NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE CATTLE CREEK PROPERTY

TOP Minfile Occurrence 082LSE017

118^{O} 32'47" West, 50^{O} 04'20" North
UTM Zone 11 5547800 N, 289343 E,

BCGS map sheet 082L008, NTS map sheet 082L02E.

Vernon Mining Division

Monashee Pass Area

British Columbia, Canada.

For

Nation Gold Corp
750 – 1095 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2C2

By

Leopold Joseph Lindinger, P.Geo.

Report Date: 20 August, 2021

Effective Date: 02 December, 2020

Date and Signature Page

This report is dated

20 August, 2021

'Leopold Joseph Lindinger, P.Geo.'

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ph/text 250-219-0717
Email leojlindinger@gmail.com

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo., hereby do certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist currently residing at 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B. C., V2B-8N5.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Cattle Creek Property", with an effective date of 02 December, 2020.
3. I graduated in 1980 from the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences. Since that time, I have been continuously employed as a geoscientist in the exploration, development and mining of metallic mineral deposits. in British Columbia, Nevada, Yukon Territory, Ontario, Labrador, Mexico and Russia. I have exploration and mining experience in shear and vein hosted gold deposits which is the deposit type discussed in this technical report.
4. I am a member in good standing since 1992 with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license # 19155. As a result of my experience and qualifications with regards to the Cattle Creek property I am an ''Independent Qualified Person" for the purposes as described in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the Instrument").
5. My most recent inspection (Current Personal Inspection) of the mineral property discussed in this technical report was on 05 September, 2020. I visited the Top Adit area and many of the historical drill roads and one historic trench. My inspection and a review for any scientific or technical information about the property revealed that no material changes or new information had been completed since 2017. I also examined a new logging road which passes less than 200 metres north of the workings.
6. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report) and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
7. As required by subsection 8.1(2) of the Instrument I am responsible for all required 43-101F1 Items in this report.
8. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Sealed, Signed and Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia on 20 August, 2021.

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

Leopold J. Lindinger, P.Geo.

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Item 1: Summary

1.1 Overview

Upon becoming a reporting issuer in a jurisdiction in Canada Nation is obligated to a technical report in one or more reporting listing jurisdiction(s) for each mineral property material to the issuer.

Nation Gold Corp. ("Nation" or the "Company") has earned a 100% interest in the 539.16 hectare Cattle Creek mineral claim block in the southern Monashee Pass area, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia (the "Property").

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The claims are located on BCGS map sheet 082L008, NTS map sheet 082L02E. The claims are centered at 118^{O} 32'47" West, 50^{O} 04'20" North and UTM ZONE 11 5547800 N, 289343 E, and 55 kilometres southeast of Vernon. The claims protect the TOP Minfile occurrence 082LSE017 and several other gold showings and gold, silver and mercury in soil anomalies.

The TOP gold showing is located adjacent to BC HWY 6, 4.5 kilometres south of Monashee Pass and adjacent to the south end of McIntyre Lake and immediately northwest of Hwy 6.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The oldest rocks in the region are Proterozoic to mid Paleozoic rocks assigned to the pericratonic Shuswap metamorphic complex. These rocks occur in a north trending belt east of Okanagan Lake and extend north past Shuswap Lake. In fault contact with the Shuswap rocks are late Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks assigned to a pre-Nicola Group island arc assemblage termed the Harper Ranch Group. These rocks occur in a 35 by 10 km EW trending band extending from SW of Cherryville to the east. Occurring south and in assumed intrusive contact with the Harper Ranch belt is the Jurassic aged Spruce Grove granodiorite batholith. This intrusion in turn is intruded by and overlain by erosional remnants of dominantly alkali andesitic volcanics assigned to the Eocene aged Kamloops Group. The youngest rocks in the region are erosional remnants of Miocene aged Chilcotin Group basalts. Post Chilcotin deposits are dominantly Pleistocene and younger unconsolidated pre, syn and post glacial sediments. Mineral deposits in the region are dominantly small polymetallic precious metal veins and zones that appear to be related to Eocene aged intrusive and volcanic activity. This activity occurred in an extensive regional extensional regime. Similar deposits in the region are numerous and include the Brett, Vault, Lavington Chaput and Cherryville area precious metal low, intermediate and high sulphidation epithermal to polymetallic vein deposits. These deposits are thought to overly as yet unburied porphyry copper molybdenum systems. Assumedly derived from this mineralization are small Pleistocene and younger aged placer gold deposits.

In the Monashee Pass area including the Cattle Creek Property the Spruce Grove granodiorite is dominantly medium-grained and reportedly largely unaltered. Intruding the granodiorite are several generations of Eocene aged dioritic to andesitic to lamprophyric sub-volcanic dikes and sills. At the TOP occurrence the intrusion and Eocene intrusives are truncated, displaced and sheared by several generations of faulting at various orientations. The TOP prospect occurs within and adjacent to a NNE trending variably east dipping shear zone. Associated with the shear are local zones of more intense shearing with strong to intense argillic alteration, silicification, quartz veining and variable quantities of pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. The shearing, alteration, silicification-veining and mineralization intensity often appear co-associated. The most intense shearing hosts whitish, pyritic, clay fault gouge alteration. The dykes incorporated in the shears are also deformed, truncated and altered. The dyke-granodiorite margins within the shear often host the most intense clay alteration with accompanying silicification and later carbonate replacement. Gold and silver values occur with sulphides throughout the shear and adjacent rocks. The best gold and silver mineralization is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite that occur in and/or with quartz-carbonate veinlets within and adjacent to the most strongly altered dykes. The shear appears to have been truncated by post mineral north and east trending steep faults. Associated with the precious metals, when analyzed is strong arsenic and weak to moderate antimony values. There is a moderate mercury in soil anomaly on strike with the shear north of and uphill from the drill and trench tested area.

The TOP shear zone, based on trenching and drilling information has been traced for 170 metres and appears to vary from NNE trending and steeply west dipping at higher elevations to less than 30 degrees west dipping at depth with the horizontal width increasing with depth from less than 1 to more than 10 metres. The zone has interpretably been offset by east-west and NS faults with local west side up displacement. The shear zone and associated spatially concentrated mineralization is open at to the north, south and at depth to the west.

The known TOP 1 gold zone is a less than 10-metre in radius west plunging body extending from ‘trench 2’ within a large, similarly oriented apparently deformed, variably altered and mineralized intermediate Tertiary dyke inside the TOP shear. To date this body appears to decrease in grade some 20 metres below the surface west of ‘trench 2’. No other similar sized and grade bodies have yet been discovered, however at least two partially drill and trench defined similarly oriented zones separated by poorly gold and silver mineralized granodiorite occur short distances to the north.

Three metallurgical (2 cyanide recovery (1991, 2003)) and one hyper gravity separation, optical microscopy, electron microprobe (2004) tests of TOP 1 zone material concluded that only 20-25% of the gold and 35-40% of the silver are recoverable by conventional cyanidation leaching or hyper gravity concentration. The metallurgy of gold and silver mineralization in the material is native gold, native silver, two gold silver alloys and several silver-antimony sulphide minerals. About 50% of the gold and silver (including all species) is encapsulated as <0.5 micron particles in quartz and the remainder in arsenopyrite.

1.4 Exploration

Nation Gold having optioned the property and financed a 2017 exploration program during October to mid December 2017 (the "2017 work program"), The program was managed by Michael Schuss and included several days of prospecting and rock sampling at the TOP occurrence area and along several new logging roads including the Caron showing. Also completed in December 2017 was a property wide drone borne aero magnetometer survey.

The 2017 rock sampling was mostly from known areas of mineralization and produced varying results. Samples taken of highly sulphidic TOP occurrence returned similar gold and silver values of that previously reported. Several samples taken of the Caron showing (4.37 g/t gold) returned highly variable results varying from less than 100 ppb to over 15 g/t gold. The only conclusion here is that the gold and silver mineralization is associated with auriferous sulphides with occasional free gold within barren appearing quartz veins with small sulphidic fractures. The geological similarity of the TOP occurrence and Caron showing is similar lithological environment of mafic Tertiary dykes within Spruce Grove batholith intrusives hosting auriferous variably sulphidic quartz veins. It is unknown if the Caron showing lies within a discreet structural zone. The Spruce Grove batholith was observed to be extensively altered in all areas examined. The alteration style and intensity are tentatively co-incident with the airborne magnetic results.

The drone borne aeromagnetic survey results produced discreet anomalies with magnetic lows occurring over linear depression probably representing faults. These anomalies are also coincident with resistivity lows and weak chargeability highs. The magnetic results within the area covered by the IP survey and extending to the limits of the airborne survey outline several discreet domains possibly representing blocks within the Spruce Grove batholith hosting variable levels of hydrothermal alteration and/or thermal metamorphism probably related to differential uplift or subsidence of the blocks. The structures and varying alteration may be related to Tertiary north trending dextral transpression-tension tectonic environment coincident with Kamloops and Penticton Group intrusive and extrusive activity including structurally hosted and replacement gold and indicator mineralization.

1.6 Conclusions

The Cattle Creek Property hosts the NNW striking west dipping TOP shear that hosts the TOP gold zone and to the south the Caron gold showing. The TOP shear as currently defined by mapping, trenching, drilling and limited underground development testing hosts at least three east striking, west plunging and steeply south dipping variably defined gold bearing zones. The shear extends beyond the drill tested area to the north, and offsets may extend at depth to the west. A mercury in soil anomaly may indicate undiscovered zones to the north. Three gold recovery and metallurgical tests of a small portion of the TOP zone concluded that 20-25% of the gold is recoverable by conventional cyanide leaching or hyper gravity processes. The remainder is encapsulated as <0.5 micron native, alloy or sulphide species in quartz (50%), or arsenopyrite (~25%).

In addition to the TOP occurrence, and Caron showing the property hosts several areas indicating the potential for additional precious metal bearing quartz vein and pyritic-arsenopyritic shear associated replacements zones in andesitic and granodioritic host rock. These indications are primarily based on geochemical evidence from historic and current, soil and rock sample programs. The aeromagnetic results partially coincide with the area covered with a historic IP and limited ground magnetic survey. The TOP shear is traceable from the 2017 horizontal and 1st vertical derivative aeromagnetic data. Numerous other magnetic anomalies remain unexplained. Additional exploration expenditures are recommended for the Cattle Creek Property.

1.7 Recommendations

Based on these precious metal indications from the historic and current exploration detailed in this report, a minimum of $110,000 in exploration expenditures is recommended. This work will comprise $46,000 of property wide mapping, prospecting and rock, vegetation, soil sampling and systematic auger sampling to test for near bedrock mineralization especially the northern extension of the TOP shear. The soil sampling would be completed along logging roads to get deep or basal till samples, partial leach styles of soil geochemical sampling and bark or twig sampling. The $75,000 drilling portion of Phase 1 would be to drill northerly into the TOP shear for additional shear crosscutting east-west striking, steeply dipping, west plunging zones. Within the larger property boundaries exploration stages suited to that areas characteristics would be completed.

Phase 2 expenditures would be results contingent from the success of some of the various exploration methods attempted in the recommended Phase 1 program. If the drilling is successful in defining the orientation and down dip plunge of new zones, additional drilling along the TOP shear should be attempted. The mechanical surficial (auger sampling) component of the phase 1 program may not penetrate to bedrock the soil and some tree bark defined targets indicated by the phase 1 program may be in deep overburden. A Phase 2 recommendation would be to complete additional soil sampling in and around these targets using new ‘blind mineralization’ detecting partial leach methods to aid in determining the gold prospectivity of a target area. The budget of this stage would be contingent on number, intensity and spatial area of the Phase 1 targets generated using the procedures mentioned. Stage 3 would be testing any new bedrock targets inferred by the surficial sampling by additional Phase 2 budgeted drilling.

Item 2: Introduction

Leopold J Lindinger, P.Geo, the Qualified Person (the "Author") for this report, was contracted by Nation Gold Corp, owner of the Cattle Creek Property to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") report.

Upon becoming a reporting issuer in a jurisdiction in Canada Nation is obligated to file a technical report completed by an independent qualified person in one or more reporting listing jurisdiction(s) for each mineral property material to the issuer. Nation has earned a 100% unencumbered interest in the Cattle Creek gold property and the filing of this technical report is part of its obligation for becoming a public issuer. The report incorporates data from certain private records and property assessment work reports filed with and reported by the BC Government ARIS, Property File, Minfile and MTO websites. For the 2017 work, the Author has relied on information provided by Michael and Luke Schuss.

The Author first visited the Cattle Creek Property on October 12, 2017 to complete a NI 43-101 required current personal inspection of the Property including review a 2017 Nation Gold funded and Michael Schuss managed exploration program. As part of the inspection due diligence the Author took several samples, including confirmation samples from the TOP Prospect and Caron showing and elsewhere on the property took several duplicate samples from sites previously sampled by prospector Mr. Luke Schuss. He also reviewed the on property portion of the Schuss 2017 exploration area. Mr. Luke Schuss was independent of Nation Gold.

The Author completed a second site visit on September 5, 2020. This visit was completed to determine if any noteworthy material changes had been completed on the property. Completed were a traverse over the historic road network around the TOP Occurrence including a visit to 'trench 2' north of the TOP Showing, a visit to the Adit and a traverse on new logging roads that cross less than 200 metres south of and uphill of the TOP Occurrence. The only noteworthy changes from the last inspection were additional recent constructed logging roads and clear cuts north of the TOP occurrence improving road access to the area.

The Author is, by virtue of education and experience is an "Independent Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101 and has no interest in Nation Gold Corp. and holds no interest in the Cattle Creek Property. The Author accepts responsibility of the contents of this report in its entirety.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has not relied on 'other experts' in the preparation of this report and is not qualified to comment on legal, environmental, political or other issues that might be relevant to this technical report, and therefore does not address these issues.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The 539.16 hectare Cattle Creek property is located in the southern Monashee Pass area, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia. The Cattle Creek property is located adjacent to BC HWY 6, 4.5 kilometres south of Monashee Pass and adjacent to the south end of McIntyre Lake.

Details of the claims and the area they cover is presented in Figure 2 below and legal details including the current expiry dates in Table 1 below. The claims are 55 kilometres southeast of Vernon and centered at 118^{O} 32'47" West, 50^{O} 04'20" North and UTM ZONE 11 5547800 North, 289343 East. The claims protect the TOP Minfile gold-silver occurrence 082LSE017 and adjacent gold showings and anomalies. The claims are located on Crown Land. There are existing logging and grazing leases on the property. The claims straddle the HWY 6 corridor and Right of Way.

The Issuer has an unencumbered 100% interest in the Cattle Creek Property.

Factors that may affect Access or Title

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least

(a) $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,

(b) $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,

(c) $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and

(d) $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Cash in lieu payments are for a minimum of 6 months and are double the physical or technical work requirements.

Proposed exploration work causing mechanical disturbance normally requires that a Notice of Work and Reclamation be submitted to the BC Mines and Environmental Branches at least 30 days (realistically 90 days) before work is planned to begin. A reclamation bond will often have to be placed with the BC Minister of Finance prior to final approval.

The Author is not aware of any extraordinary environmental or other liabilities that may be associated with the land comprising the property that would affect the right and ability to perform work on the property.

Figure 1 – Location Map

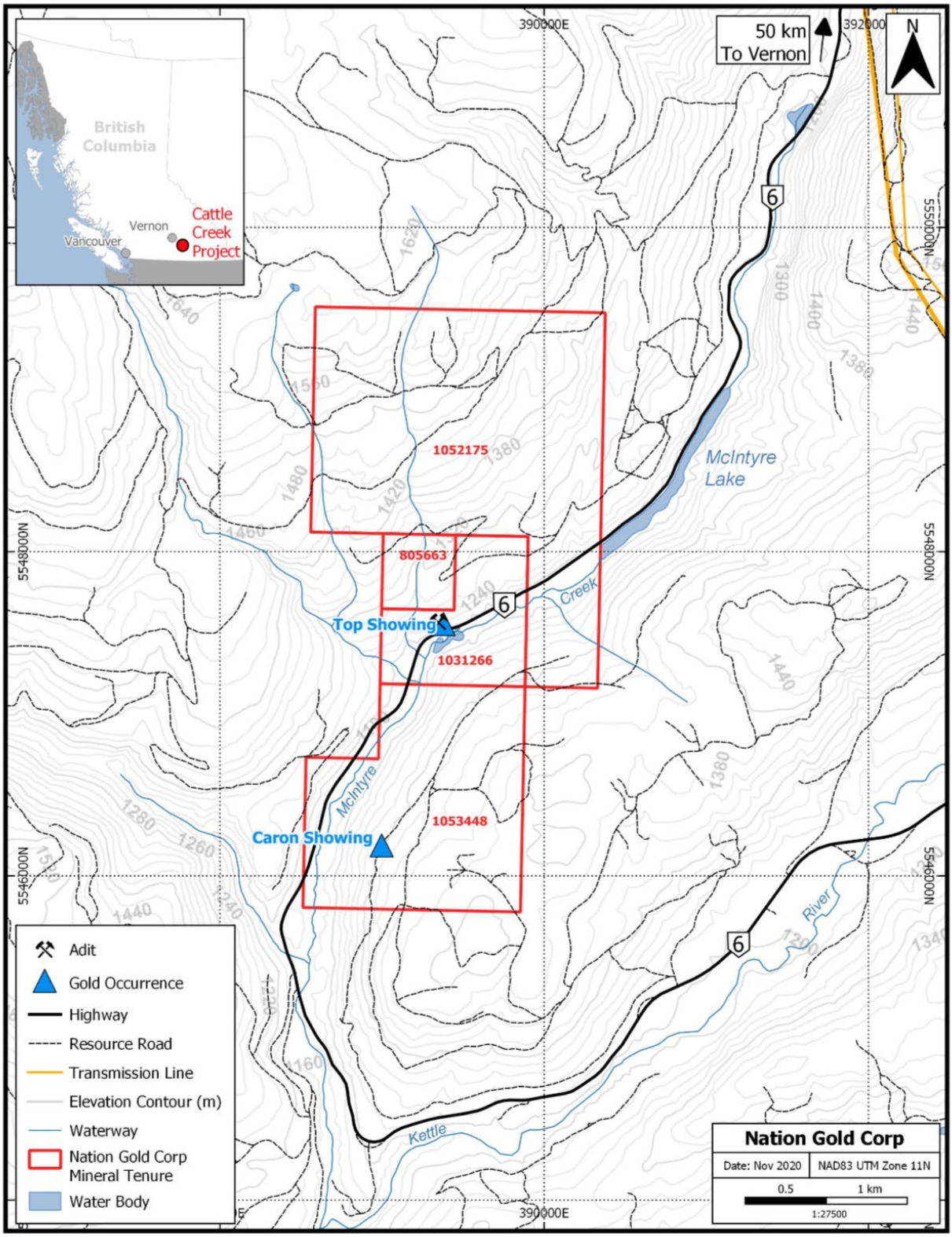

Figure 2 – Claims, Topography and Roads

Table 1 – Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
805663	TOP	286397 100%	Mineral	Claim	082L	2010/JUL/01	2022/DEC/25	GOOD	20.74
1031266		286397 100%	Mineral	Claim	082L	2014/OCT/01	2022/DEC/25	GOOD	62.21
1052175	TOP 2	286397 100%	Mineral	Claim	082L	2017/MAY/26	2022/DEC/25	GOOD	290.27
1053448	TOP 1	286397 100%	Mineral	Claim	082L	2017/JUL/27	2022/DEC/25	GOOD	165.94

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access

Four season road access to the Cattle Creek Property is via Hwy 6 about 50 to 55 road kilometres east of Vernon. Many portions of the claims are readily accessible with 4x4 vehicles on the numerous logging roads in various states of current repair and reclamation. Direct road access to the TOP workings area is currently trenched off at the Highway. The road network at the TOP ADIT and at the historic trenched and drilled area is in good shape, with the exception of weakly to strongly crowded 15-year spruce and alder vegetation regrowth.

Climate

The climate of the area is sub-continental with cold winters and warm summers. Annual precipitation averages 80 cm/yr. Exploration activities requiring snow free conditions can be completed from mid-June to late October. Exploration using mechanical methods can be completed year-round.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property area has sufficient timber, access to sufficient water and topographically suitable areas to conduct mining operations including potential tailings storage, potential waste disposal, heap leach and processing sites. The Vernon area and the Okanagan valley hosts most facilities to facilitate mineral exploration, development and mining. The Okanagan area has a di-verse labour force including mining personnel, and small quarrying, mining and aggregate operations.

Physiography

The claims comprising the Cattle Creek Property cover a portion of the central Monashee Mountain range west of the Columbia River and south of Revelstoke. The terrain generally is moderate to locally steep. The lowest point is the Macintyre Creek valley at 1175 metres at the southwestern corner of the claim block. The highest point is at about 1460 metres at the northwestern corner of the current claim block. The north to northeast trending steep walled Macintyre Creek valley runs through the south east to east central portions of the claims. The vegetation is dominantly black and white spruce.

Item 6: History

The Monashee pass area including the upper Kettle River valley have been explored for bedrock and placer gold since the mid-19th century. Near the pass are numerous small past producing structurally controlled gold-silver bearing quartz-carbonate vein and copper skarn deposits of mesothermal to epithermal affinity. They appear to be related to Tertiary intrusive activity in the form of small dykes and sills often, within structural zones of various orientations. Many are east trending with various dips both north and south. It is assumed that the source of the placer gold located in preserved pre-glacial channels were now eroded gold bearing veins of this camp.

The Cattle Creek gold property is one of several in the Monashee Pass area which is also well known for its limited placer gold production.

The Cattle Creek Property and specifically the TOP showing has had repeated exploration work campaigns by several issuers and private individuals. This work included ground and airborne geophysics, soil, silt, rock and heavy mineral sampling, trenching percussion drilling, diamond drilling underground development, gold-silver recovery tests and preliminary metallurgical work. No documented formal resources estimates have been found. The trenching and drilling data is presented in Tables 2 and 3 below. The surficial sampling details are presented with the historical descriptions presented below.

1969 – Duce Group

The TOP showings were discovered by Alf Brewer of Vernon, BC and staked as the Gold claims which were grouped as the Duce Group. Limited bulldozer trenching was completed. There is no documentation of this work.

1973¬–74 – New Cinch Uranium Ltd.

New Cinch Uranium Ltd., optioned the Duce Group and during 1973-1974 completed geological mapping, backhoe or bulldozer trenching, rock sampling and 4 diamond drill holes. A north striking 1.8 m chip sample in ‘trench 3’ returned 22.9 grams per ton of gold.

1977 – New Aston Resources Inc.

New Aston Resources Inc. optioned the property but no work was completed. The claims lapsed and were staked by J.E. Irwin.

1980¬–83 – Brican Resources Ltd.

In 1980, Brican Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Irwin and enlarged it. In 1981, Brican Resources Ltd. completed a small multi-element soil survey over the TOP target, which revealed that there were several anomalies of gold (up to 1010 parts per billion), silver (up to 5.8 parts per million), and arsenic (greater than 1000 parts per million). The best values were all east of the trace of the TOP shear at the southeast corner of the survey area.

In 1982, Brican Resources Ltd. completed geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys and trenching. A variably mineralized north-northeast striking variably west dipping shear zone was

partially outlined over a 125 meter strike. Highlights included a two meter chip in trench 1 reporting 1.8 grams per ton of gold and 126 grams per ton of silver. In trench 2 two, there was a twelve meter chip (non-true width) reporting 4.25 grams per ton of gold and 30.2 grams per ton of silver.

A ground magnetometer survey was also completed in 1982. The survey outlined the TOP shear as a several hundred meters long weakly positive feature truncated at its north end by an east–west feature.

In 1983, diamond drilling was completed testing a 90 meter strike of the shear. The best (non-true width) intersections returned 20.57 grams per ton of gold, 52.8 grams of silver over 4.72 meters within a larger intersection of 7.54 grams per ton of gold and 18.5 grams per ton of silver over 15.6 meters.

1984 – Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

In 1984, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. optioned the property and drilled 11 diamond drill holes and tested for extensions of the earlier drill results. The best reported intersection returned 6.5 grams per ton of gold and 15.8 grams per ton of silver over 2.1 meters. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. subsequently dropped their option.

1986 – Brican Resources Ltd.

Brican Resources Ltd. completed additional surface exploration, including drilling. The results were not published.

1988–90 – Commonwealth Gold Corporation, El Paraiso Resources Ltd. & Venturex Resources Ltd.

Commonwealth Gold Corporation optioned the property in 1988. During that same year, El Paraiso Resources Ltd. and Venturex Resources Ltd. optioned the TOP from Commonwealth Gold Corporation. El Paraiso Resources Ltd. and Venturex Resources Ltd. financed geological mapping, as well as rock and soil sampling, carried out VLF-EM and IP surveys, and drilled 13 short drill holes. The IP survey completed was a time domain pole-dipole array at 25 meter spacing and to N5 depth. There was no significant chargeability anomalies generated, but the apparent resistivity values indicates significant linear resistivity lows sub-paralleling recessive north-to-northwest trending stream bottomed valleys separated by resistivity highs of differing intensities. The cores of most north trending resistivity highs have moderate west dips.

Most drill holes were twins or infill from the earlier programs concentrated in an area underlying and west of trench two. The best (non-true width) drill intersection reported 14.95 grams per ton of gold over 14.3 meters. A drill hole west of trench 3 intersected 2.07 grams per ton of gold over 12.3 metres (non-true width). The gold was entirely within altered and sheared granodiorite and had a lower silver–gold ratio than nearby drill holes up dip to the east and trench three. The zone is open to the north. Mineralized mafic dykes in the zone had high silver–gold ratios. A small portion of the east side of the silver in soil and IP surveys are off the current claim package. The 1988 silver and soil grid extended beyond the current southwestern side of the current property.

In 1990, soil sampling, mapping, and a 126.5 metre 3 by 3 metre decline with a 9-metre-high raise into the mineralized core of the portion previously defined by drilling were completed. Muck assays for the raise averaged 7.5 g/t gold, and chip samples of the same raise reported less than 1 to over 22 g/t gold. (Twyman 1990). Commonwealth also completed a preliminary gold recovery metallurgical test with a less than 25% gold recovery and high arsenic values results (Dawson 1991). No further work was completed and the claims were allowed to lapse.

1999 – L. Caron & J. Kemp

In mid-1999, the TOP occurrence and a surrounding 2 sq kilometre area was staked as the MAC property by L. Caron and J. Kemp (Caron 2000). They completed limited rock sampling, mostly from the know areas of known mineralization (trenches) as well as from well mineralized drill core. The results confirmed the earlier results of gold, silver and arsenic mineralization.

2002–03 – Cantech Ventures Ltd. (later New Cantech Ventures Ltd.)

In 2002, the TOP Occurrence was optioned to Cantech Ventures Ltd. (later New Cantech Ventures Ltd.).

In 2003 New Cantech completed limited backhoe trenching at the trench 2 showing to re-expose and stockpile several hundred kilograms of fresh mineralized material so samples could be collected for metallurgical testing (Caron 2007). The trench samples are reported to average 16.8 g/t Au/12.5 metres (Caron, 2003). Process Research Associates Ltd. was contracted to complete Cyanidation tests. A 5-sample composite grade of 12.56 g/t Au and 118 g/t Ag was used for the test. After 48 hr solution a gold recovery of 21.2% and Ag recovery of 58.7% were obtained with 60% of the gold and 50% of silver within the first 2 hours (Caron 2007).

2004 – WebSmart.com Communications Ltd. (later Gold Reach Resources Ltd.)

The Cattle Creek Property was optioned to WebSmart.com Communications Ltd. in 2004. Ore microscopy, gravity testing and electron microprobe analytical metallurgical work carried out by SGS Lakefield Research Ltd. suggested that 25% of the gold is free and around 50% occurs as less than 0.5 micron particles probably in microscopic arsenopyrite within a quartz vein gangue and 25% in greater than 0.5 micron sulphide grains with the gold encapsulated within the sulfides (probably arsenopyrite). The greater than 0.5 micron optically detectable particles totalling 0.5% of the delivered sample weight included native gold, native silver, gold-silver alloy electrum, silver-gold alloy kustelite, acanthite, stephanite, pyrargerite and freibergite). Full recovery would require pre-oxidation of the mineralized rock. Gold Reach Resources Ltd., and subsequently New Cantech Resources, dropped their option late in 2004.

2007–09 – TMBW International Resources Corp.

TMBW International Resources Corp. optioned the Cattle Creek Property and completed surface work, including prospecting, geochemical sampling, and collection of a bulk sample. The sampling results again produced additional evidence of mineralization beyond the Cattle Creek Property occurrence area. While the results of the three-panned concentrate samples did not report

above detection threshold values for gold and silver, they did reveal some interesting metallurgical signatures. These signatures were confined to the -100 fraction, which was separated into magnetic, paramagnetic, and non-magnetic fractions. The magnetic fraction was elevated for boron, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, iron, nickel, and vanadium relative to the other fractions. The magnetic fraction was relatively depleted in arsenic, barium, copper, potassium, and strontium. The paramagnetic fraction was elevated for aluminium, arsenic, barium, copper, magnesium, manganese, strontium, and thorium relative to all other fractions. The non-magnetic fraction reported elevated tungsten in two out of three samples and all samples were depleted in boron, cadmium, chromium, iron, manganese, nickel, vanadium, and zinc. Due to the small dataset, the significance of these element patterns is unknown.

The MAC claims were subsequently allowed to lapse.

2010–17 – Steven John Lawes

The TOP occurrence and a surrounding 20 hectares area was acquired by Steven John Lawes in mid-2010 through MTO staking. Shortly thereafter Lawes completed physical work re-exposing trenches. In late 2014, Lawes enlarged the Cattle Creek Property to 80 hectares and again later that year completed physical work in the TOP occurrence area exposing the old trench workings. In May and again in August 2017, Lawes again enlarged the Cattle Creek Property twice more to its current 539 hectare size.

2017–Present – Nation Gold Corp.

On July 20, 2017, Lawes optioned the property to the Issuer with Michael Schuss as the operator. From October 10 to December 20, 2017, the Issuer funded three prospecting programs and one drone supported low-level property-wide magnetometer survey.

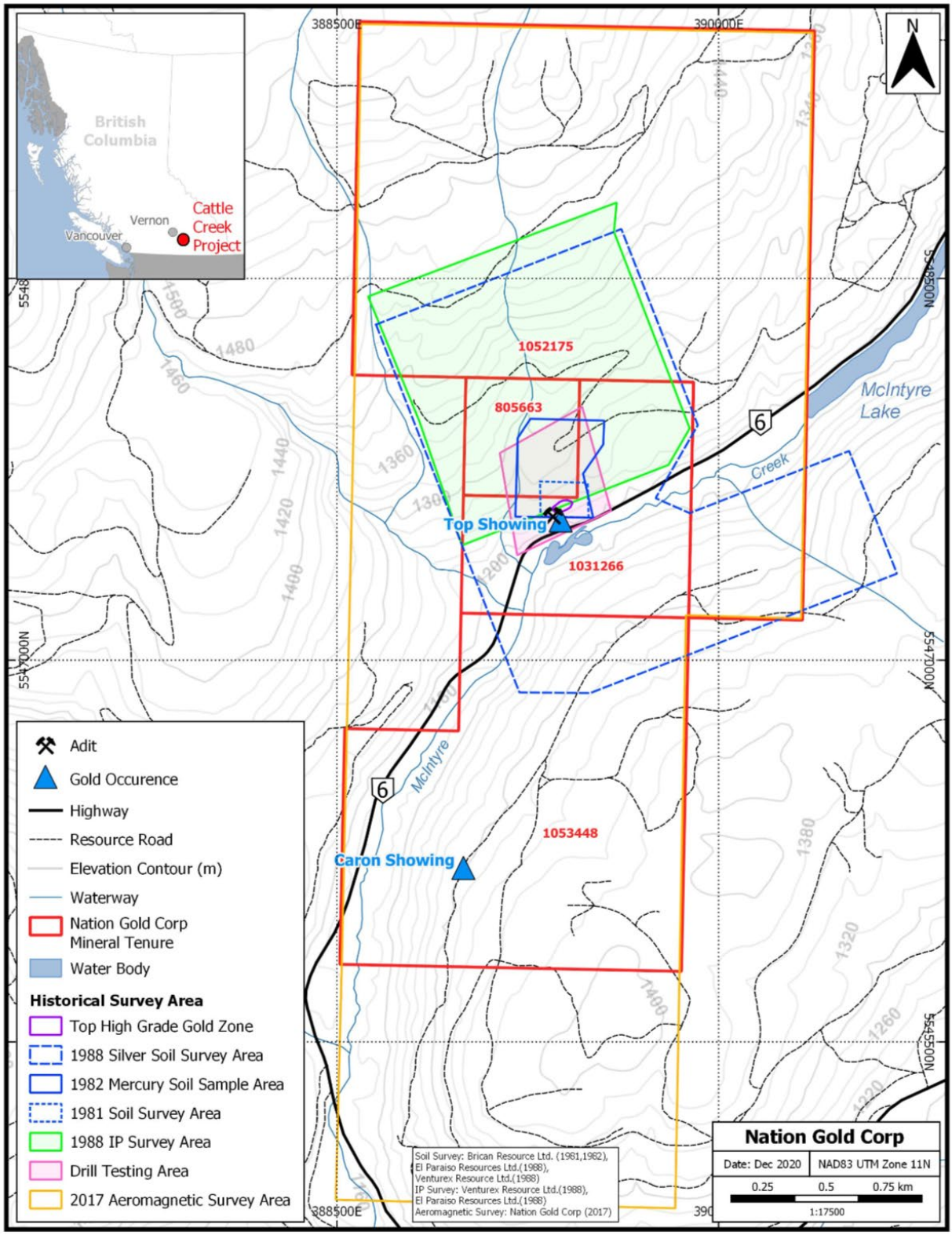

Figure 3 - Index Map of Historical Work

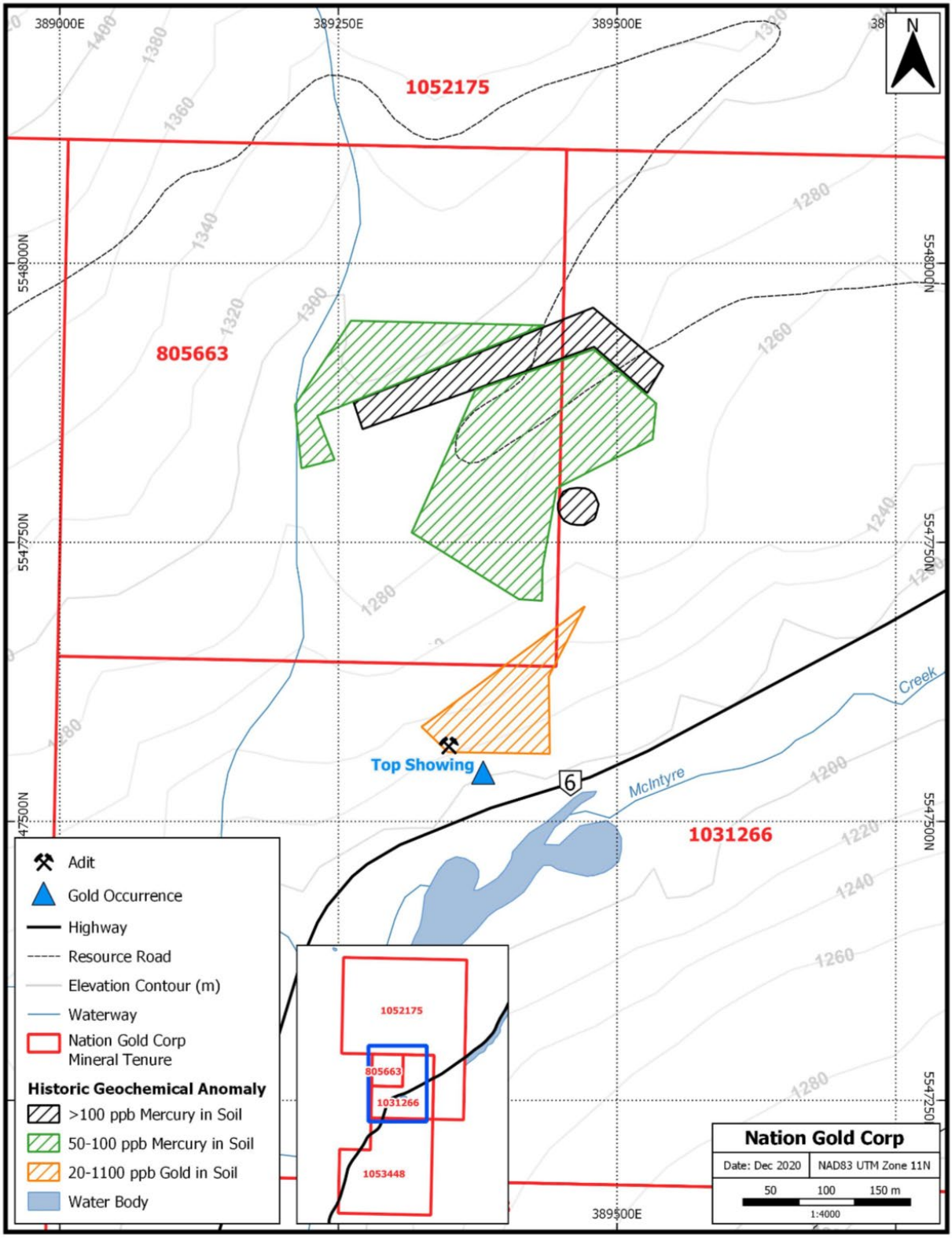

Figure 4 - Outlines of Historical Mercury and Gold Geochemical Anomalies

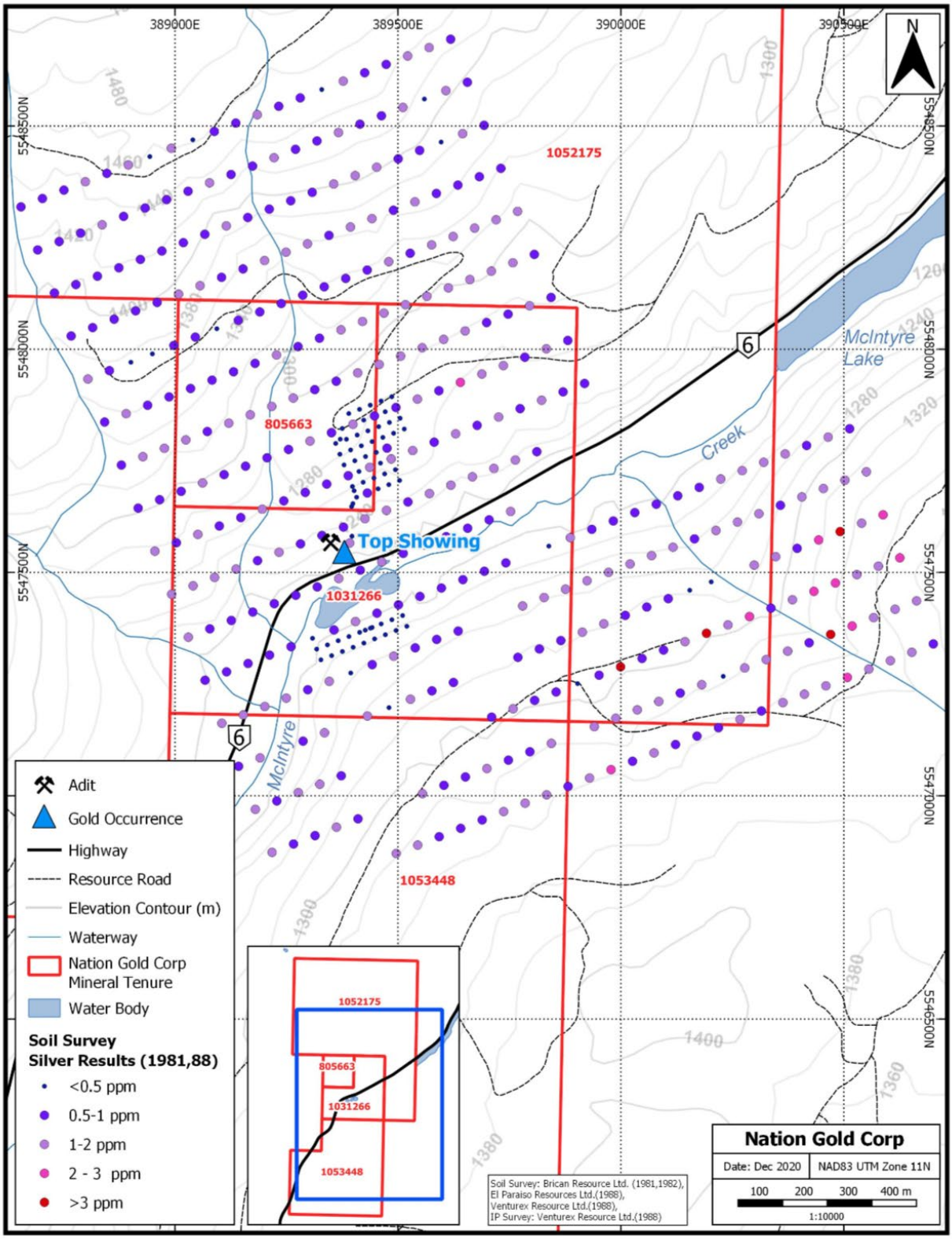

Figure 5 - Historical Silver Dot Plot of 1981, 82 and 88 Surveys.

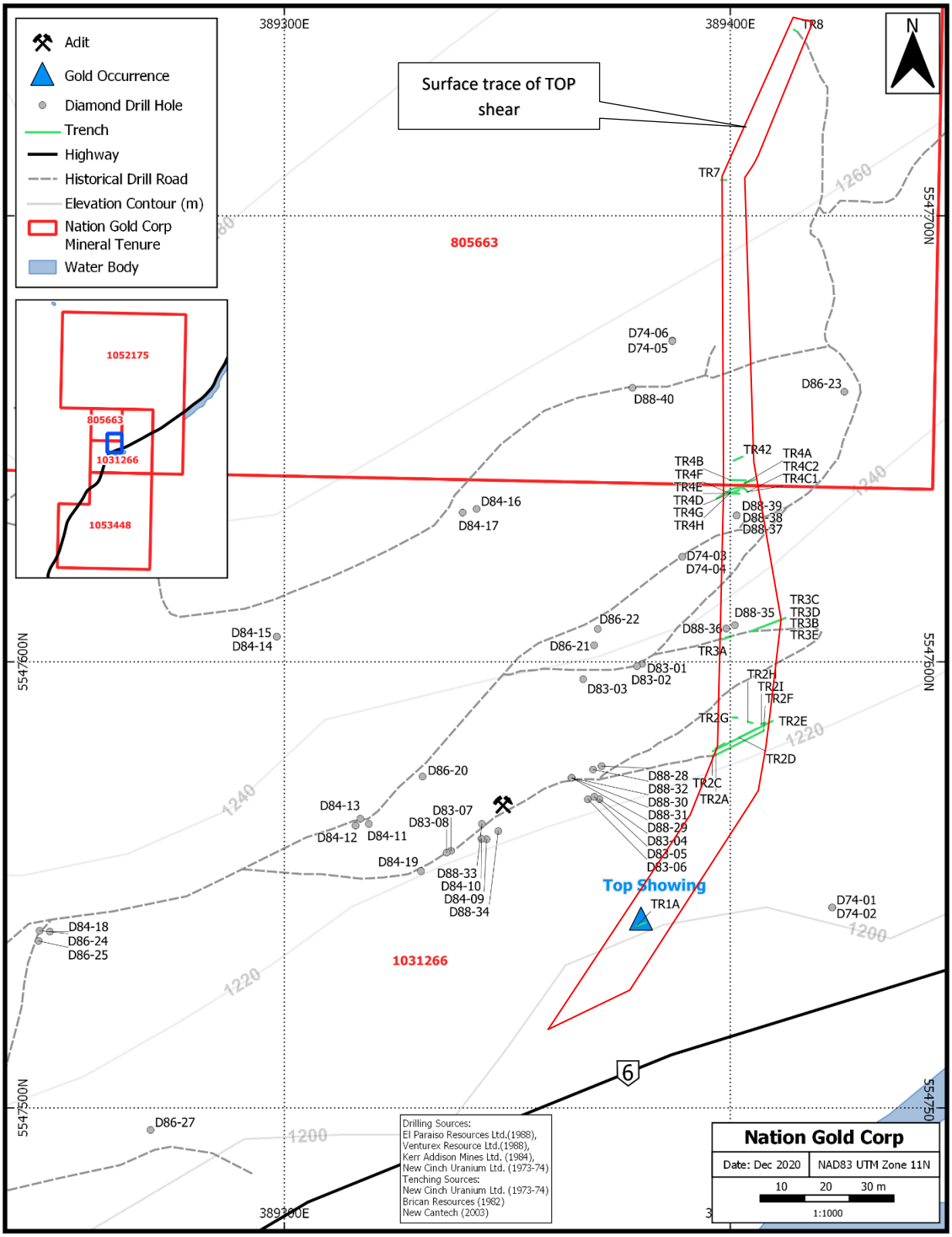

Figure 6 - Historical Trench, Drill Collar and Access Trail Plan.

TRENCH ID		TRENCH ORIGIN COORDINATE			LENGTH	DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN	AZIMUTH	FROM	TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t
		UTM Z11 E	UTMZ11 N	ELEV M								
Year	NOTE: Trench locations are approximate. All sampled intervals are sample length, not true widths.											
1981	TR1A	389379.1	5547540.8	1200	2	0	71	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	4.5
1973	TR2	389407.5	5547584.5	1216	12.2	0	243	0.0	12.2	12.2	4.3	30.3
1981	TR2A	389396.8	5547580.6	1216	2.2	0	61	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	30.9
1981	TR2A					0.5		0.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	3.4
1981	TR2C	389396.0	5547578.9	1216	0.6	0	61	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.7	20.3
1981	TR2D	389402.0	5547583.0	1216	4.4	0	63	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	126.5
1981	TR2D					2		2.0	4.4	2.4	0.5	2.1
1981	TR2E	389409.5	5547586.7	1216	15	0	243	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.5	4.7
1981	TR2G	389400.6	5547587.5	1216	1	0	93	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.1
1981	TR2H	389404.0	5547586.5	1216	1	0	105	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.4
1981	TR2I	389407.0	5547586.0	1216	0.9	0	69	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
2003	TR2J	389409	5547585	1214	12.5	0	243	0.0	12.5	12.5	16.8	118.0
1981	TR3A	389398.4	5547605.0	1230	2.4	0	69	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.0	10.3
1981	TR3B	389412.3	5547609.8	1230	8.3	0	249	0.0	8.3	8.3	3.2	7.5
1973	TR3C	389412.3	5547609.8	1230	6.2	0	249	0.0	6.2	6.2	4.3	31.3
1972	TR3D	389412.3	5547609.8	1230	1.8	0	249	0.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	26.5
1988	TR3E	389412.3	5547609.8	1230	6.2	0	71	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.1
1972	TR42	389400.8	5547645.1	1250	2.1	0	66	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.7
1981	TR4A	389403.2	5547640.0	1240	2.5	0	71	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.4	3.4
1981	TR4B	389400.0	5547640.8	1240	3.5	0	91	0.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.2
1972	TR4C1	389403.9	5547638.1	1240	8.1	0	331	0.0	8.1	8.1	1.6	9.2
1981	TR4C2	389403.9	5547638.1	1240	8.1	0	331	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.6
1980	TR4D	389400.0	5547637.8	1240	1.8	0	71	0.0	1.8	1.8	7.8	10.7
1978	TR4E	389400.0	5547637.8	1240	1.5	0	71	0.0	1.5	1.5	5.5	3.4
1973	TR4F	389400.0	5547637.8	1240	2.1	0	71	0.0	2.1	2.1	7.4	2.8
1972	TR4G	389400.0	5547637.8	1240	2.1	0	91	0.0	1.8	1.8	23.0	0.0
1968	TR4H	389400.0	5547637.8	1240	1.8	0	91	0.0	1.8	1.8	22.4	7.9
1973	TR7	389398.0	5547708.0	1260	1.1	0	91	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.7
1973	TR8	389415.1	5547741.2	1265	0.9	0	301	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7

Table 2 – TOP Trench Assay Summary

Table 3a – TOP Drill Hole and Significant Gold Intersections Summary and Significant Gold Intersections Summary

1 of 2

HOLE-ID	UTM Z11 E	UTMZ11 N	ELEV M	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	CORE LENGTH	Au g/t
NPR - no public record, blank cell in gold assay column means no significant intersections.										
NOTE: Drill hole locations are approximate. All drilled intervals are core length, not true widths.										
74-01	389422.9	5547544.9	1195.0	72.2	291.21	-45	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
74-02	389422.9	5547544.9	1195.0	62.8	261.21	-45	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
74-03	389389.3	5547623.5	1237.0	13.7	131.21	-45	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
74-04	389389.3	5547623.5	1237.0	63.4	81.21	-50	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
74-05	389387.0	5547672.0	1260.0	70.1	141.21	-45	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
74-06	389387.0	5547671.9	1260.0	12.2	321.21	-45	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
83-01	389380.3	5547599.5	1230.0	33.8	76.00	-45	15.2	16.2	1.0	1.58
83-02	389379.1	5547599.0	1230.0	37.0	76.00	-75	12.4	14.2	1.8	10.28
83-03	389367.0	5547596.1	1230.0	45.7	69.00	-70				
83-04	389370.7	5547569.2	1216.0	53.1	70.00	-50	15.9	16.5	0.6	3.05
83-05	389369.5	5547569.7	1216.0	25.0	70.00	-80	5.8	6.1	0.3	7.57
83-06	389368.1	5547569.2	1216.0	32.3	250.00	-60	6.2	9.2	3.0	4.80
83-06							11.7	21.8	10.1	9.41
83-07	389337.4	5547557.6	1220.0	49.1	70.00	-60	31.9	37.0	5.1	2.60
83-08	389336.4	5547557.2	1220.0	47.7	70.00	-85	37.5	38.6	1.1	10.79
84-09	389345.4	5547560.2	1219.9	44.2	64.00	-47	10.2	10.9	0.8	10.83
84-09							12.0	18.5	6.5	2.65
84-09							23.3	25.9	2.6	4.85
84-10	389344.2	5547560.3	1219.9	38.4	64.00	-75	10.6	11.3	0.7	2.33
84-10							14.0	16.4	2.4	3.63
84-10							17.7	20.4	2.7	2.63
84-10							25.85	27.6	1.7	6.56
84-11	389319.0	5547563.6	1228.2	57.0	55.00	-63				
84-12	389316.0	5547563.3	1228.2	92.3	0.00	-90				
84-13	389317.1	5547564.8	1228.2	68.3	30.00	-53				
84-14	389298.3	5547605.6	1250.0	81.4	70.00	-50	69.7	70.0	0.3	5.28
84-15	389298.3	5547605.6	1250.0	90.2	0.00	-90				
84-16	389343.1	5547634.3	1260.7	78.3	70.00	-65				
84-17	389340.0	5547633.4	1260.7	78.0	0.00	-90				
84-18	389247.4	5547539.5	1214.5	107.3	70.00	-47	31.45	32.5	1.1	1.28
84-19	389330.7	5547553.0	1220.2	47.5	112.00	-39	11.9	12.7	0.8	15.38
86-20	389331.0	5547574.3	1225.0	100.0	101.21	-45				
86-21	389369.5	5547603.7	1235.0	100.0	91.21	-45				
86-22	389370.3	5547607.3	1230.0	50.0	1.21	-90				
86-23	389425.6	5547660.5	1230.0	50.0	1.21	-90				
86-24	389245.1	5547539.7	1214.5	125.0	71.21	-60				
86-25	389244.9	5547537.4	1214.5	150.0	71.21	-60				
86-27	389270.0	5547495.0	1200.0	92.7	76.00	-45	25.7	26	0.3	1.50
88-28	389371.2	5547576.6	1216.0	28.0	256.00	-60	13.0	15.8	2.8	7.67
88-29	389364.4	5547574.0	1216.0	31.9	260.00	-45	10.4	13.2	2.8	10.96
88-29							18	18.7	0.7	12.40
88-30	389364.4	5547574.0	1216.0	25.9	260.00	-60	3.7	18.0	14.3	14.94
88-31	389364.4	5547574.0	1216.0	45.9	300.00	-45	3.4	5.8	2.4	4.90

Table 3b – TOP Drill Hole and Significant Gold Intersections Summary and Significant Gold Intersections Summary

2 of 2

HOLE-ID	UTM Z11 E	UTMZ11 N	ELEV M	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	CORE LENGTH	Au g/t
NPR - no public record, blank cell in gold assay column means no significant intersections.										
NOTE: Drill hole locations are approximate. All drilled intervals are core length, not true widths.										
88-32	389369.3	5547575.8	1216.0	45.7	117.00	-45				
88-33	389344.3	5547563.6	1220.0	46.2	45.00	-35	25.4	26.0	0.6	5.21
88-33							32.5	37.5	5.0	1.92
88-34	389348.0	5547562.0	1220.0	29.0	110.00	-80	15.8	16.8	1.0	6.00
88-35	389401.1	5547608.2	1230.0	29.6	352.00	-35				
88-36	389399.1	5547607.5	1230.0	54.9	278.00	-35	29.3	30.8	1.5	3.56
88-36							32.3	33.8	1.5	3.70
88-37	389401.5	5547632.8	1239.0	30.5	278.00	-45	6.4	7.9	1.5	3.77
88-38	389401.5	5547632.8	1239.0	41.8	278.00	-63				
88-39	389401.5	5547632.8	1239.0	11.6	278.00	-80				
88-40	389378.1	5547661.4	1260.0	39.9	78.00	-60				

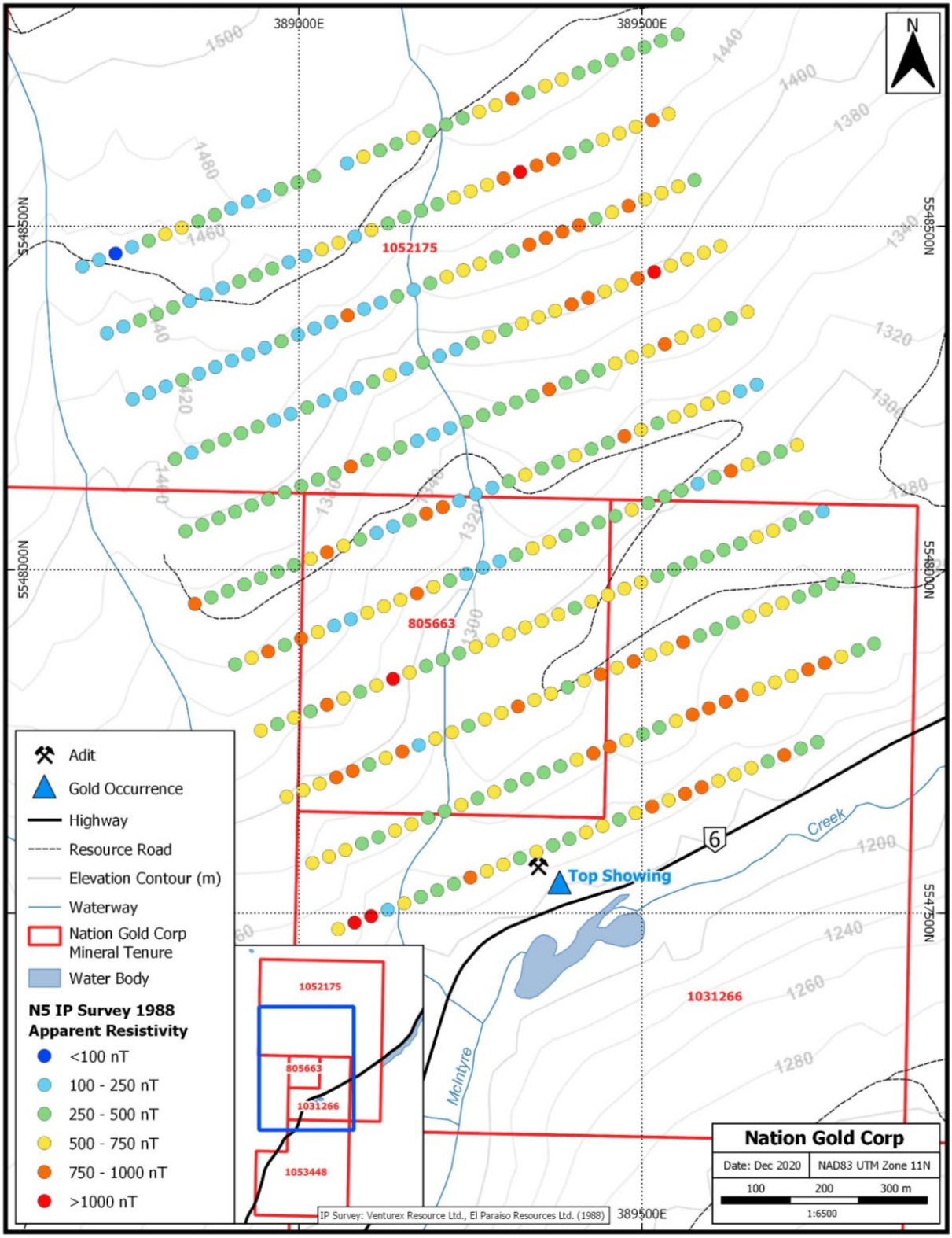

Figure 7 - 1988 N5 Apparent Resistivity Plot 'Normal Coloured'

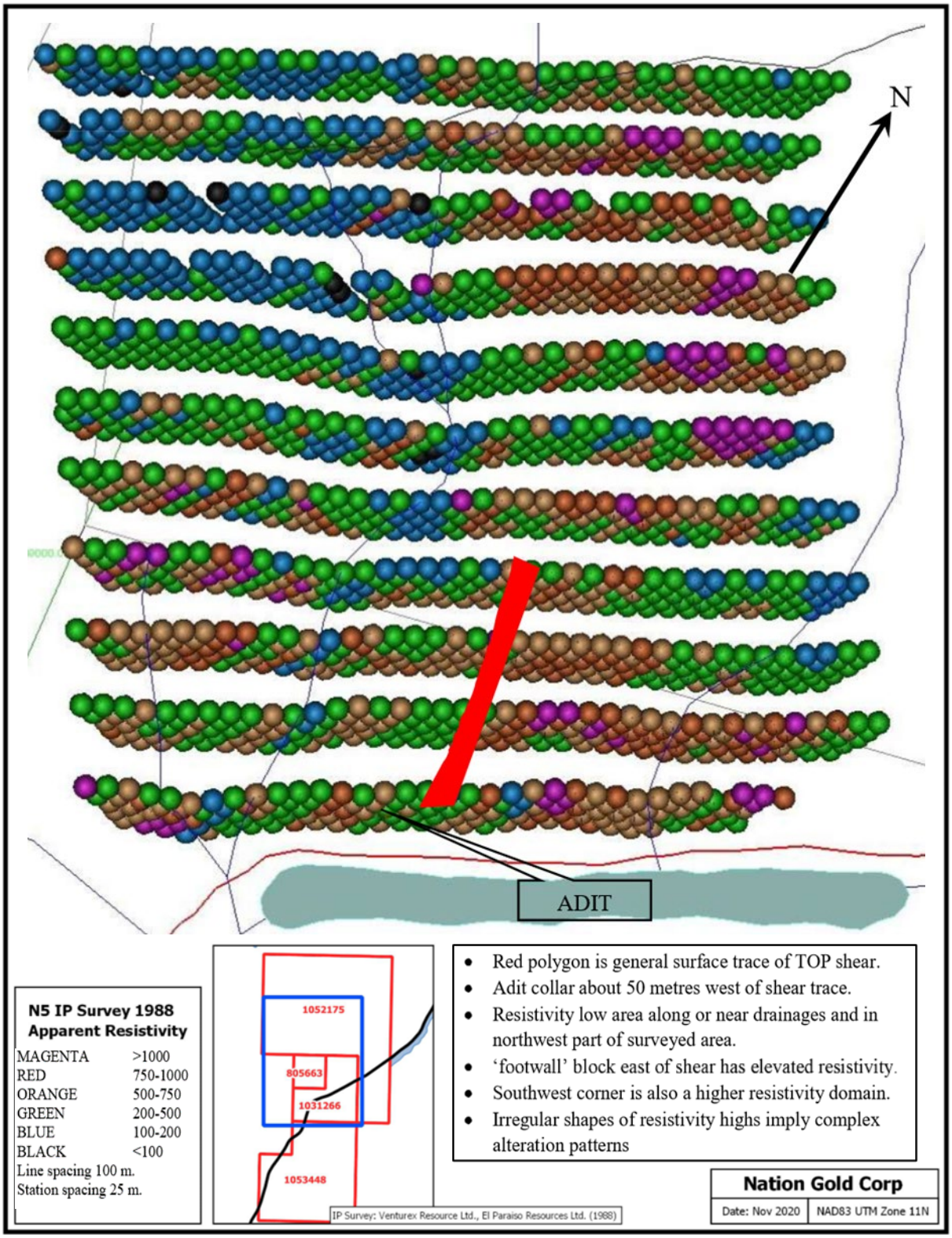

Figure 8 - Isometric North-northwest View of Apparent Resistivity. 'Normal Coloured'

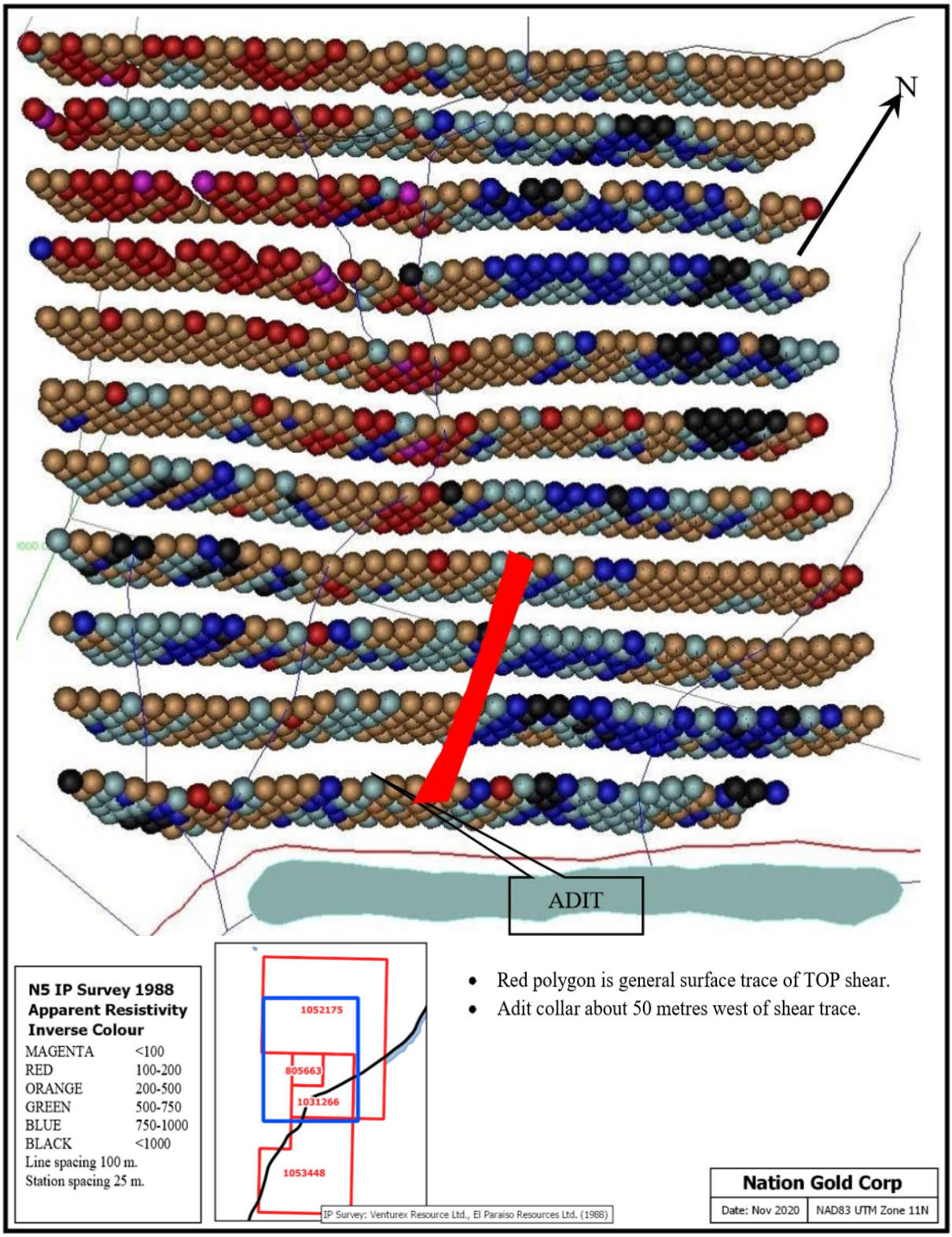

Figure 9 - Isometric North-Northwest View of Inverse Coloured Apparent Resistivity.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The region is interpretively underplated by the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Shuswap metamorphic terrain metasediments, migmatites and intrusives of ancestral north American provenance, that is structurally and unconformably in part overlain by erosional remnants of the exotic Carboniferous-Devonian Harper Ranch Group sediments and volcanics, continentally derived Triassic Slocan Group sediments, and upper Triassic to mid Jurassic Nicola group sediments and volcanics. This assemblage was then intruded by mid Jurassic batholiths of the Okanagan plutonic suite of generally granodioritic composition, a Cretaceous plutonic suite, a Paleocene, an early Eocene plutonic suite followed by and overlain by very large to small partially to dominantly extrusive Eocene alkalic Penticton and compositionally variable Kamloops Group sedimentary to volcanic suites. Both the Penticton and Kamloops group host subvolcanic to shallow intrusive bodies ranging from lamprophyre to alkali rhyolites. Overlying all is the Miocene Chilcotin Group basalts occurring as erosional remnants surrounding feeder plugs or pre-Miocene valley infillings. There are no known post Miocene volcanics in the region.

Glacial till sheets cover extensive portions of the area and many valleys host deep pre, syn and post glacial deposits. Pre glacial deposits host small accumulations of gold bearing placers.

The structural history of the region is complex. The region covers a part of the eastern slope of the Okanagan high, an Eocene aged regional uplift event which exposes Precambrian 'basement' schists and gneisses of the Shuswap metamorphic terrain. East and west of the high are increasingly thick, less eroded cover rocks that unconformably overlie the Shuswap rocks. Remnants of 360 ma oceanic sediments are located throughout the region. Recent interpretations suggest that the previously thought exotic Harper Ranch and Nicola Groups originated much closer than former interpretations suggested (Thompson et al). They interpret that these sedimentary and volcanic successions were deposited in back arc basin environments within the north American craton. These cover rocks however, in the region have been detached from the basement and tectonically displaced eastward beginning in the mid Jurassic and ending in the early Tertiary during the prolonged Cordilleran Orogen. Much of this evidence has been eroded off, but the Rocky Mountain fold and thrust to the east belt is evidence of this activity. Eocene aged uplift that exposed the core complexes was part of a regional dextral extension event resulting in basin and range block faulting and voluminous Cretaceous to Eocene intrusive activity.

Metallic mineralization in the region is dominated by; (a) Sedex style lead zinc silver, copper massive sulphide deposits confined to the Shuswap terrain rocks; (b) porphyry molybdenum associated with Mesozoic and Tertiary intrusives; (c) small structurally associated precious and polymetallic metal deposits including skarn, mostly related to Eocene tectonic-intrusive-generated hydrothermal activity.

Industrial mineral deposits include limestone, kyanite schist, zeolite, and opal.

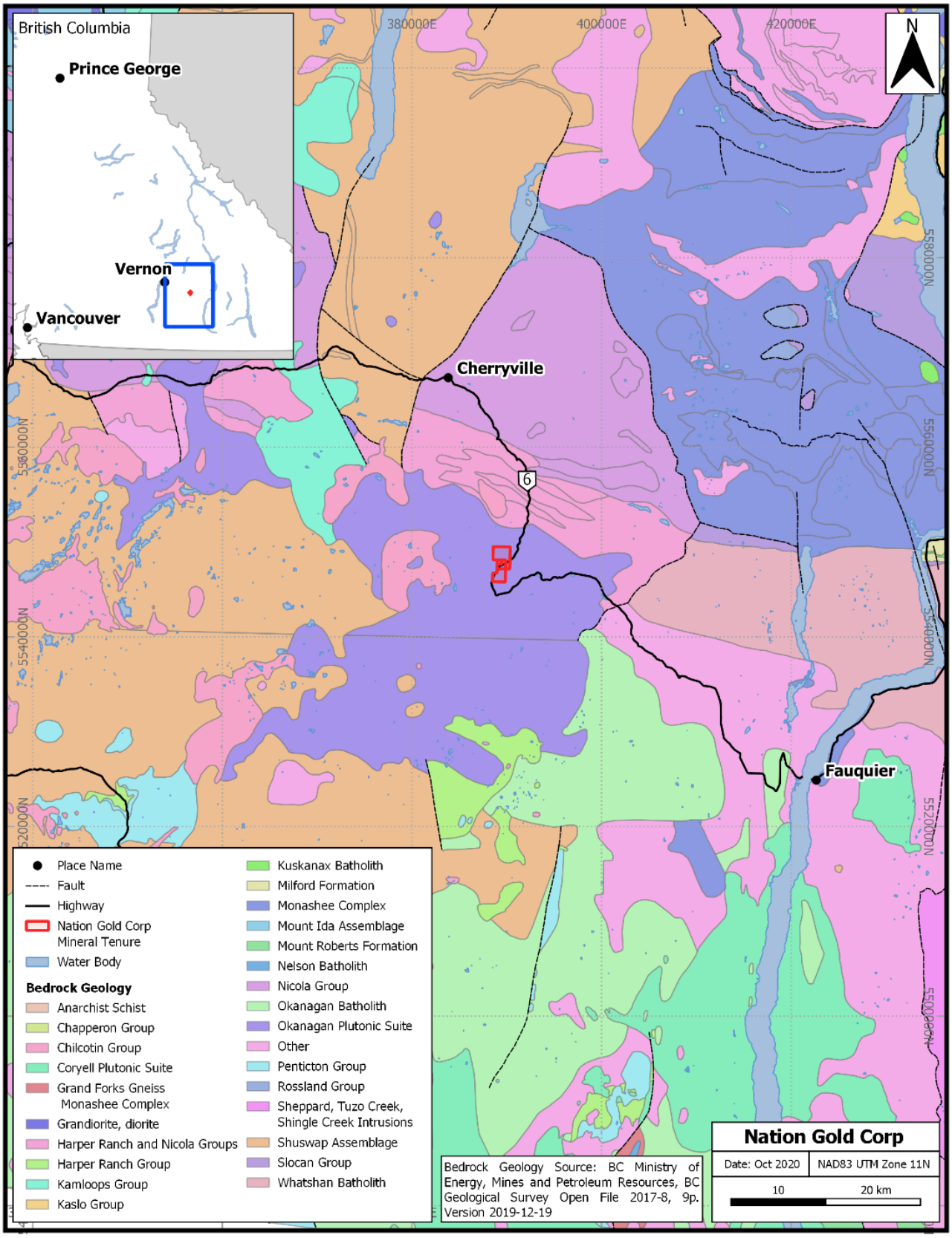

Figure 10 - Regional Geology

Local Geology

The mid Jurassic Spruce Grove batholith, a member of the Okanagan Plutonic suite, which underlies the Cattle Creek Property has intruded in the north edge of the local area a large easterly trending portion of the Paleozoic to lower Triassic Harper Ranch Group sediment and volcanic package. Intruding and overlying both Spruce Grove and Harper Ranch lithologies are compositionally highly variable dykes, sills and extrusive accumulations of the Eocene Kamloops Group.

The Eocene volcanic activity coincided with a dextral trans tensional tectonic environment. This activity produced numerous block faults that reactivated and truncated older structures and truncated and displaced the earlier lithologies. These structures, along with heat and hydrothermal activity derived from the coeval Kamloops and Penticton group sub volcanic and volcanic accumulations provided depositional environments for the numerous structurally hosted precious and base metal deposits in the area of which the TOP is one.

The resultant structural geology of the area is much more complex than the lithology with numerous faults of differing ages, sizes and orientations present**.** Low level airborne magnetic surveys in particular show pronounced variations in magnetic intensity manifest as linear magnetic lows that subparallel linear depressions indicating significant local alteration took place. These depressions separate variably oriented and shaped zones of higher magnetic intensity. The numerous small magnetic low associated structurally hosted precious-base metal deposits in the area provide further evidence of this activity. After early Tertiary compressive activity waned, the area underwent continued extensive Eocene and later dextral transtensional activity.

Other occurrences in the area are placer gold deposits of the upper Kettle River and other nearby headwater drainages. These were derived from the nearby precious metal deposits such as the eroded portions of the TOP occurrence.

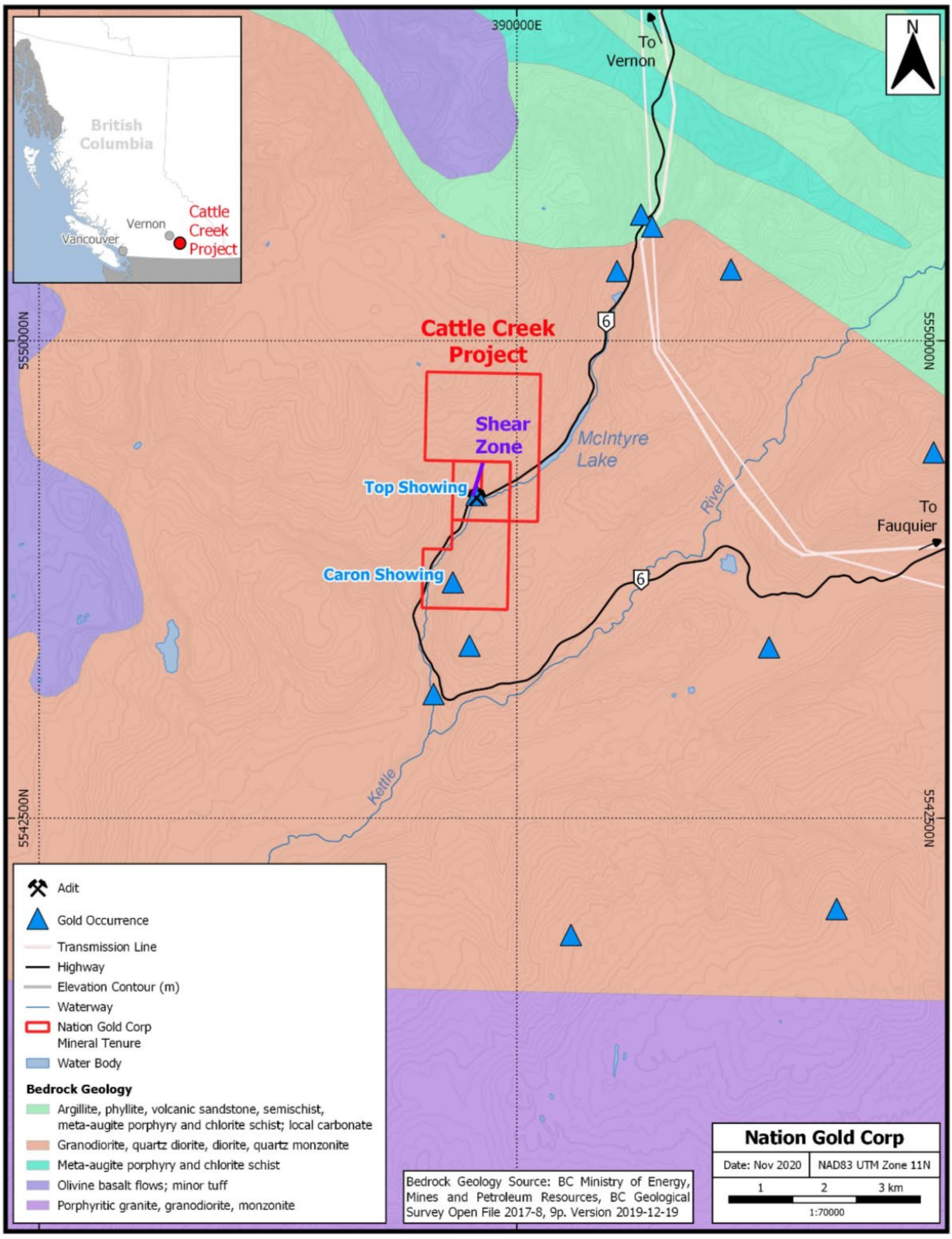

Figure 11 - Local and Property Geology

Property Geology and Mineralization

Much of the property is underlain by reportedly relatively fresh, unaltered granite to granodiorite of the Jurassic Spruce Grove batholith although Peto (1988) mentions a Cretaceous or early Tertiary 'Whatshan Peak pluton' as the main intrusive body underlying the claims. The intrusive is typically medium grained, biotite hornblende, massive to blocky fractured and non-pyritic. Minor alteration consists of clay after feldspar, and chlorite rimming biotite and hornblende.

Intruding the batholith are structurally controlled or associated mostly intermediate to mafic dykes interpreted to be associated with Eocene Kamloops Group volcanics. These dykes and coincident structures occasionally are co associated with mesothermal and shallower hydrothermal systems that can deposit precious metals both in the batholithic and dyke host rocks. The mineralization is accompanied by silicification, quartz veining, possible potassic, sericitic and clay alteration. The dominant mineral is variably auriferous pyrite, arsenopyrite and possibly pyrrhotite.

The Cattle Creek Property hosts one occurrence and several showings of this style of mineralization. The most important mineralized zone on the property is the TOP gold occurrence. Other known zones are the Caron Showing and south of the immediate TOP area to the north and south several unnamed gold, silver and mercury float and soil anomalous areas.

The TOP occurrence as currently defined by mapping, trenching and drilling is, beginning at the discovery showing (Trench 1) near Hwy 6 is hosted by an at least 300 metres long and 50+ metres deep, NNW striking and variably west dipping shear. Within the 2-10m thick shear intensely fractured and altered host granitic intrusive and slightly more easterly striking fine grained, variably altered fine grained feldspar porphyritic 'trachyandesite' to pyroxene or amphibole porphyritic andesite to rare biotite porphyritic lamprophyre dykes are .truncated and internally dislocated. One dyke has been traced by trenching from over 100 metres northeast of the drilled area southwestward through the shear and is exposed in the hangingwall in a Hwy 6 road cut as a small steeply west dipping swarm. Most, if not all dyke segments within the shear display deformation and truncation textures. Elsewhere, the granodiorite-dyke contacts are often slightly sheared. Postdating the dyke intrusion episode and concentrated within more intensely sheared granodiorite and dyke rock, especially at granodiorite-dyke contacts are carbonate, sericite, clay (kaolinite and montmorillonite), chlorite, hematite and possibly potassic hydrothermal alteration zones. The alteration is accompanied by quartz veinlet hosted pyrite and arsenopyrite with accompanying gold and silver mineralization. Sulphide quantities and precious metal grades often positively correlate to the intensity of syn alteration and mineralization shearing. The TOP zone appears to have been further cut off by later north and east striking block faulting. A short distance east of the TOP shear a north striking fault mapped during 1988 by Peto was interpreted by him to have a 15 metres west side up displacement.

Based on the 1989 and earlier drilling and trenching the shear zone is interpreted to have a true width of 25-40m. Sulphide content in the dykes, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, varies from trace

to 15%. The dykes, to the extent drill tested are not rooted in the footwall in the area drill tested but do appear to extend, perhaps as splays, into the shears' hangingwall. Gold assays of 3 to 20 g/t are associated with the finer grained, intensely carbonate altered sulphide mineralized dyke portions. The highly altered, fractured and sheared sulphide mineralized Spruce Grove intrusive material has a gold content of trace to 0.3, most in the 0.03 - 0.2 g/t range.

Within the shear the highest grades of mineralization based on drilling and to a limited degree trench information may be concentrated as at least two nearly east west striking steeply south dipping zones that are coincident with dyke masses of similar orientations. These zones may be 10 metres thick and extend to the upper and lower shear boundaries. Ore microscopy, electron microprobe analysis and fire assay metallurgical work from a bulk sample from trench 2 carried out by SGS Lakefield Research Limited concluded suggests that 25% of the gold is free with 75% occurring as microscopic to submicroscopic native gold, native silver, gold-silver alloy electrum, silver-gold alloy kustelite, acanthite, stephanite, pyrargerite and freibergite encapsulated within sulfides (probably arsenopyrite). Full recovery would require pre-oxidation of the mineralized rock (Caron, 2007).

Past drilling has not been favourably oriented to define zones of this orientation.

Other Zones

The Caron Showing is located at UTM Z 11 386998 E, 5546176 E at 1206 m elevation. It is a small, less than 7 metres by 1 metre wide north striking massive white quartz vein of unknown dip that hosts small zones of fracture associated sulphides. The vein separates Spruce Grove and Kamloops Group intrusives. Based on sampling of the vein the gold mineralization is directly related to sulphide content and can range from trace to over 5 g./t. The alteration associated with the vein appears to be dominantly propylitic. Higher grade samples may be due to free gold from a small 0.5 g subsample.

All other zones are based on float occurrences or soil anomalies. These range from silver in soil anomalies at various locations on and adjacent to the property and south of and uphill from the TOP occurrence as a well-defined mercury anomaly and one or more gold bearing rock samples that may or may not be sourced from the TOP occurrence area.. These are presented in Figures 4 and 5 in the history section.

The Author as part of his 2017 examination noted that the host intrusive is in all areas examined on and around the property variably altered. West of Hwy 6 the alteration is a widespread chloritic alteration of the biotite in the intrusive. East of Hwy 6 and southeast of the Caron showing the intrusive is on the property and extending to the east often extensively bleached, with completely sausseritized plagioclase and locally abundant sheeted quartz veining. Samples collected in 2017 from these areas did not generate any significant anomalies.

Item 8: Deposit Types

The published deposit type for the Cattle Creek Property is (orogenic) “Gold Quartz Veins”.

However based on the deposit profile the largely non quartz vein hosted precious metal bearing semi to massively sulphidized mafic dykes in a non-suture zone tectonic setting that host most of the gold in the area do not fit well into this deposit model. Nor does the heavy clay alteration with late shear associated acidic altered sulphide zones and quartz veins-zones within and adjacent to the shear. The small as currently delineated size and arsenic mineralization (at the TOP) also does not easily fit into this deposit model.

The possible best fit for characterizing the TOP mineralization is an intermediate sulphidation (epithermal) gold deposit model. The trace to +10 g/t gold and >100+ g/t silver grades associated within structural zones hosting deformed mafic dykes implies preferential deposition of these metals by hydrochemical reaction with the geochemically different mafic dykes versus the host granodiorite. Epidote is mentioned as an alteration mineral (Daughtry, 1983) in the host intrusives.

Intermediate sulphidation deposit model.

A condensed summary description by Wang below is presented below .

Intermediate sulfidation (IS) veins is one of the subtypes of epithermal deposits formed in subduction-related arc settings or post-collisional orogenic belts. This epithermal clan of deposits typically have a close relationship with andesitic-dacitic volcanic-subvolcanic rocks and formed at a depth of ~0.3 to as much as 1 + km. IS deposits are typically related to oxidized calcic to calc-alkaline magmatism. Fluid homogenization temperatures and salinities range between 150 and 350 °C, and 0 and 23 wt% NaCl equivalent, respectively. The O and H isotope compositions are consistent with a mixture of magmatic and meteoric water, with an increase in meteoric diluent as the hydrothermal system wanes. Most of the IS deposits in the world, particularly those in Circum-Pacific metallogenic belts, formed during Cenozoic time.

The occurrence of intermediate-sulfidation state sulfides such as pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite/tennantite associations are another indicator of the IS type; light-colored (Fe-poor) sphalerite is typical of IS deposits, consistent with relatively oxidized fluids. Elevated fluid salinity is another characteristic, with maximum salinity values of base metal-rich IS veins usually >5 wt% NaCl equiv.

The reported IS deposits worldwide show that they develop in compressional volcanic arcs as well as in some extensional settings. In this review, IS deposits are subdivided into “NC (Neutral-Compressional)-type IS” with a low Ag/Au ratio (<60), formed in neutral to compressive stress state volcanic arcs, and “E (Extensional)-type IS”, on the contrary, with a high Ag/Au ratio (>60), formed in extensional settings such as extensional intra-arc, post-collisional orogenic belts, and back-arc settings. Another notable feature of E-type IS deposits is their large Ag endowment compared to NC-type IS. NC-type IS (Au ± Ag) deposits can be associated with porphyry Cu-Au and/or high sulfidation (HS) Au-Cu deposits, and their economic metals are mainly gold and/or silver. By contrast, some E-type IS deposits can occur on the flanks of porphyry molybdenum deposits; E-type IS veins can also occur together with LS precious metal veins in back arcs or

extensional continental margins, the most representative examples occurring in Mexico. The occurrence of the two subtypes of IS are largely controlled by the parent magma, with parent magma of NC-type IS primarily derived from depleted mantle or juvenile crust, while parent magma of E-type IS mainly from (ancient?) continental crust.

The occurrence of IS deposits is presumably controlled by tectono-magmatic settings and fluid evolution paths. Neutral to compressive stress regime, relatively great depth to an exsolving magma (>4 km) and low exsolution rate of magmatic fluids, plus the presence of syn-ore dikes in conjunction with the development of interconnected fracture networks above the porphyry stock could be conducive for the occurrence of IS (and also HS) Au veins overlying porphyry copper deposits (PCDs). Confirmation of sub-types and variations of IS veins can aid in exploration for spatially and genetic-related mineralization types, such as porphyry and HS deposits.

Based on this deposit type the TOP occurrence has the characteristics of an “E” type “IS” system. However some of the nearby more gold enriched occurrences can be considered as NC type. The exploration recommended include methods primarily designed to a; increase the size of the Cattle Creek properties known mineral deposits and b; outline by geochemical and geological methods as yet undiscovered deposits on the property.

Item 9: Exploration

The 2017 work program funded and completed by Nation Gold consisted of three phases. Phase 1 was a limited, 3-episode prospecting program. These programs were limited to visiting two historic bedrock sites reporting gold mineralization. (TOP and Caron showing) and traversing along existing logging roads. Phase 2 was a property wide drone supported aeromagnetic program that produced total field, first vertical derivative, horizontal derivative and analytical signal plots. (Figures 12 to 18 below). The program cost $85,599.

Phase 1 prospecting program

The Phase 1 program consisted of visiting historic bedrock gold sites and prospecting old and new logging roads to attempt to discover new mineralized showings. In addition to resampling the historic sites any material deemed sufficiently altered and/or mineralized were also sampled. At each sample site the rock material, whether chip or float was recorded as well as the location documented with a hand held GPS. The rock samples were placed into plastic bags that had a unique ID labelled sample tag placed in the bag in addition to labelling the bag with the sample ID using a black marking pen. The sampling density and spacing was entirely at known showings and along logging roads. A very low sample density resulted. Due to only traversing existing roads and not the property at large may have resulted in sample biases.

The samples taken by Luke Schuss were delivered by him to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver for gold and 30 element multielement analyses.

Phase 1 prospecting results from the limited sampling on the property were generally fairly poor for gold.

Phase 2 – Drone Magnetometer Survey

In late 2017, Nation Gold contracted Pioneer Aerial Surveys Ltd. to complete a property wide low-level drone supported aeromagnetic survey over the Cattle Creek Property.

Survey Specification and Procedures

The principal airborne sensor was a GSMP-35A potassium vapor sensor mounted on a drone platform. Ancillary equipment included a stationary GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer base station. Raw aerial magnetometer data was collected at a rate of 20 Hz while base station data was collected at a rate of 0.33 Hz. Total field and GPS UTC time was recorded with each data point, enabling diurnal correction to be applied during final data processing and no solar storms were detected during the survey window.

The total linear coverage of the survey including survey lines and tie lines was 323.889 km. Survey lines were flown at an azimuth of 090˚and a spacing of 25 meters. Tie lines were flown at a spacing of 250 m perpendicular to the survey lines at an orientation of 000˚- 180˚. Altitude of the flights were set to 50 meters above ground. Since alkali-vapor magnetometers are sensitive to their sensor orientation, the drone was programmed to fly with its sensor facing north (000˚) at all times. The survey results outlined numerous discreet anomalies.

Readings from the sensors GPS module, laser altimeter and magnetometer as well as internal IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit), compass and gyroscope systems are put alongside each other to produce a string of time-synchronized data. The reported sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.3 picoTesla at 1Hz with an absolute accuracy of ± 0.1 nanoTesla (nT). The sensor can operate in a dynamic range of 20,000 to 100,000 nT.

Data Processing and Presentation

All post-field data processing was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj, Python script and Microsoft Excel software/ programing languages. Presentation of final maps used ESRI ArcMap and Oasis/Geosoft Montaj. Results were gridded using minimum curvature method and a grid cell size of 8 meters (Approximately 1/3 of flight line spacing.)

Magnetic Data

The magnetic data was first quality checked in the field and any points lacking sufficient georeferenced data or which were excessively noisy were removed. The resulting data was processed as mosaics throughout the survey area as data was collected daily. A final combination of all data formed the final results including lines that were re-flown due to weak or insufficient magnetic signal.

The base station data was initially processed and filtered to remove sudden spikes. The base data then was compared to the base station data recorded in Victoria, BC for the same period of time to check the validity of the base station in the field.

Survey Results and Discussion

The survey results are presented in Figures 13 to 16 below. The survey results revealed a few anomalous signals with various widths and signal strengths. The TOP shear appears as a subtle total field aeromagnetic high (Figure 13), first vertical derivative narrow linear low (Figure 14), and horizontal derivative linear high (Figure 15). The feature is at least 700 metres long and is truncated by an east-west magnetic feature.

Phase 3 – Digital compilation

Phase 3 was a program of incorporating the historic information into 3D digital format and producing plots to determine the correlative signal anomalies between the various historic information (IP, soil geochemistry and trench chip, underground chip and down drill hole gold and silver values between themselves and the 2017 magnetic survey results.

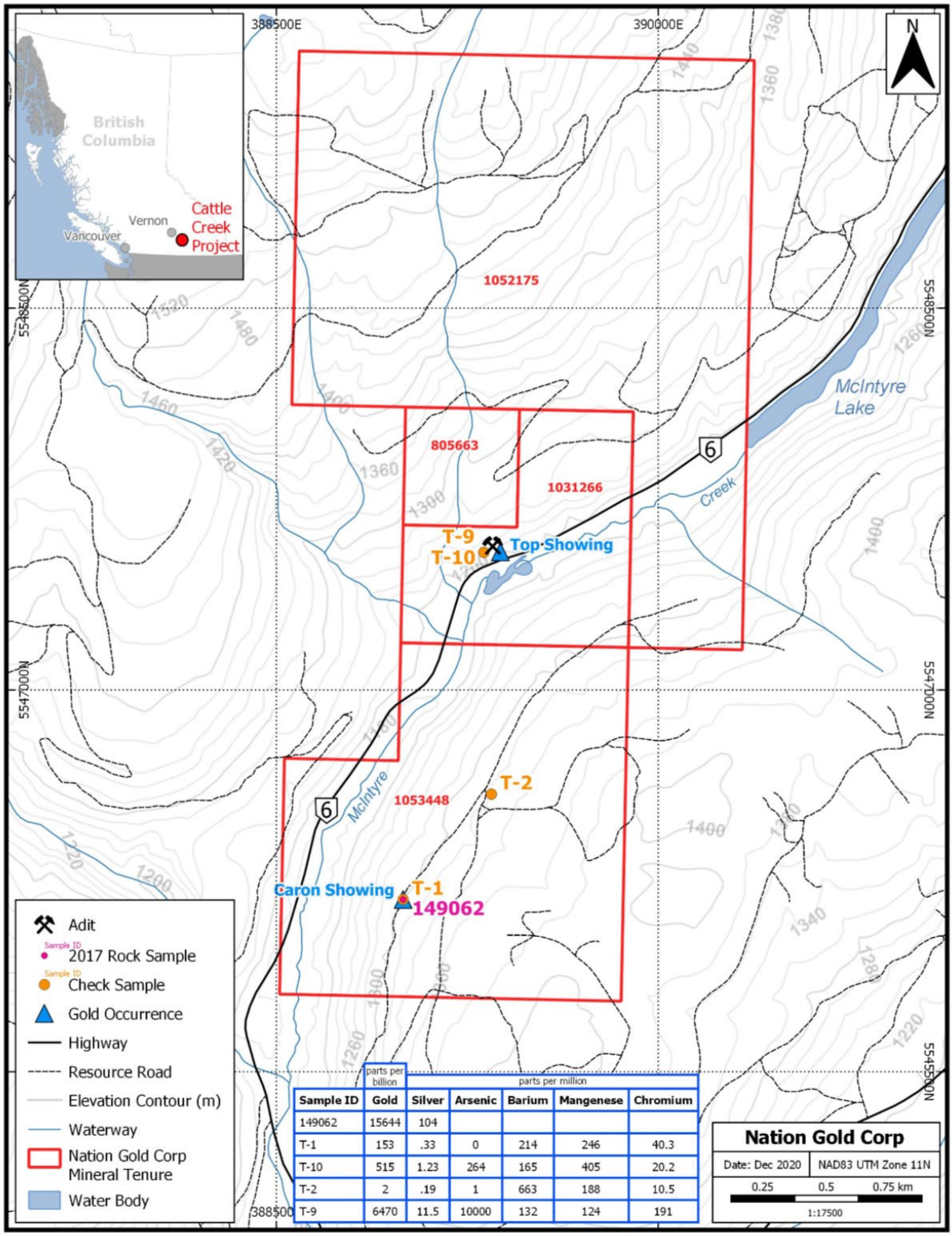

Figure 12 – 2017 Rock Check Sample Location Plan and Summary Results

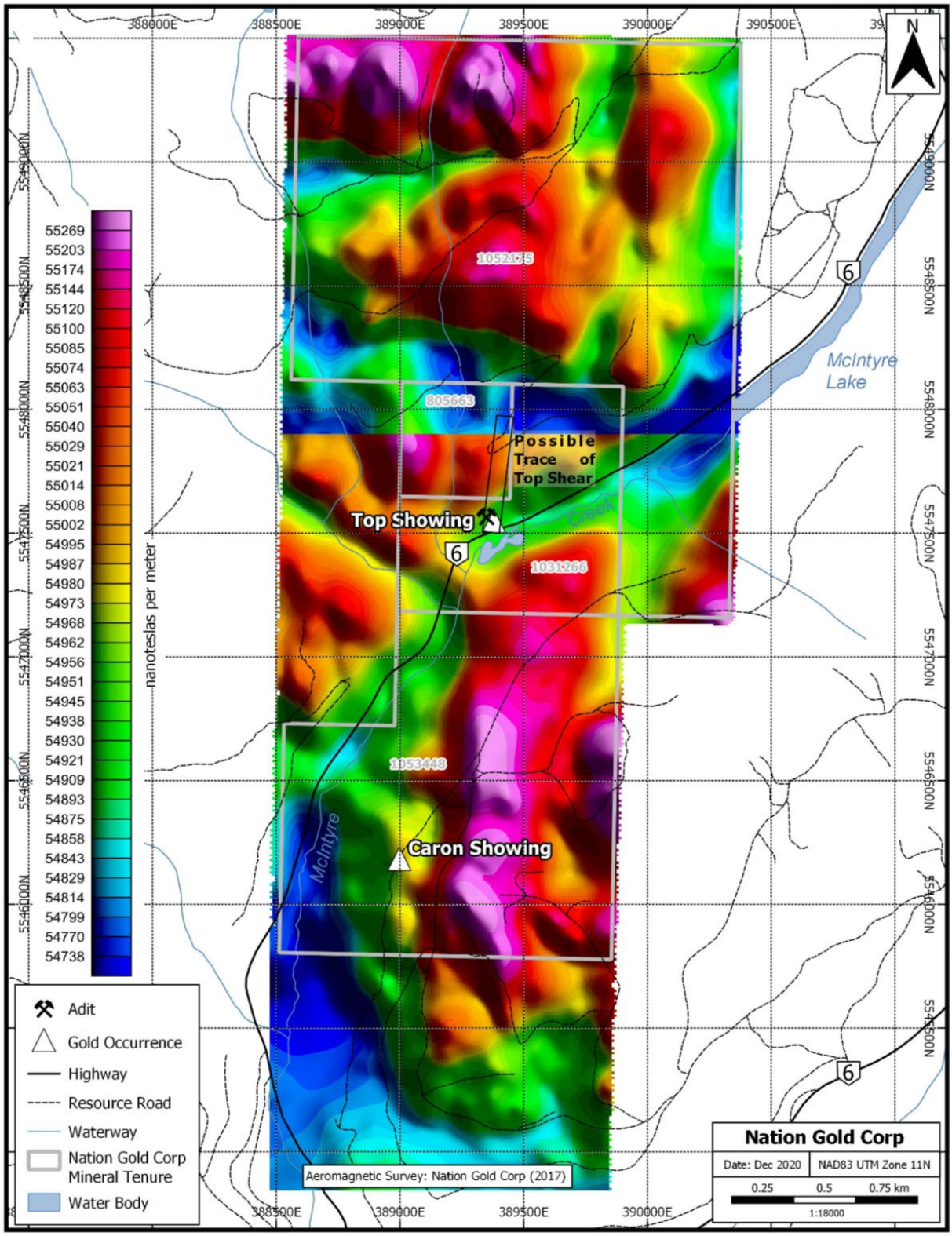

Figure 13 – 2017 Aeromagnetic Survey - Total Magnetic Intensity Plan

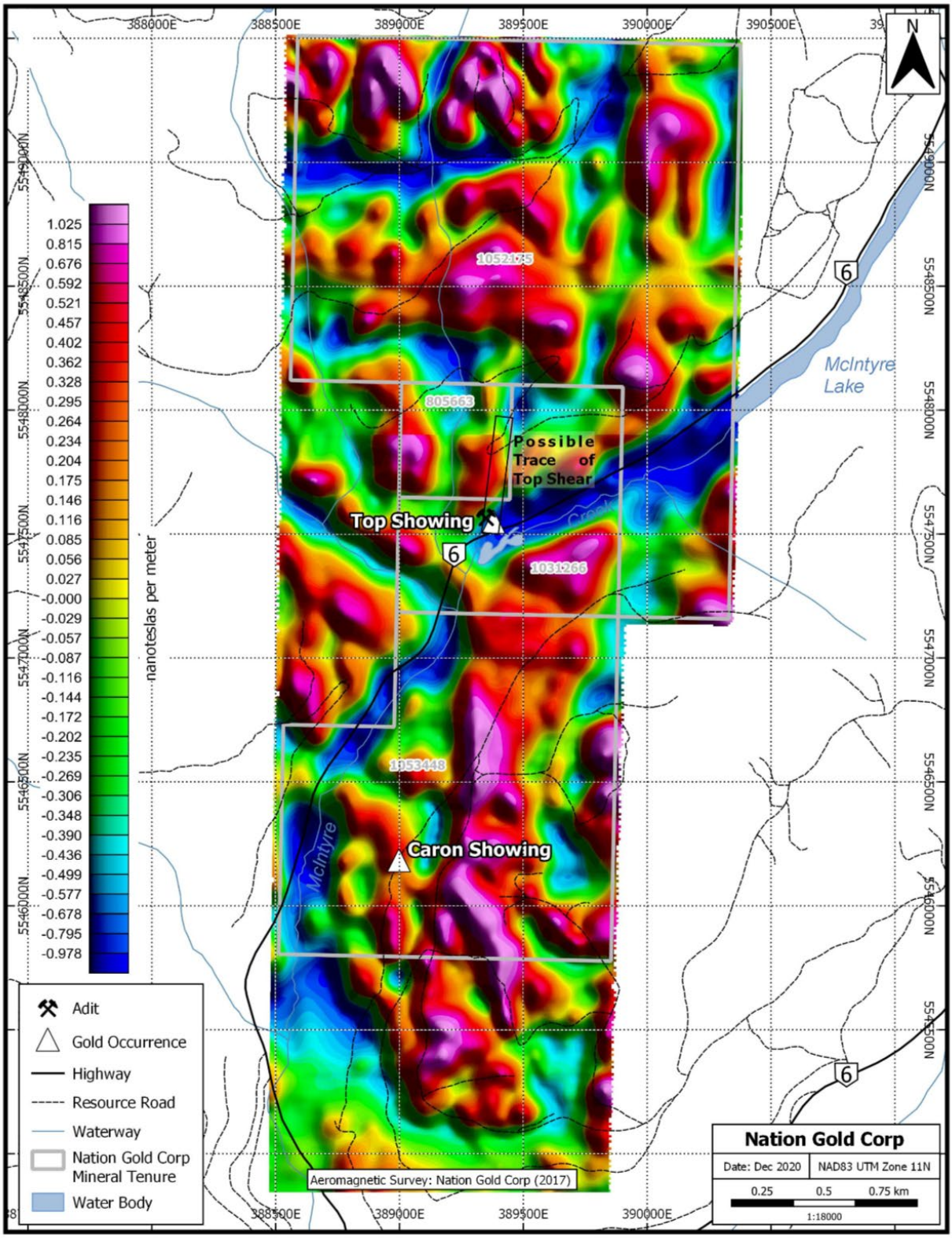

Figure 14 – 2017 Aeromagnetic Survey - First Vertical Derivative Plan

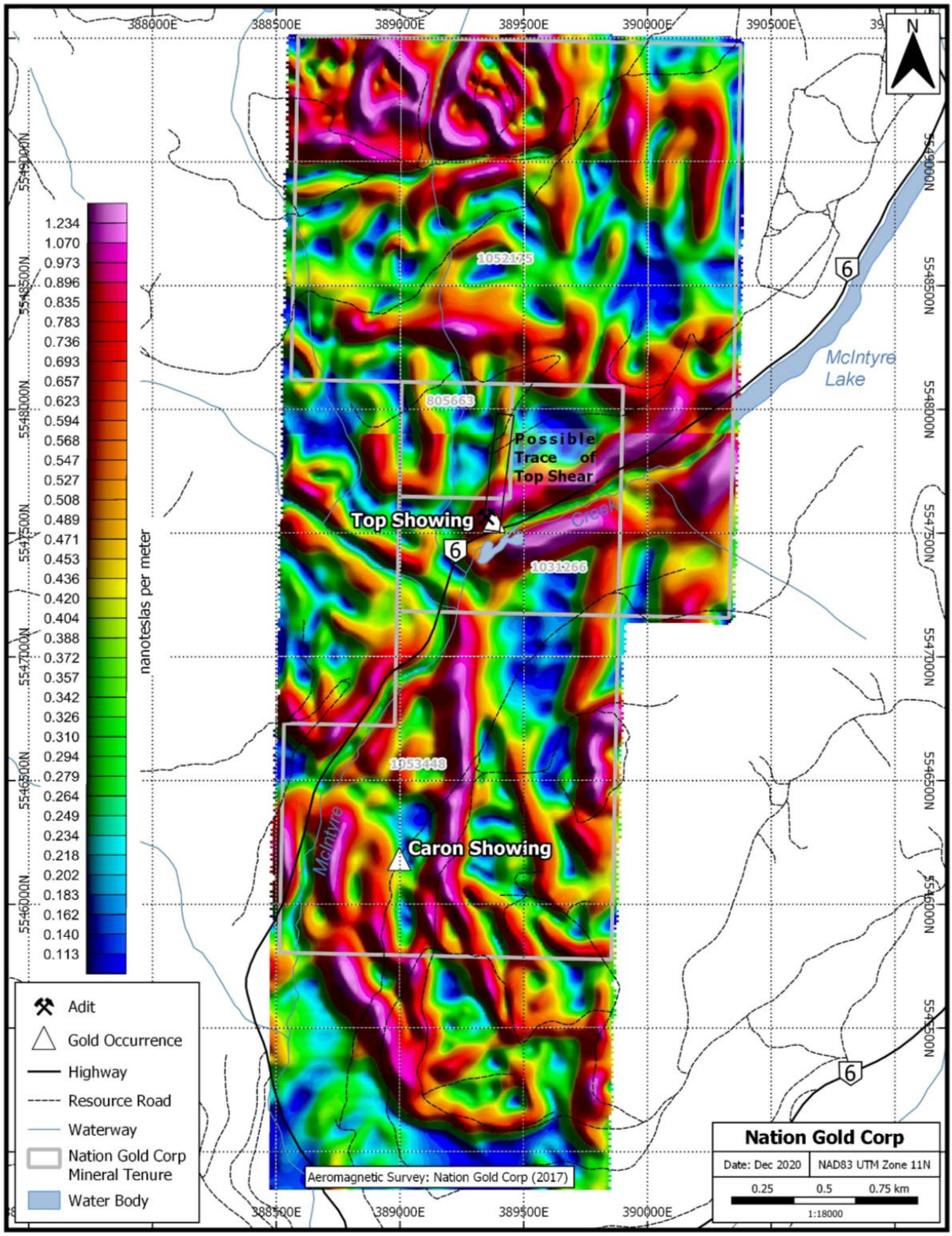

Figure 15 - 2017 Aeromagnetic Survey - Horizontal Derivative Plan

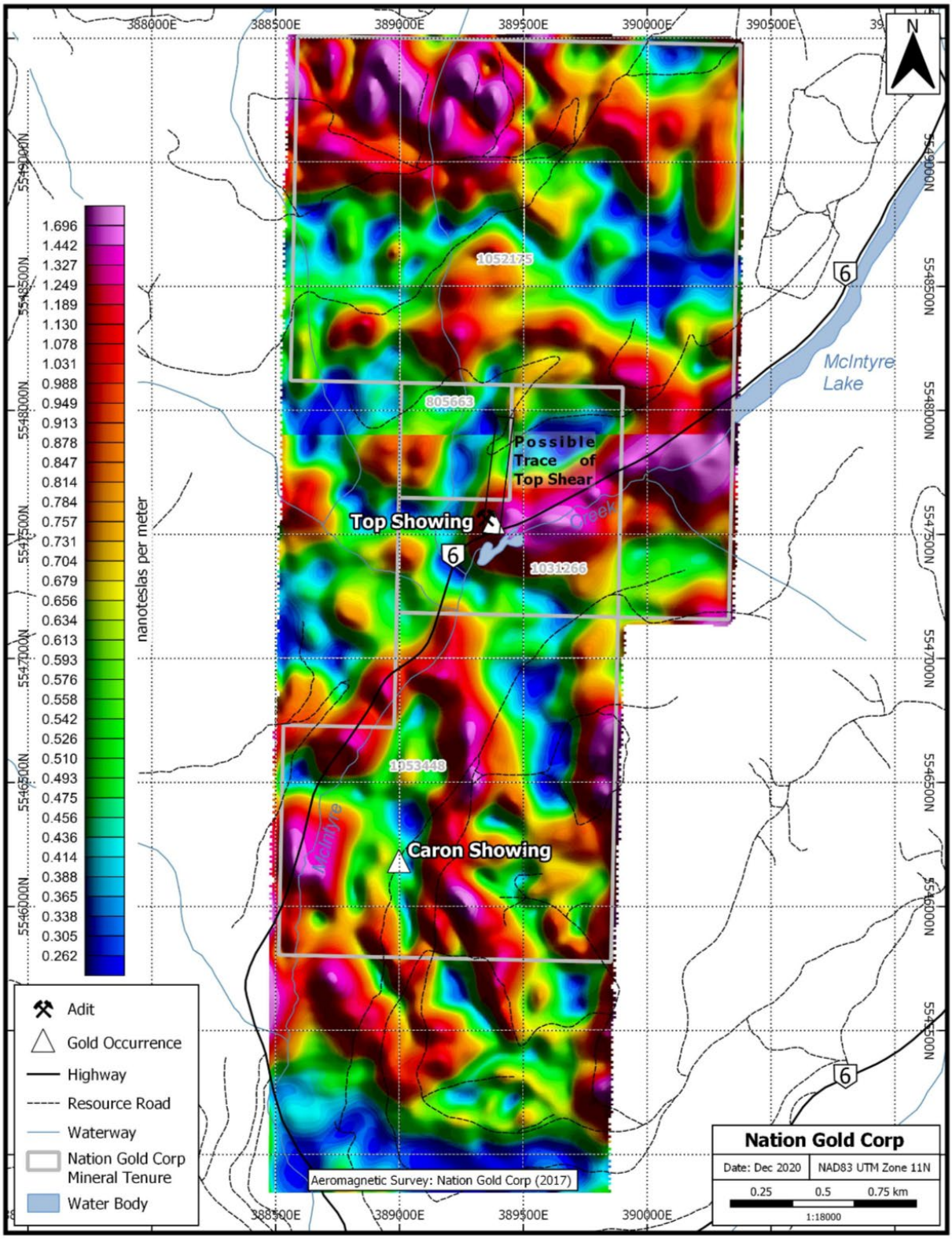

Figure 16 - 2017 Aeromagnetic Survey - Analytical Signal Plan

Item 10: Drilling

Nation Gold has not completed any drilling on the property. Drilling completed by earlier issuers and private corporations are presented in Item 6: History.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Historical Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The Author has reviewed the public reports documenting the various exploration programs completed on the property. All documented historic (pre 2010) exploration programs on the Cattle Creek property were completed by university graduated geoscientists, many professionally registered who in the Author's opinion completed exploration programs to accepted standards for the times. Available documentation of analytical certificates prior to about 1985 is nonexistent. Post 1985 reports contained appended analytical affidavits. The Author's opinion is that sample preparation and security of programs completed after 1980 had adequate quality control procedures in place. This included the use of independent employees or contractors for soil, stream sediment, rock, trench core and underground chip and muck sampling, assumed delivery to analytical facilities by bonded transport or independent employees or contractors. Specific details of the laboratories used, and analytical procedures used are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4

HISTORICAL ANALYTICAL DATABASE				
YEAR	**Sample Type**	**Sample Preparation and Analytical Laboratory**	**Analytical methods**	**COMMENTS**
1973	core, trench, rock, soil.	Unknown	probably fire assay	
1981	soil, silt	Unknown	Fire assay Au, Ag, Hg, As, Cu	
1982	trench, rock, soil	Unknown	Fire assay Au, Ag, Hg, As, Cu	
1984	core	Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd.	Fire assay Au, As. Sb, Hg,	
1987	core	Chemex Laboratory Ltd.	Fire assay Au, Ag, As. Sb, Hg,	
1989	core, soil, rock	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Fire assay, ICP, AA Au, Ag , Fe, As, Ba	
1990	chip, muck, soil	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Fire assay, ICP, Au, Ag	
1999	Rock	Chemex, Ecotech, Cominco Research	Fire assay, ICP, Au, Ag, As, Sb, Whole Rock	
2003	Rock	Process Research	Fire assay Au, Ag, ICP -30 ME	PART OF METALLURGICAL TEST
2007	Rock, stream, pan concentrate	Loring Laboratories Ltd.	Fire assay Au, Ag, ICP -30 ME	

2017 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The samples 149062-064 were taken by Luke Schuss under the direction of co vendor Michael Schuss. They stayed in the possession of Luke Schuss (independent of the vendor and Nation)

until personal delivery to Bureau Veritas Commodities Laboratory in Vancouver. Bureau Veritas Laboratory is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited laboratory. The samples were prepped and a 0.5-gram pulp was digested and analyzed under their code AQ200 Aquaregia ICP-ES/MS multielement (36) package. The only qualifier noted is that refractory or graphitic samples can limit gold solubility.

Samples T1 to T10 were taken by the Author as part of his 2017 personal inspection.. They remained in his possession until personally delivery to Actlabs facility in Kamloops, B.C. Actlabs is an ISO 9001:2008 and TRC 00817 accredited laboratory. The samples were prepped and analyzed using their multielement near total digestion package Code "UT-4-Total Digestion ICP/MS" multielement (58) package. This technique has qualifiers that accurate results cannot be obtained for REE, Au, As, Cr, Hg, Nb, Sb Si, Sn, and Ta. Gold was assayed using a 30 gram subsample fire assay-ICP procedure.

Samples 345401-11 were taken by Luke Schuss under the direction of Michael Schuss. Only samples 345405, 345407 and 345408 were taken within the Property boundary. They remained in the possession of Luke Schuss until personally delivery to Bureau Veritas Commodities Laboratory in Vancouver. The samples were prepped, and a 30 gram pulp was digested and analyzed under their code AQ252 Aquaregia ICP-ES/MS multielement (37) package. The only qualifier noted is that refractory or graphitic samples can limit gold solubility.

Both Bureau Veritas and Actlabs are independent of both the Vendor and Issuer.

Due to the prospective nature of this program no field standards or blanks were used. This Author is satisfied that adequate security measures were used for this program.

2020

The Author in his 2020 current personal inspection did not send any samples for analyses. He did note that several hydrothermally altered and silicified altered rocks were present in the area examined in the recent cutblock north of the TOP occurrence and by inference confirming earlier report results where historic soil anomalies are present representative of the float observed.

Item 12: Data Verification

Historical Data

The data verification steps for the historical data taken by the Author include confirming the location of the TOP portal, drill access roads, trench 2 and the Caron showing by GPS readings and referring to historical exploration data. This included in 2017 taking confirmation samples of the TOP mineralized intrusive and dyke samples and at the Caron Showing, a rock sample.

The presentation of the historical drilling, geochemical, metallurgical and other data in this report, although unable to be verified in the field, or from historic drill core is from published sources from data produced by, in the Author's opinion exploration professional using procedures consid-

ered standard for the times. In his review, he noted that some significant grade discrepancies occurred during historic trench sampling; however all samples returning gold and silver grades upon resampling and with the exception of trench 2 often returned roughly similar grades and sample widths. There was probably some less objective sampling during the earliest and perhaps 2002 programs. The drilling assay data the Author consider more reliable and potentially verifiable due to the nature of core split sampling procedures used. Since all the drilling, large soil sampling and trench sampling programs were completed prior to the implementation of 43-101 the use of field blanks, standards and duplicate sampling was not standard practice.

The underground chip and muck sampling program results are similarly not able to be verified (adit is inaccessible) but appear to be completed at industry stands of the times.

2017

The 2017 data verification procedures taken by the Author consisted of locating and sampling mineralized material from the TOP prospect and locating and resampling the Caron Vein which had a historic 4.7 g/t gold result from a "weakly pyrite bearing quartz vein". At the TOP zone the Author took two samples of altered and mineralized rock float. Sample T-9 was a cobble sized piece of highly sulphidic mafic dyke. Sample T-10 was a cobble sized piece of strongly hydrothermally altered and quartz carbonate veined intrusive. Sample T1 was a chip from the Caron showing quartz vein (4.7 g/t Au, 0.8 g/t Ag) and Luke Schuss sample 149063. The Author did not see any sulphides in the vein and in the sample he took. All sample locations were verified by GPS readings that put the QPs sample sites within 10 metres of the historic sample sites.

The TOP Occurrence samples in the Author's opinion produced verifiable results from his resampling.

The Caron Showing results, although all gold bearing, have widely varying results and the true grade here cannot be verified. Luke Schuss sample 149063 returned 15.6 g/t gold, 104 g/t Ag from a 0.5 gram subsample of digested analyte from a 1.3 kg sample. Sample T1 returned 0.258 ppb Au and 0.33 g/t Ag. Reportedly (M. Schuss personal communication) a 30 gram subsample reassay of the 149063 reject failed to produce anomalous gold results. The conclusion here is that and based on the 4.37 g/t gold from the 2007 program that the gold is coarse and probably associated with sporadically occurring sulphides. Free gold and or electrum may be present here. A comparison made of the multi-element values between the 2007, Luke Schusses (149063) and the QPs (T1) samples was made. The 2007 and 149063 samples had much higher iron than the T1 sample. This implies the probable presence of greater amounts of iron sulphides in these samples and this may account for the increased silver and gold values returned if these elements accompany iron sulphides. The failure to verify the Caron showing results is probably from various samplers taking samples with differing degrees of sulphide mineralization that occurs erratically in the vein.

The remaining samples were taken in areas not reportedly previously sampled, so other than TOP and Caron showing resampling in 2017 no opportunity to verify any more anomalous results exists.

It is the QPs opinion that the data (T9 and T10) from the TOP prospect is adequate for the verification purposes used in this technical report.

2020

No samples were sent for analyses and there is no data to verify. The magnetic data from the program completed in 2017 was not verified within the scope of this current personal inspection.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Publicly disclosed historical metallurgical testing work is detailed in Item 6: History.

Nation Gold Corp. has not undertaken any metallurgical testing.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

Nation Gold Corp. has not completed any mineral resource estimates.

Item 15: Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties that comply with item 23(a) of the Form 43-101F1

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information pertaining to the property that has not been included in this report.

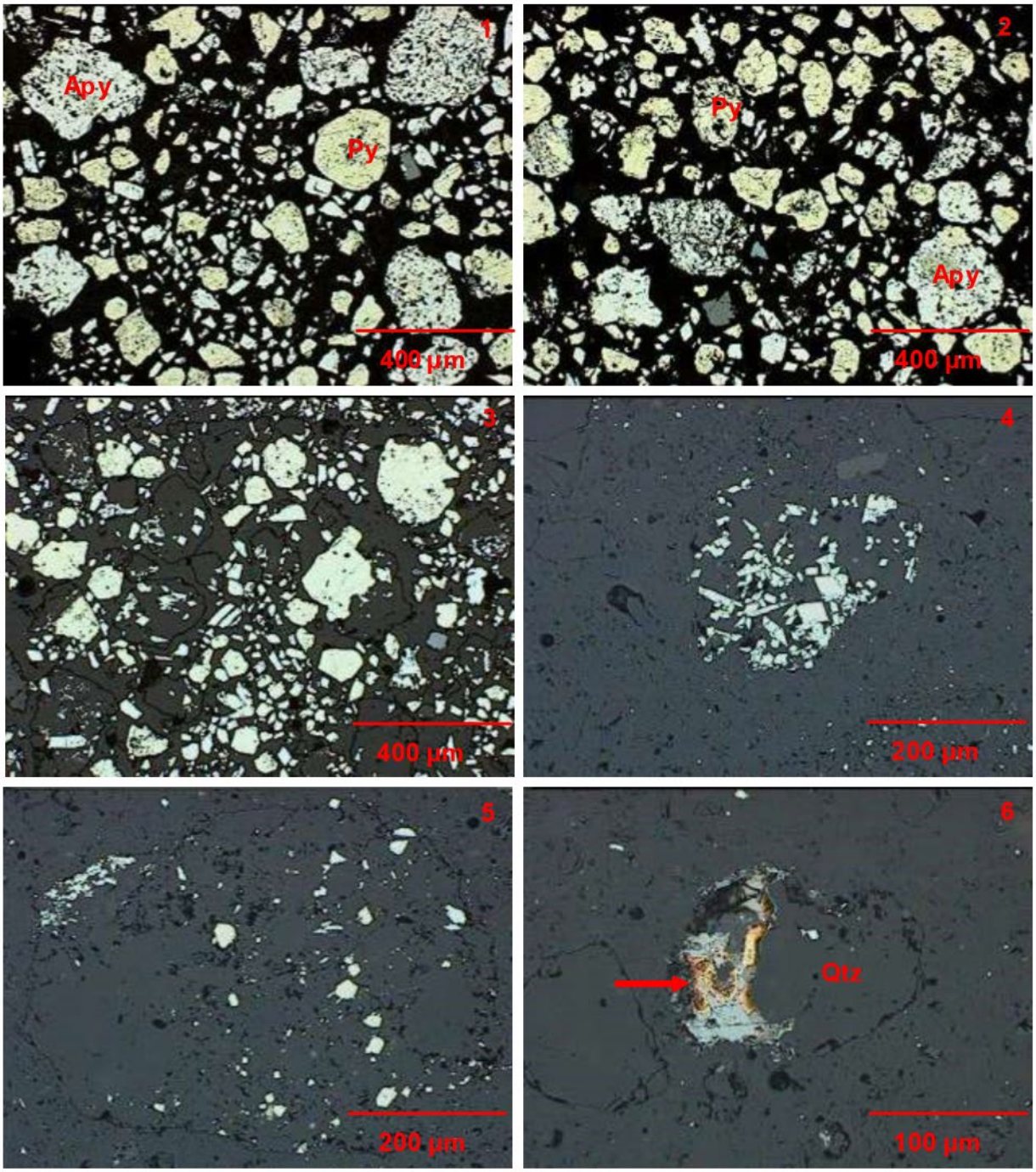

Figure 2: 50X-200X, reflected light photomicrographs showing the general mineralogy, association and morphological types of sulfide minerals in the Mac sample. 1 & 2: SP Tip and Sulfide were mainly composed of arsenopyrite and pyrite; 3: SP Middling was composed of sulfide and quartz; 4 & 5: fine-grained arsenopyrite and pyrite particles disseminated in quartz; 6: native silver (yellow) and stephanite (gray) attached to quartz. Py: pyrite; Apy: arsenopyrite; Qtz: quartz.

Figure 17 – Reflected Light Photomicrograph Images of TOP mineralization

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

The Cattle Creek Property is host to at least one gold zone discovered in the late 1960's. This zone and the area within and around the current property have since then been explored by a low level aeromagnetic survey, several ground magnetic, chargeability and resistivity, soil, stream sediment, and water geochemical surveys, several trenching and diamond drilling programs, one stage of underground development and at least three metallurgical studies.

The Eocene gold mineralization within the region most commonly occurs as low, intermediate and high sulphidation epithermal style fissure vein gold and silver mineralized shear zone hosted deposits. The TOP zone appears to be an intermediate type sulphidation epithermal shear zone hosted deposit. The regional extensional tectonic regime at the time of deposition and it high silver to gold ratio implies it has the characteristic of an "E" or extensional subtype of the deposit type.

The results of this exploration indicate that the TOP gold-silver occurrence based on mostly E-W directed drilling occurs as an at least 100 metre long 2 to 10 metre thick north trending variably west dipping shear zone. The zone is eroded to the south and east. The shear hosts at least three higher grade zones that decrease in degree of exploration from south to north (Figure 18, 19). The mineralization occurs as variably sulphidic quartz veinlet swarms occupying cross cutting structural dilatancies within the shear. The overall form of these swarms within the north trending, west dipping shear is east striking, steeply south dipping and west plunging. These better grade zones defined as west plunging about 10-20 metre diameter rod shaped bodies coincide with disrupted and truncated portions of NNW striking steeply west dipping andesitic to biotite lamprophyric dykes. The gold and silver mineralization based on limited metallurgical studies from one trench and probably material for the underground development occurs as about 25% > 0.5 micron, free gold, free silver and several gold-silver alloys, and silver antimonides, 50% <0.5 micron of the same mineralization within quartz, and 25% of the same mineralization within > 0.5 micron sulphide grains. The dominant sulphide hosting the mineralization is thought to be arsenopyrite. Recoveries by floatation and hyper gravity concentration is 20 to 25% for gold and 35-39% for silver. To increase recoveries oxidation is required.

The TOP mineralization zone is enveloped and overlain by very strong clay alteration. The west side of TOP zone is truncated by a north striking fault of unknown lateral extent but 15 metres apparent east side down displacement.

The mineralization has a limited geophysical signature, is defined by a small proximal gold, and arsenic in soil anomaly, and to the north a mercury in soil anomaly.

The exploration data for the TOP occurrence indicates that the drilling and underground mineralization and grades obtained suggest a good degree of reliability. The widely variable gold grades obtained from the numerous trench sampling programs suggest varying levels of objectivity were used in the sampling. This extends to the documented material sent for metallurgical studies being based on a single area or sub-zone within the occurrence body. The widely varying gold and iron grades obtained from the Caron showing quartz vein suggest free gold associated with irregularly

occurring sulphides are present there. The aeromagnetic and less extensive resistivity data indicate what this Author considers to be a good degree of reliability is that the bedrock mass underlying the Cattle Creek Property hosts numerous hydrothermally altered structures of varying ages, and orientations. This conclusion is supported by the Author's observations of widespread and varying bedrock alteration on and around the property.

The TOP, Caron and other nearby gold showing and occurrences, widespread bedrock alteration and the presence of nearby placer gold deposits indicate that the area is prospective for gold deposits.

The several geophysical surveys including the 2017 Drone magnetic survey completed of varying extent indicate that the property has been extensively faulted with these structures often hosting magnetic signature destroying alteration. These features incorporating the high level epithermal style of mineralization seen at the TOP which occurs near the lowest elevation part of the property, and several gold mineralized bedrock (Caron Showing) and float samples north of and up ice of the TOP showing suggest that the property is prospective for additional fissure vein and shear zone hosted epithermal gold mineralization. This prospectivity is countered by based on cyanide and metallurgical testing of a limited portion of the TOP occurrence that the gold-silver mineralization is largely refractory and has high arsenic values.

Item 18: Recommendations

Based on a review of past exploration and the results of the 2017 aeromagnetic survey additional exploration expenditures to find additional TOP style mineralization is warranted on this property. A review of the drilling which had previously been digitized and the ability to plot various datasets in colour at various orientations has indicated that the TOP mineralized zones may occur as periodically spaced east-west striking, sub-vertically dipping, west plunging, mafic dyke and enveloping granodiorite zones (Figures 18 and 19). To date only the TOP 1, TOP 2 and Trench 4 zones have been partially delineated. Their centers are about 30 metres apart in a north-south direction and based on drill intersections are approximately at the same elevation. The TOP 2 Zone appears to increase in silver-gold ratio with gold values dropping with elevation towards 'trench 3". The gold results from trench 4, assuming a less than 30-degree west plunge have not been drill tested to depth directly down dip of the trench. Therefore, this remains an untested target. It is also unknown that the trenched area and locations represent actual periodically mineralized mafic dyke hosted zones or coincidentally spaced trenches.

The multi-staged Phase 1 program outlined above is budgeted at $111,275 and the details are discussed below and presented in Table 5.

Recommended to further improve zone targeting based on the preliminary findings described above is to drill to the NNE at flat to -60 degree dips at the locations depicted in Figure 16. The TOP 2 zone should be drill tested in this matter with holes spaced no more than or proposed intersections 15 metres apart. The mineralization projected to extend west of trench 4 should be tested in a similar fashion. This stage totaling eight 35-40 metre holes is budgeted at $75,000.

Elsewhere on the property a property wide geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and auger based basal till sampling is proposed. The field examination should target linear zones of rapid magnetic variation from the airborne survey results. Some form of vegetative sampling program using an appropriate sampling medium such as Douglas fir needles or pine bark should be considered. A sampling traverse across the TOP 1 zone should be completed to determine if this is an effective potential exploration tool. This stage is budgeted at about $45,000.

Phase 2 exploration expenditures would be results contingent from the success of some of the various exploration methods attempted in the recommended Phase 1 Program. If the drilling is successful in defining the orientation and down dip plunge of new zones, additional drilling along the TOP shear should be attempted. The mechanical surficial (auger sampling) component of the phase 1 program may not penetrate to bedrock the soil and tree bark targets indicated by the phase 1 program. A Phase 2 recommendation would be to complete additional soil sampling in and around these targets using new 'blind mineralization' detecting partial leach methods to aid in determining the gold prospectivity of a target area. The budget of this stage would be contingent on number, intensity and spatial area of the phase 1 targets generated using the procedures mentioned. Phase 3 would be testing any new bedrock targets inferred by the surficial sampling by additional Phase 2 budgeted drilling.

TABLE 5 - RECOMMENDED PHASE 1 BUDGET

COST ITEM	AREA	METRES	NO OF SAMPLES	MANDAYS	RATE	TOTALS
MAPPING	PROPERTY			6	$ 900	$ 5,400
ROCK SAMPLING	PROPERTY		50	8	$ 35	$ 1,750
AUGER SAMPLING	PROPERTY		100		$ 35	$ 3,500
AUGER RENTAL	PROPERTY			10	$ 40	$ 400
SOIL SAMPLING	PROPERTY		60	5	$ 35	$ 2,100
BARK NEEDLE SAMPLING	PROPERTY		25		$ 45	$ 1,125
TECHNICIAN	PROPERTY			15	$ 550	$ 8,250
VEHICLE	PROPERTY			22	$ 125	$ 2,750
DRILLING	TOP	300			$ 150	$ 45,000
CORE ANALYSES	TOP		200		$ 35	$ 7,000
CORE GEOLOGIST	TOP			5	$ 900	$ 4,500
CORE TECHNICIAN	TOP			5	$ 550	$ 2,750
CORE SAMPLER	TOP			5	$ 400	$ 2,000
VEHICLE	TOP			14	$ 125	$ 1,750
MANAGEMENT	PROPERTY					$ 4,000
REPORT	PROPERTY					$ 8,000
CONTINGENCY 10%	PROPERTY					$ 11,000
TOTAL PHASE 1 EXPENDITURES						*$ 111,275*
NOTE room and accomodation included in manday rate						
GRAND TOTAL PHASE ONE EXPENDITURES						**$ 111,275**

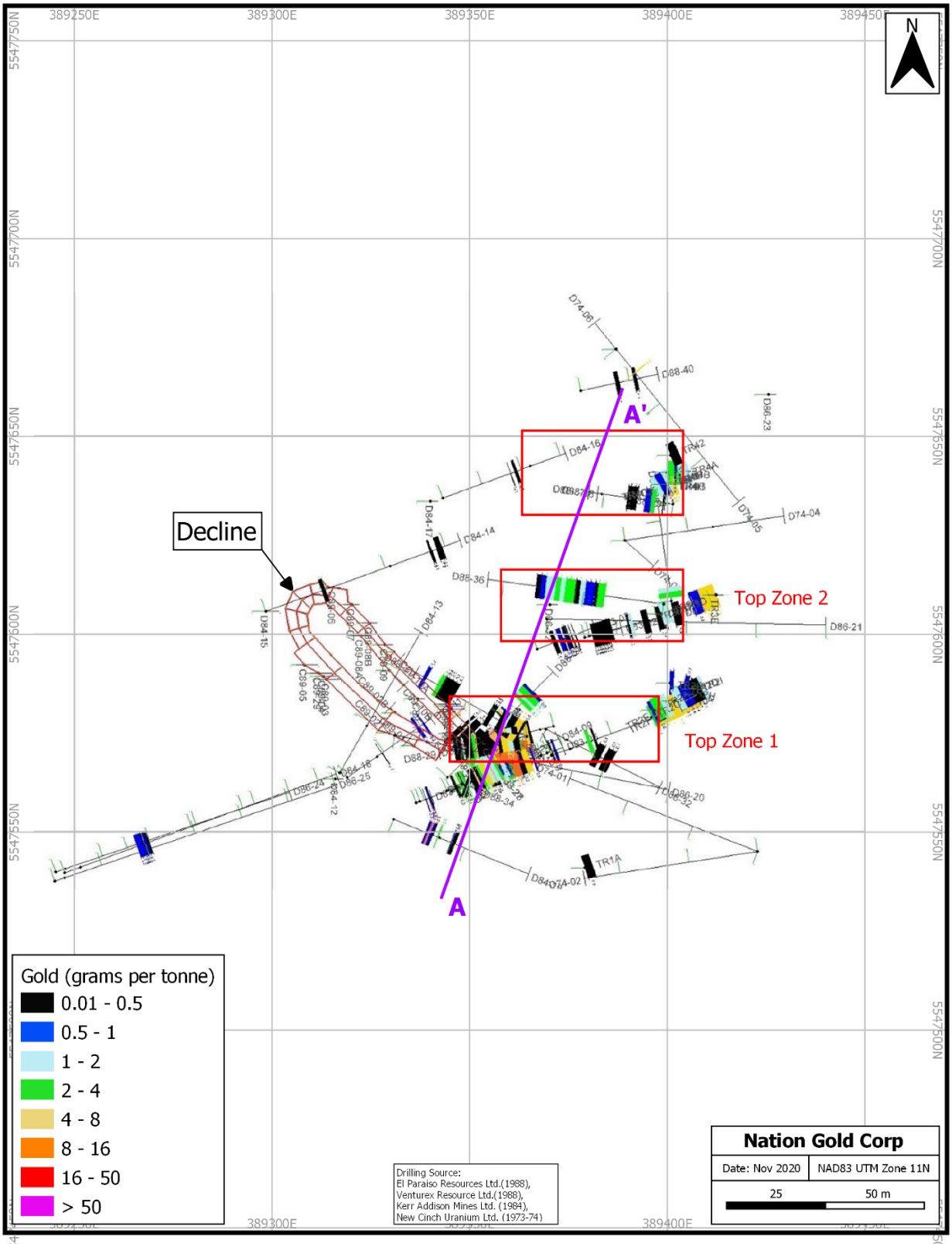

Figure 18 – Top Zone – Drill Hole Plan with Decline and Colour Coded Gold Values

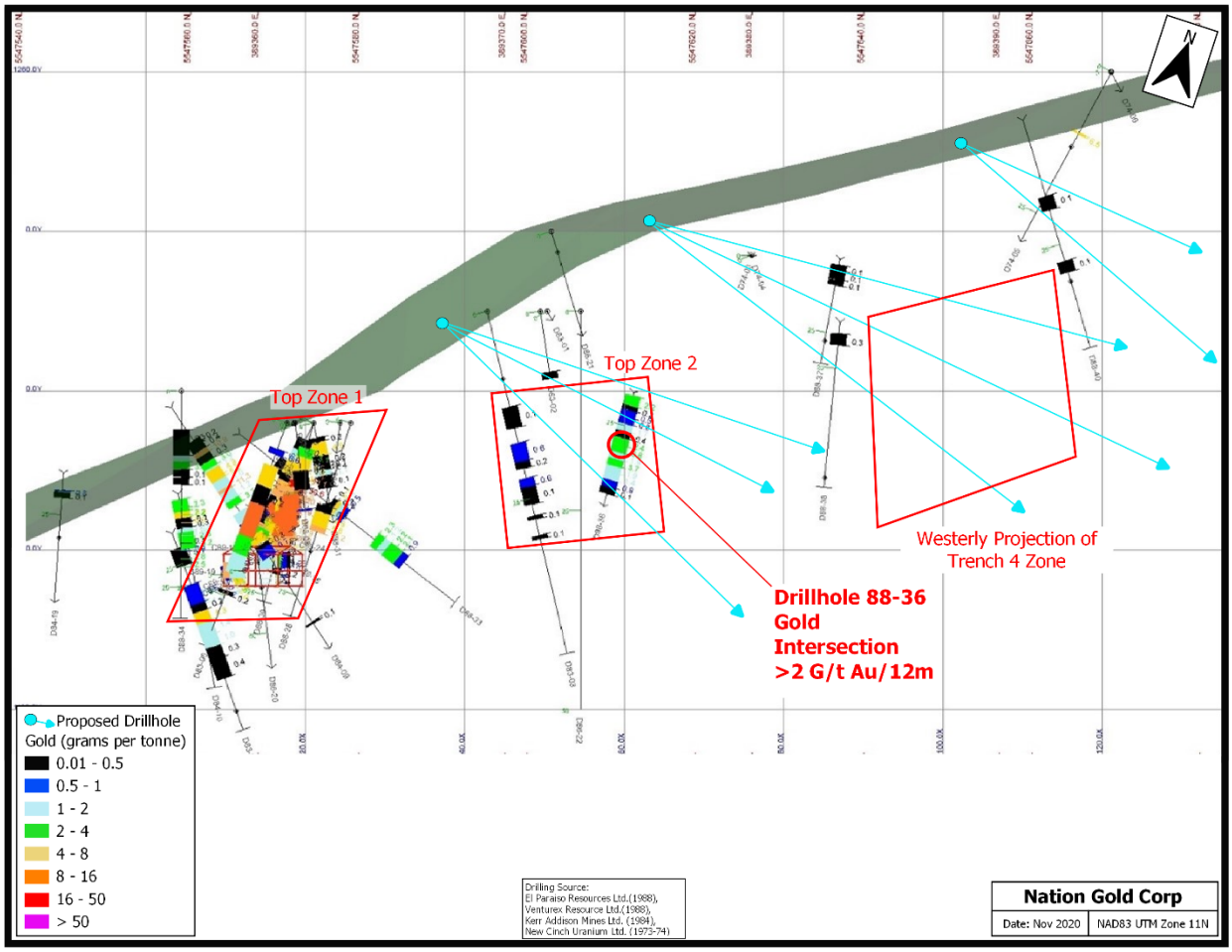

Figure 19 – Section A-A' Recommended TOP Zone Drilling.

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