
View from GL2 Ridge north toward GL2 Skarn (in bowl, left)

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
GOLDEN LION PROPERTY

Project Location:
Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions, British Columbia, Canada
Latitude 57° 35' North, Longitude 127° 18' West
NAD 83, Zone 9N, 602000E, 6384000N
NTS Map Sheets 094E/11

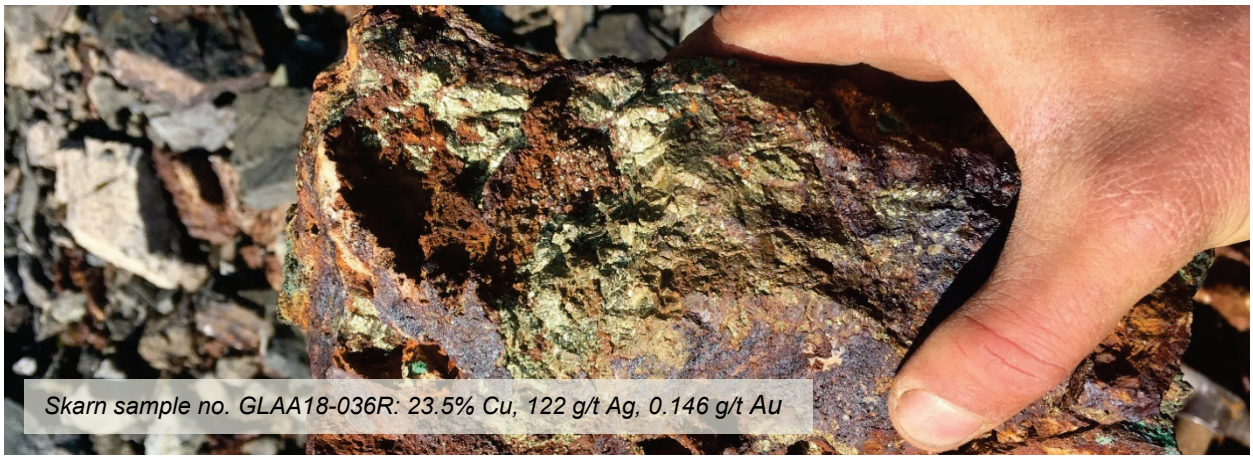
Prepared for:

gold4ever
evergoldcorp.

Evergold Corp.
18 King Street East, Suite 902
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1C4

Prepared by:
David W. Tupper, P.Geo.

Effective Date: May 27, 2019
Amended and Restated Date: August 12, 2019


Skarn sample no. GLAA18-036R: 23.5% Cu, 122 g/t Ag, 0.146 g/t Au

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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Evergold Corp.
18 King Street East, Suite 902
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1C4

(signed) "*David W. Tupper*"

David W. Tupper, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APEGBC no. 121813)
(signed and sealed original on file)

Signed at North Vancouver, August 12, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

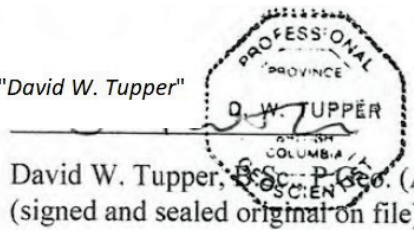
I, David W. Tupper, am a professional geologist residing at 2-620 West 15th St., North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7M 1S9, and do hereby certify that:

1. I am the author of the report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Golden Lion Property*", dated May 27, 2019;
2. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.), Practising, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (licence # 121813).
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada, with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1985;
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation, concentrating in mineral property exploration and Quarternary geology throughout British Columbia, the Yukon and Ontario, Nevada, Alaska, Chile and Asia;
5. I visited the Golden Lion property on May 11, 2019 via helicopter from Terrace;
6. I have had no previous involvement with the Property until contracted to write this Technical Report;
7. I am responsible for all sections of this Report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Golden Lion Property*", dated May 27, 2019;
8. I am independent of Evergold Corp. as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent), in the property described herein or Evergold Corp. for the services rendered in the preparation of this Report;
9. I was retained by Evergold Corp. to prepare an exploration and technical summary and provide recommendations on the Golden Lion Property, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. This Technical Report is based on my review of Project files and information provided by Evergold Corp. personnel;
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed in order to make this Technical Report not misleading;
12. I, the undersigned, prepared this Report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Golden Lion Property",* dated May 27, 2019, in support of the public disclosure of the exploration potential of the Golden Lion property by Evergold Corp.

Effective Date: May 27, 2019

Signed this 12th day of August, 2019 in North Vancouver, British Columbia:

(signed) "*David W. Tupper*"



David W. Tupper, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APEGBC no. 121813)
(signed and sealed original on file)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption	li	limonite
Ag	silver	m	metre
ASL	above sea level	m^2	square metre
As, aspy	Arsenic, arsenopyrite	m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold	Ma	million years ago
AuEQ	gold equivalent grade	mg	magnetite
AgEQ	silver equivalent grade	mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth	mm^2	square millimetre
Bi	bismuth	Moz	million troy ounces
b.y.	billion years	ser	sericite
C$ or $	Canadian dollar	Mt	million tonnes
ca	calcite	mu	muscovite
cl	chlorite	m.y.	million years
cm	centimetre	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cm^2	square centimetre	opt	ounces per short ton
cp	chalcopyrite	oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	copper	Pb	lead
cy	clay	pf	plagioclase feldspar
°C	degree Celsius	po	pyrrhotite
°F	degree Fahrenheit	ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole	ppm	parts per million
ep	epidote	py	pyrite
ft	feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft^2	square feet	QC	Quality Control
ft^3	cubic feet	qz	quartz
g	gram	RQD	rock quality description
gl	galena	Sb	antimony
go	goethite	SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis & Retrieval
GPS	Global Positioning System	SG	specific gravity
gpt, g/t	grams per tonne	sph	sphalerite
ha	hectare	t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
Hg	mercury	Te	Tellurium
hm	hematite	to	tourmaline
ICP	inductively coupled plasma	ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
kf	potassium feldspar	um	micron
kg	kilogram	US$	United States dollar
km	kilometre	VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
km^2	square kilometre	Zn	zinc

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Golden Lion Property ("the Property" or "Project") is a Cu-Au-Ag exploration project located in the Toodoggone district of north-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1.1). No estimates of mineral resources or reserves have been undertaken for the Property.

At the request of Evergold Corp. ("Evergold" or "the Company"), the author, David W. Tupper, P.Geo., carried out an independent review of the Property, including a property examination on May 11, 2019, reviewed available historical documentation and recent exploration results from work carried out by the Company, and prepared this Report in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties*.

Figure 1.1: Location of the Golden Lion Property

It is the author's understanding that Evergold intends to pursue an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of its shares on the TSX Venture Exchange. It is the author's opinion that the Golden Lion Property is a property of merit and that the use of this Technical Report in support of the Company's planned IPO is appropriate.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Golden Lion Property totals 5,099.52 hectares (see Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2) and Evergold holds a 100% interest. The Property is subject to a 0.5% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty payable to C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd., with no buyout option.

1.2.1 Description of the Transaction

On April 5, 2016, Evergold entered into an all-stock Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement with C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd., under the terms of which Evergold purchased a 100% interest in the Golden Lion Property. There were no cash payment or exploration commitment elements to the transaction. Charles J. Greig is the owner of C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd. The agreement includes an area of interest extending 3 kilometres from the outermost boundaries of the claims in which any interest in mineral tenures acquired by either party may be added to the Property by mutual election. Additionally, a 0.5% Net Smelter Returns Royalty is held by C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd. on any minerals that may in future be extracted from the Property. There is no buyout option.

Further details with respect to the transaction can be found in Section 4.3.

1.3 Accessibility and Physiography

The Golden Lion Property is located in the Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions of north-central British Columbia, approximately 20 kilometres from the end of the Omineca Resource Road, north of the Toodoggone River (Figure 4.1). Access to the Project is currently by helicopter from a staging point located on Benchmark Metal's active Lawyers exploration project (site of the past-producing Cheni-Baker mine), and also by float plane to Moosehorn Lake, a short distance northeast of the Property boundary.

The terrain of the Golden Lion Property is diverse, varying from rolling hills and broad valleys to steep rocky cliffs. Elevations range from 1330 to 2180 metres above sea level. Approximately 70% of the Property lies above treeline. Vegetation consists of alpine and sub-alpine grasses and flora, and occasional low brush.

Further details of Property accessibility and physiography can be found in Section 5.0.

1.4 History

The first documented work on the current area of the Golden Lion Property was carried out in 1973, 1974 and 1975 by Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation (UMEX), whose work returned generally low-grade porphyry-style values of copper and silver. Between 1982 and 1983, Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. carried out geological mapping, extensive soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys, magnetometer, Induced Polarization (IP) and VLF geophysical surveys, and both hand and bulldozer trenching over what is now referred to as the "GL1" target area (historical Golden Lion occurrence). These historical programs outlined three zones of predominantly porphyry and some epithermal-style Au-Ag mineralization along a 1.4 kilometre-long northwest-southeast trend at the Golden Lion occurrence (Minfiles 093E 281, 282 and 284) (see Figure 6.4). In follow-up, in 1984 Newmont completed a total of 2,480 metres of diamond drilling in 22 holes.

Following work by other operators including Entourage Mining Ltd. and Electrum Resources Corp. in the period from 1996 through 2007, the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 2013 C.J. Greig & Associates staked the Property and carried out geological mapping, prospecting, and rock and soil geochemical sampling, predominately around the Golden Lion occurrence. Rock and soil sampling confirmed the tenor of mineralization and soil geochemical anomalies identified by Newmont. Samples were collected from boulders encountered in open trenches with significant silver and, locally, gold mineralization encountered in all samples.

Further details of Property history can be found in Section 6.0.

1.5 Geological Setting

The Golden Lion Property lies near the eastern margin of the Stikine geological terrane of the Canadian Cordillera. The Property is underlain mainly by Upper Triassic age marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group and Lower to Middle Jurassic volcaniclastic and

pyroclastic volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group. The Stuhini Group rocks comprise marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks, typical of island arc successions. Three granodiorite to quartz-monzonite intrusions have been mapped east of the historical Newmont drill area, intruding rocks of the Stuhini Group, while plugs of syenite and diorite were noted historically in the northern part of the Property.

Structurally, the Property is cut by a prominent northwest-southeast trending thrust fault at the contact between Hazelton and Stuhini Group Rocks, in close proximity to the historical Newmont drilling.

Further details of Property geology can be found in Section 7.2.

1.6 Mineralization

The historical Golden Lion occurrence (now known as the "GL1 Target Area"), comprises three zones of precious metals-enriched mineralization: GL1 Zone 1 mineralization consists of silicified and hematite-rich, brecciated and locally vuggy volcanic rock with strongly elevated silver. GL1 Zone 2 mineralization is characterized by fine-grained galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and malachite disseminated within quartz veins and silicified wall rock. GL1 Zone 3 carries generally low-grade gold and silver values hosted within feldspar pyroxene porphyry. Mineralization consists of variable intensity of quartz stockwork development containing coarse sphalerite and galena, with lesser chalcopyrite, pyrite and acanthite.

In 2018, new showings in outcrop of varying styles of mineralization including porphyry, carbonate replacement (i.e. skarn) and epithermal mineralization were identified and sampled by Evergold personnel northeast of the GL1 Target Area in the newly designated GL2 Target Area.

Further details of Property mineralization can be found in Section 7.2.1.

1.7 Recent Exploration

In 2013 a total of 190.3 hectares of claims overlying the historical Golden Lion occurrence ("GL1 Target Area") drilled by Newmont in 1984 were staked by C.J. Greig & Associates, and the historical datasets compiled, digitized and evaluated. This was followed that year by a field program comprised of geological reconnaissance, prospecting, gridded soil and rock geochemical sampling, and data modeling and interpretation, focused on the historical Newmont grid area.

In 2016 the Property was vended to Evergold Corp. In May 2017, the land position was increased with additional staking to a total of 1,526 hectares. That summer, a program of prospecting and rock sampling was carried out in the central part of the Property, expanding upon the work carried out in 2013, and an airborne magnetometer survey was flown over the entire claim block.

In 2018 geological reconnaissance and two separate soil and rock geochemical sampling programs were conducted over broad areas east and northeast of the GL1 target, resulting in the definition of two new target areas ("GL2" and "GL3") exhibiting strong precious and base metal geochemical anomalism in soils and rocks overlying ridge crests and slopes.

Further details on these exploration programs can be found in Section 9.0.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property by previous operators or by Evergold.

1.9 Mineral Resources

No estimates of mineral resources or reserves have been undertaken for the Golden Lion Property.

1.10 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Golden Lion Property has been shown to host broad areas of alteration and precious and base metals-enriched mineralization characteristic of intrusion-related systems, and including epithermal, porphyry and carbonate-replacement (i.e. skarn) styles. These target areas are as follows:

- **GL1 Target Area**, which includes historical Newmont Zones 1, 2 and 3 at the Golden Lion epithermal-porphyry occurrence;
- **GL2 Target Area**, located to the northeast of GL1 and identified by Evergold in 2017, which hosts Cu-Ag porphyry, Cu-Au-Ag carbonate replacement, and epithermal styles of mineralization; and
- **GL3 Target Area**, located to the east of GL1.

Interpretation of an airborne magnetic survey carried out by Evergold in 2017 suggests that the GL2 and GL3 target areas may be localized around the periphery of an intrusive system reflected in the geophysics by an annular magnetic low, coincident with mapped granodiorite intrusive.

1.10.1 GL1 Target Area

At the GL1 Target Area, trenching and drilling by Newmont in 1984 identified 3 zones of mineralization (GL1 Zone 1, GL1 Zone 2, GL1 Zone 3) strung out along a linear trend oriented at 300 degrees (Figure 6.5). The most promising of these three zones are Zones 2 and 3.

3D modeling by Evergold of Newmont's 1984 drill results demonstrates that the linear 300 degree mineralized trend encompassing GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3 is open to the northwest, to the southeast, and to depth. Moreover, modeling of the combined soil geochemical results from the Newmont 1982, C.J. Greig 2013 and Evergold 2017 soil sampling programs clearly reveals two trends: the NW-SE trend which was the focus of the historical Newmont drilling, and the second, never drilled, E-W trend. These two trends intersect in a 200-metre undrilled gap between Newmont hole GL-84-20 in the north, the best hole of the 1984 program, and Newmont holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 to the south. Newmont personnel concluded that the most significant near-term exploration potential on GL1 Zones 2 and 3 lay in this gap between the two, and also down dip to the east, where a larger coalescing system of mineralized fault breccias was postulated to potentially exist (McLaren, 1984). The author believes this historical conclusion remains valid.

1.10.2 GL2 Target Area

In 2018, Evergold sampled porphyry and high-grade carbonate replacement-styles of predominantly copper-gold-silver mineralization ("**GL2 Skarn**") occurring in outcrop at the broad new GL2 Target Area, located to the northeast of GL1. These outcrops appear spatially related to areas of propylitic and lesser phyllic alteration and/or strongly anomalous multi-element soil geochemical anomalies overlying the adjacent ridge crest and slopes ("**GL2 Ridge**").

The author concludes that the GL2 Target Area is drill ready.

GL2 Skarn Target: Bodies of metallic minerals of carbonate replacement style are emplaced along fluid pathways, leading from a causative source, that are always continuous, and therefore the metallic bodies are also. Nearer to the source of the fluids, usually an igneous intrusion, mineralization is often in the form of copper-gold skarn, transitioning more distally to zinc-lead-silver mantos and chimneys (Sun Metals, 2019). The high to very high grades of copper, with attendant strong values of gold and silver, seen at the GL2 Skarn target suggest it may lie relatively close to the intrusive source. A program of relatively close-spaced Induced Polarization geophysics may prove effective in defining the fluid pathway leading away from the outcrop. The outcrop itself presents an immediate, drill-ready target.

GL2 Ridge Target: The GL2 Ridge target encompasses a broad anomalous area carrying strong multi-element values in soils and outcrop, overlying the crest of an east-west trending ridge and its south-facing slopes. This particular geochemical-topographical relationship, coupled with the multi-element character of the soil anomalies and associated local magnetic highs in the geophysical response, suggest a potential intrusive source – or sources - directly below.

GL2 EP Zone Target: The GL2 EP Zone target is located south-southwest from the GL2 Skarn target, where the limestone unit is in faulted contact with a porphyritic granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion.

1.10.3 GL3 Target Area

The GL3 target area is centred on the crest of a broad northeast trending ridge located approximately 1 kilometre southeast and across the intervening valley from, the GL2 target area. Soil sample results indicate that, in contrast to GL2, this target is predominantly gold-silver-lead in character. A pronounced high is visible in the magnetic data, directly coincident with the strong soil geochemistry. These geochemical and geophysical results, combined with topographic analysis, suggest a mineralized source directly below. Accordingly, the GL3 target is considered by the author to be an excellent candidate for drilling.

The author concludes that the Golden Lion Property has strong exploration potential for intrusion-related precious metals mineralization encompassing porphyry, carbonate replacement / skarn and epithermal styles, that further work is warranted, and that the next stage of work should focus primarily on drilling the GL1, GL2 and GL3 target areas and prospects therein as outlined above, coupled with expansion of reconnaissance exploration across nearby areas and the new property tenures acquired early in 2019 to the north.

1.11 Recommendations and Proposed Exploration Budget

The author believes the Golden Lion Property has merit and that further work, comprising a Phase I program of drilling, in addition to geophysical surveying, expanded geochemical surveys and prospecting focused on target areas GL1, GL2 and GL3, is justified. The following specific recommendations are therefore made:

1.11.1 Not Target Specific:

- Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey: A program of ground-based IP is recommended as a targeting tool for the tenures encompassing the GL1, GL2 and GL3 target areas.
- Geochemical sampling: Given the geochemical fertility of soils and rocks over much of the area of the GL1, GL2 and GL3 targets, and the demonstrated utility of geochemical techniques for vectoring to potential mineralized bedrock, systematic reconnaissance soil and rock geochemical sampling should be carried out in areas proximal to the GL1, GL2 and GL3 targets, and the tenures acquired in 2019 to the north.

1.11.2 GL1 Target Area:

- Drill the roughly 200-metre undrilled gap where NW-SE and E-W soil geochemical trends intersect between Newmont hole GL-84-20 in the north, the best hole of the 1984 program, and Newmont holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 to the south;
- Drill down dip to the east, where a larger coalescing system of mineralized fault breccias may potentially exist;
- Drill the large (800 metre-long) east-west, strongly anomalous soil geochemical trend identified by historical Newmont and more recent work programs.

Total holes and metres: 4 holes for 800 metres

1.11.3 GL2 Target Area:

- GL2 Skarn: Drill the outcrop and concurrently, commence close-spaced IP over areas immediately adjacent, to attempt to trace mineralized fluid pathway toward a possible source;
- GL2 Ridge: Reconnaissance drilling of a roughly 500 X 500 metre area overlying the ridge adjacent to the GL2 Skarn and its south facing slopes;
- GL2 EP Zone: Drill the mineralized granodiorite intrusive.

Total holes and metres: 8 holes for 1,400 metres

1.11.4 GL3 Target Area:

- Initial reconnaissance drilling: 1 hole for 200 metres

1.12 Proposed Exploration Budget: Phase I Drilling

Table 1.2 Recommended Scope and Budget for the Next Stage of Exploration

Scope and Cost Estimate for Recommended Exploration Golden Lion Phase I Drill Program			
Target Area	**Activity**	**Scope**	**Cost ($CDN)**
GL1 **GL2** **GL3**	IP survey	2400 metres of drilling and 13 holes from 10 pads	70,000
	geochemical sampling		50,000
	drilling services		290,000
	pad building		27,000
	core cutting, logging		30,000
	assaying		40,000
	aircraft rental		93,000
	fuel		21,000
	shipping & transport		3,500
	claims & permitting		3,000
	First Nations		20,000
	camp		90,000
	geological services		85,000
	archaeo-enviro		25,000
	reclamation bond		20,000
	contingency		65,000
		Grand Total:	**932,500**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase II Drilling

A Phase II is recommended, contingent upon the success of Phase I. Its goal would be to expand upon results achieved by the Phase I work. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling, and encompass an additional 2,400 metres of work at a similar estimated cost to Phase I.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Evergold Corp. ("Evergold" or the "Company"), David Tupper, P.Geo., carried out an independent review of the Golden Lion Property (the "Property" or "Project"), located in northwestern British Columbia, Canada. The author reviewed available historical and recent exploration results, studied reports of nearby mineral occurrences, carried out a one-day property examination during which representative rock samples were collected, and prepared this independent Technical Report (the "Report").

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties,* to be a comprehensive review of the results of exploration activities on the Property to date and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work. It is intended to be read in its entirety.

It is the author's understanding that Evergold intends to pursue an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of its shares on the TSX Venture Exchange, in support of which this Technical Report shall be used. It is the author's opinion that the Golden Lion Property is a property of merit and that the use of this Technical Report in support of the Company's planned IPO is appropriate.

2.2 Site Visit

The author visited the Golden Lion Property by helicopter for a single day on May 11, 2019. The GL1 target area was examined on the ground and 3 float rock samples (T19GL1F-01 to -03) of rocks and mineralization were collected from the exposed edges of historical trenches in the area. The rock samples collected are recorded as 'float" but are likely side cast material from the 1983 backhoe trenches. A tour of the entire property including the GL2 and GL3 target areas, and surrounding area was also undertaken from the air by helicopter. The GL3 area was entirely under snow and GL2 site was deemed unsafe due to elevated avalanche risk observed in the region on the day of the visit. In preparation for the site visit the author reviewed all aspects of exploration work carried out to date on the Property by historical operators and more recently by Evergold, including results from historical sampling, trenching and drilling, local lithological and structural features, sampling and shipping procedures, geophysical survey programs, and available project documentation. The Property is considered an early-stage exploration project based on the limited exploration work completed to date. Results and photographs from the site visit are provided in Section 12 along with results from check samples.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author has reviewed previous exploration activities on the Property, including assessment reports on file through the BC Government's Ministry of Mines, Energy & Petroleum Resources ARIS (Assessment Report Indexing System) database, undertaken in the period from 1970 to 2017. This Report in part draws upon and references past work and reports by other qualified geologists and professional field personnel. Other non-project specific reports by qualified personnel have been referenced whenever possible. Though some of the earlier work referenced was carried out

in the era prior to adoption of the NI 43-101 standard, it is the author's opinion that the work referred to was carried out in a workmanlike, professional manner, and can be relied upon. The information, conclusions, opinions and recommendations in this Report are based upon:

- information available to the author at the time of preparation;
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this Report;
- data, reports and other information provided by Evergold and other third-party sources;
- published reports from the operating mines in the region, plus other published government reports and scientific papers.

Information concerning the purchase of the mineral tenures currently comprising the Property was provided by Evergold and has not been independently verified by the author. Statistics, weather and local information for the Project area was obtained from historical assessment reports and personal knowledge of the Property area. A detailed list of references and sources of information is provided in the References section of this Report.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Metric units are used throughout this Report and currencies are in Canadian Dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. Market gold or silver metal prices are reported in US$ per troy ounce. A list of abbreviations used in this Report is provided on page xi.

2.5 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the officers and personnel of Evergold Corp. and C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. for providing the technical materials and assistance required to prepare this Report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

On May 11, 2019, the author confirmed the status and registration of the subject mineral tenures with information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Government of British Columbia at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline. This B.C. government agency records tenure information for all mineral claims in the province.

The British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources geological library was accessed for geological maps and reports found at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/geology.

The author confirmed with Evergold's legal counsel on May 23, 2019 the legal validity of the acquisition agreement that grants Evergold 100% ownership of the mineral titles that comprise the Golden Lion Property. Evergold's legal counsel is:

Dennis Peterson
Senior Partner
Peterson McVicar LLP
18 King St E Suite 902
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 1C4
Tel: 647 259-1790

The title opinion applies to Section 4 and the Summary of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Golden Lion Project is located approximately 360 kilometres northwest of the town of Mackenzie in the Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions of northwestern British Columbia, at latitude 57°35' N, longitude 127°18' W or, in the North American Datum 83 (NAD 83) coordinate system, Zone 9N, at 602000E, 6384000N, on NTS map sheet 093/11 (Figure 4.1). The Property lies 70 kilometres northwest of the past producing Kemess Cu-Au-Ag mine and about 20 kilometres north from the end of the Omineca Resource Road, in the Toodoggone River area (Figure 4.2).

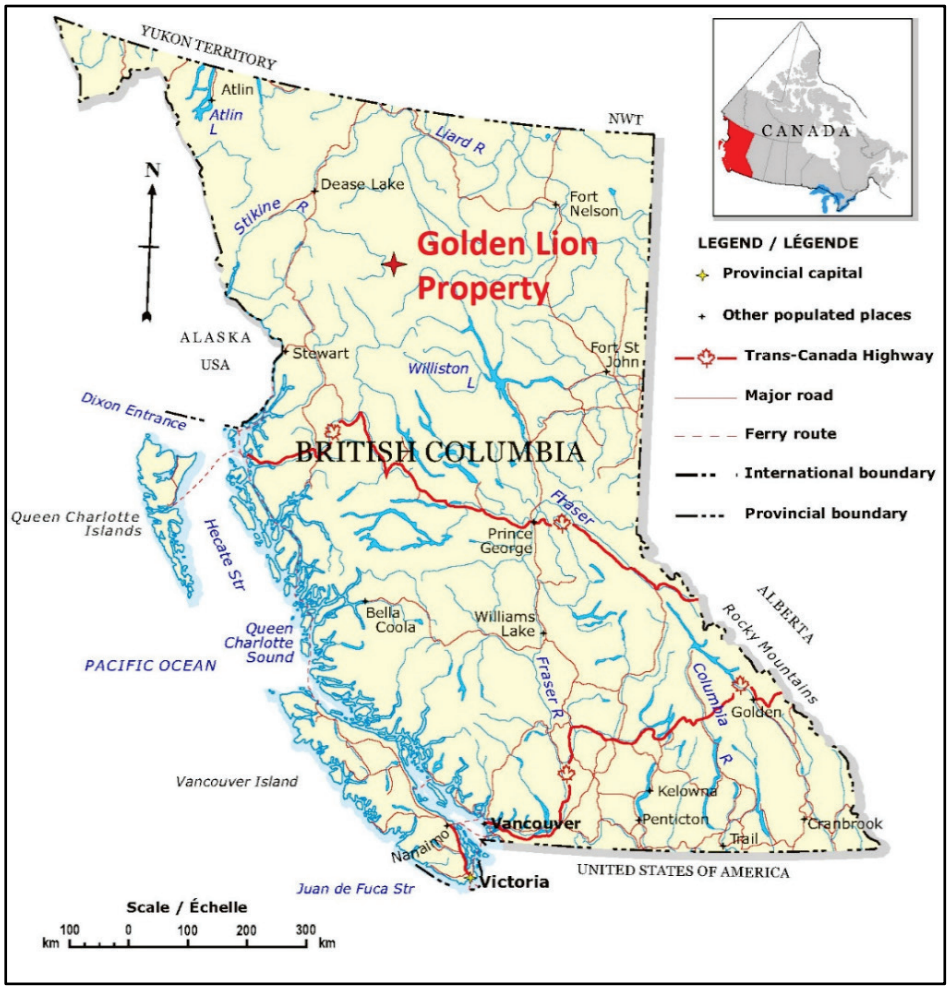


Figure 4.1: Location of the Golden Lion Property

Figure 4.2: Location of the Golden Lion Property showing access via the Omineca Resource Road and Kemess Mine

4.2 Property Description

The Golden Lion Property consists of 10 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) digitally registered mineral tenures totaling 5,099.52 ha. The mineral tenures are listed in Table 4.1 and are shown in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.1. Golden Lion Property Mineral Tenures

Note: The tenure information shown is effective May 20, 2019

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Hectares)
1020855	GOLDEN LION MAIN ZONE	2013/07/06	2023/11/06	52.07
1020856	GOLDEN LION PERIM 1	2013/07/06	2023/11/06	34.72
1020857	GOLDEN LION	2013/07/06	2023/11/06	17.36
1020858	GOLDEN LION MAIN 3	2013/07/06	2023/11/06	17.36
1020861	S HART	2013/07/06	2023/11/06	69.43
1051813	GL- MANE	2017/05/04	2022/09/15	1336.68
1067126	DGTPRODDIN	2019/03/09	2020/03/09	1317.30
1067350	LUCKY SEVENTEEN	2019/03/20	2020/03/20	294.91
1067022	GOLD DONE LYING	2019/03/06	2020/03/06	1734.39
1067023	LUCKY 13	2019/03/06	2020/03/06	225.31
			Total:	**5,099.52**

The core tenures (190.94 hectares) comprising the Golden Lion Property were staked in 2013. Evergold acquired a 100% interest in theses claims by issuing shares to CJ Greig Holdings Ltd., a company controlled by Charles Greig, on April 5, 2016, and by granting to CJ Greig Holdings Ltd. a 0.5% Net Smelter Returns royalty on the Property, with no buyout option. In 2017 the Property was increased in size with the addition of 1,336.68 hectares and, with encouraging results from field work in 2018, expanded further early in 2019 with the staking of another 3,571.91 hectares.

The author has determined, by viewing British Columbia Mineral Titles Online records, that the mineral tenures are in good standing as of the date of this Report, with expiration dates shown in the above table. An exploration permit for 2019 has been applied for and, in the author's opinion, the granting of such a permit is considered probable.

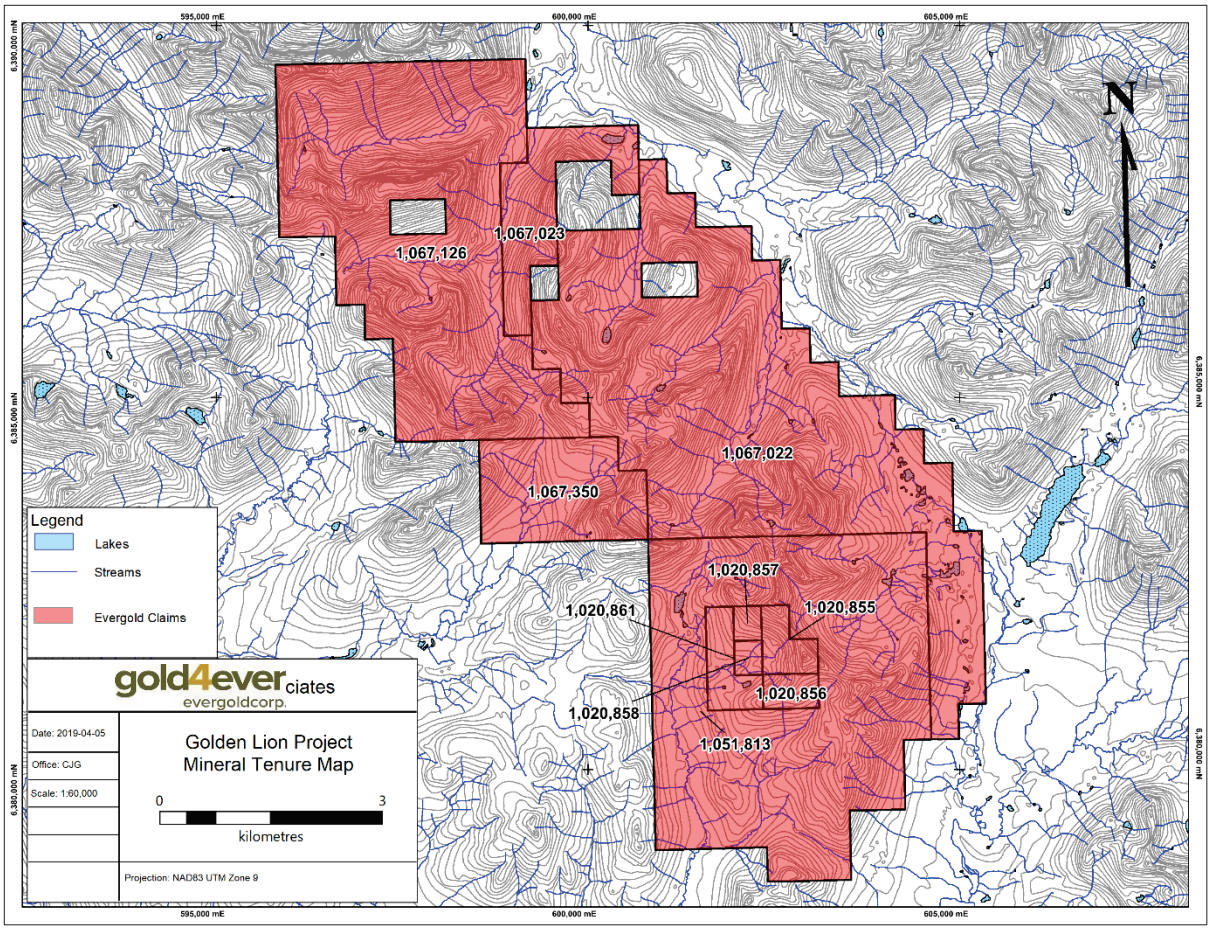


Figure 4.3: Mineral tenure map of the Golden Lion Property (N. Prowse, 2019)

4.3 Golden Lion Property Agreement

On April 5, 2016, Evergold entered into an all-stock Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement with C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, under the terms of which Evergold purchased a 100% interest in the Golden Lion Property. There were no cash payment or exploration commitment elements to the Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement. The Company issued the following number of Common Shares and Common Share purchase warrants to C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd., net of adjustments to adequately reflect the value of the Property:

- 1,350,504 Common Shares at a deemed price per share of $0.10 for a total deemed consideration of $135,050.40;
- 337,626, 7-year, 12 cent Common Share purchase warrants;
- a 0.5% Net Smelter Returns Royalty, with no buyout option

Charles J. Greig is the owner of C.J. Greig Holdings Ltd.. The agreement includes an area of interest extending 3 kilometres from the outermost boundaries of the claims in which any interest in mineral tenures acquired by either party may be added to the Property by mutual election.

4.4 Mineral Tenure Ownership in British Columbia

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim is granted 100% ownership of all sub-surface minerals. A valid Free Miner Certificate ("FMC") is required to record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer, and to conduct exploration for minerals on mineral claims within British Columbia. A company FMC is available to any registered corporation in good standing for a fee of $500, and to individuals for $25, renewable annually.

Mineral titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system that provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are $1.75 per hectare. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. To continue to hold the claims beyond the first year, the owner must complete assessment work, either physical or technical, on the Property. A report must be filed detailing the work performed and the results. These assessment reports remain confidential for one year and then become available for public access. If assessment work or cash in lieu is not filed by the required date the claims will automatically forfeit. For years 1 and 2 of claim existence the work requirement is $5 per hectare per year, for years 3 and 4 it is $10 per year, years 5 and 6 it is $15 per year, and thereafter $20 per year. Rather than work on the Property, cash in lieu may be paid to hold the claims, at a rate twice that of exploration work. The Golden Lion Property tenures are in their 1st, 2nd and 6th years, thereby requiring $5, $10 and $20 per hectare in exploration costs for each year applied for assessment or $10, $20 and $40 per hectare cash in lieu for each year.

The claims that comprise the Property are wholly located within the Traditional Territories of the Kaska Dena First Nation, and Tahltan First Nation, on Crown Land. The province of British Columbia owns all surface rights. There is no privately held ground within the area of the Property.

4.5 Environmental Regulations & Exploration Permits

Permits and reclamation security are required by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for any type of exploration work that may cause disturbance or possible environmental damage to the land. These activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- construction of drill sites and heli-pads
- camp construction
- construction of roads or trails
- cutting of geophysical cut-lines
- trenching
- use of wheeled or other mobile equipment
- fuel storage

One to five-year exploration permits are issued and overseen by the Smithers, BC office of the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources subsequent to the proponent's submission of a Notice of Work ("NOW") through the Government's Natural Resources Online Services portal. A Multi-Year (up to 5 year) Area-Based ("MYAB") permit provides flexibility for a range of property exploration activities, including the ability to vary the location of the work within the permit area and specified levels of diamond drilling, geophysical surveys, camp site disturbance, and fuel storage. The permit process generally takes from 3 to 5 months to complete.

A reclamation bond or security is required to be posted with the Government of BC as part of the exploration permitting process to pay for the cost of reclamation of surface disturbance in the case that a company defaults on its obligation to perform any required remediation. The bond, or security, can be recovered by the company upon remediation of any environmental disturbance on the Property caused by exploration activities.

On March 13 Evergold submitted its NOW for a 5-year MYAB encompassing up to 50 diamond drill sites. The Company anticipates posting an estimated $20,000 reclamation bond in relation to the proposed work. Such permits have recently been issued to other companies working near the Golden Lion Property and the author anticipates that Evergold will obtain its work permit. The permitting process also typically requires that baseline archaeological and environmental studies (water quality, flora, fauna) be carried out over the areas proposed for exploration, the development of flight plans to minimize disturbance to mountain ungulates, and consultation with the affected First Nations. The author understands that as of the date of this Report the Company has retained a firm to commence archaeological-environmental permitting and related studies, and also begun discussions with those First Nations (Kaska Dena and Tahltan) upon whose Traditional Territories the Property is located.

In a letter dated July 24, 2019, the Company was advised by the Kwadacha First Nation that, in their view, its consent to the Phase I exploration program contemplated for the Property is required and will be contingent on the Company meeting certain conditions (the "**Kwadacha Letter**"). As a condition to their consent, the Kwadacha First Nation is requesting that the Company and the Government of British Columbia enter into a consultation protocol; that exploration activity on the Property be halted until the project has undergone a cumulative impact assessment jointly developed by the First Nation and the Government of British Columbia; and the Company enters into a memorandum of understanding wherein the Company adopts an extensive ongoing environmental monitoring program and traditional knowledge protocol that specifically address First Nations sacred sites appropriate to the stage of development of the Property.

The current state of Canadian law requires consultation with the Kwadacha First Nation, such that the Inspector of Mines appointed under the Mines Act (British Columbia) must be comfortable that Kwadacha has been informed, that the First Nation's concerns have been listened to, and that project proponents are working, and will work, in good faith over time toward a reasonable accommodation of those views, without settlement of any such issues raised being a precondition for issuance of a MYAB permit.

As a supplement to the consultation process, it has become a norm in the industry for companies to enter into staged, mutually beneficial agreements covering the topics included in the Kwadacha Letter, often commencing for early stage exploration work with signing of agreements variously entitled "Communications Agreements" or "Memorandums of Understanding" or "Exploration Agreements" (terminology varies with the First Nation). In the event exploration leads to potential mine developments, "Impact Benefit Agreements" or similar agreements are then negotiated between companies and First Nations. The Company intends to follow a similar pathway with the Kwadacha First Nation and has indicated to the Kwadacha a desire to do so; however, it has been premature to enter a Memorandum of Understanding given the Company has not yet achieved a public listing or concluded its financing. Moreover, the Phase I exploration program for the

Property contingent on the requested MYAB permit consists of geophysics and drilling of an estimated 10-15 holes followed by complete reclamation of the drill sites, in a very remote area with no local population within 80 kms over roadless mountain terrain, no trap lines, and no other traditional activity. Going forward, if the Company achieves exploration success on the Property with the anticipated Phase I drill program, the Company will enter into an agreement encompassing the matters raised by the Kwadacha First Nation as a means of satisfying their concerns, generating support for project and providing the Company with project certainty.

It should nonetheless be noted that, in keeping with good industry practice, the Company has already contracted First Nations-affiliated businesses to conduct baseline studies covering all of the areas of concern raised by Kwadacha, including environmental studies of flora, fauna, water quality and fish barriers, and archaeology. These studies include a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance and an Archaeological Overview Assessment to be carried out in the latter half of August, and a Wildlife Management Plan to address caribou and mountain ungulates for delivery by August 15, 2019. Notwithstanding the Kwadacha Letter, the Company has also received permission to use Kwadacha First Nation's 'Black Lake Lodge' as its exploration field base and is working with Kwadacha sister band Tsay Keh Dene First Nation to address Kwadacha's concerns. Going forward, the Company also intends to ensure its activities are strongly positive to the Kwadacha, Tsay Keh Dene, and Tahltan First Nations, including offering seasonal employment opportunities, seeking local suppliers of goods and services, and supporting community cultural and economic development events and initiatives.

4.6 Environmental Liabilities and Other Risk Factors

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental considerations or other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Golden Lion Project is currently by helicopter from a staging point located on Benchmark Metal's active Lawyers (past-producing Cheni Mine) exploration project, located 20 kilometres to the south, and also by float plane to Moosehorn Lake, a short distance northeast of the property boundary. There is presently no wheeled access to the Property, although historically (1983-84) Newmont tracked a bulldozer onto the tenures by following a gentle valley north from the Omineca Resource Road, which currently ends on the Lawyers property south of the Toodoggone River. Ideally, future drilling operations on the Property will be staged from Lawyers. The closest airstrip presently accessible by wheeled aircraft is the Sturdee gravel strip, located 34 kilometres south of the Property. Alternatively, aircraft can use the airstrip further south at the Kemess mine, or the Kutcho airstrip 75 kilometres to the north.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate on the Golden Lion Property is generally northern temperate, with alpine conditions at higher elevations. At the Kemess mine site, located 70 kilometres to the southeast and about 300 metres lower in elevation, summer temperatures can reach highs of 30°C, although averaging between 15-25°C during the day and cooling significantly overnight. Winter temperatures can drop as low as -35°C. Average annual precipitation is about 890 mm, with first snowfall usually occurring in late September.

Exploration is generally restricted to the period from June through early October due to heavy snowfall in winter months, some of which typically remains on north-facing slopes until late summer, or year-round in areas of glacial ice (limited on the Property).

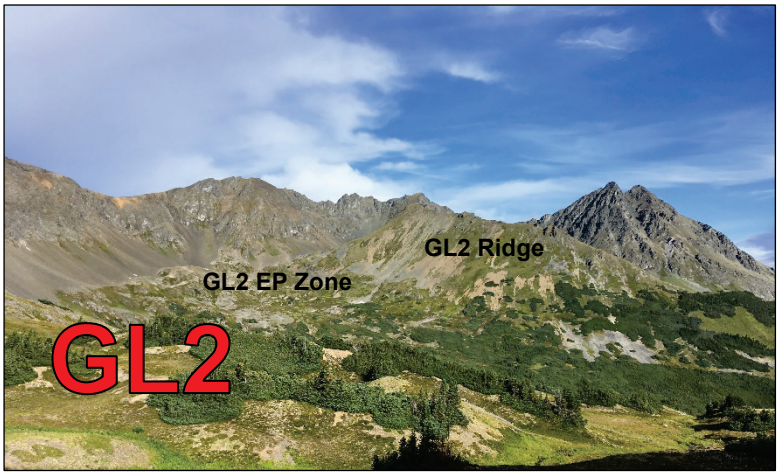
The tree line in the area lies at about 1,000 metres ASL. Vegetation in areas above tree line is alpine tundra in character, devoid of trees and consisting mostly of grasses and alpine flora with pockets of scrub brush growing in poorly developed soils. Vegetation in the valley bottoms is generally open and sparse, with large boggy areas interspersed with brush and stunted spruce and balsam fir. Forests are best developed in a relatively narrow band on well drained lower slopes.

Fish are not known to inhabit drainage from the GL1, GL2 and GL3 target areas, though they may be present in creeks further downstream, and are known to inhabit the Chukachida River to the northeast, and the Toodoggone River to the south. Ungulates such as deer, moose and caribou are rare at higher elevations due to the rugged topography and poor access. However, bear, cougar, lynx, wolverine, and mountain sheep may be present on occasion.

5.3 Physiography

The terrain of the Golden Lion Property is diverse, varying from broad valleys to rolling hills and steep rocky cliffs. Topography is dominated by northeast-southwest to east-west trending ridges, with occasion north-south trending spur ridges. Elevations range from 1330 metres ASL in the north, to a high of 2180 metres at Claw Mountain, situated on the south-central part of the tenures. Creeks flowing northeast into the Chukachida River, and southwest into the Todoggone, drain the Property. The Chukachida River ultimately discharges into the Pacific Ocean via the Stikine River, while the Todoggone River flows into the Mackenzie River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean.

Approximately 70% of the Property lies above treeline. These areas are characterized by rolling hills and ridges, locally steep-sided and/or cliffy, and often talus covered. Vegetation at these higher elevations consists of alpine and sub-alpine grasses and flora, and occasional low brush. Below treeline, relatively gentle, well drained grassy slopes support some evergreen forest up to about the 1600 metre contour. Valley bottoms are broad and gentle, but boggy, with many open areas devoid of trees, a consequence of the poor drainage. Most areas of the Property can be traversed safely on foot. Water supply is plentiful at lower elevations from streams and ponds, which will be sufficient for camp and drilling purposes.



Photos 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Physiography of Golden Lion

Left: View east of the historically drilled Golden Lion occurrence (GL1 Target Area)

GL2 Ridge and GL2 EP Zone targets viewed to the north

GL3 Target viewed to the southeast

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Mackenzie, population 3,500, is located 360 kilometres south-southeast of the Property. It is connected to the provincial highway system via paved, all weather highway 39. Food, exploration supplies, skilled exploration personnel, drill contractors and construction contractors are available a further 185 kilometres south of Mackenzie in the regional service centre of Prince George. Scheduled air services are also available in Prince George to Vancouver and other major centres. The closest First Nation communities are the Kaska Dena community of Kwadacha (Fort Ware), located some 80 kilometres to the east, and the Sekani community of Tsay Keh Dene, located about 140 kilometres to the southeast at the head of Williston Lake. Both communities are accessed via the Finlay forest service road.

Water for exploration and drilling can be drawn from numerous ponds and streams on the Property. The B.C. hydro grid extends to the past producing Kemess mine 70 kilometres south. Rail load-out facilities are available at Mackenzie, where concentrate could be loaded onto rail cars and transported to Vancouver to be shipped to southeast Asia. The Property offers several suitable sites for potential future mining and processing facilities. A fully permitted mill is located at the site of the Baker Mine, 30 kilometres south of the Property.

6.0 HISTORY

The Golden Lion Property is located in a relatively unexplored region of northwestern British Columbia, at the northern limits of the so-called Toodoggone Mining Camp, after the river of the same name. The Toodoggone Camp does not currently host a producing mine. However, it does encompass a number of past producers, the largest of which was the Kemess open pit porphyry Cu-Au-Ag Mine located 70 kilometres to the south, which Centerra Gold recently acquired with a view to reactivating production. Closer to the Property, the past producing, high-grade epithermal Lawyer (Cheni), Baker and Shasta Au-Ag mines are located respectively 24, 30 and 31 kilometres south-southeast of the Property. The Baker Mine is the site of a fully permitted mill, which remains in operating condition.

6.1 Regional Exploration and Mining History

Note: The author has been unable to verify the information concerning the regional mineral deposits and mines discussed in the following section. Readers should be aware that the information presented is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Lion Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. It is, however, believed by the author to provide relevant geological context.

The Golden Lion Property lies within the Toodoggone Mining Camp in northern British Columbia along the eastern margin of the Stikine terrain and Intermontane Tectonic Belt, which includes numerous precious metals-rich, high-grade epithermal Au-Ag and porphyry-style bulk tonnage Cu-Au-Ag deposits. The high-grade, low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag mineral deposits in the area include Lawyers (Cheni), Baker and Shasta, while the bulk tonnage Cu-Au-Ag porphyry deposits include Kemess South, North, and Kemess Underground (KUG) (Figure 6.1).

The past producing **Lawyers (Cheni)** mine was developed on a high-grade, low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag deposit. The underground mine operated from 1989 to 1992, processing 619,900 tons of ore and recovering approximately 5,401,891 grams of gold and 113,184,127 grams of silver. Most ore was derived from the Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) deposit with lesser amounts from the Cliff Creek and Phoenix deposits (BC Assessment Report 32055).

The Cheni mine ore is found in chalcedony to quartz veins, breccia zones and stockwork bodies hosted by strata of the Hazelton Group Toodoggone Formation. Mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrite, electrum, and acanthite, with trace amounts of chalcopyrite, native gold and native silver (BC Assessment Report 27291).

