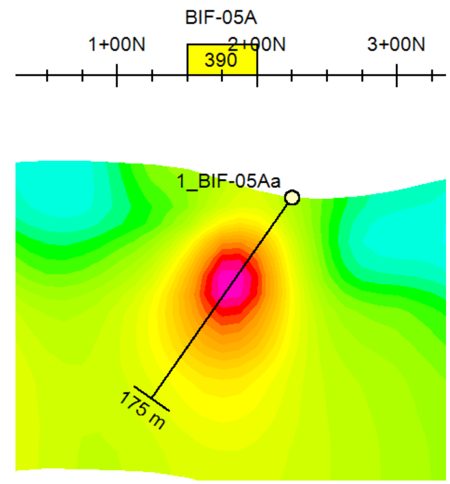
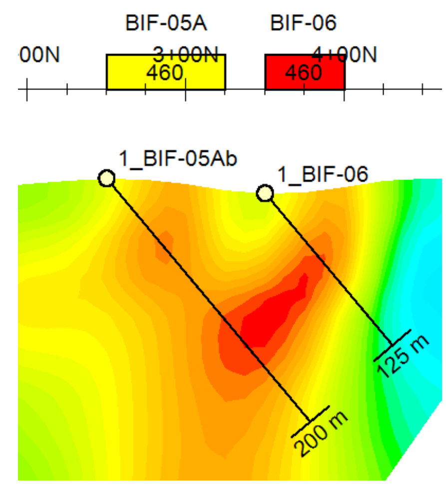
Table 2. OreVision3D® Drilling Targets on the Golden Sky Project (BIF & Dorset Grids)

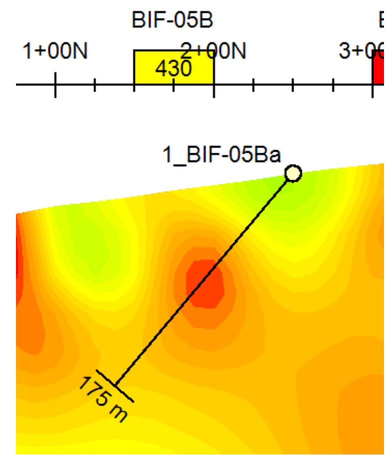
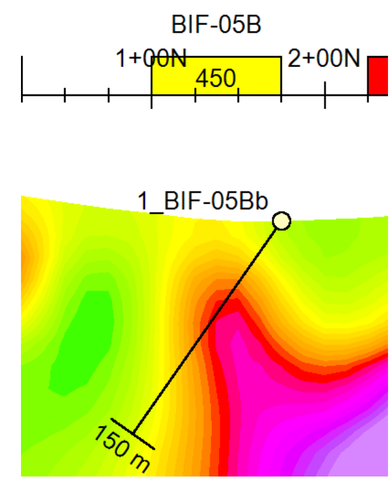
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
BIF Grid							
1_BIF-01a	Well-defined, strongly chargeable source found in the deeper parts of this survey within a conductive trend. Near a NE fault zone within a high magnetic intensity environment.	11+00E	5+50S	4+75S	55	180	
1_BIF-01b	Well-defined, somewhat vertically elongated target of moderate chargeability located north of a conductive trend. Near a NE fault zone within high magnetic intensity environment.	15+00E	5+75S	5+25S	60	180	

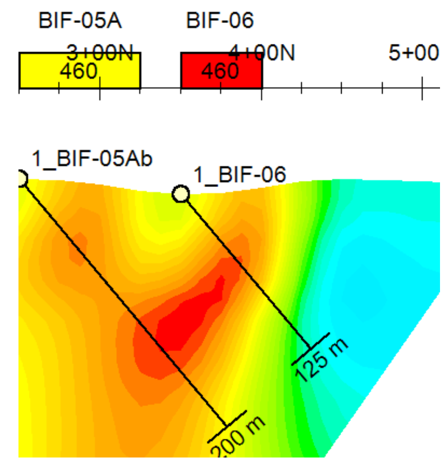
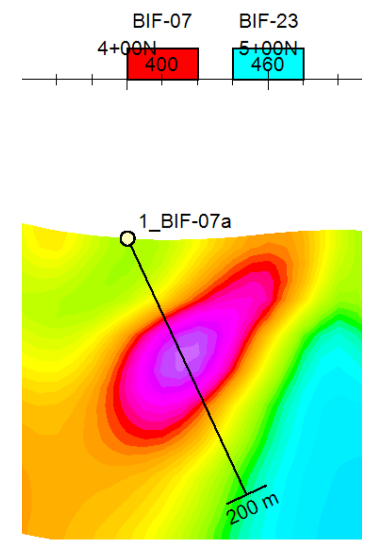
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_BIF-02Aa	Shallow, possibly outcropping, moderately chargeable target. Found within a shallow resistor on top of strongly conductive material. This anomaly sits within a high magnetic intensity setting.	0+00E	3+00S	3+25S	55	0	

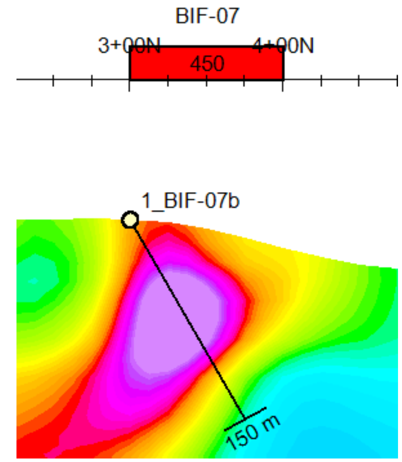
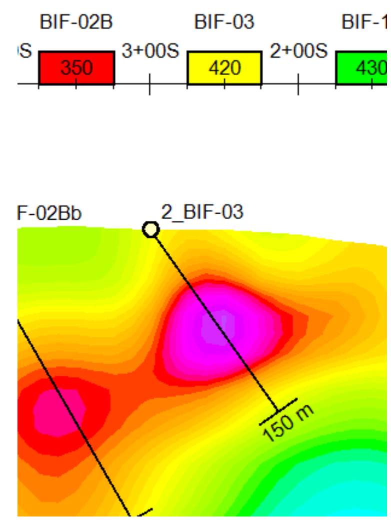
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_BIF-02Ab	Well-defined, moderately to strongly chargeable source found in the mid to deep depths of this survey within a conductive trend. Located within a highly conductive environment and therefore an excellent Metal Factor target. This target is near the Wasabi Sample 635 showing within a high magnetic intensity setting.	3+00E	2+75S	1+75S	55	180	

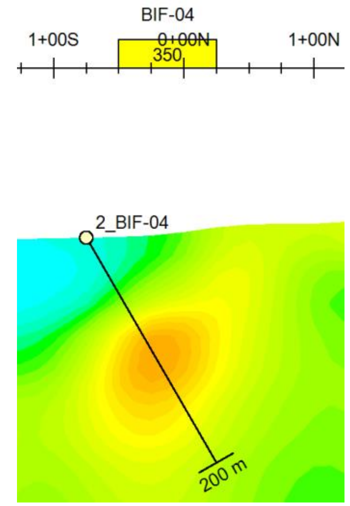
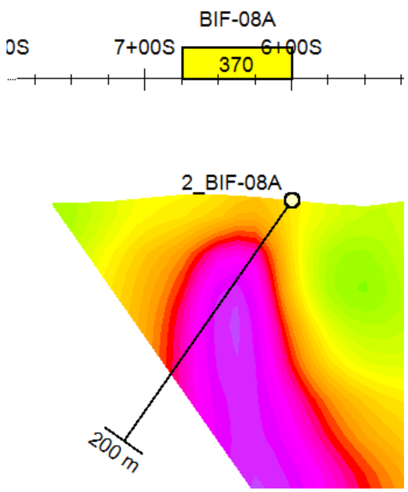
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_BIF-02Ba	Relatively shallow and weakly chargeable target. Located within a narrow resistive zone inside an overall strongly conductive environment. Near a NW fault zone within a high magnetic intensity environment.	5+00E	3+50S	3+25S	60	0	
1_BIF-02Bb	Well-defined, moderately to strongly chargeable source found in the mid to deep depths of this survey. Located within a resistive body. Near a NE fault zone within a low magnetic intensity environment.	11+00E	3+50S	4+25S	60	0	

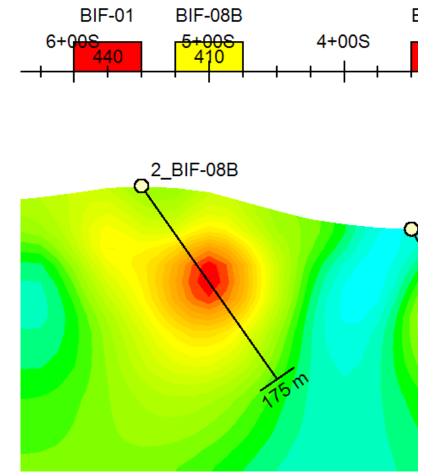
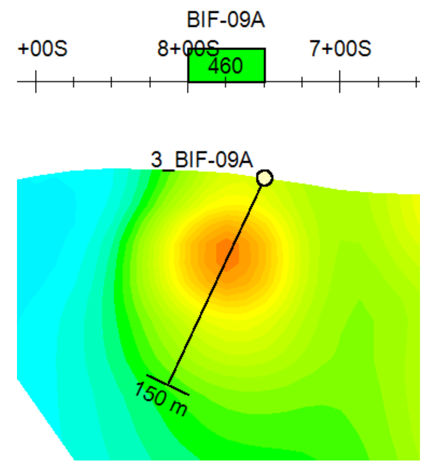
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_BIF-05Aa	Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately to strongly chargeable target of limited depth extension. Within a conductive environment, however not reaching into the stronger, deeper portion. Near a NW fault zone and on the western boundary of a strong magnetic trend.	1+00E	1+75N	2+25N	55	180	
2_BIF-05Ab	Shallow, weakly to moderately chargeable target within a highly conductive environment. This DDH also aims to test the deeper part of BIF-06, within the strong Metal Factor core. High magnetic intensity setting.	7+00E	2+87N	2+50N	50	0	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_BIF-05Ba	Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately chargeable target of limited depth extension. On the periphery of a large conductive medium. Located along a lineament of low magnetic intensity.	12+00E	1+87N	2+50N	50	180	
2_BIF-05Bb	Relatively shallow, moderately chargeable source located on the southern boundary of a conductive zone. Appears to be dipping slightly to the north, however this may be caused by the merging of BIF-05B with the extensive and dominant source BIF-06. On the intersection of two interpreted faults within a low magnetic intensity environment.	16+00E	1+37N	1+75N	55	180	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_BIF-06	Moderately chargeable source located within a conductive environment. The core of this anomaly may appear deeper in the inversion results because of its merging with BIF-05A. This merging may have also caused its southward dipping appearance. The apparent data suggest a shallow source, with some potential extension. The deeper portion, a possible depth extension of this anomaly, is targeted by 2_BIF-05Ab.	7+00E	3+75N	3+50N	50	0	
1_BIF-07a	Very well-defined and strongly chargeable body appearing to be southward dipping. Located within the core of a strongly conductive zone that appears to be northward dipping. This is a strong Metal Factor target. Near a NW fault zone within a high magnetic intensity environment.	14+00E	4+25N	4+00N	65	0	

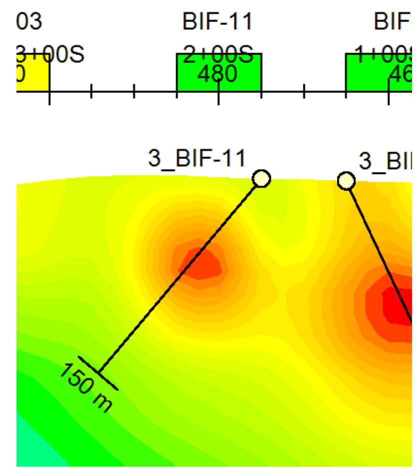
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_BIF-07b	Relatively shallow, very well-defined and strongly chargeable body. Appears to be southward dipping and similarly to the previous target, located within the core of a strongly conductive zone that appears to be northward dipping Located in a high magnetic intensity setting.	20+00E	3+25N	3+00N	60	0	
2_BIF-03	Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately chargeable target of limited depth extension. Displays a strong Gold Index. Located in a high magnetic intensity setting.	11+00E	2+75S	3+00S	55	0	

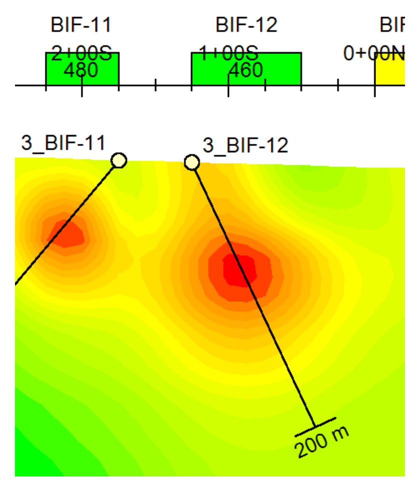
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_BIF-04	Small, weakly to moderately chargeable body found in the mid-depths of this survey's DOI. On the eastern boundary of a resistive zone. Appears to be southward dipping. Near a NW fault zone within a low magnetic intensity environment.	3+00E	0+25S	0+75S	60	0	
2_BIF-08A	Vertically elongated body composed of highly chargeable materials. Located on the boundary of a well-defined conductive trend. High magnetic intensity setting.	0+00E	6+50S	6+00S	55	180	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_BIF-08B	Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately chargeable target. Within a well-defined conductive zone. Correlates with a high magnetic intensity setting.	5+00E	5+00S	5+50S	55	0	
3_BIF-09A	Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately chargeable target. Within a relatively resistive environment, on the boundary of a large resistive zone and a broad conductive trend. Within a low magnetic intensity medium.	16+00E	7+75S	7+50S	65	180	

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Target (Priority_ Anomaly)</th><th rowspan="2">Type / Target Interest</th><th colspan="2">Location of the Drill Target</th><th colspan="3">Proposed Drillhole</th><th rowspan="2">Target Visual</th></tr>
<tr><th>Line</th><th>Station</th><th>Station</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr>
<tr><td>3_BIF-11</td><td>Well-defined, relatively shallow and moderately chargeable target of limited depth extension.

Within a moderately resistive environment.

Correlates with a high magnetic intensity setting.</td><td>19+00E</td><td>2+12S</td><td>1+75S</td><td>50</td><td>180</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3_BIF-12</td><td>Very similar to the target described above, but slightly larger, deeper and more resistive in nature.

Displays a strong Gold Index.</td><td>19+00E</td><td>1+00S</td><td>1+25S</td><td>65</td><td>0</td><td>
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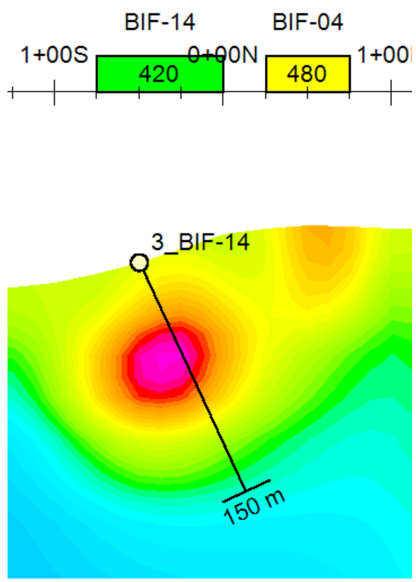
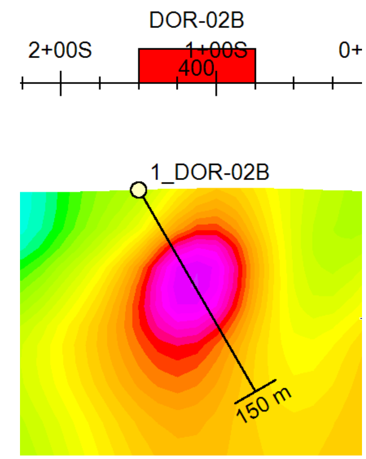
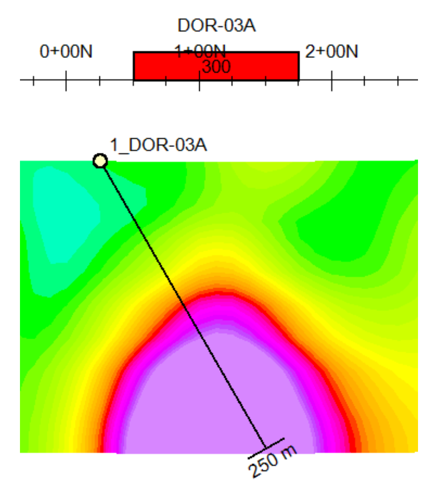
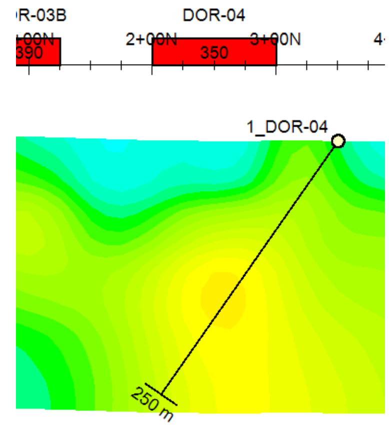
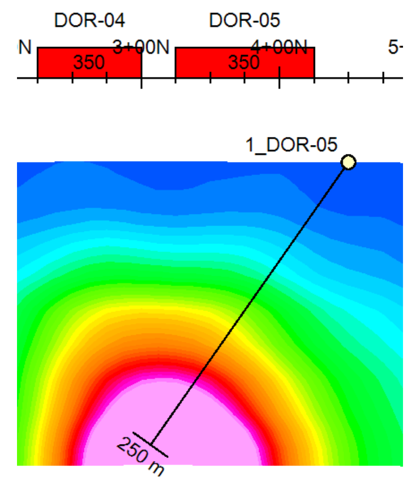
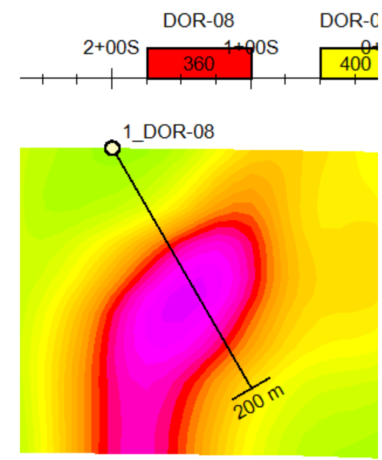
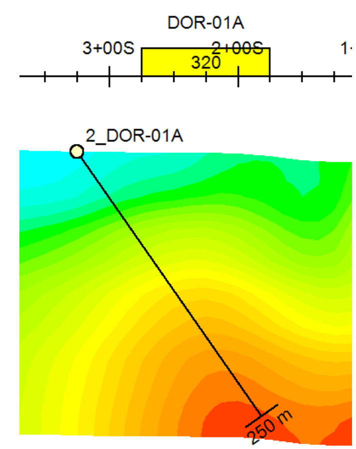
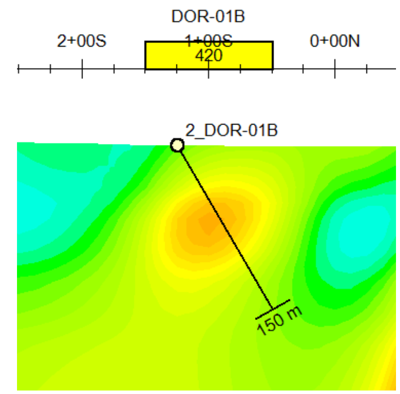
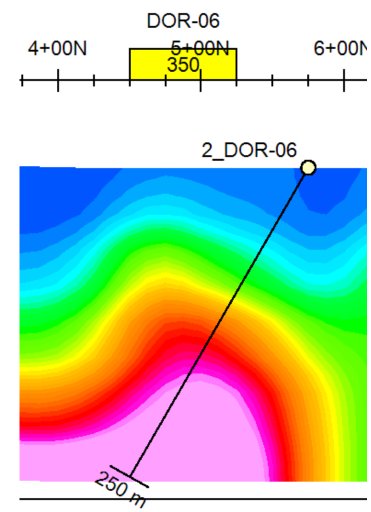
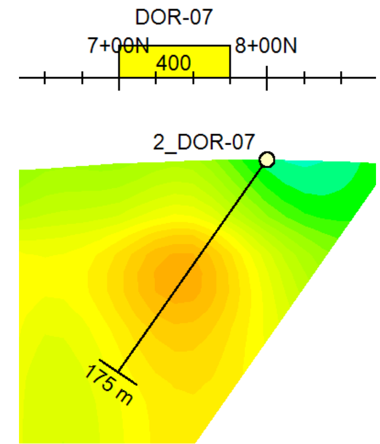
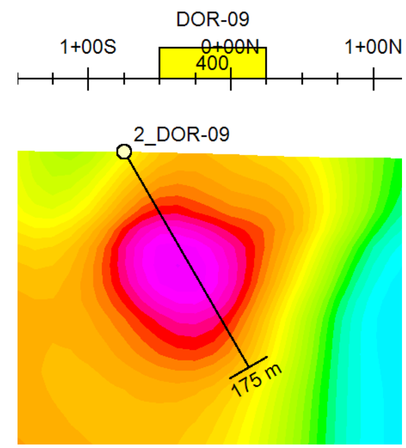
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
3_BIF-14	Well-defined, compact and relatively shallow target of moderate to high chargeability values. Displays a limited depth extension. Found within a moderately conductive environment, on the southern boundary of a large strongly conductive trend. Located within a low magnetic intensity medium.	9+00E	0+50S	0+37S	65	0	

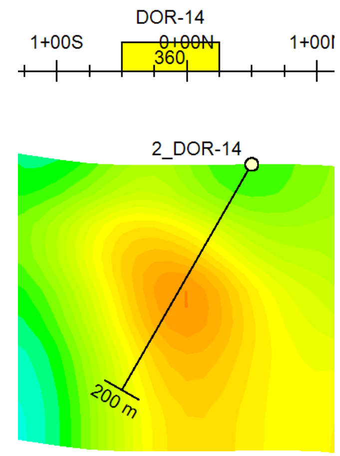
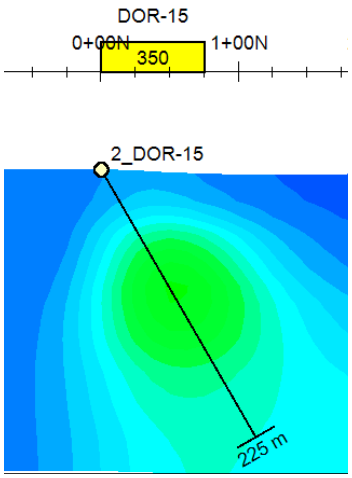
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
Dorset Grid							
1_DOR-02B	Well-defined and strongly chargeable target found within a moderately resistive environment above a more conductive zone. Appears to be slightly southward dipping. Proximal to a NW fault zone. Trenching recommended prior to drilling.	5+00E	1+50S	1+25S	60	25	
1_DOR-03A	Deep and very strongly chargeable target found with a conductive environment. Possibly extending below this survey's DOI. A well-defined Metal Factor target. Near the Dorset zone within a compact low magnetic intensity anomaly.	15+00E	1+00N	0+25N	60	25	

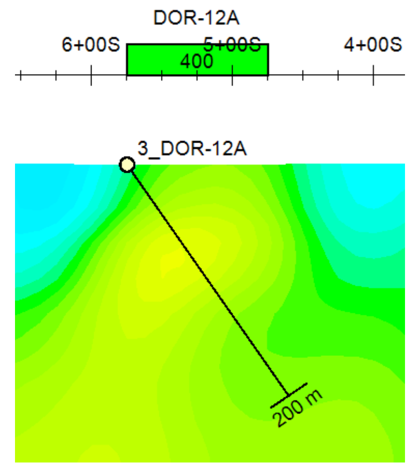
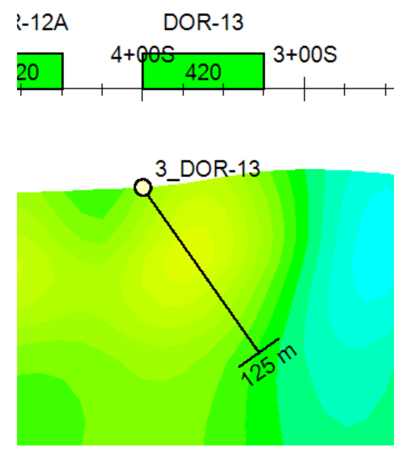
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_DOR-04	Weak to moderately chargeable source located in the mid-depths of this survey's DOI. Within a moderate resistivity environment, near the border of a large and highly resistive body. Near a NNE fault zone.	34+00E	2+50N	3+50N	55	205	
1_DOR-05	Moderately chargeable target. The inversion result indicates that this source is very strong, however, this may be caused by its apparent merging with nearby source DOR-04. Found within a strongly resistive environment resulting in a well-defined and robust Gold Index target. Targets the Dorset zone.	30+00E	3+50N	4+50N	55	205	 **Gold Index**

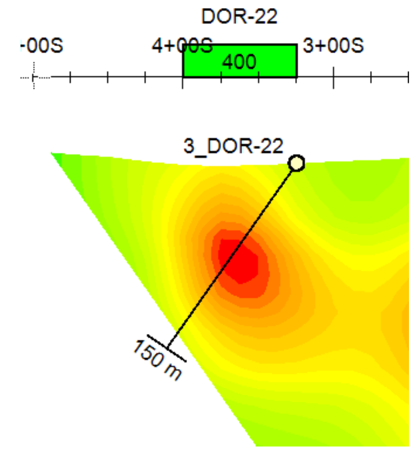
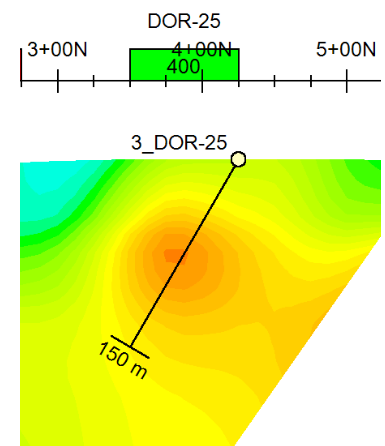
Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
1_DOR-08	Very well-defined and strongly chargeable target confined between two conductive zones. Mid-depth target that appears to be southward dipping. At depths below the center of mass, this source seems to extend vertically. Trenching recommended prior to drilling.	36+00E	1+50S	2+00S	60	25	
2_DOR-01A	Moderately chargeable body found within a moderately resistive environment. The core of this source is found in the deeper regions of this survey's DOI with possible extension below it.	11+00E	2+25S	3+25S	55	25	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_DOR-01B	Well-defined, compact, and relatively shallow target of moderate chargeability values. Found within a moderately resistive environment above conductive materials. Appears to be southward dipping. Near the Dorset zone.	16+00E	1+00S	1+25S	60	25	
2_DOR-06	Moderately to highly chargeable target. The inversion result may be overestimating the strength of this source because of its apparent merging with nearby source DOR-07, and the few missing datapoints at depths in the measured data. This source is resistive and lies on the northern flank of a deep resistive body. It displays a strong well-defined Gold Index. The core of this source is found in the mid to deep depths of this survey's DOI with possible extension beyond it. Appears to be northward dipping. Targets the Dorset zone.	31+00E	5+00N	5+75N	60	205	 **Gold Index**

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_DOR-07	Well-defined, relatively shallow and weakly to moderately chargeable target. On the boundary between a resistive and a conductive body. Near a NE fault zone.	28+00E	7+37N	8+00N	55	205	
2_DOR-09	Relatively shallow, well-defined and strongly chargeable target of limited depth extension. Found within the transition zone between a shallow resistive layer and a deep conductor.	37+00E	0+25S	0+75S	60	25	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
2_DOR-14	Mid-depth target that appears to be northward dipping. At depths below the center of mass, this source seems to extend vertically. Well-defined and moderately chargeable. Near a NW fault zone and the Trench MTC-05 zone.	1+00E	0+00N	0+50N	60	205	
2_DOR-15	Well-defined and moderately chargeable target found within a resistive environment. Displays a well-defined, weak to moderate Gold Index anomaly. Shallow to mid-depth target that appears to be southward dipping.	4+00E	0+37N	0+00N	60	25	 **Gold Index**

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
3_DOR-12A	Relatively shallow and weakly chargeable target found on the boundary of a southward dipping resistive body.	3+00E	5+25S	5+75S	55	25	
3_DOR-13	Shallow and weakly chargeable target found within a moderately conductive environment.	2+00E	3+67S	4+00S	55	25	

Target (Priority_ Anomaly)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Drill Target		Proposed Drillhole			Target Visual
		Line	Station	Station	Dip	Azimuth	
3_DOR-22	Very well-defined, compact and relatively shallow target of moderate to strong chargeability values. Found within a narrow conductive zone. Strong Metal Factor.	34+00E	3+75S	3+25S	55	205	
3_DOR-25	Relatively shallow and weakly to moderately chargeable target found within a resistive environment, on the boundary of a large resistive zone.	35+00E	3+75N	4+25N	60	205	

The author is confident that the Golden Sky Project offers potential for discovering new mineralized zones and that the drillholes recommended for the investigation of the anomalous sources identified by the present survey will be positive.

However, our knowledge of the property's geology is not as thorough as the geologist of Angus Gold. Our interpretation and recommendations are mainly based on the observed geophysical responses.

In order to maximize the outcome of the present results, Angus Gold, should, ensure all available geoscience information are compiled, assess and, if necessary, redefine the priority and nature of the recommendations proposed in this report.

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.

Pam Coles, P.Geo.,
Chief Geophysicist
PGO #2612

Catherine Phaneuf, P.Geo.,
Project Geophysicist
OGQ #1860

CP/sl

APPENDIX A: PROJECT OVERVIEW

❑ *PROJECT ID*	**Golden Sky Project** (Our reference: **21NT002A-P3**)
❑ *CUSTOMER*	**Angus Gold Inc.** 18 King Street East, Suite 902 Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1C4 www.angusgold.com
❑ *REPRESENTATIVE*	**Gabrielle Hosein, P.Geo.** ghosein@angusgold.com
❑ *LOCATION*	**Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario, Canada** NAD83 / UTM zone 16N : 616 500 mE, 5 320 500 mN NTS Sheets: **42C/03**
❑ *NEAREST SETTLEMENT*	**Wawa:** approximately 50 km east of the survey area.
❑ *ACCESS*	The property is accessible via Paint Lake Road, an all-weather gravel road which links the Trans Canada Highway 17 to the Eagle River Mine. The Paint Lake Road departs the Trans-Canada Highway approximately 50 km northwest of Wawa. At kilometer 66, an ATV/Skidder trail provides direct access to the property and leads to the Dorset area. The BIF area, located south of Dorset, can be accessed directly from Paint Lake Road.

Figure 18. General location of the Golden Sky Project.

