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Work Assessment Report
on the
JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY
(BAM Gold Deposit)

2019 Exploration Program
Diamond Drilling, Ground Geophysics,
Geological Mapping, Soil Sampling

Falcon Lake Area
Thunder Bay North Mines and Minerals Division
Ontario

NTS 52I/08 and 42L/05

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1 SUMMARY

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O’Sullivan Greenstone Belt. The property is host to three NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources – the BAM East Gold deposit (“BAM Gold deposit”), the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit and the VW Ni deposit, located within 3 kilometres of each other. Other occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE, Cu, Cu-Zn, Cr, Li and Au are known on the property.

This report covers the 2019 exploration program conducted on the recently-discovered BAM Gold Deposit in the central portion of the Junior Lake property. Drilling was conducted mid June to late August 2019. A total of 38 drill holes (0419-687 to 0419-724) for 5,946 metres were drilled, logged and sampled. The drilling campaign concentrated on infilling the western zone of the BAM Gold Deposit from local grid lines 950E to 1650E by drilling at 50 metre spacing aimed at advancing the inferred portion of the existing resource to the Indicated category for inclusion into an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate. Assay results reported gold mineralization of similar widths and grade to the existing BAM Gold Deposit with multiple instances of visible gold (VG).

Other exploration activities completed during this program include ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling in an area between the BAM Gold deposit and the Lamaune Gold Exploration Target located approximately 8.5 kilometres to the west. A north-west/south-east bearing grid (Felix Grid) 5,000 metres long by 1,200 metres wide with cross lines cut at approximately 200 metre spacing was established, upon which the programmed exploration was carried out over approximately 32 line kilometres within the grid.

Results from the Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey are highly promising showing potential continuation of the main conductors encountered in the BAM Gold Deposit area. Geological mapping of the Felix Grid revealed similar lithologies encountered within the BAM Gold deposit area itself. Soil sampling was completed at 25 metre intervals over the entire Felix Grid, as well as line 4100E. The results identified numerous gold anomalies and trends, which together with the encouraging geology and geophysics results have generated numerous new drill targets with the potential of being advanced into additional resources.

The BAM Gold resource is located approximately midway along a 2.7 kilometre long, east-west trending, MaxMin geophysical anomaly (MM-7), at the western end of which is located the historical BAM gold zone discovered by Landore in 2003. MM-7 had not previously been drill tested before the discovery of the BAM Gold deposit with drill holes 0415-517 and 0415-518 in December 2015.

A NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the BAM Gold deposit reported in January 2020 outlined 31,083,000 tonnes (t) at 1.02 grams/tonne (g/t) for 1,015,000 ounces of gold including 21,930,000t at 1.06g/t for 747,000 ounces gold in the Indicated Category (Fitzpatrick, 2020).

The 2019 drilling focussed in part to bring Inferred portions of the BAM Gold deposit to Indicated status for inclusion in the above resource, together with exploration drilling along a potential 500+ metre extension of the BAM gold deposit along strike to the west from 900E to 400E. Drilling successfully intersected gold mineralization including drill hole 0419-713 reporting 12.87 metres at 3.23 grams/tonne gold (g/t) and drill-hole 0419-704 reporting 0.98 metres at 22.90g/t.

Mineralized intersections of the 2019 drilling in the BAM Gold Deposit area include:

- DDH 0419-700: 1.96 metres at 3.54 g/t Au (gold)
- DDH 0419-694: 1.00 metre at 7.81 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-701: **17.78** metres at 1.08 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-702: 6.65 metres at 2.76 g/t Au
Including 1.00 metre at **10.15** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-703: 10.00 metres at 1.14 g/t Au
Including 1.28 metres at 5.90 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-704: 0.98 metres at **22.90** g/t Au
And 11.32 metres at 1.22 g/t Au
And 0.30 metres at **9.57** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-706: 8.37 metres at 2.19 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-707: 4.00 metres at 1.11 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-709: 0.89 metres at **11.80** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-718: 1.00 metre at 7.89 g/t Au
And 14.00 metres at 1.10 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-715: 13.06 metres at 1.72 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-716: 10.89 metres at 2.22 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-719: 1.70 metres at 6.23 g/t Au
And 0.79 metres at **11.75** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-713: 12.87 metres at 3.23 g/t Au
Including 1.00 metre at **28.60** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-722: 7.57 metres at 1.56 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-723: 15.70 metres at 1.09 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-724: **20.39** metres at 1.20 g/t Au

** The above drill holes were drilled north at 45 degrees into a lithological package dipping approximately 85-75 degrees to the south. The actual true thickness of mineralization is estimated to represent between 65-75% of the intervals shown in the above list.*

The BAM Gold deposit remains open to the east and west and down dip.

Ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling has further established the presence of widespread anomalous gold with multiple gold trends westwards along strike for approximately 7 kilometres from the existing Resource. Drill targets have been identified for approximately 1,300 metres west from the defined deposit, and eastwards from local grid line 3900E. Elevated gold in

soil sampling in these areas supports extending the resource drilling in both directions from the BAM Gold Deposit.

Results to-date indicates that the BAM Gold deposit has potential for the initial development to be progressed as a low cost, bulk tonnage, open pit operation.

Further drilling is necessary to delineate the full scope of gold mineralization in the BAM Gold Deposit, as well as ascertain gold potential along the length of the MM-7 geophysical anomaly. Additional geological mapping, soil sampling and trenching is necessary to define the geological and structural environment along strike of the BAM Gold deposit and to identify new areas of potential gold mineralization. Detailed metallurgical studies are required as well to determine recovery and to better understand the controls on gold mineralization.

The 2019 exploration program included program preparation, 5,946 metres of HQ size diamond drilling, ground geophysics, geological surveying, soil sampling, assaying with geological analysis of results.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report and accompanying documentation presents the results of the 2019 exploration program conducted on Landore Resources Canada Inc.'s Junior Lake property. The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt. It is host to several PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Li, Au, and Ag occurrences. In the vicinity of the 2019 exploration program, the property hosts three NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources – the BAM East Gold deposit, the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit and the VW Ni deposit, located within 3 kilometres of each other.

The 2019 exploration program consisting of diamond drilling, ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling was conducted on the recently-discovered BAM Gold Deposit. The deposit is located approximately midway along a 2.7 kilometre long, east-west trending, MaxMin geophysical anomaly (MM-7) at the western end of which is located the historical BAM gold prospect discovered by Landore in 2003. During the 2019 drilling program a total of 38 drill holes (0419-687 to 0419-724) for 5,946 metres were drilled, logged and sampled.

The 2019 drilling successfully upgraded Inferred mineral resources to Indicated status, as well as confirmed gold mineralization extensions to the west of the defined deposit. The BAM Gold deposit remains open to the east and west and down dip. Assay results from drilling reported gold mineralization of similar widths and grade to the existing BAM Gold Deposit with multiple instances of visible gold (VG).

Other exploration activities completed during this program include ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling in an area between the BAM Gold deposit and the Lamaune Gold Exploration Target located approximately 8.5 kilometres to the west. A north-west/south-east bearing grid (Felix Grid) 5,000 metres long by 1,200 metres wide with cross lines cut at approximately 200 metre spacing was established, upon which the programmed exploration was carried out over approximately 32 line kilometres within the grid.

Results from the Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey are highly promising showing potential continuation of the main conductors encountered in the BAM Gold Deposit area. Geological mapping of the Felix Grid revealed similar lithologies encountered within the BAM Gold deposit area itself. Soil sampling was completed at 25 metre intervals over the entire Felix Grid, as well as line 4100E. The results identified numerous gold anomalies and trends, which together with the encouraging geology and geophysics results have generated numerous new drill targets with the potential of being advanced into additional resources.

Results to-date indicates that the BAM Gold Deposit has potential for the initial development to be progressed as a low cost, bulk tonnage, open pit operation.

Base metals, PGE and gold assaying were undertaken by ALS-Chemex of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Actlabs of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

This report is submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines Geoscience Assessment Office to claim assessment credit.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 km north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and approximately 75 km east-northeast of the village of Armstrong, Ontario (Figure 2-1). The centre of the property is located at 87°59'4"W longitude and 50°23'9"N latitude; NAD83 UTM coordinates Zone 16, 430,000E and 5,580,000N. The property area is within the NTS 1:50,000 Jackfish Lake and Toronto Lake topographic map sheets NTS 52I/08 and 44L/05, respectively. The Junior Lake property claims and leases are located on the Falcon Lake, Junior Lake, Toronto Lake, Kapikotongwa River, Summit Lake, and Willet Lake claim maps (Thunder Bay Mining Division areas NTS 52I/08NE and SE, 42L/05NW, SE and SW).

LAND TENURE

In April 2018 the Ontario government converted all active, unpatented mining claims from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid for the entire province including Landore's mining claims ("legacy claims"). All Landore's legacy claims have been converted to the new Ontario claim system and designated new claim numbers.

Following this, in November 2019 the Ontario government granted the Company two mining leases encompassing all of staked mining claims within the Lamaune portion of the property. The Junior Lake property now consists of 6 leases and 1,158 staked mining claims wholly owned by the Company, all totaling 30,507 hectares (Table 3-1 and Appendix B, Figure 3-2).

Landore held a 100% interest in legacy claims TB1077140 to TB1077142, TB1217179 to TB1217181, and TB1233556 and TB1233557, subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty held by Wing Resources Inc. subject to a 1% buy-back clause. The above claims, except TB1077140, have been taken to lease.

There is a 2% NSR held by Stares Contracting Corp. on a large portion of the Lamaune block, subject to a 1% buy-back clause.

The BAM Gold Deposit lies on mining leases CLM461 and CLM459, the B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs Deposit lies on leases CLM460 and PA39127 / PA39128, and the VW Deposit lies on lease CLM461.

The exploration work undertaken by Landore prior to 28th August, 2008 was on mining leases in which Landore held a 100% interest: mining claims TB1077142, TB1217179. These claims were taken to lease (CLM 461) on 28th August, 2008.

Figure 3-1: Junior Lake Property Location



Figure 3-2: Junior Lake Property Leases and Claims

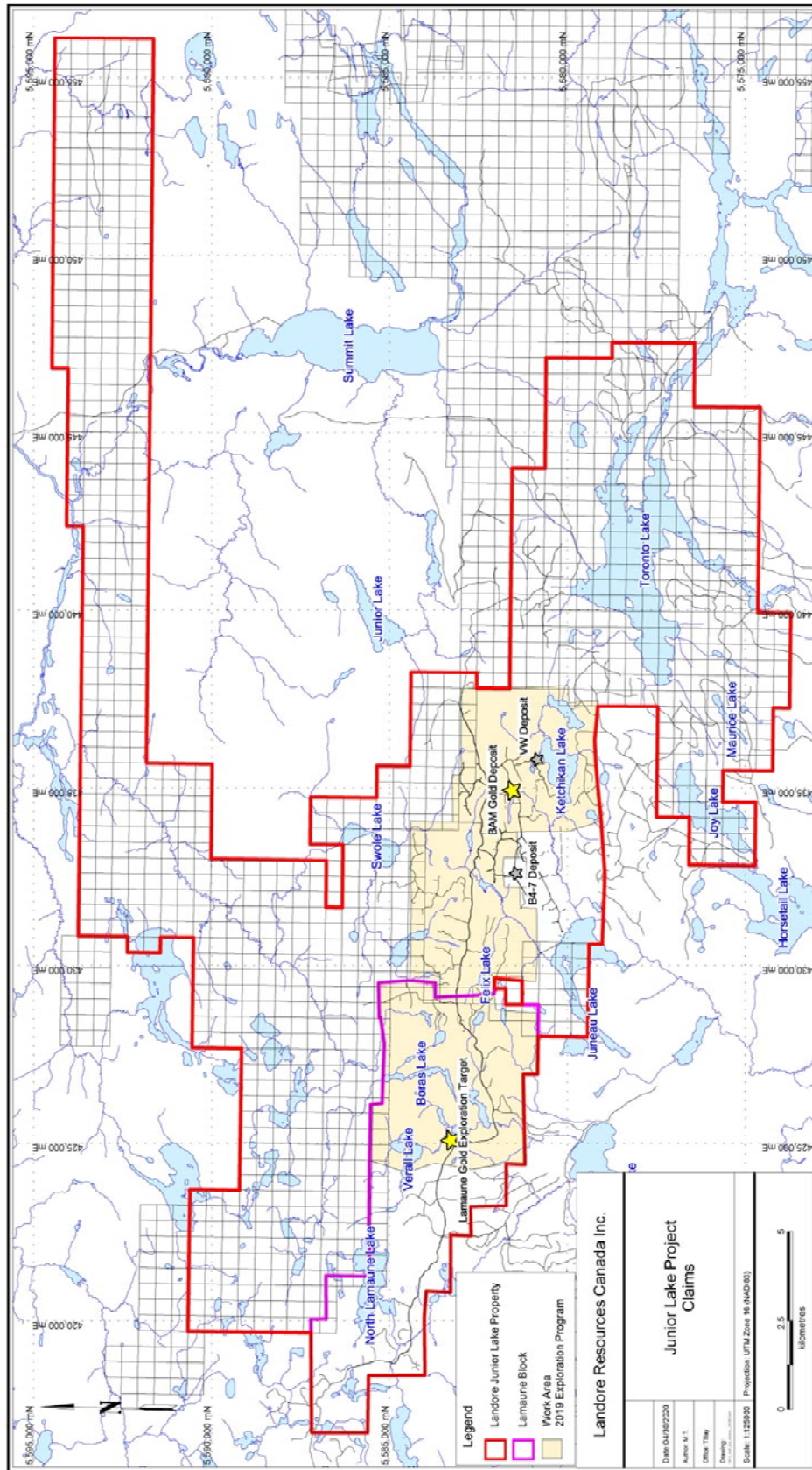


Table 3-1: Landore Leases (100% Interest)

Lease #	Description	G-Number	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)	Annual Rent (\$)	Expiry Date
109819	PA 39127, 39128	4000476	98-Jan-01	52.969	158.91	2040-Jan-01
108257	CLM459 ¹	4040218	08-Aug-01	1,460.795	4,382.39	2029-Aug-01
108258	CLM461 ¹	4040217	08-Aug-01	1527.388	4,582.16	2029-Aug-01
108259	CLM460 ¹	N/A ²	08-Aug-01	687.794	2,063.38	2029-Aug-01
109856	CLM548 ³	N/A ²	19-Aug-01	1801.568	6169.34	2040-Aug-01
109857	CLM549 ³	N/A ²	19-Aug-01	329.092	6228.37	2040-Aug-01
Totals	6 Leases			5,859.606	23,584.55	

Notes:

1. Wing Resources holds a 2% NSR on 3 claims within lease 108257 (CLM459), 1 claim within 108259 (CLM460) and 3 claims within 108258 (CLM461), subject to a buy-back clause of 1%.
2. G-number is generated when work reports are filed.
3. Stares Contracting Corp. holds a 2% NSR on a portion of leases 109856 (CLM548) and 109859 (CLM549) subject to a buy-back clause of 1%.

Landore has been granted six mining leases, which include mining and surface rights, over an area encompassing the BAM East, B4-7 and VW Deposits, as well as the Lamaune Iron and Lamaune Gold prospects. The leases have been granted for 21 years renewable for further terms of 21 years (Table 3-1).

Within the mining leases, Landore has the right, subject to provisions of certain Acts and reservations, to:

- sink shafts, excavations, etc., for mining purposes;
- construct dams, reservoirs, railways, etc., as needed; and
- erect buildings, machinery, furnaces, etc., as required, and treat ores.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

4 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Junior Lake property from Thunder Bay is via paved provincial highways No. 17 (15 km) and No. 527 to Armstrong, with an overall distance of approximately 235 km. From Armstrong, the Buchanan Forest Products Inc. gravel haulage road (BHR) is taken east to kilometre 105, where a skidder haulage road leads approximately one kilometre to the Landore Junior Lake camp. Skidder and drill roads provide access on the property. The site of the 2019 exploration program is located in the central portion of the Junior Lake property, within and adjacent west to the BAM Gold Deposit area.

There are no power lines or railway lines on the property; however, the main CNR line is approximately 13 kilometres to the south.

During the summer, most drill sites are accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

5 HISTORY

Routledge (2010) has summarized the exploration and development history of the Junior Lake property as:

Geological mapping and exploration in the vicinity of the Junior Lake property is recorded as early as 1917. In 1968, Canadian Dyno Mines Limited staked 333 claims in 15 groups to cover conductors picked from an airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic (MAG) survey. Two groups, B3 and B4, included the Junior Lake property. The company merged with Mogul Mines Limited, and the successor, International Mogul Mines Limited, in joint venture with Coldstream Mines Limited, carried out prospecting, mapping, ground MAG and EM surveys, soil sampling, and trenching on the B3 and B4 claim groups. Eight diamond drill holes totaling 674.8 m (2,213.9 ft.) were drilled to test conductors in January 1969, resulting in the discovery of the B4-7 zone. The discovery hole, No. 69-5, intersected 8.26 m (27.1 ft.) of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization grading 0.80% Ni and 0.53% Cu. The B4-7 deposit was delineated by an additional 30 holes (6,850 m, or 22,479 ft.) in 1969. In the same campaign, eight holes for 628.2 m (2,061 ft.) explored other conductors on the property. A detailed MAG and EM survey was also completed over the deposit and petrographic work done on core at that time.

In late 1969, 136.1 kg (300 lbs) of drill core was composited from 71 assay rejects in 11 drill holes, split to 56.7 kg (125 lbs), and submitted to SGS for flotation recovery (metallurgical) testing, which included semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis for 30 elements. A manual tonnage/grade estimate for the B4-7 deposit was carried out, to total 2,282,520 tons (2,070,689 tonnes) averaging 0.87% Ni and 0.59% Cu (Zurowski, 1970). This historical estimate is not NI 43-101 compliant.

Coldstream Mines Limited acquired 100% of the property in 1970 and took two claims to lease in 1976.

In 1983-1986, Québec Cobalt and Exploration Limited staked part of the south portion of the Junior Lake property and carried out mapping, geophysics, and soil and rock sampling. Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., the successor to Coldstream Mines Limited, optioned the leases covering the B4-7 deposit to Menacorp Limited in 1990, which resampled B4-7 core, and then to Minatco Exploration Ltd. in 1993.

In addition to the B4-7 deposit, exploration in the Junior Lake-Lamaune area prior to Landore work also revealed two low-grade Cu-Ni zones and occurrences of copper, iron, lithium, chrome, zinc, and gold-molybdenite. Most of the occurrences are within two kilometres of the VW and B4-7 deposits.

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000.

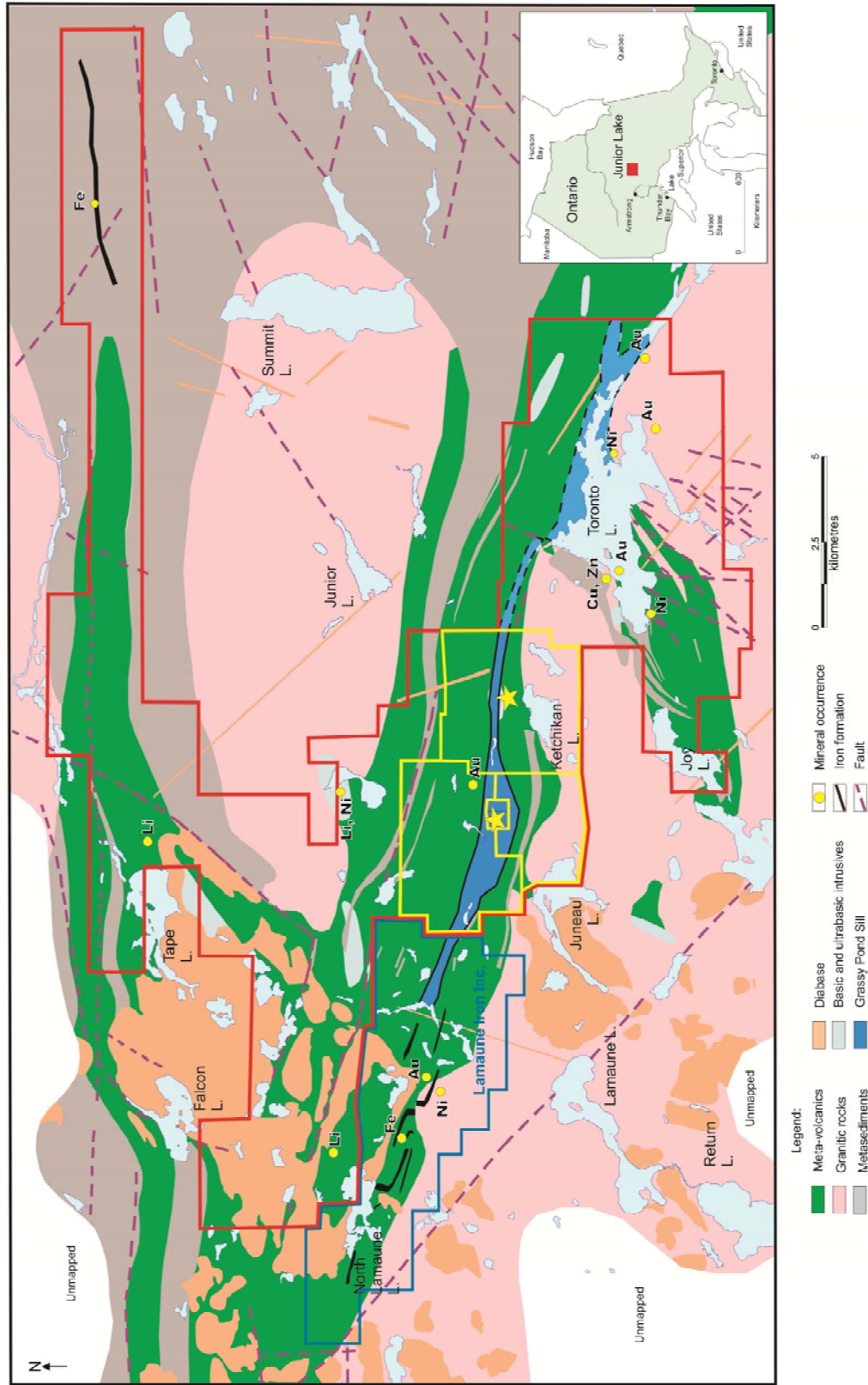
6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional, local and property geology has been for the most part summarized from Routledge, (2010), Lester (2009b), MacTavish (2004, 2004a), and Routledge (2006). Additional contributions are from various others, including Cooper (2009, 2014), Mungall (2009), and Pressacco (2013, 2017).

6.1 Regional Geology

The Junior Lake property is located within the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield and within the east-west trending Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt. The belt is flanked to the south by the Robinson Lake Batholith of the Lamaune Batholithic Complex and to the north by a major, east-west-striking shear zone / terrain boundary that marks the southern limit of the English River Subprovince. Northeast of the property the belt is intruded by the elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith. The western portion of the greenstone belt has been intruded by undulating, flat-lying, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and localized dykes. These sills are the discontinuous, erosional remnants of laterally extensive sills comprising the Nipigon Plate which is centred on Lake Nipigon, approximately 30 kilometres to the south (MacTavish, 2004, 2004a). The regional geology of the Junior Lake property area is shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1: Junior Lake Regional Geology



6.2 Local and Property Geology

The supracrustal rocks and associated mafic to ultramafic intrusions of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt are subdivided by Berger (1992) into the Archean-age Toronto and Marshall Lake groups. The two lithostratigraphic groups are similar in many respects; however, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) contains a higher proportion of clastic metasedimentary rocks and apparently lesser amounts of mafic intrusive rocks.

The Toronto Lake Group (TLG) underlies the southern third of the Junior Lake property and consists of a bimodal assemblage of tholeiitic mafic flows and calc-alkaline rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, tuff breccias, and subordinate flows. The assemblage has been intruded by numerous mafic to ultramafic sills, dykes, and small stocks.

Four lithostratigraphic sequences defined within the TLG are as follows:

- The laterally extensive Carrot Top sequence trends west-northwest within the southern portions of the TLG and is comprised of magnetic talc-carbonatechlorite+/-tremolite schists derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks. This sequence is 300 to more than 600 metres thick and hosts the D-Z iron occurrence, and several Ni-PGE (including Carrot Top and Zap Zone), Cu, Zn-Cu and Ag occurrences. Strong centimetre to metre scale folding is evident in the iron formation, and as such likely exists on a larger scale, possibly causing thickening and thinning along the main trends.
- The west-northwest trending Grassy Pond Sill intrudes the top of the TLG at its contact with the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) through the centre of the Junior Lake property. The Grassy Pond sill is a thick (100m to 500 metre wide), deformed, laterally continuous, gabbroic to locally anorthositic intrusive. The sill's most identifying characteristic is the presence of large (up to 10 cm in diameter) subhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts that often collect to form leucogabbro and anorthositic intervals of highly variable thicknesses. The Grassy Pond Sill hosts PGE, Cu and Ni occurrences, and is interpreted as being on the same geophysical structure as the B4-7 zone to the east.
- The B4-7 Sequence is a composite sequence, 1.9 kilometres long and up to 400 metres thick, of primarily mafic metavolcanic flows, intrusives and clastic and chemical metasediments that host the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit including the B4-7, Alpha and Beta Zones. The B4-7 sequence lies between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill.
- The BAM Sequence is a composite sequence composed of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic dykes and sills, and intermediate dykes. The BAM sequence is estimated to be 1.65 kilometres long and up to 160 m thick, possibly associated with an oblique structure. Archean Lamprophyre Dykes cut the TLG rocks.

In the north portions of the Junior Lake property, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) includes tholeiitic, amphibolite mafic flows and calc-alkalic dacitic tuff, minor tuff breccias, and intercalated greywacke, chert and sulphide iron formation. Thin, discontinuous intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rock units also occur in the MLG. A higher portion of metasedimentary rocks and fewer mafic intrusives occur in the MLG compared to the TLG. Most of the rocks observed on the property are finely amphibolites, pillowed, mafic metavolcanic flows with well-defined pillow selvedge and a greater occurrence of plagioclase phenocrysts than observed within mafic flows south of the Grassy Pond Sill. Some outcrops exhibit an irregular, pervasive alteration,

characterized by large, acicular actinolite porphyroblasts contained within a fine-grained matrix of chlorite, sericite, actinolite/tremolite, and epidote. This alteration is very similar to localized alteration observed within the Toronto Lake Group.

Pye (1968) interprets the presence of a large-scale fold on the western portion of the Junior Lake property southeast of Lamaune Lake and east-northeast-trending syncline in the vicinity of Toronto Lake to the east. The east-southeast trending, north-dipping North Lamaune Lake anticline is interpreted from magnetometer surveys tracing Iron Formation.

Grassy Pond Sill

As interpreted by C. Cooper, the Grassy Pond sill is the largest of a cluster of gabbro sills in the centre of the Junior Lake greenstone belt. These sills are interpreted as palaeo-magma chambers which originally fed sub-aerial and submarine volcanoes with tholeiitic lava.

As reported by Cooper (2014):

The Grassy Pond is a sill or lopolith of basic to ultrabasic composition intruded into a basaltic lava and meta-sediment package that was possibly still presenting a high thermal gradient. The sill was most likely to have been horizontal or sub-horizontal at time of emplacement as it presents conformable contacts with the host rocks and is not particularly chilled near contacts. The sill is a composite intrusion consisting of several differing compositions but all in the proximity to the gabbro field. The feeder for the sill was a dyke or series of dykes (that may have been eroded and in fact a good part of the sill has also been eroded but we do not know how much). Composite magma chambers are sills kept molten by repeated magma supply by dykes. This is particularly true of magma chambers at divergent spreading centres such as mid-ocean ridges. It is possible that the sill could be the result of a magma chamber intruding its own lava sequence.

Considering all the known evidence so far it is likely that there was a primary genetic relationship between the basaltic lava piles and the Grassy Pond Sill and the latter is a fossil magma chamber within a volcanic pile at a spreading centre.

In the area of B4-7, the Grassy Pond sill is at its thickest and also most differentiated compositionally with a range from anorthosite to gabbro. Several of the smaller gabbro bodies may in fact be later dykes and the largest gabbro, the Grassy Pond Sill is more likely to be a complex nest of individual sills or an interfingered sill/host succession.

Structural Geology

Regional deformation rotated the supracrustal packages into near vertical orientation and developed a large west-northwest trending deformation zone (local portion referred to as the Junior Lake Shear Zone) north and west of Toronto Lake. This zone is the most prominent structural feature in the area and is characterized by narrow discrete zones of intensely sheared rock displaying dextral rotation separated by relative undeformed rock packages (Larouche, 1999). The deformation zone is evident as an aeromagnetic lineament which extends east and west of the Junior Lake property and appears to join the regional 450 km long Sydney Lake-Lake St. Joseph (SL-LSJ) Fault zone to the north, which also coincides with the boundary of the English River (ERT) and East Wabigoon subprovinces (EWT). The brittle-ductile fault zone of the SL-LSJ is steeply dipping, one to four kilometres wide, and is estimated to have accommodated about 30 km of right-lateral transcurrent displacement and 2.5 km of north vergent thrust movement (Percival, 2007).

A second, more local deformation in the east part of the property is confined to the supracrustal rocks around the periphery of the Robinson Lake Batholith, with deformation expressed as crenulation cleavage, northeast trending faults, and lineations which clearly post-date the regional deformation (Larouche, 1999).

Junior Lake Shear Zone and Associated Geology

Narrow, discrete zones of intense shearing (Junior Lake Shear Zone) form a corridor up to 800 m wide along the contact between the TLG and MLG. This shearing roughly follows the north contact of the Grassy Pond Sill. The evidence for the shear zone at Junior Lake is based on known geology and textures in drill holes and from limited exposures with deformation textures found from the micro to the macro level encompassing mylonites, cataclasites, sharp thin failure planes, and pressure-solution features such as stylolites. The widespread occurrence of pseudotachylite veinlets and infill demonstrates localized melting on failure planes.

Within the shear zone, the TLG is dominated by a large gabbro intrusive centred in the Grassy Pond Sill to VW area. It is a long linear intrusive and possibly split into several individual units. It is intruded into a mafic volcanic pile consisting of submarine pillow lavas and volcanoclastics. Cooper (2009) speculates that the gabbro has been the feeder for the volcanism and has then intruded its own lava pile.

Although the shear zone is slightly sinuous through Junior Lake, three of the mineral occurrences, Carrot Top, B4-7 and VW, fall on a straight line and Grassy Pond is only slightly to the north of this line. The length of the shear zone is uncertain, however, a length of at least 10 km has been defined. Along this length, there are variations in intensity with local domains of low deformation surrounded by high deformation zones as a result of competency contrast, general heterogeneity through the zone and lithology types. The rock succession in Junior Lake was deformed within a mobile greenstone belt and all geology became subvertical and with continued deformation within a deep ductile-regime, shear zones developed. During and post to shearing, gabbroic intrusive episodes occurred with a final pulse of very extensive vertical gabbro dikes. Major hydrothermal mineralizing events post-dated the gabbro dike swarm possibly as the result of heat from the post-tectonic sanukitoid style granites, such as high-Mg granitoid found in convergent margin settings (Cooper, 2009).

Less obvious at surface but no less voluminous are ultramafic lithologies such as peridotite, dunite, serpentinite, and their derivatives as talc dominated schistose metamorphic rocks. The ultramafic lava and/or intrusive suite was probably coeval with the basic suite but has suffered much more degradation of original texture and mineralogy within the mobile belt and shear environment. Variably textured granite and quartz diorite to tonalite gneiss and migmatite mapped along the south property boundary are part of the Robinson Lake Batholith.

Metamorphism

Metamorphism on the property is characterized by staurolite-cordierite-garnet, and rare sillimanite, in clastic metasediments; garnet-aluminosilicates-amphibole and rarely staurolite in the felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks; and garnet and amphibole in mafic meta-volcanic rocks. Most of the supracrustal rocks attained lower amphibolite grade metamorphic conditions, and greenschist grade metamorphism is only locally present (Larouche, 1999).

BAM GOLD DEPOSIT

The BAM Gold deposit is located approximately 1 kilometre east-southeast of the historical BAM gold prospect, which was discovered by Landore in 2003. This deposit resides approximately midway along a 2.7 kilometre long, east-west trending, MaxMin geophysical anomaly (MM-7), which runs roughly parallel to the trend of the Junior Lake Shear Zone through this area. The BAM Gold deposit is hosted by sheared and altered rocks of the Grassy Pond Sill and the BAM Sequence.

A NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the BAM Gold deposit reported in January 2020 outlined 31,083,000 tonnes (t) at 1.02 grams/tonne (g/t) for 1,015,000 ounces of gold including 21,930,000t at 1.06g/t for 747,000 ounces gold in the Indicated Category (Fitzpatrick, 2020).

As reported by Pressacco (2017):

The main stratigraphic sequence that is observed to host the large majority of the newly discovered gold mineralization at the BAM (East) Gold Deposit is referred to as the BAM Sequence. The character of this package of rocks has been determined mostly from observations in drill core and in limited exposures in trenches and outcrops in the area. In the immediate deposit area, the BAM Sequence is comprised largely of very fine grained to aphanitic material which has been recorded as clastic sedimentary unit in the drill logs. It is typically a medium to dark green-grey to black colour, contains a weakly to strongly developed foliation, and is characterized by a soapy feel to the touch locally. Characteristic sedimentary textures are generally not well developed in the immediate deposit area. Preliminary geochemical characterization studies suggest that the sediments have been derived from precursor rocks of ultramafic composition. Numerous small-scale dikes of mafic, intermediate, and felsic composition are present in the deposit area.

To the east of the BAM (East) Gold Deposit, the BAM Sequence is exposed in an outcrop located approximately 900 m to the east. There, the host rocks are comprised of a mixed assemblage of coarse cobble conglomerate, felsic lapilli tuff, and fine felsic ash tuff. A strongly developed foliation is present that strikes in a general east-southeasterly direction and dips sub-vertically.

The BAM Sequence is in contact with the gabbroic rocks of the Grassy Pond along its southern contact and with mafic volcanic rocks of the Marshall Lake group along its northern contact. It strikes generally in an east-southeastward direction and dips steeply to moderately to the south. The widths of the unit vary but are generally on the order of 50 m. Preliminary compilation of existing drilling, trenching and geological mapping information completed by RPA has been successful in defining this unit along a strike length of approximately five kilometers in the area of the BAM (East) Deposit. The strike limits of the unit have not been defined.

7 MINERALIZATION

7.1 BAM Deposit – Gold

BAM Deposit gold mineralization is a typical shear-hosted gold-bearing system in an Archaean greenstone belt. Gold mineralization is present in very thin, foliation-parallel quartz-rich veinlets, hosted by highly fissile ultramafic sediments of the BAM Sequence, or by foliated rocks of the Grassy Pond Sill (Pressacco, 2017). The mineralization is structurally controlled, thus not bound to any one lithology.

Preliminary findings indicate that the mineralization is free gold, and is not tethered to sulphide content.

As summarized by Pressacco (2017):

Apart from the fissile nature observed in the ultramafic sediments, little traditional megascopic alteration (sericite-ankerite), hydrothermal sulphide deposition (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite) or large-scale quartz veining is observed associated with the mineralized rock units of the BAM Sequence. Sphalerite is observed on rare occasions. The presence of microscopic-scale ankerite alteration with the gold mineralization cannot be ruled out however, as this is not tested for on a regular basis during the core logging process.

Local occurrences of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite are commonly observed in drill core, typically occurring near the northern contact of the unit. These occurrences of massive sulphides are likely the source of the conductive source (anomaly MM-7) that has been detected by geophysical surveys. Gold values are occasionally associated with these intervals. Visual inspection of the textures of these massive sulphide occurrences suggest that they are likely of a syngenetic origin and thus may represent some type of a sulphide iron formation or small-scale sulphide exhalative deposits. More study will be required to determine the precise genetic source of these sulphide occurrences.

7.2 Mineralization Elsewhere on the Property

Prior to Landore ownership, exploration in the Junior Lake–Lamaune Lake area that located the B4-7 deposit in 1969 also revealed two low-grade Cu-Ni zones and occurrences of copper, iron, lithium, chromite, zinc, and gold-molybdenite. Most of these are within two kilometres of the VW Zone.

From 1990 to 2003, Landore found nine PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences, one Cu-Pd zone, one gold zone, and Zn-Au-Ag and Zn-Co occurrences in old trenches and boulders bearing base and precious metal or arsenic mineralization. The VW deposit was discovered in 2005.

Four lithostratigraphic sequences favourable for nickel mineralization on the Junior Lake property have been identified by MacTavish (2004b) as follows:

- VW Sequence: a 1.9 km long, up to 400 m thick package of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic intrusive dikes and sills, and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks that host the VW Zone.
- B4-7 Sequence: 1.9 km long and up to 400 m thick, is composed of primarily mafic metavolcanic flows (2AF1), gabbroic intrusive (9A,B,C), and clastic and chemical metasediments (6P) that lies between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill. This sequence hosts the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit including the B4-7 massive sulphide zone and the Alpha and Beta zones.
- Grassy Pond Sill, a laterally extensive 100 m to >500 m thick gabbroic sill that hosts Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization near its base.
- Carrot Top Sequence: a complex laterally extensive 300 m to >600 m thick sequence of mafic metavolcanic flows, ultramafic schists, and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks that host several Ni-Cu-PGE occurrences. This sequence is located in the west portion of the Junior Lake property.
- BAM Sequence: a 1.65 km long, up to 165 m wide assemblage composed of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic dikes and sills, and intermediate dikes that host the BAM gold occurrence. The BAM sequence is located northwest of the VW deposit in the north central portion of the Junior Lake property.

8 EXPLORATION

Cheatle (2010a) outlined the exploration history of the Junior Lake property:

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000. Since then, Landore exploration has found nine PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences, one Cu-Pd zone, one gold zone, and Zn-Au-Ag and Zn-Co occurrences in old trenches and boulders bearing base and precious metals or arsenic mineralization. Landore has successfully delineated several deposits and other potential areas of significant mineralization throughout the Junior Lake property including two Ni+PGE deposits (B4-7 and VW).

Landore initial work in 2000 involved data compilation, Landsat image interpretation, prospecting, mapping, and resampling of the 1969 core, and followed up an Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) airborne EM and MAG survey flown over the area.

Ground magnetometer MaxMin II EM surveys, in addition to drilling, were completed in 2001. In 2003, Landore conducted drilling, stripping, trenching and channel sampling. All drilling data were digitized and reinterpreted, 856 core samples were assayed to fill in unsampled runs in the B4-7 deposit, in its hanging wall mineralization known as the Alpha Zone as well as in mineralization in the east extension of the B4-7 zone known as the Beta Zone.

A low level helicopter AeroTEM time-domain electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was flown in 2004. Principal geophysical sensors utilized in this survey included AeroQuest's AeroTEM© time domain helicopter electromagnetic system and a high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer. Bedrock EM anomalies were interpreted and graded according to the conductance.

The VW deposit was discovered in 2005 by follow-up prospecting of an AeroTEM conductor where 0.45% Ni was returned in a surface grab sample. Landore subsequently drilled the new VW deposit, as well as the Whale, NO and BAM zones, and other areas on the Junior Lake and Lamaune projects.

In 2006, Landore drilled the VW deposit, B4-7 zone, and other exploration targets including the Junior Lake, Pichette, and Lamaune claims. The 2006 campaign at the VW deposit included two surface trenches which were excavated and channel sampled. Metallurgical work included preliminary flotation and work indexes were carried out at Lakefield in September–October. Scott Wilson RPA also prepared a technical report (NI 43-101) on the B4-7 zone in 2006.

During 2007, diamond drilling of the VW and B4-7 deposits was the main focus of exploration activity. The following work was completed on the Landore property:

- Relogging of pre-2007 VW deposit drill core was initiated.
- Drill collars of the VW and B4-7 deposits and topographic control areas of the Junior Lake property were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor.

- Minor line cutting was completed near Ketchikan Lake and the B4-7 deposit area to support the drilling operations.
- Baseline environmental studies were initiated and conducted by or under the guidance of Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), of Sudbury, Ontario:
 - These studies were started in March 2007 and include quarterly sampling and analysis of lake and stream waters
 - Lake and stream sediment sampling was completed during the summer.
 - A benthic study, bathymetric study, and a fisheries study of Ketchikan Lake were completed.
- A weather station was installed at the Landore Junior Lake camp to record wind speed and direction, temperatures and three seasons of precipitation data.
- Sampling of the VW deposit drill core (quarter-cut core) was completed for metallurgical purposes.
- Claim lines were rehabilitated and the claim boundary surrounding an area to be leased was cut and surveyed in advance of filing the application to the Mining Recorder to lease the claims. Four leases were subsequently granted.
- The land package was expanded to the southeast by staking an additional 24 claims totalling 5,056 ha.
- Aerial photography (stereo) was completed over the lease area by KBM Forestry Consulting in late 2007 to produce an air photo mosaic for exploration and infrastructure planning. The photographic data were processed to establish a detailed digital terrain topographic model (DTM).
- Golder commenced baseline aquatic studies in February 2007 on lakes and drainage tributaries in the vicinity of Junior Lake. These studies, repeated three monthly, are proceeding well and will continue through to economic studies. In addition, Golder completed a “Fish community and Fish habitat” survey of Ketchikan Lake, immediately south of the VW deposit, in addition to a bedrock resistivity survey on the northern side of the lake to determine depth of silt and evaluate bedrock competence.
- The camp was expanded and core storage was improved to hold the Junior Lake drill core on site.
- Core from previous Landore drilling in the VW deposit was relogged with a view to better understanding the controls on mineralization and identifying the disposition of mafic intrusives (dikes and sills) in the zone. In addition, further petrographic investigation was carried out on the VW deposit (Mungall, 2007). The drill hole collars were resurveyed to the Ontario base.
- In early 2007, a resource estimate was carried out by Scott Wilson RPA on the VW deposit.

In May 2008, Scott Wilson RPA prepared an updated resource estimate and NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the VW deposit. Scott Wilson RPA updated the VW deposit estimated resources to reflect 2008 to 2009 drilling and prepared a separate NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Routledge and Scott, 2009).

A non-NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate to JORC standards was carried out by the Snowden Group (Snowden) on the B4-7 deposit in 2008. Scott Wilson RPA prepared resource estimates for the B4-7 deposit in 2006 and 2009.

Exploration efforts in 2009 included drilling, mapping and prospecting throughout the contiguous claims covering approximately 10 km², with work concentrated in the Lamaune Iron, BAM and VW areas. Additional exploration completed included prospecting and mapping at Swole Lake and Toronto Lake as well as east and west of the VW deposit.

To 2009, the VW deposit has been delineated and tested by 141 drill holes with 2,766 analyzed intervals over 2,838.36 m completed in the deposit subzones. Scott Wilson RPA has updated the VW deposit estimated resources to reflect 2008 to 2009 drilling and has prepared a separate NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Routledge and Scott, 2009).

Other exploration efforts in 2009 included mapping and prospecting throughout the contiguous claims covering approximately 10 km², with work concentrated in the Lamaune Iron, BAM and VW areas. Additional exploration completed included prospecting and mapping at Swole Lake and Toronto Lake as well as east and west of the VW deposit.

Overview of Recent Exploration

Recent exploration activity at Junior Lake from 2006 to 2017 has seen drilling focused on several areas including additional resource drilling at VW and B4-7 deposits, Lamaune area exploration drilling, the Whale Zone, Felix Lake, Swole Lake, B4-7 West and East, and BAM (East) exploration drilling.

Other recent work, in 2007-2019, included detailed geologic mapping (B4-7, VW, BAM, Lamaune), 55 trenches over approximately 13km (Lamaune Iron, Grassy Pond, Felix Lake, Juno Lake, BAM Zone, Toronto Lake), additional geophysical work (impulse EM survey, ground magnetic, and reinterpretation and integration with historic magnetic data), as well as over 100 km of line cutting including approximately 32 kilometres cut in 2019. Regional scale prospecting, regional reconnaissance and geologic mapping, including an airborne geophysical coverage (AeroTEM electromagnetic and magnetic) of the Toronto Lake area (various Ni, Au, PGE potential), and Swole Lake (pegmatite lithium) prospecting were also undertaken. Numerous consultant reviews and studies have been completed, including detailed Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and petrography studies of the VW and B4-7 deposits; relogging, resampling and reinterpretation of geology for the VW, B47, and BAM sites; as well as reviewing of regional exploration potential. Surveying of drill collars, claim lines, additional claim staking, initiation of environmental baseline study, aerial photography, and metallurgical testing were also undertaken.

In October 2012, a deep penetrating ORION 3D 'Direct Current Induced Polarization' (DCIP) and Magnetotellurics (MT) survey was performed over the Scorpion zone of the Junior Lake property

by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. This survey encompassed the western portion of the Scorpion zone, from line 1400W eastwards to line 400E in the B4-7 deposit.

Tuomi (2013) describes the 2012 DCIP+MT survey:

This survey acquired three sets of data in multi-directions; DC (direct current), IP (induced polarization) and MT (magnetotellurics), and is a true three dimensional survey. Sophisticated digital signal processing was utilized to obtain high resolution imaging at depths up to 1000+ metres below surface. This survey utilized DC resistivity to identify prospective nickel mineralization, and used IP chargeability to investigate potential copper and PGE targets.

The survey identified three areas of interest, located in the central, eastern and northern parts of the survey area, which appear to be interconnected and geologically controlled by fault lines. A portion of the eastern survey area is drill tested and hosts the B4-7 deposit.

The DCIP + MT survey results indicate that the conductive horizon which harbours the B4-7 massive sulphide mineralization extends to the west through the Exploration Target, an area identified west along strike and down dip from the B4-7 resource containing a potential 1.5 Mt to 2.0 Mt of sulphide mineralization of similar grade range to that which has been outlined to-date (Pressacco, 2013).

Subsequent drilling in winter 2013 has tested the DC resistivity and IP chargeability results at various localities along the western portion of the Scorpion zone. Drilling in the Exploration Target area between lines 175W and 300W successfully intersected B4-7 massive sulphide mineralization as well as Alpha zone disseminated sulphide mineralization.

In December 2013, an Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was completed over the VW deposit and VW West areas, from line 900E to line 4000E and covering 35.7 line kilometres. The survey was conducted by Geosig Inc., Québec, for Landore Resources.

Results from these surveys have been highly encouraging, identifying multiple near-surface conductor anomalies along the VW Nickel deposit trend with similar signatures to the VW deposit conductive anomaly itself.

From January 17 to February 14 2014, a 3-Dimensional (3D) Direct Current Induced Polarization and Magnetotellurics (DCIP + MT) ground geophysics program was completed over the VW deposit, VW West, and B4-7 East areas, from line 300E to line 3700E and from 700N to 1500S. The survey, covering 739.02 hectares, was conducted by Quantec Geoscience Ltd., Toronto, for Landore Resources. This survey is located directly adjacent to the east of Landore Resources' 2012 Orion 3D DCIP + MT survey block covering the B4-7 West zone.

Results from the 2014 survey were highly encouraging, delineating nine significant new zones ranging from approximately 400m to 1,200m in length of potential nickel sulphide mineralization along strike and adjacent to the existing B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs resource and the VW Nickel resource. Numerous targets are at depth and below existing Landore exploration drilling.

During July to August 2014, a total of 16 drill holes (0414-477 to 0414-492) for 4,201 metres were drilled on the B4-7 East area, a prospective zone extending eastwards 1.5 kilometres from the B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs deposit. Drilling followed up on results from the 2014 3D DCIP + MT ground geophysical survey, which identified several prospective anomalies through this area.

Drilling confirmed the extension of a significant copper/gold mineralized structure previously delineated from line 900W in the B4-7 West zone eastwards adjacent to the B4-7. Values as high as 5.49% copper over 0.77 metres in drill-hole 0412-368 and 26.1g/t gold over 0.75 metres in drill-hole 0406-252 had been intersected by previous drilling. The drilling in July-August 2014 extended this copper/gold trend through to line 1600E, with a further 500 metres potential strike length indicated by historical drill hole S-5 on line 2100E with 0.21 metres at 8.97% Cu, giving an overall potential strike extension of 3.0 kilometres.

The drilling also intersected elevated polymetallic mineralization on line 1200E with drill-hole 0414-485 returning 5 metres at 0.25% Ni, 0.33% Cu, 0.01% Co, 497ppb Pd, 100ppb Pt, and 48ppb Au from 61 metres down-hole which together with previous highly encouraging trench results on line 1350E holds potential for near-surface, economic polymetallic mineralization which would provide added value to the B4-7 deposit.

In late January to early February 2015, an Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was completed over the B4-7 East and VW North areas, from line 100W to line 4000E and covering 44.7 line kilometres. Results from the 2015 survey have identified further drill targets north of the pre-existing surveys from 2001 and 2013, an area in which the B4-7 polymetallic trend and the BAM gold trend intersect. To date there has been little exploration north of 200N, an area which is highly prospective for further polymetallic nickel, copper, cobalt, PGEs and gold mineralization.

During February and March 2015, a drilling program was conducted on the B4-7 deposit in the central portion of the Junior Lake property. Drilling followed up on results from the fall 2014 drilling program which confirmed a down dip extension of the main B4-7 massive sulphide zone 140 metres below the existing B4-7 resource on line 00 as well as intersecting high grade Alpha zone platinum group element (PGE) mineralization. A total of 8 drill holes (0415-505 to 0415-512) for 2,590 metres were drilled, logged and sampled. In addition, relogging and resampling of previously drilled core took place to identify additional palladium enriched Alpha Zone mineralization within the B4-7 deposit.

Drilling confirmed the continuity of the Alpha Zone over a distance of 700 metres located sub-parallel and immediately adjacent to the B4-7 massive sulphide zone. Additionally, drilling further validated the Exploration Target immediately west of the B4-7 deposit, successfully intersecting B4-7 style massive sulphide mineralization in drill-hole 0415-510. The Exploration Target, identified in the 2013 B4-7 National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant resource estimate, is located immediately along strike to the west of the B4-7 resource containing a potential 1.5Mt to 2.0Mt of sulphide mineralization similar in grade to the B4-7 deposit (NiEq 1.24%).

Mineral Potential Investigation:

Following the conclusion of the February-March 2015 drilling, Landore retained RPA Inc. (RPA) independent engineers of Toronto, Canada, to review this and Landore's other exploration work

on the Junior Lake and report on the Mineral Potential of the Junior Lake Nickel-Copper-PGE Project. This information, together with the results of a geophysics review (see section below) was utilized in the subsequent drilling program during fall 2015.

In this Mineral Potential report, Pressacco (2015) concludes:

The Grassy Pond Sill is a favourable host rock for Ni-Cu-Co+PGE+Au mineralization. RPA has compiled the surface geology and drilling results in the vicinity of the B4-7 and VW Deposits in order to generate a new surface geology map that shows the approximate location of the Grassy Pond Sill, which has a strike length of approximately 10 km with thicknesses of up to approximately one kilometre in this area. Together with the regional geological mapping carried out by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) in the Toronto Lake area, the Grassy Pond Sill can be traced for a total strike length of approximately 20 km. RPA added available conductor traces found from the MaxMin and very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic surveys completed by Landore and drill holes with anomalous results to help identify a number of good exploration targets warranting more work in the B4-7 Deposit and VW Deposit area:

- B4-7 East Extension Target: Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has been intersected in three drill holes located immediately along the eastern strike extension of the B4-7 Deposit at a shallow depth. These intersections suggest that additional mineralization may be present to the east or at depth.
- B4-7 Down Plunge Target: The B4-7 underground resource is open at depth.
- B4-8 Target: Compilation work has shown that the Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization intersected in drill holes 335, 336, 337, and 457 correlates with the B4-8 conductive horizon, which has not been well tested by drilling. RPA believes that this conductive horizon offers potential for hosting additional Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization.
- B4-8 Target South: A conductive horizon lies to the south of the B4-8 conductor and remains unexplained.
- Scorpion Zone Target: Alpha Zone-style mineralization has been intersected by drilling at shallow levels in the Scorpion Zone area and the mineralization is associated with a VLF conductive axis. The grades and widths encountered by this drilling offer the potential of exploitation by means of an open pit mine. The western extension of this mineralization has not been fully defined by drilling.
- B4-7 East Target: Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has been intersected in four drill holes located along a strike length of 500 m, approximately one kilometre along the eastern strike extension of the B4-7 Deposit at a shallow depth. The depth extensions of this mineralization have not been fully defined.
- Target “A”: Several conductive horizons are present that are hosted by the interpreted southeastern extension of the B4-7 gabbroic horizon and north of the VW Deposit. The source of these conductors has not been explained by trenching or drilling.

It is clear that the potential of the Grassy Pond Sill for hosting Ni-Cu-PGE deposits has only been tested in detail along a strike length of approximately 1,000 m in the B4-7 Deposit area. Limited work completed by Landore along strike to the east has intersected nickel-copper values which may be indications of the presence of additional massive sulphide lenses in those areas.

Exploration activities in the Grassy Pond and Carrot Top areas, located to the northwest of the B4-7 Deposit, have been successful in discovering nickel-copper mineralization in similar geological environments to the B4-7 Deposit and VW deposit, respectively. RPA is of the opinion that further exploration in these areas is warranted.

In RPA's opinion, the Grassy Pond Sill has good potential for hosting other massive sulphide lenses in addition to the B4-7 Deposit and recommends that exploration activities continue.

Geophysics Review:

As part of the overall review of the Junior Lake project, Landore retained the services of Alan King M.Sc., Professional Geophysicist, an independent geophysicist of Sudbury, Canada, to review and interpret all geophysical survey data acquired by Landore to date on the Junior Lake property with particular emphasis on the Quantec Orion 3-Dimensional 'Direct Current Induced Polarization' (DCIP) and Magnetotellurics (MT) survey. As part of this review, targets for further exploration have been identified.

In this report, King (2015) concludes:

This report is a summary of a comprehensive review of geophysical work to date on the Junior Lake property, 100 per cent owned by Landore, located in the province of Ontario, Canada, approximately 235 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay. As part of this review, the 2-dimensional (2D) and 3-dimensional (3D) geophysical datasets were integrated with the geological and drilling data provided by Landore.

All the historical and recent geophysical data was reviewed. In general, the regional and local geophysical surveys seem to be good quality and readily accessible in digital form.

All the earth science datasets for the project – geological, geochemical and geophysical - are very well organized and easy to assess which has made the data review and integration process much more efficient.

The property data was reviewed in both the context of the regional and local data.

Items to Note in Regional Data:

- The Landore property is on a regional positive gravity trend. This is considered favorable in general for larger scale nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) sulphide mineralization as it indicates the likely presence of larger volumes of mafic/ultramafic rocks at depth.
- The Landore property is connected by a regional gravity anomaly to the nearby Proterozoic intrusive rocks of the Mid Continent Rift (MCR). The possibility of MCR type mineralization in the Junior Lake area should not be ignored due to the proximity to the Nipigon arm of the MCR and the sulphur that would have been available in the greenstone belt that hosts the Junior Lake deposits.
- Strong isolated negative (remnant) magnetic anomalies are characteristic of one of the early Ni-Cu mineralizing events in the MCR (i.e. Tamarack, Eagle - Baraga dykes). Strong negative magnetic anomalies such as the large negative in the western portion of the Landore property in the vicinity of Verall and North Lamaune Lakes and the smaller circular anomaly to the southwest of the B4-7 (smaller circular anomaly in property scale data) should be investigated to determine their source.

Fall 2015 Drilling, Geophysics:

The fall 2015 drilling and geophysics program was conducted on the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit, VW West, and BAM (East) Au areas. During this drilling program a total of 6 drill holes (0415-513 to 0415-518) and 2 re-entry drill holes (0409-248, 0413-469) for 2,223 metres were drilled, logged and sampled. In addition, a series of borehole transient electromagnetic (BHEM) geophysical surveys were conducted on select drill holes in these areas.

Drilling intersected a wide zone of gold mineralization close to surface in the BAM (East) area. This drilling was conducted on line 2500E, located approximately midway along a 2.7 kilometre long, east-west trending, MaxMin geophysical anomaly (MM-7) at the western end of which is located the historical BAM gold zone discovered by Landore in 2003.

Fall 2015 drilling also supported borehole transient electromagnetic (BHEM) surveys which were conducted in December 2015 on selected drill holes in the B4-7 deposit, VW West, and BAM (East) areas. BHEM results along strike to the west of the B4-7 resource identified excellent quality conductive targets which appear to represent the westerly and down plunge extension of the B4-7 deposit for a further 500+ metres past the existing defined resource, further validating the Exploration Target which was identified in the 2013 B4-7 National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant resource estimate. Drilling affirms these results, with drill hole 0415-514 on line 700W intersecting B4-7 style massive sulphide mineralization.

On the eastern portion of the B4-7 deposit, drill hole 0415-513 on line 200E reported multiple Alpha Zone intersections with elevated platinum and palladium grades.

Drill hole 0415-516 on line 250E supported a geotechnical review of the rock mechanics and open pit slope design for the proposed starter pit on the B4-7 deposit. The subsequent geotechnical study of these drilling results determined an inter-ramp angle of 59 degrees. This will allow the pit to be substantially deepened from the original 2013 design.

Winter 2016 Drilling:

The winter 2016 drilling program was conducted on the BAM (East) Gold deposit. A total of 5 drill holes (0416-519 to 0416-523) for 564 metres were drilled, logged and sampled. One drill hole, 0416-521, was abandoned.

The winter 2016 program followed up on previously-drilled holes 0415-517 and 0415-518 in the vicinity of line 2500E. Drilling further confirmed this wide zone of gold mineralization close to surface including drill hole 0416-519 (drilled as a 50 metre step back to the discovery hole 0415-517) intersecting 40.75 metres (m) at 1.82 grams/tonne (g/t) gold with two high grade intersections of 2.25m at 10.28g/t and 3.00m at 5.74g/t indicating that the mineralization could be coalescing with depth.

Summer 2016 Drilling:

The summer 2016 drilling program followed up on encouraging results of the winter program. Drilling tested the east, west and down dip extensions of the new gold zone, further delineating a wide zone of gold mineralization close to surface including drill hole 0416-535 reporting 53.50 metres (m) at 1.38 grams/tonne gold (g/t) including 9.00m at 4.74g/t gold and 1.00m at 30.60g/t gold. Drilling extended the BAM (East) Gold Deposit for a distance of 500 metres along strike from local grid line 2200E to 2700E and to a vertical depth of 150 metres.

Fall 2016 Drilling:

The fall 2016 drilling program further extended the central zone of the BAM (East) Gold Deposit to over 800 metres of strike length from 2100E to 2900E and to a vertical depth of greater than 250 metres. As in previous drill campaigns, drilling encountered wide zones of gold mineralization including drill hole 0416-557 reporting 30.00 metres (m) at 2.27 grams/tonne gold (g/t) including 5.00m at 4.17g/t gold and 1.00m at 11.70/t gold.

Initial Mineral Resource Estimate (NI 43-101 compliant):

Following the fall 2016 exploration program, Landore retained Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) to complete an initial mineral resource estimate for the BAM East Gold deposit and prepare a supporting technical report compliant with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). The Resource, reported by Landore in February 2017, outlined 301,000 ounces gold; 193,000 ounces of which in the Indicated category and 108 ounces gold in the Inferred category. The resource is open to the east, west and down dip.

Spring/Summer 2017 Drilling:

The spring/summer 2017 drilling program consisted of 65 drill holes (0417-561 to 0417-625) for 11,056 metres, and successfully infilled the Inferred portion of the existing BAM (East) resource zone and extended the resource 1,000 metres to the east and west and down dip. Step out drilling along strike of the defined resource has extended the mineralization with similar lithology and grades a further 300m to the east to 3500E giving a potential resource continuity of 1.5 kilometres from local grid lines 2000E to 3500E. Further drilling is necessary to bring this area into the formal resource.

Exploration drilling at the original BAM Gold zone (discovered by Landore in 2003 located approximately 1,000 metres west of the BAM (East) Gold deposit) discovered a potential resource with similar lithology and grades to the BAM (East) Gold Deposit, which is open in all directions.

Spring/Summer 2018 Drilling:

The Spring/Summer 2018 drilling program consisted of 61 drill holes (0418-626 to 0418-686) for 12,673 metres, and successfully upgraded Inferred mineral resources to Indicated status, as well as confirmed gold mineralization extensions to the west and east of the defined deposit.. Drilling successfully identified a west plunging mineralized lens between local grid lines 1500E and 1000E intersecting widespread gold mineralization from near surface down to approximately 220 metres vertical, with multiple instances of VG and similar widths and grades to the existing BAM Gold Deposit. This new zone remains open to the west and at depth.

Additionally, step-out drilling was completed to test the gold potential of a prospective zone from local grid lines 3900E to 4000E approximately one kilometre to the east of the currently defined mineral resource. This drilling was highly successful intersecting significant gold mineralization and warrants follow up work to bring this zone into the formal resource.

Spring/Summer 2018 drilling confirmed the BAM Gold mineralized structure for over 3.0 kilometres from local grid lines 950E to 4000E, which remains open to the east and west and down dip.

2019 Drilling, Ground Exploration:

Drilling:

The 2019 drilling program was conducted mid June to late August 2019. A total of 38 drill holes (0419-687 to 0419-724) for 5,946 metres were drilled, logged and sampled. The drilling campaign concentrated on infilling the western zone of the BAM Gold Deposit from local grid lines 950E to 1650E by drilling at 50 metre spacing aimed at advancing the inferred portion of the existing resource to the Indicated category for inclusion into an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate, together with exploration drilling along a potential 500+ metre extension of the BAM gold deposit along strike to the west from 900E to 400E. Assay results reported gold mineralization. Drilling successfully intersected gold mineralization of similar widths and grade to the existing BAM Gold Deposit with multiple instances of visible gold (VG) including drill hole 0419-713 reporting 12.87 metres at 3.23 grams/tonne gold (g/t) and drill-hole 0419-704 reporting 0.98 metres at 22.90g/t.

Further drilling is necessary to delineate the full scope of gold mineralization in the BAM Gold Deposit, as well as ascertain gold potential along the length of the MM-7 geophysical anomaly upon which the deposit resides.

Ground Exploration:

Other exploration activities completed during this program include ground geophysics, geological surveying and soil sampling in an area between the BAM Gold deposit and the Lamaune Gold Exploration Target located approximately 8.5 kilometres to the west. A north-west/south-east bearing grid (Felix Grid) 5,000 metres long by 1,200 metres wide with cross lines cut at approximately 200 metre spacing was established, upon which the programmed exploration was carried out over approximately 32 line kilometres within the grid.

Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Survey:

An Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey was conducted on the Felix grid late July to late August, and covered a total of 25.05 line kilometres. Results are highly promising showing potential continuation of the main conductors encountered in the BAM Gold Deposit area.

As described by Simoneau (2019), “Nine (9) MaxMin anomalies were described. The nine anomalies are located between 40m and less than 5m deep. Three of these anomalies coincide at least partly with high magnetic anomalies (MM-21, MM-22 and MM-25). Three (3) anomalies coincide at least partly with weak magnetic anomalies (MM-23, MM-24 and MM-27), one anomaly is located just south of the tieline 6+00N (MM-28) with low magnetism and four of them have variable magnetic features. Several targets are proposed for drilling.”

The geophysical trends revealed by the Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey may represent the main geophysical conductors encountered in the defined BAM Gold Deposit area, and thus require drill testing to assess potential for gold and other commodities.

Geological Mapping:

Geological mapping of the Felix Grid was completed late July to late August with some follow-up work completed in early November. The mapping revealed similar lithologies encountered within the BAM Gold deposit area itself. Results were assimilated into the existing

geological dataset and used to enhance a geological interpretation of the 7 kilometres of prospective ground westwards from the BAM Gold Deposit.

Soil Sampling:

Soil sampling was conducted on the Felix Grid and on grid line 4100E during late August to mid-September, early October and early November. Results were tabulated and interpreted, identifying numerous gold anomalies and trends with similar geology and geophysics to that of the existing BAM Gold Project.

As noted by Johnson (2019):

The soil sampling program was deemed a successful tool for gold exploration on the property. Numerous anomalous gold trends were noted. Four priority areas were noted which are:

- 1) Continuation of the BAM Gold trend an additional 1.5 km to the west,
- 2) Anomalous gold values associated with iron formation between Felix Lake and Boras Lake,
- 3) Anomalous gold values continuing west towards Juno Lake along the projected metasedimentary sequence of the BAM gold and the possibility of a southwest splay from this trend passing just south of Juno Lake, and
- 4) Line 4100E, located 1.1 km east of the defined BAM Gold deposit and 100m east of five exploration diamond drill holes, completed in 2018, that intersected elevated gold values.

An examination of the gold RR showed there were 147 samples with anomalous values (RR \geq 5). Of these samples 25 had values of 10-30 while 15 had RR >30. Maps showing the anomalous sites for Au, As, Ag, Cu, Au +As +Cu are in Appendix I. In order to correlate anomalies across lines the regional fabric of the area was used. Within the area there is a general fabric that strikes 105-115o, this is highlighted by the recently completed geophysics (VLF, MaxMin). The geophysics highlights formation sulphide zones within the area and is used as both marker horizons and to illustrate the fabric within an area.

It is important to note that there are cross cutting structures within the area. These structures may play an important role in the gold mineralization, acting both as pathways and aiding in concentrating the auriferous fluids. As such they will require additional investigation and follow-up in the future.

Ground geophysics together with geological mapping and soil sampling completed on the Felix grid indicate multiple areas of high potential for further gold mineralization as well as potential for base metals, thus generating a number of targets for future drilling with the potential of being advanced into additional resources.

9 SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

9.1 Line Cutting – Junior Grid, Felix Grid

The 2019 exploration program was conducted within the BAM Gold Deposit area and along 7 kilometres of prospective ground westwards along strike from the defined deposit. The program commenced with a line cutting program beginning on May 19 with the refurbishment of approximately 5 kilometres of existing grid lines in the drilling area, moving to the establishment of a new north-west/south-east bearing grid approximately 2 kilometres west of the defined BAM Gold Deposit. The new Felix Grid, 5,000 metres long by 1,200 metres wide with cross lines cut at approximately 200 metre spacing, allowed ground geophysics, geology and soil sampling to be carried out over approximately 32 line kilometres within the grid. Line cutting activities were concluded October 2.

9.2 Drilling

Drilling was conducted mid-June to late August 2019. A total of 38 drill holes (0419-687 to 0419-724) for 5,946 metres were drilled, logged and sampled.

The 2019 drilling focussed in part to bring Inferred portions of the BAM Gold deposit to Indicated status for inclusion in the above resource, together with exploration drilling along a potential 500+ metre extension of the BAM gold deposit along strike to the west from 900E to 400E.

Drilling has confirmed the BAM Gold mineralized structure for over 3.5 kilometres from local grid lines 400E to 4000E, which remains open to the east and west and down dip.

A summary of drilling on the Junior Lake property is summarized in Table 9-1.

Drilling results are summarized in Table 9-2, Appendix B and C.

9.2.1 2019 Drilling Program (BAM Gold Deposit)

2019 drilling focussed on upgrading the classification of the defined BAM Gold resource together with targeting potential gold mineralization west along strike for 500+ metres from the deposit. Drilling successfully intersected gold mineralization including drill hole 0419-713 reporting 12.87 metres at 3.23 grams/tonne gold (g/t) and drill-hole 0419-704 reporting 0.98 metres at 22.90g/t.

Mineralized intersections of the 2019 drilling in the BAM Gold Deposit area include:

- DDH 0419-700: 1.96 metres at 3.54 g/t Au (gold)
- DDH 0419-694: 1.00 metre at 7.81 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-701: **17.78** metres at 1.08 g/t Au

- DDH 0419-702: 6.65 metres at 2.76 g/t Au
Including 1.00 metre at **10.15** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-703: 10.00 metres at 1.14 g/t Au
Including 1.28 metres at 5.90 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-704: 0.98 metres at **22.90** g/t Au
And 11.32 metres at 1.22 g/t Au
And 0.30 metres at **9.57** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-706: 8.37 metres at 2.19 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-707: 4.00 metres at 1.11 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-709: 0.89 metres at **11.80** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-718: 1.00 metre at 7.89 g/t Au
And 14.00 metres at 1.10 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-715: 13.06 metres at 1.72 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-716: 10.89 metres at 2.22 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-719: 1.70 metres at 6.23 g/t Au
And 0.79 metres at **11.75** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-713: 12.87 metres at 3.23 g/t Au
Including 1.00 metre at **28.60** g/t Au
- DDH 0419-722: 7.57 metres at 1.56 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-723: 15.70 metres at 1.09 g/t Au
- DDH 0419-724: **20.39** metres at 1.20 g/t Au

** The above drill holes were drilled north at 45 degrees into a lithological package dipping approximately 85-75 degrees to the south. The actual true thickness of mineralization is estimated to represent between 65-75% of the intervals shown in the above list.*

Of the 2019 program, 24 holes HQ diamond core for a total of 3,966 metres focused on infilling the mineral resource to advance the inferred portion of the existing resource to the Indicated category for inclusion into an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate.

An additional 10 HQ diamond core holes for a total of 1,407 metres were drilled along strike to the west of the BAM Gold Deposit extending the mineralised zone for a further 500 metres from 900E to 400E. Drilling intersected similar lithologies and mineralization to the existing BAM Gold Deposit, reporting similar gold mineralization of widths and grades as the deposit itself with multiple instances of visible gold.

**Figure 9-1: BAM Gold Deposit,
December 2019 Cross Section 2350E Showing
Mineralized Zones**

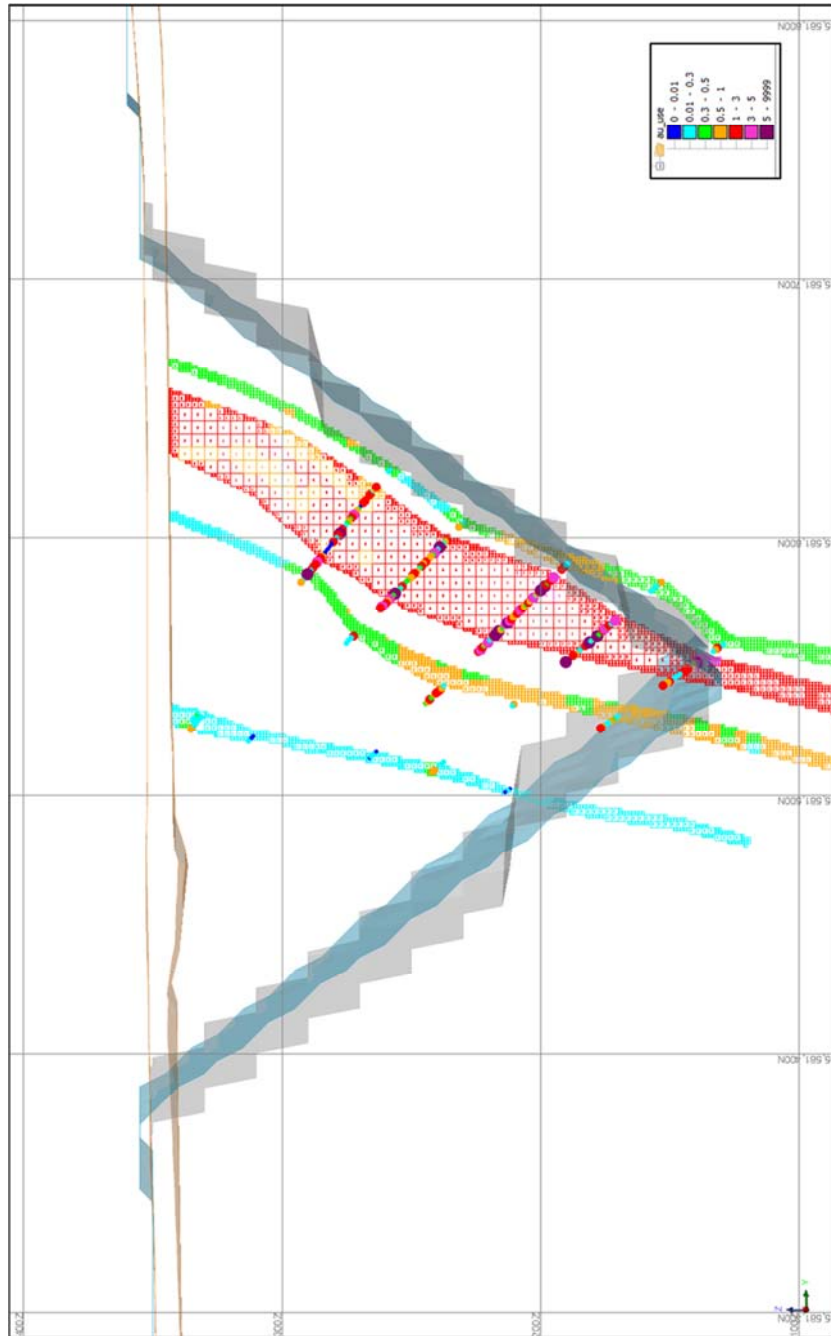


Table 9-1: Summary of Drilling Campaigns at the Junior Lake Property

Year	Sector	# Drill Holes	No. Metres ¹	Drilled Holes
1969	Exploration	8	720	S1 to S8 ²
1969	B4-7	31	6,941	69-5, 69-9 to 383 ³
1969	Exploration	7	583	69-1, 69-4, 69-6 to 8 ³
2001 ⁴	B4-7	21	5405	0401-07 to 24; 0401-01 to 03
2001	Exploration	3	600	0401-04 to 06
2003	B4-7	4	480	0403-07 to 10
2003	BAM	6	438	0403-01 to 06
2005	VW	15	4,730	0405-29 to 30; 0405-35 to 47
2005	Exploration	12	1,959	0405-25 to 34; 44, 45
2005 ⁵	Lamaune	17	2,599	1105-01 to 17
2006	VW	38	8,288	0406-48 to 64; 0406-71 to 88; 0406-97 to 98: 52A
2006	B4-7	7	1,562	0406-89 to 95
2006	Exploration	12.3	2,398	0406-61 to 70; 0406-96, 1506-01(part), well
2006	Lamaune	3.7	499	1106-18 to 20, 1506-01 (part)
2007	B4-7	16	3,580	0407-162 to 0407-177
2007 ⁵	VW	68	16,843	0407-99 to 161, 113A, 117A, 124A, 151A, 151B, 178
2008	VW	19	4,823	0408-179 to 195; 0407-114RE, 0407-136RE
2008	Exploration	4	795	0408-196 to 0408-199
2008	Lamaune	20	1,034	1108-21 to 40 Carrot Top/Zap Grassy Pond
2008	Lamaune	14	2,040	1108-41 to 54 Lamaune Iron
2009 ⁶	B4-7	44	9,286	0409-200 to 28; 0409-232 to 243; 0409-255 to 257
2009	VW	3	1,350	0409-229 to 231
2009	Exploration	12	2,277	0409-244 to 254, 258 (Whale Zone and B4-8 Zone)
2009	Lamaune	30	7,133	1109-55 to 83 (incl 59A), extension of 0408-41 to 1108-43 and 1108-53 Lamaune Gold, Iron
2010	Lamaune	69	10,605	1105-05ext, 1110-84 to 151 Lamaune Gold/Carrot Top Zone
2010	Exploration	27	4,422	0410-259 to 285 (Felix, West Ladle, VW West)
2011	Exploration	10	1,441	0411-304 to 313 (Swole Lake)
2011	Exploration	63	13,907	0410-285, 0411-286 to 0411-297 (VW West); 0406-69, 0411-298 to 0411-303, 0411-314 to 0411-357 (B4-8)
2011	B4-7	10	4,911	0411-358(A and B) to 0411-366
2012	B4-7	86	15,783	0412-367 to 0412-448, 0409-202RE, 0409-237RE, 0409-238RE, 0411-359RE
2012	Scorpion/B4-7	15	7,138	0412-449 to 0412-462, 0411-317RE
2013	Scorpion	14	5,778	0413-463 to 0413-476
2014	B4-7 East	16	4,201	0414-477 to 0414-492
2014	Exploration, B4-7, VW	12	2,675	0414-493 to 0414-504
2015	B4-7	8	2,590	0415-505 to 0415-512
2015	B4-7	5	1,761	0415-513 to 0415-516, 0413-469RE
2015	VW West	1	246	0409-248RE

2015	BAM (East)	2	216	0415-517 to 0415-518
2016	BAM (East)	5	564	0416-519 to 0416-523 ⁷
2016	BAM (East)	22	4,077	0416-524 to 0416-545
2016	BAM (East)	15	3,678	0416-546 to 0416-560
2017	BAM	65	11,056	0417-561 to 0417-625
2018	BAM	61	12,673	0418-626 to 0418-686
2019	BAM	38	5,946	0419-687 to 0419-724
	Total	898	187,358	

Notes:

- 1) Rounded to nearest metre.
- 2) AX core, 30.2 mm diameter.
- 3) BQ? core, 36.5 mm diameter.
- 4) Landore drilling 2001-2015, 0416-519 to 0416-545, 0416-550 to 0416-556, 0416-559 to 0416-560, 0417-573, 0417-575, 0417-577 to 0418-578, 0417-580 to 0417-581, 0417-583, 0417-585 to 0417-586, 0417-589, 0417-591, 0417-594, 0417-596, 0417-598, 0417-600, 0417-602 to 0417-603, 0417-606 to 0417-607, 0417-609, 0517-611, 0417-613, 0417-615, 0417-618, 0418-626 to 0418-648 is NQ core, 47.6 mm diameter. Drill holes 0416-546 to 0416-549, 0416-557 to 0416-558, 0417-561 to 0417-572, 0417-574, 0417-576, 0417-579, 0417-582, 0417-584, 0417-587 to 0417-588, 0417-590, 0417-592 to 0417-593, 0417-595, 0417-597, 0417-599, 0417-601, 0417-604 to 0417-605, 0417-608, 0417-610, 0417-612, 0417-614, 0417-616 to 0417-617, 0417-619 to 0417-625, 0418-649 to 0418-686, 0419-687 to 0419-724 is HQ core, 63.5 mm diameter.
- 5) Two holes deepened in 2008 campaign. Excludes 2008 abandoned holes.
- 6) Includes five metallurgical test sample holes and one geotechnical hole not included in resource estimate.
- 7) Drill hole 0416-521 abandoned
- 8) The highlighted 2019 BAM Gold deposit drilling forms the basis for this assessment report.

Table 9-2: Summary of 2019 Drilling (BAM Gold Deposit)

DDH	Start Date	Completion Date	Lease No	Final Depth (m)
0419-687	June 14, 2019	June 15, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	101.89
0419-688	June 15, 2019	June 17, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	126.03
0419-689	June 17, 2019	June 19, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	191.98
0419-690	June 19, 2019	June 21, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	153.06
0419-691	June 21, 2019	June 22, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	101.89
0419-692	June 22, 2019	June 24, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	150.01
0419-693	June 24, 2019	June 25, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	110.89
0419-694	June 25, 2019	June 27, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	168.1
0419-695	June 27, 2019	June 28, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	138.01
0419-696	June 28, 2019	June 30, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	204.31
0419-697	June 30, 2019	July 1, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	117.18
0419-698	July 1, 2019	July 4, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	210
0419-699	July 4, 2019	July 5, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	111.07
0419-700	July 5, 2019	July 6, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	95.98
0419-701	July 6, 2019	July 9, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	230.98
0419-702	July 9, 2019	July 10, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	135.01
0419-703	July 10, 2019	July 12, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	143.7
0419-704	July 12, 2019	July 14, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	225.21

DDH	Start Date	Completion Date	Lease No	Final Depth (m)
0419-705	July 14, 2019	July 15, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	108.03
0419-706	July 16, 2019	July 17, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	162.04
0419-707	July 18, 2019	July 20, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	212.97
0419-708	July 20, 2019	July 21, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	132.02
0419-709	July 21, 2019	July 24, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	246.09
0419-710	July 24, 2019	July 25, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	102.12
0419-711	July 25, 2019	July 27, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	149.79
0419-712	July 27, 2019	July 28, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	102
0419-713	July 28, 2019	July 30, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	158.94
0419-714	July 30, 2019	July 31, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	104.82
0419-715	July 31, 2019	August 2, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	155.91
0419-716	August 2, 2019	August 4, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	215.8
0419-717	August 7, 2019	August 7, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	288.09
0419-718	August 7, 2019	August 10, 2019	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	218.83
0419-719	August 10, 2019	August 11, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	129.2
0419-720	August 11, 2019	August 13, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	171.14
0419-721	August 13, 2019	August 15, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	210.17
0419-722	August 15, 2019	August 16, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	105.01
0419-723	August 16, 2019	August 17, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	111.05
0419-724	August 17, 2019	August 19, 2019	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	146.79

9.2.2 Diamond Drilling Operations

Landore's Junior Lake camp, located at kilometre 105 on the East Road / Jackfish Road from Armstrong, was used as a base of operations. During dry seasons when access trail conditions permit, drill sites can be accessed by 4-wheel drive truck and all-terrain vehicle (ATV).

Drill holes were positioned and oriented by chaining from previous casings along cut lines of the established grid or by GPS and compass where there was no grid. Upon completion of each hole, the casing location was recorded using a Geneq Inc. SkyBlue II handheld Trimble GPS in UTM projection NAD 83 for Zone 16. All casings were left in the holes and capped. The water sources for this drilling were drill collars 0409-207, 0409-252 and 0417-597, and an unnamed creek at km 106 on the main gravel road.

Drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, of Chibougamau, QC. Drill core from this program is stored on covered core racks at Landore's Junior Lake camp.

Landore's core is stored at Junior Lake and is available for review.

9.2.3 Down-hole Surveys and Deviation

Down-hole deviation was minimized by the use of HQ size drill rods, hexagonal core barrel and long (18”) reaming shell.

Inclination deviation was monitored as the holes progressed using a Reflex Instruments EZ-Shot down-hole survey instrument and upon completion of each hole a Reflex Instruments Maxibor II instrument (optical method) was used to survey the hole to obtain reliable information on both inclination and azimuth deviation. Both instruments digitally record the down-hole survey data. Survey data is presented on the header page of each drill log in Appendix C.

9.2.4 Drill Core Logging Procedures

Drill core was aligned, measured and logged for geology. Logging records major and minor rock units (grain sizes, texture structural information: core angles of geological contacts, foliation and bedding, fractures, faults, veins, joints etc.), alteration and sulphide species, content and mode of occurrence. Logging and sampling information was recorded by hand on paper and/or in Microsoft Word and Excel software, then edited as required. Access and MapInfo GIS databases are maintained for drilling information. A copy of Landore’s geological legend is presented in Appendix F.

All drill core is digitally photographed and photos maintained on file in Landore’s Thunder Bay office.

Specific gravity (SG), RQD and magnetic susceptibility (MS) measurements of the mineralized zones and surrounding host rocks in the core were also recorded. The methodology for testing SG and magnetic susceptibility is summarized below:

9.2.4.1 Specific Gravity (SG) Methodology

- SG measurements were taken where there was visible mineralization, and at 3 metres intervals in select holes for background measurements.
- SG was measured utilizing a Denver Instrument Model PI-2002 scale, accurate to 0.01 gram. The scale was securely setup on a sturdy table, and levelled. A plastic weighting basket was suspended beneath the scale so that it is completely submerged in a pail of water (at room temperature) and then the scale is calibrated to read zero.
- The dry sample is weighted on the scale and the dry weight (DW) recorded. The sample is then placed in the basket, completely submerged in the water and the wet weight (WW) is recorded.
- All dry and wet weights are entered into an Excel spreadsheet and the specific gravity is calculated using the following formula:
$$SG = \frac{DW}{DW - WW}$$

9.2.4.2 Magnetic Susceptibility (MS) Methodology

MS measurements were taken where there was visible mineralization, and at 3 metres intervals in select holes for background measurements. MS was measured utilizing a Kappameter, model KP-6 magnetic susceptibility meter. The measurements were entered into an Excel spreadsheet either directly or after they had been recorded by hand on paper.

9.2.4.3 Rock-Quality Designation and Core Recovery

Rock-Quality Designation (RQD) and core recovery was determined over 3 metre intervals. RQD is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{RQD} = (\text{Sum of all pieces over 0.1m/ Metres recovered}) * 100$$

Core recovery is typically +80% except in rare cases over narrow intervals of highly sheared, foliated intervals. As such it is considered that samples accurately reflect drilled widths sampled. Core recovery is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Core recovery} = (\text{Metres recovered/metres drilled}) * 100$$

Longest and smallest piece of drill core in the 3 metre interval was measured and recorded, as well as the fracture density. The fracture density is the visual inspection of the intensity of natural fractures in a given 3 metres, and is a numerical value on a scale of 0 to 9 (0 being no fractures, 9 being very intensely fractured). RQD data is available at Landore's Thunder Bay Office.

9.3 Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Survey – Felix Grid

A HLEM-MaxMin and Mag-VLF ground geophysics survey was carried out on the newly-established Felix grid from June 24th to August 24th 2019. The survey revealed a continuation of geophysical trends westwards for 7 kilometres (the extent of the geophysical survey) from the defined BAM Gold Deposit.

Full details of the Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey including methodology and discussion are set out in the survey report in Appendix E.

9.4 Geological Mapping – Felix Grid

Geological mapping was conducted from July 30th to August 26th and November 1st to 2nd on the cut grid established during early summer (Felix Grid) located approximately 2

kilometres west of the defined BAM Gold Deposit. Mapping was completed over the entire 32 line kilometres within the grid.

Results of the geological mapping program are presented in a compilation map in Appendix A.

9.5 Soil Sampling – Felix Grid, Line 4100E

The following soil sampling program information has been for the most part summarized from Johnson (2019):

A soil sampling program was conducted on the Felix Grid and grid line 4100E (east of the BAM gold deposit) August 28th to September 17th, October 4th to 9th, and November 3rd.

Soil sampling of the B horizon was conducted on the new grid as well as selectively over the pre-established Junior Lake Grid. A total of 1036 samples and 105 control samples were submitted to ALS Global for analysis. Samples were taken at a nominal spacing of 25m on the established lines. Numerous areas were unable to be sampled due to swampy conditions or signs of disturbance from past forestry operations.

Samples were analyzed and used for the calculation of the background value for several major elements. Background values were taken as the average of the lower 25% quartile, as noted in the table below:

Table 9-3: Soil - Select Elements Calculated Background Values

Element	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Ni
Background Value	0.299 ppb	0.013 ppm	1.19 ppm	4.35 ppm	6.43 ppm

The response ratios (RR) were calculated for all elements by taking the background value and dividing it into the analytical value. This was also done for the suspect samples. RRs are rounded and values of ≥ 5 considered anomalous.

Gold appears to respond well to the sampling program conducted. It is possible to link together anomaly trends across 100s of meters. It is important to not just rely on the intensity of the RR but to also use a multi-element classification. This is highlighted when the BAM occurrence is examined where multiple gram surface samples generate an Au RR of 5-6 in the immediate samples. This criteria is not meant to exclude single element Au anomalies.

Through use of the soil data the BAM Gold trend is extended 1.5km to the west. Additional anomalies continue for 1.5km and may be proven to be connected. Multiple additional areas of interest have also been generated and may correlate to additional gold horizons.

Full details of the soil sampling program are presented in the 2019 Soil Sampling Program Report (Johnson 2019) in Appendix F.

10 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling for the 2019 exploration program has consisted of drill core sampling and soil sampling. Cheatle (2010b) outlines the drill core sampling methodology utilized by Landore:

Core is logged and sampled in the Landore field camp on site, with occasional additional logging and sampling done on mineralized core in the Landore warehouse in Thunder Bay. Logging records major and minor rock units (grain sizes, texture structural information: core angles of geological contacts, foliation and bedding, fractures, faults, veins, joints, etc.), alteration and sulphide species, content and mode of occurrence. Geotechnical measurements including core recovery, rock quality designator (RQD) and fracture density have been taken. Specific gravity tests were carried out on. Sampling was conducted in the visibly mineralized zones and continuous sampling was undertaken throughout the hole length when the target was PGE's.

Industry standard core sampling procedures were employed:

- all drill core is aligned and measured prior to sampling
- samples for assay are selected and marked for sampling on the basis of sulphide geology/mineralogy and rock units
- sample intervals avoid crossing geological contacts
- samples are sawn in half with a diamond saw blade
- one half of the sample is placed in a standard, numbered transparent plastic bag with an identifying sample tag and
- the remaining half returned to the core box with a corresponding tag placed at the beginning of the sample interval
- the halved drill core is retained in core racks on site.

All core sample bags are sealed with plastic sequentially numbered security tags and eight to ten of these sample bags are placed in larger rice bags also sealed with a numbered security tag. All security tag numbers are recorded prior to shipping and checked upon delivery at the lab.

Sample intervals are typically 1.0m to 1.5m in length.

Only the gold, platinum and palladium are analyzed by fire assay (with AA finish). Nickel, copper, cobalt and silver are digested by aqua regia, then analyzed by AAS.

Johnson (2019) outlines the soil sampling methodology:

Samples were collected every 25m using a 4 cm Dutch auger and placed in clean, brown paper bags specifically designed for this type of material. Samples had their depth of collection noted as well as a general description of the sample itself. In areas of poor soil development composite samples were taken using multiple holes. Areas where a sample was not able to be taken due to either deep overburden or disturbed soil had the reason noted. Once collected samples were dried in camp before shipment to the laboratory.

Duplicate samples were taken (4% of samples) and silica blanks were inserted (4% of samples). Replicate samples were taken on five lines. The replicate samples consisted of four samples taken on an approximately 1 m x 1 m grid at the end of a survey line.

To help identify the geochemical signature of the gold mineralization three control lines were conducted in areas of known mineralization, as proven by past drilling.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Taken from Cheatle (2010b):

Core samples are secured in the logging/sampling building at site. The samples are then transported directly from the site to the Accurassay or ALS Chemex lab in Thunder Bay by Landore or Chibougamau Diamond Drilling personnel. There have been no samples lost and no indications of sample tampering.

Prior to 2007, Landore's Lamaune core was stacked outdoors on site with some mineralized intersections stored in a secure warehouse at Landore's office in Thunder Bay. New core racks were constructed on site during 2007 and stacked core was placed on the racks to improve its longevity, storage and accessibility.

11.1 ALS Chemex Laboratories Analytical Procedures

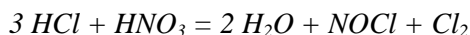
ALS Chemex is an independent, commercial mineral laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) under ISO 17025 guidelines. Each ALS lab has a Quality Management System (QMS) to ensure the production of consistently reliable data, and ensures that standard operating procedures are in place, and are being followed. The QMS is monitored by global and regional Quality Control teams. ALS participates in a number of proficiency tests, such as those managed by Geostats and CANMET.

The rock samples are first entered into ALS Chemex Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS), then bar-coded and weighed. The samples are dried, riffled split, then pulverized to better than 70% -2mm. Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. The homogeneous sample then receives final preparation and analyzed as per the required methods. Assay results are checked by the lab manager before the hard copy is sent in the mail, and/or emailed to the client.

Analysis descriptions below are verbatim from ALS Chemex website: www.alsglobal.com

Aqua regia digestion:

The standard aqua regia digestion consists of treating a geological sample with a 3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. Nitric acid destroys organic matter and oxidizes sulphide material. It reacts with concentrated hydrochloric acid to generate aqua regia:



Aqua regia is an effective solvent for most base metal sulphates, sulphides, oxides and carbonates.

Atomic Absorption Finish:

In atomic absorption spectroscopy, an element in its atomic form is introduced into a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light (atomic absorption) and enter an excited state. At the same time there is a reduction in the intensity of the light beam which can be measured and directly correlated with the concentration of the elemental atomic species. This is carried out by comparing the light absorbance of the unknown sample with the light absorbance of known calibration standards.

A typical atomic absorption spectrometer consists of an appropriate light source (usually a hollow cathode lamp containing the element to be measured), an absorption path (usually a flame but occasionally an absorption cell), a monochromator (to isolate the light of appropriate wavelength) and a detector.

The most common form of atomic absorption spectroscopy is called flame atomic absorption. In this technique, a solution of the element of interest is drawn through a flame in order to generate the element in its atomic form. At the same time, light from a hollow cathode lamp is passed through the flame and atomic absorption occurs. The flame temperature can be varied by using different fuel and oxidant combinations; for example, a hotter flame is required for those elements which resist atomization by tending to form refractory oxides.

Lithium Borate fusion:

At ALS Chemex, lithium metaborate fusions are carried out in an automated fashion using a Claisse-type fluxer. The fusion melts can be poured into disks in preparation for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis or they can be dissolved in acid for subsequent ICPMS analysis.

XRF:

In X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, a beam of electrons strikes a target (such as Mo or Au) causing the target to release a primary source of X-rays. These primary X-rays are then used to irradiate a secondary target (the sample), causing the sample to produce fluorescent (secondary) X-rays. These fluorescent X-rays are emitted with characteristic energies that can be used to identify the nucleus (i.e. element) from which they arise. The number of X-rays measured at each characteristic energy can therefore in principle be used to measure the concentration of the element from which it arises.

The fluorescent X-rays are then dispersed and sorted by wavelength using a selection of different diffraction crystals, hence the term wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence. The dispersed X-rays are then detected with a thallium-doped sodium iodide detector or a flow proportional counter. Each X-ray striking the detector causes a small electrical impulse which can be amplified and measured using a computer-controlled multichannel analyzer. Samples of unknown concentration are compared with well-

known international standard reference materials in order to define precise concentration levels of the unknown sample.

Detection limits for analysis of rock samples for the principal metals are:

Metal Detection limit

Pd 10 ppb

Pt 15 ppb

Au 5 ppb

Ag 1 ppm

Cu 1 ppm

Ni 1 ppm

Co 1 ppm

Pb 1 ppm

Zn 1 ppm

Soil Sampling

Taken from Johnson (2019):

A total of 1141 samples were submitted to ALS Global of Vancouver for analysis. At ALS Global the samples were analyzed for low level gold in soils and sediments. The analytical package used was 'Prep-41, Au Me-ST 43' which involves drying at <60°C and sieving to -180 micron followed by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish for analysis of gold and 42 other elements. The samples submitted consisted of 1036 individual soils, 45 duplicate soils, 15 replicate samples and 45 silica blanks.

11.2 Accurassay Laboratories Analytical Procedures

Accurassay is an independent, commercial mineral laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) under ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines for PGM, Cu, Ni, and Co analysis by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA). The laboratory undergoes proficiency testing PTP-MAL through the SCC and participates in Round Robin testing through the Society of Mineral Analysts (SMA).

Accurassay Laboratories analytical procedures are as follows (Moore, J., 2008):

The rock samples are first entered into Accurassay Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS). The samples are dried, if necessary and then jaw crushed to -8mexh, riffle split, a 250 to 400 gram cut is taken and pulverized to 90%-150mesh, and then matted to ensure homogeneity. Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. The homogeneous sample then receives final preparation and analyzed as per the analysis required require.

Precious Metal Fire Assay:

The sample is mixed with a lead based flux and fused for an appropriate length of time. The fusing process results in a lead button, which is then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupel and a silver bead, which contains any gold, platinum and palladium, is left in the cupel. The cupel is removed from the furnace and allowed to cool. Once the cupel has cooled sufficiently, the silver bead is placed in an appropriately labeled small test tube and digested using a 1:3 ratio of nitric acid to hydrochloric acid. The samples are bulked up with 1.0mls of distilled deionized water and 1.0mls of 1% digested lanthanum solution. The total volume is 3.0mls. The samples cool and are vortexed. The contents are allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium using atomic absorption spectroscopy. The atomic absorption spectroscopy unit is calibrated for each element using the appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards in an air-acetylene flame. The results for the atomic absorption are checked by the technician and then forwarded to data entry by means of electronic transfer and a certificate is produced. The Laboratory Manager checks the data and validates it if it is error free. The results are then forwarded to the client by fax, email, floppy or zip disk, or by hardcopy in the mail. NOTE: This method may be altered according the client's demands. All changes in the method will be discussed with the client and approved by the laboratory manager.

Base Metals-Geochemical:

Base metal samples are prepped in the same was as precious metals but are digested using a multi acid digest (HNO₃, HF, HCl). The samples are bulked up with 2.0mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 12.0mls with distilled deionized water. The samples are vortexed and allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for copper, nickel and cobalt using atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Base Metals-Full Assay:

Full assay samples are prepped the same way as geochemical base metals. They are weighed at 2.5g instead of 0.25g and digested using a combination of acids (nitric, hydrochloric and/or hydrofluoric). The samples are bulked up with 30mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 250mls with distilled deionized water using a 250ml volumetric flask. The samples are capped and inverted several times in the volumetric flask until the contents are homogeneous. A portion of the solution is transferred to a labelled test tube and then analyzed for the required elements using absorption spectroscopy.

In Landore's opinion, the sampling, assaying and security protocols, procedures and standards in place for the exploration drilling are industry standard and adequate for mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Landore's Microsoft Access database is checked by the software and Senior Geologist for data entry errors.

To validate the drill hole database is checked for potential problems such as:

- 1) Intervals exceeding the hole length (from-to problem).
- 2) Negative length intervals (from-to problem).
- 3) Zero length intervals (from-to problem).
- 4) Inconsistent downhole survey records.
- 5) Out of sequence and overlapping intervals (from-to problem; additional sampling/QAQC/check sampling included in table).
- 6) No interval defined within analyzed sequences (not sampled or missing samples/results).

12.1 Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Drill Core Samples

Upon receiving assay results, Landore checks that all standards and blanks are within +/- 3 standard deviations from their certified mean. Landore has in place and follows a standard procedure to ensure that failed assay batches are re-run.

Certified standards used include various standards from Geostats Party Ltd, Australia. Also, certified standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. were used.

The silica sand blank was obtained from ALS Chemex laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The base metal standards are inserted every 20th submitted sample. A precious metal standard is inserted in every sample batch.

The silica sand blank was inserted every 20th submitted sample. Landore ensured that at least 2 standards and 1 blank were placed in every batch.

As part of the QAQC regimen, rejects and split pulps for 5% of the samples (selection at geologist's discretion) are submitted to Accurassay (with one portion of the split pulps going to ALS) for confirmation. Original assay results are reported unless the check assay results question the original assays. In addition to this, other results that may be questionable (i.e. low value amongst high values) are check assayed.

Soil Samples

Duplicate samples were taken (4% of samples) and silica blanks were inserted (4% of samples). Replicate samples were taken on five lines. The replicate samples consisted of four samples taken on an approximately 1 m x 1 m grid at the end of a survey line.

12.1.1 ALS Chemex Quality Control

ALS employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. ALS uses a combination of reference materials, including primary, certified reference, or in-house reference materials. Should any of the standards not fall within an acceptable range, re-assays will be performed with a new certified reference material. The number of re-assays depends on how far the certified reference material falls outside its acceptable range. Additionally, ALS verifies the accuracy of any measuring or dispensing device (i.e. scales, dispensers, pipettes, etc.) on a daily basis and is corrected as required.

12.1.2 Accurassay Quality Control

Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house and tested in round robin analyses with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers. Should any of the standards fall outside the warning limits ($\text{mean} \pm 2\sigma$), re-analysis is performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the new values are compared with the original values. If the values from the re-analysis match original assays, the data is certified. If they do not match, the entire batch is re-analyzed. Should any of the analyses for standards fall outside the control limit ($\text{mean} \pm 3\sigma$), all analyses in that batch are rejected and all of the batch samples are re-analyzed prior to returning results to Landore.

Accurassay also re-assays every 10th sample as a duplicate and inserts a blank control sample in the batch as part the internal laboratory QA/QC process.

13 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 exploration program was successfully completed on the BAM Gold deposit. Drilling successfully upgraded Inferred mineral resources to Indicated status, as well as confirmed a gold mineralization extension 500+ metres to the west of the defined deposit, from local grid lines 900E to 400E. The BAM Gold deposit, which resides on geophysical MaxMin anomaly MM-7, remains open along strike to the east and west and down dip.

The drilling campaign comprised 38 drill holes (0419-687 to 0419-724) for 5,946 metres, which predominantly concentrated on infilling the western zone of the BAM Gold Deposit from local grid lines 950E to 1650E by drilling at 50 metre spacing aimed at advancing the inferred portion of the existing resource to the Indicated category for inclusion into an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate. Assay results reported gold mineralization of similar widths and grade to the existing BAM Gold Deposit with multiple instances of visible gold (VG).

The BAM Gold deposit is a typical shear-hosted gold-bearing system in an Archaean greenstone belt. Findings from exploration drilling on the BAM Gold deposit has revealed a lithological sequence consisting of leucogabbro to the south, metasedimentary rocks in the central portion, to mafic volcanics to the north. All lithological units have been subjected to variable shearing and deformation, markedly the metasedimentary unit.

The gold mineralization revealed to-date is predominantly contained in the metasediments, with some gold mineralization occurring in the leucogabbro rocks. Visible gold occurs within or near quartz veinlets which are controlled by a shear system.

A NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the BAM Gold deposit reported in January 2020 outlined 31,083,000 tonnes (t) at 1.02 grams/tonne (g/t) for 1,015,000 ounces of gold including 21,930,000t at 1.06g/t for 747,000 ounces gold in the Indicated Category (Fitzpatrick, 2020).

Other exploration activities completed during this program include ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling in an area between the BAM Gold deposit and the Lamaune Gold Exploration Target located approximately 8.5 kilometres to the west. A north-west/south-east bearing grid (Felix Grid) 5,000 metres long by 1,200 metres wide with cross lines cut at approximately 200 metre spacing was established, upon which the programmed exploration was carried out over approximately 32 line kilometres within the grid.

Results from the Electromagnetic (HLEM-MaxMin) VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey are highly promising showing potential continuation of the main conductors encountered in the BAM Gold Deposit area. Geological mapping of the Felix Grid revealed similar lithologies encountered within the BAM Gold deposit area itself. Soil sampling was completed at 25 metre intervals over the entire Felix Grid, as well as line 4100E. The results identified numerous gold anomalies and trends westwards along strike for approximately 7 kilometres from the existing Resource, which together with the encouraging geology and geophysics results have generated numerous new drill targets with the potential of being advanced into additional resources.

Results to-date indicates that this deposit has potential for the initial development to be progressed as a low cost, bulk tonnage, open pit operation.

14 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2019 exploration program was successfully completed on the BAM Gold deposit located on the central portion of Landore's Junior Lake property. Drilling upgraded Inferred mineral resources to Indicated status, as well as delineated gold mineralization along strike to the west of the defined resource.

Ground geophysics, geological mapping and soil sampling were also conducted during this program. These activities successfully identified high potential for further gold mineralization along strike to the west of the BAM Gold Deposit for approximately 7 kilometres, as well as identified gold anomalies on the extreme eastern portion of the cut grid (east of the BAM resource) on local grid line 4100E.

Recommendations generated from the successful completion of the soil sampling program were discussed by Johnson (2019):

- Additional infill lines should be conducted in areas of interest. These lines can be done quickly via GPS and do not require a cut line. Line spacing should be reduced to 100m spaced lines with samples every 25m. The length of the infill line should extend a minimum of 100m above and below the interpreted anomaly.
- Intensive prospecting to be conducted along anomalous gold trends. Previous work has indicated that unassuming, weakly sheared surface samples can return significant gold values. Due to this sampling of all outcrops, where they occur, needs to be conducted in high priority areas. Ideally samples perpendicular to the trend should be spaced 10m while sampling along the strike of the anomaly <50m.
- Property scale exploration to be done using 500m spaced lines across areas of interest both east and west.
- Test lines should be done over the Lamaune Gold occurrence to determine its characteristics.

From the soil sampling program there are four areas identified as priority targets:

1. Gold anomaly trend west of Juno Lake, adjacent to the interpreted BAM Gold metasedimentary sequence. The presence of anomalous gold values along this trend gives additional strength to the continuation of gold mineralization along this horizon.
2. Follow up on the anomalous trends between Felix Lake and Boras Lake associated with the iron formations. Unfortunately terrain may prove to be a problem as much of the area has thick overburden.
3. Follow up on the gold trend westwards from line 1000E, towards Juno Lake along the projected metasedimentary sequence of the BAM Gold deposit and coincident gold anomalies. The possibility of a southwest auriferous splay occurring and passing just south of Juno Lake needs to be evaluated.
4. L4100E, located 1.1 km east of the defined BAM Gold deposit, contains numerous anomalies including the highest Au RR (147) of the survey. Past work in the area is limited to five exploration diamond drill holes conducted in 2018 and located 100m east. These exploration diamond drill holes intersected elevated gold values and are project along strike to occur.

Further drilling is necessary to delineate the full scope of gold mineralization in the BAM Gold deposit, as well as ascertain gold potential along the length of the MM-7 geophysical anomaly. Additional ground exploration such as geological mapping, soil sampling and trenching is necessary to define the geological and structural environment along strike of the BAM Gold deposit and to identify new areas of potential gold mineralization. Detailed metallurgical and petrographic studies are required as well to determine recovery and to better understand the controls on gold mineralization.

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- Tuomi, M. (2019): Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property, 2017 Spring/Summer Diamond Drill Program (BAM East Gold Deposit), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, January 25 2019.
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16 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2019 Exploration Program (BAM Gold Deposit) – May 1, 2020” was prepared by M. Tuomi and signed by the following Author:



Michele Tuomi, P.Geol.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
May 1, 2020

17 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Michele Tuomi, P.Geol.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.
555 Central Avenue, Suite 1
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 5R5

Tel: +1 807 623 3770

I, Michele Tuomi, am a Professional Geoscientist, employed as a VP Exploration of Landore Resources Canada Inc.

This certificate applies to the geological report titled “2019 Exploration Program (BAM Gold Deposit) – May 1, 2020” dated May 1, 2020.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. I graduated with a BSc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University in 1999.

I have practiced my profession for 21 years. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration and mineral project assessment, as well as mineral resource estimations.

I have visited the Junior Lake property in northern Ontario, Canada on numerous occasions, the most recent being November 4, 2019.

I am responsible for all items of the assessment report “2019 Exploration Program (BAM Gold Deposit) – May 1, 2020”.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the assessment report not misleading.



Michele Tuomi, P.Geol.

TOTAL

Total 2019 BAM Gold Deposit Exploration Costs

DRILLING

Work	TOTAL	LEA-108257 (CLM459) (47.9%)	LEA-108258 (CLM461) (52.1%)
Labour	232,199.50	111,223.56	120,975.94
Supplies, etc.	33,051.08	15,831.47	17,219.61
Transport	70,822.04	33,923.76	36,898.28
Camp	79,378.08	38,022.10	41,355.98
Geologists	158,942.70	76,133.55	82,809.15
Drilling	766,999.50	367,392.76	399,606.74
Assays	154,816.62	74,157.16	80,659.46
SUB TOTAL	1,496,209.52	716,684.36	779,525.16

GEPHYSICS, GEOLOGY, SOIL SAMPLING

Work	TOTAL	LEA-109856 (CLM548) (40.8%)	LEA-108257 (CLM459) (59.2%)
Labour	81,330.60	33,182.88	48,147.72
Supplies, etc.	1,599.93	652.77	947.16
Transport	41,924.23	17,105.09	24,819.14
Camp	21,304.44	8,692.21	12,612.23
Geologists	79,199.18	32,313.27	46,885.91
Geophysics	41,443.75	16,909.05	24,534.70
Assays	46,572.99	19,001.78	27,571.21
SUB TOTAL	313,375.12	127,857.05	185,518.07

GRAND TOTAL, FULL 2019 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Work	TOTAL	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	LEA-108258 (CLM461)	LEA-109856 (CLM548)
Labour	313,530.10	159,371.28	120,975.94	33,182.88
Supplies, etc.	34,651.01	16,778.63	17,219.61	652.77
Transport	112,746.27	58,742.90	36,898.28	17,105.09
Camp	100,682.52	50,634.33	41,355.98	8,692.21
Geologists	238,141.88	123,019.47	82,809.15	32,313.27
Drilling	766,999.50	367,392.76	399,606.74	0.00
Geophysics	41,443.75	24,534.70	0.00	16,909.05
Assays	201,389.61	101,728.37	80,659.46	19,001.78
GRAND TOTAL	1,809,584.64	902,202.43	779,525.16	127,857.05

Drilling

Drilling

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
06/30/2019	Inv24964	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	27,755.25
06/30/2019	Inv24965	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	15,710.75
06/30/2019	Inv24966	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	23,121.75
06/30/2019	Inv24967	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	18,271.25
06/30/2019	Inv24968	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	13,948.75
06/30/2019	Inv24969	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	19,031.00
06/30/2019	Inv24970	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	14,470.25
06/30/2019	Inv24971	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	20,297.00
06/30/2019	Inv24972	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	17,033.00
06/30/2019	Inv24973	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	24,026.25
06/30/2019	Inv24974	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	9,244.25
07/15/2019	Inv25017	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	30,460.75
07/15/2019	Inv25018	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	14,527.25
07/15/2019	Inv25019	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	12,760.75
07/15/2019	Inv25020	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	27,587.25
07/15/2019	Inv25021	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	17,941.50
07/15/2019	Inv25022	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	18,403.75
07/15/2019	Inv25023	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	25,237.50
07/15/2019	Inv25024	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	13,767.50
07/15/2019	Inv25025	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	13,471.00
07/31/2019	Inv25046	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	18,993.50
07/31/2019	Inv25047	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	24,204.50
07/31/2019	Inv25048	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	16,051.00
07/31/2019	Inv25049	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	27,234.25
07/31/2019	Inv25050	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	12,474.75
07/31/2019	Inv25051	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	18,021.75
07/31/2019	Inv25052	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	12,419.75
07/31/2019	Inv25053	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	19,210.25
07/31/2019	Inv25054	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	12,858.50
07/31/2019	Inv25055	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	5,528.25
08/15/2019	Inv25076	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	22,617.75
08/15/2019	Inv25077	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	26,176.50
08/15/2019	Inv25078	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	32,985.00
08/15/2019	Inv25079	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	26,222.50
08/15/2019	Inv25080	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	15,785.50
08/15/2019	Inv25081	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	19,823.25
08/15/2019	Inv25082	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	25,160.50
08/15/2019	Inv25083	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	10,140.25
08/22/2019	Inv25104	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	6,780.00
08/22/2019	Inv25105	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	15,333.75
08/22/2019	Inv25106	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	A1	21,911.25

Drilling total: 766,999.50

DDH	Claim	Drilling (m)	LEA-108257 (CLM459)	LEA-108258 (CLM461)
0419-687	LEA-108257	101.89	101.89	
0419-688	LEA-108257	126.03	126.03	
0419-689	LEA-108258	191.98		191.98
0419-690	LEA-108258	153.06		153.06
0419-691	LEA-108257	101.89	101.89	
0419-692	LEA-108257	150.01	150.01	
0419-693	LEA-108257	110.89	110.89	
0419-694	LEA-108257	168.1	168.1	
0419-695	LEA-108257	138.01	138.01	
0419-696	LEA-108257	204.31	204.31	
0419-697	LEA-108257	117.18	117.18	
0419-698	LEA-108257	210	210	
0419-699	LEA-108257	111.07	111.07	
0419-700	LEA-108257	95.98	95.98	
0419-701	LEA-108257	230.98	230.98	
0419-702	LEA-108258	135.01		135.01
0419-703	LEA-108258	143.7		143.7
0419-704	LEA-108258	225.21		225.21
0419-705	LEA-108258	108.03		108.03
0419-706	LEA-108258	162.04		162.04
0419-707	LEA-108258	212.97		212.97
0419-708	LEA-108258	132.02		132.02
0419-709	LEA-108258	246.09		246.09
0419-710	LEA-108258	102.12		102.12
0419-711	LEA-108258	149.79		149.79
0419-712	LEA-108258	102		102
0419-713	LEA-108258	158.94		158.94
0419-714	LEA-108257	104.82	104.82	
0419-715	LEA-108257	155.91	155.91	
0419-716	LEA-108257	215.8	215.8	
0419-717	LEA-108257	288.09	288.09	
0419-718	LEA-108257	218.83	218.83	
0419-719	LEA-108258	129.2		129.2
0419-720	LEA-108258	171.14		171.14
0419-721	LEA-108258	210.17		210.17
0419-722	LEA-108258	105.01		105.01
0419-723	LEA-108258	111.05		111.05
0419-724	LEA-108258	146.79		146.79
Drilling metres TOTAL:		5,946.11	2849.79	3096.32
			LEA-108257 (CLM459)	LEA-108258 (CLM461)
Percentage of total drilling:			47.9	52.1

Assays - Drilling

Num	Amount	DDH
TB19146131	533.64	0410-260
TB19146132	403.83	0410-261
TB19146133	534.57	0410-262
TB19146134	502.76	0410-264
TB19155955	774.92	0410-628
TB19155956	1720.35	
TB19155957	1822.58	0419-687
TB19155958	1704.84	
TB19155959	1645.24	0419-688
TB19155960	1699.33	
TB19155961	1709.06	
TB19155962	726.33	0419-689
TB19155964	1693.14	
TB19155965	1282.51	0419-690
TB19160676	1705.91	
TB19160677	1397.05	0419-691
TB19170725	1692.16	
TB19170726	1517.97	0419-692
TB19170727	1681.60	
TB19170728	1676.52	
TB19170729	212.99	0419-693
TB19170730	1680.26	
TB19170731	1690.51	
TB19170732	550.66	0419-694
TB19176805	1688.49	
TB19176806	1679.65	
TB19176807	819.99	0419-695
TB19176808	1710.19	
TB19176809	1705.93	
TB19176810	1361.96	0419-696
TB19176811	1709.88	
TB19182120	1637.62	0419-697
TB19182121	1716.00	
TB19182122	1711.36	
TB19185839	1227.60	0419-698
TB19185841	1713.26	
TB19185842	733.08	0419-699
TB19185843	1716.98	
TB19185844	868.53	0419-700
TB19185846	1709.17	
TB19185847	1258.72	
TB19193416	1683.98	
TB19185845	1699.88	0419-701
TB19193417	1308.28	0419-702
TB19193418	1690.05	

Drilling_Assays

TB19193419	1032.91	0419-703
TB19176795	1702.45	
TB19176796	866.91	
TB19177084	134.56	
TB19195392	789.69	
TB19222084	246.98	0419-704
TB19195394	1693.21	
TB19195397	282.30	0419-705
TB19195398	1695.54	
TB19195400	1497.51	0419-706
TB19195401	1691.75	
TB19195402	1359.12	0419-707
TB19195403	1697.34	
TB19195405	1666.39	0419-708
TB19195406	1693.37	
TB19195408	1692.60	
TB19195409	724.16	0419-709
TB19195410	1697.83	
TB19198510	1354.98	0419-710
TB19207289	1719.24	
TB19207290	1713.84	
TB19207291	593.86	0419-711
TB19207292	1712.55	
TB19207293	970.96	0419-712
TB19207294	1712.36	
TB19207295	1366.52	
TB19198512	470.70	0419-713
TB19207296	1707.21	
TB19207297	1088.56	0419-714
TB19207298	1723.78	
TB19207299	1750.67	
TB19207300	354.84	0419-715
TB19212831	1707.56	
TB19212832	1703.87	
TB19212833	1351.61	0419-716
TB19207281	522.83	
TB19211610	1710.25	
TB19211612	1720.66	
TB19211613	1440.34	
TB19211614	848.20	0419-717
TB19216041	1708.46	
TB19216042	1720.11	
TB19216043	1327.48	0419-718
TB19216044	1686.43	
TB19216045	1678.15	
TB19216046	587.09	0419-719
TB19216047	1690.03	

Drilling_Assays

TB19222085	1688.36	
TB19222086	871.78	0419-720
TB19222087	1689.24	
TB19222088	1684.79	
TB19222089	1680.11	
TB19222090	211.57	0419-721
TB19222091	1682.64	
TB19222092	1679.63	
TB19222093	213.53	0419-722
TB19211615	1718.07	
TB19211616	1714.21	0419-723
TB19211617	1670.20	
TB19211618	1984.99	
TB19211619	1541.47	0419-724
TB19179053	75.39	0419-704 screen metallics
TB192235708	970.69	0419-687-709 screen metallics
TB19207547	517.02	0419-713 screen metallics
TB19214030	644.23	0419-717 screen metallics
TB19223130	2283.54	0419-724 screen metallics
TB19223112	1743.77	0419-724 screen metallics
A19-12038	1024.50	QAQC
A19-13162	1035.00	QAQC
A19-13163	424.50	QAQC
TB19143211	350.10	Silica
TB19144438	1050.00	Sample Supplies
TB19193358	350.10	Silica
TB19203392	250.00	Sample Supplies
TB19207783	350.10	Silica
154,816.62 TOTAL Assays		

LAMAUNE
LEA-109856

Length	Grid Line	Comment
382.7	6000W	
600.4	5700W	
1201	5600W	
314.5		
349.7		
300.7	5300W	
1201	5000W	
600.4	4800W	
299.7		
600.4		
300.7	4700W	
1201	4500W	
600.4	4300W	
600.4	4100W	
1097	4000W	
600.4	3900W	
410	3700W	Lamaune portion
330	3500W	Lamaune portion

10,990 TOTAL METRES
FELIX GRID ON LEA-109856

40.8 % of total metres

26,950 TOTAL METRES FELIX GRID

JUNIOR
LEA-108257

Length	Grid Line	Comment
190	3700W	Junior portion
870	3500W	Junior portion
234.1		
446.5	3300W	
720.1	3100W	
1201	3000W	
738.3	2800W	
750.9	2600W	
1201	2500W	
1201	2300W	
1201	2100W	
1201	2000W	
1201	1700W	
1201	1500W	
1201	1300W	
1201	1100W	
1201	1000W	

15,960 TOTAL METRES
FELIX GRID ON LEA-108257

59.2 % of total metres

Assays - Drilling

Num	Amount	DDH
TB19222952	1448.54	soil
TB19222958	860.33	soil
TB19222959	978.74	soil
TB19222950	1651.70	soil
TB19222953	1054.02	soil
TB19222956	1808.40	soil
TB19222957	938.68	soil
TB19222954	1173.52	soil
TB192229604	780.94	soil
TB192229606	1651.43	soil
TB192229612	660.87	soil
TB192229613	578.67	soil
TB192229614	1455.13	soil
TB192229615	1056.47	soil
TB192229616	978.50	soil
TB192229618	1056.05	soil
TB192229619	1194.13	soil
TB192229610	1807.01	soil
TB192229607	778.30	soil
TB192229609	738.68	soil
TB192229611	857.49	soil
TB192229617	1253.44	soil
TB19235754	780.11	soil
TB19235755	1420.56	soil
TB19235758	225.80	soil
TB19235753	1776.44	soil
TB19235750	1059.47	soil
TB19235751	1575.46	soil
TB19235752	1454.82	soil
TB19235757	2021.49	soil
TB19260137	464.23	soil
TB19260143	1619.02	soil
TB19260139	424.97	soil
TB19260142	425.35	soil
TB19260145	823.23	soil
TB19260146	463.59	soil
TB19259444	863.55	soil
TB19259446	865.15	soil
TB19259448	465.90	soil
TB19260136	865.33	soil
TB19260141	582.80	soil
TB19260144	666.74	soil
TB19259445	902.54	soil
TB19259447	786.85	soil
TB19280569	1278.55	soil

46,572.99 TOTAL Assays

Geophysics

Ground Geophysics

<u>Date</u>	<u>Num</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Memo</u>	<u>Amount</u>
06/25/2019	Inv4467	Geosig Inc.	A1, B1	6,000.00
07/05/2019	Inv4469	Geosig Inc.	A1, B1	15,450.00
07/16/2019	Inv4471	Geosig Inc.	A1, B1	3,500.00
08/26/2019	Inv4476	Geosig Inc.	A1, B1	14,844.38
09/19/2019	Inv4484	Geosig Inc.	A1, B1	1,649.37
Drilling total:				41,443.75

Other_Costs_Drilling

Labour

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
10/02/2019	Inv May/June 2019	Whitesand First Nation	A2E	102,696.10
10/02/2019	July/August 2019	Whitesand First Nation	A2E	129,503.40
Labour total:				232,199.50

Supplies etc.

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
05/13/2019	Inv273172	J & J Sports	A10C	89.99
05/14/2019	Inv975553	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	108.34
05/14/2019	IN00070629	KBM Sales	A9	198.45
05/14/2019	Inv01-64460 PO8261	Northern Turf Equipment	A10C	1,214.91
05/15/2019	Inv00751514 PO8266	Intercity Industrial Supply Limited	A9	198.52
05/15/2019	Inv273308	J & J Sports	A9	230.99
05/17/2019	Inv1204744 PO8268	Nortrax	A9	353.34
05/17/2019	Inv10562832-00PO8262	SPI Health and Safety Inc.	A9	403.14
05/17/2019	Inv273512PO8149,8263	J & J Sports	A10C	503.34
05/18/2019	Inv977239 PO8272	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	146.15
05/21/2019	Inv00752343 PO8266	Intercity Industrial Supply Limited	A9	246.98
05/21/2019	Inv12747 PO8265	Thunder Bay Broom and Chemicals	A9	504.88
05/21/2019	Inv847087 PO8270	Chaltrek	A9	394.50
05/30/2019	Feb 23 toMay 24 2019	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	A9	43.95
05/30/2019	Inv01-65674 PO8275	Northern Turf Equipment	A10B/C	728.74
05/30/2019	Inv01-65677 PO8275	Northern Turf Equipment	A10B	79.90
05/30/2019	Inv981523 PO8350	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	280.40
05/30/2019	IN00070779 PO8276	KBM Sales	A9	95.00
05/30/2019	IN00070777 PO8276	KBM Sales	A9	162.26
05/30/2019	invD47194 PO8277	Maier Hardware Limited	A9	29.98
06/04/2019	Inv01-66099 PO8281	Northern Turf Equipment	A10C	119.76
06/04/2019	Inv983403 PO8282	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	7.18
06/04/2019	Inv56928	Garden Lake Timber	A9	549.00
06/11/2019	Inv6098	Vancon Core Saw Inc.	A10B	205.42
06/12/2019	Inv1190011525	Corporate Security Supply Ltd.	A9	341.05
06/13/2019	Inv13079 PO8285	Thunder Bay Broom and Chemicals	A9	29.00
06/13/2019	Inv987351 PO8286	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	499.70
06/13/2019	INV63446	Reflex Instrument North America	A10B	3,782.50
06/19/2019	INV63470	Reflex Instrument North America	A9	1,499.00
06/21/2019	Inv01-68028 PO8288	Northern Turf Equipment	A9	275.50
06/21/2019	Inv990690 PO8289	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	152.99
06/24/2019	Inv01-68099 PO8288	Northern Turf Equipment	A9	867.08
06/25/2019	Inv1413	2262649 Ontario Inc	A9	1,080.00

Other_Costs_Drilling

06/26/2019	inv11126C	Instrumentation GDD Inc.	A10C	990.00
06/26/2019	inv11125C	Instrumentation GDD Inc.	A10C	915.00
06/27/2019	IN00071080 PO8362	KBM Sales	A9	293.70
06/27/2019	Inv275476 PO8361	J & J Sports	A9	273.68
06/27/2019	Inv992873 PO8363	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	288.42
07/11/2019	Inv998030 PO8236	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	17.08
07/11/2019	Inv10610773-00PO8237	SPI Health and Safety Inc.	A9	6.24
07/16/2019	inv26592	Geostats Pty Ltd. - 2	A12C	1,743.58
07/18/2019	Inv57103	Garden Lake Timber	A9	7,782.50
07/19/2019	Inv001074 PO8324	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	449.33
07/23/2019	Inv1190015070	Corporate Security Supply Ltd.	A9	100.35
07/24/2019	Inv01-70715 PO8402	Northern Turf Equipment	A9	225.06
07/24/2019	Inv414538 PO8405	TwinCity Refresments Ltd.	A9	596.28
07/24/2019	Inv00765324	Intercity Industrial Supply Limited	A9	122.85
07/25/2019	Inv10621677-00PO8403	SPI Health and Safety Inc.	A9	62.98
07/25/2019	Inv003126 PO8372	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	82.60
07/31/2019	Inv1190015573	Corporate Security Supply Ltd.	A9	401.40
08/06/2019	Inv134997	Thunder Bay Co-op	A9	399.50
08/08/2019	Inv01-71553 PO8410	Northern Turf Equipment	A9	226.15
08/08/2019	Inv007727	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	69.24
08/08/2019	Inv413675	TwinCity Refresments Ltd.	A9	13.84
08/08/2019	IN00071402 PO8413	KBM Sales	A9	79.99
08/16/2019	IN00071476	KBM Sales	A9	119.85
08/22/2019	Inv277879	J & J Sports	A9	10.81
08/22/2019	Inv10642929 PO8418	SPI Health and Safety Inc.	A9	14.81
08/22/2019	Inv012626	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	108.15
08/22/2019	Inv13949	Thunder Bay Broom and Chemicals	A9	69.00
08/22/2019	Inv53661	Chaltrek	A9	119.95
08/24/2019	Inv53660	Chaltrek	A9	380.00
08/30/2019	Inv504852	Thunder Bay Co-op	A9	1,666.80

Supplies total: 33,051.08

Transport

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
05/01/2019	Inv 018111707	Maritime Travel	Inv 018111707 C Reid For flight 13 May-01 June	1,088.25
05/01/2019	Inv 018111706	Maritime Travel	Inv 018111706 S Dubois For flight 13 May-01 June	1,045.25
05/01/2019	Inv018111708	Maritime Travel	Inv018111708 W Humphries flight Lon-TBay	5,392.50
05/14/2019	Inv 119161	Valhalla Inn	Inv 119161 Cheryl hotel room-404- 2 nights 13-14 May 2019	271.87
05/14/2019	Inv 465291	Valhalla Inn	Inv 465291 Shawn hotel room-418- 2 nights 13-14 May 2019	303.42
05/14/2019	Inv12947529	Mr. Lube	A10C	128.66
05/15/2019	Inv14770	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv14770 - 2012 GMC Sierra, engine mount, hood latch	917.26
05/16/2019	Inv 466043	Valhalla Inn	Inv 466043 Kenny hotel room-143- 4 nights 12-15 May 2019	541.44

Other_Costs_Drilling

05/17/2019	Inv781451044 PO8271	Kal Tire	A10C	231.60
05/18/2019	Inv119310	Valhalla Inn	Inv119310 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 17-18 May 2019	146.76
05/18/2019	Inv119311	Valhalla Inn	Inv119311 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 17-18 May 2019	176.46
05/18/2019	Inv781451062 PO8302	Kal Tire	A10C	24.45
05/23/2019	Inv 018111830	Maritime Travel	Inv 018111830 S Dubois For flight 24-May (change Flight)	497.20
05/24/2019	Inv119571	Valhalla Inn	Inv119571 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 23-24 May 2019	175.46
05/24/2019	Inv14661	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv14661 - 2010 GMC Sierra, inside door handle	360.17
05/29/2019	Inv17	Dubois, Shawn	Inv17 - May 2019 drill geologist	209.83
05/29/2019	Inv14768	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv14768 - 2005 Toyota 4 Runner, radiator, CV axles, CV boots	1,201.47
05/29/2019	Inv14848	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv14848 - 2017 Trailer, bushings, brakes, wiring, axle work	1,409.71
05/30/2019	Inv119123	Valhalla Inn	Inv119123 Nathan hotel room-158- 4 nights 12-14 May 2019	293.92
05/30/2019	Feb 23 toMay 24 2019	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	Feb 23 to May 24 2019 expenses	7,836.51
05/30/2019	Inv119877	Valhalla Inn	Inv119877 K. Shapwaykeesic hotel room - 1 night, 29-30 May 2019	123.76
05/31/2019	Inv018111893	Maritime Travel	Inv018111893 C Reid Halifax-TBay June 12-29 round trip flight	797.25
05/31/2019	Inv018111894	Maritime Travel	Inv018111894 S Dubois Halifax-TBay June 12-29 round trip flight	831.25
05/31/2019	May 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	1,442.34
05/31/2019	May 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	1,613.89
05/31/2019	May 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A6	323.72
06/01/2019	Inv119964	Valhalla Inn	Inv119964 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 31 May-1 June 2019	123.76
06/03/2019	Inv16	Reid, Cheryl	Inv16 - May 2019 drill geologist	117.59
06/04/2019	Inv018111890	Maritime Travel	Inv018111890 L Debono Tor-TBay June 12-29 round trip flight	369.25
06/04/2019	4011175952 PO8280	Fountain Tire (F401)	4011175952 PO8280 - 2012 GMC new tire + alignment	1,179.17
06/13/2019	Inv120362	Valhalla Inn	Inv120362 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 12-13 June 2019	147.76
06/13/2019	Inv120363	Valhalla Inn	Inv120363 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 12-13 June 2019	168.26
06/13/2019	Inv120364	Valhalla Inn	Inv120364 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 12-13 June 2019	165.81
06/13/2019	Inv120381	Valhalla Inn	Inv120381 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 12-13 June 2019 - Additional room charges	17.95
06/26/2019	Inv120809	Valhalla Inn	Inv120809 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 26-27 June 2019	170.21
06/27/2019	Inv018112010	Maritime Travel	Inv018112010 C. Cooper Glas-TBay July 24 - Aug 24 round trip flight	4,180.71
06/29/2019	Inv120894	Valhalla Inn	Inv120894 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 28-29 June 2019	123.76
06/29/2019	Inv120895	Valhalla Inn	Inv120895 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 28-29 June 2019	123.76
06/29/2019	Inv120896	Valhalla Inn	Inv120896 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 28-29 June 2019	123.76
06/30/2019	June 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	624.88
06/30/2019	June 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	988.99
06/30/2019	June 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4D	245.88
06/30/2019	June 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A6	983.92
07/02/2019	inv85OV9678 PO8295	Lakehead Alternator Inc.	A9	287.50
07/03/2019	Inv17	Reid, Cheryl	Inv17 - June 2019 drill geologist	118.90
07/04/2019	Inv018112052	Maritime Travel	Inv018112052 C. Reid Hal-TBay July 10-27 round trip flight	972.25
07/04/2019	Inv018112053	Maritime Travel	Inv018112053 S. Dubois Hal-TBay July 10-27 round trip flight	1,023.25
07/04/2019	Inv018112054	Maritime Travel	Inv018112054 L. Debono Tor-TBay July 10-27 round trip flight	481.25
07/05/2019	Inv18	Dubois, Shawn	Inv18 - June 2019 drill geologist	134.84
07/08/2019	Inv018112073	Maritime Travel	Inv018112073 W. Humphries Lon-TBay July 7-20 round trip flight	5,209.93

Other_Costs_Drilling

07/11/2019	Inv121200	Valhalla Inn	Inv121200 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 10-11 July 2019	146.26
07/11/2019	Inv121201	Valhalla Inn	Inv121201 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 10-11 July 2019	162.71
07/11/2019	Inv121202	Valhalla Inn	Inv121202 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 10-11 July 2019	170.71
07/19/2019	May 25toJuly 19 2019	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	May 25 to July 19 2019 expenses	5,843.89
07/19/2019	Inv15120	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15120 - GMC 1500 SL tail light	25.28
07/19/2019	July 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	636.61
07/24/2019	Inv15281	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15281 - 2010 GMC, repair hood latch, replace wiper blades	261.89
07/25/2019	Inv121545	Valhalla Inn	Inv121545 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 24-25 July 2019	163.71
07/25/2019	Inv121546	Valhalla Inn	Inv121546 C. Cooper hotel room - 1 night, 24-25 July 2019	123.76
07/25/2019	Inv121551	Valhalla Inn	Inv121551 C. Cooper hotel room - 1 night, 24-25 July 2019 additional room charges	19.95
07/27/2019	Inv121618	Valhalla Inn	Inv121618 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 26-27 July 2019	147.76
07/27/2019	Inv121632	Valhalla Inn	Inv121632 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 26-27 July 2019	156.76
07/27/2019	Inv121619	Valhalla Inn	Inv121619 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 26-27 July 2019	161.71
07/27/2019	Inv26104717	Maritime Travel	Inv26104717 ETC fee, S. Dubois flight	19.21
07/29/2019	Inv018112159	Maritime Travel	Inv018112159 S. Dubois Halifax-TBay Aug 7-24 round trip flight	949.25
07/29/2019	Inv018112158	Maritime Travel	Inv018112158 C. Reid Halifax-TBay Aug 7-24 round trip flight	949.25
07/29/2019	Inv018112157	Maritime Travel	Inv018112157 L. Debono Tor-TBay Aug 7-24 round trip flight	534.25
07/29/2019	Inv15160	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15160 - GMC 2500 SL Truck toDominion Motors	144.88
07/30/2019	Inv18	Reid, Cheryl	Inv18 - July 2019 drill geologist	49.52
07/31/2019	Inv19PAN114	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	Inv19PAN114 Drill geologist + truck, July 2019	696.50
07/31/2019	July 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	1,401.98
07/31/2019	July 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4D	578.56
07/31/2019	July 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A6	828.92
08/04/2019	Inv19	Dubois, Shawn	Inv19 - July 2019 drill geologist	348.09
08/08/2019	Inv121936	Valhalla Inn	Inv121936 R. Wanakamik hotel room - 1 night, 7-8 Aug 2019	151.26
08/08/2019	Inv121914	Valhalla Inn	Inv121914 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 7-8 Aug 2019	182.71
08/08/2019	Inv121913	Valhalla Inn	Inv121913 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 7-8 Aug 2019	177.66
08/08/2019	Inv121908	Valhalla Inn	Inv121908 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 7-8 Aug 2019	149.06
08/16/2019	Inv122129	Valhalla Inn	Inv122129 W. Humphries additional room charge - 1 night, 15-16 Aug 2019	5.00
08/16/2019	Inv122125	Valhalla Inn	Inv122125 W. Humphries hotel room - 1 night, 15-16 Aug 2019	154.96
08/20/2019	Inv635025	Dominion Motors Limited	Inv635025 2016 GMC - Repair exhaust system	3,702.61
08/22/2019	Inv122312	Valhalla Inn	Inv122312 K. Shapwaykeesic hotel room - 2 nights, 20-22 Aug 2019	247.52
08/22/2019	Inv15326	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15326 - Replace front brake caliper, 2005 Toyota 4 Runner	337.40
08/24/2019	Inv122362	Valhalla Inn	Inv122362 C. Cooper hotel room - 1 night, 23-24 Aug 2019	123.76
08/24/2019	Inv122361	Valhalla Inn	Inv122361 S. Dubois hotel room - 1 night, 23-24 Aug 2019	123.76
08/24/2019	Inv122360	Valhalla Inn	Inv122360 C. Reid hotel room - 1 night, 23-24 Aug 2019	123.76
08/24/2019	Inv122358	Valhalla Inn	Inv122358 L. Debono hotel room - 1 night, 23-24 Aug 2019	123.76
08/27/2019	Inv781458121	Kal Tire	Inv781458121 - Replace tires, 3/4 tonne GMC	661.54
08/27/2019	Inv15327	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15327 - Various work, 2012 GMC	3,473.12
08/28/2019	Inv19	Reid, Cheryl	Inv19 - August 2019 drill geologist	138.24
08/28/2019	Inv20	Dubois, Shawn	Inv20 - August 2019 drill geologist	59.98
08/30/2019	Inv122520	Valhalla Inn	Inv122520 R. Wanakamik hotel room - 1 night, 29-30 Aug 2019	123.76

Other_Costs_Drilling

08/31/2019	August 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	773.03
Transport total:				70,822.04

Camp

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
05/01/2019	INV26520821	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7C, B	168.98
05/01/2019	INV26493275	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
05/01/2019	Inv1132272	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
05/07/2019	INVRC08229554	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	315.96
05/14/2019	Inv173050	Pepco	A4A	429.69
05/14/2019	Inv173047	Pepco	A4B	748.14
05/15/2019	June 2019 camp tv	Bell	A9	132.89
05/17/2019	Inv411503 PO8264	TwinCity Refresments Ltd.	A9	621.59
05/17/2019	InvAF-84467 PO8269	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	271.09
05/18/2019	Inv458208 PO8301	Sasi Spring Water	A6	66.25
05/19/2019	Inv173049	Pepco	A4A	11.85
05/22/2019	InvB173113	Pepco	A4B	11,759.74
05/22/2019	Inv173111	Pepco	A4A	1,379.52
05/23/2019	Inv 1132561 PO8267	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	8.90
05/30/2019	Inv458841 PO8233	Sasi Spring Water	A6	255.00
05/30/2019	Inv412006	TwinCity Refresments Ltd.	A9	148.65
05/31/2019	May 31 2019	Cash	A9	3,008.10
05/31/2019	Inv12781	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	7,410.97
06/01/2019	Inv1132818	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
06/01/2019	INV26910938	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
06/01/2019	INV26929855	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	168.98
06/08/2019	INVRC08232987	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	351.73
06/12/2019	InvB1-753689115	SiriusXM	A9	232.83
06/13/2019	Inv460298 PO8307	Sasi Spring Water	A6	54.00
06/13/2019	InvAF-84724 PO8287	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	65.11
06/13/2019	InvAF-84725 PO8287	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	112.62
06/13/2019	Inv412716 PO8309	TwinCity Refresments Ltd.	A9	82.00
06/15/2019	July 2019	Bell	A9	132.89
06/21/2019	InvAF-84809 PO8292	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	206.06
06/27/2019	Inv461405 PO8313	Sasi Spring Water	A6	105.00
06/30/2019	Inv12896	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	6,031.75
06/30/2019	INV00004469	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	125.00
07/01/2019	INV27345956	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
07/01/2019	INV27387315	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	168.98
07/01/2019	Inv1133406	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
07/03/2019	InvAF-84907	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	249.99
07/07/2019	INVRC08235436	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	348.74

Other_Costs_Drilling

07/10/2019	July 10 2019	Cash	A9	3,029.36
07/11/2019	Inv462525 PO8316	Sasi Spring Water	A6	374.00
07/11/2019	Inv462525-2	Sasi Spring Water	A6	56.00
07/15/2019	August 2019	Bell	A9	132.89
07/16/2019	InvB13231	Bernie's Upholstery	A9	1,587.50
07/17/2019	InvB05940	Pepco	A4B	10,773.92
07/24/2019	Inv463981 PO8329	Sasi Spring Water	A6	374.00
07/24/2019	InvAF-85124	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	229.99
07/26/2019	Inv1133713	CRC Communications Limited	A10C	278.48
07/30/2019	July 30 2019	Cash	A9	3,346.81
07/31/2019	INV00004495	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	100.00
07/31/2019	Inv112941	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	8,286.07
08/01/2019	Inv1133863	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
08/01/2019	INV27760716	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
08/01/2019	INV27788431	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	168.98
08/07/2019	INVRC08239316	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	353.21
08/08/2019	InvAF-85238	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	218.18
08/08/2019	Inv464718 PO8332	Sasi Spring Water	A6	85.00
08/15/2019	September 2019	Bell	A9	132.89
08/19/2019	Inv173606	Pepco	A4B	6,438.41
08/22/2019	Inv466192-A PO8417	Sasi Spring Water	A6	85.00
08/31/2019	Inv13008	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	6,802.67
Camp total:				79,378.08

Geologists

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
05/29/2019	Inv17	Dubois, Shawn	A2C	5,000.00
06/03/2019	Inv16	Reid, Cheryl	A2C	9,000.00
06/03/2019	Inv19PAN111	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	A2C	5,723.03
06/25/2019	Inv001	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	700.00
06/30/2017			A2D: M Tuomi, reallocation of time to project (3 months @ 50% of \$16,060/month)	24,090.00
07/03/2019	Inv19PAN112	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	A2C	12,150.00
07/03/2019	Inv17	Reid, Cheryl	A2C	8,000.00
07/04/2019	Inv001	Lindsay Debono	A2C	5,798.51
07/05/2019	Inv18	Dubois, Shawn	A2C	8,000.00
07/15/2019	Inv002	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	6,300.00
07/29/2019	Inv002	Lindsay Debono	A2C	5,796.16
07/30/2019	Inv18	Reid, Cheryl	A2C	8,000.00
07/31/2019	Inv19PAN114	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	A2C	13,500.00
08/04/2019	Inv19	Dubois, Shawn	A2C	8,000.00
08/11/2019	Inv003	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	6,825.00
08/28/2019	Inv19	Reid, Cheryl	A2C	8,000.00

Other_Costs_Drilling

08/28/2019	Inv20	Dubois, Shawn	A2C	8,000.00
06/30/2017			A2D: M Tuomi, reallocation of time to project (2 months @ 50% of \$16,060/month)	16,060.00
Geologist total:				158,942.70

Other_Costs_Other_Expl

Labour

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
10/02/2019	Sept/Oct 2019	Whitesand First Nation	A2E	69,295.20
11/12/2019	Oct 31/Nov 2019	Whitesand First Nation	A2E	12,035.40
Labour total:				81,330.60

Supplies etc.

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
09/04/2019	Inv017070 PO8421	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	80.89
09/05/2019	Inv57333	Garden Lake Timber	A9	820.00
09/07/2019	Inv53664	Chaltrek	A9	190.00
09/13/2019	July 19-Sept 13 2019	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	A9	116.70
09/25/2019	Inv024703 PO8426	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	51.72
10/03/2019	Inv01-74520 PO8430	Northern Turf Equipment	A9	210.17
10/03/2019	Inv027655 PO8240	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	84.58
11/19/2019	Inv044134 PO8240	Home Hardware - Memorial Ave	A9	45.87
Supplies total:				1,599.93

Transport

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
09/01/2019	Inv003	Lindsay Debono	Inv003 - August 2019 Junior Geologist	212.28
09/05/2019	Inv19PAN116	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	Inv19PAN116 Drill geologist + truck, Aug 2019	827.70
09/05/2019	Inv122676	Valhalla Inn	Inv122676 R. Wanakamik hotel room - 1 night, 4-5 Sept 2019	123.76
09/07/2019	Aug 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	1,562.90
09/07/2019	Aug 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4D	199.98
09/25/2019	Inv15532	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15532 - tranny gasket and filter replacement, 2012 GMC	480.04
09/17/2019	Inv7265	Wisk-Air Limited	A3C	6,000.50
09/13/2019	July 19-Sept 13 2019	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	July 19 to Sept 13 2019 expenses	14,484.56
09/23/2019	Inv018112521	Maritime Travel	Inv018112521 W.Humphries Lon-TBay Oct 26-Nov 7 round trip flight	5,007.84
09/30/2019	September 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	161.59
09/30/2019	Sept 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	635.29
09/30/2019	Sept 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A6	545.72
10/30/2019	4011183394	Fountain Tire (F401)	4011183394 - 2012 GMC tire repair	32.10
10/31/2019	Oct 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	1,699.84
10/31/2019	Oct 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A6	613.67
10/31/2019	October 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	131.63
11/09/2019	Inv124616	Valhalla Inn	Inv124616 S. Gustafson hotel room - 1 night, Nov 8-9 2019	162.21
11/05/2019	Inv37	D&A Gas Bar and Variety	Inv37 - fuel for 1 truck	88.51
11/19/2019	Inv15768	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15768 Repairs 2012 GMC	970.13
11/22/2019	Inv15925	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15925 Repairs 2016 GMC	871.85
11/27/2019	Sept 13 to Nov 27 20	Tuomi, Michele - expenses	Sept 13 to Nov 27 2019 expenses	5,628.35

Other_Costs_Other_Expl

11/30/2019	Nov 2019	Black Bear Enterprises Ltd.	A4A	251.63
11/30/2019	November 2019	Central Car Wash Lube & Detail	fuel, washes, other	702.18
12/03/2019	Inv15825	Central Spring 1698357 Ontario Inc.	Inv15825 Repairs 2010 GMC	529.97
Transport total:				41,924.23

Camp

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
09/01/2019	INV28188251	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	246.62
09/01/2019	INV28209644	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	168.98
09/04/2019	Inv1134390	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
09/04/2019	Inv13050	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	245.49
09/05/2019	INV00004511	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	100.00
09/05/2019	Inv19PAN116	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	A2C	12,825.00
09/07/2019	INVRC08241736	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	321.92
09/15/2019	October 2019	Bell	A9	132.89
09/25/2019	InvAF-85652PO8425	Cummins Eastern Canada ULC	A9	252.15
10/01/2019	INV286322253	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
10/01/2019	INV28687866	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	169.98
10/01/2019	Inv1134941	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
10/01/2019	INV00004534	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	65.00
10/03/2019	Inv469432 PO8239	Sasi Spring Water	A6	136.00
10/07/2019	INVRC08245362	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	317.45
10/15/2019	Nov 2019	Bell	A9	132.89
10/31/2019	Inv13106	Westfort Foods Inc.	A6	1,479.99
10/31/2019	INV00004563	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	55.00
10/31/2019	Inv471038 PO8247	Sasi Spring Water	A6	85.00
10/31/2019	InvFR104011	Pepco	A4B	128.77
11/01/2019	Inv1135466	CRC Communications Limited	A7D	168.95
11/01/2019	INV29114023	Xplornet - 0182701 - KaBoom	A7B/C	168.98
11/01/2019	INV29133398	Xplornet 0106901 - KaZoom-Italk	A7B/C	168.98
11/06/2019	INV00004580 Nov	Armstrong Resources Development Corp	A9	15.00
11/07/2019	INVRC08247522	Roadpost Inc. - 234150	A7B	321.92
11/20/2019	Nov 20 2019	Cash	A9	3,090.60
Camp total:				21,304.44

Geologists

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
09/01/2019	Inv003	Lindsay Debono	A2C	5,600.00
09/21/2019	Inv004	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	6,650.00
09/25/2019	Inv005	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	7,800.00
11/06/2019	Inv006	Sophie Kurucz	A2C	5,600.00

Other_Costs_Other_Expl

12/05/2019	Inv19PAN117	Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited	A2C	13,399.18
12/31/2019			A2D: M Tuomi, reallocation of time to project (4 months @ 50% of \$16,060/month)	32,120.00
05/05/2020			A2D: M Tuomi, reallocation of time to project (1 month @ 50% of \$16,060/month)	8,030.00
Geologist total:				79,199.18