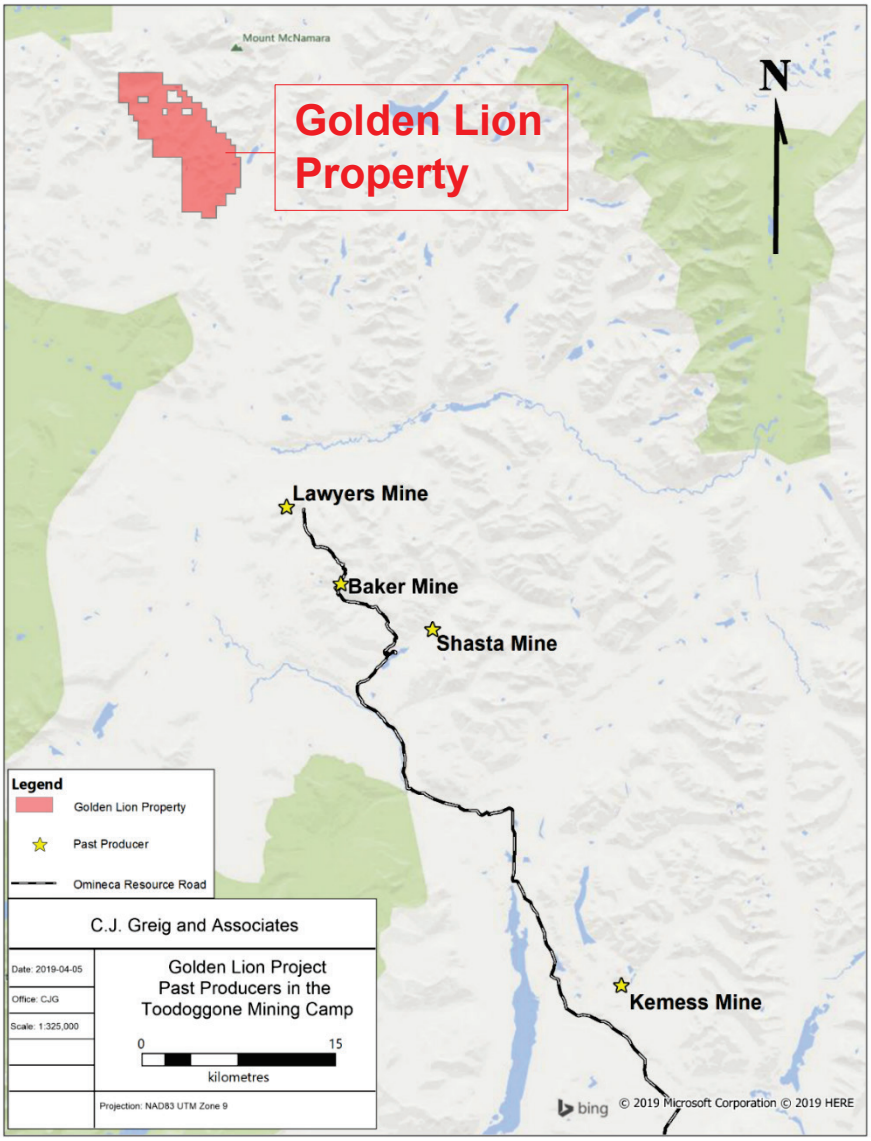


Figure 6.1: Past producers of the Toodoggone Mining Camp

Regional, steeply dipping, northwest-trending extensional faults dominate structural control of mineralization and hydrothermal alteration in the deposit and are displayed through lateral and vertical zonation represented by proximal, moderate to intense silicification enveloped by more distal zones of sericitic and argillic alteration (BC Assessment Report 27291).

The Lawyers property spans an area of 8,498.78 hectares and contains four main mineralized zones including the AGB zone, measuring over 500 meters along strike and 12 meters in width; the Cliff Creek zone, strike length of over 1609 meters; the Duke's Ridge zone, measuring over 1219 meters along strike; and the Phoenix and Silver Pond zone, strike length of over 6.8 kilometers (BC Assessment Report 27291).

The past producing **Baker** Au-Ag mine, located four kilometers southeast of the Lawyers (Cheni) mine, producing from 1981-1983 and intermittently from 1996-1997. Seven main quartz vein systems have been identified on the property, including the mined "A" and "B" veins. From 1981-1983, the mine produced 95,000 tonnes at 100 tonnes per day from the "A" vein, which graded an average of 0.9 oz/ton. Three years of exploration on the "B" vein outlined 20,000 tonnes of ore grading 0.5 oz/ton gold, 5 oz/ton silver and 1% copper. The "B" vein was mined from 1991-1997 for total production of 17,250 tonnes of ore at an average in 1996 of 24 oz/ton gold, 240 oz/ton silver and 15% copper and, in 1997, an average of 15 oz/ton gold, 101 oz/ton silver and 7% copper. Initial ore extraction was through underground mining, but due to unstable ground conditions, operations were converted to open pit methods (BC Assessment Report 29168).

Baker mine mineralization occurs primarily in highly fractured and occasionally brecciated quartz veins cutting augite phyric andesite to basalt flows of the Stuhini Group and to a lesser extent, within silicified wall rock. Au-Ag ore grade mineralization occurs as electrum and acanthite and is associated with disseminated argentite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite (BC Minfile No. 094E 026).

The Baker Mine property displays zonal alteration assemblages including argillic clay proximal to veins and widespread, distal propylitic (quartz-sericite-chlorite-pyrite) alteration. Skarn alteration assemblages have also been identified in the southern end of the property where the Black Lake stock has locally altered Asitka Group limestone (BC Assessment Report 29168).

The large-scale past-producing **Kemess South** (KS) open pit porphyry Cu-Au-Ag mine operated between 1998 and 2011. A total of 91,903,400 grams of gold, 4,871,000 grams of silver and 355,450,336 kilograms of copper were recovered from a total of 473,376,688 tonnes mined (BC Minfile No. 094E 094). KS is currently under care-and-maintenance, but the facilities remain in place and both the camp and processing plant will be used to service Centerra Gold's new Kemess Underground mine (DeGrace, 2019).

The **Kemess Underground** (KUG – also known as "Kemess North") project is a calc-alkaline porphyry Au-Cu-Ag deposit located approximately 6.5 kilometers north of the KS processing plant. The deposit consists of a shallower, low-grade ore zone on the western flank and a deeper, higher grade zone to the east. Mineralization is hosted by a porphyritic monzodiorite to diorite pluton that intrudes Stuhini Group volcanics and Black Lake suite rocks.

In 2017, compliant Indicated-level resources for the KUG project stood at 246.4 Mt containing 1.195 Mlbs of Cu, 3.3 Moz of Au, and 13.9 Moz of Ag. Within this global resource are probable reserves of 107.4 Mt containing 629.6 Mlbs of Cu, 1.9 Moz of Au and 6.7 Moz of Ag (DeGrace, 2019). KUG received a Mines Act Permit in 2018 and start up is expected to commence in 2022.

At the past-producing epithermal Au-Ag **Shasta** mine, production began in 1989 and continued intermittently until 2013 when the mine was put on care-and-maintenance. The mine began as an open pit but transitioned into an underground operation in 1990. The deposit is comprised of the JM, D and Creek zones, which produced in total 122,533 tonnes of ore yielding 32,932 kilograms of silver and 601 kilograms of gold from 1989 to August 1991. After 2000, Sable Resources mined approximately 40,000 additional tonnes primarily from the Creek zone (BC Minfile No. 094E 050).

Shasta mine mineralization primarily occurs within quartz-carbonate stockwork and breccia structures hosted in Toodoggone Formation pyroclastic rocks. Au-Ag ore grade mineralization occurs as native gold and silver, electrum and acanthite and is associated with disseminated pyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite (BC Minfile No. 094E 050).

Mineralization and alteration is structurally controlled by the regional northwest trending faults and consist of silica, potassium feldspar and chlorite proximal to vein structures, grading distally into a propylitic assemblage (BC Assessment Report No. 29168).

6.2 Property Exploration History

The Property covers 10 Minfile occurrences (094E 041, 077, 269, 270, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284 and 285) and encompasses an additional 4 (094E, 019, 046, 062 and 233) located on tenures not

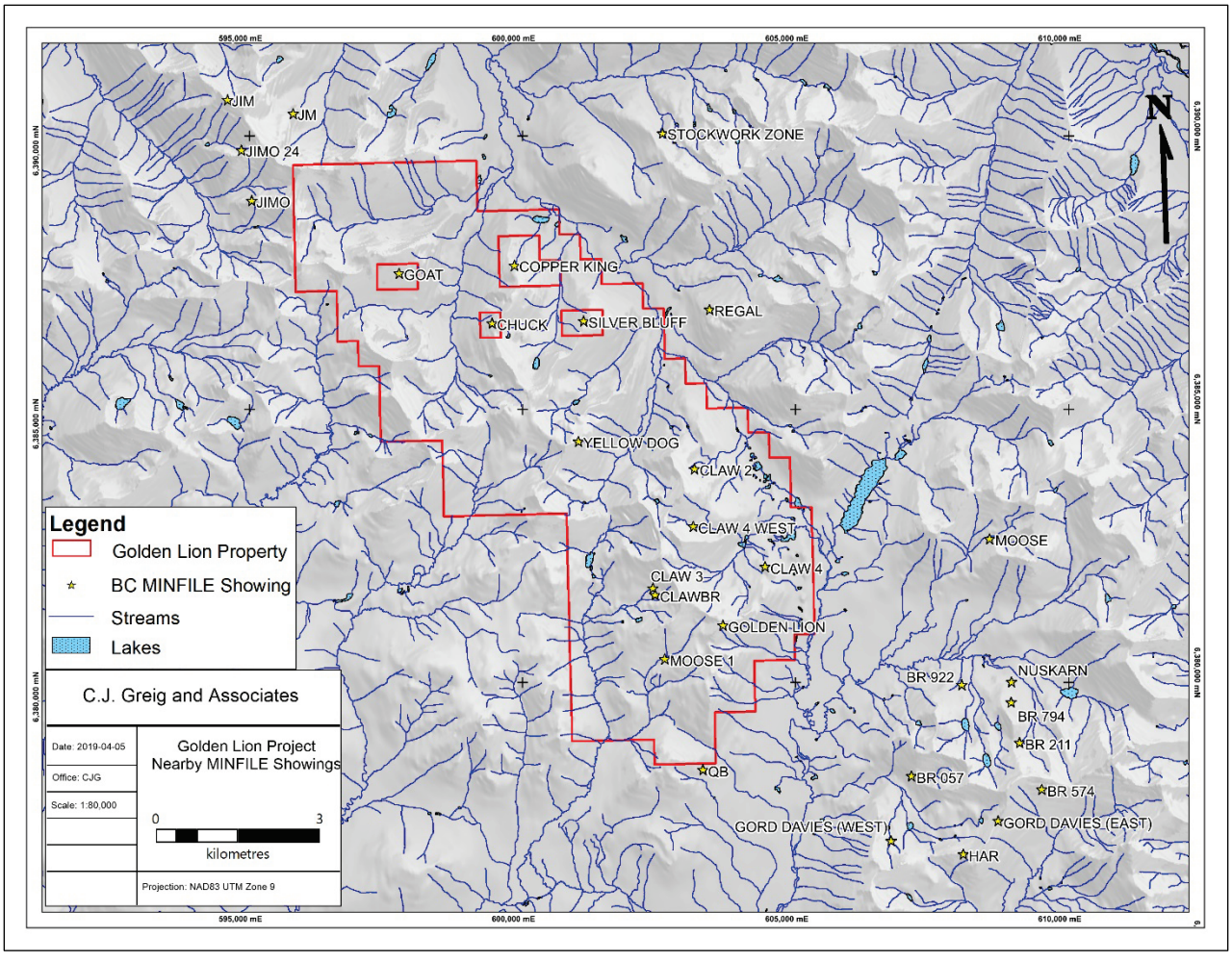


Figure 6.2: Golden Lion Property and BC Government Minfile showing locations (A. Mitchell, 2019)

held by the Company (Figure 6.2). The bulk of previously recorded exploration work on the Golden Lion Project is documented in sixteen assessment reports beginning in 1974, however, there are brief references in Minfile reports to prospecting and trenching conducted as early as 1935.

In 1973, French-owned Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation (UMEX) staked the Claw property, located approximately 16 kilometres west of Chikachida Lake and overlapping portions of the northern tenures of the Golden Lion Property acquired by the Company in 2019. A total of 178 soil samples were collected from the Claw property and analysed for zinc, molybdenum and silver. Precisely georeferencing UMEX maps and sample sites is difficult due to the age of the report; however, it appears that on the order of 152 of these soil samples were collected from areas that now fall within the bounds of the Golden Lion Property. Best results returned from the UMEX work were 2.0 ppm Ag and 126 ppm Zn. However, no broadly anomalous areas were defined (Dyson, 1973).

In 1974, UMEX staked additional claims to the southeast, southwest and northwest of the original Claw property claims, all located on or encompassed by what are now the northern tenures of the Golden Lion Property. Work consisted of the collection of 86 soil samples, ground magnetometer and geological surveys, and two diamond drill holes. Vertical hole CL-74-1, drilled to a total depth of 178 feet, intercepted from surface approximately 90 feet of feldspar hornblende porphyry mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite and bornite. Vertical hole CL-74-2, drilled to a total depth of 400 feet from a pad located several hundred feet to the west, intercepted predominantly haematite-rich tuffs with some epidote alteration and occasional chalcopyrite. No assays were reported (Minfile 094E 11E).

In 1975 UMEX returned to the area drilled in 1974 and followed up with five additional holes, logs for only 3 of which are available. Drilling in vertical hole CL-75-1, completed to 700 feet, intercepted chlorite, haematite and epidote-altered porphyritic andesite and latite mineralized from surface to approximately 90 feet with disseminated malachite, bornite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Hole CL-75-2, drilled azimuth NE at minus 70 degrees from a pad located approximately 600 feet northeast of CL-75-1 and completed to 780 feet, intercepted a broad zone from approximately 450 to 730 feet of porphyritic, amygdaloidal andesite with disseminated native copper and chrysocolla. Drilling in vertical hole CL-75-3, an apparent step-back on hole CL-75-2, completed to 414 feet, intercepted predominantly chlorite-epidote-haematite altered porphyritic andesite, with little mineralization. The log is missing for hole CL-75-4, the longest hole of the program, drilled azimuth NE at minus 60 degrees to a total depth of 870 feet from a location approximately 200 feet southeast of hole CL-75-3. The log for hole CL-75-5, a vertical hole drilled to 700 feet from a setup immediately east of hole CL-74-1, is also missing. No assays were reported for the logs on file (Minfile 094E 064).

In addition to the limited program of drilling, UMEX collected a total of 73 soil samples from the Property, while the remaining 13 were collected on an adjacent claim block. Soil samples were analyzed for copper only. Twenty-three returned greater than 200 ppm Cu with highs to 1120 ppm Cu and an average of 392 ppm Cu (Dyson, 1974).

In 1982, Newmont collected 1,220 soil, 48 silt and 209 rock chip samples, and conducted 13.6 line-kms of magnetometer surveying and geological mapping over the southern part of the Golden Lion Property encompassing the current GL1 Target Area (historical Golden Lion occurrence). This work generated three geochemically anomalous zones (Zones 1, 2 and 3), located along a linear southeasterly trend with associated Au-Ag and Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu showings (Visagie, 1983).

The next year, in 1983, Newmont carried out infill rock and soil geochemistry, magnetic, VLF resistivity and 6.5 line-kms of induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys, and both hand dug and backhoe trenching over the GL1 Target Area. Trenching results were only reported for hand dug trenches.

Returning to the Golden Lion prospect in 1984, between July 4 and September 20 that year Newmont drilled 22 BQ-diameter (36.5 mm) holes for a total of 2,475 metres, focused on GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 6.4). Drill moves were accomplished with the aid of a helicopter and a John Deere 450 bulldozer which was walked on to the Property from the Lawyers prospect 20 kilometres to the south.

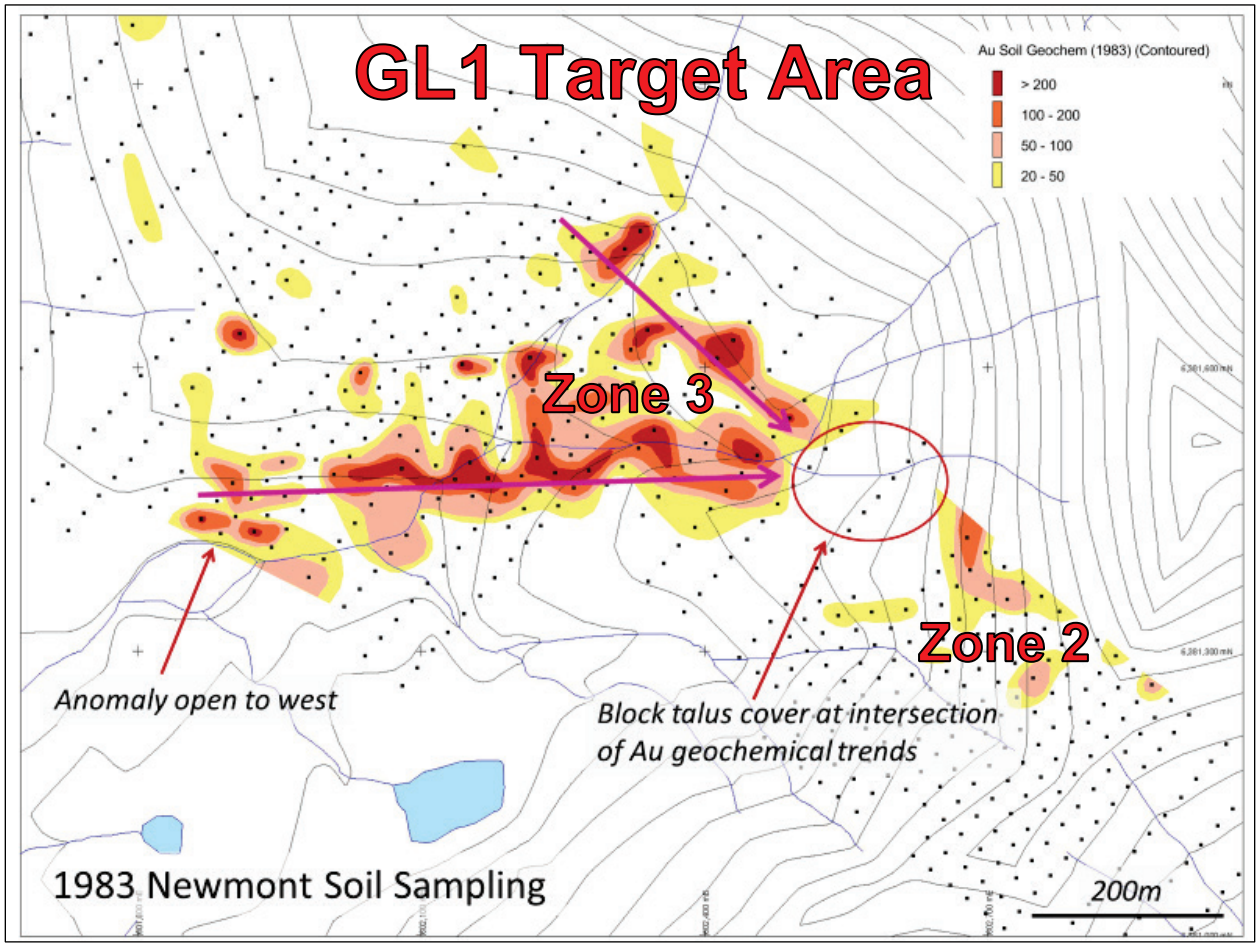


Figure 6.3: GL1 Target Area: Plan view of 1982 Newmont soil sampling grid and contoured gold values (CJ Greig & Associates, 2013)

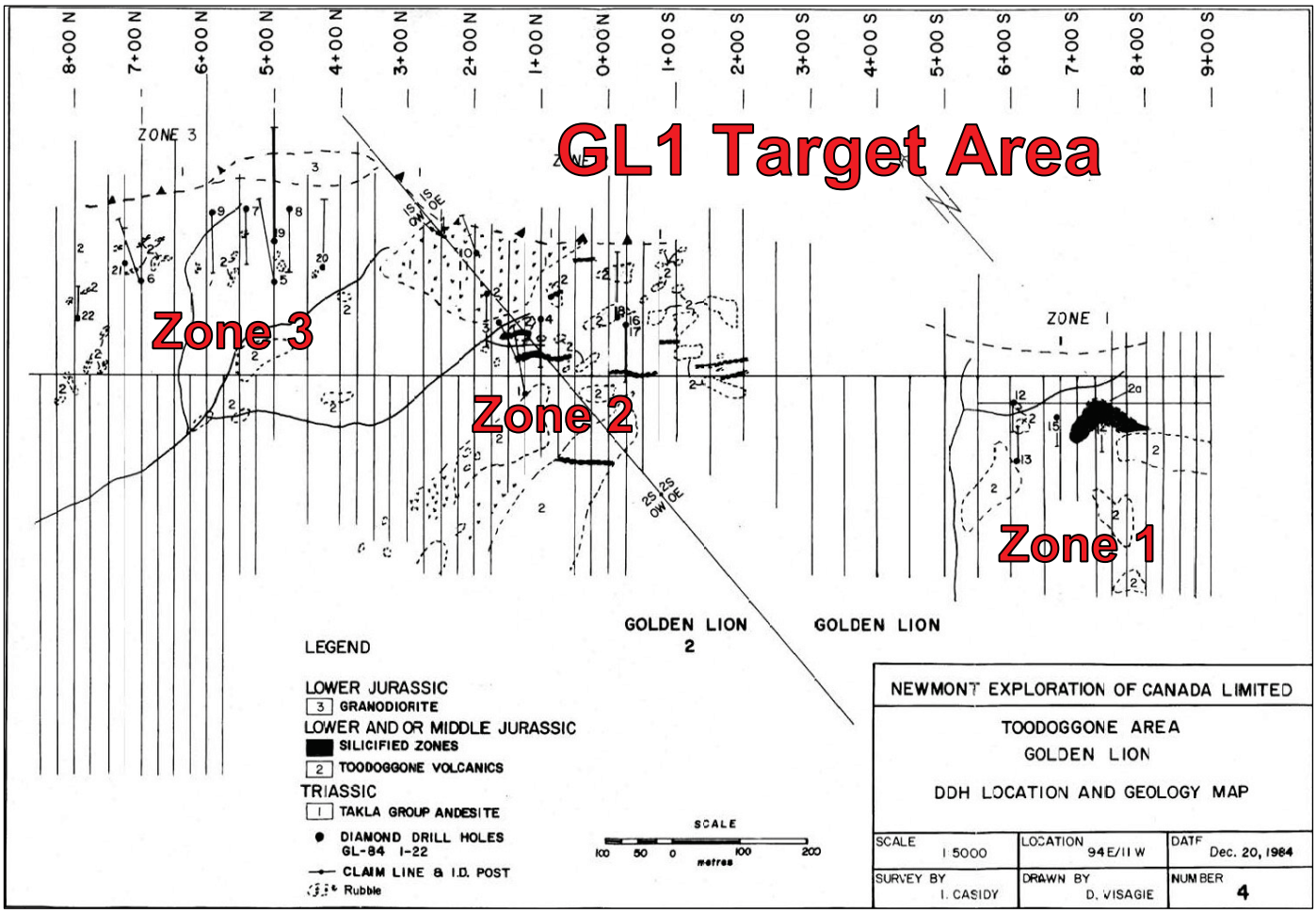


Figure 6.4: GL1 Target Area: Plan view of 1984 Newmont drilling DDHs 84-1 to 84-22, and Zones 1, 2 and 3 (D. Visagie, 1984)

At GL1 Zone 1, Newmont drilled 4 holes in 1984 for 250 metres, testing below extensive silicified rubble with elevated silver values, but with disappointing results. Drilling proved to be very difficult in this zone due to badly fractured and intensely clay altered ground, resulting in poor core recoveries (McLaren, 1984).

At GL1 Zone 2, Newmont's drilling in 1984 (7 holes for 842 metres) defined broad zones of strongly anomalous silver mineralization in well silicified veins and quartz stockwork, and intercepted altered and mineralized porphyry intrusive in holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 similar in character to that intersected in Newmont drilling on GL1 Zone 3, below. Several holes also returned very high-grade silver intercepts over narrow intervals. These included hole GL-84-11: 1 metre of 16.34 opt Ag from 20 to 21 metres in "very broken" core; hole GL-84-16: 19.62 opt Ag and 0.12 opt Au from 31 to 32 metres; hole GL-84-17: multiple 1 metre intervals all running >3

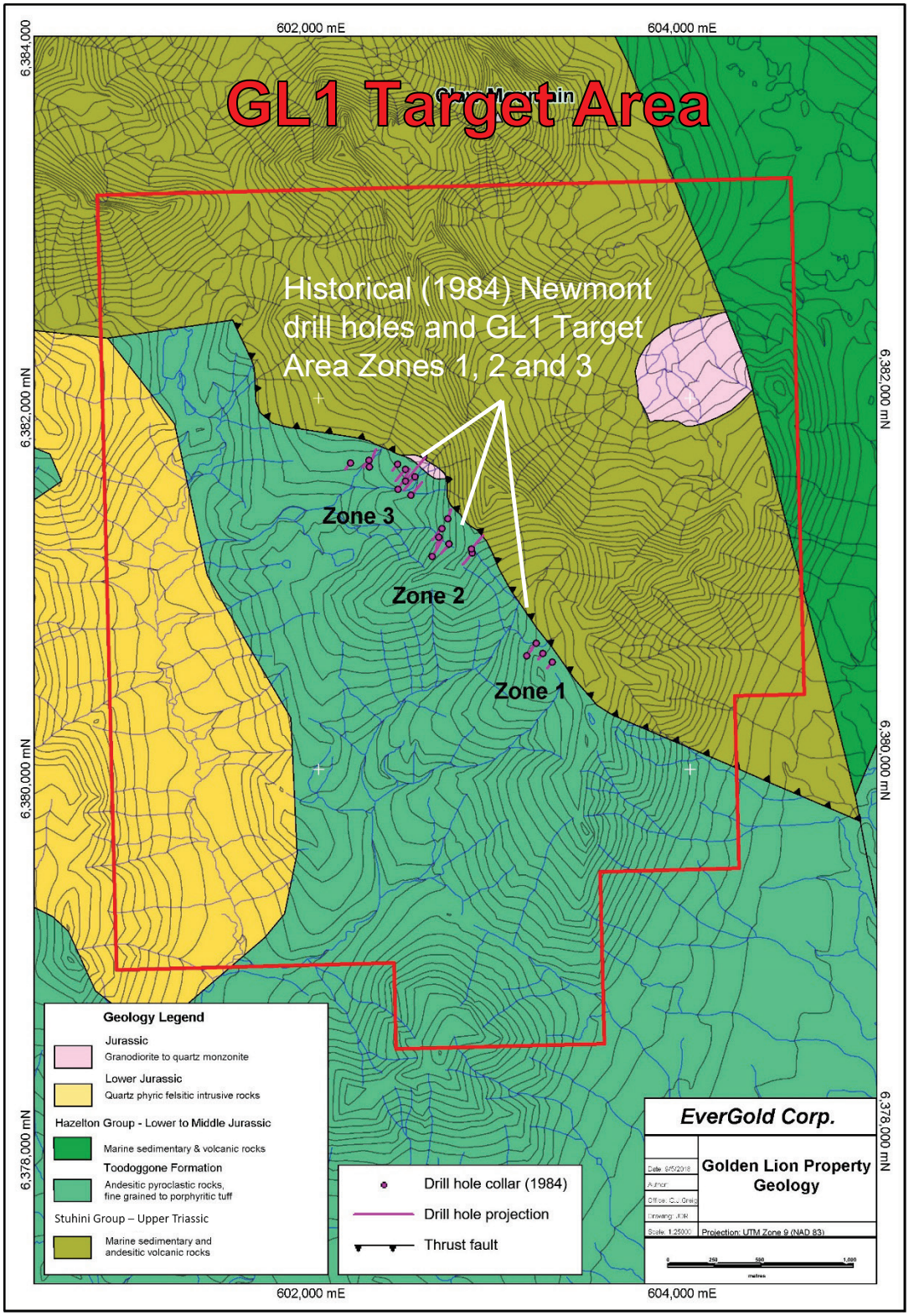


Figure 6.5: GL1 Target Area: Plan view of 1984 Newmont drilling DDHs 84-1 to 84-22, and Zones 1, 2 and 3 (R. Rowe, 2017)

opt Ag from 60.5 to 66 metres, with highs to 11.4 opt Ag and 12.5 opt Ag; and GL-84-18: 1 metre of 16.87 opt Ag and 0.20 opt Au from 11 to 12 metres. The fragmental volcanic tuffs in this zone are cut by a number of subparallel eastward dipping faults which contain pinch and swell zones of intense silicification and brecciation. Newmont concluded that the main potential of this zone lies down dip to the east where a larger coalescing system of mineralized fault breccias may exist (McLaren, 1984).

At GL1 Zone 3, drilling by Newmont in 1984 (9 holes for 1,224 metres) defined a broad irregular steeply eastward-dipping gold-silver zone hosted within feldspar pyroxene porphyry. Newmont's best hole on this zone was the most southerly, hole GL-84-20, which returned 87.0 metres of 1.01 g/t Au from 10 to 97 metres (est. true width approximately 30 metres), including 3 metres of 7.61 g/t Au. Newmont personnel concluded that this zone remains open to the north, south and at depth, and that the strongest potential for further development lies to the south where a 200 metre gap lies between hole GL-84-20, their best hole, and Zone 2 holes GL-84-10 and 11 (McLaren, 1984).

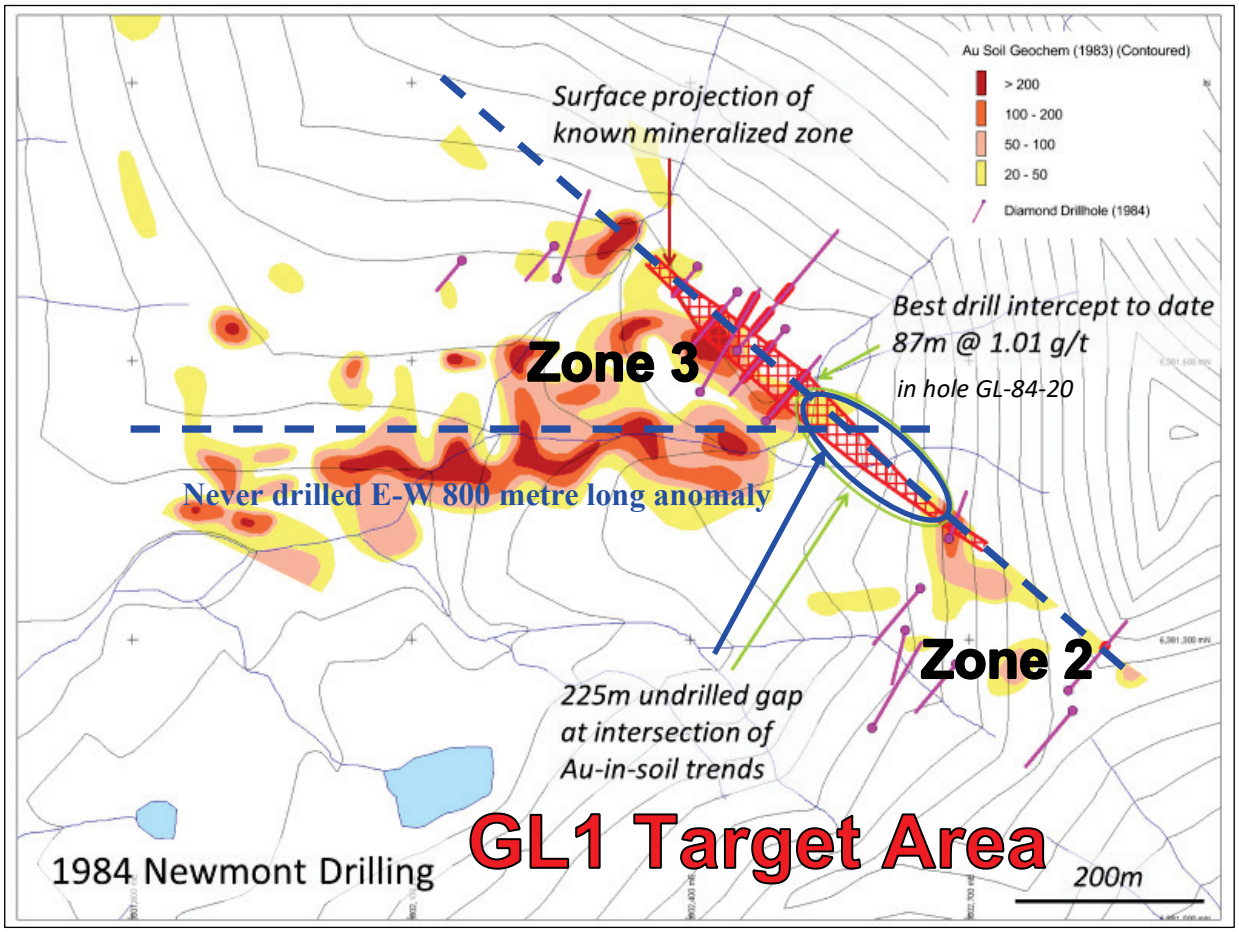


Figure 6.6: GL1 Target Area: Plan view of 1984 Newmont drilling on Zones 2 and 3, with contoured Newmont 1983 gold-in-soil values (CJ Greig & Associates, 2013)

Table 6.1: Drilling Highlights - Newmont 1984 - GL1 Target Area Zones 1, 2 and 3

Hole No.	Length (m)	Target	Mineralization	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GL-84-1	150.0	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz + py + cp + ac in narrow veinlets	19.0 to 21.0 m	2.0 m	0.10	43.20
GL-84-2	111.6	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz vein with minor py	65.0 to 66. 0 m	1.0 m	0.55	14.40
GL-84-3	84.4	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Intense silicification with minor disseminated py, gl, cp	22.0 to 23.0 m	1.0 m	3.43	39.77
GL-84-4	98.1	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz vein with Ac and native silver, with minor py and gl	49.0 to 50.0 m	1.0 m	0.10	150.85
GL-84-5	181.4	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Qtz-carb veins, with gl, sp, py	150.0 to 152.0 m	2.0 m	1.71	4.46
GL-84-6	143.6	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	None apparent, intensely clay altered groundmass	10.0 to 12.0 m	2.0 m	0.86	5.83
GL-84-7	117.7	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Poddy massive sulfides (sp + gl) within intensely veined and silicified host rock, +/- potassic alteration	35.0 to 85.0 m	50.0 m	1.11	6.43
GL-84-8	131.4	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Qtz vein breccia and stockwork, with sp, gl, ac, within intensely silicified host rock	31.0 to 99.0 m	68.0 m	0.60	
			Including	49.0 to 68.0 m	19.0 m	1.00	2.17
GL-84-9	129.8	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Qtz sulfide veinlets with sp, gl, ac. Host rock is intensely silicified, with potassic vein selvages	90.5 m to 95.5 m	5.0 m	0.30	112.18
GL-84-10	44.5	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz-carb veinlets with sp, gl, py, ac, within intensely silicified and potassic altered host rock	14.0 to 24.0 m	10 m	1.10	6.99

Hole No.	Length (m)	Target	Mineralization	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GL-84-11	114.3	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Cream coloured silicified zone with patchy disseminated ac, gl, sp, py.	20.0 to 22.0 m	2.0 m	0.43	300.34
GL-84-12	60.4	Zone 1: Zones of strong silicification coincident with anomalous Ag geochemistry identified in trenching	No Significant Mineralization	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
GL-84-13	68	Zone 1: Zones of strong silicification coincident with anomalous Ag geochemistry identified in trenching	No Significant Mineralization	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
GL-84-14	64.6	Zone 1: Zones of strong silicification coincident with anomalous Ag geochemistry identified in trenching	No Significant Mineralization	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
GL-84-15	56.7	Zone 1: Zones of strong silicification coincident with anomalous Ag geochemistry identified in trenching	No Significant Mineralization	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
GL-84-16	117.7	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz vein with ga, ac, py and malachite	31.0 to 32.0 m	1.0 m	4.11	672.67
GL-84-17	140.8	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Silicified breccia zone, variably hematite altered, with ga, ac, malachite filling fractures	59.5 to 65.5 m	6.0 m	0.18	229.37
GL-84-18	139	Zone 2: Anomalous Ag mineralization within trenching and chip samples. Targeting well silicified veins and quartz stockwork within variably faulted lapilli and crystal tuffs	Qtz vein with py, cpy	136.0 to 137.0 m	1.0 m	0.10	52.80
GL-84-19	242	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Qtz-carb vein with ga, ac, py, sp	50.0 to 51.0	1.0 m	0.34	1113.92
GL-84-20	146	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Disseminated py, gl, sp, within qtz stockwork veins and plag phyric porphyry	10.0 to 97.0 m	87.0 m	1.01	
			Including	38.0 to 79.0 m	41.0 m	1.66	2.79
			Including	72.0 to 75.0 m	3.0 m	7.61	
GL-84-21	69.5	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	Disseminated py within silicified tuff host rock.	17.0 to 18.0 m	1.0 m	2.26	0.69
GL-84-22	62.8	Zone 3: Quartz stockwork veins containing coarse galena and sphalerite, with rare native silver. Significant Au values were obtained during 1983 trenching	No Significant Mineralization	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00

In 1985, the Toodoggone Syndicate conducted a reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting program over the central part of the Golden Lion Property. A total of 3 rock (1 on the current Golden Lion Property) and 303 soil (55 on the current Golden Lion Property) samples were collected for geochemical analyses. Prospecting led to the discovery of the Yellow Dog showing (MINFILE 094E041), which comprises a narrow (15 cm) malachite stained quartz vein hosted within pyritic porphyritic andesite that returned over 50 g/t Au, 4.3% Cu and 84.7 g/t Ag. Soil samples collected from the current area of the Golden Lion Property returned strongly anomalous values for copper (up to 434 ppm), gold (up to 230 ppb), silver (up to 2.2 ppm), lead (up to 46 ppm) and zinc (up to 106 ppm) (Bell, 1985).

In 1986, blaster/prospector Elaine Thompson and geologist Stephen Gower staked and explored the Silver Glance and Silver Bluff claims overlapping in part the northern tenures of the Golden Lion Property. They collected a total of 10 rock (not on the Golden Lion Property) and 60 soil samples (15 on the Golden Lion Property). Soils taken from the Property returned highs of 125 ppm Cu, 12 ppb Au, 0.8 ppm Ag, 84 ppm Pb and 143 ppm Zn (Thompson and Gower, 1986).

In 1987, Expeditor Resource Group conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys over the central and northern part of the Property. A total of 97 rock, 517 soil and 11 silt samples were collected along with 17.9 line-km of VLF surveys. Rock samples collected from the Yellow Dog Showing comprised sulphide bearing volcanic rocks cut by a strongly malachite-stained quartz vein and a porphyritic andesite dyke. The mineralized quartz vein returned up to 6.05 g/t Au, 80.2 g/t Ag and 4.03% Cu. Of the 517 soil samples collected, 499 were from the Golden Lion Property. These returned values of up to 420 ppb Au, 2.4 ppm Ag, 1923 ppm Cu, 70 ppm Pb, 233 ppm Zn, and 20 ppm As (Adamec, 1988).

In 1988, Newmont carried out a soil and rock geochemical sampling program on the Property. A total of 289 soil, 2 silt and 25 rock samples were collected (51 soil and 3 rock samples from the current Golden Lion Property). Soil sample results from the south part of the Golden Lion Property returned peak values of 4 ppb Au and 1.1 ppm Ag. The 3 rock samples collected did not return anomalous values (Turner, 1988).

In 1990, Electrum Resource Corporation carried out geological mapping, rock and stream sediment sampling, and dug test pits. Rock samples were collected from the Silver Bluff and Glance showings (not on the Golden Lion Property). 33 stream sediment samples were collected from the Golden Lion Property, yielding highs to 1989 ppm Cu, 3.0 ppm Ag, 9.0 ppb gold, 49 ppm Pb, 135 ppm Zn and 34 ppm As (Gower, 1990).

In 1996, Entourage Mining Ltd. conducted prospecting, geological mapping, examination and re-assaying of Newmont diamond drill core, rock sampling, and magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. Four rock samples were taken from a previously outlined quartz-barite showing, located about 3.4 kilometres south of the Golden Lion occurrence. One sample returned 16 ppb Au. Drill core from the interval between 72.0 and 75.0 metres in Newmont drill hole GL-84-20 was observed to host fine specks of visible gold and pyrite and graded 0.234 oz/t (8.02 g/t) Au. The magnetometer survey outlined a magnetic high that appeared to reflect a granodiorite intrusion into Stuhini Group

volcanics. Results from the VLF-EM survey identified several east-west trending dip-angle cross-overs that were recommended to be tested by diamond drilling (Poloni, 1996).

In 2001, Electrum Resources Corporation carried out a one-day prospecting and soil sampling program. A total of nine rock samples were collected, three of which were collected on the Golden Lion Property from fracture and/or shear zones hosting vuggy quartz and calcite veins with chlorite alteration. Mineralization comprised trace malachite hosted in massive feldspar porphyry to phyric andesite with samples yielding up to 0.87% Cu, 17.1 g/t Ag and 0.019 g/t Au. Electrum also digitized from a paper map, stream sediment assay values for copper collected during an earlier 1983 program carried out by Western Horizon and the Redfern-Sutton Joint Venture on the northern half of the Golden Lion Property. Results were encouraging, with wide-spread areas of anomalous copper-in-silt, and assays of up to 1660 ppm (Ronning, 2002).

In 2004, Stealth Minerals collected 349 rock and 19 soil samples during their field season that year. A total of 95 rock samples were selected from the original 349 to be analysed by PIMA spectroscopy. Of the 349 rock samples, 71 were collected over what is now the southern part of the current Golden Lion Property. Rock samples collected from quartz veins in the southern part of the Property returned value to 1.0% Cu, 1.5 g/t Au, 1152 g/t Ag, >1.0% Pb and >1.0% Zn. Alteration minerals identified by PIMA spectroscopy analyses (71 of the total 349 samples) over the southern part of the Golden Lion Property comprised muscovite/sericite, kaolinite, illite, montmorillonite, epidote and silica/carbonate/zeolite (Barrios and Kuran, 2005).

In 2007, Electrum Resources Corporation carried out a geochemical sampling program over part of the Golden Lion Property. A total of 8 rock, 112 soil (77 on the Golden Lion Property) and 11 stream sediment samples (4 on the Golden Lion Property) were collected during the program. Three anomalous grab samples from outcrop comprised variably chlorite-altered volcanic and dioritic rocks hosting mineralized fracture and calcite-veined zones containing 1-2 mm diameter grey sulphides with malachite staining. Assay values for the rock samples ranged between 0.54% and 2.22% Cu, and 2.7 to 18.9 g/t Ag. Soil and stream sediment samples returned peak values to 655 ppb Au, 3.1 ppm Ag and 710 ppm Cu (Bowen, 2008).

In 2013, the Golden Lion Property was acquired by C.J. Greig and rock and soil geochemical sampling was carried out over the area of the historical Golden Lion occurrence (GL1 Target Area). The primary goal of this work was to confirm the location and tenor of a large E-W trending gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly outlined by Newmont in 1982 which was not tested by their drilling in 1984, and which remains undrilled. The anomaly consists of an east-west zone of >20 ppb Au that is approximately 800 metres long by 100 metres wide and remains open to the east and west. 105 soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along four lines which were spaced 50 metres apart and run east-west. In addition, five rock samples were collected from boulders encountered in open trenches. Significant silver and, locally, gold mineralization were observed in all five samples. Rock samples RGGL-R001 through RGGL-R004 returned gold values ranging from 0.029 g/t Au to 1.205 g/t Au, and silver values from 4.5 g/t Ag to 115 g/t Ag. One sample (RGGL-R005) returned 0.03 g/t Au and 7,000 g/t Ag (Greig & Greig, 2014).

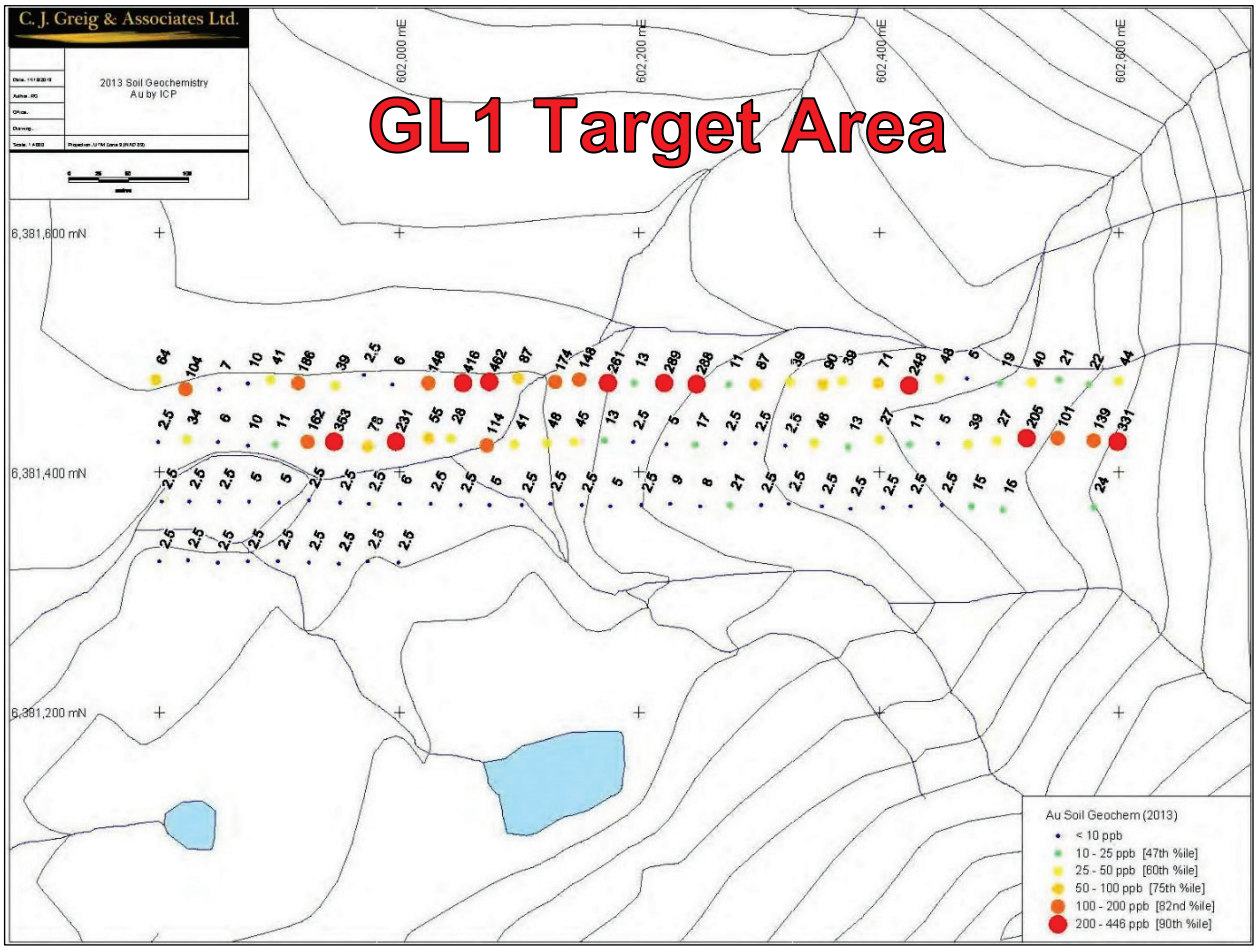


Figure 6.7: GL1 Target Area: Plan view - 2013 verification soil sample program over selected Newmont lines, with gold values (CJ Greig & Associates, 2013)

Results from ICP analyses of the 105 soil samples collected were very encouraging. Several multi-element anomalies were outlined and the anomalies defined by the previous Newmont work were confirmed (see Figure 6.8 below), and extended into the previously unsampled and never drilled gap between Newmont Zones 2 and 3. Au values ranged up to 462 ppb, Pb to 822 ppm, Zn to 1975 ppm, Ag to 4.8 ppm, As to 17 ppm, Ba to 1030 ppm and Cu to 287 ppm. Greig & Greig concluded that the soil geochemistry suggested distinctly zoned styles of mineralization within the GL1 Target Area, which would be in accord with the interpretations of Visagie (1983), who describes differing styles of mineralization within the three zones (GL1 Zones 1, 2 & 3) he identified.