- ***CULTURAL FEATURES***

Trails, borehole casings and other debris were observed on the Dorset Grid. The Paint Lake Road and the Cameron Lake Camp traverse the BIF Grid making data acquisition logistically more difficult around that area.

These features may have very slightly affected the quality of the data collected in some areas, but the overall effects are negligible.

- ***GEOMORPHOLOGY***

The Golden Sky Project is located within the Mishibishu Lake Greenstone Belt (MLGB). Topography is moderate within the Dorset Grid, ranging from approximately 445 to 500 m above sea level. The BIF Grid topography is more intense, ranging from approximately 425 to 585 m above sea level, with many steep cliffs.

Hydrographically, many creeks and small lakes are present throughout the Dorset survey area. The BIF area includes a larger lake (Cameron Lake) in the southwestern part of the grid as well as a few more small ones.

- ***LAND TENURE***

The claims encompassed in the present project are wholly owned by Angus Gold Inc. as shown in Figure 19.

- ***SURVEY GRIDS***

BIF Grid
This survey grid consists of 30 lines oriented north. Lines are approximately 1.0 km to 1.8 km in length and are spaced every 100 m.

Dorset Grid
This survey grid consists of 40 lines oriented 025 degrees north. Lines are approximately 1.0 km to 1.7 km in length and are spaced every 100 m.

Refer to Figure 19 for a plan view of the survey areas.

- ***COORDINATE SYSTEM***

Local datum: NAD 83
Projection type: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Zone: 16N

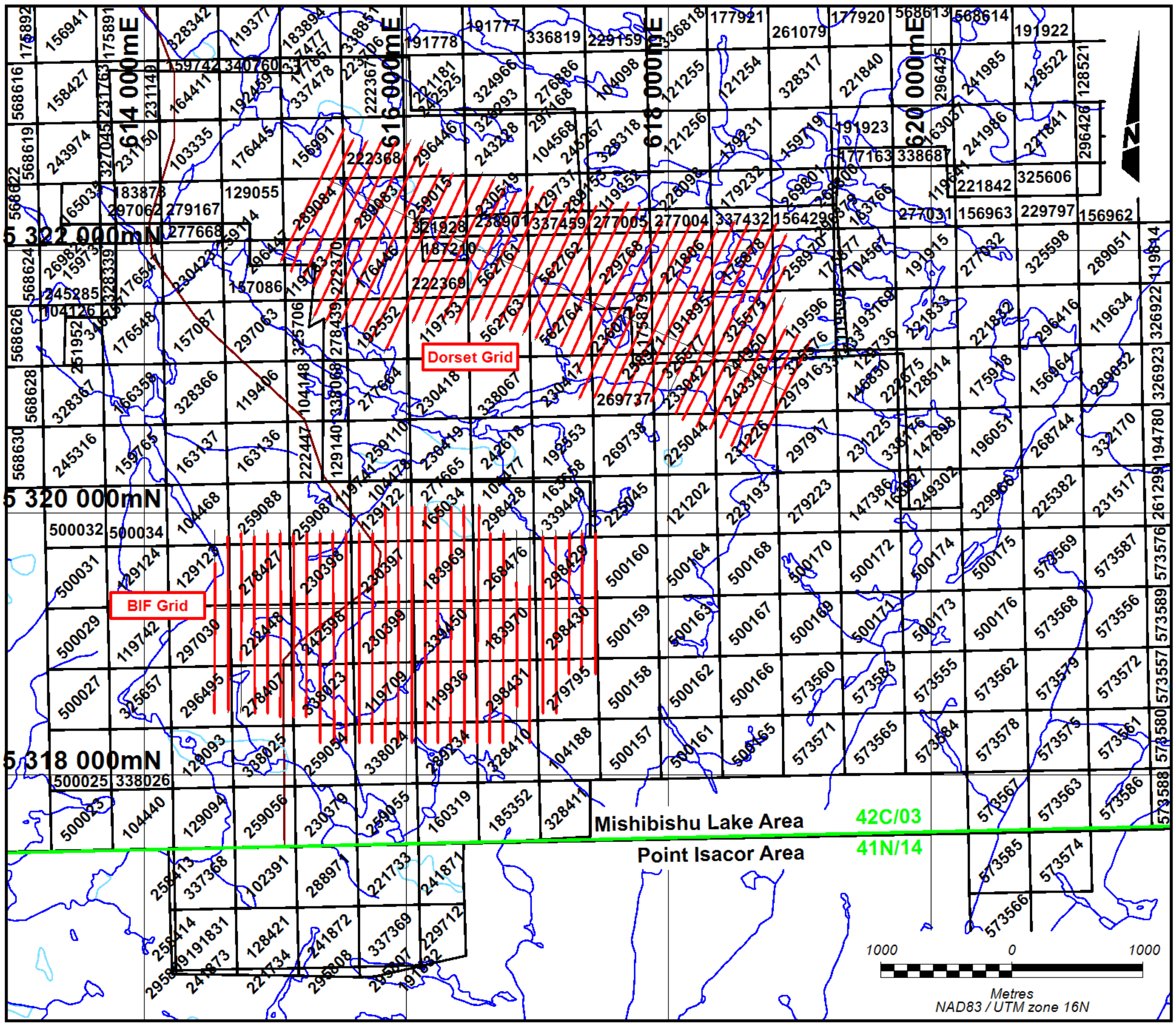


Figure 19. Mineral claims and survey coverage over the Golden Sky Project.

APPENDIX B: DATA ACQUISITION

- *PERSONNEL*

Saliou Bah,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Ezekiel Charlebois,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Zachary Paquin,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Guillaume Nantel,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Maxime Collin,	Field assistant
Remi Daoust,	Field assistant
Jean-Francois Dumoulin,	Field assistant
John Shesha,	Field assistant
Charles Tremblay,	Field assistant
David Lafrenaye,	Field assistant
Hugo Beaulieu,	Field assistant
Hans Bjorkman,	Field assistant
Fleury Nzisabira,	Field assistant
Tamisha Blanchette,	Field assistant
Henry-Philippe Bauer,	Field assistant
Kevin Vaillancourt,	Field assistant
Marc Auclair,	Field assistant
Martial Girard,	Field assistant
Gabriel Martin,	Field assistant
Jean-Luc Gagnon,	Field assistant
Brian Willard,	Field assistant
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Catherine Phaneuf, P.Geo.,	QC, interpretation, and report
Pam Coles, P.Geo.,	Final validation of product conformity

- *ECOLOGO*

Abitibi Geophysics adheres to the Ecologo Certification for the mining exploration industry. This certification promotes the widespread application of environmental, social, and economic practices of the highest standards. Abitibi Geophysics conforms with the standardized requirements of this certification and those of the government ministries related to these practices. The conditions for the execution of exploration work set by the governing bodies and any agreement between the claim owners and concerned Aboriginal communities are followed rigorously.

The crew encountered smoke in the survey area on the morning of July 16th, 2021. They immediately evacuated the area and reported the incident to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. The final report from the MNRF had not been received at the time this report was written.

- *SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT*

As part of the Abitibi Geophysics Inc. EHS program, crew members received first aid training and were provided with the safety equipment and specialized training for the induced polarization technique.

- ❑ *TYPE OF SURVEY* — Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization

- ❑ *CONFIGURATION* — **OreVision**® and **OreVision3D**®
  "a" = **25 m** / "n" = **1 to 20**

- ❑ *ACQUISITION (INCLUDING INSTALLATION)* —
  January 19th to February 12th, 2021
  Break (data quality)
  May 5th to July 21st, 2021
  Break (fire incident)
  August 9th to August 31st, 2021

- ❑ *COVERAGE* — **BIF Grid: 10.975 km** of OreVision® & **33.85** km of OreVision3D®
  Dorset Grid: 52.125 km of OreVision3D®

- ❑ *IP TRANSMITTERS (TX)* — **IRIS Instruments TIPIX**, s/n: **2**, **7**, **12, 14, 16, 17, 19** and **38**

Maximum output:	up to 2.2 kW or **13 A** or 1800 V
Power supply:	Honda 2000 VA
Electrodes:	shape memory alloy
Resolution:	1 mA on output current display
Waveform:	bipolar square wave with 50% duty cycle
Pulse duration:	1 second

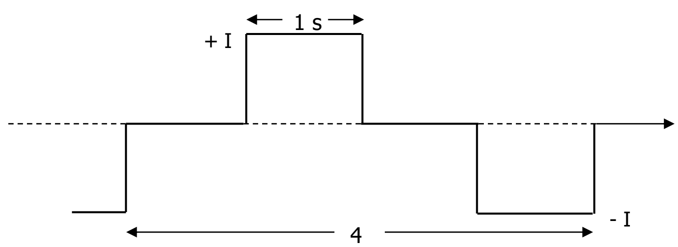


Figure 20. Transmitted signal across $C_1 – C_2$.

- ❑ *IP RECEIVERS (RX)* — **IRIS Elrec-PRO** s/n **104, 123, 131, 184, 269, 302, 331, 368** and **377**
  SwitchPRO96: s/n **63**, **69**, **112, 113**, **114** and **115**
  SwitchPRO240: s/n **65** and **71**
  Electrodes: shape memory alloy

V_P Primary voltage measurement:
- ✧ Input impedance: 100 MΩ
- ✧ Resolution: 1 µV
- ✧ Typical accuracy: **0.2%**

M_a Apparent chargeability measurement:
- ✧ Resolution: 0.01 mV/V
- ✧ Typical accuracy: 0.4**%**
- ✧ Linear sampling mode: 20-time slices (M_1 to M_{20})
- ✧ All gates are normalized with respect to a standard decay curve for QC in the field.

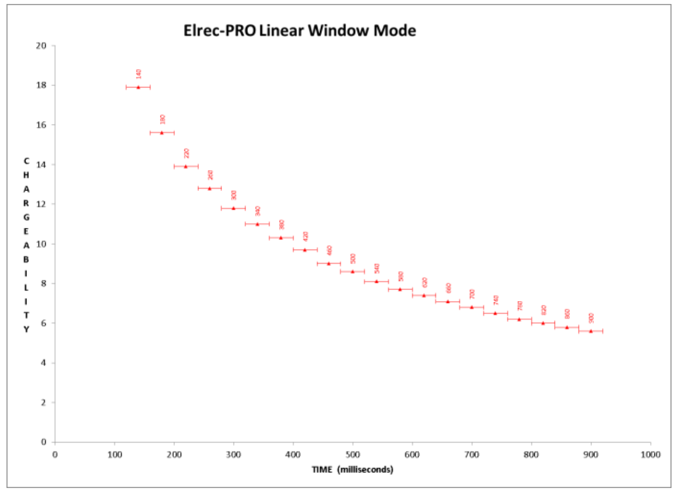


Figure 21. Linear windows (1 s pulse).

- *APPARENT RESISTIVITY CALCULATION*

$$\rho_a = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{V_p}{I} \cdot n \cdot (n+1) \cdot a \ (\Omega \cdot m)$$

Cumulative error: 5% max, mainly due to chaining accuracy.

- *QUALITY CONTROL* *(RECORDS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST)*

Before the survey:

- ✓ Transmitter and motor generator were checked for maximum output using calibrated loads.
- ✓ Receiver was checked using the Abitibi Geophysics SIMP™ certified and calibrated V_P and M_a signal simulator.

During data acquisition:

- ✓ Rx and Tx cable insulation were verified every morning.
- ✓ Data was reviewed using Prosys II® allowing a daily, thorough monitoring of data quality and survey efficiency.
- ✓ Sufficient pulses were stacked: a minimum of 8 pulses for every reading.
- ✓ A minimum of 6 current electrodes and saltwater were used at each station.

At the Base of Operations:

- ✓ Field QCs were inspected and validated.
- ✓ Each IP decay curve was analyzed with our proprietary Geosoft GX, *InteractiveAnomaly®*. The gates that were rejected were not included in the calculation of the plotted M_a.

The first step in processing OreVision and OreVision3D® data is quality control. To ensure consistent and efficient quality control Abitibi Geophysics has developed *InteractiveAnomaly®*. This Geosoft GX analyses the normalized decay curve for each reading within the data set. Only readings that successfully pass quality control will be used to calculate the final chargeability. Following this automated procedure, the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability pseudosections are reviewed and further manual QC is conducted.

Table 3. Quality Statistics

Grid	BIF	Dorset
Average contact resistance across R_X dipole (P_1-P_2)	**21.8** kΩ	**11** kΩ
Average injected current to T_X dipole (C_1-C_2)	**1430** mA	**307** mA
Average V_p measured across R_x dipole (P_1-P_2)	**243** mV	**1090** mV
Observed windows found to fit a pure electrode polarization relaxation curve	**88** %	**96** %
Average deviation of the validated, normalized windows with respect to the mean chargeabilities.	**0.9** mV/V	**0.3** mV/V

APPENDIX C: DATA PROCESSING AND DELIVERABLES

- *RES3D INVERSION*

Quality control (QC) performed on the collected data validated 94% and 97% of the recorded resistivity and chargeability readings over the BIF and Dorset Grids, respectively. The validated data were inverted using the Res3D software to recover the apparent resistivity and chargeability values. This software is capable of inverting 3D apparent resistivity and chargeability volumes using a regular grid of surface electrodes.

The software generates a model consisting of rectangular prisms (blocks) and applies a number of features for optimizing the least-squares routine for faster completion on large datasets.

For this project, the modelled mesh blocks were divided by 25 m in easting (X), 6 m in northing (Y), and 3 m in depth (Z downward). These modeling areas were overlain by topographical data and 10 padding cells were added on either side of the x and y axes.

- *LIMITATIONS OF THE 3D INVERSION TECHNIQUE*

Inversions cannot create information that is not already in the raw data set (pseudosections), i.e., the limitations of the technique and array that was used will still prevail. However, noise is efficiently rejected, near-surface effects are easily identified and complex responses, such as two adjoining sources, a wide body or a dipping geological contact, are well resolved.

In the absence of hard constraining data about the subsurface geometry of the mineralization and considering the non-uniqueness of the geophysical inversion methods, any recovered electrical distribution is only one of an infinite number of possible distributions that could explain the observed data.

- *RESISTIVE SOURCES*

For chargeable and resistive sources, the depth extension may seem limited (the inversion seems to close at depth). This is a limitation of the electrical method and not of the inversion. Above a resistive body, the current lines are diverted to follow the easier (more conductive) path. Therefore, the investigation at depth is deficient in the contribution of the deeper part of the chargeable body. In fact, it can be assumed that these bodies extend at depth.

❑ *METAL FACTOR*

From the recovered resistivity and chargeability models from the 3D inversion, the Metal Factor has been calculated as follows:

Metal Factor (MF) = (chargeability / √resistivity) x 1000

This parameter particularly highlights regions of low resistivity and high chargeability usually associated with semi-massive to massive sulphides as well as gold associated with disseminated sulphides in sheared or faulted environments. Note that a conductive zone with little or no chargeable association will still result in a high Metal Factor. This signature would be typical of a shear zone (ionic conductor) where sulphides were destroyed, thus producing no chargeable anomaly. This type of Metal Factor anomaly should still be considered in precious metals exploration, even in the absence of changeable anomaly. The resistivity and chargeability data should always be consulted prior to drawing any conclusions from the Metal Factor. The Metal Factor does not highlight resistive and chargeable zones as well as the Gold Index.

The Metal Factor Maps (8.4) display the results of this calculation. The Metal Factor is included with the vertical sections for each line.

❑ *GOLD INDEX*

From the recovered resistivity and chargeability models from the 3D inversion, the Gold Index has been calculated as follows:

Gold Index (GI) = (Chargeability^2 x Resistivity / 1000)

This parameter particularly highlights regions of high resistivity and chargeability which are amenable to hosting disseminated sulphides in quartz veins or associated with silicified / carbonatized / albitization alteration zones. Note that a resistive zone with little or no chargeable association will still result in a high Gold Index. This signature would be typical of an indurated (very resistive) zone in which electrolyte could not circulate to charge the metallic grains due to a lack of porosity. This Gold Index anomaly should still be considered in precious metals exploration, even in the absence of changeable anomaly. The resistivity and chargeability data should always be consulted prior to drawing any conclusions from the Gold Index. The Gold Index does not highlight conductive and chargeable zones as well as the Metal Factor.

The Gold Index Maps (8.6) display the results of this calculation. The Gold Index is included with the vertical sections for each line.

❑ *DIGITAL DATA*

The maps, pseudosections and true depth sections are delivered in the Oasis Montaj map file and PDF formats. The maps are also delivered in the PNG, MapInfo, GeoTIFF, DXF and ArcView file formats.

A copy of all survey acquisition data (ASCII text format), processed data (Geosoft Montaj databases) and the inversion voxels are also included. The inversion voxels are also delivered in the OMF file format.

Table 4. Maps Produced

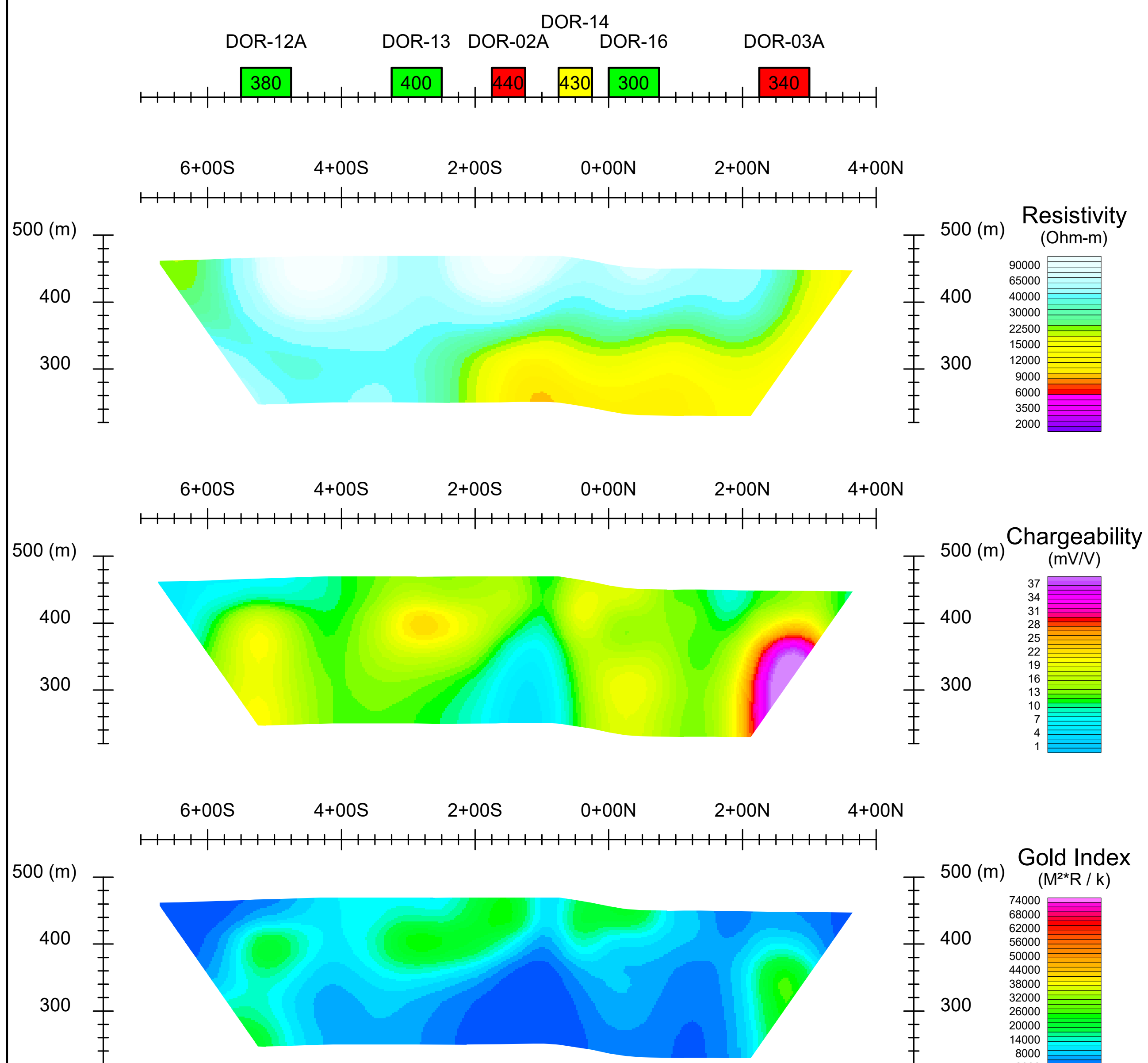
Map Number	Description	Scale
BIF Grid		
30 Plates L 0+00E to L 29+00E	Apparent Resistivity and Chargeability Pseudosections **(PDF format only)**	1:2500
	Vertical Sections with calculated Metal Factor and Gold Index	1:10 000
8.2b_400	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 400 m (Ω.m)	1:5000
8.2b_350	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 350 m (Ω.m)	1:5000
8.3b_400	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 400 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3b_350	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 350 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.4b_400	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 400 m	1:5000
8.4b_350	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 350 m	1:5000
8.6b_400	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 400 m	1:5000
8.6b_350	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 350 m	1:5000
10.0b	Geophysical Interpretation	1:5000
Dorset Grid		
40 Plates L 1+00W to L 38+00E	Apparent Resistivity and Chargeability Pseudosections **(PDF format only)**	1:2500
	Vertical Sections with calculated Metal Factor and Gold Index	1:10 000
8.2d_400	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 400 m (Ω.m)	1:5000
8.2d_350	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 350 m (Ω.m)	1:5000
8.2d_300	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 300 m (Ω.m)	1:5000
8.3d_400	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 400 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3d_350	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 350 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3d_300	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 300 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.4d_400	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 400 m	1:5000
8.4d_350	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 350 m	1:5000
8.4d_300	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
8.6d_400	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 400 m	1:5000
8.6d_350	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 350 m	1:5000
8.6d_300	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
10.0d	Geophysical Interpretation	1:5000

Vertical sections are bound, and colour maps are inserted in pouches at the end of this report. Our Quality Control System requires every final map to be inspected by at least two qualified persons before being approved and included within a final report.

VERTICAL SECTIONS FROM 3D INVERSION WITH PROPOSED DDH

Appendix II

3-D Induced Polarization Profiles / Vertical Sections



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

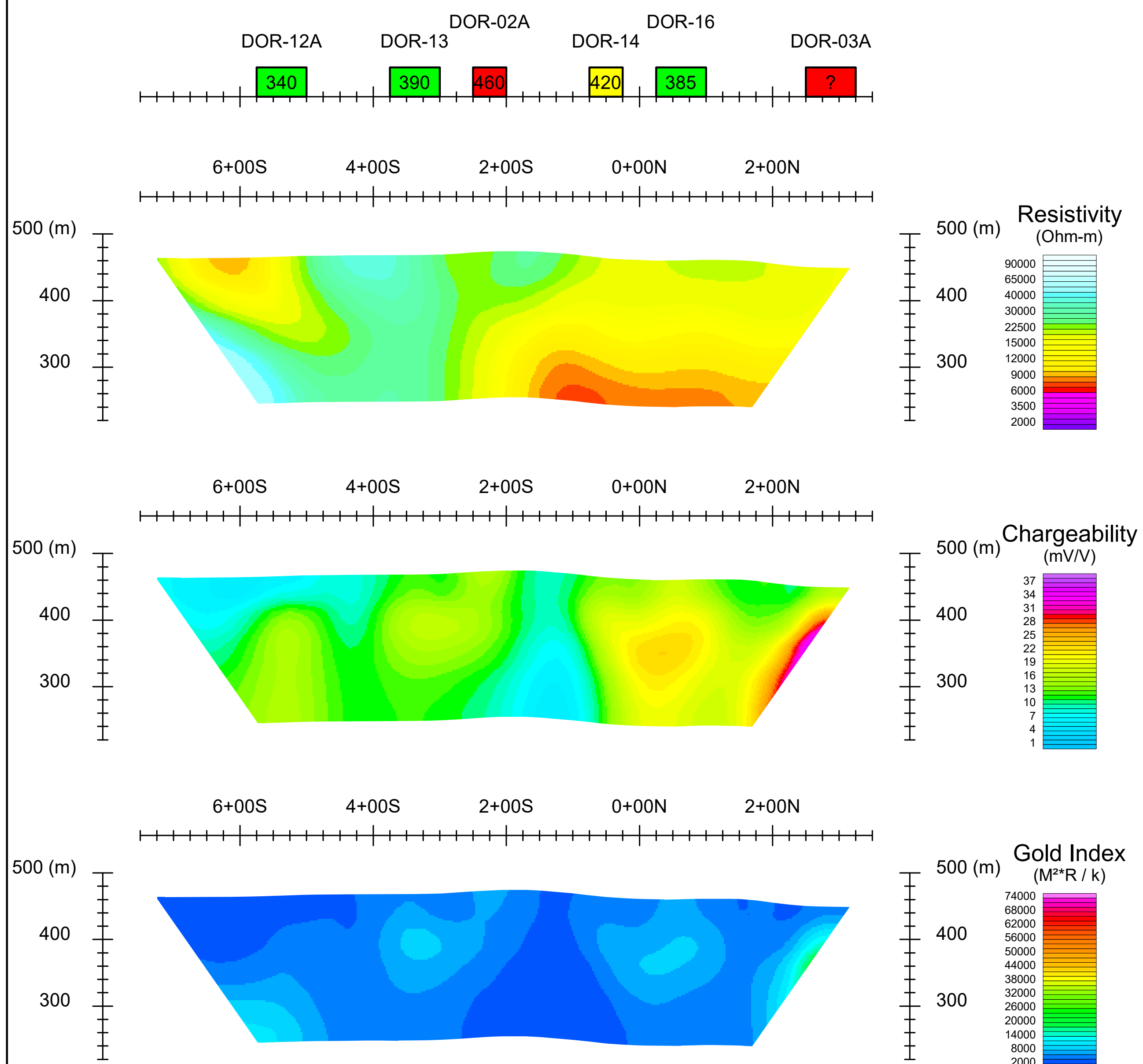
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 1+00W



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

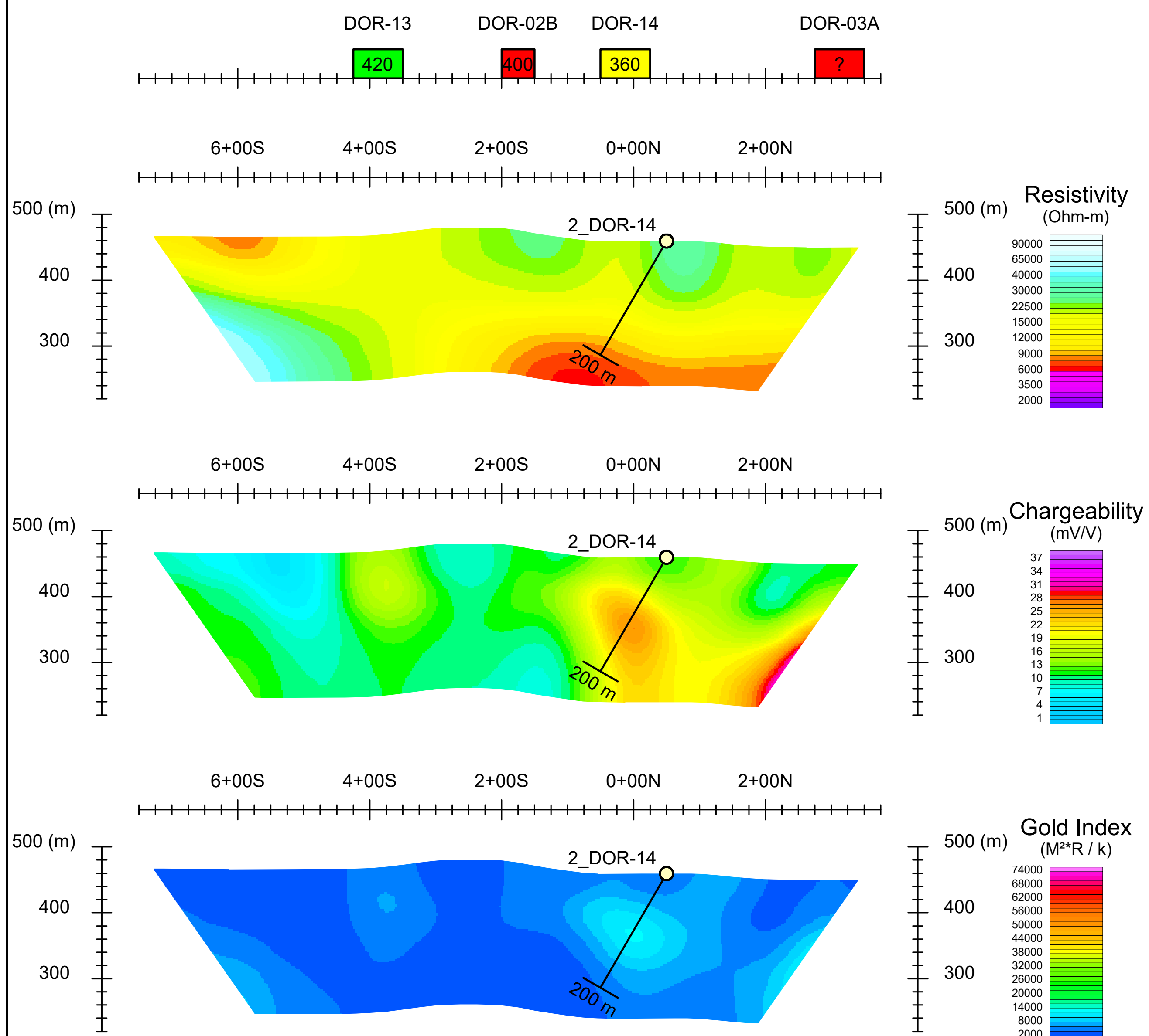
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 0+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

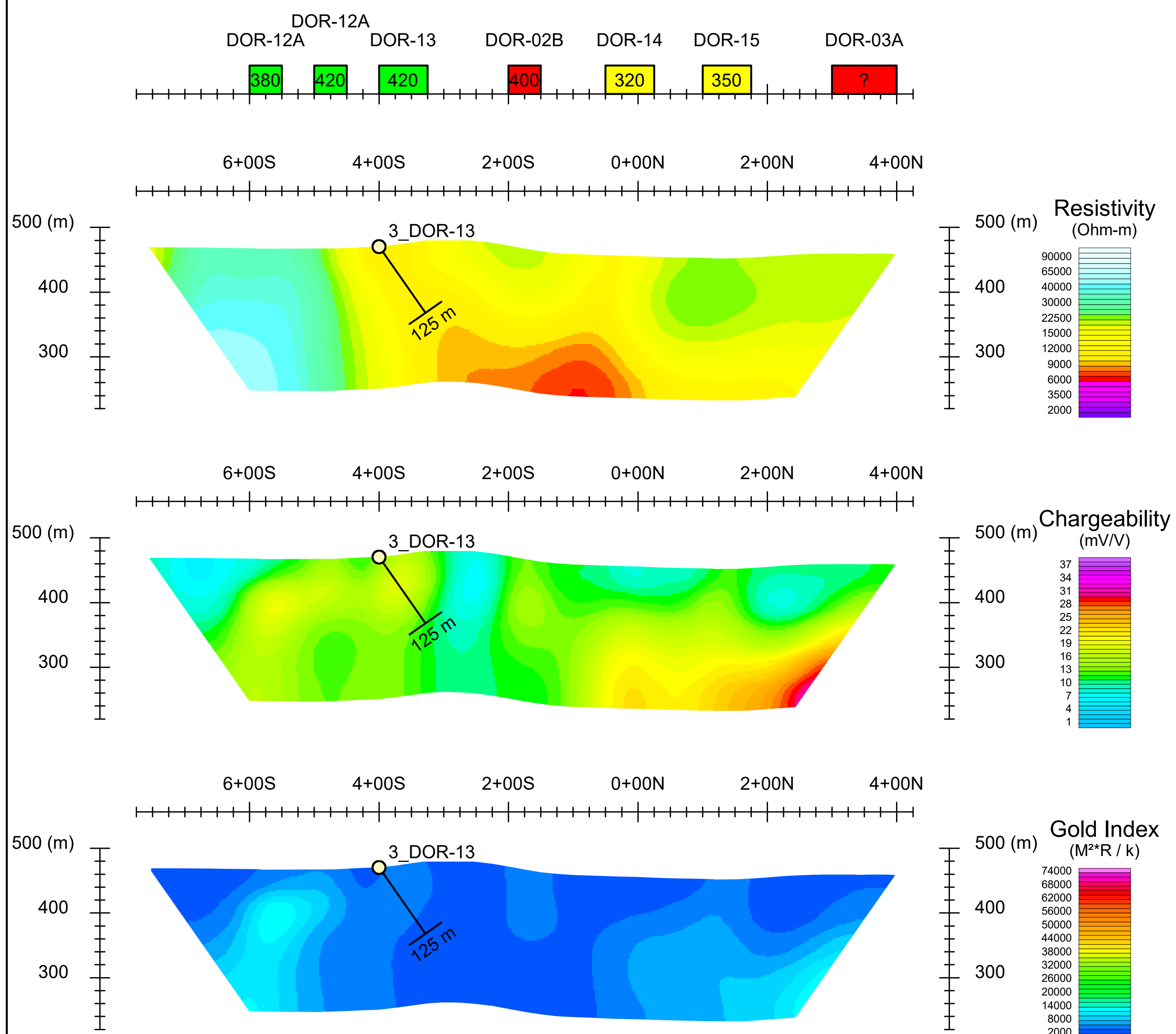
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 1+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

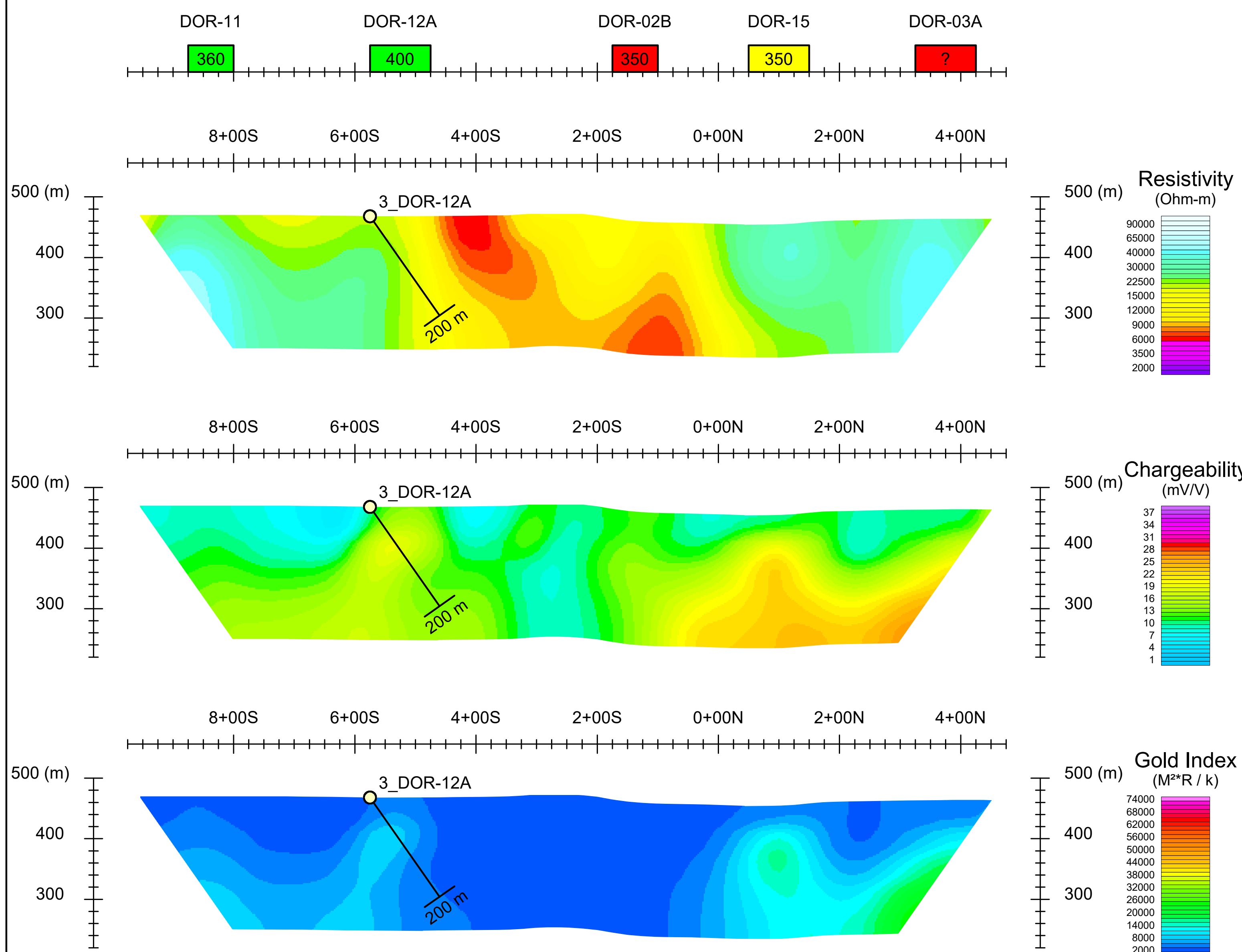
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 2+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

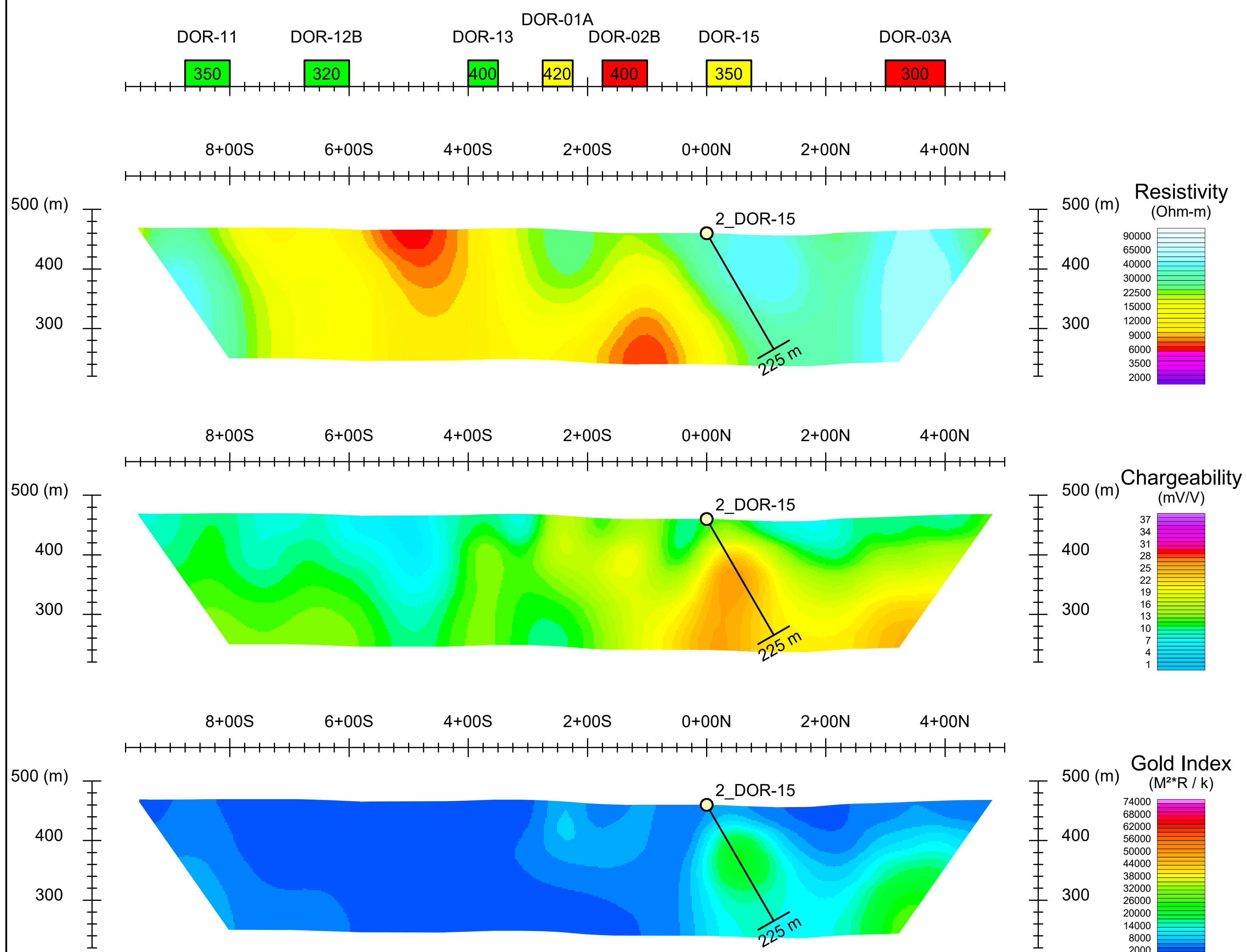
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 3+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

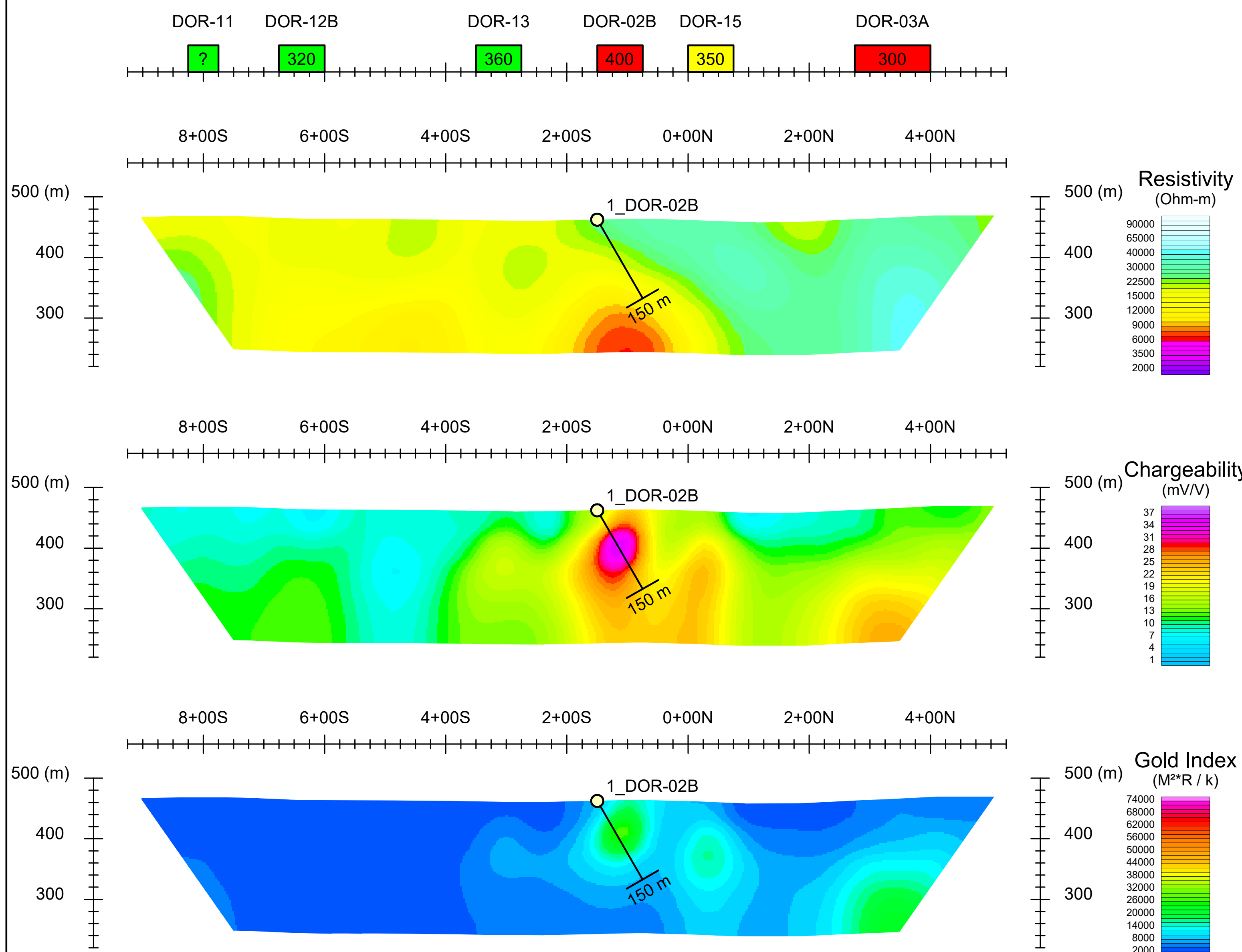
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 4+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

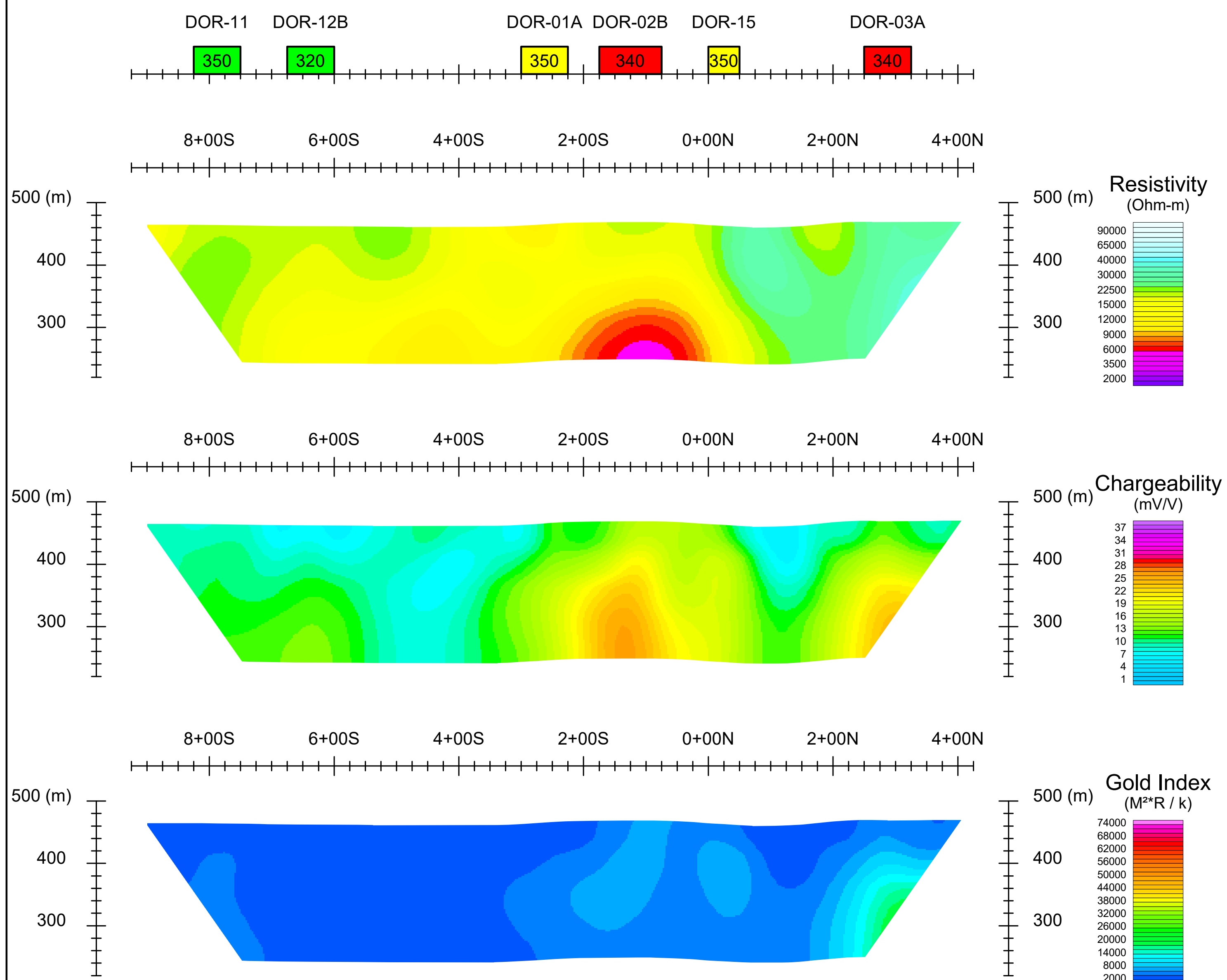
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 5+00E



ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

Project no: 21NT002A-P3

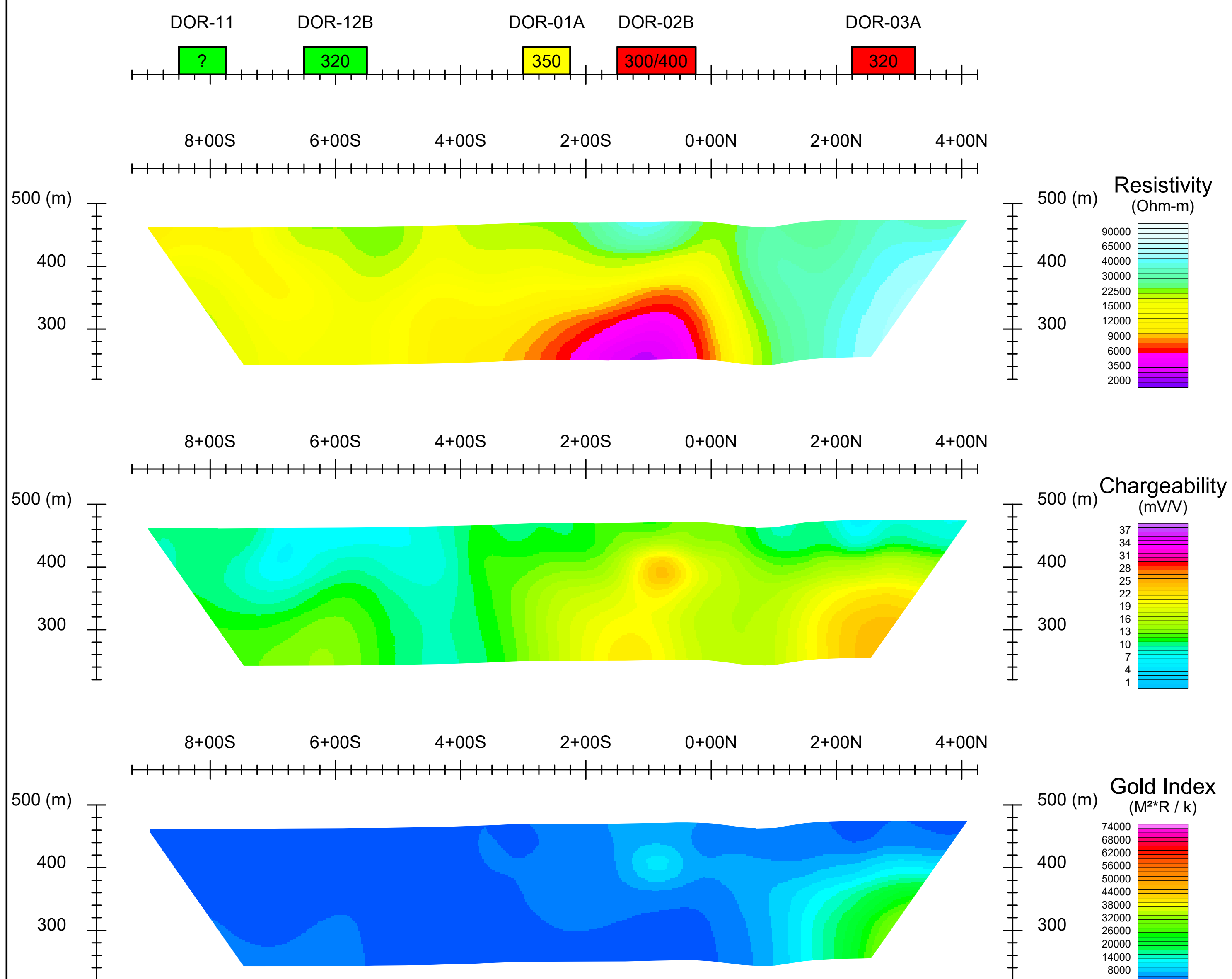
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 6+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

Scale 1 : 10 000

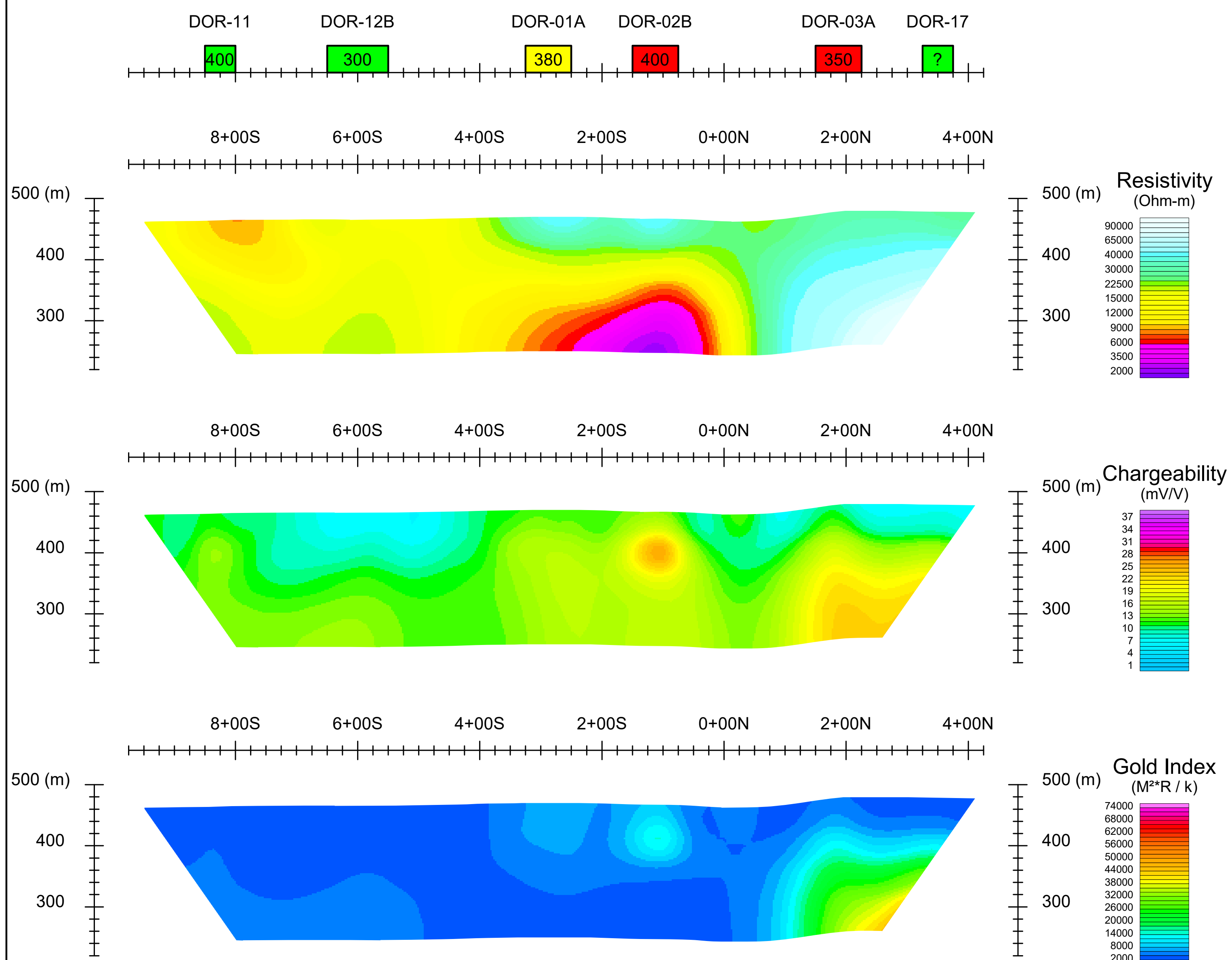
Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 7+00E

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

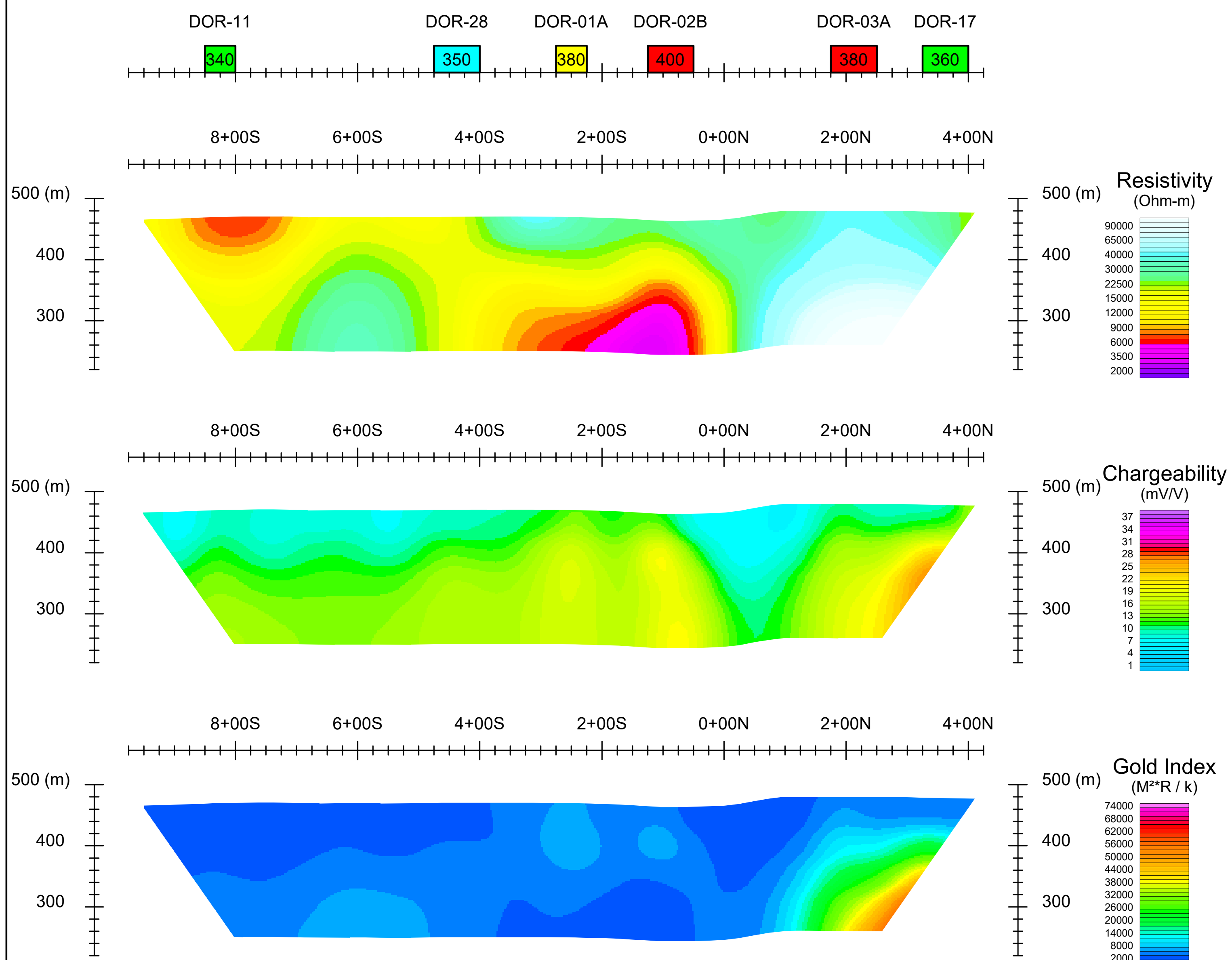
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 8+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

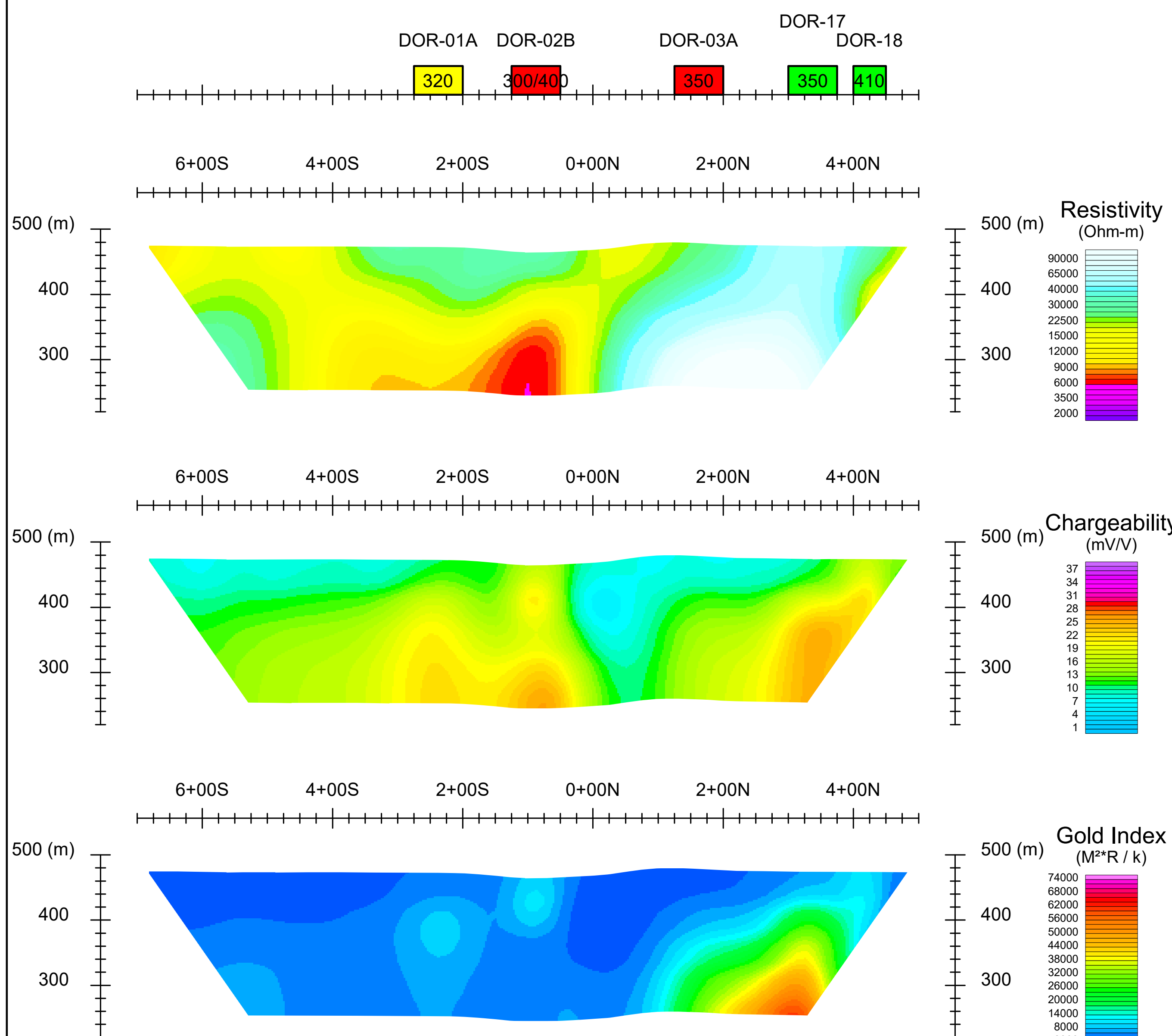
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 9+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

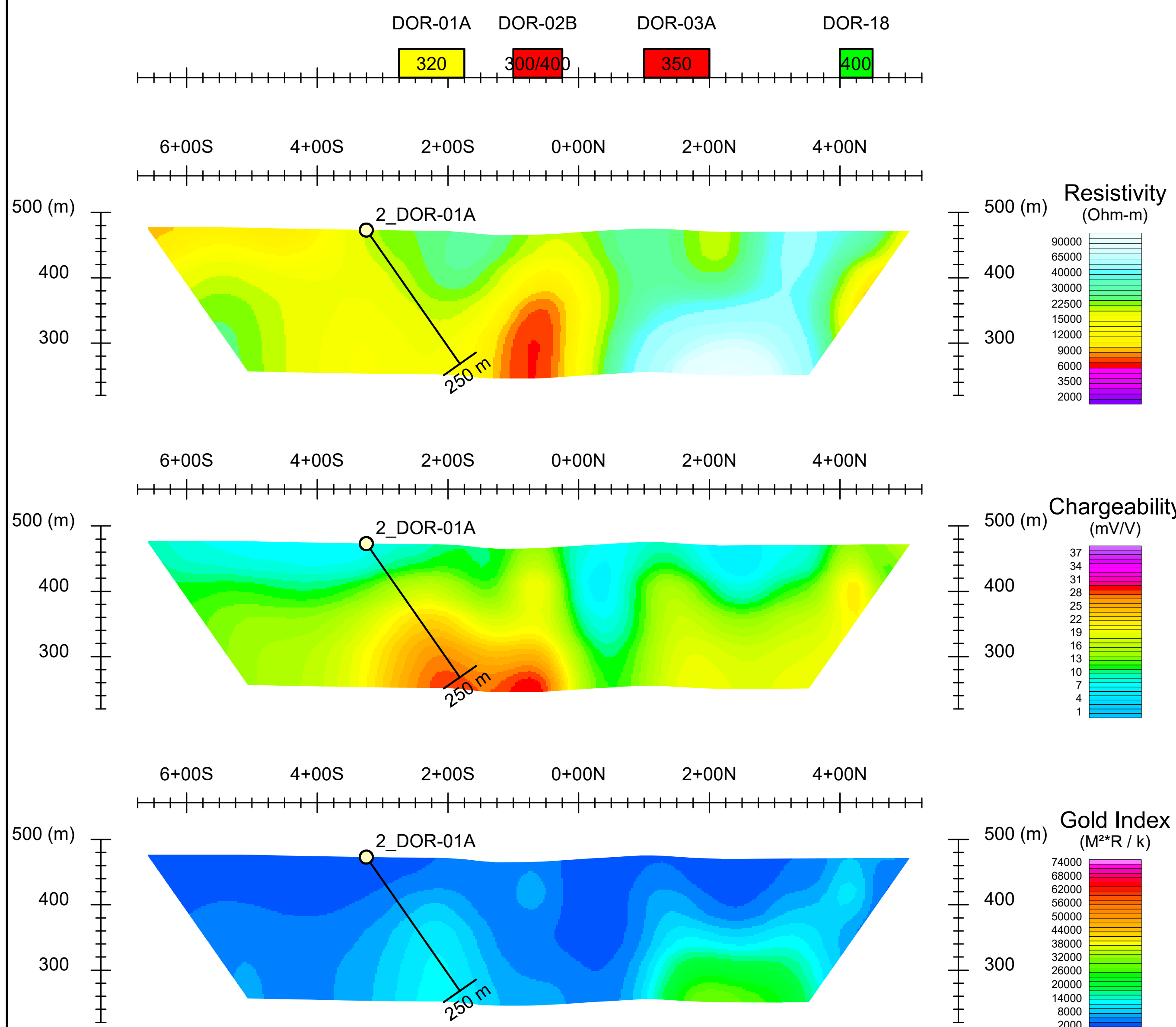
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 10+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

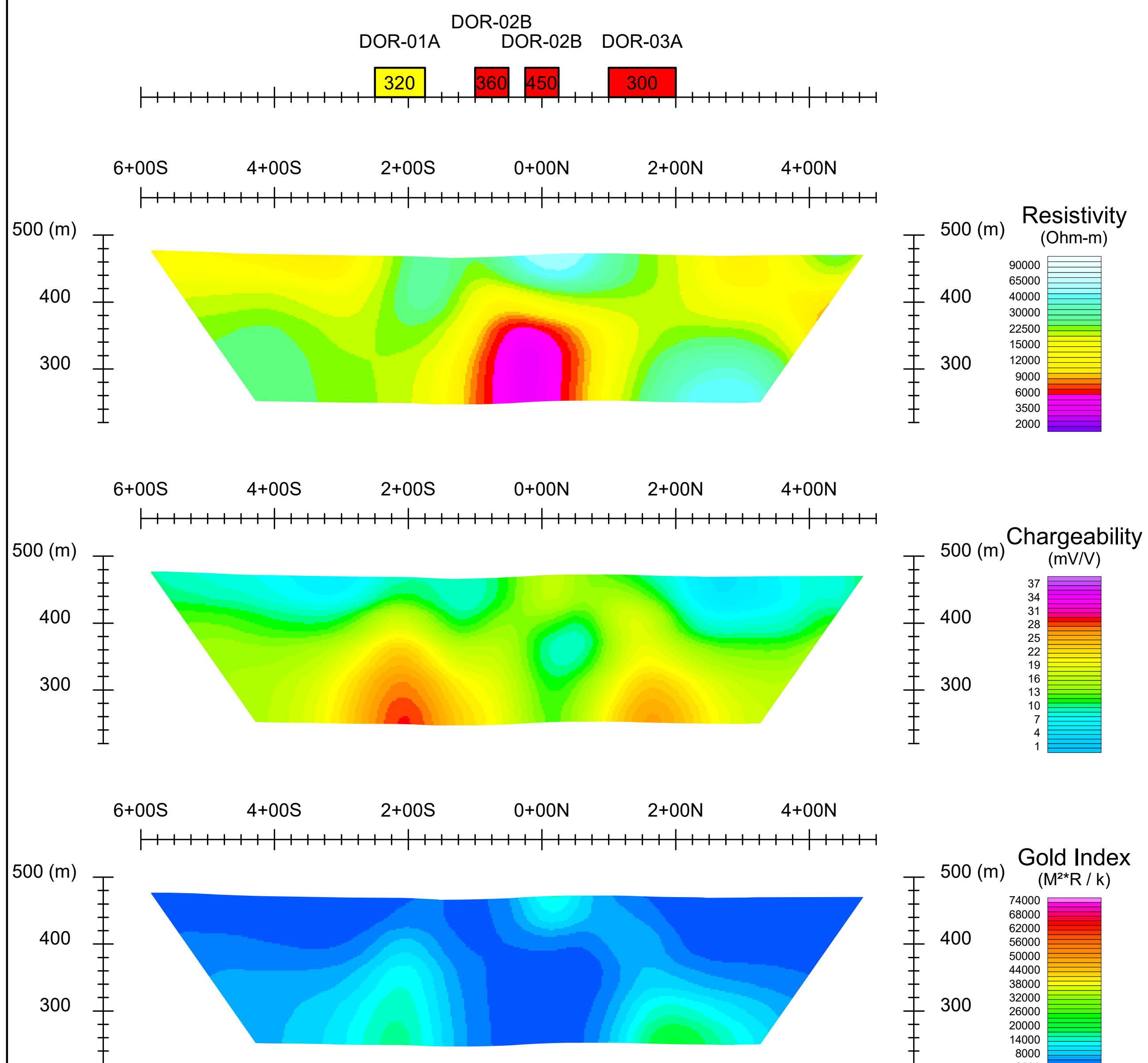
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 11+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

Scale 1 : 10 000

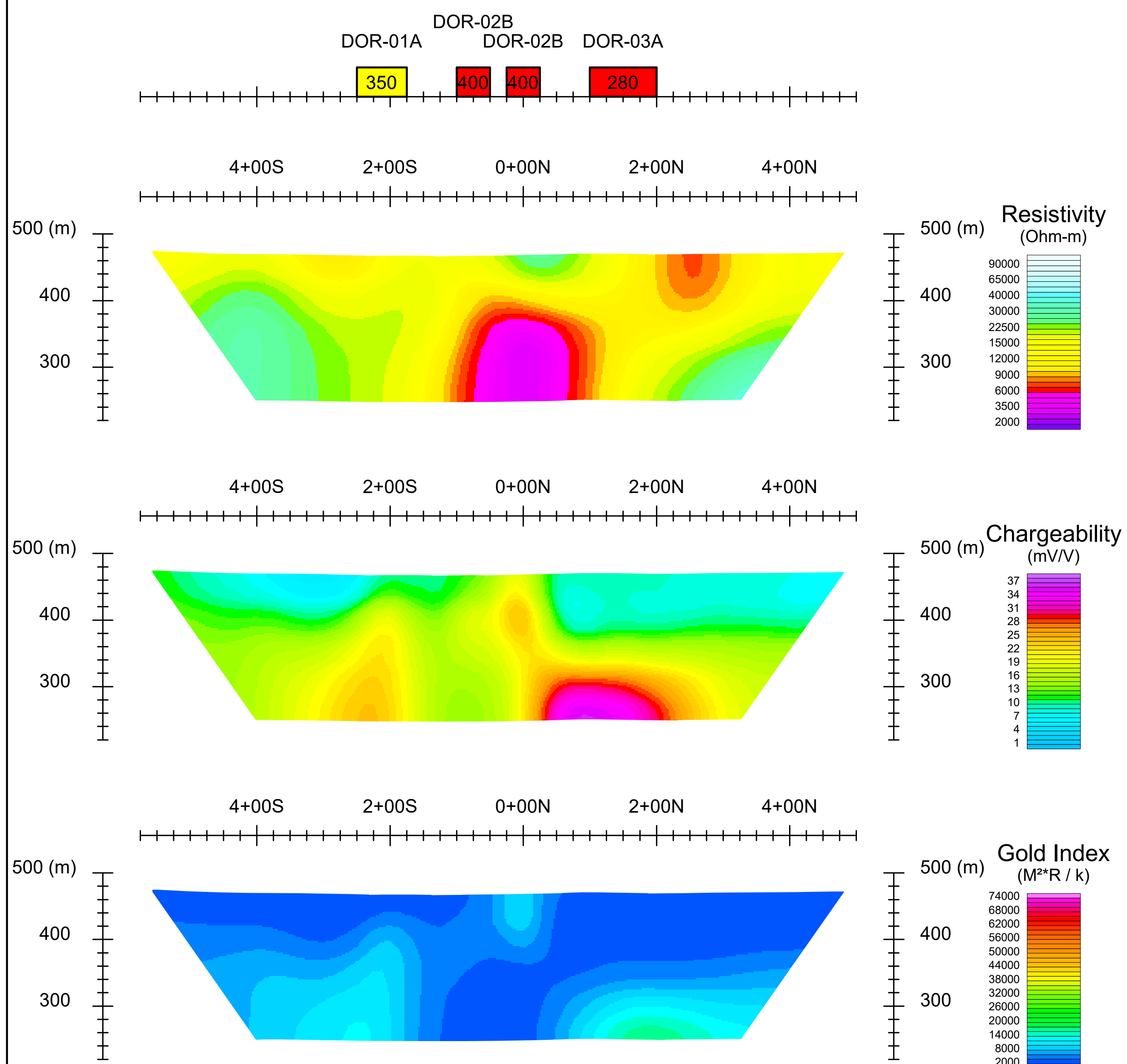
Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 12+00E

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

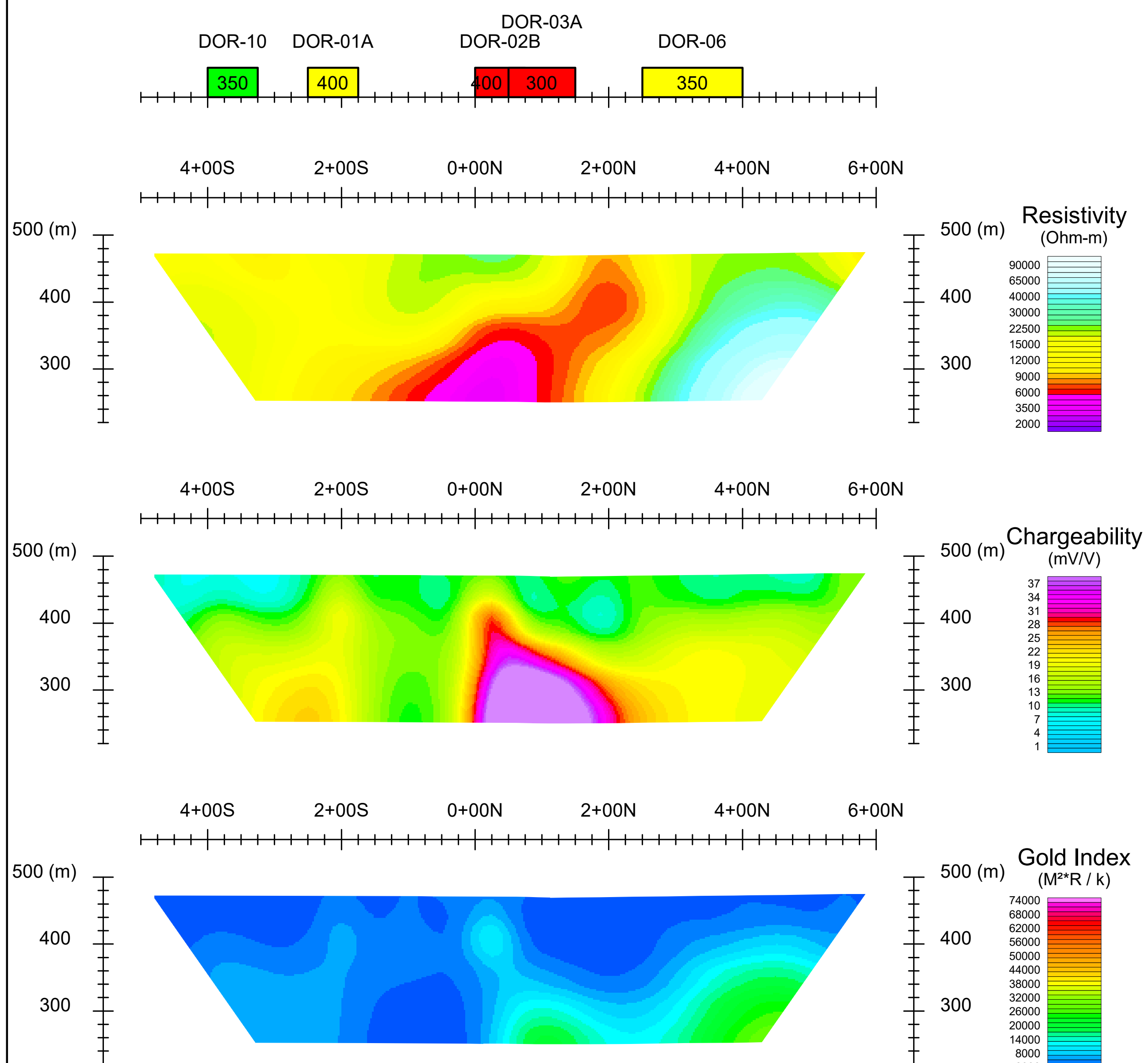
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 13+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

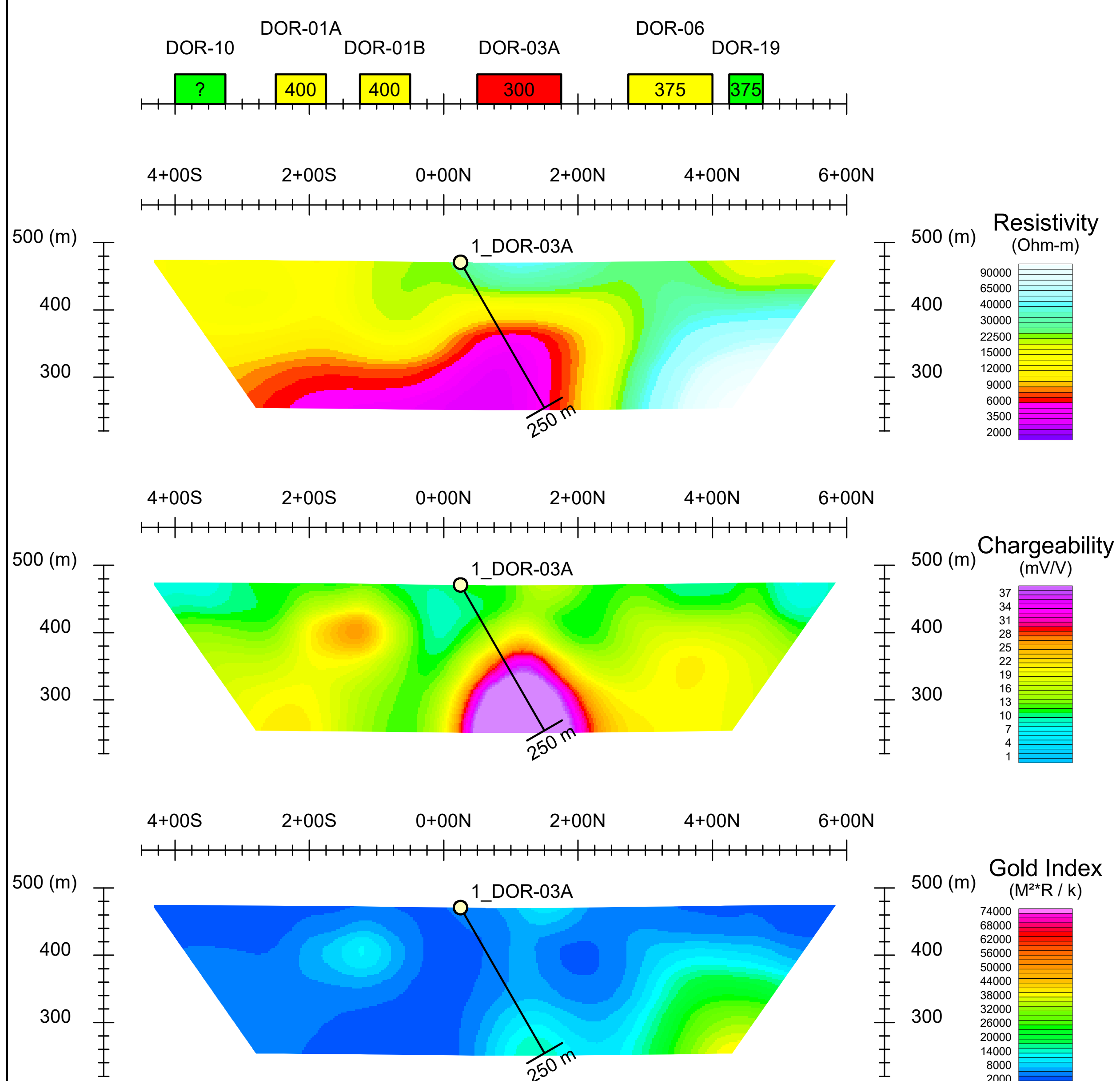
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 14+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

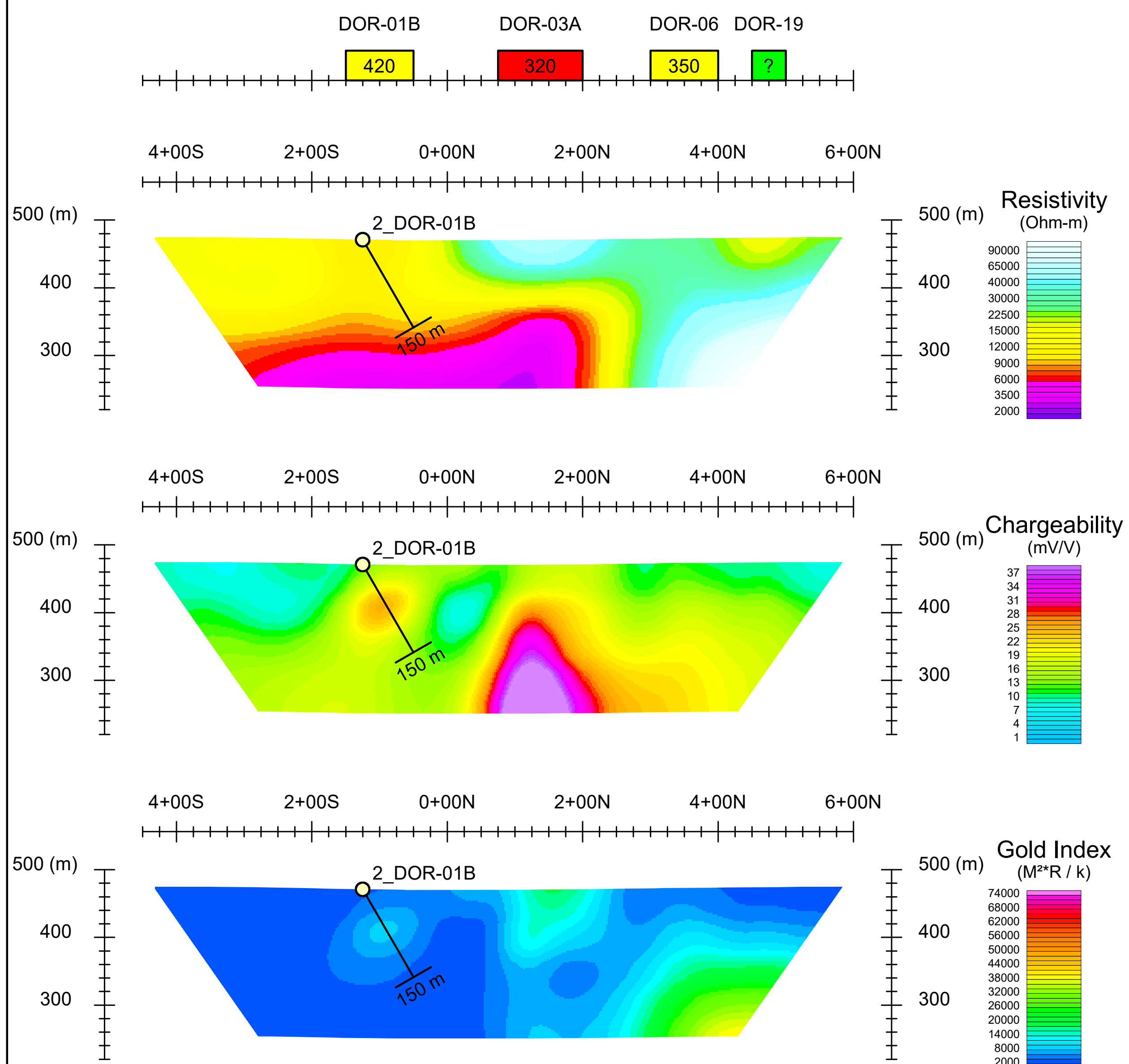
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 15+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

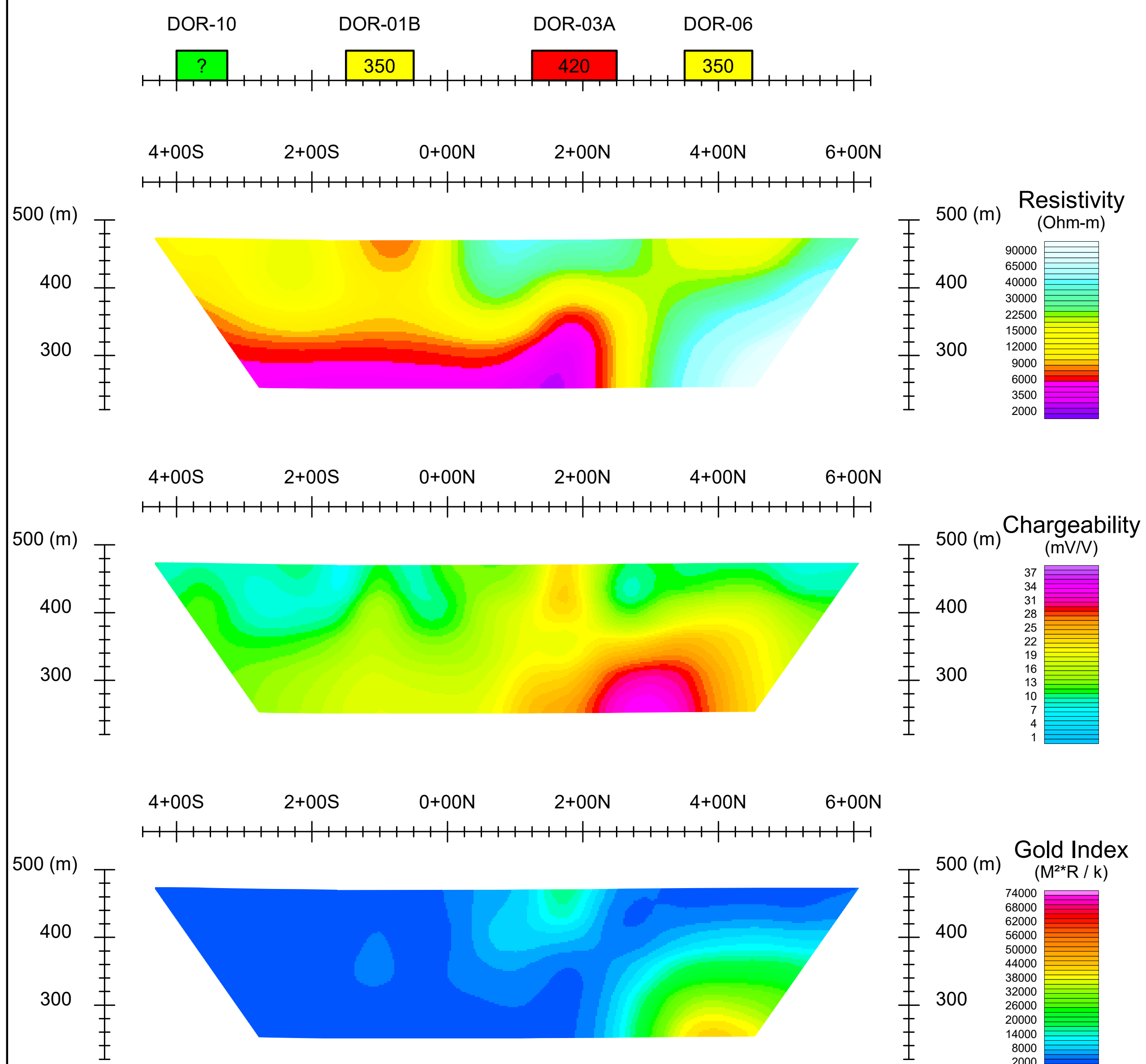
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 16+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

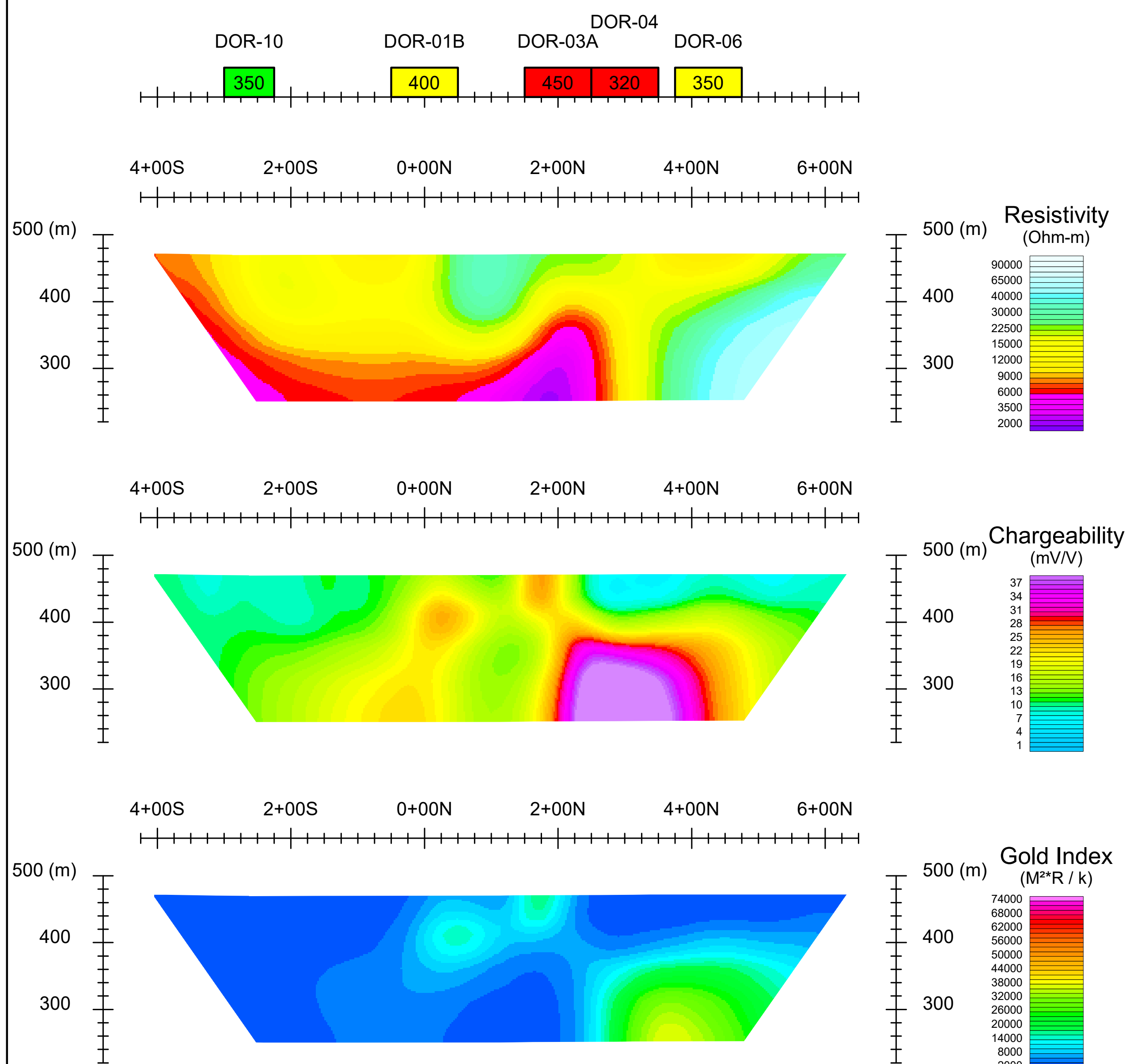
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 17+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

