Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, Canada

Effective Date: March 18, 2021
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Report Prepared for

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Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for EnGold Mines Ltd. ("EnGold") by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by EnGold subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits EnGold to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with EnGold. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this Technical Report is to present the first mineral resource estimate (MRE) for the G1 Deposit, and to update the 2012 MRE for the Spout Deposit, incorporating 2018 drilling results. It also includes a revision of the 2018 MRE for the Aurizon South Deposit using current metal prices. In addition, this Report serves as an update on the exploration activities at the Lac La Hache Project.

In 2020, EnGold commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") to complete a MRE for the copper-gold-silver-magnetite Spout Lake and G1 deposits and prepare an independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project. This work led to preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement reported herein for the Spout and G1 deposits with an effective date of March 18, 2021. SRK previously completed a mineral resource estimate and National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) report for the Spout Deposit in 2012. Since then, additional drilling has been completed on the Project, including six new holes at the Spout Deposit and intersection of the G1 mineralized zone located approximately 1,800 m south-east of Spout Lake.

In 2017, EnGold commissioned Garth Kirkham, P.Geo. of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. ("Kirkham Geosystems") to complete a maiden MRE for the gold-copper-silver Aurizon South Deposit. The Mineral Resource Statement for Aurizon South was reported effective March 5, 2018. The 2021 MRE for Aurizon South reported herein utilizes current metal prices and operating costs.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Lac La Hache Project is an exploration and resource development project located 14 km northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia, Canada. The Project encompasses several prospects on a 27,559-ha Property.

EnGold holds 100% interest in all but five tenures, subject in some cases to underlying royalties to third parties. Five tenures owned 100% by Paul Reynolds (Tim-Tam Claims) are under option to EnGold, whereby EnGold may acquire 100% of the tenures. The Spout Deposit Resource described in this report lies entirely within claim number 208311, named Dora M.C. The G1 Deposit Resource described in this report lies within claim number 577241. The Aurizon South Deposit Resource described in this report is located entirely within claim 577235.

The Lac La Hache Property has excellent road access throughout. It lies below the tree line with a flat to moderately rolling topography and a climate allowing for year-round field programs.

Conditions within or near the project are supportive of possible development, including locally available power, water, and mining personnel. The property is large enough to support siting of potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plants.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Lac La Hache property is located within the Quesnel Trough, a 2,000 km depositional belt that hosts several large-tonnage porphyry-type deposits, including New Gold Inc.'s New Afton deposit, Imperial Metals Corp.'s Mount Polley Mine, Teck Resources Ltd.'s Highland Valley Copper Mine, Taseko Mines Ltd.'s Gibraltar Mine, Terrane Metals Corp.'s Mt. Milligan Mine, and Northgate Minerals

Corp.’s Kemess Mine. The belt also hosts a magnetite-copper skarn deposit at the past-producing Craigmont Mine, located south of Highland Valley near Merritt.

The Lac La Hache property area is underlain almost entirely by Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group and by intermediate to felsic plutons that have intruded Nicola Group strata. A small area within the property is underlain by younger Eocene age Skull Hill Formation volcanic strata.

Exploration spanning five decades in the Lac La Hache Project area has outlined a number of zones of copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization, consistent with a porphyry mineralizing system(s) and related to the various intermediate-to-felsic, alkali intrusions that are emplaced into coeval volcano-sedimentary rocks. Three broad deposit styles can be described:

- porphyry copper (chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite-chalcocite, tetrahedrite, native copper, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with anomalous gold and silver values) as rare disseminations and more typically within fractures and hydrothermal breccias,the predominant type at Aurizon Zones, Ann North, Miracle, Peach, others;
- skarn/carbonate replacement-style magnetite-copper (+/- gold, silver) at Spout, G1, Nemrud within Nicola volcaniclastic rocks;
- Vein/fractures containing quartz with chalcopyrite-pyrite and gold (including visible native gold); at Aurizon and Road Gold zones.

The mineralization at Spout and G1 deposits appears largely stratabound, and is subhorizontal at Spout South and G1, but near-vertical at Spout North. True thickness varies from 1-2 meters in Spout North to more than 43 m within Spout South and G1. The mineralized hydrothermal breccia structure at Aurizon South deposit has strong continuity, is nearly vertical, with a currently defined strike exceeding 400 m (open), a down-dip extent exceeding 700 m below surface (open) and true widths varying from 2 m to more than 10 m.

1.4 Exploration Status

The Lac La Hache Project is at an exploration stage and no development studies have been undertaken. Since acquisition of the Property by EnGold (formerly GWR) in 1987, exploration work at property-wide and prospect-specific scales has included: prospecting; geological mapping; geochemical rock and soil sampling; induced polarization and magnetometer surveys; ground gravity surveys; airborne gamma ray spectrometric/magnetometer and gravity/magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling.

The Spout deposit was initially explored in 1972, followed by intermittent exploration efforts until significant drilling programs were undertaken by EnGold in 2005, 2010, and 2011, supporting the 2012 MRE by SRK. Additional drilling in 2018 has been incorporated into the updated MRE reported here. The G1 zone was discovered by drilling in 2017 and extension drilling was completed in 2020. Several drilling campaigns from 2006 through 2012 targeted the Aurizon Central and South zones. Drilling at Aurizon South demonstrated strong continuity of the host structure and redefined the strike of the zone. Drilling in 2015 and 2016 expanded the overall size of the Aurizon South deposit, identified new zones of high-grade mineralization within the main structure and supported the 2018 MRE by Kirkham Geosystems reported herein.

1.5 Development and Operations

There is no development or operations on the Property.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

1.6.1 Spout and G1 deposits

The Mineral Resource Statement presented in Table 1-1 represents the second MRE prepared for the Spout deposit and the first MRE prepared for the G1 deposit of the Lac La Hache Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101.

Table 1-1: Mineral Resource Statement, Spout and G1 Deposits, Lac La Hache Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., March 18, 2021

Category	Quantity	Grade					Metal			
		CuEq	Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite	Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite
	Mt	%	%	gpt	gpt	%	000't	000'oz	000'oz	000't
Spout Open Pit										
Indicated	6.50	0.48	0.33	1.34	0.05	11.62	21.0	277.0	10.6	749.8
Inferred	7.66	0.39	0.27	0.99	0.04	9.50	20.4	242.9	10.0	727.8
Spout Underground										
Inferred	0.39	1.19	1.00	2.58	0.13	10.33	3.9	32.3	1.6	40.3
G1 Underground										
Inferred	1.71	1.65	1.25	6.45	0.19	30.94	21.4	354.4	10.2	529.1
Combined Mining										
Indicated	6.50	0.48	0.33	1.34	0.05	11.62	21.0	277.0	10.6	749.8
Inferred	9.76	0.64	0.47	2.01	0.07	13.29	45.7	629.6	21.8	1297.5

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu-Equivalent and underground mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.70% Cu-Equivalent. Cut-off grades are based on a price of US$3.0 per pound copper and copper recovery of 80%, US$1,600 per ounce of gold and gold recoveries of 55%, US$21 per ounce of silver and silver recovery of 45%, and US$87 per tonne of magnetite and magnetite recovery of 80%.

1.6.2 Aurizon South Deposit

The Mineral Resource Statement for the Aurizon South deposit is presented in Table 1-2. This MRE for the Aurizon South deposit incorporates data from drilling conducted between 2008 through 2017 and utilizes current metal prices and costs.

Table 1-2: Base-case Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Aurizon Using a 2.0 g/t AuEq Cut-off, Kirkham Geosystems Inc., May 1, 2021

Cutoff	Tonnes (000's)	AuEq	Au	Cu	Ag	AuEq
g/t		g/t	g/t	%	g/t	ounces (000's)
2	**1,991**	**3.18**	**2.32**	**0.60**	**5.37**	**204**

Source: Kirkham 2021

Notes:

1) The current Resource Estimate was prepared by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd.
2) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions, as required under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").
3) Mineral resources were constrained using mainly geological constraints and approximate AuEq grade domains.

4) AuEq values were calculated using average long-term prices of $1,600/oz Au, $21/oz Ag, $3.00/lb Cu, and metal recoveries of 92% Au, 95% Cu, and 90% Ag were used. Base case cut-off grade assumed approximately $90/t operating and sustaining costs. All prices are stated in USD$.

5) Mineral resources are not mineral reserves until they have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for a resource's mineability, selectivity, mining loss, or dilution. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate, and, therefore, numbers may not appear to add precisely.

6) An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

1.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

1.7.1 Spout and G1 Deposits

The Mineral Resources at the Spout and G1 Deposits occur as magnetite-copper (gold-silver) replacements within carbonate-rich submarine volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Formation. The mineralization appears largely stratabound, and is subhorizontal at Spout South and G1, but near-vertical, striking NW-SE, at Spout North. True thickness varies from 1-2 meters in Spout North to more than 43 m within Spout South and G1.

Mineral resources at the Spout Deposit are comprised of Indicated resources of 6.5 Mt at an average grade of 0.33% Cu, 1.34 gpt Ag, 0.05 gpt Au and 11.62% Magnetite, and Inferred resources of 8.05 Mt at an average grade of 0.31% Cu, 1.07 gpt Ag, 0.04 gpt Au and 9.54% Magnetite.

Mineral resources at the G1 deposit consist of Inferred resources of 1.71Mt at an average grade of 1.0% Cu, 2.58 gpt Ag, 0.13 gpt Au and 10.33% Magnetite.

Recommendations provided to advance the understanding of the mineral resources for the Spout and G1 deposits are summarized as follows:

- Additional drilling within the down-dip extension of the Spout North domain
- Additional infill drilling within the G1 deposit
- Down-hole deviation surveys on all holes completed at the Spout and G1 deposits
- Collection of oriented drill core on all future drill holes completed at the Spout and G1 deposits
- Additional litho-structural analysis and interpretation at the G1 deposit
- Additional metallurgical test work on the Spout and G1 deposits
- Enhanced database management procedures and protocols.

1.7.2 Aurizon South Deposit

Inferred Mineral Resources at the Aurizon South Deposit based on a 2.0 g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off grade are 1,991,000 tonnes at a grade of 3.18 g/t AuEq, 2.32 g/t Au, 0.60% Cu and 5.3 g/t Ag. The resource occurs as an intrusion hosted, copper-gold-silver-bearing hydrothermal breccia structure related to an alkalic copper porphyry system. The structure has strong continuity, is nearly vertical (steeply west dipping), striking 020 degrees with a currently defined strike exceeding 400 m (open), a down-dip extent exceeding 700 m below surface (open) and true widths varying from 2 m to more than 10 m.

At Aurizon South, metallurgical work to date has shown positive results, with copper, gold, and silver recovery to the rougher concentrate averaged about 95, 92, and 90 percent, respectively. Cleaner testing indicated that regrinding of the rougher concentrate to about 41 µm K80 was required to produce a high-grade copper concentrate grading about 28% Cu at a recovery of 91 percent.

Drilling at Aurizon South in 2018 and 2019 was successful in identifying additional mineralized structures that may enhance the resources for the deposit. It is recommended that further modelling and characterization be completed to develop continuity and confidence, which may support additional drilling.

1.7.3 Recommendations for Exploration

Exploration drilling should be considered to test the 1,800 m gap lying between Spout South and G1, and deeper drilling below zones currently defined by near-surface drilling, at Ann North, Aurizon Central, Aurizon South and other areas.

1.7.4 Recommended Work Programs and Costs

The estimated costs for the recommended drilling program are provided in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Summary of Costs for Recommended Drilling Program

Item	Description		Budget
	Phase 1 Recommended Work 2021-2022		
1	Community Engagement		$100,000.00
2	Metallurgical testwork Spout and G1		$50,000
	Drilling (estimated $160/m all-in)	*Metres*	
2	*G1*	*10,000*	$1,600,000.00
3	*Spout North*	*12,000*	$1,920,000.00
4	*Spout – G1 Gap*	*5,000*	$800,000.00
5	*Deep Drilling – Ann North, Aurizon, NK, other*	*10,000*	$1,600,000.00
	Drilling Subtotals	16,400	$2,132,000.00
	Total 2021-2022 Budget		**$5,970,000.00**

Source: SRK 2021

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Lac La Hache Project is a Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite exploration and resource development project located 14 km northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia, Canada. The Project encompasses several prospects on a 27,559-ha Property. EnGold Mines Ltd. ("EnGold" or "the Company") owns 100% interest in all claims within the Lac La Hache Project, with the exception of the Reynold's Option on the Tam Property.

In 2020, EnGold commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") to complete a mineral resource estimate (MRE) for the Spout and G1 deposits and prepare an independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project. The services were rendered between August 2020 and April 2021, leading to the preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement reported herein that was disclosed by EnGold in a news release on March 18, 2021.

In 2017, EnGold commissioned Garth Kirkham, P.Geo. of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. ("Kirkham Geosystems") to complete a maiden MRE for the gold-copper-silver Aurizon South Deposit. The Mineral Resource Statement for Aurizon South was reported effective March 5, 2018. The 2021 MRE for Aurizon South reported herein utilizes current metal prices and operating costs.

This Technical Report documents a Mineral Resource Statement for the Spout and G1 deposits of the Lac La Hache Project prepared by SRK, and a Mineral Resource Statement for the Aurizon South Deposit prepared by Kirkham Geosystems. The Mineral Resource Statements were prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1 (Form F1). The Mineral Resource Statements reported herein were prepared in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines."

A list of acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in the report are provided for quick reference in Section 28 of this report.

2.1 Scope of Work

2.1.1 Spout and G1 Deposits

SRK previously completed a MRE and NI 43-101 report for the Spout Lake zone (Spout Deposit) in 2012. Since then, additional drilling has been completed on the Project, including intersection of the G1 mineralized zone located approximately 1,800 m south-east of Spout Lake. The 2020 scope of work, as defined in a letter of engagement executed on February 14, 2020 between EnGold and SRK, includes an update to the Spout Lake MRE and a maiden MRE for the G1 zone, as well as the preparation of an independent Technical Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form F1 guidelines. This work typically involves assessment of the following aspects of the project:

- Topography, landscape, access;
- Regional and local geology;
- Exploration history;
- Audit of exploration work carried out on the project;
- Geological modelling;
- Mineral resource estimation and validation;

- Preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement; and
- Recommendations for additional work.

2.1.2 Aurizon South Deposit

The work undertaken by Kirkham Geosystems for the Aurizon South Deposit that is reported herein includes a maiden MRE, preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement, and preparation of the relevant sections of an independent Technical Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form F1 guidelines.

2.2 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during a site visit performed between the 17th and 19th of August 2020 and on additional information provided by EnGold throughout the course of SRK's investigations. Other information was obtained from the public domain. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by EnGold. This Technical Report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with EnGold personnel;
- Inspection of the Lac La Hache Project area including outcrop and drill core;
- Review of exploration data collected by EnGold; and
- Additional information from public domain sources.

The MRE and Mineral Resource Statement for the Aurizon South Deposit and related sections of this report are based on information collected by Kirkham Geosystems during a site visit performed from the 31st of August to the 2nd of September 2016, and on additional information provided by EnGold throughout the course of Kirkham Geosystems' investigations.

2.3 Qualifications of Consultants

2.3.1 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises over 1,000 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The SRK Group's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This fact permits SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has also worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs.

The resource evaluation work for the Spout and G1 deposits and the compilation of this Technical Report were completed by Cliff Revering, P.Eng. By virtue of education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Cliff Revering is an independent Qualified Person (QP) as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101. The geological modelling of the Spout and G1 deposits was conducted by Findlay Craig under the supervision of Cliff Revering.

Mr. Andre Deiss (Pr.Sci.Nat) conducted the QP site visit in August 2020, and acted as peer review for the March 2021 mineral resource estimate.

Gilles Arseneau, P.Geo., a Principal Consultant with SRK, reviewed drafts of this Technical Report prior to their delivery to EnGold as per SRK internal quality management procedures.

2.3.2 Qualifications of Kirkham Geosystems

The resource evaluation work for the Aurizon South Deposit and the related sections of this Technical Report were completed by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo. By virtue of education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Garth Kirkham is an independent QP as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101.

2.4 Site Visits

Two site visits have been conducted in support of this Technical Report as outlined below.

2.4.1 SRK site visit

Andre Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat., Principal Resource Geologist of SRK, visited the Lac La Hache Project from the 17th to 19th of August 2020, and was accompanied by Rob Shives, EnGold's Vice President of Exploration. The purpose of the site visit was to obtain an overview of the current exploration work, data chain of custody, and QA/QC protocols, to examine the Spout and G1 exploration areas, and to review drill hole logging by comparing existing drill hole logs to actual drill hole core stored in the EnGold exploration offices, located along Highway 97S, south of Lac La Hache.

2.4.2 Kirkham Geosystems site visit

Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., visited the Lac La Hache Project from August 31 through September 2, 2016. He was accompanied by EnGold representatives David Brett (President) and Robert Shives, P.Geo. (VP, Exploration). Mr. Kirkham was given full access to the Property and all relevant data.

2.5 Acknowledgement

SRK would like to acknowledge the support, contributions and collaboration provided by EnGold personnel, specifically Rob Shives, for this study. Their collaboration was greatly appreciated and instrumental to the success of this project.

2.6 Declaration

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective **March 18, 2021** is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK's investigations, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of EnGold, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to EnGold, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information as summarized in Section 4 of this report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on information provided by EnGold.

SRK was informed by EnGold that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the Lac La Hache Project.

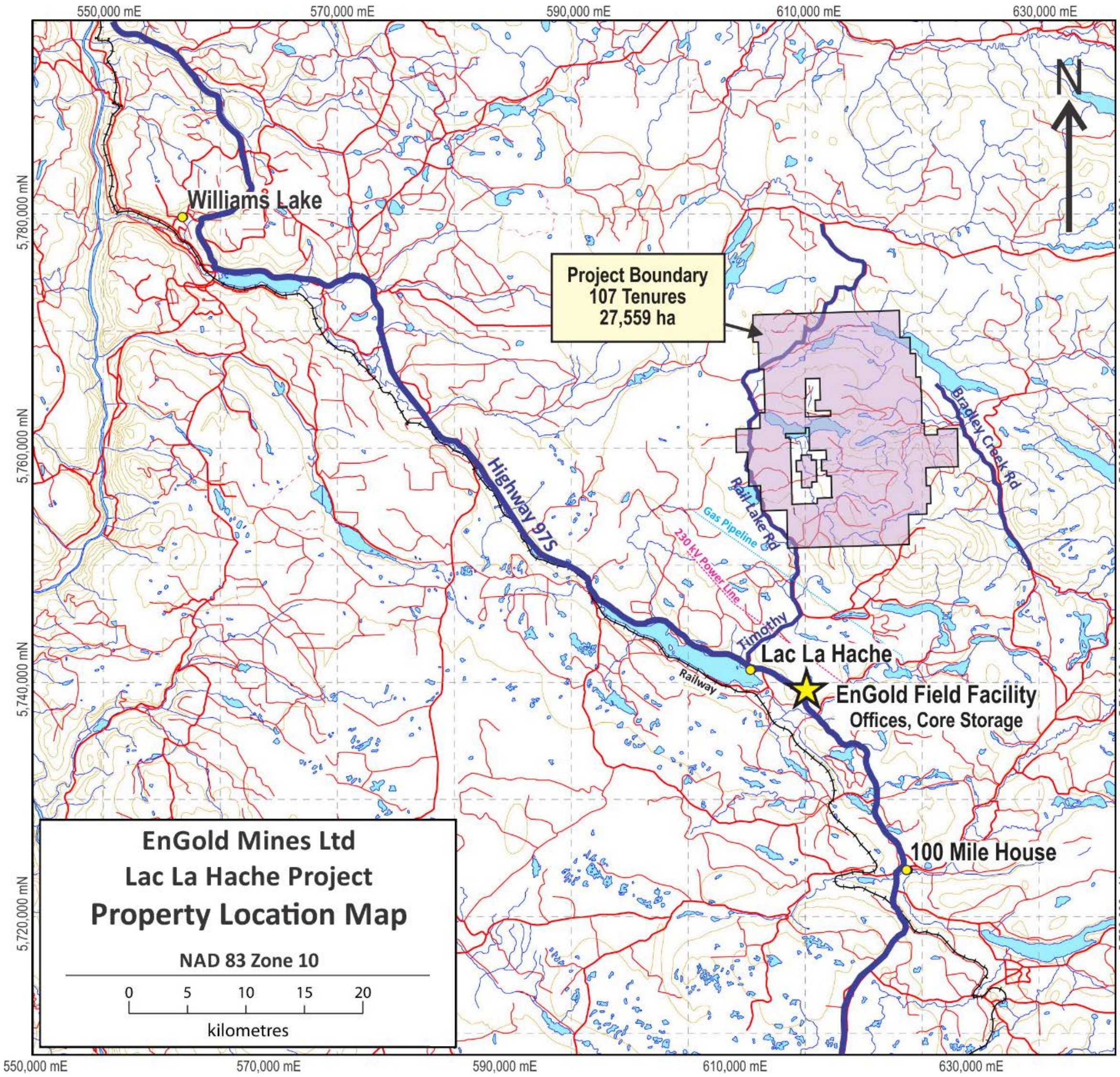
4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The EnGold Lac La Hache Property is located 14 km north-northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia and is 480 km via paved Highway from the major port of Vancouver (Figure 4-1). The property consists of 107 contiguous tenures and one additional tenure encompassing a total of 27,558.98 ha (Figure 4-2) centered at 613000mE and 5763500mN (UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 datum). Table 4-1 describes all tenures.

Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 4-1: EnGold Lac La Hache Property location within British Columbia

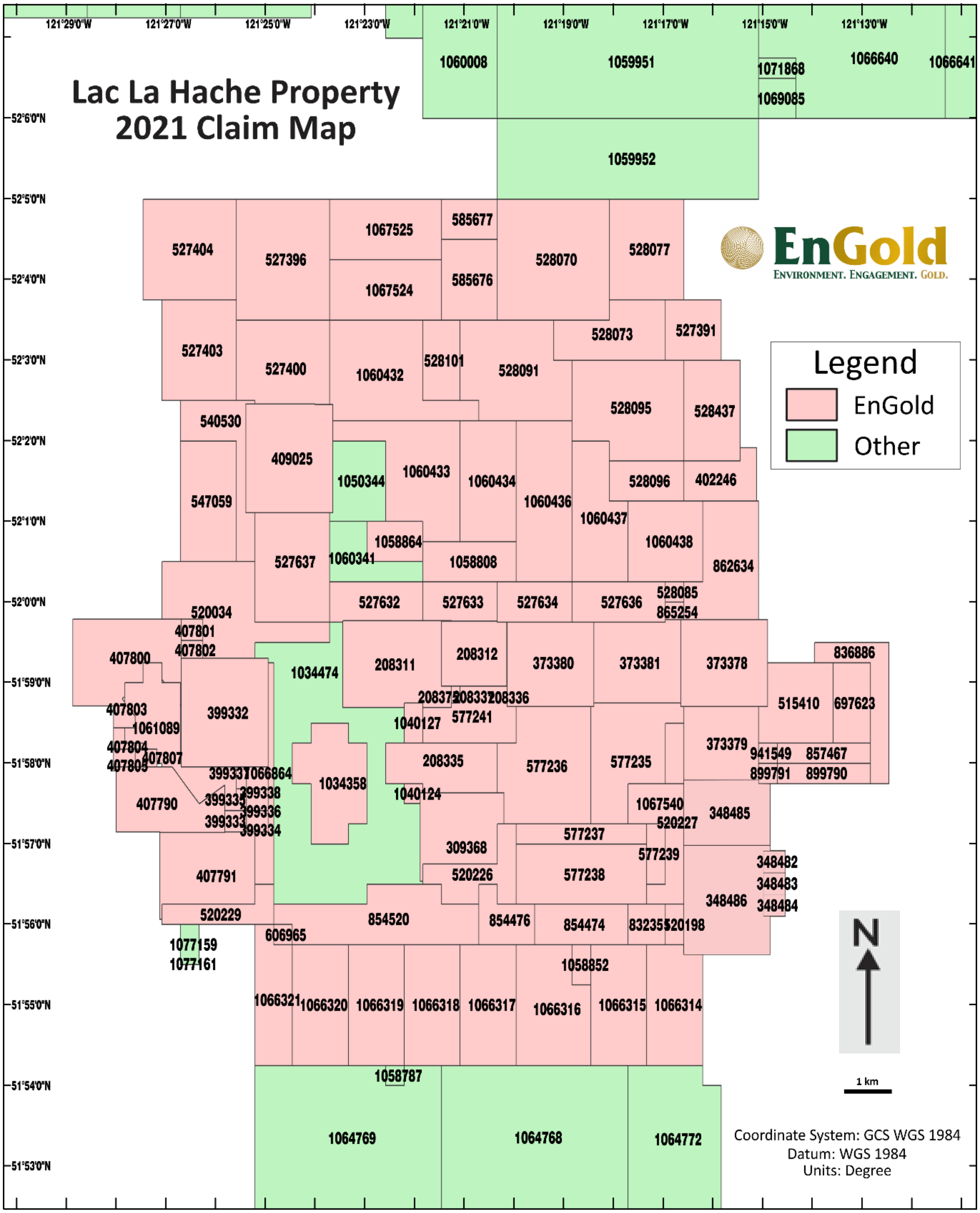


Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 4-2: Lac La Hache Property access routes, location of gas pipeline, powerline, rail line, EnGold field office, drill core processing and storage facility

4.2 Mineral Tenure

In 2007, historical tenures, which were originally staked as 2-post and 4-post claims, were converted in 2007 under the Modified Grid System. Figure 4-3 provides a map of mineral tenements within the Lac La Hache Project. EnGold holds 100% interest in all but five tenures, subject in some cases to underlying royalties to third parties, as illustrated in Figure 4-4 and described below. Five tenures owned 100% by Paul Reynolds (Tim-Tam Claims) are under 100% option to EnGold. The Spout Deposit Resource described in this report lies entirely within claim number 208311, named Dora M.C. The G1 Deposit Resource described in this report lies within claim number 577241. The Aurizon South Deposit Resource described in this report is located entirely within claim 577235.



Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 4-3: Lac La Hache Project mineral tenure map showing 107 contiguous claims and one additional internal claim

4.3 Underlying Agreements

The Company owns 100% interest in all claims within the Lac La Hache Project, with the exception of the Reynold's Option on the Tam Property. The various agreement footprints are depicted in Figure 4-4 below.

4.3.1 Reynold's Option

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the 875 hectare Tam Property. The agreement (in good standing) requires EnGold to apply 2 years' worth of assessment work on the property (completed) and pay $40,000 and issue 1,500,000 common shares over a four year period. The Tam Property is subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") in favour of the vendor, which will be purchasable at any time by the Company for $1,500,000.

4.3.2 Murphy NSR

Four historical tenures are subject to terms of an agreement dated October 27, 1994, describing a 2% NSR which will be reduced to 1% upon an aggregate total payment of $1,500,000 to the original vendors, Don Fuller, Nils Kriberg of Lac La Hache, and David Taylor of Kamloops. Currently, the claims host a drilled mineral prospect called the "Miracle Showing", and there are no defined mineral resources within this block.

4.3.3 Peach NSR

Four of seven mineral claims acquired under an agreement dated December 1, 1994, were subject to a 3% NSR due to the original vendor to a maximum of $500,000 and a 1% NSR in favour of Peach Lake Resources Ltd., purchasable at any time for $3,000,000. During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company signed an agreement amending the Peach Lake Resources Ltd. whereby the NSR purchase price decreased from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000. In exchange for the revised agreement, the Company paid $10,000 cash and issued 350,000 common shares valued at $73,500.

4.3.4 Ann NPR

Two mineral claims are subject to a 5% net profits royalty to a maximum of $500,000.

4.3.5 McMillan-Blusson NSR

Ten mineral tenures (402246, 527391, 528070, 528073, 528077, 528091, 528095, 528096, 528101, 528437) are subject to a royalty described under an option agreement dated February 11, 2004 and amended June 3, 2009. EnGold may, at any time, purchase half of the Optionors' 2% NSR royalty for a one-time payment of $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor). EnGold may also purchase 50% of the remaining 1% NSR royalty at any time for $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor), leaving 0.5% to be held by the Optionors.

4.3.6 Jones NSR

Two blocks are subject to a 2% NSR in favour of two optionees, purchasable by the Company at any time for $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each optionee).

4.3.7 Molnar NSR

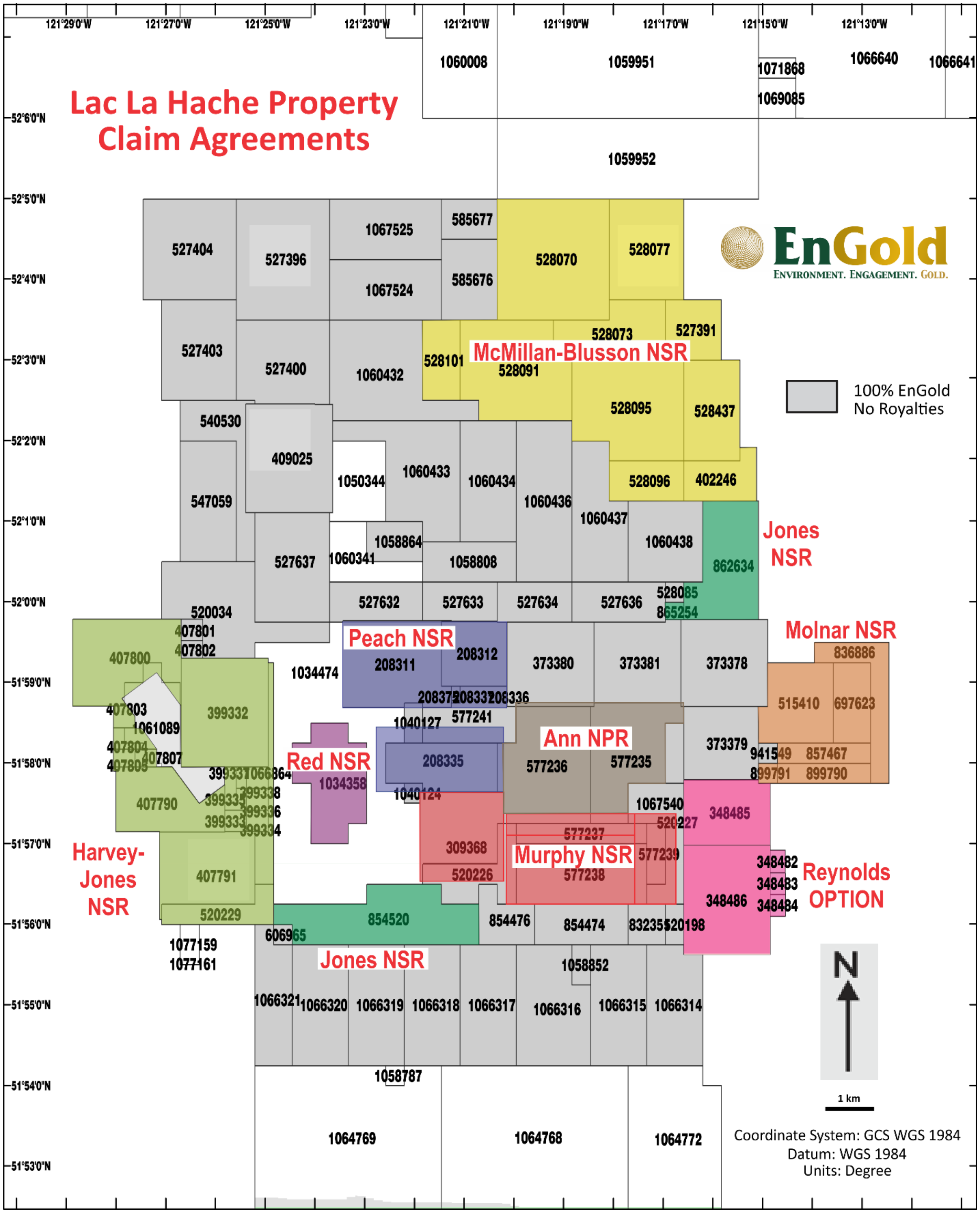
Six mineral tenures (515410, 697623, 836886, 857467, 899790, 899791) are subject to a 2% royalty purchasable at any time for $500,000 to the vendor.

4.3.8 Red NSR

The Red claim (1034358) is subject to a 3% NSR royalty purchasable at any time for $3,000,000.

4.3.9 Harvey-Jones NSR

Seventeen mineral tenures (399332, 399333, 399334, 399335, 399336, 399337, 399338, 407790, 407791, 407800, 407803, 407804, 407805, 407806, 407807, 520229, 520233) are subject to a royalty described under an option agreement dated September 27, 2004. The Company may purchase half of the Optionors' 2% NSR royalty for a one-time payment of $1,000,000 ($500,000 to each Optionor), leaving 1.0% to be held by the Optionors.



Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 4-4: Lac La Hache Project Tenure Map showing sub-blocks with NSRs under various agreements

Table 4-1: EnGold Lac La Hache Project tenure summary

100% EnGold Owned									
Title No.	**Claim Name**	**Map No.**	**Good To Date**	**Area (ha)**	**Title No.**	**Claim Name**	**Map No.**	**Good To Date**	**Area (ha)**
208311	DORA M.C.	092P	2030/AUG/07	500	528095		093A	2030/AUG/07	556.729
208312	DORA 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	225	528096		093A	2030/AUG/07	159.119
208335	PEWEE #1	092P	2030/AUG/07	450	528101		093A	2030/AUG/07	159.031
208336	PEWEE #3	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	528437		093A	2030/AUG/07	298.252
208337	PEWEE #2	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	540530	SPOUT W 1	093A	2030/AUG/07	278.4263
208375	CLUB 15	092P	2030/AUG/07	100	547059	JOSH 2	093A	2030/AUG/07	358.0523
309368	MURPHY 4	092P	2030/AUG/07	500	577235		092P	2030/AUG/07	497.8845
373378	JACK 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	400	577236		092P	2030/AUG/07	557.6433
373379	JACK 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	400	577237		092P	2030/AUG/07	139.4539
373380	DORA 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	400	577238		092P	2030/AUG/07	418.4386
373381	DORA 3	092P	2030/AUG/07	400	577239		092P	2030/AUG/07	59.7715
399332	SPOUT 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	500	577241	COCO 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	258.8467
399333	SPOUT 4	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	585676	CARSON	093A	2030/AUG/07	238.4586
399334	SPOUT 5	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	585677	CARSON 2	093A	2030/AUG/07	119.1962
399335	SPOUT 6	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	606965	SPOUT 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	19.9312
399336	SPOUT 7	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	697623	STUART	092P	2030/AUG/07	159.2799
399337	SPOUT 8	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	832351	CYAN	092P	2030/AUG/07	79.7209
399338	SPOUT 9	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	836886	R-2	092P	2030/AUG/07	199.0927
402246	MUR 1	093A	2030/AUG/07	300	854474	CYAN 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	199.3022
407790	SPOUT 10	092P	2030/AUG/07	375	854476	CYAN2	092P	2030/AUG/07	139.5091
407791	SPOUT 19	092P	2030/AUG/07	500	854520	FLY 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	498.2454
407800	SPOUT 11	092P	2030/AUG/07	500	857467	J&D	092P	2030/AUG/07	99.5729
407801	SPOUT 12	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	862634	JONES	092P	2030/AUG/07	397.9512
407802	SPOUT 13	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	865254	PEACH	092P	2030/AUG/07	19.9018
407803	SPOUT 14	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	899790	RILEY SUR	092P	2030/AUG/07	99.5819
407804	SPOUT 15	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	899791	STUART.2	092P	2030/AUG/07	19.9164
407805	SPOUT 17	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	941549	JACK FRAC	092P	2030/AUG/07	19.9146
407806	SPOUT 16	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	1034358	RED 1	092P	2021/DEC/31	358.5105
407807	SPOUT 18	092P	2030/AUG/07	25	1040124	SPOUT FR	092P	2030/AUG/07	19.9184
409025	COPPER 20	093A	2030/AUG/07	500	1040127		092P	2030/AUG/07	39.8239
515410		092P	2030/SEP/15	318.56	1058808		093A	2030/AUG/07	198.9723
520034	SPOUT WEST 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	497.543	1058852	FLY	092P	2030/AUG/07	39.8679
520198	JV 12	092P	2030/AUG/07	39.8604	1058864		093A	2030/AUG/07	119.3726
520226	JV 39	092P	2030/AUG/07	199.257	1060432	SPOUT N 1	093A	2030/AUG/07	556.6456
520227	JV 40	092P	2030/AUG/07	199.209	1060433	SPOUT N 2	093A	2030/AUG/07	497.2245
520229	JV 41	092P	2030/AUG/07	139.504	1060434	SPOUT N 3	093A	2030/AUG/07	358.0182
527391		093A	2030/AUG/07	178.885	1060436	SPOUT N 4	093A	2030/AUG/07	477.4004
527396		093A	2030/AUG/07	596.0924	1060437	SPOUT N 5	093A	2030/AUG/07	358.078
527400		093A	2030/AUG/07	477.1122	1060438	SPOUT N 6	093A	2030/AUG/07	318.3258
527403		093A	2030/AUG/07	397.561	1061089	MURPHY W	092P	2030/AUG/07	378.3583
527404		093A	2030/AUG/07	496.722	1066314	CYAN S 1	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8775
527632		092P	2030/AUG/07	199.0091	1066315	CYAN S 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8776
527633		092P	2030/AUG/07	159.2074	1066316	CYAN S 3	092P	2030/AUG/07	438.6359
527634		092P	2030/AUG/07	159.2071	1066317	CYAN S 4	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8787
527636		092P	2030/AUG/07	199.0087	1066318	CYAN S 5	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8787
527637		092P	2030/AUG/07	477.534	1066319	CYAN S 6	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8791
528070		093A	2030/AUG/07	715.308	1066320	CYAN S 7	092P	2030/AUG/07	358.8791

100% EnGold Owned									
528073		093A	2030/AUG/07	298.147	1066321	CYAN S 8	092P	2030/AUG/07	259.1842
528077		093A	2030/AUG/07	397.375	1066864	SPOUT FR 2	092P	2030/AUG/07	219.082
528085		093A	2030/AUG/07	19.9	1067524	SPOUT N 7	093A	2030/AUG/07	357.7045
528091		093A	2030/AUG/07	536.756	1067525	SPOUT N 8	093A	2030/AUG/07	357.6053
					102 Tenures 100% EnGold Owned Total Area				**26683.98**
100% Reynolds owned, under Option									
Title No.	**Claim Name**	**Map No.**	**Good To Date**	**Area (ha)**					
348482	MAT 1	092P	2024/FEB/15	25					
348483	MAT 2	092P	2024/FEB/15	25					
348484	MAT 3	092P	2024/FEB/15	25					
348485	TAM 1	092P	2024/FEB/15	300					
348486	TAM 3	092P	2024/FEB/15	500					
5 Tenures 100% Reynolds Owned Total Area				**875**	**107 Tenures Total Area**				**27558.98**

Source: R. Shives 2021

4.4 Permitting

Exploration work conducted by EnGold on the Project is authorized through permit Number MX-3-192, granted by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. Historically, authorization was granted annually, based on exploration plans submitted by EnGold under a Notice of Work. But recently (in 2016), EnGold was granted authorization under amendments to the permit for a five-year period, called a Multi-Year Area Based (MYAB) permit, within specified areas of the Property. The MYAB permit requires annual reporting and on-going reclamation activity. The current 5-year MYAB expires June 30, 2021; however, in March 2021 the Ministry granted EnGold a 1-year renewal extension in consideration of the Covid-19 pandemic. EnGold will re-apply for a new 5-Year MYAB Permit prior to expiration.

EnGold is currently authorized to conduct exploration, including diamond drilling, in several areas of the property. South of Spout Lake, these areas include ground within or near the Spout Deposit, Aurizon Deposit, Berkey prospect, Ann North prospect and the G1 Deposit discovered in February 2017.

Non-disturbance activities, such as mapping, prospecting, standard soil sampling, certain geophysical surveys and other exploration methods, do not require authorization and can be conducted throughout the Project.

The Property has ample land available for the construction of any proposed mine or mill structures and facilities, including tailings storage or waste disposal areas and heap leach pads.

4.5 Environmental and Socio-Economic Considerations

In British Columbia, mining rights are controlled by the Crown and administered by the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources. As required under the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act (the Act), EnGold must complete reclamation of access roads, drill pads, excavated pits and trenches built in the normal course of exploration. This may require infill of pits, trenches or ditches; removal of culverts or bridges; soil re-contouring; installation of water bars or other erosion control methods; tree planting or grass seeding; or other restorative measures. EnGold has posted bonds with the Government of British Columbia as required under the Act. Permission to draw water from watercourses, swamps or lakes is granted through the exploration permitting process and is subject to setbacks and erosion/siltation control. The Province has confirmed that there are no “designated” watercourses within the Lac La Hache Property, where water usage may be controlled.

The Project area is subject to broader, ongoing negotiations between the Government of British Columbia and indigenous groups that pertain to native land claims, aboriginal title, and related environmental concerns. However, as these negotiations do not target the Project area specifically, EnGold is proactive with First Nation Bands in the region and provides regular information about its exploration activities and plans. In 2020-2021, EnGold engaged Falkirk Environmental Consultants Ltd. to manage indigenous consultations.

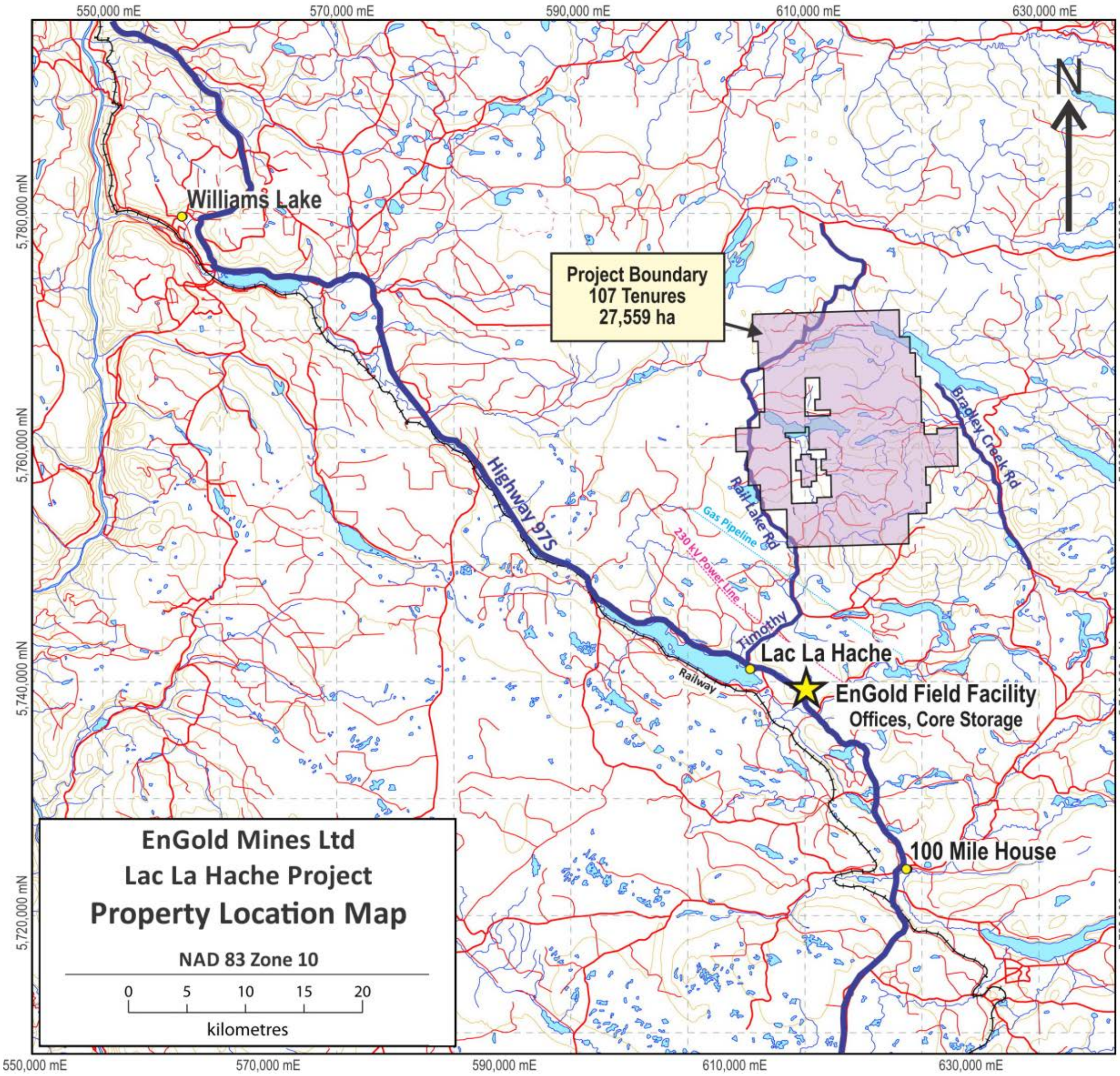
4.6 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Neither the author of this report nor EnGold are aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Lac La Hache Property has excellent access throughout. The southern Property boundary can be reached via car, pickup truck or four-wheel-drive vehicle along the Timothy Mountain paved road for approximately 7 km from the village of Lac La Hache, then north for another 7 km on Rail Lake all-weather gravel road (Figure 5-1).



Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 5-1: Property Access Roads

Several local residences are located along these public roads, which are maintained year-round by the province. Access to the central property area, including several drilled porphyry copper-gold showings, Spout, Aurizon and G1 Deposits, is via the main Property access road known locally as the “Mine Road” which extends east of the Spout/Rail Lakes road (Forest Service Road 1500) at kilometre marker 50 (approximately 20 km from Lac La Hache). The straight-line distance from the town of Lac La Hache to the Property centre is 23.5 km.

Access to the northern Property region is via the Spout/Rail Lakes road on the west side, or the Bradley Creek road on the east side of the Property. An extensive network of roads built for timber access and log-hauling allows four-wheel-drive access to most parts within the Project area. The internal network of logging and mine roads is maintained by designated users, typically logging or exploration companies active in the area. EnGold is equipped to make repairs and remove snow as required.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the area is typical for the southern Cariboo region with mean monthly temperatures ranging from -5 to 20 degrees Celsius (˚C) and extreme temperatures ranging from -40 to 35 ˚C. Maximum precipitation occurs as rain during June and July (average 54 mm per month). Snowfall occurs from October through to April, and peaks during December and January (average 50 cm per month). Field programs can be conducted year-round with breaks typically during the spring thaw/run-off period (March and April) to allow gravel forestry-access roads and drill trails to dry out.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Lac La Hache stretches for 20 km along British Columbia’s Provincial Highway 97 South and covers 131 sq. km. The town offers motels, restaurants, post office, community centre, meeting hall, gas station with convenience store, and a bakery. Although the population within the actual town limits (only 4.5 km^2) was 245 in 2006, many occupied properties extend beyond the town limits along the Lake and into the broader area to the north, south and east. A limited, relatively unskilled but trainable workforce is available, and EnGold employs three to five locals (or more, as needed) on a temporary basis when operating. Assorted pieces of heavy equipment and trained operators are available as required. Within 25-45 minutes driving time, additional workers are available from First Nations Bands located at Canim Lake and Williams Lake.

Nearby recreational facilities offer seasonal activities including horseback riding, golfing, cross-country and downhill skiing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, boating, swimming and fishing.

The South Cariboo Regional Airport is located 30 km to the south of the Project area, north of the town of 108 Mile Ranch, B.C. and provides a 1.5 km asphalt runway. The airport supports helicopter and fixed wing medical evacuation services, included within EnGold’s Emergency Response Plan.

Larger centres include 100 Mile House (pop. 1980 in 2016), a 20-minute drive along Highway 97 to the south of Lac La Hache, and Williams Lake (pop. 11,360 in 2020), located about one hour to the north. Both locations offer a full range of services. The City of Kamloops (pop. 80,376 in 2020) is the nearest major centre, a 3-hour drive south of the Project area. Kamloops supports a large number of mining and mineral exploration projects throughout southern British Columbia.

EnGold maintains a large, modern steel building that houses several offices and a core processing facility (Figure 5-2), located minutes south of Lac La Hache on Highway 97 South. The proximity of the facility to the exploration property and local infrastructure allows an efficient field operation without requiring a camp on the Property. This helps save expenditures associated with establishing and running a camp and reduces potential environmental impact on the Property.

Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 5-2: EnGold's 50,000 square foot office and core processing/storage facility located 6 km south of the town of Lac La Hache on highway 97S

Numerous small ponds, swamps and creeks scattered across the Property provide water for diamond drilling purposes, although water supply can become limited in some areas during the coldest winter months (December to January). The Lac La Hache Project is at the exploration stage, and no development studies have been conducted. However, conditions within or near the Project can support potential development, including locally available power, water, and mining personnel. The Property is large enough to support a site for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and processing plants.

5.4 Physiography

The project lies within the southern Cariboo plateau of south-central British Columbia, an upland region characterized by a mixed coniferous forest comprising pine and fir varieties along with birch, poplar and alder in cleared areas (Figure 5-3). The topography is flat to moderately rolling with an average elevation of about 1,300 m above sea level. The entire Property lies below the tree line. Larger lakes (more than 1 km in one direction) within the Property area include Murphy, Spout, McIntosh, Rail, Two Mile and Tillicum.

Source: R. Shives 2018

Figure 5-3: Helicopter view from the middle of EnGold's Lac La Hache Property near Spout Lake, looking southeasterly towards Mount Timothy ski hill

6 History

To date, the majority of work within the project has been conducted south of the east-west trending Spout – Peach Lakes drainage, on ground held continuously by EnGold (formerly GWR) since 1987. Much less work has been completed on the remainder of the Property to the north.

Evidence of early placer gold prospecting activities suggests initial exploration in the area probably occurred during the late 1800s during the Cariboo gold rush.

In 1966, the first modern exploration program was carried out by the Coranex Syndicate (Coranex), following the discovery of copper mineralization at Cariboo-Bell (now known as Mount Polley), about 50 km to the northeast (Janes, 1967). Interest in the Spout Lake area was triggered by results of an aeromagnetic survey flown by the Geological Survey of Canada, defining a large circular magnetic anomaly measuring 12 x 15 km. Coranex obtained anomalous soils and stream sediment geochemical anomalies south of Peach Lake, which led to the discovery of intrusion-hosted copper mineralization known as the Peach Zone on claim number 577236, and several other occurrences.

In 1969, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited (Asarco) optioned the property. According to Assessment Report 20621, Amax Potash Limited (Amax) learned of the Coranex discoveries south of Peach Lake, and Amax completed geological and geochemical work over the parts of the airborne magnetic anomaly not held by Coranex. This work revealed magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn mineralization south of Spout Lake and Amax immediately staked the WC claims. These showings are included within the Spout Deposit.

Between 1987 and 1988, Hemingson Gold Inc. carried out soil geochemical, induced polarization and VLF-EM surveying (White, 1988) over an area known as the Miracle claims (numbers 537237, 537238), resulting in the discovery of copper-gold mineralization associated with monzonite dykes intruding mafic volcanic rocks.

Between 1971 and 1973, Amax carried out exploration programs at Spout Lake that included geological mapping, airborne and ground magnetometer surveys, induced polarization and geochemical surveys, and bulldozer trenching. Drilling included six shallow, packsack holes (136 m), 10 percussion holes and seven diamond drill holes (843 m).

In 1974, Craigmont Mines Limited optioned the property and drilled six diamond drill holes (1210 m) into the North Spout zone. At that time, the property was allowed to lapse.

In 1987, Peach Lake Resources re-staked portions and completed soil VLF-EM and magnetic surveys and excavator trenching.

In 1991, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Ltd. ("Asarco") completed an exploration program over the Ann claims (numbers 577235, 577236) consisting of induced polarization surveying (Lloyd and Cornock, 1991), soil geochemical surveying, geological mapping and percussion drilling (Gale, 1991). The geochemical soil and geophysical surveys conducted by Asarco were the first extensive surveys over the Lac La Hache Project area. Follow-up trenching and percussion drilling by Asarco failed to define Cu mineralization of possible economic grade.

In 1993, after GWR Resources had added to its original holdings through staking and option agreements, it entered into a joint venture agreement with Regional Resources Limited who completed drilling at the Spout magnetite-copper prospect, resulting in an initial in-house estimation of 595,000 tonnes grading 1.78% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au and 51% magnetite (Dunn, 1993). This historical mineral resource estimate is no longer current and is stated for historical purposes only and should not be relied upon. A maiden mineral resource estimate for the Spout Deposit was completed by SRK in 2012 in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 1 guidelines, and is updated for 2021 in this report (Section 14.1).

Under the Joint Venture agreement with GWR, Regional Resources Limited drilled several targets (von Guttenberg, 1996) and discovered copper mineralization within the Peach Melba prospect and low-grade copper mineralization with enriched gold adjacent to a felsic dyke in what is now known as the Aurizon South Deposit. That agreement was terminated in 1995.

Since 1993, EnGold (formerly GWR) has continuously held the core claims within the Lac La Hache Property. Episodic exploration has included ground and airborne geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, mapping, prospecting and diamond drilling in selected areas, resulting in the discovery of numerous prospects and delineation of maiden resources at Spout, Aurizon South and G1 deposits. This work is described in Section 9 and Section 10 of this report.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

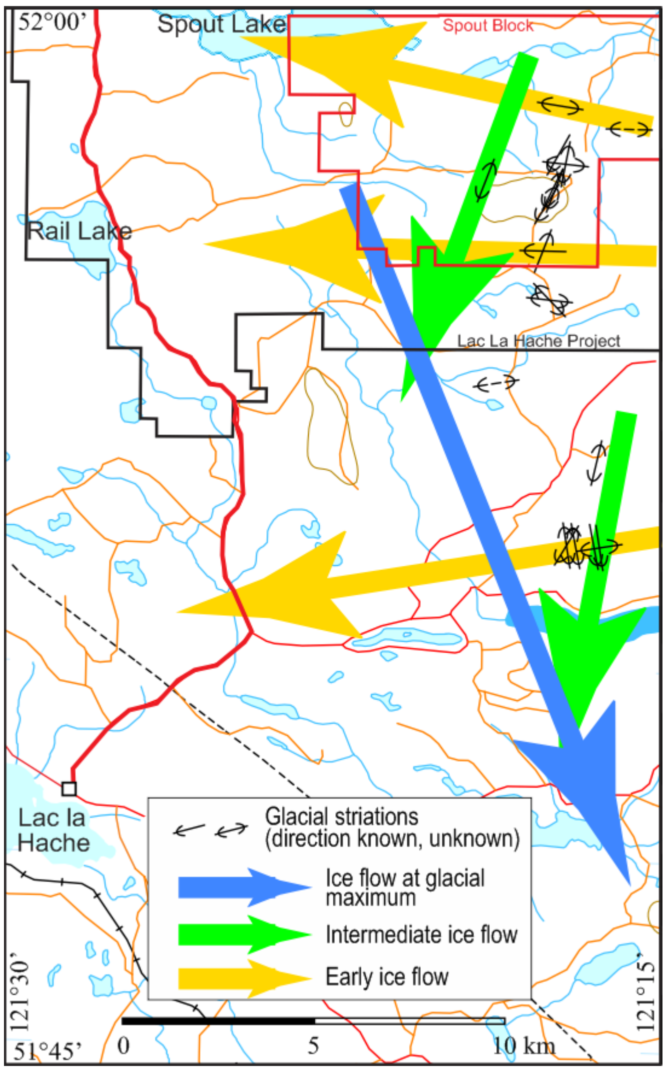
The Lac La Hache property is located within the Quesnel Trough, a 2,000 km depositional belt that hosts several large-tonnage porphyry-type deposits, including New Gold Inc.'s New Afton deposit, Imperial Metals Corporation's Mount Polley Mine, Teck Resources Limited's Highland Valley Copper Mine, Taseko Mines Ltd.'s Gibraltar Mine, Terrane Metals Corporation's Mt. Milligan Mine, and Northgate Minerals Corporation's Kemess Mine (Figure 7-1). The belt also hosts a magnetite-copper skarn deposit at the past-producing Craigmont Mine, located south of Highland Valley near Merritt.

Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 7-1: Lac La Hache Property location within British Columbia's Quesnel Trough volcano-sedimentary belt (green shading) in relation to existing Cu-Au deposits

7.1 Quaternary Geology

The Spout Lake-Murphy Lake region is covered by variable thicknesses of glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments, forming till plains and hummocky moraine deposited approximately 20,000 years ago during the Late Wisconsinan Fraser glaciation. Recent fluvial deposits lie along drainages. This extensive unconsolidated cover is generally thin (a few metres) to absent (outcrop exposed locally on bedrock knobs), but can locally exceed 10 m. Studies, conducted by Dr. Alain Plouffe, Geological Survey of Canada, related to glacial stria on outcrop surfaces located on the property and regionally (Figure 7-2), record ice flow directions that changed from an early west-northwest flow, to an intermediate southwest direction, followed by a younger southeasterly flow. Within the Property, evidence of westward transport is provided by abundant, large, rounded boulders found on the west side of the property, roughly 10 to 15 km from their interpreted source; the Takomkane Batholith is located east of the Property.



Source: Plouffe et al. 2010

Figure 7-2: Regional ice flow directions

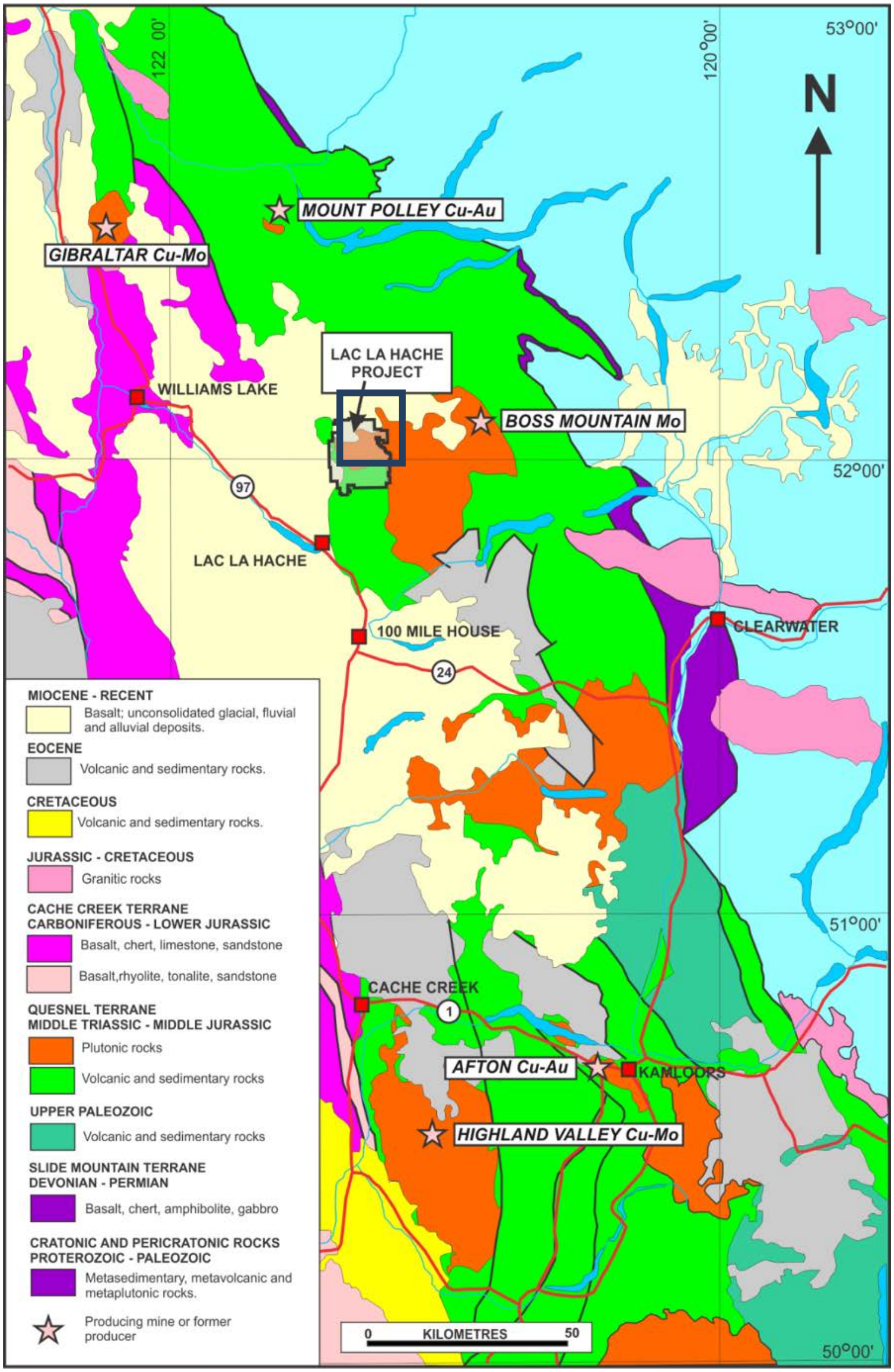
7.2 Regional Geology

The bedrock geology of the Property region has been mapped and described by Schiarizza and Bligh (2008), from which Figure 7-3 is taken, and Schiarizza et al. (2009). The oldest rocks of the region are those of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, an alkalic volcanic arc succession into which intermediate to felsic stocks have been emplaced. The Nicola Group volcanic stratigraphy in the region has been divided into the following three major units:

- a lower basaltic unit consisting of pyroxene-phyric basaltic breccia with volcaniclastic, epiclastic and calcareous strata;
- a polylithic breccia unit with clasts of both basalt and intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks; and
- a maroon and red volcaniclastic unit with local basalt and basaltic breccia.

In gross nature, this stratigraphic succession mimics that described by Panteleyev et al. (1996) in the Horsefly-Likely region to the north.

Nicola Group rocks are overlain by the Skull Hill Formation of the Eocene Kamloops Group, an assemblage of basalt, andesite, dacite and, locally, rhyodacite, with associated epiclastic sediments, and minor amounts of olivine basalt of the Miocene Chilcotin Group. Quaternary glacial and fluvioglacial deposits obscure much of the bedrock geology in the west and northwest parts of the project area. The eastern part of the region in which the Lac La Hache project is located is underlain dominantly by granodiorite of the calc-alkaline Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takomkane Batholith. Intrusive rocks of alkalic composition consist of diorite, monzodiorite and monzonite and are coeval with Nicola Group volcanic rocks.



Source: After Schiarizza and Bligh 2008

Figure 7-3: Regional bedrock geology

7.3 Property Geology

The Lac La Hache Project area is underlain almost entirely by Upper Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group and by intermediate to felsic plutons that have intruded the Nicola Group strata. A small area within the property is underlain by younger Eocene-age Skull Hill Formation volcanic strata. The lowermost of four Nicola Group subunits, the Lemieux Creek succession, does not occur within the project region.

Figure 7-4 shows the geology of the southern part of the Project area, as mapped by Schiarizza et al. (2008). Figure 7-5 shows the geology of the area north of Spout Lake, as mapped by Schiarizza et al. (2009).

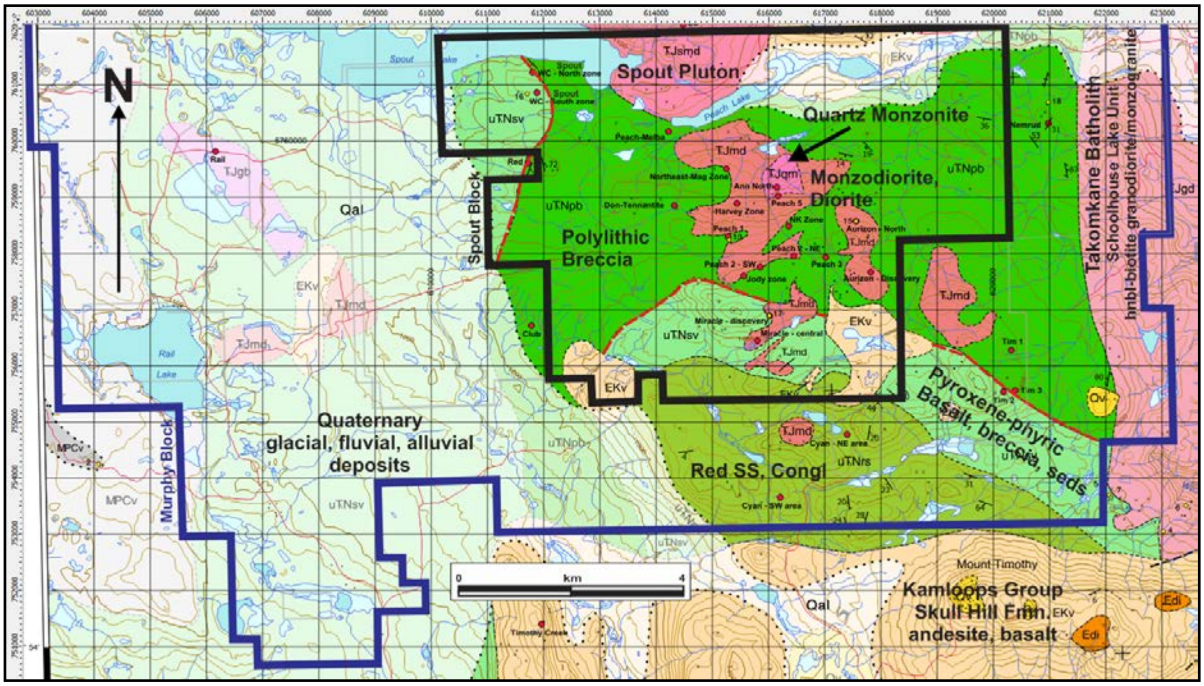
7.3.1 Lithology

On the Property, the Nicola Group comprises three main units subdivided on the basis of composition and texture (Figure 7-4). The oldest rocks form a volcaniclastic succession of alkalic olivine-pyroxene and pyroxene basalt, generally as pillow breccia and autobrecciated flows with lesser amounts of hyaloclastite, tuff and tuff breccia. The unit is characterized by the lack of compositions other than basalt and forms the uppermost part of the volcaniclastic succession between Spout Lake and McIntosh Lakes. Overlying this unit is polylithic breccia that is differentiated from the older basaltic unit by the presence of felsic clasts, commonly of monzonitic or monzodioritic composition. Clasts of basaltic composition, derived from underlying rocks, are common while the matrix to this breccia is generally tuffaceous and feldspathic. Tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone occur as probable lenses within the unit while reworked breccia is common. The youngest unit consists of maroon to red sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate and maroon vesicular basalt and basaltic breccia. The oxidized nature of this unit suggests that it was deposited under shallow marine or subaerial conditions in contrast with underlying units which are generally green and dark grey.

In the eastern and southern parts of the project area, subaerial andesitic volcanic rocks, minor interbedded dacite, and sedimentary units of the Eocene Skull Hill Formation overlie Nicola Group strata. Andesite of the Skull Hill Formation is commonly maroon to red in colour and feldspar-phyric in contrast to maroon Nicola Group basalt which contains clinopyroxene phenocrysts. Intrusive rocks include pyroxene-phyric basaltic dykes, inferred to be comagmatic with the mafic strata that they commonly intrude and may represent feeders for overlying basaltic extrusive rocks.

South of Spout-Peach Lakes, stocks and dykes of equigranular to porphyritic monzonite to monzodiorite and rarely quartz monzonite are the most common intrusive rocks (Figure 7-4). The historically drilled copper-gold mineralization is spatially, and probably genetically, related to these intrusions as numerous prospects have been discovered at or near intrusive margins. Although there are several monzonite phases that can be differentiated on the basis of colour and amount of mafic minerals, it is not possible to separate them into discrete units. These monzonitic rocks lack modal quartz and, (Panteleyev et al., 1996) from similar rocks to the north, monzonite of the Lac La Hache Project area is of alkalic composition. A single exception is seen at the Ann North prospect where copper mineralization intersected in drill holes is associated with quartz monzonite (Whiteaker, 1999). In some cases, colour is a function of potassium feldspar alteration while mafic mineral proportions, mainly hornblende, vary significantly.

The youngest intrusive rocks are dacite dykes that are probably related to the Eocene Skull Hill Formation. These dykes generally have intruded along normal faults that cut older rocks.



Source: After Schiarizza et al. 2008; Open File 2008-5

Figure 7-4: Bedrock geology south of Spout Lake, UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 datum

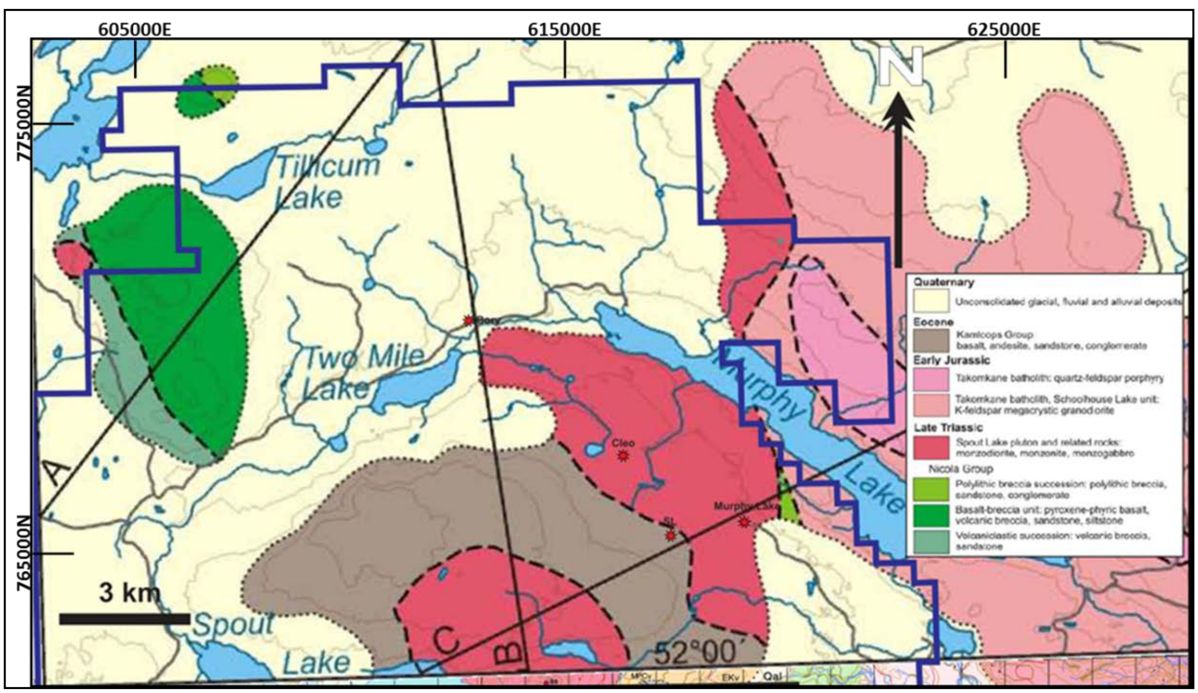
In the northern portion of the property, lying north of Spout-Peach Lakes, (Figure 7-5) the Nicola Group is not a major component but is exposed south of McIntosh Lakes, where the volcaniclastic succession is overlain by basalt-breccia, in turn overlain by polylithic breccia. Schiarizza et al. (2009) have correlated these units with rocks in the vicinity of the Spout Zones, located south of Spout Lake and extending to the Mount Timothy area.

The Spout Lake pluton (also called Murphy Lake pluton) dominates the geology of the northern half of the property, forming a roughly circular body. The western and northern contacts are obscured by Quaternary cover; however, correlation with magnetic patterns in the Spout-Peach Lakes area suggest the intrusive contact can be delineated by a prominent arcuate aeromagnetic high measuring 16 km north-south by more than 10 km east-west. The southern margins of the pluton intrude basalt-breccia and polylithic breccia units of the Nicola Group, near Spout-Peach Lakes. The northeast and eastern contacts with phases of the relatively younger Takomkane are also not exposed (Schiarizza et al., 2009).

The southwestern part of the pluton is locally overlapped by Eocene volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group but continuity of new ground magnetic surveys in that area suggest the cover is relatively thin.

Several phases have been noted within the Spout Lake (Murphy Lake) pluton (McMillan Assessment report; Schiarizza 2009), including fine to coarse grained or pegmatitic monzogabbro, monzodiorite, monzonite, granite and syenite. The mafic component is typically clinopyroxene with lesser biotite, but some rocks contain hornblende and biotite. Quartz is locally present as a minor constituent, and apatite is observed in thin sections. A discrete, small stock of equigranular monzonite and syenite intrudes the volcaniclastic Nicola units south of McIntosh Lakes, just west of the property boundary. The intrusion occurs 5 km west of the arcuate aeromagnetic anomaly, suggesting it may have a satellite relationship to the Spout Lake Pluton, possibly similar to that of the Peach intrusions located south of Spout-Peach Lakes.

The Takomkane Batholith is a large (56 × 30 km) composite pluton that occurs mainly along the eastern margin of the property, cutting the Spout Lake Pluton and Nicola Group rocks. It is locally overlain by Eocene, Miocene and Quaternary volcanic units. A north west-trending unit of quartz-feldspar porphyry up to 1,800 m wide has been traced for 11 km within the Schoolhouse Lake subunit on the northeast side of Murphy Lake (Schiarizza et al., 2009-1). Approximately 12 km north of the property the Takomkane hosts the Woodjam Southeast Zone, containing an Inferred resource of 227.5 million tonnes at 0.31% Cu and 0.06 g/t Au (http://www.woodjamcopper.com).



Source: After Schiarizza et al. 2009-1, fig. 2

Figure 7-5: Property geology north of Spout Lake, UTM Zone 10U, NAD83 datum

7.3.2 Structural Geology

The numerous exposures of plutonic rocks underlying the property (Figure 7-4) define a northwesterly striking belt that is about 10 km long and 2 to 4 km wide. In gross aspect, this belt is oblique to the general Nicola Group stratigraphic trend, suggesting an underlying structural control, perhaps related to initial island arc development. Airborne gravity data (Simpson, 2010; Sander Geophysics, 2017) and ground-gravity and magnetic data also reflect a broad northwest regional geological fabric related to more-dense mafic volcanic components relative to less-dense intrusive units (Murphy, Takomkane, and Peach intrusions).

Within the project area, bedding attitudes are difficult to obtain, but, from the few observations made, it appears that the Nicola Group rocks strike to the west or northwest and dip moderately to the north or northeast. Correlation of skarn horizons intersected in historical and recent drill holes within the Spout Zones, Peach Melba area, and 2017 G1 Discovery confirms a general stratigraphic dip of 15 degrees to east-northeast in that area of the property.

It has been previously reported that the North Spout Zone is hosted by a northwest striking, steeply southwest dipping, 100 m wide high-strain zone developed prior to mineralization. Bedding within the volcanic strata has been observed to rotate into the plane of the zone, with boudinage and stretching parallel to dip-slip. A new interpretation by EnGold suggests the steeply dipping (near vertical) North Zone is hosted within fine-grained, thinly laminated volcaniclastic sediments, rather than by highly strained rocks. That orientation may be related to emplacement of the large Murphy (Spout) Pluton immediately adjacent to the north. Post mineralization, a series of steeply dipping, northeast trending, sinistral strike-slip faults offset the North Zone from 10 to 100 m locally (Bailey, 2012) and provide corridors for post-mineral intrusive dykes.

Faults are rarely recognized in outcrop but are commonly intersected in drill holes.

Most deformation is of a late, brittle nature and, apart from fault zones where penetrative fabrics are sometimes developed, a discrete conjugate fracture system is present throughout the property. These fractures generally strike to the northwest and northeast, are steeply dipping and sometimes produce clear trends in ground and airborne magnetic patterns. Several linear magnetic low anomalies extend radially outwards from the Ann North intrusion, which is itself a prominent magnetic low anomaly.

These anomalies are interpreted as fault structures, cutting the host Peach intrusion, where alteration has reduced the magnetite content. The Road Gold prospect discovered in 2020 lies along one of these linear magnetic lows, trending approximately 020 degrees.

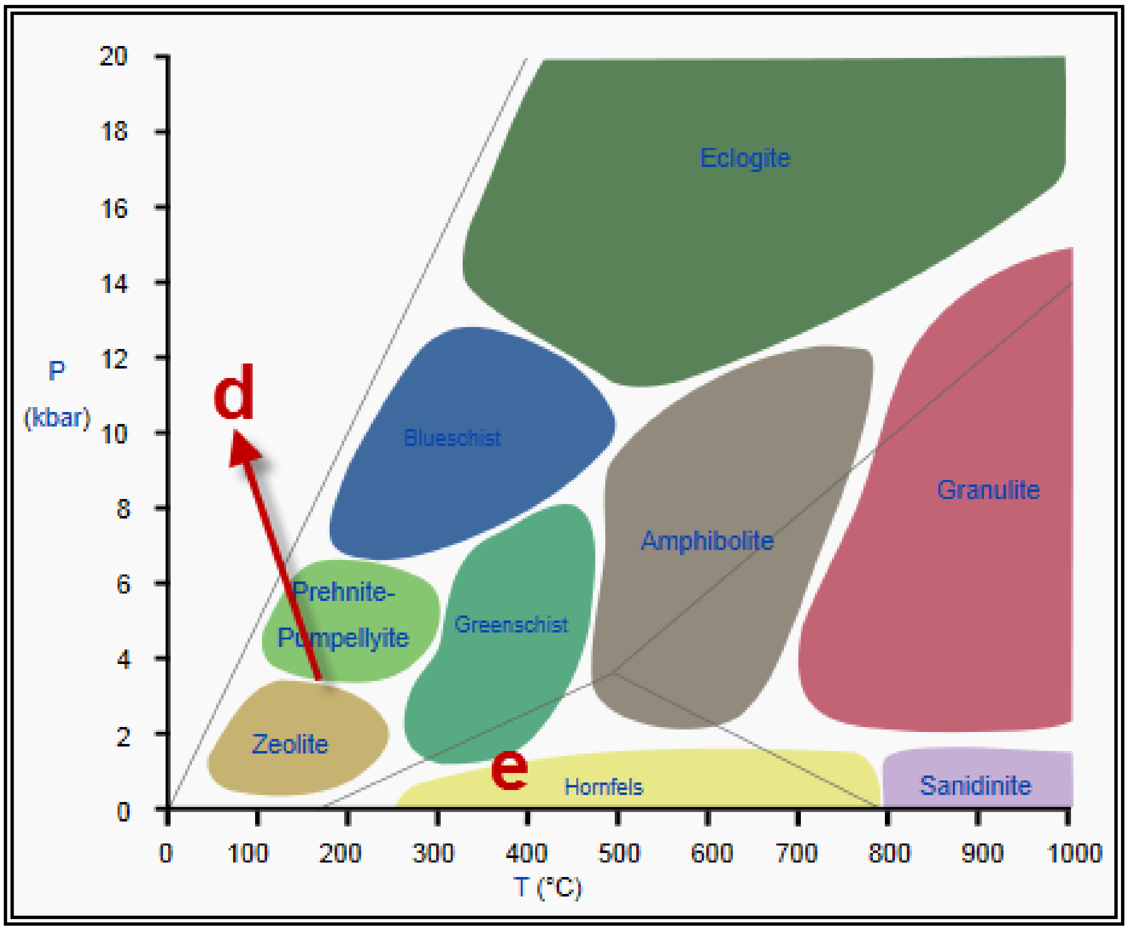
The age of faulting is probably pre-Eocene but post-Upper Triassic, as faults have cut and displaced Nicola Group rocks but are occupied by dykes of the Eocene Skull Hill Formation. In the Aurizon area, wide Eocene dacite dykes are northwest oriented.

Copper-gold mineralization is commonly structurally controlled, with mineralization oriented 30 and 60 degrees to the dominant northwesterly-trending fracture direction. Within this regime, 020 degree-trends are apparent in a number of data layers, including soil geochemical data; airborne and ground magnetic-low trends or offsets in magnetic features; and increased concentrations of some elements in drill cores.

Higher gold grades modelled in the Aurizon Central Zone (using Leapfrog software) (Barnett, 2010), correlate spatially with 020-trending elevated cobalt concentrations. The Aurizon South mineralized hydrothermal breccia strikes 020 degrees and contains quartz textures characteristic of open-space extensional breccias and veins. A linear magnetic low trends 020 degrees from the Ann North prospect about 1800 m to the Jodie prospect and new Road Gold showing discovered in 2020. A copper-gold-rich quartz vein recently discovered at Aurizon South strikes 120 degrees.

7.3.3 Metamorphism

Regional metamorphic grade of the rocks of the Lac La Hache Project area is very low, probably of zeolite facies because zeolite minerals occur within basalt at some distance from pluton boundaries. A petrographic study (Oliver, 2012) of selected unaltered, unmineralized samples includes a suite of essentially unmetamorphosed amygdaloidal and xenocryst-rich volcanic flows, lying below a prehnite–pumpellyite metamorphic field (< 200 ºC, < 3 Kbar) and biotite hornfels resulting from localized contact metamorphism related to Peach or Spout Lake intrusions (300 to 400 ºC) and shown in Figure 7-6.



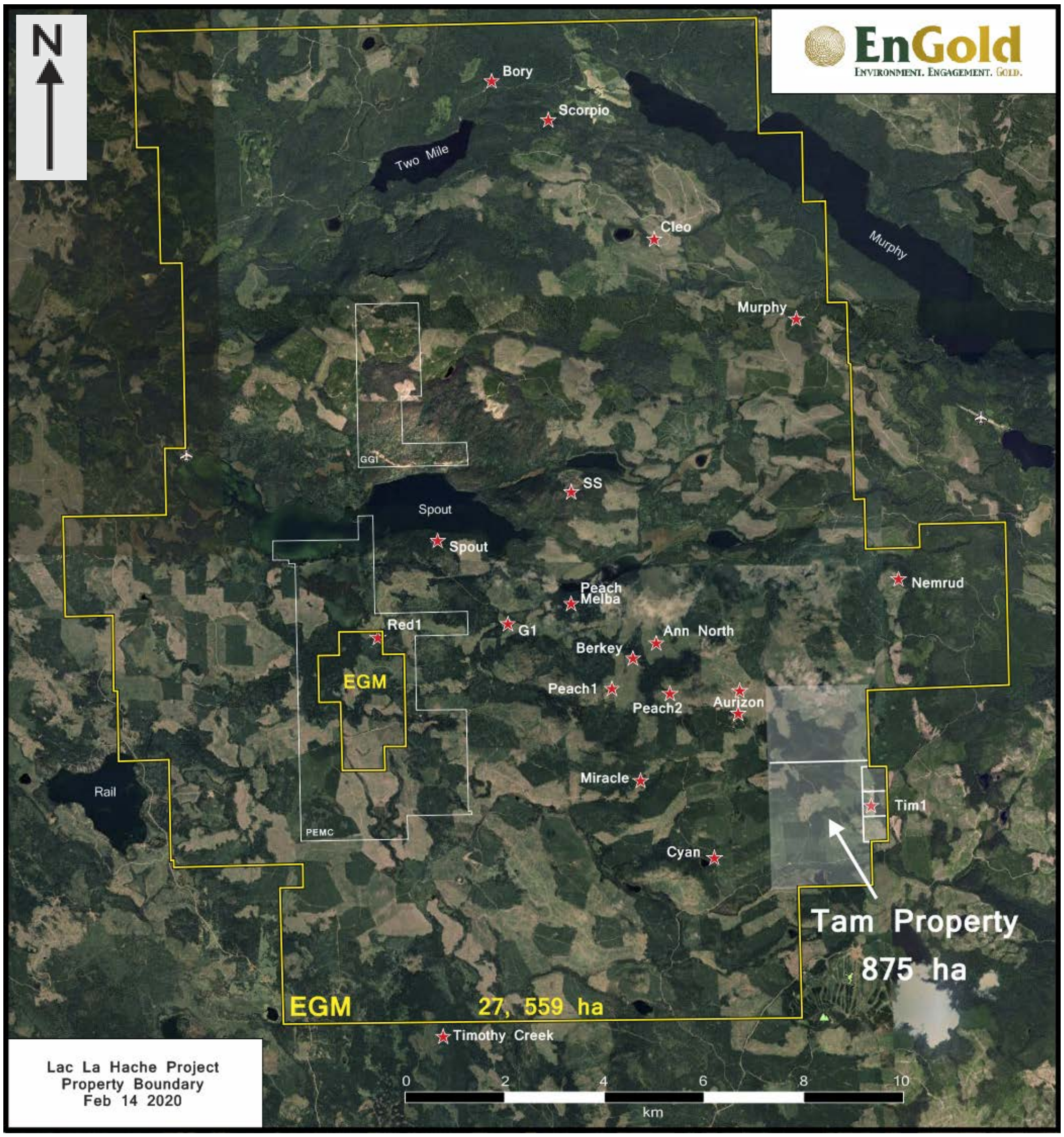
Source: Image from Oliver 2012

Figure 7-6: Petrographic study of a suite of 44 samples from Lac La Hache, suggests very low metamorphic grade is associated within Eocene or younger volcanic rocks (“d”). Contact metamorphism has only affected rocks proximal to intrusions, causing development of biotite hornfels (“e”)

7.4 Mineralization

Since the early 1970s, exploration in the Lac La Hache Project area has outlined a number of zones of copper mineralization (Figure 7-7), some with enriched gold. Mineralization styles within these deposits and drilled prospects are briefly described below.

Maiden mineral resource estimates were completed by SRK in 2012 at Spout Copper-Magnetite-Gold-Silver Deposit and by Kirkham Geosystems in 2018 at Aurizon South Gold-Copper-Silver Deposit. This report describes an updated mineral resource estimate for Spout Deposit and a maiden mineral resource estimate at the G1 Deposit by SRK (discovered in 2017).



Source: R. Shives 2021

Figure 7-7: Location of known deposits and prospects at Lac La Hache Project

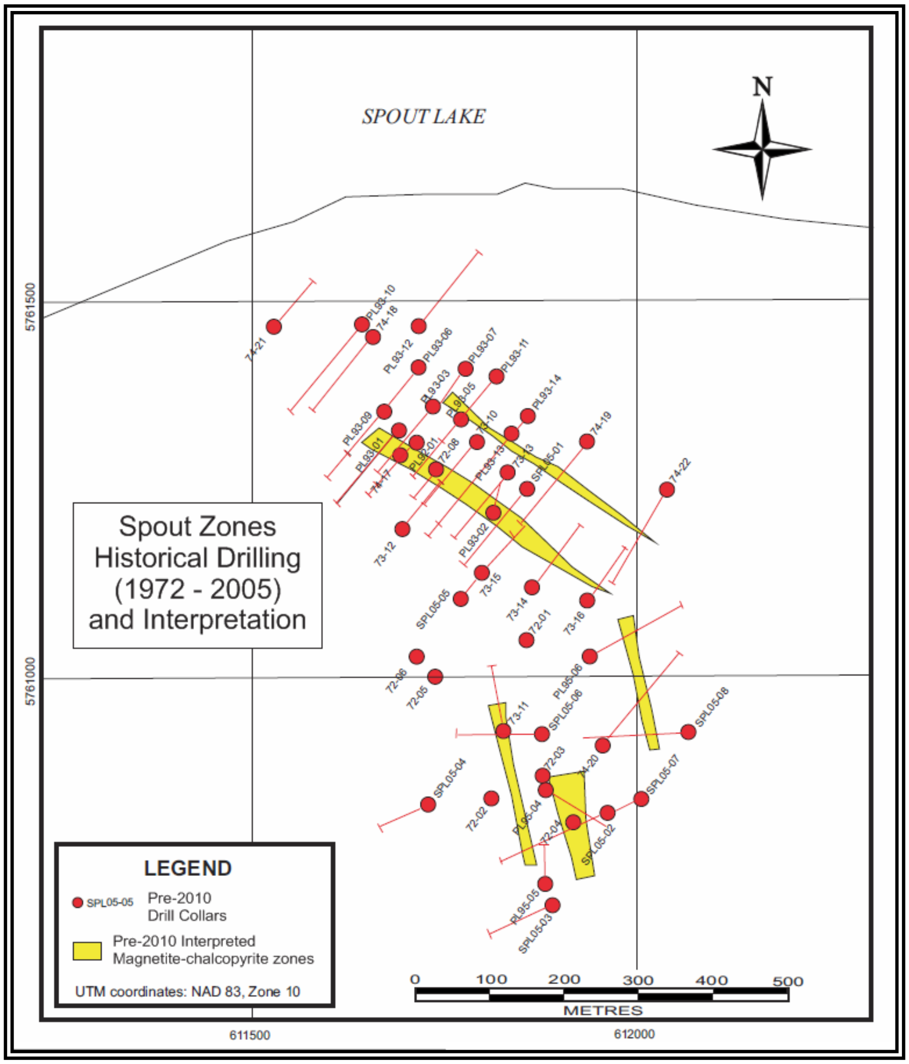
The various showings, prospects and deposits on the Property have been interpreted in the context of an alkalic island arc setting hosting porphyry copper-gold-silver mineralizing system(s), typical of many systems localized throughout the Quesnel Trough. Prospects include: disseminations, fracture fillings and veins of chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and hematite within K-altered porphyritic intrusions or their enclosing Nicola volcano-sedimentary units; replacements of carbonate-rich Nicola reef-type sediments by magnetite, chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite; and related styles.

7.4.1 Spout CRD

Initially explored by AMAX Potash Ltd. in 1972, the skarn/carbonate replacement style zones at Spout Deposit were intermittently drilled over a period spanning more than three decades. Prior to the 2010 detailed drilling program, the most recent drilling was by GWR between 2003 and 2005. These historical drilling results (between 1972 and 2005) are summarized in Section 10 of this report and collar locations are shown in Figure 7-8.

The Spout Deposit occurs within mid-upper Triassic Nicola volcanic stratigraphy, between a lower unit comprising clinopyroxene-phyric basalt, associated tuff and breccia, and an overlying polylithic tuff containing felsic clasts. The latter provides evidence that the chemistry of the magmas which produced both the volcanic rocks and their contemporaneous intrusive equivalents was becoming more felsic as the volcanic pile was forming. The contact between these units is not sharp, and, at regional scale, appears gradational over hundreds of metres (Schiarizza, 2008). Within the volcanic succession, sandstone, siltstone and calcareous siltstone occur. In the Spout South area, the stratigraphy is generally east-dipping at approximately 15 degrees. This dip geometry, which may be related to post-mineral, regional tilting, or caused by brittle down-dropped faulting, aligns well with the G1 Deposit placed approximately 330-370 m below surface. However, at Spout North bedding is nearly vertical, dipping steeply to the south and west-northwest striking. This may be related to folding/faulting of the Nicola near the Murphy Lake Pluton contact to the immediate north.

The Spout North and South zones occur along the southern contact of the Murphy Lake Pluton, a multi-phase intrusion, and the North Zone is cut by steeply dipping dykes ranging from diorite to monzonite in composition. Mineral assemblages are consistent with copper-iron skarns and include garnet (andradite)-diopside-epidote-magnetite-chalcopyrite (Oliver, 2012). The presence of magnetite in these ores indicates that the associated intrusions were strongly oxidized. Evidence in drill core suggests the magnetite was an early phase and was subsequently replaced by chalcopyrite and pyrite.