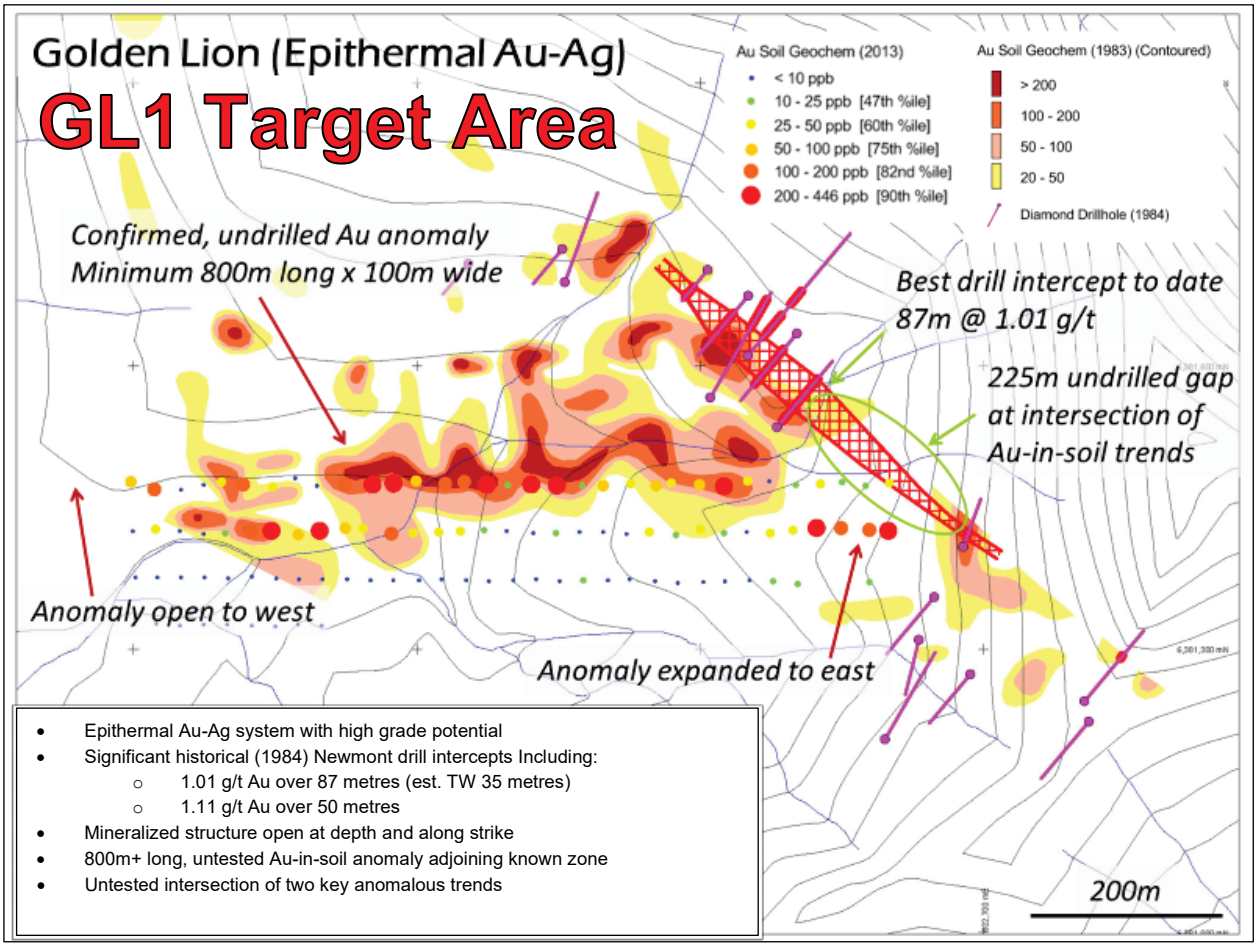


Figure 6.8: GL1 Target Area: 2013 CJ Greig & Associates soil sampling grid and gold values superimposed on contoured Newmont gold-in-soil values and drilling, with concluding comments (CJ Greig & Associates, 2013)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Golden Lion Property lies near the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera, at the northern end of British Columbia's mineral-rich Toodoggone region (Figure 7.1). The Toodoggone is known for its Cu-Au-Ag porphyry occurrences, Au-Ag low-sulphidation epithermal vein, and carbonate replacement/skarn styles of mineralization. Several distinct stratigraphic units are present over the region, along with various intrusive suites. Figures 7.1 and 7.2 in the following pages show, respectively, the tectonic setting and the regional geology for the Golden Lion Property. Table 7.1 immediately below provides a summary of the major stratigraphic units in the area of the Golden Lion Property.

Table 7.1: Summary of Major Stratigraphic Units in the Golden Lion Property Area (Modified after Diakow et al, 1993)

Period	Group	Formation	Lithology
Upper to Lower Cretaceous	Sustut Group	Brothers Peak Formation	Non-marine sedimentary rocks, dominated by conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, with minor beds of ash tuff
Lower Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic	Bowser Lake Group	n/a	Marine sandstones, shales and conglomerates
Middle to Lower Jurassic	Hazelton Group	Toodoggone Formation	Marine to sub-aerial andesitic flows and tuffs, with rare lenses of limestone
Upper Triassic	Stuhini (formerly Takla) Group	n/a	Marine basalt and andesite flows, tuffs, with minor shales and limestone lenses
Lower Permian to Devonian	Asitka Group	n/a	Limestone, chert, argillite, with minor greenschist facies meta-sedimentary rocks

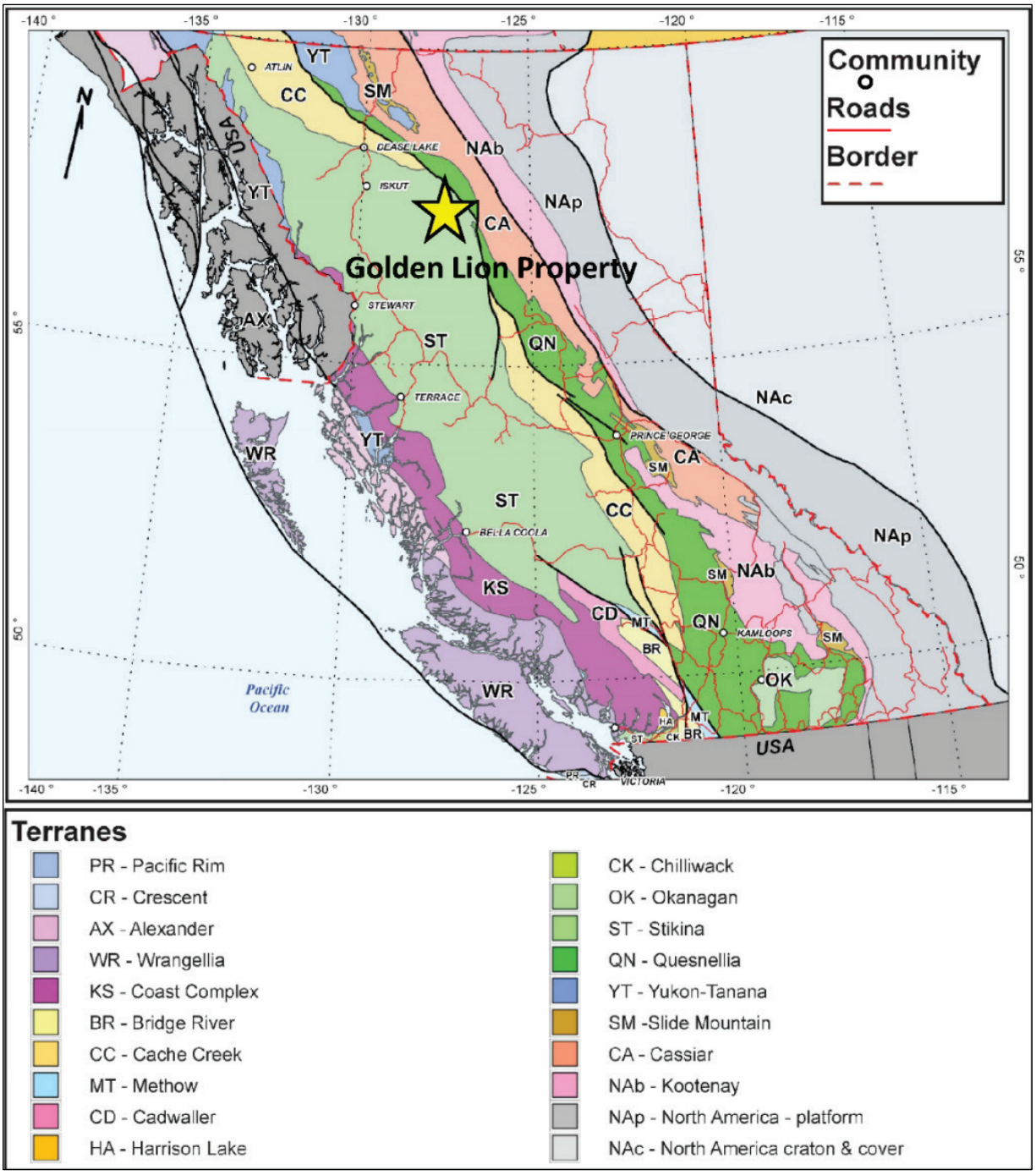


Figure 7.1: Tectonic Setting of the Golden Lion Property

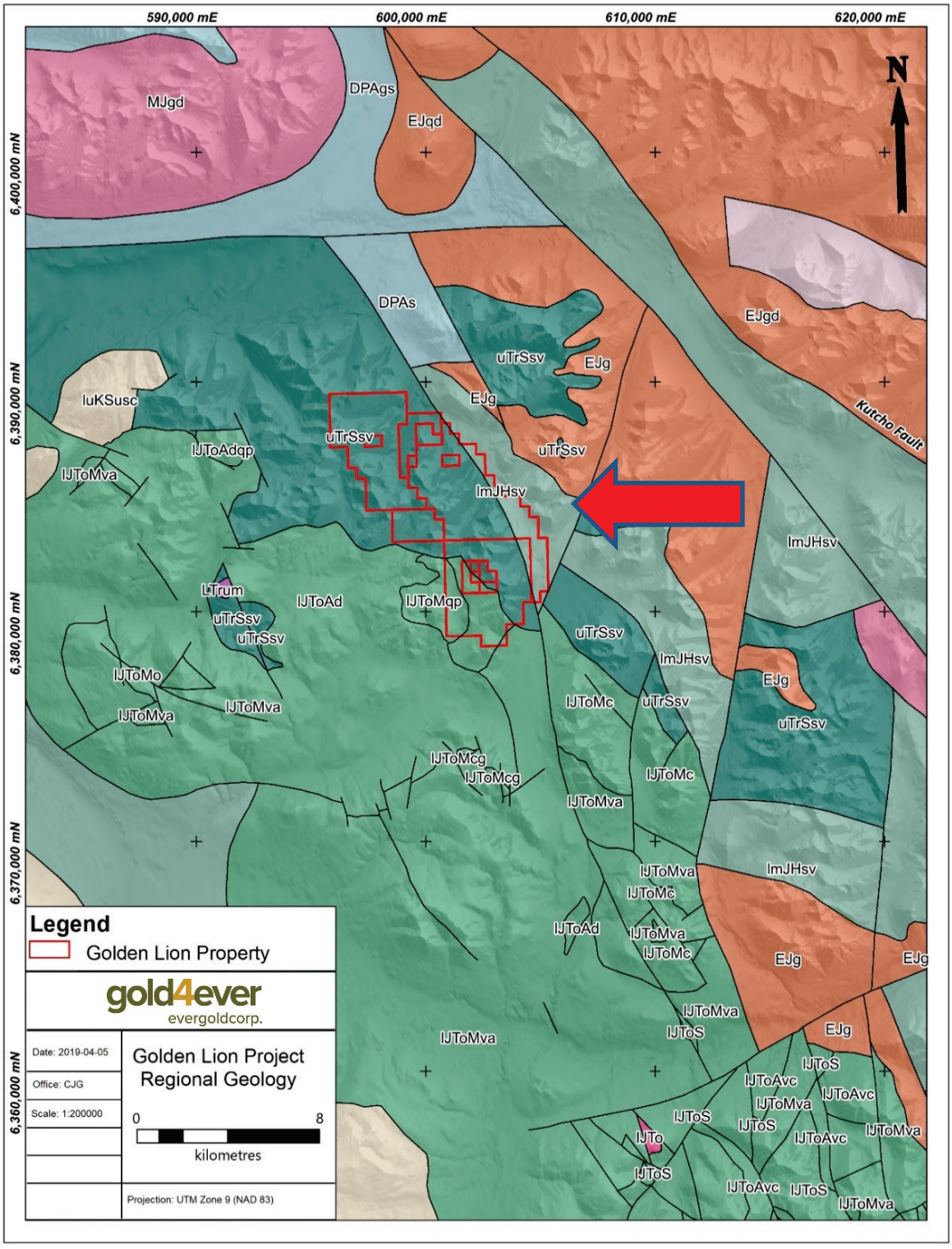


Figure 7.2: Regional geology of the Golden Lion Property
(N. Prowse, 2019 – key below)

The oldest stratigraphic assemblage of rocks in the Golden Lion area belong to the Devonian to Permian-aged Asitka Group. The Asitka Group is varied in its lithologies, but dominantly consists of limestones, chert and argillite, commonly with greenschist grade meta-sedimentary rocks. The Asitka group is unconformably overlain by Upper Triassic rocks of the Stuhini Group (formerly the Takla Group). Local thrust faulting results in imbricate blocks of Asitka Group rocks in contact with younger Jurassic lithologies.

Rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group unconformably overlie the Asitka formation. Nomenclature of Upper Triassic units in the Toodoggone area has varied over the years, with rocks originally assigned to the Stikinia Takla Group. Takla Group rocks are defined as the Quesnel Terrane time equivalent lithology to the Stikine Terrane Stuhini Group. The Golden Lion Property area sits within the Stikinia Terrane and recent compilation mapping done by the BCGS (Massey, 2005) has now placed Upper Triassic lithologies in the Stuhini Group. Stuhini Group rocks in the Golden Lion area consist of marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks, typical of island arc successions. Basalt and andesite flows, and intermediate to mafic tuffaceous rocks predominate, with subordinate amounts of marine shales and limestones. In the Golden Lion area, the Stuhini Group is unconformably overlain by rocks of the Hazelton Group Toodoggone Formation.

The Middle to Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group in the Golden Lion area is represented mostly by rocks of the Toodoggone Formation, with sporadic exposures of the basal Adogacho member, and is dominated by the later-deposited Metsanan member. The Adogacho member is dominated by variably welded trachydacite ash flow tuffs, with minor interbeds of volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, while the Metsanan member comprises the largest volume of Toodoggone Formation rocks in the area, and consists predominantly of trachyte/andesite/latite flows, with minor interbeds of lapilli tuff and volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. The Toodoggone Formation is conformably overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group, and Sustut Group clastics.

The Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group conformably overlies rocks of the Hazelton Group. The Bowser Lake Group largely consists of carbonaceous marine shales, sandstones and conglomerates, and represents a regionally extensive foreland basin succession deposited during the eastward accretion of the outboard Stikine Terrane (Evenchick et al, 2011). Bowser Lake Group rocks are generally well bedded and significantly folded. Bowser Lake Group rocks are distinguished from older and younger sedimentary successions by the relative abundance of chert clasts, and a relative absence of metamorphic detritus (e.g. mica flakes) (Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005). In the Toodoggone area, a significant unconformity is present at the contact between younger Sustut Group and the overlying, older, Bowser Lake Group rocks.

The Lower to Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group unconformably overlies both Bowser Lake Group rocks to the west, and Hazelton Group rocks to the east. Rocks of the Sustut Group are dominantly non-marine shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, with minor interbeds of ash and lapilli tuffs. The Sustut Group represents an intra-continental basinal accumulation of fluvial and lacustrine sediments, derived from both the eastern Hazelton Group, and the western Bowser Lake Group. The most prevalent stratigraphic assemblage in the Golden Lion area is the Brothers Peak Formation, a dominantly flat-lying succession of polymictic conglomerate and sandstone.

The oldest intrusive units in the region are located west of the Property, and comprise Middle and Late Triassic plugs of ultramafic, equigranular hornblendite that intrude rocks of the Stuhini and Hazelton groups.

West of the Property, the Early Jurassic Black Lake plutonic suite is characterized by a northwest-southeast trending belt of variable composition and texture. Rocks of the Black Lake plutonic suite are composed of equigranular to porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite. The Black Lake plutonic suite intrudes both Stuhini Group and Hazelton Group rocks, and is juxtaposed against older Asitka Group rocks as fault-bounded blocks.

The youngest intrusive rocks mapped in the region are Middle Jurassic plugs of hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite and granite. These rocks intrude rocks of the Asitka, Stuhini and Hazelton groups.

Structurally, the region is characterized by large-scale northwest-southeast trending faults, the most prominent of which is the Kutchko Fault, lying approximately 14 kilometres from the Property's eastern boundary, which separates Stikinia rocks from Quesnelia rocks. Also prominent are northeast-southwest and east-west trending thrust faults, and east-west trending faults which juxtapose Devonian to Permian stratigraphy against younger rocks of the Stuhini and Hazelton group units. Shallow-plunging northwest-southeast trending anticlines and synclines complete the regional structural picture, with sedimentary horizons generally showing more deformation than volcanic units. A notable exception to this is within younger Sustut Basin rocks, to the west of the Property, which exhibit a generally flat lying stratigraphy that has not been subjected to the accretionary deformation of the Stikinia rocks which they unconformably overlie.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The following descriptions are compiled from previous reports that provide geological maps for the southern part of the Property (historical Golden Lion, now GL1 Target Area). Mapping was carried out by Visagie (1983), along with detailed descriptions of the mineralized zones. McLaren (1984) built on Visagie's observations and describes the mineralization and alteration encountered during the 1984 diamond drilling program. This work was followed up on by Poloni (1996), who summarized the geological setting of the area.

The northern part of the Property has seen historical mapping by the BC Geological Survey at a scale of 1:250,000, as well as cursory geological mapping by several historical operators who noted various intrusive phases including syenite and diorite to granodiorite, associated with both propylitic alteration and mineralization (Figure 7.3).

On the southern tenures of the Golden Lion Property, Poloni (1996) describes the historical Golden Lion occurrence (GL1 Target Area) as being underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group as well as the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group (Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks). At the GL1 Target Area, a northwesterly striking, northeast-dipping thrust fault (Newmont's "Takla Thrust") has been mapped juxtaposing Stuhini Group (formerly the Takla Group) volcanic and sedimentary rocks over Toodoggone volcanics (Figure 7.4). This thrust fault is located 100 to 200 metres east of and parallel to, the trend of Au-Ag mineralization drilled by Newmont in GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3. A small slice of Jurassic (?) age granodiorite, logged in Newmont core as feldspar pyroxene porphyry, has been intruded along the edge of the Takla Thrust between the Toodoggone volcanics and Stuhini.

Approximately 1.5 kilometres to the east, a second steeply-dipping, northwest trending fault marks the contact between Stuhini and Hazelton groups. Plugs of granodiorite to quartz monzonite, also of probable Jurassic age, intrude Stuhini volcanic rocks in the bottom of the valley immediately south of the GL2 Ridge target, and likewise in the valley bottom just north of GL2 Ridge, where it is in contact with a thick (>100 metres) limestone unit that dips shallowly to the west and contains high-grade Cu-Au-Ag skarn style mineralization (Figure 7.5). It was noted in conversation with A. Albano that the limestones are significantly more abundant in the GL2 area and on the Property overall than previously represented. This was supported by observations from the air on May 11, 2019.

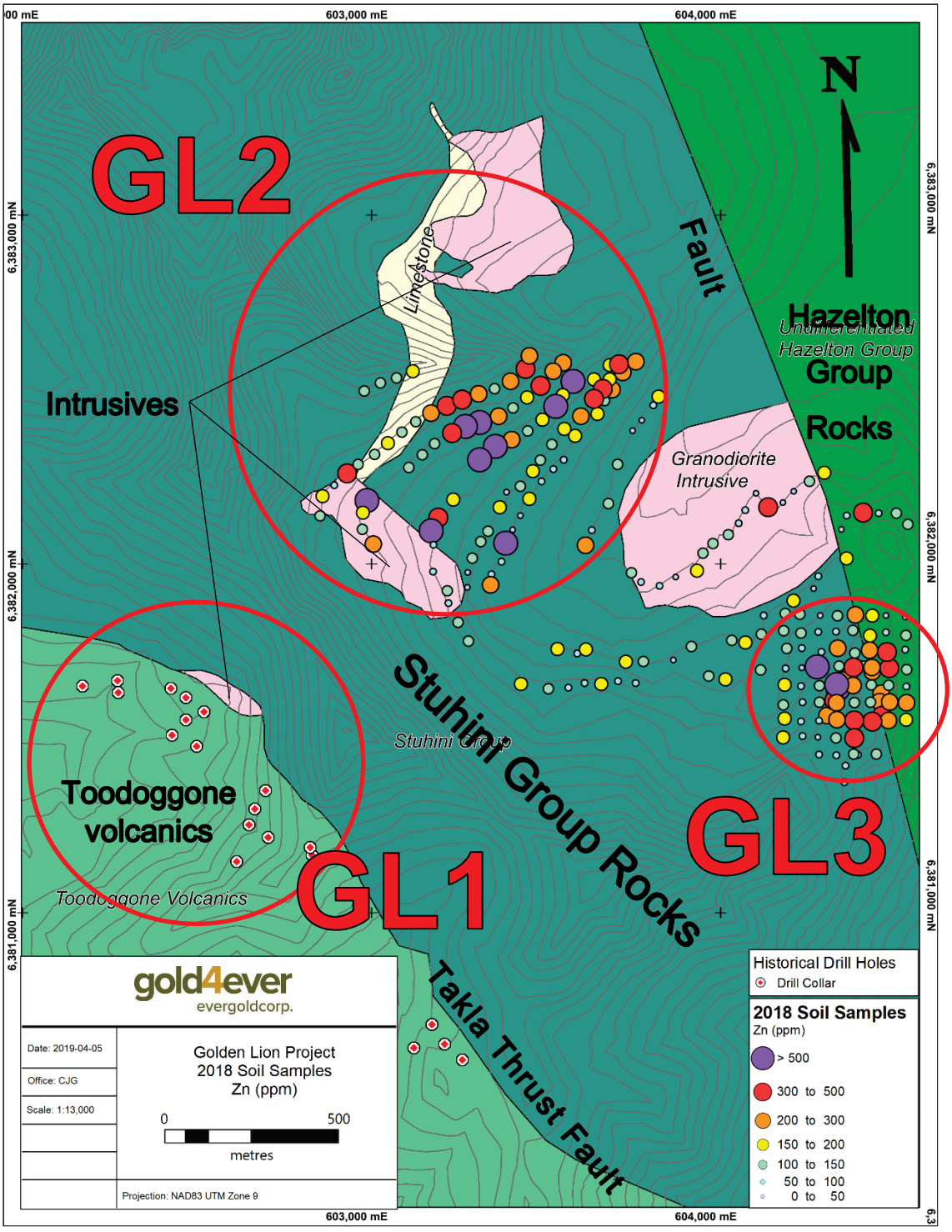


Figure 7.3: Geology of the GL1, GL2 and GL3 Target Areas showing 2018 Zinc-in-soil values and Newmont drill holes

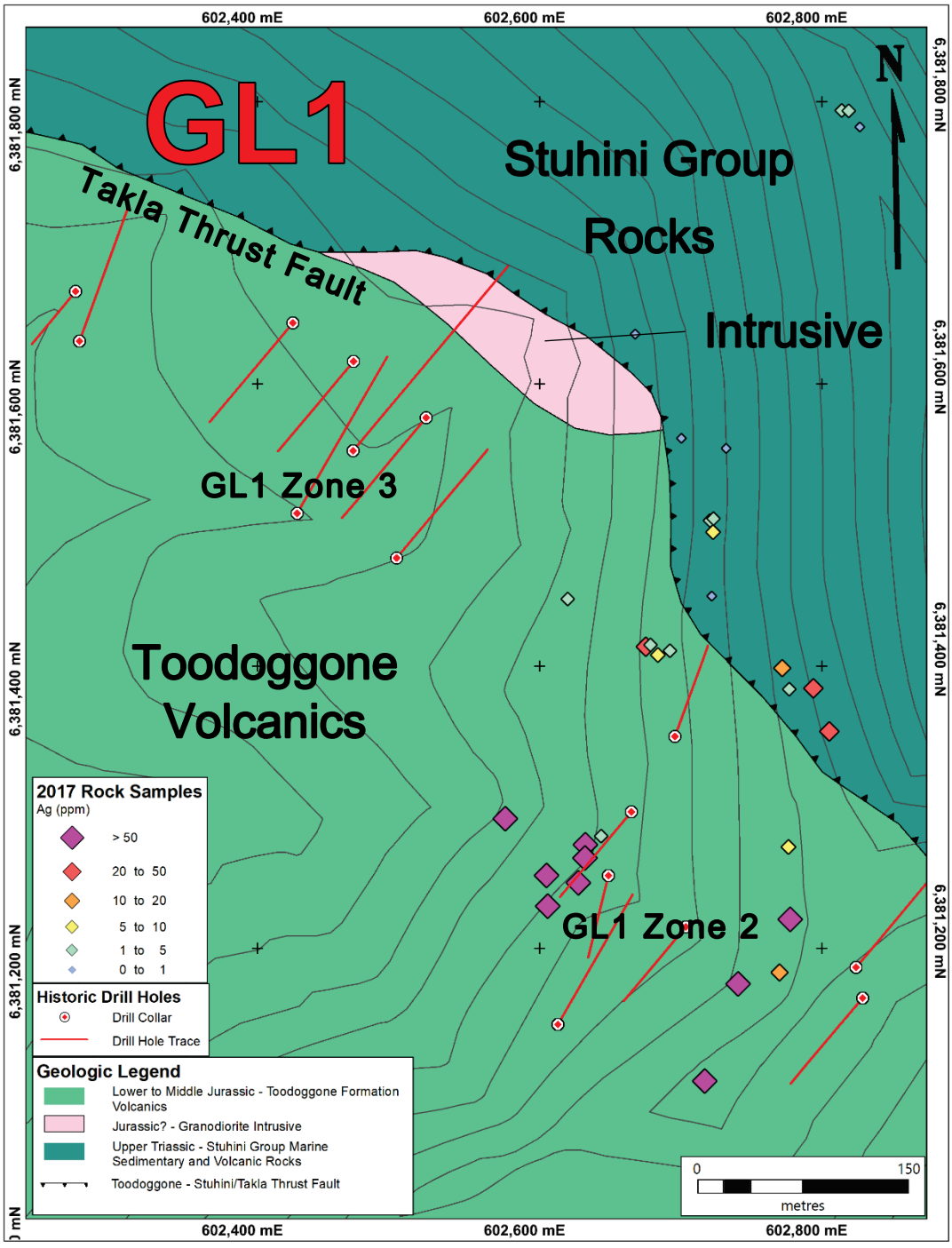


Figure 7.4: Geology of the GL1 Target Area zoomed to Zones 2 and 3, showing 2017 silver-in-rock values and historical Newmont drill holes

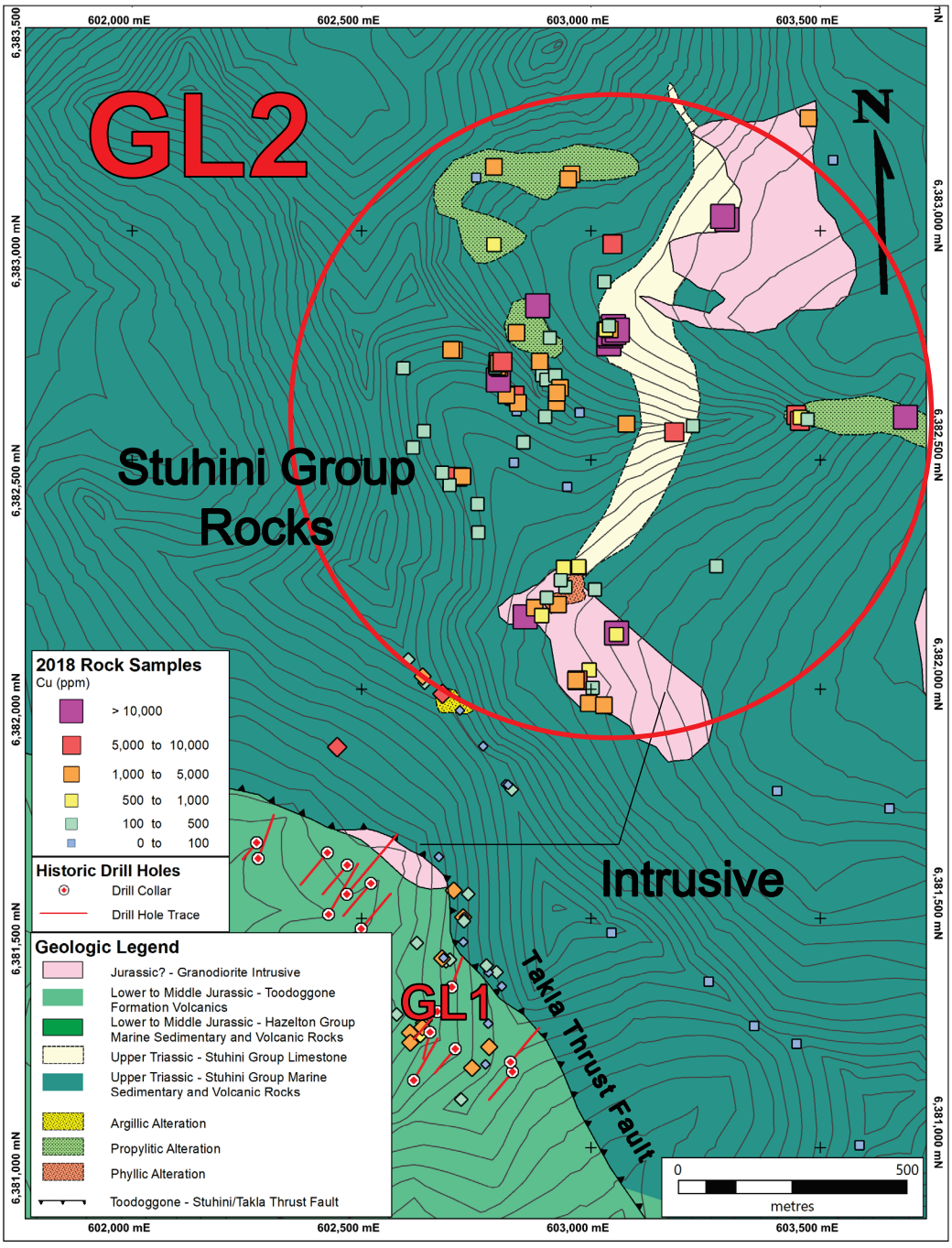


Figure 7.5: Geology of the GL2 Target Area showing 2018 copper-in-rock values (A. Albano, 2019)

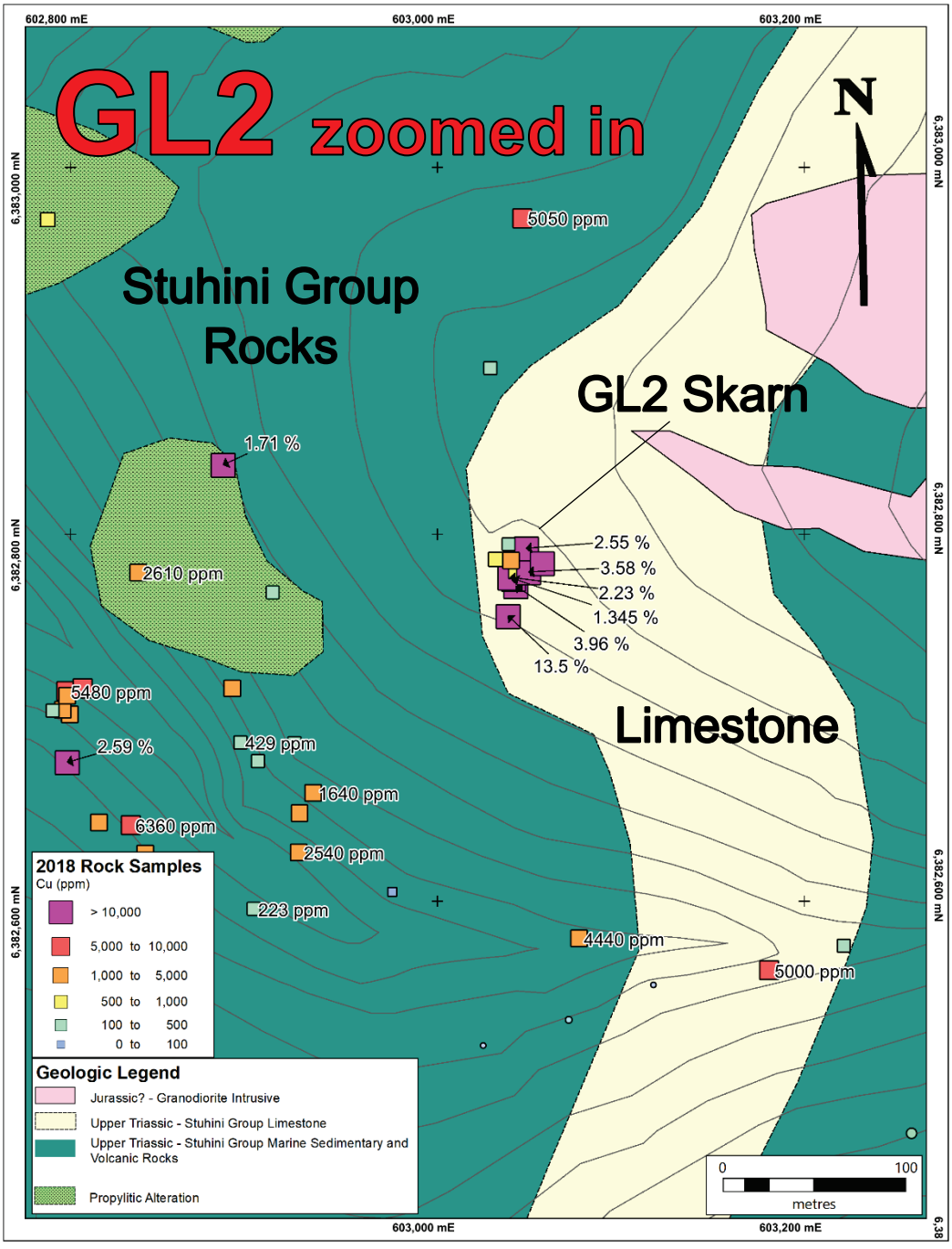


Figure 7.6: Geology of the GL2 Target Area zoomed in to GL2 Skarn showing, with 2018 copper-in-rock values (A. Albano, 2019)

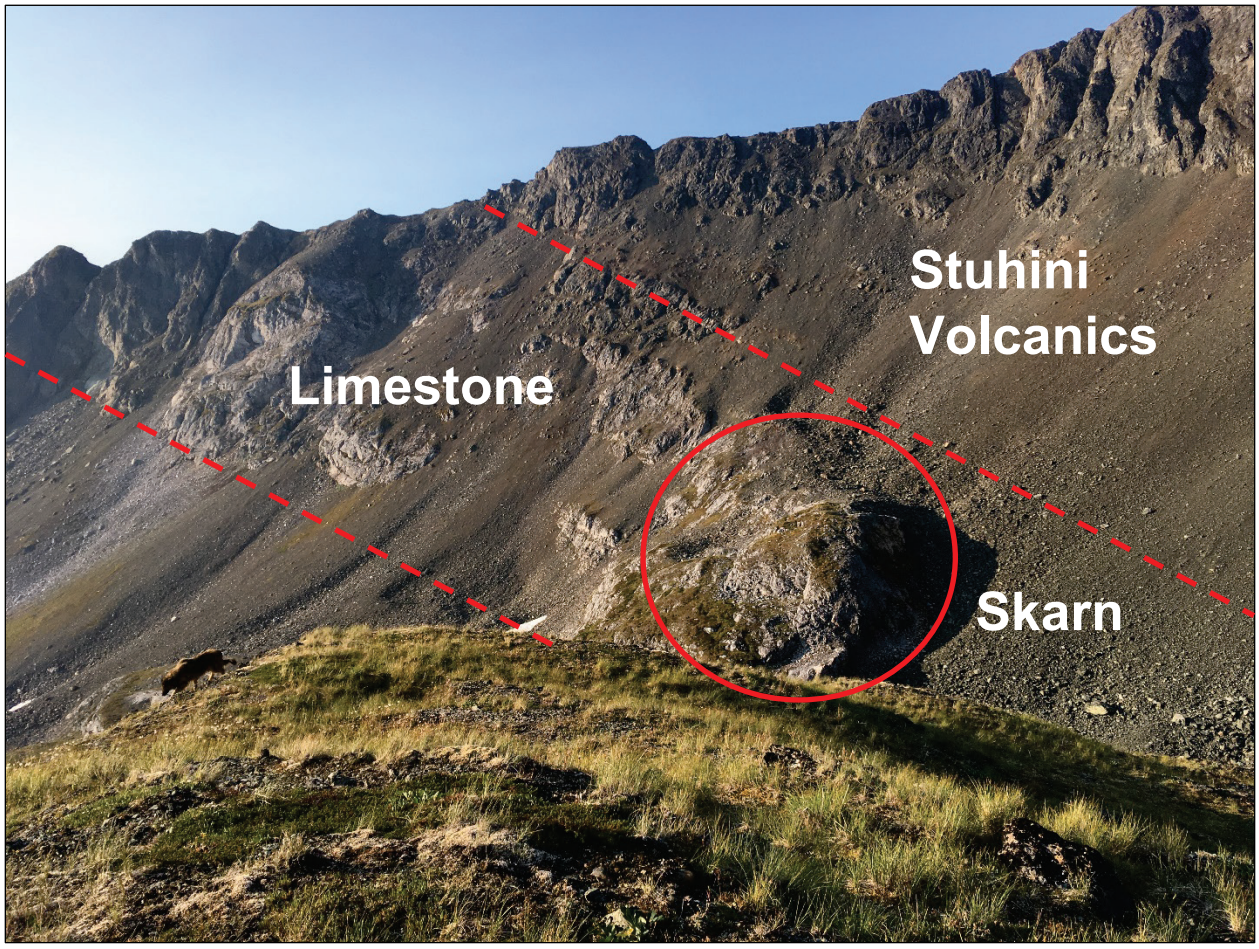


Photo 7.1: GL2 Target Area: view south toward thick limestone unit and Skarn showing (A. Albano, 2018)

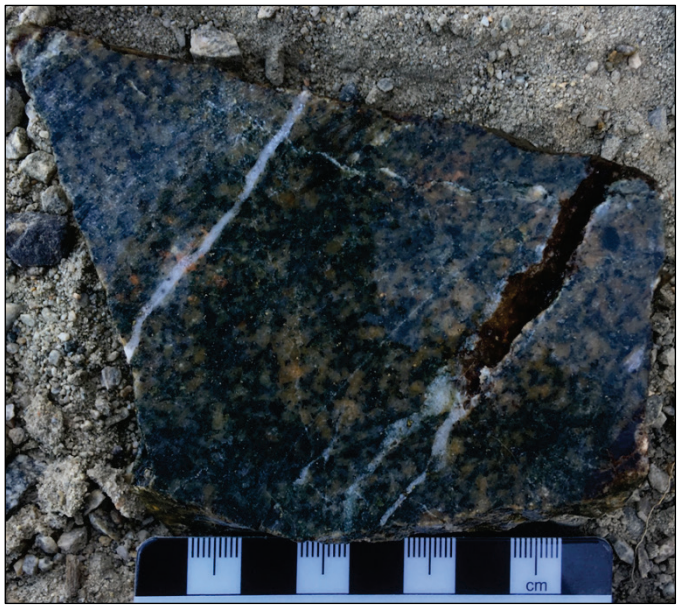


Photo 7.2: GL2 Target Area: medium grained hornblende-biotite-magnetite bearing granodiorite containing hematite dusted plagioclase and quartz-carbonate veinlets hosting trace fine grained chalcopyrite (A. Abano, 2018)

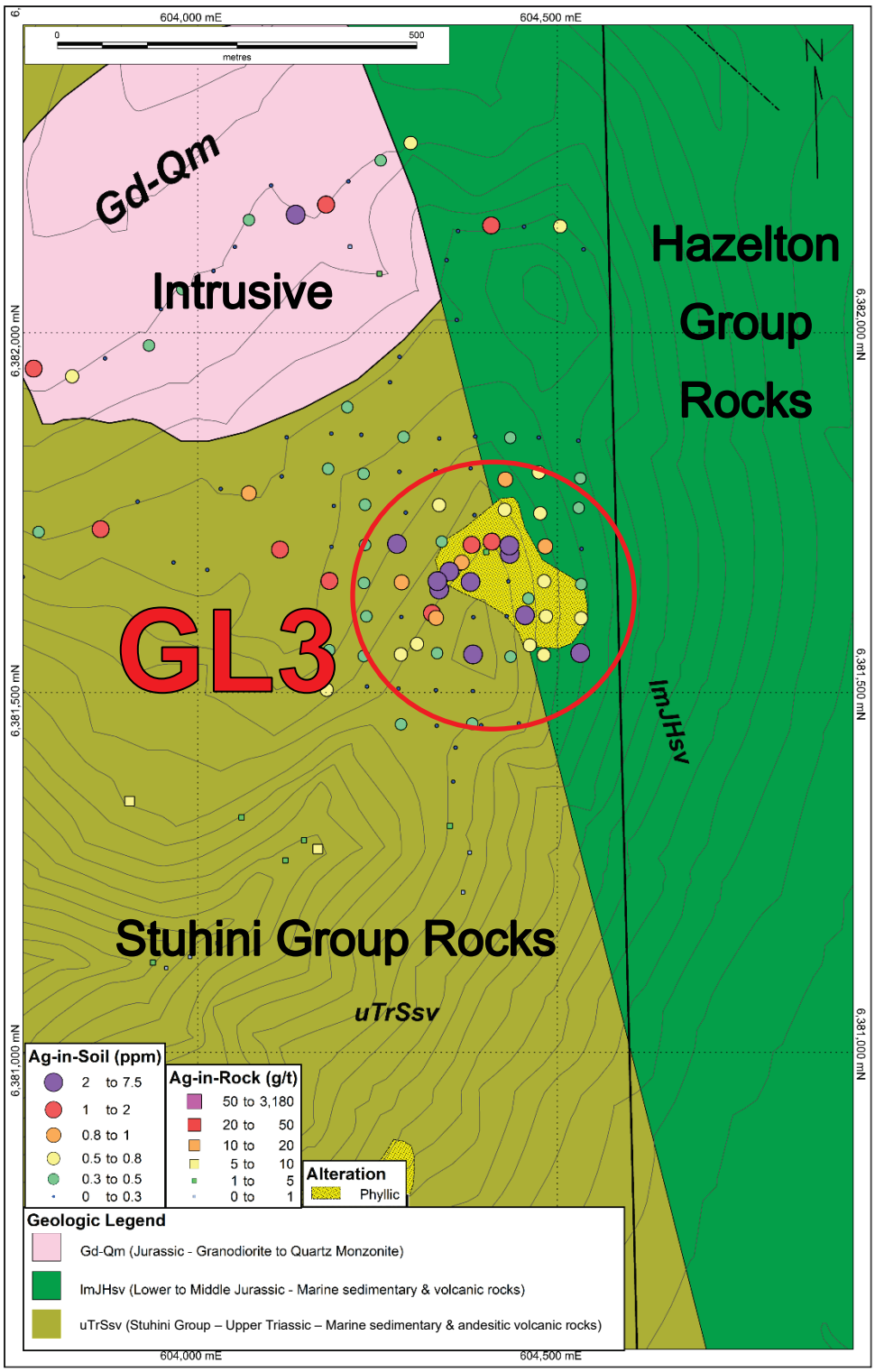


Figure 7.7: Geology of the GL3 Target Area showing 2018 silver-in-rock values (A. Albano, 2019)

Poloni (1996) describes the Stuhini Group volcanic rocks in the GL1 Target Area as predominantly fine to medium grained, greenish coloured andesitic flows, generally forming the steeper mountain and scarp faces on the northern part of the Golden Lion occurrence, while the Toodoggone volcanics outcrop in less rugged areas, such as on the rolling hills and valleys where previous trenching and drilling work has been focused.

The Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks consist of coarse-grained, purple-grey coloured porphyritic tuffs and pyroclastic rocks, which generally strike northwesterly and dip gently to the southwest. Visagie (1983) subdivided the Toodoggone volcanics into two units: feldspar porphyry tuff, and brown-grey fine-grained tuff, and mapped silicification and quartz veining in both. Within the GL1 Target Area, he mapped the three zones later drilled by Newmont (1984) based on variations in the style of alteration and mineralization as summarized in Section 7.2.1 Mineralization and Alteration. A brief description of the geology of each of the three zones, after Visagie (1983), is presented below.

GL1 Zone 1: thin, strongly silicified structures consisting of reddish-grey to black coloured, hematite-rich, brecciated and locally vuggy volcanic rock.

GL1 Zone 2: several erratic areas of silicification and veining in volcanics and porphyry within an area 300 metres in length by up to 200 metres in width. The rock is grey-white coloured, occasionally brecciated, and usually contains minor hematite and manganese oxide, along with lead, zinc, copper and iron sulphides disseminated within the silicified zone and in quartz veins. In areas of high sulphide content, the quartz is generally grey-black coloured. The zone pinches and swells, and appears to be controlled by a number of fairly continuous, subparallel eastward-dipping faults (McLaren, 1984).

GL1 Zone 3: a silicified area 400 metres in length by 50 metres in width trending approximately 300 degrees, and dipping near-vertically. The rock is similar in appearance to that in Zone 2, being grey-white coloured, well-silicified, and containing minor manganese oxide and hematite. Pods of massive sulphide occur in quartz gangue. 6 of Newmont's holes into this zone intersected significant lengths of feldspar pyroxene porphyry sub-volcanic intrusive. This intrusive contains a broad irregular zone of moderate to intense potassic-siliceous alteration with variable intensity of quartz stockwork development.

7.2.1 Mineralization and Alteration

Working for Newmont, Visagie (1983) identified on the Golden Lion Property apparent epithermal and/or porphyry-style mineralization in three zones (GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3) at the historical Golden Lion Occurrence (GL1 Target Area). Fieldwork by C.J. Greig & Associates (2013) and Evergold (2017-2018) has confirmed the presence at the GL1 Target Area of these two styles of mineralization and, with the discovery in 2018 of high-grade copper-gold-silver in outcrop at the GL2 Skarn target to the northeast, confirmed the presence of a third, carbonate replacement style, of mineralization on the Property.

The alteration and mineralization described in GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3 would appear at surface both from the historical record and Evergold rock sampling, to be primarily epithermal in character, and McLaren (1984) in his report on Newmont drilling at the time, states that the *"Golden Lion claims contain epithermal gold and silver mineralization within Toodoggone volcanics."* However, several of the historical Newmont drill logs and his later comments in the same 1984 report clearly indicate a porphyry host at the shallow depths penetrated by the 1984 drilling. The question as to whether GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3 are primarily epithermal in character, porphyry style, or some mix of the two, remains to be determined by further work.

In 2018, two additional target areas designated GL2 and GL3 were identified by Evergold from geochemical sampling of rocks and soils in areas east and northeast of the GL1 Target Area (Figure 7.3, above). Analytical results for copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc geochemical sampling programs carried out by Evergold are plotted thematically above in Figures 7.3 to 7.7.

Details of mineralization and alteration found on the Golden Lion Project are described below.

7.2.1.1. Mineralization of the GL1 Target Area - Zones 1, 2, 3

GL1 Zone 1 mineralization is hosted within strongly silicified and hematite-rich, brecciated and locally vuggy volcanic rock with strongly elevated silver, but no base metal sulphides. Rock sample RGGL-R005, collected by CJ Greig & Associates personnel in 2013, consisting of rusty-weathered, silicified and finely quartz-veined rock with >1 % sulphides and fracture coating of malachite and linarite(?), returned an assay of 0.03 g/t Au and 7,000 g/t Ag. Drilling of Zone 1 by Newmont in 1984 (4 short holes for 250 metres) returned no significant intersections of silicified or mineralized rock. This was likely in part due to poor core recoveries given the badly fractured and intensely clay-altered condition of the ground.