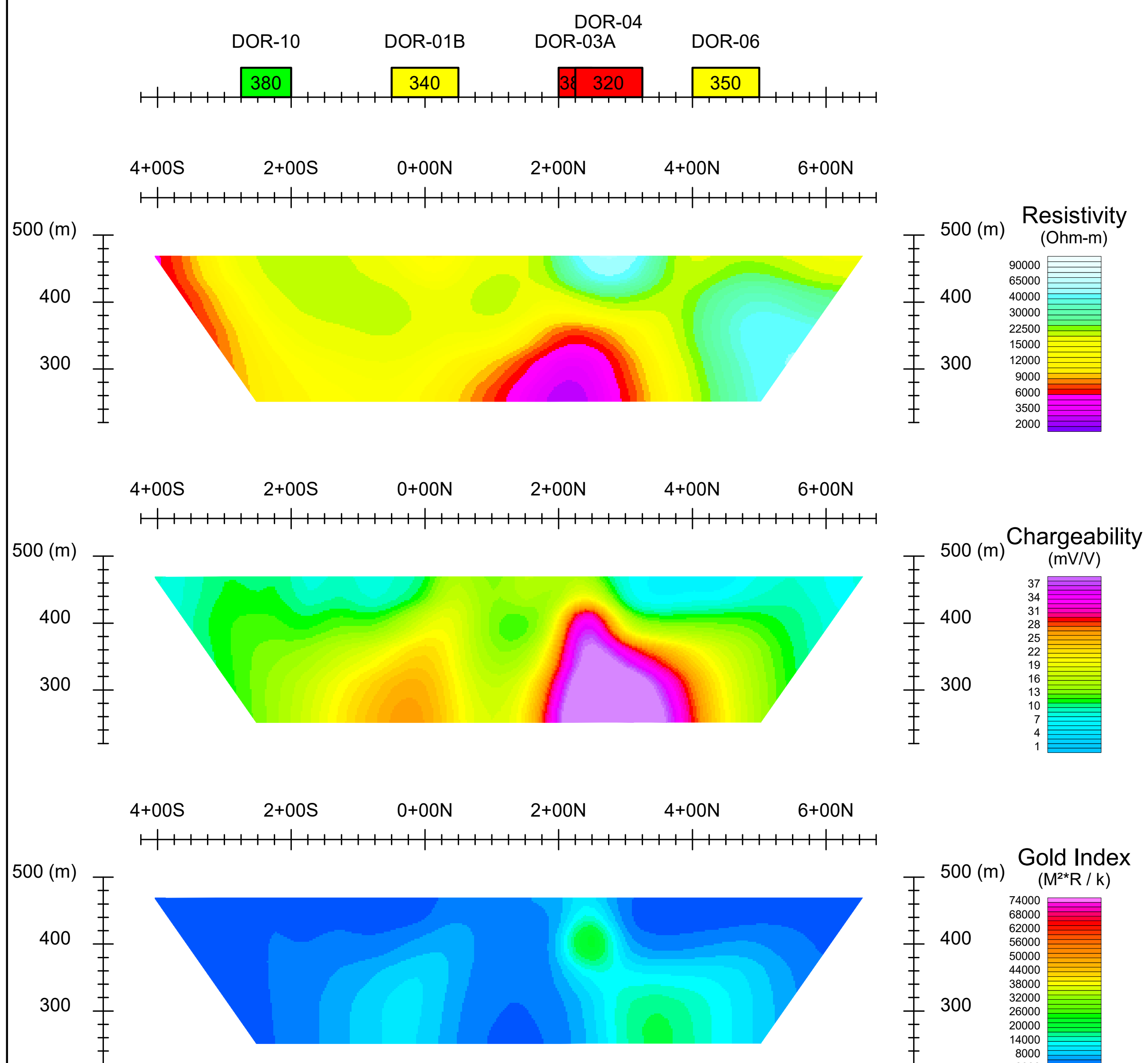
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 18+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

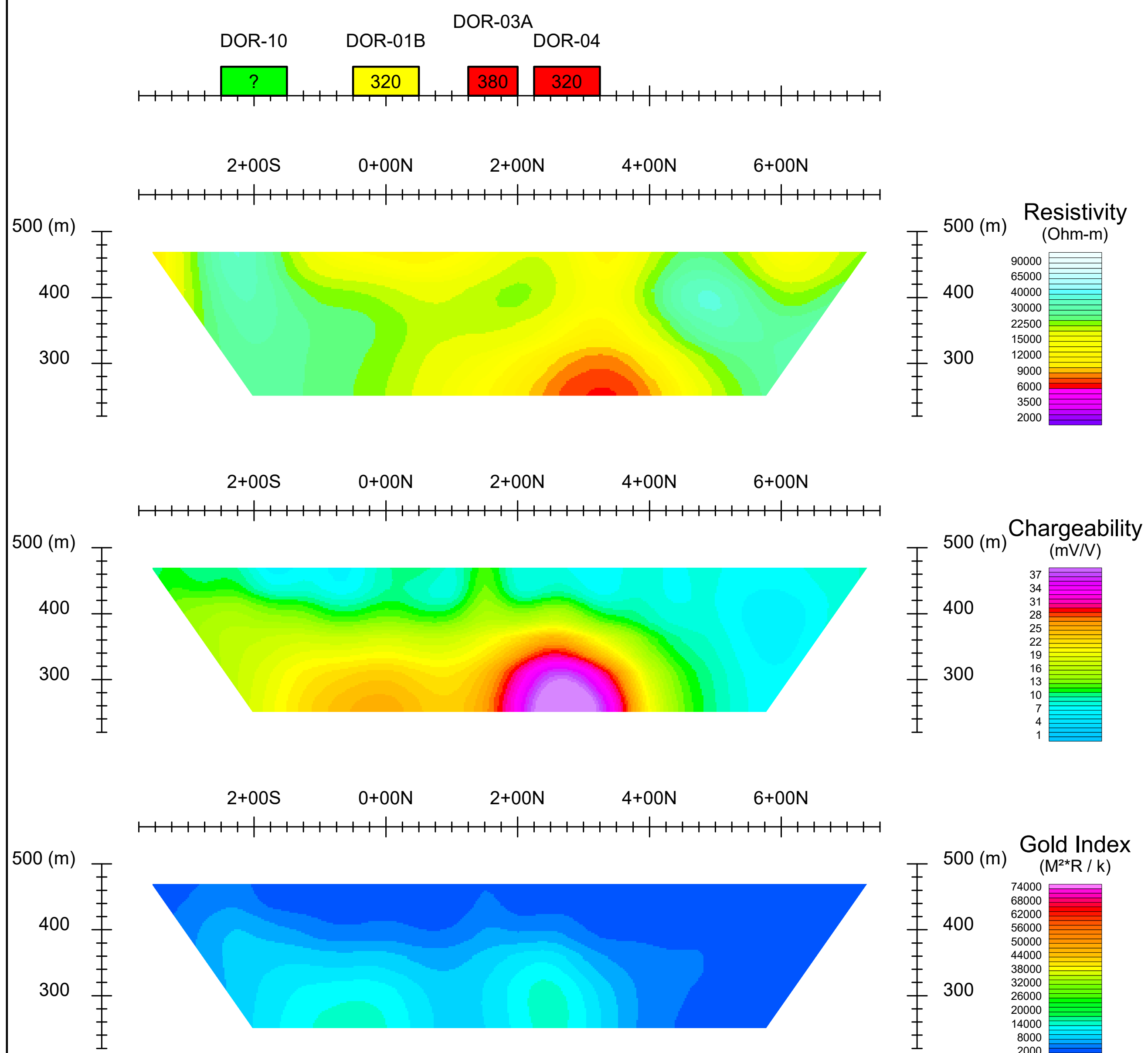
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 19+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

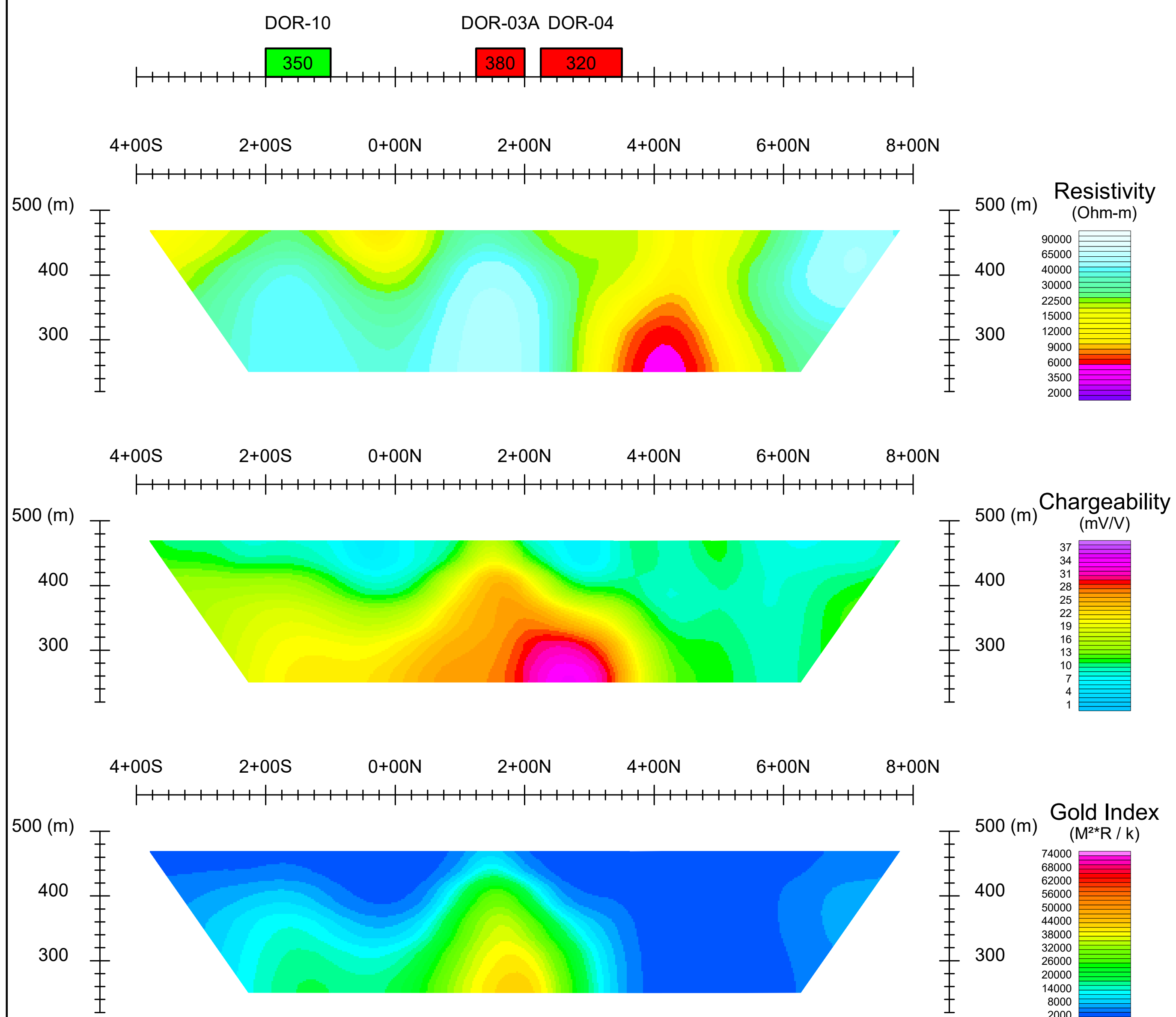
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 20+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

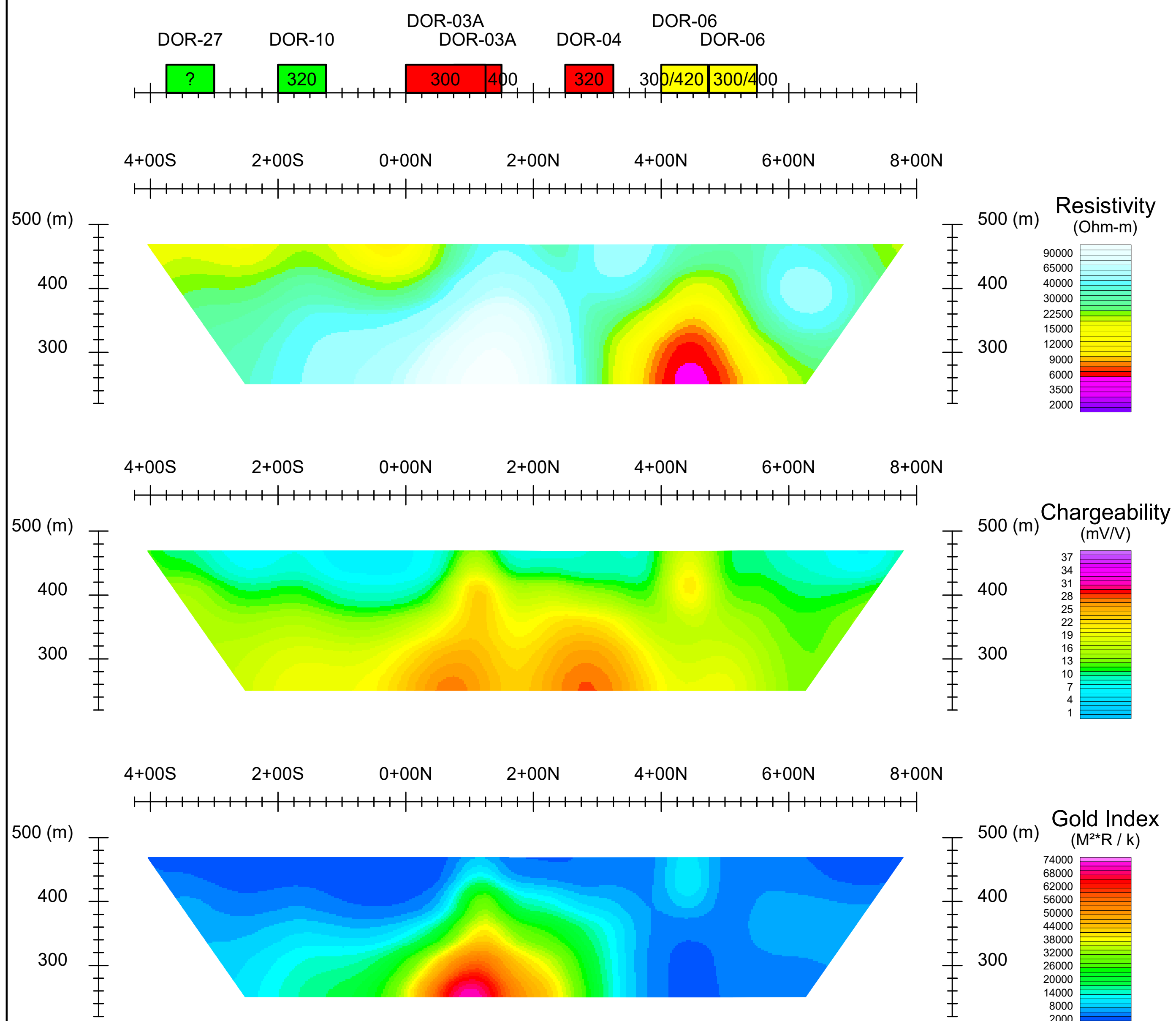
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 21+00E



ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

Project no: 21NT002A-P3

Scale 1 : 10 000

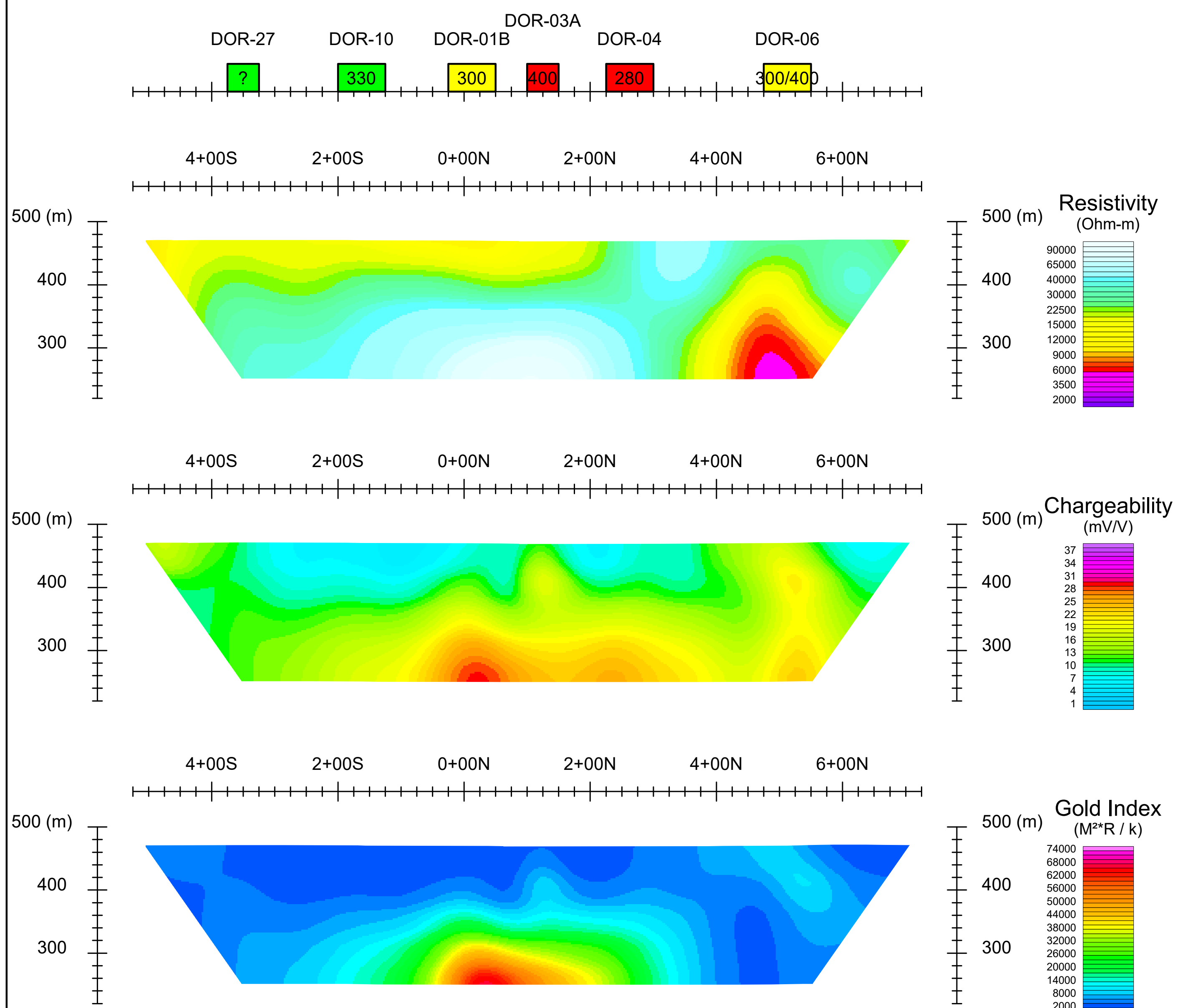
Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 22+00E

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

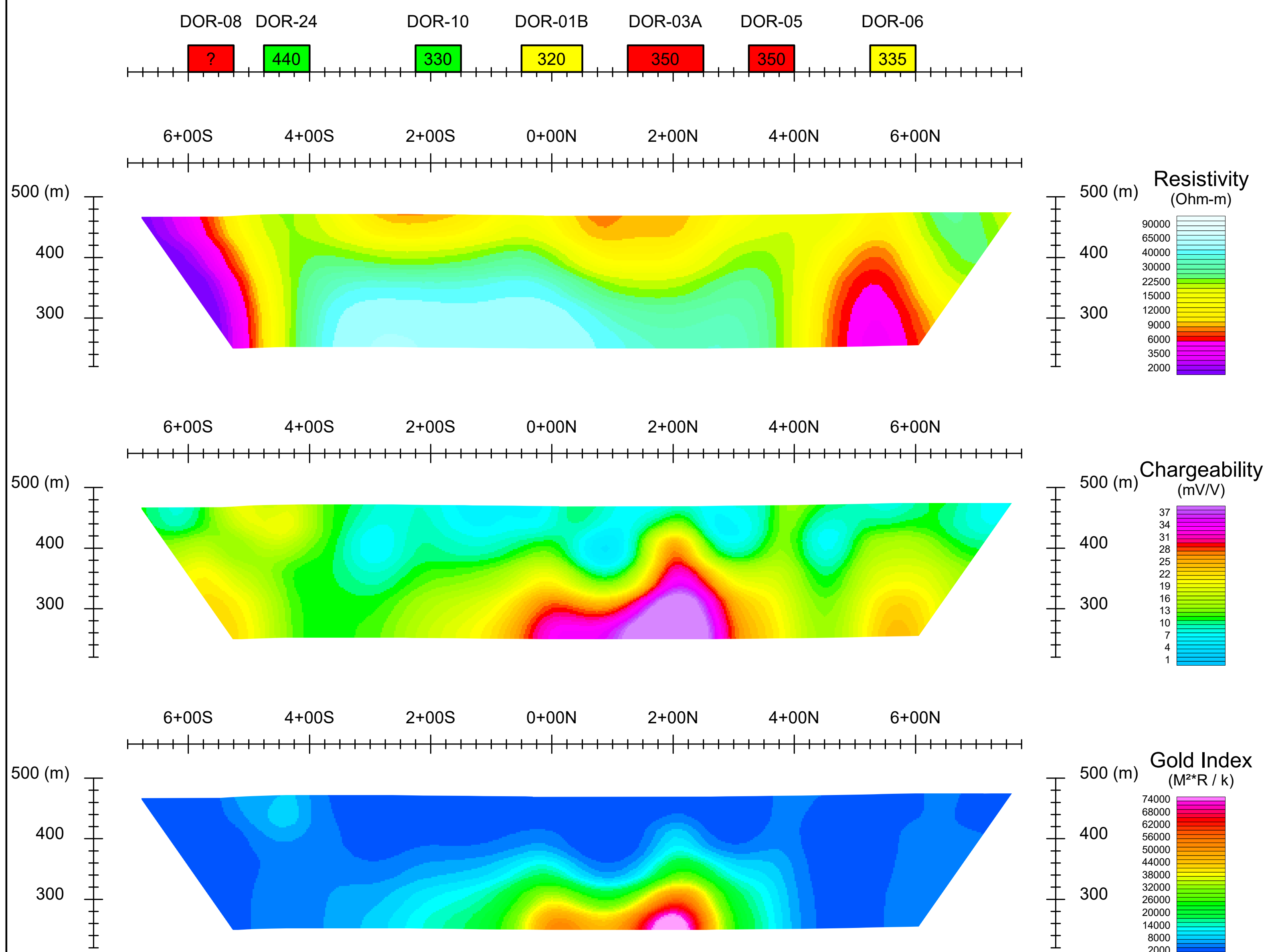
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 23+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

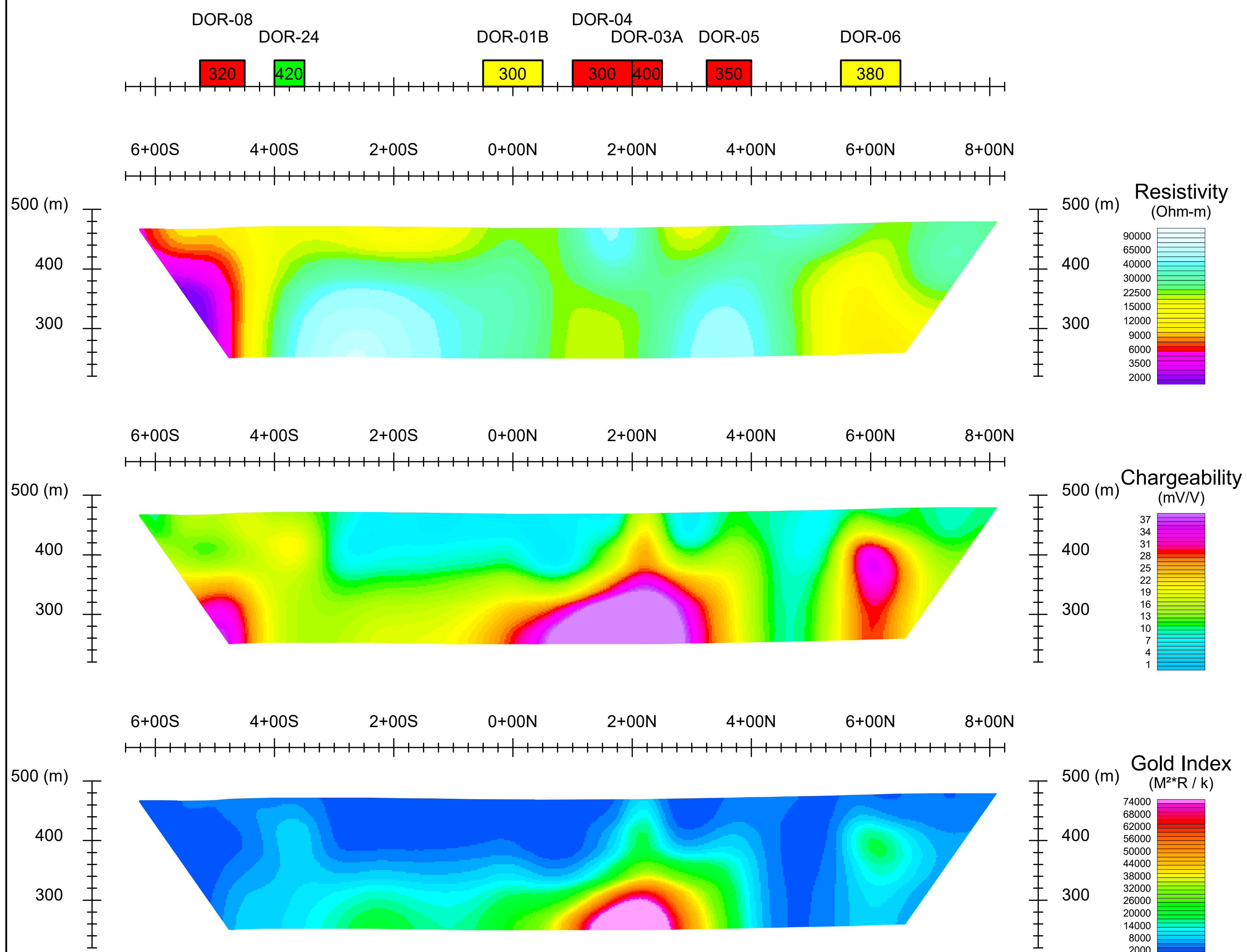
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 24+00E



ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

Project no: 21NT002A-P3

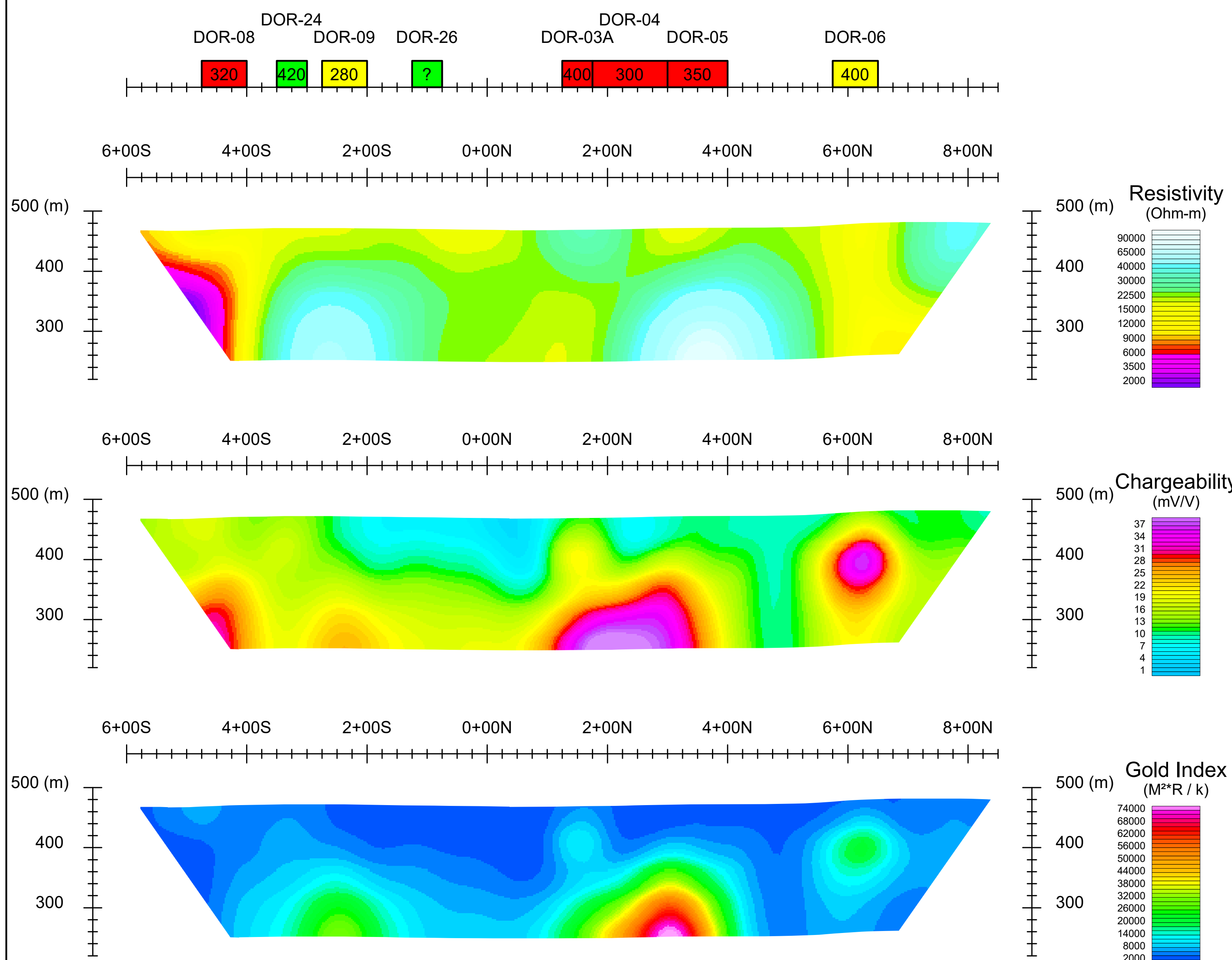
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 25+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

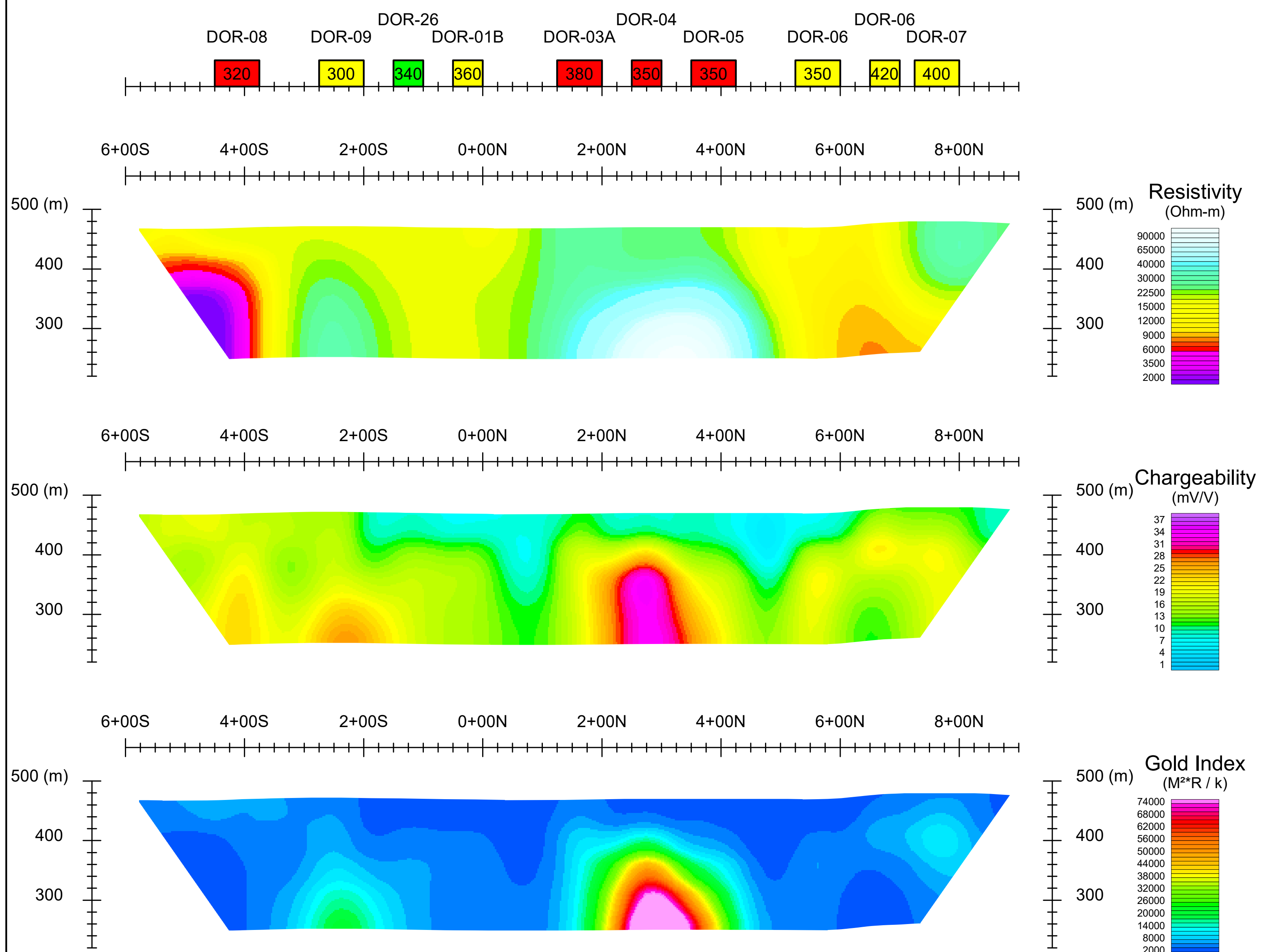
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 26+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

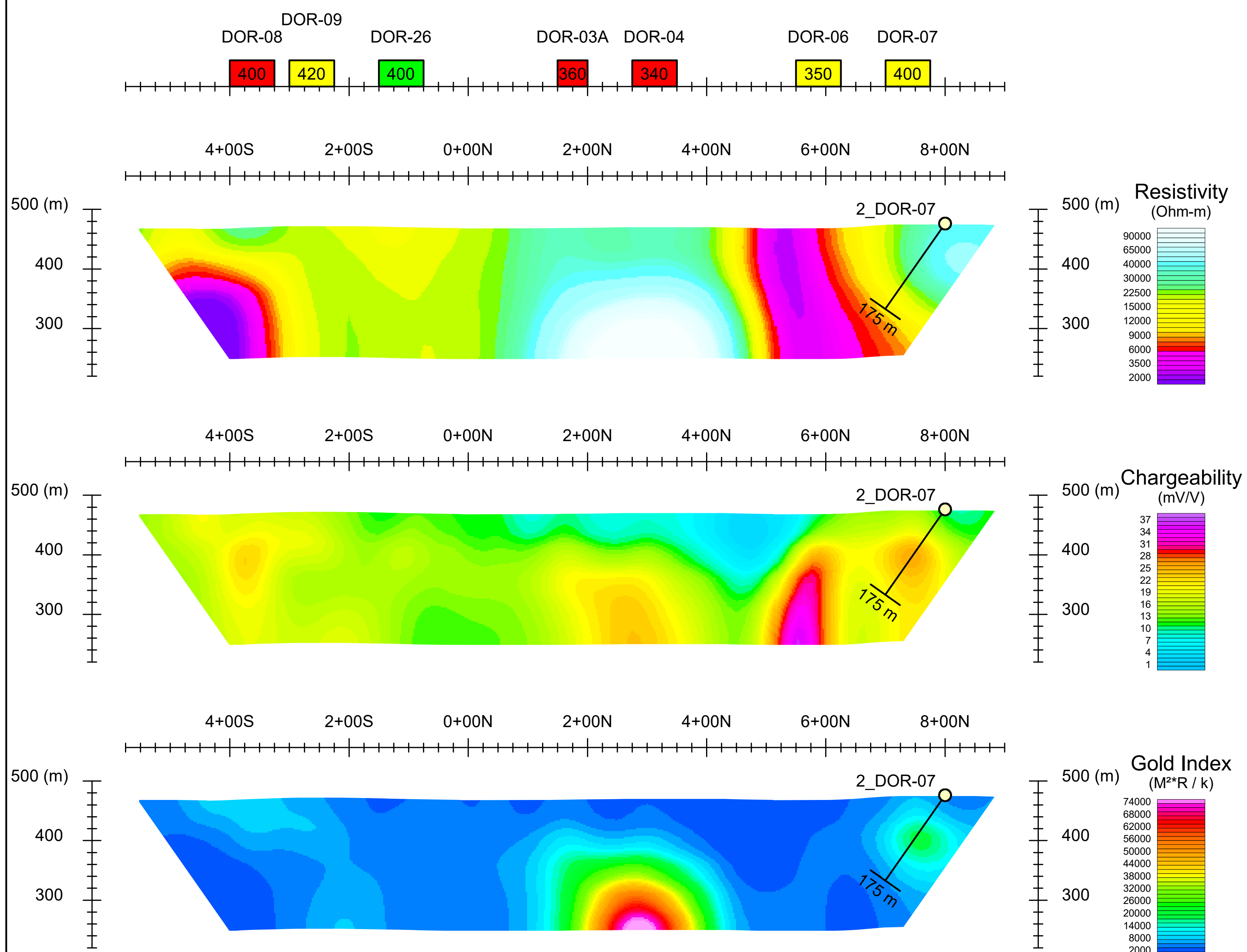
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 27+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

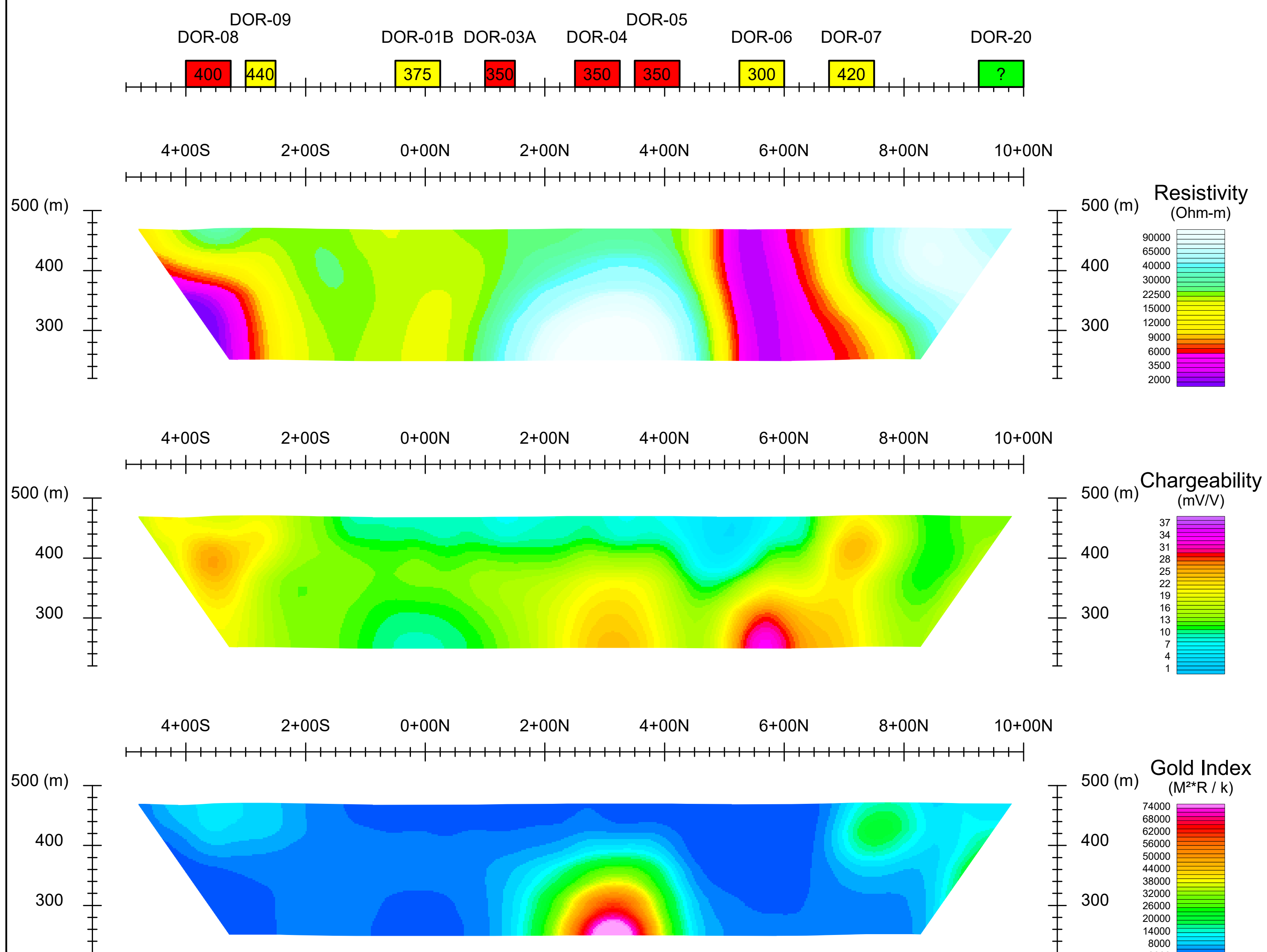
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 28+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

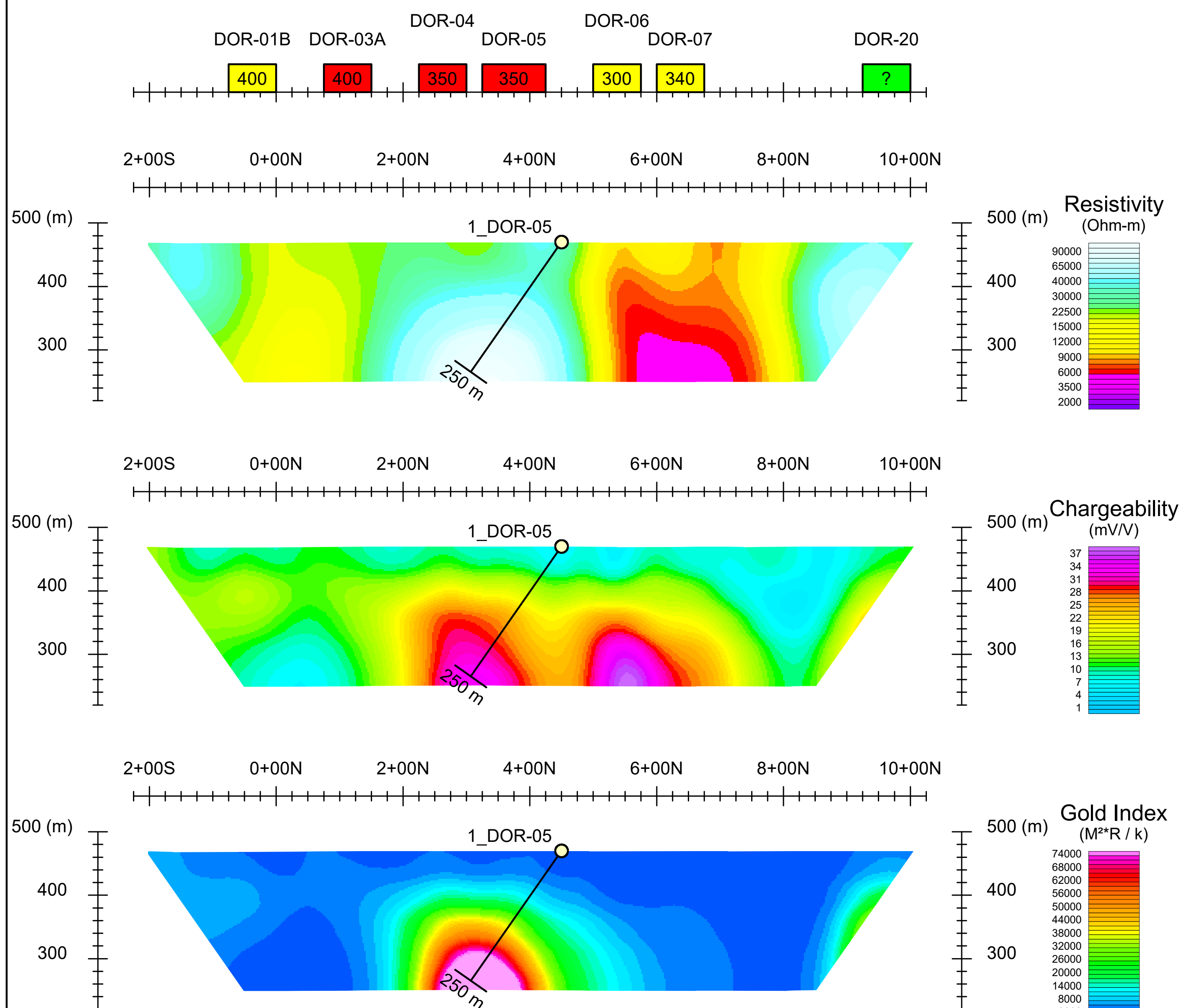
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 29+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

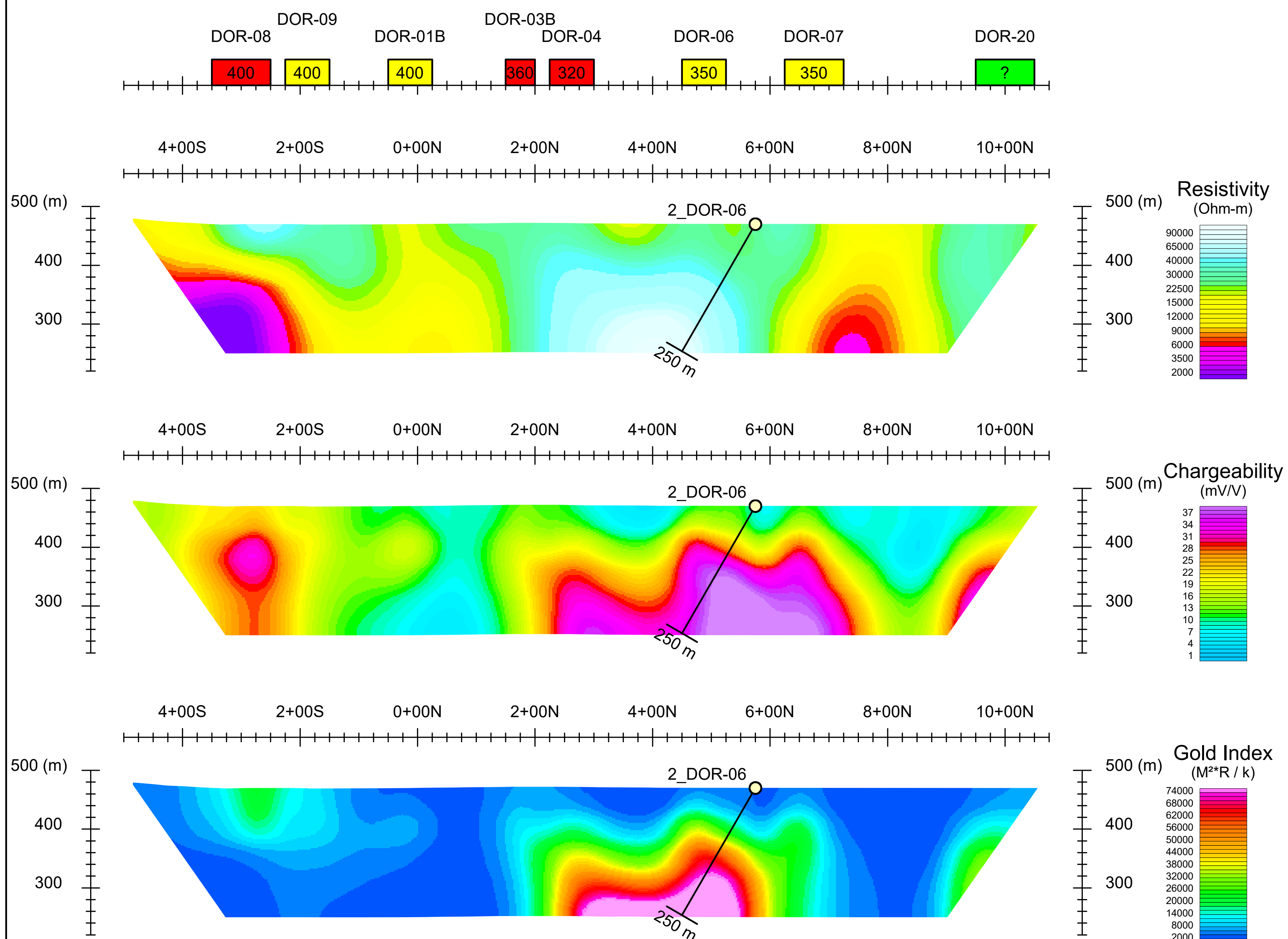
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 30+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

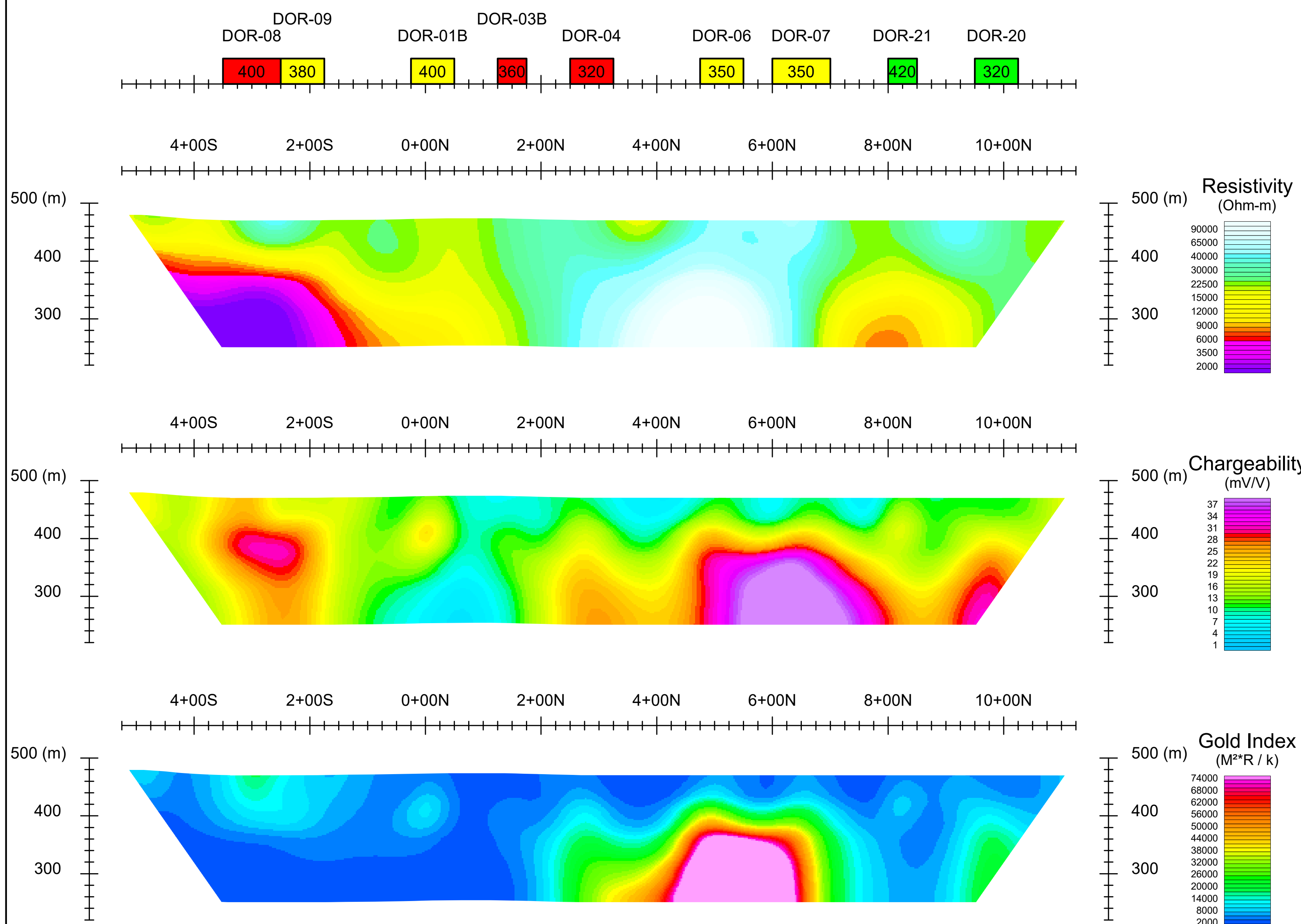
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 31+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

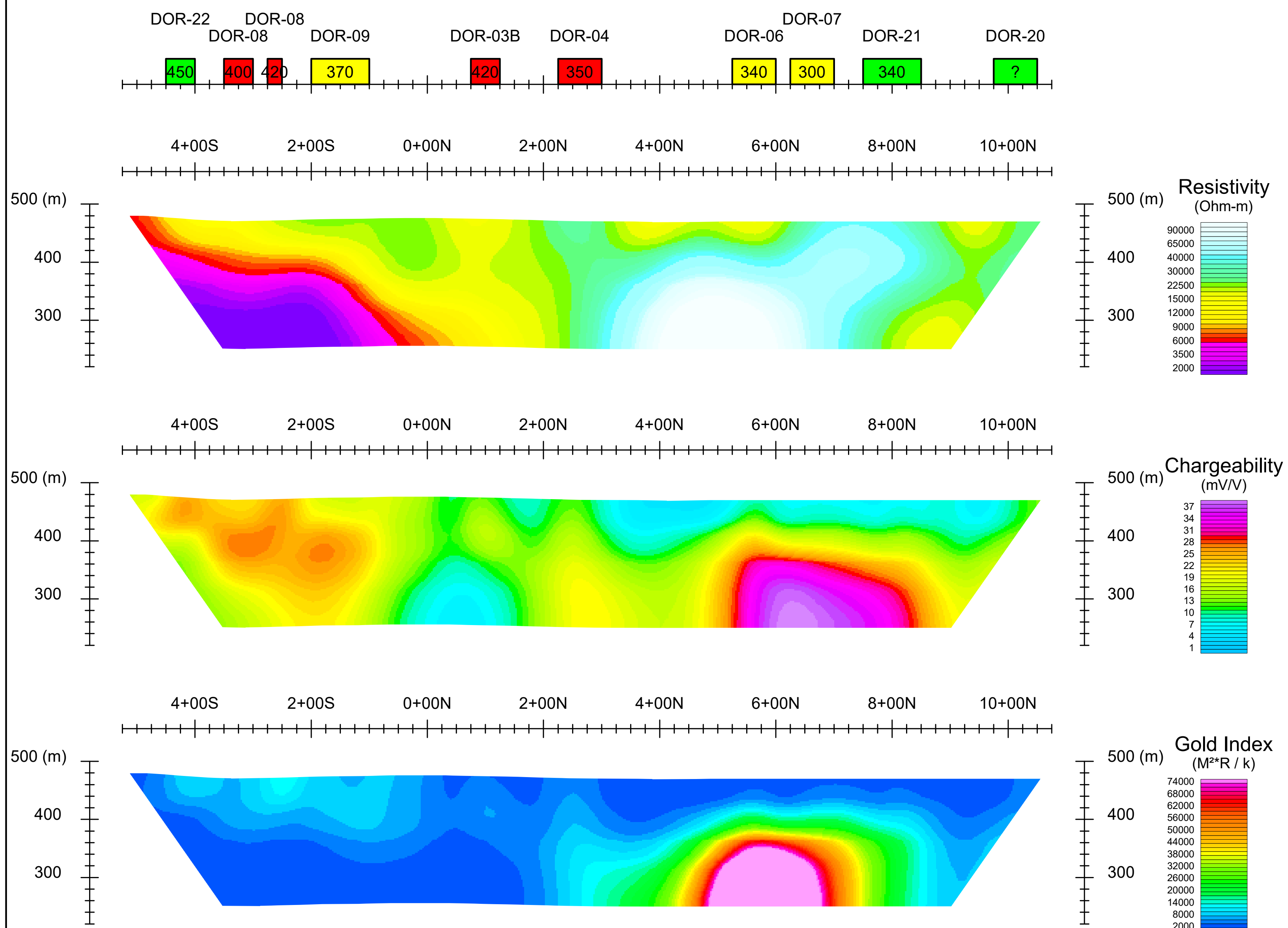
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 32+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

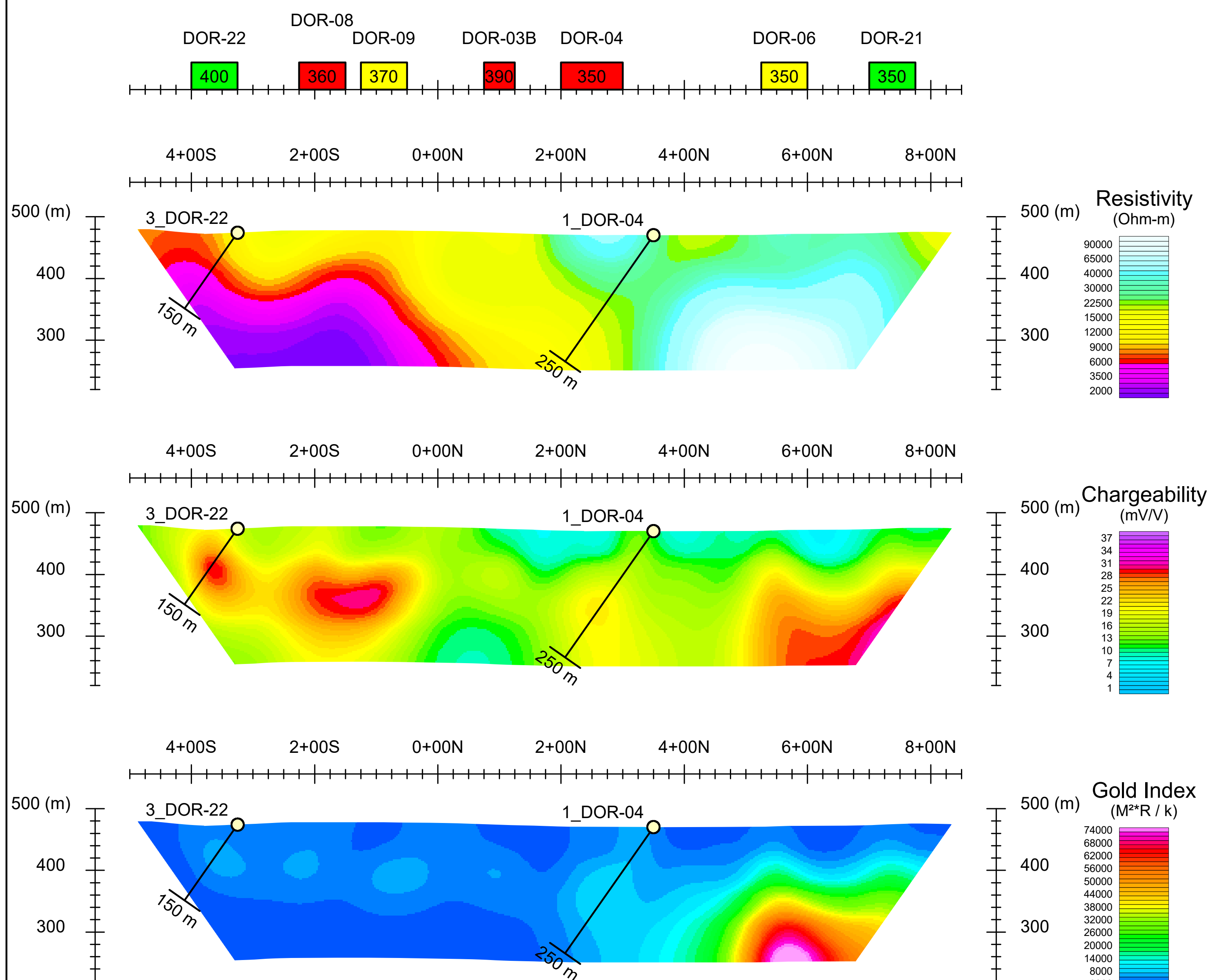
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 33+00E



ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

Project no: 21NT002A-P3

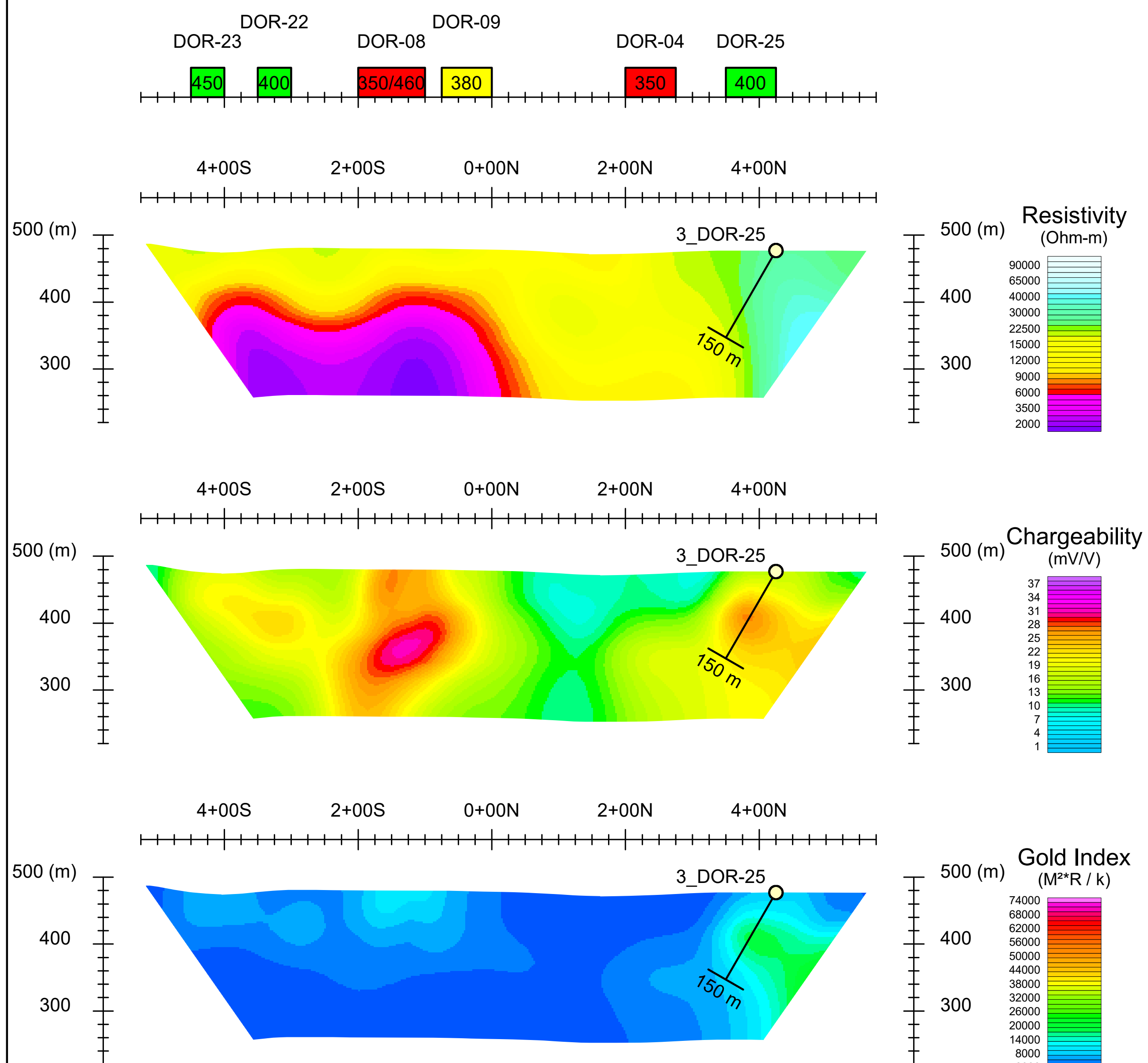
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 34+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

Scale 1 : 10 000

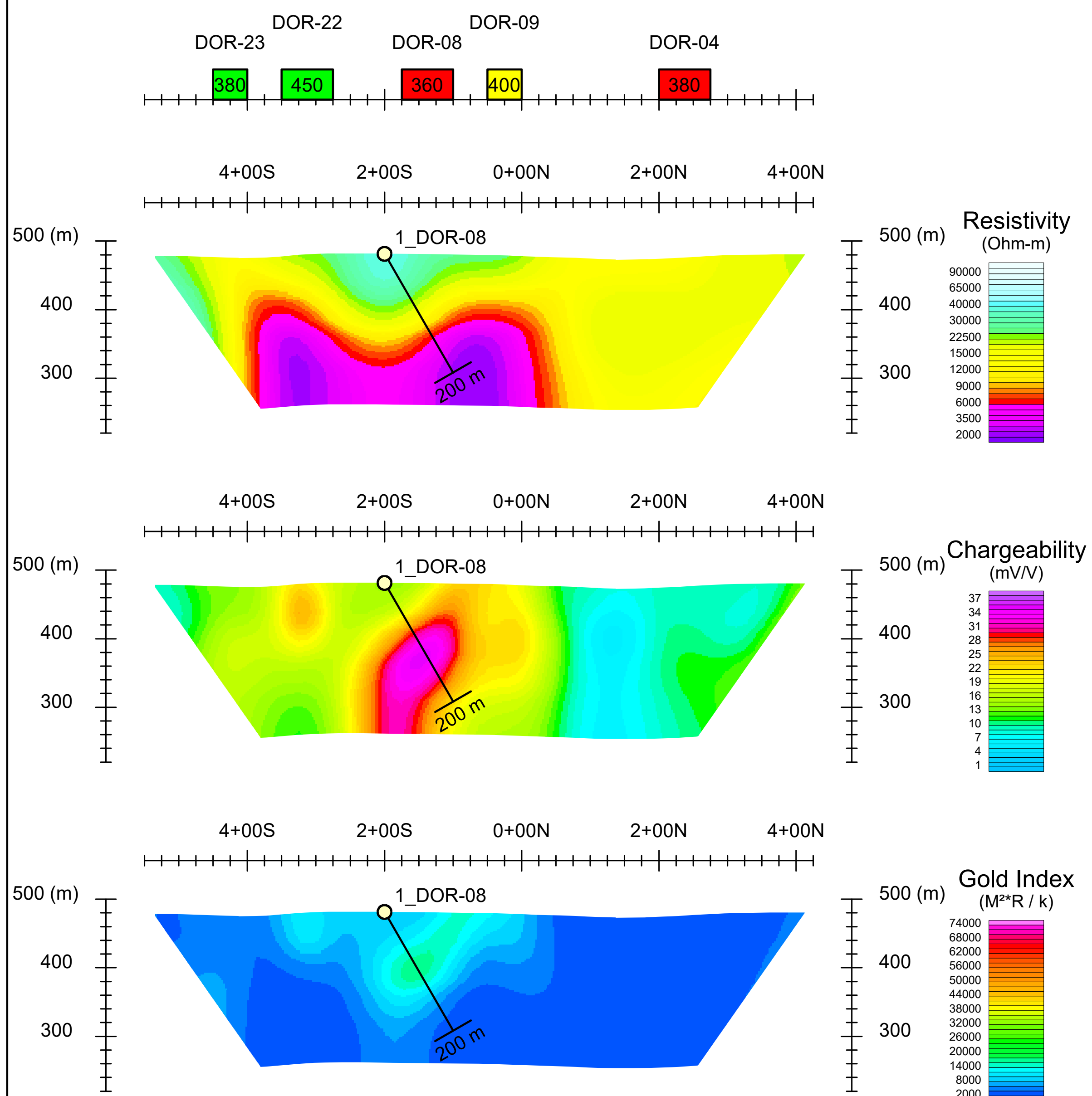
Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 35+00E

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

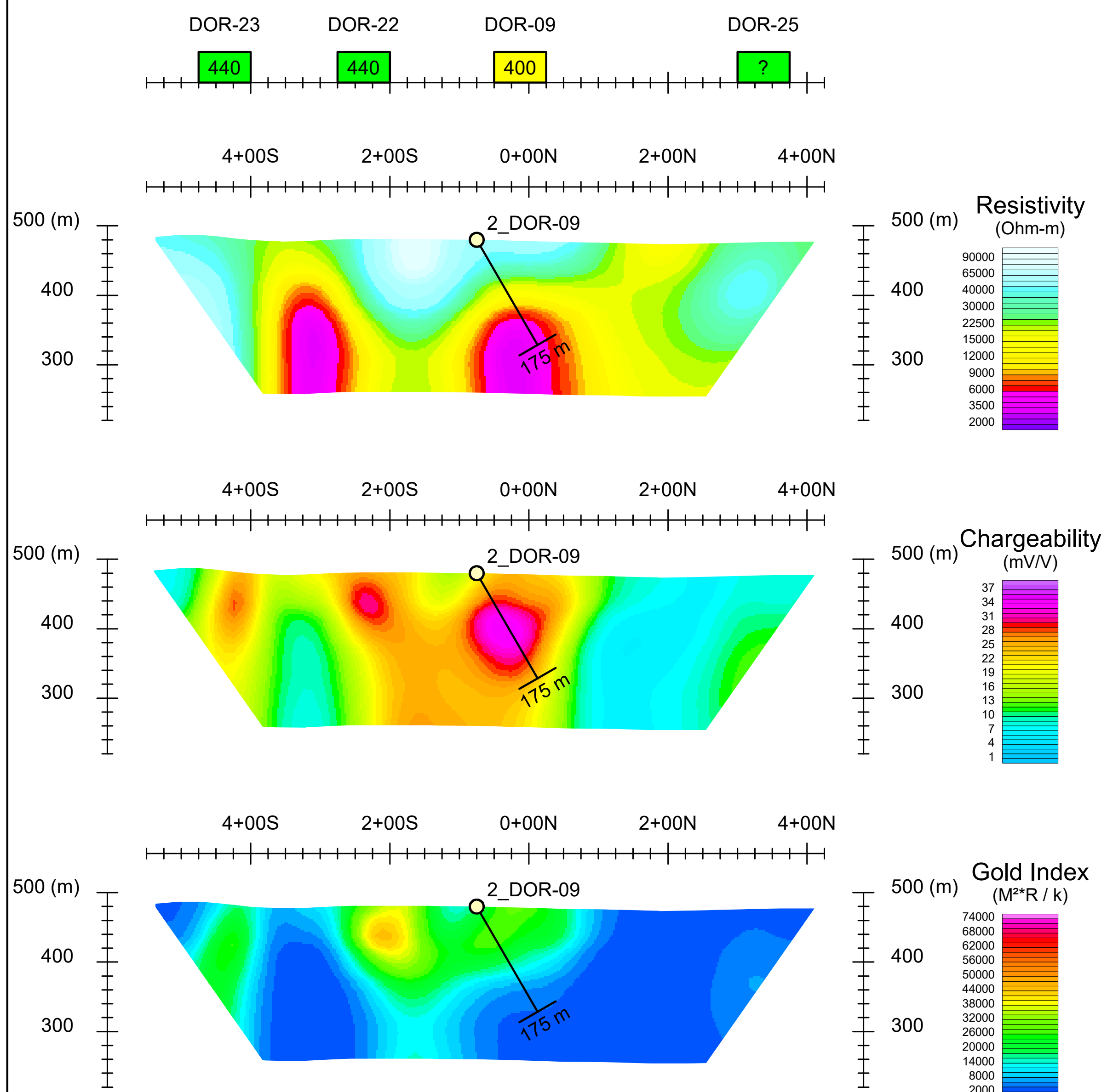
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

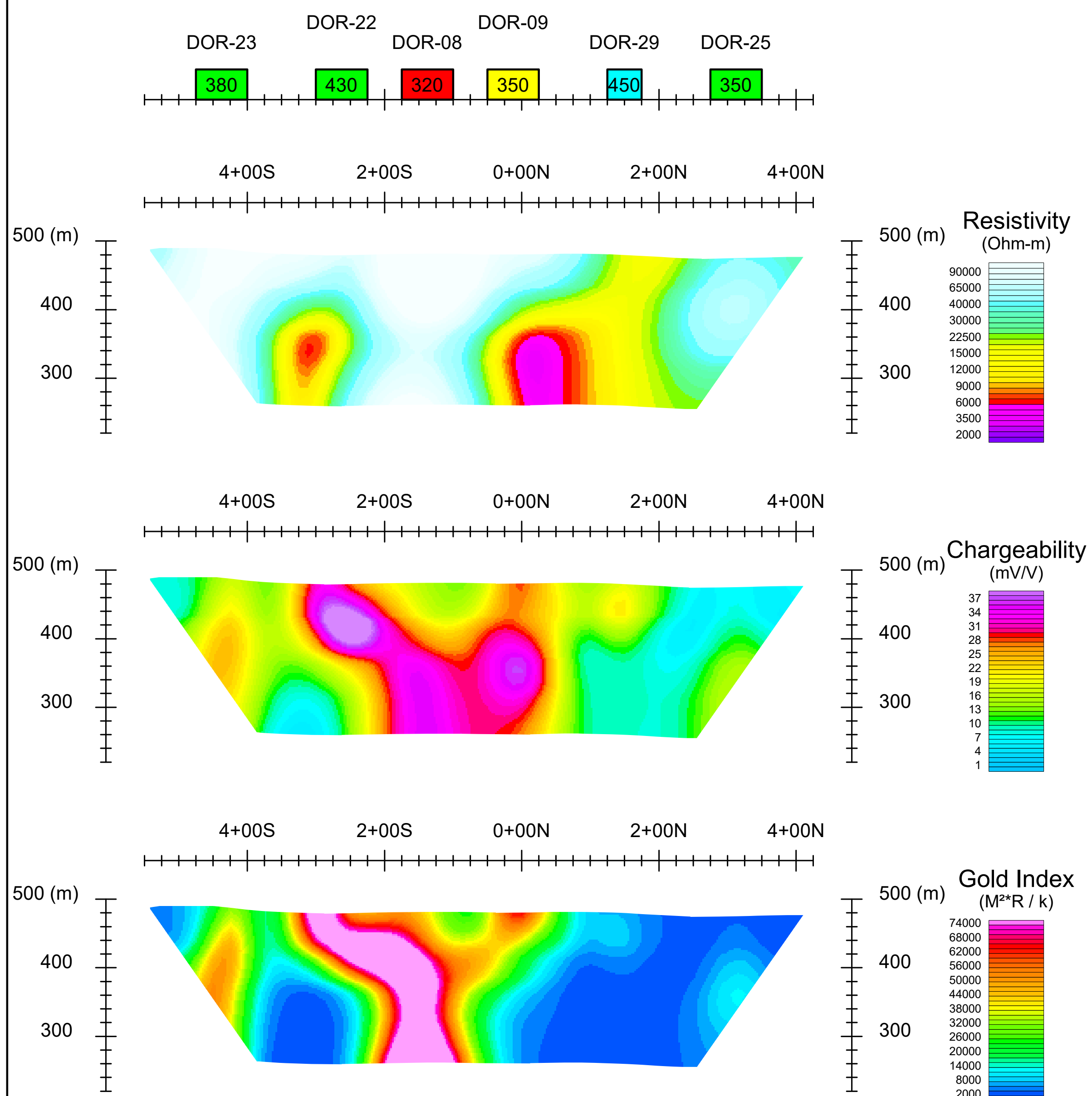
Line 36+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3
Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.
OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Line 37+00E



Project no: 21NT002A-P3

Scale 1 : 10 000

Angus Gold Inc.

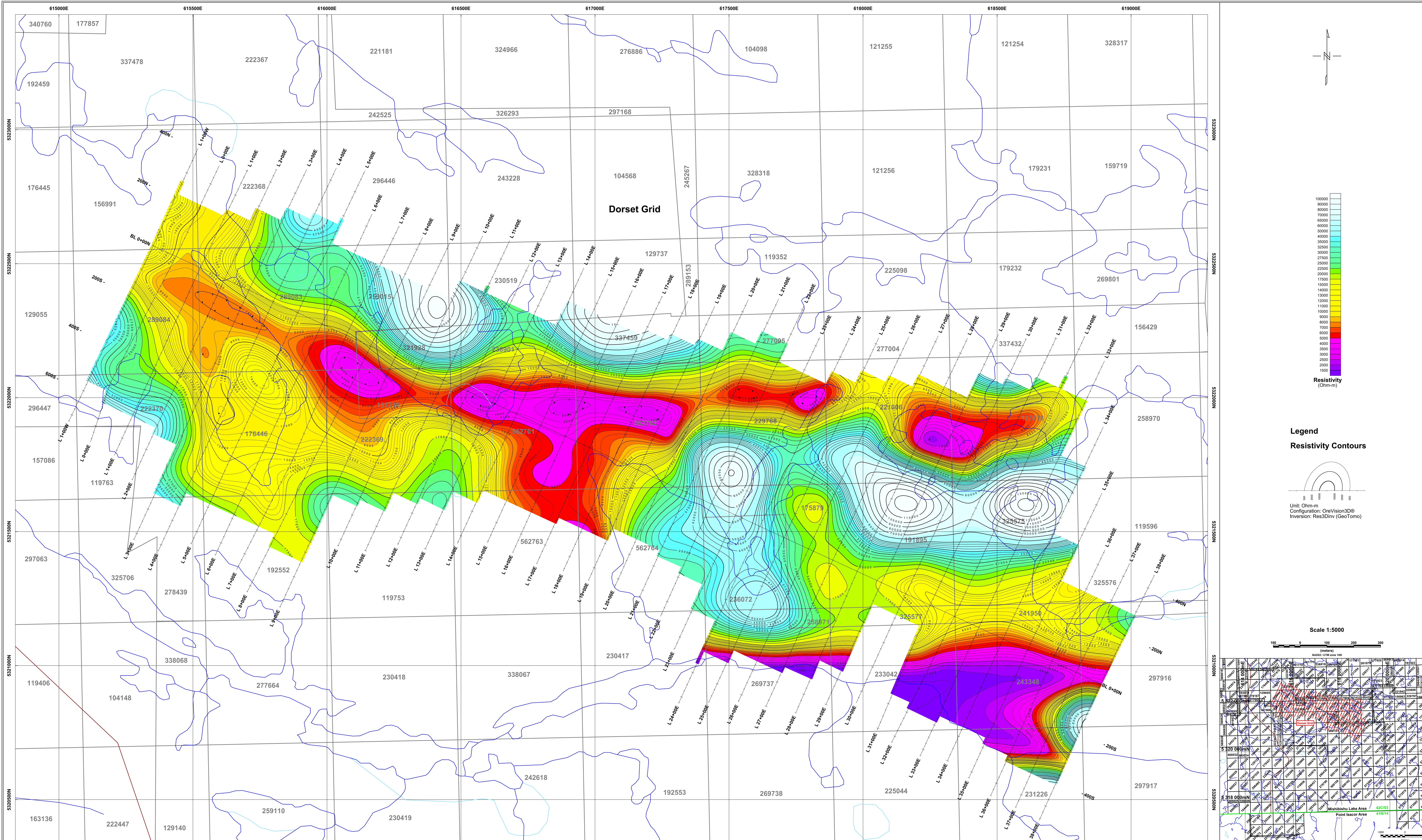
OreVision3D® Survey - Vertical Section

Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid

Line 38+00E

Appendix III

Plan View Maps of Chargeability and Resistivity



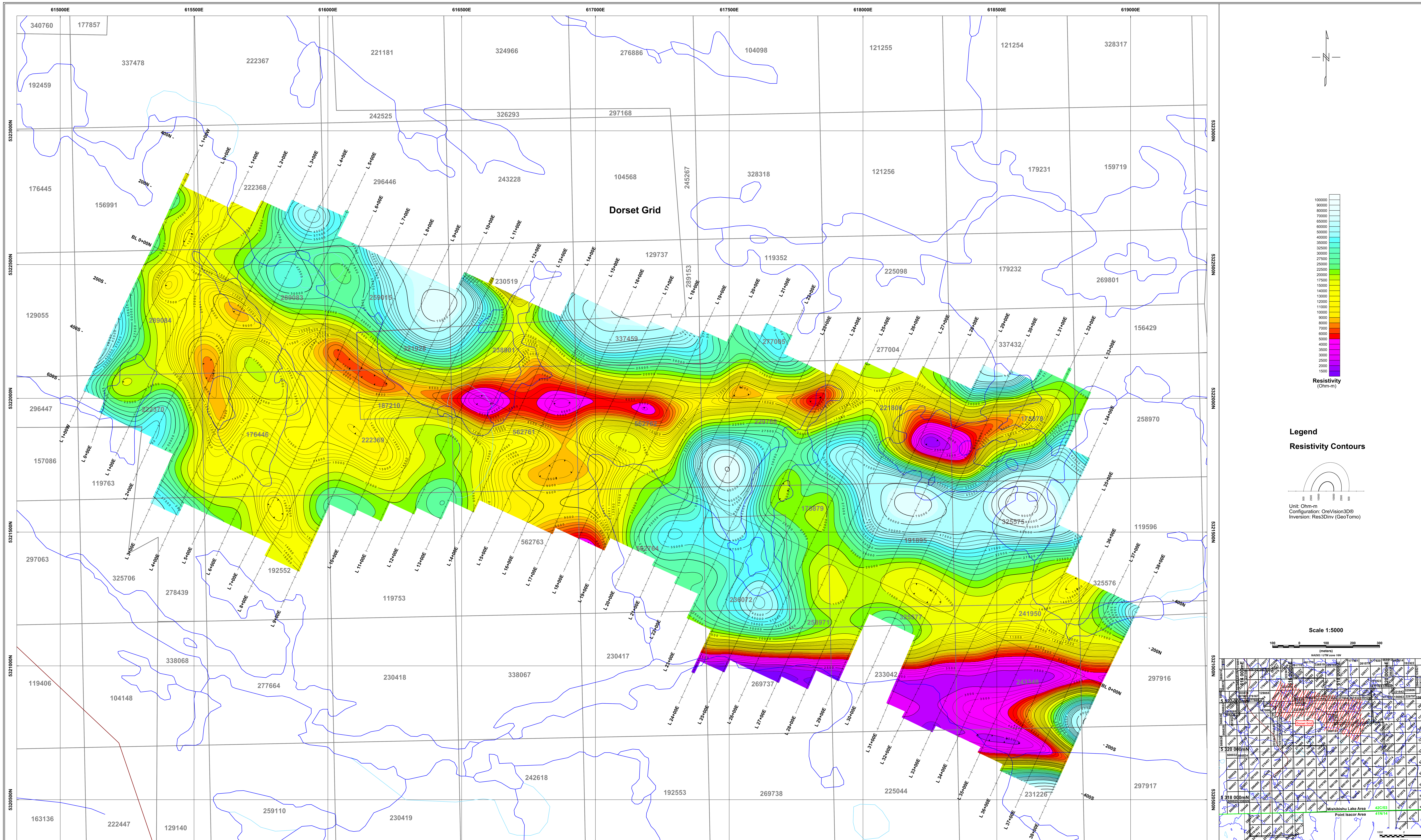
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 300 m (Ohm-m)

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10

Reference map: 42C/03 Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 Map no: 8.2d_300

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC



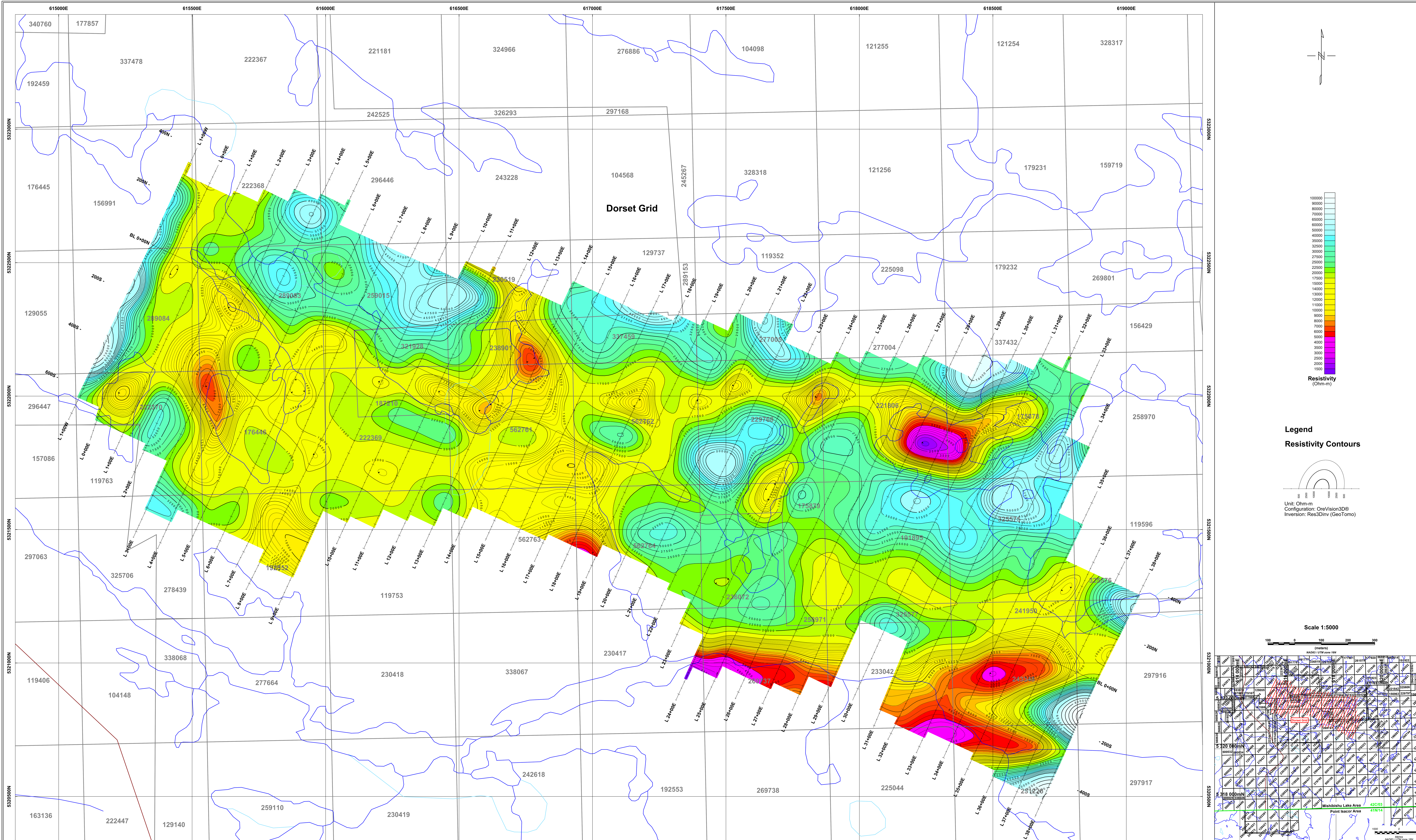
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 350 m (Ohm-m)

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

Interpreted by: C. Phaneuf, P.Geo. 2021/10
Surveyed by: Abitibi Geophysics Inc. 2021/01
Verified by: P. Coles, P.Geo. 2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03 Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 Map no: 8.2d_350

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



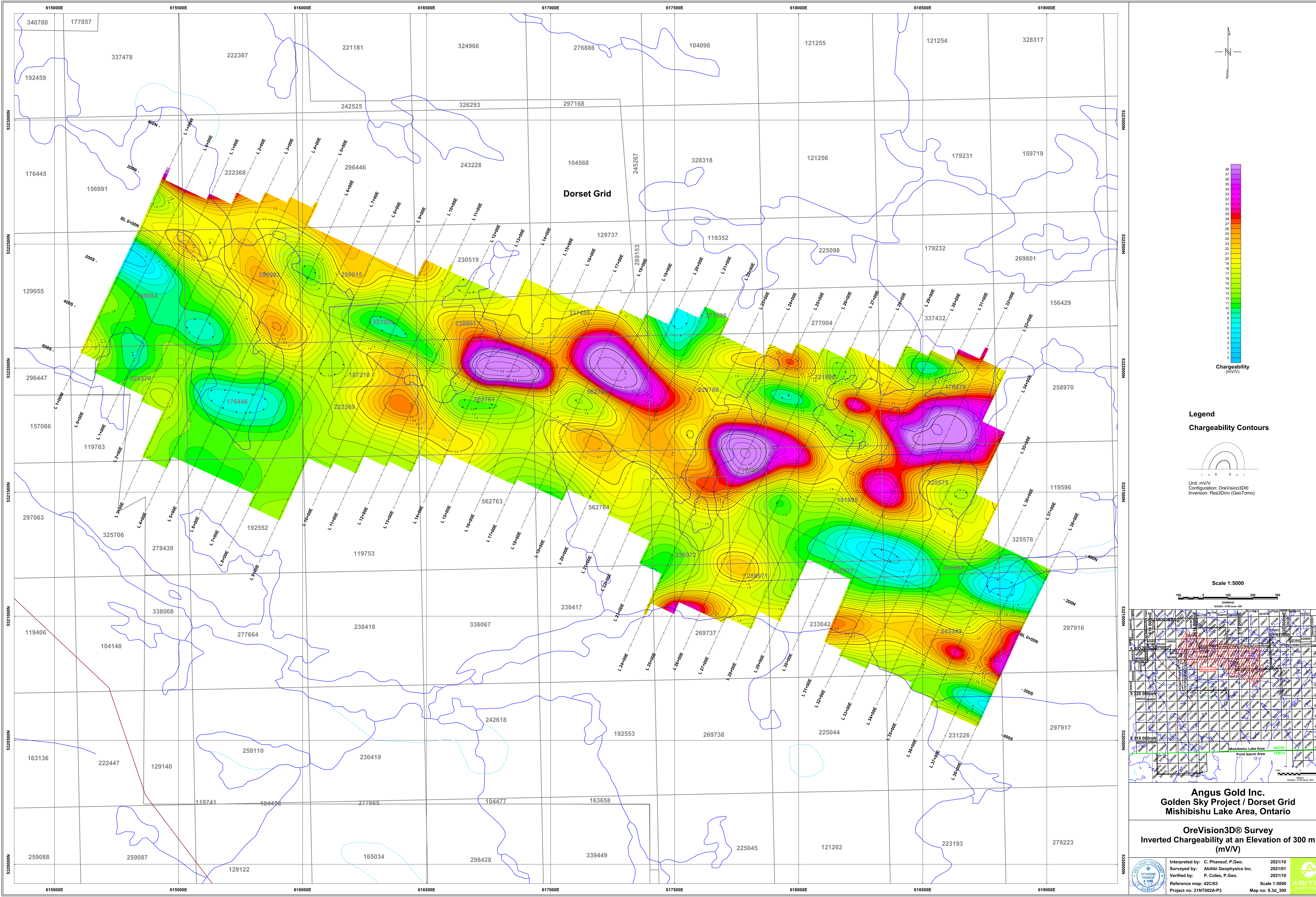
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 400 m (Ohm-m)

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.2d_400

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



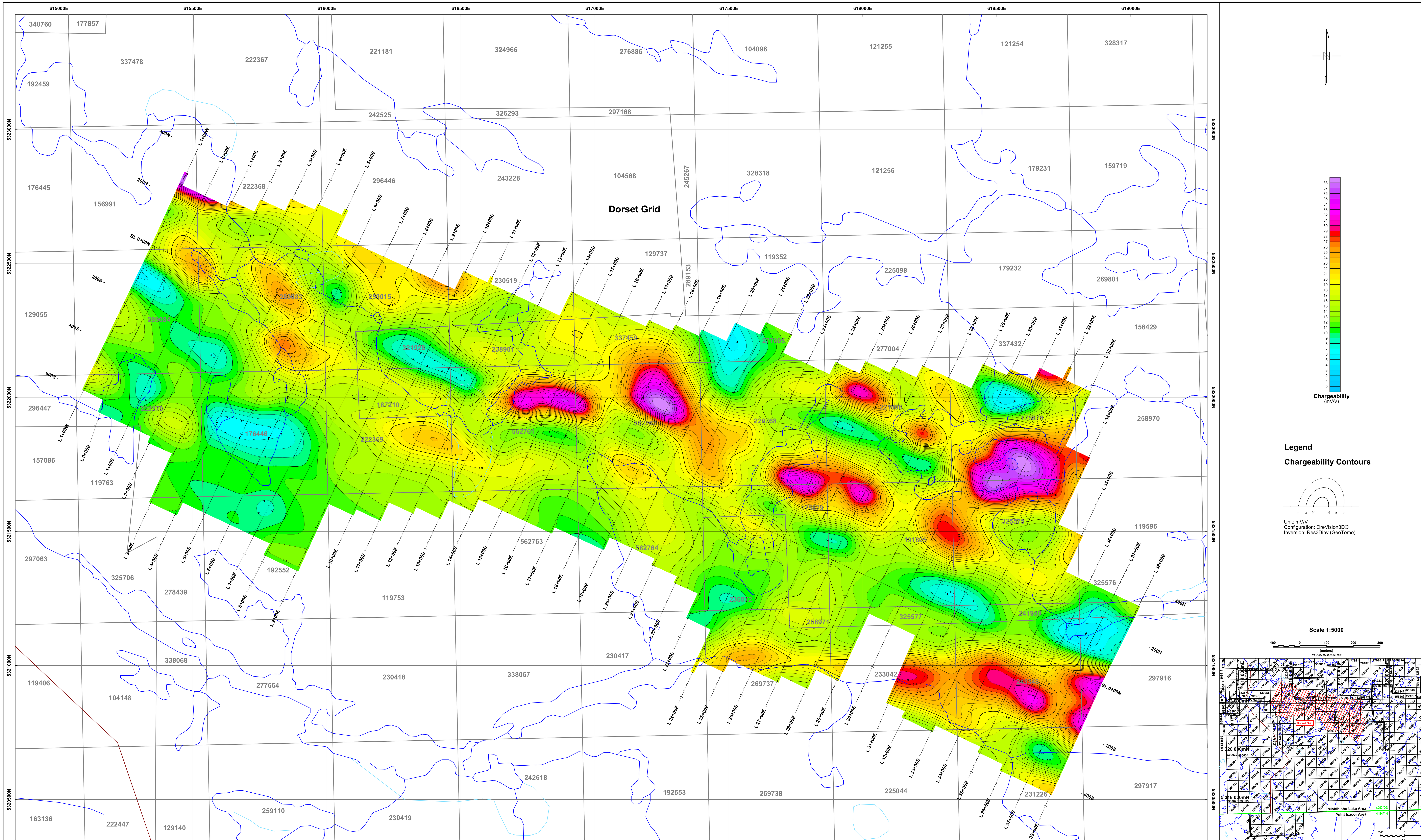
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 300 m (mV/V)

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.3d_300

Géologue / Geologist — Catherine Phaneuf # 1860 — Québec

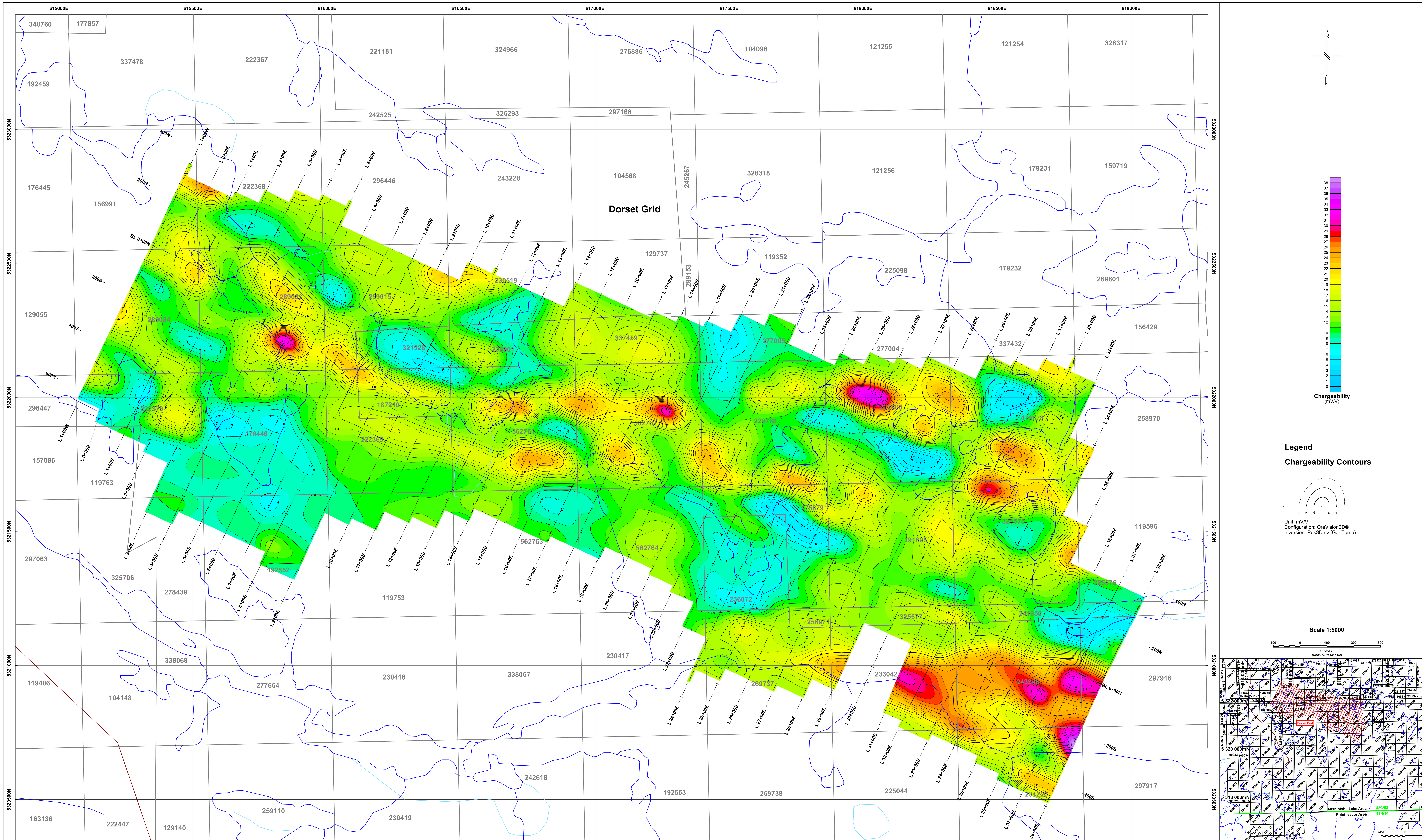
ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 350 m (mV/V)

Interpreted by: C. Phaneuf, P.Geo. 2021/10
Surveyed by: Abitibi Geophysics Inc. 2021/01
Verified by: P. Coles, P.Geo. 2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03 Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 Map no: 8.3d_350



Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 400 m (mV/V)

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10

Reference map: 42C/03 Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 Map no: 8.3d_400

Géologue / Geologist Catherine Phaneuf # 1860 Québec

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

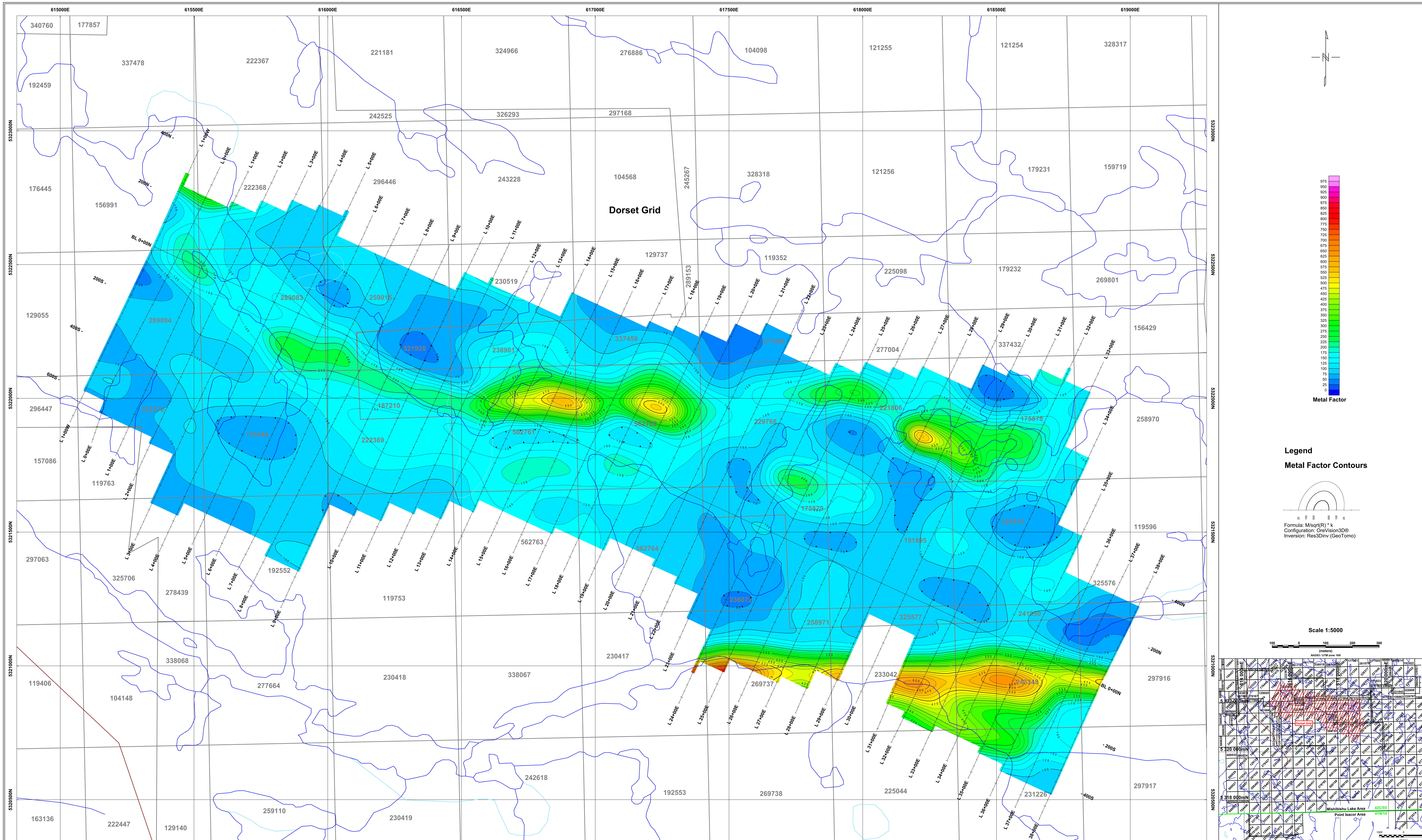
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 300 m

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.4d_300

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

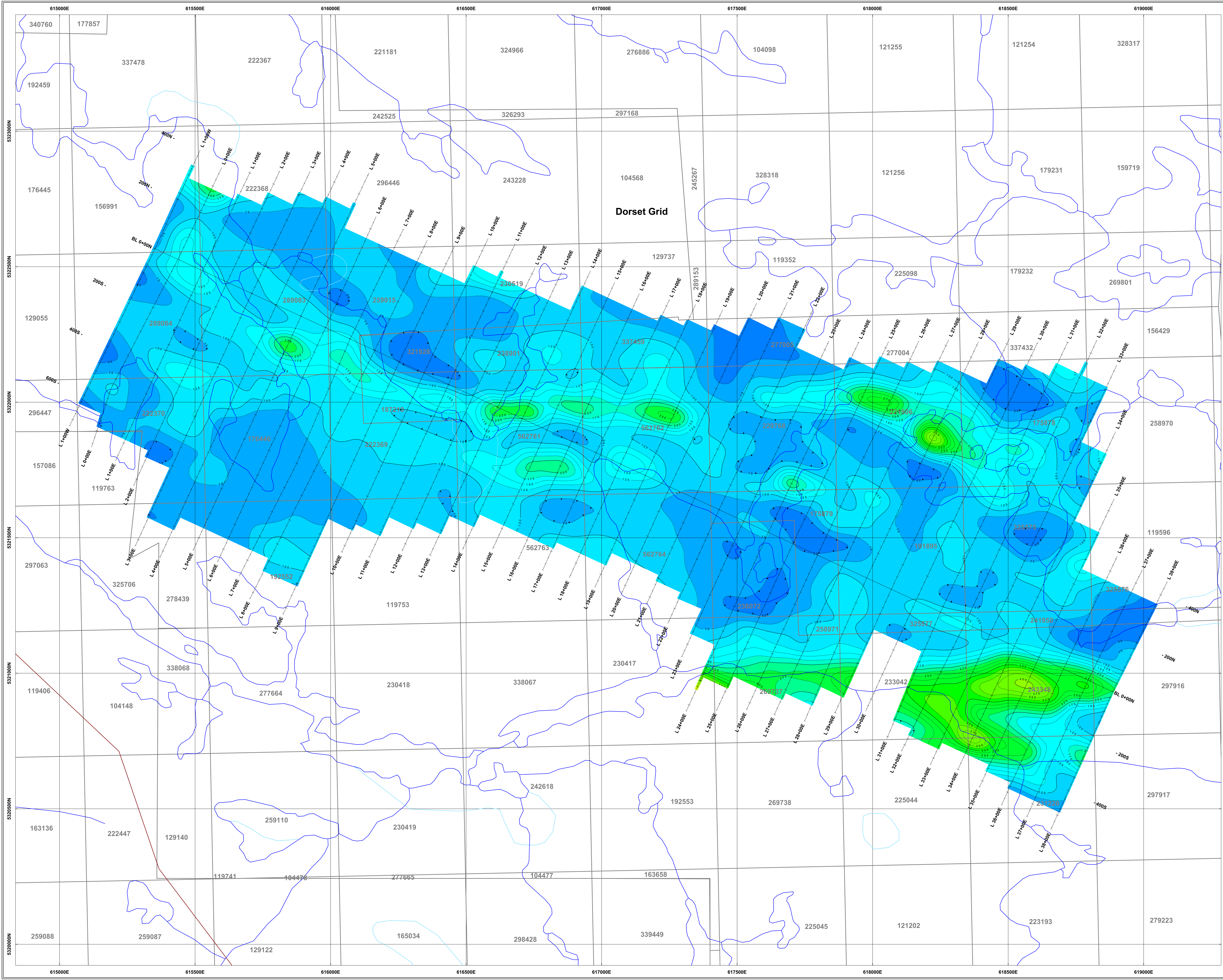
OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 350 m

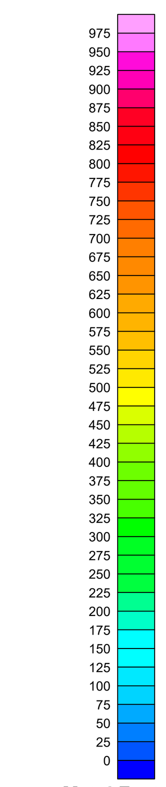
Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10

Reference map: 42C/03 — Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 — Map no: 8.4d_350

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

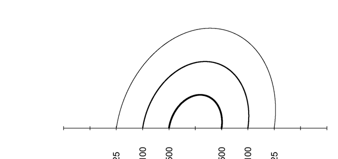




Metal Factor

Legend

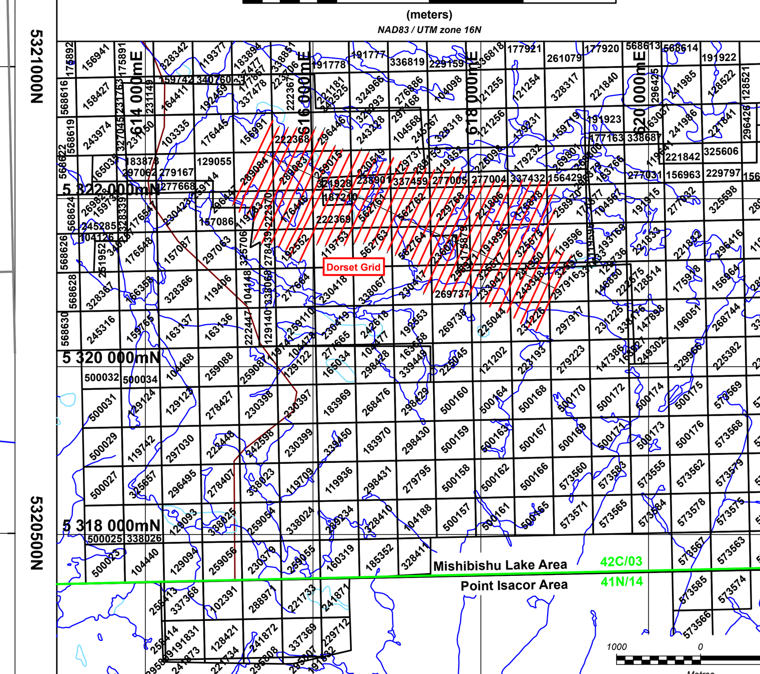
Metal Factor Contours



Formula: M/sqrt(R) * k
Configuration: OreVision3D®
Inversion: Res3Dinv (GeoTomo)

Scale 1:5000

(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N



Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

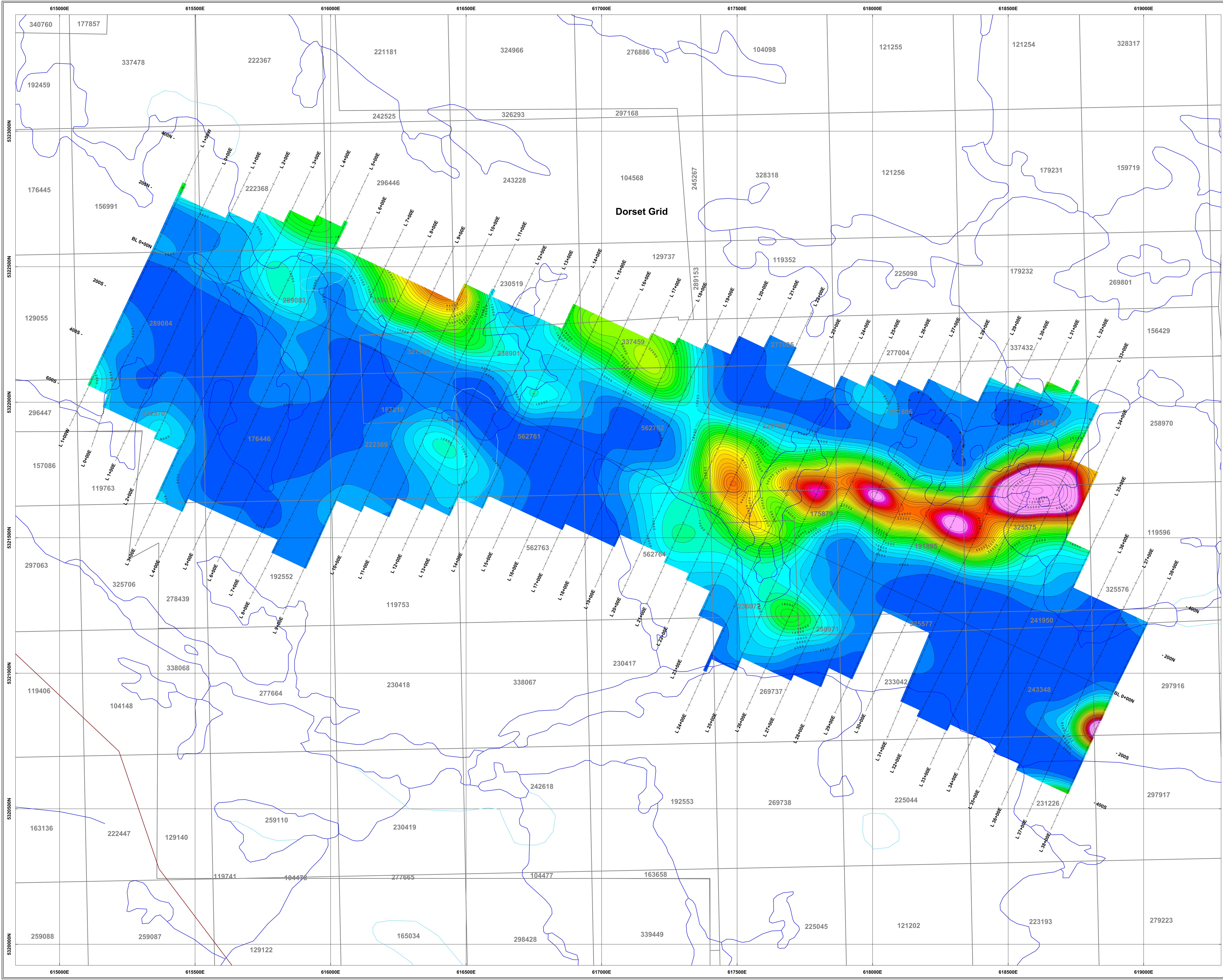
OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 400 m

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10

Reference map: 42C/03 — Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3 — Map no: 8.4d_400

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Gold Index

Legend

Gold Index Contours

Formula: M^2*R / k
Configuration: OreVision3D®
Inversion: Res3Dinv (GeoTomo)

Scale 1:5000

(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

Mishibishu Lake Area 42C/03
Point Isacor Area 41N/14

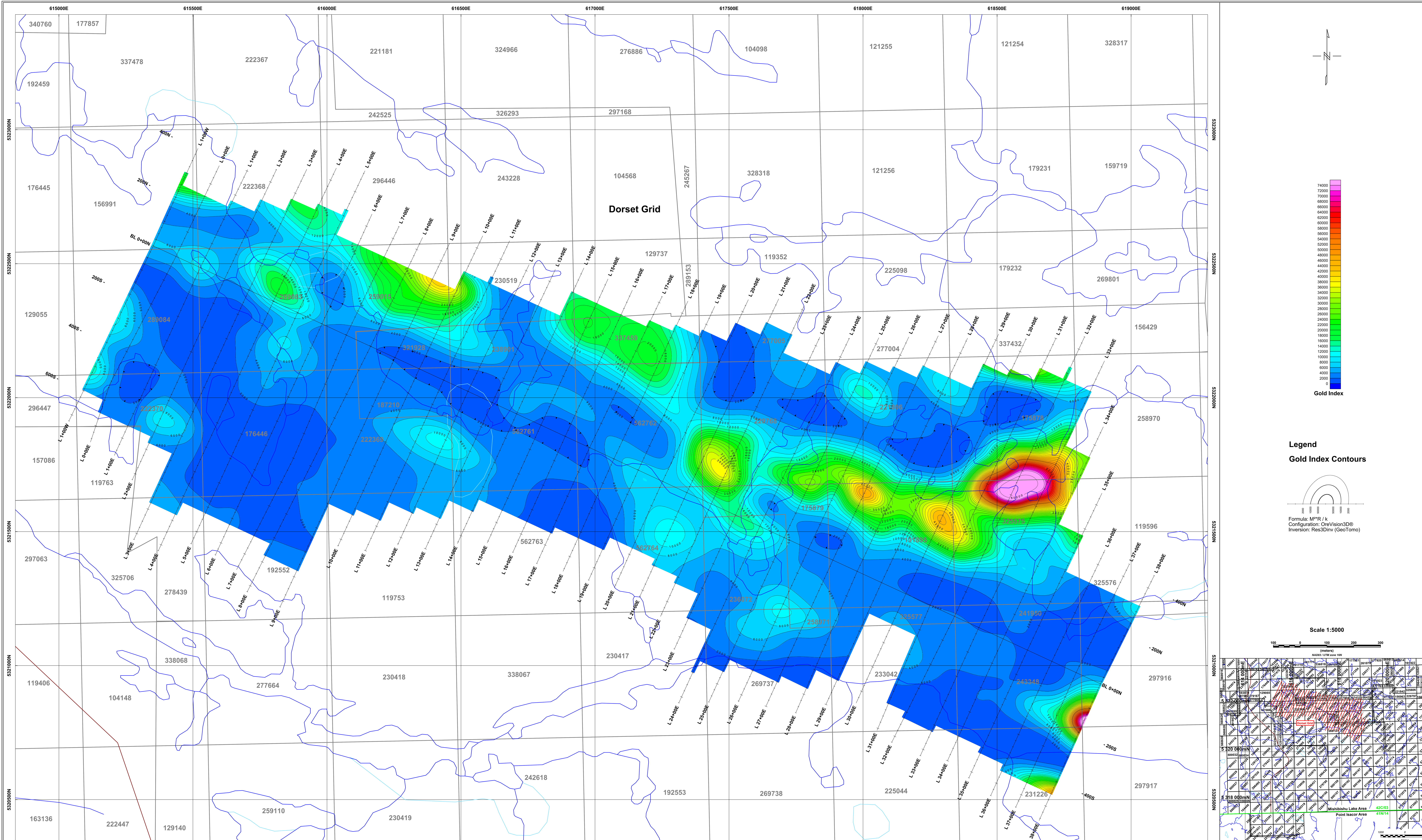
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 300 m

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.6d_300

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



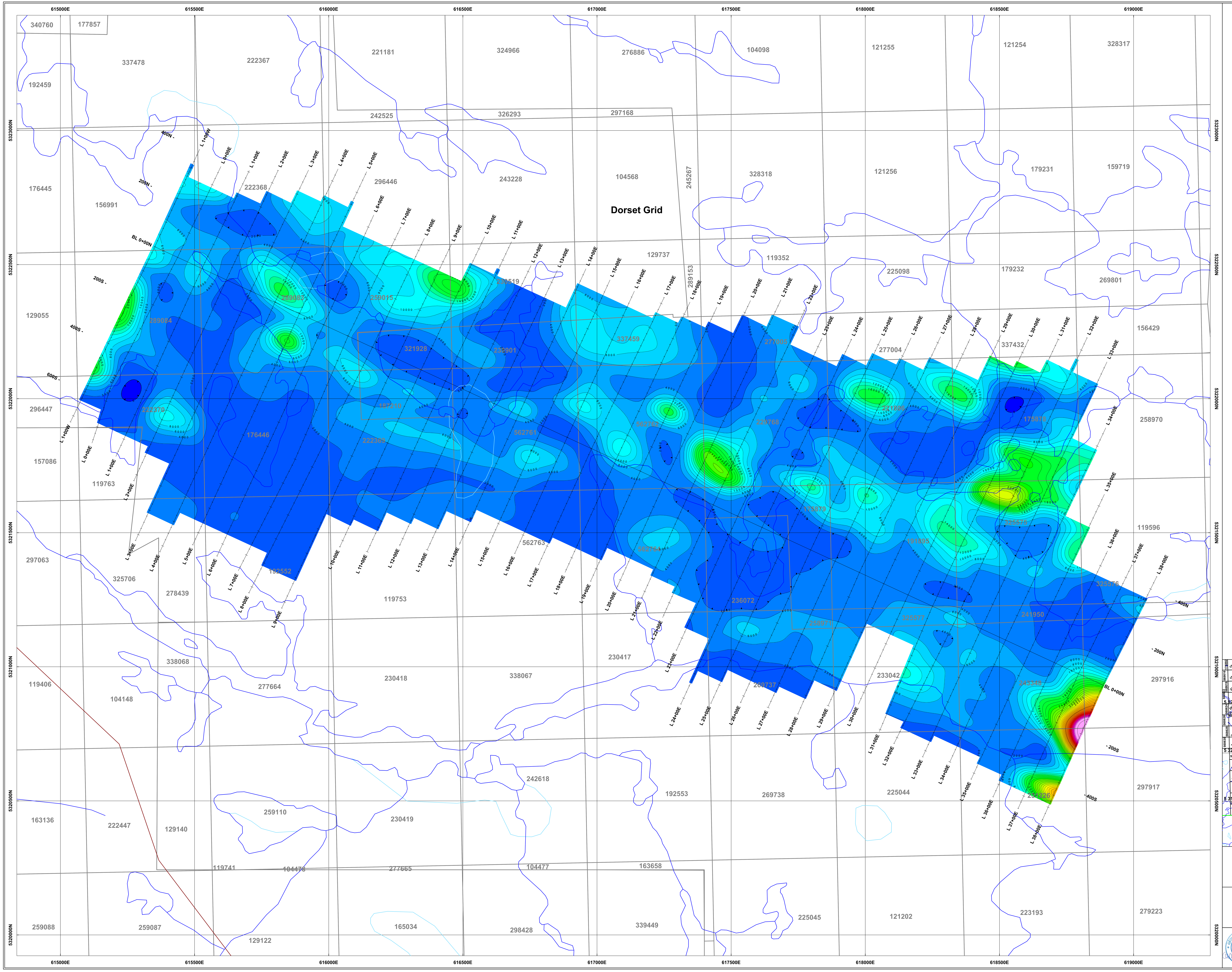
Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 350 m

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.6d_350

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Angus Gold Inc.
Golden Sky Project / Dorset Grid
Mishibishu Lake Area, Ontario

OreVision3D® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 400 m

Interpreted by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2021/10
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2021/01
Verified by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2021/10
Reference map: 42C/03		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 21NT002A-P3		Map no: 8.6d_400

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST CATHERINE PHANEUF # 1860 QUÉBEC

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS