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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

FOR

PRODIGY GOLD INCORPORATED

ON THE

KREMZMAR PROPERTY

FINAN TOWNSHIP

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIVISION

CENTRAL ONTARIO

UTM: 690,500 E, 5354,200 N [NAD83] ZONE 16
NTS: 42C/08 SW

Prepared by: J. C. Grant, July 2022

J. C. Grant

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SUMMARY

The Kremzar Property is located 8.5 kilometers southeast of the town of Dubreuilville, and approximately 45 kilometers northeast of Wawa, in central Ontario. The property can be directly accessed by vehicle through Alamos Gold mill site area and the former Kremzar Mine. The Kremzar Property consists of six (6) unpatented boundary and one (1) mining cells. Although the unpatented boundary claims cover 175 hectares, the ground VLF-EM/magnetic survey was constrained to the legacy claim boundary. The unpatented mining claims are 100% owned by Prodigy Gold Inc.

The property is in close proximity to and within 0.5 kilometers of the Kremzar Mine. The Kremzar Mine produced 37,368 oz Au in 392,858 tons @ 0.10 opt Au area and has a long history of exploration dating back to 1925 when a "quartz float carrying native gold in spectacular amounts" was discovered on the property (MacGregor, 1981). The source of the float was never found, but the resulting exploration discovered numerous gold showings. It is likely that the current Kremzar Property has a similar exploration history, but assessment file reports date back only as far as 1985. Overall, exploration work on the Kremzar Property consisted of geological/prospecting/sampling and a variety of airborne and ground geophysical surveys from 1985 to the more recent 2015.

The Kremzar Property is located in the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt (ca 2.7 Ga) in the Wawa Sub province of the Superior Province in the Precambrian Shield. The metavolcanic rocks are subdivided into three volcanic cycles, respectively 2900, 2750 and 2700 Ma in age (Turek et al., 1984; 1992; Arias and Helmstaedt, 1990; Sage, 1994). The supracrustal rocks underlying the property are characteristic of Cycle 3 (2750 to 2700 Ma). The supracrustal rocks underlying the belt consist primarily of mafic metavolcanics with clastic metasediments, bounded and intruded by both younger and older, metamorphosed felsic to intermediate and mafic intrusive bodies. The Kremzar Property is within the Goudreau-Lochalsh Deformation Zone (GLDZ), which extends in an east-northeast direction for 30 kilometers and is up to 4.5 kilometers wide (Heather & Arias – 1992).

The mafic metavolcanics account for 80% of the underlying rocks on the property and consist of iron to magnesium -rich tholeiitic basalts, which consist of massive to pillowed flows. A gabbro body (20%) has been observed and documented in the northern part of the property and rusty cherty zone on the southern part of the property (Racicot – 2015). A northwest trending diabase dyke is interpreted to clip the western part of the property. The principal regional structure is the GLDZ, which shows from ductile and ductile-brittle deformation that extends regionally for approximately 30 kilometers.

A ground VLF-EM and magnetic survey was carried out by Exsics Exploration Ltd on behalf of Prodigy Gold Inc. The survey was carried out between by a two-man crew, using a handheld GPS unit to control and flagged, north south grid lines. The second operator follows along the grid lines taking magnetic and VLF-EM readings at 12.5-meter reading intervals. A total of 4.63 line-kilometers was covered. The ground program consisted of total field magnetic survey that was done in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey using the Terraplus GSM 19 system.

The magnetic and VLF-EM surveys did not outline any significant structural or conductive trends across the grid area except for the modest magnetic high trend located in the northern part of the property. A conductor to the south of the profile line appears to match well with the assumed strike of the rusty zone seen in the historical trenches to the east, and a proposed contact area in the center of the claim could represent the contact between the mafic metavolcanics and gabbro witnessed on the northern boundary.

1.0) Introduction

The Kremzar Property is located 8.5 kilometers southeast of the town of Dubreuilville, and approximately 45 kilometers northeast of Wawa, in central Ontario (Figure 1). A GPS ground VLF-EM/magnetic survey was carried out as a follow-up to earlier 2015 geological/prospecting program, which uncovered gold mineralization up to 1.69 g/t Au in a rusty cherty zone. The ground geophysical survey was carried out within the legacy claim boundary claim cells 290779, 187420, 199638, 236098, 123455, 235244.

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were conducted on behalf of Prodigy Gold Inc. Completion of a ground geophysical program from July 4 to 7, 2022 consisted of a total field magnetic survey in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey across a portion of their claim holdings.

The purpose of the 2022 ground VLF-EM/magnetic survey is to confirm and extend whether there were any ground VLF-EM and magnetic responses coincidental with known gold mineralization. This report describes and interprets the results from the magnetic and VLF-EM results from the 2022 program.

2.0) Property Location

The Kremzar Property is located 8.5 kilometers southeast of the town of Dubreuilville, and approximately 45 kilometers northeast of Wawa, in central Ontario. The property is located in Finan Township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining District (NTS 42C08 D). More specifically the survey property lies between Maskinonge Lake to the east, Miller Lake to the southwest, Goudreau Lake to the south and Mountain Lake to the northwest. The entire block is approximately two kilometers to the north of the Alamos Gold's Island Gold Mine.

3.0) Access

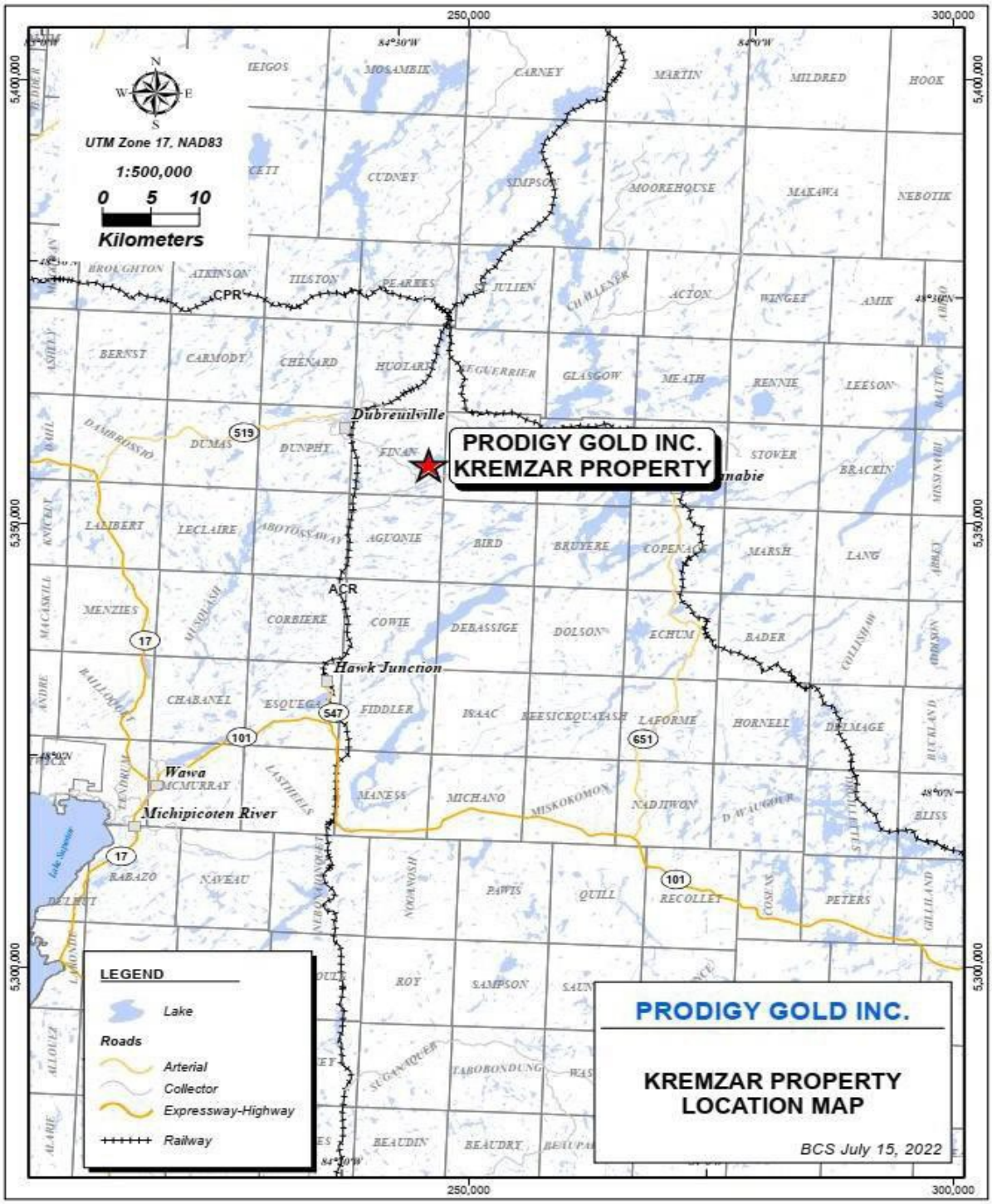
The property can be accessed by taking the Goudreau road SE towards the junction with the Goudreau- Lochalsh road. Approximately 2.5 kilometers before the junction of the Goudreau-Lochalsh road, a gated road heads east towards the property, through the Alamos Gold property, around the north end of Miller Lake. Permission to use this road to access the property should be acquired from Alamos Gold, as the property lies just north (320 meters) of the historical Kremzar Gold Mine, and current site of the Alamos Island Gold mill.

The Algoma central railway from Goudreau to Dubreuilville is located approximately 6.5 kilometers west of the property and the hydro line serving Dubreuilville and the Island Gold Mine passes within 1.0 kilometer of the south-western portion of the property.

Finan Township is located within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Northern Ontario. The crew worked out of accommodations in Wawa and were able to access the grid within a couple of hours. Refer to Figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1 - Location Map

Figure 2 – Kremzar Property Location Map



4.0) Description of Mining Claims

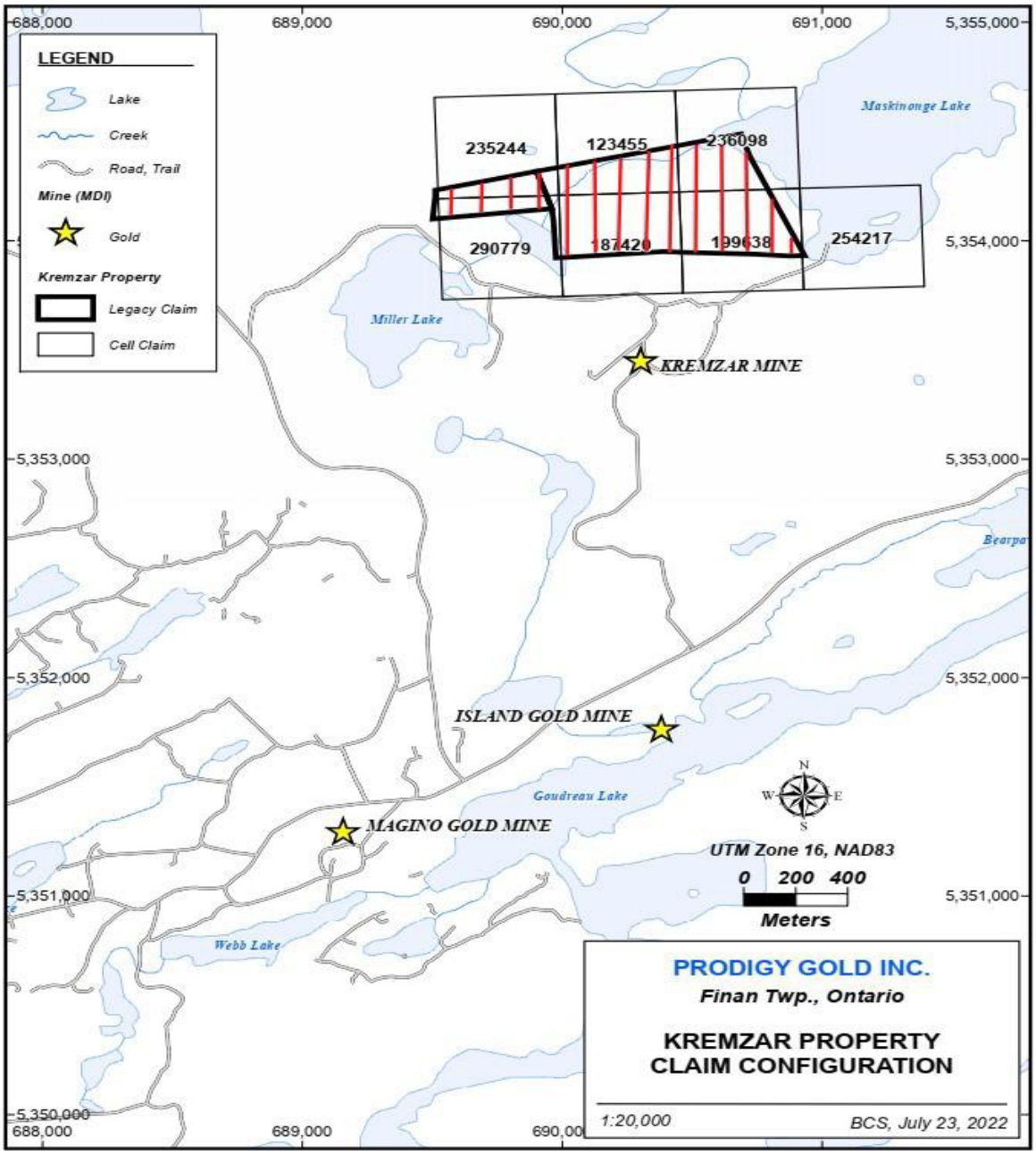
The Kremzar Property consists of seven (6) unpatented boundary cells and one (1) mining cell (Table 1 & Figure 2). The unpatented claims cover an area 175 hectares. The unpatented mining claims are 100% owned by Prodigy Gold Inc. (*No 3 Dree Road, Dubreuilville, Ontario, Canada P0S 1B0*).

The ground geophysical survey was conducted within claim numbers 290779, 187420, 199638, 236098, 123455, 235244 (Figure 2).

Table 1 – Claim Distribution

Township	Claim Number.	Cell Type	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Work Required ($)	Total Reserve ($)
Finan	235244	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	123455	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	236098	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	290779	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	187420	Mining	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	199638	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72
Finan	254217	Boundary	2018-April-10	2022-August-21	200	72

Figure 3 – Kremzar Property Claim Map & Survey Area



5.0) Historical Exploration

Gold was first discovered in 1925 in the immediate area of the Kremzar Property at the Kremzar Mine. The property is within 0.5 kilometers of the Kremzar Mine. The area and has a long history of exploration dating back to 1925, when a "quartz float carrying native gold in spectacular amounts" was discovered on the property (MacGregor, 1981). As a result of intense exploration and the discovery of other numerous gold showings, this led to the production of the Kremzar Mine, which produced 37,368 oz Au in 392,858 tons @ 0.10 oz/t Au.

Although in close proximity to the Kremzar Mine, there has been limited exploration on the property carrying over a period from 1985 to 2015. Exploration work consisted of both airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling. In 1986, Canamax Resources Inc. carried out an airborne VLF-EM/magnetic survey as part of a more extensive survey covering the Kremzar Mine. In 2010, MPH Ventures completed a radiometric survey over the immediate property area with follow-up discovery of historical trenches in the northwestern part of the property, Sampling returned up to 0.83 g/t Au. A summary of the historical exploration work on the property is summarized in Table 2.

Prodigy Gold Inc. engaged F. C. Racicot to complete a program of geological mapping, and to run a VLF reconnaissance profile line N-S through the center of the property. Racicot completed detailed mapping of the historical trench area noting that channel samples had been cut in a number of locations at some point in the past. Racicot (2015) observed gabbro to porphyritic gabbro in outcrops along the northern boundary of the property, and noted fine grained, massive, mafic metavolcanics in an area of outcrop and historical trenching in the southeast portion of the property. Racicot also described a "dirty white to pink aplite" or chert in contact with the mafic metavolcanic in places. This area also exhibited a "rusty zone" up to approximately 2 to 3 meters wide, trending from 070° to 080°, exhibiting alteration, silicification and shearing and containing narrow quartz veins and up to 25% pyrrhotite, lesser pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite. One grab sample assayed 1.69 g/t Au.

The processing and interpretation of the VLF-EM data by Superior Exploration outlined a conductor to the north of the property near the mafic metavolcanic/gabbro contact. A weaker response was outlined to the south near the assumed strike of the rusty zone seen in the historical trenches, which returned 1.69 g/t Au.

Table 2 - Historical Exploration on the Kremzar Property.

Company/Individual	Year	Area	File No	Description of Work
Prodigy Gold Inc. (F.C. Racicot)	2015	Current property	20000014431	VLF-EM reconnaissance profile line N-S, center of property. Weak E-W conductor to north, contact in center and possible fault/shear in south of claim
Prodigy Gold Inc. (F.C. Racicot)	2015	Current property	20000014430	Geological mapping property, detailed mapping trenches and grab samples to 1.69 g/t Au.
MPH Ventures Corp. (J. G. Salo)	2010	Current property	20000005799	Radiometric survey and trench sampling. 2 responses above 100 counts per second, NW corner and trench area of property.
Canamax Resources Inc. (A. Watts)	1986	north of, and including current property	42C08SW0206	Airborne Mag and VLF-EM survey. Limited response over property, mag low in south, center of property
Canamax Resources Inc. (C. Lavoie)	1985	Canamax property over Finan/ Jacobson Twps., including southern portion of current property	42C08SW0058 (see Map section at end of Lavoie report)	Geophysical survey (Mag and VLF. Flat mag response, minor VLF response southern portion of current property

6.0) Regional Geology

The Regional geology is described by K. B. Heather and Z. G. Arias (1992) as follows:

Archean supracrustal rocks in the immediate Goudreau-Lochalsh area consist of felsic to intermediate, pyroclastic metavolcanics which are capped by pyrite-bearing iron formation. Immediately to the north are pillowed, massive and schistose mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks which are interpreted to be younger in age than the iron formation and felsic metavolcanic rocks. Several medium- to coarse-grained quartz diorite to diorite sills and/or dykes intrude all of the metavolcanic rocks. Several felsic intrusions ranging in composition from nepheline syenite to tonalite/trondhjemite occur within the area. The metamorphic grade of the supracrustal rocks is greenschist, except for a narrow band of amphibolite grade rocks adjacent to the external tonalite-granodiorite granitoid rocks to the north. All of the rocks described above are cross-cut by northwest- and northeast-striking diabase dikes.

Two regionally extensive, subparallel zones of deformation, referred to as the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) and the Cradle Lakes Deformation Zone (CLDZ), have been defined using the deformation intensity (i.e., strain intensity) of the supracrustal rocks, the deformation style, and the distribution and density of discrete high-strain zones. The majority of the known gold deposits and occurrences are located within the GLDZ, a 4.5 km wide by over 30 km long, east-northeast- to east-striking arcuate zone which is subparallel to the major lithological and foliation trends. The CLDZ is located south of the GLDZ and is at least 5 to 10 km in length and approximately 1 to 2 km in width. The GLDZ can be subdivided into four structural domains (northern, southern, western, and eastern) based on style of deformation, lineation patterns, and the orientation and the sense of apparent shear displacement on sets of high-strain zones. Correspondingly, the style and geometry of the gold mineralized zones is different within each of the structural domains. Gold mineralization occurs in all rock types (excluding diabase dikes) in the area associated with high-strain zone hosted quartz veins.

There is a spatial association of gold mineralization with felsic porphyry dikes and stocks, the contacts of dikes being particularly favourable sites for shearing and gold deposition. The alteration associated with the gold mineralization is of limited areal extent, being confined to the discrete high-strain zones. Mafic metavolcanic and meta-intrusive rocks are typically intensely altered to an assemblage of Fe-carbonate, chlorite, with biotite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz and minor potassium feldspar and, in other places, less intensely altered to an assemblage of chlorite, calcite, and minor pyrrhotite and/or pyrite. Felsic metavolcanic and meta-intrusive rocks are typically intensely altered to an assemblage of quartz, sericite, pyrite, Fe-carbonate, albite, hematite, pyrite and/or pyrrhotite and, in other places, less altered to a similar assemblage except that chlorite replaces sericite as the dominant mineral.

The geology of the region is known from the works of E. L. Bruce (1940), in Ontario Dept. of Mines, Vol. 49, pt 3, and from various Ontario Geological Survey reports by R. P. Sage, J. B. Heather and Z. G. Arias (1987 through 1993).

Figure 4 – Regional Geology

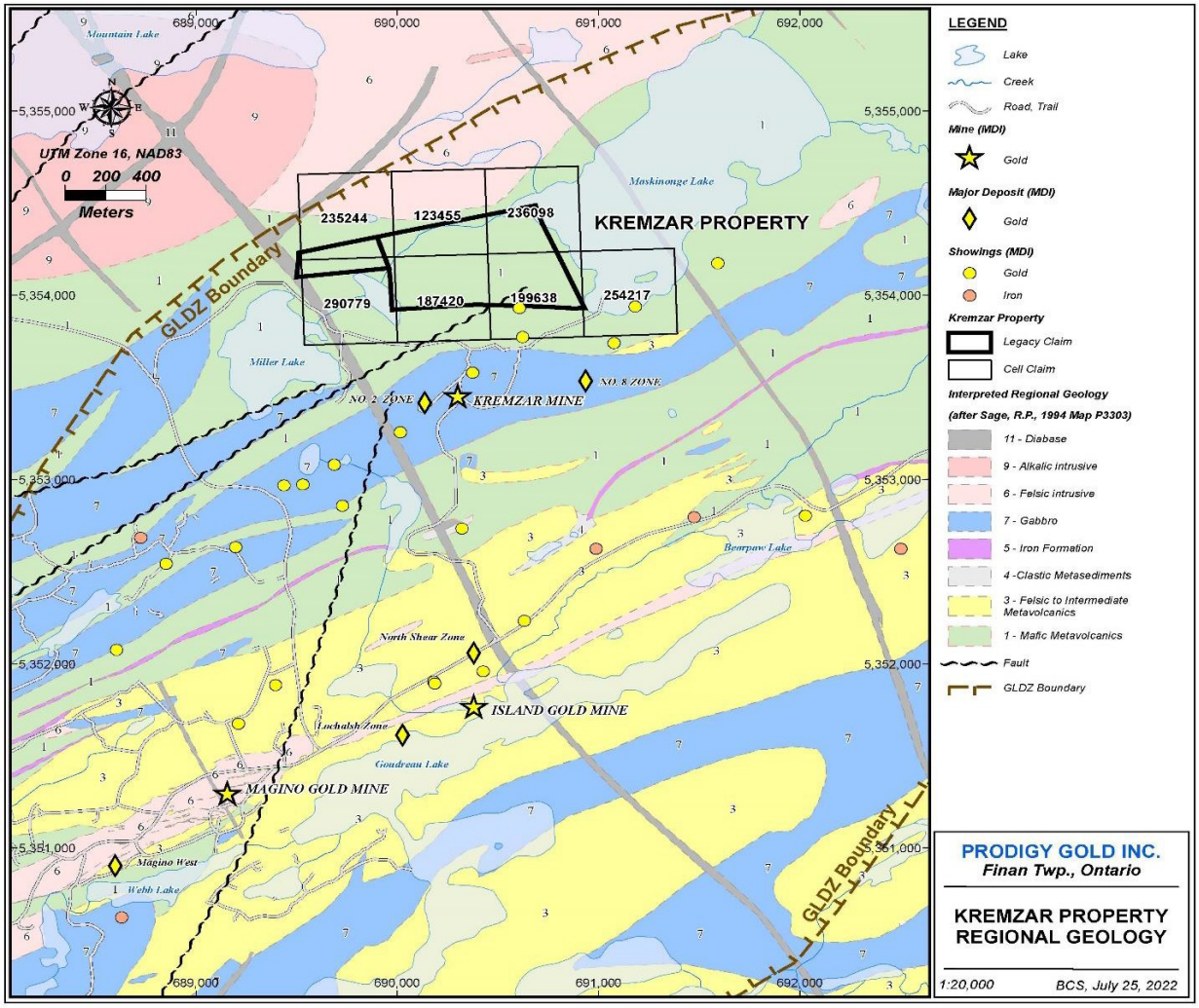
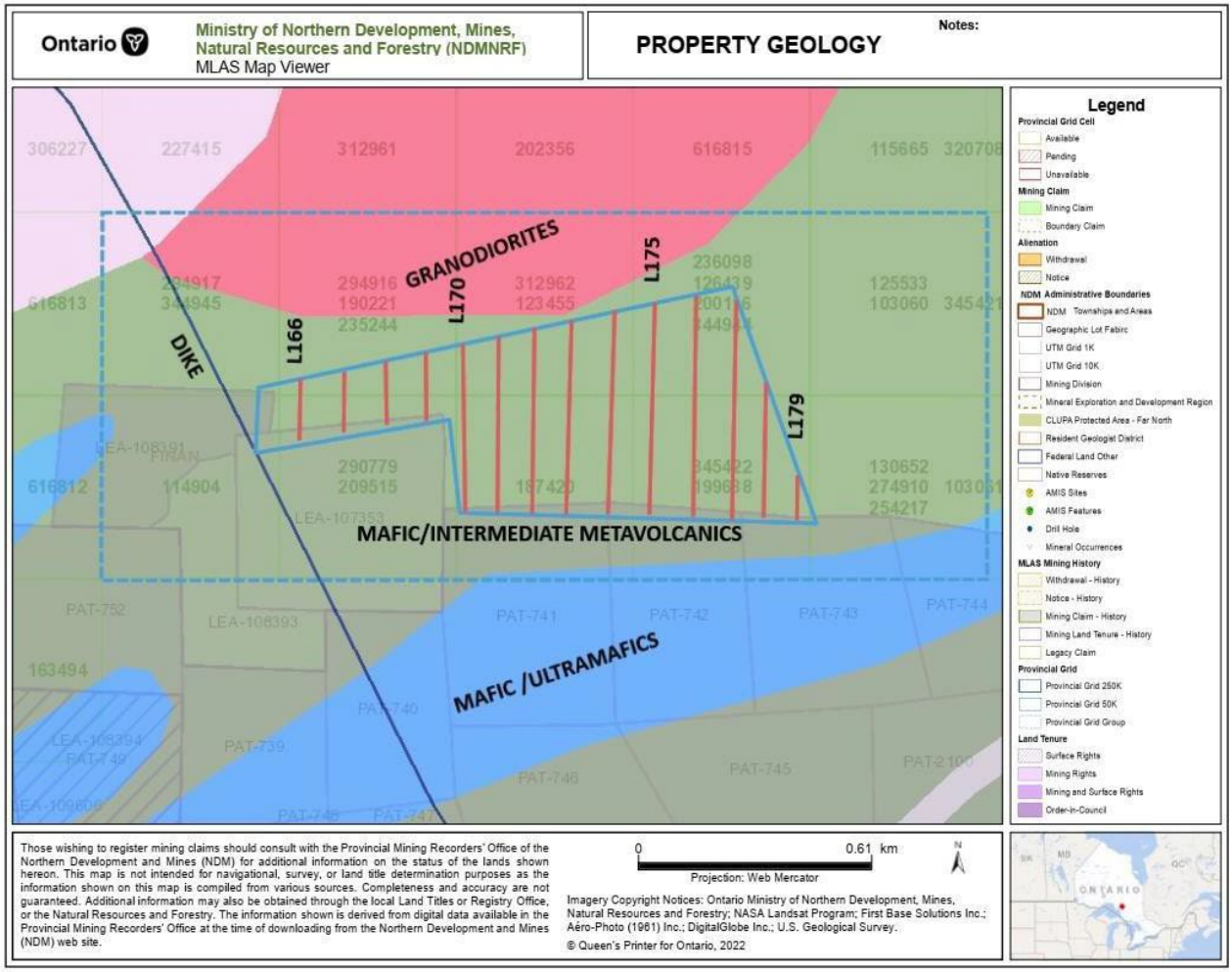


Figure 5 – Kremzar Property Geology



7.0) Summary of 2022 VLF-EM/Magnetic Survey

The entire ground program was carried out under the direct supervision of J. C. Grant of Exsics Exploration Limited (*P.O. Box 1880, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 7X1*). The field crew directly responsible for the collection of the raw field data were as follows:

Bruce Pigeon	Warren, Ontario
Kevin Wilson	Timmins, Ontario

The current ground program consisted of total field magnetic survey that was done in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey using the Terraplus GSM 19 system from July 4 to 7, 2022. The ground program covered 4.63 kilometers of grid lines. A Garmin GPS was utilized for grid control, using NAD 83 in UTM Zone 16. The survey consisted of a two-man crew, one man leads the survey using a handheld GPS unit to control and flagged, north south grid lines. The second operator follows along the grid lines taking magnetic and VLF-EM readings at 12.5-meter reading intervals. Specifications for this system can be found as Appendix A of this report.

The ground VLF-EM/magnetic survey specifications as follows….

Line spacing:	100 meters
Station spacing:	25 meters
Reading intervals:	12.5 meters
Unit accuracy:	+/- 0.5 nT, magnetics 0.5 % VLF
Reference field:	55500 nT
Datum subtracted:	55000nT
VLF Frequency:	Cutler, Maine, 24.0 Khz.
Parameters measured:	In phase and quadrature component of the secondary field.
Parameters plotted:	In phase and Quadrature components.

Once the magnetic survey was completed, the magnetic data was merged with the base station recorder data, corrected, and then plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500.

The data had a background of 55000 nT removed for ease in plotting. The data was then contoured at 25 gamma intervals wherever possible. A copy of this contoured color plan map is included in the report and as an attachment along with the report.

The collected In phase component of the VLF-EM survey was also plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1: 2500 and then profiled at 1cm = +/- 5 percent. Once the data was profiled any and all conductor axes were then interpreted and placed on the plan map. A copy of the VLF profiled plan map is included within the report and as an attachment along with the report.

8.0) Discussion of Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey Results

Generally, the magnetic survey was very non descriptive. The main area of interest would be the narrow magnetic high unit that strikes across lines 17500E to 17800E across the center claim line to the southwest of Maskinonge Lake. The high ranges from 200 to 1000 gammas above the general grid background. The spot magnetic high of 1202 gammas on line 17700ME followed by the spot low of 79 gammas to the north may have been caused by a drill casing from a historical hole drilled in the area in 1988 by Golden Myra Resources Inc.

There is a weak VLF deflection that coincides with the spot low on line 17700ME. The VLF- EM survey did not outline any significant conductive zones across the remainder of the grid.

Figure 6 - TMI Magnetic Plan Map

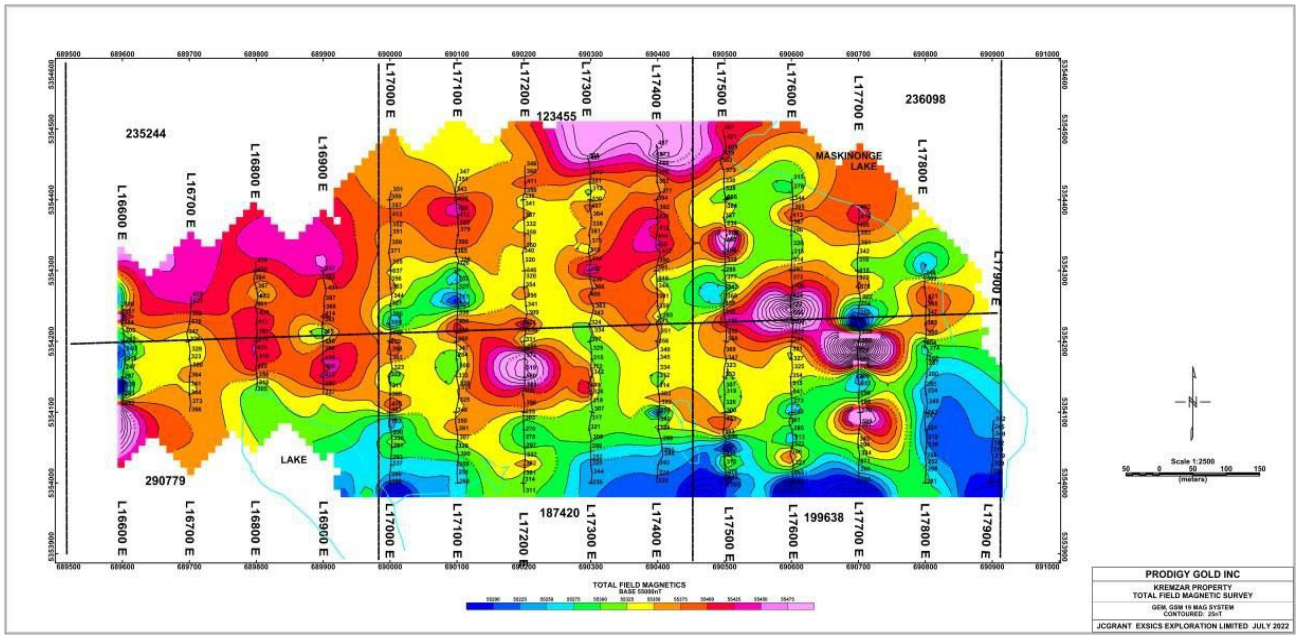
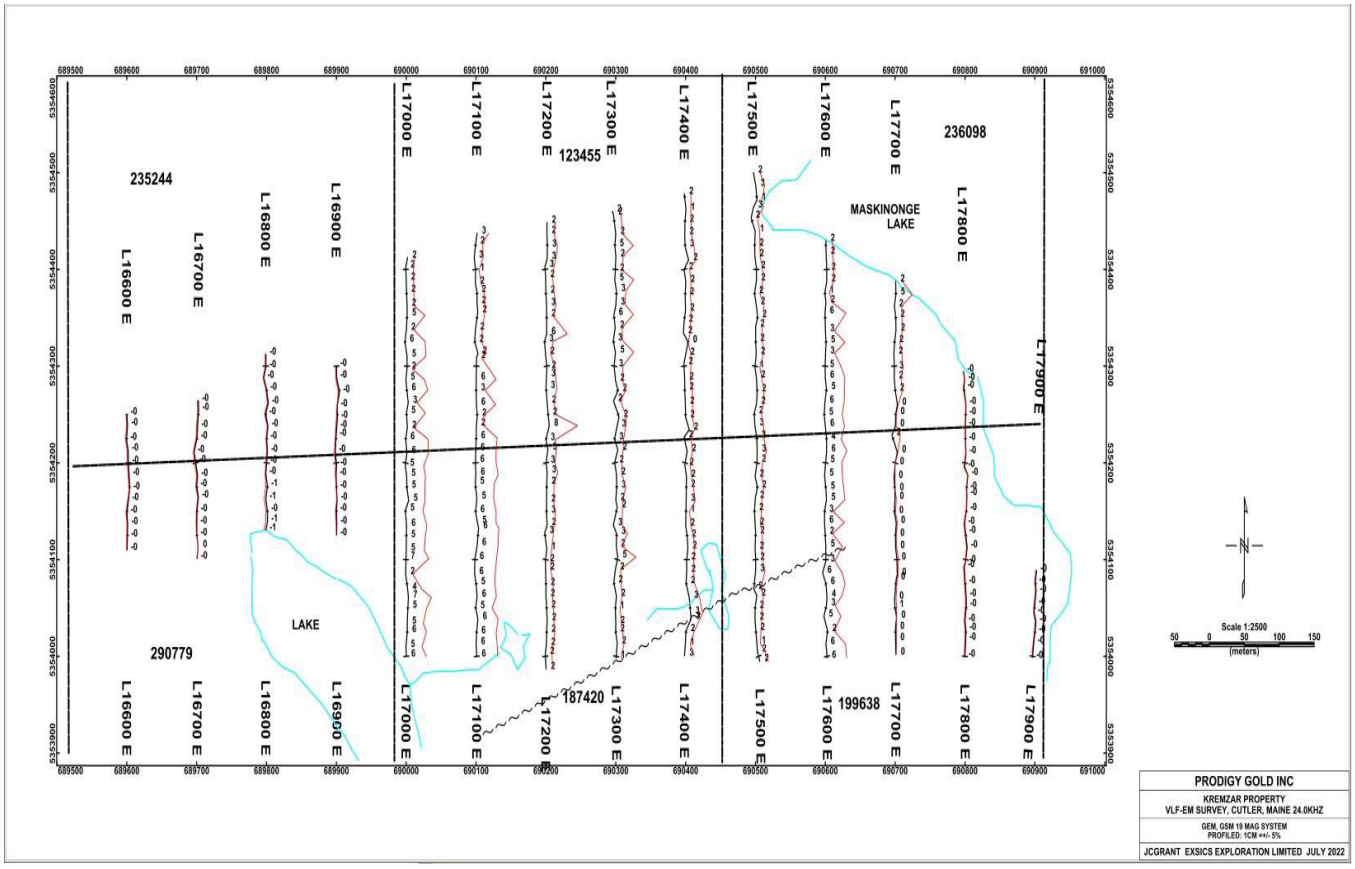


Figure 7 – VLF-EM In-Phase Plan Map



9.0) Conclusions and Recommendations

The magnetic and VLF-EM surveys did not outline any significant structural or conductive trends across the grid area except for the modest magnetic high trend striking across lines 17500ME to 17750ME. Generally, the grid area is underlain by mafic to intermediate metavolcanics with very little cross structures. The overburden depth was not known at the time of the survey but from the 1988 drill hole it appears to be quite shallow on the eastern section of the grid. The current survey was a reconnaissance type survey to test the property for favourable horizons due to its proximity to the Kremzar deposit to the south.

A more detailed geological mapping/sampling program is recommended to follow-up on the VLF-EM/magnetic responses and historical gold mineralization. A potential Induced Polarization (IP) survey would be considered as a follow up program to test the property at depth.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Grant

J. C. Grant, CET, FGAC

July 2022

CERTIFICAT!ON

John Charles Grant, of 108 Kay Crescent, in the Cil)I ofT immins, Provinceof Ontario, herebycertify that

I). I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Techn ology, 1975, Sudbury Ontario Campus," ,i d a J year Honors Diplomain Geological and Geophysical Technology.

2). I have worked substquenliy asan ExplorationGeophysicist for Teck Exploration Limited,(5 years. 1975to 1980.)and cumntly as Exploration Monagcr ru,d ChiefGeophysicist for Exsics Exploration Limited, since May, 1980.

3). Jam a member ingood standingof theCertified Engineering technologist Association, (CET), since1984.

4 , Iam in good standing o.,a Fellnw of the Geological Association ofCanada, (FGAC), **since** 1986.

5 , J h•ve been actively engage d in my profession since the 15<h dayof May, 1975, inoil aspects of groundexpluration programs including rhe planning and execution of field progams, projectsupervision, datn compilation, interpretations and report,.

6 , 1have no specific orspecial interestnordo Iexpect to receiveany su,:h interestin theherein describedproperty. 1have been retai ed by the property holdersand or their 1\gellls llSo 0,'tllogicnl and Geo f/,j';Q tant and **Contrac: Mnnngre.**

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Jolu1CharlesGrant, CET., fGAC.

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Geology of Agounie, Bird, Finan and Jacobson townships, District of Algoma, OGS Open File Report 5588.

APPENDIX A

Overhauser

M:a9na'wrrrnicer *J* Graillorn tar ;lVLF (G M-H J v7.D)

Overhauser (GSM-19) console with sensor and cable. Can also be configured with additional sensor for gradiometer (simultaneous) readings.

Data export in standard XYZ (i.e. line-oriented) format for easy use in standard commercial software programs

Programmable export format for full control over output

GPS elevation values provide input for geophysical modeling

Enhanced GPS positioning resolution <1.Sm standard GPS for high resolution surveying <1.0m OmniStar GPS <0.7m for newly introduced CDGPS

Multi-sensor capability for advanced surveys to resolve target geometry

Picket marketing / annotation for capturing related surveying information on-the-go

The GSM-19 v7.0 Overhauser instrument is the total field magnetometer / gradiometer of choice in today's earth science environment -- representing a unique blend of physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options that clearly differentiate it from other quantum magnetometers.

With data quality exceeding standard proton precession and comparable to costlier optically pumped cesium units, the GSM-19 is a standard (or emerging standard) in many fields, including:

- o Mineral exploration (ground and airborne base station)
- o Environmental and engineertng
- o Pipeline mapping
- o Unexploded Ordnance Detection
- o Archeology
- o Magnetic observatory measurements
- o Volcanology andearthquakeprediction

Taking Advantage of the Overhauser Effect

Overhauser effect magnetometers are essentially proton precession devices - except that they produce an order-of-magnitude greater sensitivity. These "supercharged" quantum magnetometers also deliver high absolute accuracy, rapid cycling (up to 5 readings / second), and exceptionally low power consumption.

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polartzation from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field.

The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polartzation tohydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal - that is ideal for very high• sensitivity total field measurements

In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and eliminates noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

In addition, polartzation and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in tum, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling pertod and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).

Other advantages are described in the section called "GEM's Commercial Overhauser System" that appears later in this brochure.

Key SystemComponents

Key components that differentiate the GSM-19 from other systems on the market include the sensor and data acquisition console. Specifications for components are provided on the right side of this page.

Sensor Technology

GEM's sensors represent a proprietary innovation that combines advances in electronics design and quantum magnetometer chemistry.

Electronically, the detection assembly includes dual pick-up coils connected in series opposition to suppress far-source electrical interference, such as atmospheric noise. Chemically, thesensor head houses a proprietary hydrogen-rich liquid solvent with free electrons (free radicals) added to increase the signal intensity under RF polarization

From a physical perspective, the sensor is a small size, light-weight assembly that houses theOverhauser detection system and fiuid. A rugged plastic housing protects the internal components during operation and transport.

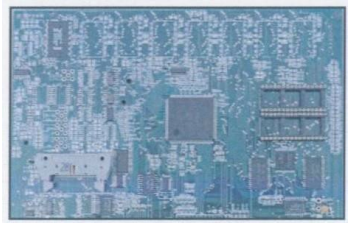
All sensor components are designed from carefully screened non-magnetic materials to assist in maximization of signal-to• noise. Heading errors are also minimized by ensuring that there are no magnetic inclusions or other defects that could result in variable readings for different orientations of the sensor.

Optional omni-directional sensors are available for operating in regions where the magnetic field is near-horizontal (i.e. equatorial regions). These sensors maximize signal strength regardless of field direction.

Data Acquisition ConsoleTechnology

Console technology comprises an external keypad / display interface with internal firmware for frequency counting, system control and data storage / retrieval. For operator convenience, the display provides both monochrome text as well as real-time profile data with an easy• to-use interactive menu for performing all survey functions.

The firmware provides the convenience of upgrades over the Internet via the GEMLinkW software. The benefit is that instrumentation can be enhanced with the latest technology without returning the system to GEM - resulting in both timely implementation of updates and reduced shipping / servicing costs.



Sensitivity:	< 0.Q15 nT / √Hz @ 1 Hz
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute Accuracy:	+/- 0.1 nT to 120,000 nT
Range:	10,00
Gradient Tolerance:	> 10,000 nT/m
	0.5 0.2 sec
Samples at:	60+, 5, 3, 2, 1
Operating Temperature:	-40C to +55C

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at minimum 3 second interval.

Base Station: Time, date and reading stored al 3 to 60 second intervals.

Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.

Input / Outputs: RS-232 or analog (optional) outputusing 6-pinweatherproof connector.

Mobile:	73 76
Base Station:	2, 708 82
Gradiometer:	623 11
Walking Mag:	1,354,410

Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm
Sensor:	175 x 75mm diameter cylinder

Console with Belt:	2.1 kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly:	1.0 kg

GSM-19 console, GEMLinkW software, batteries, harness, charger, sensorwith cable, RS-232 cable, staff, instruction manual and shipping case.

Frequency Range: Up to 3 stations between 15 to 30.0 KHz

Parameters: Vertical in-phase and out--01-phase components as % of total field; 2 components of horizontal field amplitude and total field strength in pT.

Resolution: 0.1% of total field

About GEM Advanced Magnetometers

GEM Systems, Inc. delivers the world's only magnetometers and gradiometers with built-in GPS for accurately-positioned ground, airborne and stationary data acquisition. The company serves customers in many fields including mineral exploration , hydrocarbon exploration, environmental and engineering, Unexploded Ordnance Detection, archeology, earthquake hazard prediction andobservatory research.

Key products include the QuickTracker™ Proton Precession, Overhauser and SuperSenser™ Optically-Pumped Potassium instruments. Each system offers unique benefits in terms of sensitivity, sampling, and acquisition of high-quality data. These core benefits are complemented by GPS technologies that provide metre to sub-metre positioning.

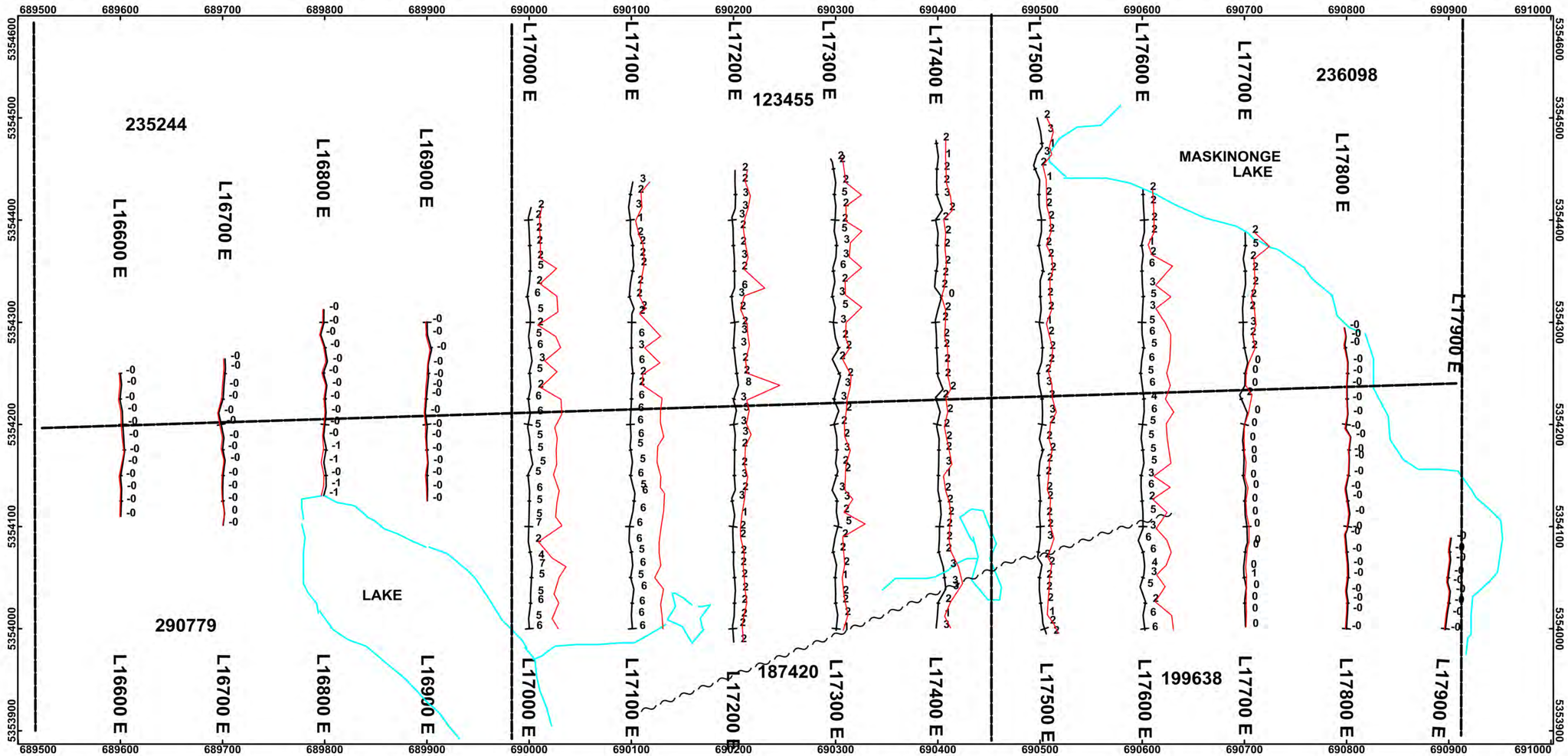
With customers in more than 50 countries globally and more than 20 years of continuous technology R&D, GEM is known as the only geophysical instrument manufacturer that focuses exclusively on magnetic technology advancement.

"Our World is Magnetic"

GEM Systems, Inc.
52 West Beaver Creek Road, 14
Richmond Hill, ON
Canada L4B 1L9
Tel: 905-764-8008
Fax: 905-764-2949
Email: info@gemsys.ca
Web: www.gemsys.ca

Represented By:

APPENDIX B

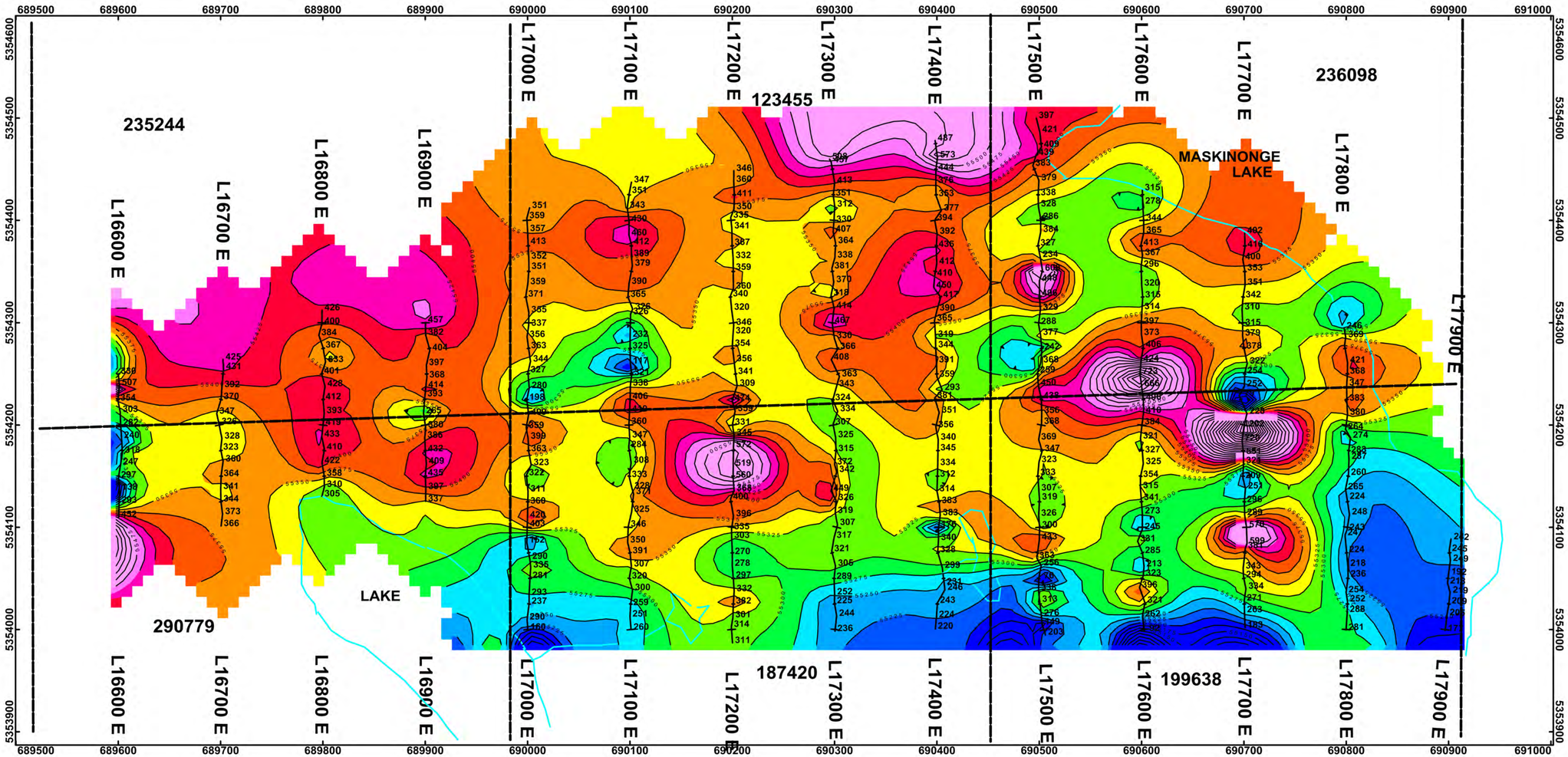


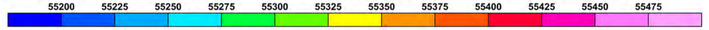
Scale 1:2500

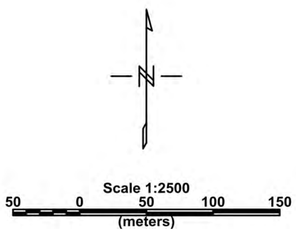
50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

PRODIGY GOLD INC
KREMZAR PROPERTY VLF-EM SURVEY, CUTLER, MAINE 24.0KHZ
GEM, GSM 19 MAG SYSTEM PROFILED: 1CM =+/- 5%
JCGRANT EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED JULY 2022







PRODIGY GOLD INC
KREMZAR PROPERTY TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY
GEM, GSM 19 MAG SYSTEM CONTOURED: 25nT
JCGRANT EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED JULY 2022

APPENDIX C

EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED, P.O. Box 1880, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 7X1.
705-267-4151 office, 705-262-3247 cell

Client: ARGONAULT GOLD INC. email: Stephen.roach@argonautgold.com
3 Dree Road, P. O.
Box 209 Dubreuilville
Ontario, P0S 1B0
Attention: Stephen Roach/ Paul Dunbar
Date: July24th, 2022 Invoice #2062

H.S.T. REGISTRATION # 113433791

Property: Kremzar Project,Code KR, Dubreuilville,Ont

DATE	ACTIVITY CODE	CREW	RATE	TOTAL
July 4	trav	2 men	$375/man	$750.00
JuLY 5,6	Mag/EM	2 MAN	$750.00/MAN	$3,000.00
July 7	Trav	2 man	$375/man	$750.00
July 4-7	1 truck	4 days	$250.00/day	$1,000.00
R and B	4 days,	2 men	$160/day/man	$1,280.00
Report			$900.00	$900.00
Sub-total:				$7,680.00
HST:				$ 998.40
Total:				$8,678.40

July 24th, 2022

JCGrant

Terms: Net 30 days
Bank Information for Wire Transfer: Bank of Nova Scotia
Business Banking Centre
1 Pine Street, South
Timmins, Ontario, P4N 2J9
Account Information: 11072-002-00072-18
To confirm transfer: jcgrant58@gmail.com