GL1 Zone 2, located approximately 600 metres northwest of Zone 1, is described by Visagie (1983) as consisting of several areas of erratic silicification and veining over an area of 300 by 200 metres, with extensions to the north and south under drift cover. Mineralization consists of fine-grained galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and malachite disseminated within quartz veins and silicified wall rock. The mineralized rock is grey-white coloured, occasionally brecciated, and usually contains minor hematite and manganese oxide, along with fine-grained galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and malachite disseminated within the silicified zone and in quartz veins. McLaren (1984), in his report on Newmont's 1984 drill program, describes the quartz veins in this zone as containing pyrite, acanthite, and occasional galena, chalcopyrite, and native silver. In areas of high sulphide content, the quartz is generally grey-black coloured. The zone pinches and swells, and appears to be controlled by a number of fairly continuous, subparallel eastward-dipping faults.

Seven holes totalling 842 metres were drilled into GL1 Zone 2 by Newmont in 1984. Several of these holes returned very high-grade silver intercepts over narrow intervals. These included hole GL-84-11: 1 metre of 16.34 opt Ag from 20 to 21 metres in 'very broken' core; hole GL-84-16: 19.62 opt Ag and 0.12 opt Au from 31 to 32 metres; hole GL-84-17: multiple 1 metre intervals all running >3 opt Ag from 60.5 to 66 metres, with highs to 11.4 opt Ag and 12.5 opt Ag; and GL-84-18: 1 metre of 16.87 opt Ag and 0.20 opt Au from 11 to 12 metres. In his 1984 report McLaren

also notes that holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 intersected altered and mineralized porphyry adjacent to mineralized fractures similar in character to that intercepted in GL1 Zone 3 drilling some 200 metres to the northwest, discussed below.

Table 7.2, below, gives results and descriptions of mineralization from selected samples gathered from outcrop and float in and around the GL1 Zone 2 by Evergold personnel in 2017. Several of these samples returned high-grade gold, silver, lead and zinc values including, in rock sample D005155, 75.5 g/t Au, 42.2 g/t Ag, 12.4% Pb and 9.3% Zn. A second rock sample (D005110) returned 5,560 g/t Ag, 0.03% Pb and 1.9% Zn.

GL1 Zone 3 lies to the northwest of Zone 2, trends 300 degrees and has dimensions of approximately 400 by 100 metres, dipping steeply northeast. The rock is similar in appearance to that in Zone 2, being grey-white coloured, well-silicified, and containing minor manganese oxide and hematite. However, while the sulphides in Zone 2 are in general fine-grained, those in Zone 3 vary from fine to coarse grained and massive, with only galena, sphalerite, and minor pyrite present at surface. McLaren (1984) notes also the presence of lesser chalcopyrite, pyrite, and acanthite in quartz veins intersected by drilling in Zone 3. He describes pods of massive sulphide up to 1 metre across in quartz gangue. He notes further that 6 of Newmont's holes into this zone intersected significant lengths of low-grade gold mineralization associated with a feldspar

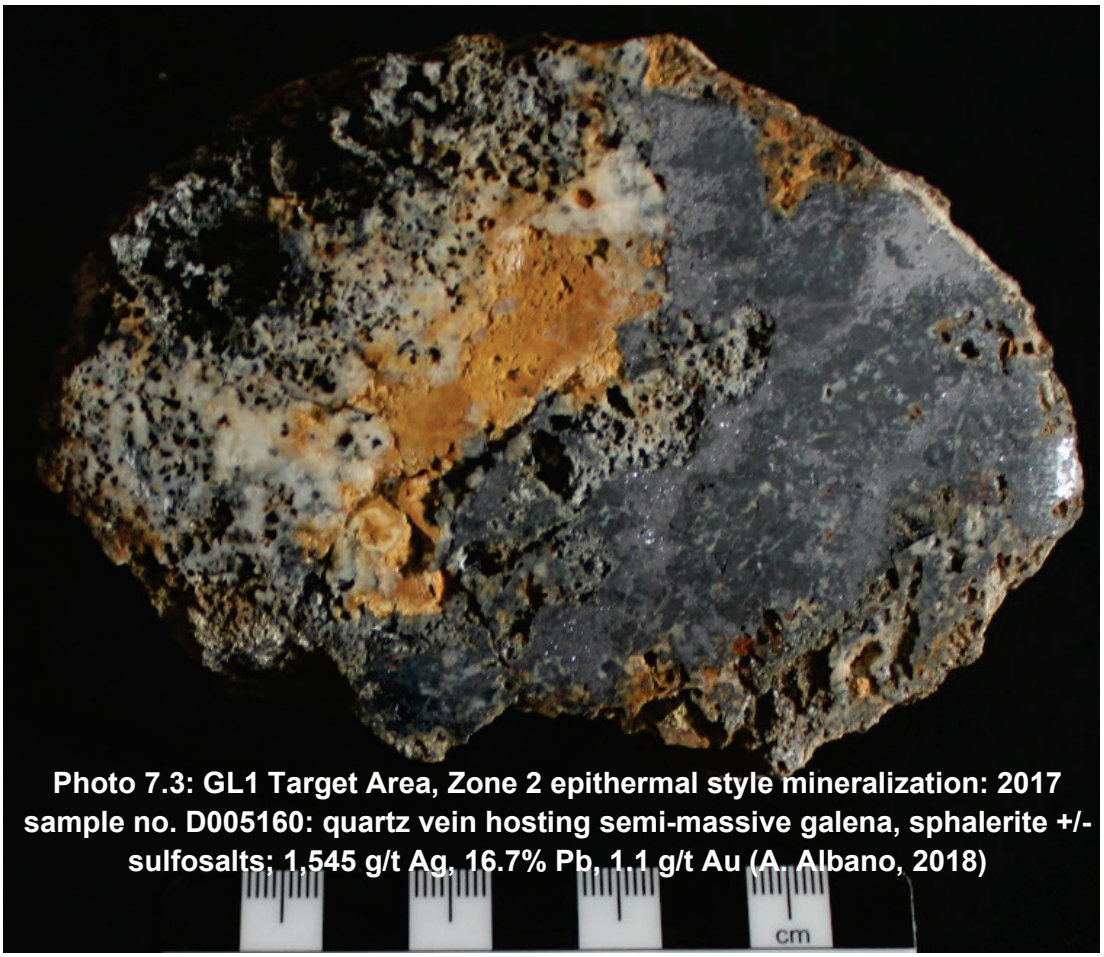


Photo 7.3: GL1 Target Area, Zone 2 epithermal style mineralization: 2017 sample no. D005160: quartz vein hosting semi-massive galena, sphalerite +/- sulfosalts; 1,545 g/t Ag, 16.7% Pb, 1.1 g/t Au (A. Albano, 2018)

pyroxene porphyry sub-volcanic intrusive. This intrusive contains a broad irregular zone of moderate to intense potassic-siliceous alteration with variable intensity of quartz stockwork development and disseminated pyrite. Potassic alteration associated with the mineralization occurs in vein selvages or pervasively in more heavily mineralized areas. The low-grade gold zone, as defined by Newmont's 0.020 oz/ton Au (0.7 g/t Au) cutoff, forms a broad irregular steeply eastward dipping zone within the porphyry. In 1984 Newmont drilled 9 holes for 1,124 metres on Zone 3, with best results of 87 metres of 1.01 g/t Au, including 3 metres of 7.61 g/t Au in GL-84-20. Poloni (1996) noted fine specks of visible gold in core from hole GL-84-20. Also noted was the presence of gougey, argillically altered zones and, locally, areas of propylitic alteration on the margins of potassic alteration. The best rock sample taken from Zone 3 graded 0.03 g/t Au and 7,000 g/t Ag. Historical samples assayed up to 1.9 g/t Au, 1,152 g/t Ag, >1% Pb and 0.58% Zn.

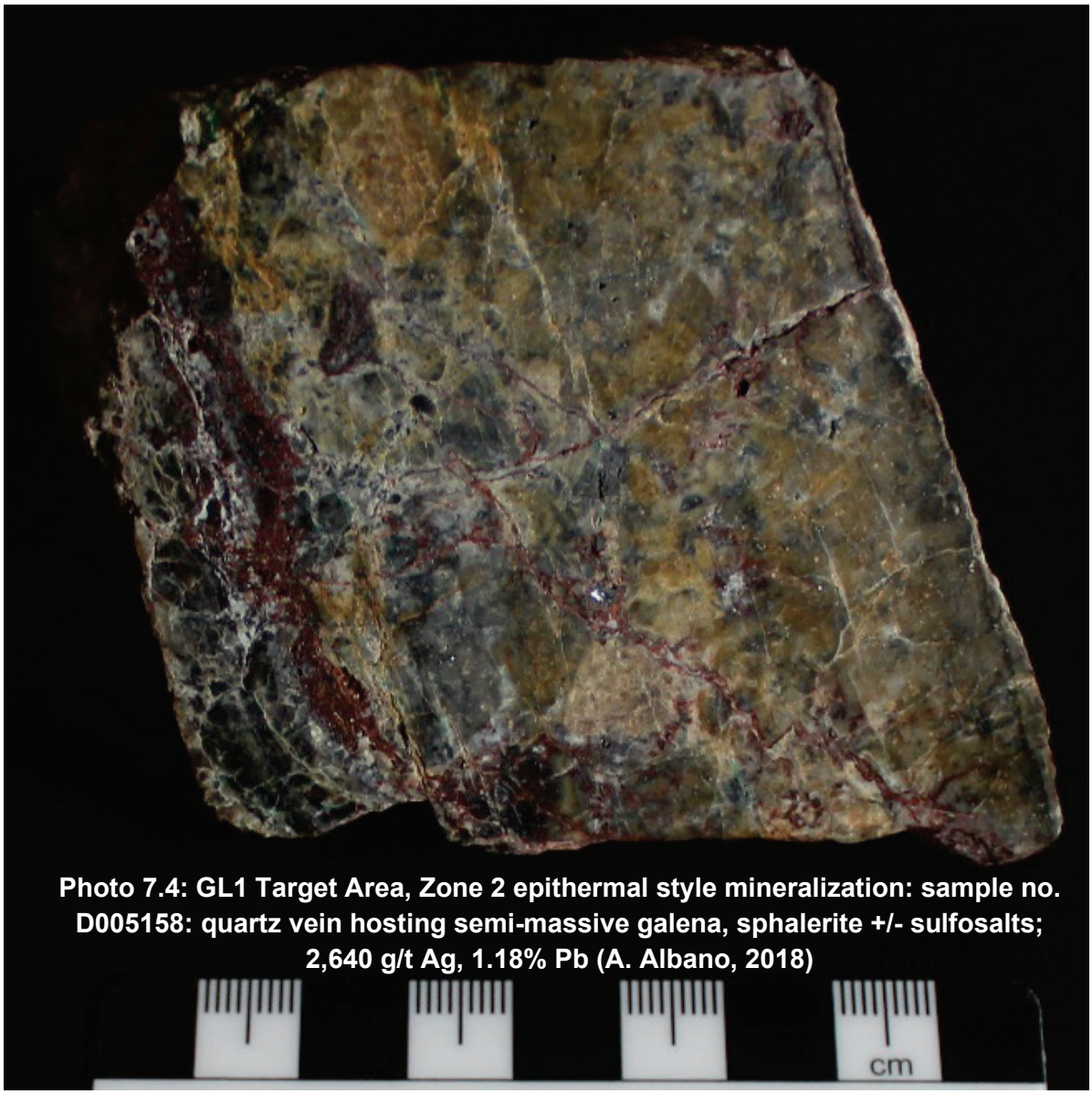


Photo 7.4: GL1 Target Area, Zone 2 epithermal style mineralization: sample no. D005158: quartz vein hosting semi-massive galena, sphalerite +/- sulfosalts; 2,640 g/t Ag, 1.18% Pb (A. Albano, 2018)

Table 7.2: Selected 2017 Rock Samples, GL1 Zone 2 Mineralization

Sample	Location	Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
D005104	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	massive galena, 3% chalcopyrite in qtz-carb vein gossan area	1.35	7	258	44,100	25,400
D005106	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	gossanous area, 10% galena, 3% pyrite, 1cm qtz vein	12.8	3	158	342	44,500
D005108	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	1 cm galena in qtz boulder (not far out of place) malachite, 0.5% chalcopyrite	0.01	1,300	757	12,150	762
D005109	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	5% galena, malachite, linarite, 2% chalcopyrite, qtz vein boulder from area just above	0.03	713	2,270	2,790	509
D005110	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	hematite porphyry, 3% chalcopyrite, .5% pyrite, malachite, 0.5 cm seam galena	0.07	5,560	3,350	2,910	19,550
D005115	beyond thrust fault, ridge top east	qtz veins 2&1cm with malachite with large chunks of chalcopyrite (3%) loose rock with several like it	0.18	4	5,200	13	237
D005155	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	>25cm qtz barite vein; 6% galena; very weathered; 1% chalcopyrite; along strike of sample D005104 up mtn	75.5	42	1,110	124,500	93,100
D005156	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	dark green fine-grained; brown weathering with seams of white leaching; coarse grained veinlets <2cm of galena; 0.5% chalcopyrite on edges of veins	18.2	4	78	1,970	109,500
D005158	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	malachite linarite; 1% galena; 1% pyrite	0.09	2,640	2,300	11,800	533
D005160	Zone 2, between Newmont DDHs 16/17, 18, & 4	0.2m boulder but many similar in same place; semi massive galena	1.1	1,545	1,890	167,000	32,000
D005163	Zone 2, between Newmont DDHs 16/17, 18, & 4	float, but very local; 0.6m; bleached; 0.1% galena; weathered	0.01	659	1,515	1,345	113
D005169	beyond thrust fault, up-slope east	talus; 1% chalcopyrite; malachite	1.23	4	8,190	79	231

7.2.1.2. Mineralization of the GL2 Target Area – GL2 Skarn, GL2 Ridge, GL2 EP Zone

The GL2 Target Area is located approximately 1 km northeast of the GL1 Target Area. Identified in 2018 through geochemical soil and rock sampling, the GL2 Target Area is characterized by a strong, multi-element geochemical anomaly roughly a square kilometre in size, within which three styles of mineralization have been observed and sampled in outcrop. At the centre of the broad anomalous GL2 Target Area lies an east-west trending ridge ("**GL2 Ridge**"), tending to cliffs on its northern slopes but moderate on its south, with east-facing bowls on either side. In parts of both the northern and southern bowls, granodiorite to quartz monzonite bodies have intruded the Stuhini Group rocks. Cutting more or less north-south through the centre of the GL2 Ridge is a thick (>100 metre) unit of Stuhini (?) or Asitka (?) Group limestone that dips moderately to the west.

On the lower east-facing slopes of the north bowl, outcropping high-grade copper-silver-gold skarn ("**GL2 Skarn**") was discovered in 2018, proximal to the granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion occupying parts of the bowl. The limestone horizon was found to host a 15 X 15 metre gossanous, iron-oxide weathered skarn exposure containing several discontinuous lenses and masses of semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite and pyrite within quartz, including proximal fine-grained disseminations of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Rock samples of this material consistently returned high-grade values for copper with associated strong gold and silver, including highs to 13.5% Cu, 122 g/t Ag, 2.47 g/t Au, 0.1145% Zn and 0.0691% Pb in sample GLAA18-036R. Table 7.3 below lists rock samples, descriptions and results from this outcrop.

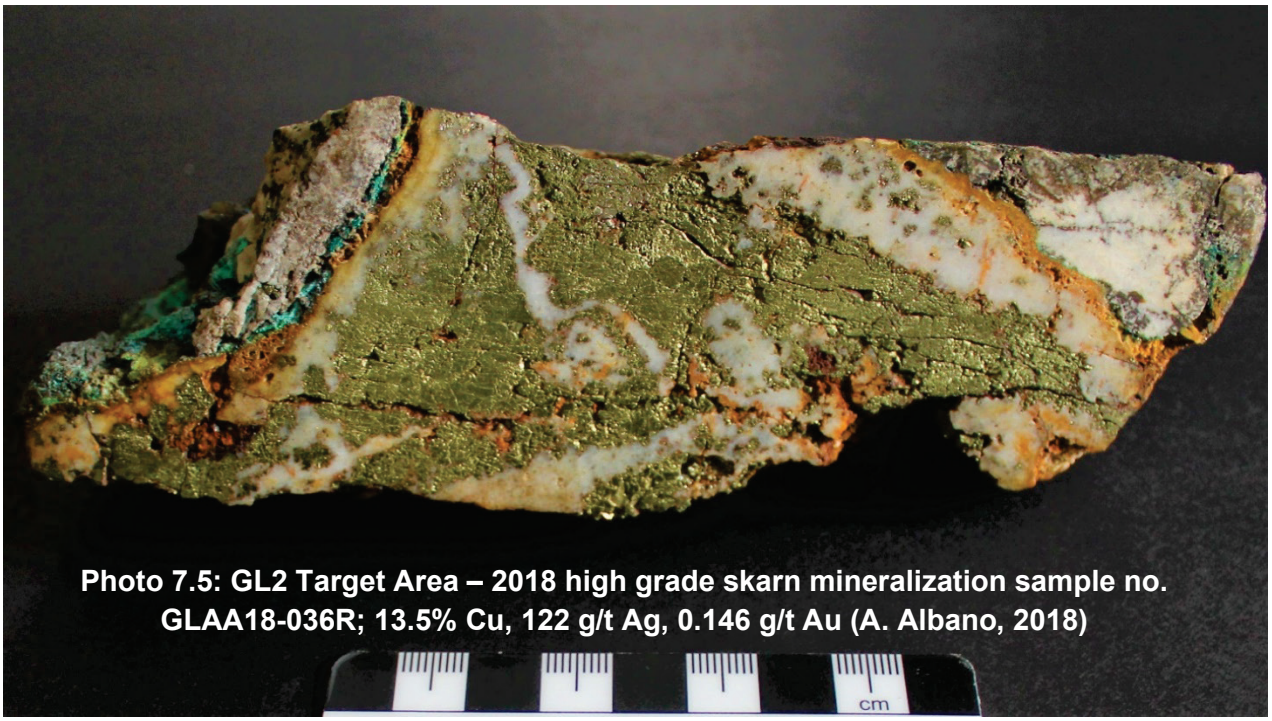


Photo 7.5: GL2 Target Area – 2018 high grade skarn mineralization sample no. GLAA18-036R; 13.5% Cu, 122 g/t Ag, 0.146 g/t Au (A. Albano, 2018)

Whether or not the granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion was the generative source for the mineralizing fluids that have altered the limestone unit has not been determined. However, over the GL2 Ridge target to the south, at the **GL2 "EP Zone"** discussed below, both porphyry-style and epithermal-style veins with Cu, Au and Ag mineralization have been observed within the outcropping granodiorite intrusive. For example, a grab sample taken in 2018 from a quartz-carbonate vein (#GLVB18-31R) returned 18.4 g/t Au and 3,180 g/t Ag. A second sample (#GLLG18-003R), from porphyry-style veins, returned 2.1% Cu and 12.7 g/t Ag.

Table 7.3: GL2 Target Area mineralization: GL2 Skarn Target

Sample ID	UTM NAD83E	UTM NAD83N	Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %
GLAA18-036R	603038.6451	6382755.349	vuggy quartz vein, approximately 0.5m wide, hosted in limestone unit. Contains semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite and pyrite. Malachite staining is pervasive. Chip sample 0.5m	0.146	122	135,000	13.5
GLAA18-037R	603042.7143	6382771.825	0.5m wide quartz vein containing semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite with pervasive malachite staining, hosted in limestone unit. Can be traced for 2.5m. Hanging wall has been altered to marble, whereas footwall is manganese stained limestone.	0.503	28.3	39,600	3.96
GLAA18-038R	603041.5363	6382775.804	1x1m composite sample - network of rusty malachite stained rock with round, 25cm sections of unaltered and unmineralized limestone	0.348	2.7	13,450	1.345
GLAA18-039R	603039.6059	6382776.423	grab sample containing 12-15% pyrite and 10% chalcopyrite in quartz vein, source close	1.83	32.2	22,300	2.23
GLAA18-040R	603042.565	6382780.063	quartz vein approximately 10-15cm wide containing 10-12% fine grained pyrite hosted in a skarnified limestone unit	0.661	5.1	553	
GLAA18-041R	603048.5952	6382792.356	0.5 metre quartz vein containing 12-15% pyrite and 5% chalcopyrite hosted in limestone unit	2.47	44.9	25,500	2.55
GLAA18-042R	603049.8826	6382779.357	10-15cm wide quartz vein containing semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite hosted in limestone unit. Grab sample	0.25	22.1	35,800	3.58
GLAA18-043R	603057.1159	6382784.33	quartz vein approximately 0.5m wide , semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite and pyrite, hosted in limestone. 1 m chip sample	0.447	35.7	55,400	5.54
GLAA18-044R	603040.0149	6382786.235	rusty manganese stained exposure containing minor chalcopyrite and malachite, 3m chip sample	0.091	9.3	2,940	
GLAA18-048R	603296.1697	6383025.746	1.5m x 1.5m limestone exposure containing vibrant green malachite staining due to chalcopyrite weathering. 1.5m chip sample.	1.625	158	82,400	8.24
GLLG18-007R	603287.367	6383033.096	outcrop of rusty malachite stained veins in limestone. Pyrite, chalco, and malachite observed in vein.	0.425	72.1	16,100	1.61

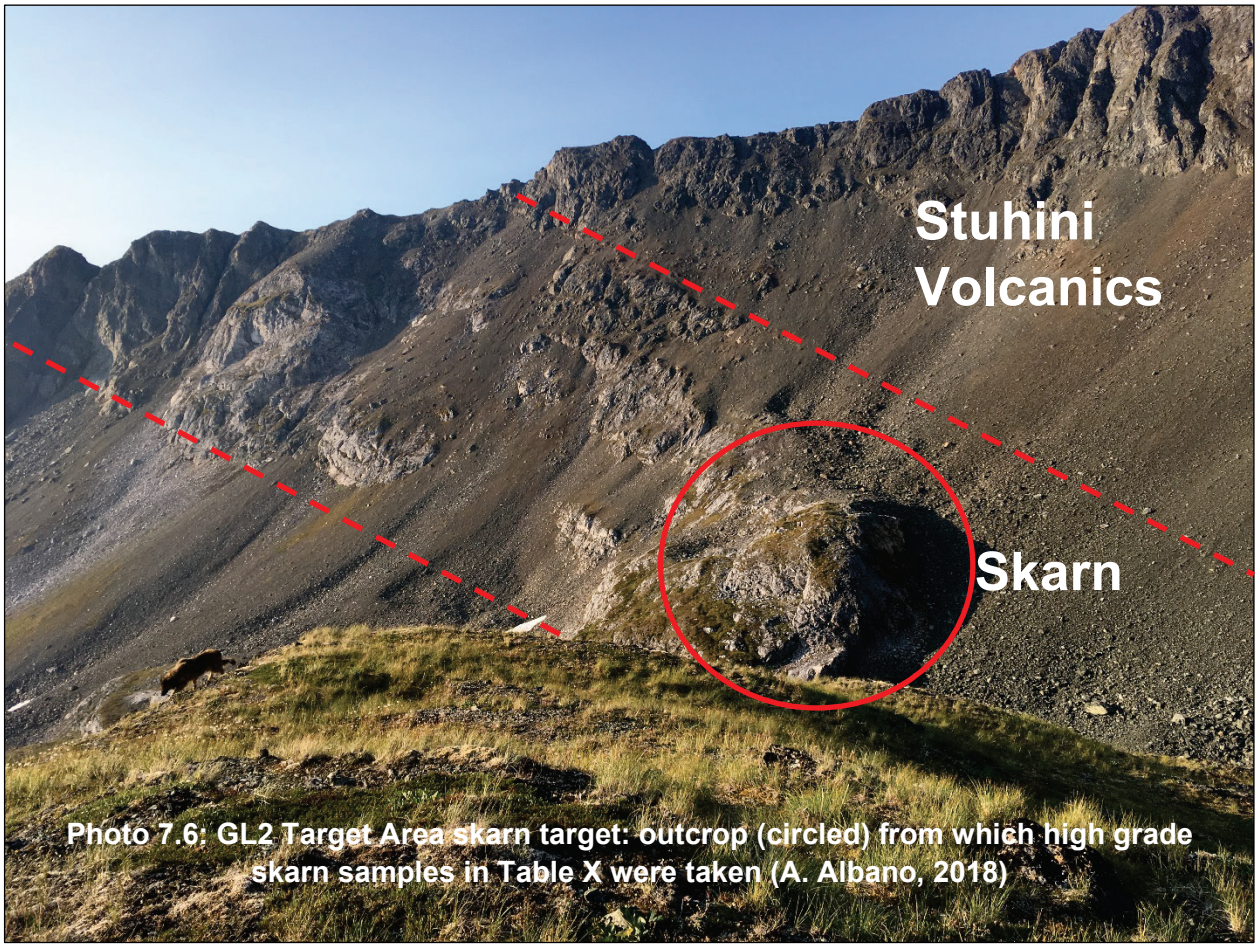


Photo 7.6: GL2 Target Area skarn target: outcrop (circled) from which high grade skarn samples in Table X were taken (A. Albano, 2018)

Photo 7.7: GL2 Target Area skarn target: close-up view of outcrop from which high-grade skarn samples in Table 7.3 were taken (A. Albano, 2018)

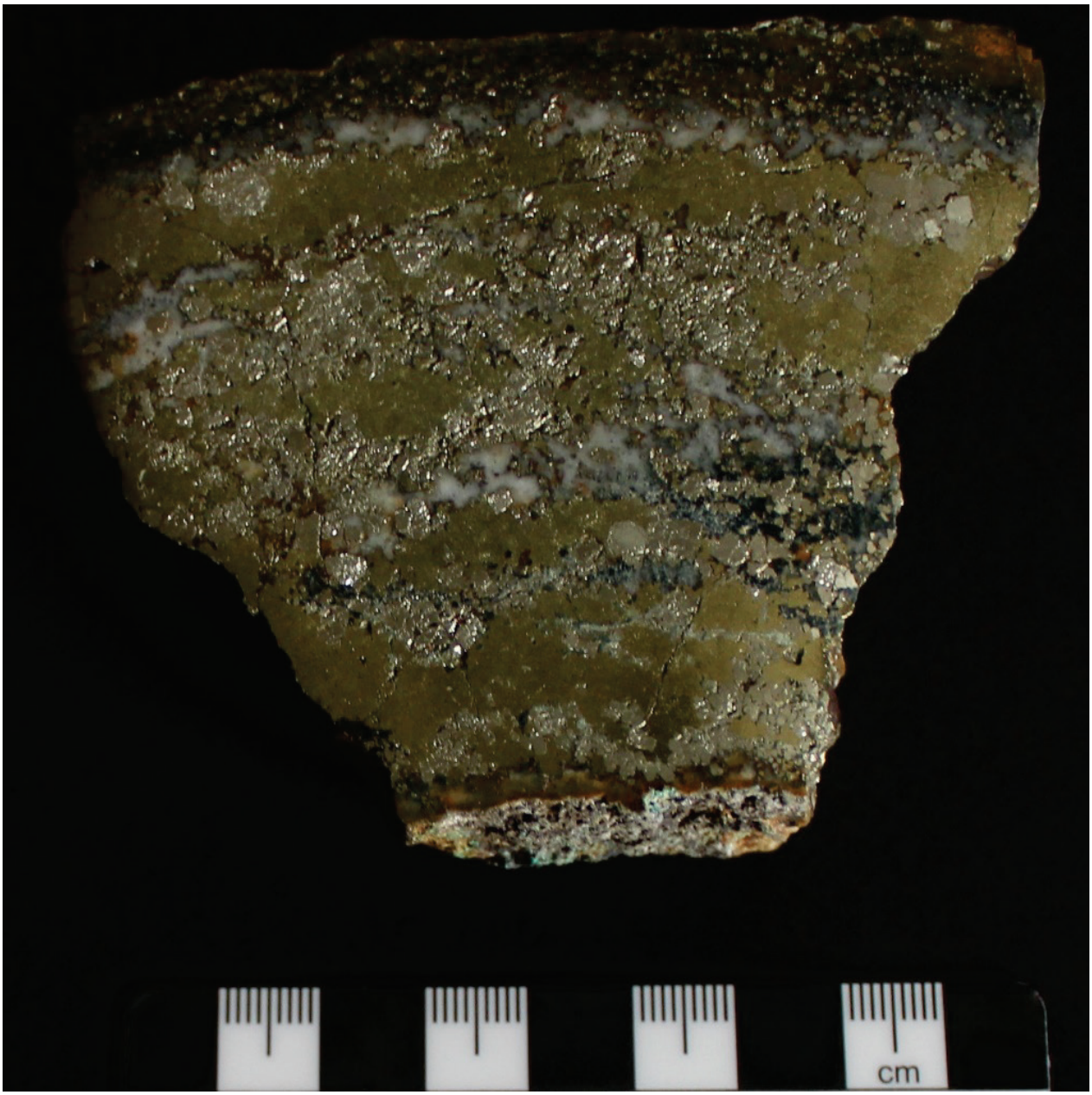


Photo 7.8: GL2 Target Area skarn mineralization sample no. GLAA18-048R, 8.24% Cu, 158.0 g/t Ag, 1.63 g/t Au (A. Albano, 2018)

At the **GL2 EP Zone**, located in the bowl immediately south of GL2 Ridge, two styles of mineralization were observed and sampled in outcrop in 2018, hosted within intrusive. The first, porphyry-style of mineralization, occurs in quartz veins hosted within plagioclase porphyry intrusive. It carries high to very high values of copper with strong silver, but is low in calcium and other elements. Sample #GLLG18-003R, for example, returned 2.1% Cu and 12.7 g/t Ag. Samples of this style of mineralization are tabulated in Table 7.4, below. Sample locations are shown on Figure 7.8.

The second, epithermal-style of mineralization, is hosted within quartz-carbonate veins and carries high silver and gold, high calcium, elevated arsenic, and strong lead, manganese, molybdenum, antimony and strontium, but virtually no copper. For example, sample #GLVB18-31R returned 18.4 g/t Au, 3,180 g/t Ag 245 ppm As, 1180 ppm Pb, 4000 ppm Mn, 345 ppm Mo, 63 ppm Sb, and 353 Sr. All of these elements are strongly elevated relative to background values and, in particular, the porphyry-style mineralization noted above.

In addition to the three styles of mineralization – skarn, porphyry and epithermal – discussed above, potentially a fourth style of mineralization was identified in the GL2 Target Area during the sampling program carried out in 2018. Named the '**BG Zone**", as yet little is known about it. However, a sequence of 7 samples running from GLVB18-014R through GLVB18-020R, associated with a structure visible in outcrop for at least 100 metres, carry strong to very strong Cu, several with strong to very strong values of Pb and Zn, one (GLVB18-018R) with >2% Pb, 47.9 g/t Ag, and very elevated Bi (56 ppm). Curiously, a single sample, GLVB18-015R, carried elevated tellurium (30 ppm). Samples of this mineralization are tabulated in Table 7.4, below. Sample locations, and the BG Zone structure, are shown on Figure 7.9.

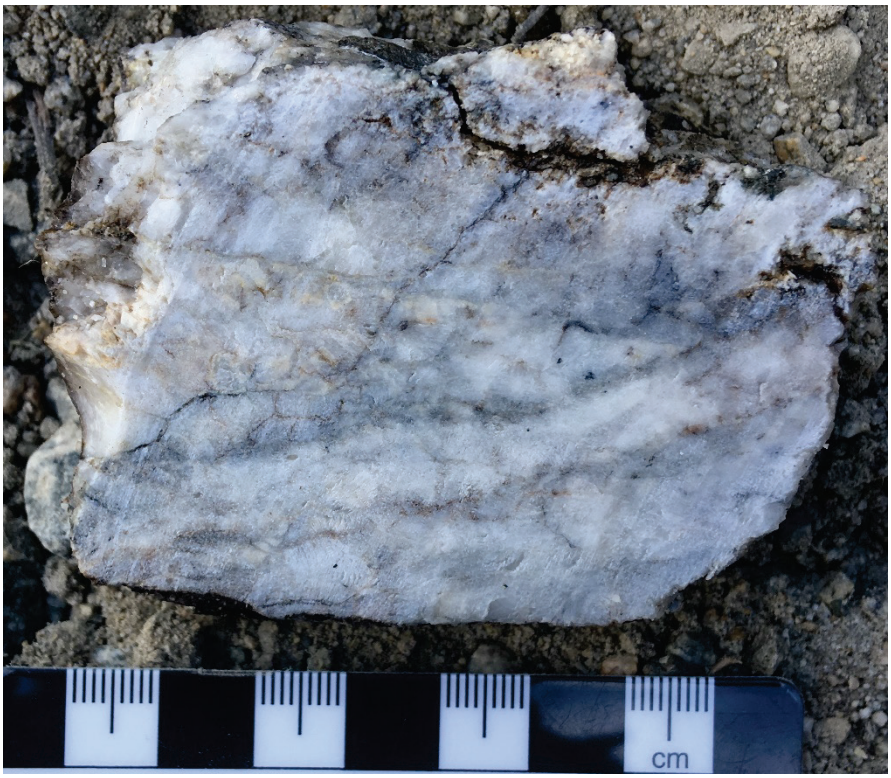
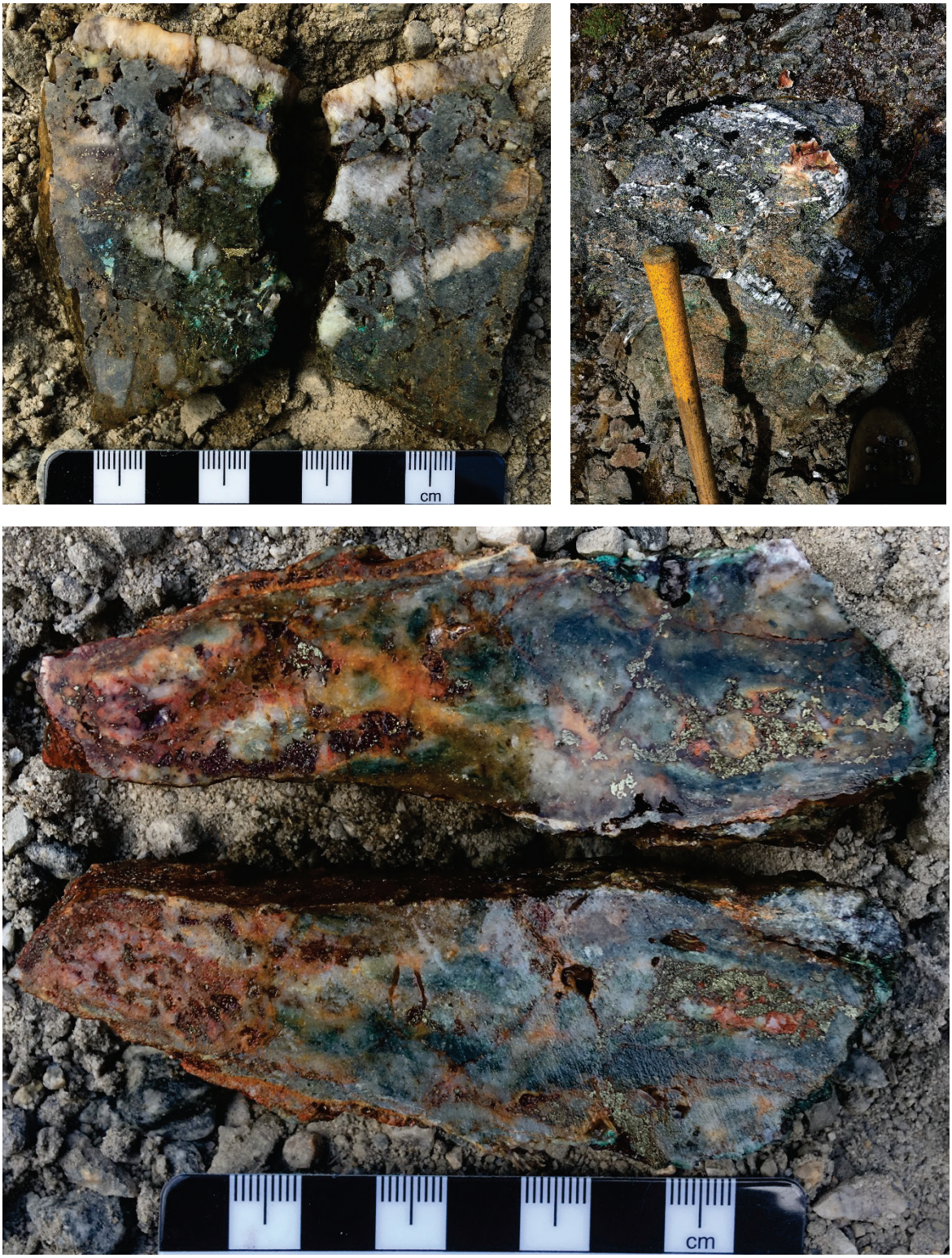


Photo 7.9: GL2 Target Area, EP Zone epithermal mineralization sample no. GLVB18-31R – 18.4 g/t Au, 3,180 g/t Ag. For locations of samples see Figure 7.8 & Table 7.4 (A. Albano, 2019)

Table 7.4: Mineralization of the GL2 Target Area, EP & BG Zones, Selected 2018 Rock Samples

Mineralization of the GL2 Target Area EP & BG Zones								
Sample ID	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Min Style & Zone**	**Notes**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Au (ppm)**
GLAA18-016R	603905.5342	6381350.049	EP Zone porphyry	Altered intrusive containing manganese staining on randomly oriented fracture sets. Minor malachite on surfaces.	6.5	7810	98	0.013
GLAA18-019R	603454.9543	6382587.07	EP Zone porphyry	epidotized intrusive(?) containing seams of malachite-stained chalcopyrite up to 5%. Host rock is epidotized containing epidote-calcite-quartz veins with chalcopyrite. 1m beside mineralized exposure is a plag. porphyry intrusive containing propylitic alteration	5.7	7170	20	0.004
GLAA18-026R	602856.2369	6382159.317	EP Zone porphyry	float containing 5-8% chalcopyrite in a quartz-veined intrusive	10.7	21100	70	0.704
GLAA18-028R	602995.2398	6382044.226	EP Zone porphyry	finely disseminated chalcopyrite in plagioclase porphyry intrusive - hematite dusted plagioclase? Minor chalcopyrite in 2-3cm wide qz veins. Possibly recently exposed from permanent snow pack	0.3	750	3	0.002
GLAA18-029R	602969.9711	6382021.198	EP Zone porphyry	four wide qz veins containing 2-3% chalcopyrite and abundant malachite staining in a plagioclase porphyry intrusive	3.4	8430	10	0.023
GLAA18-030R	602966.3173	6382021.329	EP Zone porphyry	wqz veins containing minor chalcopyrite in plagioclase porphyry intrusive	1.8	4300	8	0.039
GLLG18-003R	603055.7704	6382123.28	EP Zone porphyry	5 cm wide vuggy quartz and carbonate vein, malachite, pyrite, chalcopyrite bearing. Hosted in intermediate intrusive rock (plag, hornblende). Vein structure: 292/90 (medium confidence for dip). Traced for 3 m	12.7	21100	10	0.027
GLLG18-004R	603055	6382121	EP Zone porphyry	Sulphide vein in intermediate intrusive rock, monzonite? Disseminated pyrite and large pyrite crystals. Traced for approximately 10 meters.	3.1	987	10	1.44
GLAA18-031R	602957.5829	6383125.064	EP Zone porphyry	south-facing cliff side of northernmost bowl. 3-5cm carbonate quartz veins containing fine grained chalcopyrite in a green, epidotized mafic volcanic rock?	0.8	2200	3	5.22
GLVB18-031R	602903.3561	6382201.755	EP Zone epithermal	15cm wide vein; 2% galena; 0.5% chalcopyrite	3180	428	1180	18.4
GLVB18-014R	602798.2289	6382675.766	BG Structure	copper veining; barite; 5%chalcopyrite	7.4	25900	16	0.168
GLVB18-015R	602799.5344	6382702.237	BG Structure	minzone; gossanous area narrow and linear; pretty weathered; 4% fine dusted py; poss trace sphal	4	1060	414	0.089
GLVB18-016R	602795.6922	6382704.828	BG Structure	5m along strike, minzone; gossanous area narrow and linear; pretty weathered; py; poss asp? Up to 1%blebby chalcopyrite	6	1330	284	0.101
GLVB18-017R	602790.249	6382704.299	BG Structure	along strike of 015, 016; fine py	5.8	469	199	0.124
GLVB18-018R	602797.7297	6382714.878	BG Structure	5m upslope; veining with 2%galena; 2%chalcopyrite; structure measurement approximate, looks like outcrop maybe shifted?	47.9	5480	24000	0.068
GLVB18-019R	602798.1627	6382712.434	BG Structure	veining beside sample 018; epidote veins with specks of galena; malachite	4.2	1475	1675	0.013
GLVB18-020R	602806.4975	6382716.417	BG Structure	10" barite vein; 4%chalcopyrite **this structure is visible and mineralized for 100m or so	5.8	6890	1165	0.085



Photos 7.10, 7.11, 7.12: Examples of GL2 Target Area, EP Zone porphyry-style mineralization. Clockwise from top left: sample no. GLAA18-026R, GLAA18-029R, GLLG18-003R. For corresponding assays see Table 7.4 previous (A. Albano, 2019)

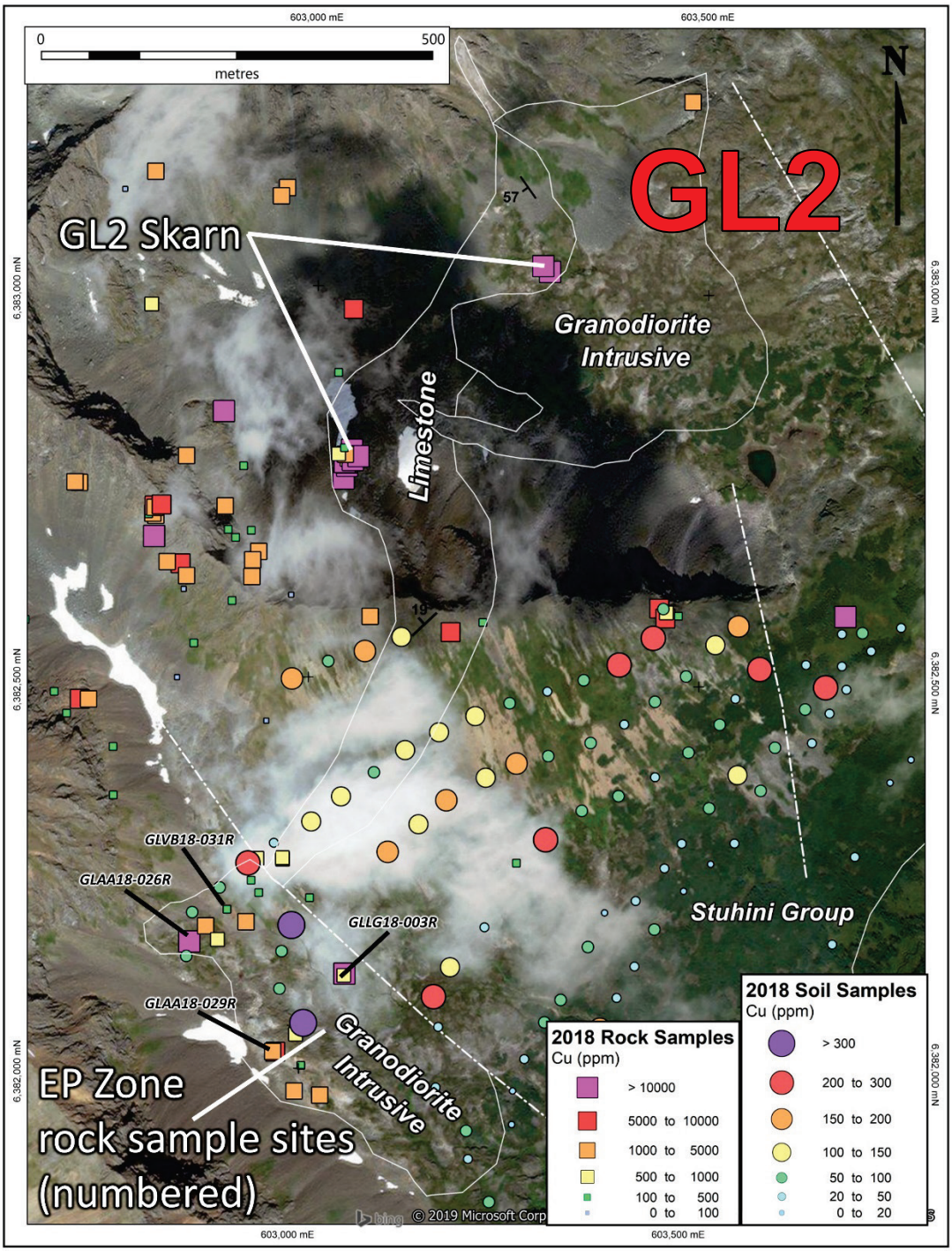


Figure 7.8: Location of the EP Zone, GL2 Target Area 2018 rock sample nos. GLAA18-026R, GLAA18-029R, GLAA18-026R, and GLLG18-003R. For assays see Table 7.4 (A. Albano, 2019)

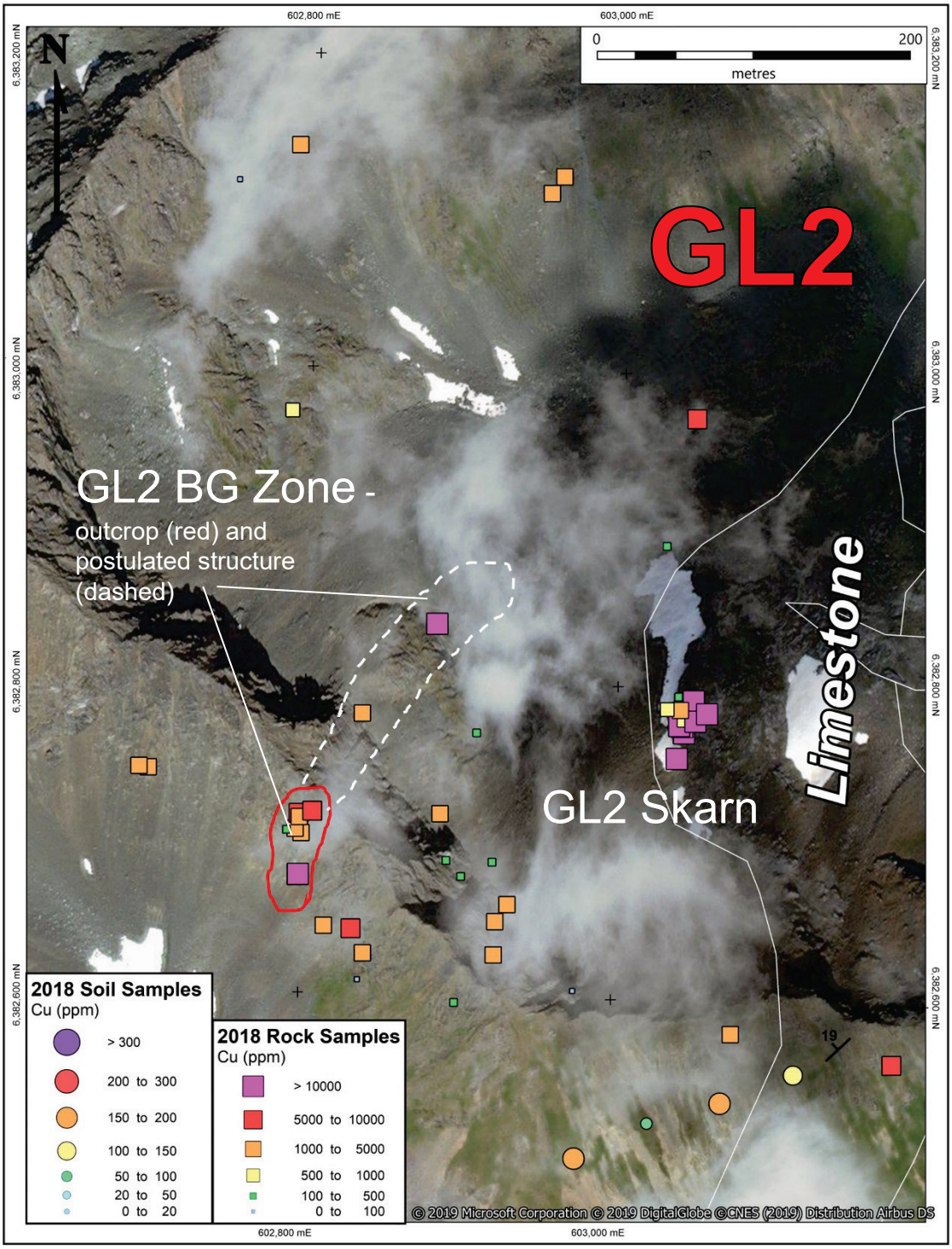


Figure 7.9: Location of the BG Zone, GL2 Target Area, and postulated structure (A. Albano, 2019)

7.2.1.3. Mineralization of the GL3 Target Area

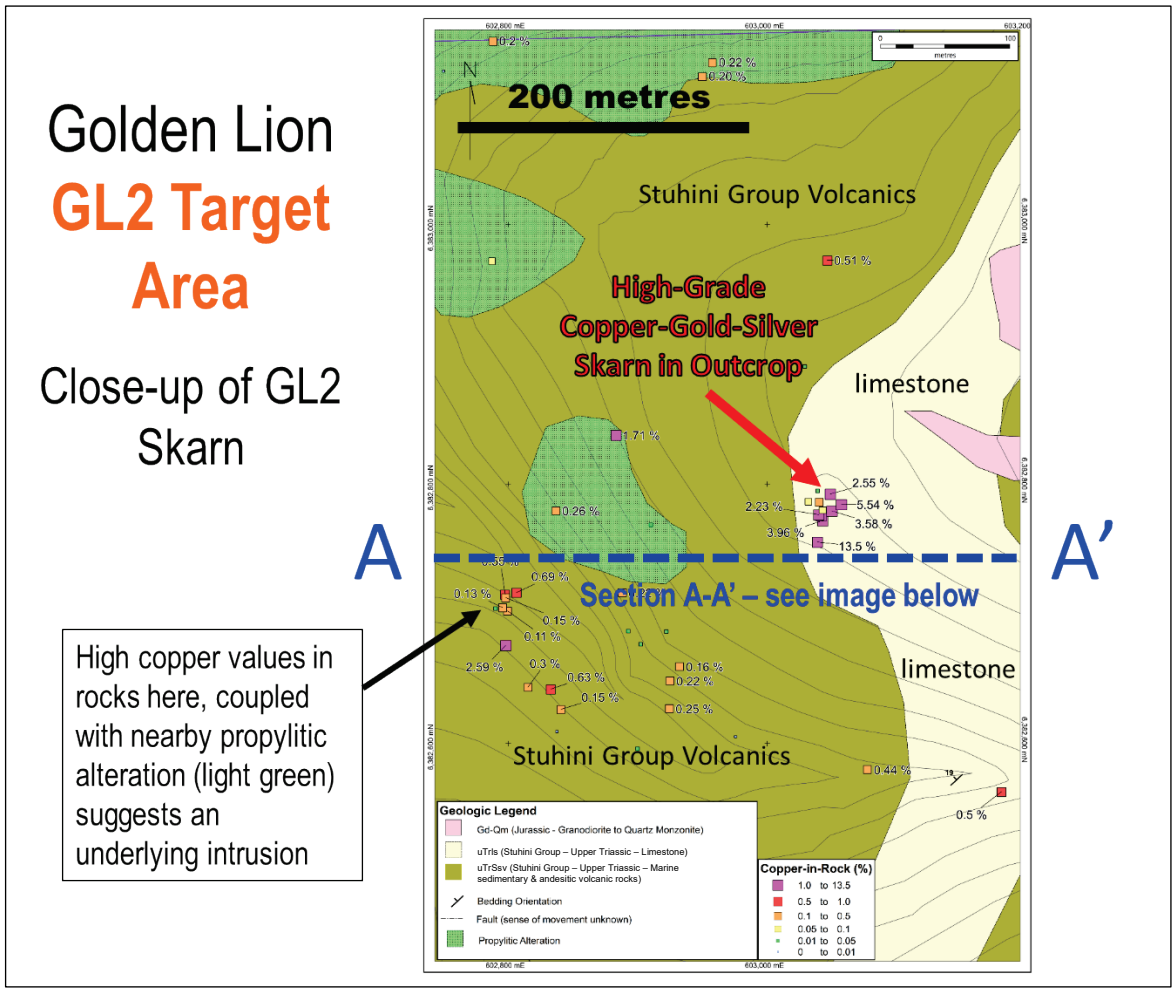
The GL3 Target Area is located approximately 1 kilometre southeast of the GL2 Target Area. It is characterized by a 150 by 150 metre area of intense argillic(?) alteration hosting 3-5 cm barite veins. Soil samples collected in 2018 defined an approximate 250 by 250 metre anomalous area with very strongly anomalous values for gold (235 and 246 ppb) surrounded by moderate to strongly anomalous values of gold (21 to 99 ppb), very strongly anomalous values for silver (up to 7.5 ppm), zinc (up to 1225 ppm) and lead (up to 732 ppm). A rock sample collected approximately 300 metres to the south of GL3 returned 0.162 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag (sample no. GLAA18-006R). The soil geochemical results returned from GL3 have a similar geochemical signature to those of GL1 and appear to represent an epithermal Au-Ag target.

7.2.1.4. Yellow Dog Showing

Located approximately 2 kilometres northwest of Claw Mountain on the current area of the Golden Lion Property, the Yellow Dog Showing comprises a 15 cm thick malachite-stained quartz vein hosted within pyritic porphyritic andesite (MINFILE 094E041). Historical sampling of the vein in 1985 returned 50 g/t Au, 4.3% Cu and 84.7 g/t Ag (Bell, 1985). In 1987, another sample of the vein material was collected by Expeditor Resource Group and yielded 6.05 g/t Au, 80.2 g/t Ag and 4.03 % Cu (Adamec, 1988). The showing appears to be associated with a strong magnetic high in the regional magnetics.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

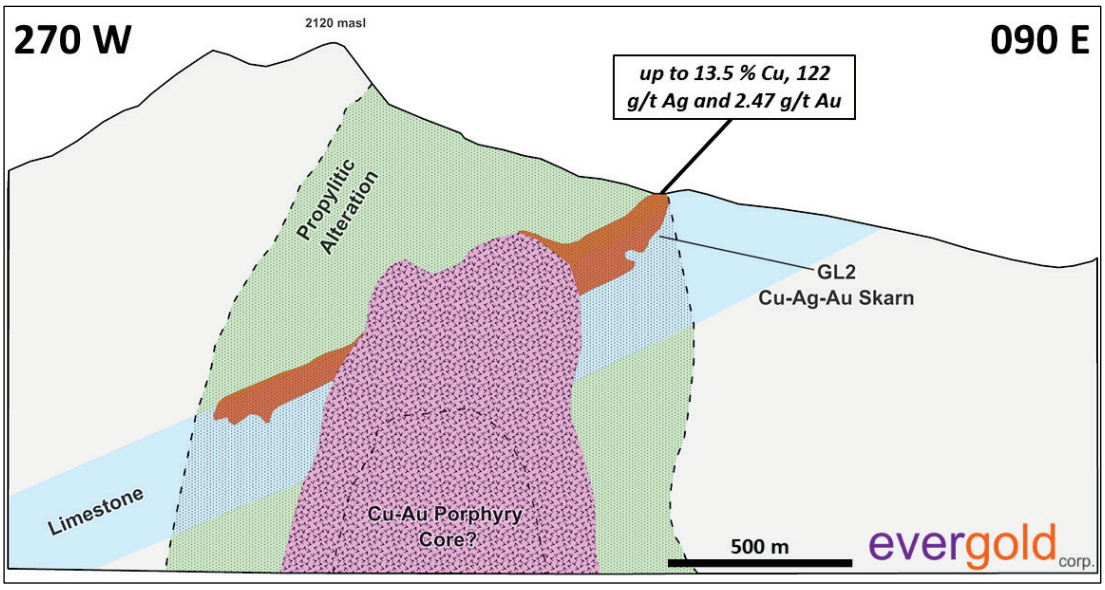
Intrusion-related Cu-Au-Ag porphyry-style (e.g. Kemess, Porphyry Pearl), low-to-high sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag (Lawyers-Cheni, Baker, Shasta), and carbonate replacement Cu-Au-Ag style mineralization (Breccia 2&4 claims, Stealth Minerals, 2004) and deposits are all present regionally in the Toodoggone Mining Camp. The historical record of trenching and drilling on the GL1 Target Area, coupled with recent work by the company, indicates that both epithermal and porphyry style mineralization is present at the GL1 Target Area. Work by the Company in 2018 has also confirmed high-grade carbonate replacement, vein-hosted epithermal, and porphyry styles of mineralization to the northeast, at the GL2 Target Area. The multi-element copper-predominant geochemical character of soil and rock samples taken over the GL2 and GL3 Target Areas, in spatial association with larger areas of propylitic and, locally, phyllic alteration proximal to intrusions, suggests a strong possibility for intrusion-related porphyry-style mineralization at one or both of those locations also, possibly with outlying high-grade epithermal Au-Ag. Three variations on intrusion-related deposit models potentially applicable to mineralization on the Golden Lion Property are presented below. Central to all three models are intrusive bodies that have been emplaced at some depth into overlying lithologies, from which mineralized fluids migrated into surrounding rocks, altering them and depositing metals depending on variations in temperature, pressure, pH and other factors.



Figures 8.1 and 8.2, above and below: Carbonate Replacement Model for the GL2 Target Area skarn mineralization (K. Keough, A. Albano, 2019)

A

A'



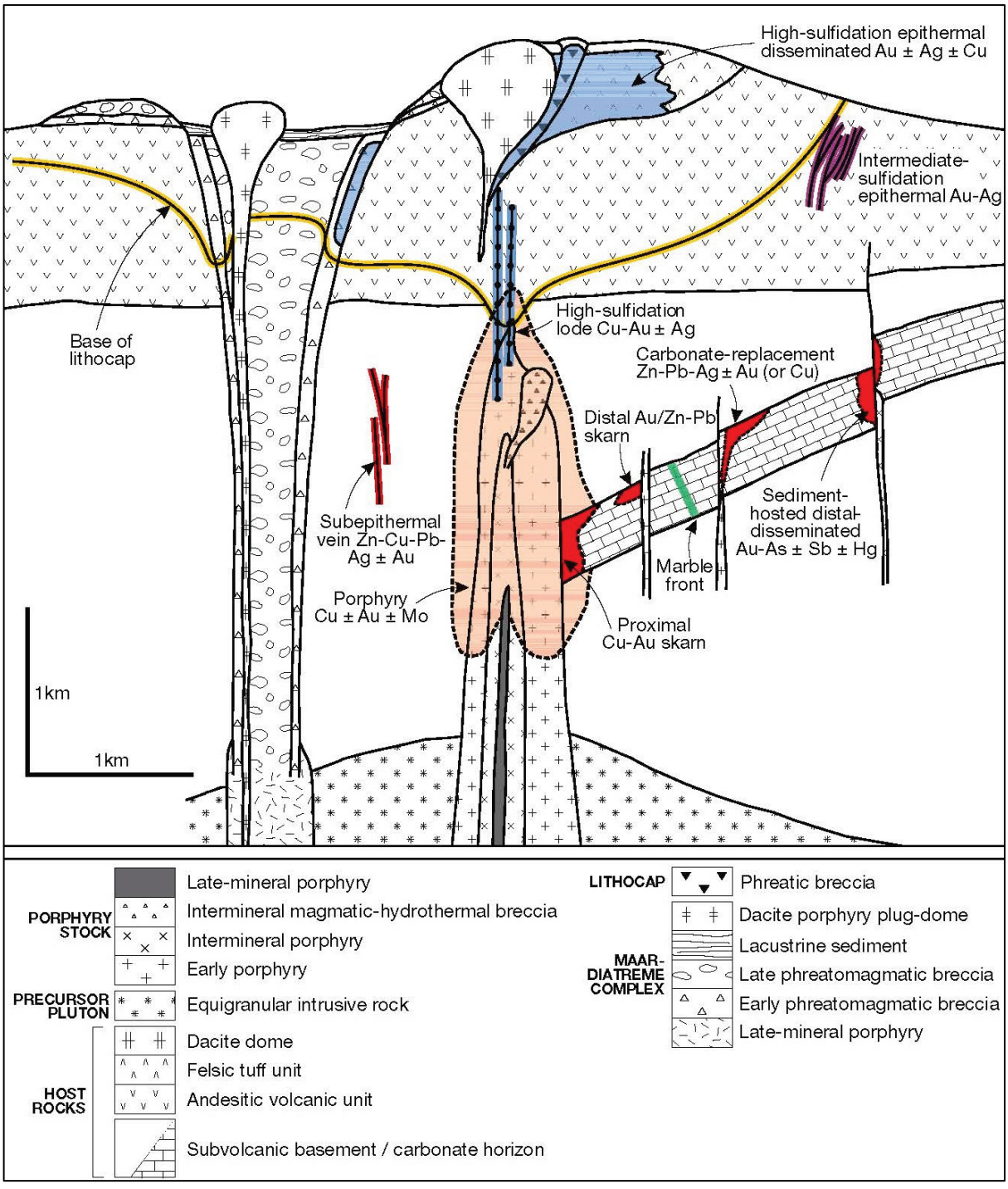


Figure 8.3: Porphyry deposit model showing a Cu-Au core and outlying skarn and epithermal styles of mineralization, potentially applicable to the GL1, GL2 and GL3 Target Areas (D. Sillitoe, 2010)

Photo 8.1: Quartz veins containing 2-3% chalcopyrite and abundant malachite staining in a plagioclase porphyry intrusive (sample no. GLAA18-029R (A. Albano, 2018)

9.0 EXPLORATION BY THE COMPANY

Evergold acquired the Golden Lion Property in May, 2016, which at that time encompassed just 190.3 hectares overlying the vicinity of the GL1 Target Area drilled by Newmont in 1984. The Company added another 1,336.68 hectares of claims in May 2017, following which it carried out its first exploration program that summer, concentrating on the GL1 Target Area. A second field program was carried out in 2018, this time focused on the newly-acquired claims to the east and northeast, underlying what are now the GL2 and GL3 Target Areas.

Work completed by Evergold to date has involved compilation, review, digitization and modeling of historical data including Newmont's 1982 soil sampling and 1984 drill results, geological mapping and prospecting, a 182 line-km airborne magnetometer survey, and rock, soil and stream sediment sampling. The results of these programs were considered highly encouraging, in consequence of which early in 2019 the Company again expanded the Property size with the staking of an additional 3,571.91 hectares. At almost 5,100 hectares, the Golden Lion Property is now about triple the size it was in May 2017.

Exploration by the Company has to date focused entirely on the southern tenures (~1,527.61 ha) of the current 5,099.52 total area of the Property. A total of 375 soil and 155 rock samples have been collected to date by the company on the Project. All of the soil samples were collected from the GL2 and GL3 Target Areas, and 117 of the total 155 rock samples. The remaining 38 rock samples were collected at the GL1 Target Area, which had previously seen extensive soil sampling by Newmont (1982) and 105 samples by C.J. Greig & Associates (2013).

The exploration programs carried out by other historical operators within the area of the current Property boundary are documented in Section 6.0 (History) of this Report.

A site visit to the Property was carried out by the author on May 11, 2019, at which time the GL1 Zone 3 area was examined. The GL2 and GL3 areas were inaccessible due to snow and avalanche risk.

9.1 2017 Exploration

The Company's field activities in 2017 consisted of 1) prospecting and rock sampling carried out over the GL1 Target Area and GL1 Zone 2 in particular, and 2) an airborne magnetometer survey that was flown over the entire area of the Property as it then stood.

9.1.1 2017 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

In 2017, the focus of field work was prospecting and rock sampling in the GL1 Target Area, primarily in the GL1 Zone 2 showing area which encompasses a strong silver anomaly, as well as on talus slopes to the north of the silver anomaly and on the ridge top approximately 400 metres farther to the north (Figure 9.1). The area explored measured roughly 1,000 metres long by 200 metres wide, from which 38 rock samples were collected. Assays was performed by ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis of gold (code Au-AA26) and a suite of 33 additional elements (code ME-ICP61). The objective of the prospecting and sampling was to determine the style, distribution, mineral assemblages and grades of mineralization in the area of the known GL1 Target Area showings and to explore for *in situ* mineralization upslope from the soil geochemical anomalies.

Rock samples typically consisted of grab chips from float or outcrop that generally contained veins or rusty gossanous material, commonly with sulphide minerals, within volcanic host rocks.

The results from analyses of the rock samples were very encouraging. Significant silver and, locally, gold mineralization was encountered in 55% (21 of 38) of the samples, of which most were collected from silicified and/or quartz±carbonate veined, base metal sulphide-bearing material.

The rock geochemistry suggests that there are distinctly zoned styles of mineralization, which concurs with the work of Visagie (1983), who describes differing styles of mineralization between the zones that comprise the outcrop expressions of the showings. Table 9.1 below shows a correlation matrix of several elements that were analyzed in the 2017 rock samples. The element correlations appear to identify two different mineralogical associations; one consists of Au-Zn-Pb-S, while the other consists of Ag-As-Sb-Cu-Mo-Pb-K.

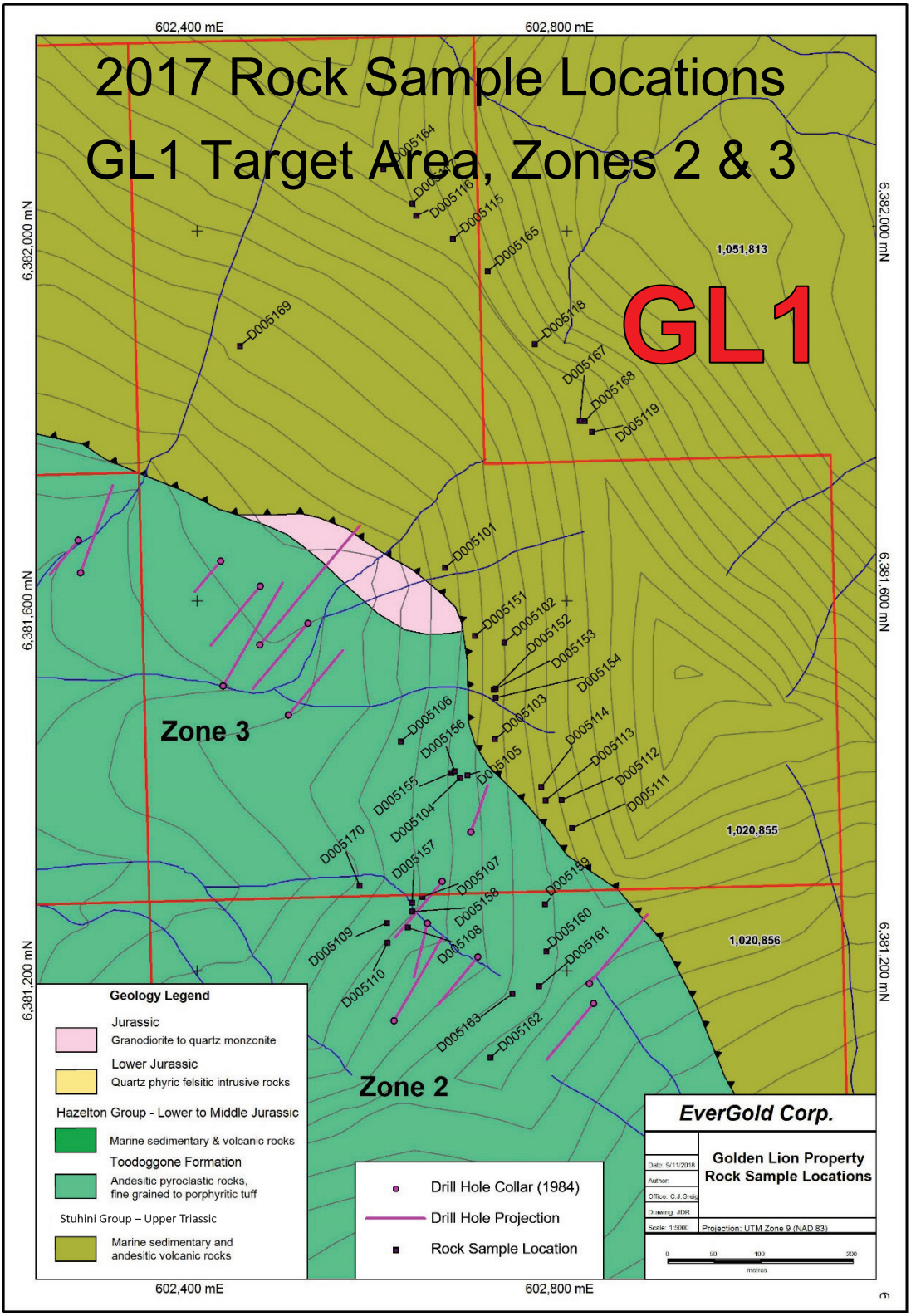


Figure 9.1: 2017 rock sample locations on geology, with 1984 Newmont drill hole locations, GL1 Target Area (J. Rowe, 2018)

Table 9.1. Correlation Matrix for 2017 Rock Sample Results (J. Rowe, 2018)

	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Fe	K	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
Au	1.00											
Ag	-0.07	1.00										
As	-0.13	0.71	1.00									
Bi	-0.08	-0.14	0.01	1.00								
Cu	-0.01	0.30	0.23	0.68	1.00							
Fe	0.02	-0.24	0.03	0.08	-0.12	1.00						
K	-0.11	0.33	0.39	-0.15	-0.06	-0.25	1.00					
Mo	-0.01	0.46	0.29	-0.06	0.20	-0.20	-0.05	1.00				
Pb	0.54	0.15	0.13	-0.13	0.07	-0.12	-0.10	0.64	1.00			
S	0.57	0.00	0.13	-0.05	-0.06	0.41	-0.16	0.21	0.52	1.00		
Sb	0.04	0.46	0.47	-0.15	0.11	-0.32	0.13	0.83	0.63	0.17	1.00	
Zn	0.76	0.05	-0.05	-0.12	-0.06	0.10	-0.02	0.08	0.49	0.70	0.10	1.00

Anomalous Ag is commonly associated with the highest Au values, but there are a number of very high Ag values that do not have associated anomalous Au, and these Ag-bearing rocks often have elevated levels of Ba, Cu, Pb and lesser Zn. As well, they commonly contain geochemically anomalous As, Sb and Mo values. The differences in mineralogy may be due to different mineralizing events or hydrothermal pulses, or possibly zonation extending outward from a heat source. The higher K values associated with Ag mineralization may be indicative of potassic alteration. Historically, the highest Au values have been found in GL1 Zone 3 showings and highest Ag values in GL1 Zone 2.

Rock sample analytical results for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn are shown on Figures 9.2 through 9.5. Values are plotted in ppm and coloured diamonds of increasing sizes depict weakly to strongly anomalous results. Figure 9.2 illustrates Ag values for the rock samples. Six samples in the GL1 Zone 2 area returned greater than 500 g/t Ag, with a high of 5560 g/t. The samples consisted primarily of quartz +/- calcite veins containing galena, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and malachite, local sphalerite and possible linarite (Pb-Cu sulfate that resembles azurite). Sample descriptions are listed in Appendix I. Perhaps more significant, are 3 samples located 180 metres upslope to the northeast of GL1 Zone 2 that returned 13.0 to 24.5 g/t Ag. These were from similar sulphide-bearing quartz +/- calcite veins, but may be hosted by the older Stuhini Group rocks in the hangingwall of the thrust fault. Vein measurements in this area are striking 110 to 115 degrees. These samples are located 80 to 140 metres southeast of an area that returned anomalous Au values with moderate Ag, and may be along the southeast extension of GL1 Zone 3 mineralization. Weakly anomalous Ag values of 2.3 to 4.1 g/t were returned from three samples collected along the ridge in the north part of the sampled area, within Stuhini Group rocks. These samples are described as gossanous-weathering rocks cut by 1 to 2 cm wide quartz veins containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite. Vein measurements along the ridge are striking approximately 100 degrees.

Figure 9.3 illustrates Au values for the rock samples. Two of the samples 150 metres north of the GL1 Zone 2 area returned strongly anomalous values of 18.15 and 75.5 g/t Au, accompanied by nearby moderately anomalous Au values. The samples are described as 1 cm to >25 cm quartz veins, some with barite or calcite, containing several percent galena, sphalerite and up to 1% chalcopyrite. The samples in this area may be from the southeast extension of GL1 Zone 3. Samples collected from GL1 Zone 2 area generally returned low Au values (<0.1 g/t Au) even though Ag values from several of these samples were very high (>5,000 g/t Ag). Weakly to moderately anomalous Au values from samples collected along the ridge and slope north of the main mineral zones range from 0.26 to 1.23 g/t Au. These were described as 1 to 4 cm wide quartz veins containing small amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and some chalcopyrite. These anomalous samples indicate the potential for new zones of mineralized veins, several hundred metres north of, and possibly parallel to, the east-southeast trending GL1 Zones 2 and 3.

Figures 9.4 and 9.5 illustrate Pb and Zn values for the rock samples. The highest Pb and Zn values, of greater than 3% (>30,000 ppm), coincide with the highest Au values, located 150 metres north of GL1 Zone 2. These were collected from narrow quartz veins with intergrown barite or calcite with several percent galena, sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite hosted by rusty weathering dark green volcanic rocks. Strongly anomalous Ag samples collected in the GL1 Zone 2 area typically have associated moderately to strongly anomalous Pb values, ranging from 2,790 to 167,000 ppm, and anomalous Cu values, but generally low Zn, with values predominantly <1,000 ppm.

Table 9.2: Assays for Selected 2017 Rock Samples, GL1 Target Area, Zone 2

Sample	Location	Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
D005104	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	massive galena, 3% chalcopyrite in qtz-carb vein gossan area	1.35	7	258	44,100	25,400
D005106	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	gossanous area, 10% galena, 3% pyrite, 1cm qtz vein	12.8	3	158	342	44,500
D005108	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	1 cm galena in qtz boulder(not far out of place) malachite, 0.5% chalcopyrite	0.01	1,300	757	12,150	762
D005109	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	5% galena, malachite, linarite, 2% chalcopyrite, qtz vein boulder from area just above	0.03	713	2,270	2,790	509
D005110	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	hematite porphyry, 3% chalcopyrite, .5% pyrite, malachite, 0.5 cm seam galena	0.07	5,560	3,350	2,910	19,550
D005115	beyond thrust fault, ridge top east	qtz veins 2&1cm with malachite with large chunks of chalcopyrite (3%) loose rock with several like it	0.18	4	5,200	13	237
D005155	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	>25cm qtz barite vein; 6% galena; very weathered; 1% chalcopyrite; along strike of sample D005104 up mtn	75.5	42	1,110	124,500	93,100
D005156	between Zone 2 & 3, near Newmont DDH 84-10 & 11	dark green fine-grained; brown weathering with seams of white leaching; coarse grained veinlets <2cm of galena; 0.5% chalcopyrite on edges of veins	18.15	4	78	1,970	109,500
D005158	Zone 2, vicinity of Newmont DDH 84-2	malachite linarite; 1% galena; 1% pyrite	0.09	2,640	2,300	11,800	533
D005160	Zone 2, between Newmont DDHs 16/17, 18, & 4	0.2m boulder but many similar in same place; semi massive galena	1.1	1,545	1,890	167,000	32,000
D005163	Zone 2, between Newmont DDHs 16/17, 18, & 4	float, but very local; 0.6m; bleached; 0.1% galena; weathered	0.01	659	1,515	1,345	113
D005169	beyond thrust fault, up-slope east	talus; 1% chalcopyrite; malachite	1.23	4	8,190	79	231

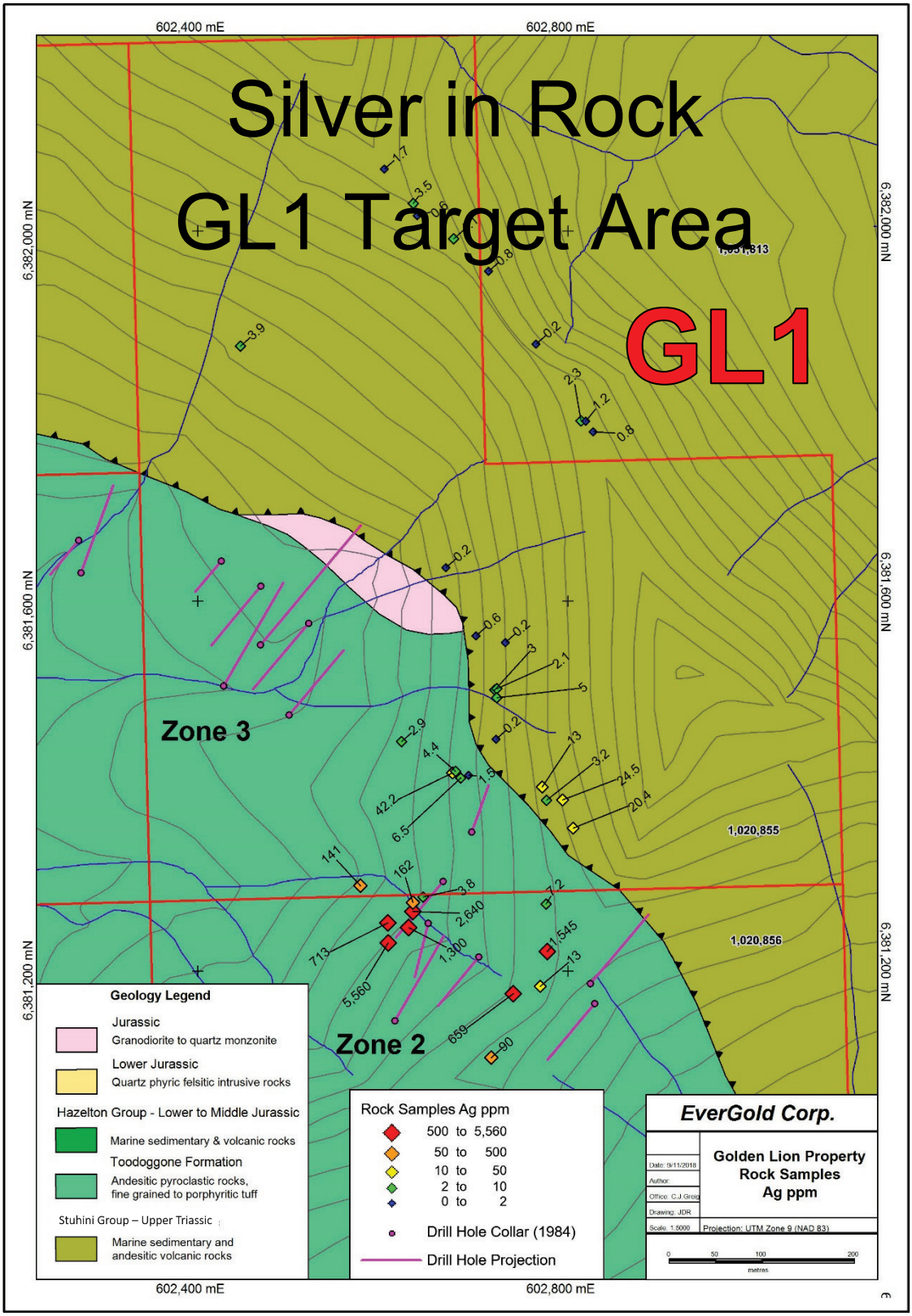


Figure 9.2: 2017 rock sample values for silver, on geology, with 1984 Newmont drill hole locations, GL1 Target Area (J. Rowe, 2018)

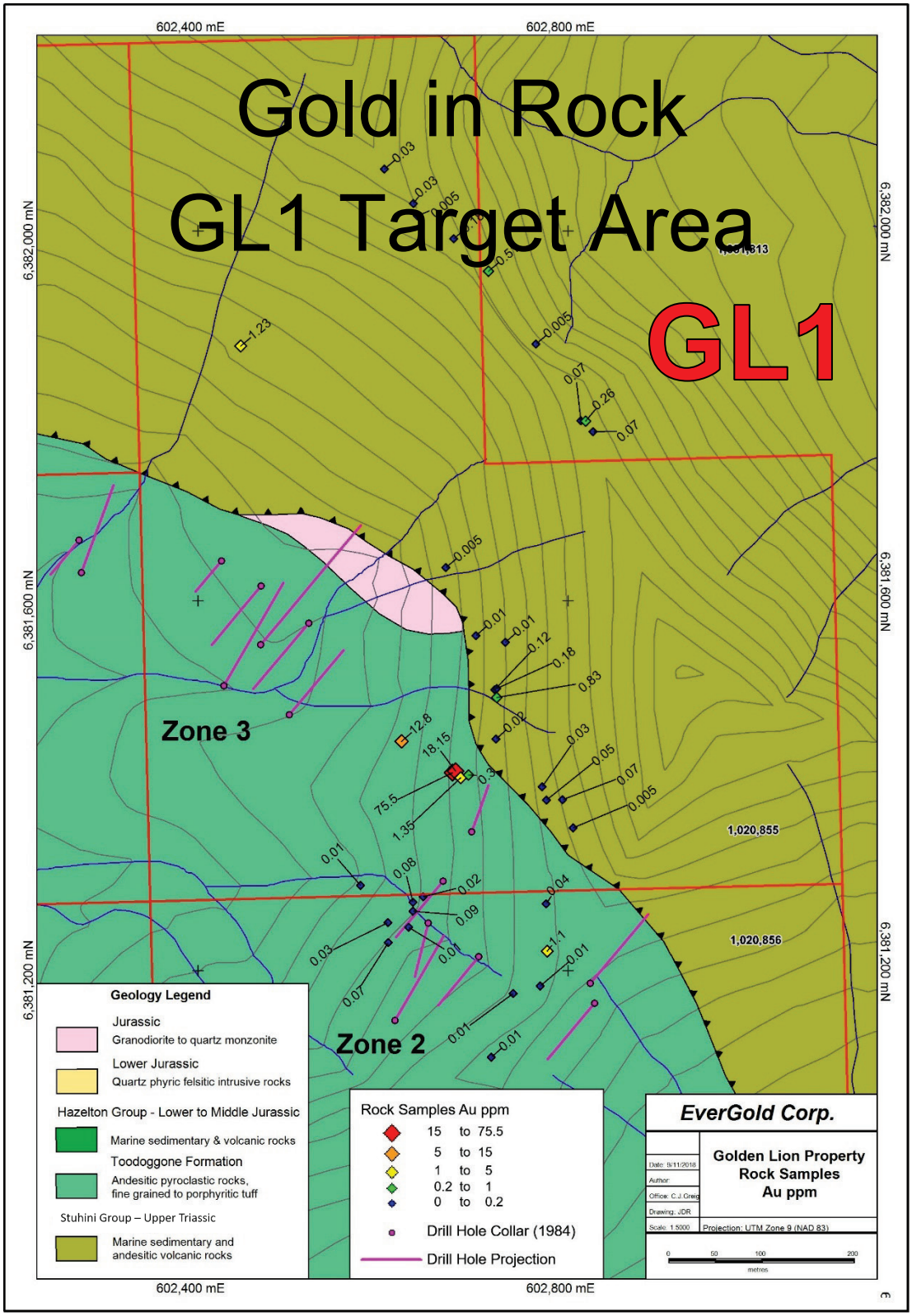


Figure 9.3: 2017 rock sample values for gold, on geology, with 1984 Newmont drill hole locations, GL1 Target Area (J. Rowe, 2018)

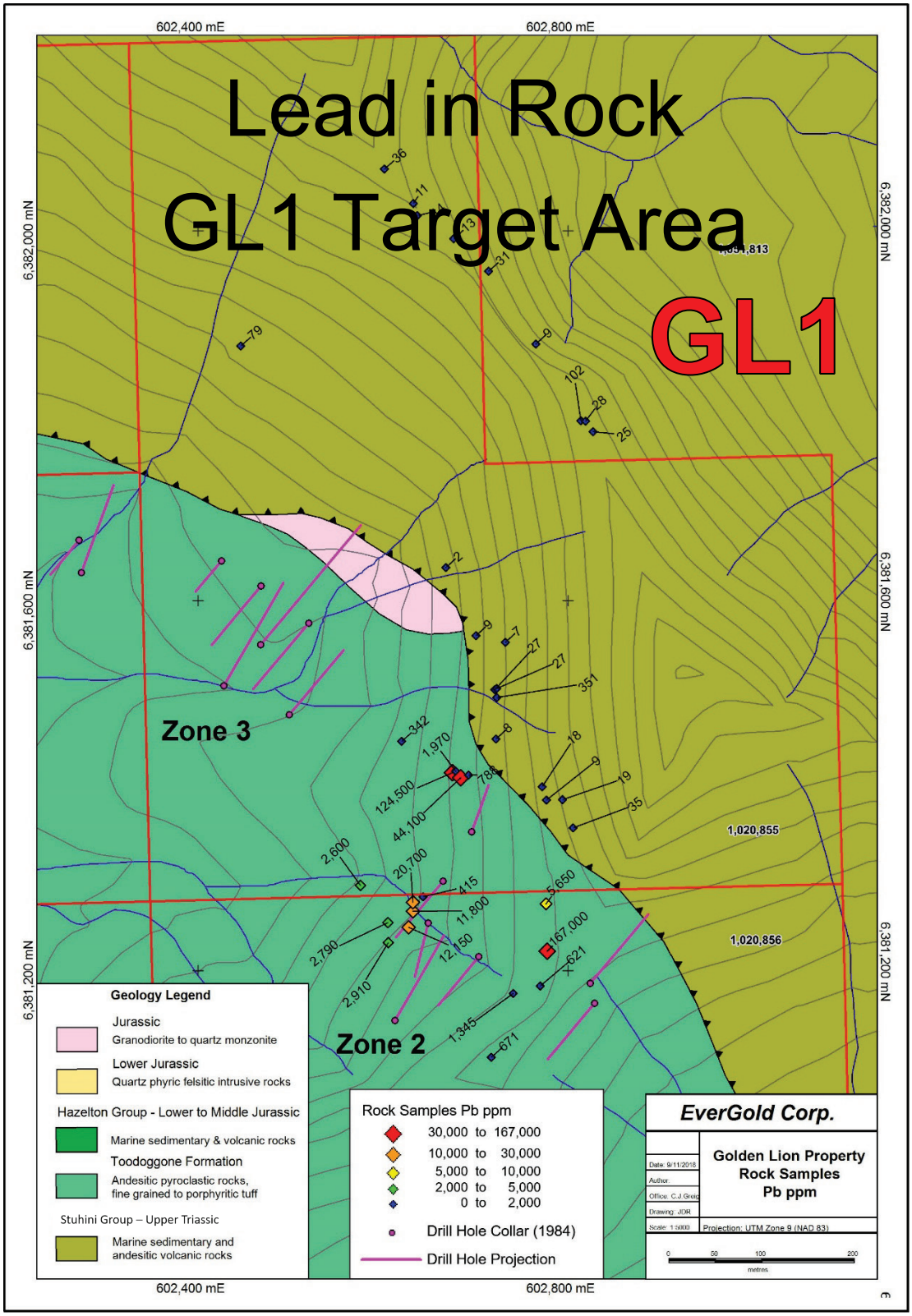


Figure 9.4: 2017 rock sample values for lead, on geology, with 1984 Newmont drill hole locations, GL1 Target Area (J. Rowe, 2018)

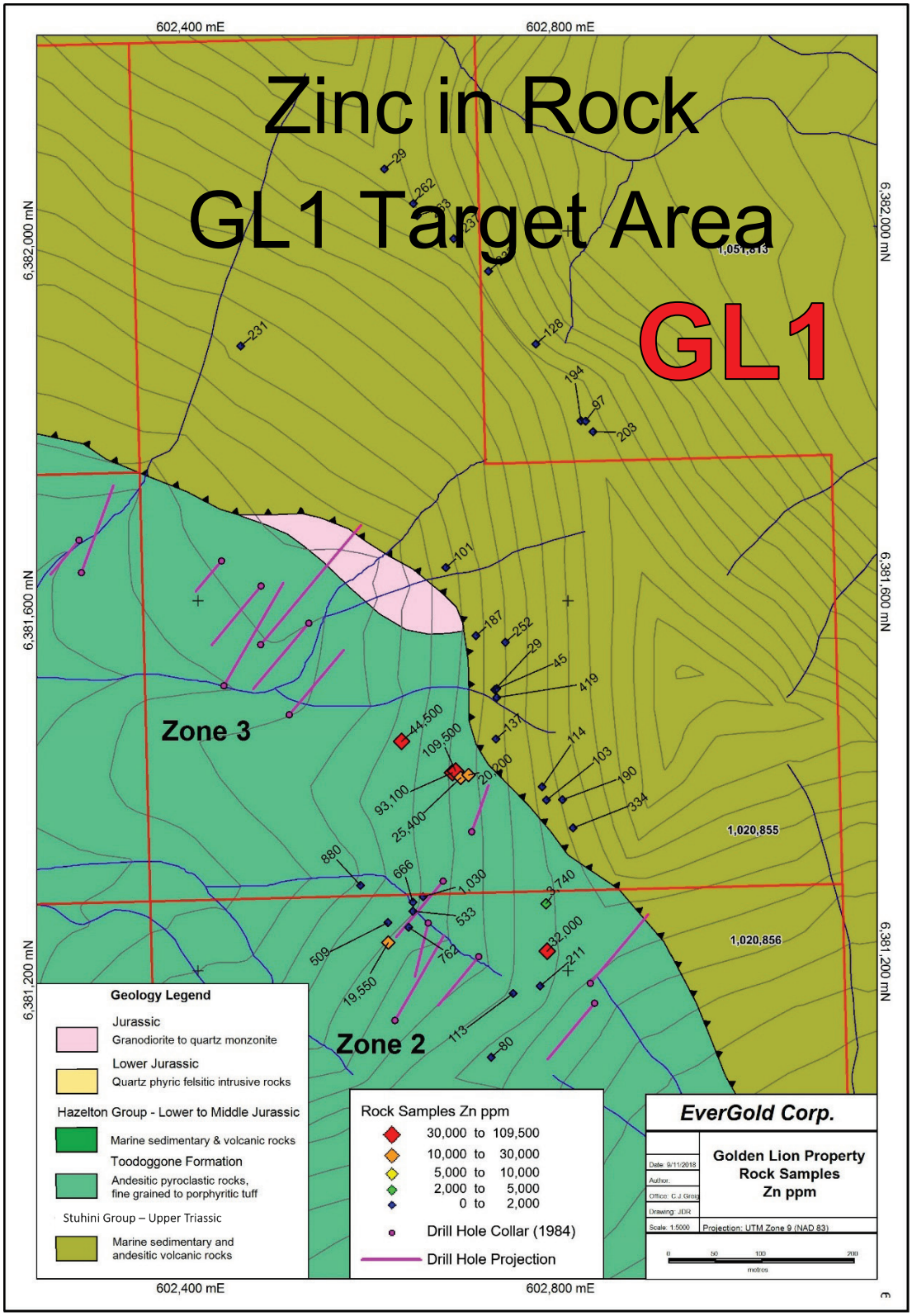


Figure 9.5: 2017 rock sample values for zinc, on geology, with 1984 Newmont drill hole locations, GL1 Target Area (J. Rowe, 2018)

9.1.2 2017 Airborne Magnetometer Survey

From September 2 to 6, 2017, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook a 182 line-km airborne magnetic surveying over the entire Golden Lion Property area. The surveying was carried out on 50 east-west flight lines with 8 orthogonal north-south tie lines. The spacing for the flight lines and tie lines was 100 meters and 500 meters respectively.

The results of the airborne magnetic survey show a dominant north-northwesterly magnetic fabric. This dominant fabric is cross cut by a series of northwesterly structures (Figure 9.6).

In the western part of the survey area, several discrete magnetic features are clear within a north-south corridor that tracks the valley bottom. These discrete features are likely the results of a magnetic unit bisected by the aforementioned northwest trending structures.

In the southwest corner of the survey two discrete features (mHA & mHB) with elevated magnetic signatures are readily apparent. These two magnetic highs are located within a stock of quartz phyric felsic intrusive rocks.

In the central part of the survey area the dominant magnetic high in the north appears to track the north-northwest trending ridgeline (mFA) underlain by andesitic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This feature is interrupted in the central portion where a secondary arcuate feature (mFB) cross cuts it at an oblique angle. This second feature (mFB) crosses terrain, partially coinciding with a northwest trending thrust fault and may be of potential interest, as its northwest extent is proximal to known mineralization.

A discrete magnetic low (mLA) is observed on the ridge in the southeast portion of the survey. This feature is flanked by two magnetic highs that may be of interest. The northern end of the arcuate magnetic high on the west (mFC) is associated with mineralization near its intersection with feature mFB.

A second discrete magnetic low (mLB) is readily apparent in the northeast corner of the survey area associated with a topographic depression. A small granitic stock is mapped partly coincident with this magnetic low.

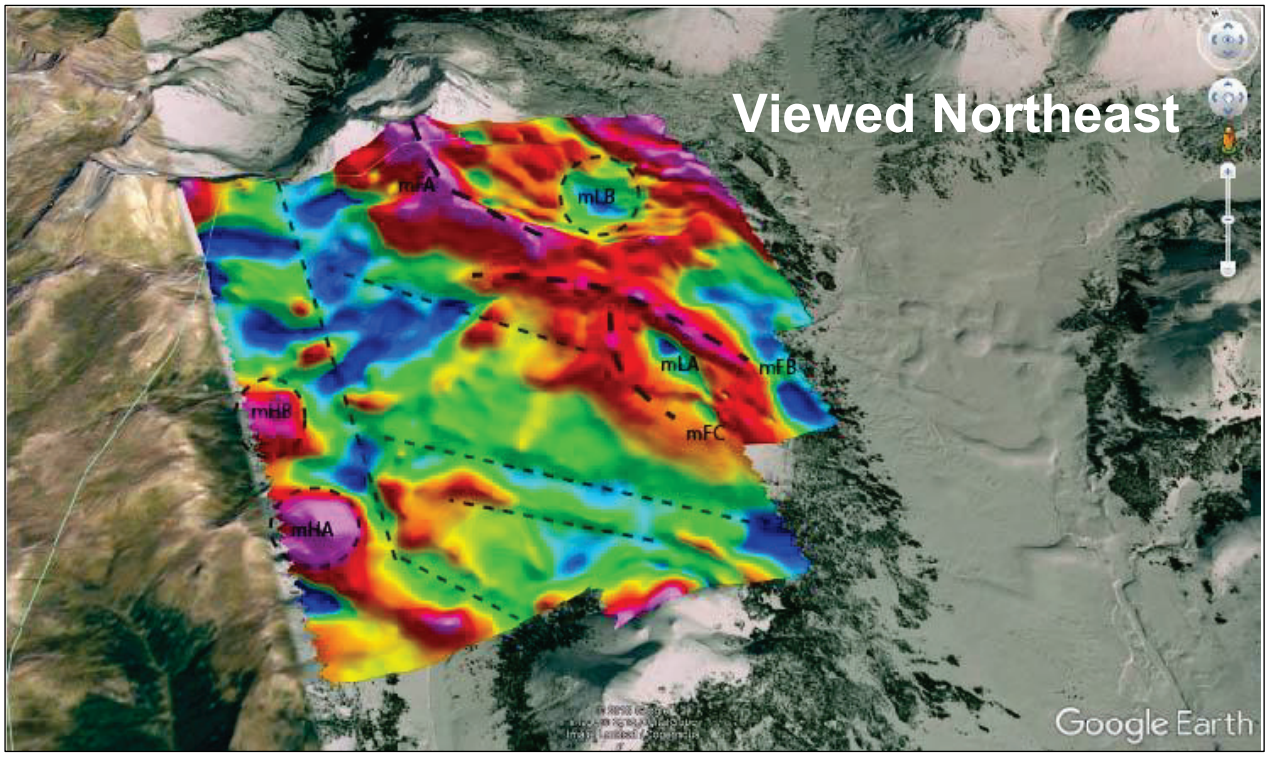
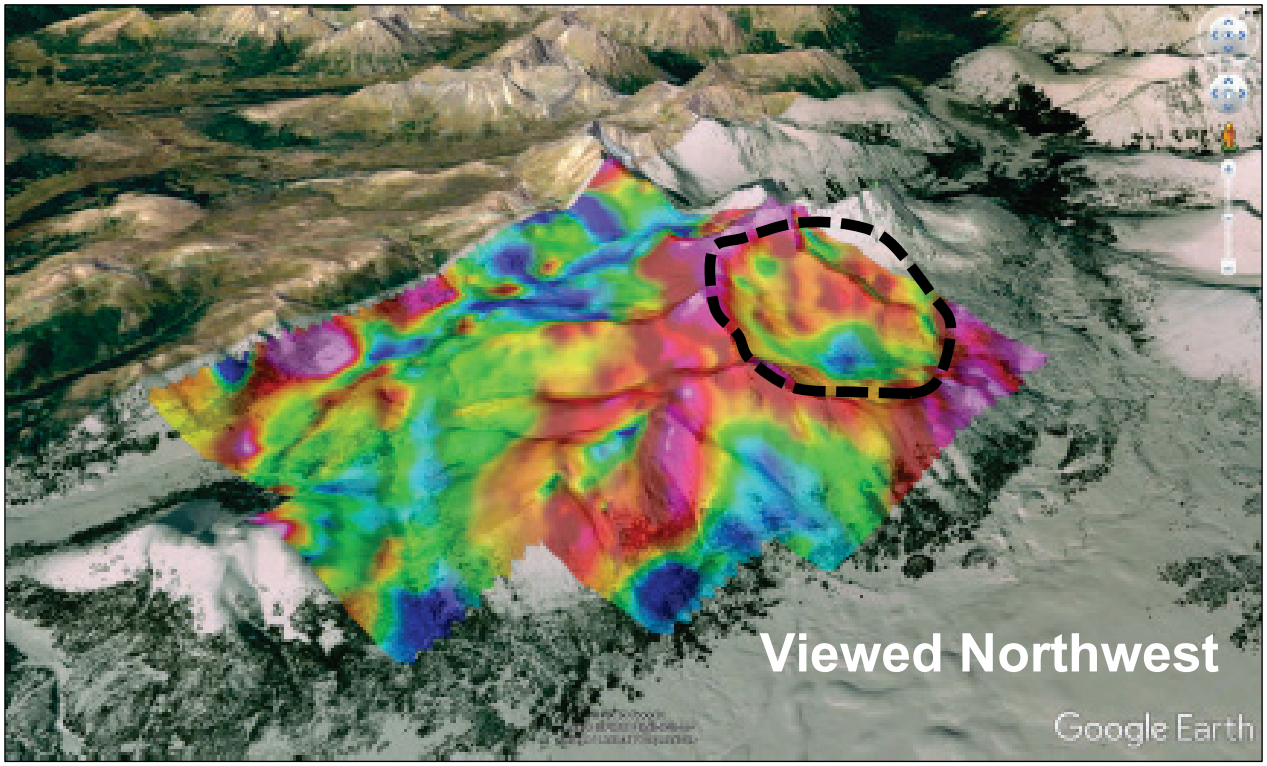


Figure 9.6 above, and **Figure 9.7,** below: Total Magnetic Intensity of the southern part of the Golden Lion Property, draped over terrain (A. Walcott, 2017)



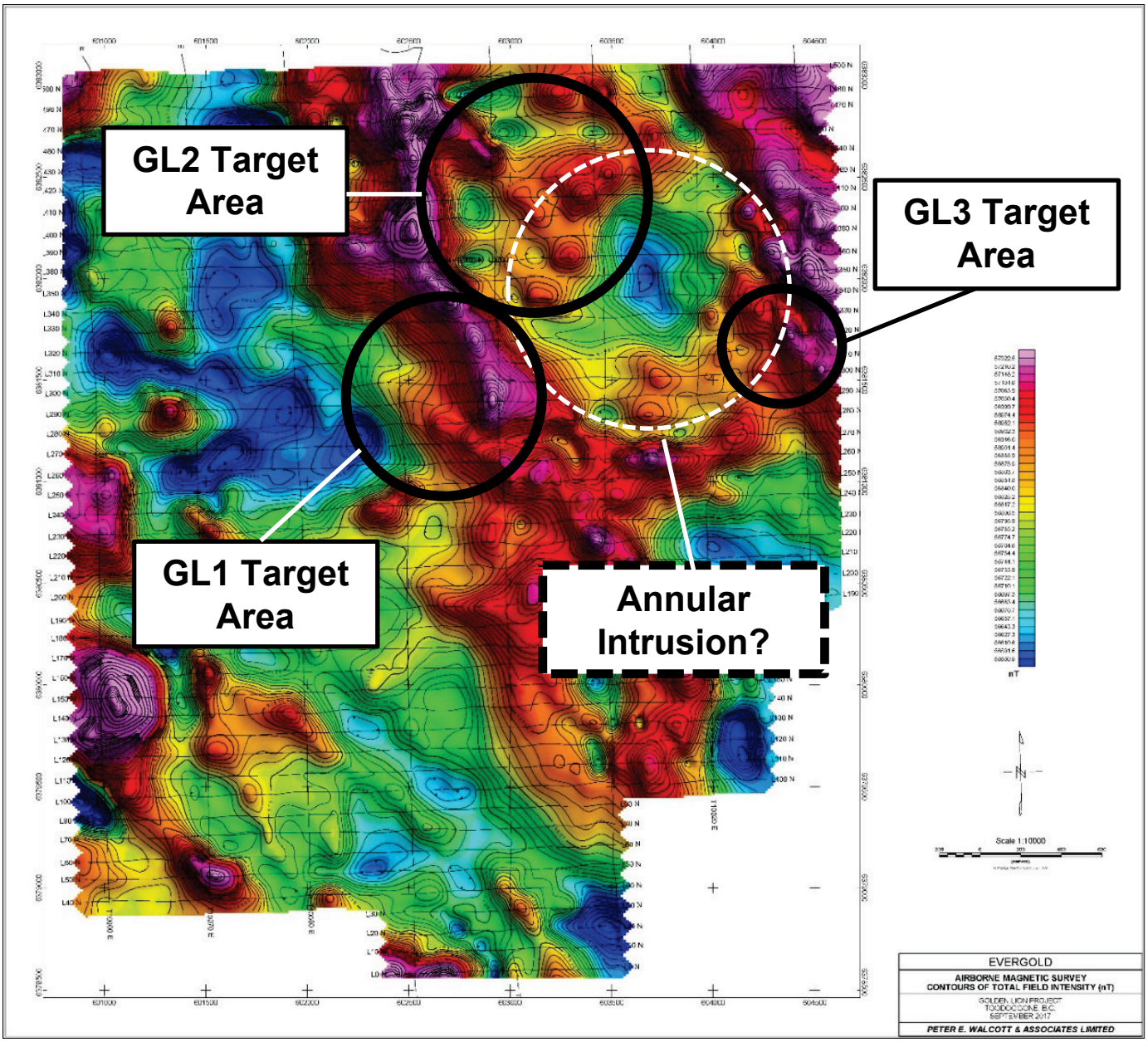


Figure 9.8: Total Magnetic Intensity over the southern tenures of the Golden Lion Property, showing GL1, GL2 and GL3 Target Areas, and location of potential annular intrusion (after A. Walcott, 2017)

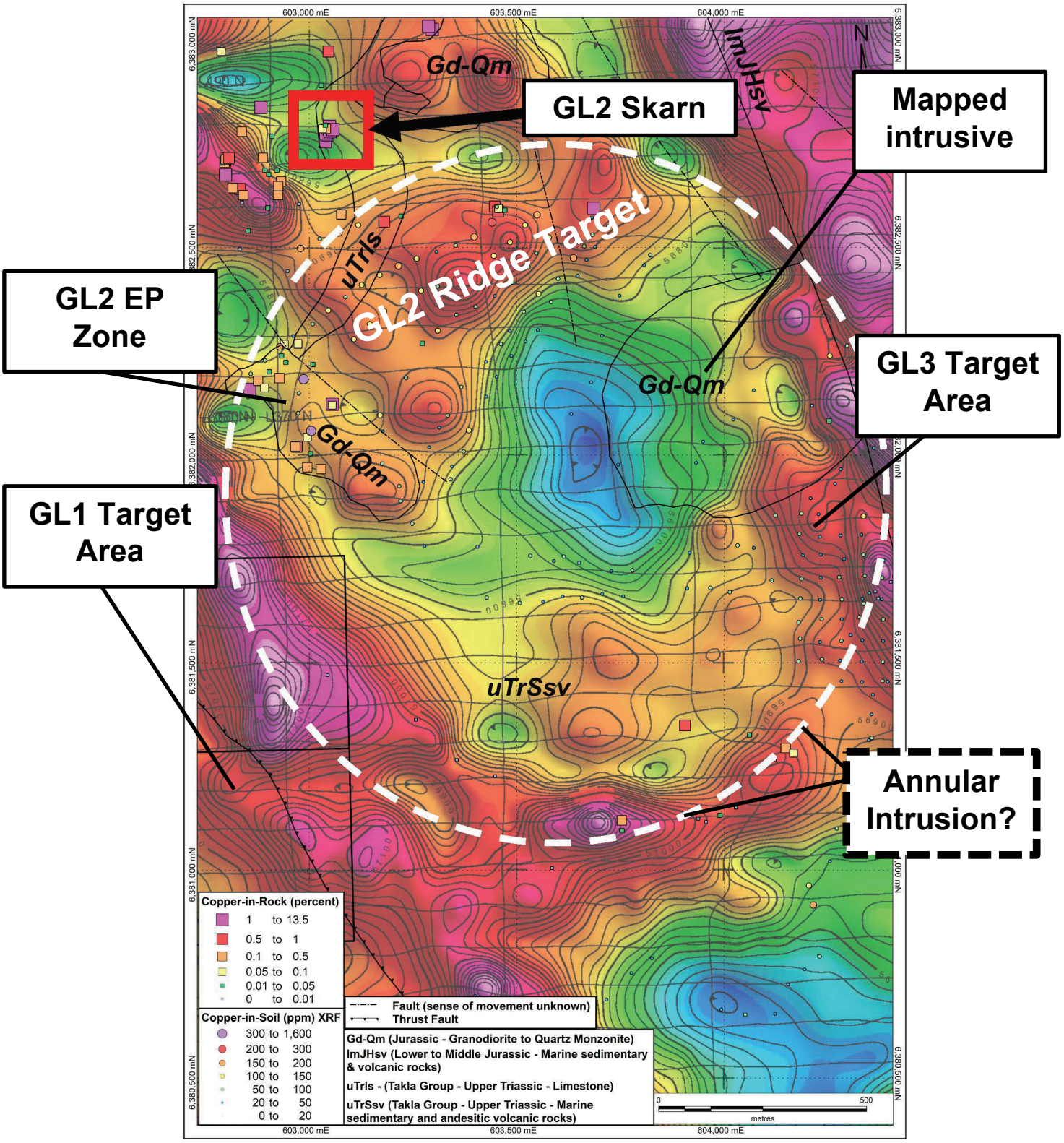


Figure 9.9: Total Magnetic Intensity, GL2 and GL3 Target Areas
(A. Albano, 2019)

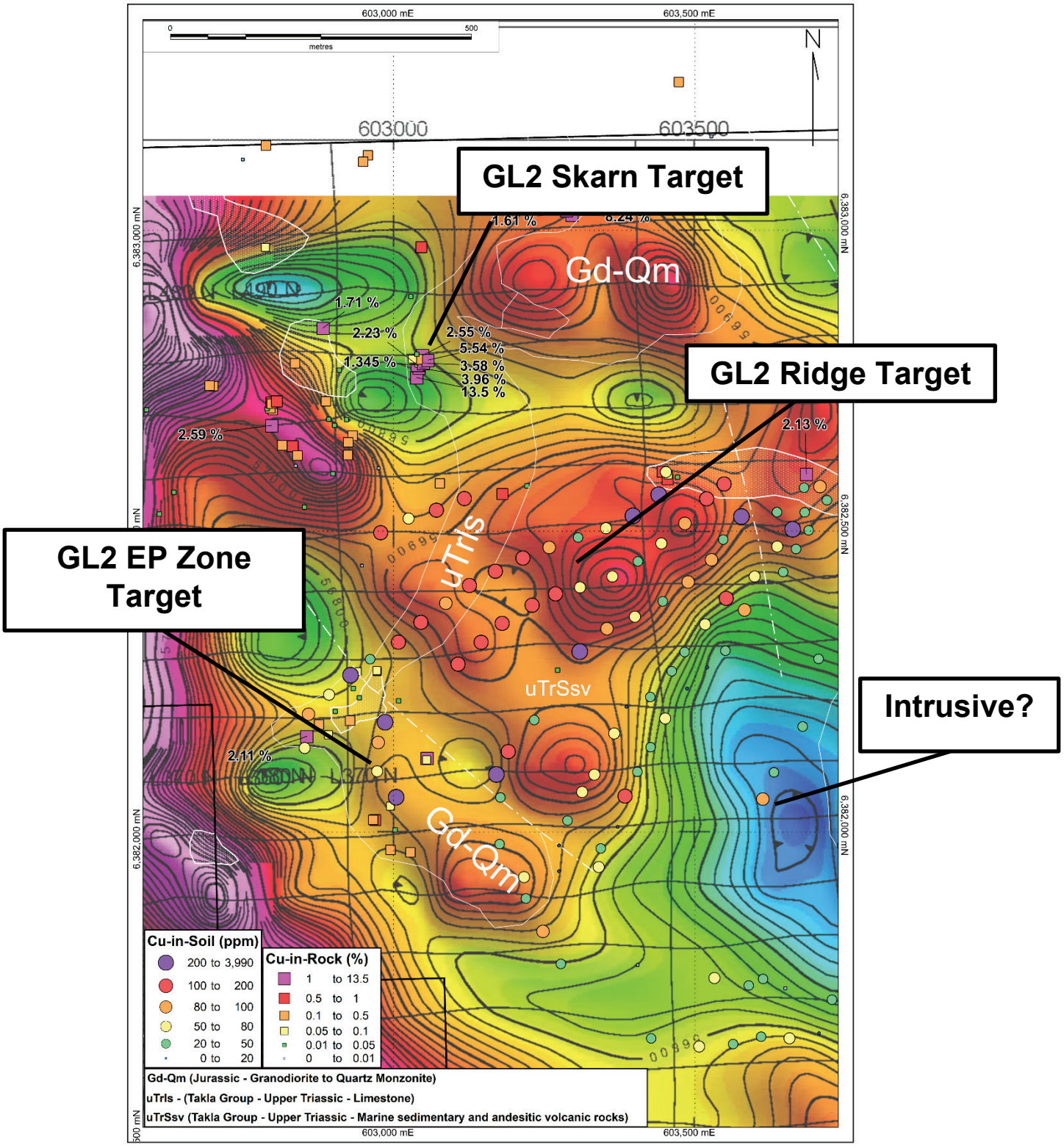


Figure 9.10: Total Magnetic Intensity - GL2 Skarn, GL2 Ridge and GL2 EP Zone targets, with values of copper-in-soils & rocks (A. Albano, 2019)

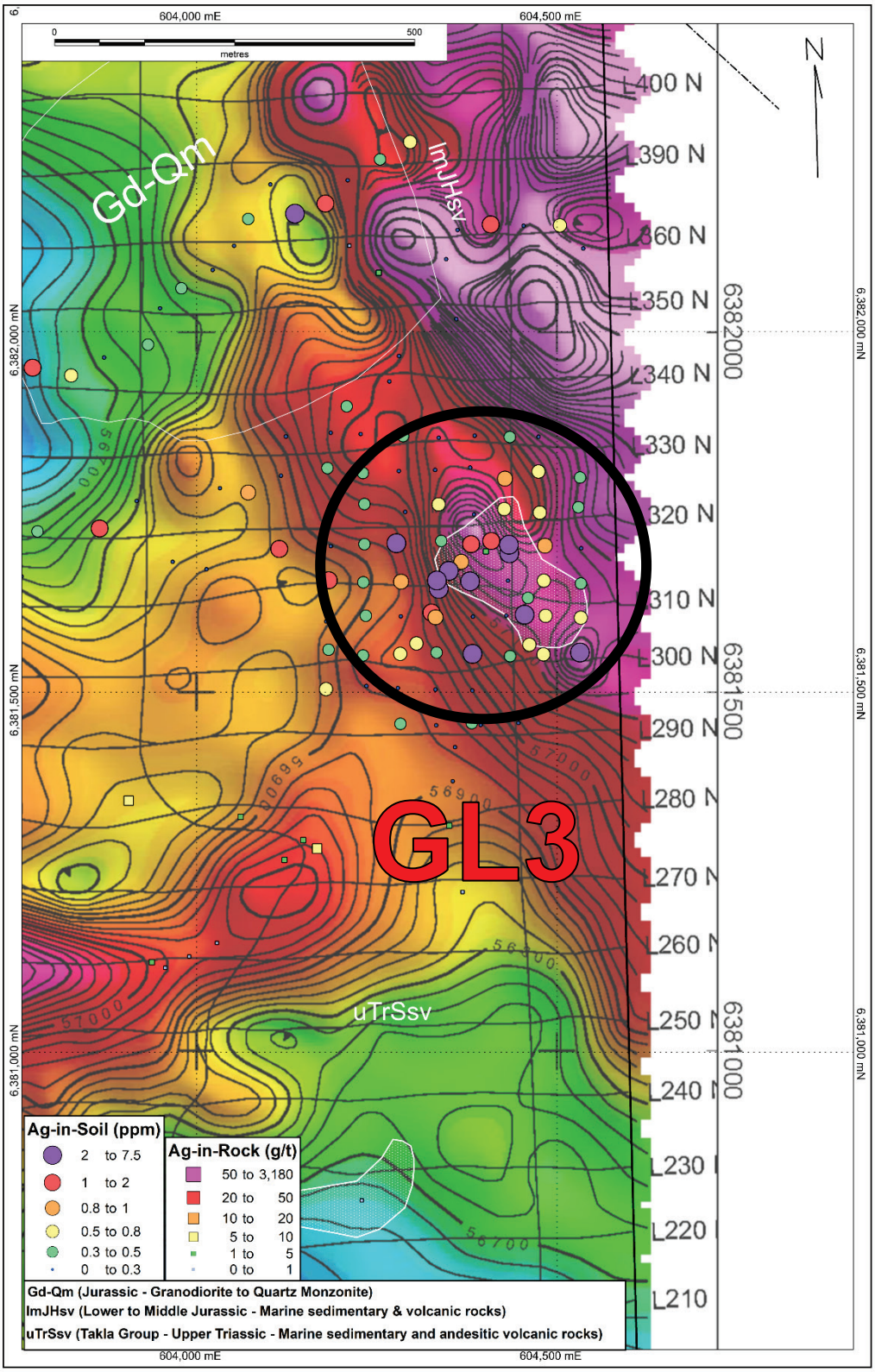


Figure 9.11: Total Magnetic Intensity - GL3 Target Area, with values of silver-in-soils & rocks (A. Albano, 2019)

9.2 2018 Exploration

Two separate exploration programs were conducted on the Golden Lion Property in 2018 for a total of 7 field days. The first exploration program consisted of rock, soil and stream sediment sampling from June 24th - June 27th by a single project geologist, two field geologists and three junior geologists. The second program consisted of follow-up exploration with geological reconnaissance, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling from August 17th – August 19th by one project geologist, one junior geologist and two prospectors (Bjorkman Prospecting).

9.2.1 2018 Rock Sampling

A total of 117 rock samples were collected from the Property in 2018. Rock samples typically consisted of grab chips from float or outcrop generally containing veins or rusty gossanous material, commonly with sulphide minerals, within volcanic and limestone host rocks. For each sample the geological details were described, including host rock type, any alteration observed, sulphide minerals recognized, style of mineralization, structure types and orientations, as well as comments providing more detailed information.

The 2018 rock sampling program returned very encouraging results (see Figures 9.12 to 9.16, below, and Tables 7.3 and 7.4, above), from a new area now designated the GL2 Target Area, which extends across the property tenures northeast of the historically drilled GL1 Target Area. The GL2 Target Area covers approximately 1 km by 1 km and is defined by strongly anomalous copper (up to 13.5 %), gold (up to 18.4 g/t), silver (up to 3,180 g/t), zinc (up to 5.3%) and lead (up to 1.9%), including sporadic, but strongly anomalous values for molybdenum (up to 527 ppm).

Numerous samples from the GL2 Target Area returned moderate to strongly anomalous values for copper (0.1 to 13.5%). A subset of 24 samples returned greater than 0.5% Cu, to a high of 13.5% Cu in sample no. GLAA18-036R (Photo 9.2, next page). Of particular note, a newly-identified 15 x 15 metre exposure of skarned limestone (the "GL2 Skarn") was located and sampled in a glacial bowl. Seven of these samples, tabulated in Table 7.3, above, returned greater than 2% Cu. The outcropping skarn hosts multiple 10 to 75 cm wide quartz-carbonate veins characterized by a sulphide assemblage of semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite and pyrite along with strong secondary malachite, iron and manganese oxide staining.

Moderately anomalous values for gold (0.101 to 0.965 g/t) are widespread over the GL2 Target Area, locally complemented by strongly to very strongly anomalous results (i.e. 1.44 to 18.4 g/t Au). Of particular note, sample no. GLVB18-31R (Photo 9.1, next page), collected from a 15 cm wide quartz-carbonate epithermal-style vein containing 2% galena and trace chalcopyrite, returned 18.4 g/t Au accompanied by 3,180 g/t Ag. This sample was gathered from a site several hundred metres southwest of the GL2 Skarn, on the other side of an intervening ridge – the "GL2 Ridge" – which the 2018 sampling also demonstrates carries a strong multi-element anomaly in soils and outcrop. Several rock samples collected from the area surrounding GLVB18-31R (now known as the "EP Zone") returned moderate to strongly anomalous values for gold (0.617 to 1.44 g/t Au).

Approximately 600 metres north of the site of GLVB18-31R, rock sample GLAA18-31R, collected from a 3-5 cm thick quartz-calcite vein containing fine grained chalcopyrite hosted within a propylitically altered mafic volcanic rock, returned 5.22 g/t Au.

Eleven rock samples collected in 2018 returned greater than 20 g/t Ag, including the previously discussed high of 3,180 g/t Ag in sample GLVB18-31R. These samples were mostly collected from sulphide rich quartz and barite veins. Rock samples from the GL2 Skarn also consistently returned strong silver values (22.1 to 122 g/t).

Moderately to strongly anomalous values for lead are sporadic, with a high of 2.4%. Strongly anomalous values for zinc are more widespread than lead, ranging from 0.226 to 3.33% with a high of 5.3%.

Molybdenum results are generally low over the areas sampled in 2018. However, several strong but sporadic values (215 to 527 ppm Mo) were returned.

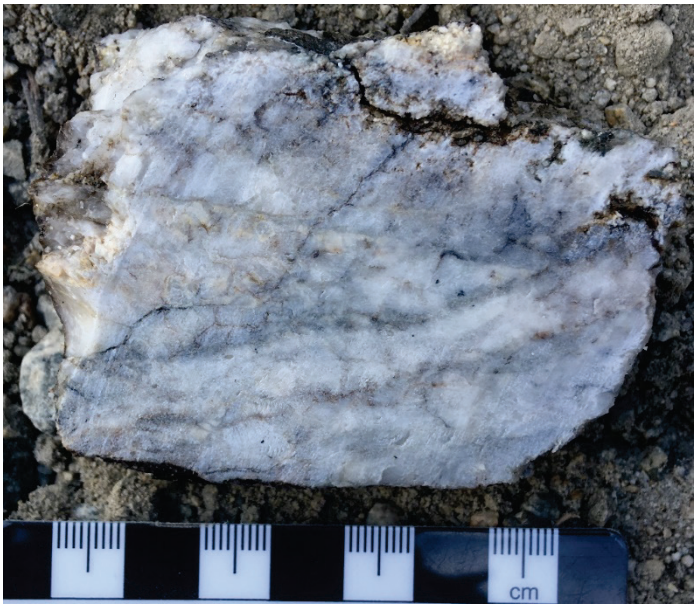


Photo 9.1: GL2 Target Area, EP Zone epithermal mineralization sample no. GLVB18-31R – 18.4 g/t Au, 3,180 g/t Ag. For location of samples see Figure 7.8 & Table 7.4 (A. Albano, 2019)

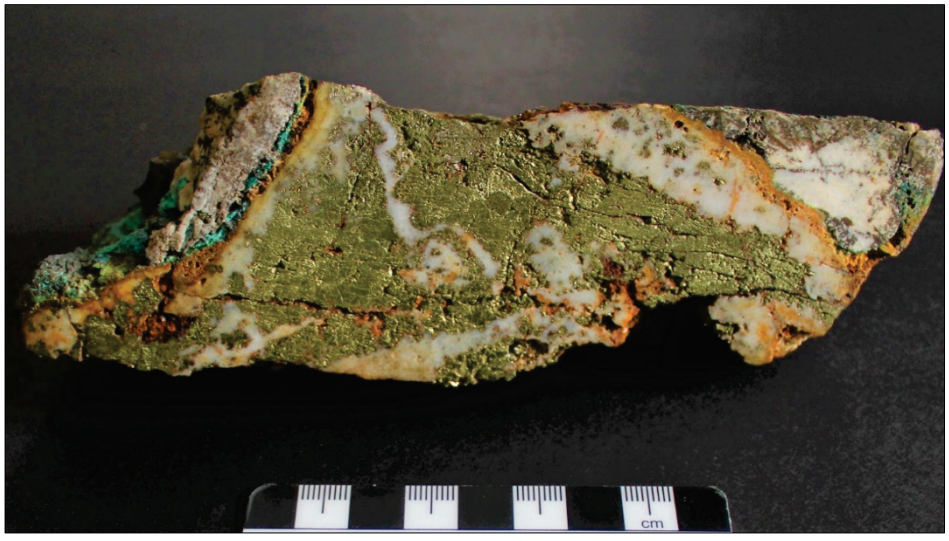


Photo 9.2: GL2 Target Area – 2018 high grade skarn mineralization sample no. GLAA18-036R; 13.5% Cu, 122 g/t Ag, 0.146 g/t Au (A. Albano, 2019)

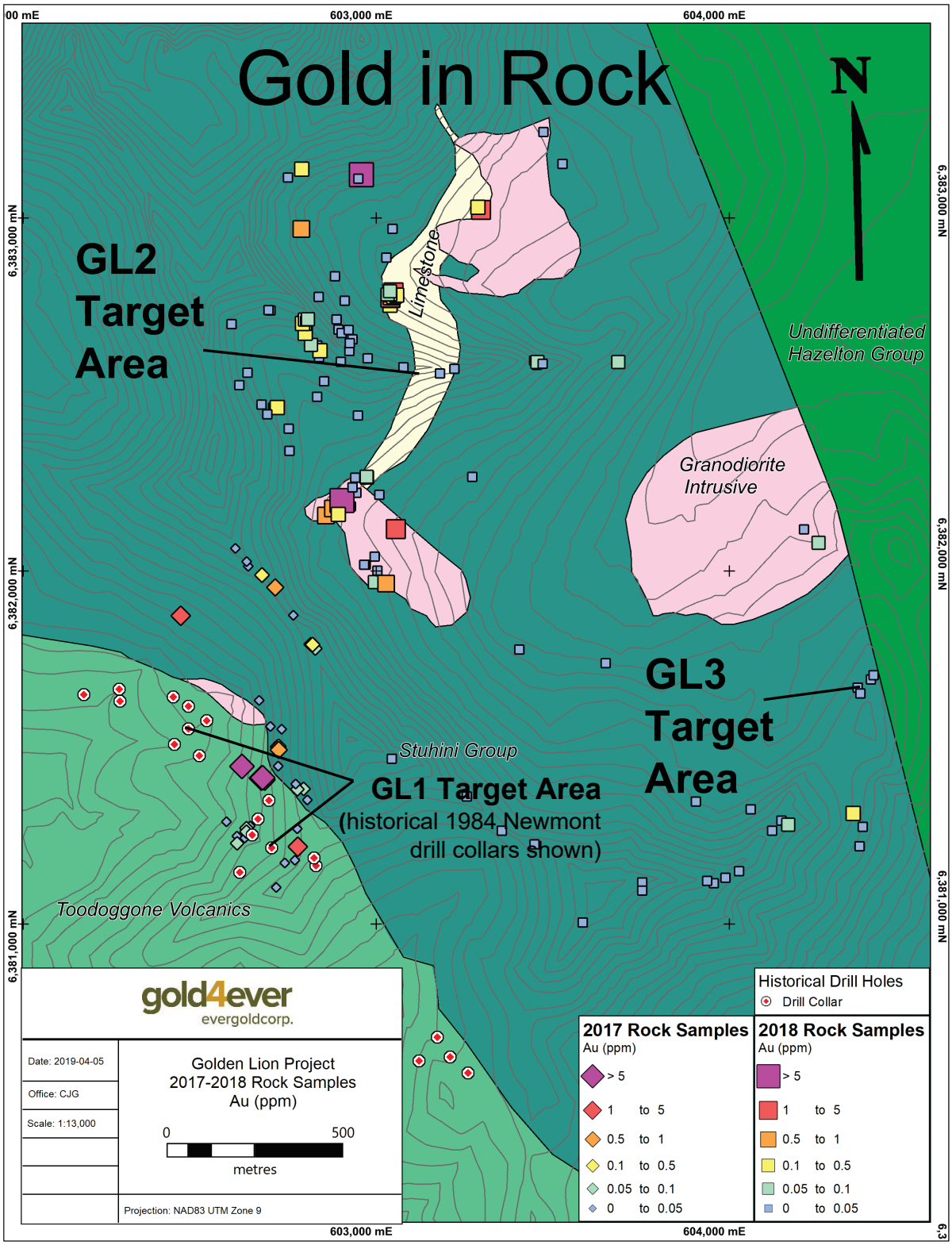


Figure 9.12: 2018 & 2017 rock sample Au assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

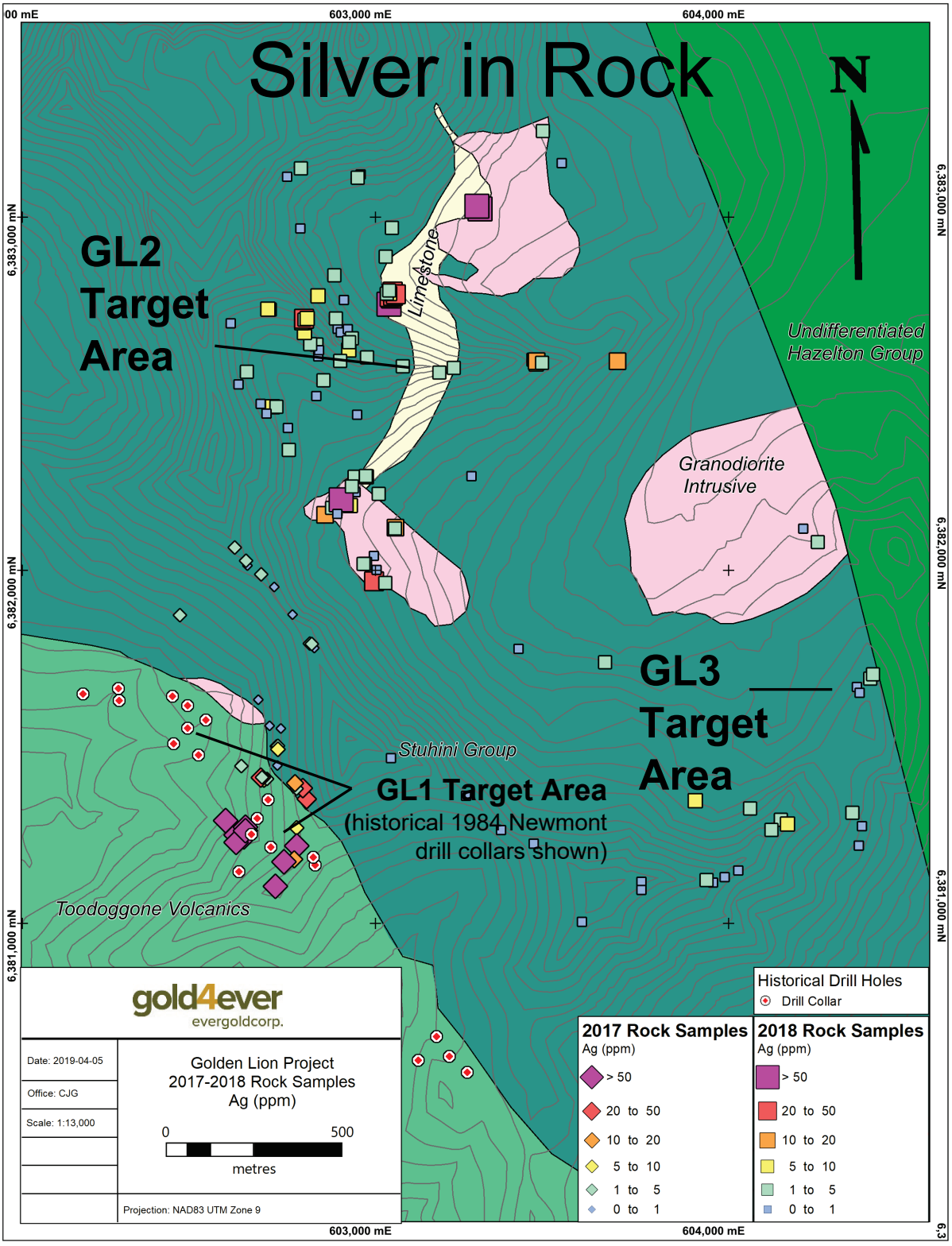


Figure 9.13: 2018 and 2017 rock sample Ag assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

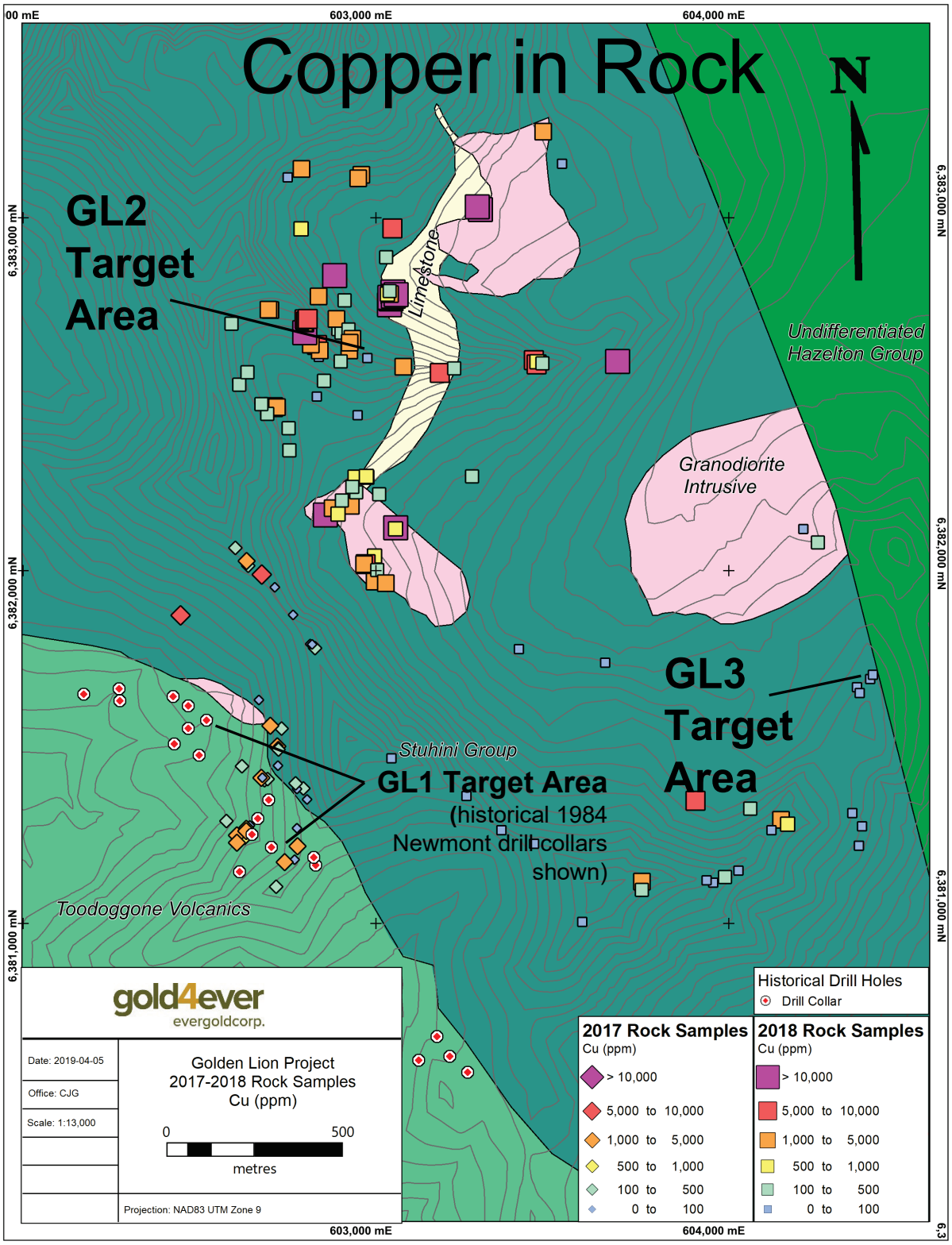


Figure 9.14: 2018 and 2017 rock sample Cu assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

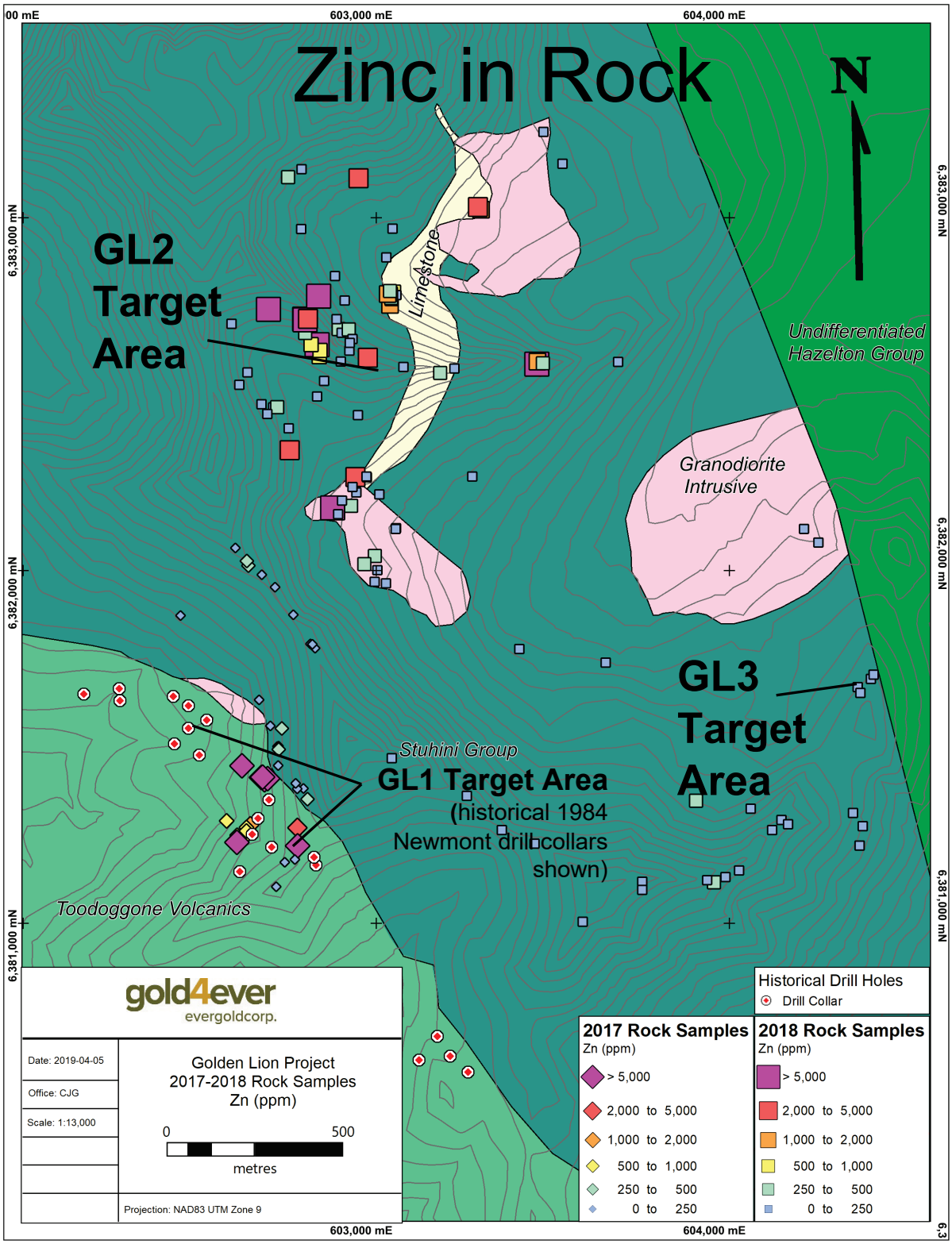


Figure 9.15: 2018 and 2017 rock sample Zn assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

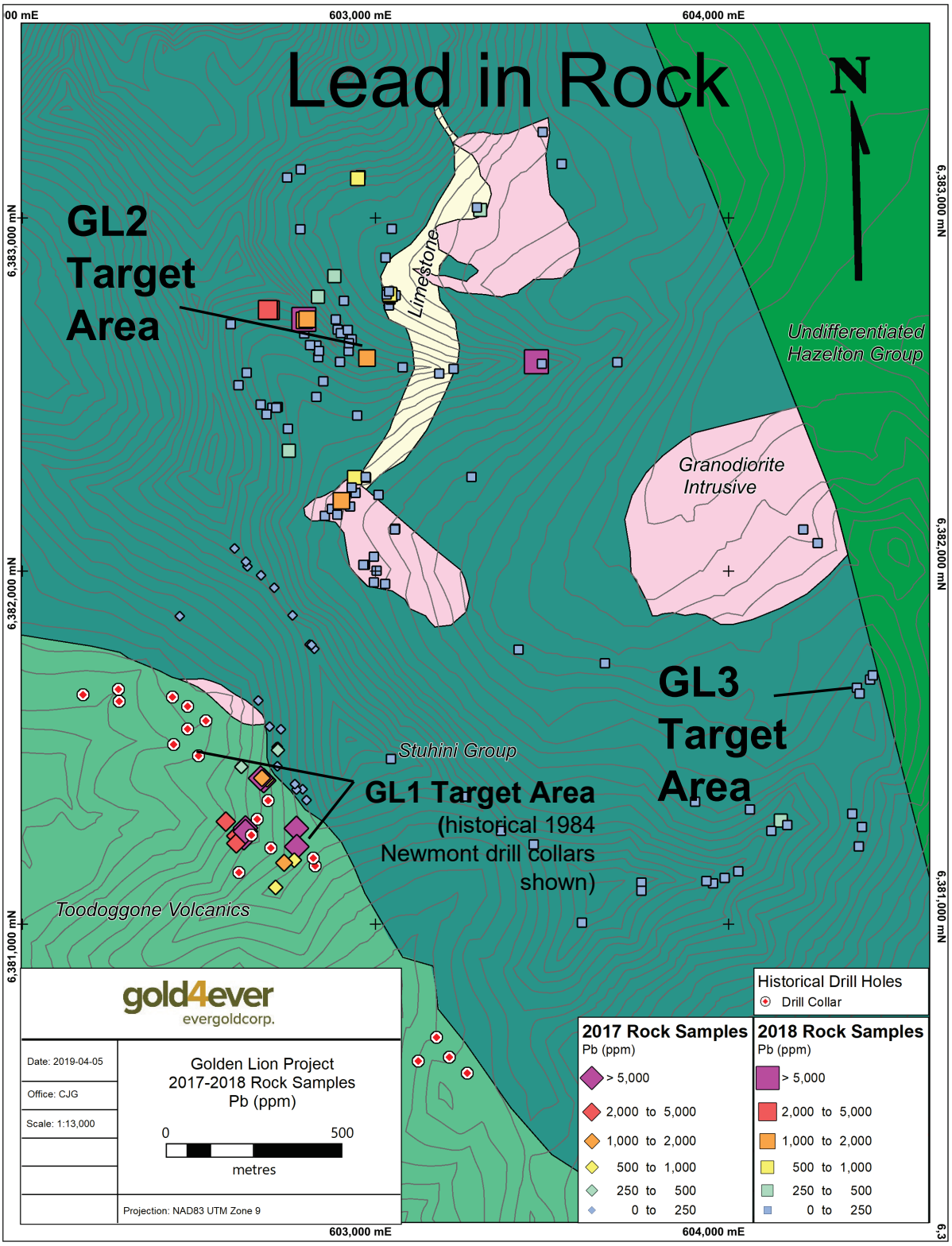


Figure 9.16: 2018 and 2017 rock sample Pb assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

9.2.2 2018 Soil Sampling

The 2018 soil sampling survey was designed to assess the mineral potential of areas east and northeast of the historical Golden Lion occurrence, drilled by Newmont in 1984 and now known as the "**GL1 Target Area**". These new areas, now designated the "**GL2**" and "**GL3**" Target Areas, had seen limited historical work. Soil samples were collected over geology mapped as Lower to Middle Jurassic-aged andesitic pyroclastics and fine-grained to porphyritic tuff and marine sedimentary rocks, intruded by Lower Jurassic quartz-phyric felsitic and granodioritic to quartz monzonitic rocks. A total of 474 soil samples were collected in the field then transported to the Company's exploration offices at C.J. Greig & Associates in Penticton, B.C., where they were screened using X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") for copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum and arsenic, in order to select the best samples to be sent to the lab for analysis.

The **GL2 Target Area** is located approximately 1 km northeast of the GL1 Target Area. At the centre of the GL2 Target Area lies an east-west trending ridge ("**GL2 Ridge**"), tending to cliffs on its northern slopes but moderate on its south, with east-facing bowls on either side. In parts of both the northern and southern bowls, granodiorite to quartz monzonite bodies have intruded the Stuhini Group rocks. Cutting more or less north-south through the centre of the GL2 Ridge is a thick (>100 metre) unit of Stuhini Group limestone dipping moderately to the west. Sampling of soils in 2018 revealed a widespread, locally strong, multi-element geochemical anomaly overlying the crest of GL2 Ridge and its south-facing slopes (see Figures 9.17 to 9.24, below). Though some down-slope dispersion of values has likely occurred, this particular geochemical-topographical relationship, coupled with the multi-element character of the soil anomalies and associated local magnetic highs in the geophysical response, suggest a potential intrusive source – or sources - directly below.

The anomaly is characterized by moderate to strongly anomalous values for copper (103 to 1591 ppm) and lead (118 to 311 ppm), strongly anomalous values for zinc (507 to 964 ppm) and arsenic (113 to 429 ppm), and several spot highs for molybdenum (34, 45 and 56 ppm). Soil samples which were analyzed by the lab returned moderately to strongly anomalous values for gold on the south and north ends of GL-2 (20 to 335 ppb), several spot highs for silver on the south and north ends of GL-2 (3, 3.7 and 6 ppm), moderate to strongly anomalous strings of copper (102 to 3990 ppm) and zinc (202 to 1140 ppm), and strongly anomalous values for lead (up to 639 ppm), arsenic (up to 674 ppm) and molybdenum (10 to 52 ppm).

The GL3 Target Area is located directly east of the GL1 Target Area, and about 1 km southeast of the GL2 Target Area. Soil samples returned very strongly anomalous values for gold (235 and 246 ppb) which are encompassed by moderate to strongly anomalous values of gold (21 to 99 ppb), very strongly anomalous values for silver (up to 7.5 ppm), zinc (up to 1225 ppm) and lead (up to 732 ppm) (see Figures 9.17 to 9.24, below).

The anomalies returned from the GL2 and GL3 Target Areas appear to reflect different mineralized sources. The GL2 anomaly is defined by Cu-Au-Zn-Pb-As ± Ag-Mo whereas GL3 lacks a Cu-Mo-As signature.

Photo 9.3: Soil sampling on the Golden Lion Property, 2018 (A. Albano, 2018))

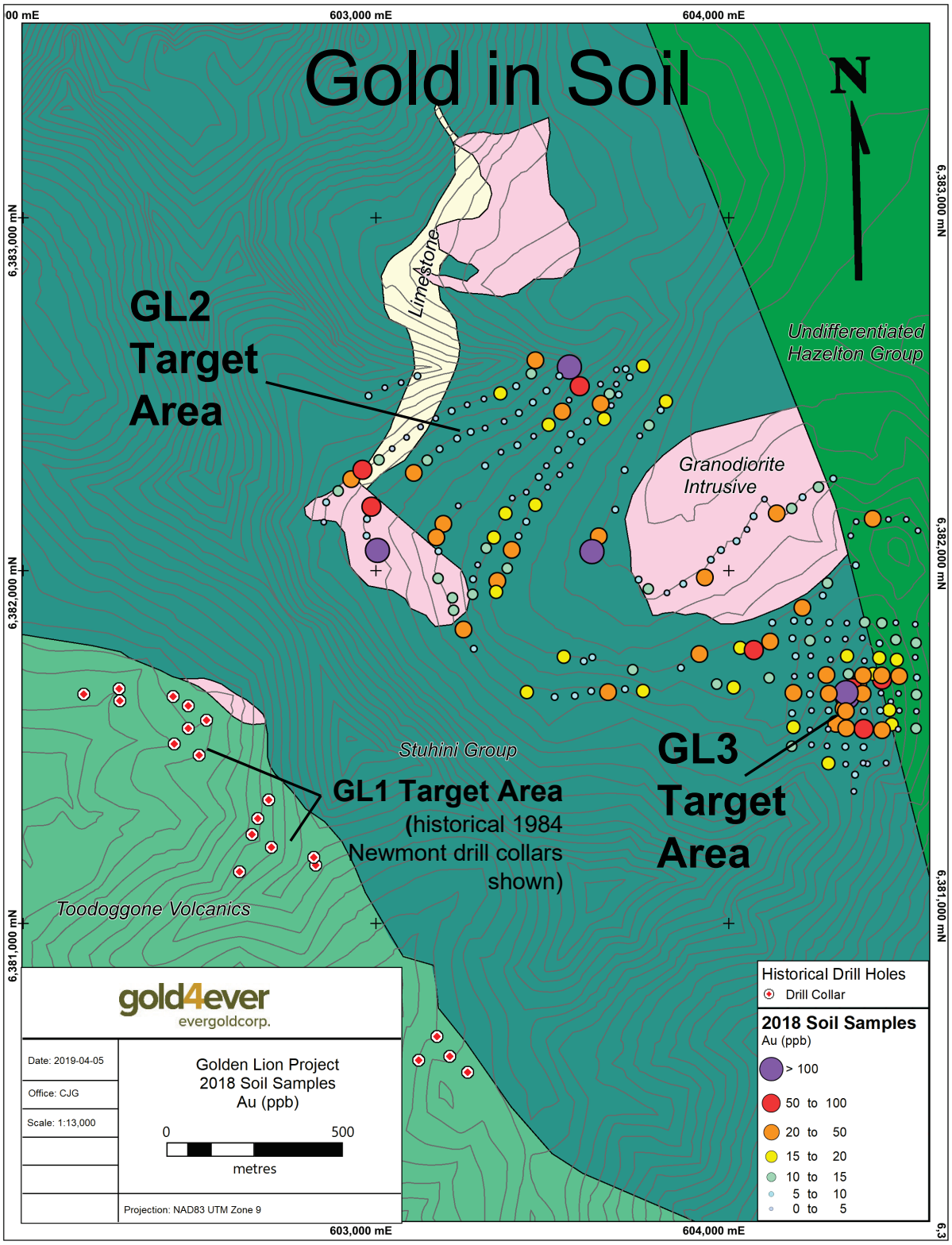


Figure 9.17: 2018 Au soil assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

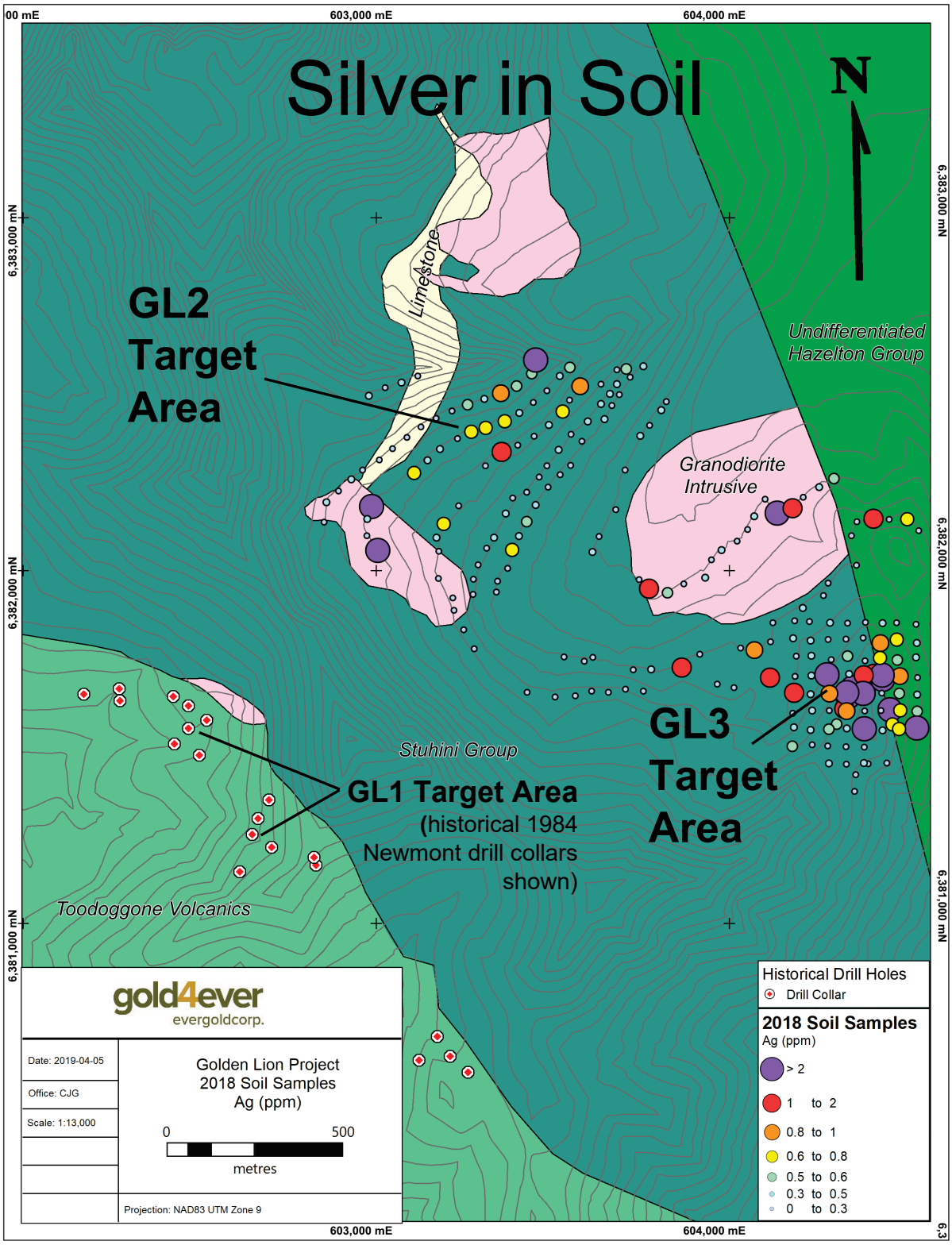


Figure 9.18: 2018 Ag soil assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

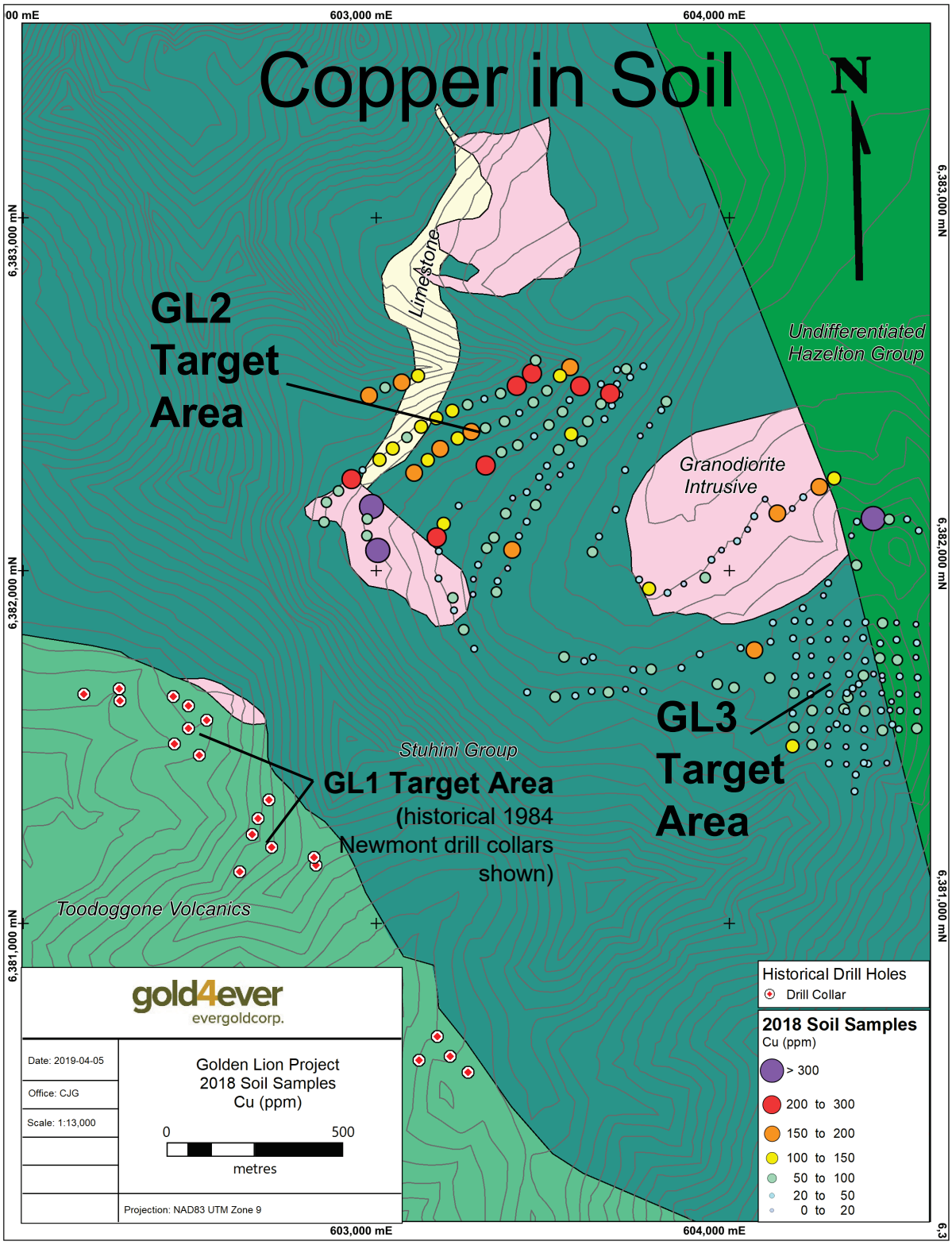


Figure 9.19: 2018 Cu soil assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

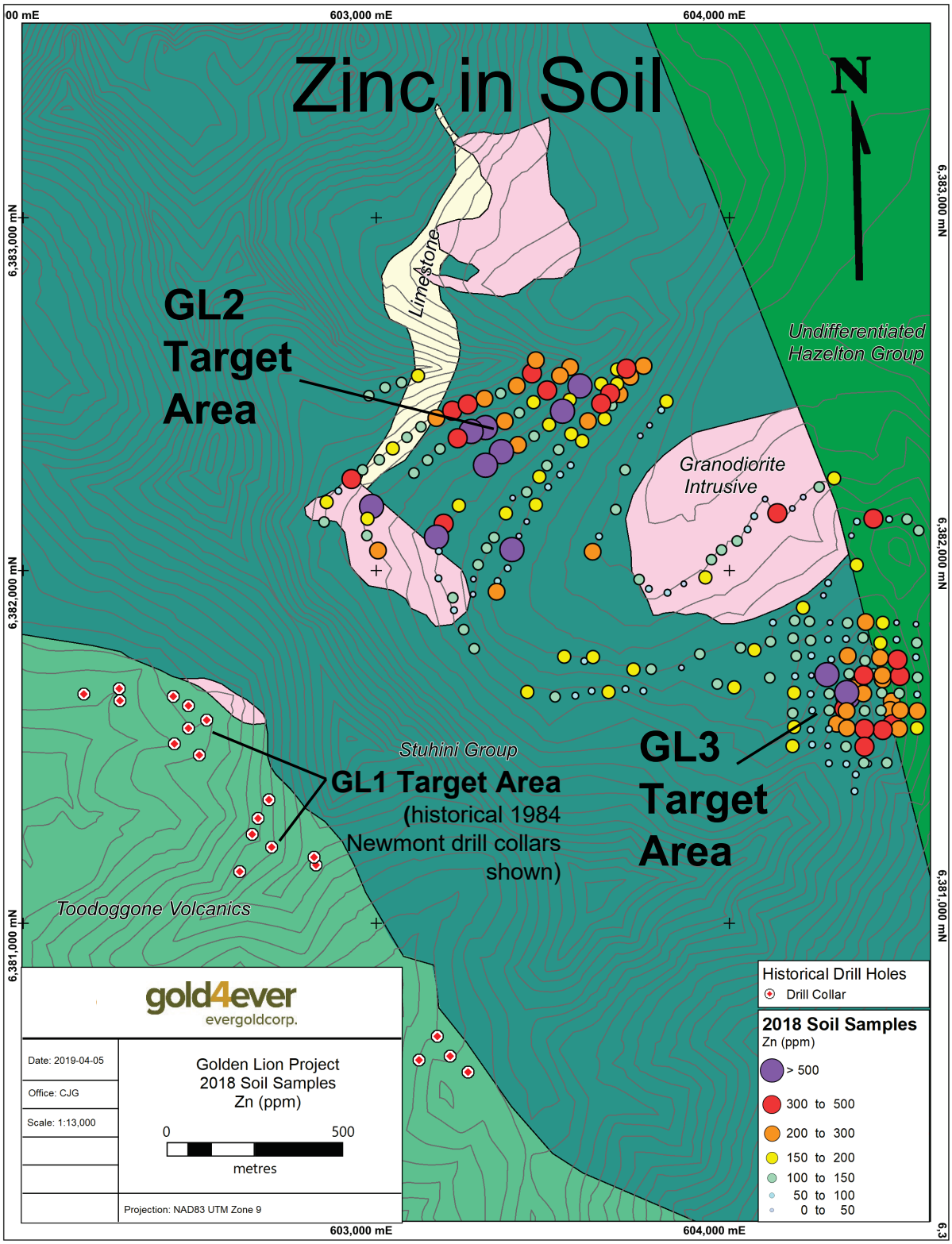


Figure 9.20: 2018 Zn soil assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

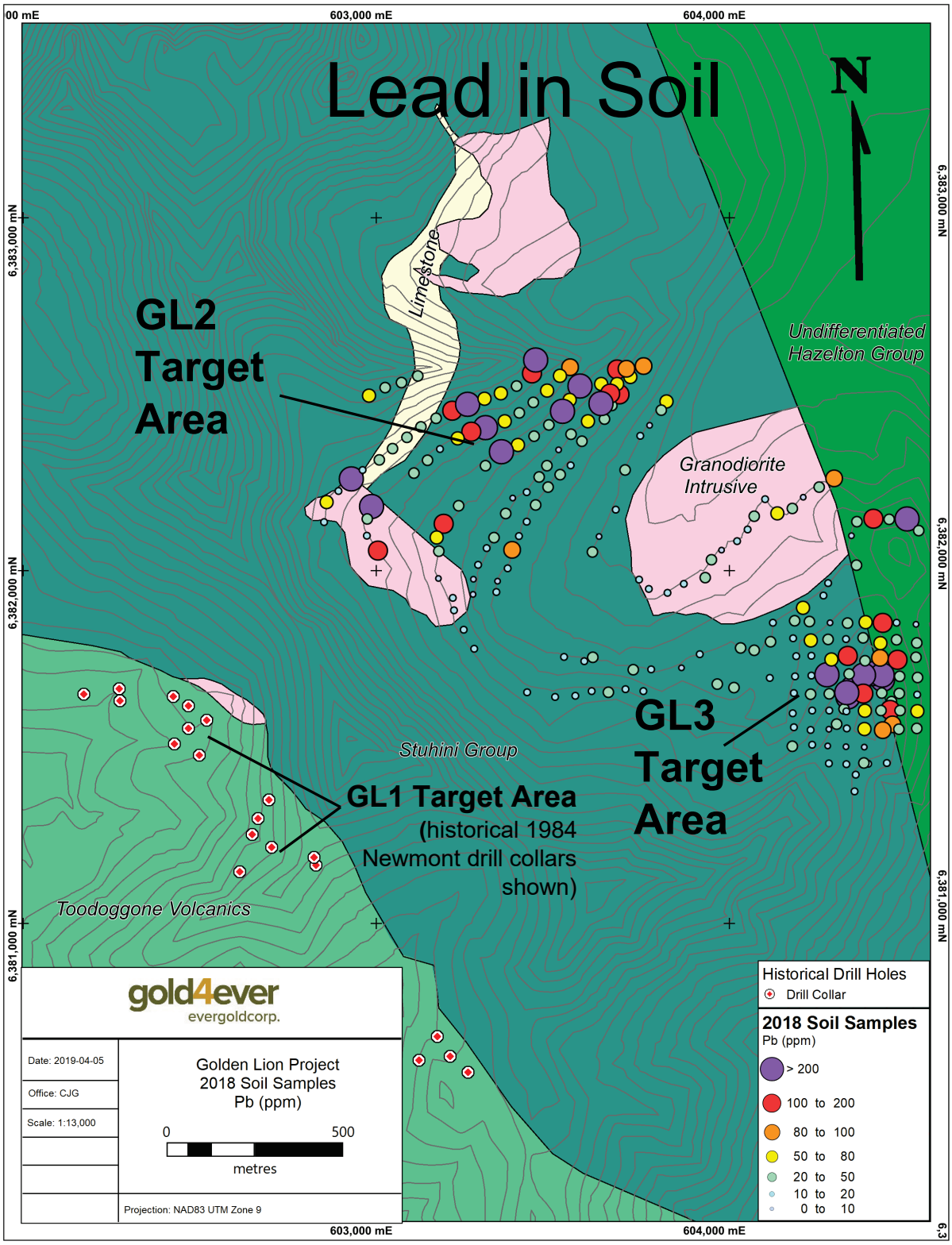


Figure 9.21: 2018 Pb soil assays on geology (N. Prowse, 2019)

9.3 3D Perspective Views of Soil & Rock Sampling – ALL YEARS

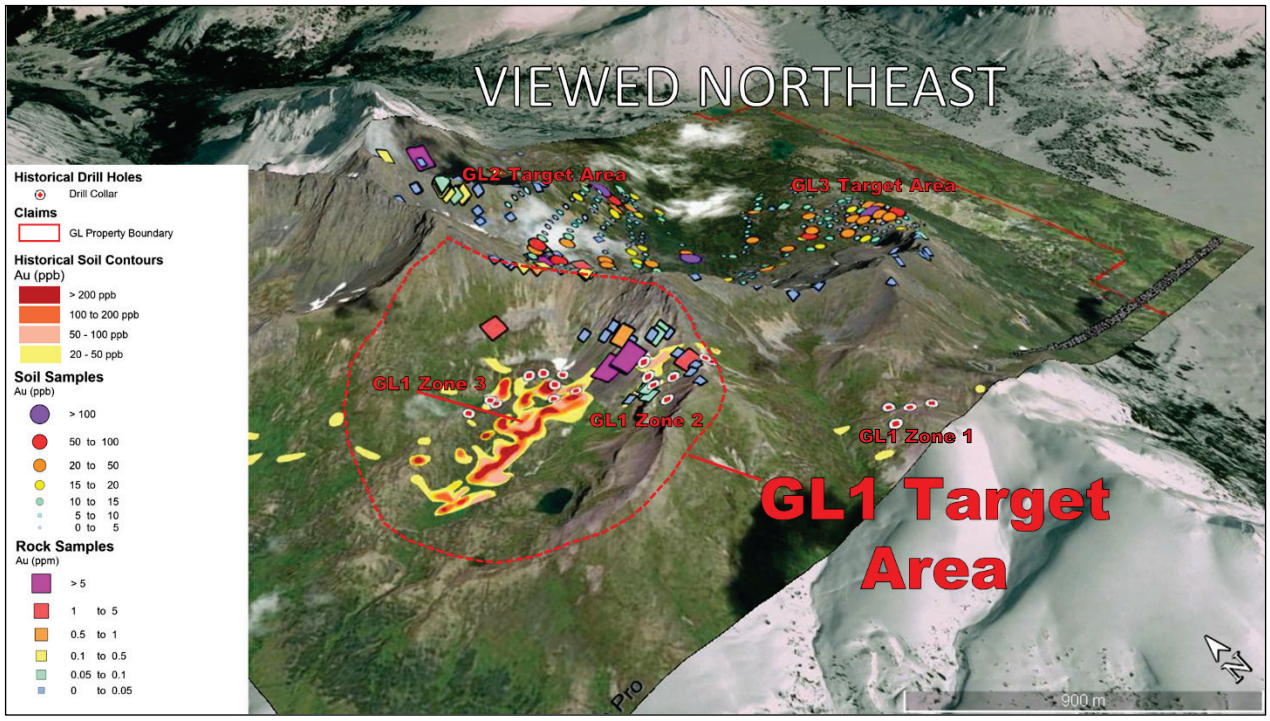


Figure 9.22: GL1 Target Area showing values for gold-in-soil and rocks (N. Prowse, 2019)

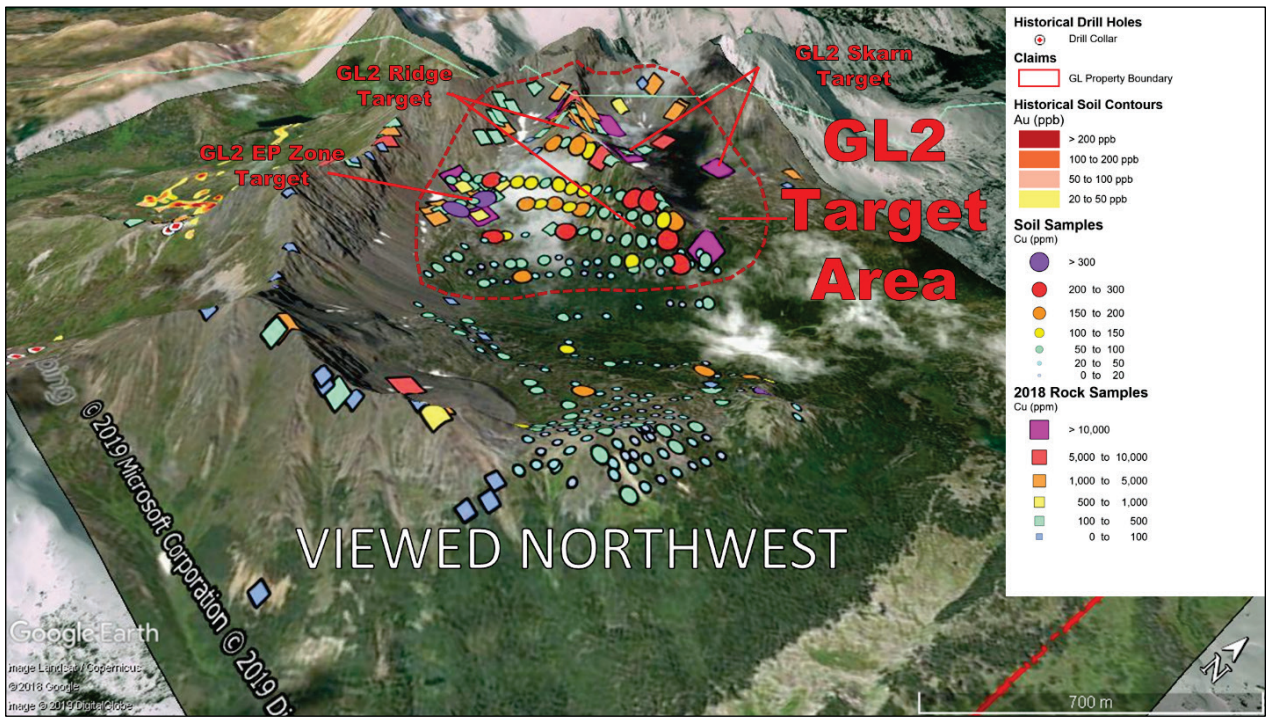


Figure 9.23: GL2 Target Area showing values for copper-in-soil and rocks (N. Prowse, 2019)

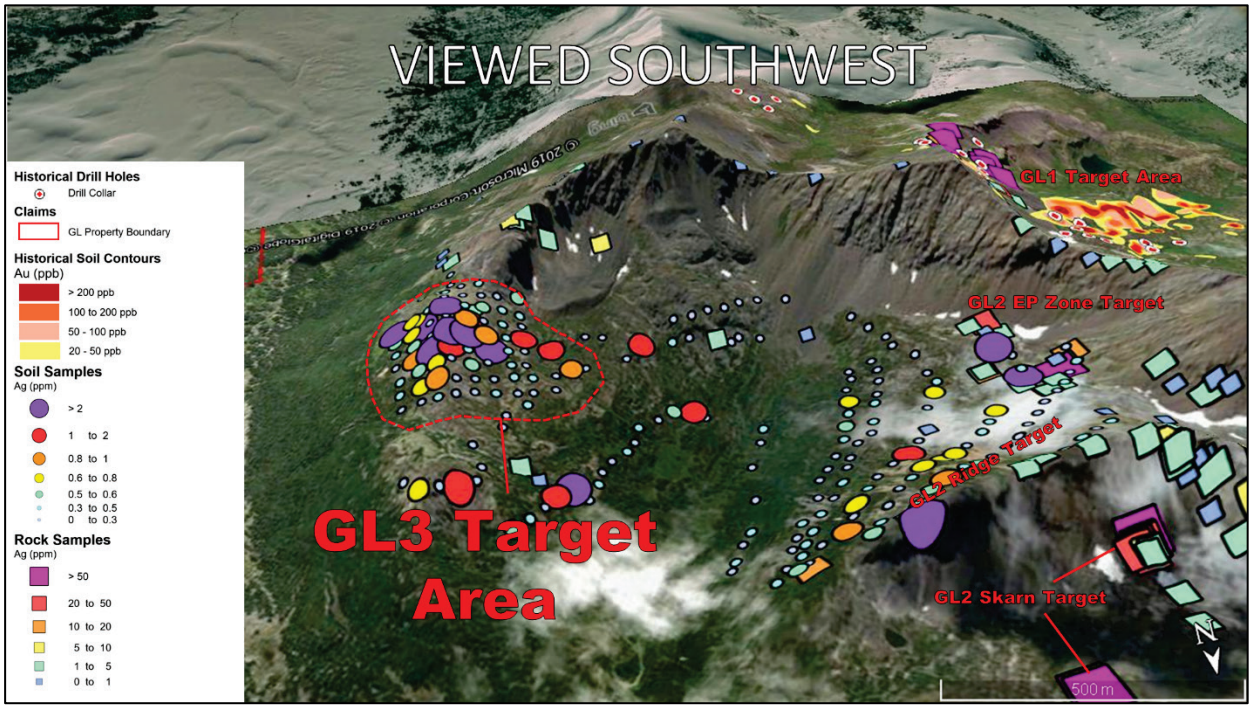


Figure 9.24: GL3 Target Area showing values for silver-in-soil and rocks (N. Prowse, 2019)

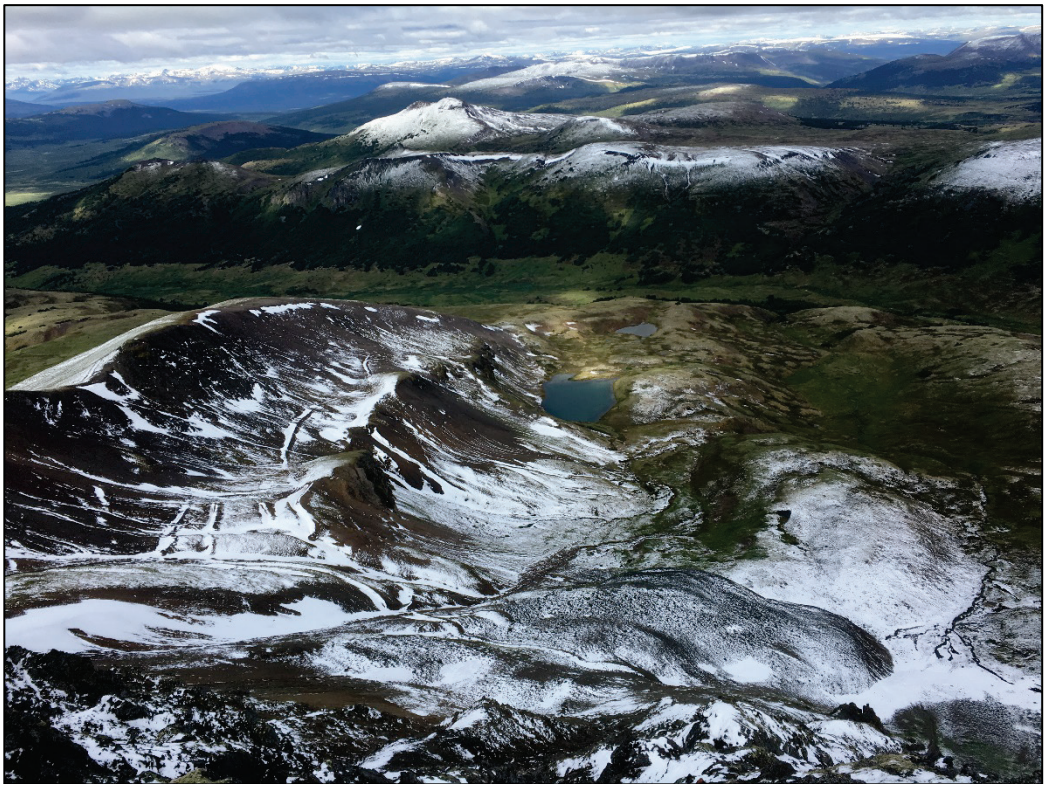


Photo 9.4: View of GL1 Target Area from the ridge above, with some Newmont trenches visible (A. Albano, 2018)

10.0 DRILLING

The Company has not conducted any drilling on the Property. Previous diamond drilling of 22 holes (2,475 metres) on the GL1 Target Area by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited in 1984 is described in Section 6.2 - Property Exploration History. The 1984 drilling constituted the only drilling that has been documented for the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sample preparation, analyses and security procedures were implemented for soil and rock samples collected by the Company in 2017 and 2018, as detailed below.

11.1 Protocols for Sampling, Sample Analysis and Security

11.1.1 Sampling Protocol

Soil samples were collected along reconnaissance lines at a depth of 10-25 cm using an auger or GeoTul. Approximately 500 grams of B-horizon material was collected at each site. Each sample station was marked with the sample identification number on orange flagging tape and the UTM coordinates were recorded by a Garmin GPS handheld device.

The soil sample material was placed into pre-labelled Kraft paper bags, which were then allowed to dry over a seven-day period. Once dry, the samples were then packed into plastic poly-bags that were then packed into larger, more durable rice bags prior to shipment to the Company's exploration offices at C.J. Greig & Associates in Penticton, B.C.

Rock samples consisted primarily of selected chips from mineralized or altered bedrock or float. UTM co-ordinates were recorded for each rock sample site using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Data was recorded regarding the type, strength and extent of mineralization, as well as host rock characteristics, including alteration and possible controlling structures.

Rock samples were placed in heavy plastic bags marked with identifying numbers, packed in sacks and transported to the offices of ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C., for analysis of gold (code Au-ICP21) and a suite of 35 additional elements (code ME-ICP41).

11.1.2 Sample Analysis and Security

Once received at the Company's Penticton exploration offices, soil samples were initially analyzed for screening purposes with a Thermo Scientific Niton Gold XL3t 500 GOLDD™ handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzer unit, operated in the 'benchtop' mode. A subset of samples (222 of the original 474 soils) demonstrating strong geochemical response by XRF were then packed into plastic poly-bags, placed into durable rice bags, and shipped to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for Au and 35-element ICP analysis.

At the lab, rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% <2 mm, then riffle split to a 250 gram lot, which was then pulverized to 85% <75 microns. From each sample pulp, 50 grams of -75 micron-size material was analyzed for Au content (0.001 ppm to 10 ppm detection range) by fire assay followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP) analysis (AU-ICP21). As well, a suite of 35 additional elements was analyzed by dissolving at least 1 gram of -75 micron pulp in a four-acid solution and measuring the element concentrations by ICP (ME-ICP41). 4-acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals, but although the term "near-total" is used by the lab, not all elements are quantitatively extracted in some sample matrices.

Certificates of analysis are provided in the Appendices.

In 2016, one of the directors of Evergold, as well as employees of the director, assisted in the sampling, handling or preparation of the samples in the field, or in sample transportation. However, the author has no reason to doubt the veracity of the sampling and the data is believed to be reliable.

11.2 QA/QC Results

The ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C., which analyzed the company's samples in 2017 and 2018, operates to ISO 17025 standards and is accredited by the local regulatory authority.

Quality Managers at the lab maintain the quality system, conduct internal audits, and assist in training and compliance. Staff are supported by a Quality Management System (QMS) framework which is designed to highlight data inconsistencies sufficiently early in the process to enable corrective action to be taken in time to meet reporting deadlines. The QMS framework follows the most appropriate ISO Standard for the service at hand i.e. ISO 17025:2005 UKAS ref 4028 for laboratory analysis.

11.2.1 Duplicate Analyses

Field duplicates were not inserted into the rock sample lots because the rock chip samples were not homogeneous enough to split into equal duplicates. However, duplicate cuts from original sample pulps prepared at the lab were selected for some of the rock samples that had returned greater than detection limits for certain metals. These pulps were re-analyzed using a process capable of measuring higher concentrations of metal. The initial analytical method typically provided detection limits for the primary metals of interest of 1.00 ppm Au, 100 ppm Ag, 10,000 ppm Cu, 10,000 ppm Pb, 10,000 ppm Zn and 10,000 ppm As.

11.2.2 Discussion

No outside laboratory checks were performed on the rock samples. However, earlier companies including Newmont sampled some of the same mineral showings (GL1 Target Area) and reported results similar to those determined by Evergold. The author recommends selecting some of the coarse rejects and pulps from the 2017 and 2018 samples and submitting them to another laboratory for verification of the high metal values.

The author concludes that the sampling, security and analyses protocols employed by Evergold appear to be consistent with industry standard best practices.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Golden Lion Property by helicopter for a single day on May 11, 2019. Before, during and after the site visit the author preformed the following activities to verify the data drawn upon for this Report:

- Reviewed and assessed the historical exploration literature, technical reports and data concerning the Property;
- Verified the mineral titles that comprise the Property on May 20, 2019, as listed on the B.C. Government MTO website;
- Queried exploration staff on work to date, exploration techniques used, and results and interpretations;
- Visited in the field the GL1 Target Area (Zone 3) and examined the geology, alteration and mineralization;
- Toured the entire Property, including the GL2 and GL3 target areas, and surrounding area from the air by helicopter. The GL3 area was entirely under snow and the GL2 site was deemed unsafe to stop at due to elevated avalanche risk observed in the region on the day of the visit;
- Gathered and assayed three rock samples from GL1 Zone 3. The samples were collected from the exposed edges of 1983 Newmont backhoe trenches in the area. The samples collected are recorded as 'float" but are likely side cast material from the trenches, and possibly "select" samples left by previous workers. The location of, and analytical results for these samples are shown on Figure 12.1 and tabulated in Table 12.1, below.

In the author's opinion the data verifications performed both through on-site observation and sampling of the Property, and review of the legacy historical documentary record, are adequate to support the recommendations for further work made in this Technical Report. The tenor of the Company's soil and rock sample results for key elements, and the author's check samples, agree closely with those achieved historically and additionally point to new targets. The author can confidentially say that the Property warrants further exploration.

Table 12.1. Rock sample results, D. Tupper (May 11, 2019)								
Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9N)		General Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pb %	Zn ppm
	UTM mE	UTM mN		Au-ICP21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Pb-OG62	ME-ICP61
T19GL1F-01	602295	6381699	GL1; Trench side cast. Potassic altered monzonite(?) with boxworked quartz veins +galena	0.063	3.9	>10000	1.06	923
T19GL1F-02	602295	6381705	GL1; Trench side cast. As above.	0.256	3.6	8800	-	1575
T19GL1F-03	602153	6381729	GL1; Trench side cast. As above.	0.600	5.6	7990	-	1405

Photo 12.1. Sample T19GL1F-03: Potassic altered felspar intrusive (monzonite?) with boxwork textured quartz veining and minor galena. Dendritic manganese is common on fractures (D. Tupper, 2019)

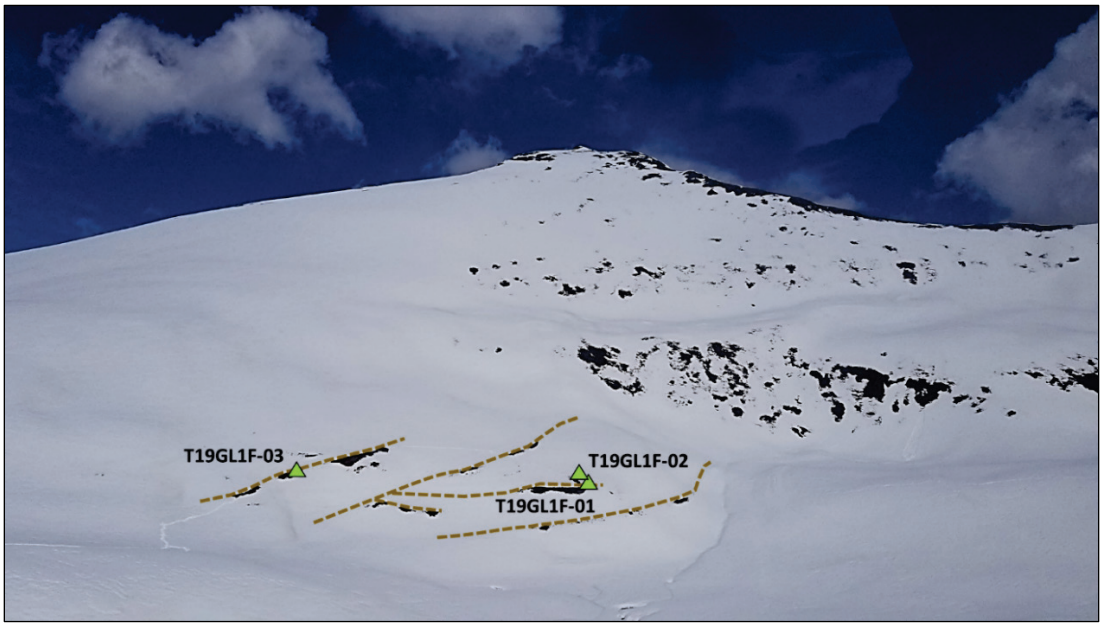


Photo 12.2. GL1 Zone 3 site during May 11, 2019 property visit showing 2019 sample locations and 1983 Newmont backhoe trenches highlighted (view looking north) (D. Tupper, 2019)

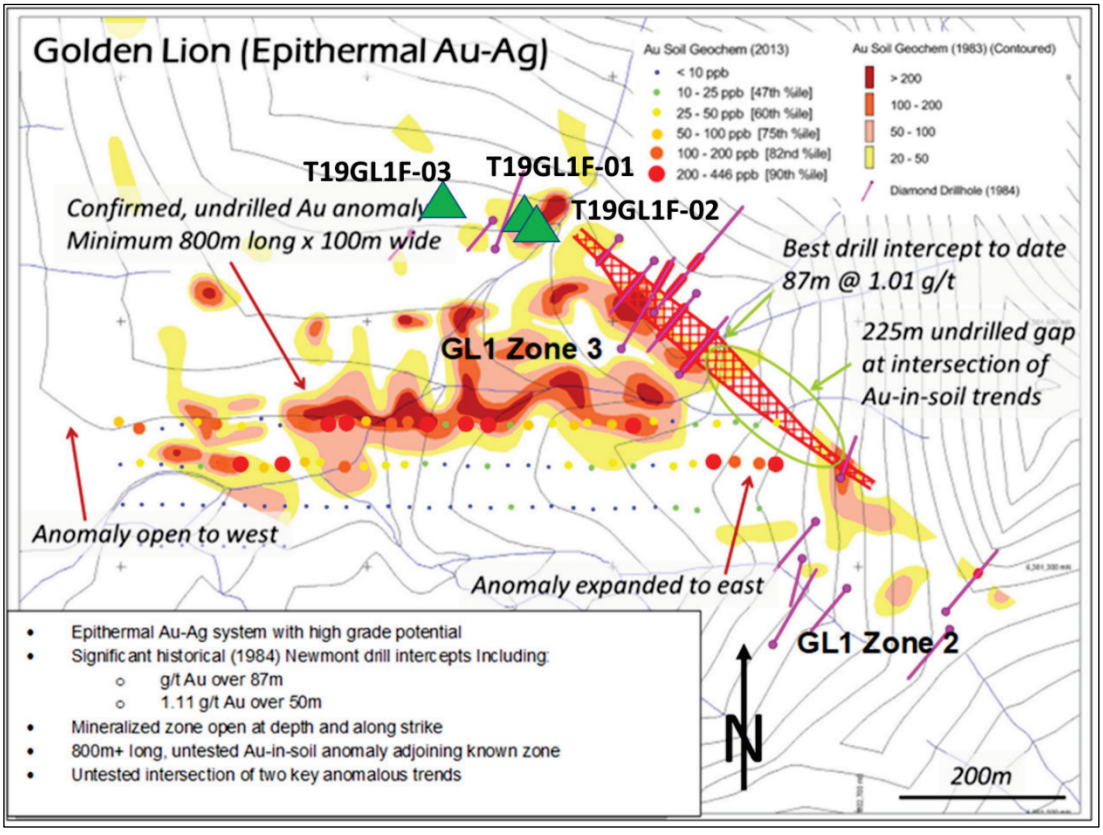


Figure 12.1. D. Tupper sample locations (May 11, 2019) superimposed on figure showing 1983/4 Noranda soil geochemistry and drilling

A full set of analytical results for samples T19GL1F-01 to -03 are provided in a copy of the assay certificate in Appendix A.

Samples T19GL1F-01 to -03 were collected, bagged and delivered by hand by the author to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver for analysis, The samples were analyzed in accordance to the methods used with for 2018 samples, including: crush to 70% less than 2mm (CRU31), split off 250g (SPL21) and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns (PUL31); then analysis for gold by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-**AES**) finish analysis of 30g (Au-ICP21) and 33 element ICP-AES analysis of a four acid digestion aliquot (ME-MS61), Over limit results for silver, copper, lead and zinc from the ICP-AES required reanalysis using four acid digestion and either atomic adsorption spectrometry or ICP analysis where suitable (ME-OG61).

No field duplicates, blanks or standards were submitted with the samples.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization from the Golden Lion Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimate has been undertaken for the Golden Lion Property mineralization as there is insufficient data to perform such an estimate.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

A number of mineral occurrences are known on properties located within a few kilometres of Golden Lion and encompassed within it. They host several styles of mineralization, but are typically comprised of veins or replacement sulphide pods in sedimentary or volcanic rocks, associated with intrusive plugs or dikes and often accompanied by propylitic alteration. The occurrences are recorded and summarized in the British Columbia Government's Minfile database, to which readers are referred, and from which their locations are plotted on Figure 15.1 below.

Note: The author has been unable to verify the information concerning the mineral occurrences shown on Figure 15.1. Readers should be aware that these occurrences are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Lion Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

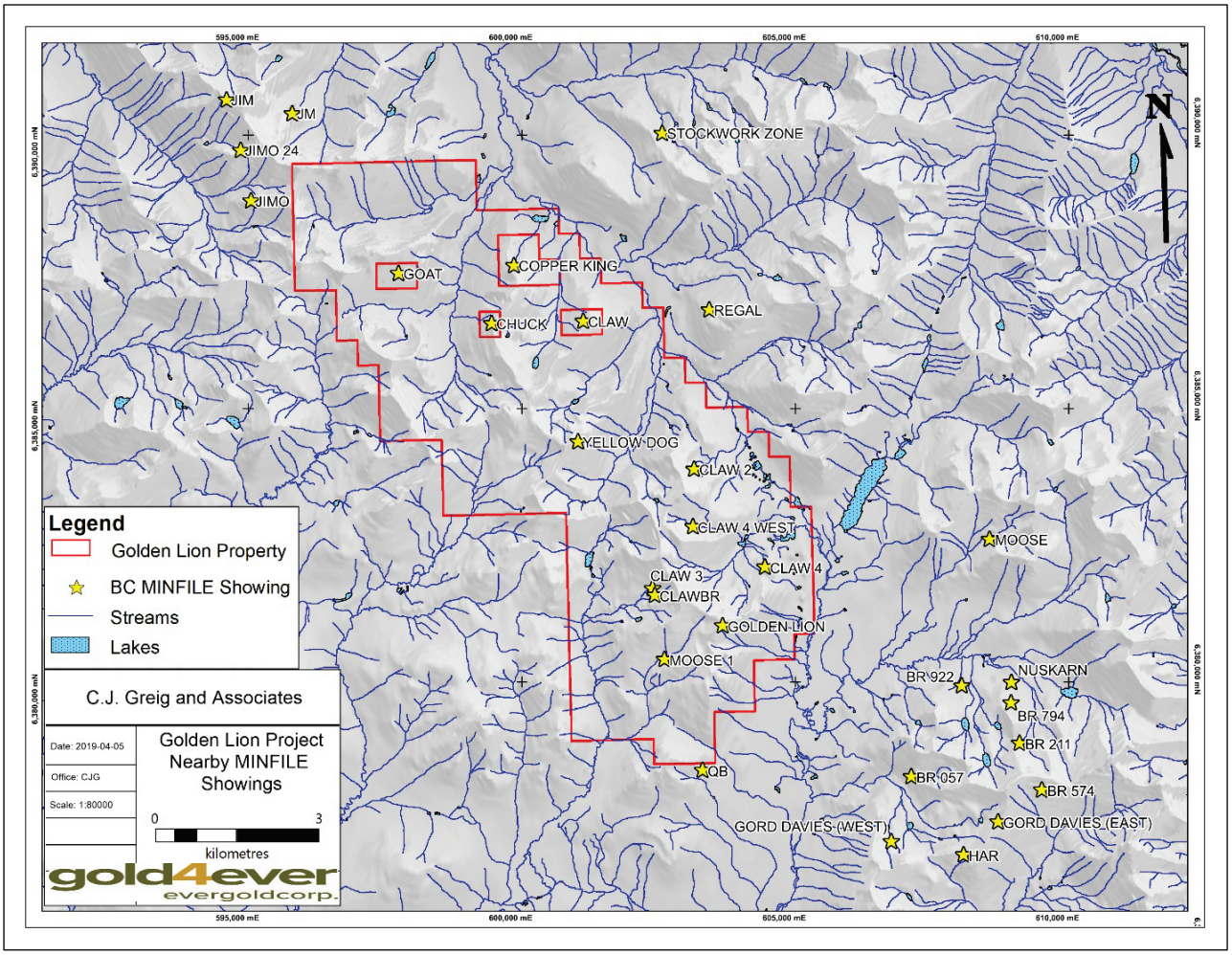


Figure 15.1: Minfile occurrences in the vicinity of the Golden Lion Property (Alldrick *et al*, 2004a)

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, all relevant data and information on the Property has been provided in the preceding text.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The southern half of the 5,099-hectare Golden Lion Property has been shown to host broad areas of alteration and precious and base metals-enriched mineralization characteristic of intrusion-related systems, and including epithermal, porphyry and carbonate-replacement (i.e. skarn) styles. These target areas are as follows:

- **GL1 Target Area**, which includes historical Newmont Zones 1, 2 and 3 at the Golden Lion Au-Ag epithermal-porphyry occurrence;
- **GL2 Target Area**, located to the northeast of GL1 and identified by Evergold in 2018, which hosts at least 3 styles of mineralization: 1) Cu-Au-Ag carbonate replacement (skarn) style, 2) Cu-Ag porphyry style, and 3) epithermal style Au-Ag; and
- **GL3 Target Area**, located to the east of GL1.

Interpretation of an airborne magnetic survey carried out by Evergold in 2017 tentatively suggests that the GL2 and GL3 zones are localized around the periphery of an intrusive system reflected in the geophysics by an annular magnetic low, coincident with mapped granodiorite intrusive.

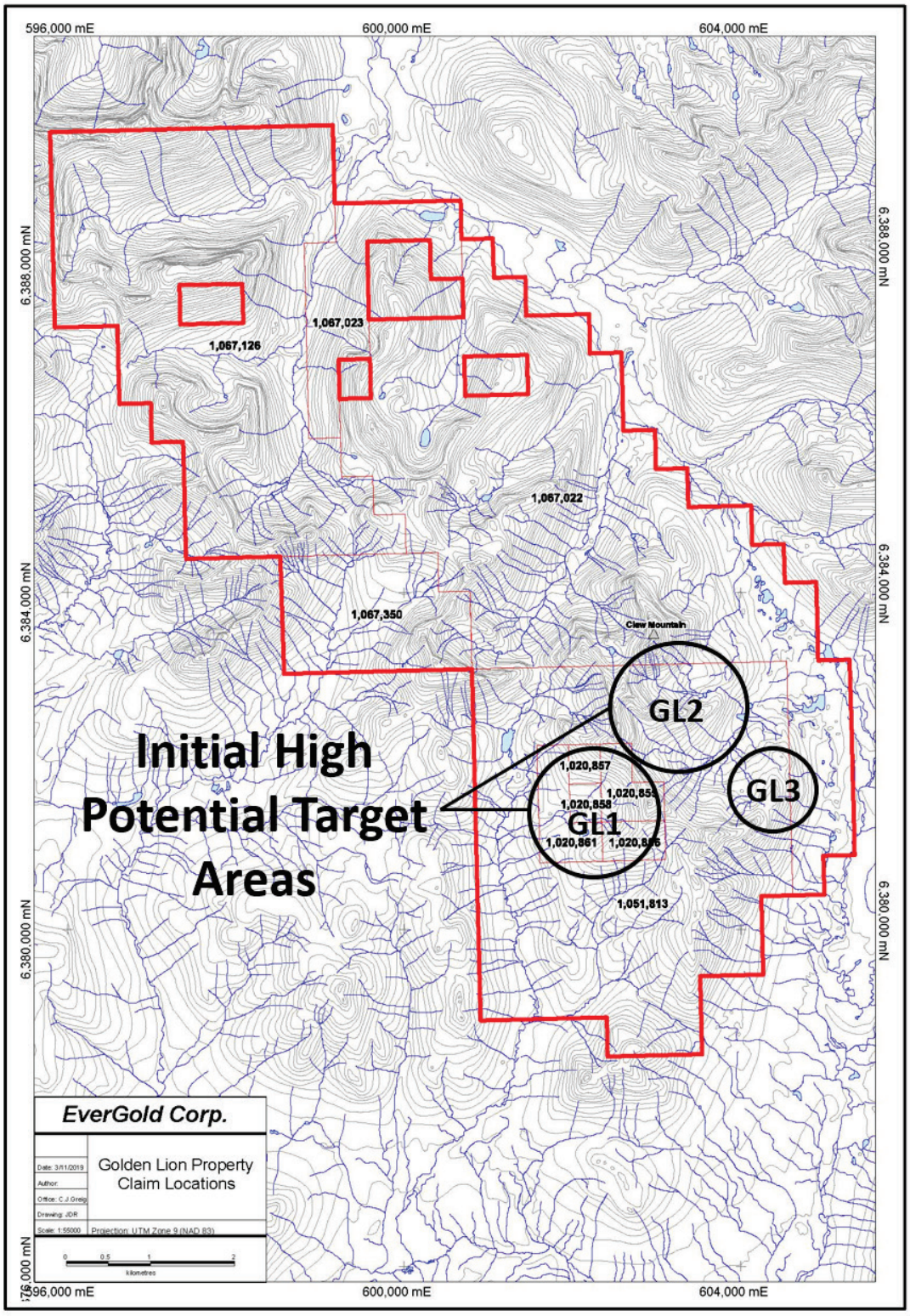


Figure 17.1: Location of priority Target Areas GL1, GL2, GL3, Golden Lion Property (after J. Rowe, 2019)

17.1 GL1 Target Area

At the GL1 Target Area, trenching and drilling by Newmont in 1984 identified 3 zones of mineralization (GL1 Zone 1, GL1 Zone 2, GL1 Zone 3) strung out along a linear trend oriented at 300 degrees (Figures 6.4 and 6.5). The most promising of these three zones are Zones 2 and 3.

At GL1 Zone 2, Newmont's 1984 drilling (7 holes for 842 metres) defined broad zones of strongly anomalous silver mineralization in well silicified veins and quartz stockwork, and intercepted altered and mineralized porphyry intrusive in holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 similar in character to that intersected in Newmont drilling on GL1 Zone 3, below. The fragmental volcanic tuffs in this zone are cut by a number of subparallel eastward dipping faults which contain pinch and swell zones of intense silicification and brecciation McLaren (1984).

At GL1 Zone 3, Newmont's drilling in 1984 (9 holes for 1,224 metres) defined a broad irregular steeply eastward dipping gold zone within feldspar pyroxene porphyry. Newmont's best hole on this zone was hole GL-84-20, which returned 87.0 metres of 1.01 g/t Au from 10 to 97 metres (est. true width approximately 30 metres). Earlier, in 1982, Newmont's work also outlined a large E-W trending gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly which was not tested by their drilling in 1984, and which remains undrilled.

3D modeling by Evergold of Newmont's 1984 drill results demonstrates that the linear azimuth 300 degree mineralized trend encompassing GL1 Zones 1, 2 and 3 is open to the northwest, to the southeast, and to depth. Moreover, modeling of the combined soil geochemical results from the Newmont 1982, C.J. Greig 2013 and Evergold 2017 soil sampling programs clearly reveals two trends: the NW-SE trend which was the focus of the historical Newmont drilling, and the second, never drilled, E-W trend. These two trends intersect in a 200-metre undrilled gap between Newmont hole GL-84-20 in the north, the best hole of the 1984 program, and Newmont holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 to the south. Newmont personnel concluded that the most significant near-term exploration potential on GL1 Zones 2 and 3 lay in this gap between the two, and also down dip to the east, where a larger coalescing system of mineralized fault breccias was postulated to potentially exist (McLaren, 1984). The author believes this historical conclusion remains valid.

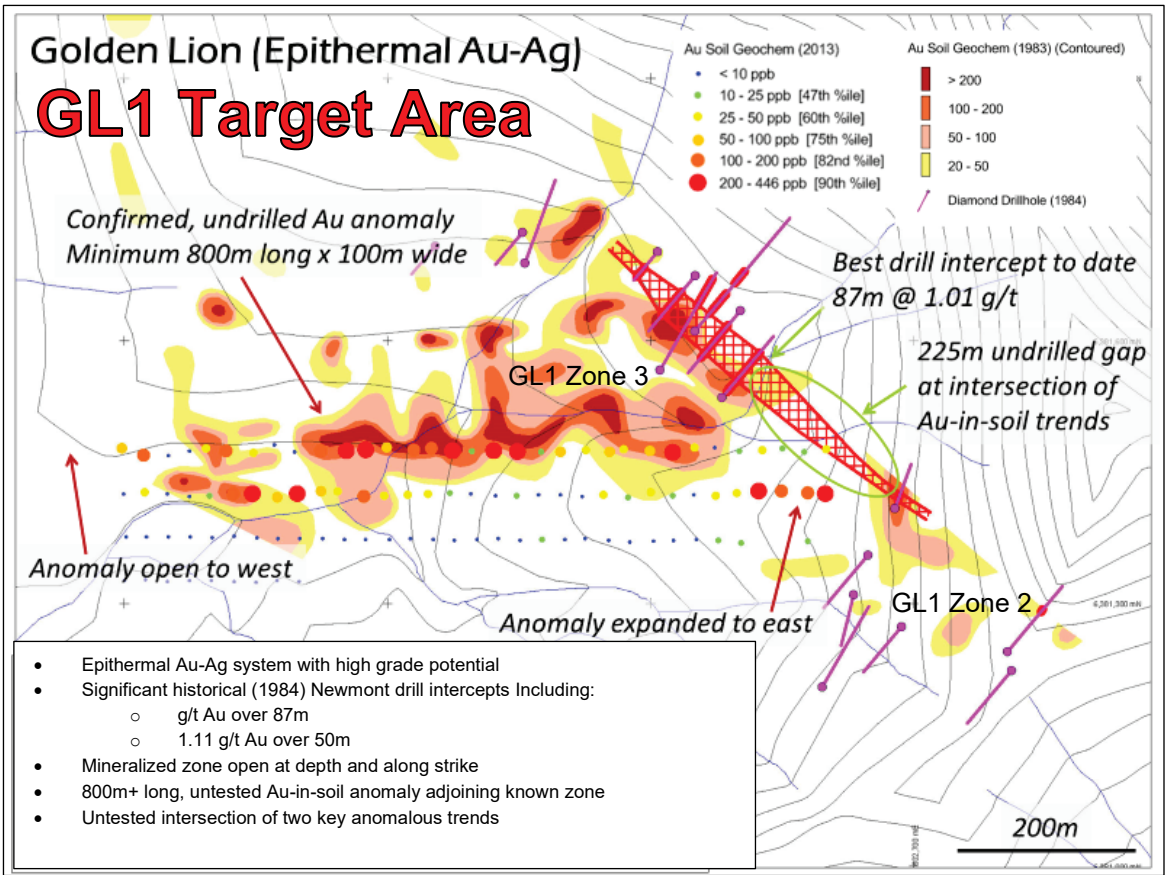


Figure 17.2: GL1 Target Area: Zones 2 and 3: 2013 CJ Greig & Associates soil sampling grid and gold values superimposed on contoured 1982 Newmont gold-in-soil values and drilling, with comments (CJ Greig & Associates, 2013)

17.2 GL2 Target Area

At the broad new GL2 Target Area, located to the northeast of GL1, Evergold personnel in 2018 sampled porphyry-style Cu-Ag and high-grade epithermal Au-Ag mineralization at the **GL2 EP Zone** target. Several hundred metres to the north, on the other side of an intervening ridge ("**GL2 Ridge"**), the Company also sampled high-grade Cu-Ag-Au carbonate replacement style mineralization at the **GL2 Skarn** target. Both the GL2 Skarn and GL2 EP Zone targets appear spatially related to areas of propylitic and lesser phyllic alteration and/or strongly anomalous multi-element soil and rock geochemical anomalies overlying the adjacent crest and slopes of GL2 Ridge, and/or associated with outcropping granodiorite intrusive in the valleys and glacial bowls adjacent to GL2 Ridge.

The author concludes that the GL2 Target Area is drill ready.

17.2.1 GL2 Skarn Target

Bodies of metallic minerals of carbonate replacement style are emplaced along fluid pathways, leading from a causative source, that are always continuous, and therefore the metallic bodies are also. Nearer to the source of the fluids, usually an igneous intrusion, mineralization is often in the form of copper-gold skarn, transitioning more distally to zinc-lead-silver mantos and chimneys (Sun Metals, 2019). The high to very high grades of copper, with attendant strong values of gold and silver, seen at the GL2 Skarn target suggest it may lie relatively close to the intrusive source. This is supported by the presence of strong copper values and areas of propylitic alteration in volcanic rocks 100 to 250 metres directly up slope to the west, and a broad area of strong copper values in soils approximately 250 metres+ directly south and southeast along the adjacent GL2 Ridge crest and its south facing slopes. The high sulphide content of the GL2 Skarn mineralization suggests that a program of relatively close-spaced Induced Polarization geophysics may prove effective in defining the fluid pathway leading away from outcrop. The outcrop itself presents an immediate, drill-ready target.

17.2.2 GL2 Ridge Target

Lying directly upslope to the southwest, south and southeast of the GL2 Skarn target, the GL2 Ridge target encompasses a broad anomalous area carrying strong multi-element values in soils and outcrop, overlying the crest of an east-west trending ridge and its south-facing slopes. This particular geochemical-topographical relationship, coupled with the multi-element character of the soil anomalies and associated local magnetic highs in the geophysical response, suggest a potential intrusive source – or sources - directly below.

17.2.3 GL2 EP Zone Target

The GL2 EP Zone target is located approximately 500 metres to the south-southwest from the GL2 Skarn target, where the limestone unit is in faulted contact with a phyllically-altered porphyritic granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion. Rock samples collected from quartz carbonate veins within and around the intrusion returned highs to 18.4 g/t Au, 3,180 g/t Ag, 2.1% Cu, 345 ppm Mo, 0.12% Pb and 5.3% Zn (GLVB18-31R).

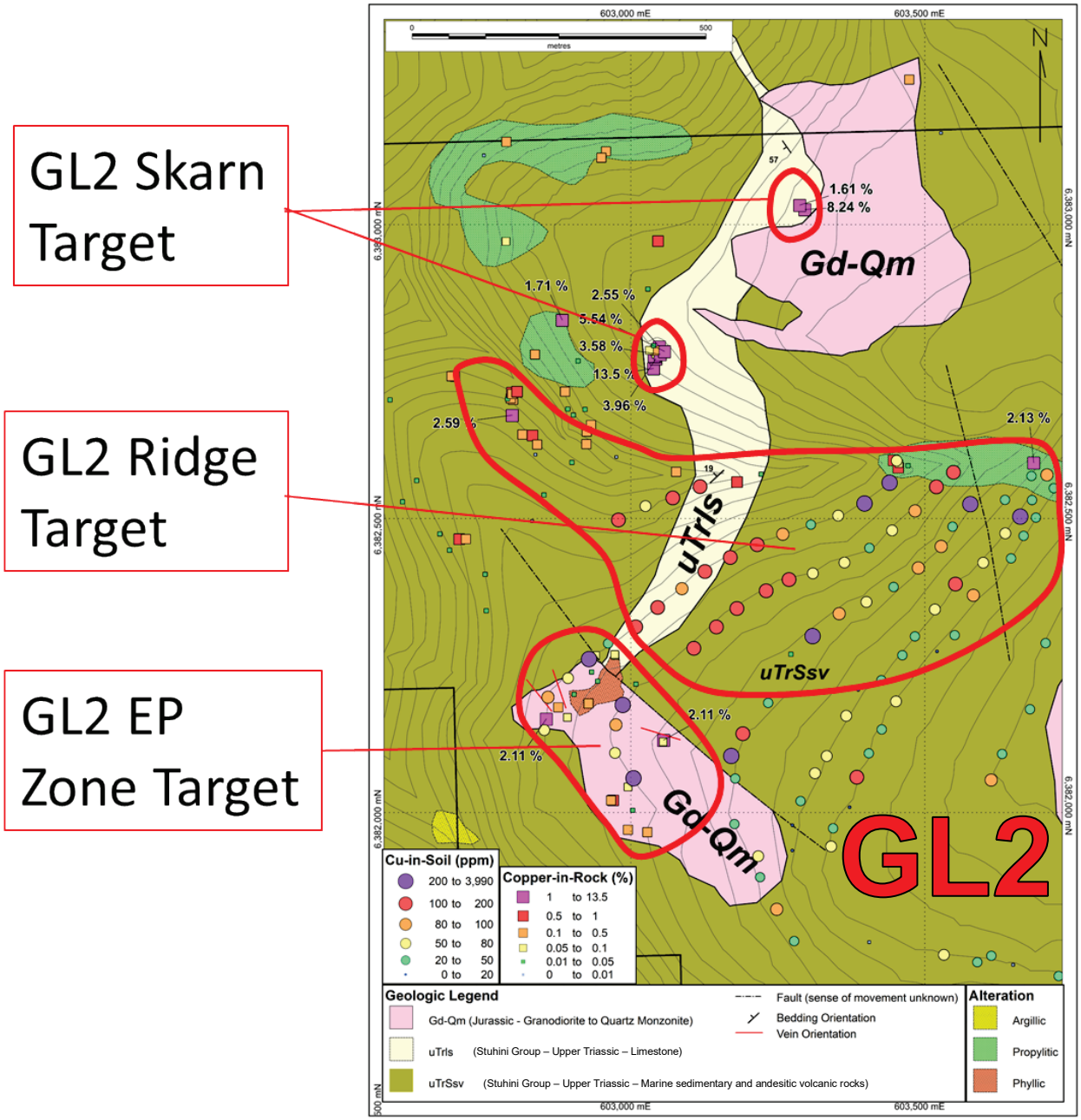


Figure 17.3: Location of GL2 Skarn Target, GL2 Ridge Target, and GL2 EP Zone Target (J. Rowe, 2018)

17.2.4 GL3 Target Area

The GL3 Target Area is centred on the crest of a broad northeast-trending ridge located approximately 1 kilometre southeast and across the intervening valley from, the GL2 Target Area. Soil sample results indicate that, in contrast to GL2, this target is predominantly gold-silver-lead in character. A pronounced high is visible in the magnetic data, directly coincident with the strong soil geochemistry. These geochemical and geophysical results, combined with topographic analysis, suggest a mineralized source directly below. Accordingly, the GL3 target is considered by the author to be an excellent candidate for drilling.

It is the author's opinion that the Golden Lion Property has potential to host an intrusion-related Cu-Au-Ag system encompassing porphyry, carbonate replacement / skarn and epithermal styles of mineralization, that further work is warranted, and that the next stage of work should focus primarily on drilling of the GL1, GL2 and GL3 target areas and prospects therein as outlined above, coupled with expansion of reconnaissance exploration across nearby areas and those new property tenures acquired early in 2019 immediately to the north.

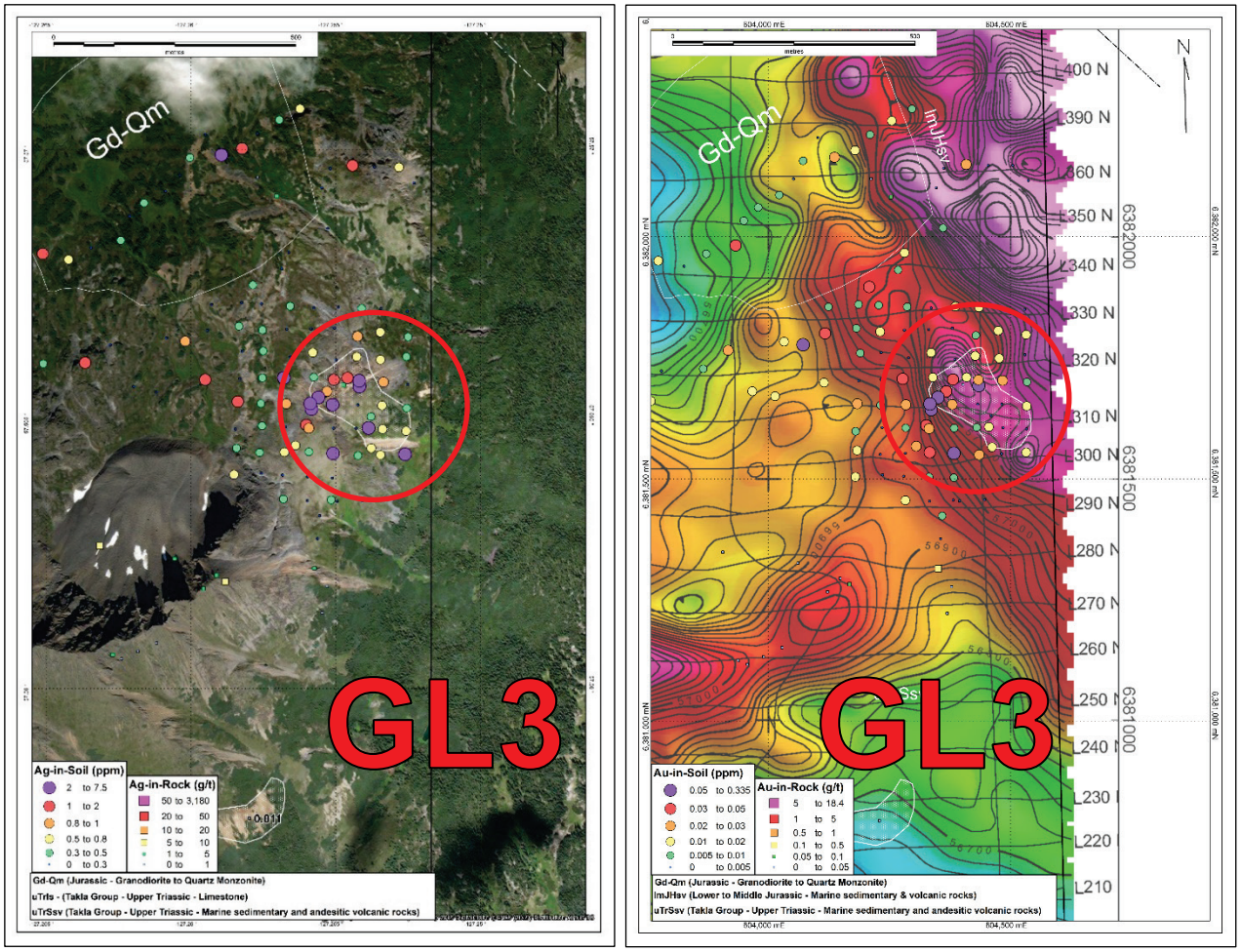


Figure 17.4, left above, GL3 Target Area silver-in-soil values on satellite image

Figure 17.5, right, GL3 Target Area gold-in-soil values on magnetics (A. Albano, 2019)

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author believes that the Golden Lion Property has merit and that further work, comprising a Phase I program of drilling, in addition to geophysical surveying, expanded geochemical surveys and prospecting focused on target areas GL1, GL2 and GL3, is justified. The following specific recommendations are therefore made:

18.1 Not Target Specific:

- Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey: A program of ground-based IP is recommended as a targeting tool for the tenures encompassing the GL1, GL2 and GL3 target areas. Lines should be spaced generally at 100 metres, tightening up to perhaps 50 metres or less over the GL2 Skarn, and widening out to 200 metres over ground lying between the principal target areas.
- Geochemical sampling: Given the geochemical fertility of soils and rocks over much of the area of the GL1, GL2 and GL3 targets, and the demonstrated utility of geochemical techniques in vectoring to potential mineralized bedrock, systematic reconnaissance soil and rock geochemical sampling should be carried out in areas proximal to the GL1, GL2 and GL3 targets, and the new tenures acquired in 2019 to the north.

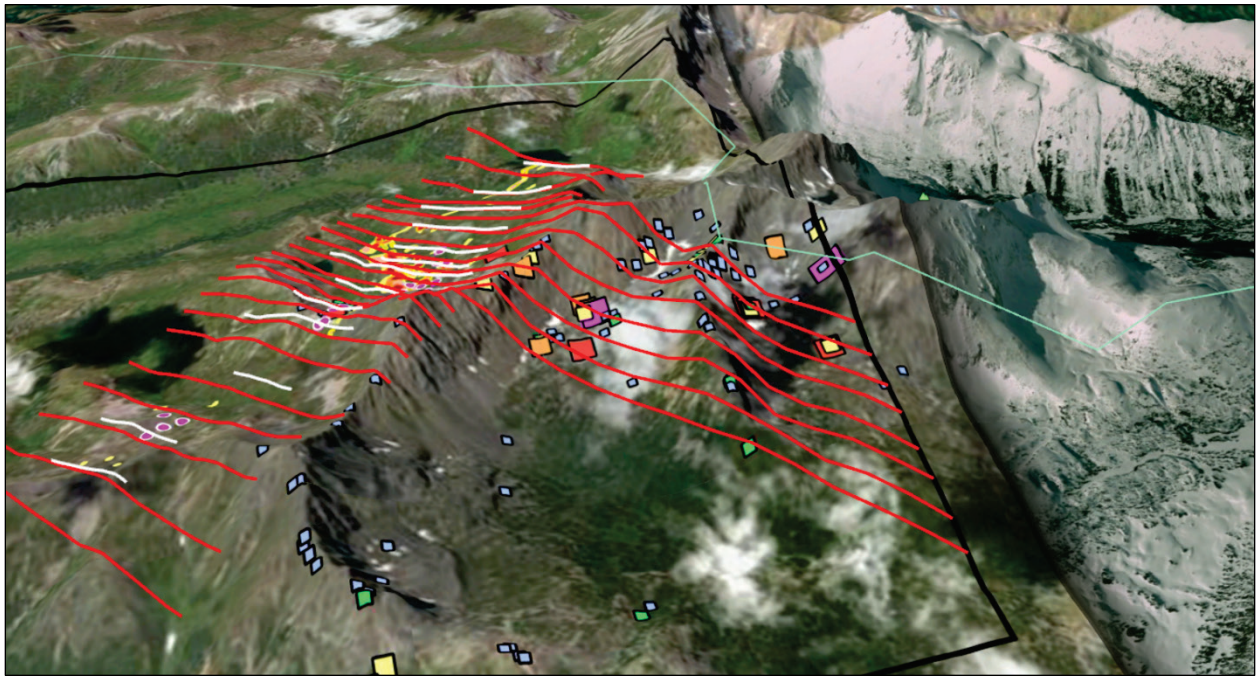


Figure 18.1: Perspective view of proposed lines of Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey draped on topography; proposed survey lines spaced at 100m and 200m (A. Albano, 2019)

18.2 GL1 Target Area (Figures 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5):

- Drill the roughly 200-metre undrilled gap where NW-SE and E-W geochemical trends intersect between historical Newmont hole GL-84-20 in the north, the best hole of the 1984 program, and Newmont holes GL-84-10 and GL-84-11 to the south;
- Drill down dip to the east, where a larger coalescing system of mineralized fault breccias may potentially exist;
- Drill the untested 700 metre long east-west, strongly anomalous soil geochemical trend identified by historical Newmont and more recent work programs in 2013 and 2017.

GL 1 total holes and metres: 4 holes for 800 metres (see Figure 18.2, below)

Figure 1 of 4

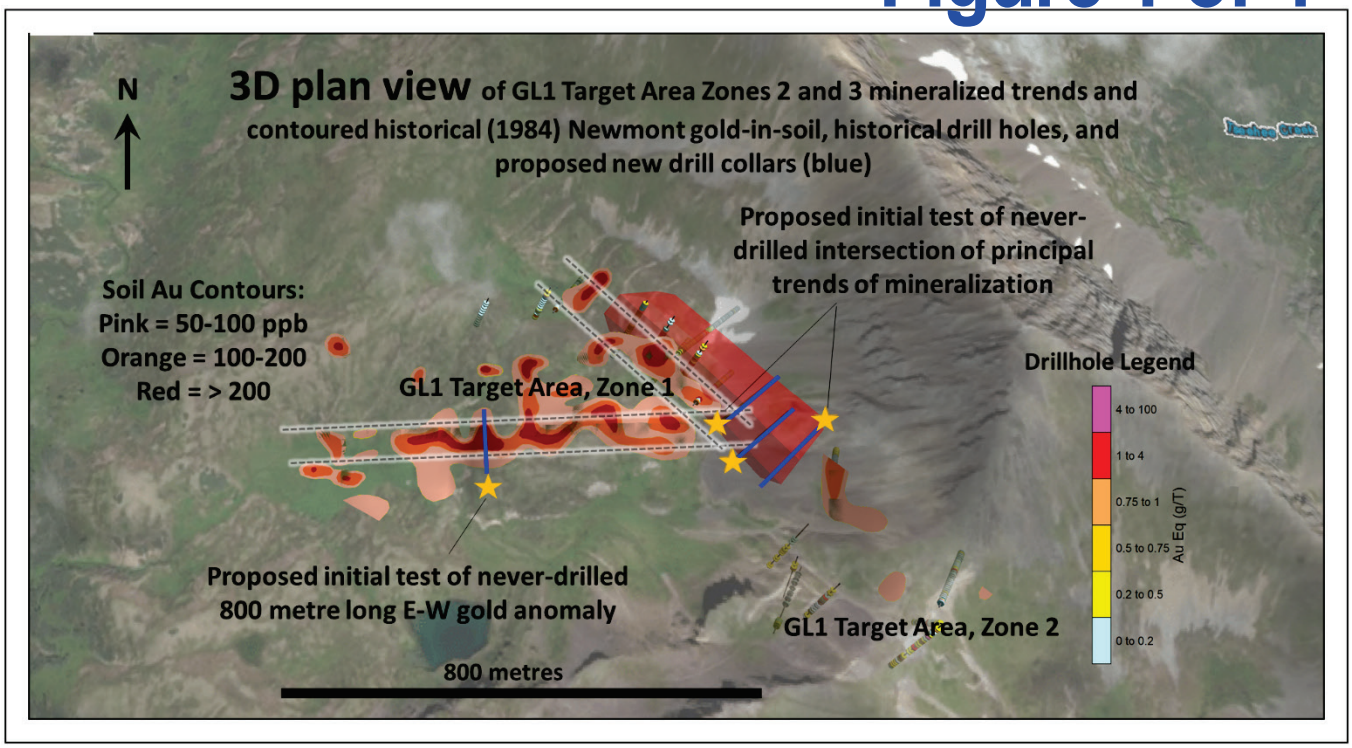


Figure 18.2: Conceptual 3D plan view of interpreted GL1 Target Area Zones 2 and 3 showing the two key intersecting mineralized trends and historical (1984) Newmont drill collars, with proposed Evergold holes (blue) to test undrilled intersection. Conceptual NW-SE trending target structure shown as a red solid has been interpreted from Newmont 1984 drill results (N. Prowse, 2019)

Figure 2 of 4

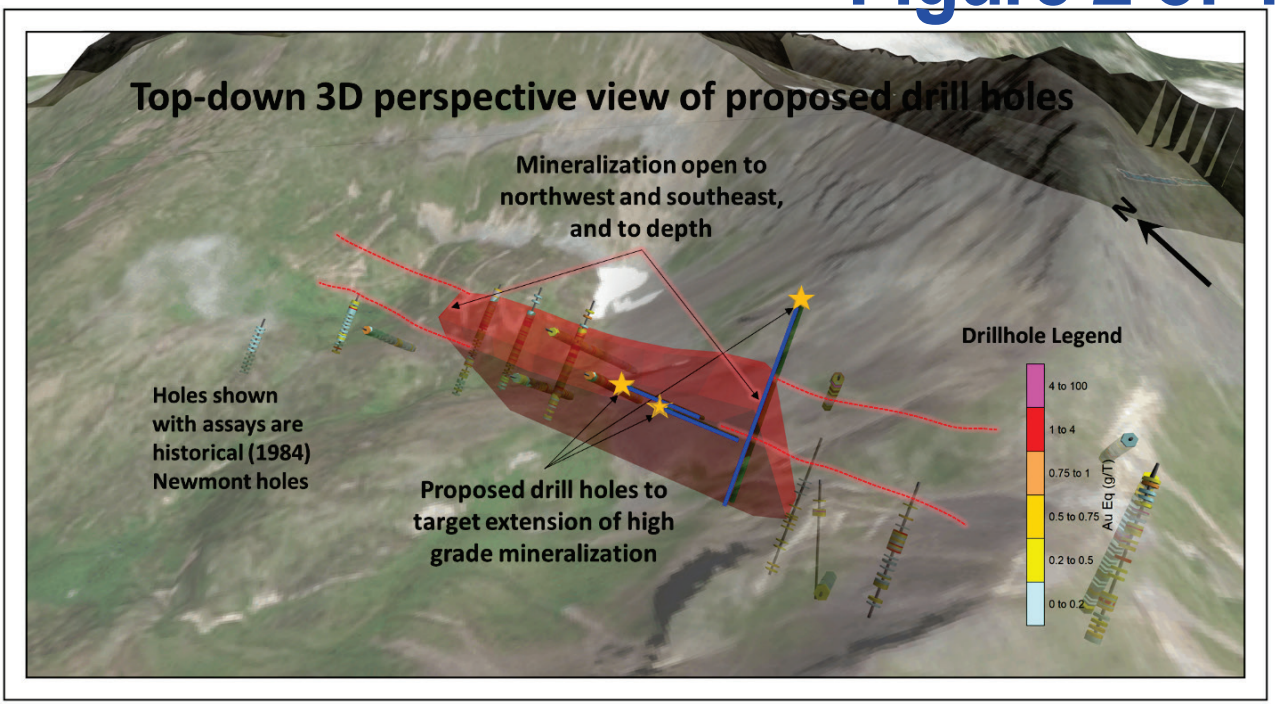


Figure 18.3: Conceptual 3D perspective view of GL1 Target Area Zones 2 and 3 target structure represented as a red solid from modelling of historical Newmont 1984 drill results, with proposed new Evergold drill collars (blue) (N. Prowse, 2019)

Figure 3 of 4

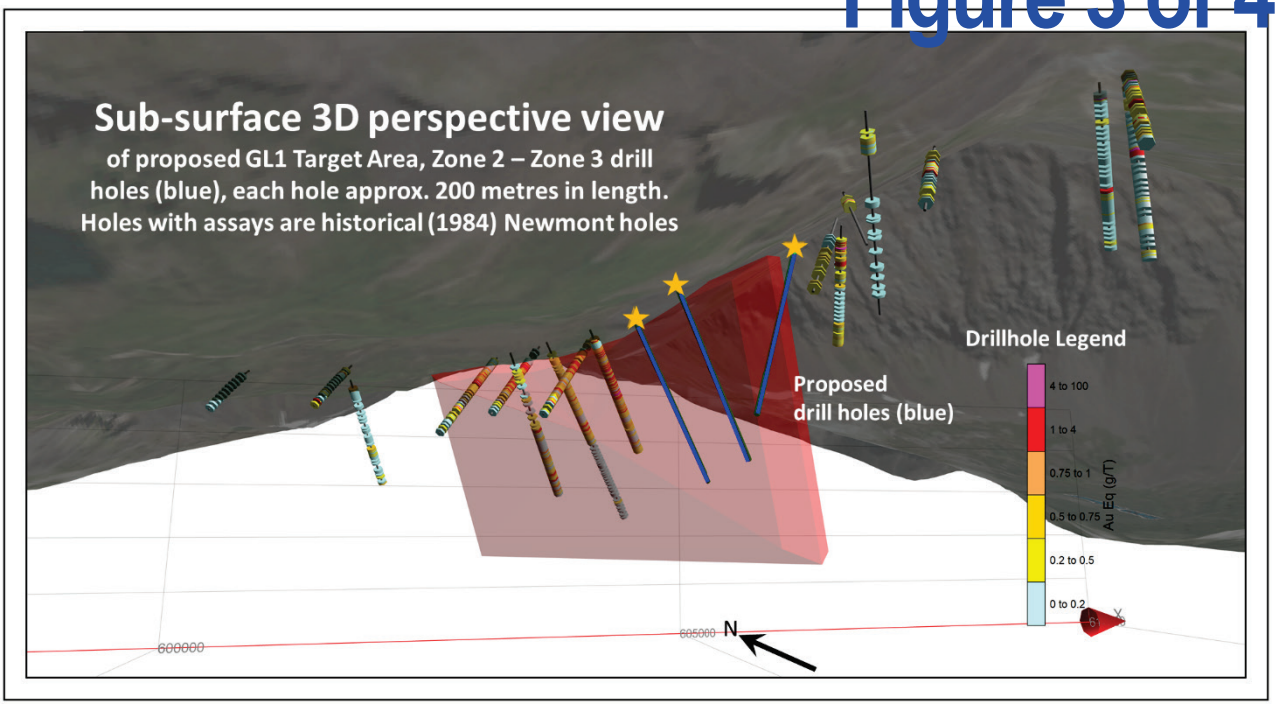


Figure 18.4: Conceptual subsurface 3D view of GL1 Target Area Zones 2 and 3 target structure represented as a red solid from modelling of historical 1984 Newmont drill results, showing historical drill holes with assays, and proposed new Evergold drill collars (blue) (N. Prowse, 2019)

Figure 4 of 4

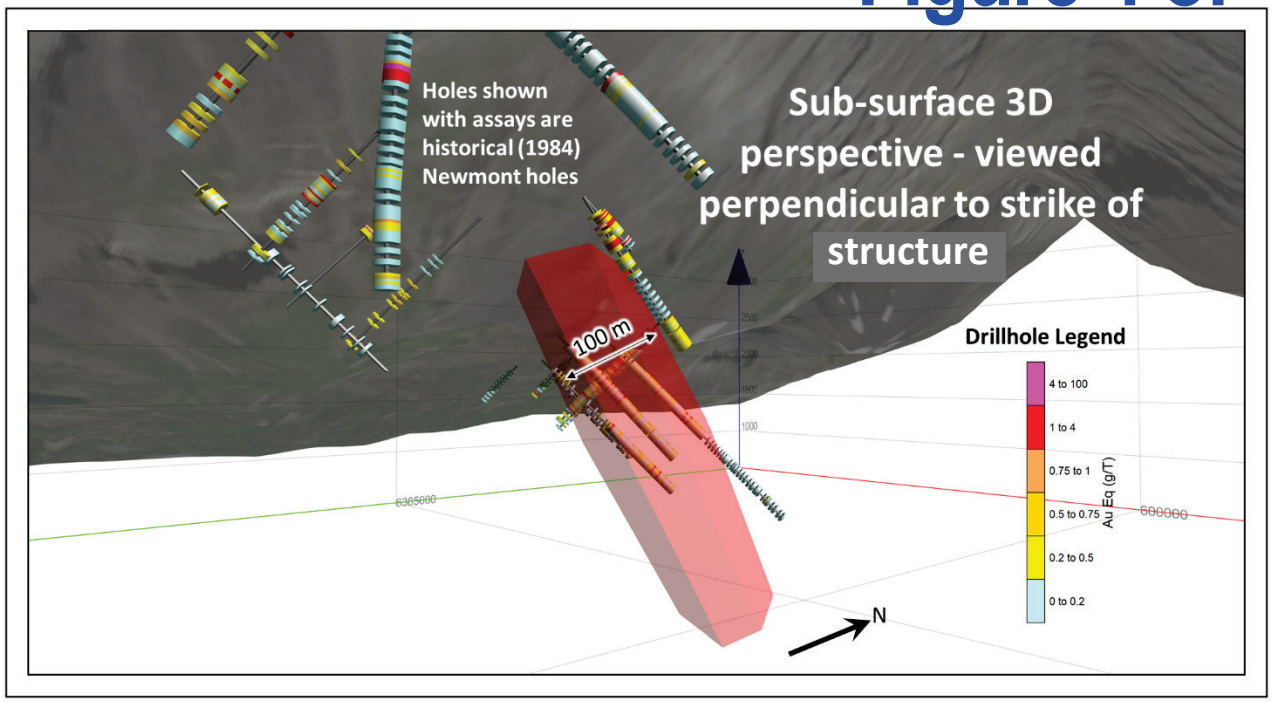


Figure 18.5: Conceptual 3D end-on view of GL1 Target Area Zone 3 target structure represented as a red solid (approx. 100 metres true width) from modelling of historical 1984 Newmont drill results. All holes shown are historical Newmont drill holes. Proposed new Evergold drill collars are not shown in this view. Newmont holes in the foreground, top of image, targeted the silver-rich GL1 Zone 2 located to the southeast of Zone 3, from setups upslope and above Zone 3. The Zone 3 target structure as interpreted plunges toward the viewer. The Zone 2 holes, top foreground, were collared too high in elevation, and missed the deeper, plunging Zone 3 mineralization (N. Prowse, 2019)

18.3 GL2 Target Area:

- GL2 Skarn: Drill outcrop and concurrently, commence close-spaced IP over areas immediately adjacent, to attempt to trace mineralized fluid pathway toward source;
- GL2 Ridge: Reconnaissance drilling of a roughly 500 X 500 metre area overlying the ridge adjacent to the GL2 Skarn and its south facing slopes;
- GL2 EP Zone: Drill the mineralized granodiorite intrusive.

GL 2 total holes and metres: 8 holes for 1,400 metres (see Figure 18.6, below. Note: drill plans allow for selected undercuts, therefore not all holes are visible)

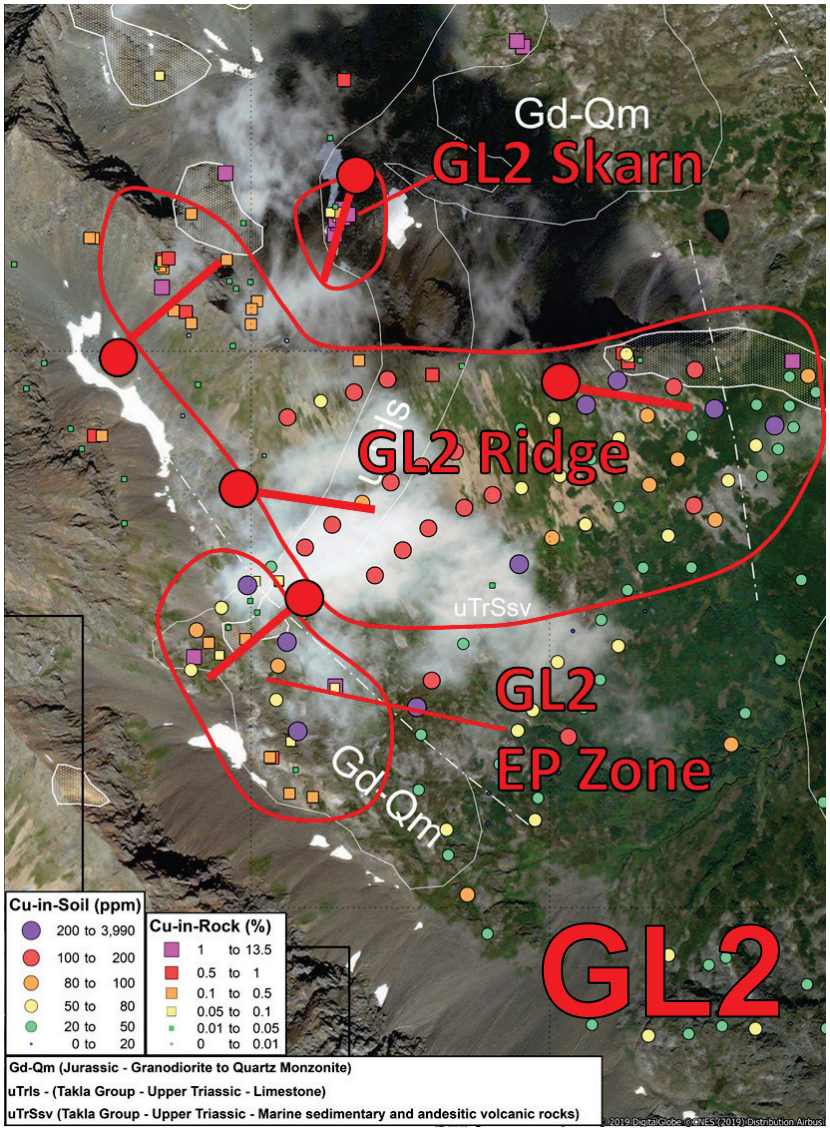


Figure 18.6: Plan view of GL2 Target Area, showing proposed holes into the GL2 Skarn, GL2 Ridge, and GL2 EP Zone targets (A. Albano, 2019)

18.4 GL3 Target Area:

- GL 3 initial reconnaissance drilling: 1 hole for 200 metres (Figure 18.7, below)

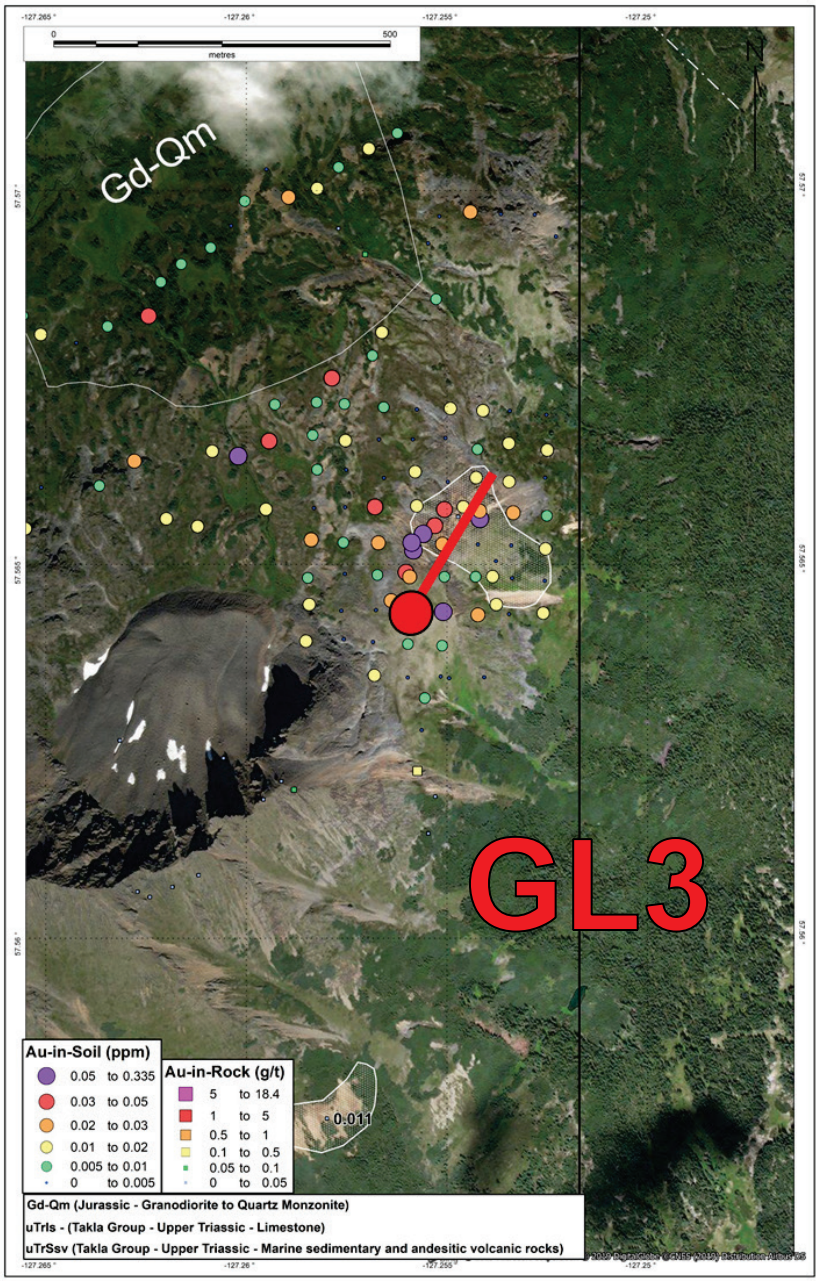


Figure 18.7: Plan view of GL3 Target Area, showing proposed initial reconnaissance hole (A. Albano, 2019)

18.5 Proposed Exploration Budget

Table 18.1: Recommended scope and budget for the next stage of exploration

Scope and Cost Estimate for Recommended Exploration Golden Lion Phase I Drill Program			
Target Area	**Activity**	**Scope**	**Cost ($CDN)**
GL1 GL2 GL3	IP survey	2400 metres of drilling and 13 holes from 10 pads	70,000
	geochemical sampling		50,000
	drilling services		290,000
	pad building		27,000
	core cutting, logging		30,000
	assaying		40,000
	aircraft rental		93,000
	fuel		21,000
	shipping & transport		3,500
	claims & permitting		3,000
	First Nations		20,000
	camp		90,000
	geological services		85,000
	archaeo-enviro		25,000
	reclamation bond		20,000
	contingency		65,000
		Grand Total	**932,500**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase II Drilling

Phase II would be contingent upon the success of Phase I, and expand upon results achieved. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling, and encompass an additional 2,400 metres of work at a similar estimated cost to Phase I.

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ASSESSMENT REPORTS

* All Assessment Reports are available on-line at: http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/
* Minfile descriptions are available on-line at: http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/searchbasic.aspx
* BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Exploration Assistant is available online at: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm
* All BC GSB publications are available on-line at: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx
* BC Mineral Titles data is available online at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline