GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
SANDSPIT GOLD PROPERTY

Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii)
Skeena Mining Division
Latitude 53°12'N/Longitude 131°47'W
NTS 103G/4W
Event # 5800116

Prepared for

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April 11, 2020

Fieldwork completed between December 15, 2019 and April 11, 2020

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SUMMARY

1) Homegold Resources Ltd. (J. T. Shearer) holds a 100% interest to purchase the Sandspit Gold Property located immediately south of Sandspit, Queen Charlotte Islands. A geochemical program was completed on the property between February 2, 2020 and March 15, 2020 focussing on re-evaluation of 2010 drillcore.

2) The property occurs along the Sandspit Fault at the southern end of the structure and has the potential for the discovery of a bulk of mineable epithermal gold deposit.

3) A total of over $600,000 has been spent in the past on the Sandspit Gold property on geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling. At Blaine Creek showing, gold has been intersected in trenches and in four of sixteen drill holes. Significant assays are as follows:

Hole	Interval	Metres	Gold (oz./ton)	*g/tonne
DDH 1	19.75 - 21.95	2.20	0.134	4.59
	21.95 - 23.33	1.38	0.016	0.549
	23.33 - 29.06	5.73	0.100	3.43
	(total interval)	9.31	0.096	3.29
	32.27 - 32.92	0.65	0.146	5.01
DDH 3	5.45 - 7.45	2.00	0.112	3.84
	7.45 - 8.45	1.00	0.024	0.823
	8.45 - 13.25	0.50	0.068	2.33
	13.25 - 15.05	1.80	0.012	0.411
	15.05 - 17.25	0.60	0.072	2.47
	17.25 - 19.23	1.98	0.056	1.92
DDH 11	142.5 - 155.0	12.5	0.047	1.61
	186.5 - 193.5	7.0	0.043	1.47
	257.0 - 263.5	6.5	0.039	1.34
DDH 12	77.0 - 79.3	2.3	0.039	1.34
	253.0 - 272.6	19.6	0.031	1.06
incl.	266.0 - 272.6	6.6	0.058	1.99
	341.0 - 346.0	5.0	0.045	1.54

*The conversion factor used is 34.285 g/tonne equals 1oz/ton

4) Gold mineralization occurs within silicified Yakoun volcanics and Tertiary Intrusives. The holes carrying gold are 300 metres (975 ft.) apart and aligned along the projection of a structure that appears to control alteration and mineralization at Hole 1.

5) Good exploration potential exists to discover gold mineralization along the strike of the known gold bearing structure and in other places within the Blaine Creek Target Area. Arsenic soil anomalies indicate a target area for mineralization measuring 500 by 700 metres.

6) The 2010 program consisted of drilling 4 drill holes for a total of 1065 feet (324.62m), 630 soil samples, 140 rock chip samples, plus prospecting and geological mapping.

7) In the 2010 drill program, Hole 10-18 intersected the main mineralized zone between 56.80m-59.25m (2.45m), which averaged 1.25 g/tonne gold. This intersection extends the gold zone a distance of 58m to the northeast from Hole 85-1. The zone is open to the north. Hole 10-19 was collared 110m to the southwest of Hole 10-18 and intersected a lower zone between 75.34m-76.50m (1.16m), which averaged 1.90 g/tonne gold. Both these gold intersections are contained within wider silicified and arsenopyrite-bearing zones.

8) The results of the 2010 exploration program confirm the gold values in the drill core with assays up to 8.0g/tonne gold and numerous gold in soil samples were found on the property. The Cedar Showing was discovered 2km west of the Blaine Creek Zone. The Cedar Showing consists of highly pyritized and altered (and leached) feldspar porphyritic intrusive.

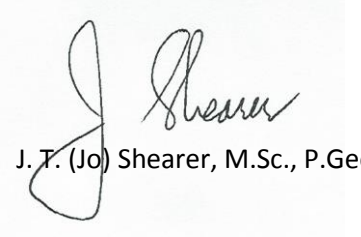
9) Airphoto 15BCC04002 – 88 (Figure 18) clearly shows the main strand of the regional Sandspit Fault (associated with the Cinola Gold Deposit) trending northerly at the top of the photo changing to northwest-southeast in the central portion. Linears sub-parallel to the northwest-southeast orientation of the Sandspit Fault also occur in the vicinity of the Blaine Creek gold showing.

   Rarely are there northeast trending linears suggesting late-stage of the off-set of the Sandspit Fault.

10) Work in 2020 consisted of rock sampling along the north of the previously defined mineralized structures, resampling of drill core and assays by XRF. Geochemical results indicate that alteration near gold mineralization is dominated by chlorite associated with kaolinite pervasive silica and quartz-calcite zones. XRF results show Ca content is abundant throughout the altered zones. Siliceous zones assay up to 18.6% Si. Iron is also associated with mineralization. Potassic alteration is spotty.

11) An exploration program consisting of additional mapping, sampling and Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey, trenching and drilling at Blaine Creek.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the February 2020 litho-geochemical program and summarizes all the previous exploration work on the Sandspit Gold property. A program of further geological mapping, geophysical surveys and contingent diamond drilling to further evaluate the ground.

The Sandspit Gold property has the potential for the discovery of a large, bulk mineable epithermal gold deposit similar to Taseko's "Specogna Deposit" which is 40 km (25 miles) north. Recent estimates of the Specogna cove body contains 7-8 million tons averaging 0.1 ounces gold per ton or 28 million tons 0.061 ounces gold per ton. The Specogna Deposit hosts a geological resource of over three million ounces of gold contained in 59 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.66g/tonne Au. It is still open to the north west and to depth with excellent potential to develop additional reserves.

The Sandspit Gold property is also located along the Sandspit Fault, a major crustal structure that is an important ore-control at the Specogna Deposit. Drilling to date at the Sandspit Gold property has encountered grades of 0.096 oz./ton over 9.31 metres with selected samples assaying up to 0.43 oz./ton within a 700 metre by 400 metre target area defined by arsenic soil geochemistry and magnetic anomalies. Gold mineralization appears to be deposited in an epithermal environment and further drilling and trenching is required to determine its' extent. A rock float sample was discovered in 1988 (Hepp, 1988) along Copper Bay Creek which assayed 0.268 oz./ton Au, 0.34% As, 0.15% Sb and 5.9 ppm Ag, which is located 3 km south of the Blaine Creek zone.

Over $600,000 has been spent to date on the Sandspit Gold Property on detail geochemical, geological, geophysical, trenching and limited diamond drilling.

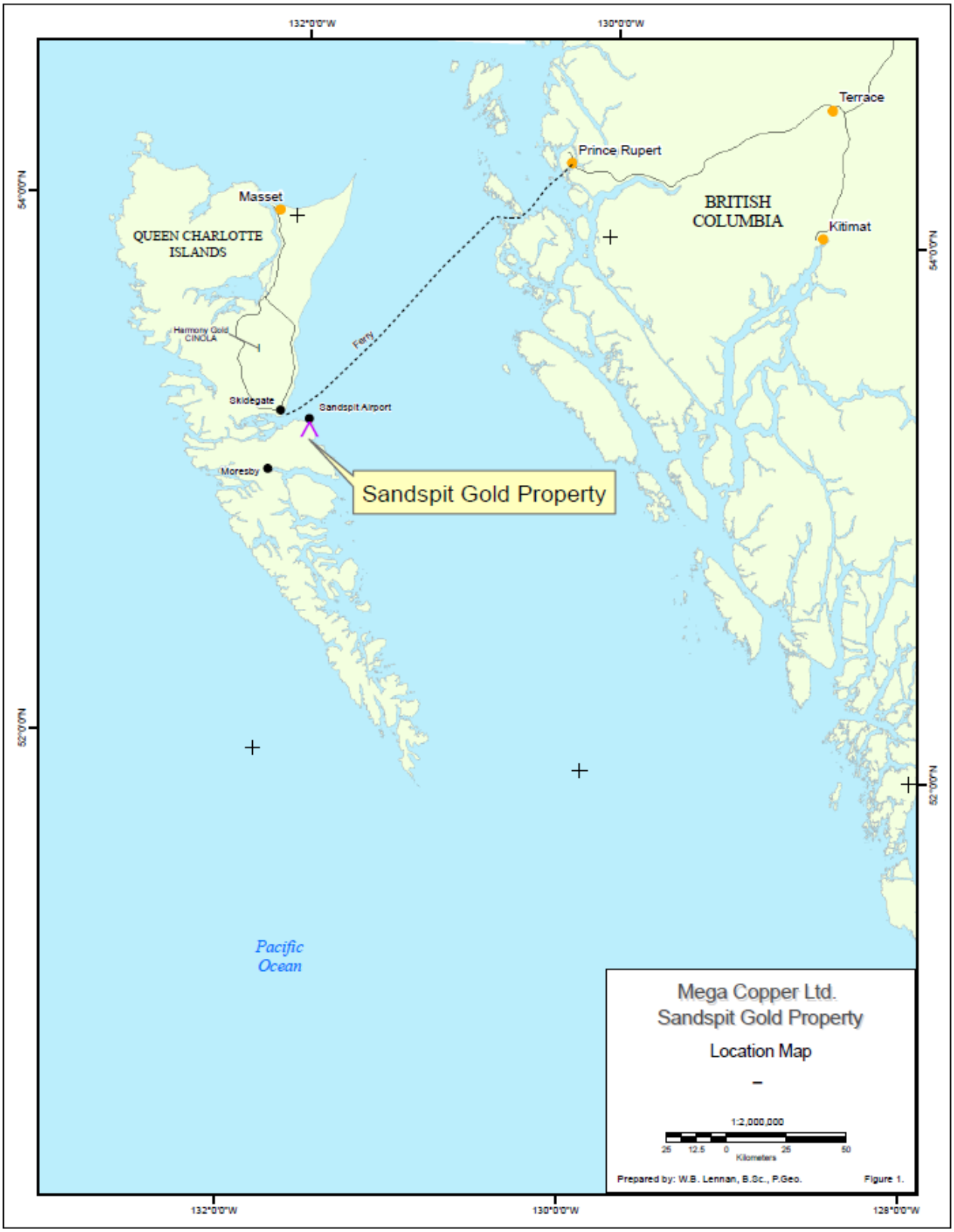


Figure 1 General Location Map

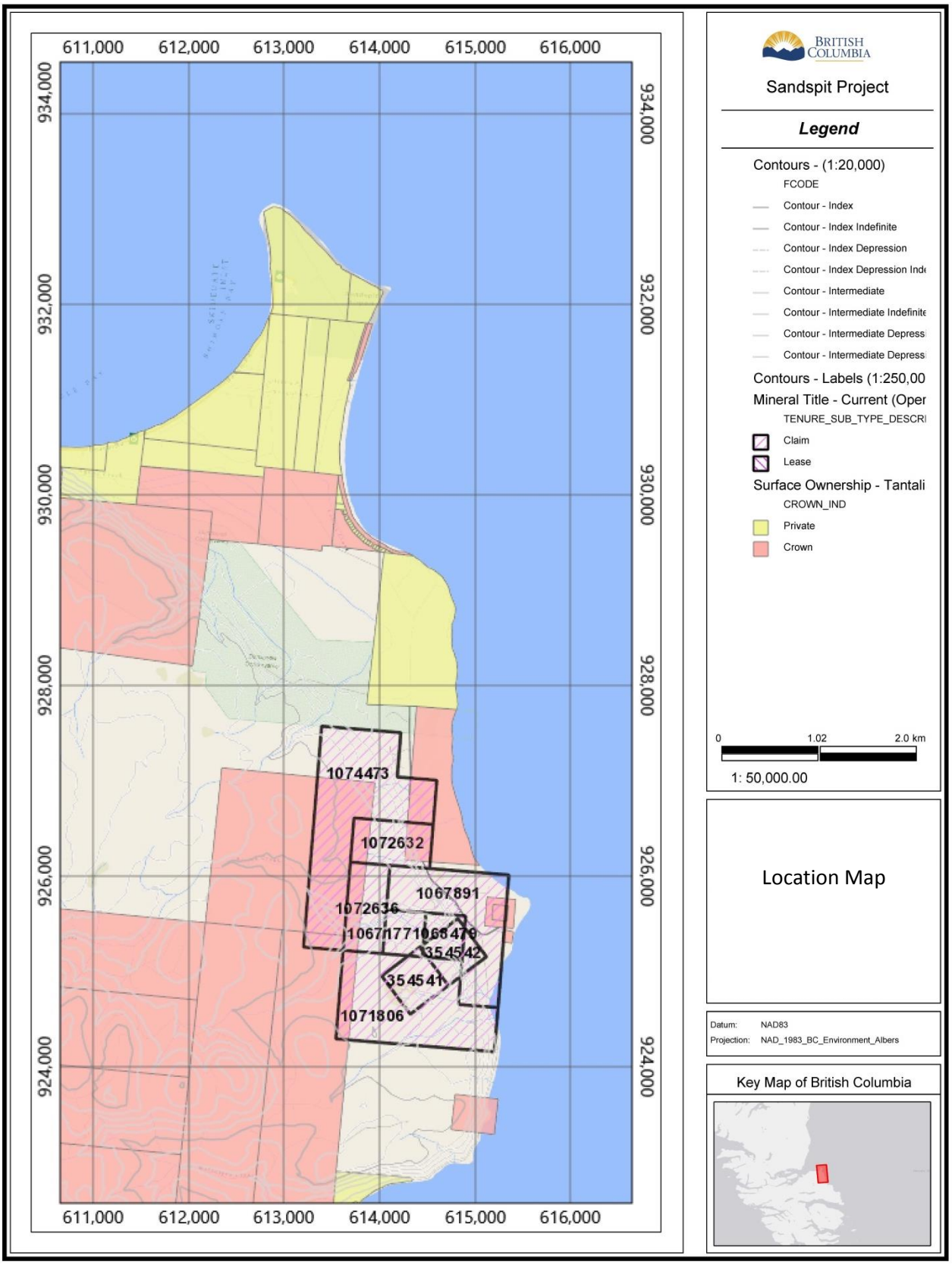


Figure 1a Location Map

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sandspit Gold property is located along the east coast of Moresby Island, immediately south of Sandspit. Gold showings on Blaine Creek, near the centre of the claim group, are at 53°12'N, 131°47'W (103G/4W).

The property straddles the Sandspit Fault, a major crustal structure of regional extent striking approximately 325° Az. A pronounced scarp 75 metres (250 ft.) high marks the fault line. East of the fault, topography is flat to the sea and overburden is likely deep (+100m); west of the fault, low rounded hills reach a maximum elevation of 120 metres (400 ft.). First and second growth hemlock and cedar and dense undergrowth of salal and alder blanket much of the property.

The claim area is outside of any area currently being considered for preservation as a national or provincial park. The proposed South Moresby Park is 50 km (30 miles) to the south. The signed (Dec. 2007) Land Use Agreement between the Government of British Columbia and the Haida First Nation designates the area of the Sandspit Project as working forest.

A good gravel road (Copper Bay Mainline FSR) from Sandspit along the base of the Sandspit Fault scarp provides ready access onto the claims. A local bulldozer tote trail leads to the main interest area on Blaine Creek. Overland walking is sometimes difficult due to dense undergrowth of alder and salal and thick second growth hemlock and cedar trees. Relatively recent logging roads provide access to the western part of the claims. The road channel is RR-11. The TFL has changed hands and is currently owned by A+A Trading Ltd.

Sandspit, with a population of less than 300, is a distribution centre and staging point for the Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii). It has scheduled daily jet service from Vancouver, and some hotel/motel accommodations, heavy equipment contractors and some service and supply outlets. Water and power are locally available.

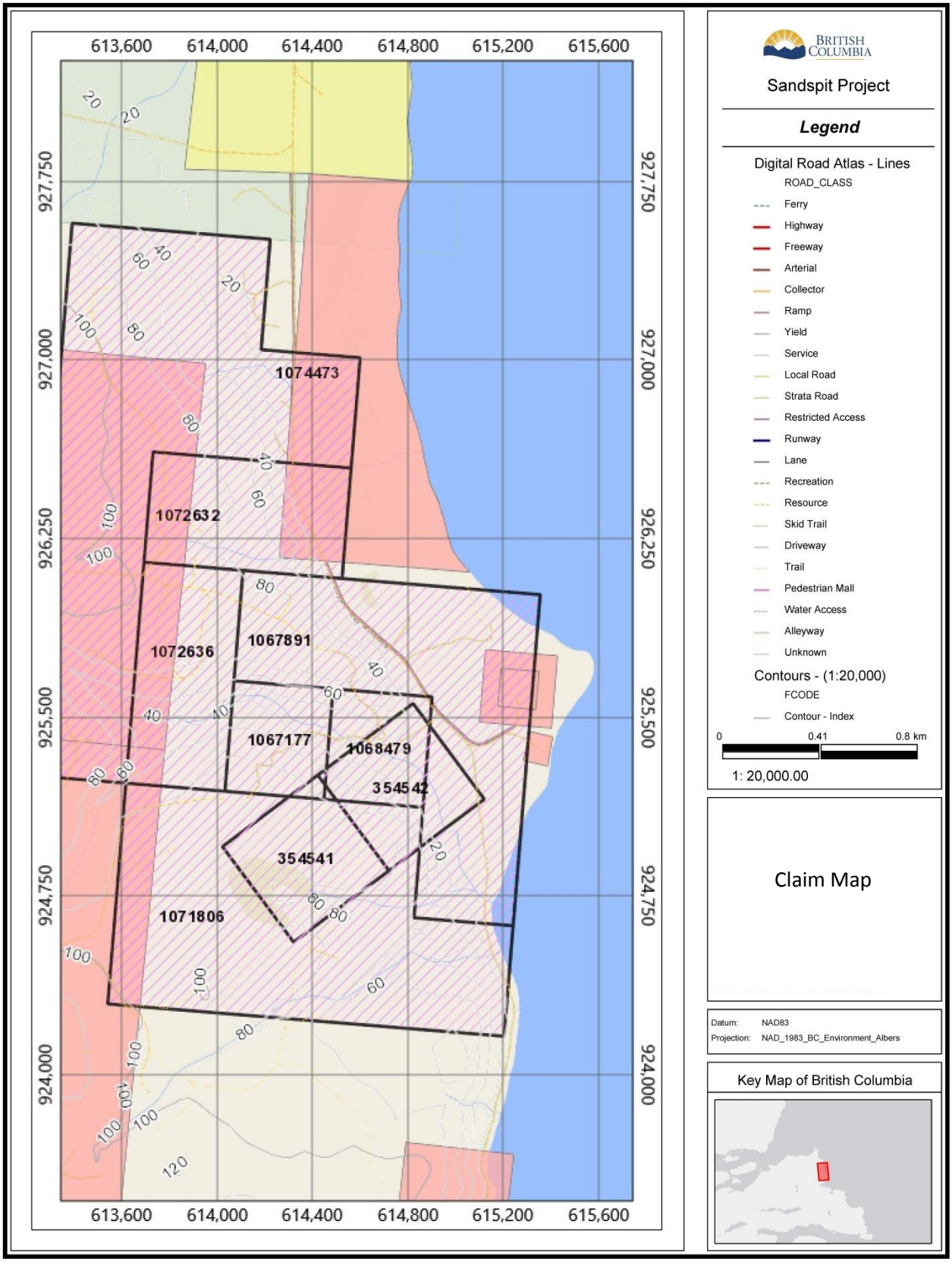


Figure 2 Claim Map

CLAIMS STATUS

The Sandspit Gold property is held by eight (8) cell claims totalling 534.2 ha, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

TABLE I: CLAIM DATA

TENURE	CLAIM NAME	Area (ha)	LOCATION DATE	PRESENT EXPIRY DATE	RECORDED OWNER
354542	Donna-Lynne #2	25.00	March 21, 1997	November 12, 2025	J.T. Shearer
354541	Donna-Lynne #1	25.00	March 21, 1997	November 12, 2025	J.T. Shearer
1067891	Sandspit North	96.84	April 13, 2019	November 13, 2024	J.T. Shearer
1068479	Sandspit	19.37	May 10, 2019	November 10, 2024	J.T. Shearer
1071806	Sandspit South	135.61	October 15, 2019	October 15, 2023	J.T. Shearer
1072636	Sandspit 11	38.74	November 9, 2019	November 9, 2024	J.T. Shearer
1072632	Sandspit 12	38.73	November 9, 2019	November 9, 2024	J.T. Shearer
1074473	Sandspit Northwest	154.91	February 8, 2020	December 31, 2021	J.T. Shearer
		Total Area (ha) 534.2			

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

HISTORY

The area covered by the Sandspit gold property was first staked in 1969 as the Airport and IXL Claim Groups by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Band and McDougall, 1970) and Texas Gulf Sulphur Company (Newell and Delancy, 1970) respectively, These properties covered a prominent limonite stain zone extending along the trace of the Sandspit Fault, a small Tertiary quartz diorite plug intruding Jurassic volcanic rocks and high copper/molybdenum stream sediment values originating in creeks cutting the fault line scarp. The companies, exploring for Cu-Mo deposits, conducted grid sampling which delineated a long, narrow, copper soil anomaly of 70-220 ppm extending intermittently for over 2 miles along the Sandspit Fault trace (Assessments Reports 2343, 2777). The Airport and IXL claims were allowed to lapse with no significant follow-up work being done.

R.E. Mickle staked the area as the SNOW claims in January 1979 and subsequently discovered three separate mineral occurrences including barite veins, a gold bearing outcrop assaying greater than 0.2 ounces/ton, and an area of Cu-Zn-Pb carbonate veinlets in volcanic rocks. The gold was found by trenching on a highly anomalous soil sample (400 ppb Au) in an area of no surface outcrop. (Mickle, 1979)

Falconbridge Nickel optioned the claims and conducted further trenching in the Blaine Creek area followed up by drilling three short holes in 1980. Gold was shown to occur in structural zones within lapilli tuff and tuff breccia of the Yakoun Formation in association with locally intense silicification.

At one trench location a braided fault in bedrock also cuts the clay overburden. The fault gouge assayed 9.21 oz./ton gold. These results were interpreted by Burns (1980) to indicate **a young, post glacial age for the mineralized fault system at Blaine Creek**, probably representing a reactivated splay of the main Sandspit Fault which is 100 metres east.

Grab and selected rock samples from Falconbridge trenches by McDougall showed a direct correlation between gold and arsenic as shown in Table 2.

Au/As ASSAY CORRELATION OF GRAB AND SELECTED SAMPLES BY J.J. McDOUGALL (FALCONBRIDGE) FEB. 1980

NUMBER	GOLD (OZ/TON)	ARSENIC (PPM)
13337	0.003	70
13338	0.002	360
13339	0.003	110
13340	0.042	>1000
13341	0.42	>1000
13344	0.43	>1000
13345	0.002	55
13346	0.005	180
13347	0.003	32
13348	0.072	>1000
13349	0.034	>1000
13350	0.21 (clay)	>1000

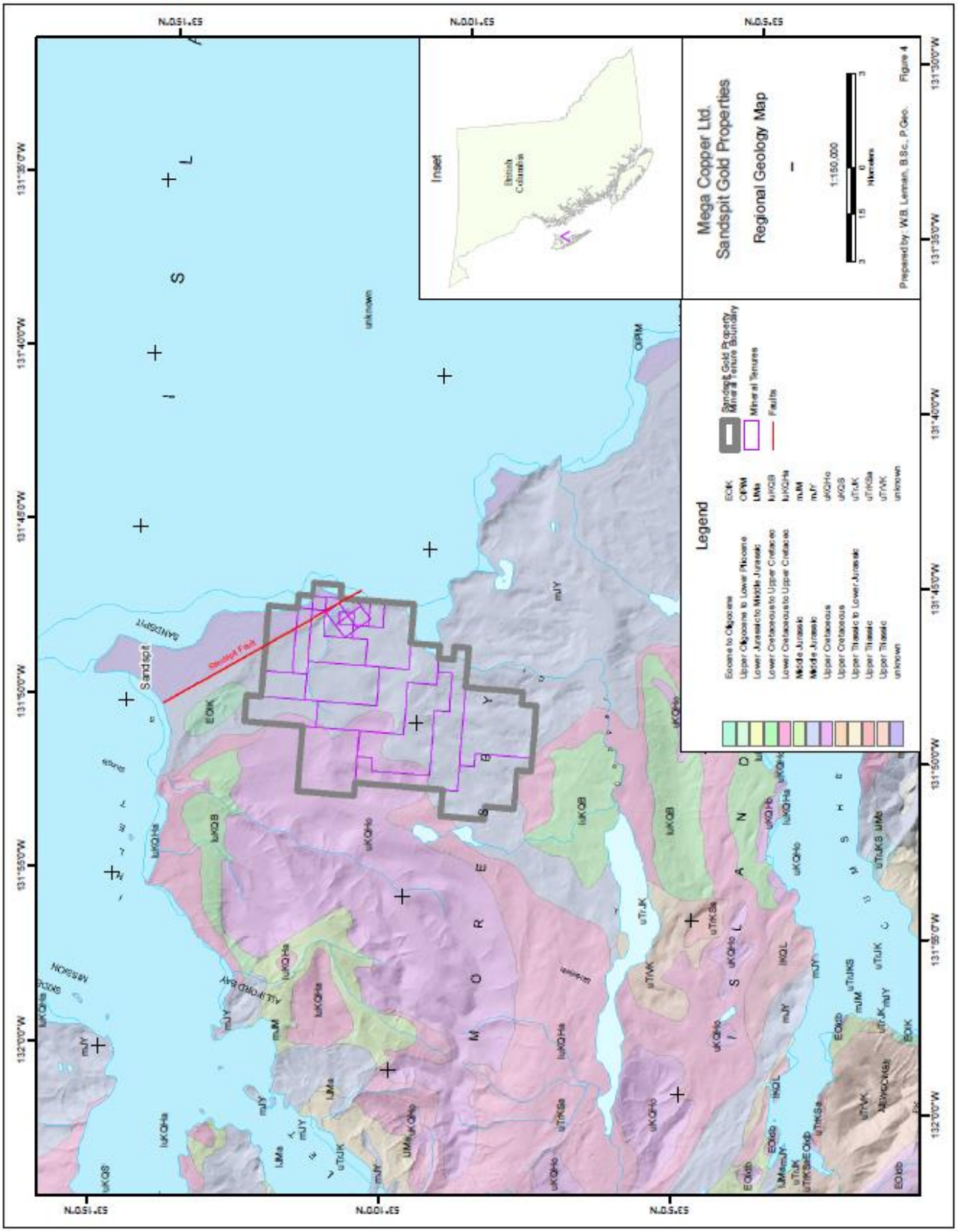


Figure 3a Regional Geology Map

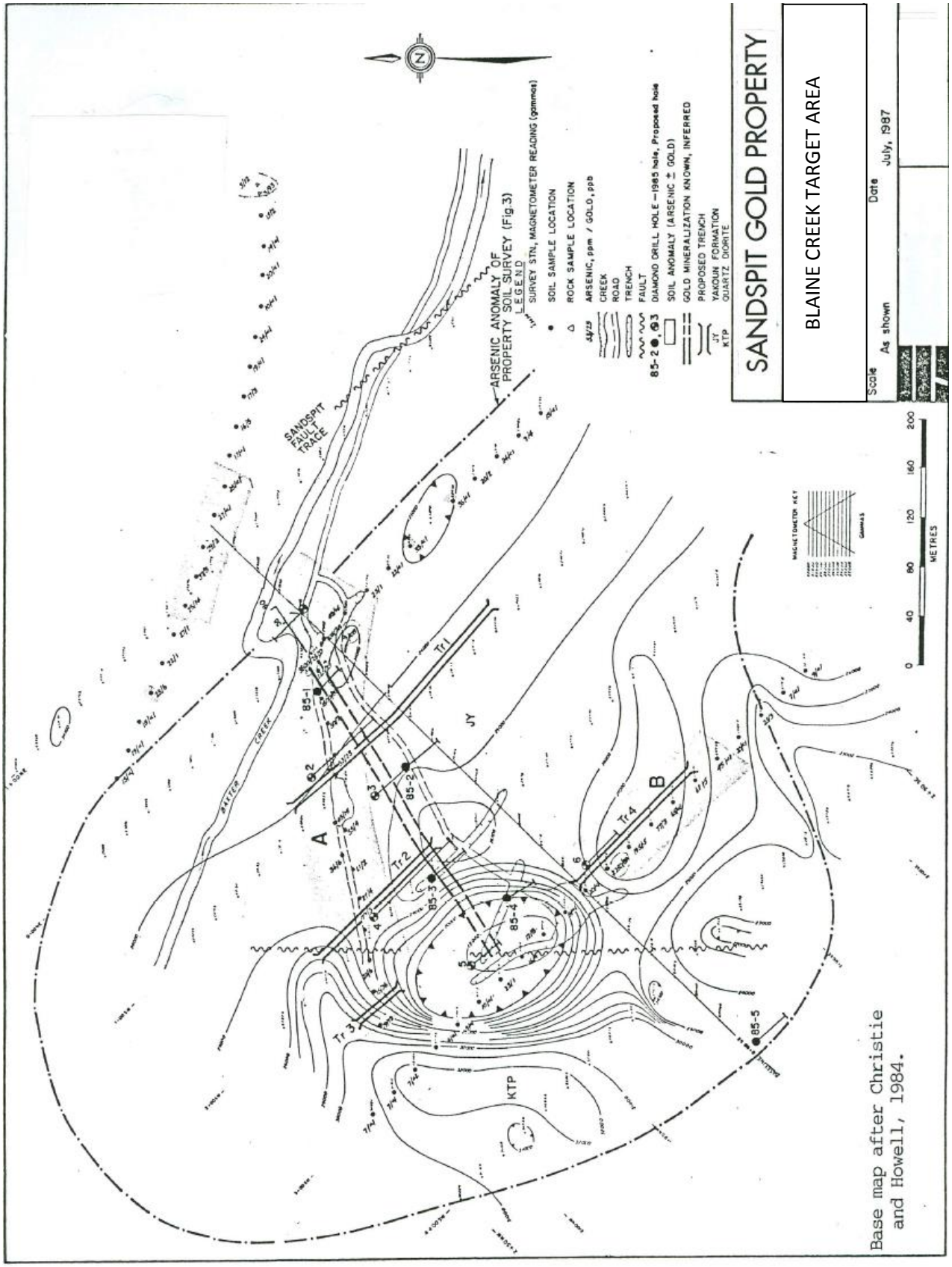


Figure 3b Local Geology, Blaine Creek Target Area

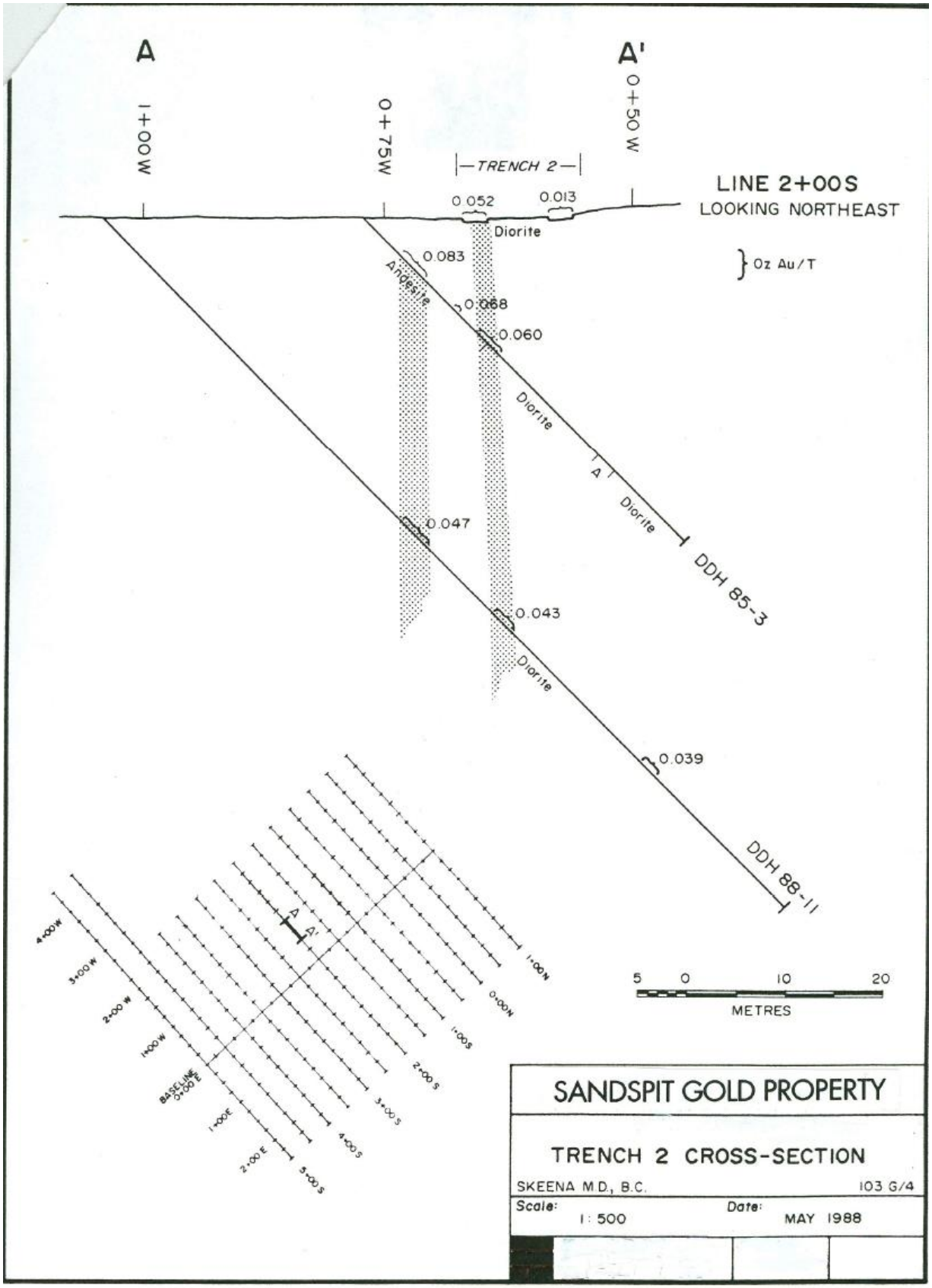


Figure 4 Trench 2 Cross Section

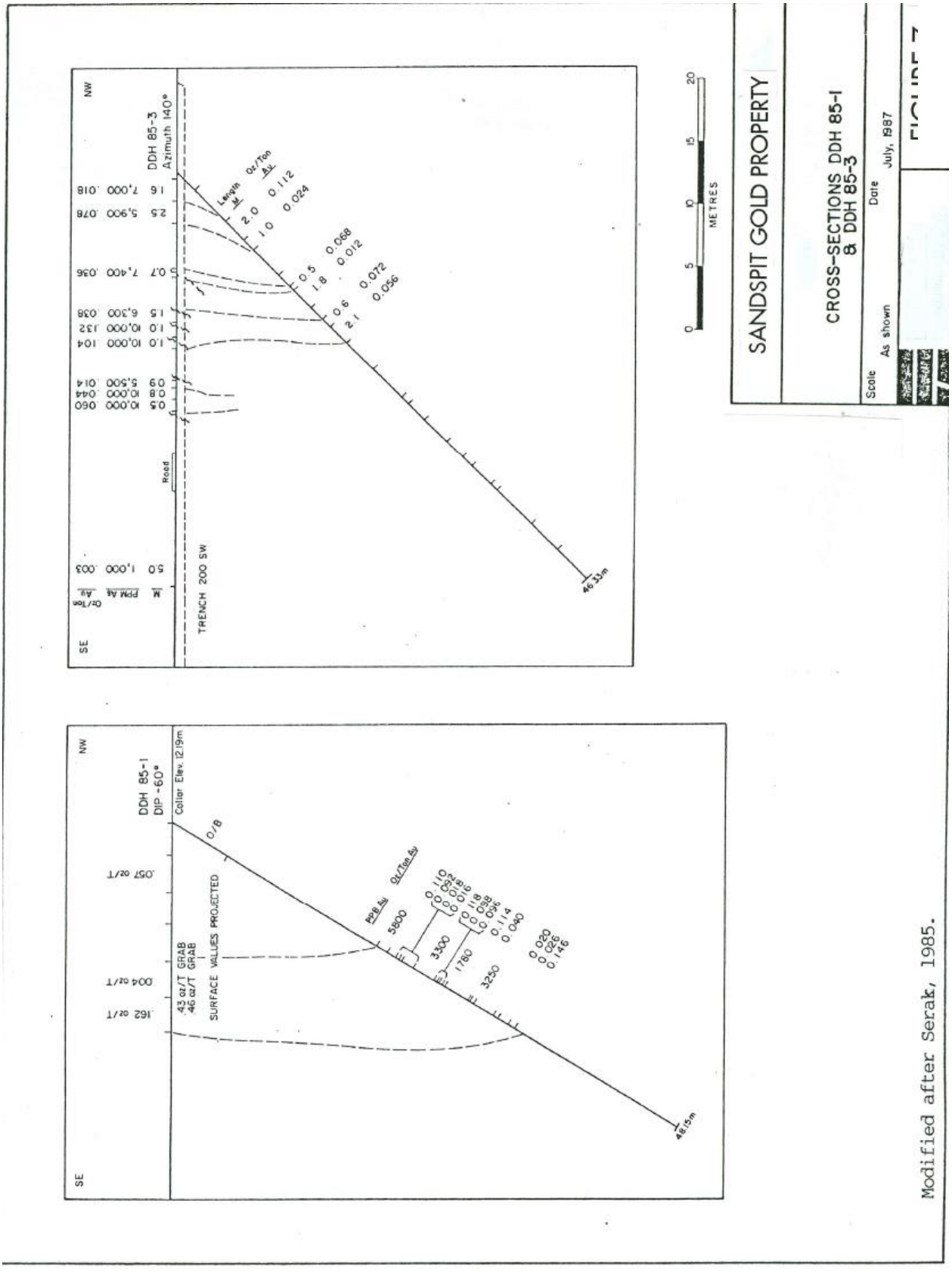


Figure 5 Cross Sections – DDH-85-1 and DDH-85-3, 1:40

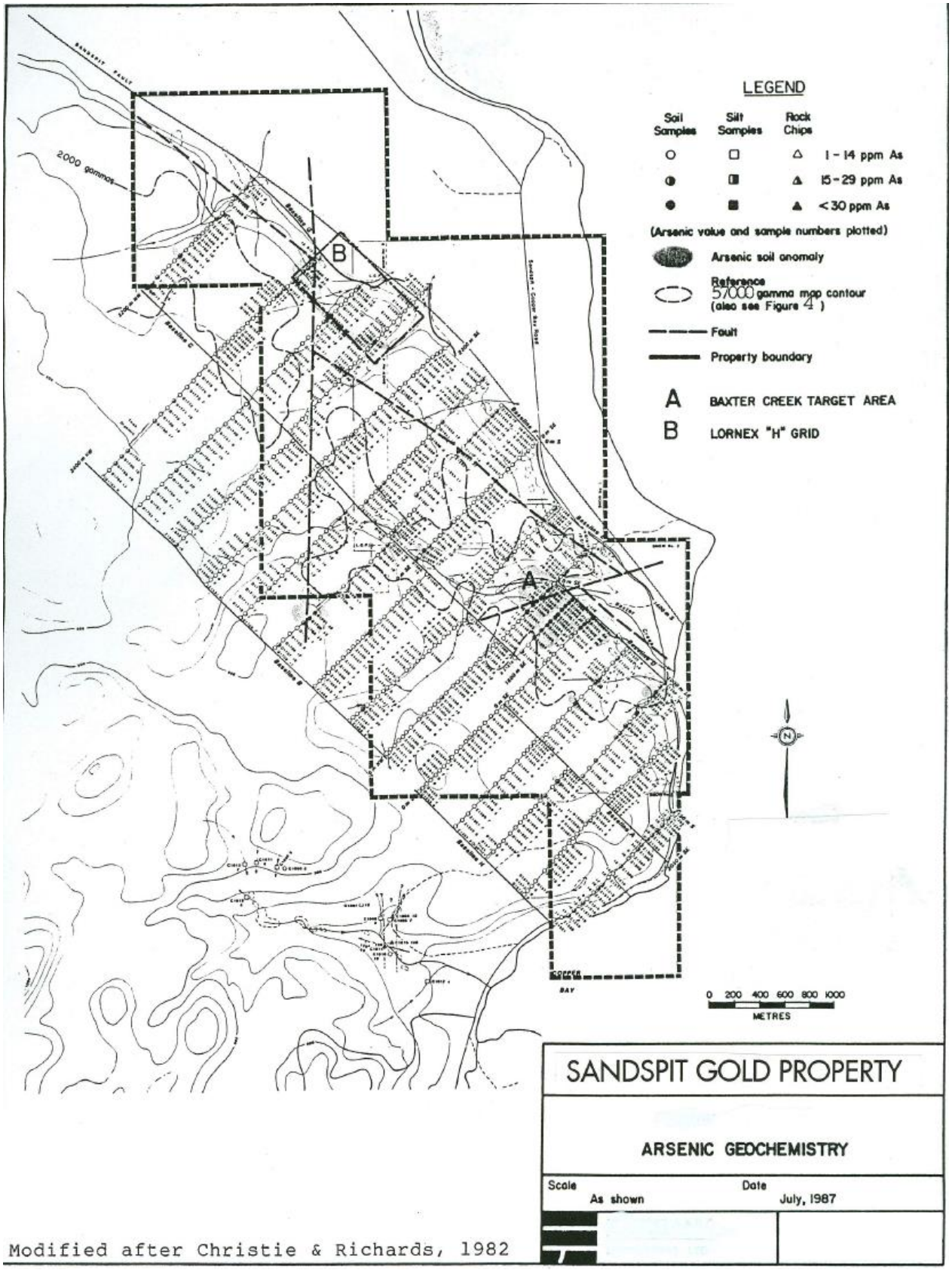


Figure 6 Arsenic Geochemistry 1:4,000

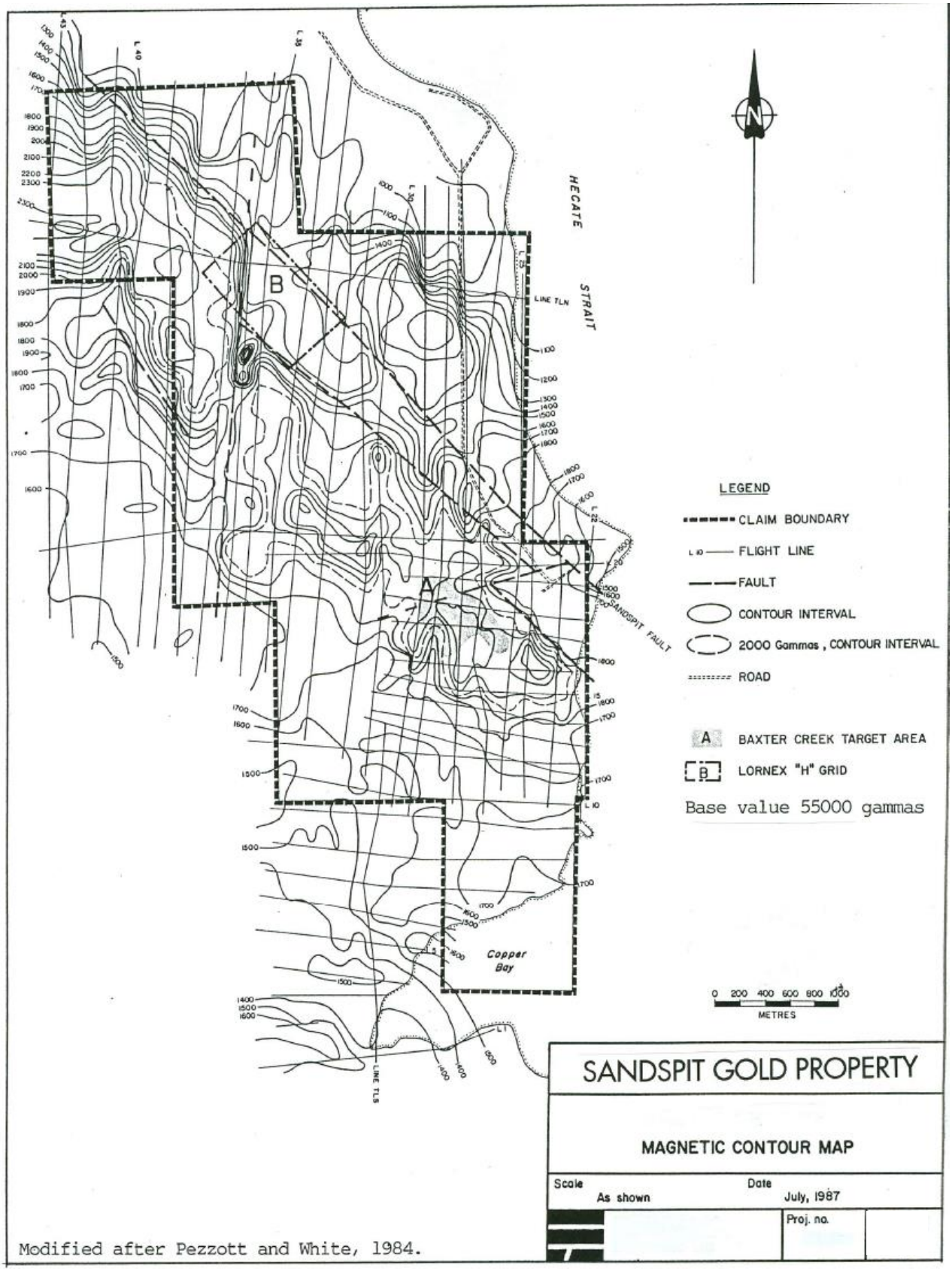


Figure 7 Airborne Magnetometer Survey 1:4,000

The three drill holes by Falconbridge were unsuccessful, totaling only 17 metres (54 feet) with core recovery of 4-20 percent in faulted zones and 45-75 percent in the volcanics. No significant gold values were obtained.

In 1981, Falconbridge conducted detailed soil sampling on three small grids (Downing, 1981). Samples were at 25 metre intervals along lines 50 metres apart. On the Blaine Creek gold grid 295 samples were analyzed for Au, As, and Hg. Four backhoe trenches were dug in the vicinity of anomalous As and Hg values in soil pits. Chip samples of outcrops and in trenches returned low gold values, the best being 0.072 oz./ton over 3 metres, 0.011 oz./ton over 3 metres and 0.015 oz./ton over 1 metre in Trench 1. Falconbridge concluded that anomalous gold, arsenic and mercury geochemical values in soil samples possibly reflect weakly mineralized fault zones and subsequently dropped their option on the property.

The SNOW property was optioned by Ventures West Minerals Ltd. in the spring of 1981 who conducted a comprehensive grid soil sample program for arsenic as a pathfinder for gold (Christie and Richards, 1982). 568 soil samples were obtained using a 42 inch auger at 50 metre intervals along lines 400 metres apart. In many areas, the ubiquitous organic overburden was too thick to be penetrated by the auger.

Arsenic greater than 30 ppm was obtained in 22 samples over an area 700m by 500m encompassing the Falconbridge trenches south of Blaine Creek. The anomaly is considerably stronger and larger than that obtained by Falconbridge in the same area which is probably a result of getting deeper samples by auger methods.

A second smaller arsenic anomaly occurs 3km to the north of Blaine Creek and was labeled “Lornex H Grid”. The anomaly is not well defined because of widely spaced soil lines and is not within the present claim block.

Marjorem Minerals Inc., a successor company to Ventures West, conducted a small soil and ground magnetic survey over the Blaine Creek soil anomaly in 1983 (Christie and Howell, 1984 and a 145km airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey in 1985 (Pezzott and White 1984).

The airborne survey was done at a flight line spacing of 200 metres. According to Pezzott, “The magnetic data contains a very strong, well defined magnetic high which strikes northwest-southeast across the centre of the property. The zone is approximately 1.5km wide and roughly outlined by the 56,700 gamma contour. The anomaly reaches highs of 57,400 gammas at its’ central core. Background magnetic intensities to the northeast lie below 56,300 gammas whereas to the southwest they are slightly higher, around 56,600”. Pezzott interprets that the magnetic high indicates the regional extent of a Cretaceous pluton, however this interpretation conflict with mapping which shows large areas of Yakoun volcanics within the magnetic high.

The magnetic pattern appears to be controlled by structure. The northeastern flank of the main anomaly “is delineated by a very sharp magnetic gradient which directly correlates with the geologically defined Sandspit Fault on the Donna-Lynne claim. Discontinuities are observed along the gradient which strongly suggests that the major Sandspit Fault has itself been displaced by more recent cross faulting. The southwestern flank of this trend does not exhibit the extreme gradients observed to the north but may be fault controlled as well.” (Pezzott, 1984)

The Blaine Creek gold area is within the magnetic high defined by the airborne survey. At Blaine Creek, a cross fault at 070^{o}, coincident with mineralized fracture systems, offsets the magnetic anomaly right

laterally a couple of hundred metres. The soil anomaly is near the intersection of the Blaine Creek cross fault with the Sandspit Fault.

The northern soil anomaly is located at the intersection of a N-S fault interpreted from the magnetic data, with the Sandspit Fault system.

Airborne EM data did not reveal any distinctive anomalies. This would indicate that mineralization is generally disseminated rather than massive and not conducive to forming highly conductive zones.

For the Marjorem ground magnetic survey of the Blaine Creek area, a small grid totaling 3.5 km was installed with lines 500 metres in length at 100 metre spacing. "A local magnetic low area was found adjacent to known mineralization. The low may be part of a zone of lower N-S trending magnetic response suggested by the survey. The limited extent of the survey does not allow this to be conclusively demonstrated" (Christie and Howell, 1984). The north-south magnetic low trend may reflect a fault zone or hydrothermal altered rock.

Auger soil sampling was done along three lines at 25 metre intervals. Gold values in the soils ranged up to 2670 ppb. Soil anomalies in arsenic and gold were obtained on all lines over several consecutive samples. Arsenic values are strongly anomalous and more consistent from sample to sample than gold due to greater mobility in the natural environment. Line to line correlation is impossible because of the wide spacing between lines. The gold/arsenic soil anomaly is 100 metres wide at least 400 metres long, and is open to the south. On line 3+00W, anomalous gold/arsenic soil correlates well with a local magnetic high.

The Marjorem survey demonstrated the utility of detailed magnetic and soil surveys in the Blaine Creek area but the survey itself was not detailed enough to provide definitive interpretations of the major mineral trends. The widespread occurrence of arsenic/gold in the soil encompassing the two areas were gold in shear zones is known to occur is strong evidence of the presence of gold mineralization over a broad area.

Majorem let their option expire in 1985 in spite of encouraging results and Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. acquired an option in the same year. Lornex did 379.9 metres of diamond drilling on the Blaine Creek zone and to the north along the Sandspit Fault scarp, plus additional rock and soil sampling in other areas. Five holes were drilled along a 350 metre linear trend in the Blaine Creek area. Holes 1 and 3 intersected significant gold values up to 0.146 oz./ton and 0.112 oz./ton respectively. Hole 1 intersected 0.096 oz./ton gold over 9.31 metres (30.5 ft.). Gold mineralization is accompanied by silicification and clay-sericite alteration of feldspar in lapilli tuff with pyrite and pyrrhotite up to 10 percent.

Lornex's regional work including rock and soil sampling provided no new definitive anomalies elsewhere. Lornex put in a small soil grid (500m x 900m) to cover an area of Majorem soil and magnetic anomalies (H Grid). The sampling failed to corroborate the anomalous arsenic results reported by Christie and Richards (1982). Soil sampling was done by mattock and may not have been deep enough to yield good samples for arsenic or gold values.

Lornex let their option lapse in 1985. Up to the end of Lornex's involvement, a total of $190,000 was recorded for assessment purposes.

Mondavi Resources Ltd. obtained an option from R.E. Mickle in May, 1987 and conducted a comprehensive program of mapping, geochemistry, induced polarization and 2629.11m of diamond

drilling under the direction of B.D. Fairbank, P.Eng. in 1987 and 1988 bring the total exploration expenditures to over $300,000.

Detailed geological mapping, follow up geochemistry and Induced Polarization indicated that the mineralized zone continued to the west. Diamond drilling extended the gold zone 400 feet to the west in holes 11 & 12 as follows:

Hole		Interval	Metres	Gold (oz./ton)	Gold (g/tonne)
DDH 11		142.5 - 155.0	12.5	0.047	1.61
		186.5 - 193.5	7.0	0.043	1.47
		257.0 - 263.5	6.5	0.039	1.34
DDH 12		77.0 - 79.3	2.3	0.039	1.34
		253.0 - 272.6	19.6	0.031	1.06
	incl.	266.0 - 272.6	6.6	0.058	1.99
		341.0 - 346.0	5.0	0.045	1.54

By means of Shiels Contracting Ltd. of Sandspit, BC, completed approximately 600 metres of corduroying of pre-existing access roads, 525m of trenches have been back filled and 6 drill pads have been built using a 235 Road Builder excavator. For geochemical sampling purposes, the Blaine Creek Area grid has been extended to the N-W; a 600m long base line has been cut and 2775m of cross-lines have been flagged at 25m intervals. Assay results for 102 of the total 138 soil samples taken at the Blaine Creek Grid extension reveal weakly anomalous Au/As values trending south westwardly beyond the grid extension. A total of 5 heavy mineral samples taken within Blaine Creek reveal no significantly anomalous Au/As values.

A nearby gold property along the Sandspit Fault is the “Harmony Gold” project of Taseko Mines. During 1996 Taseko significantly advanced its 100% owned harmony Gold Project towards the goal of having sound environmental stewardship lead to successful permitting of a substantial gold mine development. This was achieved through exploration and pre-development expenditures totaling $5.84 million on a systematic core drilling program of the Specogna (Harmony) Deposit and the advancement of a wide spectrum of scoping study options to define the Harmony Gold Project. Positive program results are indicating that in the years ahead an economically attractive gold mine proposal can be advanced for the Specogna Deposit which will mitigate environmental risks and maximize benefits for communities in the region. However, it is unlikely that this gold deposit will be put into production at any time soon.

Forestry was the main industry on the islands and the largest operators are now relatively small companies. Fishing is important to commercial and recreational operators and is a significant traditional activity of the Haida First Nation. Government and tourism services account for the other main business activities. Recently, both the forestry and fishing industries on Graham Island have declined. At the same time, the former largest employer on the Islands, the Canadian Department of Defense, has closed down its operations with a loss of 500 jobs.

The Harmony Gold Property encompasses a 440 square kilometer mineral claim holding covering one of the world’s premier epithermal (hot springs) gold systems. The Project includes the Specogna Deposit which is central to the property and contains a geological resource of over three million ounces of gold.

Since the discovery of the Specogna Deposit in 1970 over $40 million has been spent by former operators. Their work included trenching, drilling, underground bulk sampling, pilot mill testing, environmental

programs and feasibility studies. This work led to a proposal in 1987 by City Resources (Canada) Limited to the British Columbia government to establish a 5, 800 tonnes per day (2.1 million tonnes per year) processing facility involving pre-treatment of 31 million tonnes of open pit ore by nitric acid leaching (Arseno Process) followed by cyanidation and production of gold bullion.

In 1988, although City Resources (Canada) Limited was in the final stages of project certification, it decided not to continue with its proposal for financial reasons. Permitting proceedings were suspended.

In 1993, Misty Mountain Gold Limited (now Taseko) initiated further planning of the Project after examining the extensive Project data base and determining that excellent potential for the development of an economically and environmentally sound gold mine existed. In 1995, Romulus Resources Ltd., an affiliate of British Columbia based Hunter Dickinson Inc., joint ventured the Harmony Gold Project, and then merged with Misty Mountain Gold Limited. The merger brought together a multi-disciplinary team of professionals with an excellent record of environmentally responsible mine development.

In 1995, Misty commenced a comprehensive, staged program to explore and develop the Project. This included a review of voluminous historical, technical and environmental data, and the completion of regionally extensive geochemical and airborne geophysical surveys. Late in 1995, a systematic diamond drilling program of the Specogna Deposit commenced, utilizing large diameter core holes spaced on a 20 metre by 290 metre grid pattern, oriented to the southeast and drilled at an angle of minus 45 degrees. In December 1996 this program was completed with a total of 34,627 metres drilled in 147 holes. The extensive data base generated from this detailed drill program provides a solid foundation for continuing mine development studies.

Current and historical drilling of the Specogna Deposit now totals 79,766 metres in 538 holes with 41,270 gold assays completed. The geological resource of the Specogna Deposit is 59 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.66 grams gold per tonne. It is still open to the northwest and to depth with excellent potential to develop additional reserves in these prime areas.

The Specogna Deposit represents the mid to upper levels of an epithermal hot-spring-type precious metals system. Gold is distributed throughout a hydrothermal breccia unit that parallels the northwest striking Specogna Fault for at least 700 metres and also throughout stockwork quartz veining and pervasively silicified sediments which extend laterally from the hydrothermal breccia for up to 210 metres. The deposit dips moderately northeast for over 300 metres and forms a mushroom-shaped cross section perpendicular to the Specogna Fault. Approximately three percent sulfides, mainly pyrite and marcasite, are found disseminated throughout the deposit. In addition to the relatively evenly distributed gold, bonanza gold shoots also occur scattered throughout the Deposit. Examples of these high grade shoots include drill intercepts of 42 metres averaging 41 grams gold per tonne and 46 metres averaging 40 grams gold per tonne.

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING 2010

Four holes were drilled in 2010 as summarized in Table II and Holes 18 and 19 locations are plotted on Figure 4.

TABLE II

2010 Diamond Drill Data

Hole No.	Location Northing	Easting	Length (m)	Elev.	Direction	Dip	Remarks
MC-10-16	5896490	311430	75.90 (249 ft.)	136m	140°	-60°	Cedar Showing
MC-10-17	5896467	311377	48.77 (160 ft.)	132m	140°	-60°	Cedar Showing
MC-10-18	5897440	313683	99.67 (327 ft.)	9m	360°	-60°	Blaine Zone
MC-10-19	5897465	313564	100.28 (329 ft.)	48m	140°	-60°	Blaine Zone
			324.62m (1065 ft.)				

Drillcore is presently stored on private property at the Northern Shores Bunkhouse in Sandspit.

The main target is the Blaine Creek gold area which occurs within the magnetic high defined by the airborne survey. At Blaine Creek, a cross fault at 070°, coincident with mineralized fracture systems, offsets the magnetic anomaly right laterally for approximately 200 metres. A large gold/arsenic soil anomaly is near the intersection of the Blaine Creek cross fault with the Sandspit Fault.

In the current drill program, Hole 10-18 intersected the main mineralized zone between 56.80m-59.25m (2.45m), which averaged 1.25 g/tonne gold. This intersection extends the gold zone a distance of 58m to the northeast from Hole 85-1. The zone appears to be open to the north. Hole 10-19 was collared 110m to the southwest of Hole 10-18 and intersected a lower zone between 75.34m-76.50m (1.16m), which averaged 1.90 g/tonne gold. Both these gold intersections are contained within wider silicified and arsenopyrite-bearing zones.

In previous drilling, Holes 85-1 and 85-3 intersected significant gold values up to 5.00 g/tonne (0.146 oz./ton) and 3.84 g/tonne (0.112 oz./ton) respectively. Hole 85-1 intersected 3.29 g/tonne (0.096 oz./ton) gold over 9.31 metres (30.5 ft.). Gold mineralization is accompanied by silicification and clay-sericite alteration of feldspar in lapilli tuff with pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite up to 10 percent.

The drill core was split using a manual core splitter and a strict quality control protocol consisting of standards and blanks inserted in the sample stream before one half of the core was sent by secure chain of custody to IPL Inspectorate Labs in Richmond, BC. This laboratory has a strict quality control protocol and is ISO 9001:2001 accredited. Samples were fire assayed by AA and gravimetric finish. The core lengths are actual drill core lengths however true widths are believed to be close to the drill intersection widths.

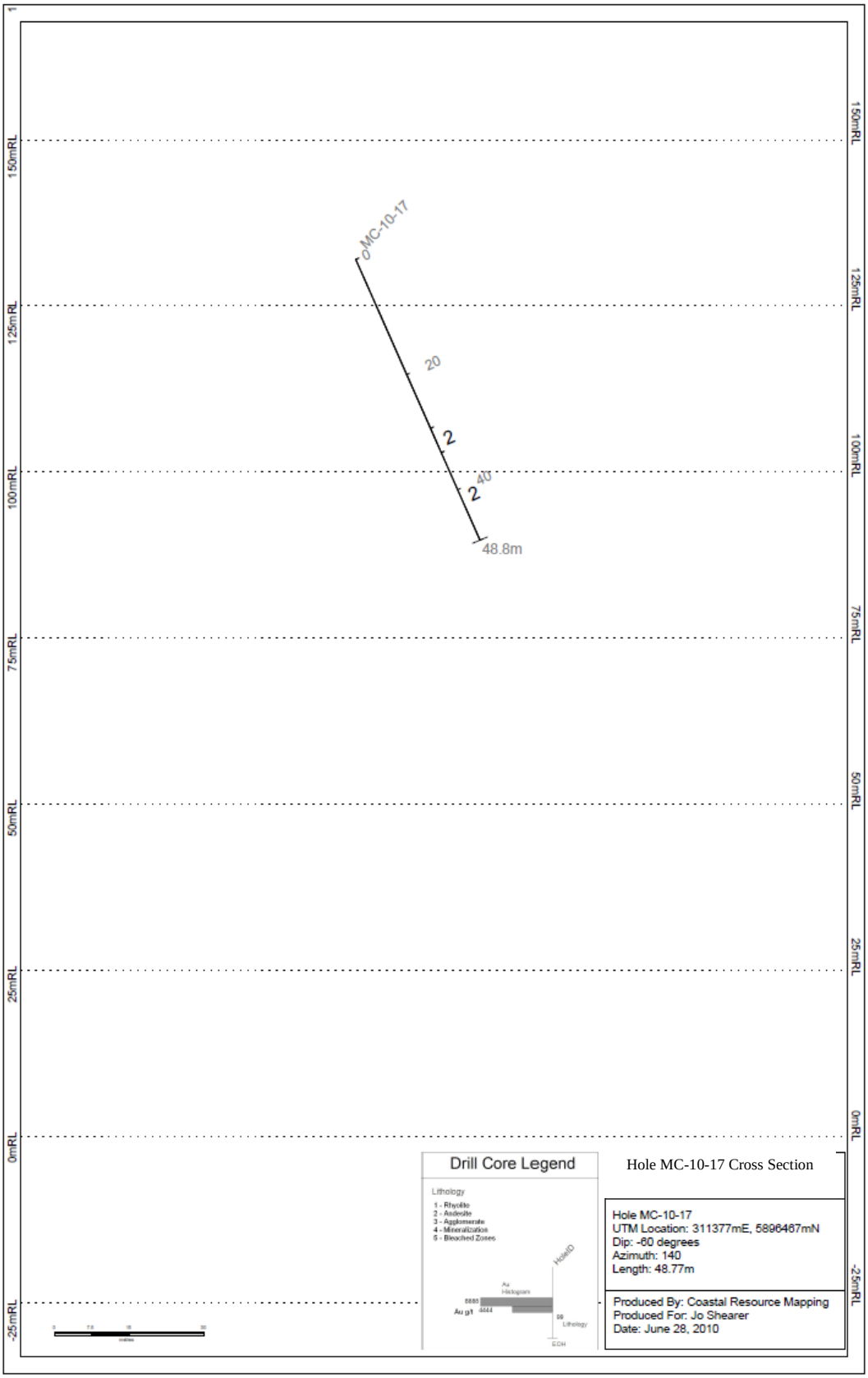


Figure 8 Cross Section Hole MC-10-17

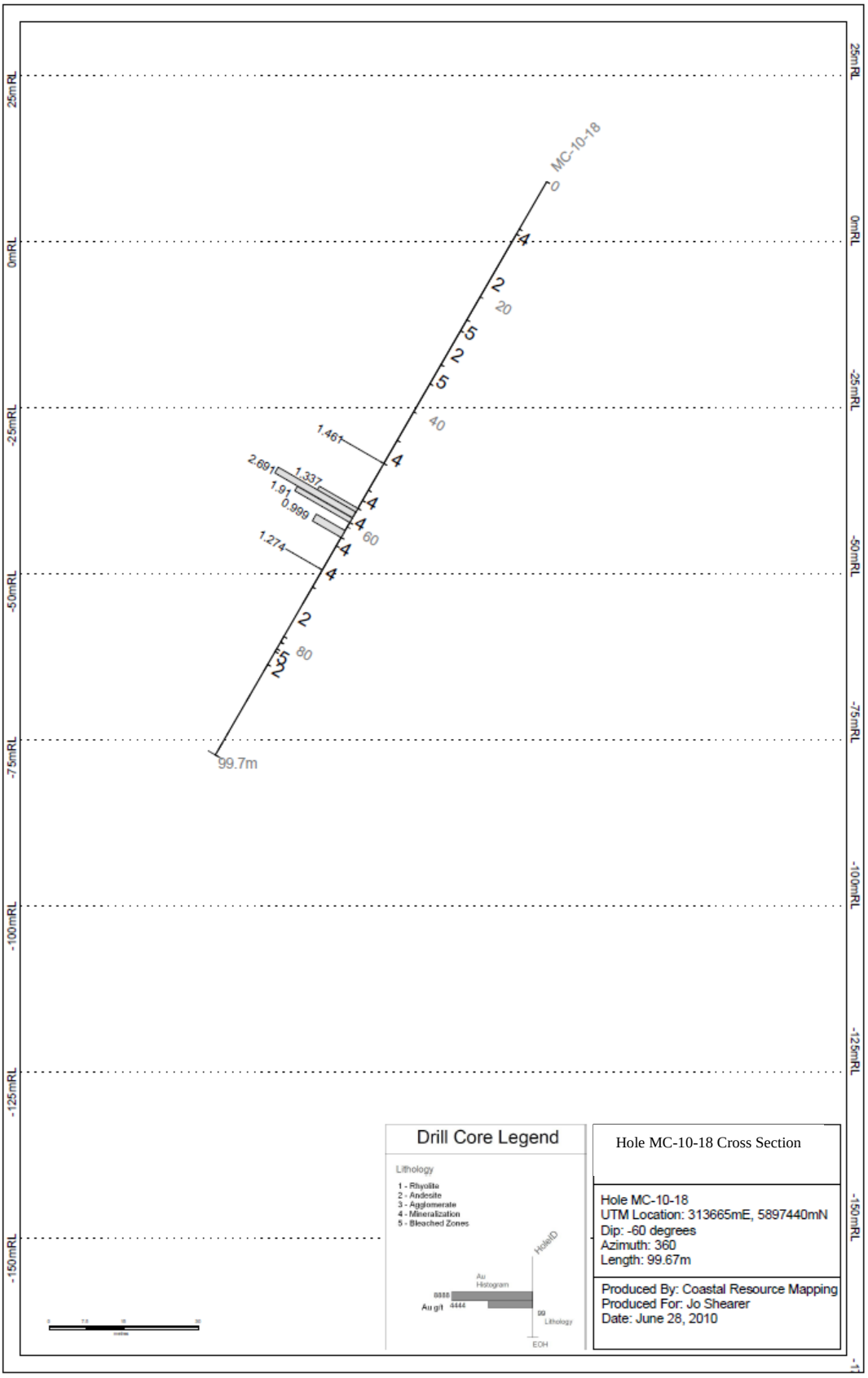


Figure 9 Cross Section Hole MC-10-18

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING PRIOR to 2010

TABLE III: DIAMOND DRILLHOLE SUMMARY 1985 + 1988

HOLE NUMBER	GRID LOCATION (BLAINE CREEK GRID)	DIRECTION	DIP	LENGTH metres (feet)	ELEV (M)
85-1	0+05S+0+10W	140°	-60	48.15 (158)	12.19
85-2	1+10S+0+40W	140°	-45	48.46 (159)	42.67
85-3	2+00S+0+60W	140°	-45	46.33 (152)	54.86
85-4	2+50S+0+60W	147°	-60	46.85(153.7)	67.06
85.5	4+40S+0+05E	140°	-45	44.72 (146.7	76.20
85-6	off grid 485m NE of 000+00	000°	-45	52.43 (172)	59.44
85-7	off grid 675m NNE of 00+00	320°	-45	46.94 (154)	73.15
85-8	off grid 1323m NNE of 000+00	320°	-45	46.02 (151)	73.15
88-9	1+05N+1+50E	315°	-45	106.07(348)	
88-10	0+20N+0+03E	351°	-45	105.16(345)	
88-11	2+00S+1+05W	135°	-45	99.06(325)	
88-12	2+95S+0+90W	350°	-45	106.68 (350)	
88-14	3+00S+0+25E	315°	-45	106.07 (348)	
88-15	2+05S+1+20E	135°	-45	106.07 (348)	
	TOTAL DRILLING			1,009.01M (3,310.4FT)	

379.9m in 1985
629.11 m in 1988

Chip samples taken by B.C. Fairbank, P.Eng. of bedrock exposures in the trench at 85-1 assayed 0.088 oz./ton gold over 1.8m (6ft) and 0.205 oz./ton gold over 0.8m (2.6ft.). Both samples are perpendicular to the structure. They are brecciated and silicified (vuggy) light gray, fine grained rhyolite (?) with visible disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. A composite chip sample of broken drill core between 19.75m and 22.3m in Drill Hole 85-1 assayed 0.048 oz./ton gold. These results are within the limits of variation expected when compared with those reported by Lornex.

Drill holes in the area of gold mineralization (85-1,2,3 and 4) intersected variably altered Yakoun lapilli tuff and agglomerate. Drill Hole 85-5, 200 metres southwest of 85-4, intersected quartz diorite.

Structure is an important ore control. Mineralization in the drill holes is associated with a structure striking 55° and dipping 80°N. Shearing, brecciation and silicification have occurred along this particular structure. Other structural orientations may also be important. For example, the Sandspit Fault striking north-northwest is 100 metres northeast of the known mineralization. A N-S fault between holes 85-4 and 85-5 is interpreted from magnetic data. The north-south structural trend intersects the mineralized 055° trend at a prominent magnetic low, the significance of which is unknown.

TRENCHING from 1988

575 metres of trenches plus seven prospect pits totaling 48 metres in length were constructed in the Blaine Grid area from October 2 - 5, 1987. Trenches were oriented along grid lines to evaluate soil geochemistry and magnetic anomalies.

A Komatso PC400 LC-3 tracked excavator from O'Brien Fuerst Logging Ltd. was used because of its ability to traverse swampy areas and to dig one metre wide pits up to six metres deep. Trenches were dug continuously into bedrock wherever possible. In these cases, deep pits within the trenches were dug in an attempt to cut bedrock. Six pits were dug in subsequently filled in for safety reasons in the Trench 1 area. The remainder of the trenches remain open, although a number are filled with water.

Trenches were surveyed with compass and tape and geologically mapped at a scale of 1:100 and 1:500. Rock sampling generally as five metre chip samples from the bottom of trenches, with shorter samples in mineralized zones was done. A Wajax pump was required to pump out the trenches for inspection. Samples of the backhoe dump material were taken where access could not be had due to water or unstable banks.

Gold/arsenic mineralization was intersected in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Of these, the best mineralized zone was from the southeastern end of Trench 2 which was 9.0 metres wide and averaged 854 ppb gold (0.025 oz./t.). This zone was also encountered in drill hole DDH 85-3 open to the west where water and mud covered bedrock. Similar weaker mineralized zones were intersected near the center (100 ppb) and at the west-end (208 ppb) of Trench 3 and (47 ppb) in Trench 4 (Figure 1). All of the gold zones show highly anomalous arsenic up to 800 ppm. The zone at the west end of Trench 3 was sampled from backhoe dump material and is open to the west.

GEOCHEMISTRY 2008

Arsenic has been shown to be associated with gold mineralization on the Sandspit Gold property. Arsenic concentrations of greater than 25 ppm in soil are considered to be anomalous. Regional soil arsenic anomalies indicate a large target area for potential mineralization measuring 500 by 500 metres (Christie and Richards, 1982). Arsenic values up to 79 ppm along with spotty gold values in soil on the cat trail to the west of 85-1 indicate excellent potential for the occurrence of gold veins or other forms of more extensive mineralization between Anomaly A and the known gold zone in drill holes.

Previously, eighteen soil samples were taken at the bedrock/soil (till) interface in Trenches 3 and 4 to evaluate the property soil sampling results and optimum depth of sampling. Analytical results of the "normal" auger sampling and deeper trench sampling compare well in arsenic, but anomalous gold values found above bedrock in the trenches were missed in shallower soil samples.

Trench 4

Normal Au (ppb)	5	5	5	10	5	5
Trench Au	3	4	3	123	4	6
Normal Soil As (ppm)	15	11	600	800	25	14
Trench As	8	155	20	3863	61	38

Trench 3

Normal Soil Au (ppb)	5	5	10	10	20	5	10	5	5	10	5	10
Trench Au	168	4	8	16	4	3	10	3	4	4	3	4

Normal Soil As (ppm)	42	27	64	500	2150	32	14	14	10	11	3	17
Trench As	471	111	3	323	701	41	20	57	5	13	1	10

The results show that lack of anomalous gold soil geochemistry on the grid is not indicative of the potential for gold mineralization in bedrock. Arsenic appears to be a good tracer element for masked gold zones.

In January 2008, a total of 630 soil samples were collected from along roads and around mineralized areas. Results are plotted on Figure 9 and 10 (and Figures 12 and 13 in pocket). Numerous samples are anomalous and require follow-up investigations. Anomalous samples appear to correlate with Tertiary igneous dykes.

Previous sampling of glacial till comprising the entire depth of a soil pit at 2+50SW, 0+50NW is composed primarily of diorite boulders which probably have not been transported very far. Analytical results of a soil profile taken of the pit wall are as follows:

	Au ppb	As ppm
Surface - 10 cm	4	71
10 - 20	18	100
20 - 30	4	192
30 - 40	5	130
40 - 50	200	370
50 - 60	265	377
60 - 70	500	542
70 - 80	280	785
80 - 90	150	415
90 - 100	98	335
100 - 110	37	192
110 - 120	60	323
120 - 130	103	618
130 - 140	43	453
Composite	18	134

These results show higher values near the center of the profile which probably reflects a local change in origin of the till.

An additional vertical set of samples was taken from Trench 3 (160 metres - 3+00SW; 0+00NW) over a mineralized area:

	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
Surface - 10cm	3	22
10 - 20	3	52
20 - 30	4	289
30 - 40	6	1013
40 - 50 oxidized rock	215	2665
50 - 70 sulfide bearing rock	385	2152

These results show that soil samples should be taken as near to bedrock as possible and that arsenic is the best soil indicator for gold zones in the Blaine grid area.

PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICS

Induced polarization, resistivity, and magnetic surveys were conducted at 100 metre line spacing on lines numbered by hundreds over the Blaine Grid Area. Bulk mineable epithermal gold deposits would be expected to produce an IP anomaly (Percent Frequency Effect) due to disseminated sulfides and a resistivity high due to pervasive silicification. Primary targets would be overlapping or coincident IP/resistivity anomalies that extend to depth.

Two Phoenix Model IPV-1 Induced Polarization and Resistivity receiver units were used, together with a Phoenix Model IPT-1 IP and Resistivity transmitter powered by a 1 kW motor-generator. IP effects were recorded as Percent Frequency Effects (P.F.E.) at operating frequencies of 4.0 Hz and 0.25 Hz, while apparent resistivity values were normalized in units of ohm-meters. Dipole-dipole array was utilized to make all of the measurements using interelectrode distances of 25 metres. Four dipole separations were recorded in every case.

“Since the Induced Polarization measurement is essentially an averaging process, as are all the potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the electrode interval length; i.e., when using a 25 metre electrode interval, the position of a narrow sulfide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 25 metres apart. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the centre of the indicated anomaly probably corresponds fairly well with the source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous material.” (Cartwright, P., Pacific Geophysical Ltd., 1987)

In general the Blaine gold mineralization shows up as a discontinuous IP effect anomaly. Results appear to extend known mineralization north and west of gold intercepted in drill holes DDH 85-1 and DDH 85-3 respectively and also are corroborating evidence for potential parallel mineralized zones to the northwest along the Blaine Trend. A distinct linear magnetic low, broadly coincident with Blaine Trend mineralization may be due to removal of magnetite by circulating hydrothermal solutions along a fault structure.

Two electrical anomalies outside of the Blaine Trend area are apparent from the survey.

A large area underlain by resistive rock with an overlapping PFE anomaly indicating disseminated sulfides occurs in an area of no outcrop in the southeast quadrant of the grid. Trench 3 exposes volcanic stratigraphy with no gold values of interest. A gold-arsenic soil anomaly was detected in an earlier soil sample program on line 3+00S between 0+25E and 1+50E within this zone.

To the north along the access road, a strong PFE anomaly crosses Lines 0+00N and 1+00N centered at 1+00E. The anomaly occurs across a narrow width of 100 metres and increases in intensity with depth.

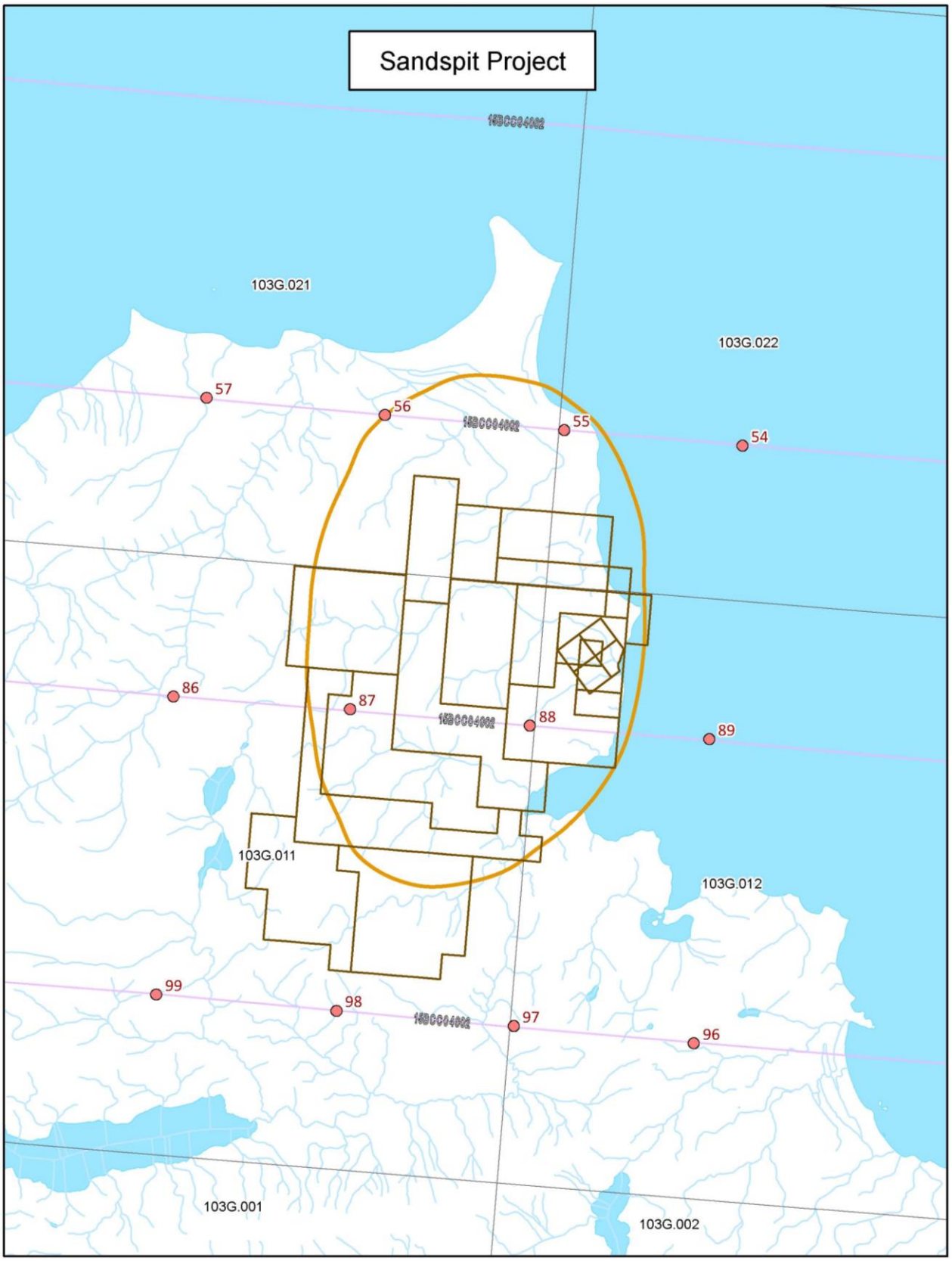


Figure 10 Airphoto Key Map

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The major geological feature (refer to Figure 5) within the region is the Sandspit Fault, a dominant crustal structure that cuts diagonally across the Sandspit Gold property at about 325° Az and continues northwest and southeast for many miles. Parallel strands and subparallel splays are apparent on air photos.

The fault marks a distinct break in both physiography and bedrock lithology. Stream beds commonly dogleg when crossing the fault line indicating the locus of most recent movement. To the west, the land rises up and forms low hills and mountains; eastward the topography is flat and swampy.

According to Sutherland-Brown "Rocks exposed in the west block are invariably older than those exposed on the east-Yakoun Formation and Kano Plutons in the west, Masset and Skonun Formations in the east. The Kano Plutons are apparently aligned along the fault trace but are cut by the faults and seem to have supplied detritus to the Skonun Formation. The east block has dropped many thousands of feet relative to the west; however latest movement appears to have been east block up. This structure was most likely active in the Cretaceous, and although some strands have not been active since the Pleistocene, others most certainly have."

Several gold deposits and prospects in the region are mineralized along the Sandspit Fault and splay structures occurring as veins, siliceous breccias, and silica placement zones. The fault provided permeability for the circulation of mineralizing fluids.

The largest gold deposit in the region is the Cinola Deposit of Misty Mountain Gold Ltd. (Taseko) containing over 3 million ounces of gold reserves located 40km northwest of the Sandspit Gold property. Structure and lithogolies are important ore controls. The Sandspit Fault is adjacent to the deposit on the east side. A secondary splay structure known as the Specogna Fault was a major control or channel for the movement of mineralizing fluids. The Specogna Fault runs immediately west of the deposit dipping 45-50^{o}E. Mineralization occurs in quartz veins, siliceous breccia and replacement zones within silicified conglomerate of the Skonun Formation. Haida shales form the footwall of the Specogna Fault and may have been a secondary control on the localization of mineralization by creating an impermeable boundary on the west side of the deposit. The gold is very fine and occurs in association with widespread disseminated sulfides. Previously announced open pit ore reserves are 7-9 million tons of 0.1 ounces per ton gold, contained within an area 300 by 700 metres (City Resources, News Release, June 19, 1987, Vancouver Stockwatch). Recently Misty Mountain announced that metallurgical tests yielded greater than 90 percent gold recovery enabling the cut-off grade to be lowered to 0.035 oz. gold per ton and thereby increasing the mining reserve to 28 million tons averaging 0.061 oz. gold per ton (Northern Miner, July 6, 1987). Other lesser gold showings in somewhat similar geological environments are known (Southeaster, STO, Bella and Marino) to occur to the north and south of the Sandspit Property.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Outcrop on the Sandspit Gold property is sparse except along the Sandspit Fault escarpment, along the coastline, in local creeks and logging road cuts and pits. Rocks which are observed are Yakoun Formation tuffs and agglomerates of Jurassic age, quartz diorite and diorite of Tertiary age and large exposures of Cretaceous Honna Conglomerate.

Yakoun Formation volcanics are widespread and occur from the western boundary of the claims to the scarp adjacent to the Sandspit Fault. Along the cliffs, hornfelsic and pyritized Yakoun agglomerates are cut by a large number of subparallel subsidiary faults that mostly strike 330 to 320° Az west and dip 60 to 80 degrees northeast (Sutherland-Brown, 1968)

Honna Formation conglomerate of Cretaceous age occurs west of Copper Bay and is well exposed by road cuts in the western part of the property in fault contact with the Yakoun volcanics (Christie and Howell, 1984).

Tertiary quartz diorite intrusions cut the Yakoun volcanics forming a narrow belt elongated subparallel to the Sandspit Fault system. Their emplacement was apparently controlled in part by the Sandspit Fault and the intrusions were themselves faulted by later movement.

Rhyolite dikes swarms are known from Copper River and at the newly discovered Cedar showing. An intensely altered dike with up to 20 percent epithermal replacement mineralization occurs west of Copper Bay (Christie and Richards, 1982).

Hydrothermal alteration and epithermal mineralization are widespread. The area with the highest gold values at Blaine Creek corresponds to an area of locally intense shearing and silicification with up to 5 percent disseminated arsenopyrite in rhyolite tuffs. The Blaine Creek mineralization is over 100 metres west of the Sandspit Fault system. On a local scale, other secondary structures are mineralized.

It is envisioned that the gold zones were deposited from a relatively shallow epithermal system. The overall size of the systems or deposits is potentially large (similar to Misty Mountain). Epithermal deposits typically display variable grades and complex local configurations due to steep temperature and pressure gradients in the near surface environment. They may form a series of sheeted veins and breccia zones rather than a single discreet vein. Fault structures and variation is permeability with the stratigraphy are major controls for the localization of deposits.

Some degree of pervasive silicification seemed to be present in all of the felsic porphyry outcrops. The felsic porphyry was always moderately to strongly silicified. Irregular patches of chalcedonic quartz and silica flooding with gradational margins were noted at some locations. These patches could not be traced for more than a metre or so due to the nature of these occurrences and a variety of visual constraints including leaching and overburden cover. Narrow (up to 1cm) fracture filled chalcedonic veinlets with distinct boundaries were noted at one location by one of the air track blast holes on the main cedar showing knob but they seemed to pinch out and could not be easily traced.

A bleached leach cap has been produced by the weathering and breakdown of sulphides. This bleached layer extends several centimetres into the rock and is often underlain by several centimetres of a rusty limonitic stained rock which may have concentric rings similar to leisegang banding. Beneath the limonitic

layer a light grey to whitish grey, softer layer may exist before dark grey competent hard fresh rock is attained. The freshest, less weathered and leached rock was sampled wherever possible.

Most of the outcrops in the area were exposed on the walls of borrow pits or in rare road ditch exposures. The borrow pits are now filled with up to 5m of water. These outcrops were often highly fractured and poorly exposed. Detail mapping was often hindered by steep inaccessible walls or obscured by varying degrees of leaching, weathering and debris.

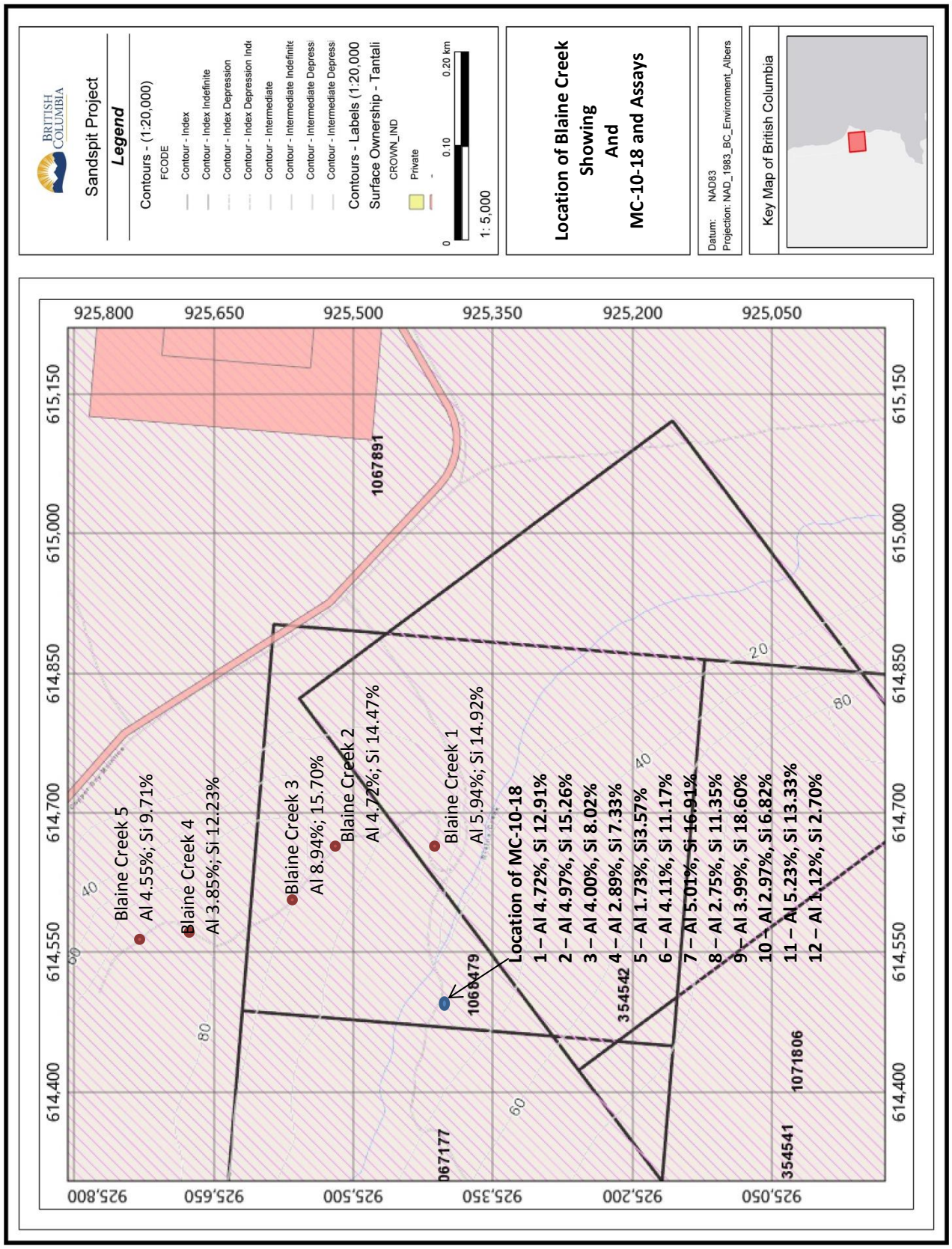


Figure 11 Blaine Creek Showing, Location of Drillhole 18 and Assay Results

WORK PROGRAM 2020

The program in 2020 consisted of checking the property for continued logistic access, general exploration compatibility, examining existing drill core for alteration details and geochemical signatures and additional rock geochemistry.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

Work in 2020 consisted of rock sampling along the north of the previously defined mineralized structures, resampling of drill core and assays by XRF. Geochemical results indicate that alteration near gold mineralization is dominated by chlorite associated with kaolinite pervasive silica and quartz-calcite zones. XRF results show Ca content is abundant throughout the altered zones. Siliceous zones assay up to 18.6% Si. Iron is also associated with mineralization. Potassic alteration is spotty.

Rock samples collected along the old road north of Blaine Creek show a marked variation in Si ranging from a high of 15.7% Si to a low of 9.71% Si. This suggests the siliceous alteration trends more northeasterly.

Holes 85-1 and 85-3 are 175 metres (575ft.) apart aligned along the projection of a structure that appears to control alteration and mineralization at Hole 85-1. Drill hole intercepts are correlated with trench assays and indicate that the zone is steeply dipping and persists to at least 25 metres (82ft) in depth. The mineralized interval is 10 to 20 metres true width. The mineralized zone is open to the northeast/southwest along strike. At hole 85-3, the mineralization is open to the southwest.

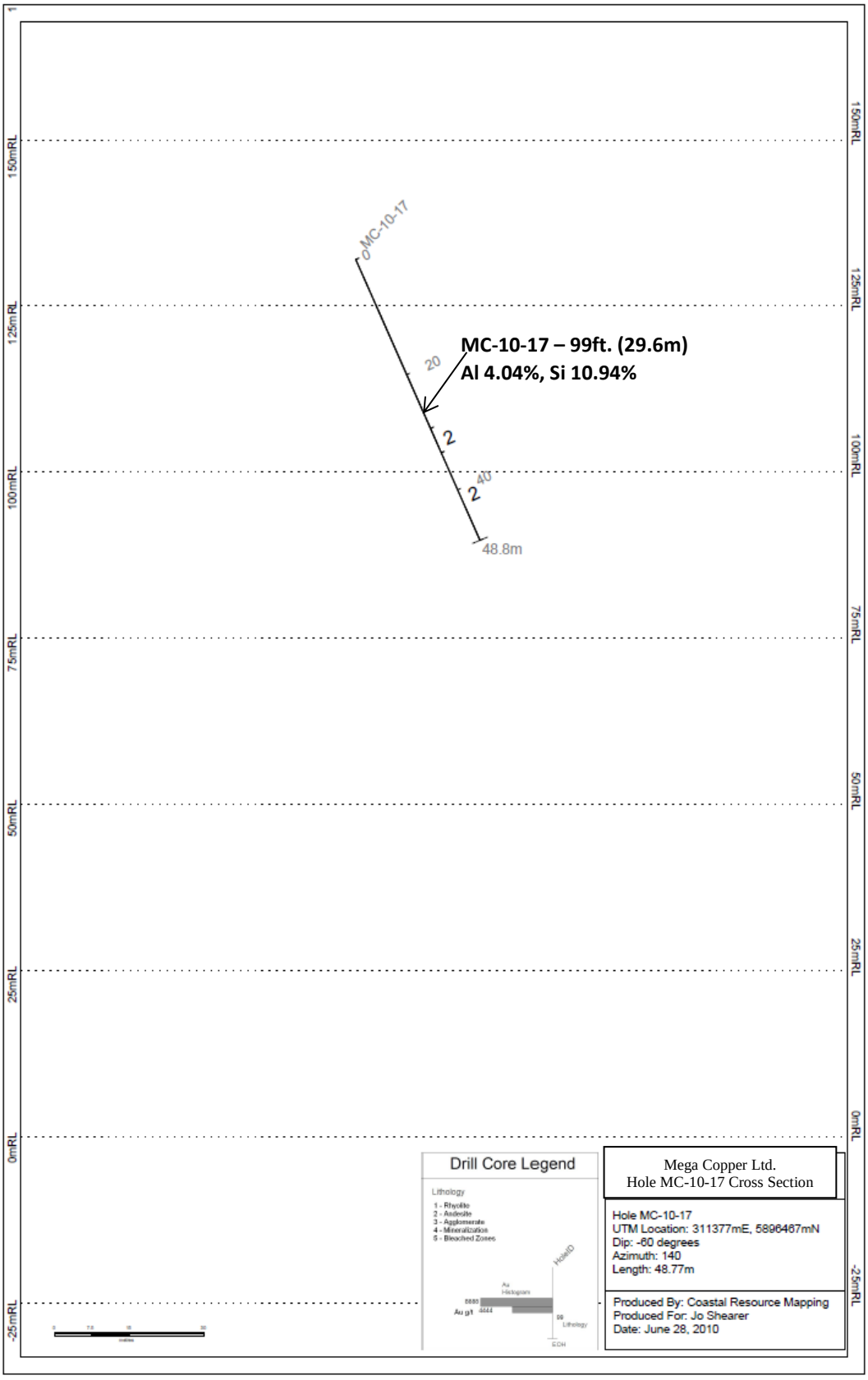


Figure 12 Cross Section Hole MC-10-17 and Assays

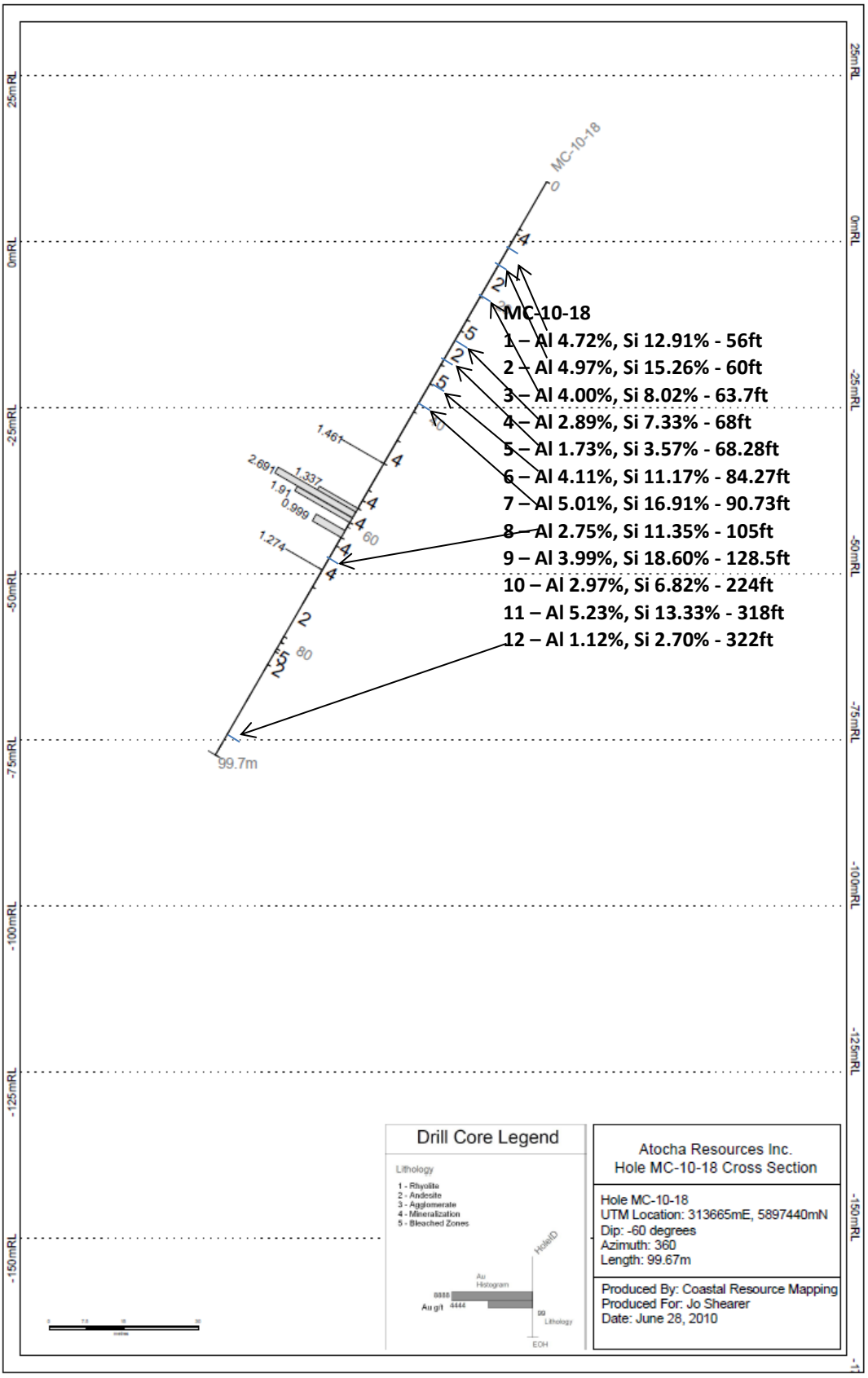


Figure 13 Cross Section Hole MC-10-18 and Assays

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gold mineralization at Blaine Creek, assaying up to 0.096 oz./ton over 9.31 metres, occurs in an environment suitable for the formation of large-scale bulk mineable gold deposits. A gold zone 350 metres long, 10 - 20 metres wide and at least 25 metres deep is intercepted in four drill holes and several surface trenches. Good exploration potential exists to develop reserves along strike and to depth in the known structure. Other areas with anomalous geochemistry within the target area also should be tested by drilling.

It is anticipated that potential ore zones would be picked up within an IP/resistivity survey. Disseminated sulfide mineralization would give a good chargeability anomaly and pervasive silica alteration would yield a resistive signature relative to unaltered rock. The IP survey should be expanded to guide a follow-up drilling and trenching program necessary to explore and develop the property further.

Airphoto 15BCC04002 – 88 (Figure 18) clearly shows the main strand of the regional Sandspit Fault (associated with the Cinola Gold Deposit) trending northerly at the top of the photo changing to northwest-southeast in the central portion. Linears sub-parallel to the northwest-southeast orientation of the Sandspit Fault also occur in the vicinity of the Blaine Creek gold showing.

Work in 2020 consisted of rock sampling along the north of the previously defined mineralized structures, resampling of drill core and assays by XRF. Geochemical results indicate that alteration near gold mineralization is dominated by chlorite associated with kaolinite pervasive silica and quartz-calcite zones. XRF results show Ca content is abundant throughout the altered zones. Siliceous zones assay up to 18.6% Si. Iron is also associated with mineralization. Potassic alteration is spotty.

Rock samples collected along the old road north of Blaine Creek show a marked variation in Si ranging from a high of 15.7% Si to a low of 9.71% Si. This suggests the siliceous alteration trends more northeasterly.

Rarely are there northeast trending linears suggesting late-stage of the off-set of the Sandspit Fault.

The following program is recommended for the Blaine Creek Target Area:

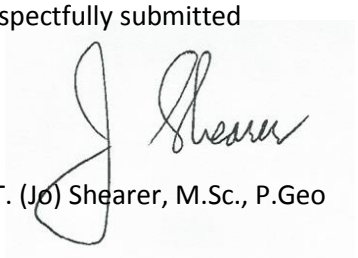
1. Geological mapping: creeks, other outcrops and trenches with a view to interpreting structural controls of mineralization.
2. Backhoe trenching: trenches will be access routes for subsequent drilling.
3. Follow-up diamond drilling.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase I: mapping, soil sampling, IP/Resistivity, trenching, drilling.

1)	Soil sampling, 10 man days @ $375/ day.	$ 3,750.00
	- 250 samples (Au, As) @ $28.00/sample	7,000.00
2)	Grid preparation, surveying & cutting, 8 line-km, 32 man days @ $475/day	15,200.00
3)	IP/Resistivity, 8 line-km, @ $3750/line-km	30,000.00
4)	Geological mapping, 12 man days @ $700/day	8,400.00
5)	Trenching (525m) 42 hr @ $130/hr	5,460.00
	- Mob/Demob	2,500.00
6)	Drilling 1000 m @ $120/m including	120,000.00
	- Mob/Demob	8,000.00
7)	Site supervision, geology, sampling/drilling and trenching program	
	- Geologist, 40 man days @ $700/day	28,000.00
	- Assistant, 40 man days @ $375/day	15,000.00
	- 500 assays @ $28/sample (Au,As,Sb)	14,000.00
8)	Support Costs	
	- room and board, 170 man days @ $125/day	21,250.00
	- vehicle, 1.5 months @ $2,500/mo	3,750.00
	- fuel	1,000.00
	- airfares, 5 x $600	3,000.00
	- consumables & equipment rental	2,000.00
	- communications & freight	1,000.00
9)	Engineering, drafting, reporting	10,000.00
10)	Grid preparation, survey, 5 line-km, 10 man days @ $475/man days	4,750.00
11)	Soil sampling, 10 man days @ $350/man days	3,500.00
	- 250 samples (Au,As) @ $28.00/sample	7,000.00
12)	Geology, 5 man days @ $700/man days	3,500.00
	- Prospecting, 5man days @ $375/man days	1,875.00
	- Assays, 100 (Au,As,Sb) @ $28.50/sample	2,850.00
13)	Support Costs	
	- room and board, 30 man days @ $15/man days	3,750.00
¤	- vehicle, 10 man days @ $90/d	900.00
	- consumables & equipment rental	300.00
	- communications & freight	200.00
14)	Engineering, drafting, reporting	2,100.00
	TOTAL PHASE III	$ 330,035.00

Respectfully submitted



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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

April 11, 2020

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).

2. I have over 35 years of experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279).

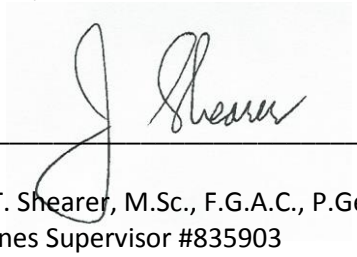
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. Unit #5-2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of this report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the Sandspit Gold Property" dated April 11, 2020.

6. I have visited the property in August 1979, May 1980, March 1997, January 7-25, 2008, May 3-22, 2010 and February 2-6, 2020. I carried out geological mapping and sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Sandspit Gold property by examining in detail the available reports, logging drill core, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

7. I own an interest in the property described herein.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 11th day of April, 2020.



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Mines Supervisor #835903
April 11, 2020

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

April 11, 2020

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS – 2020

		Total without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario), Senior Geologist		$4,000.00
5 days @ $800/day, February 2-6, 2020		
K. Hannan, Fieldman/Prospector		$2,000.00
5 days @ $400/day, February 2-6, 2020		
	Subtotal	$6,000.00
Transportation		
4x4 Truck, Budget Rentals		669.81
Airfare, Vancouver to Sandspit, Air Canada, 2 persons		525.00
Fuel		93.14
Hotel, Northern Shores		640.00
Meals & Food		225.25
Analytical - with Portable XRF Unit		450.00
Data Compilation		800.00
Report Preparation		1,600.00
Word Processing		400.00
	Subtotal	$5,403.20
	Total	**$ 11,403.20**

Event #	5800116
Date Filed	April 11, 2020
Work Filed	$10,400.00
PAC Filed	$1,205.66
Total Filed	$11,605.66

APPENDIX III

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS and LOCATIONS

April 11, 2020

Appendix III
Sample Descriptions (Locations on next page)

Sample #	Al	As	Fe	Si	Ca	Se	S%	Sb	K	Description
Blaine 1	5.94	--	5.84	14.92	6.73					Crystal tuff, rusty weathering, dark green andesite
Blaine 2	4.72	--	6.89	14.47	2.45					Rusty weathering, dark green andesite, crystal tuff
Blaine 3	5.94	13	7.36	15.70	7.26					Dark green/purple andesite tuff
Blaine 4	3.85	7	2.04	12.23	0.78					Fine-grained green fault gouge
Blaine 5	4.55	16	5.61	9.71	0.54				1.08	Rusty fault gouge
2010 Drill Core:										
Hole 17 99 ft.	4.04	12	4.84	10.94	4.99					Andesite, calcite hairline
Hole 18 56 m. Box 11	4.72	45	6.21	12.91	5.42		0.45			Dark green andesite
Hole 18 60 ft. Box 5	4.97	9	0.194	15.26	2.55					Siliceous white alteration, kaolinitic
Hole 18 63.70 – 3.3	4.00	3568	2.93	8.02	2.51		3.35	69		Highly friable, broken, green, gougy andesite
Hole 18 68 ft.	2.89	--	0.65	7.33	3.88					White alteration
Hole 18 68.28 ft. + 1.5m	1.73	33	5.69	3.57	4.61		3.97			Friable kaolinite, rusty white alteration
Hole 18 84.27 ft.	4.11	8	2.48	11.17	3.82	4				Highly altered brown alteration
Hole 18 90.37 + 15 ft.	5.01	--	3.51	16.91	3.46		0.5569			Andesitic lithic tuff, black angular fragments
Hole 18 105 ft.	2.75	--	0.48	11.35	15.25					Quartz-calcite alteration, carbonate
Hole 18 128.5 ft.	3.99	--	5.38	18.60	9.92		1.08			Siliceous altered
Hole 18 224 ft.	2.97	--	3.02	6.82	0.79	7			3.22	Siliceous, dark grey/green
Hole 18 318 ft.	5.23	63	2.30	13.33	17.53					Siliceous altered
Hole 18 322 ft.	1.12	8	2.41	2.70	15.94		7.56			Brown alteration, calcareous

Sample Locations

Sample	Latitude	Longitude
Blaine 1	53.19387 (131871E)	131.78628 (5897462N)
Blaine 2	53.19489 (313857E)	131.78655 (5897576N)
Blaine 3	53.19524 (313800E)	131.78743 (5897617N)
Blaine 4	53.19614 (313767E)	131.78799 (5897719N)
Blaine 5	53.19666 (313753E)	131.78233 (5897777N)
2010 Drill Core:		
Hole 17 99 ft.	53.18405 (311377E)	131.82297 (5896467N)
Hole 18 224 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 68 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 84.27 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 105 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 318 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 322 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 68.28 ft. + 1.5m	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 63.70 – 3.3	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 128.5 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 60 ft. Box 5	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 56 m. Box 11	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)
Hole 18 90.37 + 15 ft.	53.19360 (313683E)	131.78907 (5786440N)

Sandspit 2020

Waypoint		Northing	Easting	Elevation
164	1km sign	313518 N53 13.040	5900015 W131 47.681	12 m
165	At sign “Entering TFL58” managed by A&A Trading	313518 N53 12.845	5899551 W131 47.651	10 m
166	2km sign	313556 N53 12.610	5898468 W131 47.619	10 m
167	New logging road, Rip Rap, 180 up road	313543 N53 12.314	5898468 W131 47.585	10 m
168	3km sign	313534 N53 12.212	5898529 W131 47.575	13 m
169	4km sign	313698 N53 11.887	5897966 W131 47.259	12 m
170	Sandspit transfer station	313915 N53 11.831	5897834 W131 47.150	15 m
171	Access road (waypoints 171-174)	314128 N53 11.693	5897578 W131 46.949	11 m
175	5km sign	314288 N53 11.606	5897386 W131 46.796	20 m
176	Blaine Creek and Main Road	314378 N53 11.292	5896826 W131 46.710	21 m
177	Small Creek	314424 N53 11.167	5896576 W131 46.659	23 m
178	6km sign	314477 N53 11.126	5896513 W131 46.618	22 m
179	7km sign	314453 N53 10.797	5895895 W131 46.617	24 m

APPENDIX IV

XRF Assays

April 11, 2020

Sandspit XRF 2020-02
All Results in %

Sample	Mg	Mg +/	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +,	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti
Blaine 1	ND		5.94	0.08	14.92	0.11	0.67	0.0238	0.3277	0.0044	ND		0.33	0.0041	6.7285	0.0467	0.3779
Blaine 2	ND		4.72	0.07	14.47	0.11	0.84	0.0247	0.6378	0.0068	ND		0.36	0.0046	3.4467	0.0267	0.2164
Blaine 3	ND		5.94	0.08	15.7	0.11	0.59	0.0236	0.1006	0.0032	ND		0.77	0.0067	7.26	0.05	0.3734
Blaine 4	ND		3.85	0.06	12.23	0.08	0.37	0.0148	0.165	0.0028	ND		0.5	0.0041	0.7783	0.0059	0.1344
Blaine 5	ND		4.55	0.07	9.71	0.07	0.57	0.017	0.0939	0.0026	ND		1.08	0.0085	0.5405	0.0054	0.2454
Hole 17	1.73	0.44	4.04	0.08	10.94	0.11	0.86	0.0296	1.5421	0.0167	ND		0.65	0.0079	4.9873	0.049	0.4931
1 - Hole 18	ND		4.72	0.07	12.91	0.1	0.63	0.0228	0.447	0.0052	ND		0.74	0.0066	5.4174	0.0396	0.4709
2 - Hole 18	ND		4.97	0.07	15.26	0.1	0.45	0.0214	0.1395	0.0035	ND		0.85	0.0068	2.5457	0.017	0.4038
3 - Hole 18	ND		4	0.07	8.02	0.06	0.54	0.0189	3.3482	0.0247	ND		2.78	0.0203	2.5116	0.0189	0.2728
4 - Hole 18	1.39	0.36	2.89	0.06	7.33	0.06	0.43	0.0197	0.1261	0.0032	0.7011	0	0.52	0.0054	3.8804	0.0309	0.191
5 - Hole 18	ND		1.73	0.06	3.57	0.037	0.46	0.0188	3.9699	0.0335	ND		1.22	0.0109	4.6051	0.0385	0.1704
6 - Hole 18	ND		4.11	0.07	11.17	0.08	0.58	0.021	0.8135	0.0074	ND		1.09	0.0087	3.8196	0.0272	0.6385
7 - Hole 18	ND		5.01	0.07	16.91	0.12	0.7	0.0232	0.5569	0.0058	ND		1.14	0.0088	3.4644	0.0237	0.5086
8 - Hole 18	ND		2.75	0.06	11.35	0.08	0.34	0.0224	0.0933	0.0028	ND		1.12	0.0083	15.25	0.1	0.1866
9 - Hole 18	ND		3.99	0.09	18.6	0.16	0.89	0.0367	1.0838	0.0118	ND		1.14	0.0115	9.92	0.08	0.292
10 - Hole 18	ND		2.97	0.07	6.82	0.06	0.62	0.021	1.6155	0.0146	0.2439	0	3.22	0.0266	0.7937	0.0086	0.6791
11 - Hole 18	ND		5.23	0.09	13.33	0.11	0.74	0.0333	0.2969	0.0053	ND		1.74	0.0151	17.53	0.14	0.2977
12 - Hole 18	ND		1.116	0.04	2.7	0.0255	0.26	0.0184	7.56	0.05	ND		0.05	0.0023	15.94	0.11	0.1158

Ti	+/-	V	V +/	Cr	Cr +	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As	As +	Se	Se +
0.0201	0.0433	0	ND		0.177	0.0063	5.8358	0.05	ND		ND		0.0078	0.0009	0.0077	0.0007	ND		ND		
0.017	0.0226	0	ND		0.087	0.0048	6.89	0.06	ND		ND		0.01	0.0011	0.0058	0.0006	0.0011	0	ND		
0.0204	ND		ND		0.073	0.0046	7.36	0.06	ND		ND		0.0087	0.001	0.0046	0.0006	0.0013	0	ND		
0.0123	0.0246	0	ND		0.017	0.0022	2.0433	0.02	ND		ND		0.0034	0.0006	0.0029	0.0003	0.0007	0	ND		
0.0143	0.0324	0	ND		0.254	0.0062	5.6123	0.04	ND		ND		0.0068	0.0008	0.0038	0.0005	0.0016	0	ND		
0.0259	0.0434	0	ND		0.186	0.0077	4.84	0.05	ND		ND		0.0101	0.0012	0.0139	0.001	0.0012	0	ND		
0.021	0.0398	0	ND		0.144	0.0057	6.21	0.05	ND		ND		0.0068	0.0009	0.0058	0.0006	0.0045	0	ND		
0.0214	0.0271	0	0.01	0	0.011	0.0027	0.1914	0.01	ND		ND		0.0032	0.0006	ND		0.0009	0	ND		
0.0173	0.0317	0	ND		ND		2.9286	0.03	ND		ND		0.0045	0.0007	ND		0.3568	0	ND		
0.0168	ND		ND		0.04	0.0034	0.6497	0.01	ND		ND		0.0029	0.0006	0.0015	0.0004	ND		ND		
0.0154	ND		ND		ND		5.69	0.05	ND		ND		0.0048	0.0008	ND		0.0033	0	ND		
0.0237	0.0297	0	ND		0.019	0.0029	2.4771	0.02	ND		ND		0.0057	0.0008	0.0027	0.0004	0.0008	0	4E-04	0	
0.0221	0.0406	0	ND		0.057	0.004	3.5086	0.03	ND		ND		0.0061	0.0008	0.0034	0.0005	ND		ND		
0.0181	ND		ND		0.057	0.0042	0.48	0.01	ND		ND		0.0033	0.0007	ND		ND		ND		
0.026	0.0391	0	ND		0.091	0.0065	5.38	0.06	ND		ND		0.0079	0.0013	0.0052	0.0008	ND		ND		
0.0257	0.0757	0	ND		0.011	0.0028	3.0229	0.03	ND		ND		0.0048	0.0008	0.0019	0.0004	ND		7E-04	0	
0.0266	ND		ND		0.089	0.0065	2.3013	0.03	ND		ND		0.0083	0.0012	0.0032	0.0006	0.0063	0	ND		
0.0148	ND		ND		0.035	0.0033	2.4098	0.02	ND		ND		0.0057	0.0007	0.0015	0.0004	0.0008	0	ND		

Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo ·	Ag	Ag +	Cd	Cd +	Sn	Sn +	Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +	Hg	Hg +
8E-04	0.0001	0.0449	0.0006	0.0033	0	0.01	0.0003	0.0006	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
4E-04	0.0001	0.0308	0.0005	0.0008	0	0.01	0.0003	0.0008	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.002	0.0002	0.0546	0.0007	0.0022	0	0.01	0.0003	0.0007	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.002	0.0001	0.0022	0.0001	0.0012	0	0	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.004	0.0002	0.0021	0.0001	0.0034	0	0.01	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.003	0.0002	0.0248	0.0005	0.0029	0	0.01	0.0004	0.0012	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.001	0.0002	0.0525	0.0007	0.0024	0	0.01	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.002	0.0001	0.0267	0.0004	0.0011	0	0	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.007	0.0002	0.0051	0.0002	0.0011	0	0.01	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.007	0.0023	ND		ND	
3E-04	0.0001	0.0125	0.0003	ND		0	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.004	0.0002	0.0151	0.0003	0.0016	0	0	0.0003	0.0014	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.003	0.0002	0.0187	0.0003	0.0021	0	0.01	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.003	0.0002	0.0398	0.0005	0.0024	0	0.01	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.003	0.0002	0.0077	0.0002	0.0017	0	0	0.0002	0.0035	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.002	0.0002	0.0095	0.0003	0.0025	0	0.01	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.009	0.0003	0.0025	0.0002	0.0019	0	0.01	0.0003	0.0006	0	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.001	0.0002	0.0255	0.0005	0.0012	0	0	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
4E-04	0.0001	0.0102	0.0002	0.0014	0	0.01	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	

Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +,	Th	Th +	U	U +/	LE	LE +/-
0.002	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		64.6	0.23
0.002	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		68.3	0.23
ND		ND		ND		ND		61.8	0.25
0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		79.9	0.12
0.002	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		77.3	0.16
0.002	0.0004	ND		0	0	ND		69.6	0.41
0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		68.2	0.22
ND		ND		ND		ND		75.1	0.16
0.002	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		75.2	0.18
0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		81.8	0.33
0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		78.6	0.17
0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		75.2	0.17
0.002	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		68	0.2
0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		68.4	0.18
0.003	0.0005	ND		ND		ND		58.5	0.32
0.002	0.0004	ND		0	0	0.001	0	79.9	0.17
0.002	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		58.4	0.29
9E-04	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		69.8	0.18