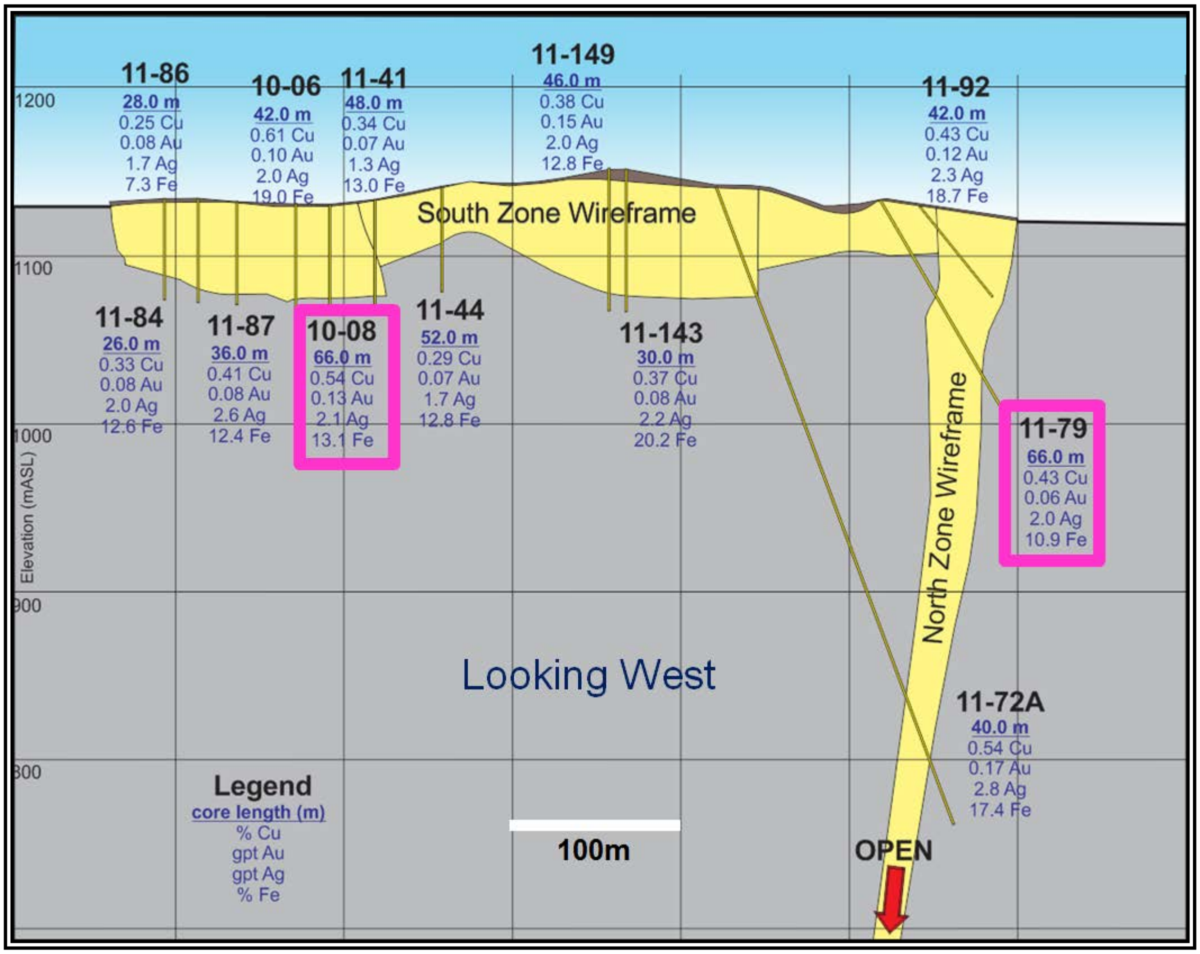


Source: Modified from Bailey 2009

Figure 7-8: Historical drill collar locations and early interpretation of mineralized trends within the Spout Lake skarn-hosted zones (now interpreted as CRD type)

An early, subvertical, ductile shear was previously interpreted to have influenced development of the North Zone: however, bedding contacts run parallel to the zone suggesting it is stratiform, folded into a near-vertical orientation, likely as an effect of emplacement of the Murphy Pluton as described above. This interpretation is supported by the similar, stratiform nature of the Main Zone within the G1 CRD-style deposit. Textures within the generally subhorizontal South Zone are massive, with no foliation developed.

Brittle fracturing and faulting has been observed and interpreted as post-mineral, causing sinistral, strike-slip displacements that can be observed in the ground magnetic data over the North Zone, in particular. In section views, some component of dip-slip has also been interpreted within the South Zone and may down-drop the northeastern part of the zone, as described above. These offsets will affect possible future extraction of the ore in the zones; however, the magnetic data and drilling results suggest the lateral/vertical offsets may not be large (Figure 7-9).



Source: R. Shives

Figure 7-9: Simplified longitudinal section through the wireframe models for Spout North and South Zones developed by SRK (2012)

7.4.2 G1 CRD

The G1 Deposit was discovered in 2017. Mineralization is stratiform, occurring within subhorizontal, limey (calcitic), volcaniclastic rocks (siltstones, grits and conglomerates) as carbonate replacements by early magnetite and subsequent chalcopyrite (+Au, +Ag), very similar to the Spout Deposit. Host lithology, mineralogy and ore textures within Spout and G1 drill cores appear identical, locally.

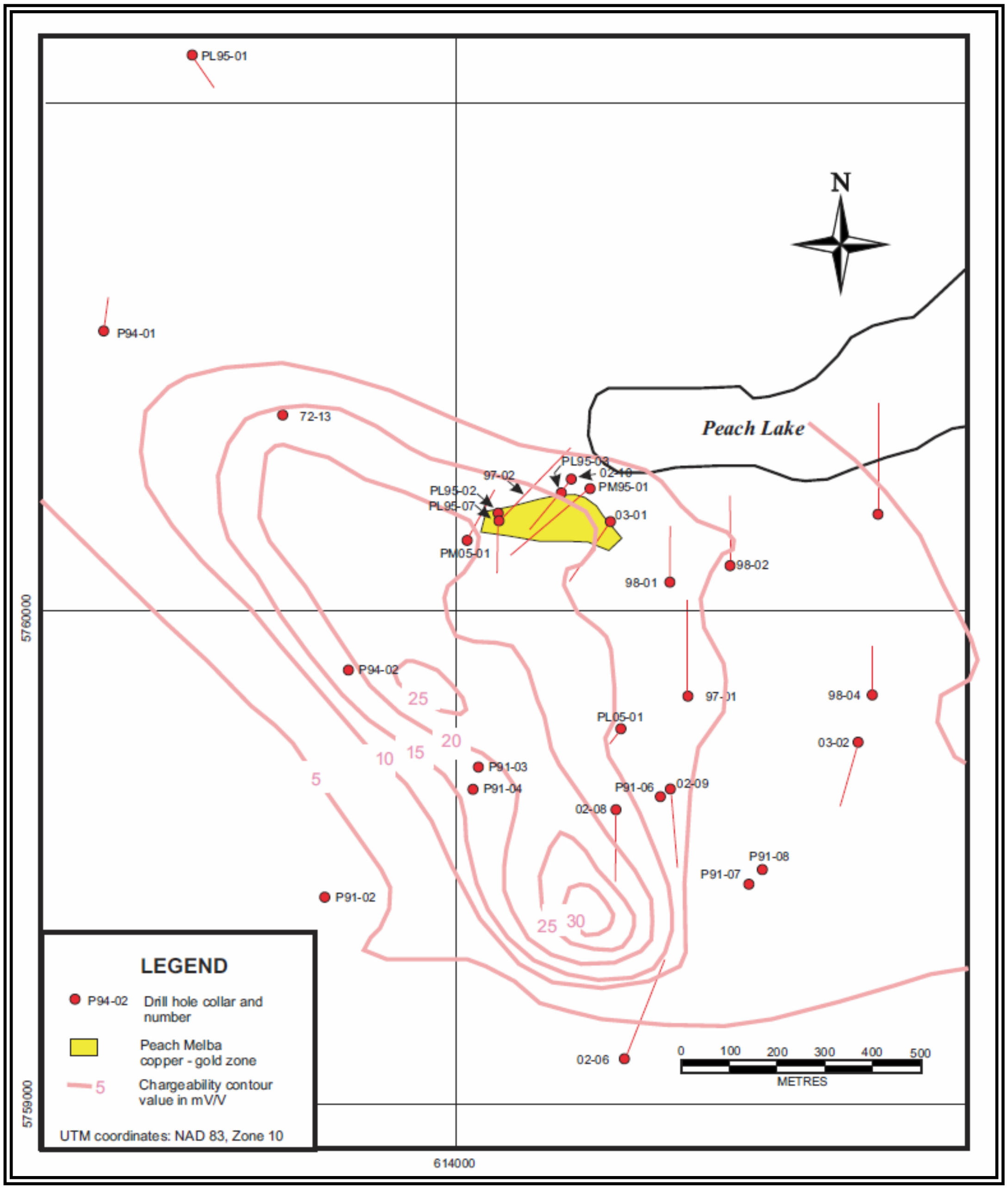
Based on relatively coarse 50 m drill hole spacing, the Main G1 zone is irregularly shaped, elongated NE-SW (roughly 300 m by 200 m) and has a thicker central axis or keel where the true, vertical thickness of the zone appears largest, as defined by holes G17-23, G16-01, G17-38, G17-13, G17-37 and G17-16; the latter hole produced the thickest intersection to date at more than 44 m.

The most recent drilling, completed in Fall, 2020 intersected down-dropped mineralization interpreted as Main Zone extension to the southeast, overlain by a thick vertical section of lower-grade replacement style mineralization and alteration. This has been tentatively interpreted as an indication of fault/fracture-control on porphyry-style, magnetite-copper mineralization sourced at depth to the southeast of G1.

7.4.3 Peach Melba

In 1995, the Peach Melba Zone was discovered by drilling the northern edge of a large (1,600 m long by 750 m wide) northwest-trending induced polarization anomaly (Figure 7-10). Chargeability contour values within the anomaly reach 30 mV/V. Chalcopyrite has been intersected in several drill holes and appears to be confined to a zone of variable thickness that strikes to the west over a distance of about 250 m. Copper grades range from less than 0.1% to about 1.0% but are commonly about 0.15% to 0.20% over down-hole lengths of up to 112 m, but generally much less (Table 10-1). Von Guttenberg (1996) described the zone as being "an alkalic copper-gold system with fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in potassic/propylitic altered intrusive and volcanic rocks." Von Guttenberg considered the zone to be about 80 m wide and grading about 0.2% Cu and 0.1 to 0.2 g/t Au (von Guttenberg, 1996) but with narrow, higher grade intersections.

Historic and recent drilling 800 m west of the Peach Melba Zone intersected a weakly mineralized skarn interval within Nicola volcanic rocks, at an elevation of 830 m above sea level. This position fits the 15 degree east-northeasterly dip projected from the Spout South mineralized skarn horizon, as described here. The implication of this is that the carbonate-rich Nicola volcanic strata underlie much of the property, at variable and relatively shallow depths, offering additional skarn potential where outcropping or buried intrusions may have interacted with the unit.



Source: Bailey 2009

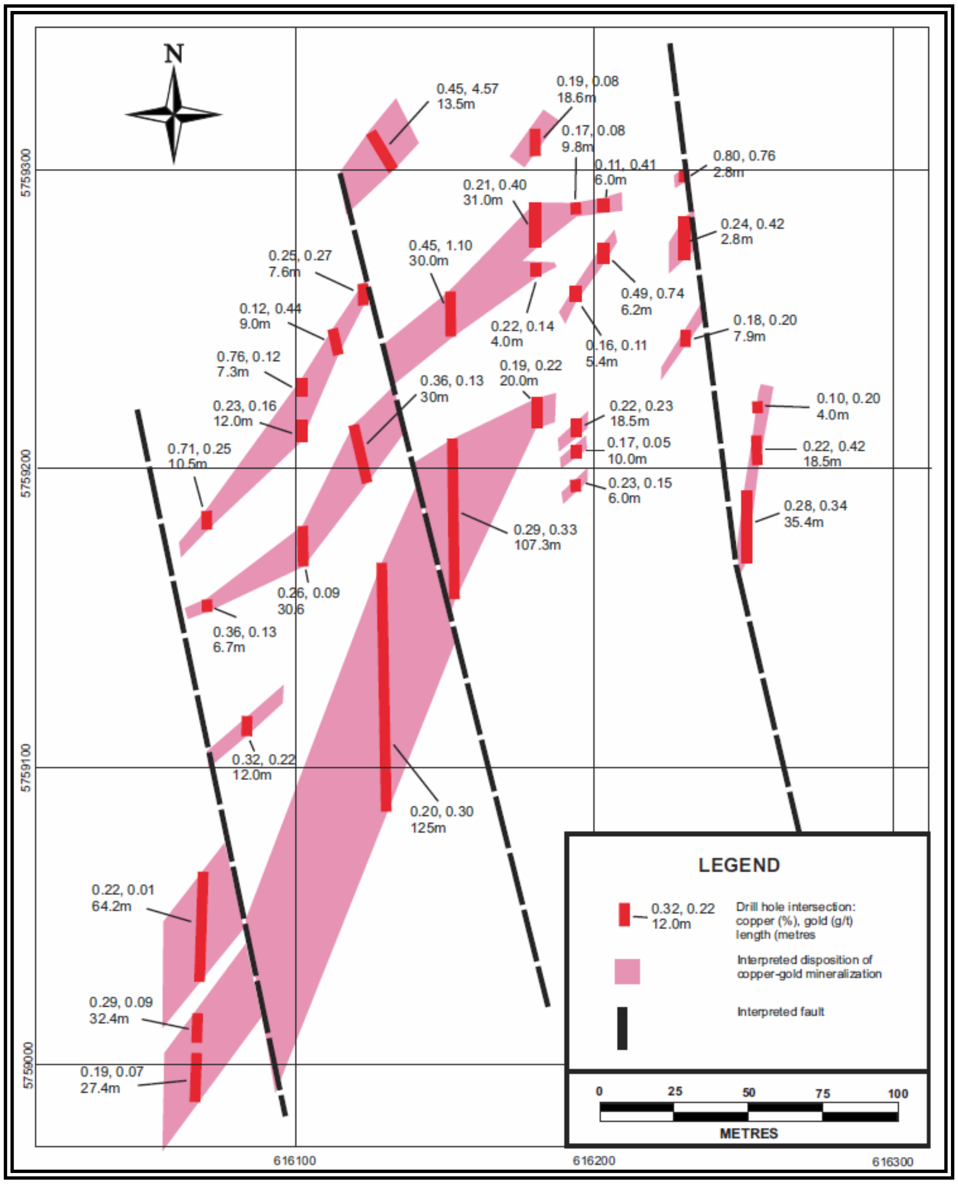
Figure 7-10: Historical drill collar locations, induced polarization chargeability contours and interpretation of the Peach Melba mineralized zone

7.4.4 Ann North

Copper-gold mineralization at Ann North occurs as a series of elongated and faulted lenses within monzonite and quartz monzonite, disrupted by a series of interpreted north-northwest faults. The zone lies within a distinct, circular magnetic low anomaly. Copper mineralization occurs mainly as chalcopyrite with minor bornite in several subparallel zones striking to the north-northeast and extending over a distance of at least 350 m (Figure 7-11). The widest zone is interpreted as about 30 m thick but since drill holes were oriented at a shallow angle to the strike of the copper mineralization, true thickness of individual zones is not known. Copper grade is suggested from drilling results to date to be in the order of 0.2 to 0.3% but with narrow, higher grade intersections.

The limits of known copper mineralization have not yet been defined. Results from the induced polarization survey carried out in 2008 by Scott Geophysics show the zone is surrounded by strong chargeability responses, and best grades to date occur within a central chargeability low. Three-dimensional modelling of the data suggests that a conductive zone (that may include a northern extension of Ann North copper mineralization) continues to the north where it is displaced to the east by an east-west fault.

In 2020, a single, steeply angled hole was drilled to 803 m on the west side of the zone to test for depth extension of the Ann North zone, as suggested by geophysical patterns and historical drill results. The upper portion of this hole encountered intense potassic alteration and low-grade, disseminated chalcopyrite, trace bornite and possible molybdenite within the intrusion, but less alteration at depth, suggesting the zone dips more northerly than had been interpreted from historical drill sections.

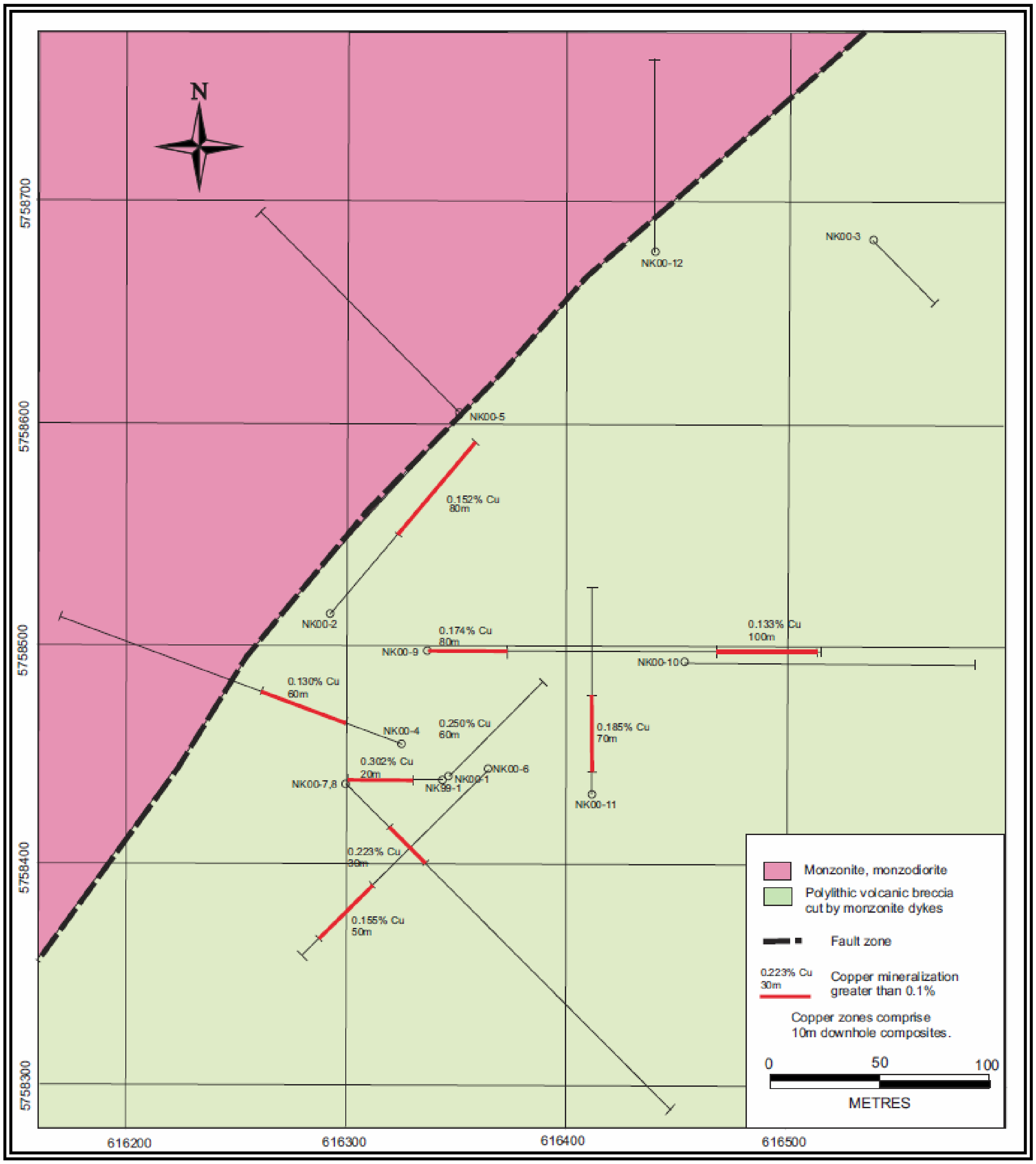


Source: Bailey 2009

Figure 7-11: Historical drill collar locations and early interpretation of mineralized trends within the Ann North Zone

7.4.5 NK

The NK prospect was drilled in 2000 (Blann, 2001) and weak copper mineralization was intersected in several drill holes in a north-trending zone within volcanic rocks at the eastern margin of a monzonite pluton (Figure 7-12). The volcanic rocks have been propylitically altered with a weak to moderate potassic overprint, but intrusive rocks to the west are unaltered, and, in three holes drilled across the volcanic-monzonite contact (NK00-4, -5, and -12), none intersected copper mineralization in intrusive rocks. Insufficient information has been obtained to determine the attitude and dimensions of the NK Zone.



Source: Bailey 2009

Figure 7-12: Plan of historical drill holes, general geology and mineralized intersections, within the NK prospect area

7.4.6 Miracle

The Miracle Zone is one of the first prospects explored by GWR within the Lac La Hache Project area. The zone is located within an induced polarization anomaly and has been tested to shallow depth (a few hundred metres) by a number of drill holes (Figure 7-13). Of all currently defined induced polarization anomalies within the property, the Miracle anomaly is the largest (1,600 m north-south by 1,200 m east-west) and highest amplitude (chargeability values exceed 50 mV/V locally). Copper mineralized host rock is orange, altered monzonite, and volcanic rocks at the intrusive margins.

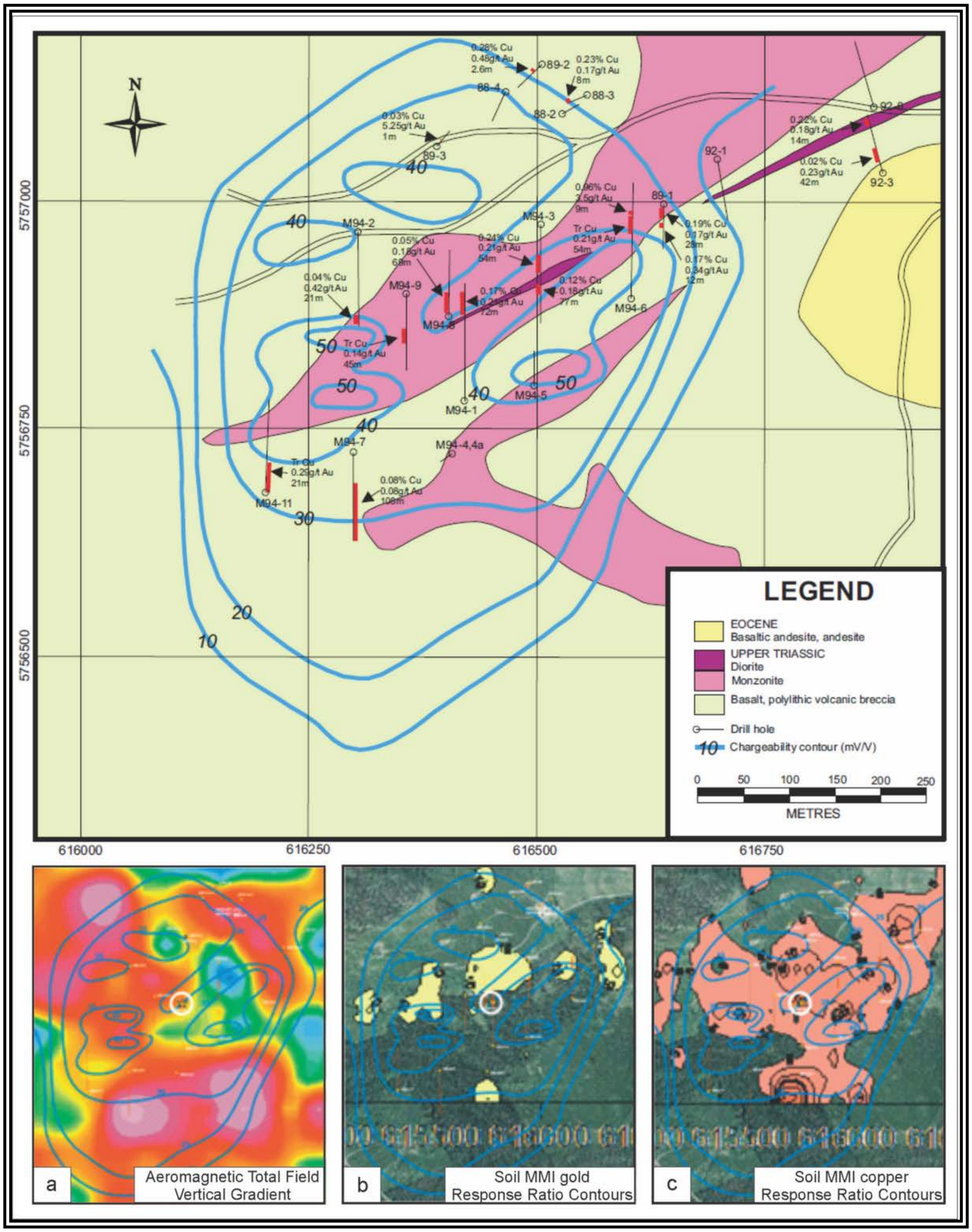
Copper mineralization appears to be confined within a northeasterly trending zone through the central part of the monzonitic body that is dominated by steeply dipping dykes of a more mafic, monzodioritic composition. Diamond drill hole (DDH) M94-06 intersected 6 m down-hole grading 1.39% Cu and 5.1 g/t Au, within felsic volcanic breccia adjacent to monzonite. DDH M94-01 cut 0.29% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au over 33 m between 300 m and 333 m down-hole. The copper generally occurs along potassically altered fractures and rarely as disseminations within the orange monzonite.

Several features are coincident with the northeast-trending mineralized zone, including:

- embayments within the induced polarization chargeability contours;
- linear magnetic total field low trend, defined by airborne and ground surveys; and
- positive anomalies in Mobile Metal Ion (MMI®) soil gold, copper, molybdenum, nickel, and negative anomalies, or lows, in lead and zinc.

The large, induced polarization chargeability anomaly that underlies the Miracle prospect is explained by an abundance of pyrite, primarily along fractures, in concentrations up to 15%. Where chalcopyrite is present, pyrite concentrations are minor. Potassium metasomatism (K-feldspar) appears to precede copper mineralization and hydrothermal magnetite appears to be earlier than both pyrite and chalcopyrite, supporting a model whereby early alteration of the pluton by oxidizing fluids is followed by lower temperature deposition of copper along fractures, as the hydrothermal system cools.

At the somewhat shallow level of drilling to date, the degree of fracturing, hydrothermal alteration and copper mineralization appear generally weak to moderate; however, it is possible that these improve with depth. The drill section defined by DDH M94-08 (higher elevation intersection) and M94-01 (lower elevation intersection) shows better grades with increasing depth. Deeper testing of the system at Miracle is recommended.



Source: Bailey 2009

Figure 7-13: Historical drill collar locations at the Miracle Prospect (main image, top) on generalized geology, overlain with induced polarization contours. Insets at bottom illustrate drill collars and induced polarization contours on: (a) coloured airborne magnetic vertical gradient patterns, where blues are relative mag lows, pinks are magnetic highs; (b) positive MMI gold Response Ratio anomalies in yellow; (c) positive MMI copper Response Ratio anomalies in pink

7.5 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration associated with the alkalic, mineralizing systems at Lac La Hache comprises early propylitization characterized by chlorite-epidote-calcite-sericite mineral assemblages, which is overprinted by a later potassic event dominated by potassium feldspar, locally biotite, and magnetite.

Near contacts with intrusive bodies, the host Nicola Group rocks may be intensely potassically altered and locally hornfelsed. Commonly, strong propylitic and potassic alteration has destroyed much of the primary textures, making it difficult to distinguish protolith. Volcaniclastic host rocks include metamorphosed limestone and calcareous clastic units, and these are altered, mineralized locally, forming skarn-type or more broadly, carbonate replacement deposits.

Early mapping on the property by Coranex Syndicate (Janes, 1967) describes a large area of “orange alteration and epidote”, and shows the limit of this alteration measuring 7 km east-west, 5.6 km north-south, centred over the Berkey–Peach prospects, and including all of the known porphyry-style prospects within the core area south of Spout–Peach Lake drainage. This alteration limit includes the 2017 G1 Discovery location as projected to surface (G1 is carbonate replacement type, occurs more than 300 m below the surface, but is within the overall porphyry-mineralizing system) and extends easterly, well past the Aurizon Deposits, and southerly beyond the Miracle prospect. The mapped alteration limit mimics the core of alteration indicated by the 2005 airborne gamma ray data (low thorium/potassium ratio) which has been clearly demonstrated as a diagnostic alteration signature at dozens of porphyry and epithermal deposits throughout the Quesnel Trough and elsewhere. This feature has been incorporated into EnGold’s conceptual exploration model for the project, described below.

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Mineral Deposits

Exploration spanning five decades in the Lac La Hache Project area has outlined a number of zones of copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization, with different styles but all broadly consistent with an alkalic porphyry mineralizing system(s) related to various intermediate-to-felsic, intrusions that are emplaced into coeval submarine volcano-sedimentary rocks formed in an island-arc setting.

Two broad deposit styles can be described:

- porphyry copper (chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite-chalcocite, tetrahedrite, native copper, pyrite, pyrrhotite) as rare disseminations and more typically within fractures and hydrothermal breccias, the predominant type (at Aurizon Zones, Ann North, Miracle, Peach, others). These also host quartz veins with sulphides and gold-silver (including minute visible gold specks;
- carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) / skarn-hosted magnetite-copper (+/- gold, silver, at Spout, G1, Nemrud).

The first deposit style at Lac La Hache is hosted by hydrothermally brecciated and/or fractured, potassically altered monzonite/monzodiorite and enclosing volcanic host rocks. This structurally controlled mineralization has been the dominant, historical exploration focus on the property.

Porphyry mineralization is often associated with magnetite and, in the past, positive magnetic anomalies over alkalic plutons of intermediate to felsic composition were first order exploration targets within the Quesnel Trough, including at Lac La Hache Project. However, at Lac La Hache, high-grade copper (with gold-silver) mineralization in many prospects occurs in hydrothermal breccia with hematitic matrices having little to no magnetite (Aurizon South, Aurizon Central, Ann North, others). This has been observed elsewhere, such as at the Wight Pit at Mount Polley, or in association with magnetite-destructive alteration (several deposits in the Afton area) and, therefore, positive magnetic anomalies are not necessarily an exploration criterion. Copper-gold-silver assays from several zones at Lac La Hache correlate positively with lower magnetic susceptibility drill core measurements and lie within relative lows on ground and airborne magnetic maps.

At Lac La Hache, magnetic patterns defined by airborne and ground surveys may be further complicated by the presence of primary magnetite in both Nicola volcanic rocks and in younger, overlying volcanic rocks, related dykes, or other units unrelated to mineralizing processes.

Basic prospecting, trenching or test-pitting has led to many of the discoveries at or near surface. Induced polarization surveys have proven useful for delineating related sulphide-bearing (commonly pyrite) rocks which may contain copper. Lithogeochemical sampling and a variety of soil and biogeochemical methods have also been used to define targets.

The second deposit style at Lac La Hache is skarn-style, or more broadly, CRD style, magnetite-copper mineralization associated with an intermediate to felsic alkalic pluton but within carbonate-rich Nicola Group volcaniclastic rocks bordering the pluton. An example elsewhere is provided by the QR deposit, located 10 km northwest of Mount Polley, in which gold-enriched mineralization is hosted by carbonate-rich mafic tuff. At Mount Polley, skarn-hosted high-grade copper related to the larger porphyry system occurs within the Southeast Pond Zones area.

Skarn/CRD-type mineralization at Lac La Hache occurs south of Spout Lake (Spout and G1 copper as chalcopyrite, magnetite, gold, silver) and on the eastern side of the property at the Nemrud prospect (copper as bornite). These deposits occur proximal to larger, composite intrusions, and may lie in similar stratigraphic positions within Nicola host rocks, in reef-facies carbonate-rich units at the basalt-breccia/polylithic tuff boundary (near the contact between rock assemblages two and three as defined by Schiarizza, 2016). The shallow dip of these prospective host horizons to the east of the Spout Zones offers additional, “blind” exploration targets in several locations. Reconnaissance ground surveying in 2015 located a strong positive residual Bouguer gravity anomaly southeast of Spout Deposits, leading to the 2017 discovery at the G1 anomaly, clearly demonstrating this potential. Regional mapping suggests the prospective stratigraphic boundary also continues northwest of the Spout Zones, offering additional skarn potential along the prominent, arcuate, positive magnetic total field anomaly which continues north of Spout Lake for several kilometres. Additional ground and airborne gravity surveying has defined positive anomalies in several locations which remain untested at time of writing.

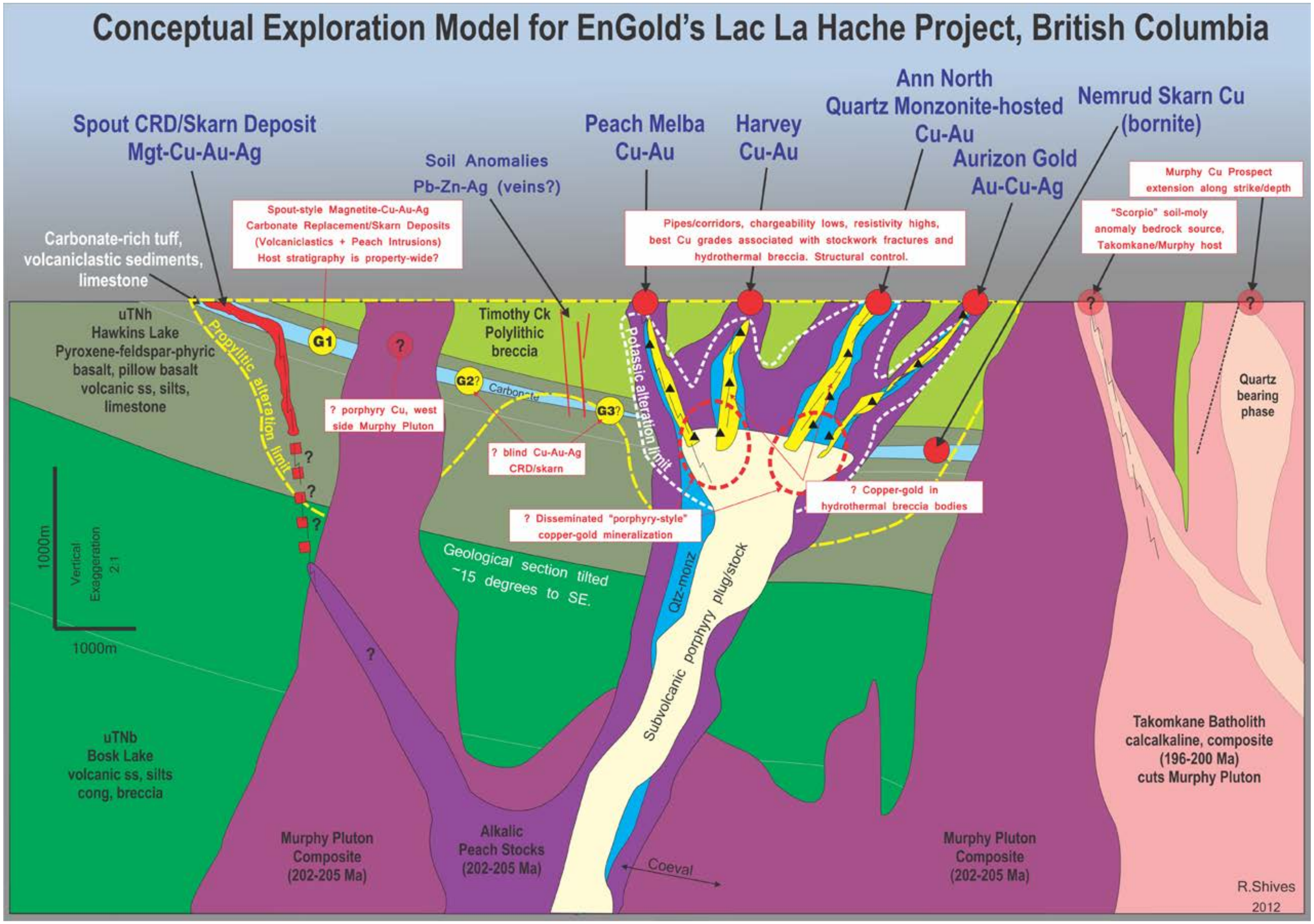
8.2 Conceptual Exploration Model

In 2012, EnGold published a conceptual exploration model incorporating all known geological, geochemical and geophysical results to date (Figure 8-1). The model places all known prospects within a single context and predicts the potential for several new mineralization scenarios.

Two model-predicted features have since been demonstrated. The first relates to a copper-porphyry “mineralizing phase” which might provide a metal source for the abundant fracture-controlled & replacement-style copper and generate heat required for widespread alteration, locally intense hydrothermal brecciation and fracturing, evident at all existing porphyry-style prospects on the property south of Spout-Peach Lakes. In most cases, the hydrothermal breccias or fracture-hosted copper is hosted by monzonitic or monzodioritic intrusive phases which are not well mineralized beyond the breccia/fracture corridors. The Berkey phase intrusion discovered in 2015 fits this requirement, as a late-magmatic, strongly potassically altered and well-mineralized, disseminated-copper source. Petrographic similarity with the mineralizing phase at Afton has been described as follows: “The intrusive breccia textures and alteration/mineralization are strongly reminiscent of alkaline Cu-Au porphyry-style typical of the Kamloops/Afton area of B.C. (e.g., Sugarloaf diorite)” (Leitch, 2015). Although a few shallow drill holes in 2018 show the surface exposure at Berkey is small, the presence of the unit at shallow depths/on-surface, is encouraging.

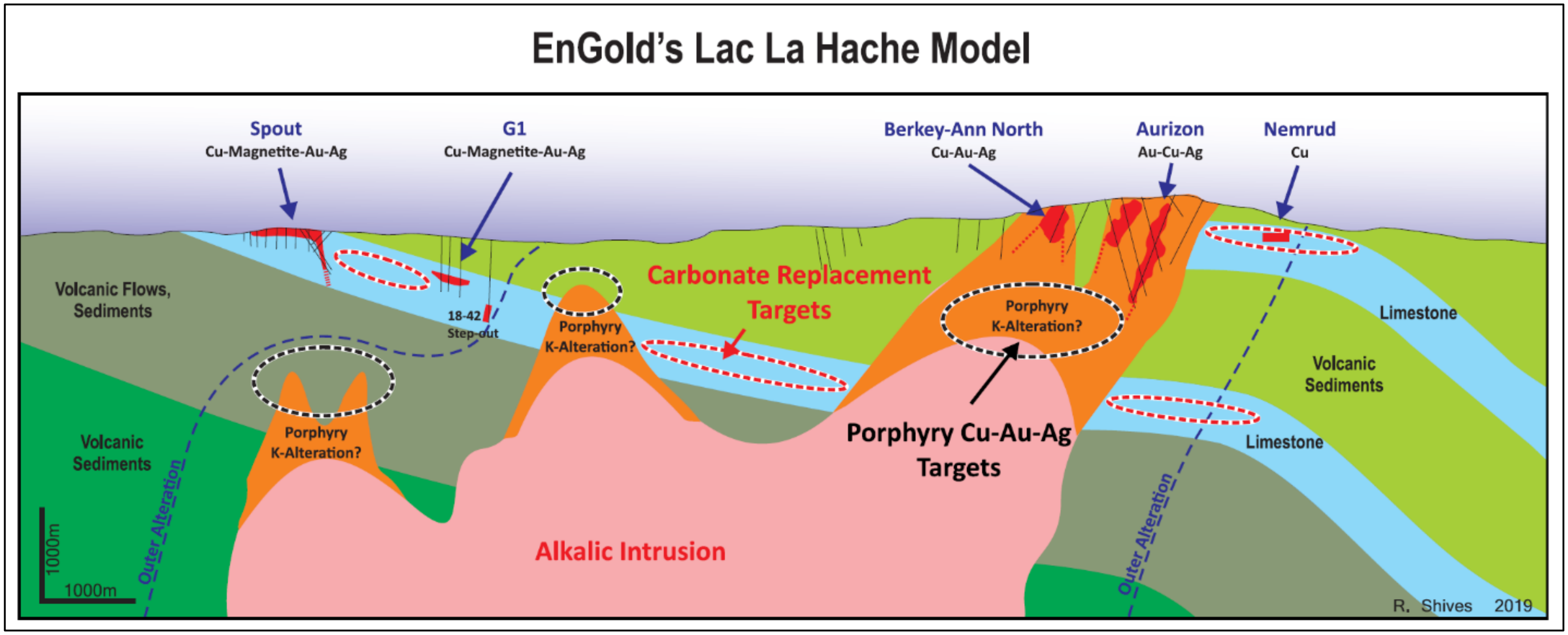
The second predicted feature was that additional magnetite-copper mineralization, similar to the Spout Deposit, could occur along the same or similar carbonate-rich Nicola strata to the east (and northwest) of Spout. This could be in locations where intrusion-related (porphyry) metals (copper/gold/silver) might be introduced into the prospective host rocks as carbonate replacement deposits. The 2017 discovery at G1 has clearly demonstrated this possibility and indicates additional potential remains.

A simplified version of the detailed model was created for use in news releases and website material (Figure 8-2).



Source: R. Shives 2012, modified 2020

Figure 8-1:Conceptual exploration model for EnGold's Lac La Hache Project



Source: R. Shives 2019

Figure 8-2: Simplified exploration model indicating conceptual targets for additional CRD style deposits similar to Spout Deposit, G1 Deposit, Nemrud prospect and alkalic porphyry copper targets similar to Ann North-Berkey prospects and gold-rich hydrothermal breccias similar to Aurizon Deposit

9 Exploration

9.1 Exploration Prior to 2010

Historical exploration prior to 2010 was primarily focused on the ground lying south of the Spout Lake – Peach Lake drainage, considered to be the "core" property area. Ground subsequently acquired to the north of this core area is dominated by the Murphy Pluton in the central and eastern part, which has potential for intrusion-hosted deposits such as the Murphy porphyry-copper prospect, and the western part, which includes Nicola rocks offering potential for skarn/CRD deposits similar the deposits at Spout and G1.

Historical work, conducted in selected areas of the project included:

a) prospecting/sampling

b) stream sediment sampling (provincial surveying and company-funded surveys)

c) soil geochemical surveys (B-soil and in 2008-2010 MMI (mobile metal ion)

d) ground geophysical surveying (magnetic total field, induced polarization. gamma ray spectrometry)

e) airborne surveys (early regional magnetometer surveys by the Geological Survey of Canada and various company-funded surveys including magnetometer and in 2005 magnetometer/ gamma ray spectrometer surveys).

f) trenching/sampling at several prospects using manual and machine excavation

g) drilling/sampling at several prospects or showings

h) reclamation of all disturbance on an ongoing basis

All of this work is reported in detail in annual assessment reports submitted to the BC Department of Mines and Energy. Drilling completed during this period is summarized in Section 10.2.

In 2005, EnGold (formerly GWR) funded an airborne gamma ray spectrometric/magnetic total field survey (Carson et al, 2006) covering the original block of 20 claims located primarily south of Spout Lake. The survey measured the magnetic field and gamma radiation emitted from radioactive elements potassium (K40), uranium (U238) and thorium (Tl208) occurring within the top 30 cm of the earth's surface. Potassium enrichment related to hydrothermal alteration can produce relative lows in the equivalent thorium/potassium ratios (Shives et al., 1997), offering useful regional and property-scale exploration vectors within alkalic porphyry systems when used in combination with magnetic total field patterns. Elsewhere within the Quesnel Trough, these anomalous patterns have led to the discovery of previously unknown mineralization in both outcropping and overburden-covered settings (for example, in the Phillips Lakes area, southeast of Mount Milligan). Related ground studies (Shives et al., 1997) have been conducted at Mount Milligan, Mount Polley, Prosperity, Kemess South, Endako, Cat/Bet, Lac La Hache, many Afton prospects and mines, several prospects in the Toodoggone region, and elsewhere. At Lac La Hache, it appears that the aerially extensive low thorium/potassium anomaly overlies true hydrothermal alteration, where potassium alteration and copper mineralization is known, but also includes outcroppings of less-altered or apparently unaltered, unmineralized outcrop of polylithic breccia. The latter suggests some part of the radiometric signature may relate to a nonmineralizing hydrothermal or possibly magmatic process, unrelated to ore-forming processes directly. At Lac La Hache, the anomalies provide regional vectoring down to property scale, but appear less specific at prospect or individual zone scale. This underscores the requirement to rank drill targets on the basis of all available information.

From October to November 2008, Scott Geophysics Ltd. completed 88.1 line km of induced polarization surveying over parts of Ann 1, Ann 2, Jack 1 and Jack 2 tenures (577235, 577236, 373378, 373379). Previously, induced polarization surveying (Lloyd and Cornock, 1991) used four electrodes spaced 50 m apart on 200 m lines that are oriented north-south, subparallel to dominantly north-trending (northwest to northeast) mineralized structures. Penetration depth was in the order of about 100 m.

The 2008 Scott survey was oriented east-west to better cross the northerly trends, using 12 electrodes at 100 m spacing on 200 m lines. This configuration allows penetration to a depth of several hundred metres, to detect deep conductors as well as those that are near surface. Data inversion software was used to refine anomalies and convert apparent depths to elevations above sea level, enabling predictions to be made with respect to drilling depths required to test anomalies. Survey results suggested the presence of several subparallel north-south zones that could be related to previously known copper-gold mineralization occurrences.

9.2 Exploration 2010 to 2017 Summary

Exploration within the Lac La Hache property was significantly re-focused in 2010. Although a moderate amount of drilling continued into 2011 and 2012 within the Aurizon prospects, as described in Section 10, emphasis shifted to defining the potential of the Spout skarn-hosted mineralization. This work included detailed ground magnetometer surveys over the historical Spout Zones, prospecting, back-hoe test pitting through thin overburden cover, bedrock sampling, litho-geochemical analyses, metallurgical studies, petrographic work, and closely spaced drilling (20 m and 25 m centres) of the mineralized zones to support a maiden NI 43-101-compliant resource estimation completed in 2012 by SRK, for Spout North and South Zones.

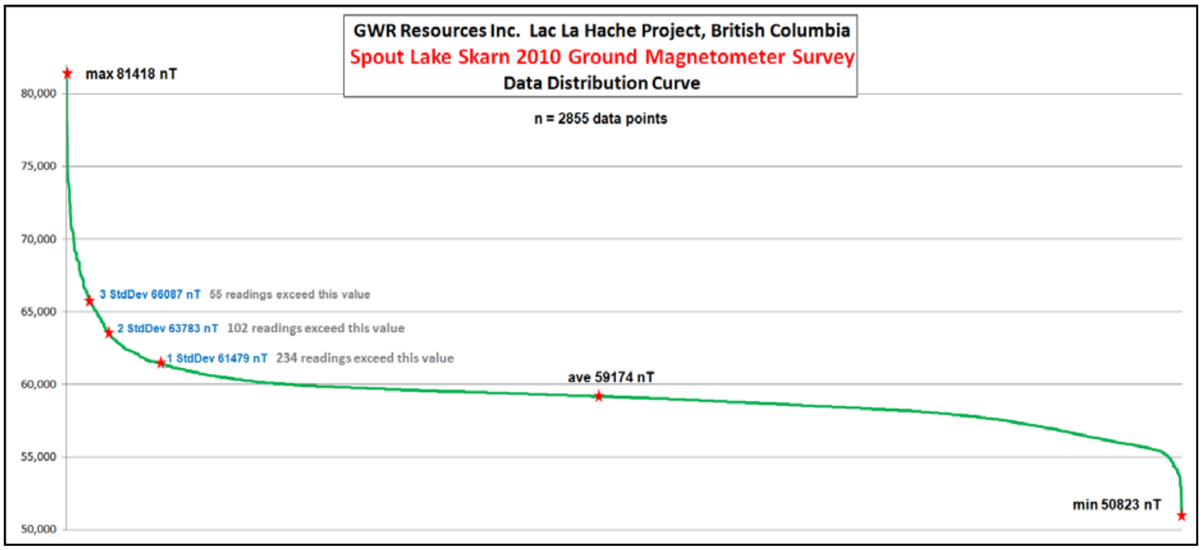
Spout Deposit

The Spout Deposit includes Spout North and Spout South zones. These are stratiform magnetite-copper deposits containing gold and silver in lesser amounts, interpreted originally as skarn-type, but more recently (2017) re-interpreted in a broader sense as carbonate replacement-style deposits. Spout South mineralization outcrops/subcrops below a thin layer (zero to less than 3 m) of overburden, is nearly horizontal, with true thicknesses varying from a few meters to more than 40 m locally. Spout North is nearly vertical, strikes more than 400 m (open) and extends below 400 m vertically (open). Drilling prior to 2018 focused on testing Spout North above 100 m in support of an open pit mining model, leaving the lower portion only sparsely drilled in some areas. Note: In 2017, the deepest intersection at Spout North was approximately 350 m vertically, on one section only. In 2018, six additional holes extended testing to below 400 m, on several widely spaced sections along strike, as described in Section 10.

The high magnetite content of the magnetite-copper-(gold-silver) mineralization in the zones produces high amplitude, positive magnetic anomalies on airborne and ground surveys, providing a direct exploration vector.

9.3 Exploration in 2010 – Geophysics and Test Pit Sampling

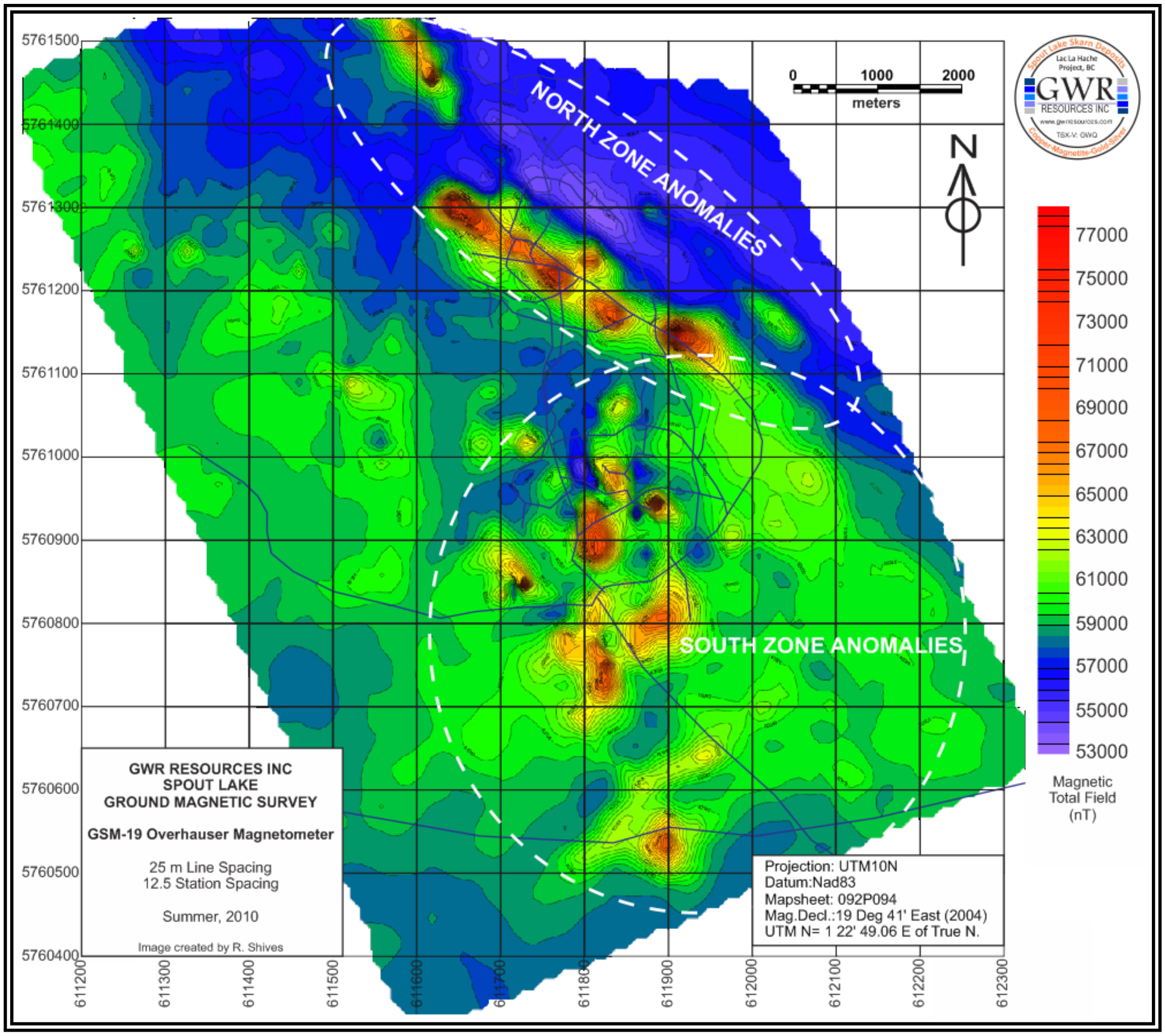
To support the detailed drilling programs planned at the Spout Zones, in summer 2010 EnGold field staff completed 30 line km of total field magnetometer surveys over the zones, with stations every 12.5 m along lines spaced at 25 m, using a rented, calibrated GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser mobile magnetometer with a recording base station. Figure 9-1 shows the ground magnetic data distribution curve. Results are shown in Figure 9-2 as a coloured magnetic total field grid with labeled data contours. Very high total magnetic field values were measured at several sites: 102 readings exceed 2 standard deviations, including 55 that exceed 3 standard deviations, taken directly on outcropping, or very near-surface, massive magnetite with associated copper (gold-silver) as chalcopyrite and lesser bornite.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd (formerly GWR Resources Inc.) 2010

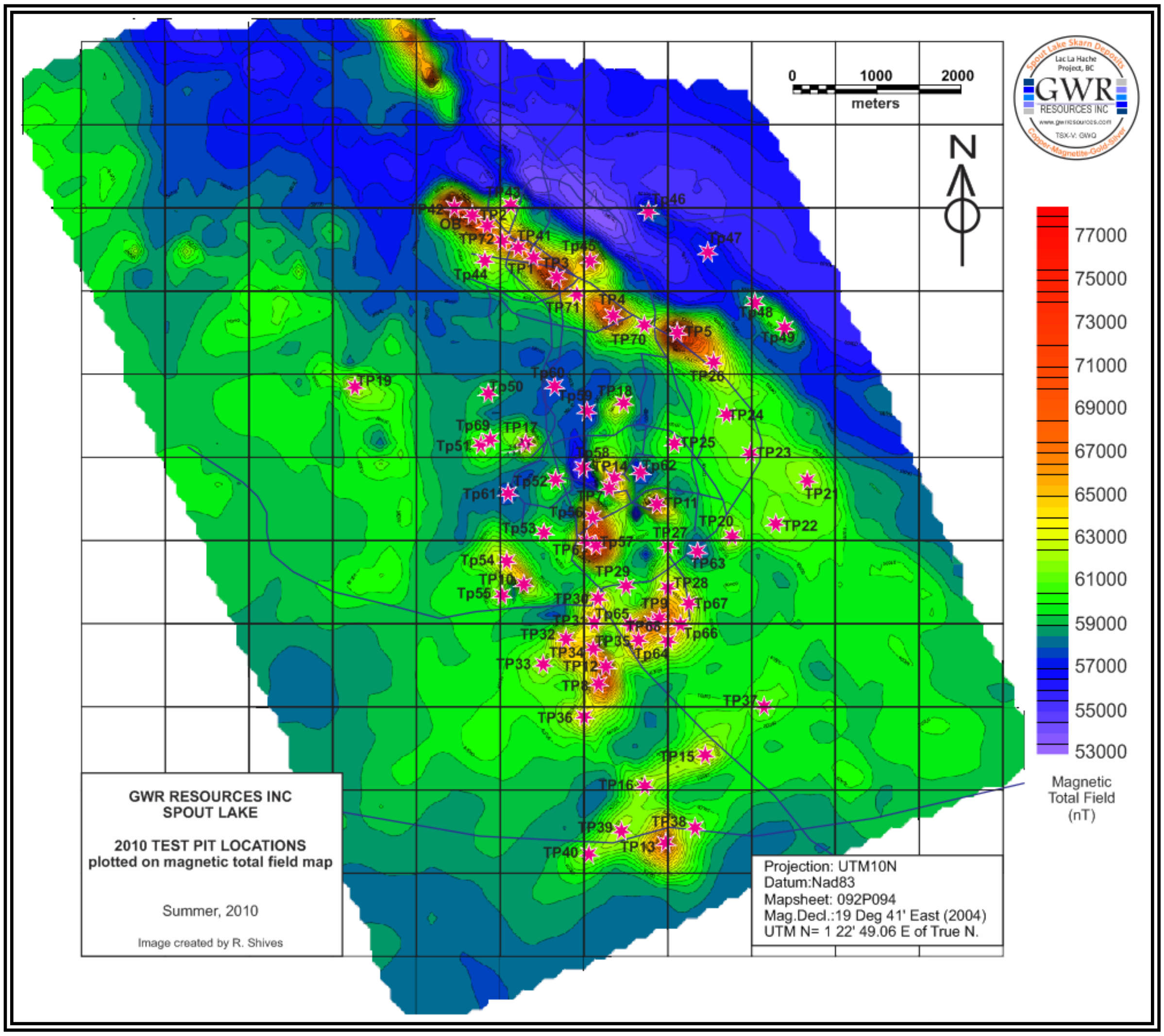
Figure 9-1: Data distribution curve for ground magnetometer survey conducted in 2010 over the Spout Zones

The ground magnetic data acquired in 2010 effectively outlines the near-surface portions of both zones as high amplitude responses (yellow and orange colours on the map in Figure 9-2), providing focus for subsequent exploration. As copper (gold-silver) mineralization is associated with magnetite in these zones, the magnetic patterns provide direct exploration vectoring. Magnetite mineralization exposed in outcrop within both zones was historically trenched and drilled; it produced the highest magnetometer readings on the ground survey, due to proximity of massive magnetite to the magnetic sensor. However, high amplitude, positive anomalies also occur in overburden-covered areas, and a program of “test-pitting” was carried out to provide bedrock samples for analysis. Using the magnetic patterns as a guide, a total of 72 pits were completed using a large hoe to reach down through the overburden, as deep as 5.5 m, to obtain information about depth to bedrock, rock type, and, where possible, a bedrock sample for analysis. Test pit locations are shown in Figure 9-3, listed in Table 9-1, and assays for a selected suite of test pit samples are provided in Table 9-2.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd (formerly GWR Resources Inc.) 2010

Figure 9-2: Ground magnetometer survey over the Spout Zones effectively maps near-surface concentrations of magnetite



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd (formerly GWR Resources Inc.) 2010

Figure 9-3: Locations of 72 overburden test pits dug in 2010 to sample bedrock below magnetic anomalies (both high and low magnetic responses)

The test pitting program was useful, providing geological information, and most importantly, drill targets in covered areas where bedrock was otherwise unavailable. Although overburden is extensive in topographically subdued areas, depth to bedrock exceeded the reach of the hoe bucket (5.5 m) in only a few pits along the eastern side of the south zone (TP21 to 24). A general, and inverse, correlation was noted between the ground magnetometer values and overburden thickness, although several deep pits also produced high values, and these contained massive magnetite.

A suite of 26 variably mineralized test pit bedrock “grab” samples were sent to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for standard analyses, using the same methods for preparation and analysis as those used for EnGold (formerly GWR) drill cores. The test pit sampling approach is not intended to provide samples for use in evaluation of resources or to indicate width of mineralized zones or continuity of grades.

Assay results (Table 9-2) show high correlation between copper, iron, gold and silver concentrations, with copper ranging up to 3% in test pit number 1 (TP1). However, copper/iron ratios are disproportionately high within the high-copper samples, suggesting copper is a separate mineralizing event relative to magnetite. This is also shown by petrographic study of the Spout copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization (Oliver, 2012).

Table 9-1: Coordinates and depth to bedrock within overburden test pits at Spout Deposit

Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	
TP1	611740	5761241	0.5
TP2	611684	5761279	0.5
TP3	611767	5761217	0.5
TP4	611835	5761171	1.0
TP5	611911	5761151	>5.5
TP6	611803	5760899	1.0
TP7	611830	5760964	1.0
TP8	611817	5760728	1.0
TP9	611890	5760807	1.0
TP10	611728	5760848	1.0
TP11	611887	5760944	1.0
TP12	611826	5760749	1.0
TP13	611897	5760537	1.0
TP14	611836	5760976	0.0
TP15	611945	5760643	5.5
TP16	611872	5760605	1.0
TP17	611730	5761018	1.0
TP18	611847	5761066	0.5

Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	
TP37	612015	5760700	1.0
TP38	611932	5760555	2.0
TP39	611845	5760551	>5.5
TP40	611806	5760523	5.5
TP41	611721	5761253	0.5
TP42	611645	5761301	1.0
TP43	611712	5761304	1.0
TP44	611682	5761237	0.0
TP45	611807	5761237	0.5
TP46	611877	5761296	1.0
TP47	611948	5761247	1.0
TP48	612004	5761186	1.0
TP49	612039	5761156	1.0
TP50	611686	5761078	1.0
TP51	611677	5761016	0.5
TP52	611766	5760974	3.0
TP53	611752	5760910	5.0
TP54	611708	5760876	1.5

Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	
TP19	611557	5761086	1.0
TP20	611977	5760906	2.0
TP21	612066	5760973	5.5
TP22	612029	5760921	2.0
TP23	611998	5761005	5.5
TP24	611970	5761052	>5.5
TP25	611908	5761017	0.0
TP26	611955	5761115	>5.5
TP27	611900	5760894	1.0
TP28	611900	5760844	3.0
TP29	611850	5760846	1.5
TP30	611817	5760831	1.0
TP31	611812	5760802	1.5
TP32	611778	5760782	1.5
TP33	611751	5760752	0.0
TP34	611811	5760771	1.5
TP35	611865	5760781	3.0
TP36	611800	5760689	3.0

Test Pit Number	Pit coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 10		Overburden Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	
TP55	611702	5760835	0.0
TP56	611810	5760928	1.5
TP57	611814	5760894	3.0
TP58	611800	5760988	1.0
TP59	611803	5761056	3.0
TP60	611765	5761086	5.5
TP61	611709	5760957	1.0
TP62	611867	5760983	0.0
TP63	611935	5760887	2.5
TP64	611900	5760780	2.5
TP65	611855	5760800	2.5
TP66	611915	5760800	2.0
TP67	611925	5760825	2.7
TP68	611883	5760802	2.0
TP69	611688	5761022	0.0
TP70	611872	5761160	4.0
TP71	611791	5761197	0.5
TP72	611702	5761261	1.0

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd (formerly GWR Resources Inc.) 2010

Table 9-2: Assay results for 26 bedrock samples collected from overburden pits, Spout Zones, 2010

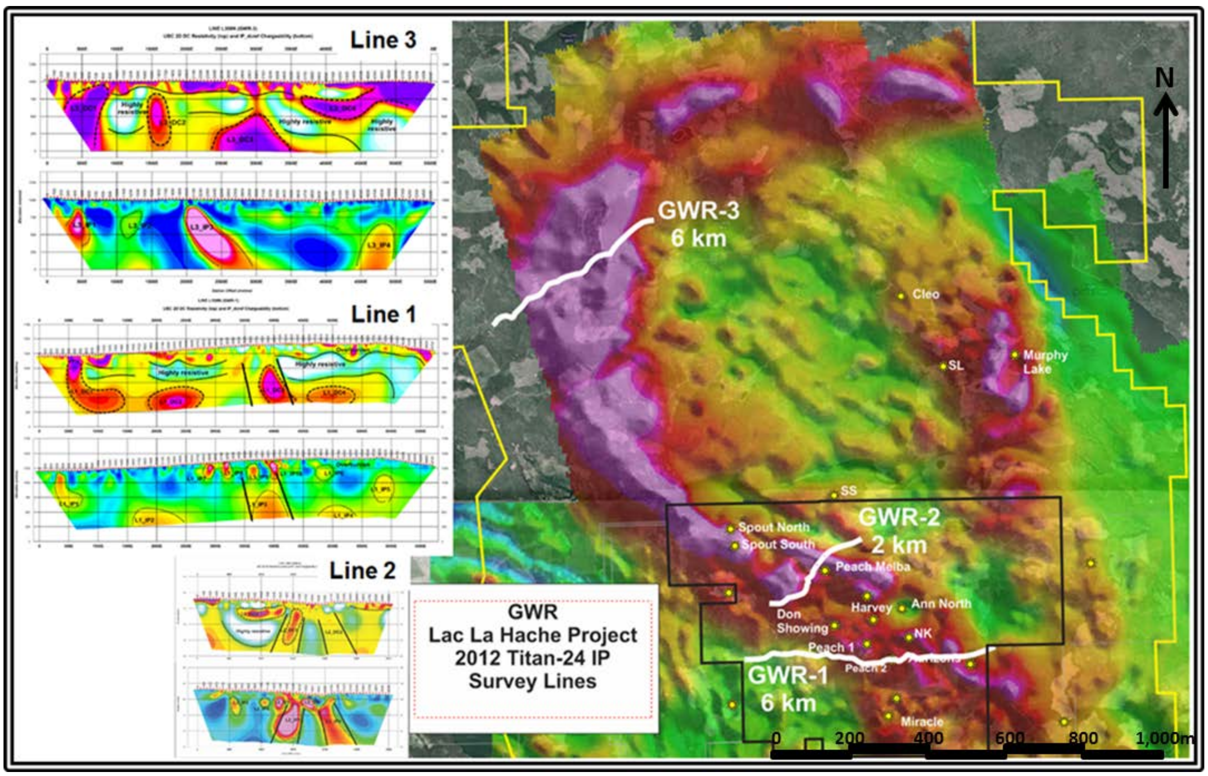
Bedrock Sample	Skarn Zone	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 10	Relative Ground Magnetic Value	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Fe (%)
TP1	N	611740	5761241	High	0.45	3.05	12.8	33.7
TP2	N	611684	5761279	High	0.16	0.32	2.8	52.5
TP3	N	611767	5761217	Very High	0.13	0.63	4.8	22.6
TP4	N	611835	5761171	Very High	0.17	0.33	5.1	35.6
TP6	S	611803	5760899	High	0.23	0.34	3.4	40.1
TP7	S	611830	5760964	High	0.16	0.59	4.6	65.6
TP9	S	611890	5760807	High	0.53	1.83	9.2	58.2
TP10	S	611728	5760848	High	0.04	0.30	2.5	21.0
TP27	S	611900	5760894	Low	<0.03	0.27	1.1	17.8
TP29	S	611850	5760846	Low	<0.03	0.03	0.3	10.1
TP30	S	611817	5760831	Moderate	0.43	2.75	14.8	32.6
TP32	S	611778	5760782	Moderate	0.04	0.25	1.6	14.9
TP33	S	611751	5760752	Low	0.10	0.52	3.2	19.4
TP34	S	611811	5760771	Moderate	0.08	0.44	2.4	16.3
TP35	S	611865	5760781	Moderate	0.08	0.53	2.1	17.9
TP38	SE	611932	5760555	Low	<0.03	0.29	0.7	6.2
TP52	S	611766	5760974	Low	0.05	0.41	2.3	15.4
TP53	S	611752	5760910	Low	0.04	0.53	3.2	34.4
TP54	S	611708	5760876	Moderate	<0.03	<0.01	0.3	12.1
TP55	S	611702	5760835	Moderate	<0.03	0.49	4.4	16.2
TP56	S	611810	5760928	High	0.29	1.22	5.0	37.2
TP57	S	611814	5760894	High	0.18	1.46	6.0	25.5
TP58	S	611800	5760988	Very Low	0.18	1.07	12.2	40.4
TP59	S	611803	5761056	Very Low	<0.03	0.16	1.1	14.0
TP66	S	611915	5760800	Moderate	0.06	0.26	1.6	16.2
TP68	S	611883	5760802	High	0.10	1.22	3.3	38.3

Source: Analyses by Eco Tech Labs, Kamloops

9.4 Exploration 2011 to 2012 – Geophysics

In winter 2011, detailed ground magnetometer surveys (12.5 m stations on 25 m lines) were completed by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. in two blocks between Spout and Peach Lakes. The largest survey (50 line km) covered a prominent aeromagnetic total field anomaly associated with the southern contact of the Murphy Lake Pluton. No outcrops are exposed in the low swampy drainage underlying the anomaly. Drill follow-up, designed to test skarn potential similar to Spout Zones, unfortunately encountered barren primary magnetite within a gabbro-dioritic phase of the pluton.

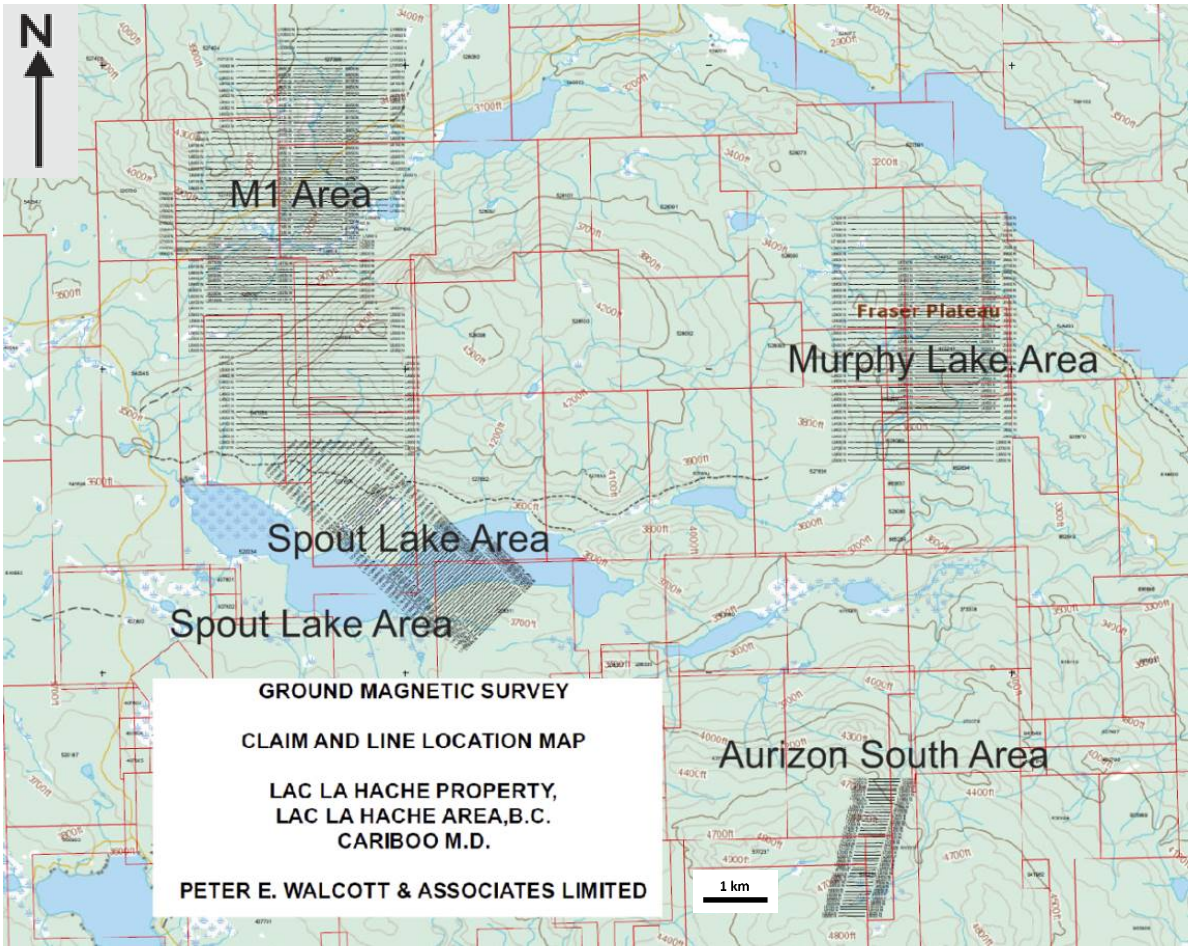
In January 2012, Quantec Geoscience Ltd., Toronto, completed a Titan 24 Deep Penetration IP survey along three separate lines, two within the historical Spout Block and one to the north within the new Murphy Block. The survey line locations and modelled chargeability and resistivity profiles are shown in Figure 9-4. Weak responses were measured along Line 1, but strong chargeability anomalies were encountered along Lines 2 and 3. Line 2 crossed the known Peach Melba induced polarization anomaly, west of the Peach Melba prospect, and produced a Titan 24 modelled chargeability anomaly at depth in an area not previously drilled. This feature was tested with a single, deep hole (DDH P12-09, drilled to 706.2 m). The hole encountered abundant pyrite (up to 15%) but only low copper values over narrow intervals.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd, 2012

Figure 9-4: Locations of three Quantec Titan-24 IP survey lines in relation to large magnetic anomaly (right) and corresponding modelled chargeability / resistivity sections (left)

Between March 12 and April 19, 2012, Peter E. Walcott and Associates completed 430.5 line km of ground magnetic surveying within three areas on the project (Figure 9-5). Two larger surveys were completed on the western (283 km) and eastern (128 km) flanks of the large circular airborne magnetic anomaly, north of the Spout Lake–Peach Lake drainage. A smaller survey (19.5 km) was also completed along the Aurizon South prospect. Stations were spaced at 12.5 m along the survey lines.



Source: Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited 2012

Figure 9-5: Location of 2012 ground magnetometer surveys by Walcott and Associates

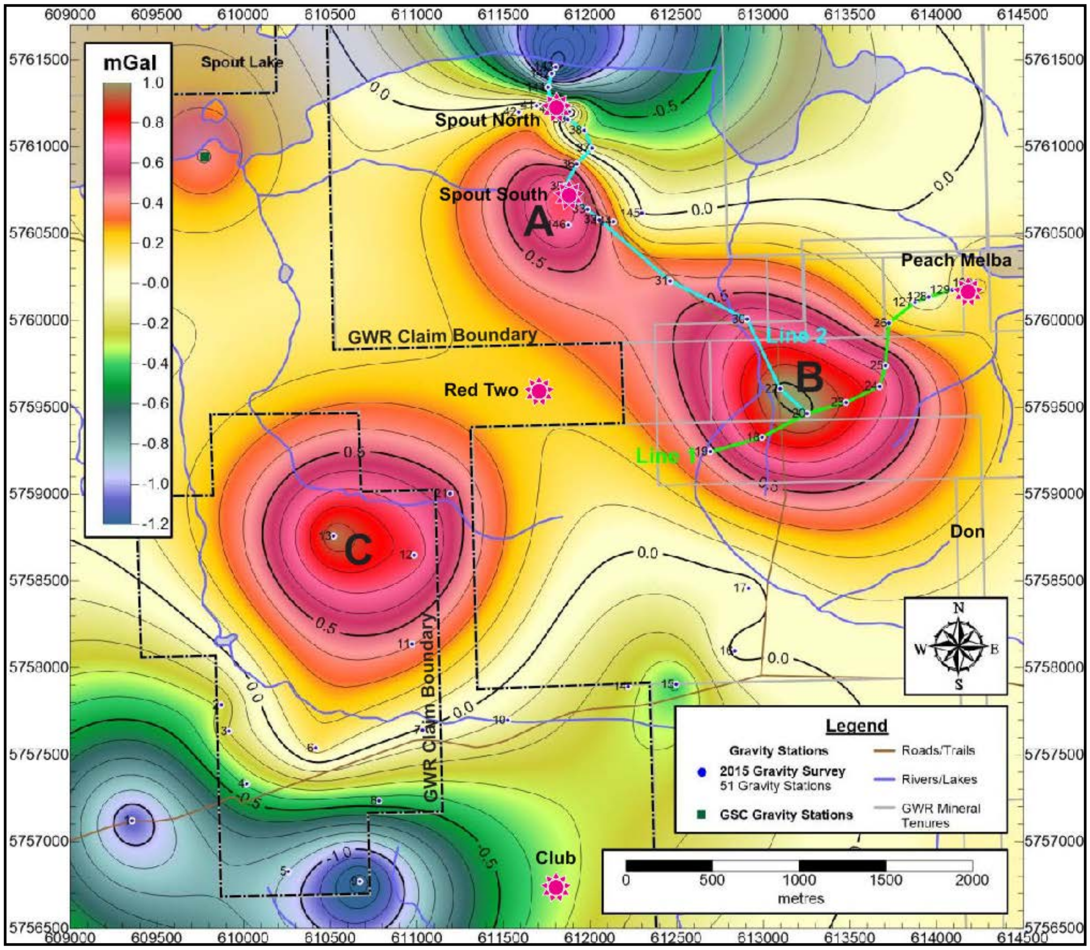
9.5 Exploration 2013 to 2015 – Geophysics and Geochemistry

In 2013 and 2014, a world-wide depression in mineral exploration activity had a significant impact on exploration expenditures throughout British Columbia and on the Project. A small ground magnetometer and induced polarization survey was completed in the north claims area by Peter E. Walcott and Associates, over a multi-site molybdenum anomaly (called the "Scorpio Anomaly") produced by a regional Ah-horizon soil survey completed late in 2012. The ground geophysics produced relatively low-amplitude total field magnetic patterns and moderate IP chargeability responses in the area. Subsequent prospecting failed to locate mineralization of interest on surface within the anomalous geochemical area. Drilling was not recommended, and that portion of the ground was subsequently dropped. However, the area was subsequently reacquired and new prospecting did locate bedrock occurrences of copper and molybdenum within intrusive phases of the Murphy Pluton, described in detail below.

In summer 2015, exploration resumed on the project with infill Ah-horizon soil geochemical sampling, collection of 58 stream sediment samples, prospecting, and additional drilling at the Aurizon South Deposit.

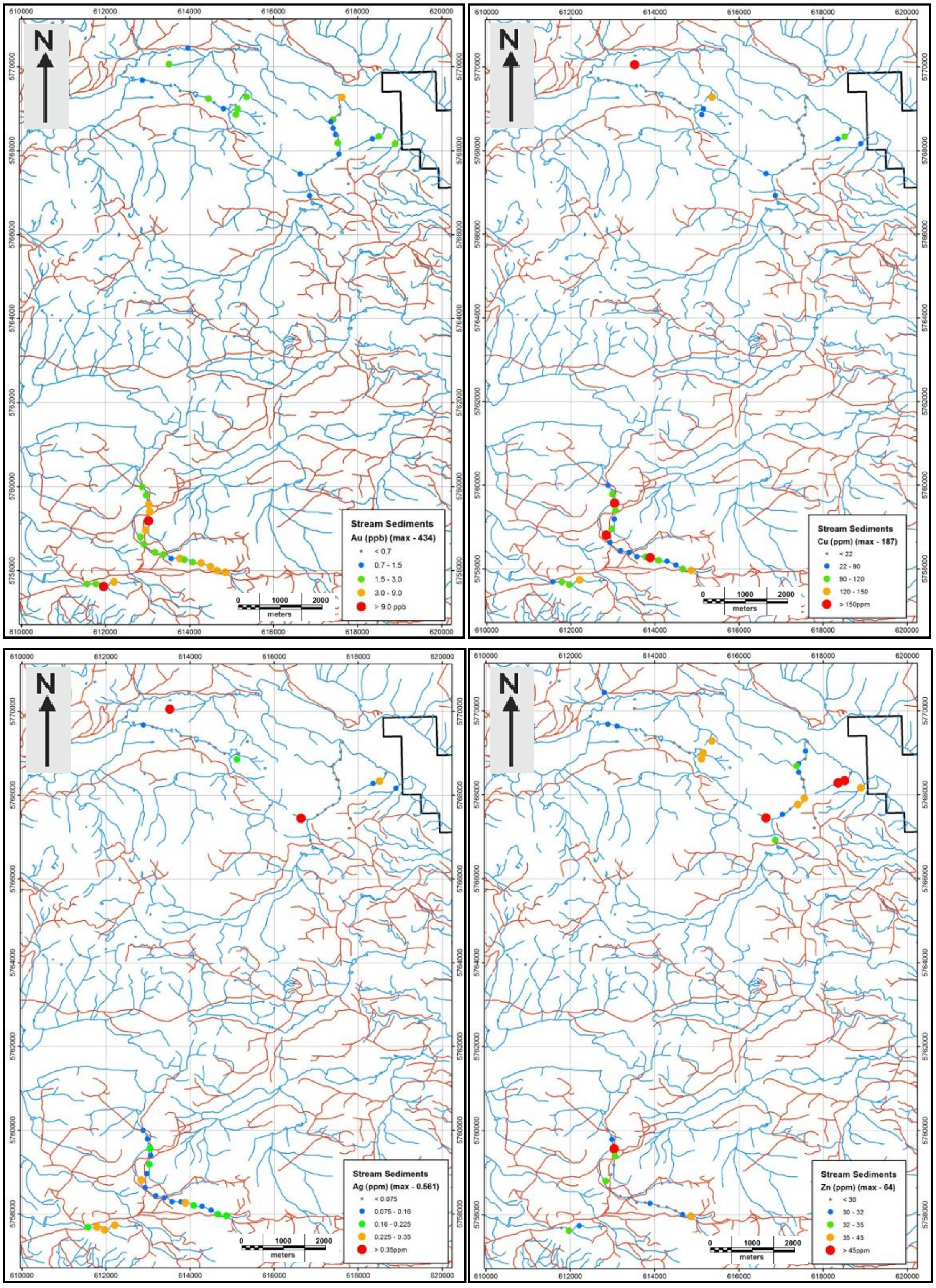
In August 2015, Excel Geophysics conducted a brief, two-day ground gravity test survey designed to measure the method's response over massive magnetite-copper at surface in the Spout Deposit (North and South Zones) and to explore for possibly similar responses in the vicinity. The results from 51 gravity stations were positive over Spout and comparatively stronger responses were obtained in two new, previously unexplored areas. Results of the test survey are shown in Figure 9-6.

Stream sediment geochemistry results for several metals were anomalous in two areas, including a multi-site, polymetallic anomaly at approximately 613100mE, 5759600mN (NAD83 UTM Zone 10). Prospecting in the area of the polymetallic anomaly uncovered very fine-grained metasedimentary rocks with traces of visible metals in bedrock exposures along the stream. This area was subsequently found to underlie the ground gravity anomaly defined by reconnaissance test surveying completed in 2015, which lead to the drill hole discovery in 2017 at G1 Area (DDH G16-01 was completed in 2017). Results for gold, copper, silver and zinc for all 2015 stream sediment sampling stations are shown in Figure 9-7.



Source: Excel Geophysics Ltd, 2015

Figure 9-6: Results of 2015 ground gravity test conducted by Excel Geophysics over Spout Deposits and vicinity. Residual gravity response from ~2 km to surface. Strong anomalies overlie Spout North and South (A). Larger anomalies overlie G1 (B) and an untested area labeled "C".



Source: R. Shives, 2017

Figure 9-7: Results of 58 stream sediment analyses for Au, Cu, Ag, Zn from 2015 sampling

Additional prospecting along recent clear-cut roads in 2015 led to discovery of a new showing called the “Berkey Prospect” located west of the drilled Ann North Prospect. A mineralized, strongly potassically altered, quartz-syenite phase was exposed over approximately 20 m north-south by 5 m maximum width, cutting the regional grey host-intrusion, locally a pyroxene diorite (Figure 9-8).

Source: R. Shives 2015

Figure 9-8: Photo of Berkey Prospect surface exposure, looking south

Within the Berkey phase, potassic alteration is pervasive, and textures resemble intrusive breccias, suggesting alteration is possibly late magmatic rather than truly hydrothermal. According to Vancouver Petrographics petrographer Dr. Craig Leitch, the intrusive breccia textures and alteration/ mineralization are strongly reminiscent of alkaline copper-gold porphyry-style typical of the Kamloops/ Afton area of B.C. (e.g., Sugarloaf diorite). Chalcopyrite in the Berkey Phase occurs as disseminated (not fracture-controlled), fine to coarse blebs, grading 0.35 to 0.45% Cu in assays of many grab and channel samples (Figure 9-9). Although three short NQ holes drilled in 2017 under the trenched outcrop exposure failed to extend the surface showing to depth, the presence of the well-mineralized, altered, Berkey phase may have important porphyry-copper exploration significance, especially given proximity to the Ann North prospect.

Source: R. Shives 2015

Figure 9-9: Strongly K-altered Berkey Phase with coarse chalcopyrite grains

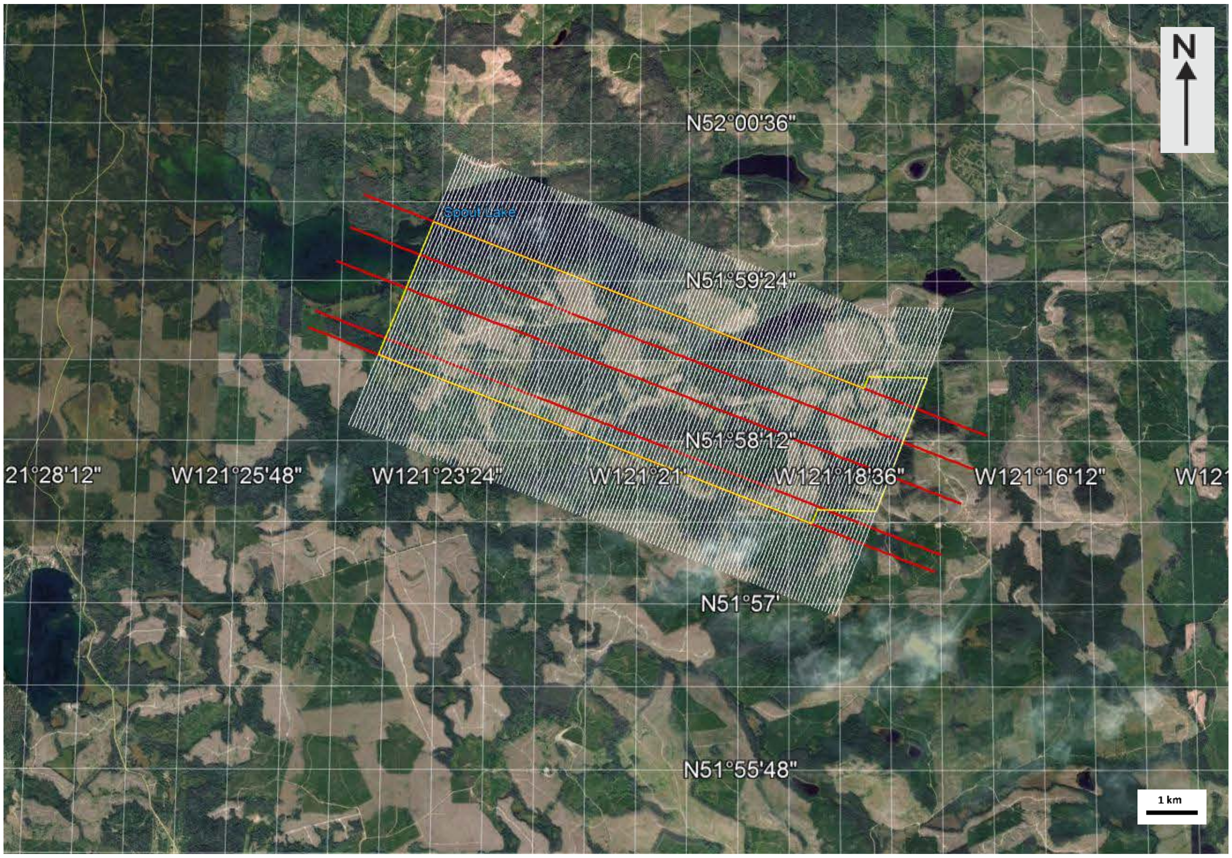
9.6 Exploration in 2017 – Geophysics

A high-resolution helicopter-borne gravimetric and magnetic gradient survey was completed from June 23 to 26, 2017 over a portion of the project (Figure 9-10 and Figure 9-11) by Sander Geophysics Ltd., Ottawa, using its AIRGrav system. The planned survey totaled 329 line km; however, turn-arounds on the end of flight lines required 1 km extensions, resulting in a total of 641 line km actually flown, including 9 km control lines.

Traverse lines were oriented at 020 degrees and spaced at 50 m. Control lines were oriented at 200 degrees at 1,000 m spacing. The magnetometers were suspended below the helicopter at 30 m above terrain. Nominal terrain clearance for the helicopter was 60 m.

Source: Sander Geophysics Ltd, 2017

Figure 9-10: Airborne gravity/mag survey location, Sander Geophysics, flown June 2017

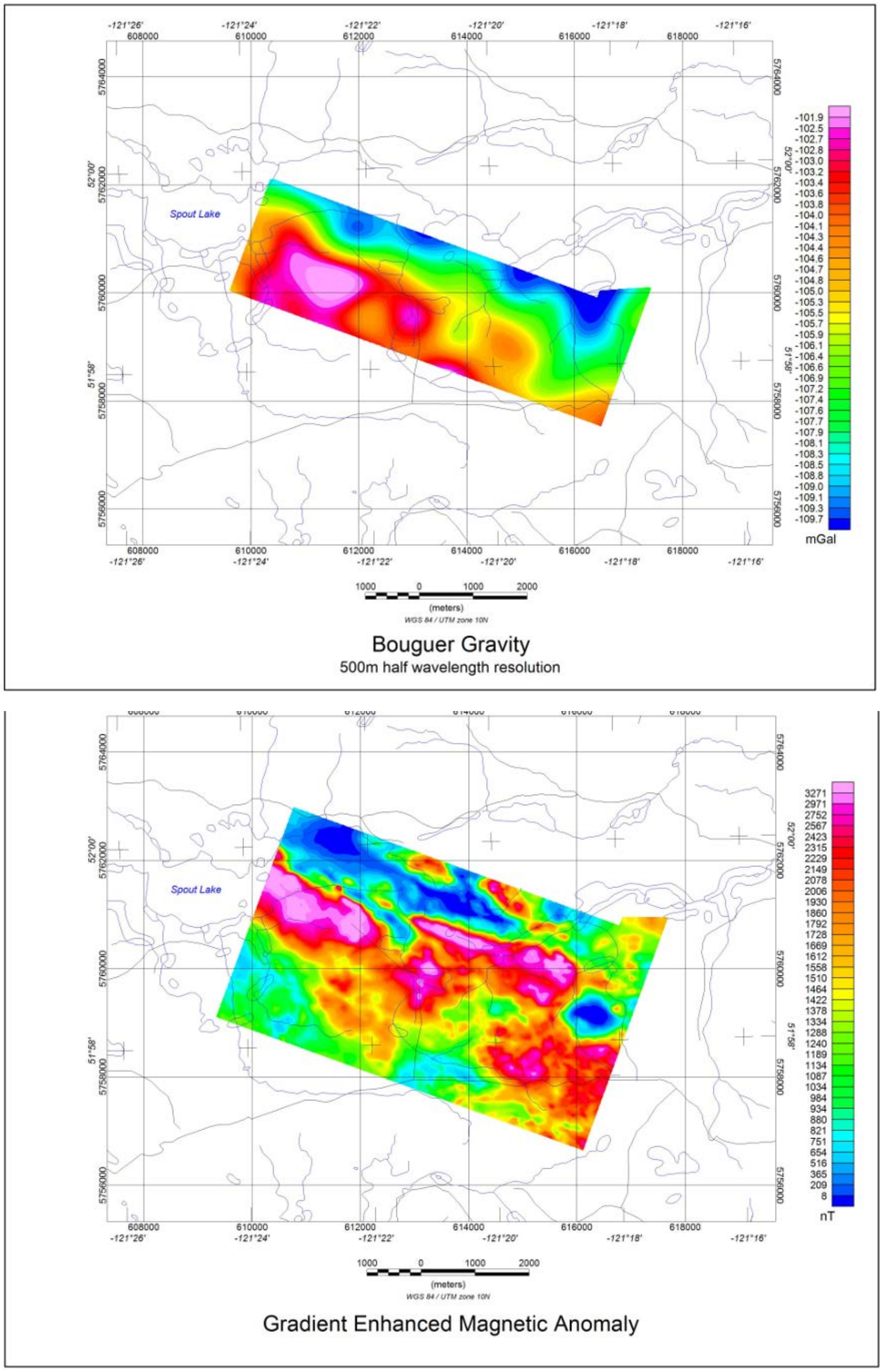


Source: Sander Geophysics Ltd, 2017

Figure 9-11: 2017 Airborne gravity/mag survey flight lines and control lines layout

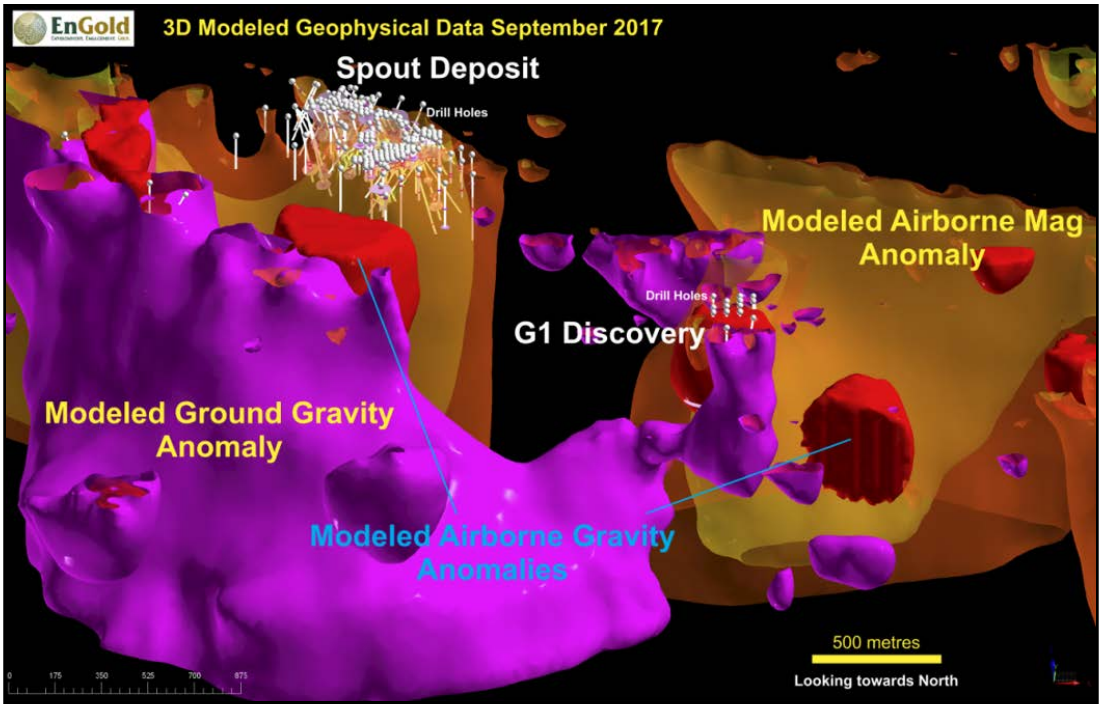
Survey results were provided by Sander Geophysics to EnGold as colour map images and as digital data. Examples are shown in Figure 9-12.

Contracting geophysicist Trent Pezzot provided additional modelling and interpretation of both Sander Geophysics airborne gravity data and Excel Geophysics ground gravity data. Modelling of 3D isosurfaces for both datasets was completed by MapIt (Paul Stacey, and those surfaces were viewed by R. Shives using Geoscience Analyst (Mira Geoscience, Figure 9-13). The modelled airborne and ground data, combined with recommendations and interpretations by Sander Geophysics, Excel Geophysics (Brian Jones), and consultant Trent Pezzot were used to select potential exploration drill targets within the G1 area, and more regionally within the project (Figure 9-14 and Table 10-14 in Section 10.5.4). Two of the regional targets, at G2 and Spout West anomalies, were drill tested with a few holes, but these failed to explain the anomalies. Additional drilling is still required within these anomalies, and in the several yet untested anomaly areas.



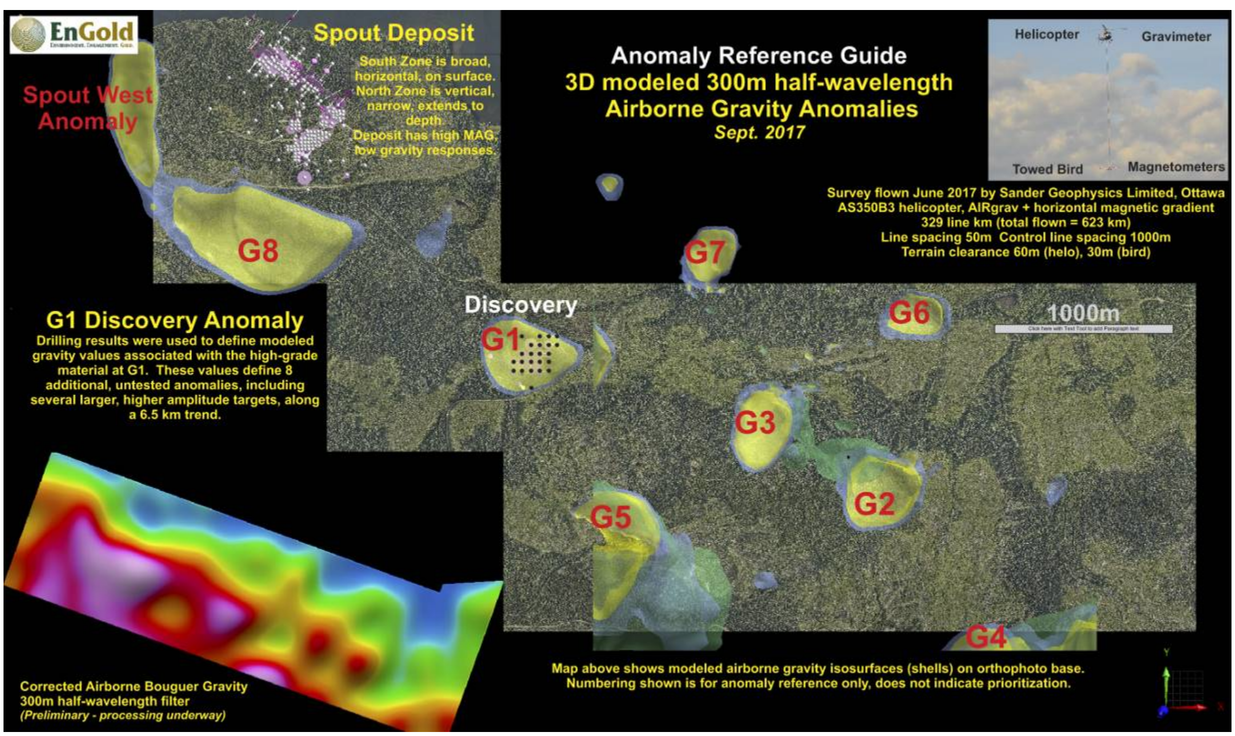
Source: Sander Geophysics Ltd, June 2017

Figure 9-12: Maps of airborne Bouguer Gravity (top) and gradient enhanced magnetic anomaly (bottom)



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2017

Figure 9-13: 3D isosurfaces (modeled by MapIt's P. Stacey) of ground gravity (Excel Geophysics) and airborne gravity and magnetic data (Sander Geophysics) in the Spout/G1 areas



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd, 2017

Figure 9-14: Map of 3D-modelled airborne gravity anomalies, numbered for reference

9.7 Exploration in 2018 – Geophysics and Geochemistry

Exploration work completed during 2018 included geophysical surveys by P.E. Walcott and Associates (Walcott) in the Spout Deposit - G1 Zone area, and B-soil sampling at Aurizon South Deposit.

9.7.1 Walcott geophysical surveying results

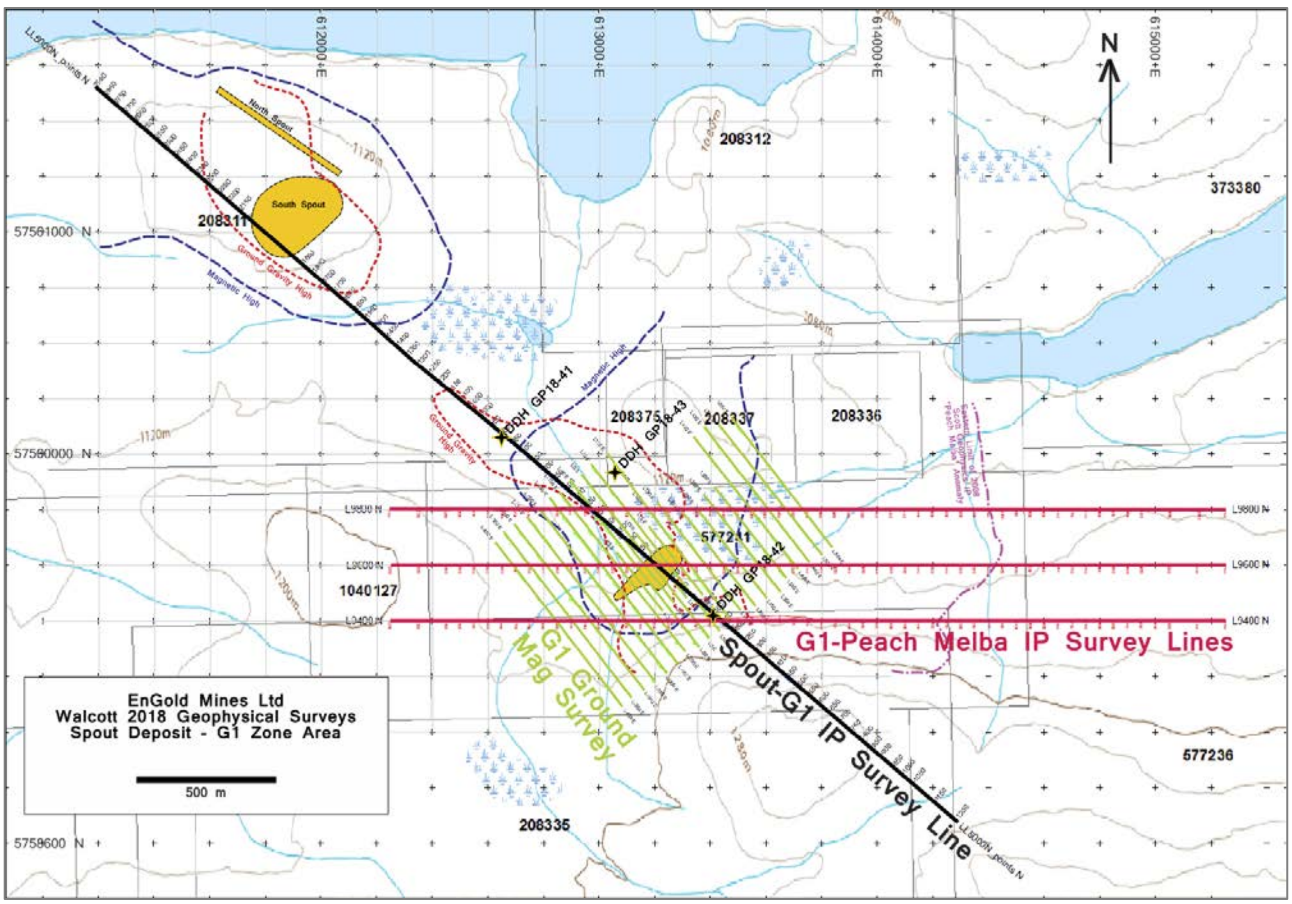
Three separate geophysical surveys were completed in 2018 as shown in Figure 9-15 below:

a) a single, long IP line crossing the Spout and G1 Zones;

b) three east-west lines defining the previously undefined western edge of the "Peach Melba" IP anomaly (anomaly boundary shown in purple dashed line in Figure 9-15); and

c) the detailed ground magnetometer grid survey across G1 Zone.

Three 2018 diamond drill holes targeting combined geophysical and geological information provided initial testing for G1 extensions – see below and Section 10.6.2.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd, 2018

Figure 9-15: Location of lines surveyed by P.E. Walcott and Associates in 2018 in the Spout Deposit – G1 Zone area

Note: Lines surveyed: a single IP line crossing Spout and G1 Zones (black), three east-west lines (red) defining the previously undefined western edge of "Peach Melba" IP anomaly (purple dashed), and a detailed ground magnetometer grid survey across G1 Zone (green). Claim blocks are shown for reference. Positive ground gravity and airborne magnetic anomalies are outlined (red and blue dashed lines, respectively). Spout and G1 mineralization surface projections are shown as yellow polygons. Note the locations of three 2018 drill holes.

Spout-G1 IP Survey Line

Modelled chargeability and resistivity results from the Spout-G1 Line 5000N survey are shown as section profiles in Figure 9-16, overlain by interpreted drill targets. Note the reversed orientation of the survey line in Figure 9-16, with SE on the left, NW on the right. The IP response at G1 is positive, with the zone lying above and on the northwest flank of a high chargeability anomaly, and within a large, resistivity high. A similar but less intense response at target F was tested by DDH GP18-41, but results were disappointing. However, DDH GP18-42, which tested the SE side of the G1 IP anomaly at site J, encountered a thick interval of volcaniclastic-hosted replacement-style copper-pyrite-magnetite, grading 0.47% Cu over 58.5 m, including a 3.1 m interval grading 1.55% Cu. Step-out drilling at G1 in 2020 successfully extended the Main Zone to the southeast, towards DDH GP18-42. These encouraging results offer promising future drill targets, described more fully in Section 10.

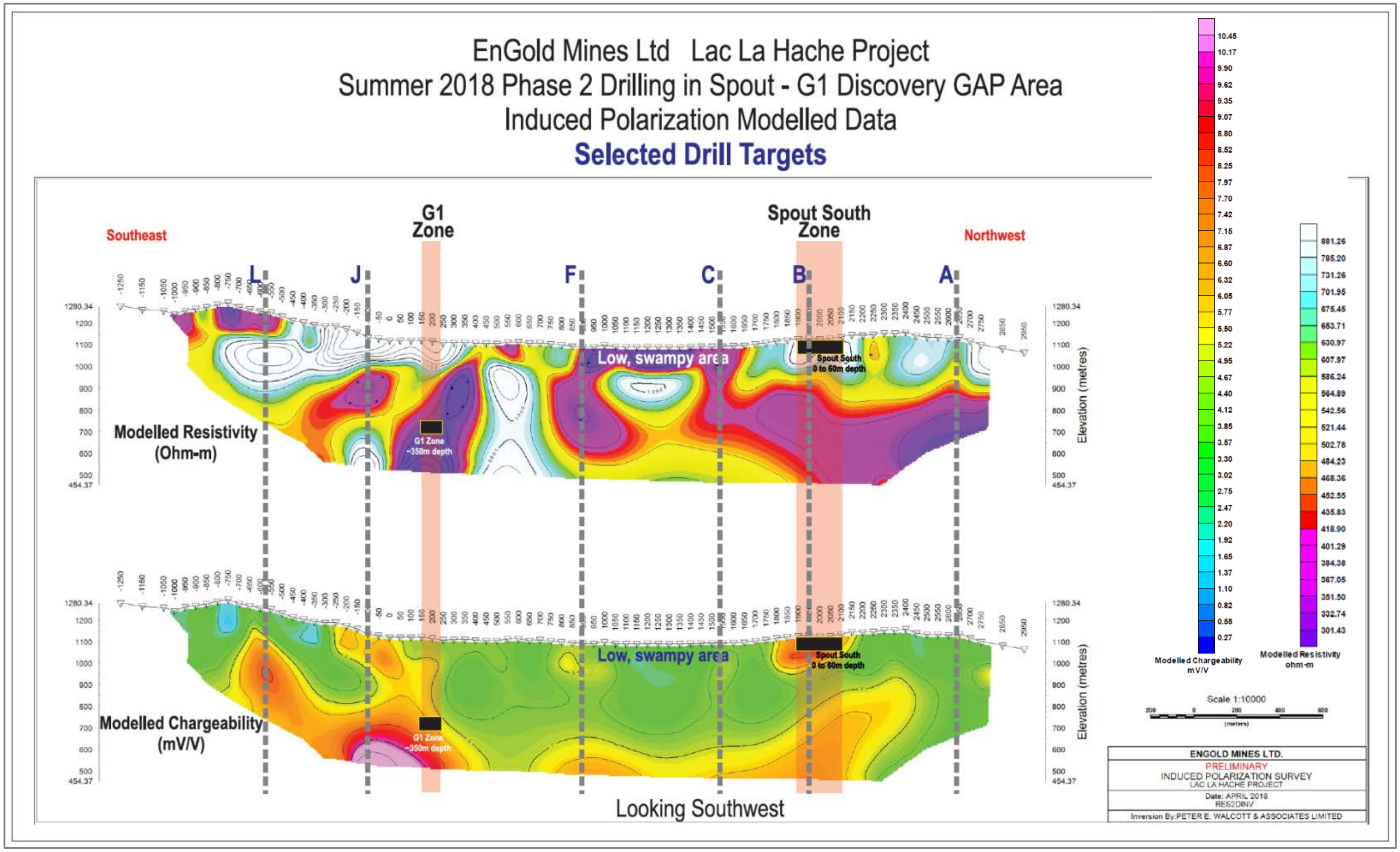
G1-Peach Melba IP Survey Lines

Three east-west oriented IP lines (see Figure 9-15, 9400 N, 9600 N, 9800 N) were positioned to better define the ambiguous western edge of the historically surveyed "Peach Melba" IP anomaly, to improve coverage over the G1 Zone and to survey between the two areas.

Prior to the 2018 Walcott 3-line survey, the western extent of the high amplitude (>35 mV/V) Peach Melba chargeability anomaly was undefined (Figure 9-17, top). The new 2018 Walcott survey provided resolution of that western boundary, the G1 Zone, the area between them, and the Peach Melba anomaly (Figure 9-17, bottom).

Note the similar, weaker but detectable (and therefore useful to exploration) modelled chargeability responses of the magnetite-copper mineralization at Spout and G1 Zones (10+ mV/V) versus the much higher (35 mV/V) response to highly pyritic rocks within the Peach Melba IP anomaly.

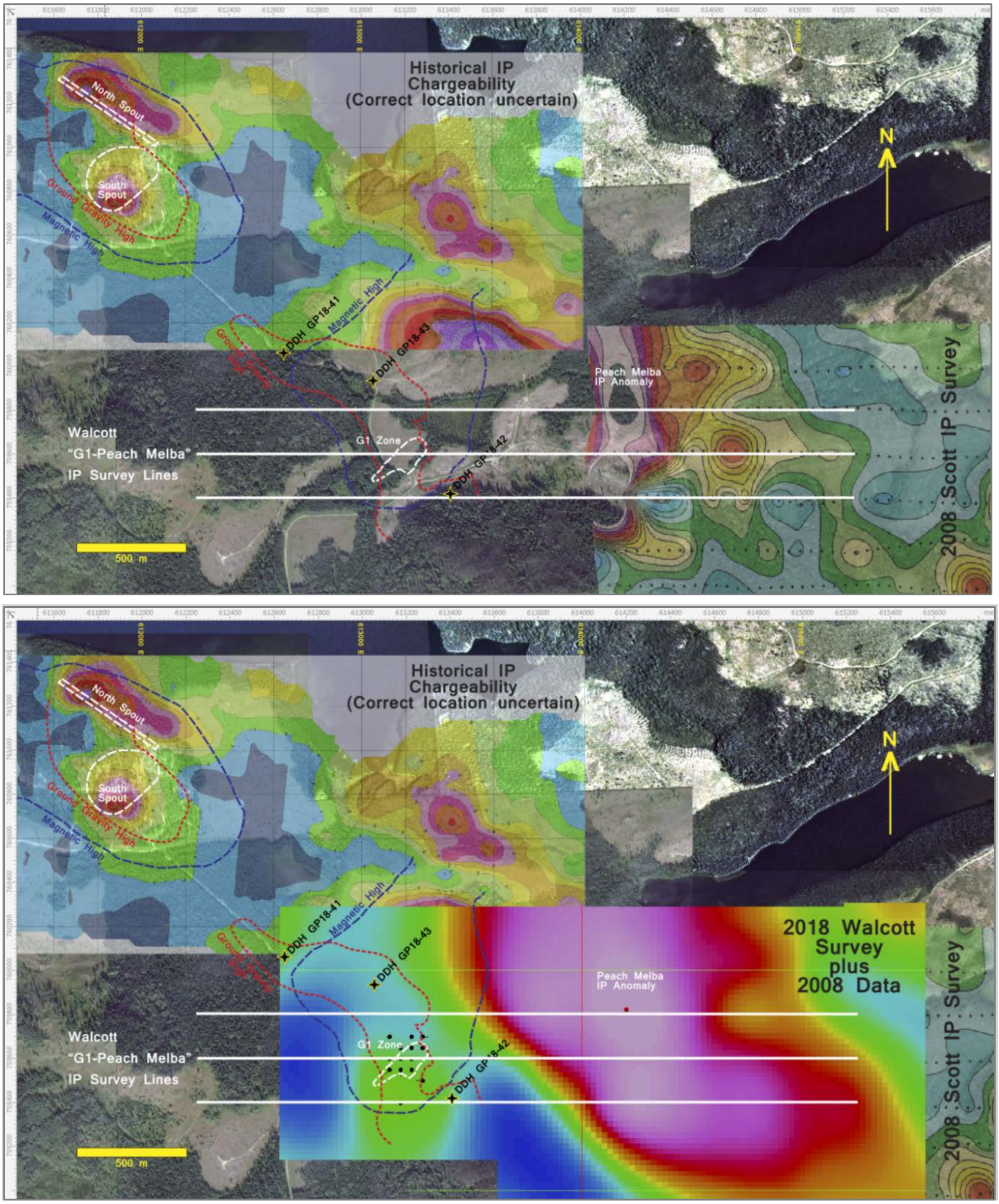
2018 drilling of the Peach Melba anomaly is discussed in Section 10.6.2.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2018

Figure 9-16: Modelled resistivity (top) and chargeability (bottom) IP section along Line 5000N. Note orientation of image, with SE to left. See Figure 9-15 for line location in plan view.

Note: Interpreted drill targets on this section are indicated by vertical dashed lines, blue labels. In 2018, three sites were drilled, at F and J (both on this section) and H (off-section, not shown). The G1 Zone lies on the NW flank of a strong chargeability anomaly within a highly resistive feature. A similar, less intense response at Site F was tested by DDH GP18-41. Site J was drilled (DDH GP18-42) to test the SE flank of the “G1 chargeability anomaly” and results are encouraging. Additional targets indicated at A, B (the deeper, moderate amplitude chargeability feature lying below Spout South Zone), C and L remain untested.



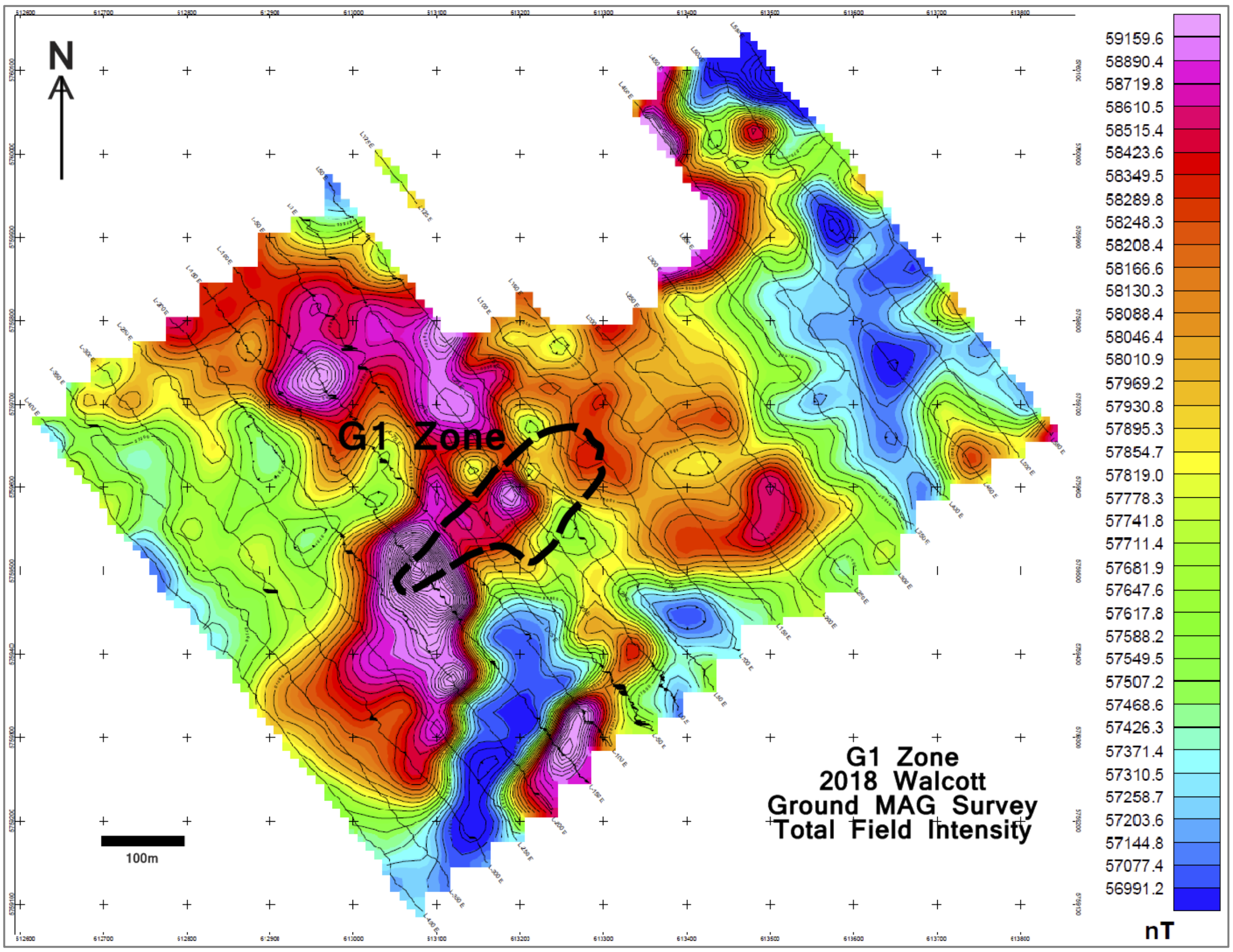
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2018

Figure 9-17: Historical IP surveys (colour contour images, top) did not cover the G1 Zone area

The 2018 Walcott surveying provided the necessary infill between the large, high amplitude (up to 35 mV/V) Peach Melba chargeability anomaly and the weaker, but still significant, positive chargeability at G1 Zone. Note the historical IP responses at Spout North and South are also weaker (6-15 mV/V) than the Peach Melba anomaly. 2018 drilling into the core of the Peach Melba anomaly (single red dot in Figure 9-17 marks DDH 18-44 collar) intersected 10-15% pyrite with only trace copper.

G1 Ground Magnetometer Survey

Results of the 2018 Walcott detailed ground magnetometer survey at G1 are shown in Figure 9-18. Although there are strong contrasts suggested by the magnetic patterns, with values ranging from 56990 nT to over 59000 nT, direct correlation with the semi-massive to massive magnetite-rich mineralization at about 350 m depth at G1 is not apparent. This suggests the ground survey is responding to magnetic variations within the near-surface rocks, rather than the deeper G1 zone material.



Source: Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited 2018

Figure 9-18: Coloured magnetic total field contoured data from the 2018 Walcott detailed magnetometer survey over the G1 area. Lines are 50 m spaced with four 25 m spaced infill lines directly over the G1 Zone.

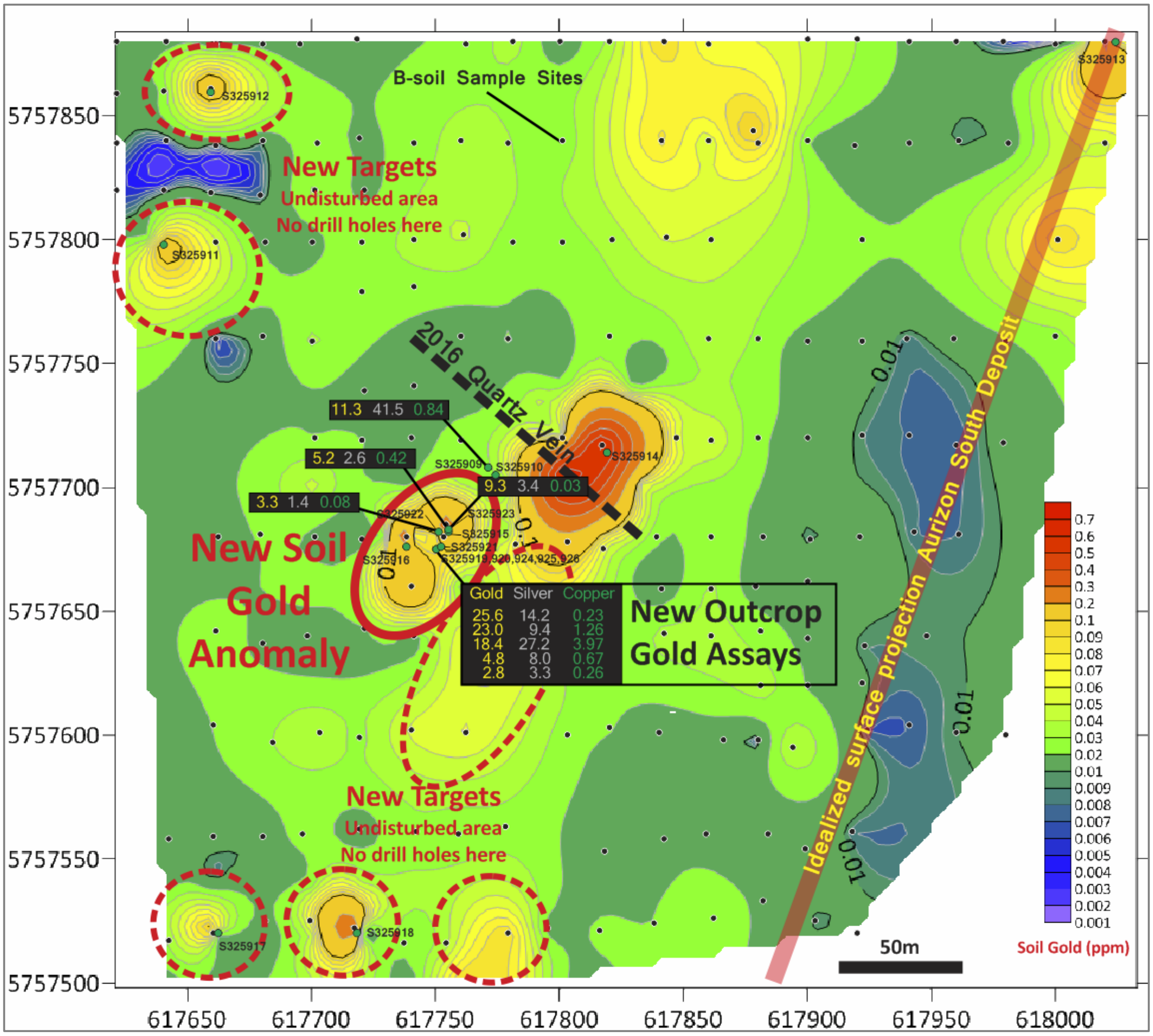
9.7.2 B-Soil sampling at Aurizon South Deposit

Previously completed (2009-2010) Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling over a broad area south of Spout Lake produced a strong and well defined gold anomaly over Aurizon Central and Aurizon South zones. The linear Aurizon South soil-gold trend parallels and lies predominantly west of the surface projection of the 020-striking Aurizon Deposit structure. This MMI feature has been described and illustrated fully in previous Assessment Reports. Prospecting and drilling within the broad MMI anomaly lead to discovery of mineralized (chalcocite, chalcopyrite, pyrite) quartz veins with visible native gold, 150 m west of the main structure. For this reason, additional soil geochemical surveying was conducted in 2018 to better resolve the broad patterns defined by the coarsely spaced MMI sites, and to explore for additional, mineralized quartz veins.

In early August 2018 EnGold field staff completed a detailed sampling program over the western hanging-wall side of Aurizon South Deposit. The survey was completed using a sample spacing of 25 m along 25 m spaced lines. Of 255 sites sampled, half exceeded 0.02 ppm gold (10 times local background level of 0.002 ppm), 49 of those exceeded 0.04 ppm (20 times background) and 6 sites exceeded 0.2 ppm (100 times background). The maximum value was 0.691 ppm Au in B-soil.

The B-soil analyses showed gold is most positively correlated (in order from highest to lower positive correlation) with Sb, Te, As, Bi Co, Fe, Cu and Ag. The bedrock grab sample analyses showed gold is most positively correlated with (again in highest to lowest order) Bi, Tl, Hg, Fe, Ag, S, Pb, Co, and As.

Follow-up prospecting guided by the new B-soil results successfully located new bedrock showings with quartz vein-hosted mineralization, in undisturbed areas located west and upslope from all drill collars. Highlights are shown in Figure 9-19 where separate grab samples of outcrop produced assay values up to 25.6 gpt Au, 41.5 gpt Ag and 3.97% Cu. These results supported subsequent shallow drilling designed to explore for additional mineralized quartz veins, as reported in Section 10.6.3 below.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2018

Figure 9-19: August 2018 B-soil sampling results shown as coloured gold contours, sample sites (dots) overlain by selected bedrock grab samples with related assay values shown.

Figure 9-19 shows the 020-trending projection of the Main Aurizon Deposit structure to the east of the soil anomalies, and the 2016 Quartz Vein which trends southeasterly. A total of 255 soil sites and 16 rock samples were collected. These results guided subsequent shallow drilling in 2018-2019, under new gold-bearing quartz veins and their possible extensions suggested by the soil gold patterns.

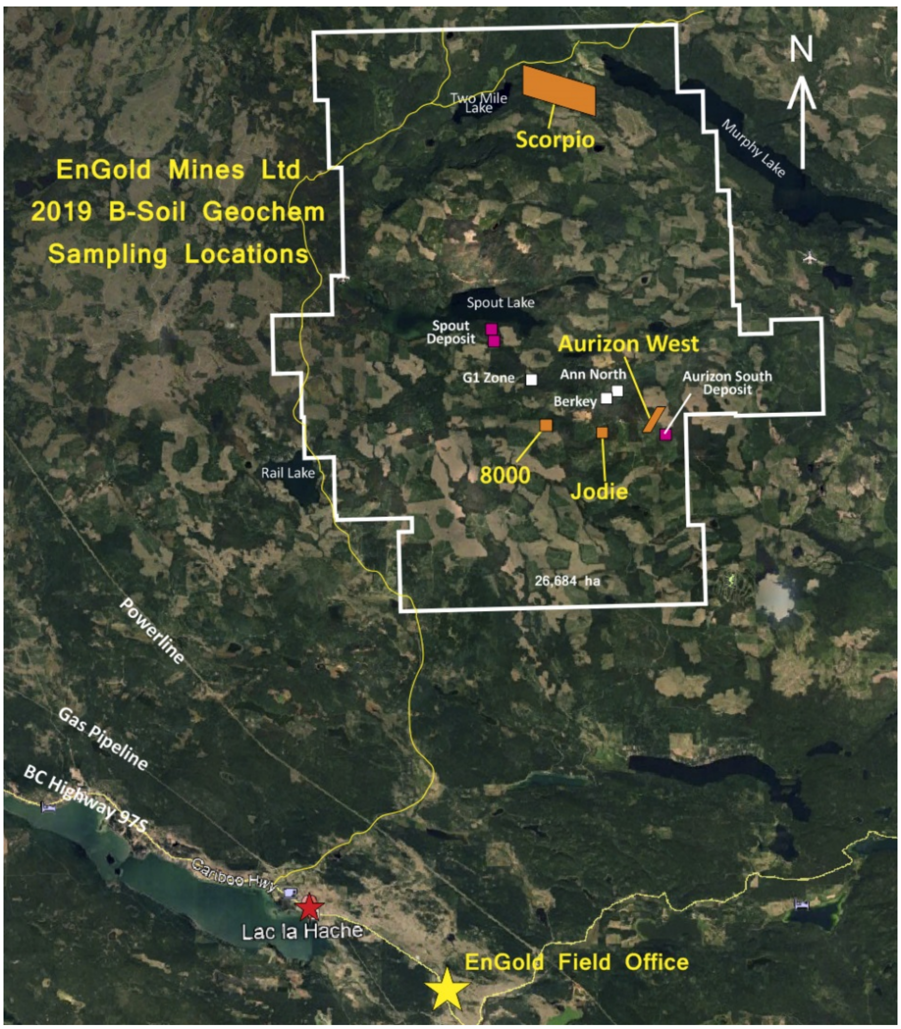
9.8 Exploration in 2019 – Geochemistry

Exploration work completed in May to December 2019 included B-soil sampling and diamond drilling (Section 10.6).

Detailed, closely-spaced B-soil sampling was completed in four areas within the project (Scorpio, Aurizon West, 8000 and Jodie) by Hendex Exploration Services Ltd, Prince George, BC. Two NQ diamond drill holes (813.2 m) targeted undrilled gaps within the main structure of the Aurizon South Deposit, 50 m north of the discovery hole AZS08-07 (6.3 gpt over 26 m). Descriptions and results of the B-Soil sampling are provided below and for the drilling in Section 10.6.

9.8.1 B-soil sampling overview

The locations of the four areas that were B-soil sampled in 2019 are shown in Figure 9-20. Results are summarized in Sections 9.8.2 to 9.8.5 below and displayed as a series of colour contour maps. A visual summary of gold value distribution curve for all samples, and locations of highest-value sites for each area compared with Aurizon South results is provided in Section 9.8.6.



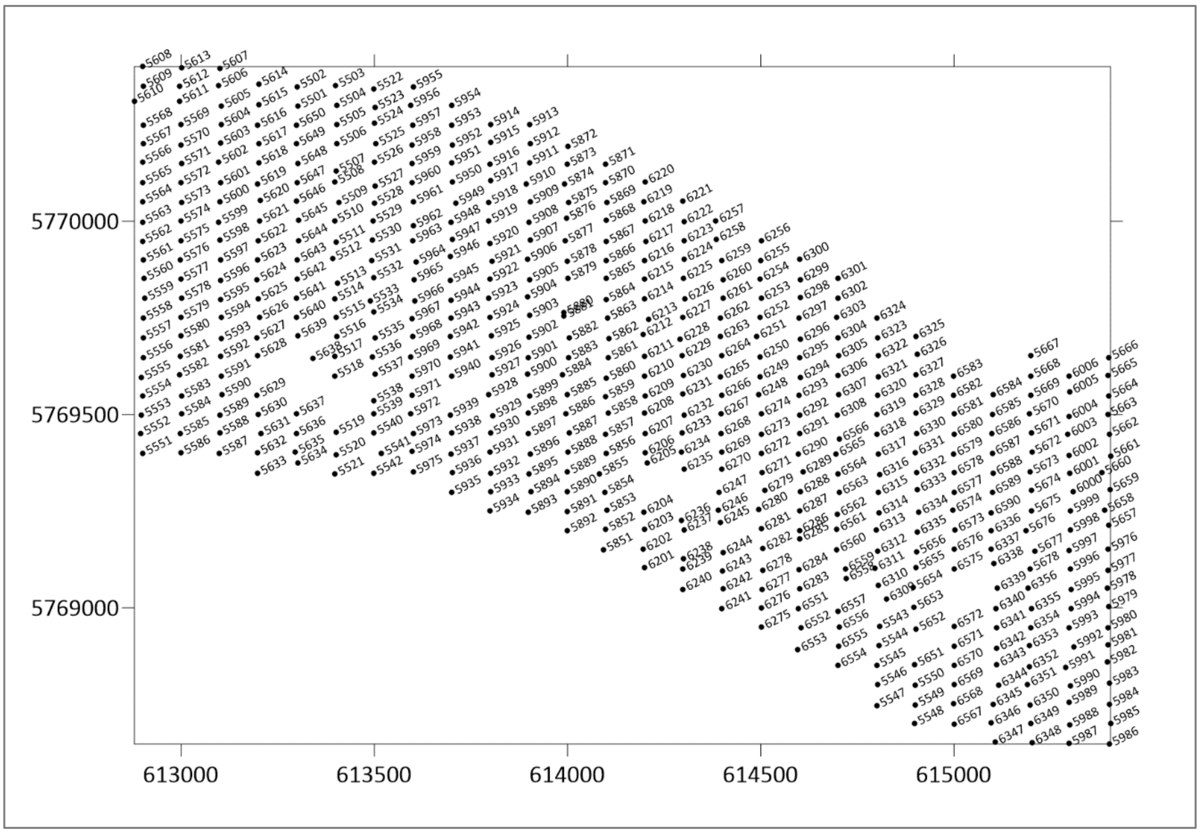
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-20: Locations of the four areas that were B-soil sampled in 2019

9.8.2 Scorpio B-soil sampling

At Scorpio, detailed B-soil geochemical sampling was completed to improve resolution of molybdenum anomalies previously defined in 2012 by coarse, regional Ah-soil sampling on nominal 500 m centers. The B-soils were collected every 50 m along 26 north-south lines spaced every 100 m. A total of 530 sites were sampled.

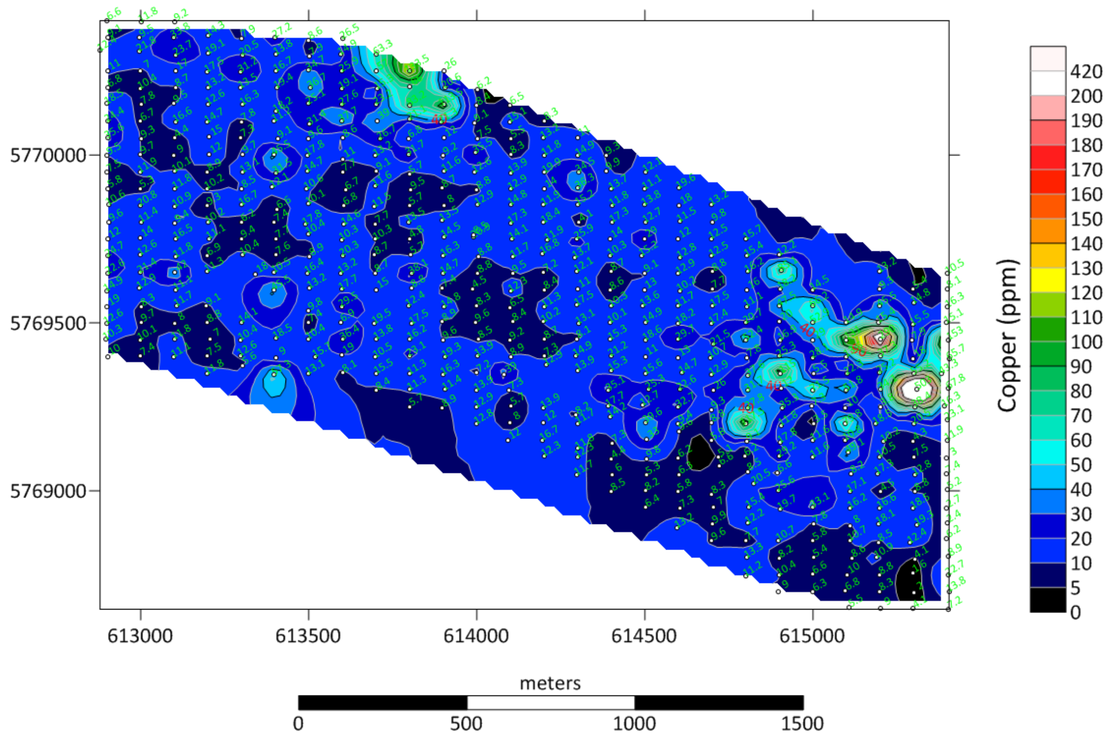
Sample locations are shown in Figure 9-21 and results are presented in Figure 9-22 to Figure 9-29 as a series of contour maps showing site locations and values for the following eight elements: Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, W.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

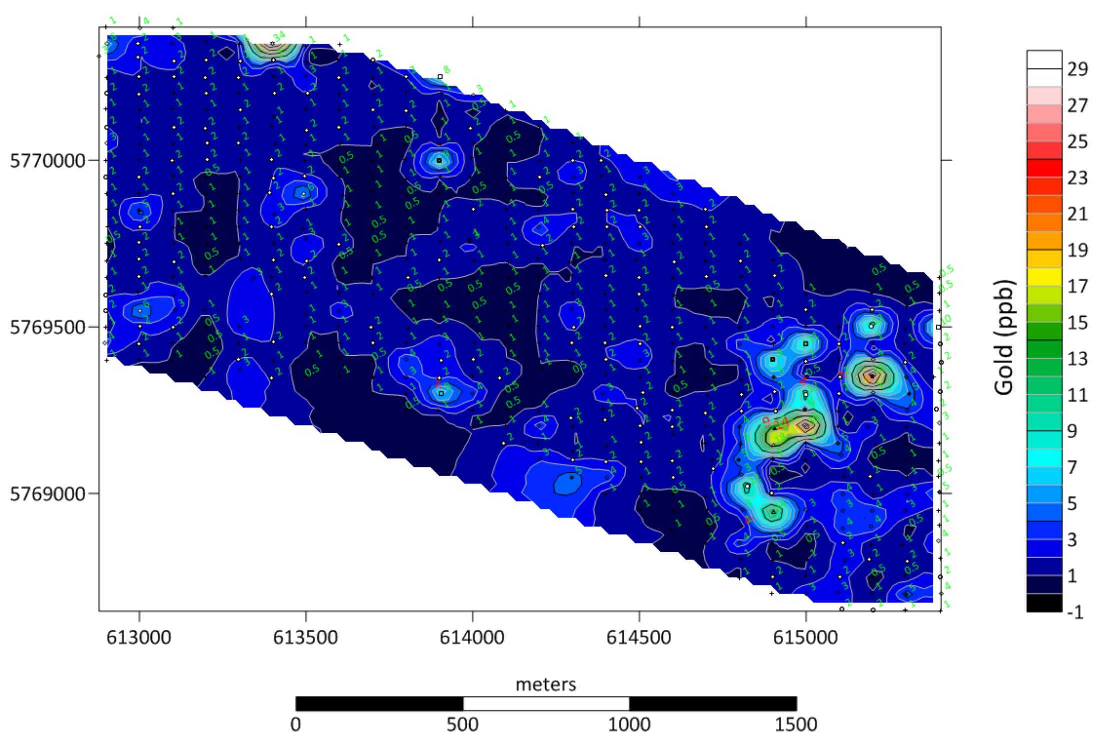
Figure 9-21: B-soil sample locations, Scorpio prospect UTM NAD83 Zone 10

NOTE: Only last 4 digits are shown, all samples numbers are prefixed with "9".



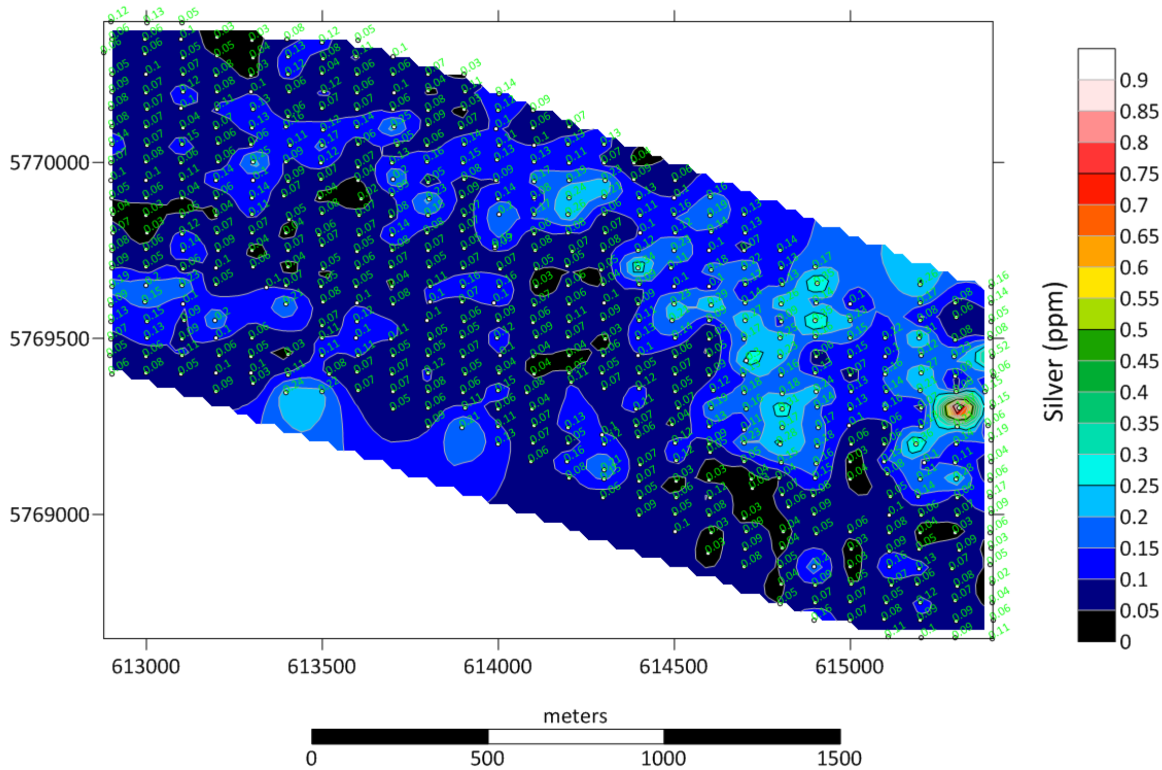
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-22: Copper (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



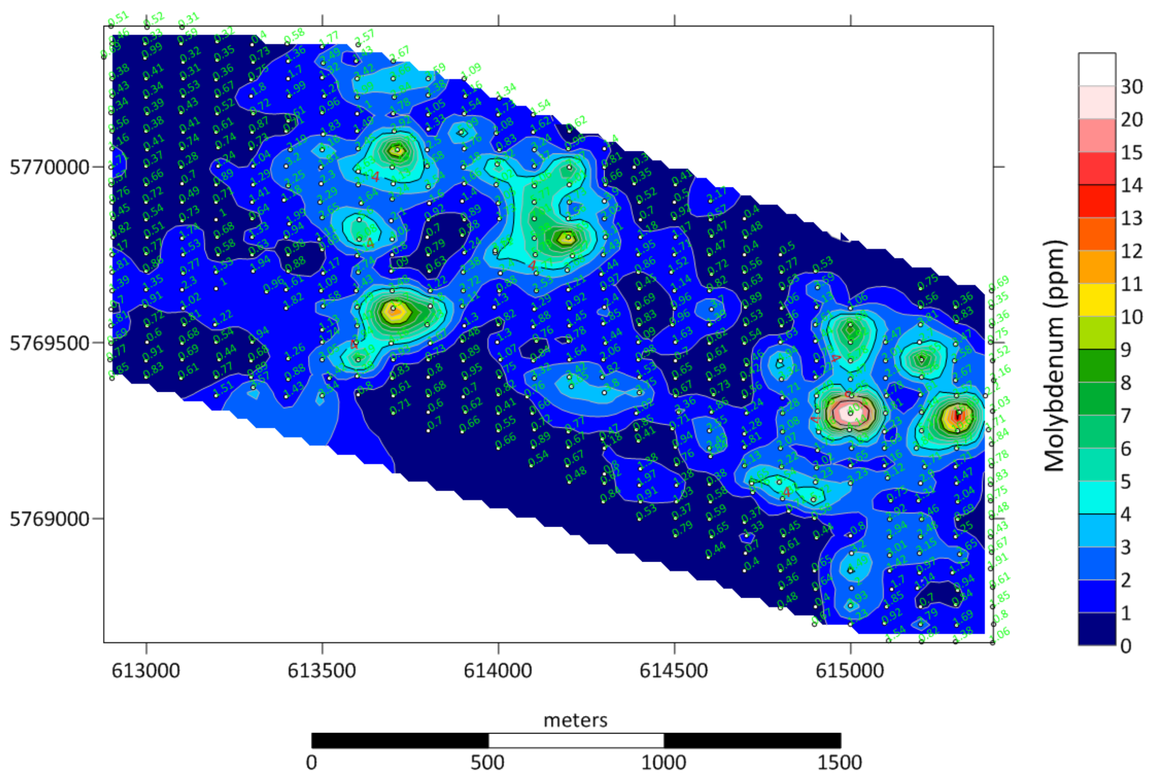
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-23: Gold (ppb) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



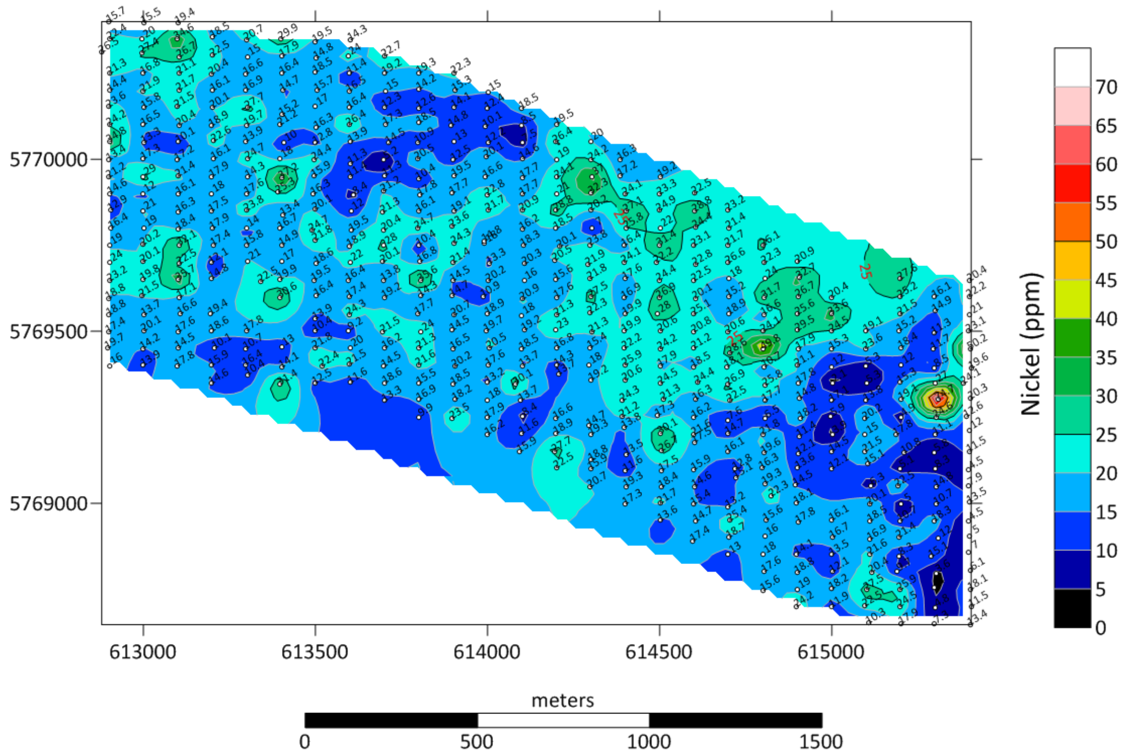
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-24: Silver (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



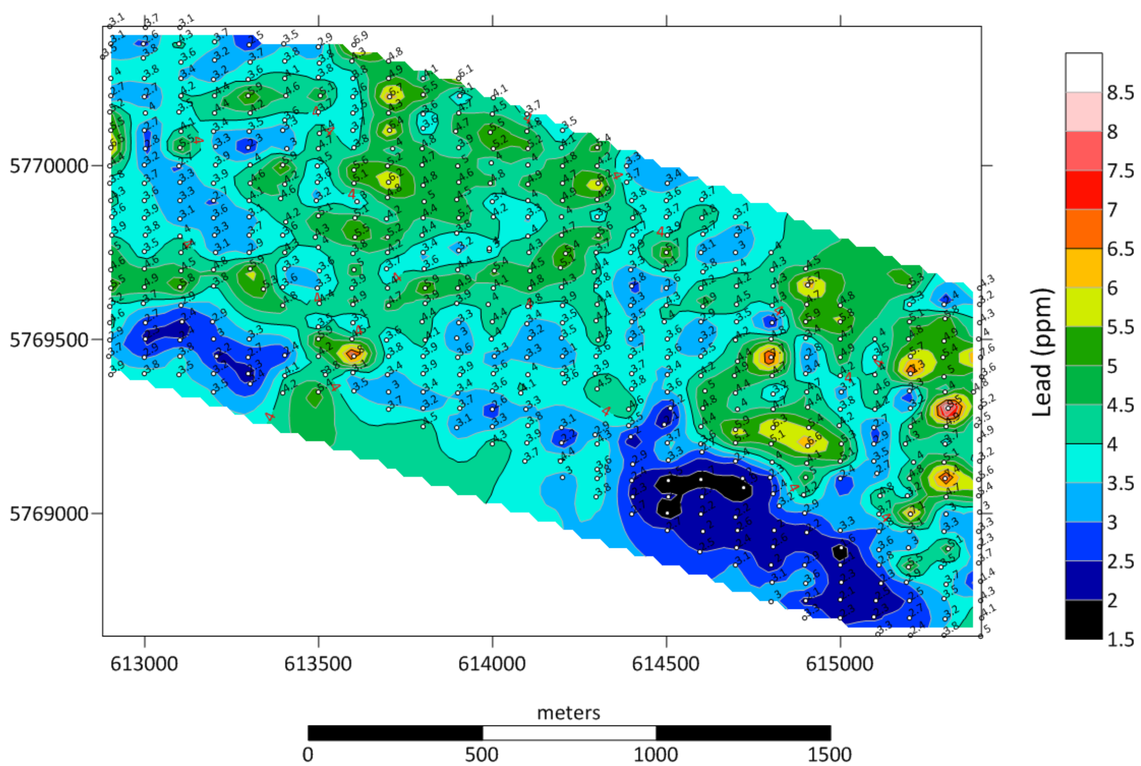
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-25: Molybdenum (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



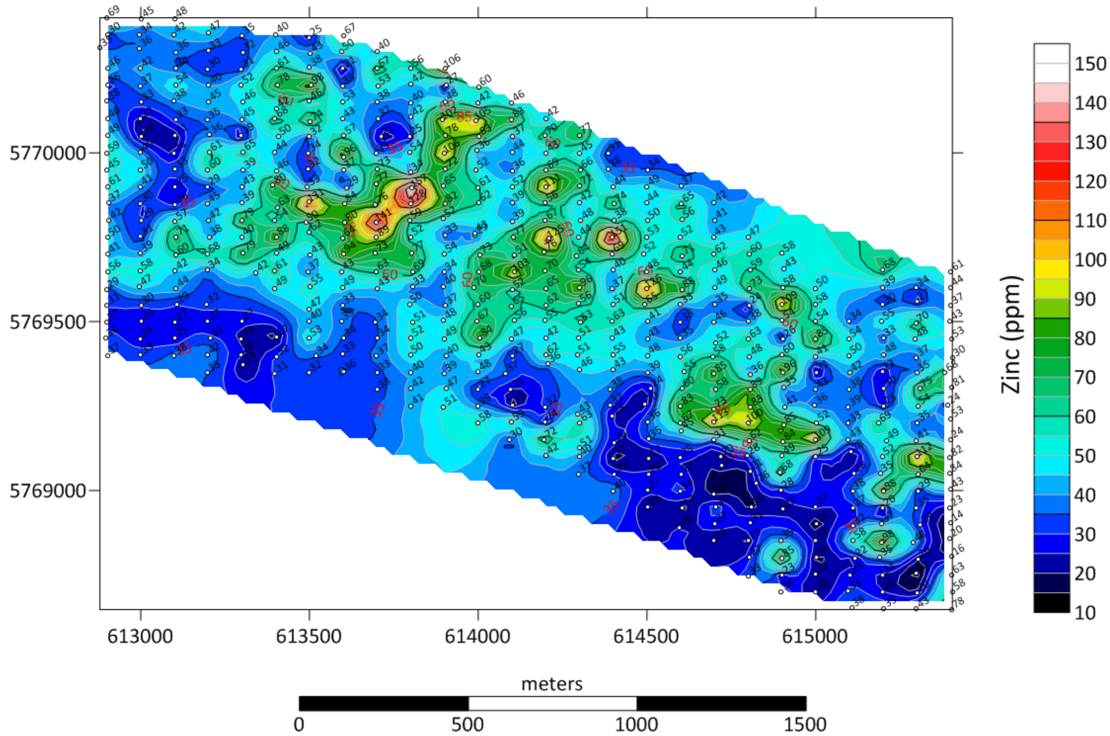
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-26: Nickel (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



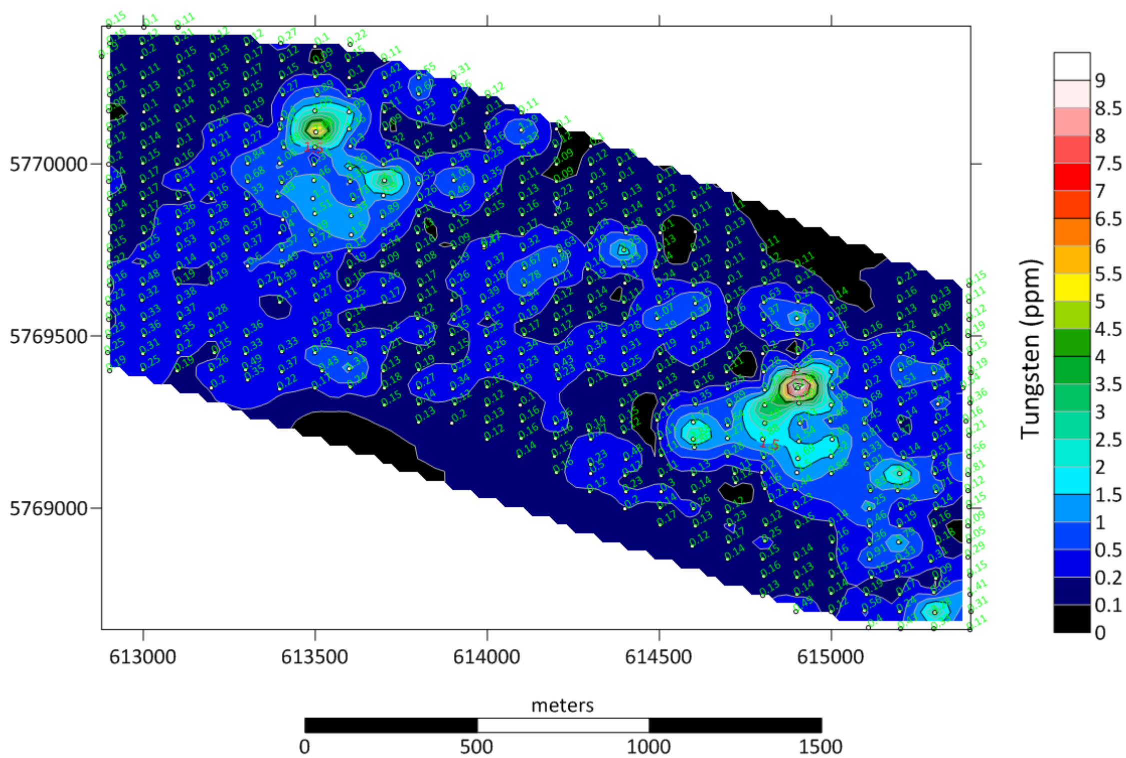
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-27: Lead (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-28: Zinc (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

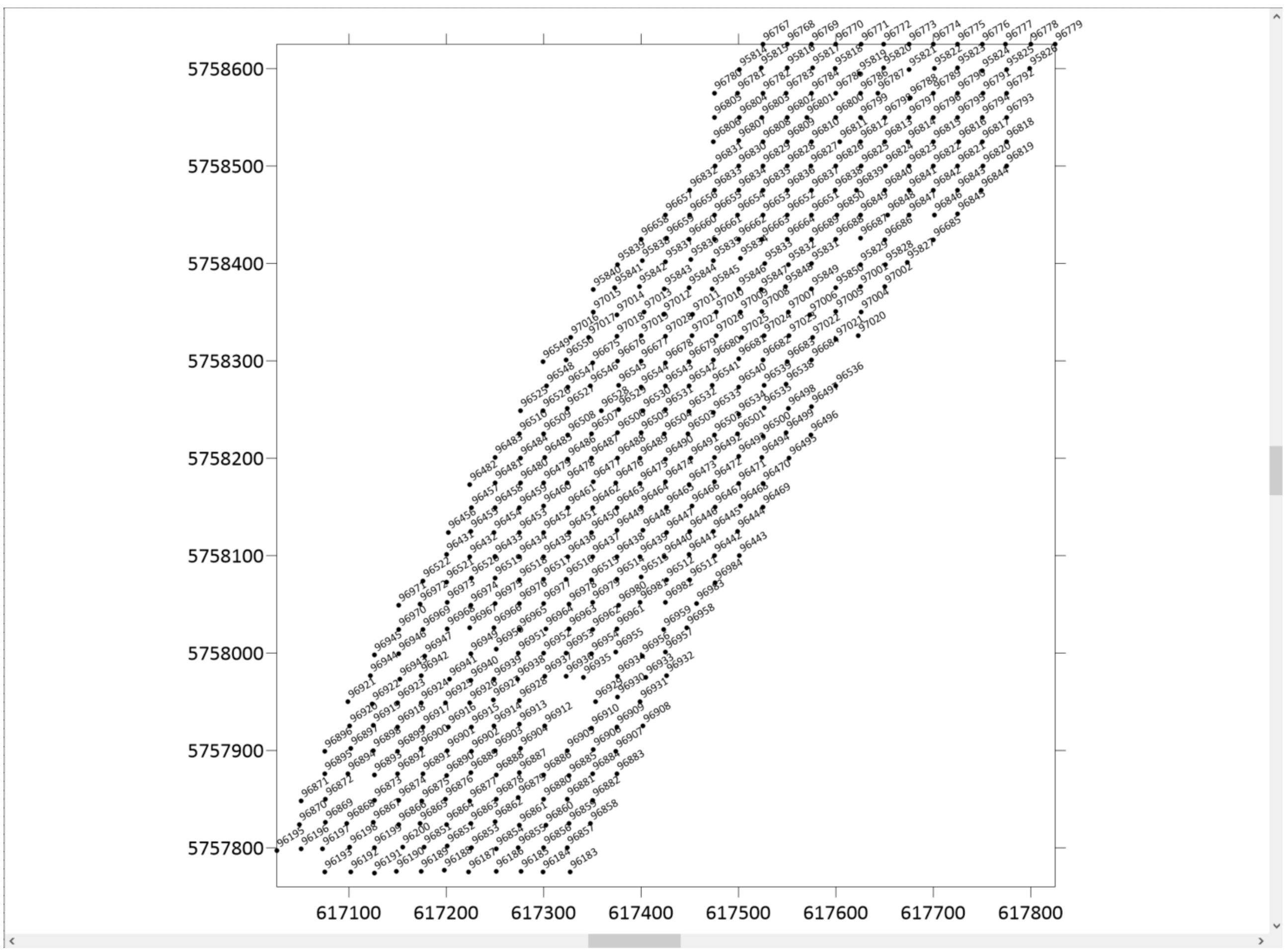
Figure 9-29: Tungsten (ppm) in B-soil samples, Scorpio prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10

9.8.3 Aurizon West B-soil sampling

At Aurizon West, detailed B-soil geochemical sampling was completed to improve resolution of gold anomalies previously defined in 2009-2010 using Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) sampling completed at sites spaced every 50 m along east-west lines spaced at 200 m. The relatively coarse MMI gold patterns showed an elongation along a 20 degree azimuth similar to that at Aurizon South, where subsequent B-soil sampling lead to discovery of high grade quartz-gold-copper veins on surface. Aurizon West is unexplored.

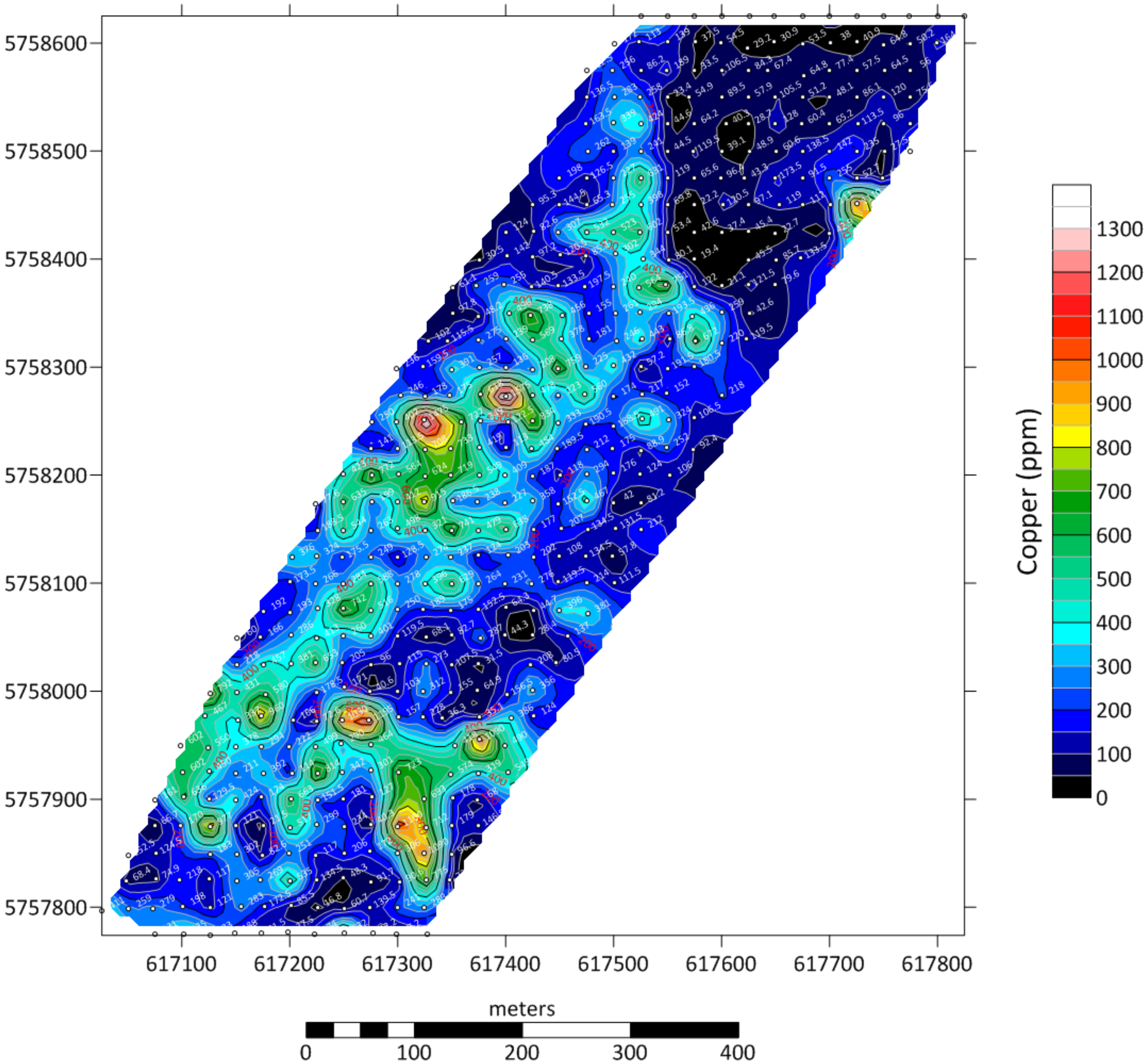
The B-soils at Aurizon West were collected every 25 m along east-west lines spaced every 25 m. A total of 441 sites were sampled and assayed. Polymetallic anomalies occur at several sites, alone or in clusters, defining gold-copper-silver targets with larger dimensions than those previously defined at Aurizon South in 2018-2019. Values exceeding 1000 ppb gold were obtained at eight sites, with a maximum of 2250 ppb Au.

Sample locations are shown in Figure 9-30 and results are presented in Figure 9-31 to Figure 9-38 as a series of contour maps showing site locations and values for the following eight elements: Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, W.



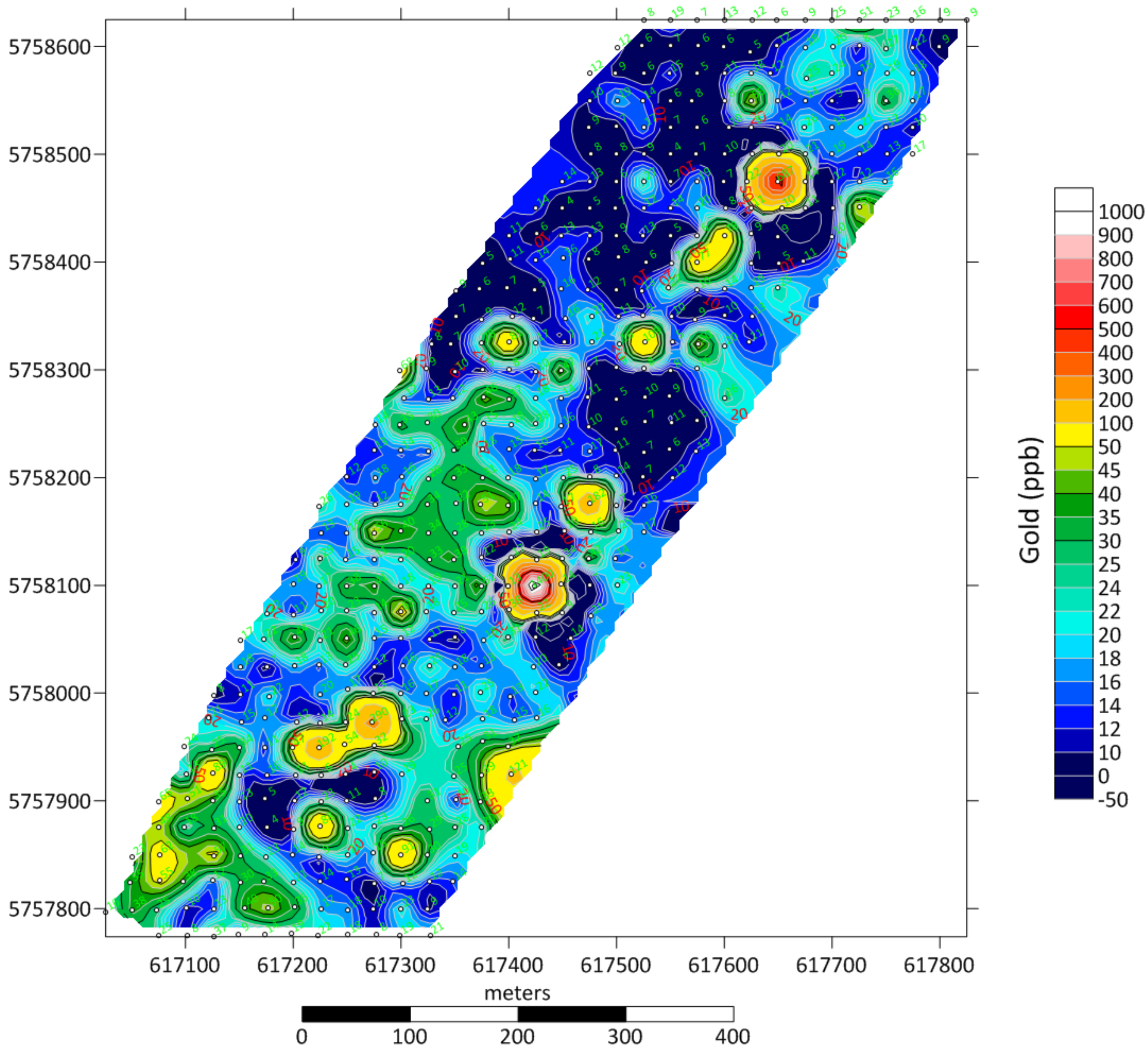
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-30: B-soil sample locations, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



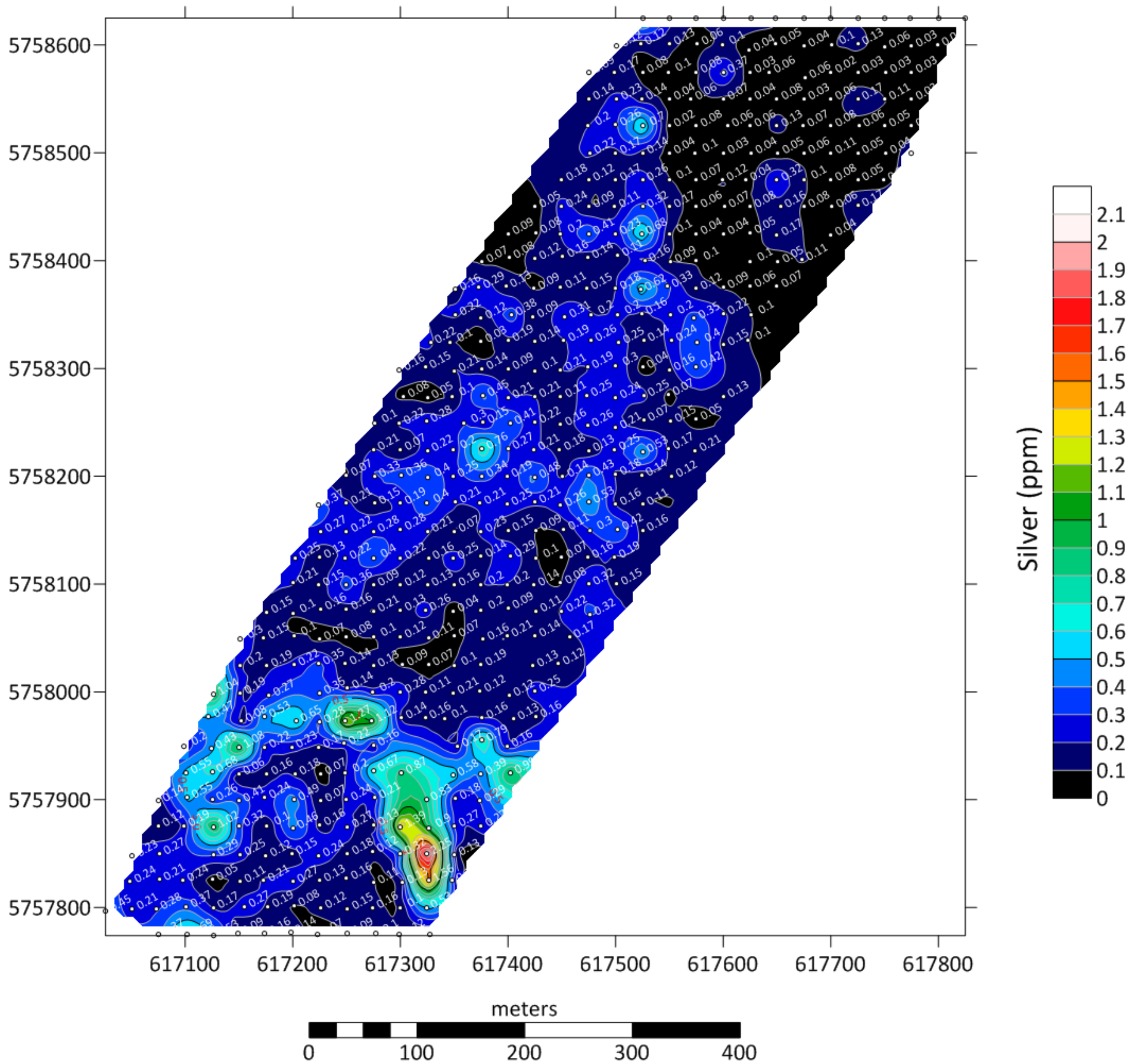
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-31: Copper (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



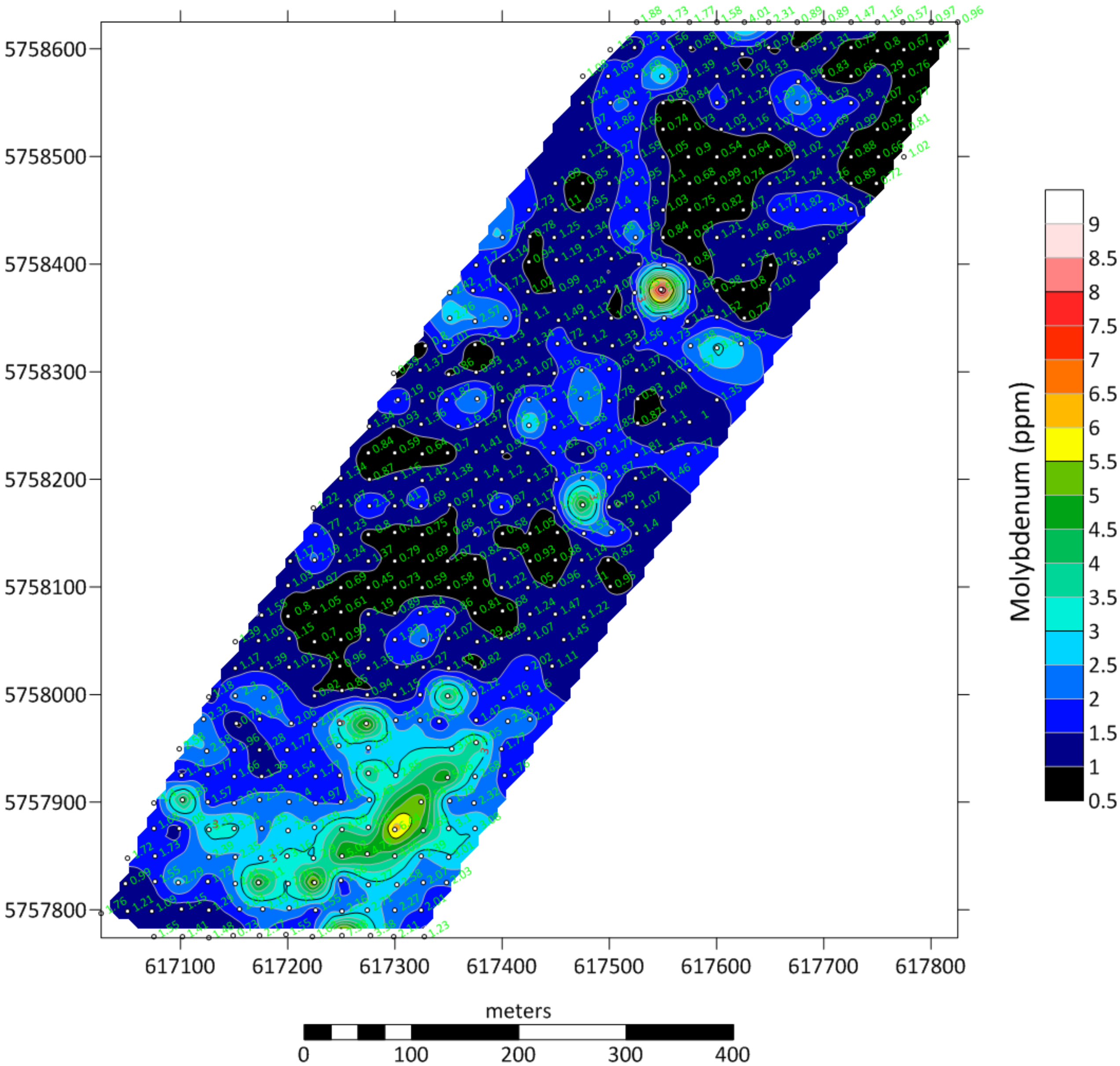
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-32: Gold (ppb) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10.



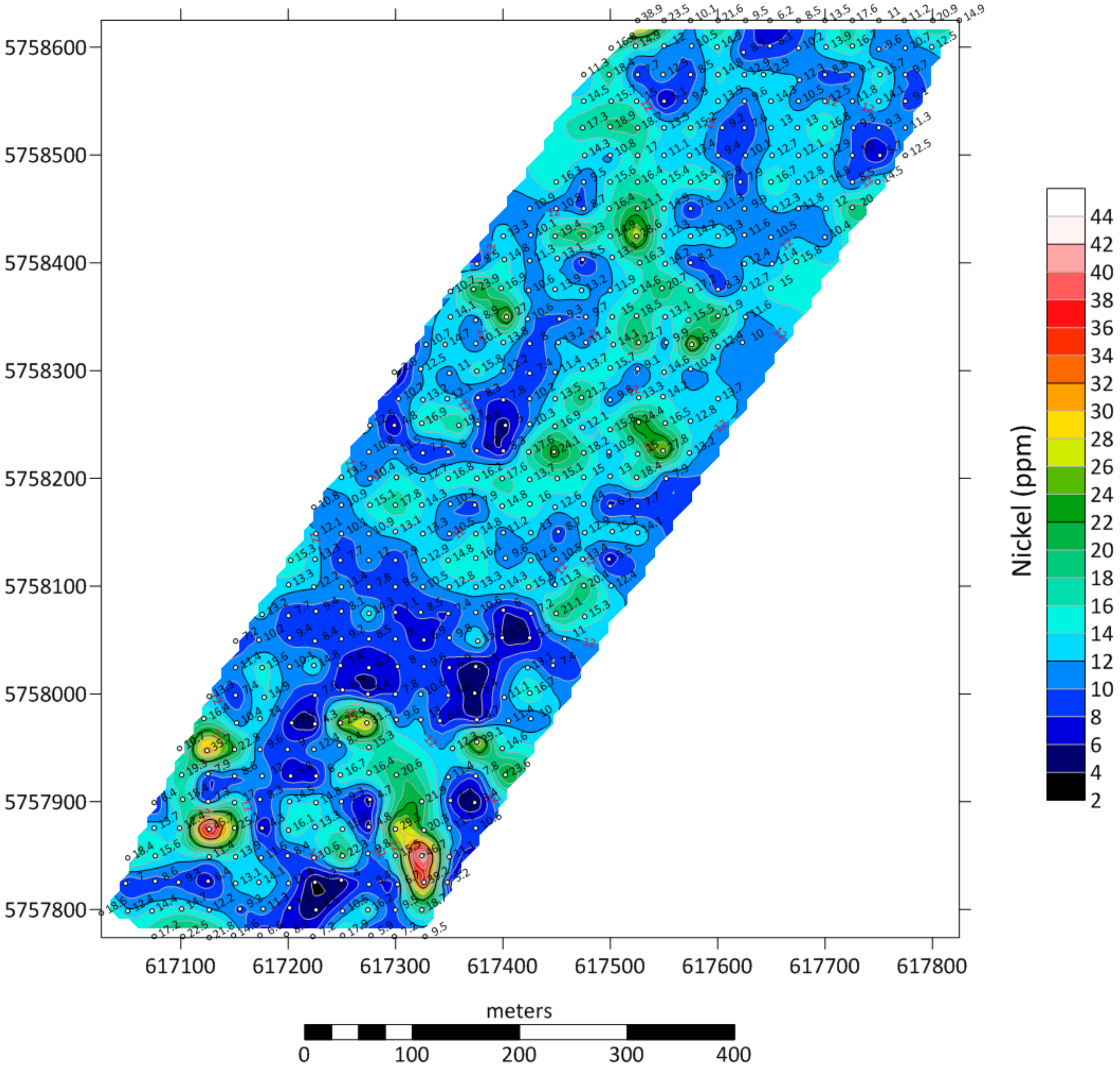
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-33: Silver (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



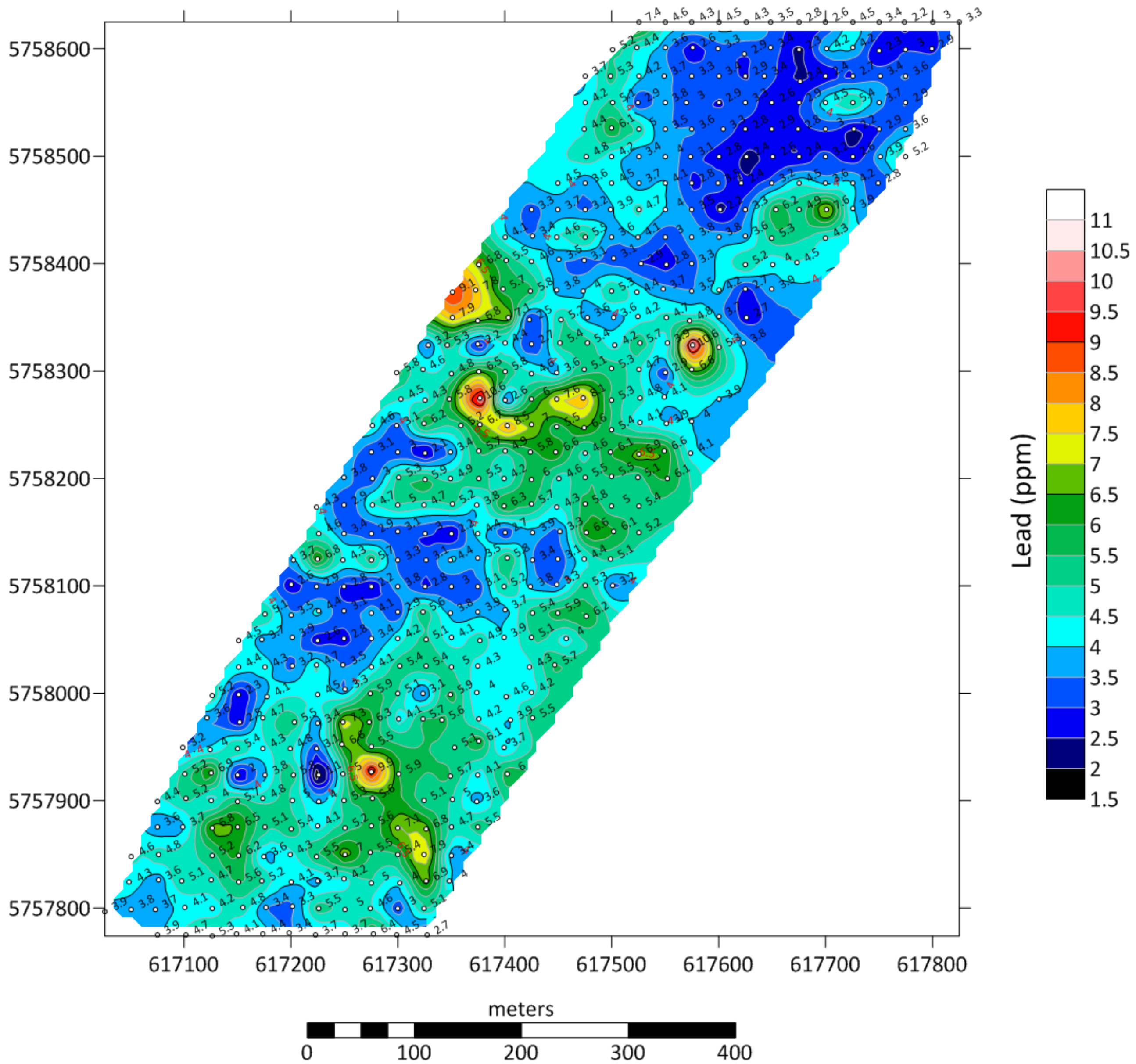
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-34: Molybdenum (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



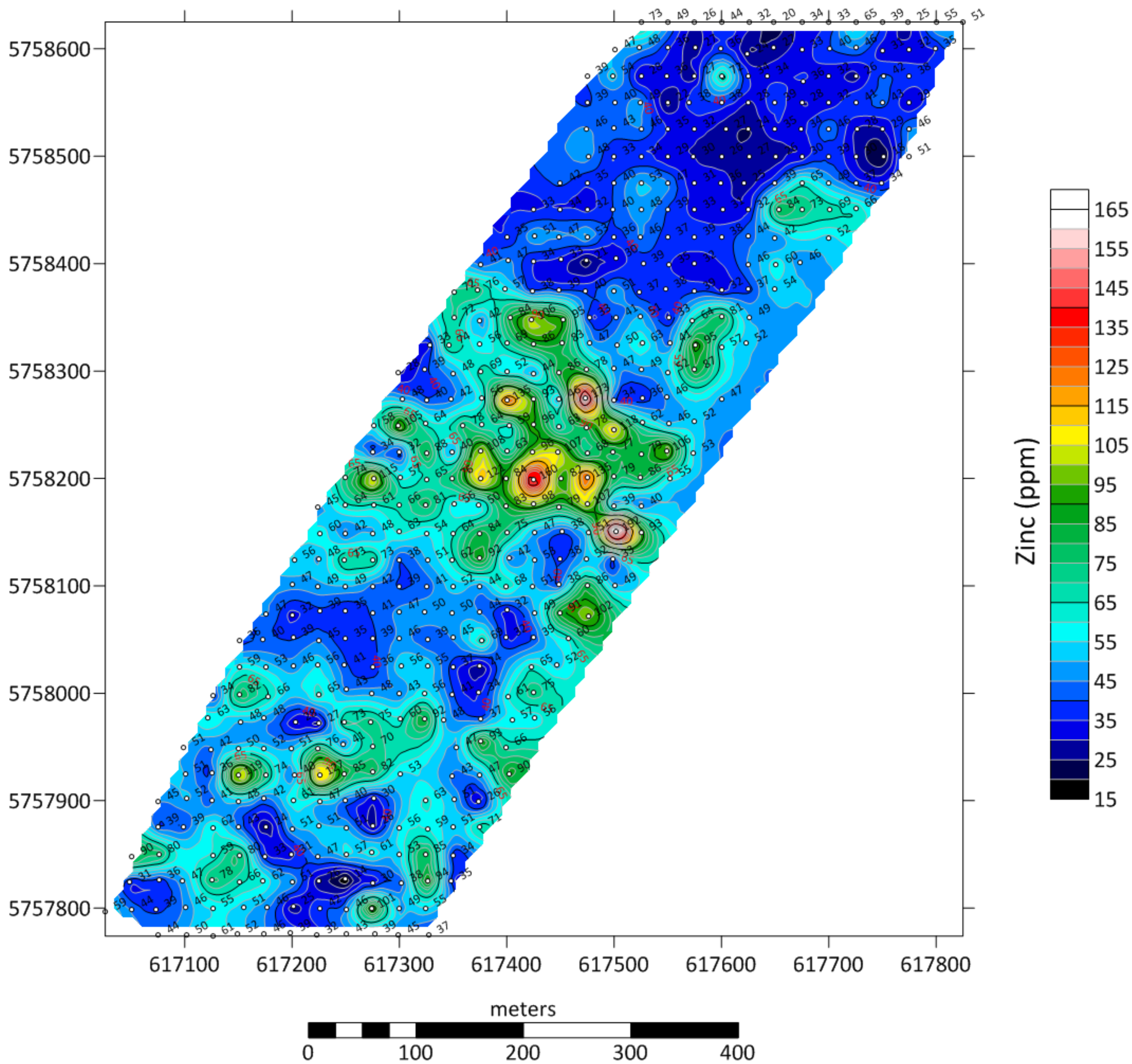
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-35: Nickel (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



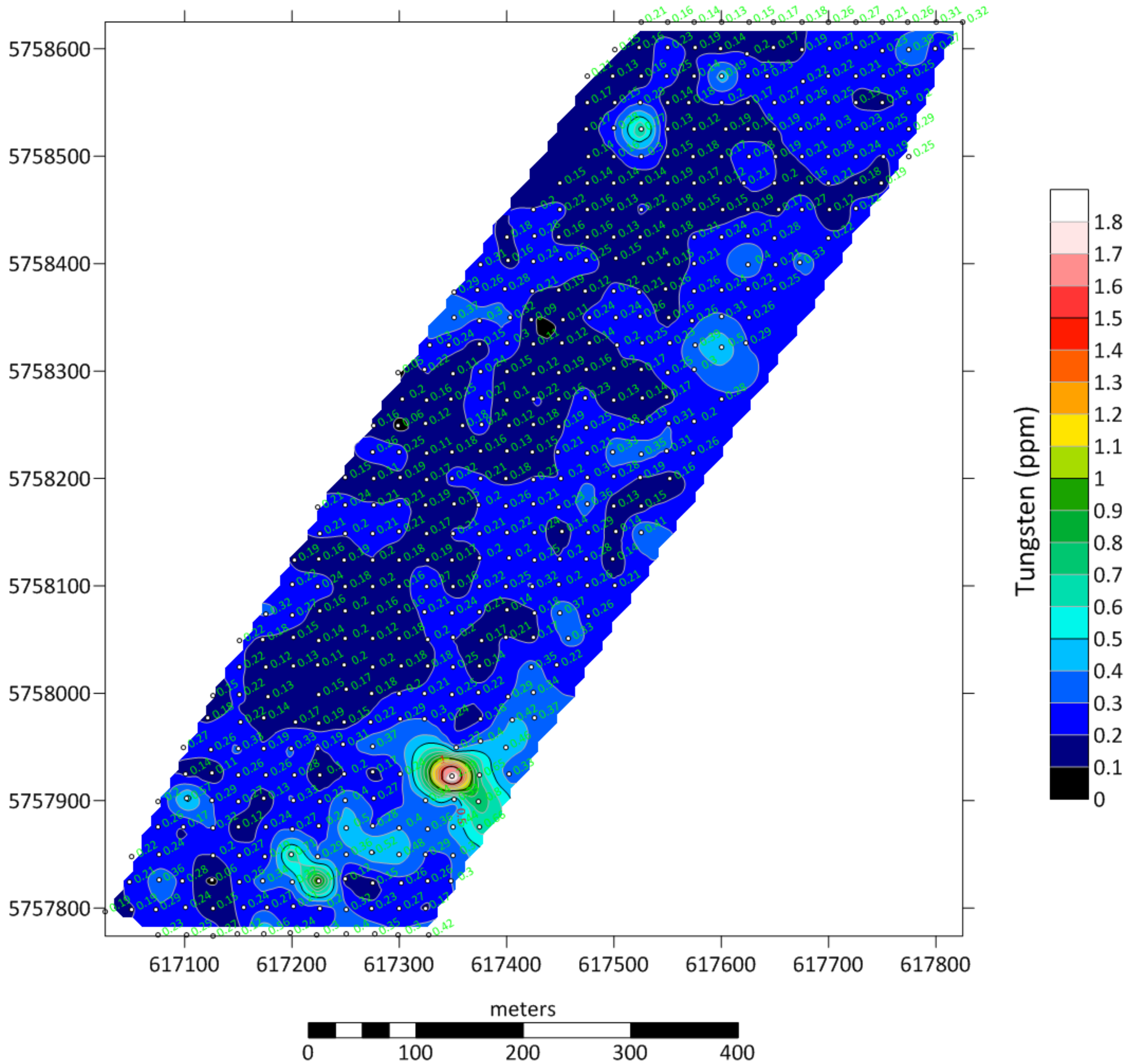
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-36: Lead (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-37: Zinc (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



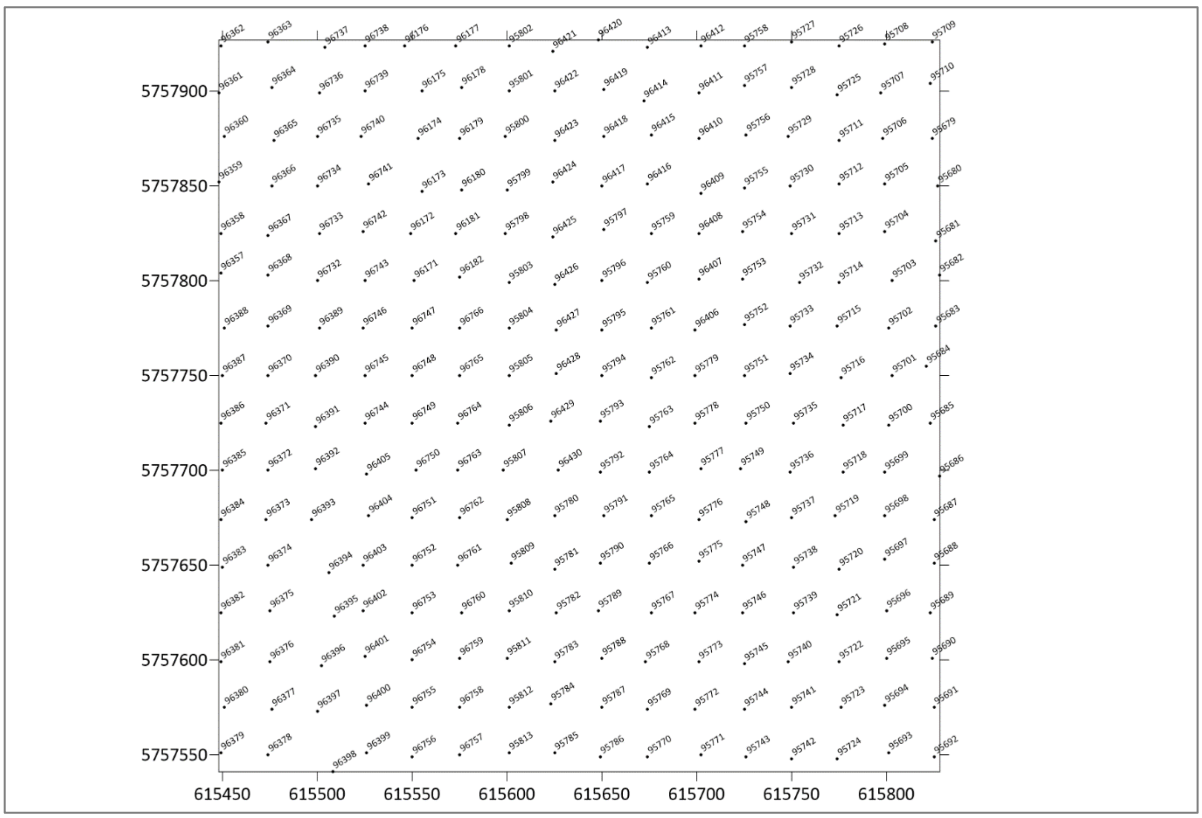
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-38: Tungsten (ppm) in B-soil samples, Aurizon West prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10

9.8.4 Jodie Prospect B-soil sampling

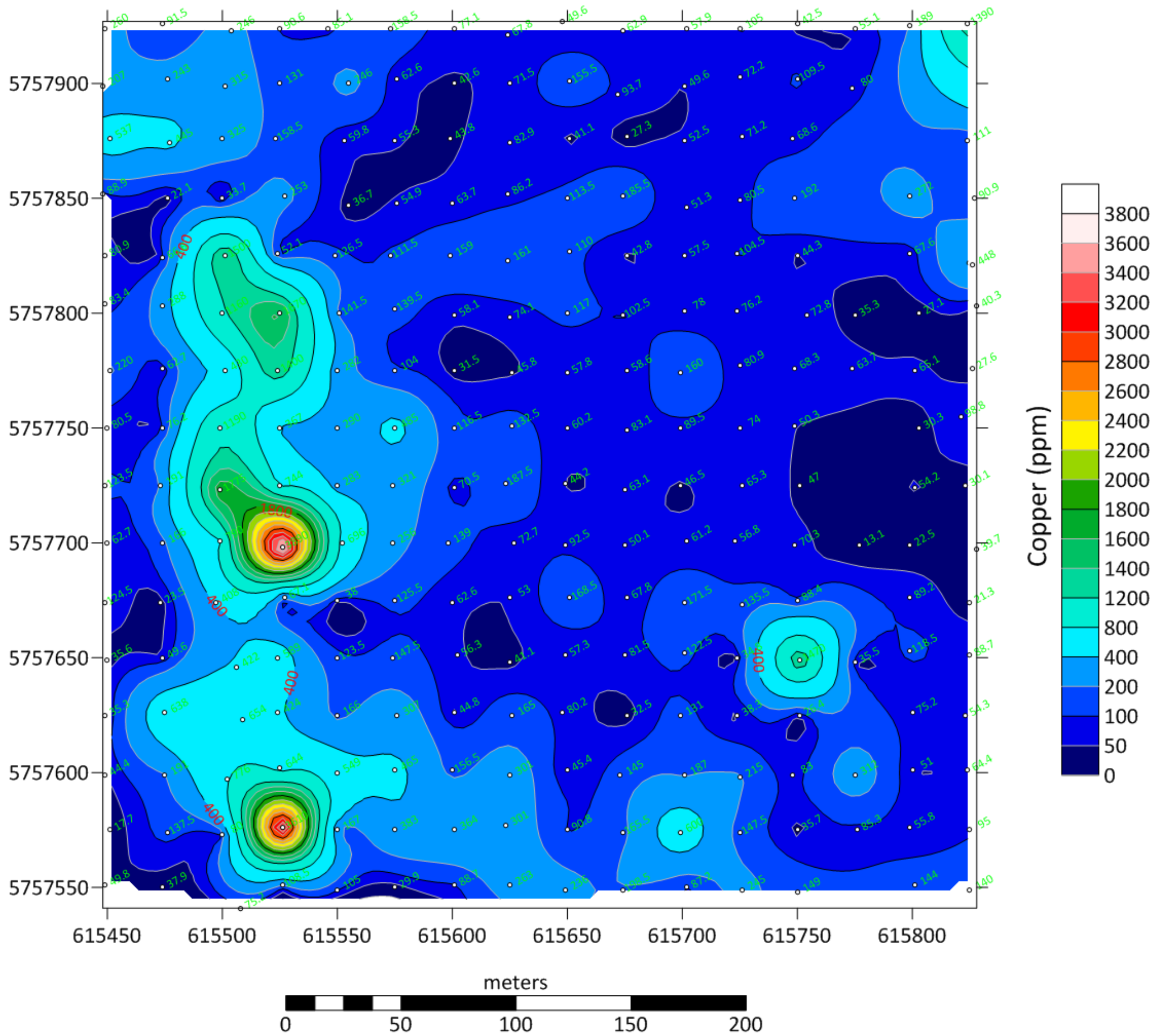
At Jodie Prospect, detailed B-soil geochemical sampling was completed to improve resolution of gold-silver-copper anomalies previously defined in 2009-2010 using Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) sampling completed at sites spaced every 50 m along east-west lines spaced at 200 m. The B-soils at Jodie were collected every 25 m along east-west lines spaced every 25 m. A total of 272 sites were sampled and assayed. Several single and multi-site gold anomalies are evident, with associated silver, copper and locally, tungsten. A large, roughly 20-site gold anomaly exceeding 50 ppb Au dominates the southwestern corner of the soil grid and straddles the mine road, providing easy access to a compelling target for prospecting.

Sample locations are shown in Figure 9-39 and results are presented in Figure 9-40 to Figure 9-47 as a series of contour maps showing site locations and values for the following eight elements: Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, W.



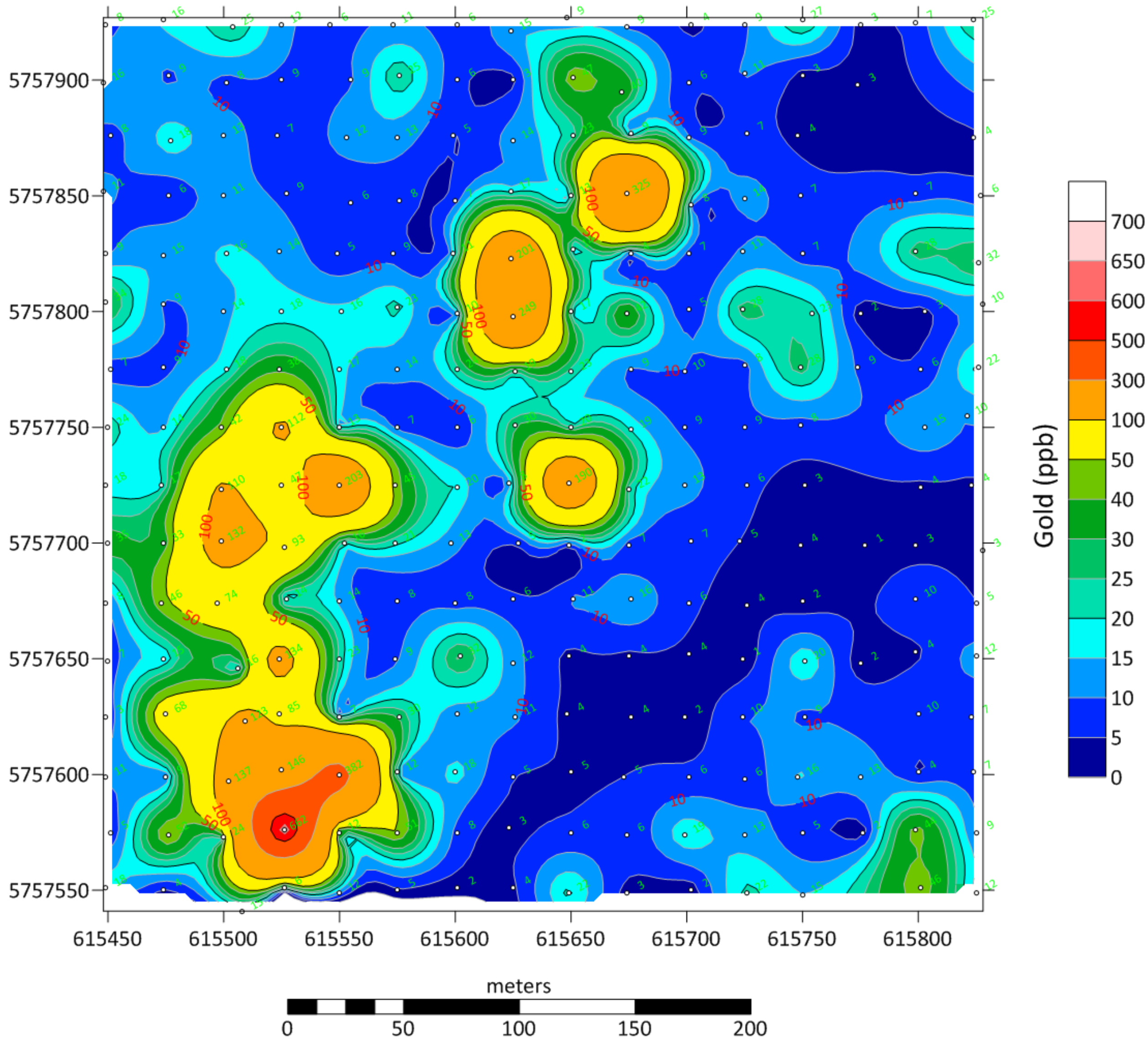
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-39: B-soil sample locations, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



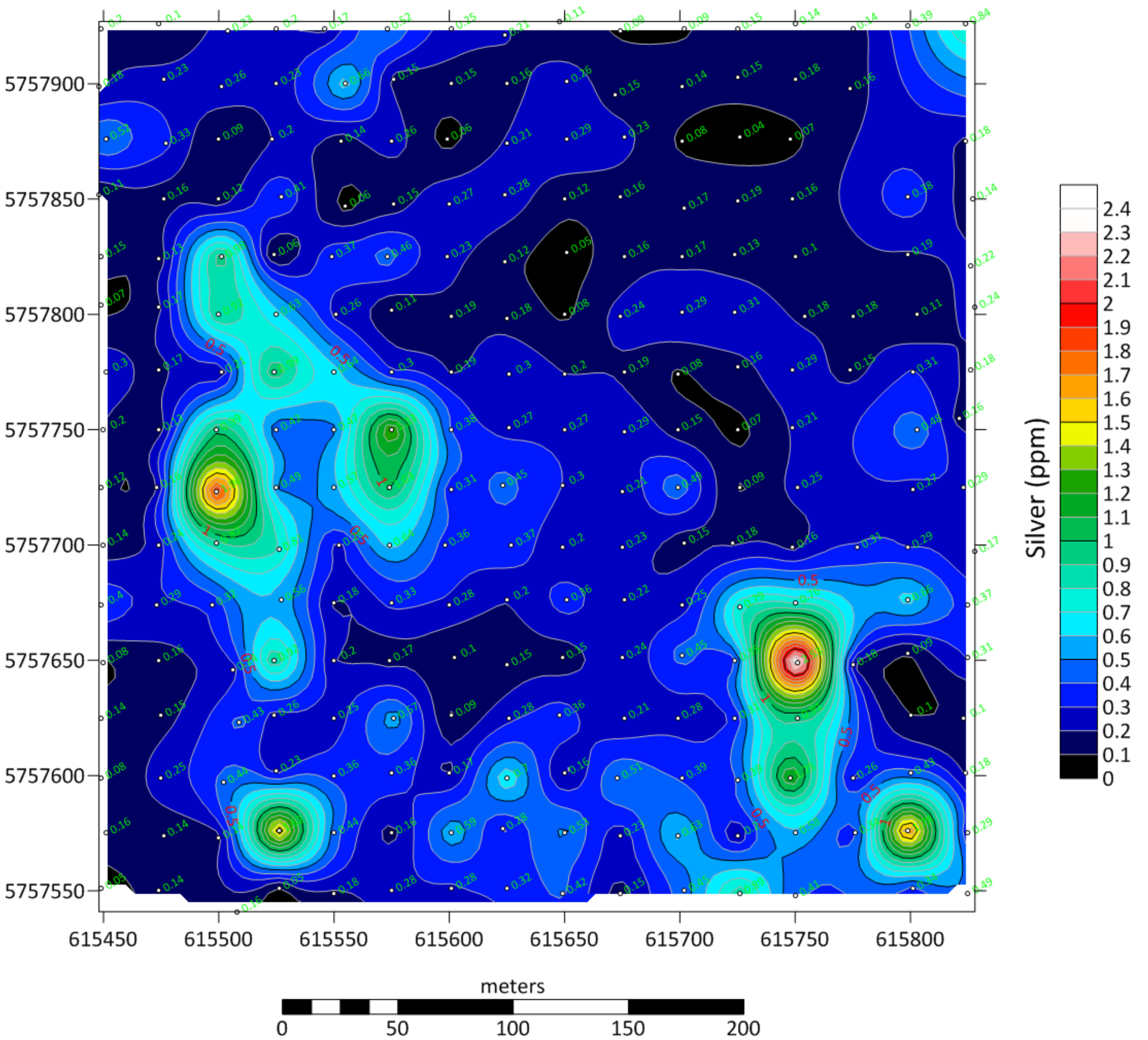
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-40: Copper (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



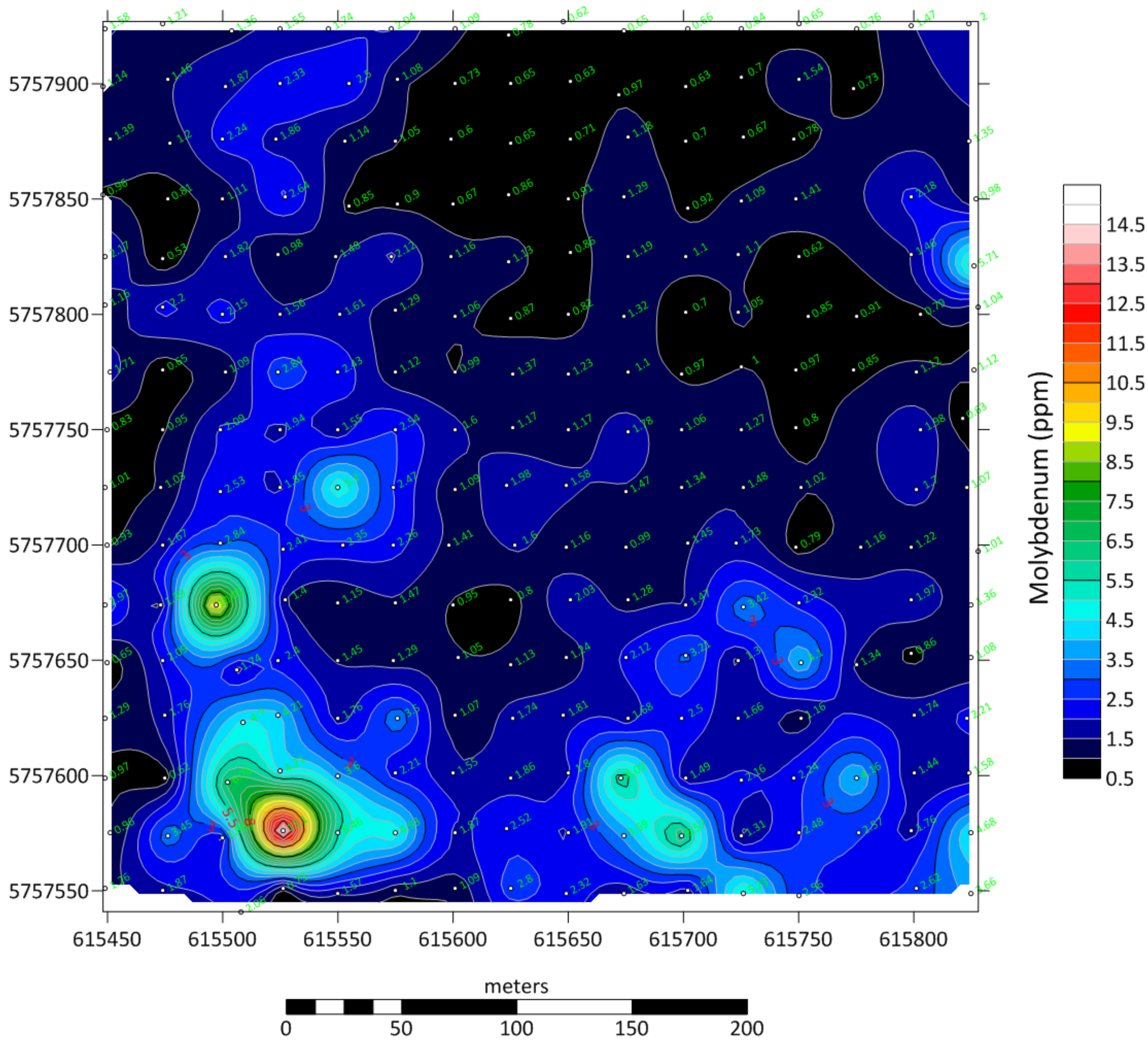
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-41: Gold (ppb) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



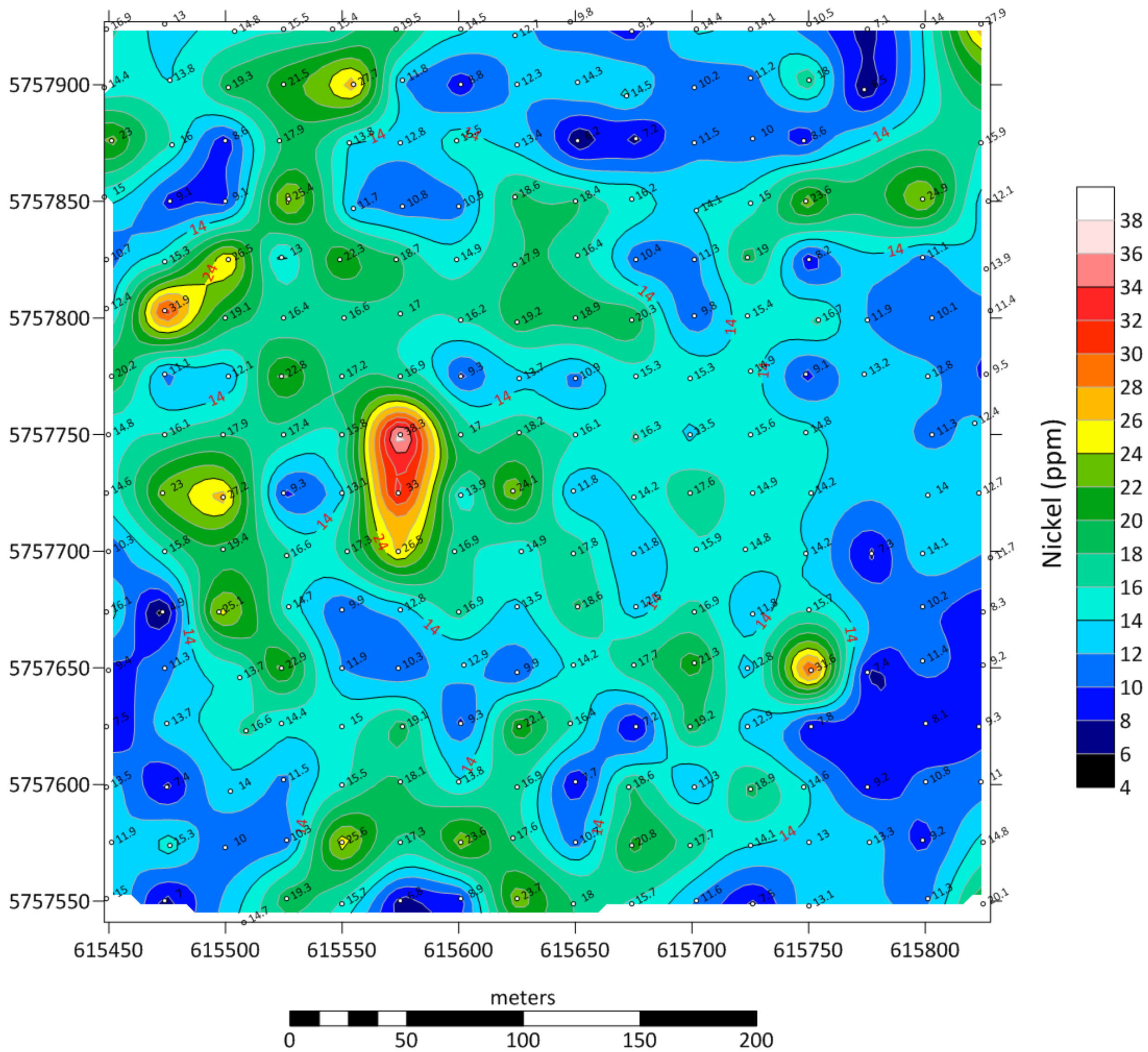
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-42: Silver (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



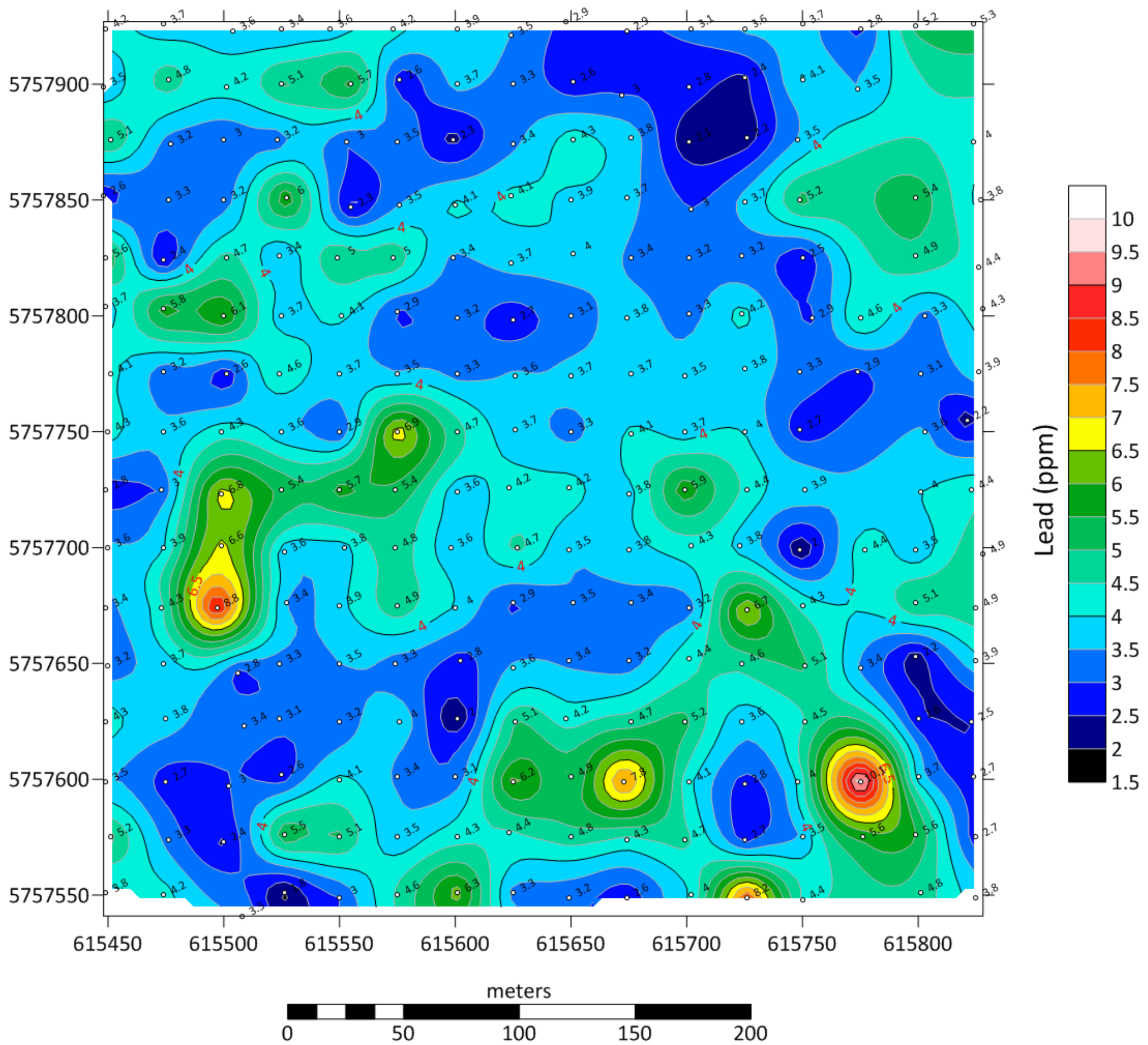
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-43: Molybdenum (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



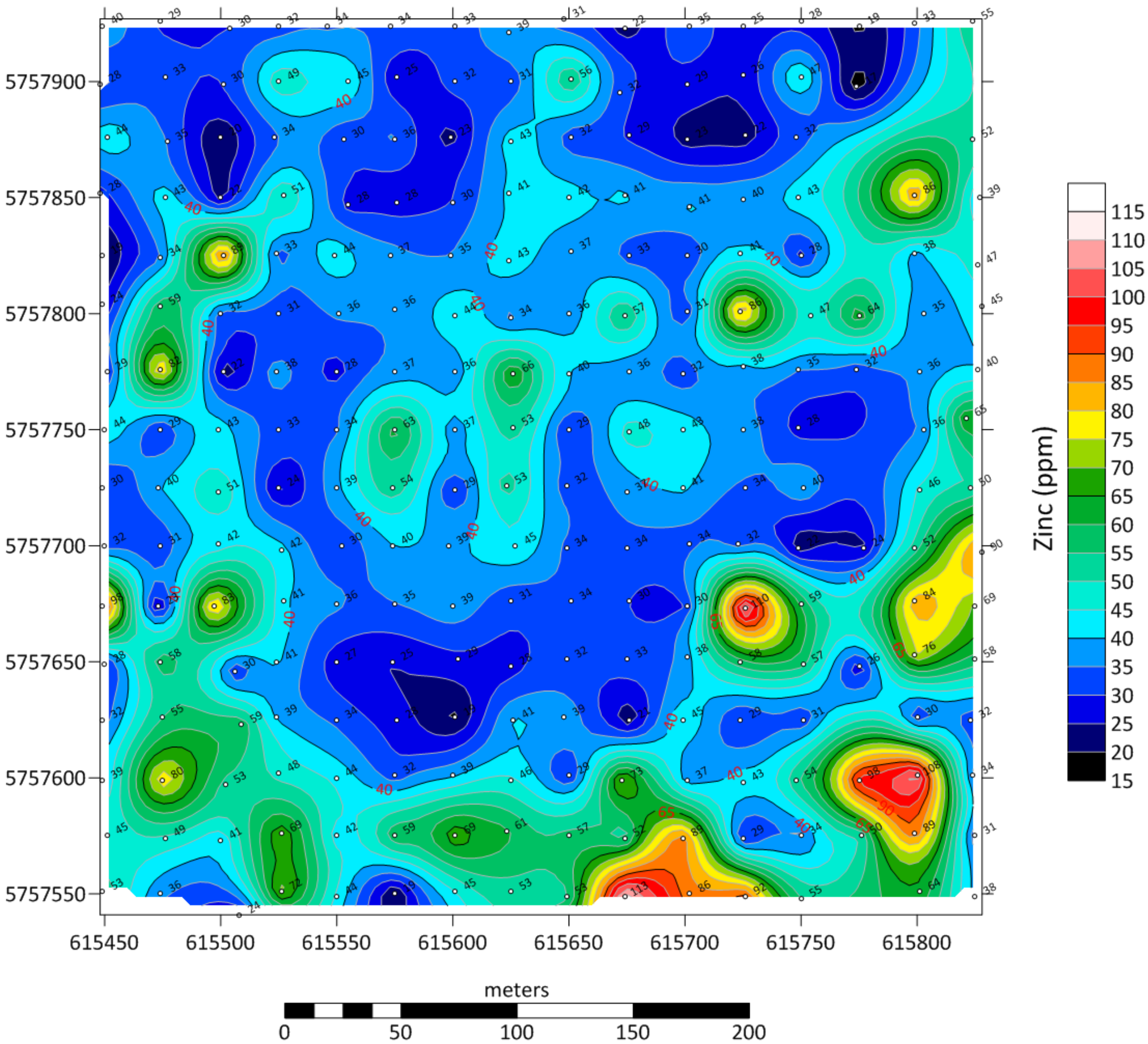
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-44: Nickel (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



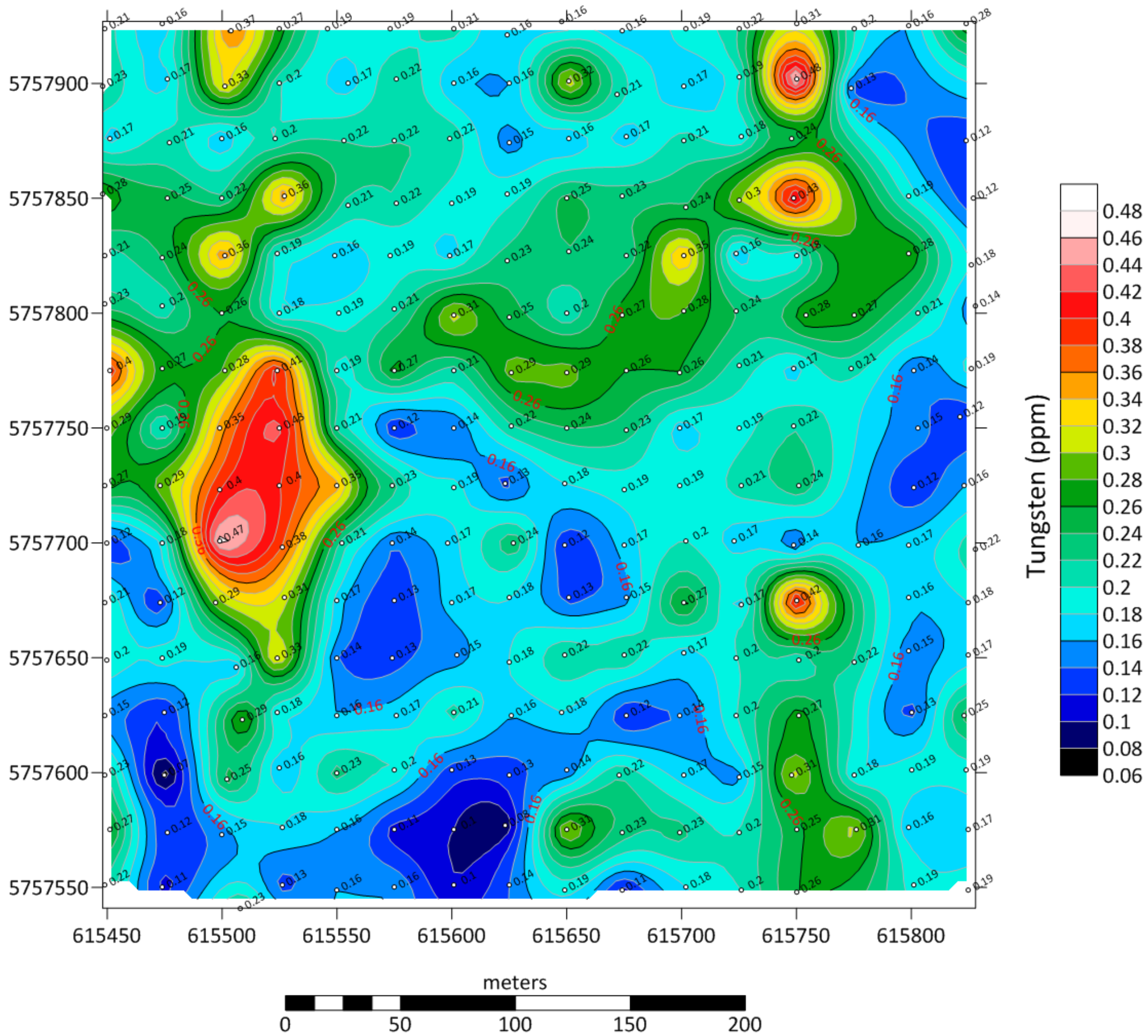
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-45: Lead (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-46: Zinc (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



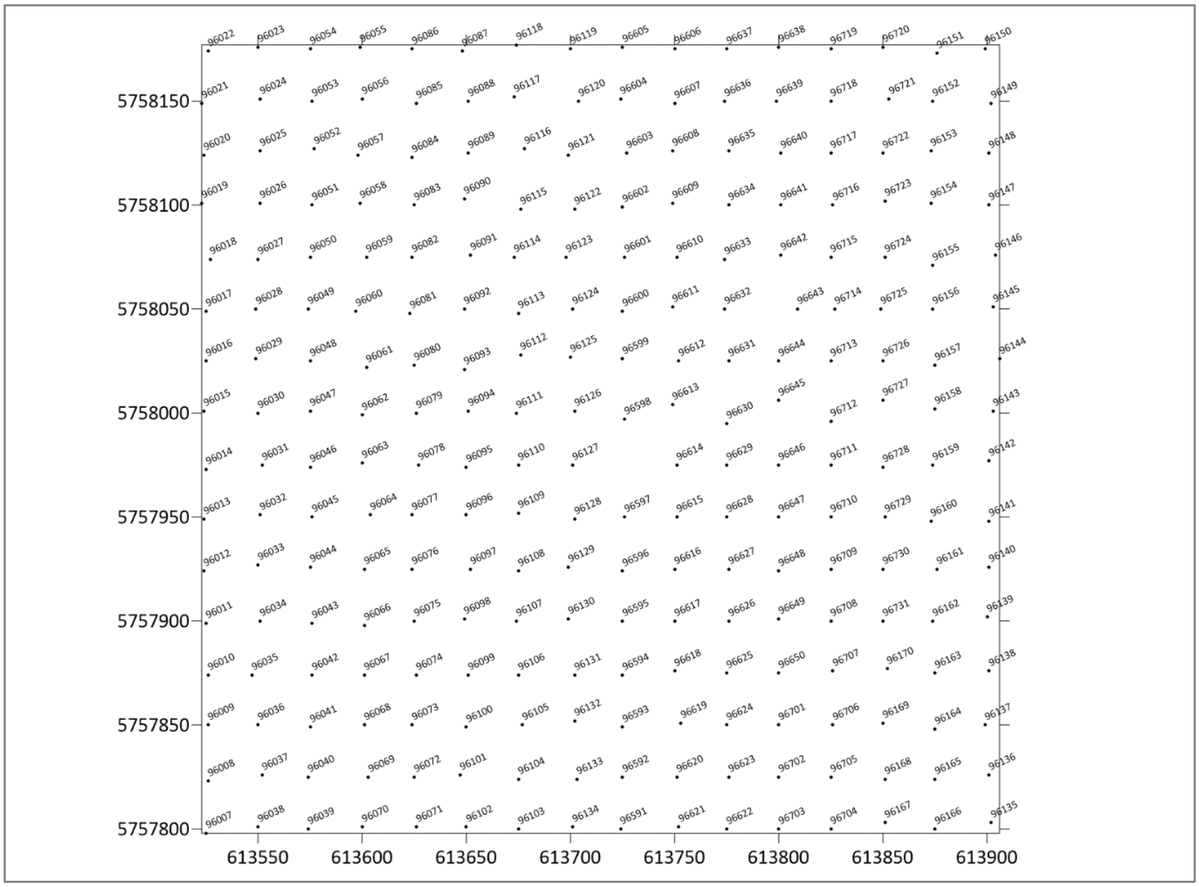
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-47: Tungsten (ppm) in B-soil samples, Jodie prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10

9.8.5 8000 Prospect B-soil sampling

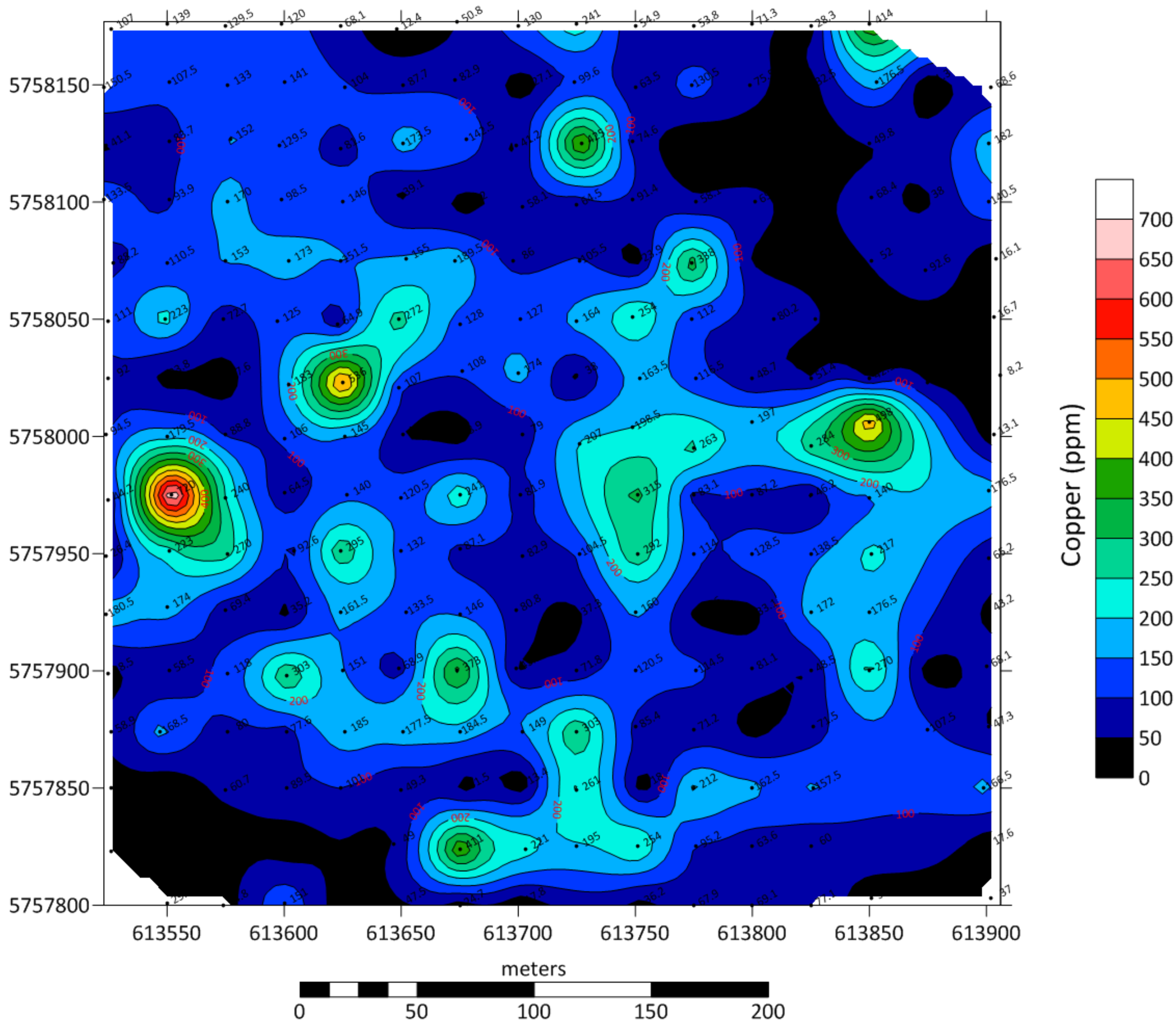
At 8000 Prospect, detailed B-soil geochemical sampling was completed to improve resolution of gold-silver-copper anomalies previously defined in 2009-2010 using Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) sampling completed at sites spaced every 50 m along east-west lines spaced at 200 m. The B-soils at 8000 were collected every 25 m along east-west lines spaced every 25 m. A total of 254 sites were sampled and assayed. Although results show predominantly single-site anomalies, there are several exceeding 50 ppb gold, and two in particular assayed 483 and 867 ppb Au.

Sample locations are shown in Figure 9-48 and results are presented in Figure 9-49 to Figure 9-56 as a series of contour maps showing site locations and values for the following eight elements: Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, W.



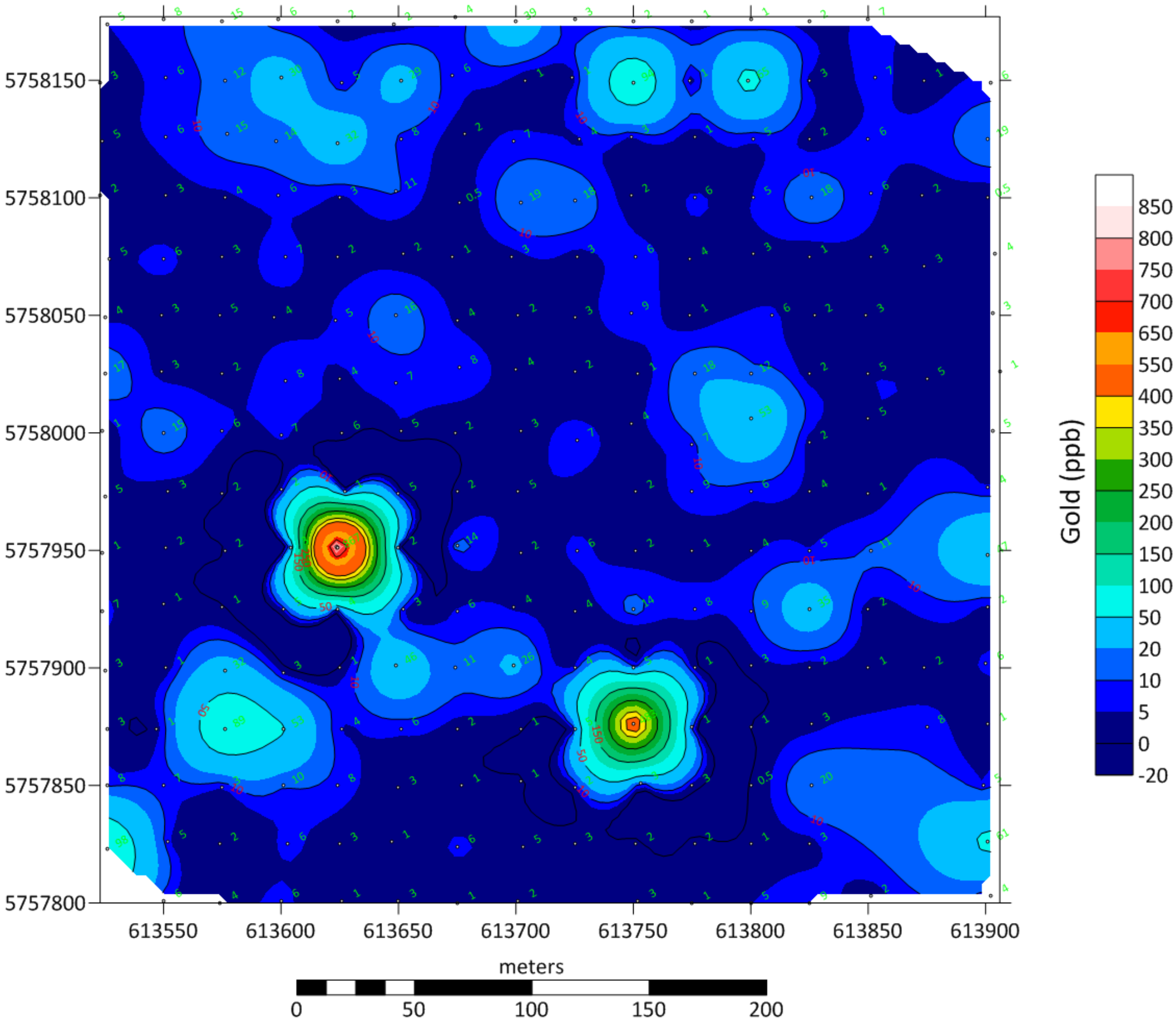
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-48: B-soil sample locations, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



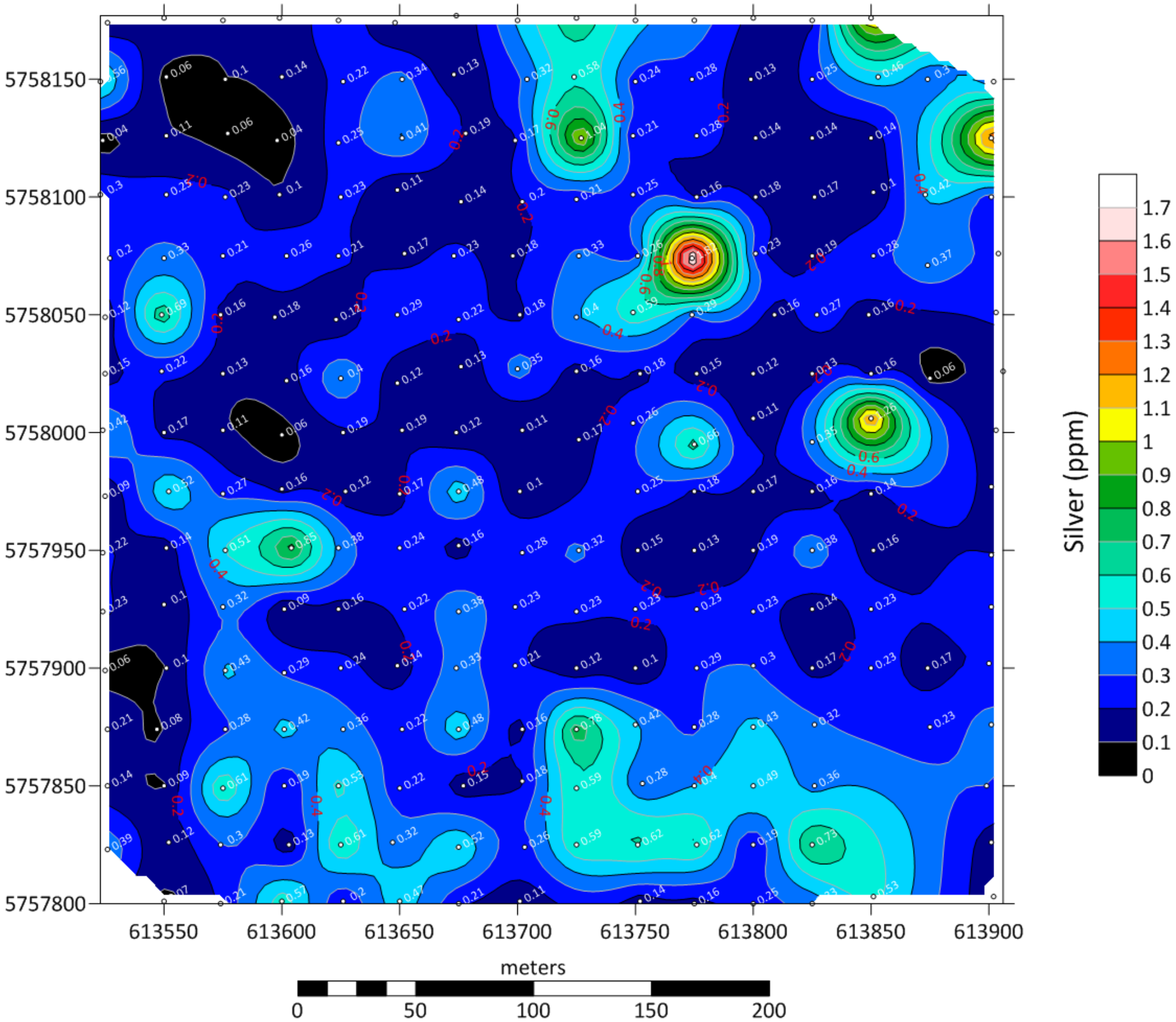
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-49: Copper (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



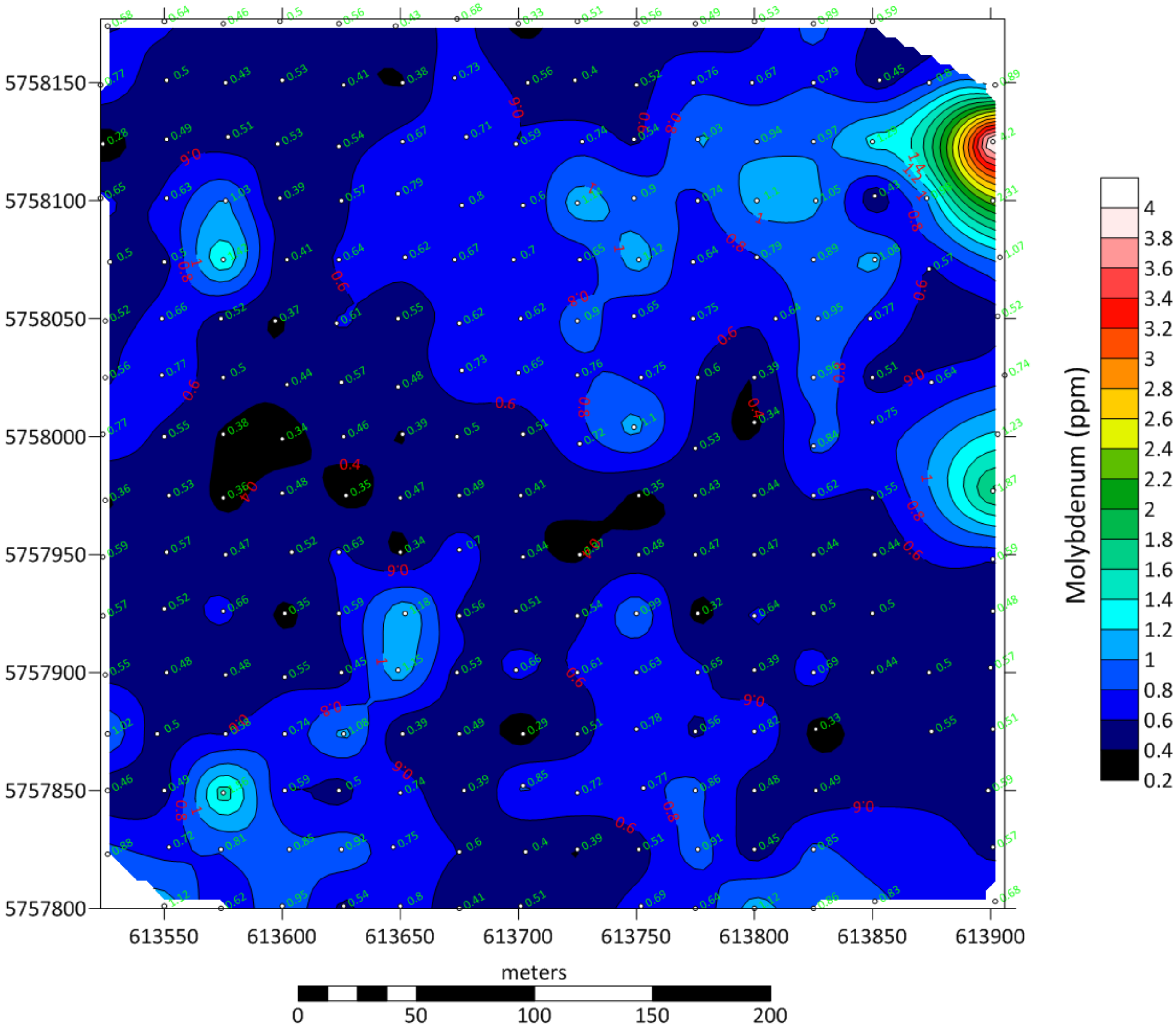
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-50: Gold (ppb) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



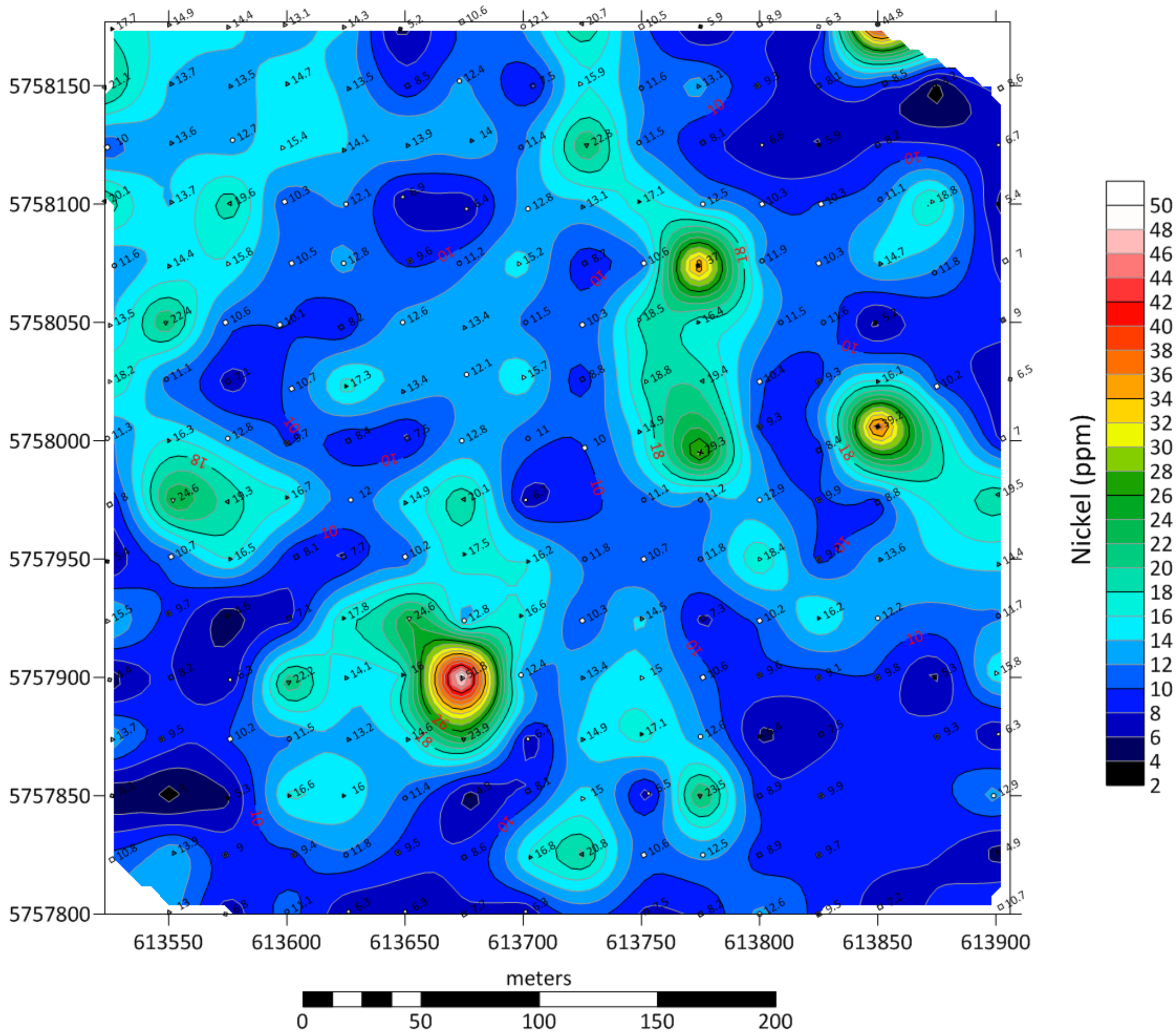
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-51: Silver (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



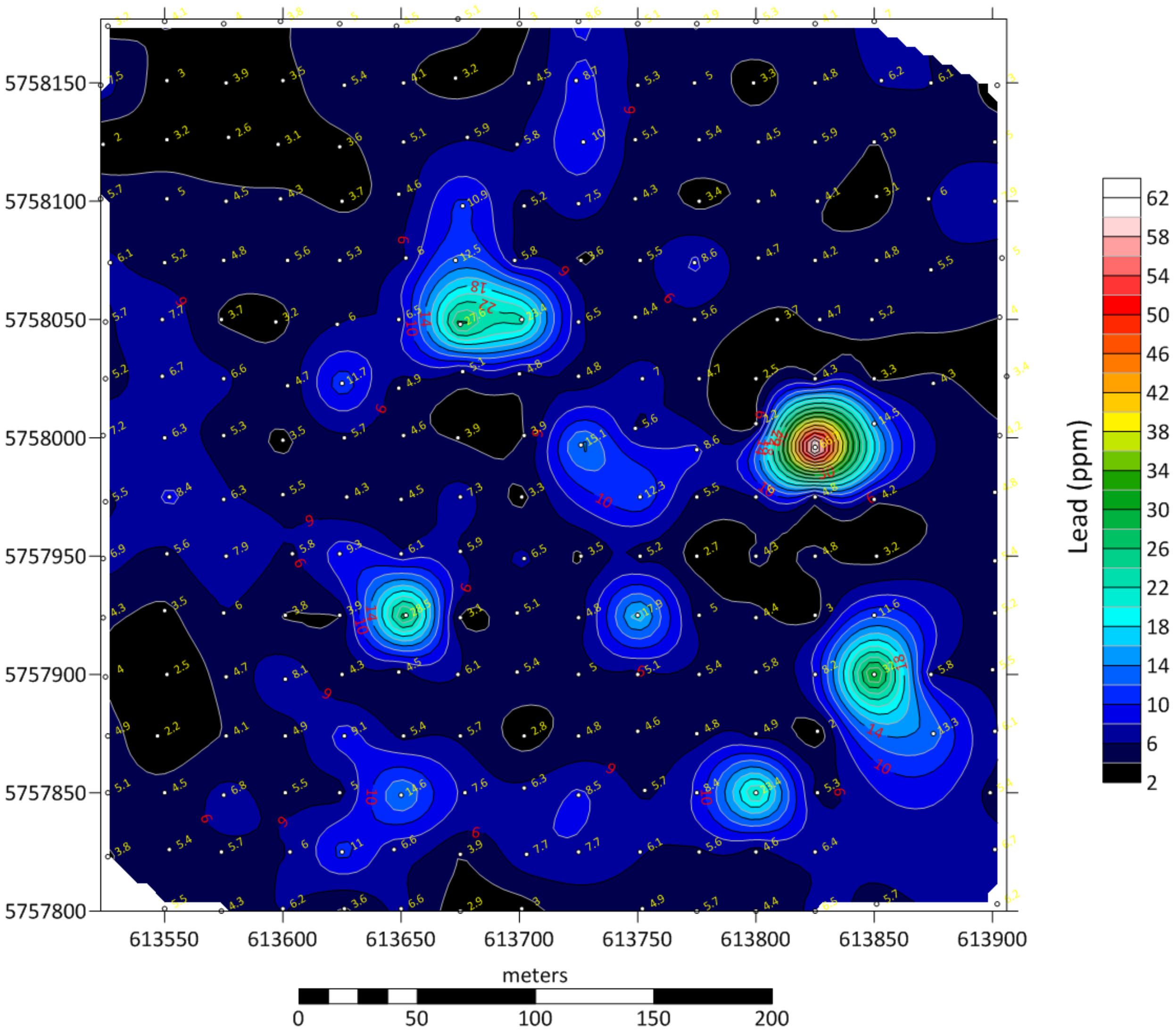
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-52: Molybdenum (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



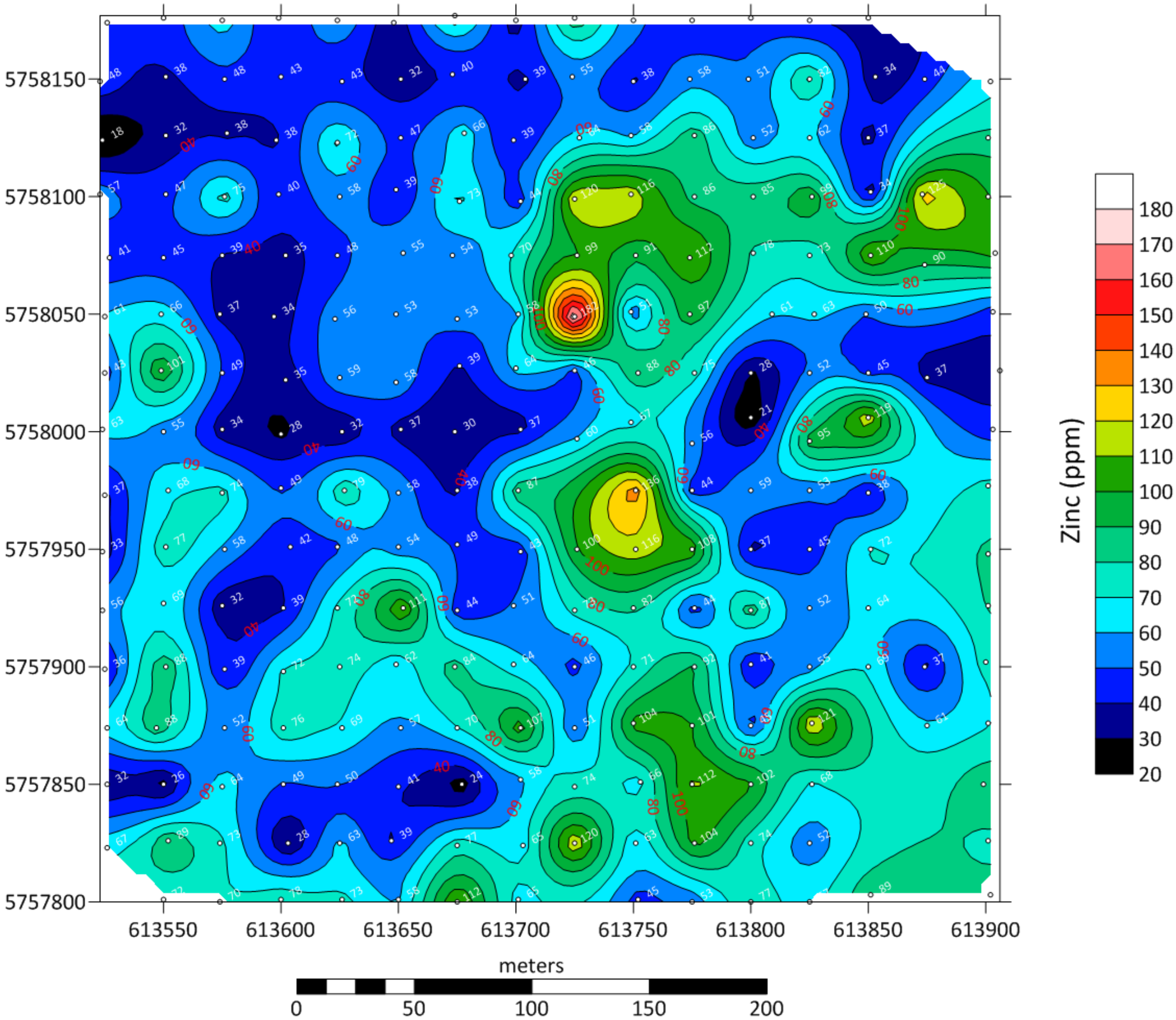
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-53: Nickel (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



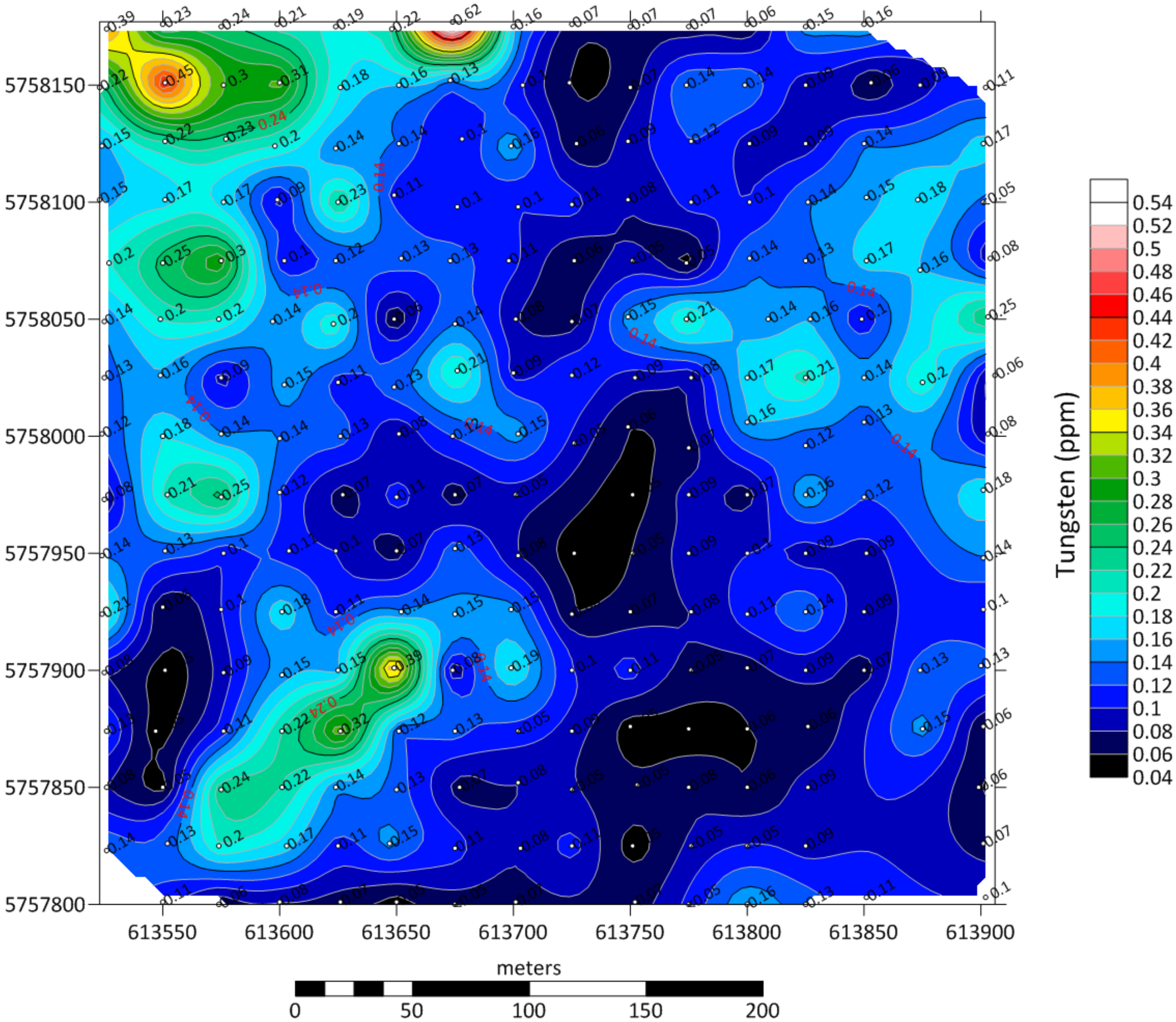
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-54: Lead (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-55: Zinc (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10

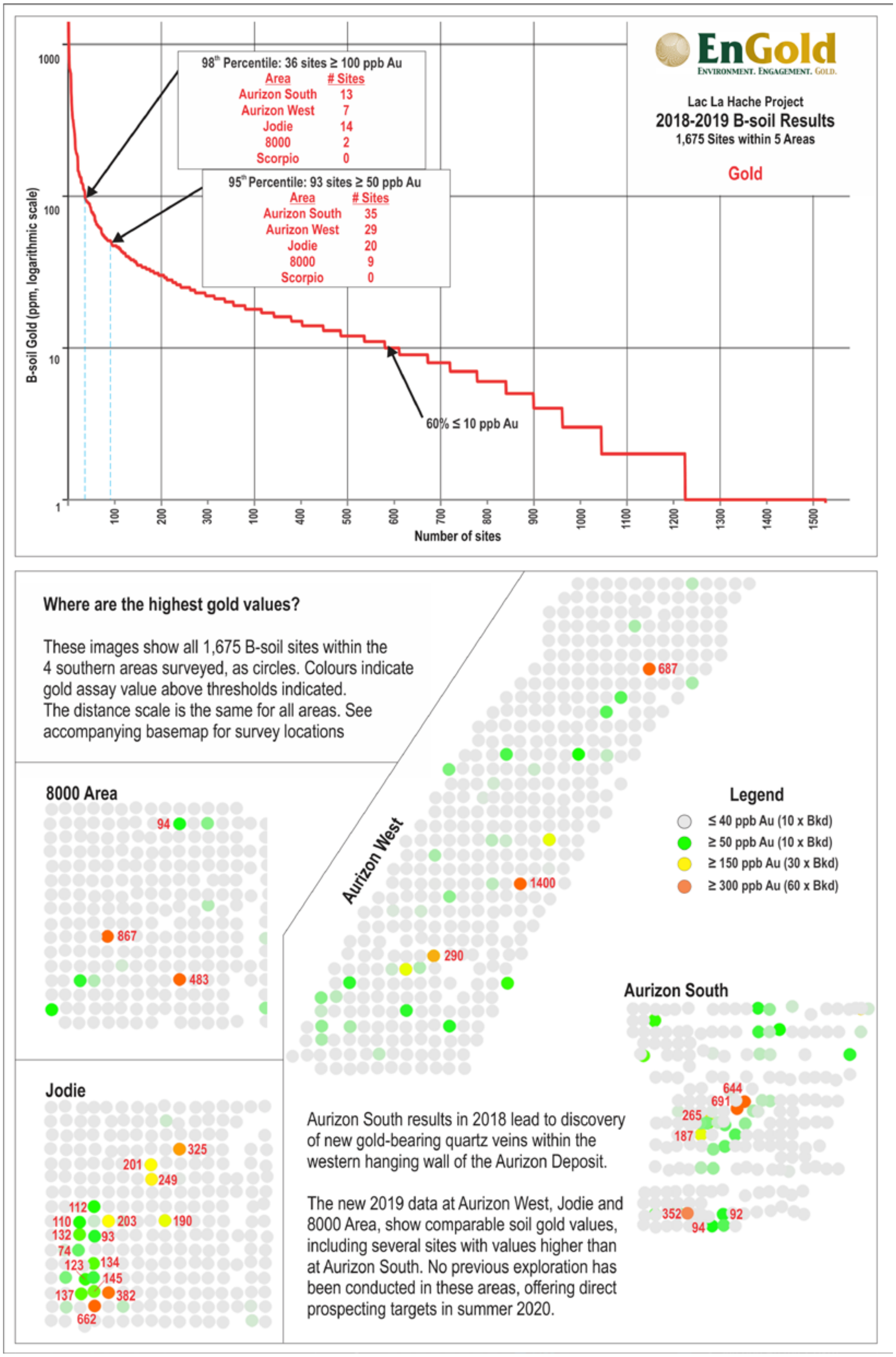


Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-56: Tungsten (ppm) in B-soil samples, 8000 prospect. UTM NAD83 Zone 10

9.8.6 B-soil gold results summary

The B-soil sampling results for gold obtained at Aurizon West, Jodie and 8000 prospects in 2019 are compared to results from sampling at Aurizon South in 2018 in Figure 9-57 below.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019

Figure 9-57: B-soil gold values distribution (top) and highest value location maps (bottom) for Aurizon West, Jodie and 8000 prospects, compared with Aurizon South 2018 B-soil results (bottom-right)

9.9 Exploration in 2020 – Prospecting

Exploration in 2020 consisted of prospecting and drilling (Section 10.7). Prospecting was conducted in the summer to follow-up several gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies generated from the previous B-soil sampling programs (described above). Highlights include results at Aurizon South Deposit (Figure 9-58), Jodie prospect (Figure 9-59) and Road Gold prospect (Figure 9-60).

9.9.1 Aurizon South prospecting

Prospecting along the northernmost end of the Aurizon South Deposit within drill-road ditch exposures produced a 30 m wide section where all eight bedrock grab samples of limonitic gouge surrounding narrow quartz veins, assayed anomalous gold values (9.65, 1.48, 1.38, 1.34, 1.3, 1.2, 0.8, 0.6 gpt gold). A single gold pan of one of these veins produced over 20 minute gold grains. The new at-surface zone of quartz veins lies 160 m north of similar veins drilled in 2018-19, where very high gold values up to 263 gpt gold were assayed in bedrock grab samples on surface. These veins represent brittle fracturing in the hanging wall, well above the more intense hydrothermal breccia which hosts the Aurizon South Deposit gold-copper-silver resource.

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 9-58: Prospecting at Aurizon South Deposit produced a 30 m wide zone with gold-bearing strongly altered, weathered quartz veins (red dots)

9.9.2 Jodie Prospect prospecting

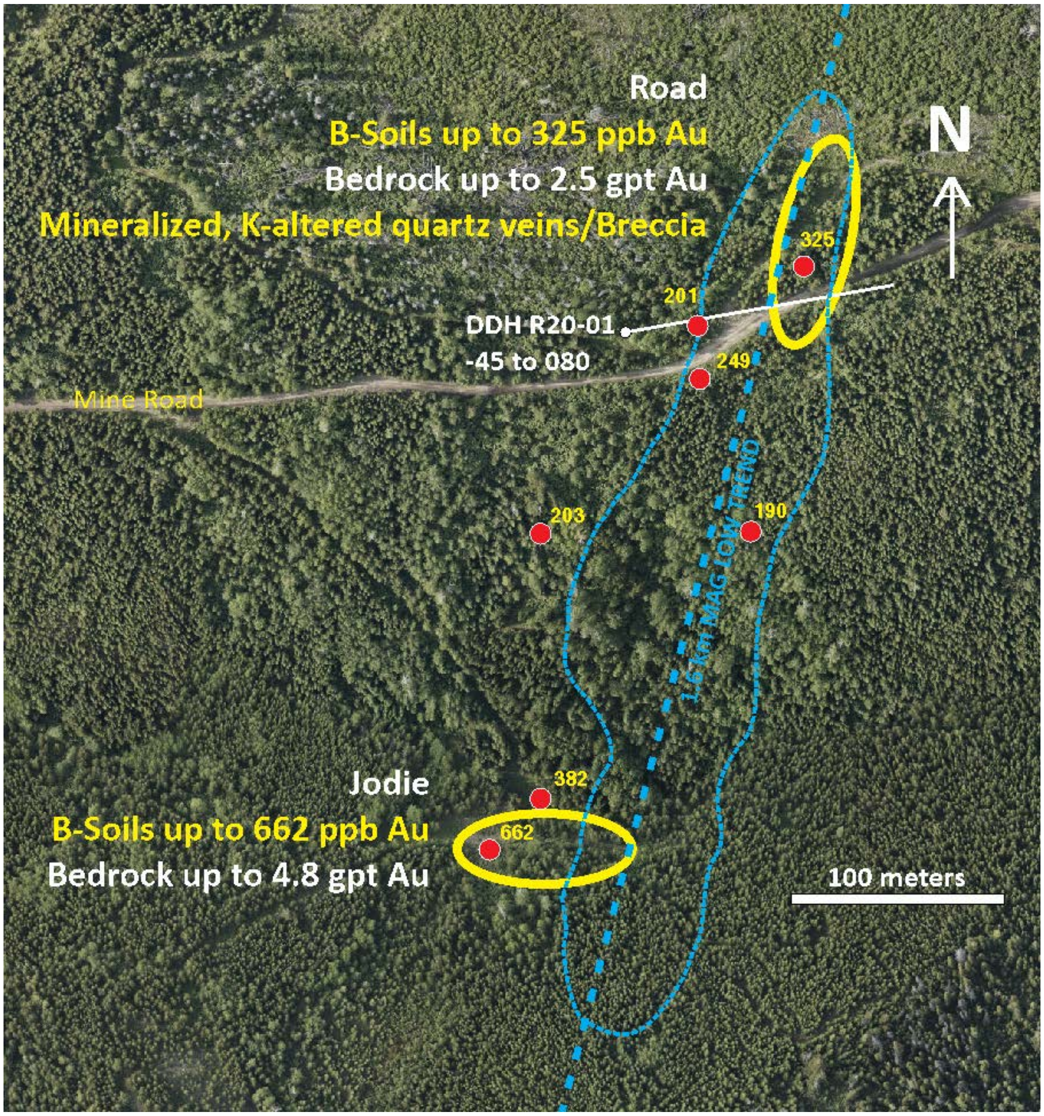
In the Jodie prospect area, intensely weathered limonitic quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite fractures within potassically altered monzonitic host rocks assayed 2.83 gpt gold, and an unusual grey, intensely clay-altered (intrusion?)-breccia with minute visible gold specks that assayed 4.8 gpt gold (Figure 9-59). These results explain the highest B-soil value of 662 ppb gold at Jodie.

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 9-59: Prospecting results at Jodie

9.9.3 Road Gold Prospect prospecting

Prospecting at B-soil anomalies located along the main access road (the Mine Road) north of Jodie, uncovered potassically altered, gold-copper-bearing intrusive bedrock grab samples, called the Road Gold showing. Both Road Gold and Jodie overlie a prominent, magnetic-low linear (Figure 9-60) that extends from the large, circular Ann North magnetic low to the North, along an 020 azimuth, similar to the strike direction of the Aurizon South Deposit.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 9-60: Location of B-soil and bedrock gold anomalies at Road Gold and Jodie showings

Note: The anomalies lie within a strong magnetic low (blue polygon) that forms part of a larger low-mag linear (dashed blue line) extending from Ann North prospect. The planned, short drill hole shown (R20-1) failed to complete due to intense faulting.

In February 2020, EnGold acquired an option to purchase 100% of the adjacent Tam Property (five claims: Mat 1, Mat 2, Mat 3, Tam 1, Tam 2, totaling 875 hectares) located east of the Aurizon Deposit area.

10 Drilling

10.1 Drilling and Drill Core Sampling Procedures

Drilling by EnGold has been completed using various commercial drilling contractors who follow industry standardized coring, extraction, and core handling procedures. At the drill, the NQ or NQ2 cores are placed in 4-foot, 4-row wooden core trays by the drilling helper, with wooden core blocks marking the current footage or drilling depth. As each core tray is filled, the helper clearly labels each tray with the drill hole name and core box number and then covers each with a wooden lid to keep the cores in place, avoid contamination, and ensure security. At the end of each drilling shift, the covered core trays are transported by the drillers directly to the EnGold facility south of Lac La Hache, where they are stored inside the locked building until the covers are removed by EnGold staff and processing commences.

All work involving drill core is only carried out by authorized or supervised company personnel. Once drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically, it is photographed. The QP or drill geologist indicates where sampling is to occur, and sample tags are assigned to each sample interval. The core is sawed in half longitudinally by a supervised, trained, core technician using a diamond saw. One half of the core is placed in a heavy-gauge plastic sample bag with its corresponding sample tag, and the other half is returned to its appropriate, sample-tagged position in the core box for storage. Each sample bag is secured using strong plastic zip-ties and then placed into larger rice bags, also secured by zip-ties.

Samples for analysis are stored on pallets within the locked facility until transported to ALS in Kamloops. Prior to 2010, transportation from EnGold facility to Kamloops was carried out using covered pickup trucks. From 2010 to 2012, EnGold engaged a bonded commercial carrier, Overland West Freight Lines, to transport the samples. Following a 2-year exploration hiatus (2013 to 2014), EnGold again transported all samples to the ALS Kamloops labs via EnGold staff authorized by the QP (most often the QP himself or drill geologist) using covered vehicles.

For all holes drilled on the Lac La Hache Project, % core recovery is logged as part of the descriptive geological log. For holes drilled starting in 2016, the recovery data are recorded digitally in GeoSpark logging software. Core recovery is predominately very good, averaging approximately 95% within the main lithological units and mineralized zones. Where discrete structural zones are encountered, core recovery can be quite poor and well below 50% core recovery. Overall, these relatively rare broken, rubbly and/or intensely altered intersections seldom affect core recovery within mineralized intervals.

Prior to 2012, core sample lengths within porphyry-style mineralization were typically 3 m. However, where mineralization is considered to be variable or intense, sampling is reduced to 2 m intervals or less. Where narrow higher-grade intervals occur, sampling is adjusted o the width of that visibly mineralized interval, vein, or structure. Sampling is at the discretion of the drill geologist, based on the degree and type of hydrothermal alteration and the presence of visible sulphide or magnetite mineralization. Unaltered core may not be sampled.

Drill core sampling quality control procedures are provided in Section 11.2.3.

10.2 Drilling Prior to 2010 by Previous Operators and EnGold

Drilling carried out between 1972 and 2001 has been described by Blann (2001) and is summarized in Table 10-1 below. UTM coordinates of many of the early historical drill collar locations are not available, as they were established using various local grid coordinates on cut lines which no longer exist. Where it is possible to reliably position historical drill plans relative to modern GPS coordinates of collars still marked clearly on the ground, UTM coordinates can be assigned to the older collars.

Table 10-1: Summary of drilling results on the Lac La Hache Property (1972 to 2001)

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drill Type	Reference
Spout South	72-SL-1	0	18.3	18.3	0.13		Percussion	
	72-SL-2	2.4	12.2	9.8	0.37		Percussion	Leary, 1972
		2.4	24.4	22	0.23			
	72-SL-3	3.7	9.1	5.4	0.79			
		3.7	15.2	11.5	0.47			
		3.7	45.7	42	0.22			
	72-SL-4	9.1	45.7	36.6	0.15			
	72-SL-5	0.6	12.2	11.6	0.16			
		0.6	27.4	26.8	0.18			
		76.2	88.4	12.2	0.37			
	72-SL-8	6.1	21.3	15.2	0.29		Percussion	
		42.7	91.4	48.7	1.63			
		61	85.3	24.3	2.28			
	72-SL-9	36.6	48.8	12.2	0.15			
	PSH-1	0	3	3	0.53		Packsack	
		0	9.1	9.1	0.32			
		0	25.1	25.1	0.15			
	PSH-2	0	3.1	3.1	0.75			
		0	6.2	6.2	0.42			
	PSH-4	3.1	33.5	33.5	0.12			
	PSH-5	6.1	9.1	3	0.14		Packsack	
	PSH-6	6.1	9.1	3	0.14		Packsack	
Spout North	10	99.1	102.2	3.1	1		Diamond DH	Hodgson, 1973
	11	22.9	61	38.1	0.12			
	12	98.1	101.5	3.4	1.86			
	13	19.8	91.4	71.6	0.47			
		19.8	45.7	25.9	0.58			
		47.2	54.9	7.7	0.42			
		58.5	60.4	1.9	1			

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drill Type	Reference
		66.1	67	0.9	3.4			
		67.1	71.6	4.5	0.32			
		76.8	78	1.2	2.2			
		85.3	91.4	6.1	1.15			
	14	62.8	83.8	21	0.68			
	15	71.8	82.9	11.1	0.63			
		88.4	95.1	6.7	0.38			
	16	54.3	56	1.7	2			
	74-17	29.6	32.6	3	0.48		Diamond DH	Vollo, 1974
		52.6	55.5	2.9	1			
		59.7	62.8	3.1	2.17			
		62.8	65.8	3	3.77			
		79.2	85.3	6.1	0.45			
	74-18	100.3	102.7	2.4	0.19			
	74-19	46.6	50.3	3.7	1.23			
		65.2	68.3	3.1	0.44			
		193.2	199.3	6.1	0.43			
		202.4	205.4	3	0.73			
		205.4	208.5	3.1	1.88			
	74-20	65.2	71.3	6.1	0.69			
		101.8	103.6	2.8	0.58			
		182.9	189	5.5	0.52			
		213.4	215.5	2.1	0.27			
		222.8	225.8	3	0.37			
	74-21	61	73.5	12.5	0.38			
	74-22	75.3	77.7	2.4	1.29			
	93-1	18.5	84.5	66	1.18		Diamond DH	Dunn, 1993
	93-2	163.6	168.7	5.1	0.52			
		187.8	191.8	4	0.99			
	93-3	72.9	76.2	3.3	1.17			
		130.8	140.8	10	2.66			
	93-4	69	73	4	0.25			
	93-5	127.2	129.2	2	0.45			
	93-6	163.6	173.6	10	0.87			
		169.6	173.6	4	1.57			
	93-7	228	250	22	0.49			
		258.9	276.4	18	0.72			

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drill Type	Reference
	93-8	66.7	79.6	12.9	0.49			
		77.6	79.6	2	1.23			
	93-9	73.5	85.5	12	0.76			
		95.5	97.5	2	0.58			
	93-11	85.5	87.5	2	1.47			
		113.5	123.5	10	0.9			
		127.5	133.5	6	2.34			
	93-12	135.1	159.1	24	0.21			
	93-13	188.1	212.5	24.4	1.22	0.26	Diamond DH	Blann, 1994
	94-14	46.6	76.6	30	0.18	-		
		271.9	281.5	9.6	0.86	0.13		
		277	279	2	2.3	0.26		
Peach Melba	72-PL-13	27.4	30.5	3.1	0.11		Percussion	
		42.7	45.8	3.1	0.1			
		21.3	45.8	24.5	0.07			
		61	79.2	18.1	0.08			
	72-PL-14	85.3	88.4	3.1	0.14			
		64	91.4	27.4	0.07			
		21.3	42.7	21.4	0.05			
	P91-4	6.1	24.4	18.3	0.21	0.34	Percussion	Gale, 1991
	P94-2			52.4	0.03	0.21	Diamond DH	von Guttenberg 1994
	P95-1			15	0.16	0.33		von Guttenberg 1994
				6	0.03	3		
	95-2	29	106.4	77.4	0.23	0.23	Diamond DH	Blann, 1995
	95-3	51	84	33	0.14	0.1		
		114	136.3	22.3	0.12	0.13		
	95-7	25.3	29.7	4.4	0.2	0.5		
		136	145	9	0.15	0.06		
	PM95-1			112	0.2	0.13		von Guttenberg 1994
	97-1	192	213	21	0.13	0.12	Diamond DH	Blann, 1998
		222	225	3	0.41	0.06		
	97-2	33	51	18	0.08	0.1		
		177	183	6	0.06	0.26		

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drill Type	Reference
	PM98-1	19	58	39	0.09	0.08		
		58	68	10	0.23	0.18		
		82	94	12	0.18	0.16		
		112	154	42	0.15	0.11		
	PM98-3	65.5	66	0.5	0.9	0.83		
		98	99.5	1.5	0.32	1.08		
		99.5	110	10.5	0.06	0.13		
		116	117	1	0.84	0.76		
	PM98-4	42	51	9	0.12	0.32		
	P91-7	6.1	24.4	18.3	0.1	0.18		
Peach 1	P91-12	18.3	30.5	12.2	0.11	0.11	Percussion	Gale, 1991
Peach 2	P91-9	12.2	18.3	6.1	0.1	0.23		
	P91-10	6.1	76.2	70.1	0.1	0.1		
	P91-13	6.1	30.5	24.4	0.08	0.21		
	P91-15	24.4	27.4	3	0.04	0.91		
	P91-16	3.7	12.2	8.5	0.12	0.04		
		39.6	45.7	6.1	0.12	0.03		
Aurizon	A94-1	95	98	3	0.07	3.96	Diamond DH	Blann, 1995
		134	137	3	0.17	4.56		
		137	140	3	0.15	1.3		
		170	173	3	0.19	2.66		
		209.4	213.2	3.8	0.22	11.41		
		225.9	228.3	2.4	0.47	3.56		
	A94-2	71	80	9	0.02	0.3		
		123.7	126.3	2.6	0.59	4.11		
	A95-2	127.3	133.3	6	0.18	1.1		
		130.3	133.3	3	0.34	2.2		
	AZ00-1	3.7	41.1	37.4	0.08	0.12	Diamond DH	Blann, 2001
		41.1	80	38.9	0.11	0.16		
		80	126.5	46.5	0.22	0.39		
	AZ00-2	115	118	3	0.11	0.17		
	AZ01-4	8.5	154.5	146	0.08	0.03		
NK	A98-1	12.9	139.3	126.4	0.13	0.12	Diamond DH	Whiteaker, 1998
		35.1	50.9	15.8	0.54	0.51		

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drill Type	Reference
	A98-2	20.5	90	69.5	0.15	0.04		
		125	129.5	4.5	0.01	3.6		
	A98-4	9.6	129.9	120.3	0.11	0.06		
		64	98.1	34.1	0.2	0.09		
	NK99-1	0	13.5	13.5	0.39	0.24	Diamond DH	Blann, 2000
	NK00-1	0	89.3	89.3	0.19	0.23		
	NK00-2	143	145	2	0.25	1.26		
	NK00-6	116	149	33	0.18	0.17		
		1.2	74	72.8	0.19	0.06		
	NK00-9	329	332	3	0.26	5.1		
		347	389	42	0.2	0.07		
	NK00-11	3	147	144	0.14	0.11		
Ann North	00-14	6.1	180	173.9	0.13	0.12		
		17	29	12	0.32	0.22		
	00-15	71	196	125	0.2	0.3		
	00-16	40	55	15	0.27	0.06		
		135.3	147	11.7	0.17	0.15		
		182.5	392.4	209.9	0.16	0.12		
	00-17	82.6	118	35.4	0.28	0.34		
		85.2	96.6	11.4	0.53	0.72		
	00-25	98	225.6	127.6	0.11	0.14		
		101	107	6	0.08	0.58		
		219.4	225.6	6.2	0.49	0.75		
	94-1	276	348	72	0.17	0.21	Diamond DH	Blann, 1994
		300	321	21	0.37	0.34		
	94-3	90	144	54	0.24	0.21		
		183	210	27	0.12	0.18		
	94-6	264	270	6	1.38	5.1		
	94.7	171	278	107	0.08	0.06		

Source: Modified from Blann 2001

In 2000, the discovery in outcrop of native copper within potassic-altered monzonite sparked exploration in the vicinity of the Aurizon Central prospect, including some initial drilling (Blann, 2001). However, the main exploration phase did not proceed until 2007, as reported below.

During the periods of October 2003 and May 2005, EnGold (formerly GWR) completed a total of 36 diamond drill holes over the Harvey, Ann North, Peach 2, Peach Melba and Spout prospects (Callaghan, 2005). Significant results are summarized in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Summary of drilling results on the Lac La Hache Property (2003 to 2005)

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
Harvey	GWR-03-12	38.8	63.1	24.3	0.17	0.04
	GWR-03-16	68.4	76.6	8.2	0.22	0.07
		187.2	197.3	10.1	0.18	0.06
Ann North	GWR-04-19	24.1	54.1	30	0.45	1.1
		76.1	86.3	10.2	0.18	0.18
		106.8	120.9	14.1	0.31	0.2
		154.9	260.2	105.3	0.29	0.33
	GWR-04-20	10.4	20.2	9.8	0.17	0.08
		86.6	102	15.4	0.16	0.09
		215.8	234.3	18.5	0.22	0.23
		244.9	254.9	10	0.17	0.05
	GWR-04-21	56.1	69.3	13.2	0.46	4.57
	GWR-04-22	55.9	103.4	47.5	0.26	0.09
		176.1	206.7	30.6	0.26	0.09
	GWR-04-23	36.6	47.1	10.5	0.71	0.25
		255	319.2	64.2	0.22	0.01
		363.2	390.6	27.4	0.19	0.07
	GWR-04-24	169.8	181.9	12.1	0.34	0.1
	GWR-04-26	26.5	45.1	18.6	0.19	0.08
		88.3	119.3	31	0.21	0.4
		237	257	20	0.19	0.22
	GWR-04-27	217.1	250.5	33.4	0.24	0.42
	GWR-04-28	289	307	18	0.25	0.08
	GWR-04-29	128	148.3	20.3	0.25	0.13
	GWR-04-30	232	250.5	18.5	0.22	0.42
	GWR-04-36	37.5	50	12.5	0.49	0.1
Spout North	SPL-05-01	34.1	56.7	22.6	0.23	0.03
		180.5	198.9	18.4	0.6	0.12
		215.4	297.3	81.9	0.4	0.01
	SPL-05-05	305.5	327.5	22	0.64	0.05

Prospect Area	Collar No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	SPL-05-08	81.4	102.9	21.5	0.21	-
Spout South	SPL-05-02	33.5	66.2	32.7	0.24	0.06
	SPL-05-04	17.4	26.4	9	0.15	-
	SPL-05-07	38.6	50.3	11.7	0.4	0.28
		79.5	91.5	12	0.45	0.18

Source: modified from Bailey 2009; Callaghan 2005

In 2006, EnGold (formerly GWR) completed 10 diamond drill holes on the Aurizon Central prospect (AZ06-01 through AZ06-10; totalling 3,673 m) These holes confirm the presence of low to moderate grade copper mineralization, initially recognized in 2000 (Blann, 2001), associated with enriched gold concentrations relative to copper values. Significant results are summarized in Table 10-3.

In 2007, EnGold (formerly GWR) completed 3,178 m of overburden trenching and 15,325.4 m of diamond drilling in 43 holes [AZ07-11 through AZ07-55 in the area of the Aurizon prospects (Bailey 2007, 2008) within the Ann 1 tenure (577235). The trenching exposed low-grade copper mineralization with associated gold in discontinuous zones striking to the north-northwest. This was followed in 2008 and 2009 by an additional 48 diamond drill holes within Aurizon Central and an area to the north (Table 10-3) and another 20 holes were drilled within the Aurizon South prospect.

Diamond drill hole (DDH) AZS08-07 is considered the discovery hole for the Aurizon South Zone, intersecting 26 m (down-hole, not true width) grading 0.87% Cu, 6.28 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag from 316 to 342 m, within hydrothermal breccia cutting potassically-altered monzonite. Within this interval, a 6 m drill core interval from 326 to 332 m assayed 1.92% Cu, 15.5 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Ag. The matrix of the host breccia is hematitic rather than magnetite-bearing, and magnetic susceptibility values measured on the drill core decrease through the mineralized interval.

Table 10-3: Summary of drilling results on the Aurizon Prospect (2006 to 2008)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
AZ06-01	5757970	617930	1367	323.5	310	-60	35.3	292	257	0.22	0.44
AZ06-02	5758025	617860	1380	109	310	-70	42	60	18	0.16	0.24
AZ06-03	5758025	617860	1380	516.7	0	-90	44	89	45	0.24	0.33
							153	185	32	0.22	0.47
							229	301	72	0.25	1.14
AZ06-04	5758033	617903	1379	526	310	-60	94	114	20	0.18	0.37`
							192	224	32	0.12	0.63
AZ06-05	5758103	617879	1375	230.7	314	-60	20.1	35.1	15	0.18	0.51
AZ06-06	5757913	617943	1377	335.6	310	-60	73	145	72	0.17	0.47
							235	264	29	0.25	0.42
							217	330	112.6	0.21	0.38
AZ06-07	5757856	617913	1380	255.5	310	-60	Eocene strata, not sampled				
AZ06-08	5758002	617996	1341	480.4	310	-60	27.3	315	288	0.16	0.38
AZ06-09	5757940	617967	1367	462.5	310	-70	94	118	24	0.3	0.61
AZ06-10	5757885	617975	1375	433.1	310	-55	No significant results				
AZ07-11	5758533	617507	1358	497.7	60	-45	7.3	28	20.7	0.07	2.77
AZ07-12	5758261	617760	1371	410	90	-45	3.1	33.2	30.1	0.11	0.1
							143	173	30	0.11	0.29
							268.3	310	41.7	0.15	0.18
AZ07-13	5758264	617779	1372	536.5	270	-45	6.1	30.5	24.4	0.13	0.14
AZ07-14	5758827	617367	1340	332.4	90	-45	86	103	16.5	0.02	0.19
AZ07-15	5759158	617250	1302	303.3	320	-45	No significant results				
AZ07-16	5758828	617373	1340	311.8	310	-60	127.3	152	24.7	0.2	0.22
AZ07-18	5759075	617384	1320	335.9	80	-60	Not assayed, samples lost in fire				
AZ07-19	5758033	617963	1337	514.1	290	-60	219.9	268	48	0.2	0.55
AZ07-20	5757777	617851	1398	248.1	60	-63	Not assayed, drilled into barren monzonite				
AZ07-21	5758020	617849	1380	273.4	130	-60	79	169	90	0.39	0.61
AZ07-22	5758036	617801	1383	358.7	130	-60	135	157	22	0.17	0.25
AZ07-23	5757950	617750	1388	313	130	-60	No significant results				

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
AZ07-24	5758044	617876	1380	411.5	220	-60	52.9	72.9	20	0.15	0.23
AZ07-26	5758102	617884	1375	324.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-27	5758126	617899	1371	323.1	218	-60	132	264	132	0.24	0.37
AZ07-28	5758126	617899	1371	390.1	218	-75	95	254	161	0.19	0.29
AZ07-29	5758017	617910	1379	192	220	-60	43	175	132	0.19	0.43
AZ07-30	5758063	617936	1365	175.3	220	-60	78	110	32	0.16	0.44
AZ07-31	5758152	617857	1369	307.8	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-32	5758113	617825	1381	210.3	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-33	5758032	617969	1338	243	220	-60	50	116	66	0.19	0.54
AZ07-34	5758005	618007	1341	216.4	220	-60	Hole abandoned				
AZ07-35	5758101	617961	1358	292	220	-60	186	222	36	0.18	0.21
AZ07-36	5758188	617865	1360	331.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-37	5758340	617863	1362	424.6	220	-60	62	94	32	0.17	0.34
AZ07-38	5758241	617763	1372	451.1	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-39	5758113	617936	1355	317	220	-60	199	267	68	0.16	0.18
AZ07-40	5758166	617928	1356	391.7	210	-75	179	227	48	0.21	0.31
AZ07-41	5758137	617988	1345	390.1	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-42	5758406	617844	1341	501.4	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-43	5758892	617385	1301	509	220	-60	289	329	40	0.14	0.05
AZ07-44	5758839	617354	1309	403.9	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-45	5758892	617385	1301	432.8	0	-90	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-46	5758522	617517	1358	219.5	220	-60	34	43	9	0.28	2.9
AZ07-47	5758571	617580	1331	392	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-48	5759035	617372	1305	414.5	220	-60	No significant results, drilled under soil anomaly				
AZ07-49	5759145	617260	1300	347.5	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-50	5759080	617345	1302	406.9	40	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-51	5759045	617312	1315	295	40	-60	17	99	72	0.22	-

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
AZ07-52	5759045	617312	1315	411.5	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-53	5758985	617256	1296	344.4	220	-60	Weak mineralization, drilled under trench anomaly				
AZ07-54	5758950	617345	1298	353.6	220	-60	No significant results				
AZ07-55	5758527	617271	1381	466.3	220	-60	14	23	9	0.23	0.34
AZ08-56	5758039	617972	1355	338.3	270	-60	17	271	254	0.11	0.33
							153	271	118	0.14	0.52
AZ08-57	5758039	617972	1355	338.3	0	-90	13	53	40	0.13	0.26
AZ08-58	5758039	617997	1340	294.5	270	-60	159	277	118	0.22	0.39
AZ08-59	5758034	617918	1365	281.9	270	-60	161	198	37	0.21	0.31
AZ08-60	5758034	617918	1365	341.5	0	-90	12	36	24	0.16	0.15
							70	132	62	0.17	0.32
							146	182	36	0.13	0.32
AZ08-61	5758412	617845	1358	314	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-62	5758000	617994	1351	307.8	270	-60	23	253	230	0.21	0.37
							85	157	72	0.33	0.63
AZ08-63	5758000	617994	1351	356.6	0	-90	345	357	11.6	0.36	0.66
AZ08-64	5758412	617845	1358	210.3	0	-90	No significant results, targeted mineralization faulted off				
AZ08-65	5757997	617980	1357	135.3	270	-60	34	134	100	0.22	0.4
AZ08-66	5758412	617871	1330	176.1	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-67	5758412	617871	1330	262.1	90	-60	184	193	9	0.47	1.11
AZ08-68	5757991	617956	1360	265.1	270	-60	34	138	104	0.31	0.41
AZ08-69	5758370	617900	1338	100.3	270	-60	Hole abandoned				
AZ08-70	5757991	617956	1360	313.9	0	-90	35	101	66	0.18	0.41
AZ08-71	5758373	617926	1329	286.5	270	-60	57	93	36	0.1	0.15
AZ08-72	5757985	617923	1370	254.5	270	-60	78	170	92	0.25	0.53
AZ08-73	5758372	617946	1335	368.8	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-74	5757950	617938	1372	265.1	270	-60	38	120	94	0.37	0.95
AZ08-75	5758010	618022	1353	254.5	270	-60	No significant results				

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
AZ08-76	5757950	617964	1366	307.8	270	-60	78	105	27	0.27	0.46
AZ08-77	5758372	617946	1325	275.8	270	-75	Weak mineralization, drilled on alteration				
AZ08-78	5757948	617913	1373	199	270	-60	20	157	137	0.23	0.92
AZ08-79	5758350	617927	1346	330.7	270	-60	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-80	5757985	617900	1373	246.8	270	-60	74	120	46	0.21	0.45
AZ08-81	5758349	617954	1340	263.3	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-82	5757913	617968	1360	300.2	270	-60	No significant results, drilled for geological information				
AZ08-83	5758350	617981	1330	270.1	270	-60	44	56	12	0.16	0.1
AZ08-84	5757913	617943	1368	97.5	270	-60	Hole abandoned in fault				
AZ08-85	5758300	617975	1338	295.6	270	-60	No significant, drilled for geol. Info.				
AZ08-86	5757913	617943	1368	240.7	0	-90	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-87	5758301	618001	1329	332.2	270	-60	Weak mineralization				
AZ08-88	5757948	617888	1380	134.1	270	-60	14	102	88	0.12	0.73
AZ08-89	5758301	618027	1316	293.8	270	-60	Weak mineralization near top				
AZ08-90	5757979	617874	1375	234.6	270	-60	12	66	54	0.11	0.37
AZ08-91	5758034	617893	1368	325.8	270	-60	No significant results				
AZ08-92	5757777	617851	1398	354.9	270	-60	No significant, drilled to close off mineralization				
AZ08-93	5757777	617800	1401	365.8	270	-60	No significant, drilled to close off mineralization				
AZ08-94	5757979	617874	1375	239.9	0	-90	59	169	110	0.2	0.41
AZ08-95	5757950	617850	1380	358.1	0	-90	103	143	40	0.23	0.44
AZ08-96	5757950	617850	1380	483.7	0	-70	254	284	30	0.39	0.99
							plus two 2 m intervals >1% Cu and 2.5-8.7 g/t Au				
AZ08-97	5758000	617850	1380	479.1	0	-70	341	463	122	0.17	0.62
							349	389	40	0.33	0.74
AZ08-98	5758050	617850	1381	529.4	0	-72.8	171	233	62	0.15	0.63
AZ08-99	5758098	617850	1380	441.9	0	-71	No significant results				
AZ08-100	5757900	617900	1380	420.5	0	-70	No significant results				
AZ08-101	5757950	617900	1377	490.9	0	-70	223	275	52	0.36	0.37

Source: modified from Bailey 2009

At the Peach 1 and Peach 2 prospects, copper-gold mineralization occurs at the western margin of a monzonite intrusion with copper sulphides occurring both within the border phase of the intrusion and in volcanic rocks that are cut by monzonite dykes. In late 2007, GWR excavated and sampled bedrock within a 60 m trench across the Peach 1 Zone. The trench averaged about 0.2% Cu with anomalous gold. During 2007 and 2008, 27 drill holes (P07-01 through P08-27, 8,864.6 m) were completed at the Peach 1 prospect. The first hole, P07-01, intersected 86 m grading 0.50% Cu and 0.42 g/t Au. Unfortunately, this hole appears to have been drilled directly down a steeply-plunging “shoot” of limited lateral extent, as all subsequent drilling failed to reproduce or to extend the initial results. Table 10-4 lists drilling results from the Peach 1 prospect.

Table 10-4: Summary of drilling results on the Peach 1 Prospect (2007 to 2008)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
P07-01	5758220	615275	1378	371.2	45	-60	190	276	86	0.5	0.42
P07-02	5758251	615306	1370	274.3	40	-60	12	28	16	0.36	0.34
P07-03	5758182	615246	1380	438.9	40	-60	13	57	44	0.14	0.36
P07-04	5758246	615234	1376	384.4	40	-60	119	157	38	0.23	0.22
P07-05	5758367	615400	1336	292.6	220	-60	243	249	6	0.24	0.24
P07-06	5758286	615430	1351	317	220	-60	No significant results				
P07-07	5758206	615294	1373	384	40	-60	45	81	36	0.11	0.17
P07-08	5758322	615411	1345	351.4	0	-90	No significant results				
P08-09	5758293	615160	1370	296.2	130	-60	259	268	6	0.44	1.04
P08-10	5758325	615122	1365	374.9	130	-60	51	79	28	0.15	0.2
P08-11	5758256	615125	1372	292.6	130	-60	159	213	54	0.14	0.14
P08-12	5758286	615082	1370	237.7	130	-60	9	30	21	0.19	0.12
P08-13	5758350	615081	1357	335.3	130	-60	Not assayed				
P08-14	5758336	615188	1371	207.3	130	-60	3	21	18	0.29	0.31
P08-15	5758366	615220	1364	289.5	130	-60	72	240	168	0.2	0.18
P08-16	5758408	615250	1351	264	130	-60	Not assayed				
P08-17	5758379	615292	1358	301.8	130	-60	244	248	4	0.9	0.79
P08-18	5758379	615292	1358	320	210	-75	86	158	72	0.18	0.17
P08-19	5758408	615250	1351	298.7	220	-70	Weak mineralization				
P08-20	5758293	615160	1370	323.7	40	-60	No significant results				
P08-21	5758256	615125	1372	486.5	40	-60	246	270	24	0.24	0.68
P08-22	5758450	615285	1336	350	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-23	5758300	615355	1345	213.4	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-24	5758410	615380	1331	338.3	180	-67	Not assayed				
P08-25	5758410	615380	1331	359.6	0	-90	Not assayed				
P08-26	5758410	615380	1331	402.3	143	-65	Not assayed				
P08-27	5758515	615395	1320	359	43	-60	Not assayed				

Source: modified from Bailey 2009

The Peach 2 prospect covers a significant copper soil geochemical anomaly and an accompanying induced polarization anomaly. Drilling in 1999, 2004 and 2008 (P208-01 through P208-23; 7,542.2 m) intersected only low copper values. High conductivity detected by the induced polarization survey is caused by pyrite in amounts up to 15% accompanied by only minor chalcopyrite. Table 10-5 summarizes the 2008 results from 23 holes (7,542.2 m) drilled at the Peach 2 prospect. The copper-gold mineralization at both Peach 1 and Peach 2 prospects is generally low grade and inconsistent.

Table 10-5: Summary of drilling results on the Peach 2 Prospect (2008)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Northing	Easting									
P208-01	5758173	615413	1336	394.7	90	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-02	5758159	615459	1330	324.1	90	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-03	5757875	615950	1400	438.9	0	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-04	5757875	615950	1400	263.6	45	-60	No significant results				
P208-05	5758000	616053	1387	383.1	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-06	5758100	616000	1380	377	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-07	5758100	615950	1380	181.9	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-08	5758100	616047	1378	352.7	270	-60	330	339	9	0.24	0.07
P208-09	5758100	616100	1378	413	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-10	5758100	616150	1378	250.7	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-11	5758200	615950	1365	288.6	270	-60	103	129	26	0.25	0.15
P208-12	5758200	616000	1369	310	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-13	5757780	615870	1420	313	0	-90	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				
P208-14	5757778	615972	1425	334.4	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-15	5757780	616070	1420	300.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-16	5757780	615920	1422	294.7	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-17	5757780	615920	1422	430	0	-90	No significant results				
P208-18	5758000	616153	1395	407	270	-60	61	67	6	0.51	0.14
P208-19	5758000	616250	1400	233.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-20	5758000	616350	1405	285	270	-60	194	202	8	0.1	3.68
P208-21	5758000	616450	1405	322.2	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-22	5757497	616052	1468	265.8	270	-60	No significant results				
P208-23	5757496	615950	1408	377.2	270	-60	Not encouraging, hole not assayed				

Source: modified from Bailey 2009

Additional reconnaissance drilling was conducted in 2008 in two areas:

- two holes (909.4 m) on the Jack claims located on the eastern side of the property (DDHs JK09-01 and JK09-02) tested bedrock under surface exposures of fracture-controlled malachite, within coincident induced polarization, magnetic, airborne spectrometric and conventional B-soil copper anomalies. Results confirmed that pyrite is associated with the IP anomaly, but no significant copper-gold mineralization was encountered;
- five holes (1,397.3 m) drilled between the Miracle and Aurizon South prospects did not intersect significant copper-gold mineralization.

From 2009 through 2012, EnGold (formerly GWR) continued drilling within the Aurizon Zones testing extents of the better mineralized, hydrothermal breccia zones intersected previously, both laterally and to depth. Results confirmed earlier observations that mineralization within Aurizon Central is relatively gold-rich; dissected and displaced by numerous, variably oriented faults; and appears to down-drop to the north-northwest across a series of steeply north-dipping, east-westerly striking faults.

In 2009, ten holes (AZS09-11 through AZS09-20; 5,094.4 m) were drilled in the Aurizon South Zone to test the extents of the breccia-hosted high-grade gold mineralization within DDH AZS08-07. These successfully extended the Aurizon South Zone to depth, approximately 60 m to the north (DDHs AZS09-13, -15, -20) and 175 m to the south (DDHs AZS09-12, -14, -16), with multi-gram gold grades in several holes over consecutive, 2 m intervals. Interpretation of the strike of the Aurizon South Zone was then thought to be approximately 060 degrees.

10.3 Diamond Drilling 2010 to 2012

As described in Section 9, exploration within the Lac La Hache property was significantly re-focused in 2010. A moderate amount of drilling continued into 2011 and 2012 within the Aurizon prospects, however, emphasis shifted to defining the potential of the Spout skarn-hosted mineralization. The drilling completed from 2010 to 2012 at the Aurizon prospects, the Spout zones, and north of the Spout Lake–Peach Lake drainages is described below.

10.3.1 Aurizon prospects drilling

In 2010, seven holes were drilled within Aurizon Central; results are summarized in Table 10-6.

Also in 2010, a series of six holes in Aurizon South (AZS10-21 through AZS10-26; 2,934.9 m) intersected the zone to a depth of 600 m below surface. DDH AZS10-21 showed the true thickness of the zone at approximately 250 m below surface to be 28 m, and this supported reinterpretation of the strike as 020 degrees. The dip appeared to be steep, roughly 80 to 85 degrees to the west.

Drilling continued into 2011 and 2012 at Aurizon South Deposit. Eight holes (AZS11-27 through AZS12-34; 3,207.3 m) confirmed the 020-degree strike of the Aurizon South Zone and increased the strike length of the mineralized trend to approximately 300 m. Results of the 2010, 2011 and 2012 Aurizon South holes are summarized in Table 10-7.

Table 10-6: Summary of drilling results within the Aurizon Central Zone (2010)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Incl	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Northing	Easting										
AZ10-104	5758126	617875	1369	736.7	0	-90	2	17	15	0.22	0.26	1.4
							321	327	6	0.17	0.11	0.5
							342	351	9	0.11	0.09	<0.2
							621	623	2	0.17	0.03	0.5
							625	627	2	0.21	<0.03	0.5
							703	712	9	0.12	0.07	0.1
AZ10-105	5758559	617583	1355	96.6	295	-45	28	30	2	0.07	1.03	3.9
AZ10-106	5758559	617583	1355	288.7	295	-60	28	32	4	0.14	0.62	0.3
							97	100	3	0.11	0.30	0.2
AZ10-107	5758535	617575	1356	80.1	295	-45	16	22	6	0.02	1.16	0.8
							36	38	2	0.44	1.06	1.6
AZ10-108	5758535	617575	1356	134.7	295	-60	102	106	4	0.02	1.69	1.6
AZ10-109	5758535	617575	1356	297.7	0	-90	No Significant results					
AZ10-110	5758797	617428	1328	800.7	0	-90	17	20	3	0.45	0.53	2.4
							80	95	15	0.26	0.29	1.2
							437	440	3	0.15	0.24	1.4
							550	560	10	0.14	0.17	0.8
							568	574	6	0.41	0.11	0.9
							726	732	6	0.77	0.98	3.1
						incl.	726	729	3	1.02	1.46	4.6

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2012

Table 10-7: Summary of drilling results within the Aurizon South Zone (2010 to 2012)

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Northing	Easting										
AZS10-21	5757785	617849	1403	876.1	0	-89	482	492	10	0.59	4.94	1.5
						incl.	486	490	4	0.82	7.34	1.8
							500	508	8	1.10	3.62	3.4
						incl.	500	502	2	3.19	5.20	8.3
							514	520	6	0.73	0.81	1.8
						incl.	518	520	2	1.30	1.58	3.5
							536	538	2	0.47	0.37	3.6
							544	552	8	0.43	0.35	1.6
						incl.	544	546	2	0.97	0.51	3.0
							560	562	2	0.59	0.76	1.6
							590	606	8	0.67	3.53	6.2
						incl.	598	600	2	1.57	8.35	29.4
							768	771	3	0.49	0.17	2.0
AZS10-22	5757880	617880	1380	331.3	150	-70	211	213	2	0.54	1.90	3.8
							225	227	2	0.14	0.93	0.5
							243	253	10	0.17	0.35	0.8
						incl.	247	249	2	0.50	0.85	2.6
AZS10-23	5757869	617862	1384	419.7	150	-70	145	147	2	0.16	0.37	1.0
							229	231	2	0.07	1.35	0.7
							251	263	12	0.81	0.86	3.4
							289	299	10	0.29	1.34	2.1
							311	313	2	0.27	6.95	1.5
							327	329	2	18*	0.85	<0.2
							368	371	3	4*	1.66	<0.2
AZS10-24	5757894	617902	1377	343.5	150	-70	211	213	2	0.13	0.47	0.3
							221	255	34	0.27	0.59	1.0
AZS10-25	5757856	617841	1387	413.6	150	-70	247	249	2	0.11	0.15	0.6
							253	255	2	0.21	0.59	0.5
							315	319	4	0.39	0.84	1.3
							331	333	2	0.28	2.72	2.2
							371	373	2	2.64	9.66	3.4
							393	395	2	0.13	0.53	0.3
AZS10-26	5757930	617825	1385	550.7	150	-70	420	428	8	0.21	0.54	1.4
							434	440	6	0.25	0.20	1.0
							460	464	4	0.73	3.45	1.9

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Northing	Easting										
						incl.	460	462	2	1.23	5.25	2.9
							466	468	2	0.25	0.39	1.0
AZS11-27	5757785	617849	1403	203.3	110	-55	151	159	8	0.12	0.89	0.8
AZS11-28	5757785	617849	1403	273.7	110	-70	47	49	2	0.13	4.82	1.7
							141	149	8	0.30	1.80	1.6
						incl.	141	145	4	0.48	3.45	2.7
							209	217	8	0.20	0.31	0.8
							233	237	4	0.65	2.10	10.8
AZS11-29	5757740	617786	1412	287.7	110	-55	225	235	10	2.90	?	15.3
							229	231	2	9.30	>10	48.1
AZS11-30	5757740	617786	1412	452	110	-75	263	265	2	0.35	0.18	1.7
							325	445	120	0.24	0.51	1.5
						incl.	325	357	32	0.43	1.51	2.4
						and	337	339	2	1.44	4.88	6.9
						and	367	369	2	0.31	0.56	1.0
						and	373	375	2	0.12	0.25	1.5
						and	391	393	2	0.22	0.37	1.4
						and	395	405	10	0.38	0.29	2.0
						and	409	413	4	0.25	0.26	1.4
AZS11-31	5757874	617708	1412	662.0	110	-74	449	451	2	0.62	0.42	7.3
						and	469	471	2	0.01	2.73	2.3
						and	619	625	6	0.65	0.20	2.5
						and	643	645	2	0.60	0.40	1.4
						and	659	673	14	0.25	0.41	1.8
						incl.	661	663	2	0.75	0.52	2.9
AZS12-32	5757475	617932	1423	240.2	290	-50	No Significant results					
AZS12-33	5757475	617932	1423	417.2	290	-70	291	303	12	0.92	3.40	5.2
						incl.	294	300	6	1.70	6.74	9.8
						incl.	294	297	3	3.05	6.63	16.9
AZS12-34	5757761	617724	1423	671.2	110	-75	419	421	2	0.79	0.12	1.4
						and	435	607	172	0.30	0.42	1.7
						incl.	485	505	20	0.64	0.70	4.9
						incl.	493	495	2	1.03	0.86	10.8
						incl.	501	505	4	1.60	1.60	6.8
						incl.	527	529	2	1.86	2.82	7.0
						incl.	555	557	2	0.76	3.48	2.4

Collar No.	UTM Coordinates Zone 10 NAD83		Collar Elev. (mASL)	Hole Length (m)	Az.	Inclin.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	Northing	Easting										
						incl.	577	579	2	0.60	1.02	3.0
						incl.	593	605	12	1.53	2.00	8.7
						incl.	593	595	2	2.09	1.77	5.9
						incl.	599	601	2	3.99	3.29	30.4

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2012

10.3.2 Spout zones drilling

As part of the re-focused exploration effort, a total of 178 diamond drill holes were completed at the Spout deposit from October 2010 to October 2011. Assay results are summarized in Table 10-8.

Table 10-8: Summary of assay results for 178 holes drilled within the Spout Zones, 2010-2011

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL10-01	2.1	32	29.9	0.64	0.14	2.1	16.5
including	14.0	20.0	6.0	2.00	0.48	6.6	30.0
including	14.0	16.0	2.0	3.85	0.91	11.5	25.8
	183.0	185.0	2.0	1.26	0.30	2.8	5.6
	193.0	195.0	2.0	1.65	0.13	4.1	6.2
SL10-02	3.0	19.0	16.0	0.30	0.04	0.8	12.3
	55.0	67.0	12.0	0.24	0.05	0.9	11.3
SL10-03	7.0	23.0	16.0	0.58	0.03	1.4	13.5
SL10-04	3.0	11.0	8.0	0.34	0.07	1.1	13.0
SL10-05	7.00	13.00	6.0	0.26	0.03	1.0	11.8
	19.00	25.00	6.0	0.38	0.04	1.7	13.5
	43.00	49.00	6.0	0.36	0.01	2.3	10.9
SL10-06	5.0	47.0	42.0	0.61	0.08	2.0	19.0
including	5.0	9.0	4.0	0.95	0.15	3.4	27.2
and	19.0	21.0	2.0	1.52	0.21	4.6	30.6
and	25.0	27.0	2.0	1.70	0.17	5.8	43.4
SL10-07	3.0	47.0	44.0	0.56	0.11	2.2	18.3
including	19.0	21.0	2.0	1.17	0.32	4.6	25.8
and	35.0	39.0	4.0	1.64	0.30	6.5	21.3
SL10-08	2.0	6.0	4.0	0.81	0.11	2.8	16.9
	12.0	20.0	8.0	0.80	0.12	2.6	17.0
	24.0	32.0	8.0	0.42	0.03	1.9	11.8
	34.0	40.0	6.0	0.93	0.17	4.2	19.2

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
	44.0	52.0	8.0	0.46	0.05	1.8	12.0
	58.0	60.0	2.0	4.45	1.09	15.4	17.5
SL10-09	11.0	43.0	32.0	0.39	0.07	1.7	16.0
	55.0	61.0	6.0	0.51	0.13	2.2	10.3
including	57.0	59.0	2.0	1.18	0.29	4.2	11.2
SL10-10	46.0	60.0	14.0	0.28	0.06	1.1	11.5
	66.0	78.0	12.0	0.39	0.07	1.4	9.3
SL10-11	69.5	83.5	14.0	1.39	0.18	4.9	36.6
including	69.5	75.5	6.0	2.62	0.36	8.3	38.8
and	73.5	75.5	2.0	4.40	0.77	14.9	48.9
SL10-12	97.0	109.0	12.0	0.31	0.04	1.5	30.7
SL10-13	104.0	114.0	10.0	0.42	0.08	2.3	23.0
SL10-14	61.0	69.0	8.0	1.77	0.17	14.5	26.9
including	65.0	69.0	4.0	2.47	0.23	26.1	26.7
SL10-15	25.0	37.0	12.0	1.32	0.21	4.5	34.2
including	27.0	29.0	2.0	3.55	0.68	10.2	48.4
	51.0	53.0	2.0	0.43	<0.03	1.0	6.3
SL10-16	71.0	79.0	8.0	3.04	0.80	16.4	34.4
including	73.0	75.0	2.0	7.00	1.92	42.2	29.3
	83.0	85.0	2.0	0.42	0.04	1.2	11.2
	123.0	133.0	10.0	0.62	0.11	2.6	27.1
SL10-17	89.0	99.0	10.0	0.28	0.04	1.2	20.6
	109.0	113.0	4.0	0.34	0.04	1.5	18.8
SL10-18	33.0	47.0	14.0	3.34	0.56	12.4	33.4
including	35.0	43.0	8.0	5.35	0.90	19.4	39.9
	51.0	57.0	6.0	1.52	0.14	6.6	35.4
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	3.60	0.37	15.3	28.5
SL10-19	57.2	59.2	2.0	0.49	0.10	4.1	11.7
SL10-20	18.0	20.0	2.0	1.22	0.17	6.2	23.8
	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.32	<0.03	2.8	26.4
SL10-21	3.0	15.0	12.0	1.09	0.17	7.9	15.6
including	5.0	9.0	4.0	2.35	0.18	20.8	13.7
	45.0	47.0	2.0	0.48	0.10	2.4	16.2
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.42	0.09	2.3	14.9
SL10-22	4.0	38.0	34.0	0.21	0.04	1.3	10.5
SL10-23	3.0	25.0	22.0	0.58	0.10	2.1	14.0

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
including	17.0	23.0	6.0	1.53	0.28	5.5	18.9
	57.0	61.0	4.0	0.45	0.04	1.4	9.6
SL10-24	12.0	22.0	10.0	0.50	0.12	2.2	14.1
including	20.0	22.0	2.0	1.19	0.56	5.5	23.4
	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.42	0.06	1.8	13.2
SL10-25	3.0	19.0	16.0	0.54	0.08	2.2	17.0
	25.0	29.0	4.0	0.42	0.06	1.7	10.9
SL10-26	7	15	8.0	0.21	0.04	1.0	11.9
SL10-27	24	34	10.0	0.39	0.03	2.1	10.4
SL10-28	15	17	2.0	0.36	0.04	2.1	17.4
	33	35	2.0	0.34	0.03	2.3	21.6
SL10-29	20	22	2.0	0.34	0.06	1.0	16.1
	26	28	2.0	0.35	0.06	1.0	12.8
	38	40	2.0	0.31	0.03	1.4	14.7
	48	52	4.0	0.35	0.06	2.2	21.5
SL10-30	12	52	40.0	0.47	0.08	2.2	18.0
including	12	24	12.0	0.90	0.20	3.5	27.3
SL10-31	3	7	4.0	0.53	0.08	1.3	8.2
	19	21	2.0	0.29	0.06	1.2	10.7
	25	29	4.0	0.24	0.07	1.3	6.6
	33	37	4.0	0.31	0.08	1.3	15.5
SL10-32	46	48	2.0	0.35	0.04	1.3	16.2
	60	66	6.0	0.35	0.06	1.7	18.4
SL10-33	23	27	4.0	0.27	0.04	1.1	6.2
	31	45	14.0	0.35	0.04	1.2	7.5
	61	63.3	2.3	0.42	0.09	1.2	12.6
SL10-34	57.5	59.5	2.0	0.49	0.07	2.6	6.9
	65.5	67.5	2.0	0.38	0.05	2.0	7.0
	79.5	83.5	4.0	0.99	0.27	4.8	33.1
SL10-35	100.8	108.8	8.0	0.39	0.09	1.8	28.5
SL10-36	31.0	45.0	14.0	0.83	0.12	3.0	16.6
including	31.0	39.0	8.0	1.20	0.15	4.0	20.7
SL10-37	54.0	62.0	8.0	0.53	0.09	2.5	39.3
SL11-38	69.0	73.0	4.0	0.41	0.27	3.0	15.4
SL11-39	3.80	5.80	2.0	0.39	0.05	1.6	21.2
SL11-40	33.0	41.0	8.0	0.66	0.10	3.1	14.3

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
including	33.0	35.0	2.0	1.99	0.34	8.9	29.7
SL11-41	4.0	52.0	48.0	0.34	0.04	1.3	13.0
SL11-42	14.0	36.0	22.0	1.22	0.20	4.2	17.7
including	18.0	20.0	2.0	4.05	0.70	12.2	33.2
and	28.0	30.0	2.0	3.30	0.44	10.3	16.5
and	32.0	34.0	2.0	2.65	0.36	10.4	17.1
SL11-43	11	39	28.0	0.27	0.06	0.9	12.1
SL11-44	4.8	56.8	52.0	0.29	0.04	1.5	12.8
including	4.8	8.8	4.0	1.16	0.14	4.3	28.6
SL11-45	7.0	13.0	6.0	0.93	0.28	7.2	41.6
including	11.0	13.0	2.0	1.58	0.22	6.5	37.9
	17.0	19.0	2.0	0.53	0.12	3.1	19.3
	33.0	41.0	8.0	0.37	0.05	2.0	13.2
	47.0	51.0	4.0	0.58	0.07	4.3	19.8
	63.0	65.0	2.0	0.63	0.06	2.8	13.3
SL11-46	5.3	13.3	8.0	0.39	0.03	1.7	16.0
SL11-47	24.6	40.6	16.0	0.42	0.06	2.0	17.2
SL11-48	25.1	29.1	4.0	0.31	0.03	1.2	12.7
	56.5	60.5	4.0	0.21	0.02	1.1	9.3
SL11-49	21.3	27.3	6.0	1.27	0.17	3.9	24.8
	33.3	35.3	2.0	0.31	0.04	1.7	19.7
SL11-50	17.3	27.3	10.0	0.39	0.06	1.8	17.4
SL11-51	57.6	61.6	4.0	1.11	0.23	5.0	40.7
	99.3	101.3	2.0	0.32	<0.03	1.5	18.4
SL11-52	No Significant assays						
SL11-53	2.6	6.6	4.0	0.25	0.02	1.2	13.6
SL11-54	11	19	8.0	0.32	0.05	1.7	12.6
SL11-55	29.5	35.5	6.0	0.32	0.03	1.2	3.8
	66.0	70.0	4.0	0.46	0.03	1.4	19.4
SL11-56	9.0	45.0	36.0	0.29	0.04	1.4	13.3
SL11-57	0.8	2.8	2.0	0.49	0.05	3.1	18.2
	31.4	43.4	12.0	0.60	0.08	2.8	22.6
	35.4	37.4	2.0	1.34	0.10	5.6	29.8
SL11-58	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.77	0.20	3.1	16.7
	20.0	26.0	6.0	0.67	0.08	2.7	11.2
including	22.0	24.0	2.0	1.08	0.11	3.8	15.6

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
	32.0	34.0	2.0	0.59	0.07	2.9	9.5
	88.5	94.5	6.0	0.87	0.03	4.1	16.1
including	90.5	92.5	2.0	1.47	0.05	6.3	21.9
SL11-59	44.5	46.5	2.0	0.47	0.03	2.3	7.2
	52.5	60.5	8.0	1.24	0.10	4.2	21.6
including	56.5	58.5	2.0	1.76	0.13	6.2	18.6
	90.5	96.5	6.0	0.95	0.21	5.4	27.3
including	90.5	92.5	2.0	2.10	0.12	7.2	28.6
SL11-60	74.5	76.5	2.0	0.91	0.14	3.0	42.5
	86.5	88.5	2.0	0.73	0.08	2.2	32.4
	112.0	116.0	4.0	0.38	0.02	1.7	21.6
SL11-61	16.8	24.8	8.0	0.60	0.05	3.1	23.6
including	18.8	20.8	2.0	1.26	0.15	7.2	29.0
	36.8	62.8	26.0	0.24	0.02	1.1	11.8
SL11-62	25.2	52.2	27.0	0.24	0.04	1.3	9.1
	58.2	64.2	6.0	0.44	0.03	1.8	14.8
SL11-63	30.0	40.0	10.0	0.49	0.09	2.0	21.4
including	30.0	32.0	2.0	1.21	0.30	4.3	36.1
	50.0	52.0	2.0	0.25	0.06	1.0	10.7
SL11-64	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-65	10.5	18.5	8.0	0.28	0.05	1.6	12.3
SL11-66	21.0	23.0	2.0	0.23	0.05	1.2	11.4
SL11-67	5.0	9.0	4.0	0.35	0.05	1.5	17.7
	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.43	0.08	2.6	15.1
	23.0	25.0	2.0	0.31	0.04	2.0	13.1
SL11-68	5.5	11.5	6.0	0.42	0.07	2.0	15.9
	21.5	27.5	6.0	0.21	0.04	1.3	12.4
	50.8	52.8	2.0	0.29	0.08	1.4	15.4
SL11-69	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.29	0.03	1.6	10.5
	21.0	27.0	6.0	0.22	0.04	1.0	10.2
	31.0	39.0	8.0	0.32	0.06	1.1	5.6
	45.0	49.0	4.0	0.30	0.05	1.5	11.6
SL11-70	1.2	11.2	10.0	0.40	0.05	1.7	16.8
	15.2	23.2	8.0	0.32	0.04	1.4	15.9
	27.2	35.2	8.0	0.30	0.03	1.3	14.3
SL11-71	168.4	178.4	10.0	1.72	0.44	6.4	35.6

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
including	168.4	172.4	4.0	2.88	0.76	10.4	39.3
	180.4	188.4	8.0	0.51	0.09	2.4	11.9
	271.5	279.5	8.0	0.20	0.03	0.6	5.2
SL11-72	368.1	380.1	12.0	0.31	0.31	3.7	36.1
including	374.1	380.1	6.0	2.06	0.54	5.5	53.5
SL11-72A	309.0	313.0	4.0	0.70	0.09	3.7	6.2
	319.0	321.0	2.0	0.61	<0.03	2.6	4.2
	339.0	349.0	10.0	1.34	0.28	6.3	52.4
including	339.0	347.0	8.0	1.67	0.34	7.6	52.5
SL11-73	6.0	10.0	4.0	0.23	0.03	1.3	8.8
	22.0	24.0	2.0	0.22	<0.03	1.2	12.2
SL11-74	33.7	69.7	36.0	0.32	0.05	1.3	11.0
	57.7	63.7	6.0	0.73	0.13	3.2	27.2
	77.7	79.7	2.0	0.32	<0.03	1.6	14.1
	91.7	93.7	2.0	0.65	0.07	2.2	23.7
SL11-75	8.0	10.0	2.0	0.47	0.07	2.8	13.7
	24.0	30.0	6.0	0.58	0.07	3.2	23.2
	34.0	36.0	2.0	1.08	0.10	5.0	30.0
SL11-76	79.0	83.0	4.0	0.23	0.03	1.8	28.6
	87.0	89.0	2.0	0.26	<0.03	0.6	6.7
	95.0	97.0	2.0	0.43	0.05	2.2	21.3
SL11-77	17.5	19.5	2.0	0.58	0.06	1.8	15.2
	25.5	45.5	20.0	0.22	0.03	1.2	21.5
SL11-78	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.27	0.04	0.6	7.4
	35.0	37.0	2.0	0.40	0.06	2.0	18.2
	47.0	53.0	6.0	0.69	0.09	3.8	28.4
	71.0	73.0	2.0	0.51	0.07	3.0	23.2
SL11-79	11.3	23.3	12.0	0.77	0.13	3.3	6.7
including	17.3	21.3	4.0	2.10	0.35	9.1	8.3
	69.3	135.3	66.0	0.43	0.04	1.9	10.9
including	105.3	109.3	4.0	2.60	0.07	10.5	11.3
SL11-80	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.17	0.03	0.8	10.1
	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.18	<0.03	0.8	11.0
SL11-81	5.0	15.0	10.0	0.42	0.07	2.1	21.2
SL11-82	26.0	30.0	4.0	0.62	0.12	3.7	17.9
	42.0	44.0	2.0	0.56	0.09	3.1	15.4

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL11-83	Not sampled						
SL11-84	8.0	34.0	26.0	0.33	0.07	1.7	12.7
including	16.0	24.0	8.0	0.65	0.12	3.4	17.2
SL11-85	39.5	47.5	8.0	0.57	0.07	3.0	16.4
including	39.5	41.5	2.0	1.16	0.15	6.0	21.0
SL11-86	6.3	8.3	2.0	0.25	0.05	1.7	7.3
	20.3	22.3	2.0	0.24	<0.03	1.2	9.7
	34.3	62.3	28.0	0.23	0.03	1.4	10.3
including	34.3	38.3	4.0	0.91	0.12	4.9	21.7
SL11-87	2.4	38.4	36.0	0.41	0.06	2.2	12.4
including	16.4	20.4	4.0	1.03	0.14	5.1	17.8
and	34.4	36.4	2.0	1.28	0.15	5.2	11.1
SL11-88	2.0	18.0	16.0	0.22	0.04	1.1	13.5
	22.0	28.0	6.0	0.26	0.03	1.3	11.3
	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.26	<0.03	1.2	9.2
	40.0	42.0	2.0	0.28	0.12	2.4	12.1
SL11-89	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.61	0.11	2.8	23.7
SL11-90	42.0	44.0	2.0	0.43	0.05	2.0	9.3
	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.40	0.05	1.8	12.6
	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.29	0.03	1.4	13.3
SL11-91	Not drilled						
SL11-92	18.0	62.0	44.0	0.41	0.09	2.0	18.1
including	20.0	22.0	2.0	0.49	0.15	2.2	27.8
and	32.0	42.0	10.0	1.10	0.20	5.2	30.7
SL11-93	80.0	82.0	2.0	0.33	0.05	2.2	13.2
	90.0	92.0	2.0	0.29	0.06	1.4	10.0
	100.0	136.0	36.0	0.56	0.15	3.1	21.1
including	110.0	114.0	4.0	1.97	0.69	12.0	27.8
SL11-94	136.5	138.5	2.0	0.23	0.03	1.0	8.0
	158.5	168.5	10.0	2.02	0.25	6.0	30.9
including	160.5	162.5	2.0	4.84	0.44	10.0	29.0
SL11-95	30.0	66.0	36.0	0.89	0.11	3.8	25.8
including	34.0	40.0	6.0	2.01	0.24	8.7	43.9
and	64.0	66.0	2.0	1.58	0.28	5.6	30.6
SL11-96	100.0	136.0	36.0	0.47	0.11	2.0	15.8
	112.0	116.0	4.0	1.63	0.28	6.0	46.3

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL11-97	1.3	13.3	12.0	0.30	0.09	2.2	10.7
	203.7	219.7	16.0	0.55	0.14	3.1	31.3
including	213.7	215.7	2.0	1.06	0.29	5.0	45.2
SL11-98	11.2	13.2	2.0	0.64	0.12	2.8	17.2
	31.2	33.2	2.0	0.34	0.05	2.0	6.0
	286.0	288.0	2.0	0.49	0.08	2.8	8.5
SL11-99	31.6	61.6	30.0	0.64	0.09	3.0	16.8
including	31.6	35.6	4.0	2.55	0.30	11.4	37.3
and	45.6	47.6	2.0	1.12	0.14	3.6	10.0
SL11-100	52.0	92.0	20.0	0.53	0.11	2.2	16.1
	56.0	62.0	6.0	0.95	0.12	3.7	27.1
	76.0	80.0	4.0	1.08	0.30	4.5	15.0
	86.0	90.0	4.0	1.21	0.15	5.0	28.2
SL11-101	53.5	55.5	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.8	13.4
SL11-102	25.5	35.5	10.0	0.71	0.09	2.4	25.3
including	27.5	31.5	4.0	1.17	0.19	4.0	28.5
SL11-103	27.0	31.0	4.0	0.90	0.14	2.9	22.7
	63.0	65.0	2.0	0.60	0.04	5.6	12.6
SL11-104	20.4	38.4	18.0	0.30	0.05	1.5	18.1
	46.4	54.4	8.0	0.32	0.03	1.9	9.5
	58.4	60.4	2.0	0.25	<0.03	1.2	4.9
SL11-105	31.0	41.0	10.0	0.44	0.07	1.6	19.8
	49.0	51.0	2.0	0.57	0.09	2.0	12.4
	57.0	59.0	2.0	0.40	<0.03	1.6	11.0
SL11-106	59.0	83.0	24.0	0.30	0.05	1.2	9.5
including	61.0	63.0	2.0	0.49	0.07	2.0	14.5
and	69.0	75.0	6.0	0.68	0.11	2.7	13.9
SL11-107	69.0	71.0	2.0	0.26	0.05	1.0	9.7
	85.0	89.0	4.0	0.33	0.06	1.5	10.1
SL11-108	53.0	85.0	32.0	0.38	0.05	1.5	11.6
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	0.88	0.07	2.4	12.1
and	63.0	67.0	4.0	1.31	0.19	4.3	27.4
and	83.0	85.0	2.0	0.41	0.06	1.8	14.5
SL11-109	75.5	95.5	20.0	0.34	0.05	1.6	17.8
including	81.5	83.5	2.0	0.81	0.13	3.6	28.5
and	89.5	91.5	2.0	1.64	0.25	9.0	40.8

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL11-110	2.2	8.2	6.0	0.38	0.03	1.8	24.4
	22.2	28.2	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.5	13.2
SL11-111	No Significant Intercepts (only one sample taken)						
SL11-112	41.8	43.8	2.0	2.14	0.42	6.6	21.1
SL11-113	57.0	75.0	18.0	0.49	0.08	1.8	13.5
including	65.0	67.0	2.0	1.05	0.13	3.4	30.0
SL11-114	89.0	109.0	20.0	0.56	0.10	2.6	20.0
including	103.0	105.0	2.0	1.40	0.19	6.0	35.7
SL11-115	133.0	141.0	8.0	1.19	0.13	2.4	23.6
including	135.0	139.0	4.0	2.08	0.22	3.6	37.7
	181.0	189.0	8.0	0.32	0.05	1.9	20.6
SL11-116	48.0	68.0	20.0	0.40	0.08	1.7	12.9
including	64.0	66.0	2.0	1.80	0.34	7.2	33.8
	82.0	96.0	14.0	0.30	0.08	1.7	12.6
	162.0	168.0	6.0	0.20	0.09	0.7	6.2
	200.0	261.0	61.0	0.24	0.09	1.5	7.5
including	231.0	233.0	2.0	1.34	0.44	13.4	15.4
	302.0	326.0	24.0	0.33	0.11	1.6	12.9
	338.0	344.0	6.0	0.46	0.12	2.3	9.6
	360.0	371.0	11.0	1.16	0.24	4.2	14.6
SL11-117	58.0	70.0	12.0	0.70	0.14	3.3	17.8
including	68.0	70.0	2.0	2.23	0.34	9.2	14.8
	80.0	82.0	2.0	0.26	0.07	1.3	11.2
SL11-118	84.0	108.0	24.0	0.24	0.04	1.1	8.5
	132.0	134.0	2.0	0.38	0.09	1.9	13.0
SL11-119	74.2	108.2	34.0	0.28	0.06	0.9	11.2
SL11-120	83.0	89.0	6.0	0.20	<0.03	0.2	6.2
	97.0	107.0	10.0	0.18	0.02	0.4	6.5
	117.0	119.0	2.0	0.17	0.02	0.5	7.0
SL11-121	3.0	7.0	4.0	0.63	0.08	2.4	23.2
	19.0	25.0	6.0	0.49	0.06	2.5	12.2
	33.0	39.0	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.7	12.3
SL11-122	4.0	6.0	2.0	0.37	<0.03	2.2	18.7
	18.0	20.0	2.0	0.38	0.03	3.0	21.6
	30.0	32.0	2.0	0.50	<0.03	3.0	12.1
SL11-123	2.0	8.0	2.0	0.24	0.02	1.7	10.2

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
	47.0	51.0	2.0	0.29	0.02	1.2	6.3
SL11-124	12.0	14.0	2.0	0.34	0.04	2.4	5.2
SL11-125	2.2	26.2	24.0	0.19	0.04	1.4	10.5
including	2.2	4.2	2.0	0.54	0.07	4.3	11.4
and	24.2	26.2	2.0	0.48	0.11	3.0	12.6
SL11-126	3.0	23.0	20.0	0.47	0.05	2.1	14.9
including	15.0	23.0	8.0	0.90	0.10	4.1	19.6
SL11-127	3.4	7.4	4.0	0.34	0.04	1.8	27.5
	21.4	31.4	10.0	0.38	0.03	1.7	13.2
SL11-128	9.0	11.0	2.0	0.44	0.04	1.8	26.4
	23.0	25.0	2.0	0.31	<0.03	1.6	11.9
	33.0	35.0	2.0	0.65	0.04	2.4	16.4
	43.0	47.0	4.0	0.37	0.11	2.0	9.8
SL11-129	0.8	10.8	10.0	0.43	0.08	2.1	17.7
including	2.8	6.8	4.0	0.76	0.10	2.9	21.4
	38.8	44.8	6.0	0.69	0.07	3.9	14.5
SL11-130	18.0	28.0	10.0	0.32	0.08	1.3	12.0
including	22.0	24.0	2.0	0.81	0.16	2.8	11.8
	36.0	44.0	8.0	0.31	0.04	1.4	11.5
SL11-131	109.3	137.3	28.0	0.20	0.05	0.5	8.2
SL11-132	99	101	2.0	0.26	<0.3	1.6	4.6
	137.0	145.0	8.0	0.25	0.09	1.2	7.6
	169	187	18.0	0.57	0.15	2.7	12.9
including	183	185	2.0	2.15	0.53	10.2	40.0
SL11-133	122	124	2.0	0.32	0.06	1.0	9.3
SL11-134	144.2	154.2	10.0	0.26	0.05	0.9	11.5
	166.2	170.2	4.0	0.23	0.09	1.6	8.9
	176.2	178.2	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.6	1.6
SL11-135	104.0	110.0	6.0	0.30	0.06	0.6	12.6
	187.5	189.5	2.0	1.02	0.19	6.0	7.4
SL11-136	51.8	53.8	2.0	0.22	0.03	0.4	3.6
	79.8	89.8	10.0	0.20	0.02	0.7	9.8
	93.8	101.8	8.0	0.17	0.02	0.4	8.3
	107.8	109.8	2.0	0.21	0.03	0.7	7.5
SL11-137	30.0	42.0	12.0	0.19	0.02	0.5	10.1
	96.0	98.0	2.0	0.31	0.05	1.3	5.6

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.21	0.03	1.0	7.2
SL11-138	6.1	12.1	6.0	0.28	0.04	0.9	12.0
	26.1	34.1	8.0	0.22	0.04	1.0	9.1
SL11-139	53.0	57.0	4.0	0.36	0.07	1.9	12.3
	73.0	75.0	2.0	1.03	0.63	9.6	12.0
SL11-140	6.7	34.7	28.0	0.55	0.08	2.1	12.8
including	16.7	18.7	2.0	3.67	0.54	17.1	20.8
	40.7	42.7	2	0.39	0.05	2.0	8.0
SL11-141	15.5	29.5	14.0	0.91	0.08	3.1	15.6
including	17.5	21.5	4.0	2.18	0.18	7.3	23.4
SL11-142	2.8	6.8	4.0	0.88	0.13	2.5	33.4
including	2.8	4.8	2.0	1.38	0.24	3.4	30.3
SL11-143	72.4	102.4	30.0	0.35	0.07	2.0	20.2
including	84.4	86.4	2.0	1.42	0.23	5.4	30.5
SL11-144	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.23	<0.03	0.8	7.2
	126.0	128.0	2.0	0.27	0.03	0.8	7.4
SL11-145	10.0	16.0	6.0	0.41	0.10	3.7	11.0
	73.0	85.0	12.0	0.35	0.06	1.6	17.4
including	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.94	0.17	4.6	20.0
	93.0	105.0	12.0	0.34	0.05	1.6	17.1
SL11-146	68.8	76.8	8.0	0.38	0.07	1.7	17.1
including	68.8	70.8	2.0	0.93	0.11	3.6	30.3
	82.8	86.8	4.0	0.31	0.07	1.6	20.7
	92.8	94.8	2.0	0.27	0.04	1.2	9.3
	104.8	109.7	4.9	0.34	0.04	1.5	12.5
SL11-147	Not sampled						
SL11-148	61.0	75.0	14.0	0.78	0.12	4.5	22.1
including	63.0	69.0	6.0	1.19	0.18	6.9	25.3
	87.0	89.0	2.0	0.24	<0.03	2.8	40.9
SL11-149	62	108	46.0	0.38	0.07	0.8	12.8
including	64.0	66.0	2.0	2.70	0.61	5.4	24.6
and	80.0	82.0	2.0	2.15	0.35	6.4	31.1
SL11-150	51.1	83.1	32.0	0.43	0.05	1.5	19.2
including	51.1	53.1	2.0	1.50	0.11	6.1	41.4
and	61.1	63.1	2.0	1.62	0.18	4.9	29.1
SL11-151	No Significant Intercepts						

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL11-152	96.0	99.0	3.0	0.24	0.03	5.5	2.9
SL11-153	66.0	69.0	3.0	0.26	0.01	1.9	5.3
SL11-154	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-155	66.0	69.0	3.0	0.26	0.01	1.9	5.3
SL11-156	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-157	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-158	No Significant Intercepts						
SL11-159	3.0	9.0	6.0	0.41	0.09	1.9	35.2
including	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.82	0.17	2.8	42.8
	15.0	17.0	2.0	0.31	0.05	1.0	10.8
	27.0	33.0	6.0	0.27	0.03	1.5	15.7
	37.0	39.0	2.0	0.41	0.01	1.1	7.6
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.27	0.04	1.4	8.8
	95.0	97.0	2.0	0.37	0.02	1.0	9.1
	247.0	249.0	2.0	0.34	0.06	1.5	8.4
SL11-160	59.0	63.0	4.0	0.26	0.04	0.7	9.5
	65.0	81.0	16.0	0.36	0.08	1.4	11.0
including	79.0	81.0	2.0	1.40	0.18	4.0	7.8
	93.0	101.0	8.0	0.49	0.09	1.5	10.1
including	93.0	99.0	2.0	1.15	0.25	3.3	9.9
	111.0	113.0	2.0	3.37	0.59	32.7	11.2
	229.0	231.0	2.0	0.24	0.05	0.7	7.3
	436.0	438.0	2.0	0.33	0.02	1.7	3.1
SL11-161	48.0	80.0	32.0	0.32	0.04	0.7	12.2
including	50.0	52.0	2.0	1.51	0.14	2.8	17.3
and	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.16	0.18	3.0	23.4
SL11-162	70.0	96.0	26.0	0.67	0.11	2.8	23.9
including	78.0	82.0	4.0	1.58	0.18	6.0	33.2
and	94.0	96.0	2.0	1.00	0.14	4.0	27.2
	238.0	240.0	2.0	0.26	0.04	1.0	6.6
	264.0	270.0	6.0	0.25	0.04	1.1	5.0
SL11-163	51.5	89.5	38.0	0.40	0.07	1.2	16.8
including	59.5	61.5	2.0	1.15	0.21	3.5	32.4
and	71.5	73.5	2.0	1.82	0.16	5.0	49.1
SL11-164	61.0	77.0	16.0	0.45	0.07	1.6	17.3
including	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.10	0.15	4.4	28.9

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
and	67.0	69.0	2.0	1.09	0.19	3.4	20.7
SL11-165	61.0	79.0	18.0	0.67	0.14	3.5	17.2
including	61.0	67.0	6.0	1.20	0.22	6.1	21.4
	101.0	103.0	2.0	0.36	0.10	1.2	12.7
SL11-166	51.0	59.0	8.0	0.62	0.10	2.4	17.1
including	55.0	57.0	2.0	1.46	0.21	5.2	25.1
	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.46	0.06	1.5	11.7
	75.0	77.0	2.0	0.28	0.04	0.8	10.6
	85.0	87.0	2.0	0.23	0.03	0.6	14.0
SL11-167	5.0	17.0	12.0	0.37	0.08	1.5	21.1
SL11-168	69.6	81.6	12.0	0.79	0.10	2.8	15.6
including	77.6	81.6	4.0	1.45	0.17	5.0	16.8
	89.6	91.6	2.0	0.81	0.06	2.1	7.3
	95.6	97.6	2.0	0.28	0.04	1.3	10.1
	117.6	119.6	2.0	0.28	0.05	1.3	9.9
	121.6	123.6	2.0	0.59	0.07	2.1	15.3
	139.6	143.6	4.0	0.24	0.05	0.9	8.3
	219.6	221.6	2.0	0.61	0.14	3.7	6.8
	239.6	243.6	4.0	0.40	0.06	1.5	6.5
SL11-169	47	49	2	0.39	0.03	1.2	9.1
	53.0	97.0	44.0	0.38	0.07	1.5	13.8
including	85.0	87.0	2.0	1.20	0.22	3.3	16.6
	155.0	157.5	2.5	0.59	0.09	4.8	6.4
SL11-170	52.4	54.4	2.0	0.86	0.14	2.5	15.8
	56.4	62.4	6.0	0.27	0.02	1.1	6.8
	66.4	68.4	2.0	0.32	0.02	1.8	17.7
SL11-171	174.3	180.3	6.0	1.86	0.49	6.8	33.1
	188.3	190.3	2.0	0.31	0.03	1.3	11.2
SL11-172	213.0	215.0	2.0	0.21	0.03	0.4	5.4
	219.0	233.0	14.0	0.69	0.09	2.4	31.9
Including	219.0	225.0	6.0	1.18	0.15	4.1	31.8
	239.0	241.0	2.0	0.23	0.03	1.2	8.6
	332.0	338.0	6.0	0.26	0.18	1.5	4.9
SL11-173	180	192	12.0	0.28	0.02	1.4	5.6
	204.0	210.0	6.0	0.58	0.08	2.2	25.2
Including	204.0	206.0	2.0	1.31	0.16	4.6	17.5

Collar Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
	214.0	218.0	4.0	0.22	0.03	0.9	6.0
SL11-174	210.0	214.0	4.0	0.21	0.03	1.5	7.3
	226.0	232.0	6.0	0.56	0.10	2.2	7.7
	238.0	242.0	4.0	0.49	0.04	2.1	10.0
	250.0	260.0	10.0	0.47	0.13	2.3	16.0
Including	250.0	252.0	2.0	1.05	0.33	5.1	26.4
SL11-175	295.0	297.0	2.0	0.53	0.08	1.4	8.9
	313.0	319.0	6.0	0.40	0.03	2.3	3.9
	337.0	345.0	8.0	1.17	0.39	7.2	38.0
Including	341.0	345.0	4.0	1.89	0.57	10.2	42.7
SL11-176	112.0	124.0	12.0	0.37	0.04	2.1	12.4
Including	120.0	122.0	2.0	0.97	0.08	5.4	32.3
	132.0	138.0	6.0	1.03	0.10	3.8	33.1
Including	132.0	136.0	4.0	1.46	0.13	5.3	24.9
SL11-177	172.5	182.5	10.0	7.90	3.40	45.4	16.8
Including	174.5	180.5	6.0	12.64	5.70	73.0	21.5
Including	174.5	178.5	4.0	16.78	7.88	92.3	19.2
Including	176.5	178.5	2.0	22.80	2.80	59.5	16.7
	286.0	292.0	6.0	0.25	0.16	2.4	6.6
	296.0	306.0	10.0	0.18	0.10	1.4	6.1
	314.0	316.0	2.0	0.31	<0.005	0.4	4.7
SL11-178	274.0	278.0	4.0	0.20	0.02	0.9	6.7
	282.0	288.0	6.0	0.19	0.03	0.9	6.4
	292.0	304.0	12.0	0.23	0.04	1.2	9.1
	316.0	320.0	4.0	0.24	0.06	1.4	8.1
	326.0	340.0	14.0	0.59	0.16	4.8	18.9
Including	326.0	332.0	6.0	1.22	0.33	10.0	15.3
And	328.0	330.0	2.0	2.02	0.60	17.3	15.5

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2012

10.3.3 Reconnaissance exploration drilling

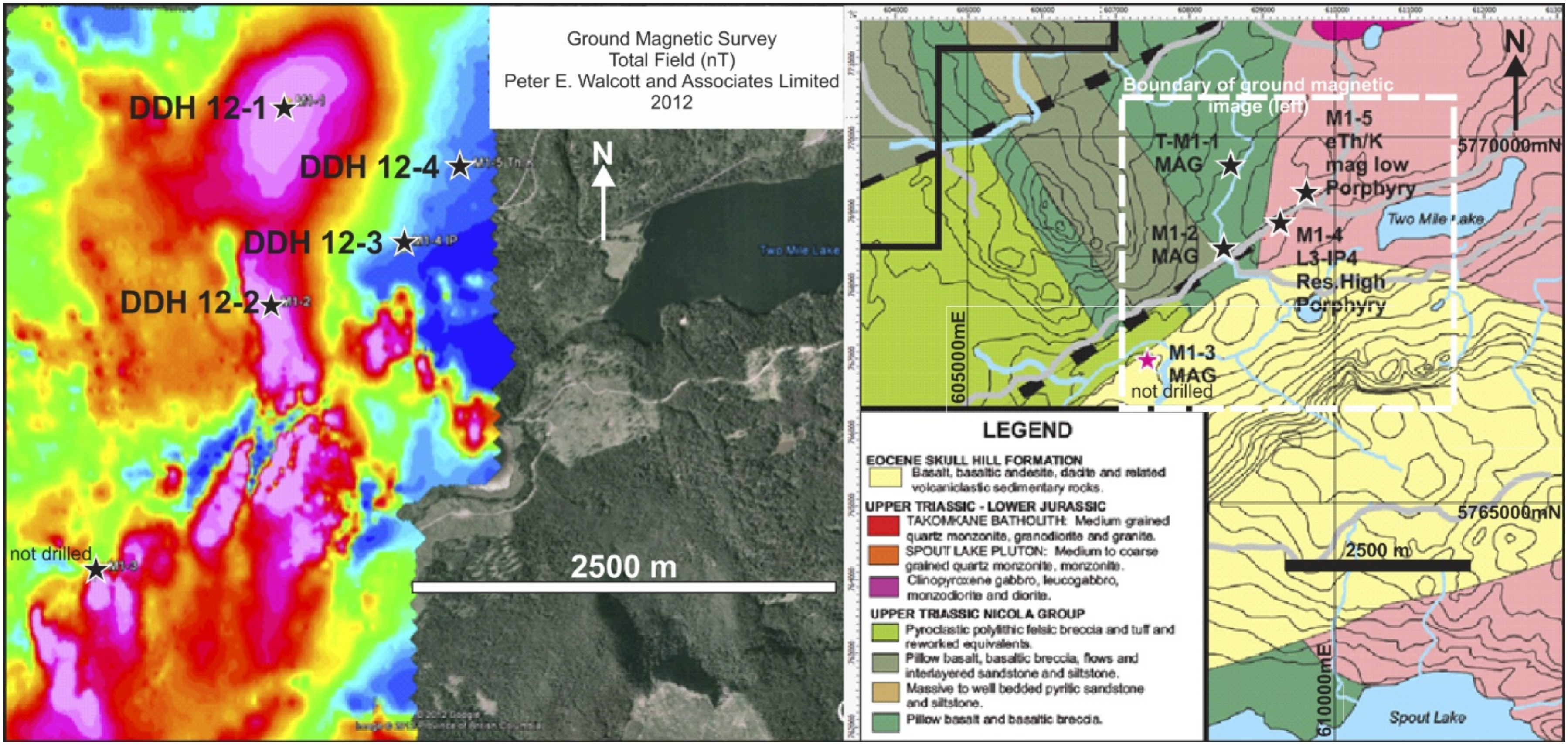
In summer 2012, reconnaissance exploration drilling was completed in two areas located north of the Spout Lake–Peach Lake drainages.

In the first area, northwest of Two Mile Lake, four vertical holes tested western portions of the large, circular airborne magnetic high to determine if the high magnetic responses were related to magnetite within overlying Eocene rocks, or the large central Murphy Intrusion, or to the Nicola volcano-sedimentary rocks lying outside the intrusion. Three mineralizing scenarios are possible: these positive anomalies relate to magnetite in barren mafic border phases of the intrusion, porphyry-style mineralization inside the intrusion, or possible magnetite-exoskarn/CRD-type mineralization similar to Spout Deposits. Specific collar locations were selected using mapped geology and the new Walcott ground magnetic data (Figure 10-1).

Results at holes ML12-1 and ML12-2 indicated that the magnetic response at those sites is not related to either Quaternary cover or Eocene rocks, occurring instead, as disseminated grains, blebs, along fractures and massive replacements up to 20% magnetite, within tuffaceous Nicola volcanic rocks and within gabbroic and monzonitic phases of the Murphy intrusion. Strong potassic alteration, trace chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite are present locally, associated with leucocratic monzonitic phases/dykes cutting more mafic units. Assay results were relatively low, with narrow zones grading 0.15 to 0.28% Cu. Hole ML12-2 intersected 15 m grading 0.18% Cu from 233 to 248 m. These two holes appeared to cut very near the intrusive/Nicola contact, and the presence of at least small amounts of copper with moly suggests future drilling should test further west within the magnetic high, but test farther away from the intrusion, similar to the Spout Deposit situation.

The targets at DDHs ML12-3 and ML12-4 were considered porphyry-style, occurring well within the mapped extent of Murphy intrusion and featuring magnetic total field lows combined with resistivity plus induced polarization highs as defined by a Quantec Geoscience Ltd. Titan 24 survey and airborne radiometric eTh/K low. Unfortunately, neither hole properly tested these targets: ML12-3 was terminated at 400 m, short of the modelled IP anomaly, and ML12-4 was abandoned due to poor drilling conditions.

In 2012, the second area drilled was on the eastern side of the project, within the Murphy Lake copper-gold prospect, where historical drilling defined a 30 to 35 m wide, steeply dipping zone of copper mineralization grading 0.2 to 0.3% Cu, intersected in two holes over a strike length of 115 m. DDH ML12-05 failed to extend this zone; however, the hole appears to have been drilled at an incorrect azimuth, and further drilling remains warranted in this area.



Source: Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited 2012

Figure 10-1: Drill hole locations, ground magnetic patterns (left) and bedrock geology of the Murphy Lake M1 area, west of Two Mile Lake

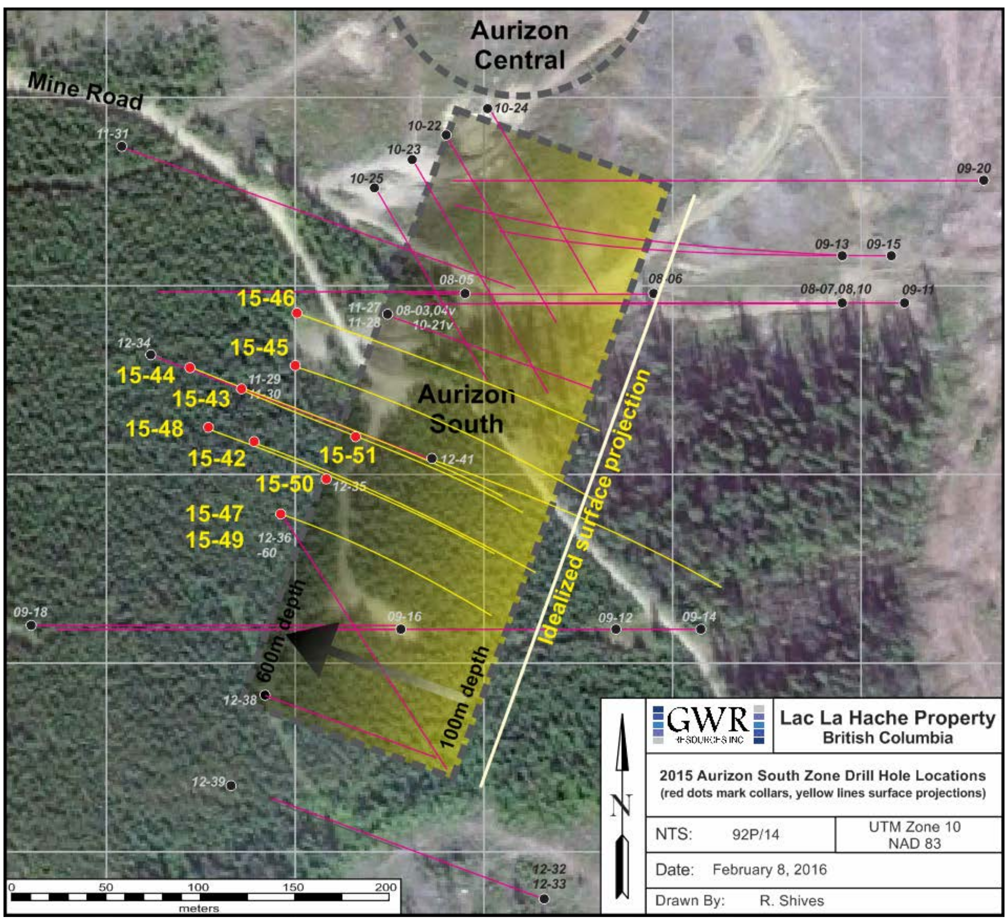
10.4 Diamond Drilling in 2015

10.4.1 Aurizon South drilling – 10 NQ holes,

In 2015, 10 NQ holes (2,642 m) were drilled at the Aurizon South Zone by contractor DJ Drilling Ltd., Watson Lake, YT. A drill plan map is provided in Figure 10-2. Collar coordinates, elevations, orientations, hole lengths and significant assay results are provided in Table 10-9.

All 2015 holes drilled at Aurizon South were surveyed to measure down-hole deviation using a rented Deviflex, non-magnetic tool. On completion of the 2015 drilling program at Aurizon South, all new and several previously drilled collars were accurately surveyed by Dugald Dunlop, Meridian Mapping Ltd., Coldstream, B.C., using a Trimble Pro 6H GPS system.

The 2015 drilling program at Aurizon South expanded the gold-silver-copper mineralization first intersected in DDH AZS11-29 by approximately 100 m horizontally to the south of AZS11-29 and vertically by about 100 m (50 m above and 50 m below AZS11-29). Holes to the north of AZS11-29 (AZS15-45 and -46) intersected faulting and mafic dykes which appear to cut-out much of the zone, such that only narrow, gold-rich zones were encountered.



Source: R. Shives 2016

Figure 10-2: Plan of idealized 020-striking, steeply west-dipping Aurizon South structure (yellow) with historical and 2015 drilling

Table 10-9: Summary of assay results for 10 holes drilled within Aurizon South Zone in 2015

Selected drill core assays, 2015 program, Aurizon South Prospect Bolded figure thresholds: Au >5 g/t; Cu >1%; Ag >5 g/t; Interval >5 m												
DDH	**E**	**N**	**Elev. (mASL)**	**Dip (deg)**	**Az (deg)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Interval (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**
	NAD 83 Zone 10 m											
AZS15-42	617778	5757717	1418.5	-55	110	276.15	2.87	0.26	**12.12**	2.00	36.55	38.55
						incl.	2.67	0.18	**15.40**	1.50	37.05	38.55
							7.74	**1.26**	**6.53**	**10.00**	195.00	205.00
						incl.	**11.67**	**1.54**	**7.92**	5.00	198.00	203.00
						incl.	**23.00**	**3.42**	**18.10**	0.45	199.50	199.95
AZS15-43	617771	5757745	1413.3	-55	110	279.20	1.32	0.37	2.52	**15.10**	226.90	242.00
						incl.	**5.68**	**1.05**	**9.74**	2.00	235.00	237.00
						incl.	**10.25**	**1.36**	**15.10**	0.95	235.00	235.90
AZS15-44	617744	5757757	1413.0	-55	110	304.80	0.88	0.20	1.17	**11.20**	262.00	273.20
						incl.	3.84	0.19	1.60	1.00	266.00	267.00
AZS15-45	617801	5757786	1402.3	-55	110	297.26	0.78	0.02	2.55	4.00	50.00	54.00
AZS15-46	617800	5757758	1406.1	-55	110	296.27	0.87	0.01	0.15	4.00	134.00	138.00
						incl.	2.14	**1.09**	**5.10**	0.77	171.88	172.65
AZS15-47	617793	5757679	1423.9	-62	110	260.60	**6.66**	0.20	4.60	1.61	55.08	56.69
							0.66	0.21	1.70	**18.40**	202.70	221.10
						incl.	2.10	0.35	3.94	4.10	217.00	221.10
AZS15-48	617751	5757725	1419.6	-55	110	276.15	2.21	0.01	0.20	2.45	78.55	81.00
							1.99	0.60	**7.40**	0.55	85.95	86.50
							1.03	0.34	3.30	0.70	142.10	142.80
							1.70	0.44	2.60	**23.00**	229.00	252.00
						incl.	**10.73**	**1.52**	**11.50**	2.00	242.00	244.00
AZS15-49	617794	5757679	1424.0	-45	110	218.85	**13.40**	0.50	**96.00**	0.83	38.00	38.83
							13.15	0.09	2.00	0.65	72.85	73.50
							10.20	0.87	**37.20**	0.80	160.20	161.00
AZS15-50	617815	5757697	1415.0	-55	110	244.03	0.72	**2.30**	**9.10**	0.50	96.00	96.50
							2.71	0.08	2.08	6.60	139.40	146.00
						incl.	4.30	0.09	3.49	2.44	143.56	146.00
						incl.	**8.79**	0.26	**12.60**	0.74	143.56	144.30
							12.40	0.09	0.90	2.00	210.00	212.00
AZS15-51	617832	5757718	1409.0	-55	110	208.79	2.06	0.38	2.47	1.55	116.15	117.70
						incl.	**6.26**	0.74	**6.70**	0.60	116.15	116.75

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2015

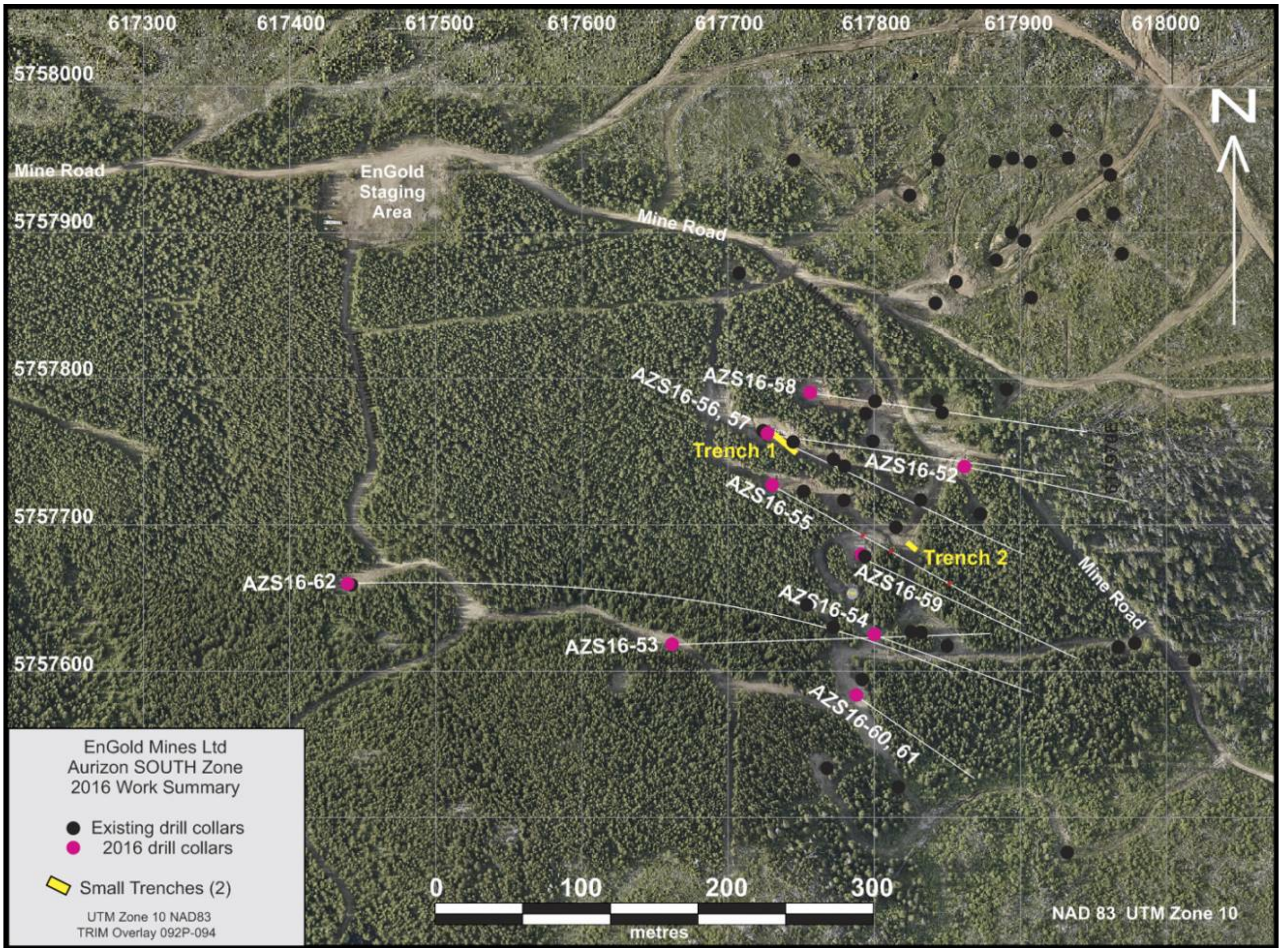
10.5 Diamond Drilling in 2016 – 2017

Diamond drilling was completed at the Aurizon South prospect in 2016 and 2017, and at the G1 gravity anomaly in 2017, resulting in discovery of the G1 Deposit.

10.5.1 Aurizon South (and G1) drilling (2016) – 11 NQ holes, 4042.9 m

In late summer/fall 2016, 11 NQ holes (4,042.9 m) were completed at the Aurizon South prospect. A single hole was started (halted at 136.6 m) at G1 to test the large anomaly delineated by the 2015 gravity survey; this hole was completed in February 2017 (see Section 10.5.3). A drill plan map for Aurizon South is provided in Figure 10-3. Collar coordinates, elevations, orientations, hole lengths and significant assay results are provided in Table 10-10.

All holes were surveyed to measure down-hole deviation using a rented Deviflex, non-magnetic tool operated by J. Berkey. Drill cores were transported by the drilling crew to EnGold’s secure office/core facility located south of the village of Lac La Hache, after each 10-hour shift. The cores were logged by B. Augsten, P.Geo., and selected intervals were sawed and securely bagged by J. Berkey. Following each drilling phase, sampled cores were securely transported by either R. Shives or B. Augsten to ALS Minerals receiving depot in Kamloops. On completion of the 2016 drilling program at Aurizon South, all new collars were accurately surveyed by Dugald Dunlop, Meridian Mapping Ltd., Coldstream, B.C., using a Trimble Pro 6H GPS system.



Source: R. Shives 2017

Figure 10-3: Plan map showing historical drill hole collars (black dots) and 2016 diamond drilling (pink dots, white hole projection lines) at Aurizon South

Table 10-10: Collar location, orientation, assay summary for 11 NQ holes drilled within Aurizon South Zone in 2016

DDH	Dip	Az.	Depth (m)	E	N	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
				NAD83 Zone 10								
AZS16-52	52.6	102	214.58	617860.9	5757740.3	1403.7	No Significant Assays					
AZS16-53	65	88	516.03	617661.3	5757618.1	1460.8	457.85	460.90	3.05	18.54	37.96	1.49
						including	460.00	460.90	0.90	57.80	116.00	2.99
						and	465.20	476.00	10.80	1.56	1.91	0.30
						including	465.20	468.00	2.80	2.87	4.93	0.76
AZS16-54	60	110	183.18	617799.5	5757625.2	1432.4	144.54	154.00	9.46	2.11	5.55	1.19
						including	147.50	150.00	2.50	4.70	11.41	3.04
						and	166.00	169.00	3.00	1.42	3.77	0.53
AZS16-55	58	119	367.59	617730.1	5757727.2	1421.9	54.00	56.00	2.00	1.14	0.90	0.10
						and	132.50	133.00	0.50	2.51	1.00	0.20
						and	175.12	176.65	1.53	2.97	5.70	0.54
						and	260.95	161.95	1.00	1.49	12.80	2.00
AZS16-56	59	115	379.78	617725.3	5757763.2	1413.7	17.50	17.60	0.10	263.00	90.50	1.74
						and	313.00	315.80	2.80	1.59	8.76	1.18
AZS16-57	57	98	381.30	617725.3	5757763.2	1413.7	13.11	13.32	0.21	77.20	31.90	0.63
						and	349.00	350.00	1.00	1.31	5.10	0.41
						and	374.00	376.00	2.00	7.96	4.65	0.24
						including	375.00	376.00	1.00	13.95	7.80	0.40
AZS16-58	56	98	341.38	617756.6	5757790.2	1405.8	180.70	182.35	1.65	6.27	8.00	0.08
						and	294.00	302.00	8.00	2.99	2.60	0.47
						including	298.00	300.00	2.00	5.07	2.80	0.45

DDH	Dip	Az.	Depth (m)	E	N	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
				NAD83 Zone 10								
AZS16-59	55	115	262.13	617782.6	5757677.4	1424.0	46.10	46.77	0.67	4.53	30.50	0.23
						and	85.00	86.00	1.00	14.25	2.30	0.19
						and	172.40	174.95	2.55	3.30	3.30	0.37
						including	173.70	174.95	1.25	4.17	2.00	0.19
AZS16-60	64	125	218.85	617787.6	5757583.6	1443.1	94.00	95.00	1.00	1.93	16.50	0.08
						and	141.30	142.90	1.60	1.38	1.20	0.04
						and	146.00	148.70	2.70	2.62	20.23	0.08
AZS16-61	75	125	337.40	617787.6	5757583.6	1443.1	126.80	129.00	2.20	1.17	19.95	0.02
						and	251.35	258.20	6.85	4.80	5.46	1.25
						including	251.35	253.30	1.95	15.46	13.45	3.67
						including	251.35	252.30	0.95	18.10	15.70	4.47
AZS16-62	60	90	840.70	617446.0	5757660.0	1445.0	489.00	490.00	1.00	0.68	5.20	1.00
						and	649.20	651.00	1.80	15.66	10.40	3.12
						including	649.20	649.70	0.50	26.10	12.60	1.86
						and	753.10	755.30	2.20	0.98	6.20	1.63
						and	769.45	790.00	20.55	0.95	5.36	0.91
						including	773.40	774.18	0.78	3.43	27.00	1.18
						including	780.30	782.00	1.70	2.55	10.80	4.98

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2016

Hole **AZS16-52** tested the Aurizon South structure at a relatively high elevation of 100 m below surface. Previous drilling elsewhere along the structure had shown that grades and widths were weakening towards the surface, and AZS16-52 confirmed this at a new location, intersecting no significant grades.

Hole **AZS16-53** was a re-entry hole, whereby an historical drill hole, which new geological modelling showed had stopped short of the structure, was re-entered and deepened. Hole AZS16-53 commenced at a depth of 328.27 m, and intersected 3.05 m grading 18.54 g/t Au, 37.96 g/t Ag and 1.49% Cu between 457.85 and 460.9 m down hole, including 0.9 m grading 57.8 g/t Au, 116 g/t Ag, and 2.99% Cu. The mineralized structure was cut-out by a post-mineral mafic dyke from 460.9 to 465.2 m. The mineralized zone then resumed at 465.2 m, yielding a second 10.8 m intercept grading 1.56 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu and 1.91 g/t Ag. Gold and copper mineralization occurs within an intensely potassically altered and fractured intrusive host similar to previous intercepts in the structure.

Hole **AZS16-54** was drilled along the south limit of the structure approximately 60 m beyond previous drilling (AZS15-47 cut 6.66 g/t Au over 1.61 m; AZS15-50 cut 12.4 g/t Au over 2 m). Hole AZS16-54 intersected 2.5 m grading 4.7 g/t Au, 11.41 g/t Ag, and 3.04% Cu, within a wider interval of 9.46 m grading 2.11 g/t Au, 5.55 g/t Ag, and 1.19% Cu between 144.54 and 154.0 m down-hole. A second, lower zone assayed 1.42 g/t Au, 3.77 g/t Ag, and 0.53% Cu between 166 and 169 m. The gold and copper mineralization occur in intensely altered and fractured monzodiorite, veined with sulphide-bearing (pyrite, chalcopyrite), fine-grained light grey quartz, and coarse-grained white quartz. Alteration is highly variable and includes potassium feldspar, epidote, chlorite, hematite and albite, all overprinted by younger calcitic fractures.

Results in holes **AZS16-55, -56, -57 and -58** extended the high gold-copper-silver grades within the Aurizon Structure more than 50 m below previous drilling at the 170 m level (vertically below surface). Mineralization occurs again within sulphide-rich (pyrite, chalcopyrite) hydrothermal breccia, and where dark grey silicification and/or quartz veining are developed. DDH AZS16-55 intersected relatively narrow zones of less than 2 m, with gold grades less than 3 g/t. DDH AZS16-56 and -57 both intersected fine, visible gold grains in a 10 to 21 cm thick sulphide-bearing quartz vein within 15 m of the surface. These graded, respectively, 263 g/t Au, 90.5 g/t Ag, 1.74% Cu over 10 cm, and 77.2 g/t Au, 31.9 g/t Ag, and 0.63% Cu over 21 cm. Hole AZS16-57 also intersected 7.96 g/t Au, 4.65 g/t Ag, and 0.24% Cu over 2 m within the structure. Follow-up to the near-surface mineralized quartz veins intersected in holes AZS16-56 and -57 was conducted using an excavator, which successfully exposed the vein at surface within intensely weathered, altered intrusive rocks. The near-vertical vein is now referred to as the Main Quartz Vein at Aurizon South, striking approximately 120 degrees. Grab samples contained massive chalcocite and many tiny visible gold grains (see below).

Hole **AZS16-59** intersected a 1 m interval grading 14.25 g/t Au, 2.3 g/t Ag, and 0.19% Cu.

Holes **AZS16-60, -61 and -62** extended the overall southern strike limit of the Aurizon South structure another 50 m or more at shallow (200 m), intermediate (300 m) and deep (700 m) depths below surface, respectively. The strike extension continues south of a 15 m wide, southeast striking (120 degrees), near vertical, pinkish-brown, post-mineral Eocene (?) quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke, which appears to cut across the 020-trending Aurizon South structure at a high angle.

Hole **AZS16-62** re-entered a previously drilled hole and commenced coring at 318.1 m, targeting the Aurizon South structure at the deepest level drilled to date, and approximately 225 m on strike to the south of previous deep-testing of the zone. Hole AZS16-62 encountered multiple mineralized zones, including a narrow visible gold-bearing quartz vein located within a highly pyritized and silicified 2 m interval of core. Below that, the Aurizon South hydrothermal breccia structure yielded a 40 m intercept of well-mineralized material at a vertical depth of approximately 650 to 700 m. Multigram gold assays were intersected in similar-looking rocks drilled previously to the north within the structure (AZS10-21 and AZS12-34).

The discovery of visible gold in quartz in holes AZS16-56 and -57 represents the first-ever report of free gold-in-quartz on the property. Two small machine-dug trenches (locations shown in Figure 10-3) successfully located the vein in outcrop above the drill holes, below thin overburden cover. Visible gold is common in the vein and in nearby altered wall rock. Chalcocite is also abundant in the vein. The vein has been traced for more than 120 m to date (vein remains open along strike and to depth). Assay results from several grab samples collected at the two trenches are provided in Table 10-11. Values within a single piece of the vein in Trench #2 assayed 177.5 g/t Au, 80.9 g/t Ag, and 7.46% Cu (grab sample number 7). A similar result was obtained in Trench #1, located 120 m away.

Table 10-11: Aurizon South Main Quartz Vein grab sample assays. Trench locations are shown in Figure 10-3

Sample	Location	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Description
1	Northwest Trench #1 617735E 5757759N	10 cm quartz vein	62.5	38.8	3.38	visible gold, chalcocite
2		10 cm quartz vein	55.6	55.2	28.4	visible gold, abundant chalcocite
3		wall rock	43.9	27.6	2.07	gouge, visible gold
4		quartz vein composite	177.0	62.8	4.92	visible gold, chalcocite
5	Southeast Trench #2 617829E 5757674N	quartz vein, visible gold, pyrite, chalcocite	14.90	9.30	3.76	polished QV; py, chalcocite, quartz, visible gold
6		quartz vein, visible gold, pyrite, chalcocite	95.7	49.1	5.67	grab sample; py, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, visible gold
7		quartz vein, visible gold, pyrite, chalcocite	177.5	80.9	7.46	grab sample; py, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, visible gold

Source: R. Shives 2017

10.5.2 Aurizon South drilling (2017)

In 2017, drilling at Aurizon South again focused on infill of relatively large gaps between historical pierce points within the Aurizon South gold-silver-copper structure. Three holes were designed to provide 50 m step-outs from the multigram gold intersection within DDH AZS08-07 (6.26 gpt Au over 26 m down-hole, including 15.5 gpt Au over 6 m down-hole). Faulting prevented completion of two of these holes before they intersected the structure. The third hole (AZS17-64) was completed, intersecting several 1.0 to 1.2 m intervals grading 1.5 to 5.5 gpt Au.

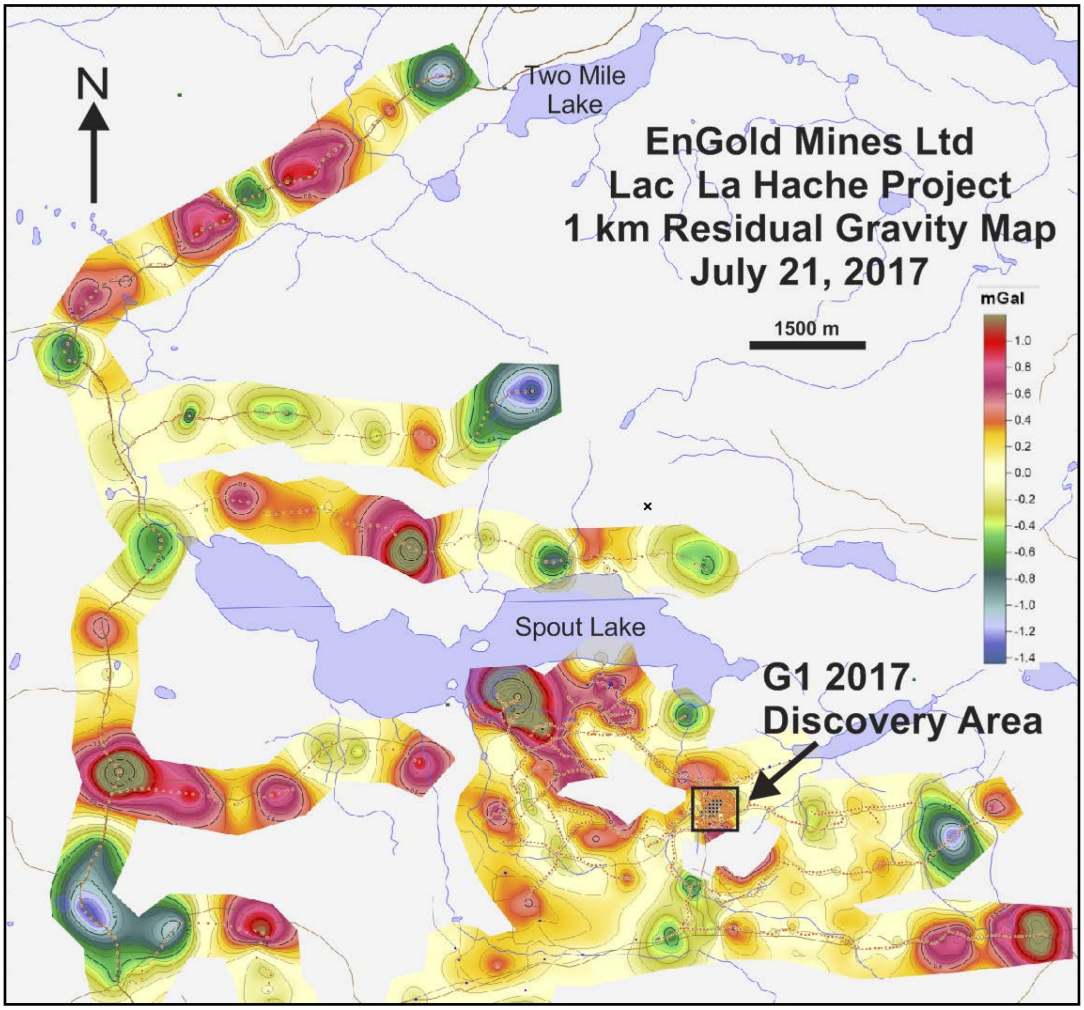
A cross-section of the Aurizon South deposit based on drilling conducted between 2008 through 2017 is shown in Figure 14-19.

10.5.3 G1 discovery drilling (2017) – 30 holes, 12,859 m

Drilling at Aurizon South was halted temporarily in February 2017, following discovery at the G1 gravity anomaly. That vertical hole at G1, DDH G16-01 (started in 2016 and drilled to 136.6 m) was completed in February 2017 and is considered the discovery hole for the G1 Deposit, intersecting a true width of 26.6 m grading 1.76% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, 10.29 g/t Ag and 35.8% Fe, from 337.3 to 363.9 m. The Aurizon South drill was moved, and a second drill was mobilized to commence a 50 m step-out program to delineate the G1 mineralization.

During summer and fall 2017, additional ground gravity surveying was completed in the G1 discovery area by Excel Geophysics to infill the relatively coarse measurements taken during the initial 2015 test survey and to cover a larger surrounding area. A total of 1,640 stations were surveyed in 2017. Results were presented by Excel Geophysics in stages to EnGold, while both the gravity surveying and drilling programs were ongoing. Results to July 21, 2017 are shown in Figure 10-4.

By the end of 2017, 30 holes had been completed at the new G1 Prospect (Table 10-12, Figure 10-5), within an area approximately 250 m north-south by 250 m east-west. The G1 zone to date appears irregularly shaped, with the long axis extending for 300 m in a northeast-southwest direction and the shorter axis approximately 150 m in a northwest-southeast direction. Mineralization is stratiform, occurring within subhorizontal, limey (calcitic), volcaniclastic rocks (siltstones, grits, conglomerates) as carbonate replacements by early magnetite and subsequent chalcopyrite (+Au, +Ag), very similar to the Spout Deposit. Based on relatively coarse 50 m drill hole spacing, the true, vertical thickness of the zone appears largest along a crudely central axis defined by holes G17-23, G16-01, G17-38, G17-13, G17-37 and G17-16; the latter hole produced the thickest intersection date at more than 44 m (Figure 10-6). Assay results for all holes are shown in Table 10-13.



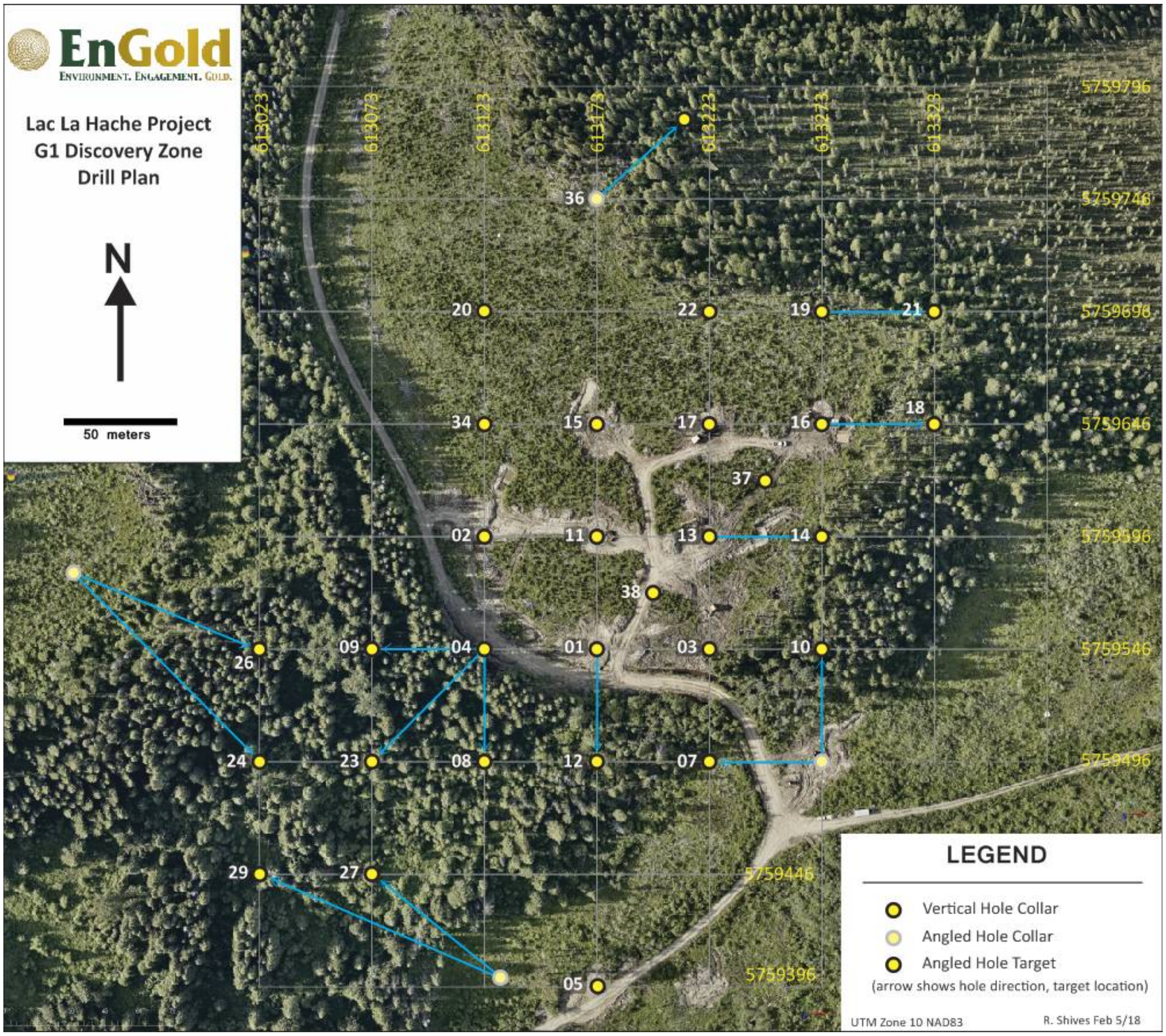
Source: Excel Geophysics 2017

Figure 10-4: 1 km residual ground gravity map to July 21, 2017

Table 10-12: Specifications for 30 NQ Holes (12,859 m) completed at G1 Discovery in 2017

Collar	Easting	Northing	Elevation (mASL)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	UTM Zone 10 NAD83					
G16-01	613172.7	5759544.1	1123.9	-	90.0	505.4
G17-02	613124.8	5759594.9	1117.3	-	90.0	484.3
G17-03	613222.1	5759545.8	1123.4	-	90.0	514.8
G17-04	613126.7	5759544.7	1121.9	-	90.0	511.2
G17-05	613173.2	5759392.9	1134.8	-	90.0	515.1
G17-07	613272.7	5759495.9	1124.7	270	81.5	447.8
G17-08	613126.7	5759544.7	1121.9	180	81.5	468.5
G17-09	613126.7	5759544.7	1121.9	-	90.0	415.3
G17-10	613272.7	5759495.9	1124.7	0	81.5	392.9
G17-11	613174.0	5759594.5	1121.4	-	90.0	410.6
G17-12	613172.7	5759544.1	1123.9	180	81.5	429.2
G17-13	613223.0	5759595.4	1124.1	-	90.0	404.8
G17-14	613223.6	5759593.4	1124.0	90	81.5	431.9
G17-15	613174.6	5759643.6	1116.0	-	90.0	414.2
G17-16	613274.0	5759646.4	1116.9	-	90.0	423.1
G17-17	613223.6	5759642.7	1117.9	-	90.0	369.4
G17-18	613274.0	5759646.4	1116.9	90	81.5	380.1
G17-19	613274.7	5759692.6	1112.1	90	81.5	380.4
G17-20	613123.8	5759695.2	1111.6	-	90.0	438.3
G17-21	613274.7	5759692.6	1112.1	90	81.5	365.2
G17-22	613225.4	5759695.2	1111.8	-	90.0	392.6
G17-23	613126.7	5759544.7	1121.9	225	78.0	410.9
G17-24	612939.7	5759577.1	1119.9	135	71.5	428.9
G17-26	612939.7	5759577.1	1119.9	112	76.0	401.4
G17-27	613131.0	5759400.9	1132.6	309	78.7	471.5
G17-29	613131.0	5759400.9	1132.6	293	-72.4	434.9
G17-34	613122.3	5759645.6	1113.3	-	90.0	432.5
G17-36	613173.2	5759743.2	1111.3	48	80.0	389.5
G17-37	613249.5	5759621.1	1119.9	-	90.0	365.2
G17-38	613197.9	5759572.6	1123.5	-	90.0	429.2

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2018



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2018

Figure 10-5: Map of drill collars (up to end of 2017 drilling) for vertical and angled holes at G1

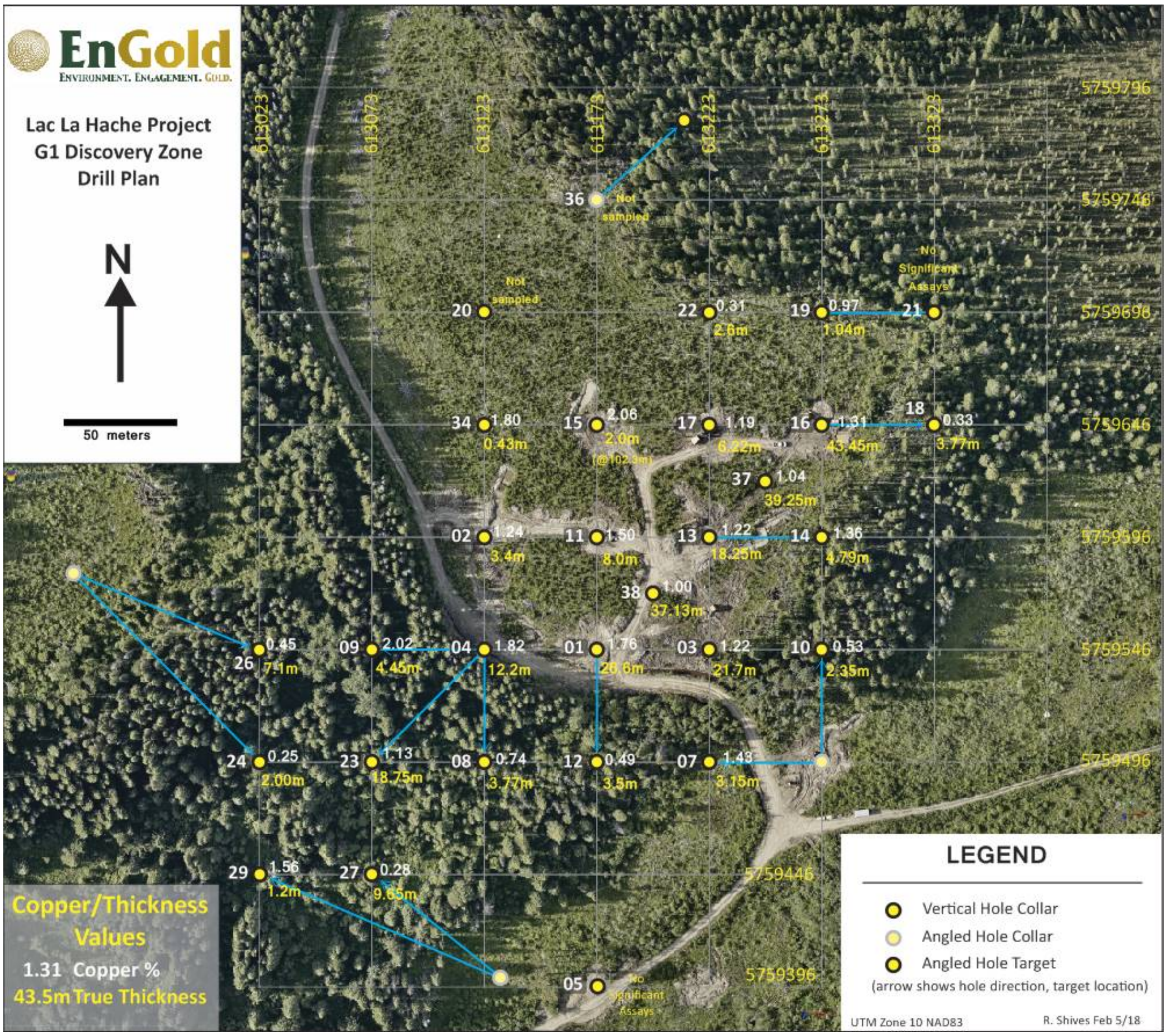
Note: The blue lines depict the surface traces of angled holes, extending from the collars (faint yellow dot) to the target locations (bright yellow dot) within the sub-horizontal Main Zone horizon at approximately 340-350 m below surface.

Table 10-13: Assay summary for 2017 drilling at G1 Discovery

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
G16-01	337.30	363.87	26.57	1.76	0.27	10.29	35.80
including	343.00	357.00	14.00	2.09	0.27	12.34	36.40
	416.00	421.66	5.66	1.14	0.23	5.07	19.70
including	418.53	419.53	1.00	4.49	0.94	17.10	44.00
G17-03	307.00	313.00	6.00	0.33	0.04	2.20	7.98
	337.30	359.00	21.70	1.22	0.17	5.96	30.06
including	343.00	349.00	6.00	1.76	0.16	8.00	34.23
	376.95	387.05	10.10	0.51	0.05	4.15	16.05
G17-04	336.00	348.20	12.20	1.82	0.41	9.96	32.49
including	336.00	342.00	6.00	2.18	0.46	12.13	34.87
G17-07	351.25	357.3	6.05	1.01	0.18	8.02	24.25
including	352.5	355.65	3.15	1.43	0.31	12.60	28.18
G17-09	95.00	98.80	3.80	0.53	0.18	6.39	15.30
including	95.00	96.00	1.00	1.05	0.36	11.90	26.40
	231.00	247.00	16.00	0.38	0.06	1.36	8.16
including	239.00	241.00	2.00	1.35	0.07	2.00	15.50
	263.00	268.00	5.00	0.49	0.08	2.18	7.04
	288.00	298.55	10.55	1.10	0.27	5.53	5.81
including	289.55	294.00	4.45	2.02	0.57	10.31	6.21
including	289.55	290.00	0.45	12.35	4.48	66.40	13.85
	332.75	334.00	1.25	0.61	0.03	2.80	9.60
G17-11	321.96	333.00	11.04	1.16	0.12	6.19	27.44
including	323.00	331.00	8.00	1.50	0.16	7.73	31.58
G17-13	318.75	337.00	18.25	1.22	0.14	5.27	26.70
including	328.00	334.00	6.00	1.92	0.18	8.23	30.27
G17-14	277.00	281.00	4.00	0.38	0.04	3.00	6.76
	309.56	314.35	4.79	1.36	0.14	7.24	26.60
including	311.00	313.65	2.65	1.97	0.20	10.82	34.95

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
G17-16	293.00	336.45	43.45	1.31	0.20	4.06	31.14
including	293.00	296.80	3.80	2.01	0.23	6.09	34.16
including	302.00	326.00	24.00	1.67	0.29	5.09	34.55
G17-23	351.20	369.95	18.75	1.13	0.14	5.55	26.23
including	351.20	356.05	4.85	1.42	0.15	9.13	37.48
including	352.00	354.00	2.00	1.69	0.20	13.50	36.70
including	361.76	363.05	1.29	5.44	0.54	19.80	30.80
including	363.81	365.03	1.22	1.37	0.47	5.70	28.00
including	366.35	367.95	1.60	1.46	0.26	7.00	26.00
G17-37	191.55	195.00	3.45	1.10	0.10	20.69	10.61
	298.60	337.85	39.25	1.04	0.11	5.21	24.53
including	302.00	306.92	4.92	1.62	0.18	7.73	33.56
including	311.00	312.80	1.80	1.54	0.19	6.70	16.45
including	321.00	329.00	8.00	2.01	0.20	11.70	37.28
including	334.00	335.50	1.50	2.11	0.12	7.50	34.40
including	336.50	337.85	1.35	1.56	0.12	7.70	17.25
G17-38	291.45	292.10	0.65	2.02	0.28	6.80	12.75
	318.75	355.88	37.13	1.00	0.16	4.41	26.35
including	332.12	355.88	23.76	1.37	0.24	6.23	36.70
including	340.00	344.00	4.00	2.15	0.58	8.10	36.45

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2018



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2018

Figure 10-6: Map of copper grade (%) and true thickness (m) at G1 Discovery, for holes up to G17-38

10.5.4 G2, Berkey and Spout West drilling (2017) – 8 NQ holes, 2,689 m

Diamond drilling was also completed at the G2 gravity anomaly, Berkey Prospect, and the Spout West area in 2017. Specifications for these eight holes are provided in Table 10-14. Assays for the G2 and Spout West holes are provided in Table 10-15. No significant assays were intersected in the few short holes drilled under the Berkey showing dike.

Table 10-14: Specifications for 8 NQ holes (2,689 m) completed in 2017 at G2 gravity anomaly, Berkey Prospect and Spout West areas

Collar	Easting	Northing	Elevation (mASL)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	UTM Zone 10 NAD83					
G2 Airborne Gravity Anomaly						
G2-17-25	615001.4	5758998.5	1204.9	-	90.0	353.1
G2-17-28	615198.9	5758809.5	1235.6	270	60.0	562.1
Berkey Prospect						
B17-30	615767.0	5758897.0	1231.0	104	46.0	151.8
B17-32	615767.0	5758897.0	1231.0	90	45.0	84.7
B17-33	615774.0	5758893.0	1232.0	288	45.0	30.4
Spout West Area						
G17-06	611000.2	5760619.7	1109.0	-	90.0	550.8
SW17-31	610681.2	5761026.9	1093.1	-	90.0	401.7
SW17-35	610681.2	5761026.9	1093.1	53	44.0	554.4

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2017

Table 10-15: Assay summary for 2017 drilling at G2 gravity anomaly and Spout West areas

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
G2-17-25	not sampled						
G2-17-28	187.00	197.00	10.00	0.41	0.23	1.68	5.65
	446.00	471.00	25.00	0.39	0.46	1.39	4.84
including	466.00	469.10	3.10	0.92	1.34	3.77	4.61
G-17-06	no significant assays						
SW17-31	no significant assays						
SW17-35	414.00	415.00	1.00	0.96	0.17	4.60	6.75

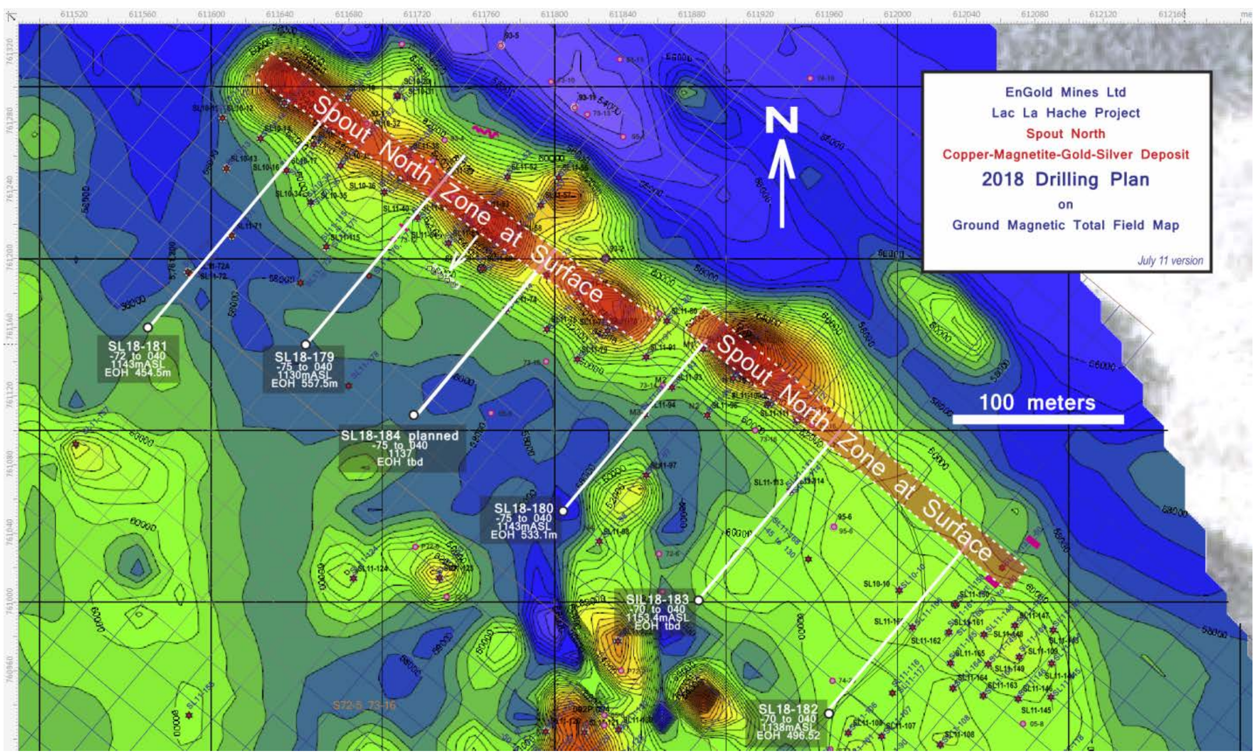
Source: EnGold Mines Ltd. 2017

10.6 Diamond Drilling in 2018 – 2019

The specifications, coordinates, and significant assays for diamond drill holes completed in 2018-2019 are summarized in Table 10-16, Table 10-17 and Table 10-18. Results are summarized below by area.

10.6.1 Spout North Deposit drilling (2018) – 6 NQ holes, 2961 m

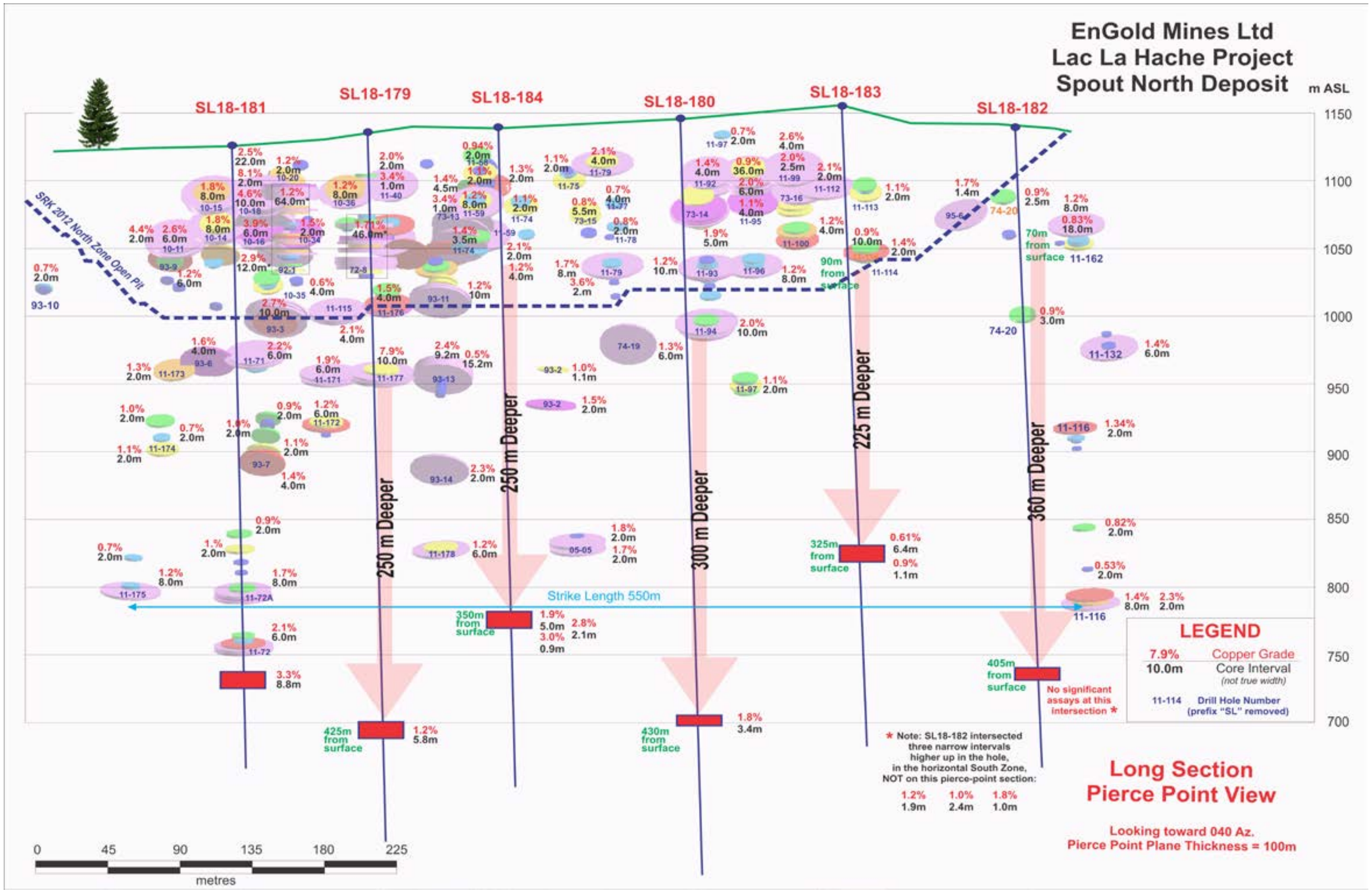
In 2018, six holes were drilled at Spout North to extend the zone below previous intersections, to depths of more than 400 m below surface, along the strike of the zone (Figure 10-7, Figure 10-8). Overall results were positive, extending high copper grades (1 to >3% Cu) over core lengths (not true widths) from 1 to >8 m, to depths of more than 400 m below surface. Lower grades and narrower intersections were encountered in holes **SL18-182** and **SL18-183** located toward the southeast end of the zone, where magnetic total field values are also lower amplitude. However, note that SL18-182 intersected three intervals exceeding 1% copper higher up in that hole, interpreted to be within the horizontal Spout South Zone. Increased ground magnetic values in that area appear to reflect this.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2018

Figure 10-7: Location of six 2018 holes testing below previous drilling along the strike of the Spout North Zone

Note: Base map is coloured magnetic total field data from ground surveys. The Zone dips steeply to the southwest.



Source: R. Shives 2018

Figure 10-8: Long section or "pierce point" view of six 2018 holes drilled to extend the Spout North Zone to depths below previous drilling, as indicated by pink arrows

Note: Pink discs show selected assay intervals, labeled. The bottom of the SRK 2012 open pit model used to calculate the maiden Spout Deposit Resource is shown by dashed blue line. Although many high grade intersections at depth (e.g. SL18-181 intersected 3.3% Cu over 8.8m core length) below the pit are too sparse to be included in the updated 2021 Resource estimate (this report), results suggest future drilling to extend and in-fill is warranted.

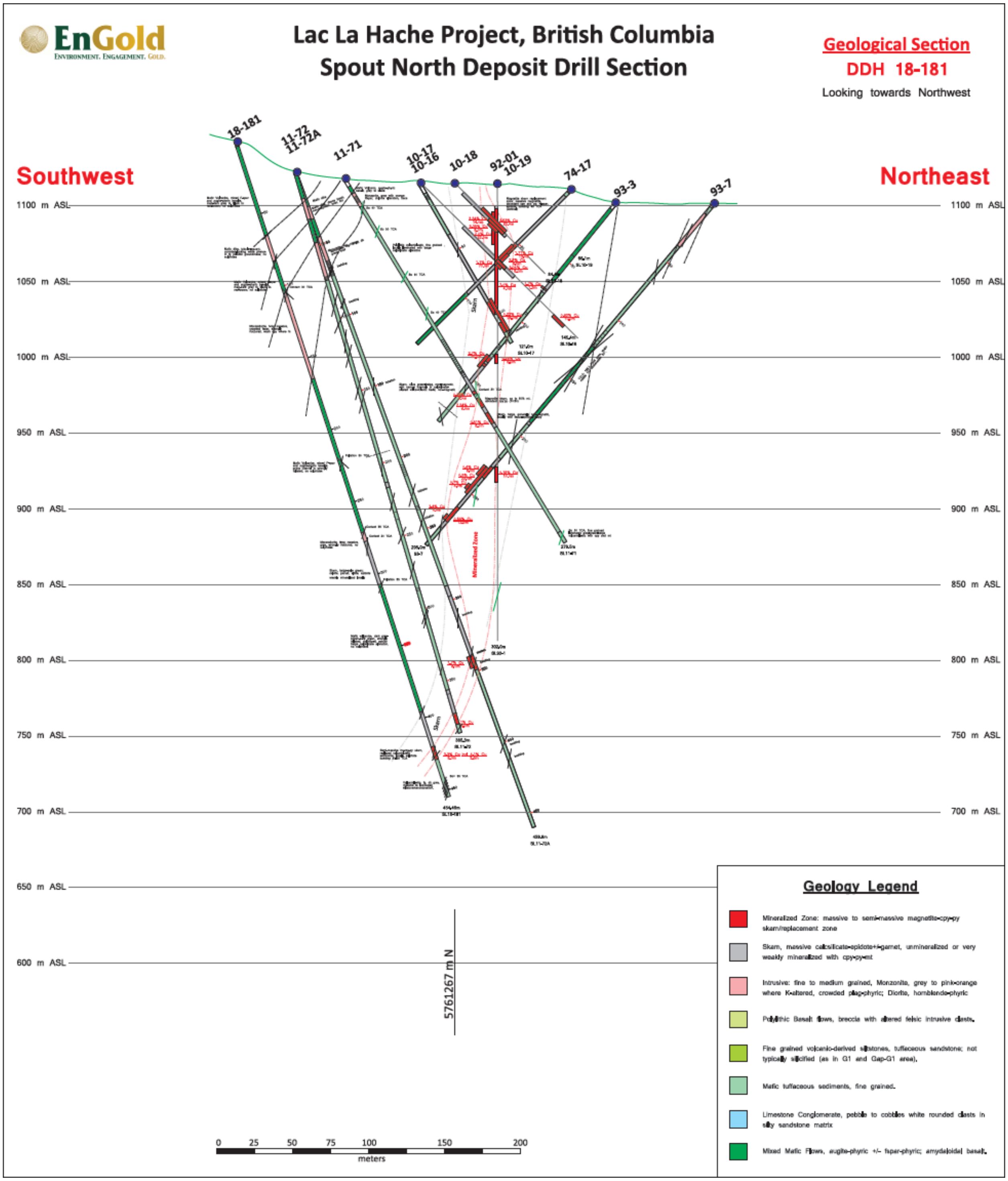
Table 10-16: Coordinates, orientation, EOH, assay results for the six NQ holes drilled at Spout North Deposit in 2018

DDH	NAD 83 Zone 10		Elev.	Collar Dip	Collar Az.	EOH	Drill Core Depth (m)				Copper	Gold	Silver	Iron
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	(mASL)	(deg.)	(UTM)	(m)		From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
SL18-179	5761150	611655	1130	-75	040	557.5		325.00	328.65	3.65	**1.32**	0.18	5.68	10.71
								336.00	341.15	5.15	**1.07**	0.24	4.17	24.03
								439.85	445.65	5.8	**1.17**	0.2	8.31	12.83
							incl.	439.85	442.00	2.15	**2.14**	0.43	15.88	18.21
SL18-180	5761053	611805	1143	-75	040	533.1		64.30	65.60	1.30	0.72	0.09	2.90	18.70
								393.55	395.00	1.45	**1.46**	0.22	7.60	19.15
								460.43	463.83	3.40	**1.81**	0.47	8.92	18.03
SL18-181	5761160	611563	1143	-72	040	454.5		419.80	428.60	8.80	**3.26**	0.83	16.88	26.67
							incl.	425.00	428.60	3.60	**4.09**	0.85	19.34	32.73
SL18-182	5760935	611960	1138	-70	040	496.5		61.85	63.70	1.85	**1.18**	0.14	3.80	22.00
								110.35	112.70	2.35	**0.97**	0.10	4.10	10.55
								137.50	138.50	1.00	**1.77**	0.53	9.00	13.85
SL18-183	5761001	611884	1153	-70	040	466.0		21.58	28.90	7.32	0.60	0.07	2.35	13.87
							incl.	23.80	25.00	1.20	**1.17**	0.11	4.40	26.80
								113.00	115.50	2.50	0.88	0.18	6.78	7.17
							incl.	113.00	114.00	1.00	**1.13**	0.08	4.80	6.84
								353.85	360.20	6.35	0.61	0.45	2.79	32.08
								364.55	365.65	1.10	0.91	0.12	3.80	20.70
SL18-184	611718	5761109	1137	-75	040	453.9		375.00	379.95	4.95	**1.90**	0.37	7.31	36.28
							incl.	376.30	378.35	2.05	**2.83**	0.56	10.75	48.20
								388.75	389.50	0.75	**2.02**	0.35	7.70	14.65

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2018

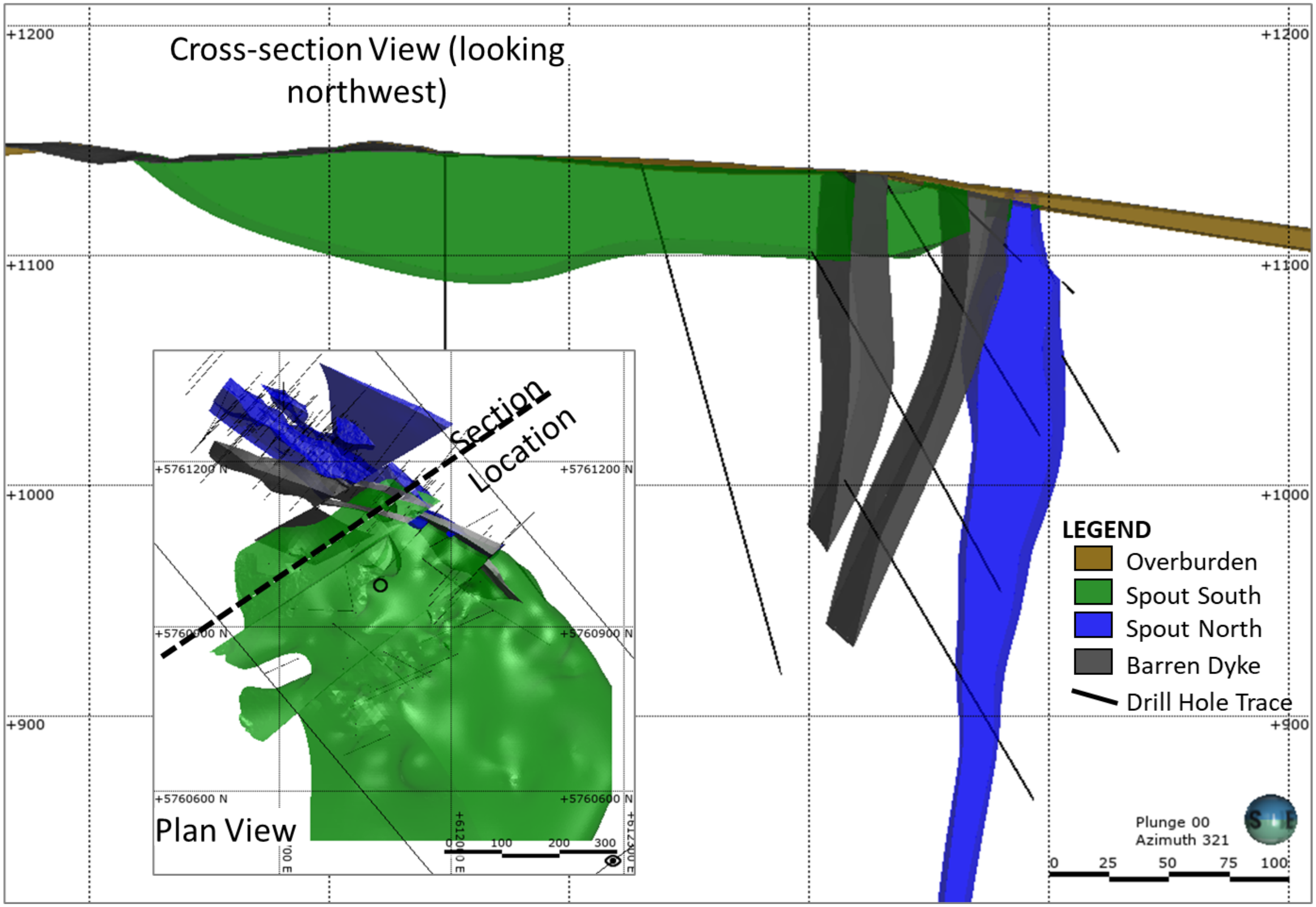
The Spout North drill section (DDH18-181) in Figure 10-9 illustrates the generally steeply southwest dipping nature of the Zone. Similar to the Spout South and G1 Zones, the stratiform copper-magnetite (gold, silver) mineralization occurs as semi-massive carbonate replacements within steeply dipping, locally skarned/calcsilicate altered volcaniclastic strata. Although faulting, warping, pinching is apparent, vertical continuity of stratigraphy and of grade, is generally good.

A cross-section of the Spout Deposit based on drilling to date is shown in Figure 10-10.



Source: R. Shives 2018

Figure 10-9: Drill section at Spout North (DDH18-181) showing the generally steeply southwest dipping nature of the Zone



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 10-10: Cross-section view of the Spout deposit geological model based on drilling to date

10.6.2 G1-Spout "Gap" Area Drilling (2018) – 7 NQ holes, 2966 m

The 2017 discovery of "blind" stratiform carbonate replacement style magnetite-copper (gold, silver) mineralization located about 350 m below surface, 1800 m southeast of the Spout Deposit, was the result of drill-testing a positive ground gravity anomaly. Lithological, mineralogical and textural similarities between Spout and the new "G1" zone support interpretation of intrusion-related, carbonate-replacement by chalcopyrite and magnetite (pyrite, gold, silver) within skarned/calcsilicate-altered volcaniclasitic sediments.

Geological interpretation prior to G1 discovery in that part of the property, indicated a gentle, 15 degree regional stratigraphic dip to the east, placing at-surface, Spout South subhorizontal host strata approximately 350 m below surface in the G1 area. This is precisely where the G1 zone occurs. EnGold's exploration strategy for these replacement style deposits locally, is to search for occurrence of one or more of magnetic, gravity and chargeability relative highs (perhaps very subtle due to depth to source) overlying suitable host strata. Thus the 1800 m "gap" between Spout and G1, and the area surrounding G1, offer highest probability, in locations where geophysical anomalies occur.

In 2018, two in-fill holes were completed within the G1 Zone and three of several geophysical targets were drill tested in the G1-Spout "Gap" area.

DDH **GP18-41** tested a weak gravity high with positive chargeability (Figure 9-16, Target "F") about 750 m northwest of G1 Zone. This hole intersected suitable, altered host strata but unfortunately with only minor chalcopyrite and magnetite (less than 1 m grading 0.6% Cu).

The second hole , **GP18-42** (Figure 9-16, Target "J") tested the southeast side of the relatively strong G1 IP chargeability anomaly and encountered a thick interval of volcaniclastic-hosted replacement-style copper-pyrite-magnetite, grading 0.47% Cu over 58.5 m, including a 3.1 m interval grading 1.55% Cu. The mineralization included lower grade disseminated chalcopyrite with porphyry style, potassium feldspar-epidote alteration, suggesting proximity to a porphyry-related intrusion or system. This interpretation is supported by the large Peach-Melba IP chargeability response located to the east of G1, described above, and presents future drill targets.

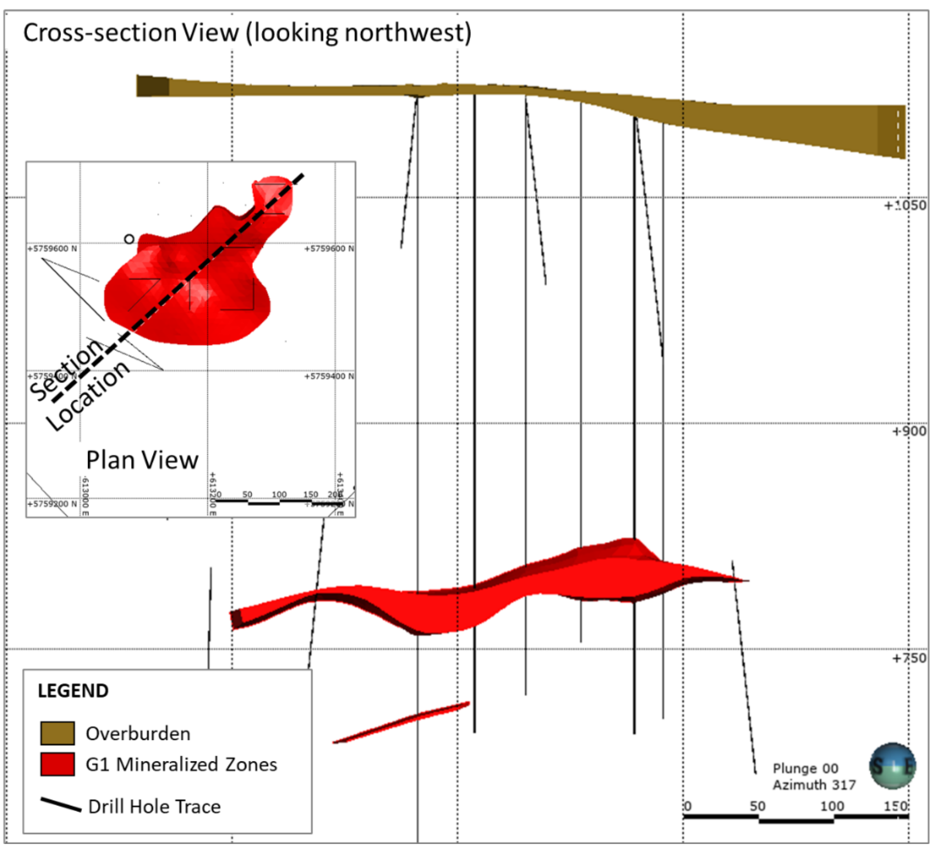
DDH **GP18-43** is located about 400 m north-northwest of G1 and was designed to test moderate gravity and magnetic highs. No significant mineralization was intersected in this hole.

A cross-section of the G1 deposit based on drilling to date is shown in Figure 10-11.

The improved definition of the Peach Melba IP anomaly prompted initial testing by two holes where no previous drilling had occurred. Outcrops in the vicinity were known to have high pyrite (10%). DDH **18-44** was drilled to determine if significant copper might be associated with or lie below the pyrite (Figure 10-12). The hole encountered abundant pyrite, but with only trace chalcopyrite. A second hole (DDH **18-45**) was drilled within the IP anomaly about 400 m to the south. It too encountered strong pyrite with trace chalcopyrite but intense shearing, faulting forced abandonment at 318.19 m.

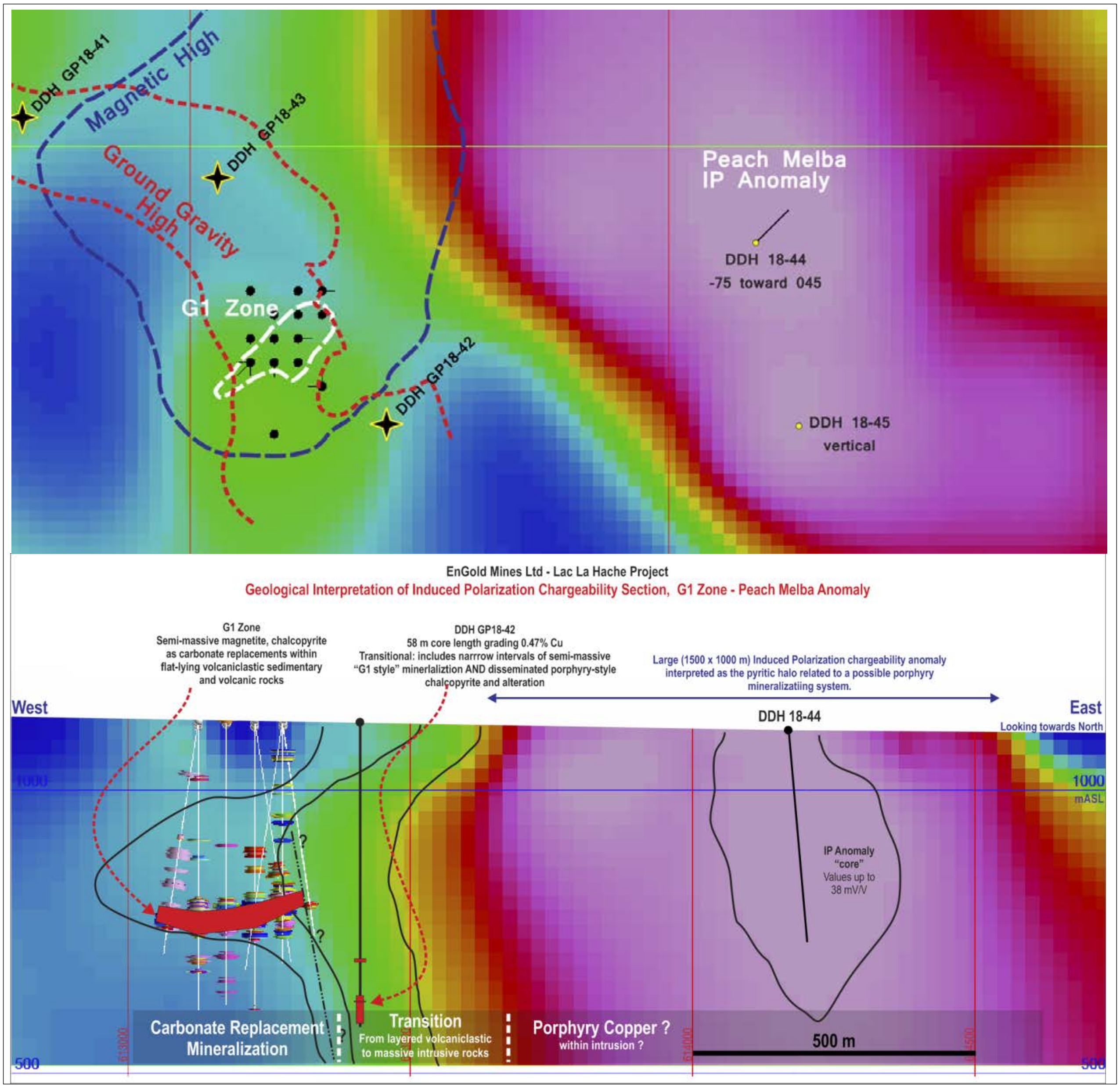
Table 10-17: Coordinates, orientation, EOH and assay results for the seven NQ holes drilled at G1 and surrounding area in 2018

2018 Drilling at G1 Zone, G1-Spout Gap, G1-Peach Melba Area - Collar locations, orientations, Assay Summary													
DDH	**E**	**N**	**Elev.**	**Dip**	**Az**	**EOH**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Ag**	**Fe**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**
	NAD 83 Zone 10 m		mASL	deg	deg	m	g/t	%	g/t	%	m	m	m
G18-39	613248	5759571	1124	90	-	474.57	0.05	0.42	1.87	17.08	**10.70**	310.20	320.90
						incl.	0.13	**1.13**	**5.40**	**27.00**	2.10	310.20	312.30
							0.08	0.69	3.25	18.76	**7.25**	328.30	335.55
						incl.	0.17	**1.38**	**6.94**	**31.33**	2.55	333.00	335.55
G18-40	613148	5759571	1123	90	-	410.75	0.06	0.44	1.75	8.90	**12.50**	112.50	125.00
							0.28	**1.14**	**6.89**	**24.31**	**31.36**	321.94	353.30
						incl.	**0.48**	**1.71**	**10.63**	**32.40**	**14.32**	332.63	346.95
						incl.	0.36	**2.21**	**14.00**	**37.86**	2.45	350.85	353.30
GP18-41	612647	5760061	1089	90	-	447.75	0.05	0.60	2.10	8.09	0.80	324.00	324.80
GP18-42	613408	5759419	1144	90	-	571.80	0.05	0.87	**10.20**	10.05	1.10	184.00	185.10
							0.04	0.30	1.60	4.54	**8.55**	426.00	434.55
							0.06	0.47	2.18	6.07	**58.50**	488.50	547.00
						incl.	0.17	**1.55**	**5.93**	7.85	3.10	504.00	507.10
						incl.	0.12	0.71	3.97	7.97	6.00	535.00	541.00
GP18-43	613055	5759935	1102	90	-	368.50	no significant assays						
18-44	614185	5759800	1103	75	45	374.60	0.62	0.34	1.43	11.50	5.20	56.50	61.70
18-45	614275	5759415	1150	90	-	318.19	0.12	0.39	1.06	5.68	**22.00**	252.00	274.00
						incl.	0.22	0.71	1.60	5.42	4.00	266.00	270.00



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 10-11: Cross-section view of the G1 deposit geological model based on drilling to date



Source: R. Shives 2018

Figure 10-12: Modelled chargeability plan (top) and section (bottom) across G1 Zone and Peach Melba anomaly, overlain by G1 drill section + mineralization, DDH GP18-42 trace + mineralization and DDH 18-44 trace

The transitional style of alteration and mineralization in GP18-42 and proximity of the large Peach Melba anomaly, suggests porphyry exploration potential exists between G1 and the IP anomaly. Future drilling will test this. A fault (dash-dot line in figure) encountered in drilling at G1 is interpreted to truncate the very thick intersection in DDH G17-16 (44 m true width) on the eastern side of G1 Zone. It is unknown if vertical movement might explain the deeper mineralization encountered in GP18-42.

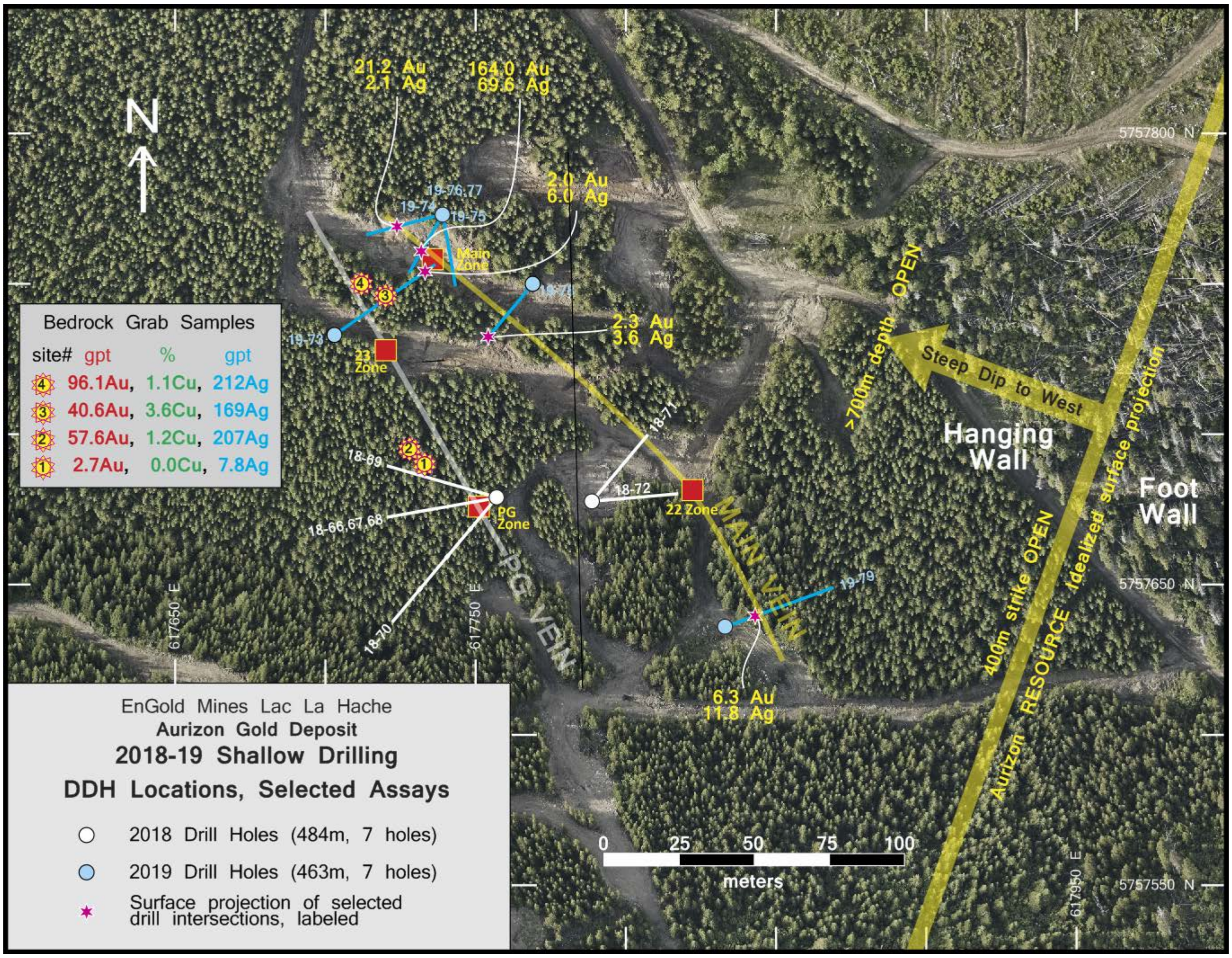
10.6.3 Aurizon South Deposit shallow drilling (2018-2019) – 14 NQ holes, 947 m

At the Aurizon South Deposit, the 2018 B-soil sampling and related prospecting led to discovery of three new mineralized quartz veins in outcrop. These are in addition to the previously discovered "Main Quartz Vein" (MQV) and are named PG Zone, 22 Zone and 23 Zone. All veins to date occur within the hanging wall to the Aurizon South Deposit structure (Figure 10-13). Grab samples from each vein contained high gold, silver and copper grades.

Using only existing drill pads and access trails, a series of shallow drill holes tested the depth extent of these veins in 2018 and again in 2019. Assay results are highlighted in Figure 10-13 and tabulated in Table 10-18. A clear association is apparent between quartz, pyrite and gold concentrations, although minute grains of free gold can also be seen, rarely. True widths of the veins are very narrow, in the 2 cm to 30 cm range. A detailed description of the PG vein intersected in DDH 18-68 is provided in Figure 10-14.

DDH 19-74 successfully extended the MQV to the northwest, intersecting 21.2 gpt Au over 30 cm (core length). DDH 19-76 cut below the MQV original discovery trench, intersecting 164 gpt Au, 0.95% Cu and 69.6 gpt Ag over 15 cm (core length).

Additional drilling at the Aurizon South Deposit in 2019 is presented in Section 10.6.4.



Source: R. Shives 2019

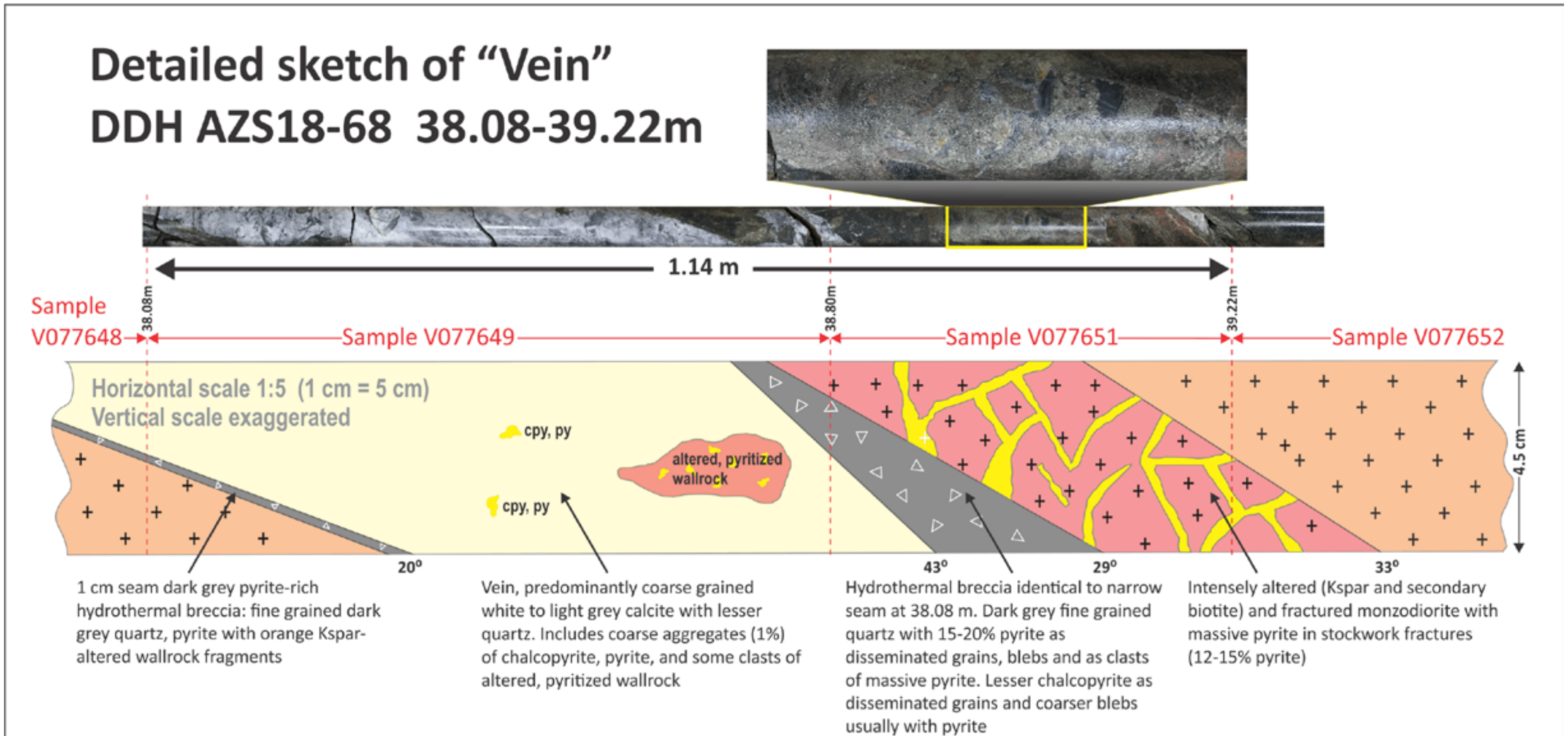
Figure 10-13: Drilling plan for 14 shallow holes drilled in 2018-2019 at the Aurizon South Deposit

Note: All holes targeted new surface exposures of mineralized quartz veins discovered through prospecting focused by B-soil gold anomalies occurring in the hanging wall to Aurizon South Deposit structure (shown). Selected bedrock grab sample results and assays within drill holes are indicated.

Table 10-18: Coordinates, orientation, EOH and assay results for 14 shallow NQ holes drilled at Aurizon South Deposit in 2018 and 2019 (part)

Fall 2018 - Spring 2019 Aurizon South Shallow Drilling - Collar locations, orientations, Assay Summary												
DDH	**E**	**N**	**Elev.**	**Dip**	**Az**	**EOH**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Ag**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**
	NAD 83 Zone 10 m		mASL	deg	deg	m	g/t	%	g/t	m	m	m
AZS18-66	617757	5757679	1429	-50	260	26.82	0.93	0.10	1.16	**4.12**	10.33	14.12
						incl.	**3.30**	0.36	3.50	0.29	10.33	10.62
						incl.	**4.26**	0.28	**4.80**	0.33	14.12	14.45
AZS18-67	617757	5757679	1429	-60	260	45.11	**11.65**	**1.03**	**11.20**	0.10	15.54	15.64
							2.14	**0.97**	**7.40**	0.70	19.55	20.25
AZS18-68	617757	5757679	1429	-70	260	103.30	**4.12**	0.09	3.00	0.20	28.37	28.57
							1.73	0.06	1.20	**1.50**	30.50	32.00
							1.85	0.31	2.60	**1.04**	33.46	34.50
							4.14	0.22	**4.10**	0.42	38.80	39.22
							13.60	**1.87**	**12.60**	0.94	62.63	63.57
							5.12	0.05	2.40	**2.18**	94.75	96.93
AZS18-69	617757	5757679	1429	-60	286	75.90	**5.82**	0.16	**5.47**	**3.90**	7.10	11.00
						incl.	**12.75**	0.27	**7.50**	**1.64**	7.10	8.74
AZS18-70	617757	5757679	1429	-60	220	108.50	**3.39**	**0.96**	**7.80**	1.00	26.05	27.05
							2.13	0.19	2.90	0.20	50.50	50.70
							1.37	0.09	**22.25**	**3.25**	76.00	79.25
AZS18-71	617789	5757678	1424	-55	040	66.75	0.21	**0.84**	**5.40**	0.20	46.60	46.80
AZS18-72	617789	5757678	1424	-53	085	57.61	0.56	0.02	**4.30**	0.44	37.00	37.44
AZS19-73	617703	5757733	1424	-55	055	80.77	2.00	**0.84**	**6.20**	**0.30**	63.60	63.90
AZS19-74	617738	5757773	1411	-57	255	35.66	**21.20**	0.24	2.10	0.30	28.00	28.30
AZS19-75	617739	5757774	1411	-55	170	73.15	no significant assays					
AZS19-76	617739	5757773	1411	-55	210	84.43	**164.00**	**0.95**	**69.60**	0.15	24.80	24.95
AZS19-77	617739	5757773	1413	-70	210	75.29	no significant assays					
AZS19-78	617769	5757750	1413	-55	220	47.85	2.30	0.17	3.60	0.20	42.90	43.10
AZS19-79	617833	5757636	1424	-55	070	66.14	**6.30**	0.48	**11.80**	0.50	16.90	17.40

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2019



Prodominant Rock Type	Sample #	From m	To m	Length m	Gold gpt	Silver gpt	Copper %	Fe %	As ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	K %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S %
K altered monzodiorite	V077648	36.50	38.08	1.58	0.01	0.3	0.02	5.50	10	2	2.18	20	0.42	1	2	0.06
Quartz-calcite vein, py, cpy	V077649	38.08	38.80	0.72	1.15	4.0	0.50	4.98	82	9	**>25.0**	138	0.04	28	**46**	5.42
Silicified Hyd.Bx. and monz. with stockwork py	V077651	38.80	39.22	0.42	4.14	4.1	0.22	**20.30**	**192**	**16**	1.77	**789**	0.18	**55**	10	**>10.0**
K altered monzodiorite	V077652	39.22	41.00	1.78	0.77	1.2	0.05	6.08	41	4	3.43	107	0.30	10	3	2.87

Assays for sample intervals shown on sketch above demonstrate clear association of gold with pyrite (higher Fe, S) and is associated with increased As, Co, Bi and Mo. K is higher in altered wall rock than in quartz-carbonate vein or hydrothermal breccia. As expected, Ca is very high in the quartz-carbonate vein.

Source: R. Shives 2019

Figure 10-14: Detailed sketch illustrating characteristics of the quartz-carbonate and breccia veins within the PG vein intersected by DDH 18-68 at 38-39 m

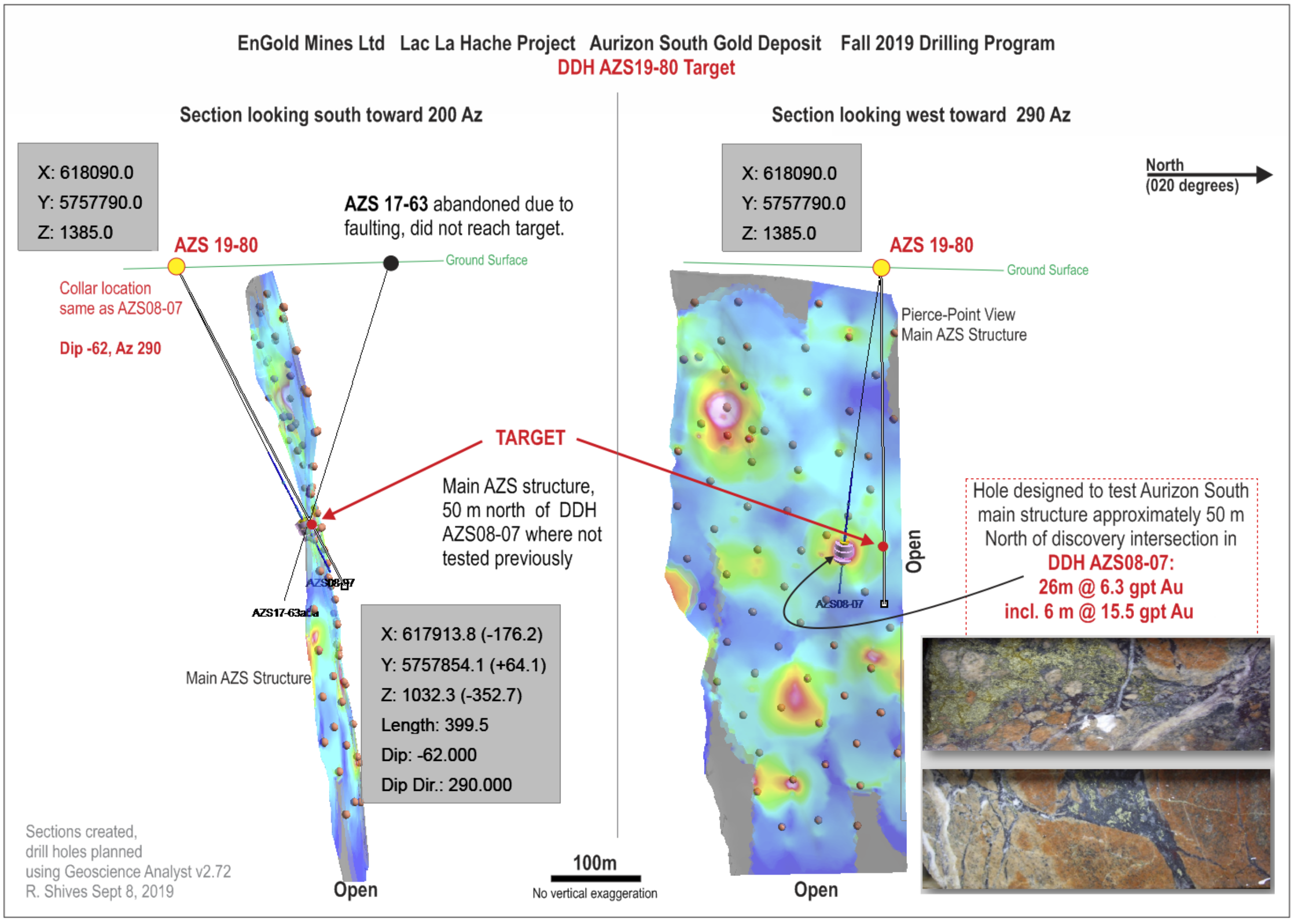
Note: The best gold values are associated with silicification and pyrite within hydrothermal breccia and related fracturing. This is similar to the main Aurizon South Deposit structure.

10.6.4 Aurizon South Deposit drilling (2019) – 2 NQ holes, 813.2 m

The Aurizon South Gold Deposit maiden Inferred Resource occurs within an intrusion hosted, copper-gold-silver bearing hydrothermal breccia structure related to an alkalic copper porphyry system. The structure is nearly vertical (steeply west dipping), striking 020 degrees with a currently defined strike exceeding 400 m (open), down-dip extent exceeding 700 m below surface (open) and true widths varying from 2 m to more than 10 m.

Previous drilling at Aurizon South Deposit has demonstrated strong continuity of the host breccia, but drill density remains wide-spaced throughout most of the structure, often exceeding 100 m or more between intersections. For example, discovery hole AZS08-07 is one of the better holes at Aurizon (14 meters downhole length grading 10.4 gpt Au, 7.2 gpt Ag and 1.5% Cu from 318 to 332 m, including 6 meters grading 15.5 gpt Au, 7.6 gpt Ag and 1.9% Cu) but remained completely open to the north, both laterally and vertically. Drilling in 2017 attempted to drill 50 m step-outs from AZS08-07, but none were successfully completed due to poor ground conditions caused by strong faulting west of the Aurizon structure.

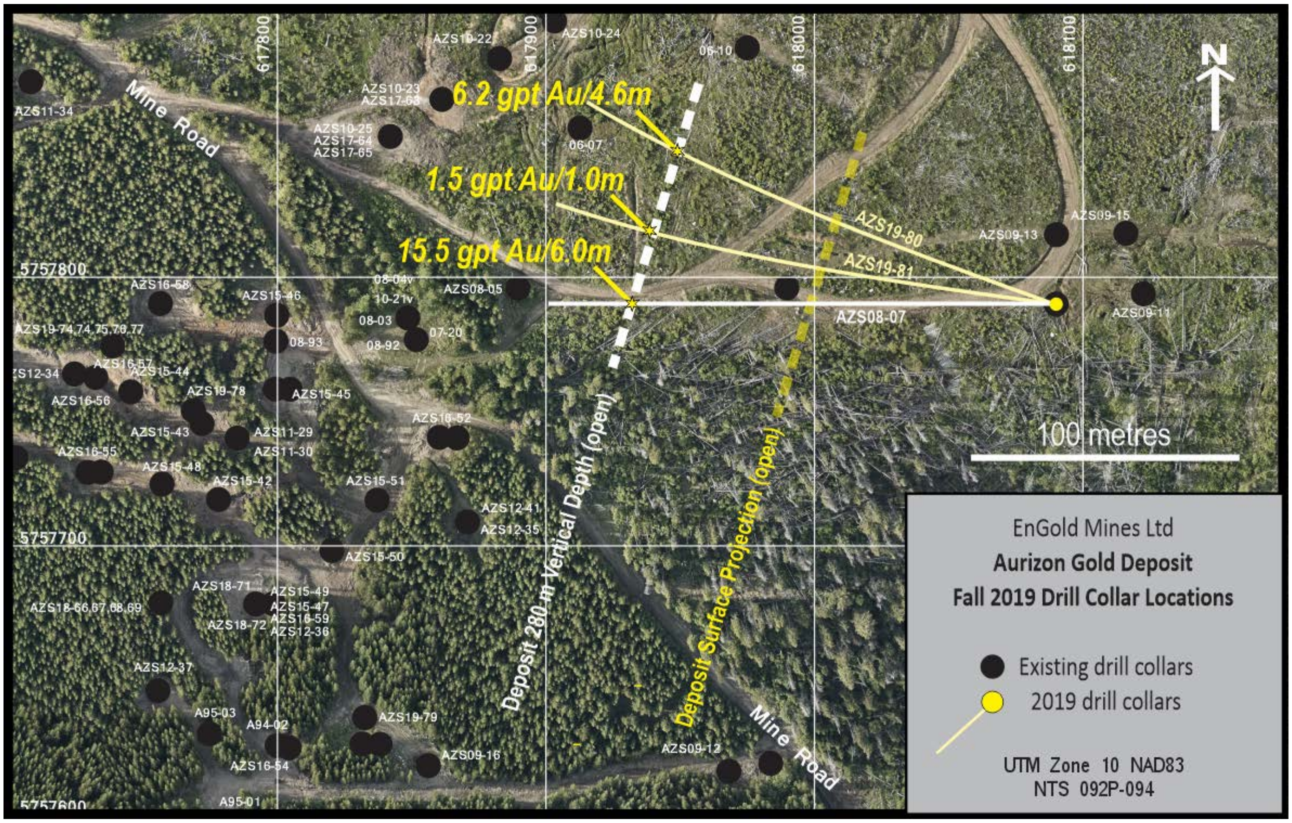
In September 2019, two NQ diamond drill holes (813.2 m), AZS19-80 and AZS19-81, were completed at the Aurizon South Deposit, targeting extensions of AZS08-07 by collaring holes from the east side, similar to AZS08-07, to avoid the faulted ground west of the structure (Figure 10-15). These holes were positioned to test nominal 50 and 25 m step-outs from AZS08-07, respectively, within the structure (Figure 10-16). Drill hole planning and targeting was conducted in 3D by R. Shives of EnGold using Geoscience Analyst software. Drill hole coordinates and assay intervals for Au, Cu, Ag are shown in Table 10-19.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2020

Figure 10-15: Section (left) and pierce-point (right) views of the Aurizon South gold deposit structure showing targeting strategy for Fall 2019 drill follow-up to 2008 results in DDH AZS08-07. Drill hole DDH 19-81 not shown.

Note: Both 2019 holes shallowed and deviated to north about 6-7 degrees. However, results confirm high grade gold-copper and silver continues along the structure to the north of AZS08-07. See drill plan figure below.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2020

Figure 10-16: Collar locations and projections of AZS discovery hole DDH AZS08-07, and two follow-up holes drilled in 2019, AZS19-80 and AZS19-81.

Note: Yellow dashed line indicates a portion of the 020 degree (UTM azimuth) surface projection of the host structure, which dips steeply to the west. The white dashed line shows intersection of the same structure in the three holes, at 280 m below the surface. Gold grades are indicated and are accompanied by high copper and silver grades. The structure remains open to north and to south and has been drill-defined along 450 m strike length.

Table 10-19: Collar coordinates, direction, dip and selected core assay intervals for two NQ diamond drill holes testing a gap within the Aurizon South structure, September, 2019

September 2019 Aurizon Deposit Drilling Location, Orientation, Assay Summary												
DDH	**E**	**N**	**Elev.**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**EOH**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Ag**	**Interval**	**From**	**To**
	NAD 83 Zone 10 m		m	deg	deg	m	g/t	%	g/t	m	m	m
AZS19-80	618090	5757790	1385.0	62	290	411.18	**6.18**	0.80	2.63	**4.55**	322.00	326.55
						including	**8.32**	**0.97**	3.23	**3.05**	323.5	326.55
						including	**13.90**	**1.55**	**4.80**	0.72	324.65	325.37
AZS19-81	618090	5757790	1385.0	62	278	402.03	1.45	**0.31**	1.60	1.00	329.75	330.75
							0.73	0.77	3.70	0.40	358.00	358.40

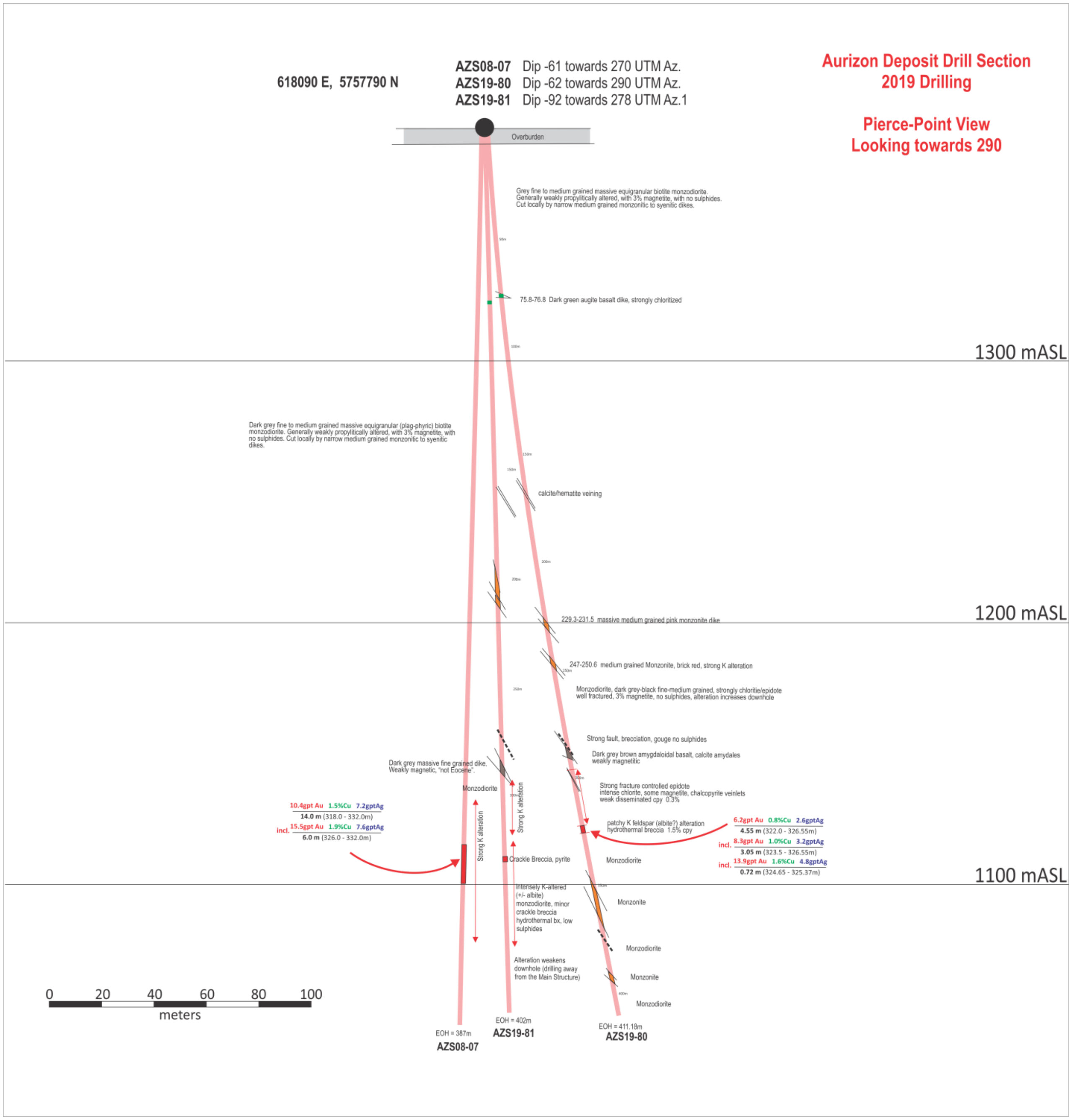
Source: EnGold 2020

DDH AZS19-80 intersected 6.18 gpt Au, 0.8 % Cu and 2.63 gpt Ag over 4.55 m (core length), including 13.9 gpt Au, 1.55 % Cu and 4.8 gpt Ag over 0.72 m. The end of the hole deviated 7 degrees to the north of the intended azimuth and flattened by 7 degrees dip. Mineralization occurred in hydrothermal brecciation with blebby chalcopyrite and light greyish-white quartz, bordered by a broad zone of intense chlorite-epidote-potassium feldspar alteration with trace magnetite and chalcopyrite in fractures and veinlets. Although the zone appears narrower than within AZS08-07, the hole extended the zone more than 65-70 m to the north within the structure.

DDH AZS19-81 was collared on the same drill pad as AZS19-80 but was turned 12 degrees further to the south to test the structure between AZS07-08 and AZS19-80. A broad 70 m interval of intensely altered monzodiorite was intersected from 292 to 363 m, but only two narrow (1.0 m and 0.4 m core lengths) mineralized zones were encountered. At 330 m, pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in a fine grained light grey quartz-calcite-chloritic matrix enclosing brecciated and altered monzodiorite. At 358 m, coarse aggregates of chalcopyrite and pyrite occur within hematite-calcite-magnetite veins and fracture fillings, but with no quartz observed.

Results demonstrate the variability present within the northern end of the Aurizon South structure, towards the Aurizon Central prospect, related to post mineral faulting and pinching/swelling of the main structure itself. However, the 2019 drilling did extend the structure to the north. The Aurizon South Deposit structure remains open to the north, south and to depth, and several additional large gaps in pierce point intersections remain within the structure to date.

An image of the pierce-point drill section for AZS19-80 and AZS19-81 is provided in Figure 10-17.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2020

Figure 10-17: Pierce-point section showing 2019 drilling at Aurizon South Deposit; view looking to the west (290 degrees)

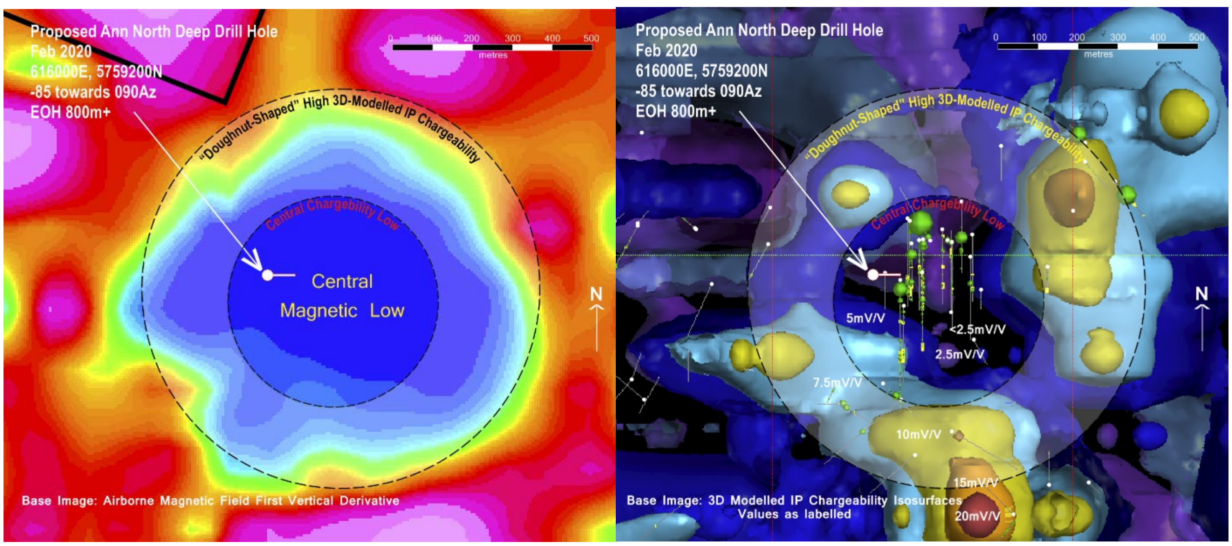
10.7 Diamond Drilling in 2020

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, less drilling was completed in 2020 relative to previous years. Drilling was conducted at Ann North, G1 and a new prospect called the Road Gold zone.

10.7.1 Ann North Zone deep drilling

Exploration in 2020 commenced in March at the Ann North prospect. DDH AN20-1 targeted the interpreted, deeper roots to the near-surface mineralization at Ann North, based on historical drilling and geophysical results (Figure 10-18).

The zone contains mineralized, silica-saturated, quartz monzonite intrusive phases which host mineralized hydrothermal breccias (exceeding 100 m core length grading 0.2 to 0.3 % Cu) and gold-rich quartz veins (e.g. previously unreported DDH AN04-21 cut a 1.2 m core interval (true width unknown) grading 3.8% Cu and 47 gpt Au).



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2020

Figure 10-18: Geophysical data at Ann North shows unique, prominent magnetic low (left) coincident with strong annular 3D-modeled induced polarization chargeability (right).

Note: The IP image shows copper in drill cores as green spheres. Subsequent drilling at AN20-1 (indicated) suggests the zone has a steep northwesterly plunge, perhaps similar to Aurizon Central zone.

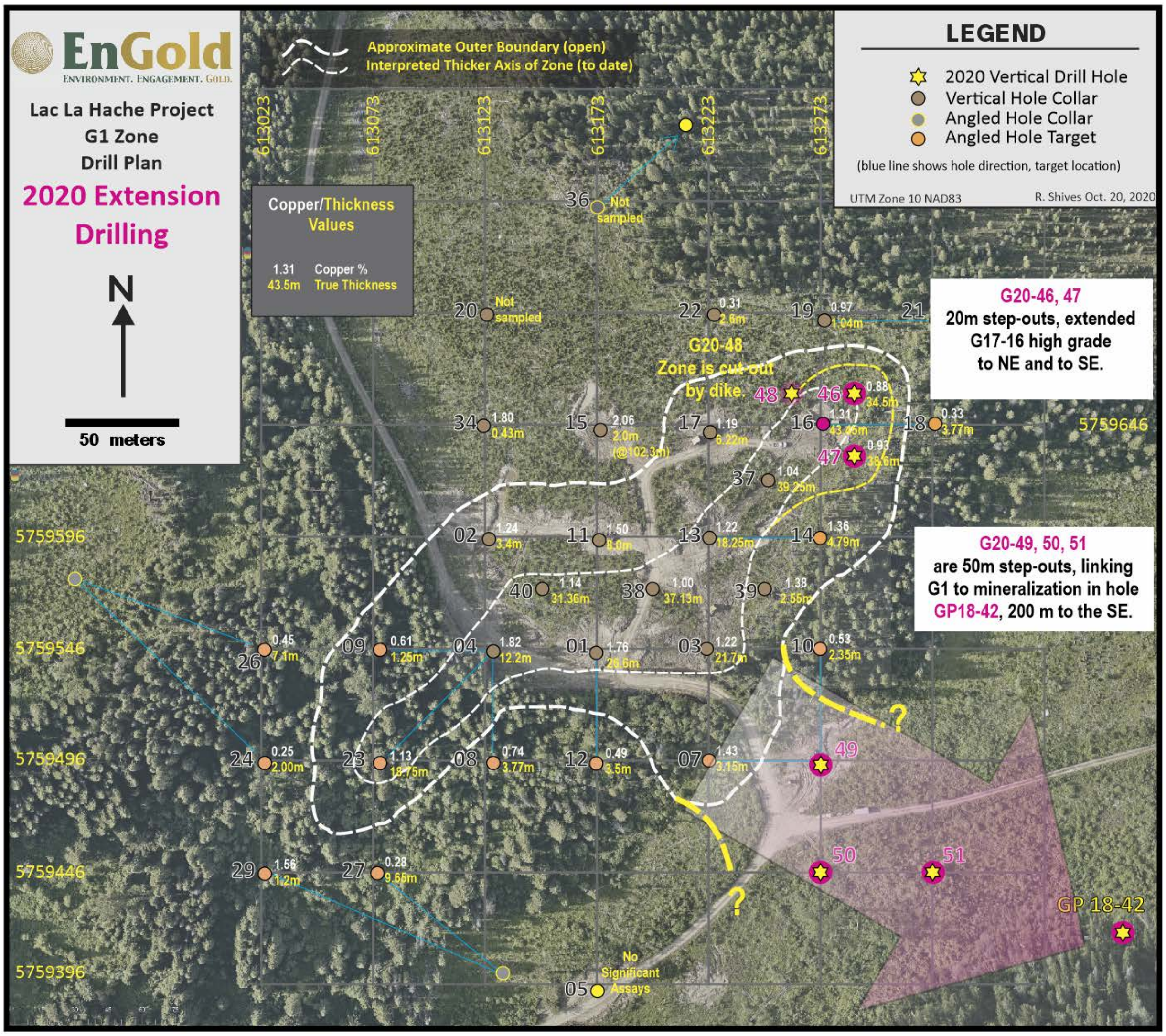
The upper portion of DDH AN20-1 intersected quartz-bearing intrusive phases not seen elsewhere on the project except at Ann North, with intense potassic alteration, sparsely distributed, narrow hydrothermal breccia veins, quartz-sulphide veins with chalcopyrite, bornite (+chalcocite?) and traces of molybdenite as disseminations and within veins. Alteration remained very strong down to 604 m, where drilling was halted on March 18 due to Covid-19 developments. Subsequent assays confirmed the presence of several long intersections (exceeding 80 to 90 m) of low copper grades (0.10 % Cu) surrounding narrow intervals grading up to 0.5 % Cu. One of many quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins assayed 2.11 % Cu, 0.63 gpt Au and 6.3 gpt Ag over 20 cm core length.

Drilling resumed in DDH AN20-1 on August 12, 2020 and was completed at 803 m. Unfortunately, the lower 200 m of the hole did not return significant copper grades, however, results suggest the hole skirted under the interpreted near-surface zone due to a more northerly plunge of the zone than had previously been interpreted. Future drilling should be reoriented based on these results.

10.7.2 G1 Zone extension drilling

Six vertical holes were drilled at G1 in 2020 (Figure 10-19). Three were drilled to extend the main zone mineralization beyond DDH G17-16, which cut the thickest interval to date (43.45 m true thickness grading 1.31% Cu, 0.20 gpt Au, 4.06 gpt Ag and 31.14% Fe, including 24 m grading 1.67% Cu, 0.29 gpt Au, 5.09 gpt Ag and 34.55% Fe).

An additional three holes were drilled to extend the main zone to the southeast toward DDH GP18-42 (located about 200 m SE of G1) which intersected 58.5 m grading 0.47 % Cu as disseminated porphyry-style copper, but also containing many narrow intervals of semi-massive magnetite-copper similar to G1 main zone. Drill core assays from this drilling are summarized in Table 10-20.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2020

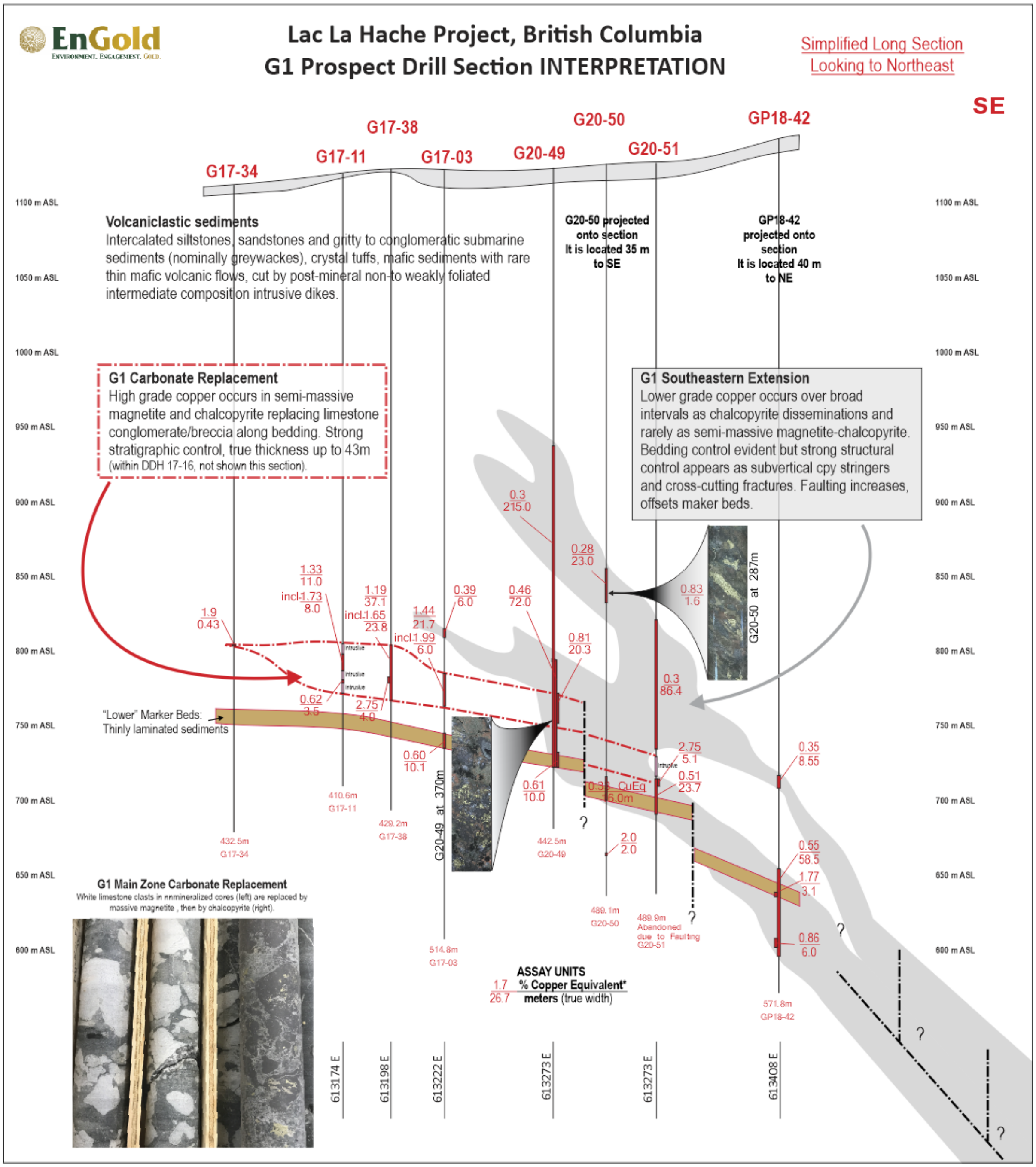
Figure 10-19: Location of six holes drilled in 2020 at G1, to extend main zone to the NE (G20-46,47,48) and SE (G20-49-50-51)

Vertical hole G20-46, located 20 m northeast of G17-16, intersected 15.43 m grading 1.37% Cu in coarse, clast-rich semi-massive magnetite-chalcopyrite typical of the G1 Zone, within a broader 34.46 m mineralized interval grading 0.88 % Cu, including less massive disseminated chalcopyrite within fine grained volcaniclastic sediments. It appears that about 15-20 metres of the higher grade, semi-massive interval expected above the intersection has been cut-out by an intrusive dike, as noted in previously drilled holes within the G1 Zone. The strata-bound mineralization is also interpreted to continue horizontally, beyond the vertical dike. Marker horizons which underlie the G1 zone continue as projected from previous drilling, indicating no vertical offset of host strata between hole G17-16 and G20-46.

The second vertical hole, G20-47, located 20 metres southeast of G17-16, cut 22.4 m (true thickness) grading 1.29 % Cu within a broader 38.6 m interval grading 0.93 % Cu, in three semi-massive magnetite-chalcopyrite intervals separated by less mineralized sections. Again, no vertical offset occurs in marker horizons. Both holes extend the main zone at G1 another 20 m outwards beyond G17-16.

Unfortunately, DDH 20-48 encountered the barren intrusive dike (interpreted to be the same dike intersected in G20-46 at the top of the main zone) throughout the entire projection of the Main zone interval and was not sampled. As this occurs within the thickest part of the currently defined G1 Main Zone, the results effectively reduce the estimated resource tonnes, as indicated in Figure 14-5. Future drilling will attempt to determine the true width of this potentially quite narrow (?) dike.

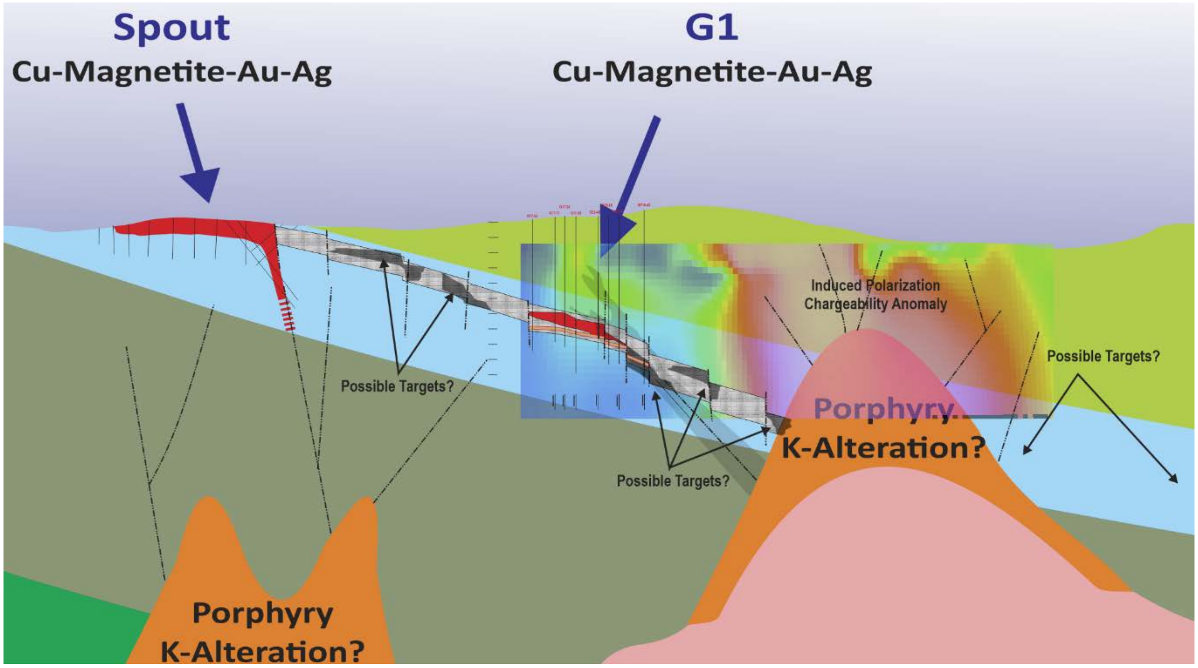
Drilling in the southeast part of G1 also successfully extended mineralization, with increased faulting and changes in the character of the mineralization. DDH G20-49 extended G1 Main Zone about 70 m to the SE (20.3 m grading 0.68 % Cu, with several 2-3 m thick intervals exceeding 1.0% Cu) but also encountered a thick interval of low grade material (215 m grading 0.25% Cu) in the overlying volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, not previously observed at G1. Simplified results and interpretation are illustrated in Figure 10-20.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 10-20: Simplified drill section through G1 Deposit, oriented northwest-southeast, looking toward northeast. Plotted in red are CuEq% over true thickness.

Note: DDHs 42 and 50 are projected onto section. Faulting is more intense to the southeast (to the right) and has been interpreted to down-drop strata in that direction, based on marker beds as shown. A similar structural regime has been interpreted at Spout South located 1800 m to the northwest. Grey shading indicates interpreted pathway for metal-rich fluids emanating from some depth to the (north)-east of section, which may relate to a large, intense IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 10-21).



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 10-21: Interpreted results at Spout and G1 Deposits are shown in relation to strong IP chargeability east of G1, superposed onto EnGold's simplified exploration model.

Note: Although highly speculative, the model suggests potential exists for discovery of additional carbonate replacement in the dark grey shaded areas, and porphyry styles of copper-(magnetite)-gold-silver deposits, possibly below drilling to date.

Table 10-20: Selected drill core assays, G1 2020 drilling

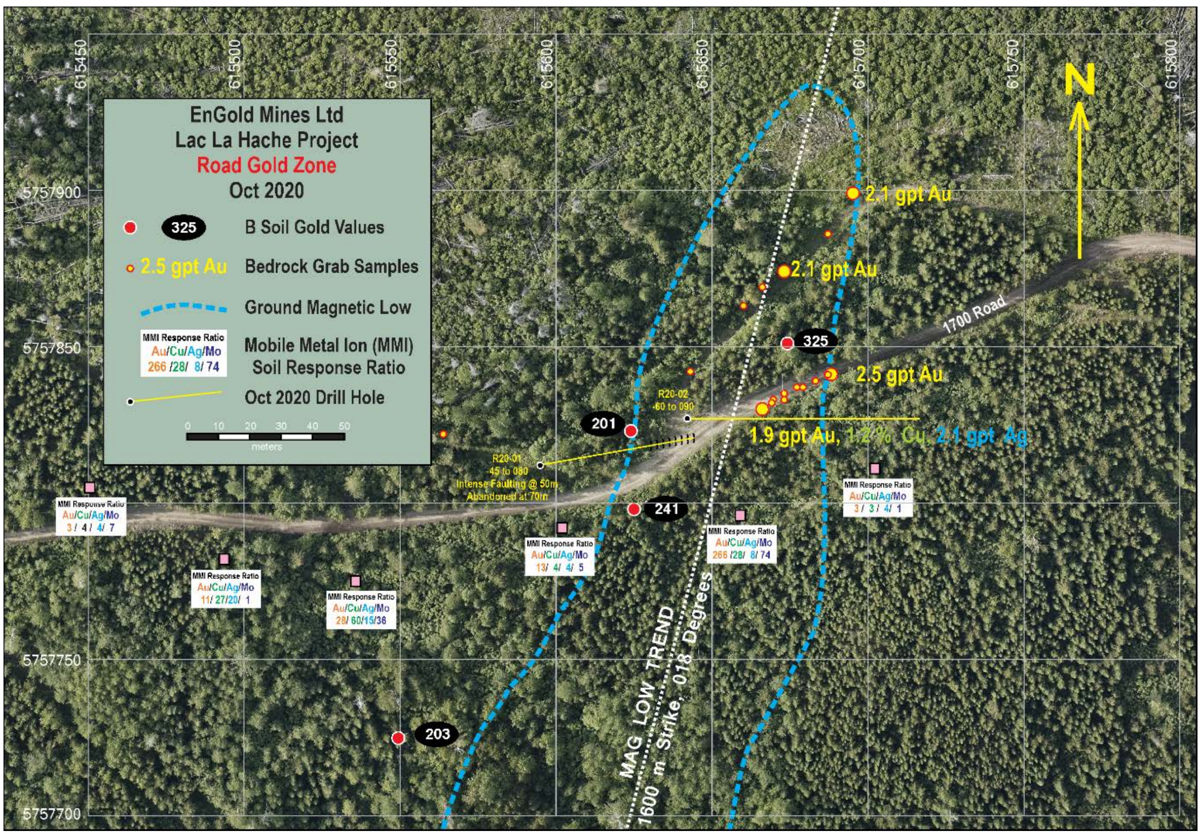
DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)
GP18-42	184	185.1	1.1	0.87	0.05	10.2	10.05
	426.00	434.55	8.55	0.30	0.04	1.60	4.54
	488.50	547.00	58.50	0.47	0.06	2.18	6.07
	504.00	507.10	3.10	1.55	0.17	5.93	7.85
	535.00	541.00	6.00	0.71	0.12	3.97	7.97
G20-46	305.77	340.23	**34.46**	**0.88**	**0.12**	2.72	**20.65**
including	305.77	321.20	**15.43**	**1.37**	**0.20**	4.22	**32.03**
including	339.50	340.23	0.73	**1.84**	**0.23**	**8.10**	**30.20**
G20-47	293.80	332.40	**38.60**	**0.93**	**0.10**	2.84	**20.03**
including	293.80	298.40	**4.60**	**1.29**	**0.11**	4.36	**26.91**
including	310.00	332.40	**22.40**	**1.29**	**0.13**	1.76	**24.71**
including	310.00	318.70	**8.70**	**1.92**	**0.21**	**6.78**	**34.17**
including	312.00	316.00	**4.00**	**2.38**	**0.25**	**9.15**	**37.70**
G20-49	186.00	401.00	215.00	0.25	0.04	1.47	7.51
including	329.00	401.00	72.00	0.39	0.05	2.14	11.54
including	351.16	371.46	20.30	0.68	0.09	4.53	15.81
including	351.16	352.33	3.14	1.11	0.07	6.00	8.75
including	358.65	360.26	1.61	1.96	0.27	14.90	37.90
including	367.78	370.00	2.22	1.58	0.30	7.30	34.50
G20-50	271.00	294.00	23.00	0.23	0.04	1.50	5.02
including	285.32	288.00	2.68	0.68	0.08	4.19	6.15
	306.00	307.30	1.30	0.28	0.04	1.30	5.23
	410.00	426.00	16.00	0.26	0.05	1.89	11.56
including	418.00	422.00	4.00	0.40	0.06	2.55	14.00
	461.00	463.00	2.00	1.75	0.22	6.40	16.85
G20-51	306.00	392.40	86.40	0.25	0.04	1.10	8.23
including	322.25	325.40	3.15	0.46	0.08	2.47	15.59
including	332.00	341.10	9.10	0.36	0.06	1.47	8.34
including	345.15	346.00	0.85	0.69	0.09	3.10	23.00
including	372.90	374.00	1.10	0.81	0.04	2.70	6.98
	412.30	436.00	23.70	0.42	0.08	2.15	13.74
including	412.30	417.35	5.05	1.02	0.19	4.99	18.79

Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

10.7.3 Road Gold Zone drilling

The new Road Gold Zone discovery resulted from follow-up to a cluster of strong soil Au-Cu geochem anomalies that occur within part of a 1,600 m long ground magnetic low extending from Ann North Zone to the visible-gold-bearing Jodie showing, located 300 m to the south. The magnetic low is strongest and widest (~ 60 m) at the Road Gold zone. Similarities between Road Gold Zone and Aurizon South Gold Deposit include intense, structurally controlled potassic alteration, veining, fracturing, and mineralized hydrothermal brecciation within monzonite host rock, where magnetite destruction produces magnetic lows in cores and on the surface geophysics.

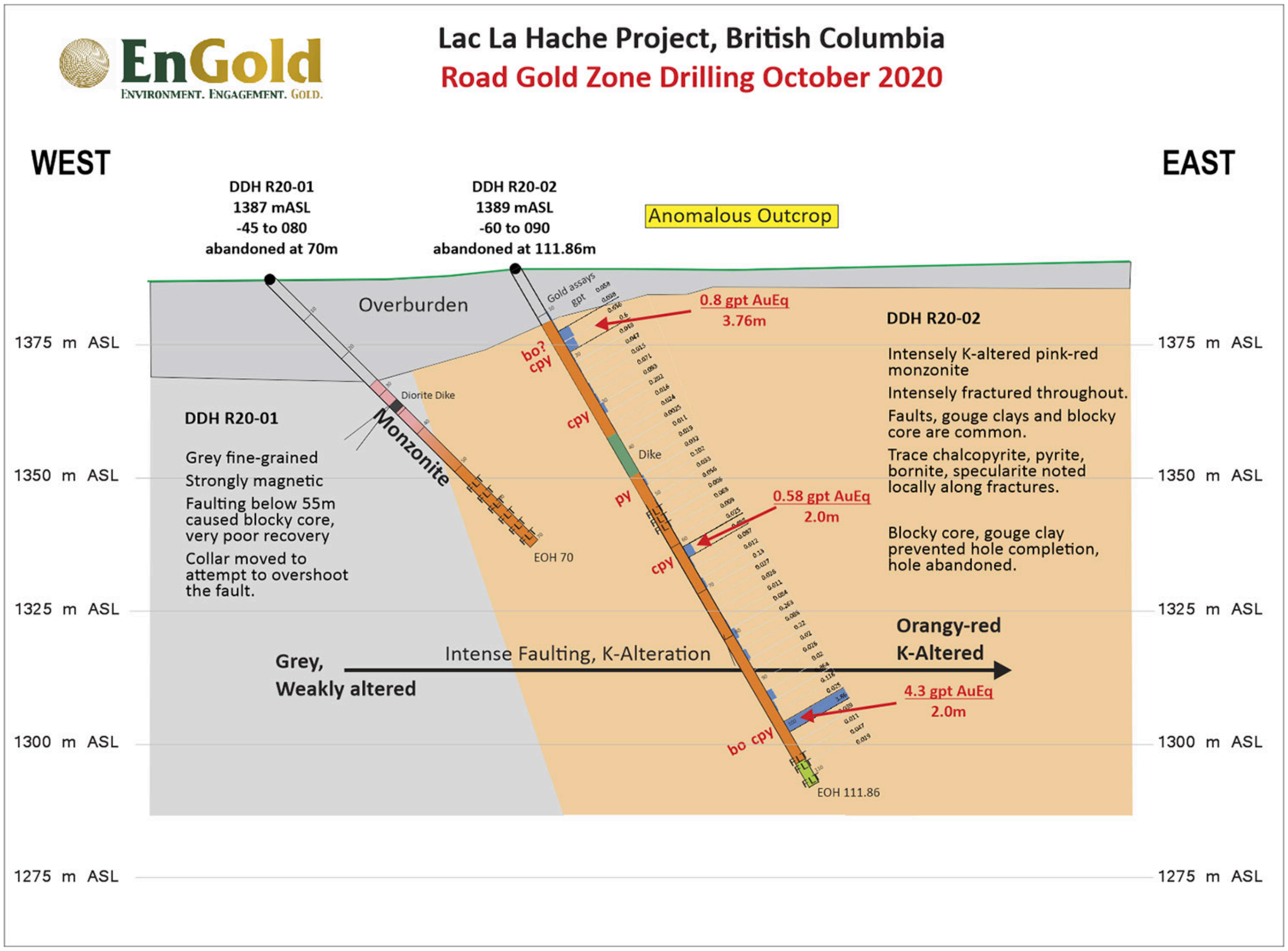
Ten bedrock grab samples obtained over a relatively narrow, 30 m wide part of the magnetic low assayed anomalous gold up to 2.5 gpt. Drilling designed to cut below the Road Gold Zone included two shallow, 45-degree angled, NQ holes (R20-01 and R20-02, 182 m total). Both encountered intense stockwork fracturing and localized quartz veining, chalcopyrite and pyrite within highly K-altered monzonite but the blocky nature of the core forced abandonment of both holes at 71 m and 111 m, respectively.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 10-22: Geochem, mag and drilling at Road Gold Prospect

Note: The planned NQ diameter drill holes shown targeted gold in bedrock grab samples up to 2.5 gpt Au. Both holes were abandoned due to intense faulting. Future drilling here will use larger diameter HQ rods to improve drilling.



Source: EnGold Mines Ltd 2021

Figure 10-23: Drill section looking north, summarizes results of two 2020 holes drilled under Road Gold prospect

Note: Both holes were abandoned due to blocky drilling conditions in intensely altered and faulted monzonite. Note 4.3 gpt Au over 2.0 core interval in monzonite near the bottom of DDH R20-02, which bottomed in a heavily faulted dike.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Facility Security

EnGold maintains a secure office/core logging/sampling/core storage facility located on Highway 97 South, 6 km south of Lac La Hache. This facility is enclosed by a 3 m high chain link fence topped by barbed wire and is accessed through a gate that is kept locked when the facility is vacant. Core logging and sampling is carried out within a secure building owned by EnGold and only management, geological/geotechnical or drilling contractor staff have key-access to the facility. All access keys are numbered, assigned to specific individuals, and are not reproducible by key-holders.

Locks on yard entrance gates are keyed separately than building-entrance locks to further control access. All core handling (core delivery, logging and sampling) is supervised by the QP or, in his absence, by the core logging geologist. No non-company personnel are permitted unaccompanied access to the logging/sampling part of the facility.

11.2 Sampling Protocols

11.2.1 Trench Sampling

Robert Shives (VP Exploration and Qualified Person, EnGold) was on-site during the Aurizon trench-sampling and witnessed proper trench bedrock sampling protocols, sample bagging and tagging conducted by experienced EnGold field staff. Those samples were transported by EnGold staff to ALS Labs in Kamloops for sample preparation. EnGold believes that proper sampling and chain of custody measures were followed.

11.2.2 Overburden Test Pit Sampling

Where test pits have been used to obtain bedrock information under overburden cover, locations were selected by EnGold's QP and were excavated by EnGold field staff under his supervision. Where depth to bedrock did not exceed the hoe's reach, a bedrock sample was obtained. GPS coordinates were taken of the actual excavated pit. Samples were bagged, labelled clearly, and transported to the EnGold facility for washing, cutting and examination by the QP. For samples selected by the QP or project geologist for further analysis, EnGold staff then re-bagged, tagged, and sealed each bag with zip-ties; placed them into rice bags, again zip-tied; and transported them to ALS in Kamloops where they were securely stored, catalogued and prepared for analyses.

11.2.3 Drill Core Sampling

Drilling and drill core sampling procedures including core recovery is described in Section 10.1. This section outlines the drill core sampling quality control procedures followed by EnGold at Lac La Hache.

All drilling conducted throughout the Property up to the end of 2006 did not include standards and duplicate samples within the sample stream, and sampling methodology was not consistent with industry standards. However, beginning in 2007, with drill hole AZ07-11, sample quality control was introduced and from that date has been employed on a routine basis for every hole drilled. From 2008 to 2009, after results were received from Eco Tech Labs, representative inter-laboratory checks assays were conducted by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver. These results showed excellent correlation between the two labs (Bailey, 2009).

The drill core sampling quality control procedures are as follows:

a) during core cutting and sampling by supervised EnGold geotechnical staff, additional “blind standard” samples, supplied by CDN Ltd. of Vancouver, are inserted into the sample stream at the frequency of about one standard every 20 samples; and

b) “blank standard” samples, consisting of road construction material obtained from a local gravel pit material or purchased driveway stone material (consistently assays zero amounts of copper and gold), are also inserted into the sample stream at the same rate as standard samples; and

c) duplicate analyses are performed by the lab at regular intervals using 30 g split of pulps.

11.3 Drill Core Analytical Procedures

On June 30, 2011, ALS Group announced the acquisition of Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops (previously owned by Stewart Group). EnGold samples continued to be shipped to the same lab in Kamloops for sample preparation, following the same procedures. Commencing with Spout Zones DDH SL11-135 and onward, during the third week of August 2011, analyses of those pulps prepared in Kamloops were performed by ALS Labs in Vancouver.

Sample preparation has continued at ALS Kamloops and analyses performed by ALS Vancouver to the present time.

11.3.1 Sample Preparation

Samples are catalogued and logged into the ALS sample-tracking database. During this process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by EnGold. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried.

Core/rock samples are crushed on a Terminator Jaw Crusher to minus 10 mesh ensuring that a minimum of 70% passes through a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh) screen. Every 35 samples, a re-split is taken using a riffle splitter to be tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material.

A 250 g sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 85% passes through a 75 µ (Tyler 200 mesh) screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job in the sample prep to be analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

11.3.2 Multi Element ICP – AES Analysis

A 0.5 g sample is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. The sample is cooled, then diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences. The reportable analytes are listed in Table 11.1. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).

Table 11-1: Reportable Analytes, ALS Labs ICP – AES

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.2	100	Ag-OG46
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	25	
Arsenic	As	ppm	2	10000	
Boron	B	ppm	10	10000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.5	1000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	25	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	1000	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000	
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000	Cu-OG46
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	10	10000	
Mercury	Hg	ppm	1	10000	
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000	
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000	Pb-OG46
Sulfur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	2	10000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	1	10000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	1	10000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	20	10000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.01	10	
Thallium	Tl	ppm	10	10000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	10	10000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zn-OG46

Source: ALS Labs

11.3.3 Gold Analysis – Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

A 30 g sample size is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. The upper detection limit is 10.0 ppm, and the lower limit is 0.005 ppm.

Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet. Results are collated by and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).

11.3.4 Copper Analysis

Samples and standards undergo an aqua regia digestion in 200 mL phosphoric acid flasks. Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet. The digested solutions are made to volume with reverse osmosis (RO) water and allowed to settle. An aliquot of sample is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer/Thermo Scientific™ Series Atomic Absorption (AA) Spectroscopy (detection limit 0.01% AA). Instrument calibration is done by verified synthetic standards, which have undergone the same digestion procedure as the samples. Standards used narrowly bracket the absorbance value of the sample for maximum precision. Results are collated and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).

For samples approaching or exceeding 1% copper, a sample is digested in 75% aqua regia for 120 minutes. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to volume (100 mL) with de-ionized water, mixed and then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry or by atomic absorption spectrometry. The upper detection limit is 40% copper, and the lower detection limit is 0.001% copper.

11.4 ALS Lab Accreditation

11.4.1 ALS Group Labs, Vancouver

ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-2005 standards worldwide. As part of EnGold's ongoing quality control procedures, following the change-over in August 2011 from Eco Tech Kamloops to ALS Vancouver laboratories, core analysis was scrutinized to ensure no significant assay differences resulted.

11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

The copper-gold mineralized standards used by EnGold were acquired from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver.

Standard CDN-CGS-12 is certified to contain 0.265 ± 0.015% Cu and 0.29 ± 0.04 g/t Au. Rob Shives, P.Geo. and qualified person for EnGold, reviewed the analyses of the inserted standards by both Eco Tech and ALS, and both consistently reported 0.26 or 0.27% Cu, and 0.29 to 0.31 g/t Au. No significant differences in values for the standard are noted between the labs. Similarly, analyses of the blank standard for both labs show no detectable copper (<0.01% Cu) and no detectable gold (<0.03) based on aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analyses. Results of duplicate sample analyses for copper and gold received from the analytical laboratories are monitored by the QP on an ongoing basis, and show good agreement.

The copper-gold standard used more recently (2015 to 2020) by EnGold is CDN-CM-11A. This standard is certified (May 10, 2011) to contain 1.014 g/t Au (+/- 0.106 g/t) and 0.332% Cu (+/-0.012%). The average of 54 recent analyses of this standard, inserted into the sample streams by EnGold staff, is 1.062 g/t Au, and, therefore, falls well within the error of the certified analysis. The average copper for the same analyses is 0.342, also within the analytical error.

11.6 Verifications by EnGold

Rob Shives, P.Geo. and qualified person for EnGold, reviewed the analyses of the inserted standards and blank standards by both Eco Tech and ALS, and no significant differences in values for the standards were noted. Results of duplicate sample analyses for copper and gold received from the analytical laboratories were also monitored by the qualified person on an ongoing basis and showed good agreement.

EnGold also completed accurate surveying of all drill collars at the Spout and G1 deposits and surrounding topography, using survey grade differential GPS (a Trimble R8 GNSS RTK survey grade system). These surveys were performed by Meridian Mapping Ltd (Meridian), Coldstream, B.C., during March 25-26, 2011 and in 2017-2018. The instrument used by Meridian acquired both GPS and Russian GLONASS satellites to achieve survey grade accuracy (a few cm in X and Y positions) in heavily treed areas where view of the sky was limited. The March, 2011 survey included 143 recent (2010-2011) drill collars and 11 historical collars that remained clearly marked. In July 2011, an additional 34 collar sites and 95 topographic sites were surveyed. The expected vertical accuracy for the North Zone is about 2 cm and for the South Zone, where some locations had relatively dense forest canopy, was about 10 cm. These data provide excellent control on the locations of the top of each drill hole.

11.7 Opinion on Adequacy

In the opinion of SRK, the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by EnGold are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate.

12 Data Verification

Data verification for the Project has been completed by the qualified person for EnGold, Rob Shives, P.Geo., on an ongoing basis. SRK has completed independent verification of the Spout and G1 Deposit data as part of the scope of this study.

12.1 Verifications by SRK

12.1.1 Site Visit

Wayne Barnett, Pr.Sci.Nat, of SRK carried out a site visit in July of 2011 to verify the Lac La Hache Project drilling program. During the site visit, drill hole locations, drill core, logging procedures and accuracy, sampling recovery and documentation were verified by SRK. SRK checked drill hole locations using hand-held GPS and found that the field locations agreed well (+/- 4 metres) with the surveyed locations provided by EnGold. SRK reviewed the core logging procedures and found that the geological descriptions being captured were generally good and acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

Andre Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat, of SRK carried out a site visit in mid-August of 2020 to obtain an overview of the current exploration work, data chain of custody, and QA/QC protocols, to examine the Spout and G1 exploration areas, and to review drill hole logging by comparing existing drill hole logs to actual drill hole core stored in the Engold exploration offices.

The site visit began with an overview of the history and geological setting of the Project area, presentation of the geophysical and geochemical exploration work conducted by EnGold and the results obtained to date. Information was presented utilizing prepared PowerPoint™ slides and CorelDraw™ software. Rob Shives of EnGold explained and demonstrated the core drilling, handling, and sampling procedures. Generally, the geological logging information is captured electronically into GeoSpark™. However, the option to log on paper and then capture into the database was also observed onsite. SRK inspected drill hole core and samples at various stages of preparation for submission to the analytical labs, checking the respective captured information with expected input information. SRK verified the existing logging by independently logging drill hole SL18-181. Several drill holes were checked in the core yard to establish whether they could be located and that the logged mineralized intersection could be verified visually. SRK did not encounter any significant discrepancies during the site visit. SRK noted that minimal structural and no geotechnical logging of the recent drill holes was completed. SRK noted several core bedding angle (CBA) changes in the physical core which could be indicative of important structural disturbances. SRK recommends that structural logging be completed in more detail to assist in the geological modelling of the respective exploration areas in future.

The Spout and G1 exploration areas were visited on the 18th August 2020. During the Spout and G1 site visits SRK confirmed collar positions of several drill holes and exploration surface trenches. Recent exploration drill holes were demarcated by a wooden standpipe with a metallic tag attached with the respective drill hole number embossed. There was no active drilling at the time. However, at the G1 site, drill hole pads were being prepared for future planned surface exploration drilling.

12.1.2 Database Verifications

SRK verified drill hole collar coordinates by checking database Northing, Easting, and Elevation values versus the original log records. 37 drill holes were checked, or 20% and three minor errors were noted. All three errors were 1 m or less difference between the source log and the database. The collar coordinates were also checked spatially versus the topographic surface and three holes were found to be more than 1 m from the surface. Several hole collar coordinates were also found to be non-unique but were verified by EnGold to be drilled from the same drill setup with only the individual hole dip being variable. All significant discrepancies were rectified by EnGold before grade estimation was completed.

SRK checked downhole survey data for maximum variation in azimuth and dip between consecutive downhole records. Three records were discovered to have more than ten degree variation, in either dip or azimuth, between consecutive records. All three holes were inspected by SRK in three dimensions and all three appear to look reasonable.

SRK verified the copper, gold, silver, and iron assay data collected by EnGold from 2005 to 2020 by checking the digital database against original assay certificates provided directly by ALS Chemex. SRK noted several discrepancies between the database and original assay certificates which were corrected prior to further analysis. There were also several instances in the database where assay values have been rounded when compared to the certificates.

SRK verified the calculations of specific gravity (SG) values determined by EnGold from core samples measured in 2010 to 2011. The weight of the sample in air and the weight of the sample in water was measured and recorded for 296 samples. All SG calculations in the database completed by EnGold were accurate and yielded SG values ranging from 2.65 to 4.45 which are reasonable for the types of rocks present at the Lac La Hache Project.

12.1.3 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

EnGold made available to SRK the assay results for analytical quality control data accumulated on the Lac La Hache Project from 2005 to 2020. No analytical quality control data was available for holes drilled prior to 2005.

SRK compiled the copper and gold assay results for the external quality control samples, summarized in Table 12.1, for further analysis. Field sample blanks and certified reference material data were summarized on time series plots to highlight any potential failure. Pulp duplicate paired assay data were analyzed using bias charts and ranked half absolute relative deviation charts.

Quality control data accounts for 3%, 4%, and 2% of the total data set for field blanks, standards, and duplicates respectively. SRK recommends that EnGold endeavour to achieve a minimum of 5% of samples for each of field blanks, standards, and duplicates.

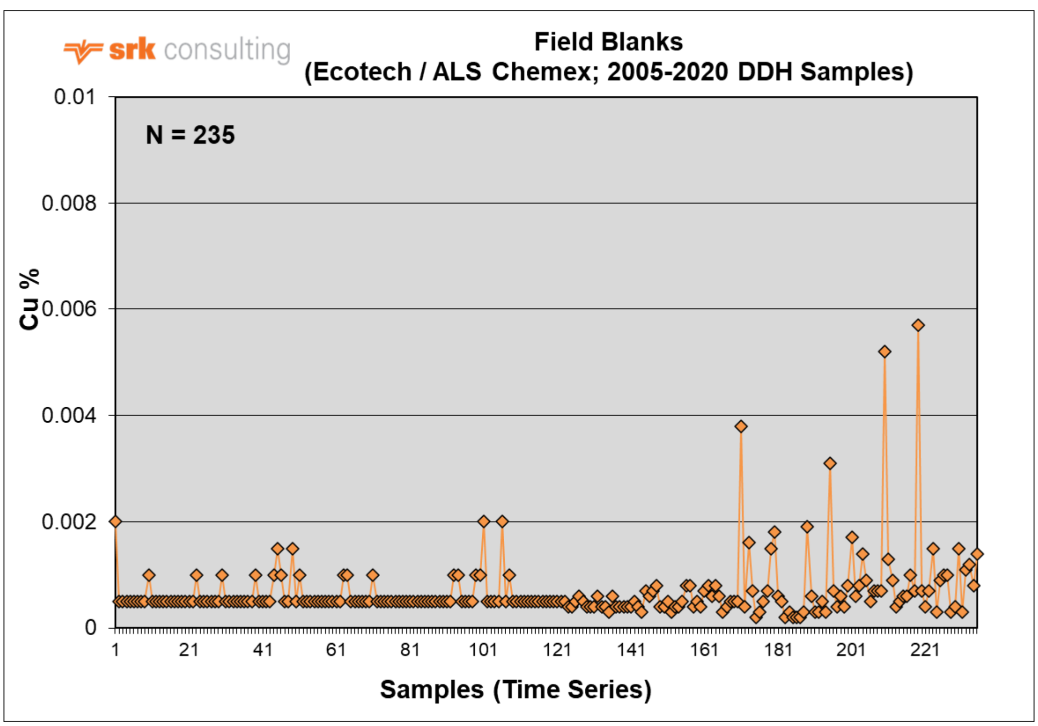
Table 12-1: Summary of Analytical Quality Control Data Produced By EnGold on the Lac La Hache Project.

Diamond Drill Core			
Sampling Program	**Total**	**(%)**	**Comment**
Sample Count	6,791		
Field Blanks	235	3%	From local sand/gravel pit
QC Samples	283	4%	
Standard A	54		Standard CDN-CGS-12
Standard B	154		Standard Pb129A
Standard C	72		Standard CDN-CM-11A
Field Duplicates	0	0%	Only Lab Completed Duplicates
Preparation Duplicates	0	0%	Only Lab Completed Duplicates
Pulp Duplicates	138	2%	
Total QC Samples	**656**	**10%**	

Source: SRK 2012

12.1.4 Performance of Field Blanks

Field blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during sample preparation and to monitor analytical accuracy of the lab. True blanks should not have any of the elements of interest much higher than the detection levels of the instrument being used. EnGold is using sand/gravel from a local pit as blank material. The blanks being used by EnGold in the 2005 to 2020 drill programs performed well overall as shown in the blank performance chart for copper in Figure 12-1. However, more recent results appear to show possible periodic slight contamination which should be further investigated.

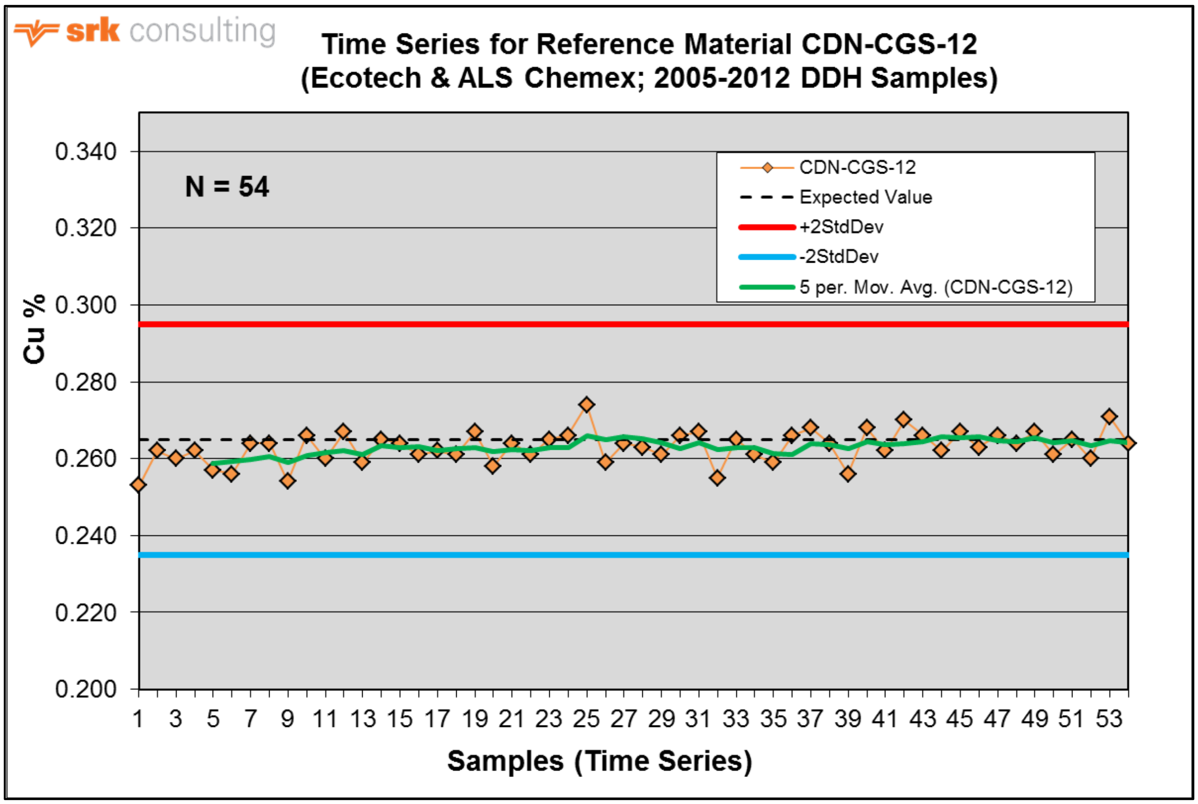


Source: SRK 2021

Figure 12-1: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2020 Assay Blank Performance for copper

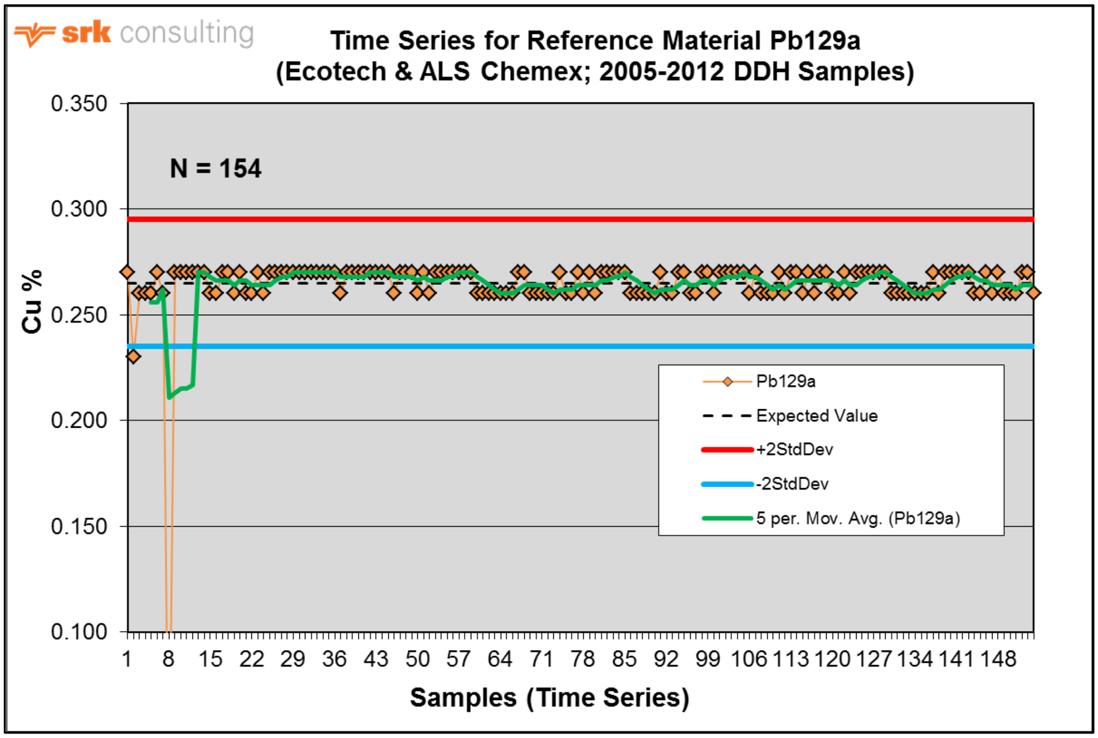
12.1.5 Performance of Reference Material

Reference material control samples provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay deliveries. The performance of the reference material samples used by EnGold is very good, with only one assay result from the CDN-CGS-12 standard, two assay results from the Pb129a standard, and three assay results from the CDN-CM-11A, falling outside of two standard deviations from the mean. No evidence of bias is observed within assay results for standards CDN-CGS-12 and Pb129a (for copper), however results for CDN-CM-11A show a consistent bias slightly above the expected value. Although not considered significant, the reason for this bias should be investigated with the lab. Figure 12-2 to Figure 12-4 show time series plots of all reference materials (for the primary metal copper) relative to the expected values and two standard deviation variations.



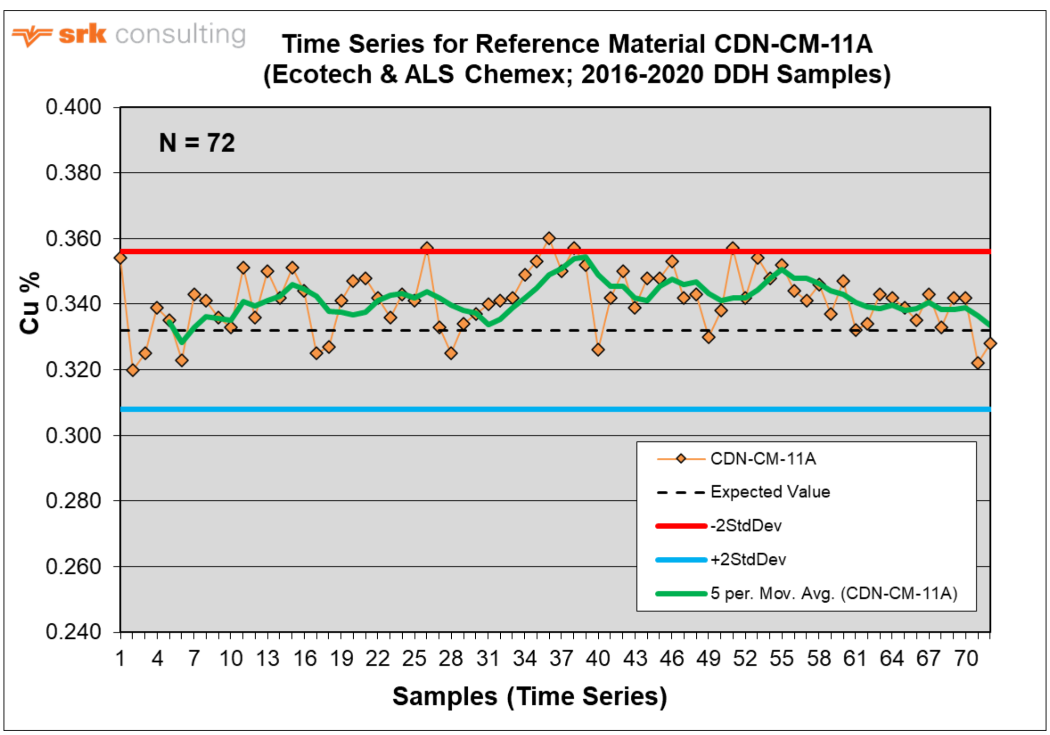
Source: SRK 2012

Figure 12-2: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for copper, standard CDN-CGS-12



Source: SRK 2012

Figure 12-3: Lac La Hache Project 2005 to 2012 Reference Material Performance for copper, standard Pb129a



Source: SRK 2021

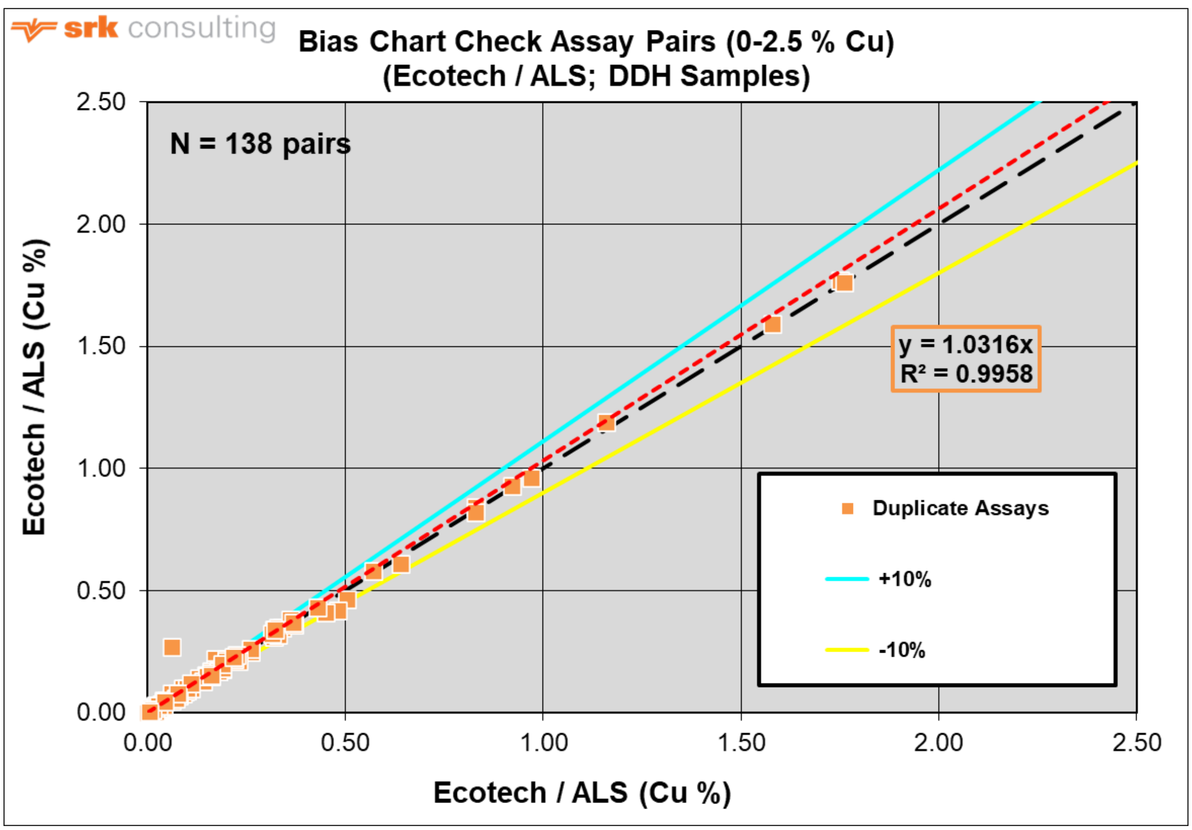
Figure 12-4: Lac La Hache Project 2016 to 2020 Reference Material Performance for copper, standard CDN-CM-11A

12.1.6 Performance of Pulp Duplicate

Field duplicates have not been taken by EnGold. Field duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor sample preparation, as well as homogeneity of the sample submitted for assaying. EnGold did request that the lab (Ecotech/ALS Chemex) perform pulp duplicates, which can be used as check assays on the accuracy of the primary laboratory.

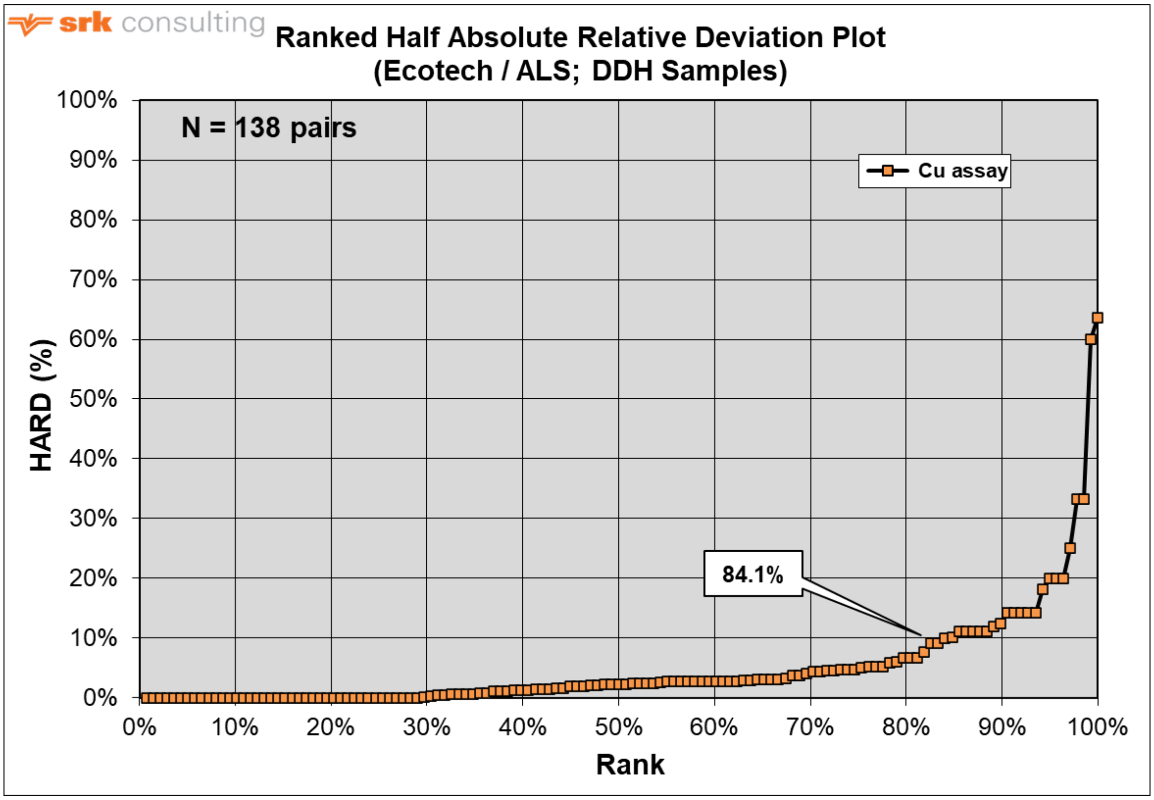
Review of pulp duplicate assay paired data for copper show no apparent bias between the original and duplicate assay value (Figure 12-5). SRK recommends that EnGold regularly monitor quality control samples to ensure highly variable results are investigated by the assaying lab. Figure 12-6 is a ranked half absolute deviation plot for the pulp duplicates (for copper) and shows that approximately 84% of the duplicate pairs deviate by less than 10% for copper.

In general, the analytical quality control data examined by SRK suggest that assays can be reasonably reproduced, suggesting that the assay results reported by the primary assay laboratory are generally reliable for the purpose of resource estimation. SRK recommends that EnGold routinely submit field duplicate samples for analyses to monitor sample preparation and homogeneity of the samples submitted for assaying.



Source: SRK 2012

Figure 12-5: Comparison of original versus duplicate pulp copper assays



Source: SRK 2012

Figure 12-6: Ranked relative differences between the original and pulp duplicates for copper

12.1.7 Independent Umpire Sampling

During the site visit, in July of 2011, SRK collected six umpire samples from Cu-Au-Ag-Magnetite mineralized zones. The samples were 20 to 30 cm lengths of half-core (previous split for sampling by EnGold) taken from several drill holes that intersected skarn-hosted Cu-Au-Ag-magnetite mineralization. The samples were sent for analyses at ALS Canada Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C.

The umpire sample results, presented in Table 12.2, clearly confirm the presence of Cu, Au, and Ag. Although magnetite was not directly analyzed (note that Fe% is reported below), SRK did identify the presence of magnetite in the mineralized samples using a hand lens and magnet.

Table 12-2: Assay Results for Umpire Samples Collected by SRK on the Lac La Hache Project.

Sample	Cu	Au	Ag	Fe
	%	ppm	ppm	%
247418	2.94	0.174	12.4	42.6
247419	0.993	0.157	2.4	>50
247420	8.52	1.355	19.9	29.6
247421	9.35	2.53	36.4	22.2
247423	2.57	0.27	6.4	42.5
247425	12.95	1.335	34.3	35.1

Source: SRK 2012

12.1.8 Opinion on Adequacy

SRK considers the quality of the data within the Lac La Hache project database to be acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources for the Spout and G1 deposits.

12.2 Verifications by Kirkham

Garth Kirkham, P. Geo., visited the Property between August 31 through September 2, 2016. The site visit included an inspection of the Property, offices, drill sites, outcrops, drill collars, core storage facilities, core receiving area, and tours of major centers and surrounding villages most likely to be affected by any potential mining operation.

The tour of the office and storage facilities showed a clean, well-organized, professional environment. On-site staff led the author through the chain of custody and methods used at each stage of the logging and sampling process. All methods and processes used are up to industry standards and reflect best practices, and no issues were identified.

A visit to the collar locations showed that the collars were well marked and labelled; therefore, they were easily identified. The author inspected several complete drill holes and they were laid out at the core storage area. Site staff supplied the logs and assay sheets for verification against the core and the logged intervals. The data correlated with the physical core and no issues were identified. In addition, the author toured the complete core storage facilities, selecting and reviewing core throughout. No issues were identified, and recoveries appeared to be very good.

The author is confident that the data and results are valid based on the site visit and inspection of all aspects of the project, including methods and procedures used. It is the opinion of the independent author that all work, procedures, and results have adhered to best practices and industry standards required by NI 43-101. No duplicate samples were taken during the August 2016 site visit to verify assay results and the author was satisfied with the results from previous verification sampling. In addition, there were no limitations with respect to validating the physical data or computer-based data. The author is of the opinion that the work was being performed by competent professionals that adhere to industry best practices and standards.

12.2.1 Opinion on Adequacy

The data verification process did not identify any material issues with the EnGold sample/assay data. The author is satisfied that the assay data are of suitable quality to be used as the basis for this resource estimate for the Aurizon South Deposit.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

On November 30, 2017, EnGold submitted 52 kg of sample reject material derived from the preparation of 23 split core samples from the Aurizon South deposit to ALS Metallurgical Labs, Kamloops. The material was composited into a single sample.

The objective of the metallurgical test program was to assess the metallurgical performance of the composite using a copper flotation flowsheet. Kinetic rougher and batch cleaner flotation tests were performed to establish copper, gold and silver grades and recoveries to a copper concentrate. In addition, the amenability to gravity separation was tested and a Bond ball mill work index test was completed.

The following text was extracted verbatim from the ALS Report:

The composite assayed about 1.2 percent copper, 10 g/tonne silver and 9 g/tonne gold. It should be noted that there was high variability between the gold assays on the head samples. This indicates that there was a strong possibility of coarse gold being present in the sample. The primary objective of this program was to determine the metallurgical response of copper and gold in the sample to both gravity concentration and froth flotation techniques.

A copper flotation flowsheet was used in kinetic rougher and batch cleaner tests. Three grind sizings were tested in the rougher tests to determine the effect of primary grind sizing on flotation recovery ofcopper and gold. Initial results indicated that there was a minimal impact on gold recovery between 100 and 200 µm K80 grind sizings, and a slight decrease in copper recovery at the coarsest grind size. Tests conducted at a natural pH also recorded similar recoveries to those measured with the pH adjusted to 10 using lime. Lime was used to create conditions selective against pyrite flotation and to assist in producing a high-grade copper concentrate.

Copper, gold, and silver recovery to the rougher concentrate averaged about 95, 92, and 90 percent, respectively. Cleaner testing indicated that regrinding of the rougher concentrate to about 41 µm K80 was required to produce a high-grade copper concentrate grading about 28 percent copper at a recovery of 91 percent. The copper concentrate also contained 152 g/tonne silver, and 118 g/tonne gold at recoveries of 61 and 71 percent, respectively.

A gravity concentration step was added to the flowsheet preceding flotation to determine if gold and silver recovery could be improved. Although the gravity test indicated that about 35 percent of the gold was recovered to the gravity concentrate grading about 284 g/tonne, the overall gold recovery from combined gravity and flotation of gravity tails indicated that there was no benefit.

14 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimation work conducted by SRK for the Spout and G1 deposits is documented in Section 14.1. The estimation work conducted by Kirkham Geosystems for the Aurizon South deposit is described in Section 14.2.

14.1 Spout and G1 Deposits

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the second Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared for the Spout deposit and the first MRE for the G1 deposit of the Lac La Hache Project, in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

The mineral resource models prepared by SRK consider 235 boreholes drilled in the Spout deposit area during the period of 1972 to 2018, of which 45 are considered to be historical in nature having been completed prior to 1995 by former operators of the project. The G1 deposit has been delineated by 38 boreholes drilled between 2016 and 2020 by EnGold. The geological models and resource estimation work were completed by Mr. Findlay Craig and Mr. Cliff Revering, P.Eng., respectively. Mr. Andre Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat. provided peer review of the MRE and completed the project site visit in August 2020. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is March 18, 2021.

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by SRK. In the opinion of SRK, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the global copper, magnetite, gold and silver mineral resources found in the Spout and G1 deposits of the Lac La Hache Project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

The database used to develop the geological models and estimate the Spout and G1 deposits mineral resources was audited by SRK. SRK is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret the boundaries of the skarn envelopes and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of mineral resources.

Seequent Leapfrog Geo and Edge software was used to construct the geological model and estimate the mineral resources for the Spout and G1 deposits. All data preparation, geostatistical analysis and block model development was conducted within the Leapfrog platform.

14.1.1 Resource Estimation Procedures

The resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification.
- Construction of wireframe models for the boundaries of the Spout and G1 geology and mineralization domains.
- Definition of resource domains.
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis and variography.

- Block modelling and grade interpolation.
- Resource classification and validation.
- Assessment of “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” and selection of appropriate cut-off grades; and
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement.

14.1.2 Resource Database

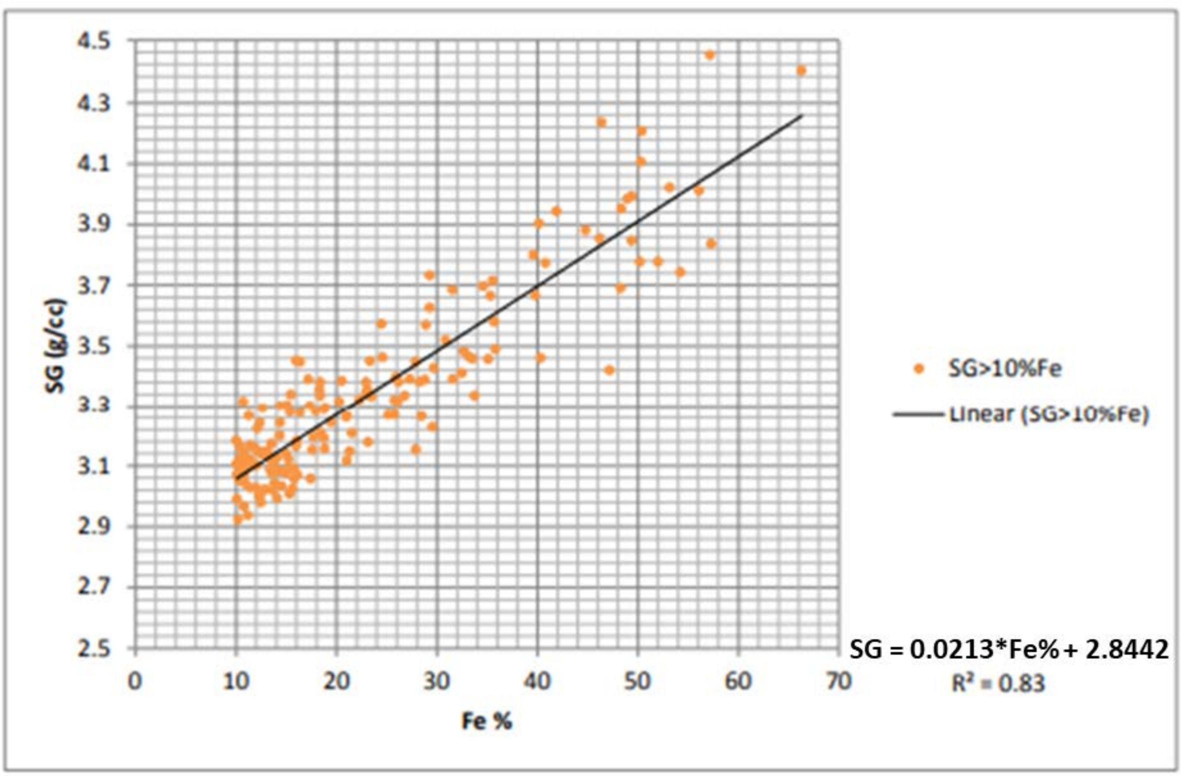
Updates to the drill hole database used by SRK for the previous April 2012 MRE for the Spout deposit, were provided by EnGold in Excel spreadsheet format and included all drilling and assay information obtained by EnGold during the 2016 to 2020 timeframe. These updates included six additional core holes drilled into the Spout deposit targeting deeper mineralization of the Spout North area, and 38 drill holes targeting the G1 deposit area.

Assay Data

The Spout deposit area includes a total of 6,791 assay samples of which 4,350 samples are included within the revised interpretation of the Spout North and South mineralized domains. The G1 deposit area includes a total of 1,236 assay samples of which 204 samples are included within the interpreted mineralized domain of the G1 deposit.

Specific Gravity

The specific gravity (SG) analysis conducted by SRK as part of the April 2012 MRE for the Spout deposit has been incorporated into the 2021 update with no modifications or adjustments. Limited additional SG analysis was conducted during the 2016 to 2020 drilling campaigns, which did not warrant revision to the analysis completed in 2012. The 2012 analysis was based on 296 SG samples collected within the Spout deposit, which were used to develop a linear regression between iron (Fe %) and SG. Additional details on the analysis completed in 2012 can be referenced in the June 4, 2012 NI 43-101 Technical Report. The 2012 linear regression of SG vs Fe% is provided in Figure 14-1.



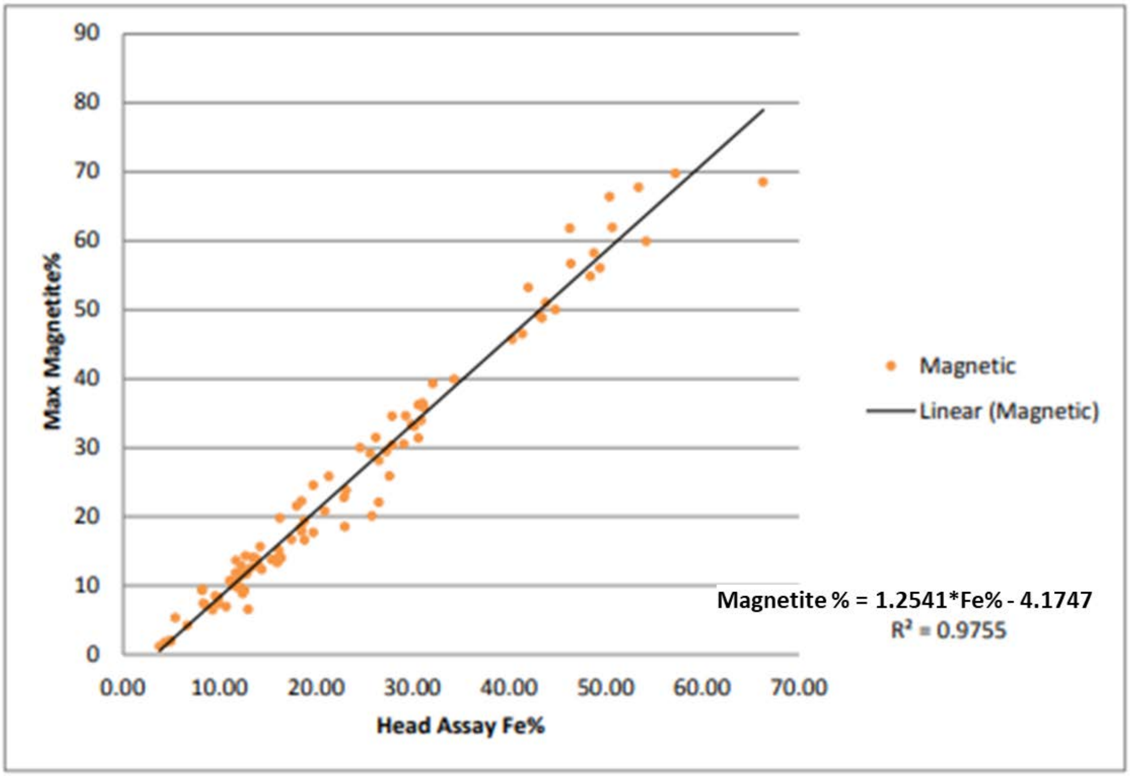
Source: SRK 2012

Figure 14-1: 2012 linear regression of SG vs Fe% for skarn mineralization

Davis Tube Testing – Magnetite Content

Davis Tube testing to determine the relationship between assayed Fe% and contained Magnetite content was performed as part of the 2012 MRE. No additional Davis Tube testing has been conducted as part of the 2021 MRE, therefore the following summary of this analysis has been taken from the June 4, 2012 NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project.

The relationship between assayed Fe% and contained Magnetite % is based on 100 Davis Tube tests. The linear regression formula used to convert assay Fe% content to contained Magnetite % is provided in Figure 14-2, and further details of the analysis completed for the June 2012 MRE can be found in the June 4, 2012 Technical Report. The Fe to Magnetite relationship established for the Spout deposit has also been utilized for the G1 deposit and MRE, as no additional Davis Tube testing has been conducted to date for G1 samples.



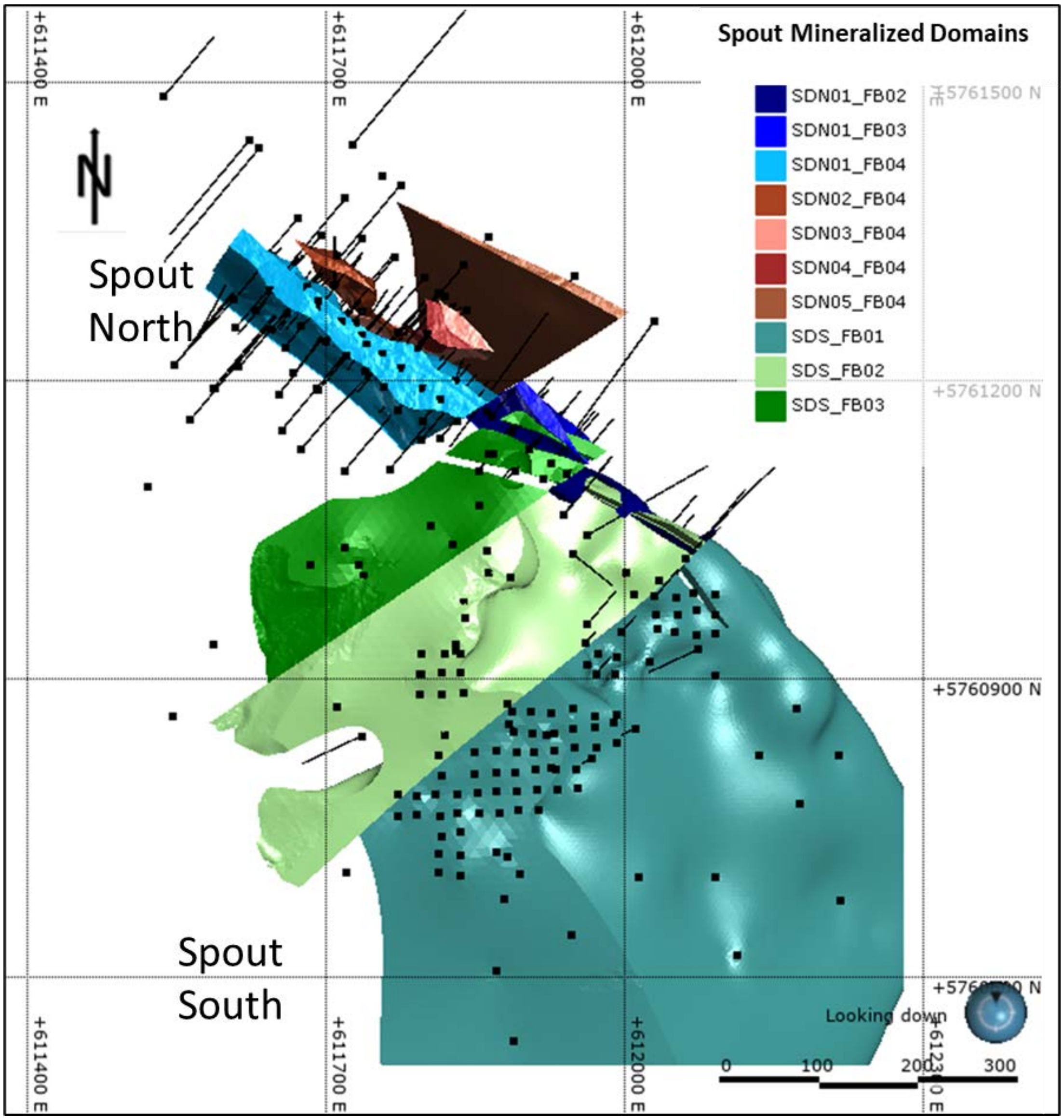
Source: SRK 2012

Figure 14-2: 2012 linear regression of assayed Fe% vs Magnetite % determined from 100 Davis Tube tests

14.1.3 Geological Modelling

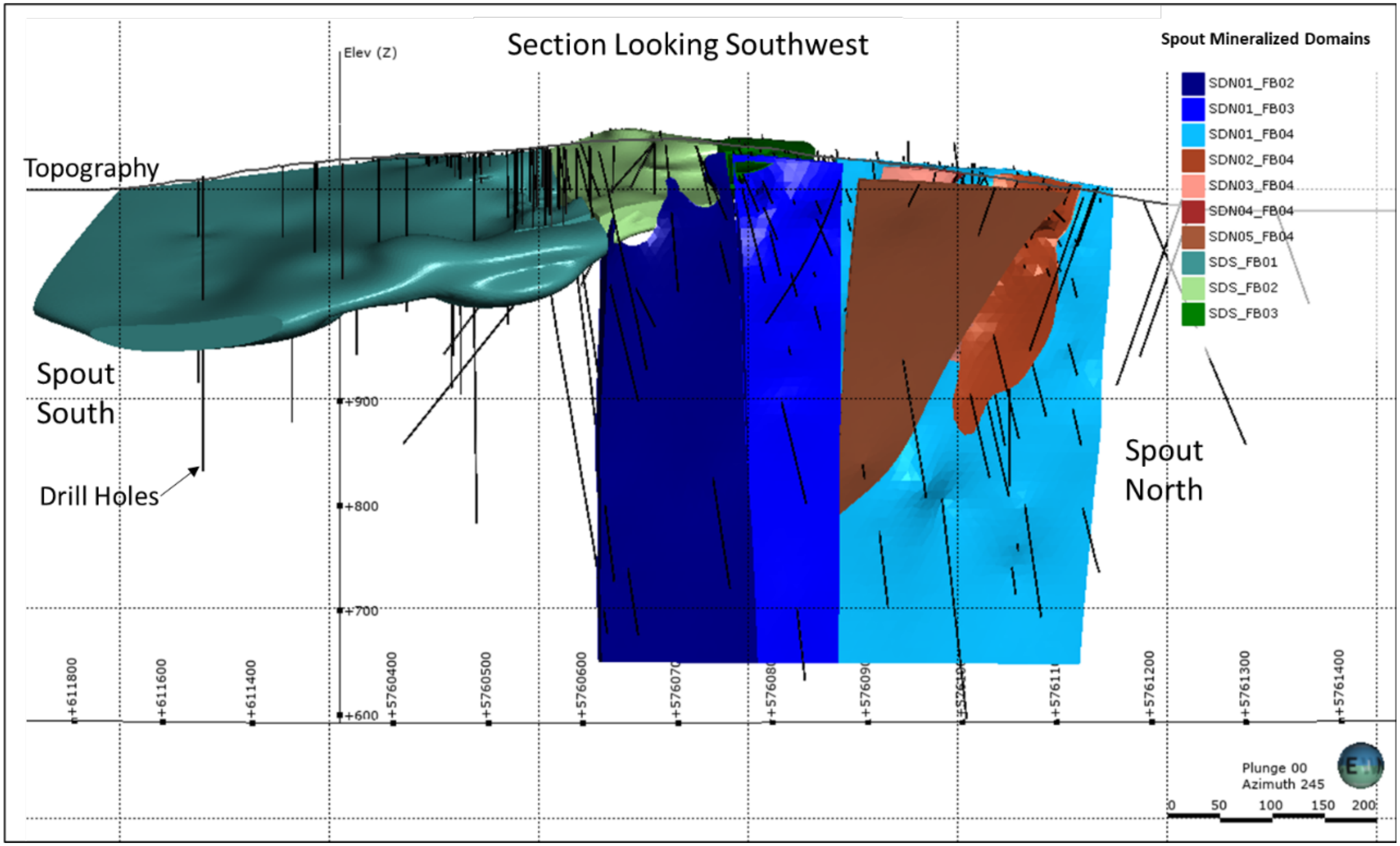
Geological models and interpretations of the mineralized domains at both the Spout and G1 deposits were generated using Seequent's Leapfrog Geo software. The Spout deposit geological model is an update to the interpretation developed in support of the April 2012 MRE, incorporating the additional drilling completed in 2018 within the down-dip extension of Spout North along with minor contact adjustments within the remaining deposit area (refer to Figure 14-3 and Figure 14-4). Similar to the 2012 interpretation, mineralized domains were modeled to encompass the entire skarn assemblage.

The G1 deposit model is based on 38 drill holes completed by EnGold between 2016 and 2020. The main mineralized zone is located approximately 320 m below surface; it is an irregular shaped sub-horizontal (undulating) domain, which varies in thickness from less than 1.0 m to over 40 m, locally. A smaller secondary zone of mineralization located below the main horizon at approximately 415 m below surface is included within the geological model for the G1 deposit but has been excluded from the G1 deposit MRE (refer to Figure 14-5 and Figure 14-6).



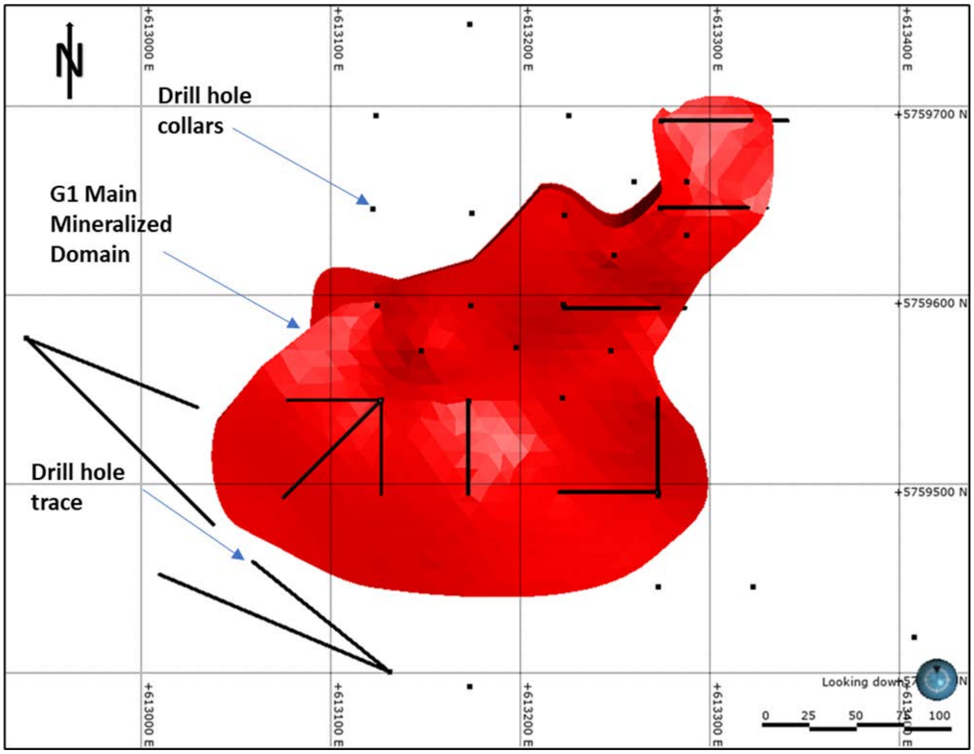
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-3: Plan view of Spout deposit interpreted mineralization domains



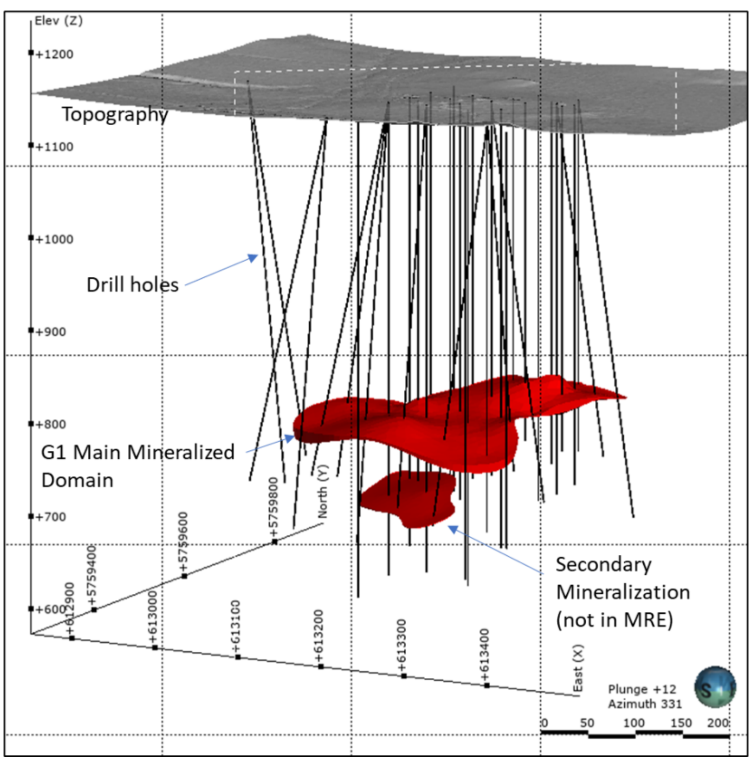
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-4: Longitudinal view (looking southwest) of the Spout deposit interpreted mineralization domains



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-5: Plan view of the G1 deposit interpreted mineralization domain

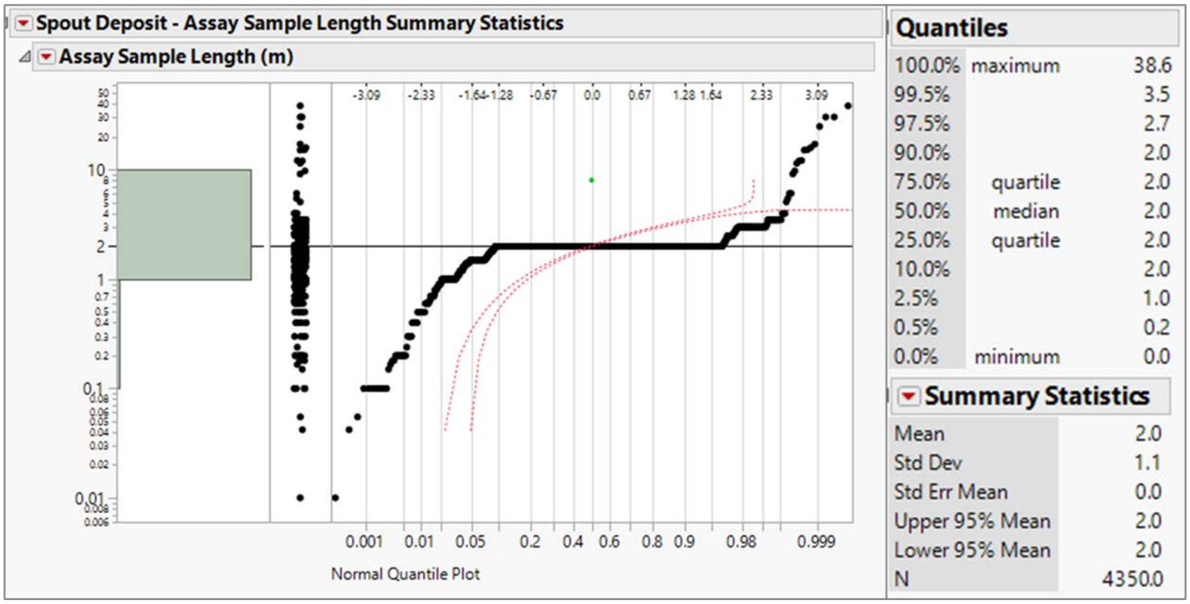


Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-6: 3D isometric view (looking northwest) of the G1 deposit interpreted mineralization domains

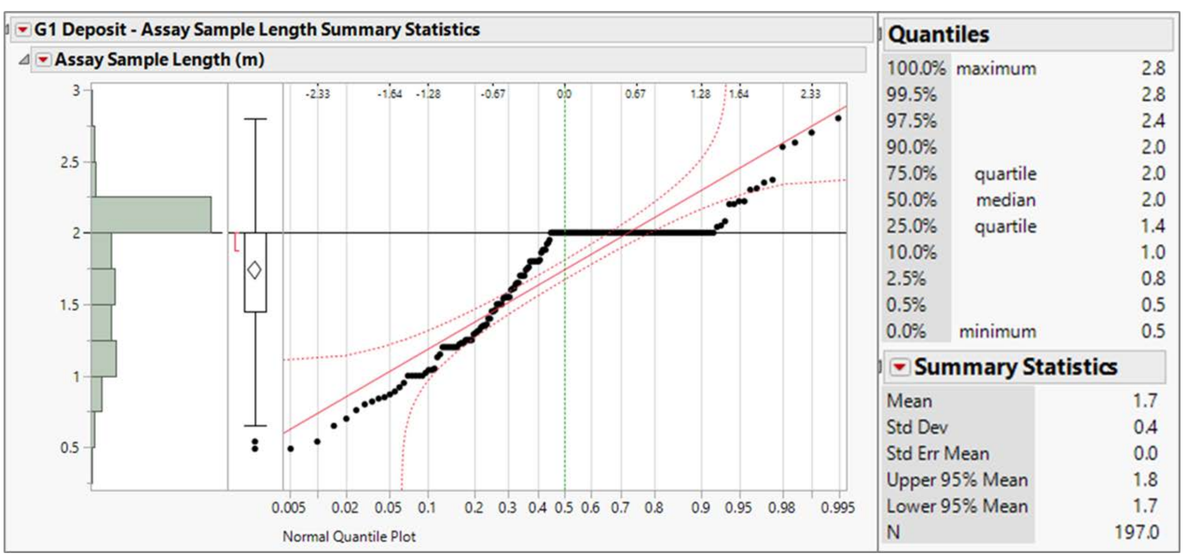
14.1.4 Compositing

Assay samples were composited to a 2.0 m fixed length to ensure that all data were evenly weighted for block grade interpolation. As shown in Figure 14-7 and Figure 14-8, over 90% of assay samples were collected using a 2.0 m sample length or lower, and therefore warranted a 2.0 m composite length. Composites were generated within the mineralized domain boundaries, and all residual composites smaller than 1.0 m in length were added to the adjacent composite interval.



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-7: Spout Deposit – assay sample length summary statistics



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-8: G1 Deposit – assay sample length summary statistics

Summary statistics of the raw assay data for the Spout and G1 deposits are provided in Table 14-1 and Table 14-2, respectively, with summary statistics for the composited (uncapped) assay data provided in Table 14-3 and Table 14-4. It should be noted that individual mineralized domains of the Spout deposit were grouped into estimation domains based on similar mineralization characteristics. All subsequent data analysis to support grade interpolation was conducted on the grouped estimation domain datasets.

Table 14-1: Spout Deposit raw assay summary statistics (length-weighted)

Spout Estimation Domain Grouping	Spout Domain	Assay	# of Samples	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	CV
NorthDomain_01	SDN01_FB02 SDN01_FB03 SDN01_FB04	Ag (ppm) Au (ppm) Cu (%) Fe (%)	1639	1.0 0.1 0.3 8.4	6.5 0.5 1.3 18.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	125.0 13.0 22.8 66.3	6.5 9.5 4.5 2.2
NorthDomain_02	SDN02_FB04	Ag (ppm) Au (ppm) Cu (%) Fe (%)	119	0.6 0.0 0.2 9.7	1.6 0.1 0.4 14.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.2 0.5 1.7 56.1	2.6 3.2 2.5 1.5
NorthDomain_03_04	SDN03_FB03 SDN03_FB04	Ag (ppm) Au (ppm) Cu (%) Fe (%)	94	0.6 0.0 0.1 6.0	2.3 0.1 0.5 13.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.1 0.3 2.1 29.8	4.0 3.7 3.4 2.2
SouthDomain	SDS_FB01 SDS_FB02 SDS_FB03	Ag (ppm) Au (ppm) Cu (%) Fe (%)	2740	0.7 0.0 0.2 7.3	2.1 0.1 0.5 11.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	22.3 1.1 4.5 55.5	3.1 3.3 3.0 1.6

Source: SRK 2021

Table 14-2: G1 Deposit raw assay summary statistics (length-weighted)

Assay	# of Samples	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	CV
Ag (ppm)	197	5.6	5.3	0.1	19.8	0.9
Au (ppm)		0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.4
Cu (%)		1.2	0.9	0.0	5.4	0.8
Fe (%)		27.5	13.7	4.4	43.6	0.5

Source: SRK 2021

Table 14-3: Spout Deposit 2 m composited assay summary statistics (uncapped)

Spout Estimation Domain Grouping	Spout Domain	Assay	# of Samples	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	CV
NorthDomain_01	SDN01_FB02 SDN01_FB03 SDN01_FB04	Ag (ppm)	2062	1.0	3.7	0.0	92.3	3.7
		Au (ppm)		0.1	0.3	0.0	7.9	4.9
		Cu (%)		0.3	0.8	0.0	16.8	2.6
		Fe (%)		8.4	11.2	0.0	64.6	1.3
NorthDomain_02	SDN02_FB04	Ag (ppm)	107	0.8	1.0	0.0	4.7	1.4
		Au (ppm)		0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.0
		Cu (%)		0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.5
		Fe (%)		9.4	9.9	0.0	55.8	1.0
NorthDomain_03_04	SDN03_FB03 SDN03_FB04	Ag (ppm)	134	0.6	1.3	0.0	8.1	2.2
		Au (ppm)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1
		Cu (%)		0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.9
		Fe (%)		6.1	7.6	0.0	28.6	1.2
SouthDomain	SDS_FB01 SDS_FB02 SDS_FB03	Ag (ppm)	3511	0.7	1.2	0.0	22.3	1.9
		Au (ppm)		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.9
		Cu (%)		0.2	0.3	0.0	3.8	1.8
		Fe (%)		7.2	6.9	0.0	55.5	1.0

Source: SRK 2021

Table 14-4: G1 Deposit 2 m composited assay summary statistics (uncapped)

Assay	# of Samples	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	CV
Ag (ppm)	173	5.6	3.5	0.1	17.7	0.6
Au (ppm)		0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.8
Cu (%)		1.2	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.5
Fe (%)		27.5	9.2	5.1	43.0	0.3

Source: SRK 2021

14.1.5 Evaluation of Outliers

Grade capping is a technique used to mitigate the effect that a small population of high-grade sample outliers can have during grade estimation. These high-grade samples are considered to not be representative of the general sample population and are therefore “capped” to a level that is more representative of the general data population. Although subjective, grade capping is a common industry practice when performing grade estimation for deposits that have significant grade variability.

Outlier analysis for the Spout and G1 deposits was conducted on the 2 m composited dataset and assessed separately for each estimation domain grouping. Histograms and normal quantiles plots were generated for each domain grouping, and appropriate capping levels were selected where required. Composites were capped prior to grade estimation. A summary of grade capping levels is provided in Table 14-5 and Table 14-6.

Table 14-5: Spout Deposit grade capping of 2 m composite assays

Spout Estimation Domain Grouping	Spout Domain	Assay	# of Samples	Mean (Uncapped)	Cap Value	Mean (Capped)	# capped
NorthDomain_01	SDN01_FB02 SDN01_FB03 SDN01_FB04	Ag (ppm)	2062	1.01	15.0	0.88	16
		Au (ppm)		0.05	0.76	0.04	12
		Cu (%)		0.30	4.5	0.28	7
		Fe (%)		8.41	53.0	8.40	10
NorthDomain_02	SDN02_FB04	Ag (ppm)	107	0.76	2.30	0.66	8
		Au (ppm)		0.03	0.16	0.03	2
		Cu (%)		0.15	0.75	0.14	5
		Fe (%)		9.37	25.00	8.68	6
NorthDomain_03_04	SDN03_FB03 SDN03_FB04	Ag (ppm)	134	0.59	3.60	0.51	4
		Au (ppm)		0.02	0.06	0.01	8
		Cu (%)		0.14	0.75	0.13	3
		Fe (%)		6.13	20.00	5.81	10
SouthDomain	SDS_FB01 SDS_FB02 SDS_FB03	Ag (ppm)	3511	0.65	8.00	0.64	11
		Au (ppm)		0.03	0.35	0.03	12
		Cu (%)		0.16	2.50	0.16	5
		Fe (%)		7.21	35.00	7.19	16

Source: SRK 2021

Table 14-6: G1 Deposit grade capping of 2 m composite assays

Assay	# of Samples	Mean (Uncapped)	Cap Value	Mean (Capped)	# capped
Ag (ppm)	173	5.41	13.0	5.35	4
Au (ppm)		0.17	0.5	0.17	5
Cu (%)		1.08	2.4	1.07	1
Fe (%)		27.50	--	27.50	0

Source: SRK 2021

14.1.6 Variography

Grade continuity analysis of Cu, Fe, Au and Ag mineralization was conducted within each Spout deposit estimation domain grouping and for the G1 deposit. However, due to insufficient data density within the Spout NorthDomain_02, NorthDomain_03_04 estimation domains and the G1 deposit, robust variograms could not be generated for these datasets. Variograms were developed for all metals within the Spout NorthDomain_01 and SouthDomain estimation domains as summarized in Table 14-7.

Variogram analysis was conducted in Seequent's Leapfrog Edge software, and variogram orientation directions summarized in Table 14-7 are denoted in standard Leapfrog Edge convention.

Table 14-7: Spout Deposit variogram parameters

Spout Estimation Domain Grouping	Spout Domain	Element	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Nugget	Variogram Model Type	Structure 1				Structure 2			
								Sill	Range (m)			Sill	Range (m)		
									Major	Semi-major	Minor		Major	Semi-Major	Minor
NorthDomain_01	SDN01_FB02 SDN01_FB03 SDN01_FB04	Ag (ppm)	83	218	77	0	Spherical	0.77	10	40	6	0.23	45	45	12
		Au (ppm)	83	218	68	0.1	Spherical	0.67	17	32	11	0.23	72	57	17
		Cu (%)	83	218	157	0.05	Spherical	0.73	33	21.5	14	0.23	61	50	30
		Fe (%)	83	218	97	0	Spherical	0.60	18	36	10	0.40	80	57	15
SouthDomain	SDS_FB01 SDS_FB02 SDS_FB03	Ag (ppm)	15	91	42	0.2	Spherical	0.65	34	30	9	0.15	145	64	40
		Au (ppm)	15	91	76	0.25	Spherical	0.60	28	26	9	0.15	134	90	40
		Cu (%)	15	91	19	0.2	Spherical	0.60	16	30	6	0.20	81	65	36
		Fe (%)	15	91	36	0.05	Spherical	0.51	21	39	14	0.44	80	64	25

Source: SRK 2021

14.1.7 Block Model Configuration

Separate block models were generated for the Spout and G1 deposits, with block model configuration details summarized in Table 14-8. Both block models used sub-blocking at a 1x1x1 m sub-block resolution to ensure accurate volumetric reporting. Grade interpolation for all metals was conducted at the parent block size of 5x5x5 m.

Table 14-8: Block model configuration parameters

Spout Deposit Block Model	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
Parent Block Size	5	5	5
Sub-Block Size	1	1	1
Base Point	611,380	5,760,430	1,185
Boundary Size	1055	1015	465
Rotation	0°		

G1 Deposit Block Model	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
Parent Block Size	5	5	5
Sub-Block Size	1	1	1
Base Point	612,845	5,759,300	900
Boundary Size	685	525	335
Rotation	0°		

Source: SRK 2021

14.1.8 Grade Estimation

Grade values for Cu, Fe, Au and Ag were interpolated into the block models using ordinary kriging ("OK") for the Spout NorthDomain_01 and SouthDomain estimation domains, and inverse distance squared ("ID2") for all other estimation domains including the G1 deposit. Grade estimation for each domain was conducted using multiple passes, with successively expanding search criteria in subsequent estimation passes. A summary of the estimation parameters used for grade estimation within the Spout and G1 deposits is provided in Table 14-9 and Table 14-10, respectively.

Table 14-9: Spout Deposit estimation parameters

Spout Estimation Domain Grouping	Element	Estimation Type	Estimation Pass	Search Orientation			Search Radii (m)			Sample Numbers				
				Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Max per Hole	Max per Quadrant	Max Empty Sectors
NorthDomain_01	Ag	OK	1	83	218	77	45	45	12	6	12	3	--	--
			2				90	90	24	6	12	3	--	--
			3				90	90	24	1	12	3	--	--
			4				160	120	40	1	6	3	--	--
	Au	OK	1	83	2185	68	72	57	17	6	12	3	--	--
			2				145	100	34	6	12	3	--	--
			3				145	100	34	1	12	3	--	--
			4				160	120	40	1	6	3	--	--
	Cu	OK	1	83	218	157	60	50	30	6	12	3	--	--
			2				120	100	50	6	12	3	--	--
			3				120	100	50	1	12	3	--	--
	Fe	OK	1	83	218	97	80	57	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				120	86	20	6	12	3	--	--
			3				120	86	20	1	12	3	--	--
			4				150	120	35	1	12	3	--	--
NorthDomain_02	Ag	ID2	1	86	221	76	60	35	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				90	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				90	50	15	1	12	3	--	--
			4				180	150	40	1	6	3	--	--
	Au	ID2	1	86	221	76	60	35	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				90	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				90	50	15	1	12	3	--	--
	Cu	ID2	1	86	221	76	60	35	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				90	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				90	50	15	1	12	3	--	--
	Fe	ID2	1	86	221	76	60	35	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				90	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				90	50	15	1	12	3	--	--
NorthDomain_03_04	Ag	ID2	1	67	221	175	40	40	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				80	80	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				80	80	15	1	12	3	--	--
	Au	ID2	1	67	221	175	40	40	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				80	80	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				80	80	15	1	12	3	--	--
	Cu	ID2	1	67	221	175	40	40	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				80	80	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				80	80	15	1	12	3	--	--
	Fe	ID2	1	67	221	175	40	40	15	6	12	3	--	--
			2				80	80	15	6	12	3	--	--
			3				80	80	15	1	12	3	--	--
SouthDomain	Ag	OK	1	15	91	42	145	64	40	6	12	3	4	2
			2				160	90	50	6	12	3	--	--
			3				160	90	50	1	12	3	--	--
			4				200	150	60	1	12	3	--	--
	Au	OK	1	15	91	76	134	90	40	6	12	3	4	2
			2				160	120	50	6	12	3	--	--
			3				160	120	50	1	12	3	--	--
	Cu	OK	1	15	91	19	81	65	36	6	12	3	4	2
			2				120	90	45	6	12	3	--	--
			3				120	90	45	1	12	3	--	--
	Fe	OK	1	15	91	36	80	64	25	6	12	3	4	2
			2				120	90	40	6	12	3	--	--
			3				120	90	40	1	12	3	--	--
			4				200	150	60	1	12	3	--	--

Source: SRK 2021

Table 14-10: G1 Deposit estimation parameters

Element	Estimation Type	Estimation Pass	Search Orientation			Search Radii (m)			Sample Numbers				
			Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Max per Hole	Max per Quadrant	Max Empty Sectors
Ag	ID2	1	13	167	165	50	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
		2				100	100	30	6	12	3	--	--
		3				150	150	30	1	12	3	--	--
Au	ID2	1	13	167	165	50	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
		2				100	100	30	6	12	3	--	--
		3				150	150	30	1	12	3	--	--
Cu	ID2	1	13	167	165	50	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
		2				100	100	30	6	12	3	--	--
		3				150	150	30	1	12	3	--	--
Fe	ID2	1	13	167	165	50	50	15	6	12	3	--	--
		2				100	100	30	6	12	3	--	--
		3				150	150	30	1	12	3	--	--

Source: SRK 2021

14.1.9 Model Validation

Block model validation was conducted using multiple techniques including:

- Visual inspection of estimated block grades relative to assay composites.
- Swath plot analysis of grade profiles between the block model interpolated grades and assay composites; and
- Statistical comparison of global average estimated block grades to assay composites, per estimation domain.

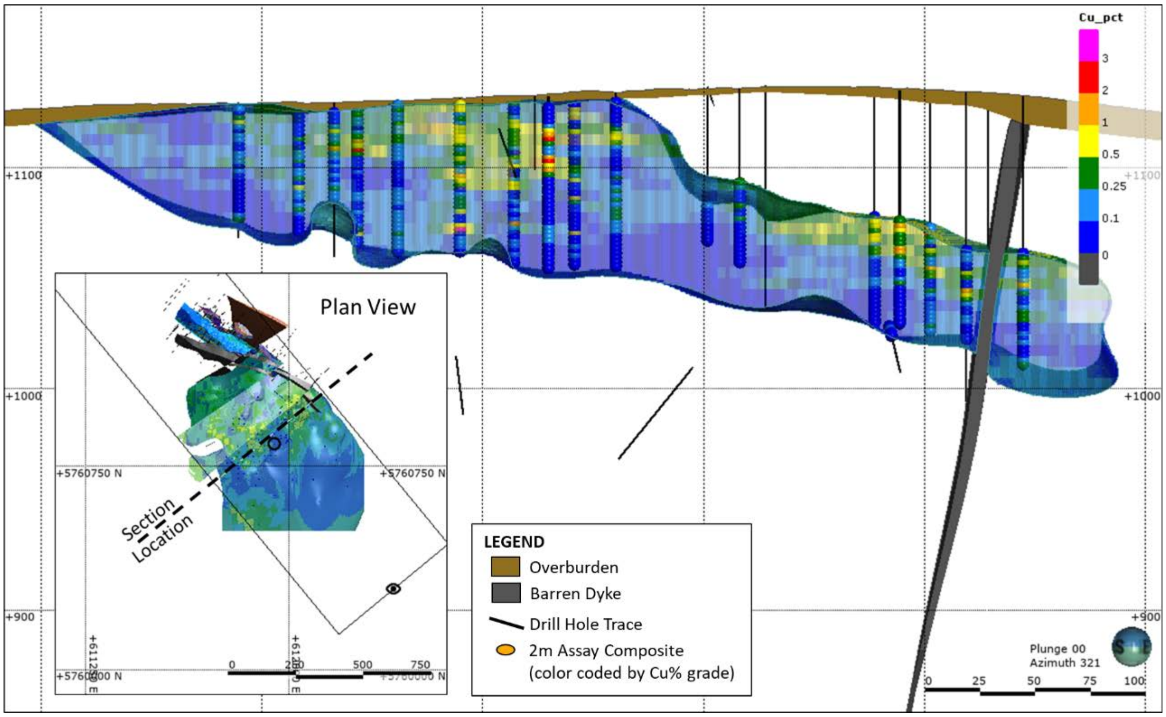
Cross-sectional comparisons of interpolated block grades vs sample composites for the Spout and G1 deposits are provided in Figure 14-9 to Figure 14-11.

Swath plot comparisons of interpolated Cu block grades vs nearest neighbour block grades and sample composites, for the Spout NorthDomain_01, Spout SouthDomain and G1 deposit are provided in Figure 14-12 to Figure 14-14. The following abbreviations are found within the figure legends:

- o “NN” = nearest-neighbour interpolant
- o “BM” = block model

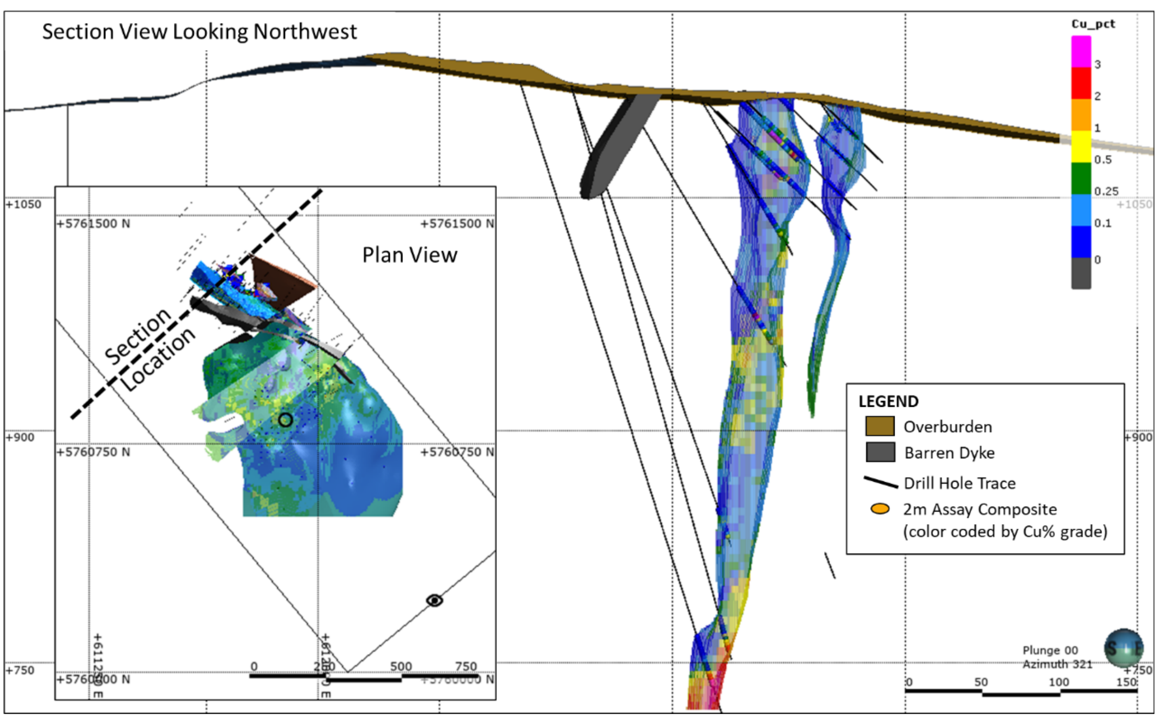
A global average grade comparison summary for the main metals Cu and Fe within the largest estimation domains Spout NorthDomain_01, Spout SouthDomain and the G1 deposit, is provided in Table 14-11.

Overall, the validation exercise conducted demonstrates that the current MREs are a reasonable reflection of the drill hole assay data and assumptions used within the estimation process.



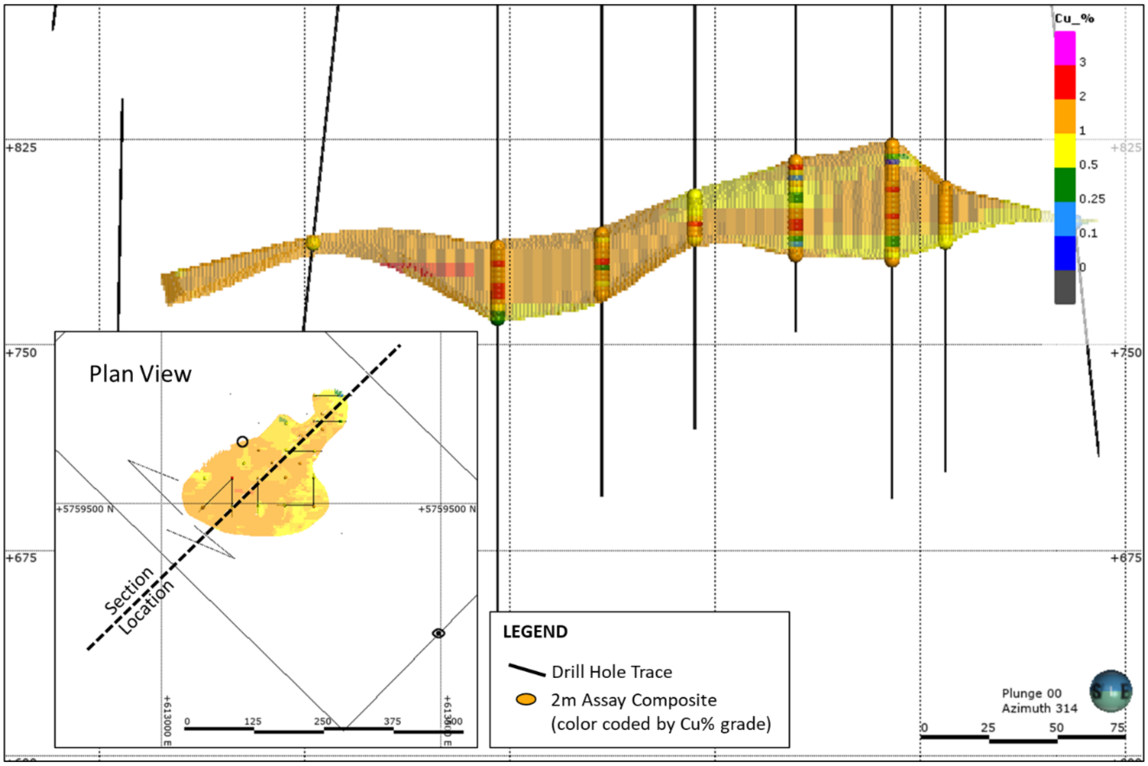
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-9: Cross-sectional comparison of interpolated Cu grades vs assay composites for the Spout deposit, section view looking northwest



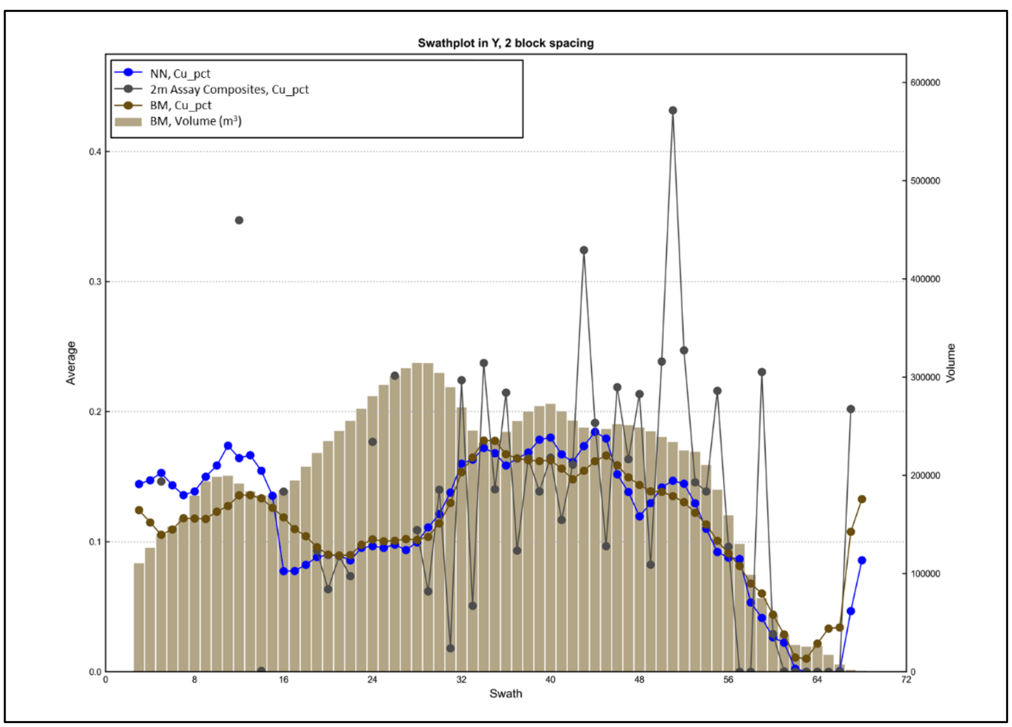
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-10: Cross-sectional comparison of interpolated Cu grades vs assay composites for the Spout deposit, section view looking northwest



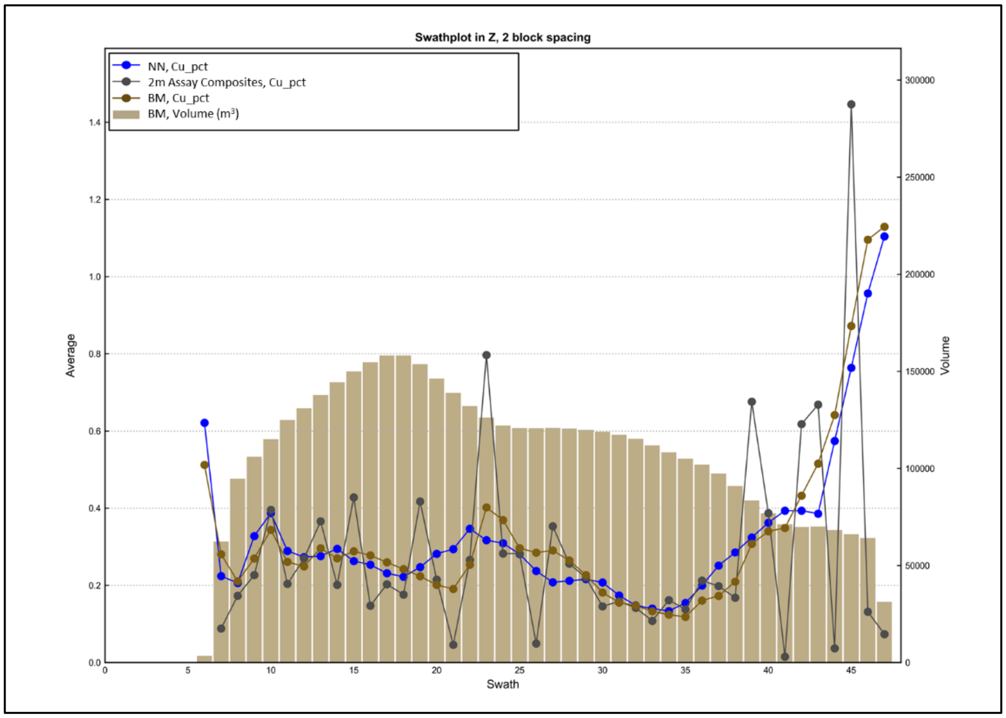
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-11: Cross-sectional comparison of interpolated Cu grades vs assay composites for the G1 deposit, section view looking northwest



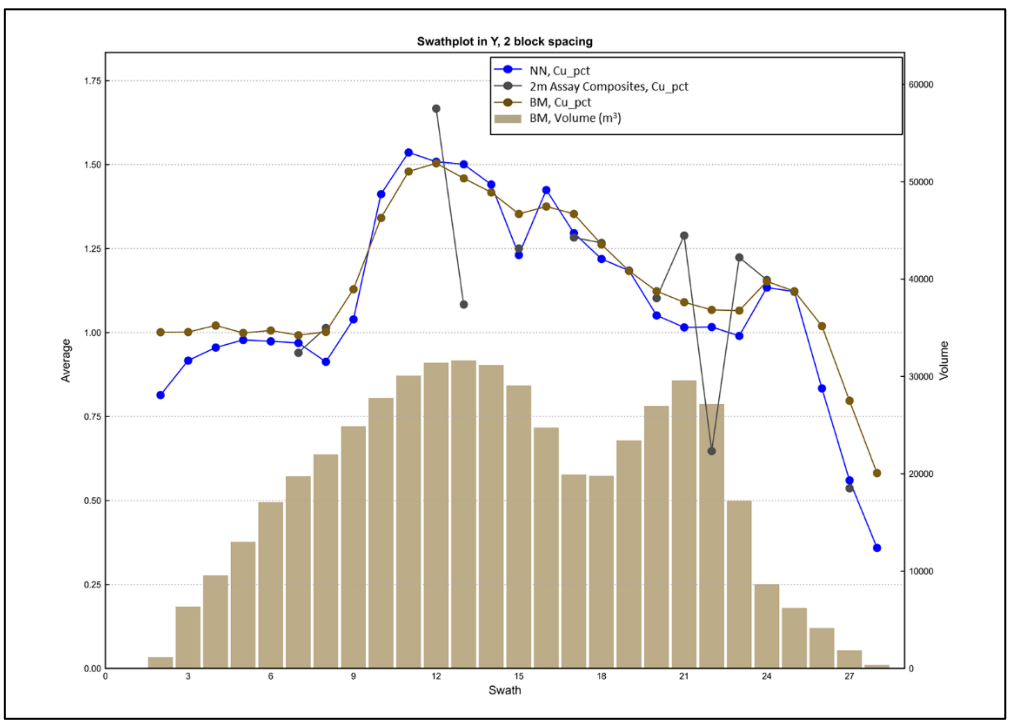
Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-12: Spout SouthDomain swath plot comparison for Cu (%) along the block model Northing-axis (10 m swath size)



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-13: Spout NorthDomain_01 swath plot comparison for Cu (%) by elevation (10 m swath size)



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-14: G1 Deposit swath plot comparison for Cu (%) along the block model Northing-axis (10 m swath size)

Table 14-11: Global average grade comparison between 2 m Assay Composites, block model nearest-neighbour estimate (NN-BM) and block model (BM) interpolated grades for Cu and Fe

Estimation Domain	Assay	Composites (Capped)	BM-NN	BM
Spout_NorthDomain_01	Cu (%)	0.28	0.29	0.29
	Fe (%)	8.40	8.84	8.73
Spout_SouthDomain	Cu (%)	0.16	0.13	0.13
	Fe (%)	7.19	6.89	6.71
G1 Deposit	Cu (%)	1.07	1.21	1.23
	Fe (%)	27.50	27.09	27.64

14.1.10 Mineral Resource Classification

Block model quantities and grade estimates for the Spout and G1 Deposits of the Lac La Hache Project were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) by Cliff Revering, P.Eng., an appropriate independent qualified person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

Mineral Resource classification is typically a subjective concept; industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

SRK is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The locations of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation.

The Spout deposit incorporated limited additional drilling information within the down-dip extent of the Spout North zone; therefore, the classification criteria for Indicated Mineral Resources within the near-surface environment (constrained within a conceptual open pit shell) are unchanged from those used during the previous MRE completed by SRK in April 2012, and the classification is in accordance with the 2014 CIM definitions (May 2014). Classification criteria considered the following components:

- Confidence in the geological interpretation of the mineralized zones;
- Number of data used to estimate a block; and
- Average distance to the composites used to estimate a block.

To be considered within the Indicated Mineral Resource category, blocks were required to be informed from at least six composites, from three or more drill holes, with an average distance from samples to estimated blocks less than the variogram range for copper within the SouthDomain and NorthDomain_01 (i.e. sub-domains SDN01_FB03 and SDN01_FB04, as illustrated in Figure 14-4). The boundaries of the Indicated category were adjusted manually to delineate more regular, contiguous volumes.

All other areas of the Spout deposit, and the entire G1 deposit, were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources due to the uncertainty in the geological and grade continuity associated with these areas.

14.1.11 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

"(A) concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge".

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. In order to meet this requirement, SRK considers that major portions of the Spout deposit are amenable for open pit extraction and the G1 Deposit in amenable for underground extraction.

In order to determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for economic extraction", SRK used a pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit. For the potential underground mining portions of the deposits, a long-hole mining method and associated mining costs were utilized to determine an appropriate cut-off grade to define Inferred mineral resources. A long-hole mining method was used based on the geometry of the mineralization.

The mining parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects (Table 14-12). The reader is cautioned that the results of this analysis are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an appropriate mining method and do not represent an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves. There are no Mineral Reserves for the Spout and G1 deposits of the Lac La Hache Project. The results are used as a guide to assist in preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

Table 14-12: Assumptions used for defining reasonable prospects of economic extraction

Parameter	Value	Unit
Copper price	$3.00	US$ per pound
Magnetite price	$87.00	$US per tonne
Gold price	$1600	US$ per ounce
Silver price	$21.00	US$ per ounce
OP mining costs	$2.00	US$ per tonne mined
UG mining costs	$42.00	US$ per tonne mined
Process costs	$5.00	US$ per tonne of feed
Process recovery Copper	80%	percent
Process recovery Magnetite	80%	percent
Process recovery Gold	55%	percent
Process recovery Silver	45%	percent

Source: SRK 2021

The updated Mineral Resource Statement for the Spout deposit and maiden MRE for the G1 deposit are summarized in Table 14-13, with an effective date of March 18, 2021.

Table 14-13: Mineral Resource Statement, Spout and G1 Deposits, Lac La Hache Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., March 18, 2021

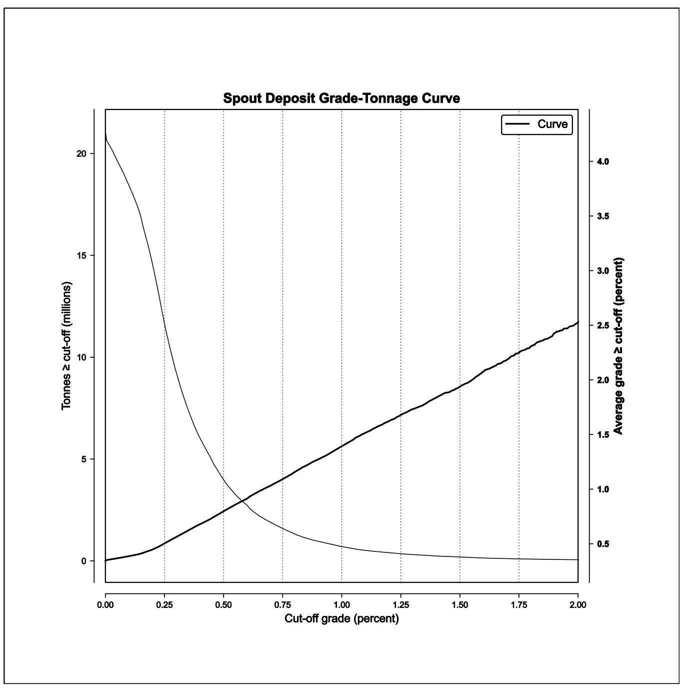
Category	Quantity	Grade					Metal			
		CuEq	Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite	Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite
	Mt	%	%	gpt	gpt	%	000't	000'oz	000'oz	000't
Spout Open Pit										
Indicated	6.50	0.48	0.33	1.34	0.05	11.62	21.0	277.0	10.6	749.8
Inferred	7.66	0.39	0.27	0.99	0.04	9.50	20.4	242.9	10.0	727.8
Spout Underground										
Inferred	0.39	1.19	1.00	2.58	0.13	10.33	3.9	32.3	1.6	40.3
G1 Underground										
Inferred	1.71	1.65	1.25	6.45	0.19	30.94	21.4	354.4	10.2	529.1
Combined Mining										
Indicated	6.50	0.48	0.33	1.34	0.05	11.62	21.0	277.0	10.6	749.8
Inferred	9.76	0.64	0.47	2.01	0.07	13.29	45.7	629.6	21.8	1297.5

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu-Equivalent and underground mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.70% Cu-Equivalent. Cut-off grades are based on a price of US$3.0 per pound copper and copper recovery of 80%, US$1,600 per ounce of gold and gold recoveries of 55%, US$21 per ounce of silver and silver recovery of 45%, and US$87 per tonne of magnetite and magnetite recovery of 80%.

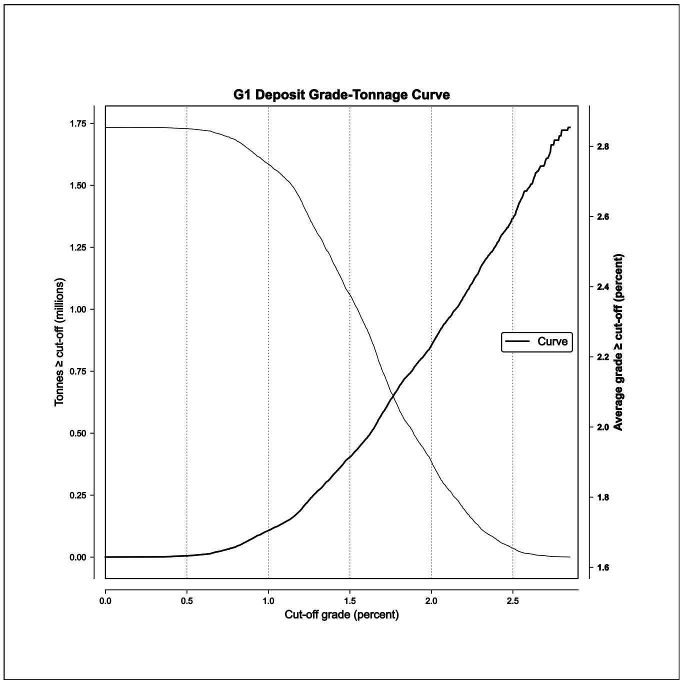
14.1.12 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The Mineral Resources of the Spout and G1 deposits are sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade. Figure 14-15 and Figure 14-16 provide grade-tonnage curves for the Spout and G1 deposit MREs, respectively.



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-15: Grade-tonnage curve for the Spout Deposit



Source: SRK 2021

Figure 14-16: Grade-tonnage curve for the G1 Deposit

14.1.13 Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

The previous MRE for the Spout deposit, with an effective date of April 19, 2012 is summarized in Table 14-14. This estimate was completed by SRK and was the maiden MRE for the Spout deposit.

Table 14-14: Previous Mineral Resource Statement for the Spout Deposit, with an effective date of April 19, 2012

Category	Quantity	Grade				Metal			
		Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite	Cu	Ag	Au	Magnetite
	Mt	%	gpt	gpt	%	000't	000'oz	000'oz	000't
Spout Open Pit									
Indicated	7.6	0.28	0.05	1.26	11.4	21.4	12.3	309.7	871.6
Inferred	15.8	021	0.04	0.93	8.32	33.2	20.3	472.0	1,313.4

Mineral Resources were reported in relation to a conceptual open-pit shell. All figures were rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. All composites were capped where appropriate

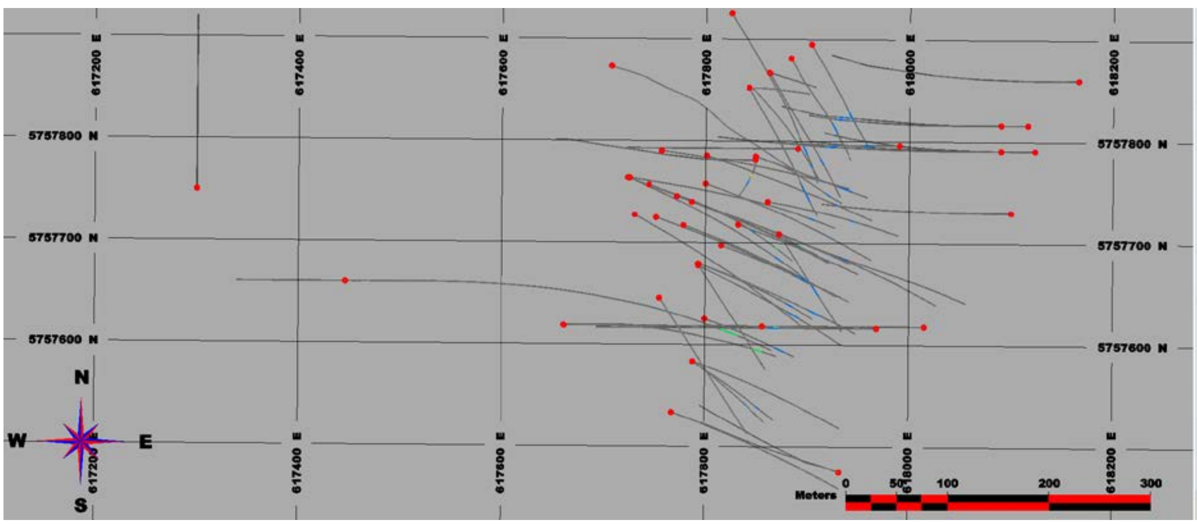
Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu-Equivalent. Cut-off grades were based on a price of US$3.25 per pound copper and copper recovery of 80%, US$1,300 per ounce of gold and gold recoveries of 55%, US$21 per ounce of silver and silver recovery of 45%, and US$195 per tonne of magnetite and magnetite recovery of 80%.

14.2 Aurizon South Deposit

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the first MRE prepared for the Aurizon South deposit of the Lac La Hache Project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. This section describes the work conducted by Kirkham Geosystems, including key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the mineral resource models for Aurizon South, together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

14.2.1 Data

The 56 drill holes in the database for Aurizon South were supplied in electronic format by EnGold. This included collars, down-hole surveys, lithology data and assay data (i.e., Au g/t, Cu%, Ag g/t). Validation and verification checks were performed during importation of data to ensure there were no overlapping intervals, typographic errors or anomalous entries. None were found. Figure 14-17 shows a plan view of the supplied drill holes.



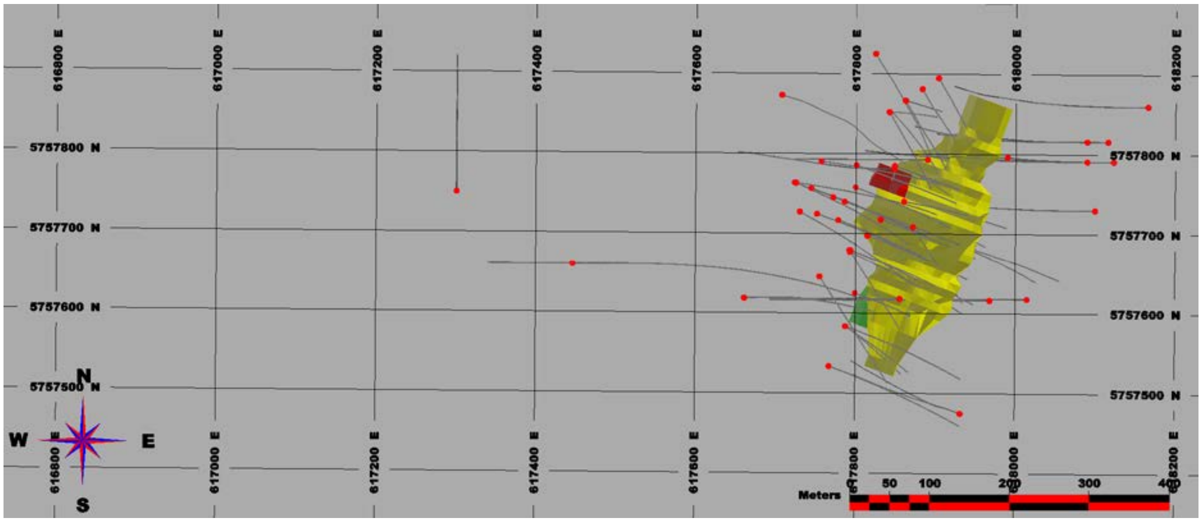
Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-17: Plan view of Aurizon South drill holes

14.2.2 Geology Model

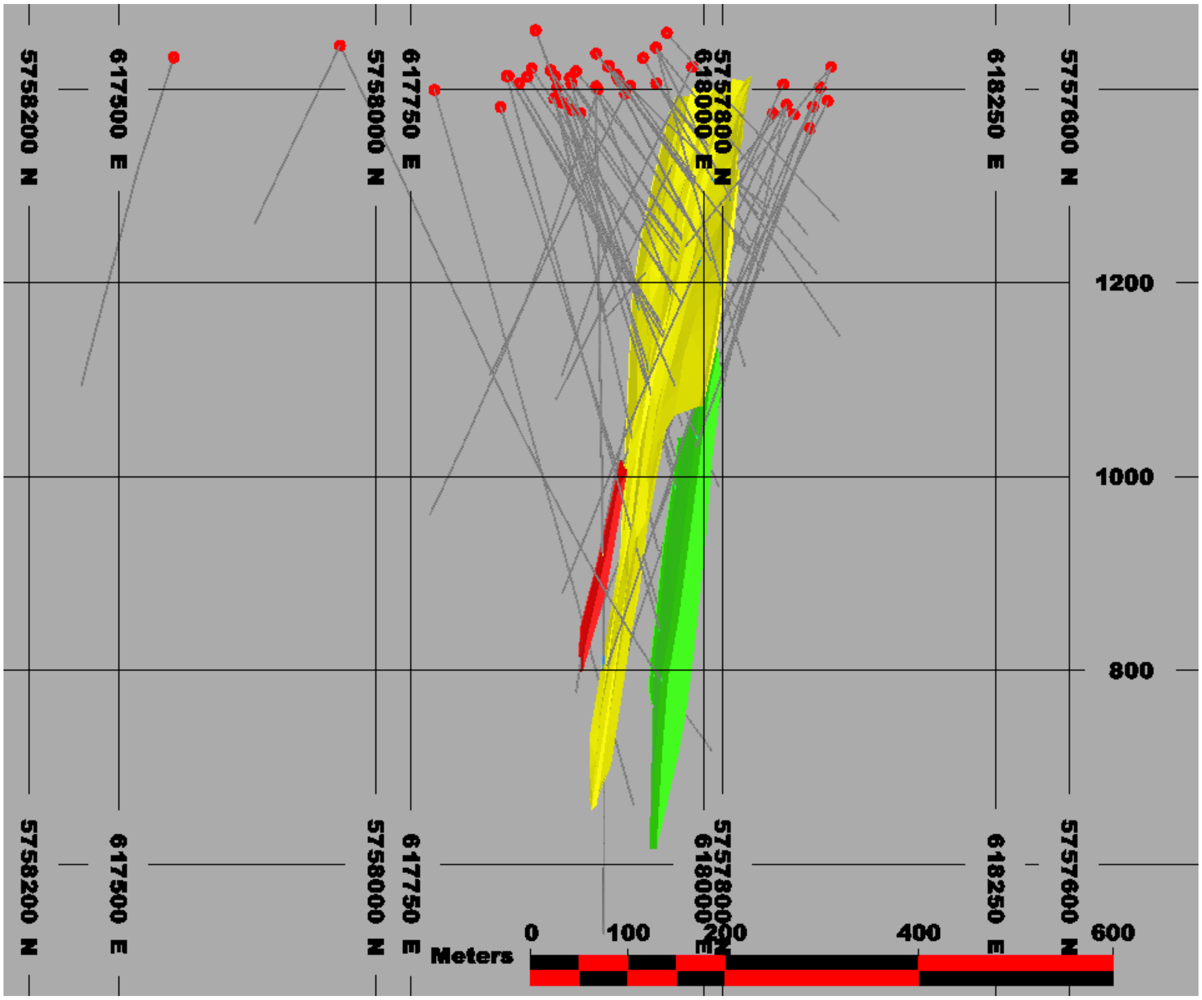
Solid models were created from sections and based on a combination of lithology, gold grades and site knowledge. It is important to note that the understanding and interpretation has evolved to be that of a Hangingwall, Footwall and Main zone as shown in Figure 14-18 and Figure 14-19.

Every intersection was inspected and the solid was then manually adjusted to match the drill intercepts. Once the solid model was created, it was used to code the drill hole assays and composites for subsequent statistical and geostatistical analysis. The solid zone was used to constrain the block model by matching assays to those within the zones. The orientation and ranges (distances) used for search ellipsoids in the estimation process were derived from strike and dip of the mineralized zone, site knowledge, and on-site observations by EnGold geological staff.



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-18: Plan view of Aurizon South mineralized zones and drill holes



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-19: Section view of Aurizon South mineralized zones and drill holes looking 34 degrees azimuth

14.2.3 Data Analysis

The database was numerically coded by solids for the Hangingwall, Footwall and Main mineralized zones. The database was then manually adjusted, drill hole by drill hole, to ensure accuracy of zonal intercepts. Table 14-15 shows the statistics for the gold, copper, silver assays.

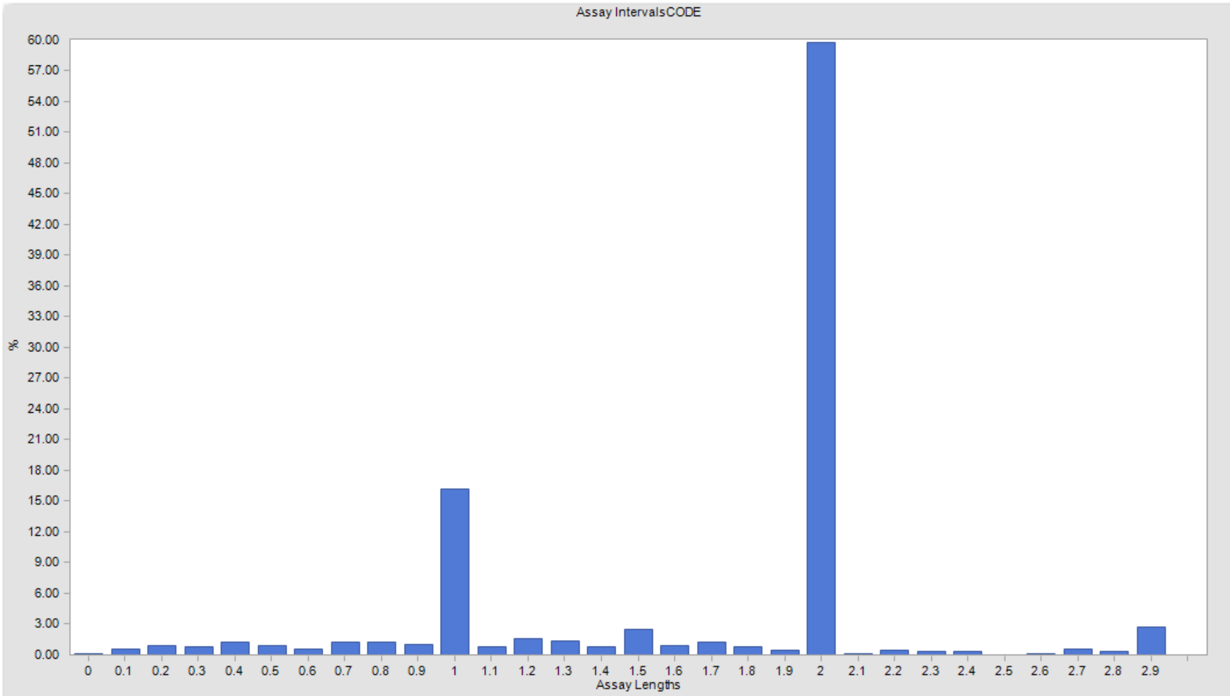
Table 14-15: Statistics for gold, copper, silver by zone

Zone		#	Maximum	Mean	COV
Hangingwall Splay	AU	20	8.7	2.195	1.2
	CU	20	3.19	0.507	1.4
	AG	20	8.3	1.469	1.3
Footwall Splay	AU	57	57.8	1.569	3.9
	CU	57	3.99	0.596	1.3
	AG	57	100	4.920	2.4
Main Zone	AU	557	23	1.000	2.3
	CU	557	9.3	0.270	2.3
	AG	557	48.1	1.714	2.2
Total	AU	634	57.8	1.088	2.6
	CU	634	9.3	0.304	2.1
	AG	634	100	1.948	2.5
All	AU	4,803	263	0.222	6.1
	CU	4,785	9.3	0.074	3.5
	AG	4,587	100	0.508	4.4

Source: Kirkham 2021

14.2.4 Composites

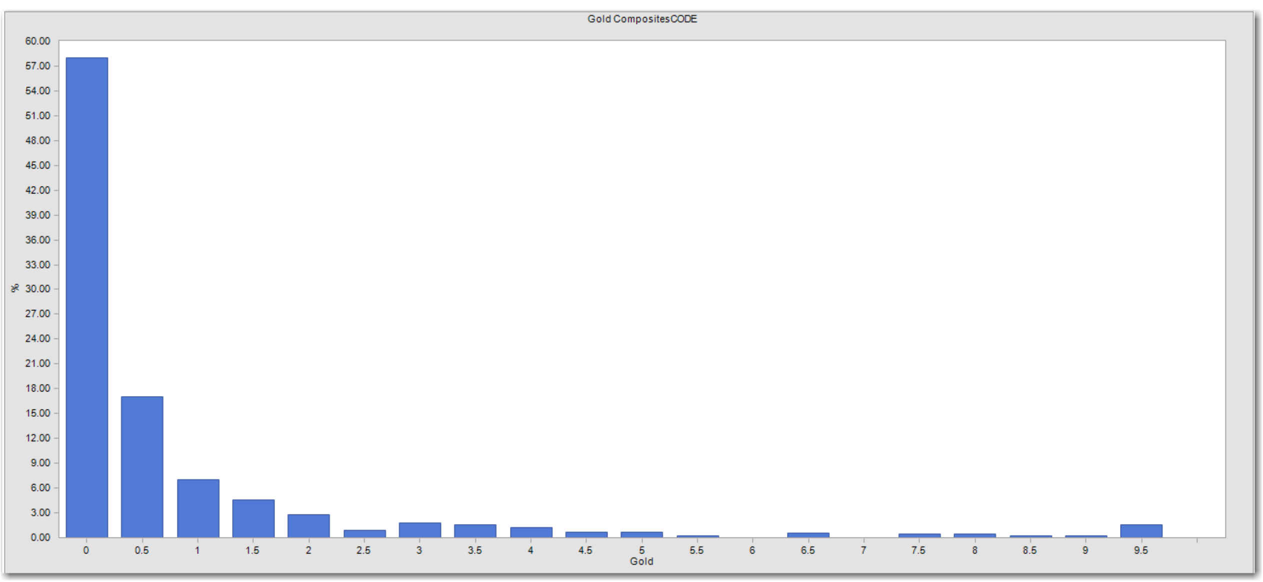
It was determined that a 2.5 m composite length offered the best balance between providing common support for samples and minimizing the smoothing of the grades. The 2.5 m sample length also was consistent with the distribution of sample lengths within the mineralized domains as shown in the histogram of assay lengths in Figure 14-20.



Source: Kirkham 2021

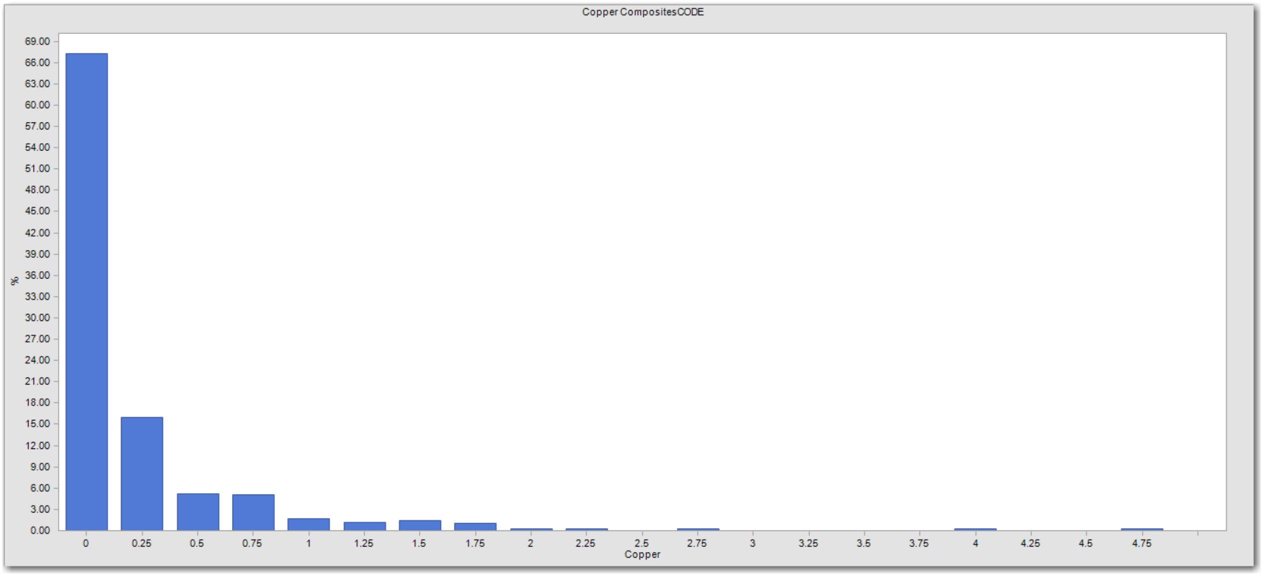
Figure 14-20: Assay interval lengths

Figure 14-21 through Figure 14-23 show the histograms for gold, copper, and silver, respectively, within the mineralized solids for all zones which demonstrate well-formed, log-normal distribution for all metals.



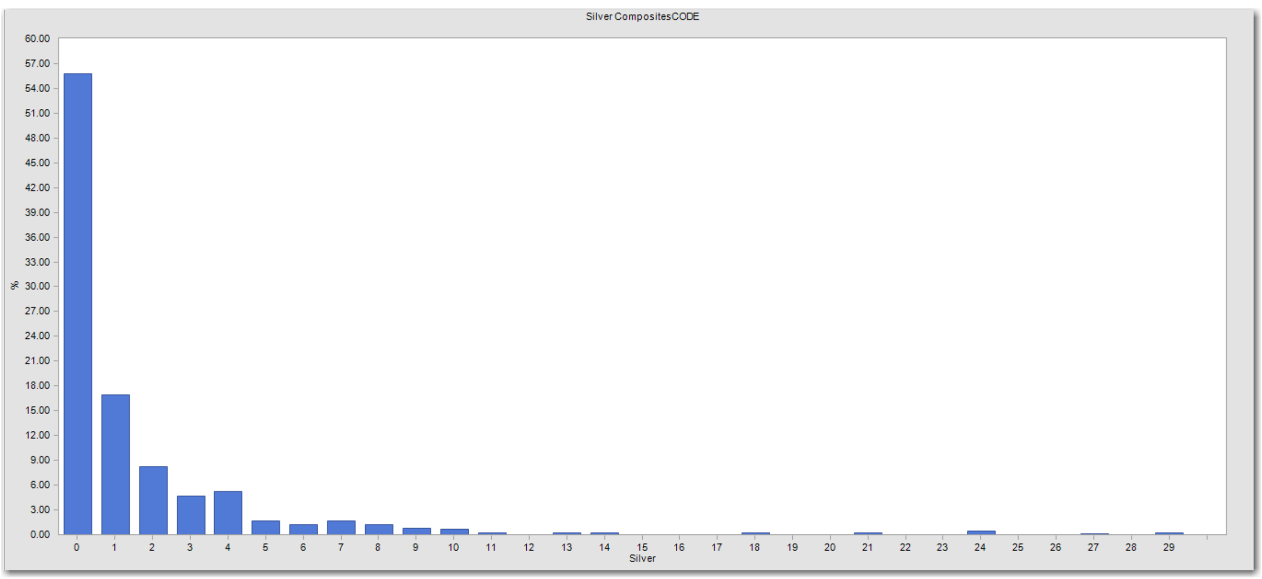
Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-21: Histogram of gold composite grades in zones



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-22: Histogram of copper composite grades in zones



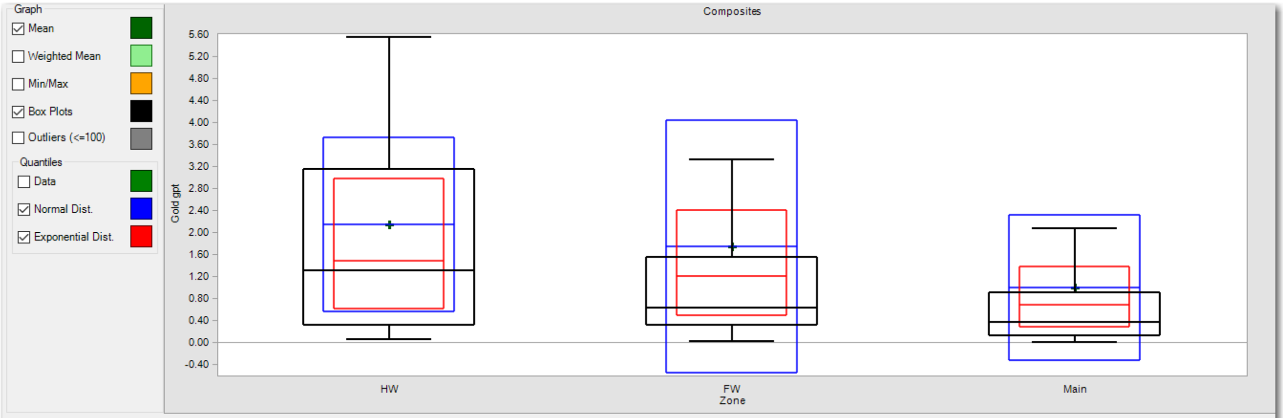
Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-23: Histogram of silver composite grades in zones

Table 14-15 shows the basic statistics for the 2.5 m copper composite grades within the mineralized domains. It should be noted that although 2.5 m is the composite length, any residual composites of lengths greater than 1.25 m and less than 2.5 m were retained to represent a composite, while any composite residuals less than 1.25 m were combined with the previous composite.

There is a total of 4,102 composites, 432 of which are within the mineralized zones. Average gold, copper and silver grades for all zones are 1.088 g/t Au, 0.304% Cu and 1.949 g/t Ag, respectively, and are shown in Table 14-16.

The box plots shown in Figure 14-24 illustrate that the three units and their statistical relationship to each other are different from each other's zones and, therefore, they should be estimated separately.



	HW	FW	Main
Min	0.063	0.020	0.002
Max	8.071	15.759	15.880
Mean	2.1467	1.7401	0.9950
First quartile	0.3260	0.3121	0.1320
Median	1.3160	0.6249	0.3650
Third quartile	3.1539	1.5480	0.9098
SD	2.3483	3.4051	1.9517
Variance	5.5147	11.5947	3.8091
CV	1.0939	1.9568	1.9615

Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-24: Box plot for gold composites by zone

Table 14-16: Composite statistics weighted by length

Zone		#	Maximum	Mean	COV
Hangingwall Splay	AU	17	8.07	2.195	1.1
	CU	17	1.87	0.507	0.9
	AG	17	4.91	1.469	0.9
Footwall Splay	AU	33	15.76	1.569	1.9
	CU	33	2.50	0.596	1.0
	AG	33	27.69	4.920	1.3
Main Zone	AU	382	15.88	1.000	2.0
	CU	382	5.96	0.270	1.9
	AG	382	32.92	1.715	1.8
Total	AU	432	15.88	1.088	1.9
	CU	432	5.96	0.304	1.7
	AG	432	32.92	1.949	1.8
All	AU	4,102	26.25	0.222	4.3
	CU	4,089	5.96	0.074	3.0
	AG	3,907	60.10	0.507	3.4

Source: Kirkham 2021

14.2.5 Evaluation of Outlier Assay Values

An evaluation of the probability plots suggests that there may be outlier assay values that could result in an overestimation of resources. Although it is believed that this risk is relatively low, it was considered prudent to cut the gold and copper composites to 10 g/t and 1.0%, respectively, to reduce the effects of outliers.

14.2.6 Specific Gravity Estimation

An average value of 2.92 t/m^3 was used for densities within the mineralized zones, which was derived using the 2012 SG:Fe regression formula of:

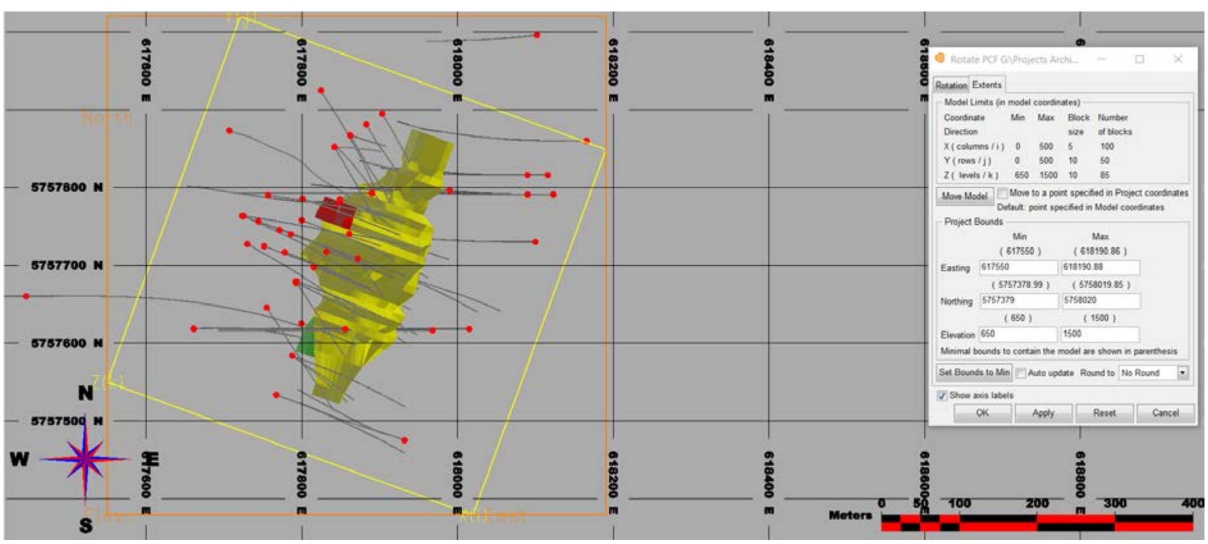
SG=0.0213*Fe%+2.8442 (see Figure 14-1)

14.2.7 Variography

Experimental variograms and variogram models in the form of correlograms were generated for gold, copper, and silver grades. However, the individual zones do not have sufficient data to generate meaningful variogram results. For this reason, it was decided at this time to use inverse distance to the second power as the interpolator.

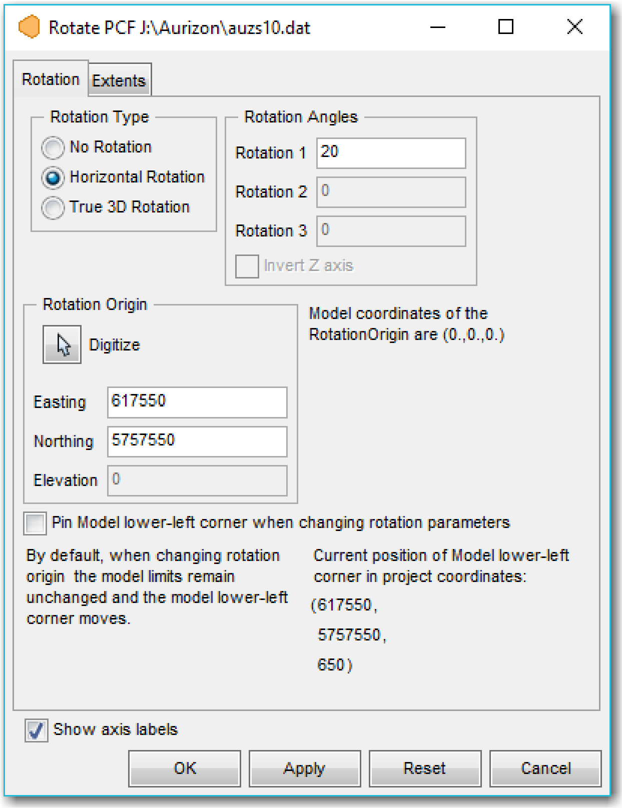
14.2.8 Block Model Definition

The block model used to estimate the resources was defined according to the limits specified in Figure 14-25 and Figure 14-26. The block model is orthogonal and non-rotated, reflecting the orientation of the deposit. The chosen block size was 10 m × 10 m × 2 m, roughly reflecting the drill hole spacing (i.e., 4 to 6 blocks between drill holes) which is spaced at approximately 50 m centres. Note: MineSight^{TM} uses the centroid of the blocks as the origin.



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-25: Origin and orientation for the Aurizon South block model



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-26: Dimensions for the Aurizon South block model

14.2.9 Resource Estimation Methodology

The resource estimation plan includes the following items:

- mineralized zone code and percentage of modelled mineralization in each block; and
- estimated block gold, copper and silver grades by inverse distance to the second power.

Table 14-17 summarizes the search ellipse dimensions for the estimation for each zone.

Table 14-17: Search Ellipse Parameters for the Aurizon South Deposit

Zone	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	1st Rotation Angle Azimuth	2nd Rotation Angle Dip	3rd Rotation Angle	Min. No. Of Comps	Max. No. Of Comps	Max. Samples per Drill Hole
Main	150	150	25	290	-80	0	2	12	4
Hangingwall	150	150	25	290	-80	0	1	12	4
Footwall	150	150	25	290	-80	0	1	12	4

Source: Kirkham 2021

14.2.10 Resource Validation

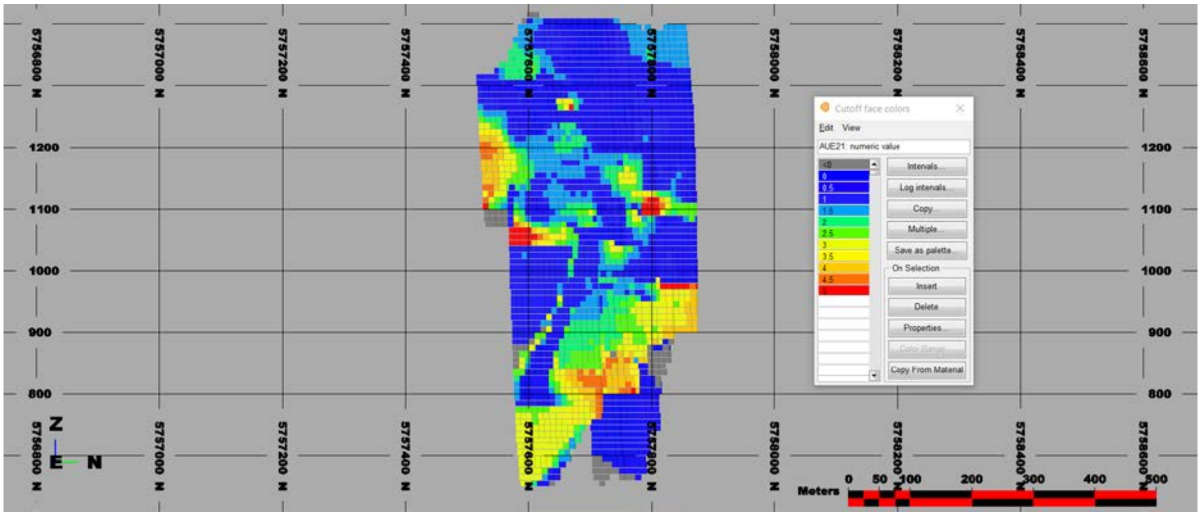
A graphical validation was completed on the block model. This type of validation serves the following purposes:

- checks the reasonableness of the estimated grades based on the estimation plan and the nearby composites;
- checks that the general drift and the local grade trends compare to the drift and local grade trends of the composites;
- ensures that all blocks in the core of the deposit have been estimated;
- checks that topography has been properly accounted for;
- checks against manual approximate estimates of tonnages to determine reasonableness; and
- inspects for and explains potentially high-grade block estimates in the neighbourhood of the extremely high assays.

A full set of cross sections, long sections (Figure 14-27) and plans were used to digitally check the block model; these showed the block grades and composites. There was no indication that a block was wrongly estimated, and it appears that every block grade could be explained as a function of the surrounding composites and the applied estimation plan.

The validation techniques included the following:

- visual inspections on a section-by-section and plan-by-plan basis;
- use of grade-tonnage curves;
- swath plots comparing kriged estimated block grades with inverse distance and nearest neighbour estimates; and
- inspection of histograms showing distance from first composite to nearest block, and average distance to blocks for all composites (this gives a quantitative measure of confidence that blocks are adequately informed in addition to assisting in the classification of resources).



Source: Kirkham 2021

Figure 14-27: Long-section view of the block model showing gold equivalent grades

14.2.11 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2003). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre- Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The mineral resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in an increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic and other factors. There is insufficient information in this early stage of study to assess the extent to which the mineral resources will be affected by factors such as these that are more suitably assessed in a scoping or conceptual study.

Mineral resources for the Aurizon South deposit were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., an “independent qualified person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

All blocks were classified as Inferred and the resulting resource is reported as Inferred.

14.2.12 Sensitivity of the Block Model to Selection Cut-off Grade

The mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of cut-off grade. Table 14-18 shows the total resources for all metals at varying AuEq cut-off grades. The reader is cautioned that these values should not be misconstrued as a mineral reserve. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grades.

Note: The base case cut-off grades are based on potentially underground, mineable resources at the base case of 2.0 g/t AuEq.

Table 14-18: Inferred Mineral Resource cut-off sensitivities at Aurizon

Cutoff g/t	Tonnes (000's)	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	AuEq ounces (000's)
1	4,141	2.27	1.61	0.46	3.99	302
1.25	3,491	2.48	1.76	0.50	4.36	278
1.5	2,787	2.77	1.99	0.54	4.81	248
1.75	2,323	3.00	2.17	0.57	5.15	224
2	**1,991**	**3.18**	**2.32**	**0.60**	**5.37**	**204**
2.25	1,617	3.43	2.54	0.62	5.58	178
2.5	1,367	3.62	2.70	0.64	5.72	159
3	733	4.36	3.51	0.59	5.52	103

Source: Kirkham 2021

Notes:

1) The current Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd.
2) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) definitions, as required under National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”).
3) Mineral resources were constrained using mainly geological constraints and approximate AuEq grade domains.
4) AuEq values were calculated using average long-term prices of $1,600/oz Au, $21/oz Ag, $3.00/lb Cu, and metal recoveries of 92% Au, 95% Cu, and 90% Ag were used. Base case cut-off grade assumed approximately $90/t operating and sustaining costs. All prices are stated in USD$.
5) Mineral resources are not mineral reserves until they have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for a resource’s mineability, selectivity, mining loss, or dilution. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate, and, therefore, numbers may not appear to add precisely.
6) An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

14.2.13 Mineral Resource Statement

Table 14-19 shows the Mineral Resource Statement for the Aurizon South deposit.

The author evaluated the resource in order to ensure that it meets the condition of “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” as suggested under NI 43-101 for a potential underground mining scenario. The criteria considered were confidence (distance to nearest composite), continuity (geological and estimation of underground panels) and economic cut-off (based on reasonable metal prices, recoveries and operating costs). The resource listed in this section is considered to have “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction”.

The mineral resource estimate which represents a maiden resource estimate for the Aurizon South deposit, incorporates data from drilling conducted between 2008 through 2017 that successfully delineated a new deposit on the project. The effective date is March 5, 2018.

Table 14-19: Base-case Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Aurizon Using a 2.0 g/t AuEq Cut-off, Kirkham Geosystems Inc., May 1, 2021

Cutoff	Tonnes (000's)	AuEq	Au	Cu	Ag	AuEq
g/t		g/t	g/t	%	g/t	ounces (000's)
2	1,991	3.18	2.32	0.60	5.37	204

Source: Kirkham 2021

Notes:

1) The current Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd.
2) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) definitions, as required under National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”).
3) Mineral resources were constrained using mainly geological constraints and approximate AuEq grade domains.
4) AuEq values were calculated using average long-term prices of $1,600/oz Au, $21/oz Ag, $3.00/lb Cu, and metal recoveries of 92% Au, 95% Cu, and 90% Ag were used. Base case cut-off grade assumed approximately $90/t operating and sustaining costs. All prices are stated in USD$.
5) Mineral resources are not mineral reserves until they have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for a resource’s mineability, selectivity, mining loss, or dilution. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate, and, therefore, numbers may not appear to add precisely.
6) An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimate

No mineral reserves are being declared for the Lac La Hache Project.

16 Mining Methods

No work has been conducted regarding the assessment of applicable mining methods for the Lac La Hache Project.

17 Recovery Methods

No work has been completed to assess applicable recovery methods for the Lac La Hache Project.

18 Project Infrastructure

No work has been complete to assess project infrastructure requirements for the Lac La Hache Project.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

No work has been completed regarding market studies. No contracts relevant to project development are in place.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

No work has been completed to date regarding environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact relative to development of the Lac La Hache Project.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

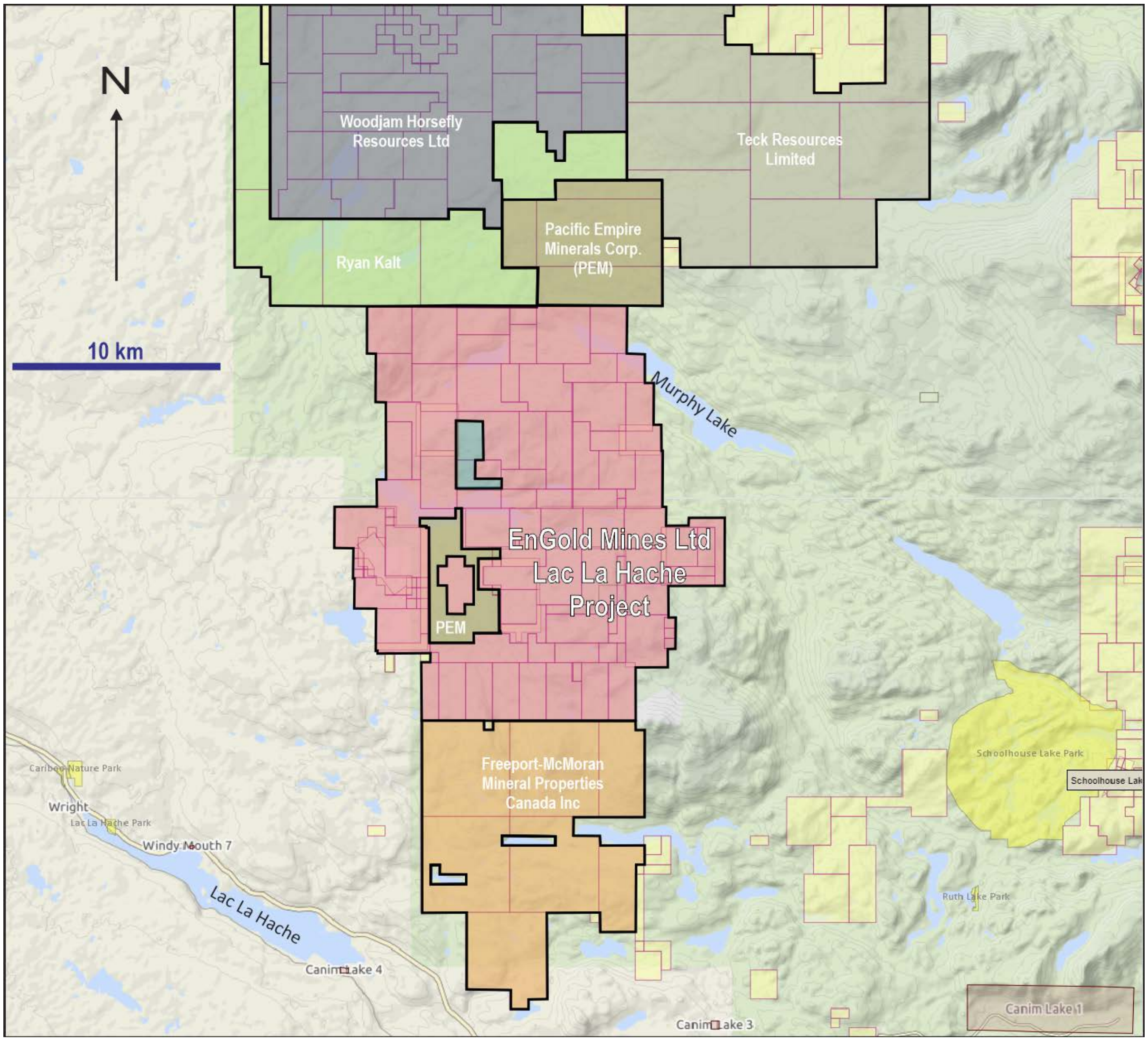
No capital and operating cost estimates have been completed for the Lac La Hache Project.

22 Economic Analysis

No economic analyses has been conducted for the Lac La Hache Project.

23 Adjacent Properties

The EnGold Lac La Hache Project is located 14 km northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia. Tenures to the south of the Project are held by Freeport-McMoran Mineral Properties Canada Inc. (Figure 23-1). To the north, adjacent claims are held by Pacific Empire Minerals Corporation and Ryan Kalt. No claims are staked along the eastern or western property boundaries.



Source: Shives 2021

Figure 23-1: Properties in the Lac La Hache Project area

Several undeveloped mineral occurrences or prospects are reported in some of the immediately adjacent tenures. The northern boundary of the Lac La Hache Project lies approximately 1.4 km south of the Woodjam Property boundary and 16.5 km south of the Woodjam Southeast Deposit. In May 2013, Gold Fields Limited announced a NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource on the Southeast Deposit located on the Woodjam Property of 227.5 million tonnes at 0.31% Cu, containing 1.542 billion pounds of copper. That zone also contains gold, silver, and molybdenum. An induced polarization survey conducted in 2007 defined a large hydrothermal system (5 x 6 km) with discrete chargeability anomalies, including one leading to the discovery of the Zone. Six additional zones of porphyry mineralization (Megabuck, Deerhorn, Takom, Three Firs, Megaton, Canyon) have been identified on the Woodjam Property through drilling, within a 5 km diameter area. The zones include copper-gold in alkaline to subalkaline monzodioritic intrusive and Nicola volcanic rocks, and in the Southeast Zone, the zones include copper-gold-molybdenum in calc-alkaline quartz monzonitic phases of the Takomkane Batholith. In 2013, Gold Fields Limited reported Inferred Mineral Resources at Deerhorn (32.8 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au) and at Takom (8.3 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au) on the Woodjam Property. The NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Woodjam copper-gold project is available at: www.woodjamcopper.com.

The qualified persons for this Technical Report have been unable to verify the Woodjam Project information and note that it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lac La Hache Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

A number of other showings in the surrounding area are described in the British Columbia MINFILE database. These include: Cyan NE, Cyan SW, SS, Rail, and others.

The proximity of the Woodjam zones, the presence of polyphase intrusions similar to the Murphy Lake intrusion and the large Takomkane Batholith, suggest similar mineralization potential may exist on the Lac La Hache Property, north of Spout-Peach Lakes.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information about the Lac La Hache Project.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The purpose of this Technical Report is to present the first MRE for the G1 Deposit, and to update the 2012 MRE, incorporating 2018 drilling results, at Spout Deposit. It also includes a revision of the 2018 MRE for the Aurizon South Deposit using current metal prices. In addition, this Report serves as an update on the exploration activities at the Lac La Hache Project.

The Lac La Hache Project is an exploration and resource development project located 14 km northeast of the town of Lac La Hache, within the Clinton Mining Division in central British Columbia. The Project encompasses several prospects on a 27,559-ha Property.

Exploration spanning five decades in the Lac La Hache Project area has outlined a number of zones of copper-gold-silver-magnetite mineralization, consistent with a porphyry mineralizing system(s) and related to various intermediate-to-felsic, alkali intrusions that are emplaced into coeval volcano-sedimentary rocks.

Three broad deposit styles can be described:

- porphyry copper (chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite-chalcocite, tetrahedrite, native copper, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with anomalous gold and silver values) as rare disseminations and more typically within fractures and hydrothermal breccias,the predominant type at Aurizon Zones, Ann North, Miracle, Peach, others;
- skarn/carbonate replacement-style magnetite-copper (+/- gold, silver, at Spout, G1, Nemrud) within Nicola volcaniclastic rocks;
- Vein/fractures containing quartz with chalcopyrite-pyrite and gold (including visible native gold); at Aurizon and Road Gold zones.

Since acquisition of the Property, exploration work at property-wide and prospect-specific scales has included: prospecting; geological mapping; geochemical rock and soil sampling; induced polarization and magnetometer surveys; ground gravity surveys; airborne gamma ray spectrometric/magnetometer and gravity/magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling.

The geochemical, geophysical and geological work performed to date, in addition to extensive drilling at the Lac La Hache Project, has resulted in the delineation of three Mineral Resources at the Aurizon South gold-copper-silver deposit (Kirkham, 2018, and this report), the Spout copper-gold-silver-magnetite deposit (SRK, 2012, and this report) and the G1 copper-gold-silver-magnetite deposit (this report), in addition to several drilled exploration targets with high remaining exploration potential.

Opportunities related to the project are reflected in the fact that Lac La Hache has potential as a district play with a variety of deposit types, which poses excellent exploration and expansion potential.

The exploration completed by EnGold between 2006 and 2021 on the Lac La Hache Project indicates the presence of Mineral Resources which justify the cost of ongoing exploration and development.

Potential risks related to the project include metallurgy, continuity of the structures and continued ability to expand resources. Further metallurgical testing is required in order to clearly understand recoveries. In addition, although the mineralized zones appear to be relatively continuous and predictable, faults and other structures may be encountered that would pose interpretation challenges. The Aurizon South deposit appears to be amenable to underground mining methods. However, thickness can vary which may require more selective mining methods that would increase costs and require higher cut-off grades to justify.

25.1 Spout and G1 Deposits

The Mineral Resources at the Spout and G1 Deposits occur as magnetite-copper (gold-silver) replacements within carbonate-rich submarine volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Formation. The mineralization appears largely stratabound, and is subhorizontal at Spout South and G1, but near-vertical, striking NW-SE, at Spout North. True thickness varies from 1-2 meters in Spout North to more than 43 m within Spout South and G1.

Mineral resources at the Spout Deposit are comprised of Indicated resources of 6.5Mt at an average grade of 0.33% Cu, 1.34 gpt Ag, 0.05 gpt Au and 11.62% Magnetite, and Inferred resources of 8.05 Mt at an average grade of 0.31% Cu, 1.07 gpt Ag, 0.04 gpt Au and 9.54% Magnetite.

Mineral resources at the G1 deposit consist of Inferred resources of 1.71Mt at an average grade of 1.0% Cu, 2.58 gpt Ag, 0.13 gpt Au and 10.33% Magnetite.

25.2 Aurizon South Deposit

Inferred Mineral Resources at the Aurizon South Deposit based on a 2.0 g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off grade are 1,991,000 tonnes at a grade of 3.18 g/t AuEq, 2.32 g/t Au, 0.60% Cu and 5.3 g/t Ag. The resource occurs as an intrusion hosted, copper-gold-silver-bearing hydrothermal breccia structure related to an alkalic copper porphyry system. The structure has strong continuity, is nearly vertical (steeply west dipping), striking 020 degrees with a currently defined strike exceeding 400 m (open), a down-dip extent exceeding 700 m below surface (open) and true widths varying from 2 m to more than 10 m.

At Aurizon South, metallurgical work to date has shown positive results, with copper, gold, and silver recovery to the rougher concentrate averaged about 95, 92, and 90 percent, respectively. Cleaner testing indicated that regrinding of the rougher concentrate to about 41 µm K80 was required to produce a high-grade copper concentrate grading about 28% Cu at a recovery of 91 percent.

26 Recommendations

This section outlines several activities that are recommended for completion in the future.

26.1 Recommendations for Spout and G1 deposits

The following recommendations are provided to advance the understanding of the mineral resources for the Spout and G1 deposits:

- Additional drilling should be contemplated within the down-dip extension of the Spout North domain to better define the continuity of high-grade mineralization at depth. Currently, insufficient drilling density has precluded the down-dip extension from being included within the classified mineral resources for Spout. A targeted drill hole spacing of 50 m (or tighter) should be considered to assess high-grade mineralization continuity.

- Additional infill drilling should be contemplated within the G1 deposit to better define the continuity of high-grade mineralization and litho-structural controls of the deposit. Currently, insufficient drilling density and limited understanding of the geological controls has inhibited this deposit from being classified beyond an Inferred mineral resource.

- Down-hole deviation surveys should be completed on all holes completed at the Spout and G1 deposits, utilizing an appropriate survey tool for accurate positioning of the drill holes.

- Oriented drill core should be collected on all future drill holes completed at the Spout and G1 deposits to support detailed analysis and interpretation of the litho-structural domains and mineralization controls. The use of an appropriate tool such as the Reflex ACT III^{TM} tool or down-hole televiewer should be implemented on all future drill programs.

- Additional litho-structural analysis and interpretation is required at the G1 deposit to better define the geological setting and mineralization controls.

- Additional metallurgical test work should be completed on the Spout and G1 deposits to better define metal recoveries for these deposits.

- Enhanced database management procedures and protocols should be considered to ensure all project data is reliably captured, reviewed for accuracy and easily accessible to project team members.

26.2 Recommendations for Aurizon South

The drilling performed at Aurizon South in 2018 and 2019 was successful in identifying additional mineralized structures that may enhance the resources for the deposit. It is recommended that further modelling and characterization is completed to develop continuity and confidence which may support additional drilling.

26.3 Recommendations for Exploration

Exploration drilling should be considered to test the 1,800 m gap lying between Spout South and G1, and deeper drilling below zones currently defined by near-surface drilling, at Ann North, Aurizon Central, Aurizon South and other areas.

26.4 Recommended Work Programs and Costs

The estimated costs for the recommended drilling program are provided in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1: Summary of Costs for Recommended Drilling Program

Item	Description		Budget
	Phase 1 Recommended Work 2021-2022		
1	Community Engagement		$100,000.00
2	Metallurgical testwork Spout and G1		$50,000
	Drilling (estimated $160/m all-in)	*Metres*	
2	*G1*	*10,000*	$1,600,000.00
3	*Spout North*	*12,000*	$1,920,000.00
4	*Spout – G1 Gap*	*5,000*	$800,000.00
5	*Deep Drilling – Ann North, Aurizon, NK, other*	*10,000*	$1,600,000.00
	Drilling Subtotals	16,400	$2,132,000.00
	Total 2021-2022 Budget		**$5,970,000.00**

Source: SRK 2021

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28 Glossary

The Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been classified according to CIM (CIM, 2014). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

28.1 Mineral Resources

A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

An **Inferred Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An **Indicated Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

A **Measured Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

28.2 Mineral Reserves

A **Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

A **Probable Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

A **Proven Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

28.3 Definition of Terms

The following general mining terms may be used in this report.

Table 28-1: Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
Assay	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
Capital Expenditure	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.
Crushing	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
Cut-off Grade (CoG)	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its gold content by further concentration.
Dilution	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Footwall	The underlying side of an orebody or stope.
Gangue	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade	The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.
Hangingwall	The overlying side of an orebody or slope.
Haulage	A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.
Hydrocyclone	A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.
Igneous	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
LoM Plans	Life-of-Mine plans.
LRP	Long Range Plan.
Material Properties	Mine properties.
Milling	A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.
Mineral/Mining Lease	A lease area for which mineral rights are held.
Mining Assets	The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.
Ongoing Capital	Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.
Ore Reserve	See Mineral Reserve.

Term	Definition
Pillar	Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.
RoM	Run-of-Mine.
Sedimentary	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Shaft	An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.
Sill	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Smelting	A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.
Stope	Underground void created by mining.
Stratigraphy	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Sulfide	A sulfur bearing mineral.
Tailings	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

28.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used in this report.

Table 28-2: Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
A	ampere
AA	atomic absorption
A/m^2	amperes per square meter
ANFO	ammonium nitrate fuel oil
Ag	silver
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
°C	degrees Centigrade
CCD	counter-current decantation
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CoG	cut-off grade
cm	centimeter
cm^2	square centimeter
cm^3	cubic centimeter
cfm	cubic feet per minute
ConfC	confidence code
CRec	core recovery
CSS	closed-side setting
CTW	calculated true width
°	degree (degrees)
dia.	diameter
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FA	fire assay
ft	foot (feet)
ft^2	square foot (feet)
ft^3	cubic foot (feet)
g	gram

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
gal	gallon
g/L	gram per liter
g-mol	gram-mole
gpm	gallons per minute
gpt or g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
HDPE	Height Density Polyethylene
hp	horsepower
HTW	horizontal true width
ICP	induced couple plasma
ID2	inverse-distance squared
ID3	inverse-distance cubed
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILS	Intermediate Leach Solution
kA	kiloamperes
kg	kilograms
km	kilometer
km^2	square kilometer
koz	thousand troy ounce
kt	thousand tonnes
kt/d	thousand tonnes per day
kt/y	thousand tonnes per year
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne
L	liter
L/sec	liters per second
L/sec/m	liters per second per meter
lb	pound
LHD	Long-Haul Dump truck
LLDDP	Linear Low Density Polyethylene Plastic
LOI	Loss On Ignition
LoM	Life-of-Mine
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
MARN	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
MDA	Mine Development Associates
mg/L	milligrams/liter
mm	millimeter
mm^2	square millimeter
mm^3	cubic millimeter
MME	Mine & Mill Engineering
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MTW	measured true width
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NGO	non-governmental organization
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	troy ounce
%	percent
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution
PMF	probable maximum flood
ppb	parts per billion

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RC	rotary circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	Rock Quality Description
SEC	U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
sec	second
SG	specific gravity
SPT	standard penetration testing
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds)
t/h	tonnes per hour
t/d	tonnes per day
t/y	tonnes per year
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSP	total suspended particulates
µm	micron or microns
V	volts
VFD	variable frequency drive
W	watt
XRD	x-ray diffraction
y	year

Appendices

Appendix A: Certificates of Qualified Persons

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: "*Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, Canada",* effective date March 18, 2021.

I, Cliff Revering, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Consultant (Geological Engineering) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with a business address at Suite 600, 350 3rd Ave. North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.
2) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in 1995 with B.E. in Geological Engineering and completed a Citation in Applied Geostatistics from the University of Alberta. My relevant experience includes more than 25 years employment in the mining industry, related to exploration, mine operations and project evaluations, with a specialization in geological modelling, mineral resource and reserve estimation, production reconciliation, grade control, exploration and production geology and mine planning.
3) I am a professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS#9764).
4) I have read the definition of qualified person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
5) I am independent of EnGold Mines Ltd. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
6) I am a co-author of this report and responsible for sections 1.1 to 1.5, 1.6.1, 1.7.1, 1.7.3, 1.7.4, 2.1.1, 2.2, 2.3.1, 2.5, 2.6, 3.0, 4.0 to 9.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.5.3, 10.5.4, 10.6.1, 10.6.2, 10.7, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 12.1.2 to 12.1.8, 14.1, 15.0 to 24.0, 25.1, 26.1, 26.3, 26.4, 27.0 and 28.0, and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the technical report.
7) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by EnGold Mines Ltd. to conduct a mineral resource update for the Spout Deposit and prepare a maiden mineral resource estimate for the G1 deposit, and produce an updated technical report for the Lac La Hache Project, BC, Canada.
8) I have not personally inspected the subject property.
9) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in accordance therewith.
11) As at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
May 3, 2021

Cliff Revering, PEng, CPAG, BE.
Principal Consultant (Geological Engineering)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled: “Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, Canada” prepared for EnGold Mines Ltd. (the “issuer”) dated May 11, 2021, with an effective date of March 18, 2021 (the “Technical Report”).

I, Andre Marcel Deiss, BSc. (Hons), do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Principal Consultant with the firm SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., which has an office at Suite 2200 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3X2, Canada.

2 I graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand - BSc. (1992) and BSc. Hons (1993). I have worked as a geoscientist for a total of 27 years since my graduation from university with experience in geology and geostatistics. I have operational experience in exploration, open pit and underground scenarios. Acting in a consulting capacity since 2000, I have provided geological, geostatistical and mine planning services to companies in Southern and Eastern Africa, Europe, Asia, North and South America. I have extensive experience with base metal and precious metal mining projects such as the Lac La Hache Project.

3 I am a member in good standing of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), registration number 400007/97.

4 I visited the Lac La Hache property between the 17th and 19th August 2020.

5 I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6 I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7 I accept professional responsibility for Section 2.4.1 and Section 12.1.1, relating to a QP site visit. Furthermore, I acted as SRK’s senior reviewer of Section 14.1, of this Technical Report.

8 I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.

9 As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report not misleading.

10 I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated this 30th day of April 2021, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

[“signed and sealed”]
Andre Marcel Deiss, BSc. (Hons)

Principal Consultant – Resource Geology

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: "*Independent Technical Report for the Lac La Hache Project, Canada*", effective date March 18, 2021.

I, Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geoscientist and Principal Consultant with the firm of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. with a business address at 6331 Palace Place, Burnaby, BC, Canada.
2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in 1983 with Bachelor of Science. My relevant experience includes more than 33 years employment in the mining industry, related to exploration, mine operations and project evaluations, with a specialization in geological modelling, mineral resource, exploration and production geology and mine planning. I have worked on and been involved with NI43-101 Technical I have worked on and authored NI43-101 Technical Reports on the Kutcho Creek and Debarwa poly-metallic deposits along with the resource estimate on the Cerro Las Minitas Ag-Cu-Zn-Au Project and the Minto Deposit.
3) I am a professional Geoscientist registered with the Engineers and Geoscientistsof British Columbia.
4) I have read the definition of qualified person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
5) I am independent of EnGold Mines Ltd. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
6) I am a co-author of this report and responsible for sections 1.6.2, 1.7.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2, 12.2, 14.2, 25.2, 26.2, and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the technical report.
7) I have personally inspected the subject property on August 31 through September 2, 2016.
8) I have had prior involvement with the subject property as the author of Technical Reports on behalf of Engold in 2017 and for the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Aurizon South Deposit, Lac La Hache Project, Central British Columbia, Canada. NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared for EnGold Mines Ltd. by Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. effective date: March 5, 2018.
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in accordance therewith.
10) As at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
G. D. KIRKHAM
#20043
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Burnaby, BC
May 3, 2021

Garth Kirkham, P.Geo.
President, Kirkham Geosystems Ltd.