NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

SLATE FALLS PROPERTY

Slate Falls, Ontario

NTS MAP SHEET 520/04 NE

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo.
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Appendix I: Summer 2019 Sampling Results

1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report was prepared by Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. at the request of GoldON Resources ("GoldON") (TSXV: GLD) a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. This report is specific to the standards dictated by the National Instrument 43-101 in respect to the Slate Falls Property (the 'Property'), a 100% interest in mineral claims in the Slate Falls, Ontario region held by GoldON. This report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area and recommends additional exploration.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Property are is centered at approximately 51° 11' 36" N, 91° 29' 55" W or 604900E, 5672400N, Zone 15, NAD83 UTM coordinates. It consists of 42 single-cell mining claims and 27 boundary cell mining claims covering 5,657 hectares straddling the Wesleyan and Fry Lake Area Townships in the Patricia Mining District.

The Property lies 9km northeast of the Slate Falls First Nation community, which is accessible via Highway 516 and an all-weather road to Slate Falls, Ontario. Access to the property can be achieved via floatplane, helicopter or walking in from access points off North Bamaji Lake.

History of Exploration

Exploration work covering portions of the Slate Falls Property has been sporadic in the area starting in the 1920's following the gold discoveries at Red Lake and Pickle Lake. Geological mapping was carried out by the Ontario Department of Mines in 1935, and by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960. Several gold and polymetallic gold-silver-lead-zinc occurrences were discovered between 1966 to current day. The Fry-Bamaji Lake Greenstone belt was also explored for VMS-style deposits between 1969-1974 following the discovery of the South Bay Mine by Selco Mining Corporation in 1968 80km to the west. The mine produced 1.6 million tonnes of ore grading 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 69 gpt Ag from 1971-1981 (Atkinson et al., 1991). Gold exploration was again renewed following the discovery of the Golden Patricia Mine in 1985 25km to the northeast which produced 620,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 17.48 gpt Au (Motzok, 1991).

Since acquiring the Property in 2014 GoldON has performed geological mapping and sampling, property reviews and compilation. Highlights of the 2019 mapping and sampling program include **331.76 gpt Au** and **3,025 gpt Ag** from grab sampling (see press release date June 25, 2019, TSXV:GLD) of the shear-hosted polymetallic quartz veins at the Trail and Sanderson Zones. In 2019 GoldON completed 8 diamond drill holes for 1006m aimed at investigating the high-grade Au-Ag mineralization at the Trail and Sanderson Zones Highlights from this program include **78.5 gpt Au** & **73.7 gpt Ag** over **0.24m.**

During 2020, GoldON has completed a high-resolution heli-borne magnetic survey, a property wide GIS compilation of all available data and a comprehensive structural study.

Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located within the central Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province within the Meen-Demspter Greenstone Belt. The Fry-Bamaji Lake area is comprised of a volcano-sedimentary sequence of folded mafic to felsic metavolcanic and chemical to clastic metasedimentary rocks, which have historically been interpreted to belong to the Woman, Bamaji, and Billet Lake assemblages (Young 2003; Stott and Corfu 1991). They are intruded by subvolcanic mafic sills, dikes and stocks, and pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic mafic to felsic intrusive rocks and syn-tectonic to post tectonic, mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks.

The Slate Falls Property is structurally complex with three events of folding (F1,F2 and F3) and three periods of deformation (D1, D2 and D3).

Several styles of lode gold and gold-rich polymetallic mineralization occur on the Property. These are, but not limited to:

1) Shear-hosted high-grade polymetallic quartz veins (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn) of the Trail, Path and Sanderson Zones within mafic volcanics
2) Shear hosted amphibolite hosted gold mineralization in contact with banded iron formation of the Fly occurrence
3) Shear-hosted and/or disseminated quartz vein stockwork hosted gold mineralization in felsic intrusive rocks of the FTM Occurrence
4) Shear-hosted quartz veins with Au-Ag mineralization similar to the Fry Lake #5 (T-02) occurrence that occurs in quartz-rich trondhjemite
5) Shear-hosted quartz vein-hosted Mo-Cu-Au-Ag within the North Bamaji pluton similar to the J. Loon occurrence

Status of Exploration

As there are currently no mineral resources on the property, the exploration status of the property remains greenfield early stage. Geological mapping and sampling of the high-grade shear-hosted polymetallic veining of the Trail, Path and Sanderson Zones resulted in a sample grading **331.76 gpt Au and 3,025 gpt Ag**.

In the fall of 2019 GoldON completed 8 diamond drill holes for 1006m at the Trail and Sanderson Zones with the objective of investigating the geological nature and significance of previously documented high-grade polymetallic quartz veins. These zones had previously seen very limited drilling and had not been drilled below 30m and previous drilling sampled very little wallrock, even though historical logs described mineralization. Trenching efforts also could not determine the width of the shear zones hosting the mineralized quartz-vein systems due to encroaching overburden depths. The 2019 drill program would provide valuable information and analytical results of the entire shear zone, while also investigating for additional shear hosted quartz vein systems in the footwall and hangingwall of the known zones.

Highlights from the drill program included **78.5 gpt Au & 73.7 gpt Ag over 0.24m.**

While results from the drill program were disappointing, very little drilling has been carried out to-date on the property. The high-grade polymetallic nature of the surface samples, strike length of the mineralized zones, potassic enrichment of the shear zones and the presence of multiple parallel altered and mineralized zones to the north and south across the property, demonstrates there was a predominant mineral-rich hydrothermal system associated with structural controls.

In March 2020 GoldON completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey over the entire property at 50m line spacings. The objective of the survey was to provide pertinent information regarding structural trends and features and providing a clearer definition of the different lithologies over an overburden covered paleo-surface. This was accomplished through a property wide GIS compilation of all available data and a comprehensive structural interpretation of the property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Slate Falls Property lies within the Uchi Subprovince and hosted within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt. The Slate Falls Property lies within the central Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Uchi Subprovice is a well mineral endowed Subprovince hosting the:

1) Red Lake Gold Camp with 25M oz. Au production to date at an average grade of 20 gpt Au (Resource World, 2019)

2) Pickle Lake Gold Camp with historical production of 3M oz. Au (Northern Ontario Business, 2020)

3) South Bay Cu-Zn-Ag Mine with historical production of 1.6 million tonnes of ore grading 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 69 gpt Ag (Atkinson et al, 1990)

4) Golden Patricia Mine with historical production of 620,000 ounces of gold at at an average grade of 17.48 gpt Au (Motzok, 1991)

5) Nine gold mines of the Confederation-Birch area with historical production of 250,000 ounces gold between 1928 and 1966 (Parker and Atkinson, 1992).

6) Thierry Cu-Ni Mine (Pickle Lake) with historical production of 16M tonnes grading 1.6% Cu and 0.2% Ni (Canadian Mining Journal, 2006)

7) First Mining Springpole Project with an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 4.9M oz. Au recently completing a PEA in October 2019 (Arseneau et al., 2019)

8) The newly discovered (2019) gold occurrences over a 2.5km trend at the Dixie Lake Project by Great Bear Resources (Singh, 2019)

The author cautions however that similar style mineralization in the above is not necessarily hosted within the Slate Falls Property.

A commonality between the Slate Falls mineral occurrences is localization along structure as all occurrences appear shear hosted. Structure plays an obvious key role in localizing mineralization events. Understanding the structural complexities of the property will lead to an increase to the success of discovering a potential deposit of economic merit.

Other potential styles of mineralization within the Property also include

1) Magmatic copper-nickel-PGE mineralization within previously unrecognized bodies of differentiated gabbroic rocks (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).
2) Banded iron formation hosted gold mineralization
3) Lode gold mineralization related to D2 structures
4) Felsic intrusive related gold mineralization
5) Archean Au-(Cu) porphyry mineralization
6) Base metal mineralization

The Slate Falls Property is an underexplored Archean greenstone geological terrane that has proven to recently yield important gold mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar precious and base metal mines hosted within the same Uchi Subprovince will undoubtedly unlock its full potential and provide the clues to a major deposit. For this, methodical, patient and diligent exploration is needed, and when the details of the combined efforts and methods are considered and studied, the benefit of a substantial discovery will be reaped by all who are involved.

Compilation of all historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data into GIS referenced layers was completed in June 2020 following a high resolution heliborne magnetic survey. A structural study was also completed to relate known mineralization to structural features which will vector future exploration programs to those areas of high merit. Many important mineralization zones are in/or proximal to either major early D2 generally dextral east-west shear zones or splays. Similarly, the intersection of late D3 north northeast striking structures with early D2 east west structures appear to control the mineralization zones structurally by creating or enhancing dilatational sites. Areas along the strike of the major shear zones as well as fault intersections are key potential target areas for future exploration.

It is of the author's opinion that well vectored and targeted exploration post-compilation will provide cost-efficient success. A Phase I program would involve mapping and sampling those occurrences previously not visited, targeting areas of structural inference for ground-truthing, sampling and mapping, soil and lake sediment sampling. A Phase I exploration commitment of this nature is estimated to cost $205,275.00.

The author Michael Kilbourne P.Geo, is a Qualified Person as defined by Regulation 43-101, and that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.

2.0 INTRODUCTION and TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the request of GoldON Resources Ltd., a publicly traded company under the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSXV: GLD), Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. has completed an 43-101 technical report on the company's Slate Falls Property. GoldON has a 100% interest in the Property.

This report is a Technical Report prepared to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 standards. This report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area and recommends additional exploration.

This report has principally been prepared by Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo, PGO #1591 who has over 35 years in the exploration and mining industry with much of that experience in gold exploration and mining in greenstone belts of the Canadian Shield similar to the Fry-Bamaji Greenstone Belt. The author was contracted by GoldON to co-manage and log drill core of the 2019 drill program between November 14-23, 2019, details of which can be found in Section 12.0, Data Verification. In this report the author has relied in part upon descriptive material from government and academic sources that are relevant to the Slate Falls Property found in the Reference Section 19.0. The author has also relied on internal company exploration summary reports prepared by various geologists with a PGO association. These documents are also referenced under Section 19.0.

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo. does not have a business relationship other than acting as an independent geological consultant for GoldON Resources Ltd. The author is currently employed as a Senior Geologist for Orix Geoscience but is not bound contractually to be able to provide outside geological consultancy for other business entities. The author owns no common shares, warrants or options of the company. The views expressed herein are genuinely held and considered independent of GoldON.

The report is based on the author's knowledge of greenstone belt hosted gold deposits, their mineralization, alteration and structural environments, observations of bedrock exposures, drill core and former underground and open pit experience at the Pamour Gold Mine in Timmins, Ontario.

This report was based on information known to the author as of July 1, 2020.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author, Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by Regulation 43-101, was contracted by the issuer to study technical documentation relevant to the report and to recommend a work program if warranted. The author has reviewed the mining titles and their statuses, as well as any agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents) and any available public sources of relevant technical information.

Claim status was supplied by the Issuer. The author has verified the status of the original claims using the Ontario government's online claim management system via the MLAS website at: https://www.mlas.mndm.gov.on.ca. The author has not verified the status of the claims pertaining to the government's transition of legacy claims to the new cell-based system adopted April 10, 2018. The author has not verified all boundary claims associated with this transition and is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the government of Ontario boundary claim allocations.

The author relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the authors' fields of expertise:

- Information about the mining titles (Section 4.2) was supplied by the issuer through an email and excel spreadsheet to the author dated March 22, 2020. The author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles and possible litigation.
- Information about the ownership and underlying option agreement (Section 4.3) was supplied by the issuer through an email to the author dated March 22, 2020. The author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles or current ownership and possible litigation.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Property is located approximately 9 kilometres northeast of Slate Falls, Ontario (Figure 4.1). Slate Falls is a First Nation settlement with a current approximate population of 250 inhabitants. Slate Falls is accessible by travelling approximately 120 kilometres north of the town of Sioux Lookout along Hwy 516, then turning north on an all-weather road for approximately 140 kilometres to the community of Slate Falls. The property lies within NTS map sheet 52O04 in the townships of Wesleyan Lake Area and Fry Lake Area, Patricia Mining Division. The Property is centered at approximately 51° 11' 36" N, 91° 29' 55" W or 604900E, 5672400N, Zone 15, NAD83 UTM coordinates.

Figure 4.1 Location Map of the Slate Falls Property in Ontario

4.2. MINING TENURE

The Slate Falls Property consists of a total of 13 multi-cell mining claims, 40 single cell mining claims and 27 boundary cell mining claims. All claims are unpatented totaling an area of 5,657hectares. All the unpatented mining claims are registered to GoldON Resources Ltd (Figure 4.2., Table 4.1.)

Figure 4.2 Claim fabric of the Slate Falls Property

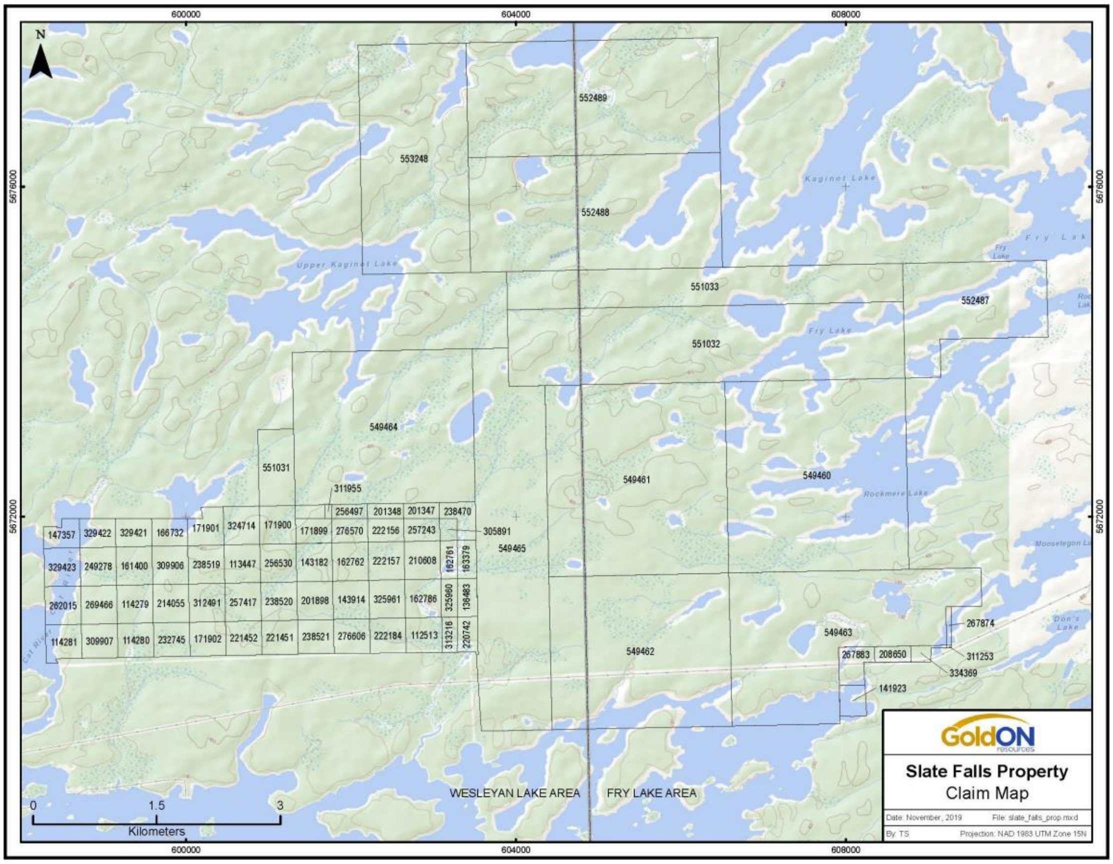


Table 4.1. List of Slate Falls unpatented mining claims as of July 2019.

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Available Exploration Reserve	Total Reserve
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	114279	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	329423	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	329422	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	329421	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	312491	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	614	614
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	309907	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	309906	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	269466	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238519	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	232745	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	214055	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171902	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	571	571
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171901	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	166732	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Available Exploration Reserve	Total Reserve
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	161400	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	147357	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	114281	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	114280	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	113447	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	324714	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	312491	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	614	614
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	257417	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	700	700
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	256530	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238521	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	328	328
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238520	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	786	786
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238519	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	221452	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	785	785
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	221451	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	671	671
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	201898	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	528	528
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171902	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	571	571
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171901	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171900	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	128	128
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171899	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	328	328
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	143182	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	528	528
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	112513	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	200	200
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	325961	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	325960	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	313216	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	614	614
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	305891	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	276606	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	277	277
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	276570	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	257243	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	200	200
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238521	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	328	328
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	222184	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	200	200
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	222157	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	222156	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	200	200
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	210608	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	201898	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	528	528
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	171899	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	328	328
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	162786	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	162762	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	162761	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	200	200	200	200
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	143914	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	400	400
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	143182	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-11-01	Active	400	400	528	528
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	201347	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	311955	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	256497	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238470	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	201348	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	136483	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	238470	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	163379	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	136483	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	220742	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	141923	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	267883	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	141923	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	334369	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	311253	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	267883	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	267874	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	208650	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	200	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	549460	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	10000	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	549463	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	7600	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA	552487	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-22	Active	3600	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	549461	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	10000	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	549462	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	8000	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	551032	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-04	Active	8800	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	551033	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-04	Active	4400	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	552488	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-22	Active	8400	0	0	0
FRY LAKE AREA,WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	552489	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-22	Active	8400	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	549464	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	8000	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	549465	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2019-05-26	Active	8000	0	0	0
WESLEYAN LAKE AREA	551031	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2021-06-04	Active	800	0	0	0

4.3 OWNERSHIP AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

GOLDON has acquired 100% control in the property through two avenues. On February 3, 2014 GoldON signed an option agreement with Jerrold Milton Williamson to acquire 100% in 3 legacy claims (4224901-4224903). These legacy claims have since been converted to a cell-based system following the Ministry of Development and Mining conversion implementation on April 10, 2018. Since signing the option agreement with Williamson, GoldON has fulfilled the prerequisites and payments of the option agreement subject to a 2% NSR with a 1% NSR buyback option for $1,000,000.

Following initial exploration activities in 2018, GoldON acquired additional mining claims through the MLAS on-line map staking procedure. The additional ground acquired by GoldON is subject to a mutual area of interest under the Williamson-GoldON option agreement and thus subject to the NSR mentioned above.

4.4 ENVIROMENTAL LIABILITIES

The author is unaware of any current environmental liabilities connected with the Property.

Permitting is required for many aspects of mineral exploration. Since the type of work being proposed for the Slate Falls Property is considered preliminary exploration by the Ontario government the permitting process isn't particularly onerous. These permits will be acquired by GoldON when required.

Under the Mining Act, prospecting and staking in Ontario can occur on privately owned lands. A prospector must respect the rights of the property owner. Staking cannot disrupt other land use such as crops, gardens or recreation areas, and the prospector is liable for any damage made while making property improvements. A claim holder may also explore on privately owned lands. Prior notification is required and exploration must be done in a way that respects the rights of the property owner.

Water crossings, including culverts, bridges and winter ice bridges, require approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources. This applies to all water crossings whether on Crown, municipal, leased or private land and includes water crossings for trails. Authorization may take the form of a work permit under the Public Lands Act ("PLA") or approvals under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act ("LRIA").

In circumstances where there is potential to affect fish or fish habitat, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans ("DFO") must be contacted. Proper planning and care must be taken to mitigate impact on water quality and fish habitat. Where impact on fish habitat is unavoidable, a Fisheries Act Authorization will be required from DFO. In some cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources and your local conservation authority may also be involved.

A work permit is required from MNR for the construction of all roads, buildings or structures on Crown lands with the exception of roads already approved under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act. Private forest access roads may not be accessible to the public unless under term and conditions of an agreement with the land holder.

Exploration diamond drilling may only occur on a valid mining claim. Ministry of Labour regulations regarding the workplace safety and health standards must be met during a drilling project. Notice of drilling operations must be given to the Ministry of Labour.

All drill and boreholes should be properly plugged if there is a risk of the following:

- a physical hazard,
- groundwater contamination,
- artesian conditions, or
- adverse intermingling of aquifers

Appropriate plugging methods may vary and will depend on the type of hole and geology. Ontario Water Resources Act water well regulations may apply.

The author knows of no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The claim group is located within the Slate Falls First Nation Treaty Lands. It is the responsibility of GoldON to consult and build agreeable relationships with those First Nations before any exploration efforts or mining is to proceed. To date GoldON has conducted exploration admirably in conjunction with the Slate Falls First Nation and continues to build upon an excellent rapport.

5.0 ACCESSIBILTY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRPAHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Slate Falls Property is located 375 km north north-west of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and 120 km north of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. The property is located about 9 km northeast of the new Slate Falls townsite. All of the above towns have an airport and all are connected by highway and/or gravel road.

The Slate Falls Property is easily accessed by boat from the community of Slate Falls, Ontario, followed by traversing from Garbage Bay on North Bamaji Lake, going north to the Ear Falls-Pickle Lake power transmission line and continuing north into the property from along the power line. Conversely a float plane flight to Garbage Bay will allow access to the Property. Access to the northern portions of the property is best achieved by float plane or helicopter.

5.2 CLIMATE

Climate in the area is typical of the Northwestern Ontario Boreal climate, with cold winters exhibiting moderate snowfall and warm summers. Average January temperatures range from -10˚C (day) to -22˚C (night), and average July temperatures are between 25˚C (day) and 14˚C (night) with extremes of about -40˚C in winter and 35˚C in summer (www.meteoblue.com). Work can be done (subject to snow and freezing) for most of the year. Certain mapping, mechanized stripping, and soil sampling activities are best performed in snow-free conditions, whereas drilling can be done almost any time of year, though freeze up and thaw periods of North Bamaji Lake are not recommended for the lack of access to Slate Falls during those times.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The community of Slate Falls has 24-hour access to potable water, some accommodation, an available work force and gasoline which is available during regular business hours Monday to Friday. Arrangements for boat transportation to the property, accommodation and local guiding can be secured through the Slate Falls Band Office.

Most supplies and services such as groceries, hardware, health care, fuel and plentiful accommodation are available in Sioux Lookout, which is an approximately 2 hour and 30-minute drive from the community of the Slate Falls. Sioux Lookout has been a center serving exploration activities for many years. Major supplies and services are available in Thunder Bay. Local experienced labour is readily available. Thunder Bay is the main Mineral Titles center and has topographic and geological maps through both the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and the Ministry of Natural Resources

(MNR), both with regional offices located in Thunder Bay. ACTLABS Chemex, and Activation Laboratories are full-service analytical companies with preparation facilities and/or analytical facilities in Thunder Bay.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property lies ~120 km north of the main trans-continental Canadian Pacific Rail Line. A major east-west trending Hydro Transmission line between Ear Falls and Pickle Lake intersects parts of the southern boundary of the property. The vast expanse of the property 5657.5 hectares provides ample space for the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Slate Falls Property is located within the Canadian Shield, which is a major physiographic division of Canada. The property is situated in an area of extensive wetlands that are forested by black spruce and tamarack which graduate in spruce – balsam-pine uplands with scattered outcrop. Elevation across the Slate Falls Property ranges from ~ 380 m (1,245 ft) to ~410 m (1345 ft).

Water for drilling is readily available from small ponds located within the claim block and from several creeks that transverse the Property. Water is also available on the western portion of the property from the Cat River and from Garbage Bay on North Bamaji Lake year-round, and from the small intermittent creeks during high run-off periods.

The rock exposures on the Slate Falls Property are rare and are found as moss-covered knolls or as the remains of old trench working at the showing across the property. Total rock exposure and areas with thin overburden cover comprise only ~2% of the property.

6.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Exploration work covering portions of the Slate Falls Property has been sporadic in the area starting in the 1920's following the gold discoveries at Red Lake and Pickle Lake. Geological mapping was carried out by the Ontario Department of Mines in 1935, and by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960. Several gold and polymetallic gold-silver-lead-zinc occurrences were discovered between 1966 to current day. The Fry-Bamaji Lake Greenstone belt was also explored for VMS-style deposits between 1969-1974 following the discovery of the South Bay Mine by Selco Mining Corporation in 1968 80km to the west. The mine produced 1.6 million tonnes of ore grading 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 69 gpt Ag from 1971-1981 (Atkinson et al., 1991). Gold exploration was again renewed following the discovery of the Golden Patricia Mine in 1985 25km to the northeast which produced 620,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 17.48 gpt Au (Motzok, 1991).

The following is a brief recount of the exploration history on the Slate Falls Property. This history has been compiled by Emerald Geological Services by Bruce Maclachlan, P.Geo (Limited) and Coleman Robertson, BSc. in an internal company assessment report currently being filed with the MNDM. The author has not verified all the fine details of the following historical exploration and has relied on the expertise of the aforementioned explorationists.

1966: Cochenour Exploration Ltd. drilled 7 holes totaling 369.36m (Cochenour Williams Gold Mines, 1966, AFRI 52O04NE9642).

- Hole BS-66-1 intersected 0.4 feet of **1.38 opt Ag** and **0.08 opt Au.**
- Hole BS-66-3 intersected 1.6 feet of **0.36 opt Ag**.
- Hole BS-66-6 intersected 2 feet of **1.54 opt Ag** and **0.04 opt Au**.
- Hole BS-66-8 intersected 3.6 feet of **0.04 opt Au** and 1.5 feet of **2.96 opt Ag** and **0.2 opt Au.**
- Hole BS-66-11 intersected 0.7 feet of **6.24 oz/t Ag** and **25.12 oz/t Au**.
- Hole BS-66-10 intersected 0.6 feet of **0.46 oz/t Ag**.

1966: Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. carried out trenching north of Bamaji Lake (Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, 1966, AFRI 52O04NE9639).

1974: Umex Corp. drilled 1 hole totaling 70.71m, south of a small lake east of the Sanderson area, targeting an EM anomaly which was explained by an interval of semi-massive pyrrhotite-pyrite (Umex Corporation Limited, 1974, AFRI 52O04NE0012).

1981: Sulpetro Minerals carried out geological mapping, humus sampling, and trench mapping and sampling. 3 cut grids for humus sampling were centered on the Trail & Path Veins, the Main Vein and the Fly Vein. Trench sampling returned up to **2.43 opt Au**, **25.64**

opt Ag, **0.45 % Cu**, **3.06 % Pb**, **1.21 % Zn**, **25ppm As** and **30ppm Sb** over 0.3ft (Zalnierunas, 1983, AFRI 52O04NE0010).

1983: D.R. Bell Geological Services carried out a Helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and airborne VLF survey (Bell, 1983, AFRI 52O03NW0037).

1984: D.R. Bell Geological Services carried out a mapping program on a four-claim group held by FTM Resources Inc. They located a vein of economic interest that assayed up to **2.88 oz/ton Au** (Simunovic, 1984, AFRI 52O04NE0035).

1984: Sulpetro Minerals drilled 14 holes totaling 684.07m (Sulpetro Minerals Ltd., 1984[1], AFRI 52O04NE0009).

- Hole 3357-7 intersected **0.018 oz/t Au** & **0.05 oz/t Ag** over 2.3ft from altered sediments.
- Hole 3357-9 intersected **0.046 oz/t Au**, **3.5 oz/t Ag**, **2300ppm Cu** & **320ppm P**b over 2.6ft from altered sediments; as well as **0.002 oz/t Au** & **0.54 oz/t Ag** over 2.1ft from qtz-sericite-talc schist and a 1.1ft quartz vein.
- Hole 3357-14 intersected **0.004 oz/t Au** & **0.52 oz/t Ag** over 2.5ft from feldspar porphyry, altered sediments, an aplite dyke, and a quartz vein with pyrite, minor galena and sphalerite; **0.064 oz/t Au** & **2.83 oz/t Ag** over 1.8ftfrom a shear zone and quartz vein with pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite; and **0.741 oz/t Au & 4.98 oz/t Ag** over 0.8ft from altered sediments.

1984: Sulpetro Minerals carried out rock sampling and drill core sampling. Surface trench grab samples returned insignificant Au (Sulpetro Minerals Ltd, 1984[2], AFRI 52O04NE0009).

1987: Canlorm Resources carried out a Magnetic and VLF survey on the Wesleyan Lake property on the east shore of Wesleyan Lake. The magnetic survey revealed the possibility of short bands of iron formation in the southern portion of the property, and the VLF survey revealed a strong anomaly “A” in the central portion of the property, thought to be caused by a bedrock depression filled with overburden over a fault structure; and an anomaly “B” south of there which might be due to a bedrock conductor (Norontex Exploration Ltd, 1987, AFRI 52O04NE0006, 52O04NE0023).

1988: Gold Fields Canada Mining Ltd. carried out a helicopter borne aeromagnetic and VLF survey slightly west of Fry Lake, north of Bamaji Lake, which revealed a number of bedrock conductors, many of which had a magnetic correlation; leading the authors to suggest that pyrrhotite might be a source for the conductors. (de Carle, 1988, AFRI 52O04NW0014).

1989: Umex Inc. carried out an Airborne magnetic and VLF survey. The magnetic data was used to modify or update the existing geology and revealed new contacts and faults. A few conductors discovered by the VLF survey were interpreted to correspond to a bedrock source (Terraquest Ltd, 1989, AFRI 52O06SE0017).

1995: D. Parker carried out a geological mapping, rock and humus sampling program on the Slate Falls Property north of Bamaji Lake. 14 bedrock gold occurrences were documented, 5 new bedrock gold occurrences up to **1.826 oz/t Au** and 39 gold in soil anomalies up to **691ppb Au** were identified. The Slate Falls Deformation Zone, traced for at least 10km, was proposed as the structural control for gold mineralization in the area. (Parker et al, 1995, AFRI 52O03NW0001).

1996: D. Parker carried out rock geochemical and humus sampling program on several mini-grids on the Slate Falls Property north of Bamaji Lake. A number of gold-in-soil anomalies were identified as well as rock geochemical anomalies east of the 'Corner Occurrence.' (Parker et al, 1996, AFRI 52O03NW2001).

1997: Orezone Resources Inc. carried out a helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and VLF survey A number of faults, as well as an east-trending synclinal axis, were interpreted, and a number of potentially promising conductors based on magnetic and structural associations were identified (Woolham, 1997, AFRI 52O03NW0004).

1997: Orezone Resources Inc. carried out prospecting, geological mapping, humus sampling and relogging of historical drill core from Sulpetro Minerals. 'Subtle' humus anomalies were returned over the Sanderson Zone as well as some anomalies off the main trenched trend. A number of intervals of sediment in drill core logged by Sulpetro were reinterpreted as mafic volcanics with stretched pillow rims (Orezone Resources Inc., 1997, AFRI 52O03NW0019).

1997: Orezone Resources Inc. carried out power stripping at the Trail & Path, Sanderson Main, East and North Zones. 14 grab and chip samples were collected at the Trail Zone; 9 grab and chip samples were collected at the Path Zone; and 18 grab samples were collected at the easternmost of two stripped areas at the Sanderson Main Zone (Parker, 1997, AFRI 52O04NE2001).

1997-1999: D. Parker carried out linecutting and a magnetic survey. 90.6km of line was cut and 61.5km of total field magnetic data was collected. Magnetic data helped interpret stratigraphic relationships, fault and fold structures, and sulphide horizons. The Sanderson Occurrence was found to be correlated with a magnetic high anomaly (Parker et al, 1997, AFRI 52O04NE2001).

2000: D. Parker carried out trenching, sampling, grid mapping and a mineralogical study on vein material. According to this report, at that time the most significant average grades of **20.6 gpt Au** / 1.7m at the Trail Zone and **29.5 gpt Au** / 1.68m from the Sanderson Zone had been returned from chip samples. Petrographic work indicated an Au-Ag-Te association with high-grade mineralization. Mechanical stripping uncovered several new occurrences along strike extensions of the Trail, Sanderson and L15 showings, the most significant of which were returned from the East Sanderson Area, where grab samples returned an average of **22.77 gpt Au** and **71.15 gpt Ag** from 13 grab samples (Parker & D'Silva, 1997, AFRI 52O04NE2002).

2002: Gold Summit Mines Ltd. carried out trenching, channel sampling and trench mapping. Fourteen new gold occurrences were identified, representing extensions of known gold zones, parallel mineralized structures and other areas. The strike length of several zones was extended. Channel sampling of the Sanderson Zone returned up to **23.8 gpt Au** / 0.7m and **9.2 gpt Au** / 1.7m (Nelson, 2002, AFRI 52O04NE2001).

2012: Fortune Tiger Resources Ltd. conducted a prospecting and sampling program on the Wesleyan Lake Property. Sampling at the Trail Zone returned up to **151.51 gpt Au**; the Sanderson Zone returned up to **40.21 gpt Au**; the L14 trench returned up to **9.37 gpt Au**; and the Orezone area returned up to **5.61 gpt Au** (Hunt, 2012, AFRI 20000007376).

2014: Tim Twomey, P.Geo., located and sampled the Trail and Sanderson Zones (internal report, GoldON)

2014: Julie Selway, Phd., P.Geo., interprets significance of historical exploration (internal report, GoldON)

2017: Andrew Tims, P.Geo., Sampling and mapping (internal report, GoldON)

2019: GoldON Resources Ltd. carried out prospecting and sampling on the Slate Falls Property for several weeks during May and June.

- Sampling at the Trail Zone returned assays up to **331.76 gpt Au**, **3025 gpt Ag and 8.95% Pb**; as well as up to **2.47% Pb**, up to **1.9% Zn** and up to **7954 ppm Cu** from rusty quartz veining.
- Sampling at the Sanderson Main Zone returned assays up to **41.97 gpt Au** and **1742 gpt Ag,** as well as up to **2.81% Cu,** up to **2.61% Pb** and up to **1.72% Zn** from rusty quartz veining.
- Sampling at the Sanderson North trench returned up to **9.13 gpt Au**, **310ppm Ag**, **1.55% Zn, 4508ppm Cu** and **904ppm Pb** from quartz stringers on the margin of a felsite dyke; sampling at the Sanderson East Zone returned up to **10.14gpt Au**, and up to **416ppm Ag**, **2.53% Zn**, **1.57% Pb** and **7798ppm Cu** from quartz veining.
- Sampling of a sheared, silicified felsic intrusive rock in the eastern portion of the property returned **516ppb Au** (MacLachlan, 2019[1]).

2019: GoldON Resources Ltd. carried out prospecting in the northern portion of the Slate Falls property, to investigate fold structures outlined by magnetic data. No significant assays were returned. The most visually significant rocks were quartz veins south of

Kaginot Lake in the vicinity of an interpreted antiformal axis, and sheared iron formation on the northern shore of Fry Lake (MacLachlan, 2019).

2019: GoldOn Resources completes 1006m of diamond drilling in 8 drill holes in November 2019 targeting mineralization beneath the Sanderson and Trail Zones. Highlights include **78.5 gpt Au & 73.7 gpt Ag over 0.24m.**

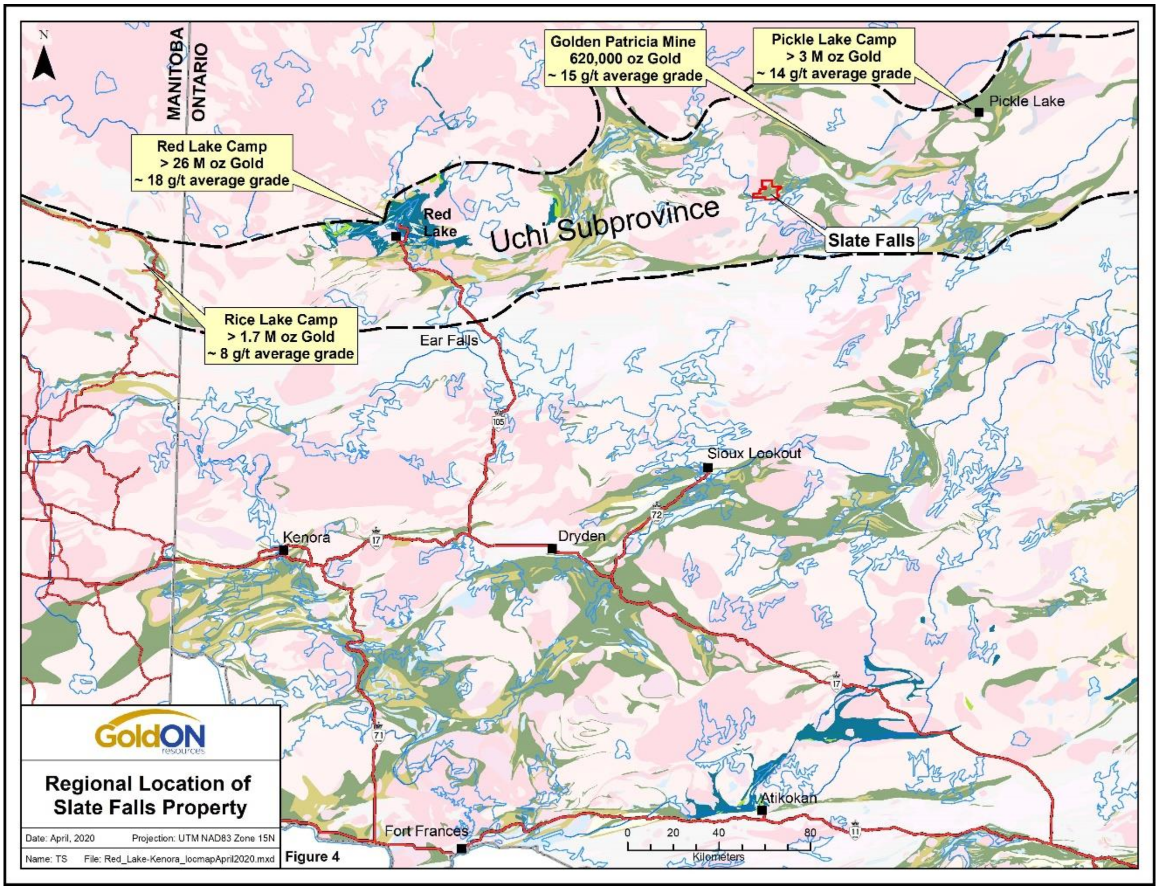
2020: GoldON Resources completes 1,563 line kilometres of a high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey at 50m line spacings in March 2020. Compilation of all pertinent public and corporate data was completed by Orix Geoscience in May 2020 followed by a comprehensive structural study in June 2020.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Slate Falls Property is located in the central Uchi Subprovince within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt in northwestern Ontario (Figure 7.1.). The Uchi Subprovince is part of the Superior Province on Canada which spans three provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

Figure 7.1 Regional geological location of the Slate Falls Property.

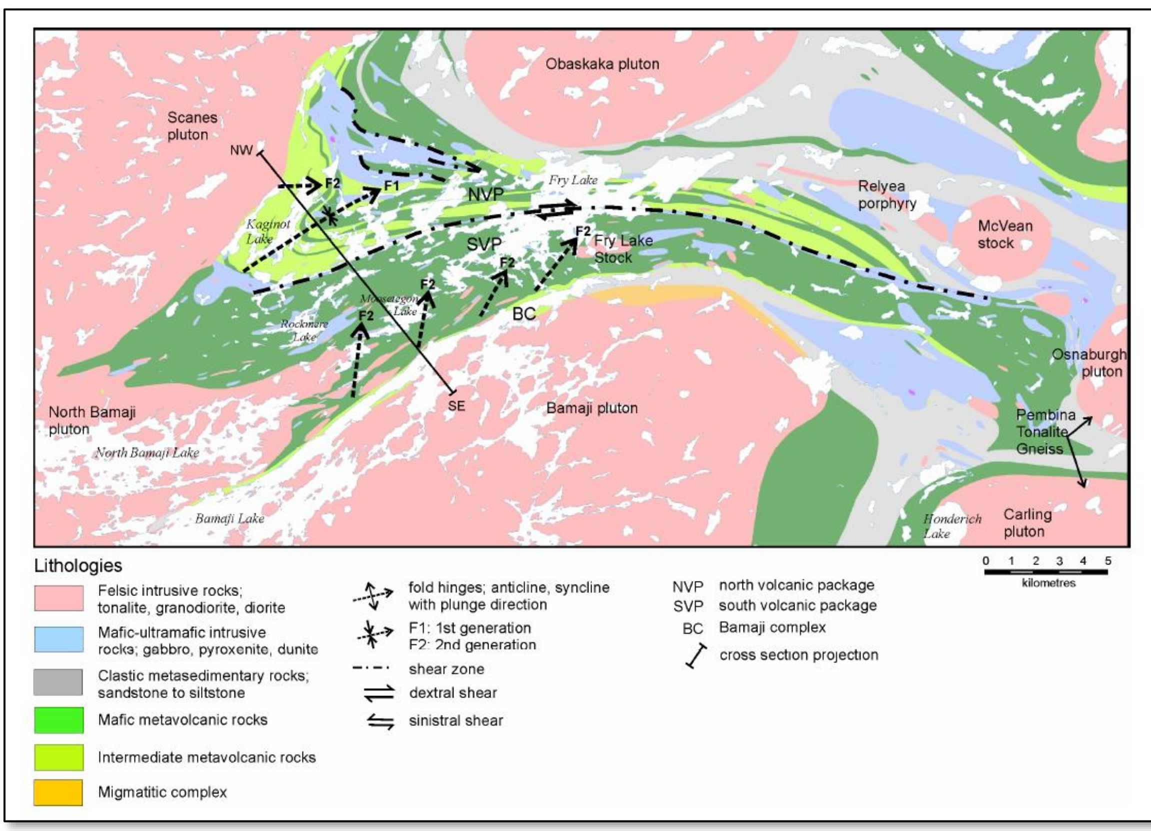


The Fry Lake area was mapped by the OGS in 2006 at 1:20,000, compiled and reported by Dinel and Pettigrew in the Open File Report 6208 in 2008. The author feels after reading many references to the geological and structural make-up of the Fry-Bamaji Lake Areas, that the work by Dinel and Pettigrew (2008) is the most current and the most forward thinking, thus the following is largely taken from the OFR6208. Observations made in quotes below are verbatum from the OFR6208 paper. The regional geological setting and make-up of any greenstone belt undergoing modern day exploration in the 21st Century must be duly considered for chances of success for discovery, thus the Fry Like Area Regional Geology Section is considered is some detail.

7.1.2 Regional Setting

“The Fry Lake area consists of supracrustal rock sandwiched between regional scale (10 to 100 km diameter) late Archean batholiths (Figure 7.2). The supracrustal rocks consist of Archean metavolcanic rocks of mafic to intermediate composition and metasedimentary rocks, predominantly sandstone and siltstone with minor chemical sediments. The volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy is intruded by syn-volcanic and syn-tectonic mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks, and pre-tectonic to post-tectonic felsic meta-intrusive rocks. The study area is bounded to the north by the granodioritic Obaskaka pluton, to the northwest by the Scanes pluton, to the west by the North Bamaji pluton (2806 +18/-14 Ma; Scharer 1989), to the south by the Bamaji pluton and to the east by the younger Carling (2693 ±1 Ma; Corfu and Stott 1993b) and Osnaburgh plutons and by the older Pembina Tonalite Gneiss (2887 ±3 Ma; Corfu and Stott 1993a). Since most volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks were subject to regional metamorphism the term “meta” is omitted from the following rock descriptions but is implied.”

Figure 7.2 Archean bedrock geological map of the Fry Lake Area. (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008)



7.1.3 Stratigraphy

"The stratigraphy of the Fry Lake area, based on field observation, is subdivided into 3 packages (Figure 7.2): the Bamaji Complex (BC), the South Volcanic Package (SVP) and the North Volcanic Package (NVP). The BC is generally composed of sheared fragmental volcanic rocks interbedded with clastic sediments and a large corridor that consists of a migmatitic complex (described below). The SVP is dominated by mafic volcanic rocks deposited in a submarine environment, while the NVP consist of interbedded mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks deposited in submarine and subaerial environment .The NVP is separated from the SVP by an east-striking mafic intrusion, the Fry Lake gabbro dike, which traverses the entire mapping area (Figure 7.2). Discontinuous units of chemical sedimentary rocks observed along the contact of the Fry Lake gabbro dike, and a strong magnetic anomaly parallel the magnetite-poor dike.

All volcanic packages are intruded by syn-volcanic gabbroic sills and syn-tectonic to post-tectonic mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies and felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes and stocks. The area is dominated by a penetrative east-striking, subvertical fabric that mimics the contact of the Bamaji Lake pluton, and by a later northeast-trending crenulation cleavage, axial planar to asymmetric Z-folds."

The Slate Falls Property hosts both the North Volcanic Package (NVP) and the South Volcanic Package (SVP).

7.1.4 South Volcanic Package

"The SVP is bounded to the south by the Bamaji pluton and its associated migmatitic complex and shear zone (BC), and to the north by the Fry Lake gabbro dike. The SVP consists of fine to medium-grained, coherent, mafic volcanic massive flows; consistent south-facing pillowed flows; and local pillow and flow top breccias. It contains the bulk of the mafic volcanic rocks in the study area and extends eastward from the North Bamaji pluton to the Carling Lake pluton and Pembina Tonalite Gneiss complex (Figure 7.1.1)."

7.1.5 North Volcanic Package

"The NVP is bounded to the north by the Obaskaka pluton and the Billet Lake assemblage sedimentary rocks, and to the south by the Fry Lake gabbro dike. It extends eastward from Scanes pluton to the Osnaburgh pluton and the Pembina Tonalite Gneiss complex. The NVP, as shown in Figure 2, consists primarily of 2805 +10/-5 Ma to 2816 ±1 Ma (Scharer 1989) intermediate volcanic rocks interbedded with minor mafic volcanic rocks, which are overlain by, and apparently grade into, clastic sedimentary rocks. The mafic volcanic rocks vary from coherent massive flows, pillowed flows, pillow breccias, and flow top breccias consistent with submarine deposition, whereas the intermediate volcanic rocks consist of fragmental epiclastic and pyroclastic flows."

7.1.6 Regional Metamorphism

"The metamorphic grade observed in the majority of rocks within the Fry Lake area is lower to upper greenschist facies, resulting in a typical mineral assemblage for most volcanic rocks of chlorite-albite-muscovite-carbonate-hornblende mineral assemblage. Alteration in the Fry Lake area is most evident in finer grained, tuffaceous intermediate rocks. The alteration consists of strong pervasive chloritization and generally weak carbonatization, which makes differentiation between mafic and felsic volcanic rocks difficult. Overall, the carbonate alteration is very weak; however, iron-rich carbonate alteration is concentrated in zones of intense deformation. Mafic volcanic rocks are also chloritized to varying degrees, with epidote-albite alteration present in pillow selvages and in fractures in massive flows. In higher-grade rocks near the margins and in the eastern part of the study area, biotite and hornblende alteration substitute for chlorite."

7.1.7 Regional Deformation History

"Two deformation events are recognized in the volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy of the study area. Interpretation of field observation plus regional geophysical data has identified isoclinal F1 folds with 10 to 20 km amplitudes." The Rockmere-Wesleyan Synform is synclinal feature trending north of east across the length of the property for approximately 20km with an eastwardly plunging fold axis (Wallace, 1985, GR232). This fold-axis has been previously documented and is hosted within the South Volcanic Package (SVP). Another prominent F1 fold axis occurs through Kaginot Lake (Kaginot Lake Syncline) was mapped by Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008 and is also observed in regional airborne geophysical data. The Kaginot Lake Syncline occurs within the North volcanic Package (NVP).

The shear zones which host the polymetallic quartz veins of the Sanderson, Trail, Path, Fly, FTM and L15 occurrences are parallel to sub-parallel to the F1 fold axis of the Rockmere-Wesleyan Syncline with subvertical dips. Parker (1995) identified the Slate Falls Deformation Zone as the regional structural control of the shear quartz vein hosted gold mineralization which has a strike length of over 10 km and is up to 1.5 km wide.

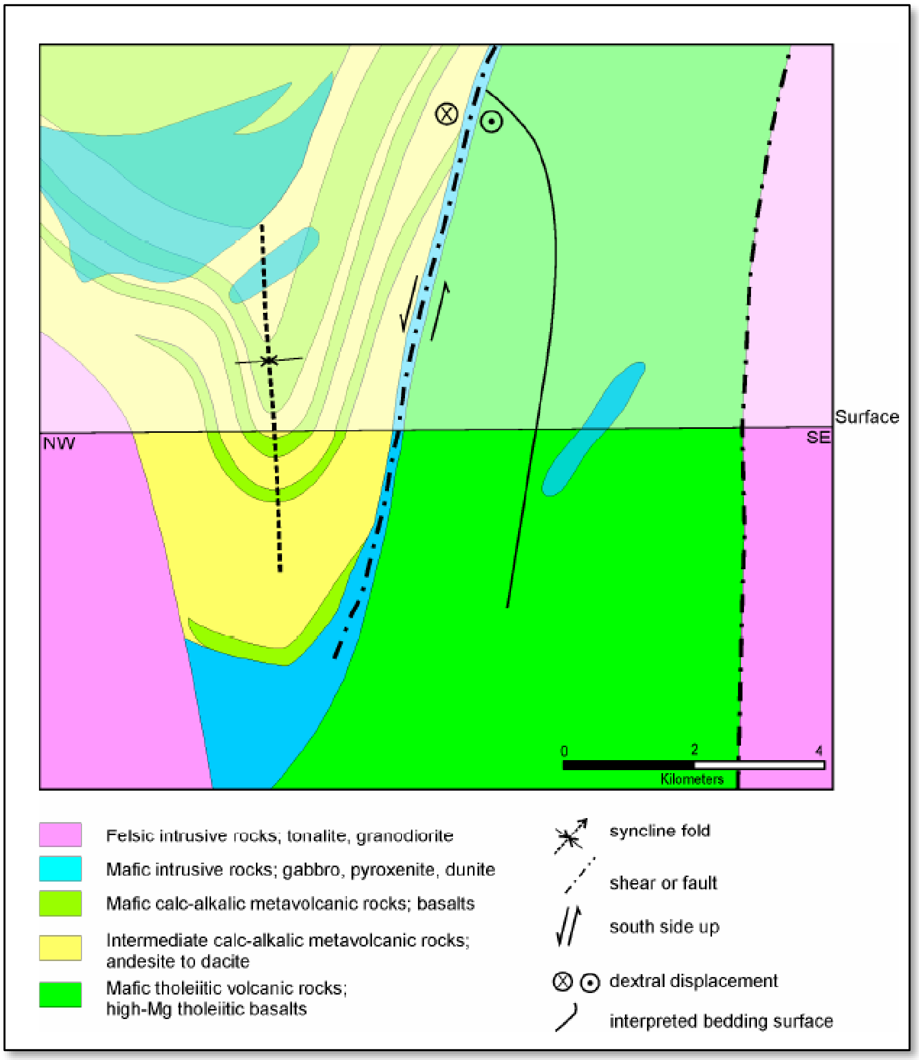
A second generation of folding, termed F2 folds, is observed in the Kaginot Lake area in the NVP and along the southern boundary of the SVP-BC. The Kaginot Lake F2 strikes east-west while the F2 axes in the SVP strike northeasterly. These anticlinal folds possess an eastward to northeastward plunge, very similar to F1 folds. "The crenulation cleavage associated with the F2 folds cuts across the S1 fabric. These folds are interpreted to be late and may have originally had a different orientation but have subsequently been rotated into their current geometry by the intrusion of the North Bamaji and Scanes plutons." (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

"The second deformation event, D2, is recognized in the field as a local, centimetre spaced, crenulation cleavage, S2, axial planar to asymmetric folds. The asymmetric folds generally possess Z-shape geometry (90% of cases) and are interpreted to be drag folds, indicating a general dextral sense of shear along the S1 cleavage. In the western portion of the study area, the S2 fabric occurs as a conjugate set, one that strikes approximately eastward, and another striking northeastward. This conjugate set of cleavages is only visible in the Kaginot Lake area."

It is proposed by the author that although the second deformation event, D2, was only recognized in field by Dinel and Pettigrew 2008 as local centimeter scale S2 crenulations, high resolution airborne magnetics on 50m line-spacings suggest that the D2 deformation event in a northeasterly trend are more prominent on a regional scale than just the local scale. "The Flicka Au Occurrence is associated with a D2 deformation event which strikes along the shore of Fry Lake in a northeasterly direction." (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008). The D2 deformation event appears parallel to F2 fold axes which are common in the SVP. The SVP also hosts a vast majority of the Fry Lake area mineral occurrences.

A transect illustrating the vertical projection of the stratigraphy through the Kaginot Lake Syncline structure (Figure 7.3) illustrates the relationship between bedding and the bounding plutons, and also displays the orientation at the depth of the various lithologies. This model also suggests that considerable movement occurred along the plane occupied by the syn-D1, Fry Lake gabbro dike. This movement appears to be south-side up with dextral displacement (oblique slip).

Figure 7.3 Vertical projection of the stratigraphy between the Bamaji pluton (SE) and Scanes pluton (NE), centered on the Kaginot syncline (Dinel and Pettigrew 2008).



7.1.8 Intrusive Framework

"The Fry Lake area volcano-sedimentary sequence is intruded by 4 types of intrusions. The oldest consists of mafic subvolcanic sills, locally grading into massive and pillowed flows. The second consists of kilometre- to hundreds-of-metres-scale, pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic, quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, sills and stocks. The third consists of syn-tectonic to post-tectonic, mafic to ultramafic intrusions consisting of gabbro, pyroxenite and dunite. The fourth type consists of syn-tectonic to post-tectonic, large, 10 to 100-kilometre scale, felsic to intermediate batholiths, varying from tonalite to granodiorite."

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Slate Falls Property is composed of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, with local clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks and pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic mafic and felsic intrusive rocks. The geology is divided into 3 volcanic packages, the NVP, SVP, and BC. The NVP and SVP are separated by the extensive, east striking, tholeiitic Fry Lake gabbro dike, and the BC is chemically identical to the NVP volcanic rocks. The NVP and BC are characterised by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of calc-alkalic composition, consisting primarily of subaerially deposited pyroclastic volcanic rocks interbedded with submarine deposited, mafic volcanic rocks and overlain by clastic metasedimentary rocks. The SVP is characterized by mafic volcanic rocks of tholeiitic composition consisting primarily of massive to pillow-ed flows deposited in a submarine environment.

The abundant gabbro sills and large mafic to ultramafic plugs intrude all volcanic and sedimentary units. There are at least 2 phases of mafic magmatism: an earlier, tholeiitic event, which produced the widespread sills, and a later, syn-tectonic to post-tectonic calc-alkalic event, which produced the larger calc-alkalic plugs.

The numerous felsic intrusive rocks in the study area can be divided into 2 groups. A more primitive group consists of greenstone belt-hosted pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic, granodioritic, quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusive stocks, dikes, and plutons.

The second group is slightly more evolved, consisting of granodioritic to tonalitic, mostly bounding plutons which are post-D1 deformation.

It is proposed that the two volcanic packages were formed in a back-arc rifting environment producing tholeiitic MORB-type volcanism (SVP) followed by crustal thickening and calc-alkaline, arc type volcanism (NVP and BC), accompanied by syn-volcanic mafic sills. This was followed by deposition of clastic sediments. The volcano-sedimentary sequence was then folded and compressed (producing the strong east-trending S1 fabric and east plunging L1 lineation). It was intruded by pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic, granodioritic, quartz-feldspar porphyry and calc-alkalic, mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks. The D1 compression event then shifted to dextral shearing creating F2 drag folds and the development of an axial planar, northeast trending S2 crenulation cleavage. This was accompanied and/or followed by the intrusion of syn--tectonic to post-tectonic tonalitic to granodioritic bounding plutons (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

7.3 PROPERTY STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK

Following the high-resolution heli-borne magnetic survey, compilation and structural study by Orix Geoscience in June 2020, the geological and structural framework of the property has been vastly enhanced from the former Dinel and Pettigrew 2008 study. This improvement is acutely demonstrated in the geological framework of the property in Map

3587 (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008)(Figure 7.4) compared to the post-interpretative geological framework map illustrated in Figure 7.5.

Figure 7.4 Slate Falls geology map. Modified Map 3587, Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008.

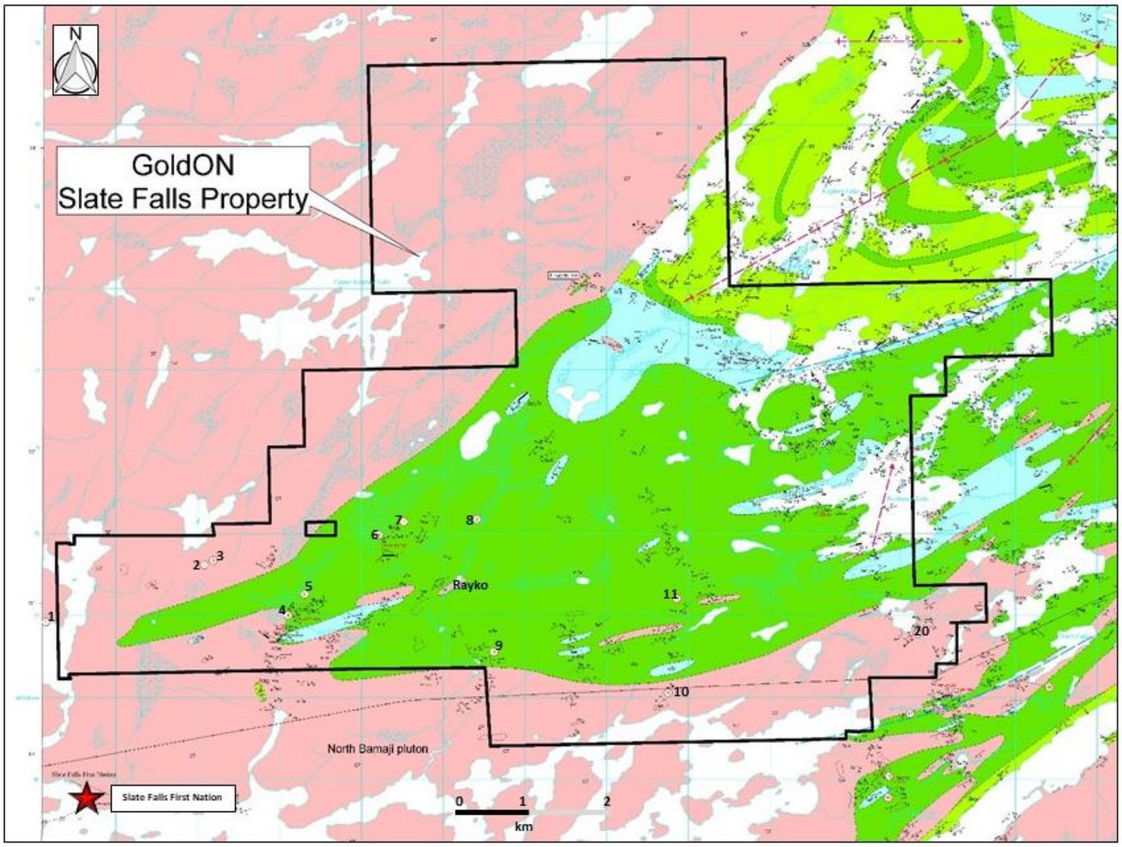
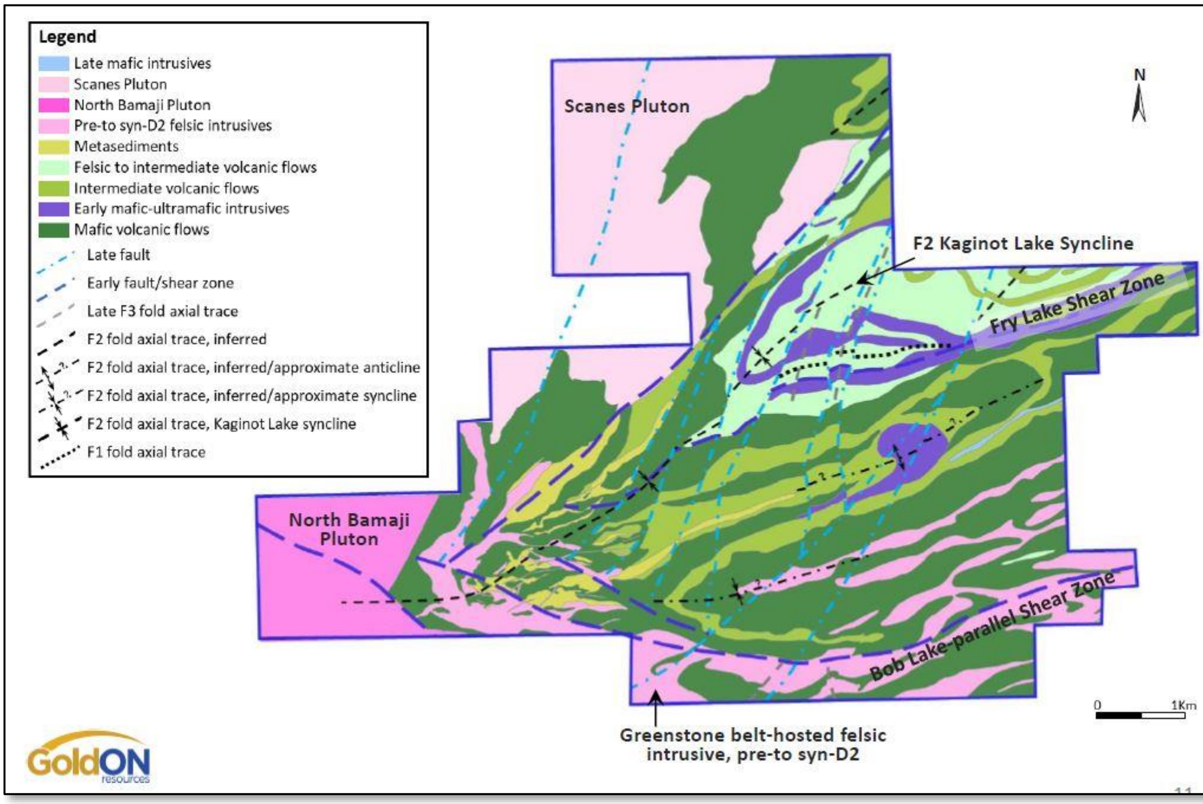


Figure 7.5 Slate Falls geology and strucutral map GoldON Resources, June 2020.



The following **lithological** observations were made following the 2020 structural study:

1) Mafic volcanic flows are generally intercalated with felsic volcanics in the northeast, intermediate volcanics in central, and metasedimentary rocks in central and southeast portions of property.
2) Mafic intrusive rocks are divided into two groups: early gabbro, pyroxenite, and dunite that are appeared as sills and plugs, showing intense folding structures; and late mafic (diabase) dykes that cross most lithologies.
3) The integration of field lithology data and magnetic survey revealed that some parts of greenstone belt are extended within the previously bounding felsic intrusive rocks of the Scanes Pluton in the north and North Bamaji Pluton in south.

The structural framework and understanding of the property has also been vastly enhanced following compilation and a structural study. The following ***fold*** observations were made:

1) Early mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks seem to represent early isoclinal east-west F1 that implies north-south shortening orientation for D1.

2) F1 is getting folded by dominant east-northeast striking F2 folds that consists of the southwest continuation of the most significant folding structure named ***"Kaginot Lake Syncline"*** which plunges moderately to the east-northeast.
3) A set of Kaginot Lake Syncline F2-parallel fold axial traces are also interpreted from geology map and magnetic survey that implies north-northwest to south-southeast shortening orientation for D2. This is consistent with generally east-west to east-northeast striking dominant foliation from historical data.
4) In the sout the North Bamaji Pluton and greenstone belt-hosted felsic intrusive rocks are pre- to syn-D2 deformation.
5) Although the Scanes Pluton is referred as a younger post-D2 deformation intrusion, some F2-parallel folding structures can be implied from magnetic fabrics.
6) F2 is getting sporadically openly folded by north and north northeast-striking F3 folds that implies west northwest to east southeast shortening orientation for D3. This is consistent with north northeast striking cleavage crenulations from historical data.

The following ***early pre- to syn- D2*** shear-fault observations were made following the structural study:

1) Early shear zones generally strike parallel to sub-parallel to F2 fold axial traces, ranging from east northeast in the eastern, to east west in the central, and west northwest in the western portion of property.
2) The western continuation of "***Fry Lake Shear Zone***" is traceable to the central and western parts of property and is possibly linked to the local east west shear zones from historical data with consistent dextral strike-slip movement.
3) In the south, a similar structure is interpreted as the ***"Bob Lake Shear Zone-parallel"*** that is possibly linked to local east southeast shear zones from historical data.

The following ***late syn- to post D3*** shear-fault observations were made following the structural study:

1) Late faults and shear zones dominantly strike north northeast sub-parallel to F3 fold axial traces.
2) Late faults cross and displace the early structures mostly sinistrally but also dextrally.

In conclusion three deformational phases were identified following the surface re-interpretation of the Slate Falls Property.

1) D1; north-south shortening is likely the earliest phase that is seen only in the east-west folded early mafic intrusive.

2) D2; north northwest to south southeast shortening is demonstrated by a set of east northeast-striking folded structures of ***"Kaginot Lake Syncline"***, and generally similar trends of shear zones like "***Fry Lake Shear Zone***" and ***"Bob Lake Shear Zone-parallel"*** structure.
3) D3; west northwest to east southeast shortening is recognized by sporadic north and north northeast striking F3 folds, and late dominant north-northeast faults and shear zones that cross early structures.

Integrating structural complexities with known occurrences is key to understanding mineralizing controls which compliments exploration strategies and vectors efforts to those areas of high merit. Discovery success is paramount to this understanding.

7.4 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

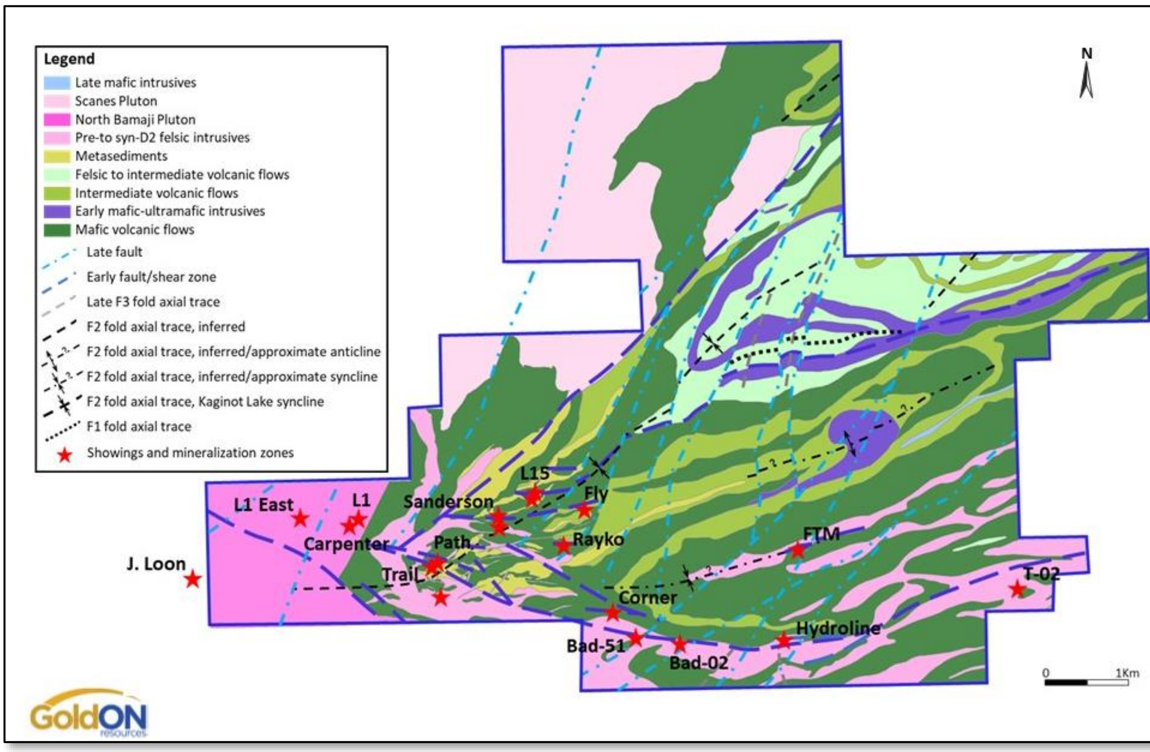
The Slate Falls Property hosts 13 known mineralized occurrences (Table 7.1) (Figure 7.6).

Table 7.1 Documented mineral occurrences of the Slate Falls Property from Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008 plus internal Rayko Occurrence.

Occurrence Name	Commodities	Map 3587 Reference No.	Northing	Easting
J. Loon	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Sb	1	598140	5670930
L1	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Sb	2	600080	5671600
Carpenter	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Sb	3	600200	5671660
Trail	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb	4	601123	5671047
Path	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb	5	601167	5671141
Sanderson	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb	6	601970	5671660
L15 (Sanderson North	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Sb	7	602300	5671940
Fly	Au,Ag, Sb	8	603430	5672160
Corner	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	9	603487	5670445
Hydroline	Au, Ag	10	605704	5670089
FTM	Au, Ag	11	605877	5671261
Fry Lake #5 (T-02)	Au, U	20	608740	5670850
Rayko	Au, Ag		603038	5671313
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Zone 15.				

Thus far, the mineralized occurrences can be classified as high-grade polymetallic shear hosted quartz veins carrying significant tenors of Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, and Zn and shear hosted Au +/- Ag mineralized horizons. The shear zone hosted mineralization generally strikes is an east-west direction, dips vertically and attains widths from 1-6m wide. The mineralized shear zones are hosted within a variety of rocks including mafic volcanics and their affiliated tuffaceous horizons, younger or syn-volcanic felsic intrusive rocks near the edges or within the larger scale tonalitic to granodiorite batholiths and associated with chemical precipitated sediments. Higher tenors of precious and base metals (polymetallic) are commonly associated with quartz veining that has been commonly boudined and pulledapart. Host rock mineralization and tenors of precious and base metal mineralization decreases abruptly into the sheared and altered wall rock, suggesting post-mineralization deformation. Quartz veining and mineralization were deposited along zones of weakness and post mineralizing deformation and hydrothermal alteration were constrained to the same zones of weakness. The shear hosted polymetallic vein systems are also anomalous in Ba, Bi, Mn, Sb and Te, the possible significance of such discussed later.

Figure 7.6 Slate Falls property geology, structure and mineral occurrences GoldON Resources, 2020.



7.4.1 Sanderson, Trail, Path and L15 Zones

The Sanderson Suite of mineralized zones include the Sanderson Main, Sanderson East and Sanderson North Zones. The Trail and Trail North Zones and the Path Zone can be grouped into the Sanderson Suite by virtue of their similar geological and mineralogical characteristics. These zones comprise of shear-hosted polymetallic veins that have been historically sampled several times reporting high-grade Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values (Appendix I). One select grab sample assayed **331.76 gpt Au and 3,025 gpt Ag** from the Trail Zone (press release June 25, 2019, TSXV:GLD). Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena usually as coarse aggregates along vein selvages and rims and within fine fractures within the quartz vein. Quartz vein widths vary from 0.5 to 60cm in width.

The quartz veins are hosted within an intensely sheared and foliated quartz-carbonate-biotite schist with subordinate chlorite, sericite and talc. The shear zones are typically sub-meter to 3m in width, dip steeply to the south 70-80^o and generally strike east-west to just north of east about 070^o. The host rocks are intensely altered and deformed but appear to be relic mafic volcanics and/or fine mafic tuffaceous rocks. Dinel and Pettirgrew 2008 have placed the Sanderson Suite of mineralized zones into the South Volcanic Complex. The shear zones are cut and in proximity to feldspar porphyry dikes likely related to the North Bamaji Pluton and also display variable alteration in the form of intense bleaching (silicification), destruction of primary porphyritic textures and quartz stringers/veinlets along with fine disseminated pyrite of 1-3% in the host rock. These altered and mineralized porphyry dikes carry no appreciable gold content (Kilbourne, M. and MacLachlan, B.A., 2020) The shear zones are sub-parallel and related to D2 deformation since the shear zones cut the S1 fabric. At the Sanderson showing, shear bands indicate dextral sense of shearing (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

Although geologically and mineralogically similar the structural location of the Sanderson Suite of occurrences have yet to be fully determined. Mapping by Emerald Geological Services in 2019 and observing changing trends from one occurrence to the other points to a possibility that these occurrences are structurally complex and could be related to folding. (MacLachlan, personal communication).

7.4.2 J.Loon, Carpenter and L1 Zones

This suite of occurrences comprises of shear-hosted polymetallic veins hosted within the North Bamaji Pluton. This suite is best exemplified by the Loon showing located on the southern shore of an island in Wesleyan Lake. The Loon showing consists of highly strained and recrystallized quartz veins with variable amounts of molybdenite, pyrite and chalcopyrite hosted within an approximately 15 m wide zone of strongly foliated, sericite-altered, feldspar porphyritic trondhjemite. The veins range from 10 to 100 cm in width and originally occurred in a variety of orientations but are now strongly boudinaged and mostly transposed into strong east-striking foliation. Disseminated molybdenite occurs within the quartz veins associated with disseminated to massive pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The veins have also been noted to contain actinolite, pink microline and tourmaline. Minor molybdenite stringers also occur in the adjacent strongly sericitized wall rock. Four grab samples collected by Sage and Breaks (1982) ranged from 0.05 to 3.28% Mo, 0.45 to 2.91% Cu, 0.02 to 0.18 ounces per ton Au, and 0.94 to 9.49 ounces per ton Ag (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

These zones contain similar polymetallic mineralization as the Sanderson Suite of occurrences (minus molybdenite) and appear to be along a parallel structure proximal to the contact between the North Bamaji Pluton and the volcanic complex of the Fry Lake Area. As their genetic and geochronological timing has yet to be determined, the author cautions against linking these occurrences to the occurrences of the Sanderson Suite.

7.4.3 Fly Occurrence

Little has been documented regarding the Fly Occurrence. According to Parker 1995, trenching on the Fly Occurrence has exposed a folded and sheared banded iron formation. The iron formation strikes east-west and exposed for approximately 20m. A graphite-sericite-amphibole rich unit associated with the banded iron formation returned 3.4 gpt Au over 2.5m in a chip sample taken by Sulpreto Minerals (Parker, 1995).

7.4.4 Rayko Occurrence

The Rayko Occurrence (undocumented by Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008) was identified through follow-up prospecting of a 691 ppb Au humus anomaly (Parker, 1995). A seven metre long trench was dug on-site of the soil anomaly and a six metre wide shear zone was exposed under an overburden depth of 0.5 to 1.5 metres. The shear zone occurs in mafic volcanics which have been extensively sheared to chlorite schist fault gouge. The shear zone is gossanous and contains up to 10% sulphides, predominantly pyrite. Minor quartz veining and silicified boudins are present. The shear strikes east-west with variable northward dips. Samples taken from the trench and returned elevated gold of 0.377 gpt Au and silver of 1.3 gpt Ag and slightly elevated zinc assays. Evidence is strong that the mineralized structure continues to the east and west.

7.4.5 FTM Occurrence

According to Parker 1995, the FTM Occurrence has been exposed through a series of trenches and stripped outcrops that expose an east-west shear zone. Quartz veins, tourmaline, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite occur in sheared granitic lenses within mafic volcanic rocks. Previous grab sampling has produced assays of 148.77 gpt Au and 169.0 gpt Ag from these shear zones, fracture zones and stockworks. Van Enk (1985) and Simonivic (1984) have traced the main trend of porphyry lenses for 500 metres along strike and identified other similar structures in the area.

7.4.6 Corner Occurrence

According to Parker 1995, the Corner Occurrence consists of an east-west striking shear zone and quartz vein is exposed in a small stripped area. The shearing occurs in a vertical zone up to l m wide in mafic volcanic rocks. The shearing appears to be related to an antiformal hinge zone which plunges west at 20 degrees. The shear zone hosts quartz stringers and sulphide mineralization. Grab sampling returned values of 62.59 gpt Au and 246.3 gpt Ag along with anomalous copper and zinc values. The Corner Occurrence area includes two other similar related showings called BAD-02 and Bad-51. From Selway 2017:

1) Sample BAD-02 is a quartz vein with 2-3% sulphides with 0.331 oz/t Au (11.36 g/t Au) and 1.007 oz/t Ag. Sample RK-01 is a 3 cm quartz stringer with chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite with 1.826 oz/t Au (62.58 g/t Au) and 7.185 oz/t Ag. Sample

RK-02 is in a chlorite schist in the hinge zone of an antiform with 0.052 oz/t Au (1.80 g/t Au) and 0.343 oz/t Ag.

2) Grab sampling completed in 2002 near the Corner Occurrence along the contact of the North Bamaji Pluton found one anomalous sample. Sample 23066 (also called BAD-51 Area) in a felsic intrusive with 10-15% quartz stockwork and minor pyrite has 3.97 g/t Au.

7.4.7 Hydroline Occurrence

According to Parker 1995, the Hydroline Occurrence is exposed in a series of old pits, trenches and outcrops over a distance of about 30 m. Pyrite and magnetite occur with chert in chlorite and muscovite schists. The shear zone strikes east-west and dips north about 70 degrees. Grab samples returned 2.29 gpt Au and 8.09 gpt Ag. The extent of the mineralization was not determined. Wallace (1985) indicated that a radioactive anomaly occurs in this area, which may infer a relationship to the Au-U-Th occurrences located about 3 km to the east-southeast.

7.4.8 Fry Lake #5 (T-02) Occurrence

In an internal field report by Julie Selway, P.Geo, PhD., the Fry Lake #5 occurrence is comprised of a sheared felsic intrusive containing 2% sulphides that assayed 1.69 gpt Au and 148.85 gpt Ag. The showing was sampled again in 2006 and one grab sample UL-01 of quartz-rich trondhjemite assayed 1.23 gpt Au.

7.5 INTEGRATING MINERALIZATION AND STRUCTURE

By integrating mineralization zones and their associated descriptions, a close relationship between interpreted early east west structures and mineralization is revealed (Figure 7.7):

1) Trail, Bad 51 and Bad 02 seem to be related/or proximal to a major early E-W structure (Bob Lake Shear Zone-parallel).
2) Path, Corner and Hydroline zones appear related to second order structures or parallel to sub-parallel splays off the Bob Lake Shear Zone-parallel.
3) FTM appears located or proximal to an inferred F2 fold axial trace and a shear zone close to felsic intrusive/mafic volcanic contact
4) Sanderson is controlled by generally east west shear zone(s) that are extended eastward to the Fly Zone
5) Dextral shear zone in L15 zone has been interpreted as possible western continuation of “***Fry Lake Shear Zone***”, that is partially parallel and correlated to F2 fold axial trace of “***Kaginot Lake Syncline***”, which has been displaced several times by late north northeast trending faults.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Slate Falls Property is hosted within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt of the Uchi Subprovince. The Fry-Bamaji Lake area is comprised of a volcano-sedimentary sequence of folded mafic to felsic metavolcanic and chemical to clastic metasedimentary rocks, which have historically been interpreted to belong to the Woman, Bamaji, and Billet Lake assemblages (Young 2003; Stott and Corfu 1991). They are intruded by subvolcanic mafic sills, dikes and stocks, and pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic mafic to felsic intrusive rocks and syn-tectonic to post tectonic, mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks.

The geological make-up and structural evolution of the Slate Falls Property within the Fry Lake Area leads to the potential of existing economic lode and disseminated gold mineralization. Many important mineralization zones are in/or proximal to either major early D2 generally dextral east-west shear zones or splays. Similarly, the intersection of late D3 north northeast striking structures with early D2 east west structures appear to control the mineralization zones structurally by creating or enhancing dilatational sites. Areas along the strike of the major shear zones as well as fault intersections are key potential target areas for future exploration. The above features are common to Archean greenstone belt orogenic lode gold deposits of the Superior Province.

The lode gold model can be best exemplified by the past producing Golden Patricia Gold Mine located 25 km to the northeast within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt. This mine operated from 1987-1998 and produced 620,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 17.48 gpt Au (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008). The Golden Patricia Gold Mine was a quartz vein lode gold deposit. The vein has an average width of 30cm and dipped steeply to the north at 750. The vein occupied at second order deformation shear zone (D2) from the first order crustal scale Bear Head Fault, which has been traced for over 600km northwest towards Manitoba. The vein was traceable for over 4km with distinct east plunging ore shoots 200m in length (Motzok, 1991).

The recent gold trend discovery by Great Bear Resources in 2018 at their Dixie Lake Project is an example of lode gold and disseminated mineralization associated with D2 structures and folding. Although located 150km to the west, the Great Bear Resources gold trend is hosted within similar aged lithologies, rock types and associated with similar structures as the Slate Falls Property. At Dixie, gold is localized in D2 structures, quartz veins and lithological contacts and favourable host rocks. Gold mineralization is localized near a property wide deep-seated deformation zone, the LP Fault. High-grade lode gold mineralization is localized in quartz veins in D2 folds (Hinge Zone), in quartz veins along the limbs where they intersect cross-cutting structure and as low grade disseminated gold in silicified lapilli tuff associated with a regional scale deformation zone (Figure 17.7)(Singh, 2019).

Banded iron formation hosted gold deposits are also another important model type to consider on the Slate Falls Property. This is best exemplified by the Pickle Lake Gold Camp located 100km to the northeast of the Slate Falls Property where approximately 3 million ounces of gold were historically mined from folded and sheared banded iron formation.

Other potential styles of mineralization within the Property also include magmatic copper-nickel-PGE mineralization within previously unrecognized bodies of differentiated gabbroic rocks (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the Slate Falls Property, GoldON has completed two prospecting programs in 2014 and 2017 an extensive sampling and mapping program in 2019. A diamond drill program was also completed in 2019, discussed in detail in Section 10. In March 2020, a high resolution airborne magnetic survey at 50m line spacings was also completed. Only preliminary data is available thus far.

9.1 PROSPECTING JUNE 2014

A prospecting program was conducted by Tim Twomey, P.Geo. on behalf of GoldON in June 2014. The goal of this program was to check access, re-locate historic showings and also prospect new potential areas of mineralization. A total of 5 grab samples were collected at the Trail and Sanderson Zones. The results of the grab samples are presented in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Twomey's 2014 grab sample results from 2014.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Sample Description
549652	601119	5671053	220.94	>2000	Trail Showing: rusty qtz vein with 2-3% py, ga, cpy, sp.
549653	601965	5671672	30.4	1111.23	Sanderson Showing: rusty qtz vein with 5% ga, py, cp.
549654	601956	5671660	4.4	280.5	Sanderson Showing, rusty qtz vein.
549655	601986	5671666	1.49	118.63	Sanderson Showing, 5% fine-grained py in wallrock.
549656	601119	5671053	172.33	1400.05	Trail Showing, rusty qtz vein with 2-3% py, ga, cpy, sp.

9.2 PROSPECTING AND MAPPING 2017

Andrew Tims, P.Geo. and Albina Adamova visited the Slate Falls Property between September 12th and 16th, 2017. During the field work 59 outcrops were mapped and 22 samples taken. Mafic volcanic and felsic intrusive rocks outcrops were encountered. Forty-five structural measurements were taken (foliation, contacts, quartz veins, fold axis plunge) where variation in the trends was noted. Twenty-two grab samples were collected during the program. The results of the grab samples are presented in Table 9.2.

Table 9.1 Andrew Tims 2017 sampling results.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Sample Description
130219	600968	5670825	<0.05	0.007	Quartz vein
130220	601117	5671059	>100	102	Quartz vein
130221	600534	5670616	0.97	0.064	Felsic Intrusive
130222	600387	5670803	0.78	0.064	Mafic Volcanic
130223	600567	5670896	0.07	0.014	Trondhjemite
130224	603525	5670187	0.75	0.99	Trondhjemite
495751	600705	5670363	0.07	<5	Mafic volcanic
495752	600732	5670397	0.33	5	Mafic volcanic
495753	600986	5670840	<0.05	<5	Trondhjemite
495754	600984	5670844	0.08	<5	Mafic volcanic
495755	601095	5670968	0.16	9	Mafic volcanic
495756	601117	5671059	0.54	8	Mafic volcanic
495757	600600	5670488	0.06	7	Felsic Intrusive
495758	600561	5670616	<0.05	<5	Trondhjemite
495759	600714	5670828	<0.05	<5	Trondhjemite
495760	600900	5670868	<0.05	<5	Trondhjemite
495761	603512	5670442	<0.05	7	Biotite-Chlorite-Schist
495762	603513	5670503	<0.05	6	Mafic volcanic
495763	605961	5671272	0.06	<5	Mafic volcanic
495764	605920	5671070	<0.05	<5	Mafic volcanic
495765	605282	5670534	<0.05	<5	Mafic volcanic
495766	605181	5670163	<0.05	6	Mafic volcanic

The structural measurements collected elucidated the following structural observations:

1) Minor outcrop-sized folds occur in the southern parts of Sanderson and around the Corner occurrence which occur in all lithologies with fold axes being consistent with those of the major folds.
2) Planar contact between mafic flows, fairly well-developed concordant layering, with slightly varying colour and grain size in the trondhjemite, are evidence of flat lying stratigraphy.
3) Foliation varies in intensity from weak to well developed throughout and overall foliation trends north-east and east-west. True schistosity (with >50% of mineral grains aligned) was encountered in the Corner area.

Magnetic lows corresponded to swampy areas with no outcrops exposed. Mafic metavolcanic lithologies explained the magnetic highs. It appears that rheology contrasts were important during deformation when less competent metavolcanics exhibiting high strain compared to adjacent rock that was strongly fractured allowing mineralized solutions passageway through weakened shear (Tims 2018).

9.3 SAMPLING AND MAPPING MAY 2019

Between May 16th to June 3rd, 2019, Emerald Geological Services performed sampling and mapping on the Slate Falls Property. Founder Bruce MacLachlan, P.Geo (Limited) and Coleman Robertson, BSc. performed the field work. The objective of this program was to re-locate and sample historic showings, observe structural field trends, note rock-types and prospect new potential areas of mineralization. A summary report of the field program has been submitted for assessment in September 2019.

Ninety-nine rock grab samples were collected during the program. Grab samples were collected in areas of previous stripping, trenching and drilling, with some collected in the south eastern portion of the property. The results of the grab samples are presented in Appendix I.

The field program conducted by Emerald Geological Services during this time confirmed the high-grade polymetallic nature of the Sanderson Suite of Occurrences and confirmed gold mineralization close to the Corner Occurrence.

9.4 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM JULY 2019

Between July 27th to August 3rd, 2019, Emerald Geological Services performed sampling and mapping on the Slate Falls Property. Founder Bruce MacLachlan, P.Geo (Limited) and Coleman Robertson, BSc. performed the field work. The objective of this program was prospect and sample new target areas of regional magnetic responses that were interpreted to be related to folding and note geological and structural observations. A summary report of the field program has been submitted for assessment.

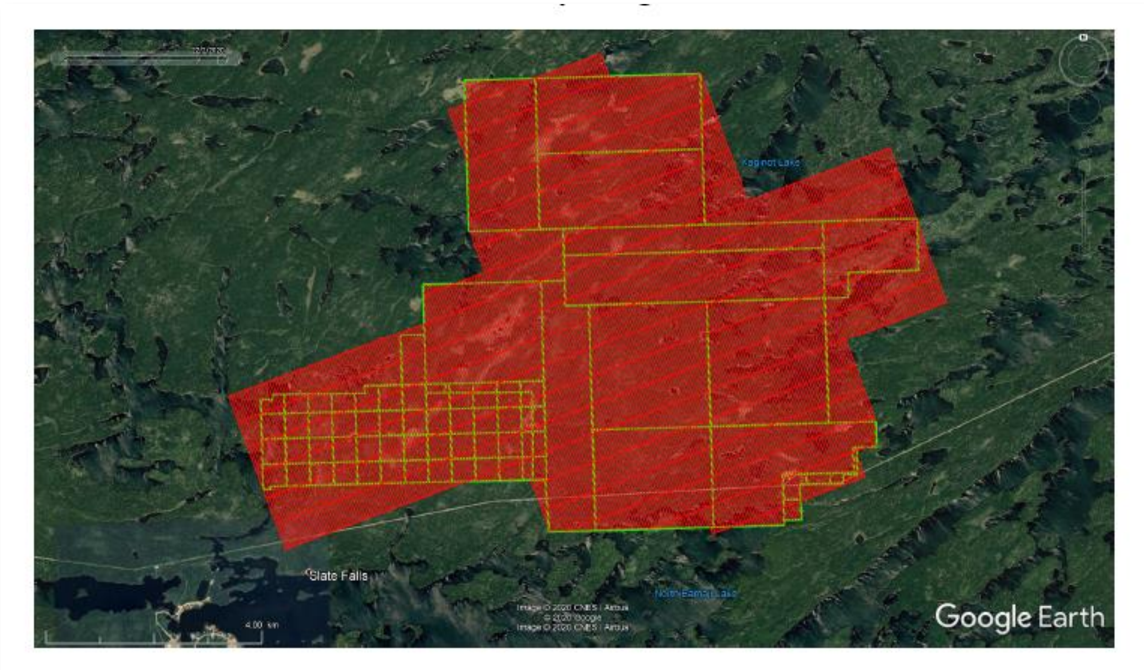
Thirty-nine rock grab samples were collected during the program. Sixteen grab samples (00252008-00252023) were collected in the vicinity of an interpreted fold axis which is located immediately south of Kaginot Lake. Glassy white quartz veining up to 50 centimeters wide was observed in several locations as well orange colored quartz (Samples 00252014-00252018). Three of the sixteen samples returned gold grades from 2-5 ppb Au (Samples 00252015, 00252020 and 00252021) and two of the sixteen samples returned anomalous Pd grades up to 12 ppb (Sample 00252015). Sample 00252008 returned 174 ppm Cu, 111 ppm Zn, 31.6 ppm Zr and 18 ppm Sb. Sample 00252015 returned 87.6 ppm Cu, 109 ppm Ni, 33 ppm Pb and 26 ppm W. Sample 00252014 returned 129 ppm Ni and 20 ppm Pb.

Although the results were disappointing in gold tenors, anomalous Cu-Ni and Pd signify a possible potential for Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization.

9.5 HIGH RESOLUTION HELIBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

In March 2020, GoldON contracted Prospectair Geosurveys to complete a high resolution heliborne magnetic survey. A total of 1,563 line kilometres were flown on 50m line spacings across stratigraphy. An outline of the survey is figured below.

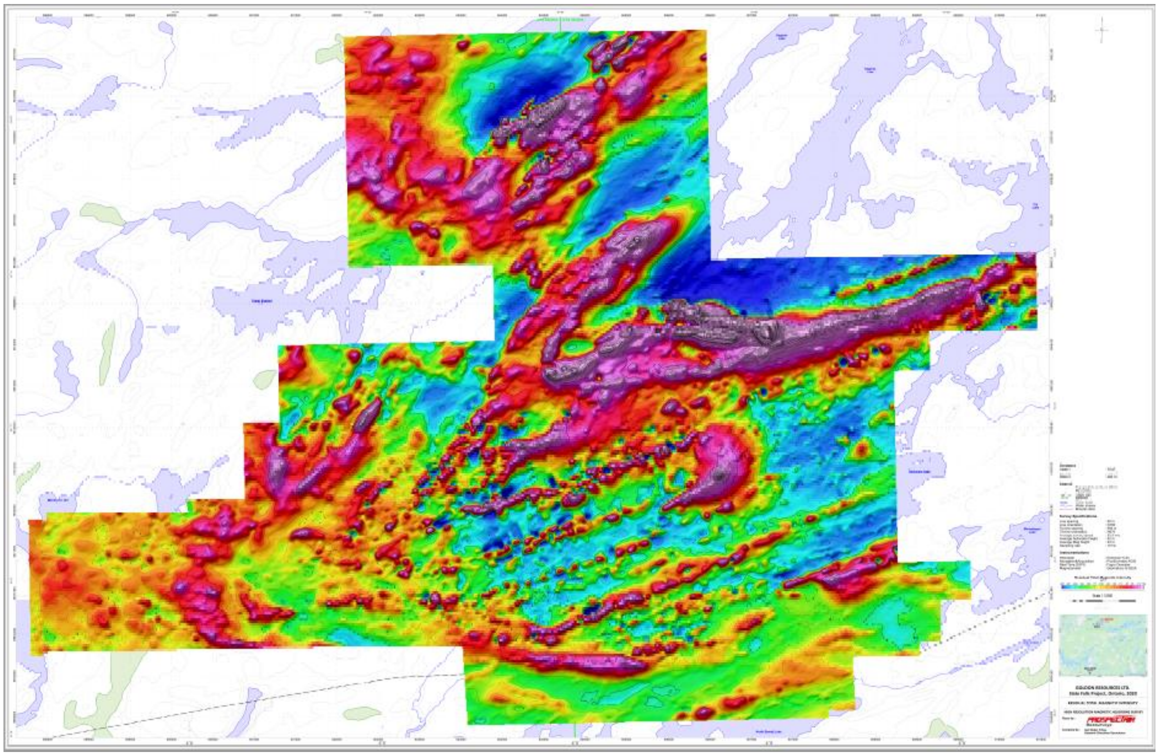
Figure 9.1 Survey design of the heliborne magnetic survey.



The objective of the program was to utilize high resolution magnetics to determine the extent of various lithologies commonly under a veneer of overburden in the area, detail structural trends and provide a better understanding of the controls to known mineralization to provide vectors for future exploration programs.

The results of the program were extremely successful in detailing the magnetic signature of the property. Figure 9.2 displays the Total Magnetic Intensity results of the airborne survey.

Figure 9.2 Regional total magnetic intensity of the Slate Falls Property.



Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on the FVD (Figure 9.3) and on the TILT (Figure 9.4) products. Since the FVD attenuates longer wavelength anomalies, and the TILT enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, they are the preferred products for structural interpretation.

Figure 9.3. First vertical derivative of the total magnetic intensity, Slate Falls Property.

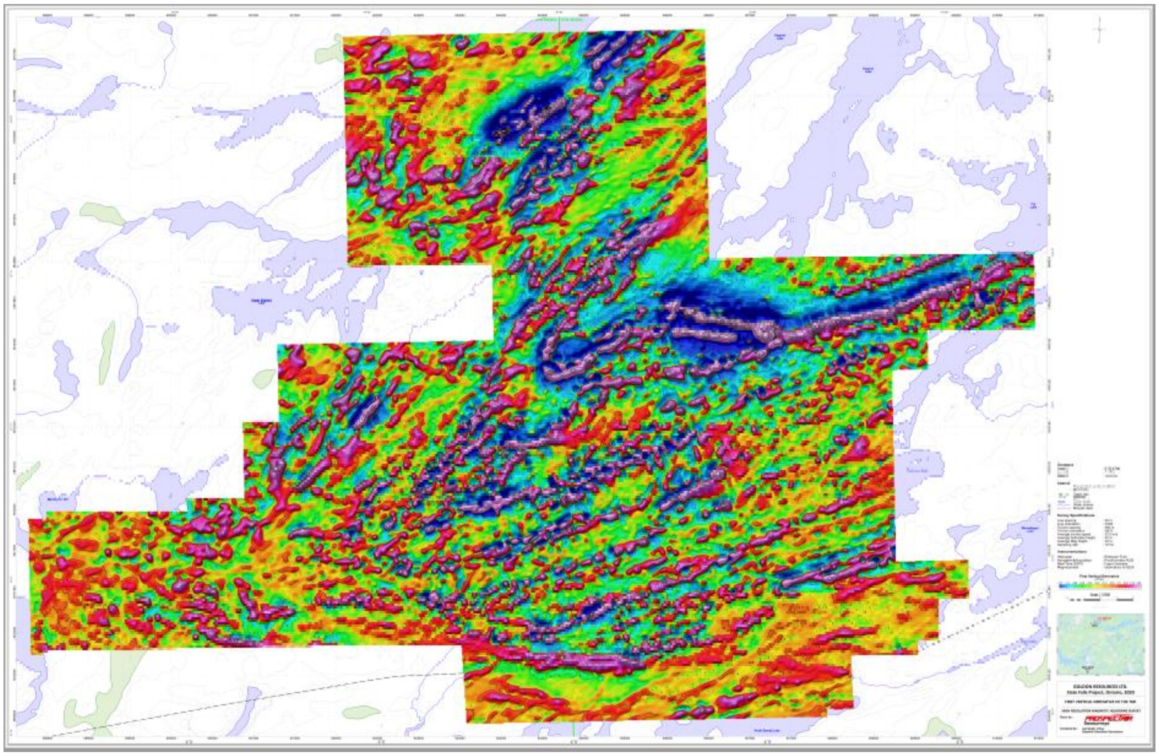
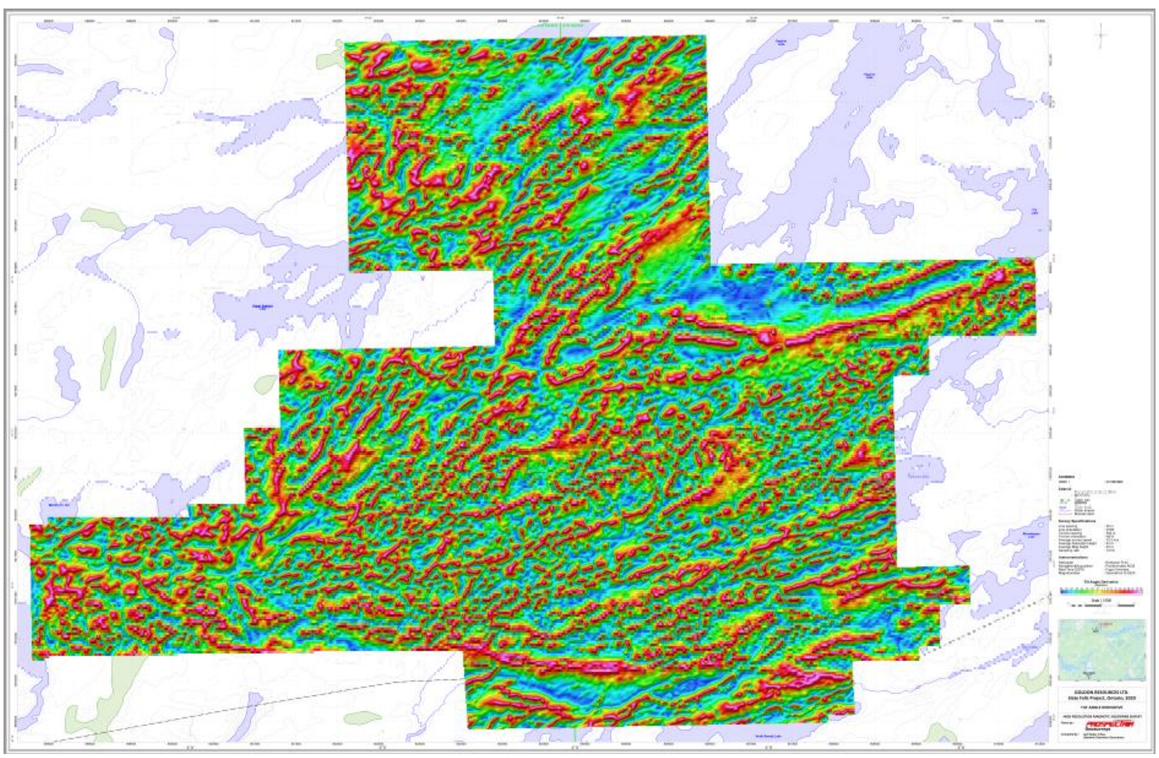


Figure 9.4 Tilt angle derivative of the total magnetic intensity Slate Falls Property.



As discussed in Section 7.3 the interpretation of the above products greatly enhanced the structural framework of the Slate Falls Property. Figure 9.5 exemplifies structural fold elements identified through this study. Figure 9.6 exemplifies shears and faults identified through the study.

Figure 9.5 Fold features F1 through F3 identified through structural interpretation.

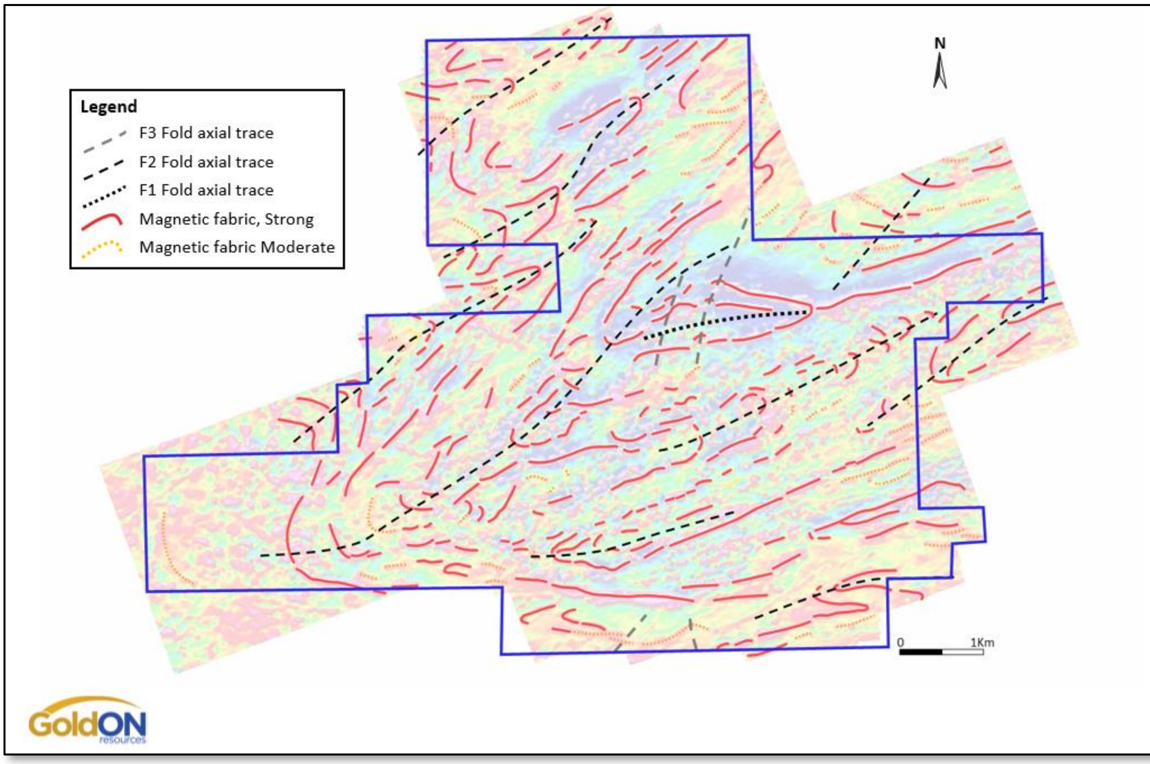
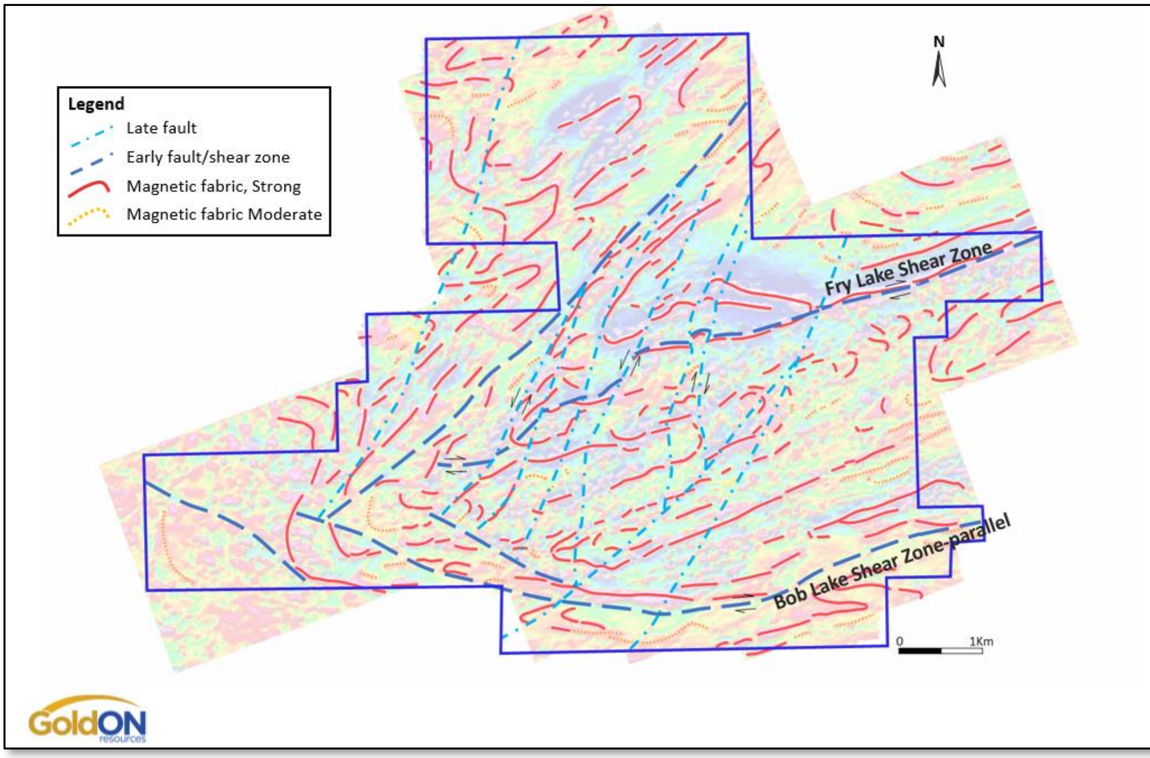


Figure 9.6 Faults and shear zones identified through structural interpretation.



10.0 DRILLING

A diamond drill program was completed by GoldON Resources on the Slate Falls Property between November 4th and December 5th, 2019. The program was managed and supported by Mike Kilbourne, P.Geo., Bruce MacLachlan, P.Geo (Limited) and Coleman Robertson, BSc. Geology. A total of 1006.5 metres in eight drill holes were completed at four target areas. A drill summary report has been filed for assessment.

The objective of the drill program was to investigate the geological nature and significance of previously documented high-grade polymetallic quartz veins at the Trail and Sanderson Main, East and North Zones. These zones had previously seen very limited drilling and had not been drilled below 30m. The high-grade polymetallic quartz veins are hosted within shear zones. Previous drilling sampled very little wallrock, even though historical logs described mineralization. Historical trenching efforts also could not determine the width of the shear zones due to encroaching overburden depths, thus the 2019 drill program would provide valuable information and analytical results of the entire shear zone, while also investigating for additional shear hosted quartz vein systems in the footwall and hangingwall of the known zones.

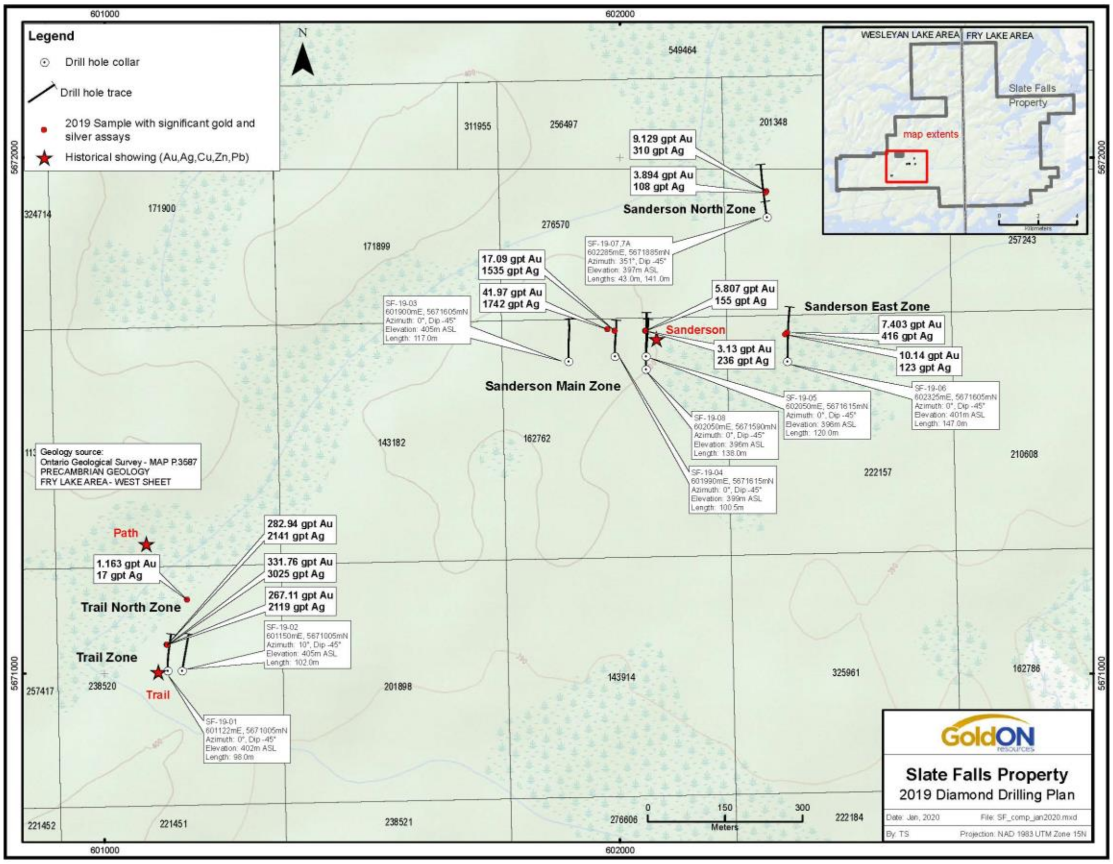
The 2019 Slate Falls drill program consisted of 1006.5 metres of BTW diamond drilling in 8 holes. Table 10.1 provides details of the drill program.

Table 10.1 Drill hole statistics.

Hole No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth
SF-19-01	5671005	601122	402	-45	0	98
SF-19-02	5671005	601150	405	-45	10	102
SF-19-03	5671605	601900	405	-45	0	117
SF-19-04	5671615	601990	399	-45	0	100.5
SF-19-05	5671615	602050	396	-45	0	120
SF-19-06	5671605	602325	401	-45	0	147
SF-19-07	5671885	602285	397	-45	351	43
SF-19-07A	5671885	602285	397	-45	351	141
SF-19-08	5671590	602050	396	-45	0	138
All northing and easting coordinates in UTM NAD83, Zone 15 coordinate system.						1006.5

A drill hole collar plan is presented in Figure 10.1.

Figure 10.1: Slate Falls Drill Hole Plan Map



Core logging and sawing was carried out a gravel pit located approximately 1.5 km southwest of the airport on the west side of the main access road to Slate Falls. Two tents were erected for logging and sawing purposes. Logged and sawed core was cross piled on pallets, covered with tarps and placed in the northwest corner of the gravel pit at approximate UTM coordinates 592130E, 5664510N (UTM zone 15).

Drill holes were spotted using a handheld Garmin GPS. All measurements were plotted using UTM NAD 83, Zone 15 metric coordinates. All casing was left for all eight holes and capped with the hole identification stamped into the cap. All eight drill holes and water supply pump sites were checked and photographed at the end of the program.

The drill crew was transported by helicopter morning and evening from the community of Slate Falls and drill core was flown to the core shack daily. Meals, accommodations and other support for the drill crew was provided by community members of Slate Falls First Nation, diamond drilling was carried out by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, helicopter support was provided by Panorama Helicopters and drill core analysis was carried out by SGS Labs.

Mineralized shear zones with weak to moderate quartz veining were intersected in all drill holes at their expected target depths at the Trail and Sanderson Zones. The mineralized shear zones did not exceed 3m in width however high gold grades up to 78.5 gpt Au were intersected over very narrow widths. Additional undocumented mineralized shear zones were consistently intersected both in the footwall and hanging wall positions of the target depths and often anomalous in Au. Intervals of metasediments, including minor iron formation, were also occasionally anomalous in Au. Highlights of the drilling results are tabled below.

Table 10.1 Highlights of the 2019 drilling program on the Slate Falls Program.

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb%	Comments
SF-19-01	37.72	38.74	1.02	5.13	38	0.012	0.001	chlorite-biotite schist with fine 1-2% py
SF-19-01	68.06	68.80	0.74	0.201	11	0.159	0.024	mineralized shear zone target depth, Trail Zone
SF-19-01	68.80	69.38	0.58	0.275	35	0.120	0.020	
SF-19-01	69.38	69.98	0.60	0.215	11	0.041	0.005	
SF-19-02	77.23	77.52	0.29	21.40	156	0.059	0.029	mineralized shear zone target depth, Trail Zone
SF-19-03	53.28	53.67	0.39	4.60	31	0.044	0.001	new zone shear zone
SF-19-03	93.58	93.93	0.35	5.34	99	0.097	0.017	mineralized shear zone target depth, Sanderson Main
	93.93	94.52	0.59	0.335	3	0.013	0.001	
SF-19-04	53.66	54	0.34	1.07	6	0.017	0.000	small schist interval
SF-19-04	81.59	82.16	0.57	0.454	4	0.016	0.002	mineralized shear zone target depth, Sanderson Main
SF-19-05	74.5	75.13	0.63	0.492	6	0.013	0.004	mineralized shear zone target depth, Sanderson Main
	75.13	75.6	0.47	0.965	50	0.067	0.064	
SF-19-06	43.74	44.49	0.75	0.539	<2	0.061	0.001	new shear zone
	44.49	44.9	0.41	0.418	<2	0.009	0.000	
SF-19-06	69.42	69.66	0.24	78.5	73.7	0.324	0.010	mineralized shear zone target depth, Sanderson East
SF-19-06	89.18	89.7	0.52	0.469	10	0.023	0.001	new shear zone
SF-19-06	104.18	105.22	1.04	1.38	25	0.056	0.008	new shear zone
SF-19-07	NSA							
SF-19-07A	49.13	49.63	0.5	0.289	7	0.025	0.002	felsite dyke
	49.63	50.31	0.68	0.135	<2	0.003	0.001	
	50.31	51.11	0.8	0.127	<2	0.004	0.001	
SF-19-07A	102.15	102.74	0.59	0.146	<2	0.026	0.000	new shear zone, NSA at target depth
	102.74	103.4	0.66	0.317	<2	0.032	0.001	
SF-19-07A	122.17	122.93	0.76	0.307	5	0.031	0.000	new shear zone
SF-19-08	131.48	132	0.52	0.299	3	0.007	0.004	new shear zone, NSA at target depth
	132.00	133.00	1.00	0.263	3	0.011	0.001	

Gold grades were disappointing, and did not reflect average grades of selective historical chip sampling returning 20.6gpt Au / 1.7m at the Trail Zone and 29.5gpt Au / 1.68m from the Sanderson Zone, as well as channel samples at the Sanderson zone which had returned 23.8gpt Au / 0.7m and 9.2gpt Au / 1.7m (Parker 1995). It is likely that these vein systems are characterized by typical pinch-and-swell morphology and coarse patchy sulphide mineralization, which appear to be relatively narrow on surface.

While shear zones on surface have been described as predominantly subvertical by previous operators, there are also shallow-dipping sediments described in places, and it is not clear what their relationship may be to the mineralized shears. At Sanderson East, core angles appear to suggest a change of dip north of the target zone, from subvertical or south to predominantly north. While mineralized zones are largely oriented east-west, it is also not clear what role northeast-trending structures may play in mineralization, especially as this is the orientation of a syn-formal axis which appears to transect the area. Intersecting east-west shear zones and northeast-trending features should be considered as potential targets, e.g. west of the Trail Zone. Additional studies should be done to understand structural-mineralizing relationships on the property.

While results from the drilling were disappointing, very little drilling has been carried out to-date on the property. The high-grade polymetallic nature of the surface samples, strike length of the mineralized zones, potassic enrichment of the shear zones and the presence of multiple parallel altered and mineralized zones to the north and south across the property, demonstrates there was a predominant mineral-rich hydrothermal system associated with structural controls. Regional documented folding and associated interpreted D2 structures on the property provides multiple areas that should be the focus of future exploration efforts.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

11.1 PROSPECTING JUNE 2014 PROGRAM

The author cannot verify sample preparation, analysis and security protocols utilized by Tim Twomey, P.Geo. in the 2014 sampling program. The author can only rely on that Mr. Twomey is a professional registered geologist and would have followed protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his professional designation. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report.

11.2 PROSPECTING AND MAPPING 2017 PROGRAM

In an internal report to GoldON sampling carried out by Andrew Tims. P.Geo. the following protocols were adhered to during his sampling program.

"The samples were taken for analysis by Actlabs Laboratories, Thunder Bay (a division of Canada Ltd.) for gold. The samples were submitted to Actlabs to their laboratory facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on September 19th, 2017. The sample was in the possession of the QP between collection and submission dates. The 1 kg sample was weighed, pulverized, crushed down to <2mm mesh size, and split using a riffle splitter. The split was then pulverized to <75 µm mesh size. The Au content was determined by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) on a 50 g sample, while the abundance of >40 trace elements was determined by first digesting a small amount of the prepared pulp in a 4-acid mixture (hydrochloric acid HCl, nitric acid HNO_3, hydrofluoric acid HF, and perchloric acid $HClO_4$), diluting the resulting digestion, and analysing an aliquot by "Super Trace Lowest Detection Limit" ICP-MS (inductively-coupled mass spectrometry).

No portion or aspect of the sample preparation or analysis of either the samples was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of the issuer, GoldON Resources Ltd. ACTLABS Canada Ltd. is independent from both GoldOn Resources Ltd. and Nomex.

All ACTLABS laboratories are ISO 17025:2005 accredited."

The author cannot verify quality control protocols utilized by Andrew Tims, P.Geo. in the 2017 sampling program. The author can only rely on that Mr. Twomey is a professional registered geologist and would have followed QAQC protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his professional designation. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report.

11.3 PROSPECTING AND MAPPING MAY 2019 PROGRAM

In a filed assessment report by Bruce MacLachlan P.Geo. (Limited) in September 2019 the following protocols were adhered to during this sampling program.

"All 99 rock samples collected were dropped off at SGS Laboratories in Thunder Bay and sent to Burnaby B.C from there. Rock analysis was by analytical Method Code GE_FAI313 and GE_ICP40B as well as analytical Method Codes GO_FAG303, GO_FAG313 and GO_ICP41Q for samples which initially returned over limits of Au, Ag Cu, Pb and Zn grades. All samples were photographed in the field and a representative sample of each rock sample was kept for future reference."

The author cannot verify security and quality control protocols utilized by Bruce MacLachlan P.Geo. (Limited). in the 2019 sampling program. The author can only rely on that Mr. MacLachlan is a professional registered geoscientist and would have followed protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his professional designation. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report.

Photo 11.1 Photograph of oxidized sulphide bearing quartz vein, Sample 00251116, Trail Zone (282.94 gpt Au, 2,141 gpt Ag, 0.28% Cu, 2.47% Pb and 1.9% Zn).

11.4 PROSPECTING AND MAPPING JULY 2019 PROGRAM

In a filed assessment report by Bruce MacLachlan P.Geo. (Limited) in September 2019 the following protocols were adhered to during this sampling program.

"All 39 rock samples collected were dropped off at SGS Laboratories in Thunder Bay and sent to Burnaby B.C from there. Rock analysis was by analytical Method Code GE_FAI30V5 and GE_ICP40Q12. All samples were photographed in the field and a representative sample of each rock sample was kept for future reference."

The author cannot verify security and quality control protocols utilized by Bruce MacLachlan P.Geo. (Limited). in the 2019 sampling program. The author can only rely on that Mr. MacLachlan is a professional registered geoscientist and would have followed protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his professional designation. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report.

11.5 2019 DRILL PROGRAM

The following sample preparation, analysis and security were adhered to during the 2019 drill program, co-managed by the author and Qualified Person between November 4th and December 5th, 2019.

11.5.1 Core Logging and Sampling Procedures

Upon delivery of the core by helicopter, core box lids were removed and core moved into a secured tent for logging. Core was first orientated as per common foliation trends, washed and marked every 1 meter. Core box meterage's were recorded for later fixation of metallic tags for storage.

Core was then logged into an Excel spreadsheet. A major unit was generally considered any lithological unit greater than 2m. A minor unit was any lithological unit under 2m.

Samples were laid as to not cross lithological or alteration boundaries. Minimum sample length was generally established at 30cm with the maximum sample length at 1.5m. Instances of samples less than 30cm were few where mineralization was strictly confined to a quartz vein. Shoulder samples above and below mineralized sections usually adhered to 1m sample lengths. Photographs were taken of wet core in groups of four core boxes with the hole number, box numbers and meterage recorded.

Those intervals designated for sampling and assaying were then sawed in half with a diamond drill saw in a secured tent. Samples were secured in plastic sample bags with a zip tie and placed into rice bags secured by discrete security tags. Samples were locked nightly within a utility trailer.

11.5.2 Analytical Methods and Quality Control Procedures

Analyses were performed at SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia. Primary analytical methods by SGS for Au was GE_FAI313, a 30g Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish. Over-limits for Au beyond 10,000 ppb were then analyzed using method FAG333, a lead fusion fire assay method with a gravimetric finish. Primary analytical methods for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were analyzed utilizing SGS method GE_ICP40B, a 33 element 4 acid digest ICP-OES method.

Over-limits on Cu, Pb and Zn were analyzed utilizing GE_ICP41Q, while Ag over-limits were analyzed using FAG333 as described above. SGS Laboratories practices stringent Quality Control Protocols with an insertion frequency of 14% for exploration and ore grade samples which includes sample reduction blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighted pulp replicates and reference materials. There were no QA/QC failures in the above sample batch.

In addition to the SGS Laboratories Quality Control Protocols, GoldON personnel managing the drill program also carried out the following QA/QC Protocols. Blanks, pulp replicates, core replicates and two certified standards were inserted with the following frequency per 100 samples.

Sample ID	QAQC Sample
10*	Blank
20*	Pulp Duplicate
25*	Standard
30*	Core Duplicate
40*	Standard
50*	Blank
60*	Standard
70*	Pulp Duplicate
75*	Standard
80*	Blank
90*	Core Duplicate
100*	Standard

The certified reference materials used as standards during the QA/QC protocol were as follows:

CRM Code					
	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Pb%
OREAS605b*	1.72	975	5.03	0.24	0.151
OREAS 229b**	11.95	-	-	-	-

*OREAS-605b is a High Sulphidation Epithermal Ore with elements Au-Ag to undergo Pb Fire Assay analysis, all other elements to be analyzed via the 4-Acid Digestion method.

**OREAS-229b is a Greenstone Orogenic Ore with elements Au to undergo Pb Fire Assay analysis, all other elements to be analyzed via the 4-Acid Digestion method.

All 320 drill core samples including standards, blanks and duplicates were sealed in rice bags with discrete security tags. The rice bags were hand delivered to SGS in Thunder Bay where they were shipped for analysis to SGS Laboratories in Burnaby B.C.

All SGS laboratories are ISO 17025:2005 accredited.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Some of the exploration summary reports and technical reports for projects on the Property were prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43- 101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. In some cases, however, the data is incomplete and do not fully meet the current requirements of Regulation 43- 101. The author has no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations.

12.1 2019 DRILL PROGRAM AND SITE VISIT

The author was on the property several times during the 2019 Drill Program witnessing trenching locations and drill set-ups. The author logged much of the core, prepared it for sampling and oversaw the QAQC protocols utilized for this program (Photo 12.0.1)

Photo 12.1 Core logging, core sampling facilities and security trailer in the gravel pit south of the town of Slate Falls, Ontario.

12.2 QAQC 2019 DRILL PROGRAM AUDIT

The results of the 2019 QAQC drill program audit were satisfactory. As described in Section 11.5.2, QAQC protocols during the drill program involved insertion of blanks, standards, pulp replicates and core duplicates in the sampling stream. The results of the QAQC audit are described below.

12.2.1 Blanks

There were 11 blank QAQC samples inserted into the sample stream during the 2019 Slate Falls drill program making up 29% of total QAQC samples. The maximum accepted value selected for a blank QAQC sample was 10 ppb Au which is 10X the detection limit and anything that assayed above 10 ppb was considered a failure. All blanks fell below the maximum accepted value (and at or below the detection limit of 1 ppb Au) except for sample 252600 from drill hole SF-19-04. This sample yielded 1740 ppb gold which is a strong failure. However, based on the assay result and the sample number in the sequence, it is suspected that the sample may have been mislabeled and is likely a standard (OREAS 605b). Based on the high passing rate of blanks, there is little evidence of contamination during prep and analysis at the laboratory between samples.

12.2.2 Standards (Certified Reference Material)

In total, there were 14 standards inserted into the sample stream during the drill program. Two standards (high grade and a low grade) Au standards were chosen to be used in the QAQC program. OREAS 229b is a high-grade gold ore standard with a certified value of 11.95 g/t Au, and OREAS 605b was chosen as the low-grade Au standard with a certified value of 1.72 g/t Au.

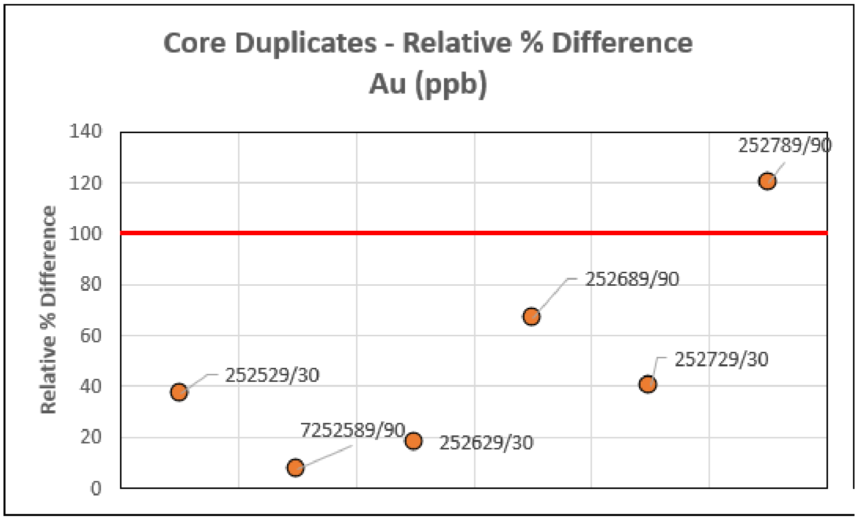
Standard OREAS 229b accounted for 6 of the 14 samples analyzed. Several challenges were encountered with this standard including 2 samples that were never received by the laboratory. The sample bags were properly labeled and inserted into the sampling stream however the actual standard was not put into the bag. Two other standards that were to undergo gravimetric analysis method following an over-limits trigger were lost by the laboratory (SGS email dated April 4^{th}, 2020 by Ken Williams, SGS Canada Ltd.). Therefore, only two OREAS 229b samples (sample 252725 from drill hole SF-19-07A and sample 252575 from drill hole SF-19-04) returned assay results and those 2 results fell within the accepted 2 standard deviations for gold from the certified value. This standard was insufficiently tested and with only 2 of 6 samples returning results it is difficult to determine if this is a suitable standard for subsequent programs.

Standard OREAS 605b accounted for 8 of the 14 samples analyzed. Two samples out of 8 fell below two standard deviation limits for gold, although did fall within 3 standard deviations. All other samples were within the acceptable limits. Although silver results were not charted, silver results were reviewed and did fall within 2 standard deviations of the certified value for all OREAS 605b QAQC samples analyzed. As there are minimal issues, OREAS 605b would be suitable for subsequent programs.

12.2.3 Duplicates

Both core duplicates and pulp replicates were included in the QAQC program. In total, there were 13 duplicates with 6 samples being chosen as quarter core duplicates and 7 samples chosen as pulp replicates. The criteria for reviewing the results of duplicates was in calculating the Relative Percent Difference and anything that fell below 100% was considered a pass. Two samples, one a core duplicate and one a pulp duplicate, had results above 100% which is the failure threshold. However, both sets of duplicate samples had one of the samples testing above and one sample testing below the detection limit which makes it impossible to compare with an exact value. For calculation purposes results below the detection limit of <1 ppb were halved (0.5ppb). The original sample and its duplicate result were also plotted against each other (Q-Q Plot) and the results displayed a normal distribution around the trendline. Based on the analysis of results for duplicate QAQC samples, there were no true failures and no indication of a “nugget” effect. It should be noted that none of the duplicate samples were chosen within higher grade zones.

Table 12.1 Core Duplicate Results



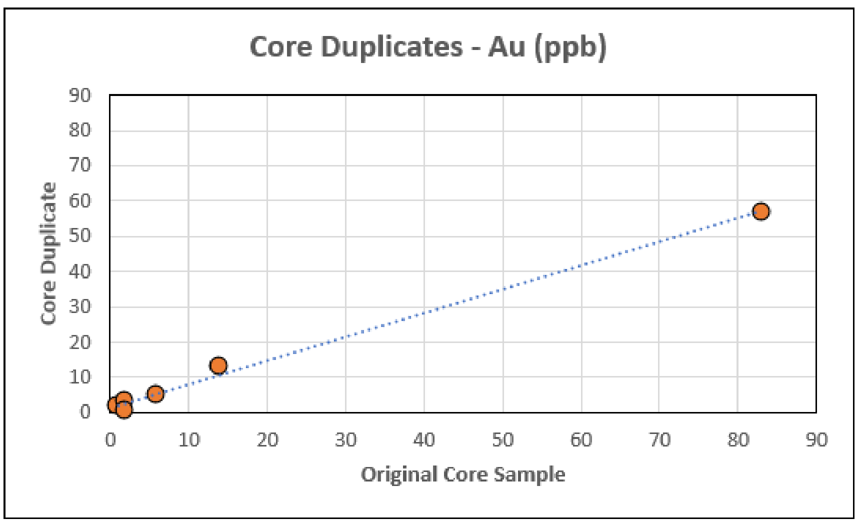
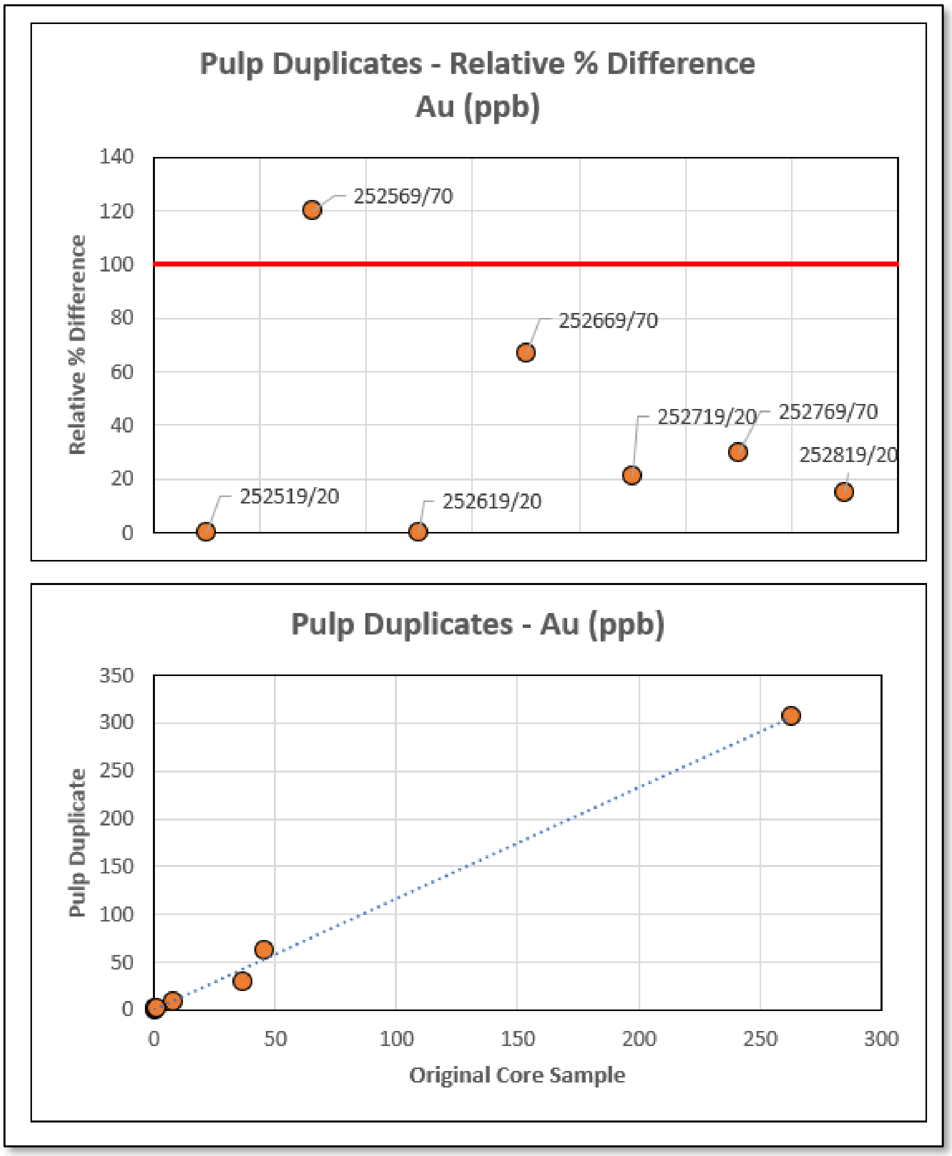


Table 12.2 Pulp Replicate Results



12.2.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

There were 38 QAQC samples that were included in the 2019 Slate Falls 2019 drill program out of 320 total samples which accounts for 12%. Of the 38 samples, 29 passed QAQC testing, 5 samples failed or were not able to be properly assessed (1 blank, 2 standards, 2 duplicates), and 4 standards were not adequately analyzed at the laboratory either due to sample loss during analysis or misplacement before shipping.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

GoldON Resources has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing within the Slate Falls Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

GoldON Resources has not performed any resource estimates on the Slate Falls Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

It is the express opinion of the author that the Slate Falls Property is currently in a greenfield exploration stage. There are no adjacent properties that are advanced beyond the status of the Slate Falls Property.

16.0. OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

There is no additional data or information that the author is aware of that would change his findings, interpretation, conclusions and recommendations of the potential of the Slate Falls Property currently staked and 100% owned by GoldON Resources Ltd.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Slate Falls Property lies within the Uchi Subprovince and hosted within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt. The Slate Falls Property lies within the central Uchi Subprovince. The Uchi Subprovice is a well mineral endowed Subprovince hosting the:

1) Red Lake Gold Camp with 25M oz. Au production to date at an average grade of 20 gpt Au (Resource World, 2019)

2) Pickle Lake Gold Camp with historical production of 3M oz. Au (Northern Ontario Business, 2020)

3) South Bay Cu-Zn-Ag Mine with historical production of 1.6 million tonnes of ore grading 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 69 gpt Ag (Atkinson et al, 1990)

4) Golden Patricia Mine with historical production of 620,000 ounces of gold at at an average grade of 17.48 gpt Au (Motzok, 1991)

5) Nine gold mines of the Confederation-Birch area with historical production of 250,000 ounces gold between 1928 and 1966 (Parker and Atkinson, 1992).

6) Thierry Cu-Ni Mine (Pickle Lake) with historical production of 16M tonnes grading 1.6% Cu and 0.2% Ni (Canadian Mining Journal, 2006)

7) First Mining Springpole Project with an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 4.9M oz. Au recently completing a PEA in October 2019 (Arseneau et al., 2019)

8) The newly discovered (2019) gold occurrences over a 2.5km trend at the Dixie Lake Project by Great Bear Resources (Singh, 2019).

The author cautions however that similar style mineralization in the above is not necessarily hosted within the Slate Falls Property.

The Fry-Bamaji Lake area is comprised of a volcano-sedimentary sequence of folded mafic to felsic metavolcanic and chemical to clastic metasedimentary rocks, which have historically been interpreted to belong to the Woman, Bamaji, and Billet Lake assemblages (Young 2003; Stott and Corfu 1991). They are intruded by subvolcanic mafic sills, dikes and stocks, and pre-tectonic to syn-tectonic mafic to felsic intrusive rocks and syn-tectonic to post tectonic, mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks.

The Slate Falls Property is structurally complex with 3 events of folding (F1,F2 and F3) and three recognized periods of deformation (D1 ,D2 and D3). Many important mineralization zones are in/or proximal to either major early D2 generally dextral east-west shear zones or splays. Similarly, the intersection of late D3 north northeast striking structures with early D2 east west structures appear to control the mineralized zones structurally by creating or enhancing dilatational sites.

Several styles of lode gold and gold-rich polymetallic mineralization occur on the Property. These are, but not limited to:

1) Shear-hosted high-grade polymetallic quartz veins (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn) of the Trail, Path and Sanderson Zones within mafic volcanics
2) Shear hosted amphibolite hosted gold mineralization in contact with banded iron formation of the Fly occurrence.
3) Shear-hosted and/or disseminated quartz vein stockwork hosted gold mineralization in felsic intrusive rocks of the FTM Occurrence.
4) Shear-hosted quartz veins with Au-Ag mineralization similar to the Fry Lake #5 (T-02) occurrence that occurs in quartz-rich trondhjemite.
5) Shear-hosted quartz vein-hosted Mo-Cu-Au-Ag within the North Bamaji pluton similar to the J. Loon occurrence.

A commonality between the Slate Falls mineral occurrences is localization along structure as all occurrences appear shear-hosted. Structure plays an obvious key role in localizing mineralization events. Areas along the strike of the major shear zones as well as fault intersections are key potential target areas for future exploration. The above features are common to Archean greenstone belt orogenic lode gold deposits of the Superior Province.

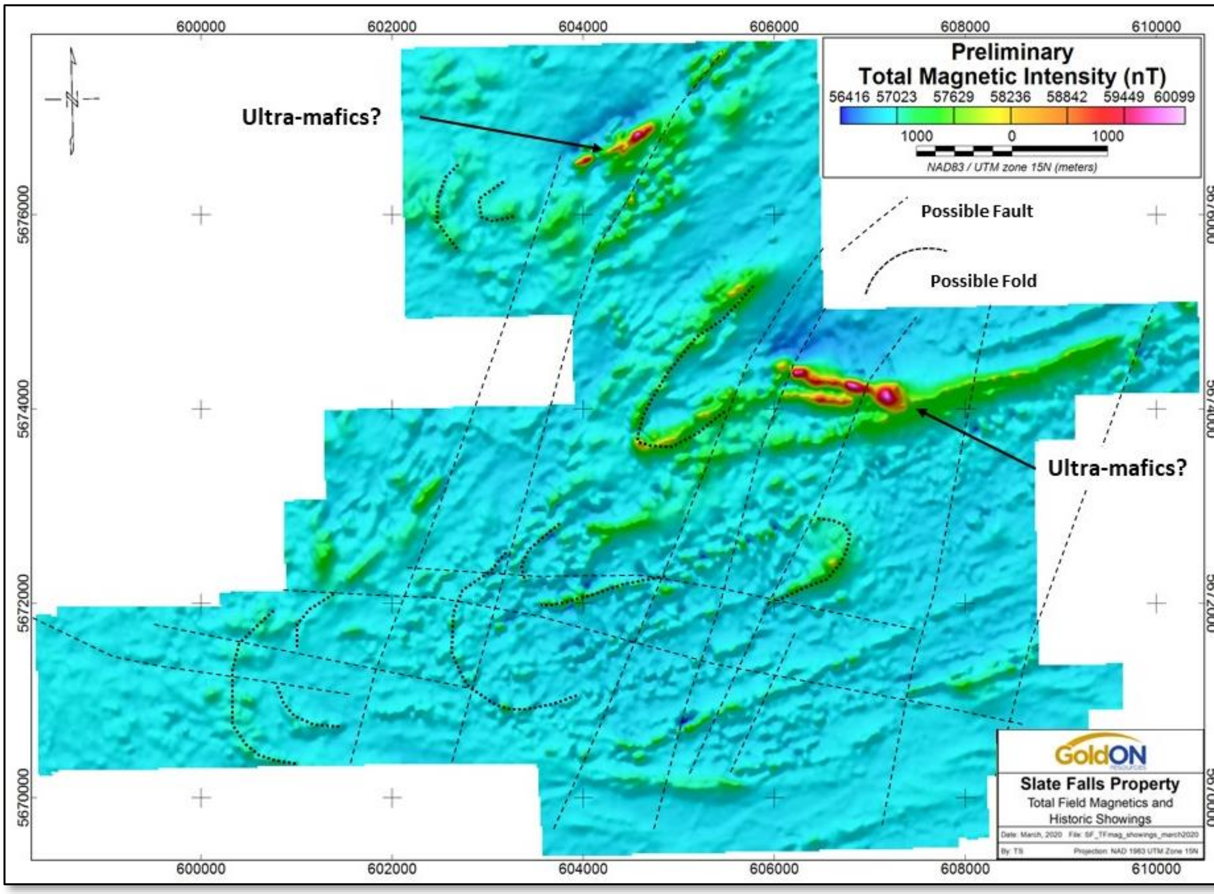
17.1 OTHER TYPES OF MINERALIZATION AND POTENTIAL

There are other potential styles of mineralization within the Property that should be considered and are discussed below in no particular order of importance.

17.1.1 Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE

The bedrock mapping program by Dinel and Pettigrew resulted in the discovery that gabbroic rocks constitute a much greater portion of the study area than previously recognized. In addition, 3 large (kilometre-scale) gabbroic bodies were delineated that have undergone at least some fractionation, producing olivine-rich phases and in some cases dunite. Although no historic copper-nickel-PGE mineralization has been reported, there has been lack of exploration targeting this style of mineralization. Sampling by Emerald Geological Services in July-August 2019 did report weakly anomalous Ni-Cu-Pd results from a gabbroic body south of Kaginot Lake (MacLachlan, 2019[2]). The high resolution heliborne magnetic survey has also revealed the preliminary possibility of mafic to ultra-mafic bodies by their magnetic intensity (Figure 17.1).

Figure 17.1 Possible areas of ultra-mafic bodies from high magnetic intensity.

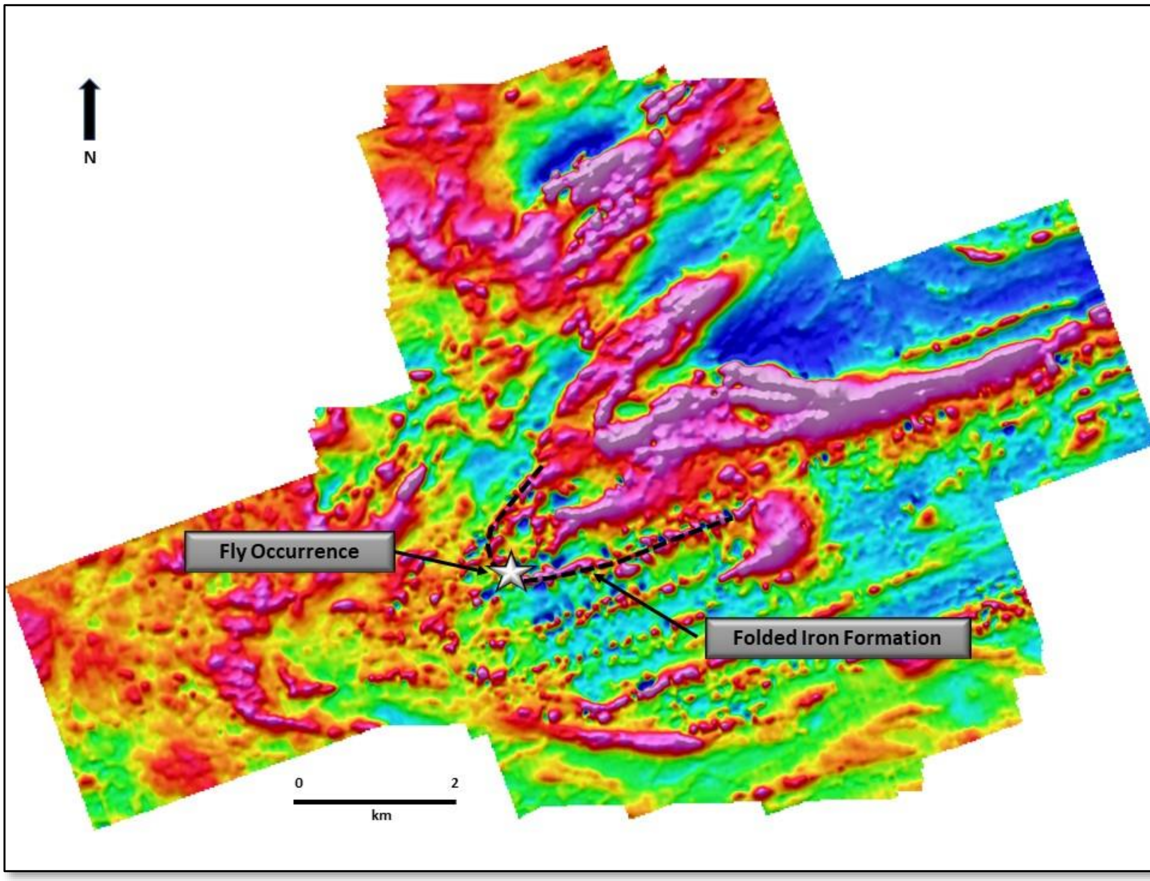


Copper-nickel-PGE-bearing gabbroic intrusions occur in the nearby greenstone belts such as the Lang Lake belt (the Sor Lake–McVicar Lake gabbro sill) and the Pickle Lake belt (e.g., the past-producing copper-nickel-PGE Thierry mine).Therefore, the gabbroic rocks of the Fry Lake area deserve a closer look for similar mineralization.

17.2.2 Banded Iron Formation Hosted Gold Deposits

The Slate Falls Property also has the potential to host banded iron formation (BIF) gold deposits much like the Musselwhite Mine that occurs in the North Caribou Terrane and the historic deposits in Pickle Lake within the Uchi Subprovince. Iron-formation has been mapped on the Property and trenching at the Fly Occurrence has exposed a folded and sheared banded iron formation. The recently completed high resolution magnetic survey has also indicated a high-magnetic horizon that appears to be in a broad fold (Figure 17.2).

Figure 17.2 Magnetic interpretation of a possible folded iron-formation hosting the Fly Occurrence.



In general, gold deposits in BIF's contain 0.1 to 100 million tonnes of ore grading between 4 and 30 grams per tonne. The Lupin Mine and Meadowbank Mine in the Northwest Territories are other prime Archean-hosted Canadian examples of significant BIF-hosted gold deposits. The Musselwhite Mine has produced 3 million ounces so far at a grade of approximately 7 g/t Au. Increasing knowledge of the controls on mineralization has determined that there are 1 million ounces for every kilometre of iron formation.

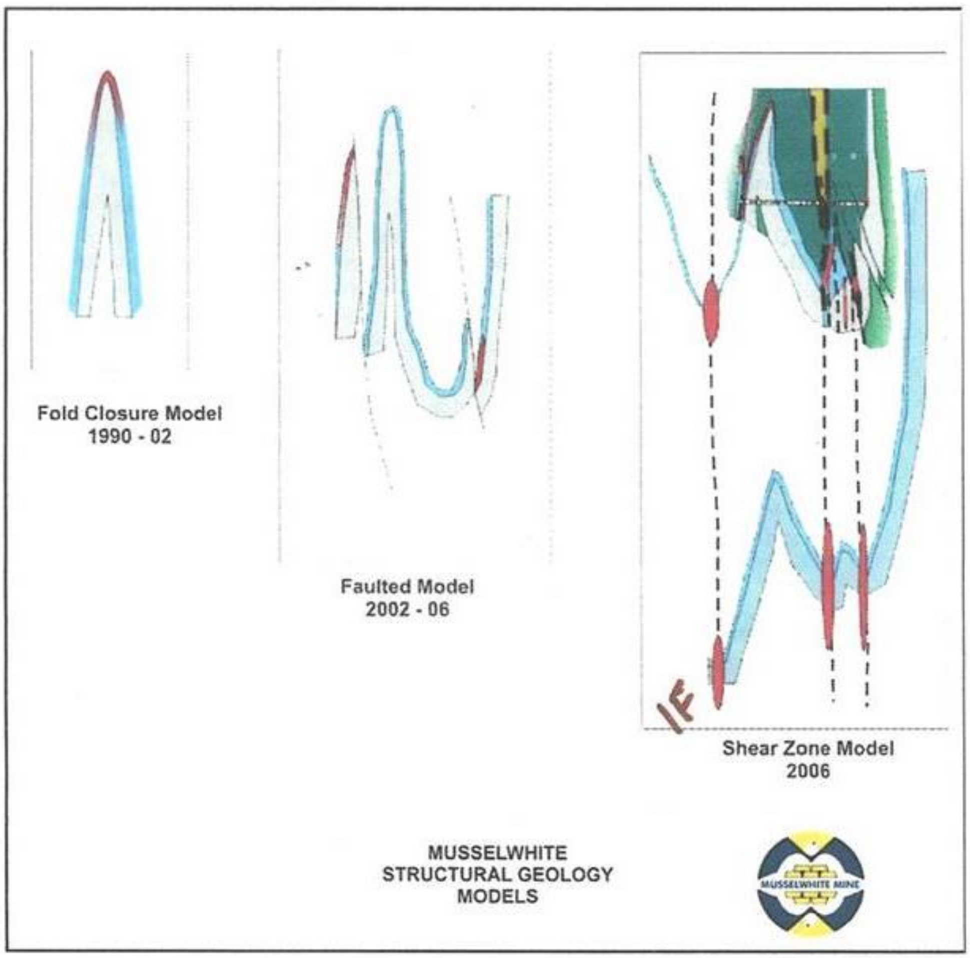
Most generally, BIF-hosted gold deposits are thought to form by the reaction of auriferous and sulphur-bearing hydrothermal fluids with the iron oxide in country rocks, causing precipitation of gold and sulphides through replacement of magnetite (Figure 17.3).

Figure 17.3 Sulphidation of magnetite in banded iron formation.

BIF-hosted Gold Deposit:
Note fine scale pyrite replacement of magnetite and associated Au deposition
(photo from David Groves)

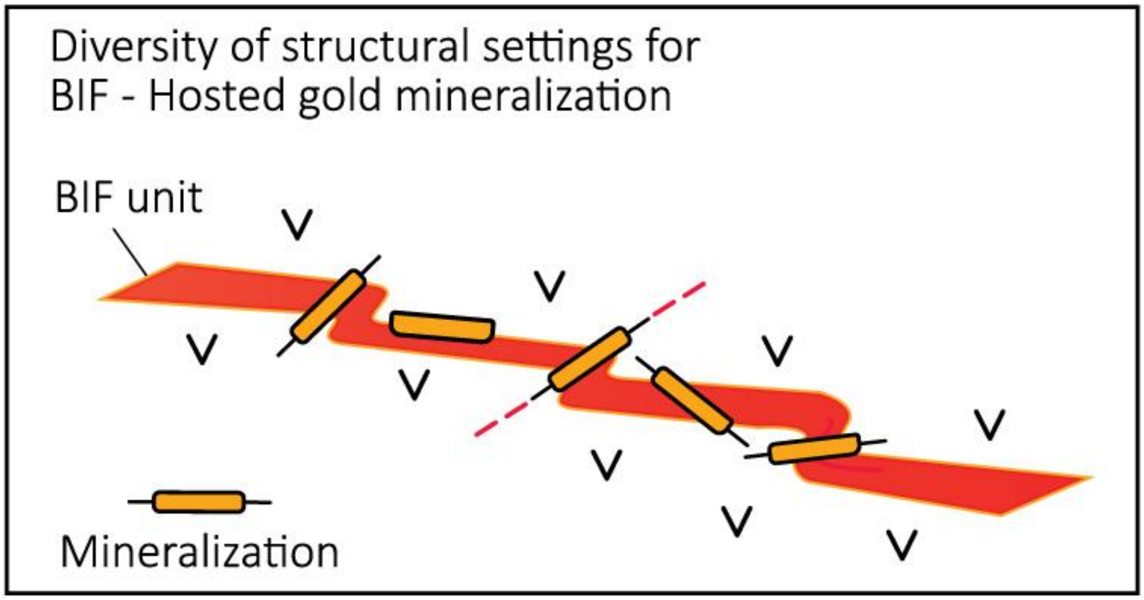
Regional access to the favourable chemical environments of the BIF for the hydrothermal fluids is provided by large-scale fault and shear systems. Localized access for the hydrothermal fluids for ore bodies within the banded iron formations (BIF), such as the ones at Musselwhite, are confined to strongly deformed, folded and sheared sections of the BIF where the location of mineralization is controlled by the intersection of shear zones and folded meta-banded iron formations (Figure 17.4). These geological controls result in mineralized shoots, which plunge at approximately 15 degrees to grid north, have a down dip extent of up to 150 metres, down plunge continuation in excess of 1.5 kilometres, and across-lithology width of up to 10 metres. Mineralized zones are characterized by abundant pyrrhotite, quartz+/-carbonate flooding/veining and rarely visible gold. The advanced knowledge and understanding of the Musslewhite gold deposit yields 1 million ounces of gold per kilometer of iron formation (personal knowledge).

Figure 17.4 Structural evolution of the Musselwhite deposit over time.



Structural interpretation and measurements of the iron formation is foremost. Structural deformation in the form of shears, oblique and cross-cutting to the iron formation should be noted as these structures act as traps for sulphidizing fluids (Figure 17.5). Extensive sampling and analysis of oxide components and precious metals can help vector prioritization of the iron formation in conjunction with structural mapping.

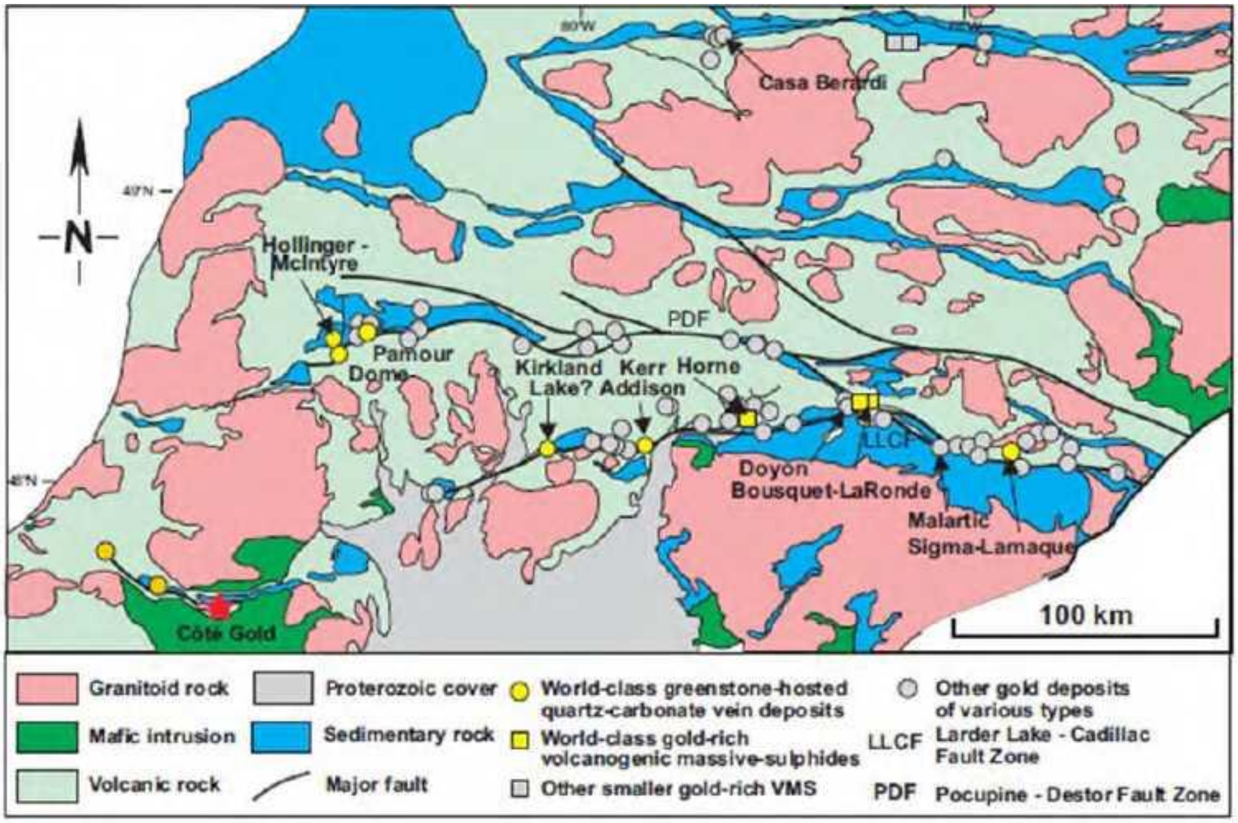
Figure 17.5 Structural settings for BIF hosted gold mineralization.



17.2.3 Lode Gold Mineralization Related to D2 Structures

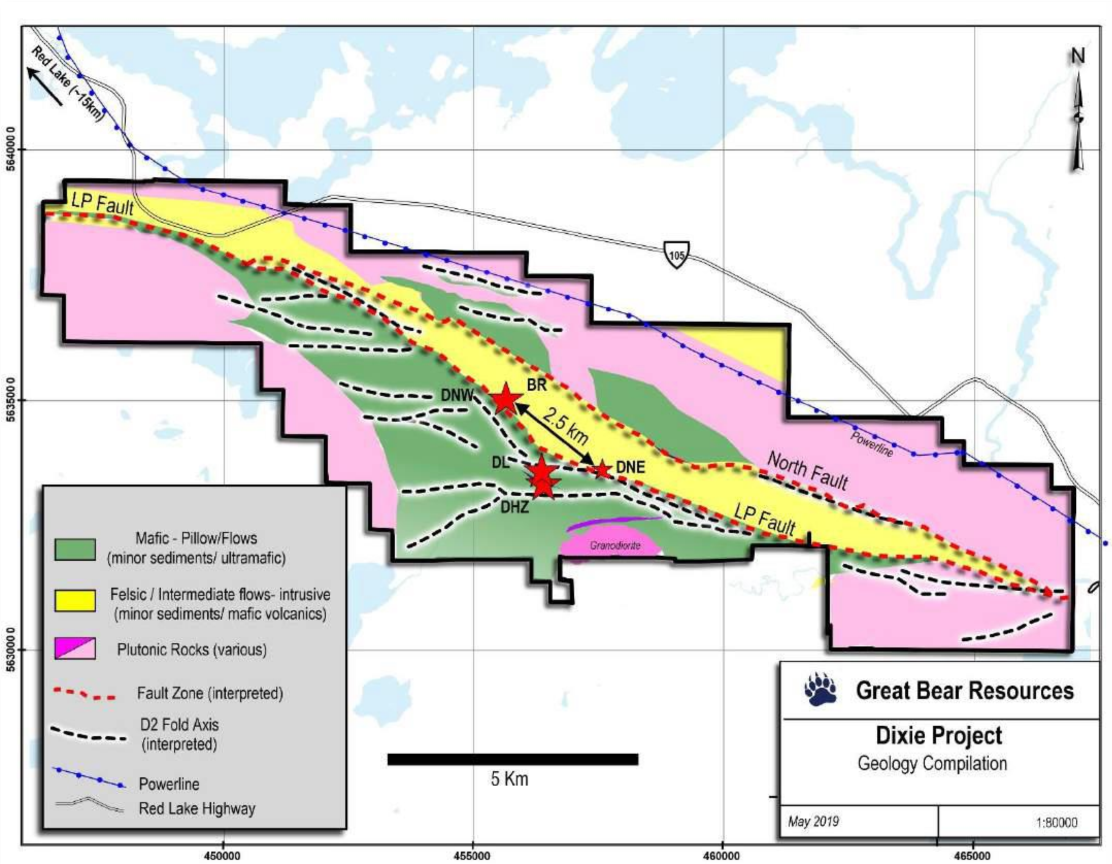
The ongoing recent success of the Great Bear Resources gold mineralization discoveries at its Dixie Project (Singh, 2019) located 150km to the west of the Slate Falls Property reveals the success of understanding structural controls related to lode gold and disseminated gold mineralization. The Dixie Project is hosted within the Uchi Subprovince. At Dixie, gold is localized in D2 structures, quartz veins, lithological contacts and favorable host rocks. Deep-seated crustal scale faults like the LP Fault at Dixie play a prominent role in providing pathways for gold bearing hydrothermal fluids (Singh, 2019). These faults are generally greater than 20km and upwards of 100's of km long and penetrate the earth's lithosphere 10-15km deep. Deep-seated crustal scale faults or 'breaks' play a key role in many Archean gold camps, like the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone through the Timmins Gold Camp extending westward into Quebec and the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault Zone extending from Matachewan, Ontario through Kirkland Lake eastward to the Grenville Front (Figure 17.6).

Figure 17.6 World-class gold deposits of the Abitibi Subprovince along major fault zones.



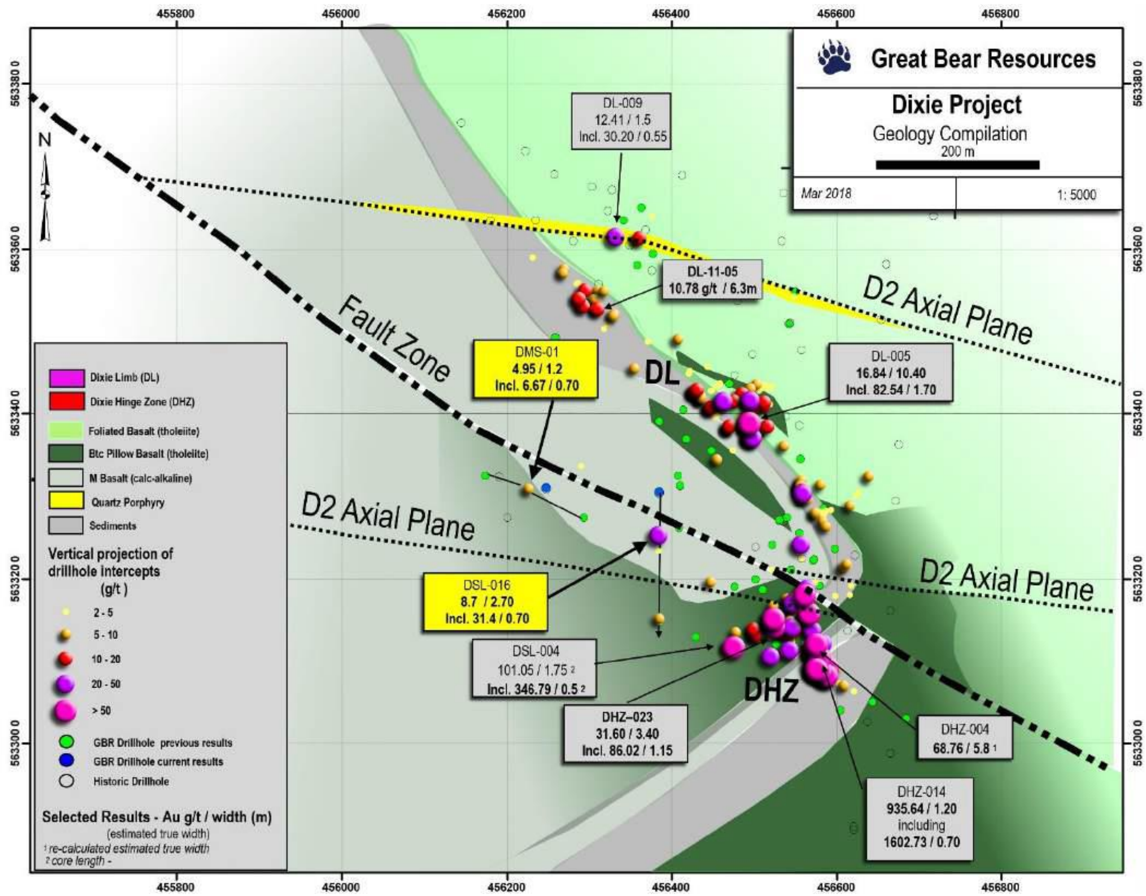
At Dixie the LP Fault has been interpreted to be the deep-seated crustal scale feature localizing gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids (Singh, 2019) (Figure 17.7).

Figure 17.7 The LP Fault and related gold mineralization to date at the Dixie Project (Singh, 2019)



Deformational events D1/D2 have provided traps along fold axes (F1) concentrating and further localizing gold (Singh, 2019) (Figure 17.8).

Figure 17.8 Gold mineralization at the Dixie Hinge Zone (DHZ) and along the fold limb (DL) (Singh 2019).



Similar folding and deformational events on the Slate Falls Property have been recognized and these structural components should continue to be the focus of exploration efforts.

17.2.4 Felsic Intrusive Related Gold Mineralization

A spatial association of gold with felsic to intermediate intrusions in the Archean is not uncommon. For example, such gold deposits in the Abitibi greenstone belt include the traditional and well understood syenite-associated clan (e.g., Holt-McDermott, Douay, Beattie, Young Davidson, Canadian Malartic; Robert, 1997; Robert, 2001) that range from approximately 2680 to 2672 Ma (Robert, 2001; Robert et al., 2005).

A semiquantitative study by Turnstone Geological Services Ltd. in 1999 (Parker and D'Silva, 2000) by electron microprobe in energy-dispersive mode on 12 polished thin sections from sample vein occurrences from the Slate Falls Property constrained the distribution of a number of important elements in mineralization, including Cu, Zn, Ag, Bi and Te.

"The element Te is a rare element, with a Clarke (crustal average abundance) on a par with gold itself. The presence of locally abundant tellurides has several implications:

1) The presence of Ag and possibly Au-bearing tellurides is relevant to deposit metallurgy, and offers an explanation for the sparse occurrence of native gold despite locally high grades

2) Te itself is an indicator element for at least one phase of the local mineralization

3) The Au-Ag-Te association is noted worldwide in Cenozoic epithermal systems (such as Cripple Creek, Colorado; the Emperor Mine, Fiji) and some Archean lode deposits (such as Kirkland Lake). These deposits all seem to share a genetic link to alkaline trends in felsic magmatism, and a re-examination of local granitoids is in order; it would be interesting to know if there are any small syenitic stocks or dykes or other alkali-rich intrusive bodies in the area."

At the FTM Occurrence a series of trenches and stripped outcrops have exposed an east-west shear zone. Quartz veins, tourmaline, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite occur in sheared granitic lenses within mafic volcanic rocks. Previous grab sampling has produced assays of 148.77 opt Au and 169.0 gpt Ag from these shear zones, fracture zones and stockworks. Van Enk (1985) and Simunovic (1984) have traced the main trend of porphyry lenses for 500 metres along strike and identified other similar structures in the area. This remains a viable exploration target on the Property.

17.2.5 Archean Au-(Cu) Porphyry Mineralization

Porphyry copper +/-gold +/- molybdenite deposits (PCD) have formed throughout most of Earth's history (David et al, 2010). It is well known that 90% of the world's PCD's are found within Mesozoic to Cenozoic Era's related to plate subduction terrane boundaries. However, PCD's have formed throughout most of Earth's history.

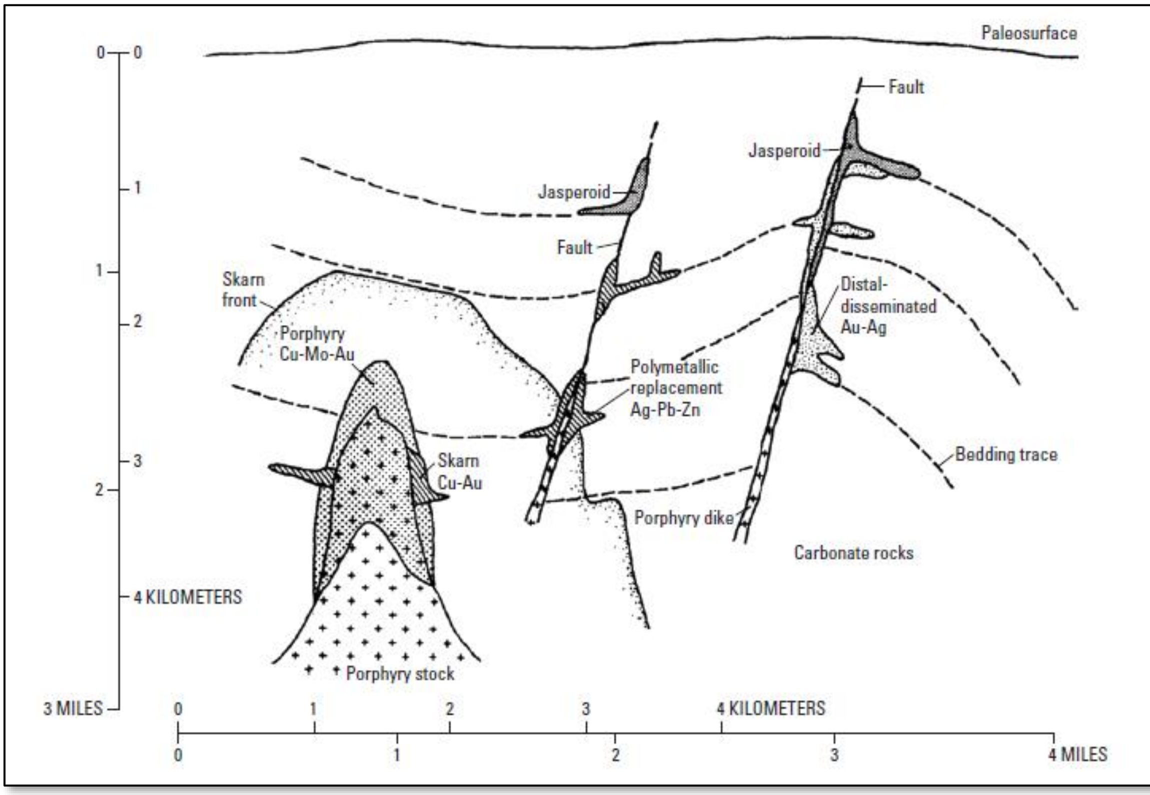
Porphyry copper deposits (PCDs) are large (greater than 100 Mt), low- to moderate-grade (0.3–2.0 percent copper) disseminated, breccia and vein-hosted copper deposits hosted in altered and genetically-related granitoid porphyry intrusions and adjacent wall rocks, and include associated weathered products. PCDs are associated with shallowly emplaced (less than 10 km) stocks and dikes and underlying plutons and batholiths and commonly show locally broadly coeval volcanism. Most PCDs form at convergent plate margins and range from Archean(?) to Quaternary in age, with most known deposits being Cenozoic or Mesozoic. Coeval intrusive rocks commonly display a porphyritic texture with an aplitic groundmass and range from subalkaline to alkaline, from metaluminous to weakly peraluminous, and from dioritic to granitic. Copper is the dominant metal produced by PCDs, and Mo, Au, and lesser Ag, Re, and PGEs are important by-products. Alteration includes alkali-dominated assemblages (potassic, sodic, sodic-calcic), acid assemblages (advanced argillic, sericitic), and propylitic alteration. Alteration zoning can be highly variable, but acidic alteration of a deposit is late relative to alkali alteration assemblages.

Geological and geochemical evidence demonstrate that porphyry copper mineralization and the more extensive co-genetic hydrothermal alteration form from predominantly or solely magmatic fluids that are released during emplacement of one, or commonly several, porphyritic stocks. In feldspathic host rocks, quartz veinlets are widely developed, and hydrothermal alteration varies from high-temperature and proximal alkali-rich mineral assemblages ("potassic" alteration) to later and(or) distal sheet silicate- and pyrite-rich mineral assemblages (for example, sericitic, intermediate argillic, and advanced argillic alteration types). Metals (Cu, Mo, Au, Zn, Pb, Ag) show varied distributions and zonation that broadly correlate with fluid flow directions (pressure gradients), reactivity of wall rocks (alteration types), and gradients of both temperature and reduced sulfur species in the hydrothermal fluids, with the more soluble metals (zinc, lead) found distally. The distribution of alteration types and associated geochemical anomalies underpins the geochemical and geophysical signatures that allow effective exploration and assessment of porphyry copper deposits.

A wide variety of mineral deposits may be genetically associated with porphyry copper deposits. More common types of deposits with primary metals recovered in parentheses are listed below and shown in a schematic cross section where they most frequently occur (Figure 17.9):

- Skarns (including Cu, Fe, Au, Zn types)
- Polymetallic replacement (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au)
- Polymetallic veins (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Mn, As)
- Distal disseminated gold-silver (Au, Ag)
- Epithermal gold-silver vein (intermediate/low sulfidation) (Ag, Au, Pb, Zn)
- High sulfidation epithermal (Au, Ag, Cu, As)

Figure 17.9 General setting of porphyry copper and associated deposit types (David et al., 2010).

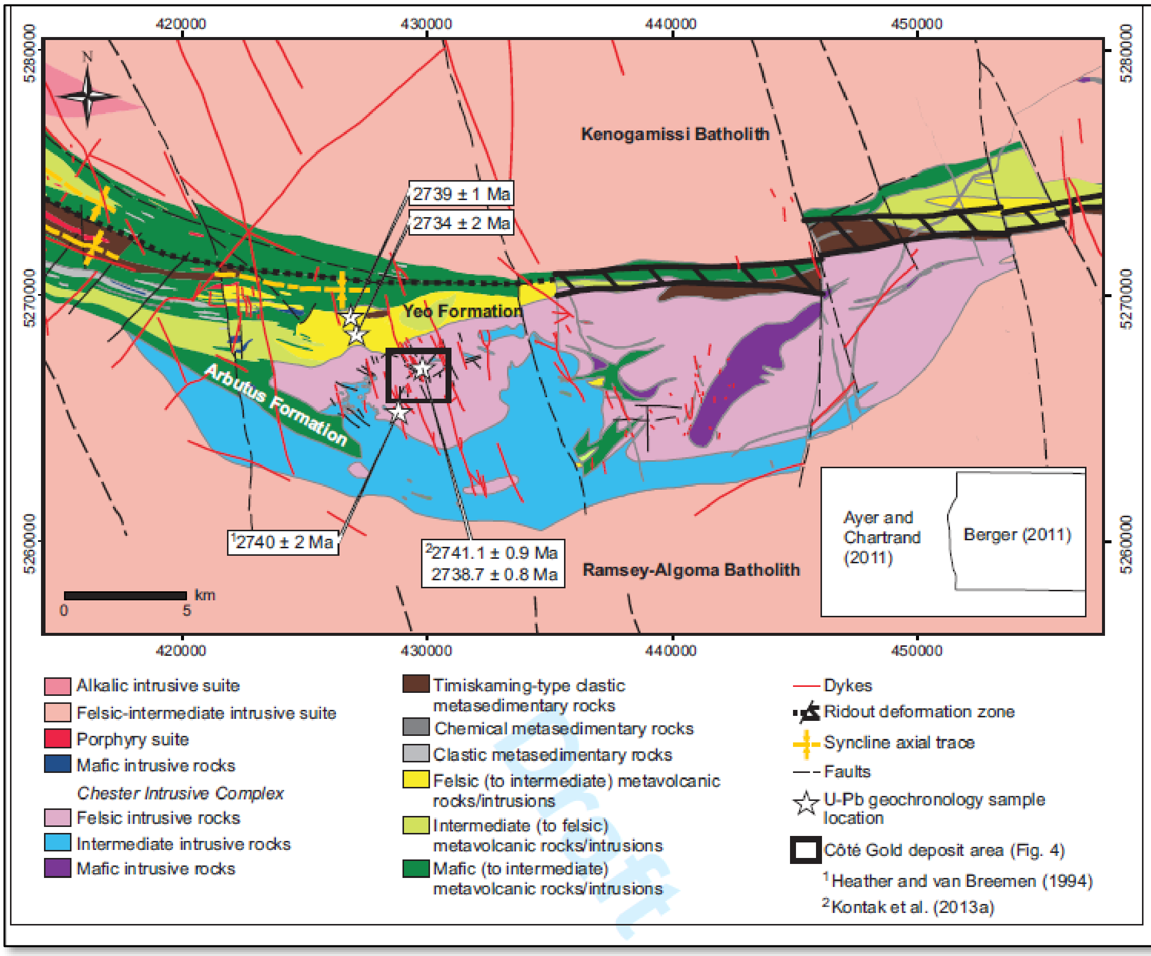


The presence of any or all of these deposit types does not directly indicate the existence of a nearby porphyry copper deposit, and similarly, their absence does not preclude the occurrence of a nearby porphyry copper deposit.

The Côté Gold Au(-Cu) deposit is a low-grade, large-tonnage type deposit with an indicated resource of 269 Mt averaging 0.88 g/t Au (7.61 M oz) and an inferred resource of 44 Mt averaging 0.74 g/t Au (1.04 M oz) at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The deposit is located in the Swayze greenstone belt (SGB), part of the larger and gold-rich Abitibi Subprovince and is the first large gold deposit to be discovered in the SGB.

The deposit is hosted by multi-phase tonalite, diorite and quartz diorite intrusions of the Chester intrusive complex (CIC), a multi-phased, laccolith-shaped syn-volcanic intrusion. The CIC was emplaced into tholeiitic mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Arbutus Formation that are interpreted to have formed in a back-arc environment (Katz, 2016) (Figure 17.10).

Figure 17.11 Geological background for the Côté Lake Gold Deposit (Katz, 2016)



Considering the characteristics of the host rocks, the demonstrated overlap of magmatic and hydrothermal events at ca. 2740 Ma, the nature and distribution of alteration, the style of the associated mineralization and the geochemical characteristics of the hydrothermal fluids the Côté Gold deposit is considered to be intrusion-related in origin and formed in a manner similar to Phanerozoic porphyry-type deposits (Katz, 2016).

During a recent presentation attended by the author at a Toronto Geological Discussion Group on October 8th 2019, regarding the Côté Lake Deposit by Katz, Ph.D. of Iamgold, she discussed that historic exploration by Trelawney and previous operators concentrated on narrow high-grade gold veins distal, but aged related to trondhjemite-dioritic stocks of the Cote Lake Intrusive Complex (CIC). It wasn't until the Trelawney geologist, noticing that low-grade historic drill intersection some kilometers away from the high-grade gold veins, that the Côté Lake Deposit (CLD) was discovered. Although impressive, the high-grade gold veins that everyone focused on were only the 'tip' of the iceberg, and merely clues to an even more complex gold system and ultimately a world class deposit.

Shear-hosted polymetallic vein occurrences are a common theme throughout the Slate Falls Property. They are localized along intense shear zones and consist of sulphide-bearing quartz veins hosting Au-Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Cu+/-Mo mineralization and can be found within mafic volcanics, syn-volcanic felsic intrusives and in larger syn-tectonic felsic batholiths. Although the polymetallic veins are gold-rich, silver-to-gold ratio's have a broad range generally 10-75:1 but do reach as high as 125:1. A high Ag:Au ratio is also common of distal polymetallic veins genetically related to porphyry copper type deposits.

The analogy of a Phanerozoic porphyry-type deposit within an Archean-aged back arc environment such as the Côté Lake Deposit on the Slate Falls Property should be considered as a viable exploration target.

17.2.6 Base Metal Mineralization

Several anomalous occurrences of copper, zinc ± lead mineralization have been reported throughout the Fry Lake Area area, such as the Selco–Fry Lake and Kawashe Lake #2 showings. These occurrences were discovered by diamond drilling and possess no surface exposure. No assays are provided in the historical drill logs; however, a number of references to narrow zones of base metal sulphides are noted (Seim 1993). Most of these occurrences correspond to breaks in the deposition of mainly mafic volcanic rocks and are hosted in or associated with argillaceous metasediments and/or finely bedded felsic volcanic tuffs, and as such may represent distal exhalative horizons. The mineralization typically occurs as decimetre-scale, strata-bound horizons of semi-massive to massive, pyrrhotite-rich sulphides with trace to 4% chalcopyrite and trace to 8% sphalerite. The vast majority of the base metal exploration in the study area was conducted in the 1970s and 80s. Very little exploration targeting this style of mineralization has been conducted since (Dinel and Pettigrew, 2008).

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

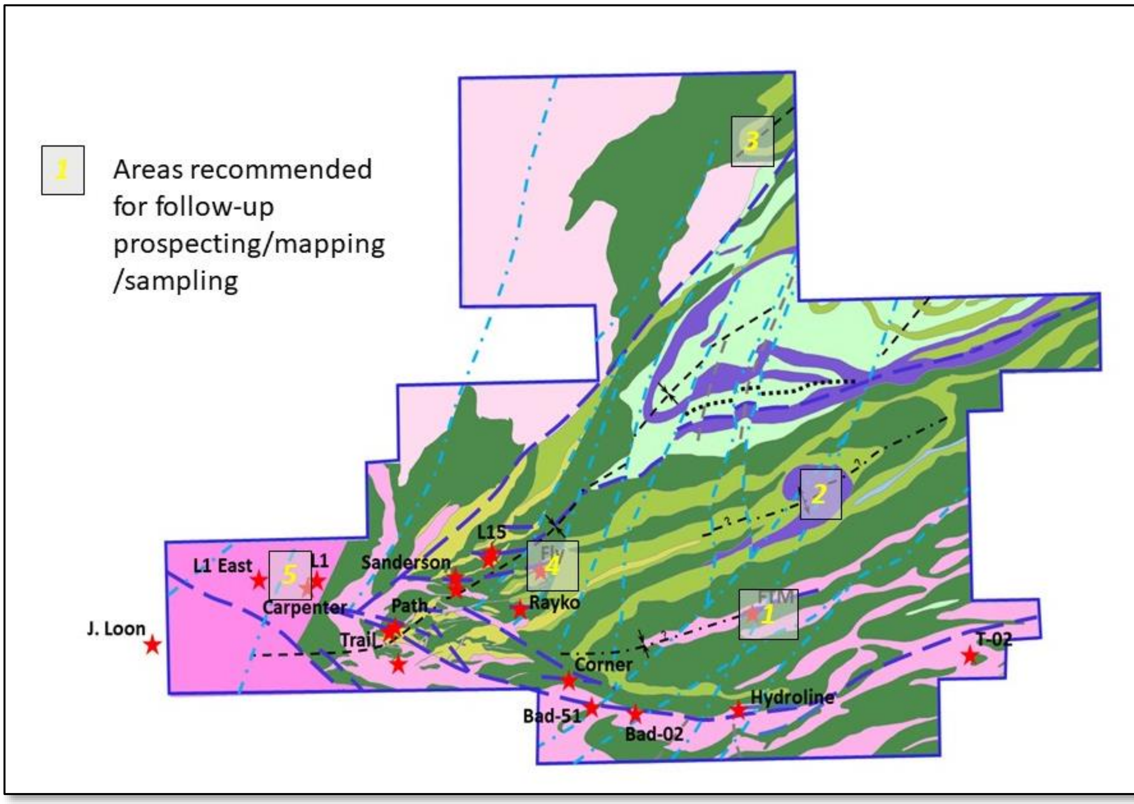
The Slate Falls Property is an underexplored Archean greenstone geological terrane that has proven to recently yield important gold mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar precious and base metal mines hosted within the same Uchi Subprovince will undoubtedly unlock its full potential and provide the clues to a major deposit. For this, methodical, patient and diligent exploration is needed, and when the details of the combined efforts and methods are considered and studied, the benefit of a substantial discovery will be reaped by all who are involved.

The compilation of all historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data into GIS referenced layers was needed for methodical and diligent well-vectored exploration. The structural complexity of the Slate Falls Property and its relation to the known metal occurrences was interpreted and addressed by a competent structural geologist. The recent high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey aided greatly in this structural interpretation and has led to areas that need to be investigated further by prospecting, sampling and mapping (Figure 18.1).

A Phase 1 exploration program includes, but is not limited to the following areas:

1) The FTM Zone (traced for 500m) now appears to be associated with a fold axis proximal or along a felsic intrusive. This brittle environment cross-cut by north northeast structures can provide important traps and pathways for mineralization and thus presents a horizon as a target with high merit.
2) Probable ultra-mafic bodies were better defined by the airborne magnetic survey and associated cross-cutting structural features make these lithologies conducive for possible re-mobilized Cu-Ni mineralization. Structurally damaged ultra-mafic bodies in the Uchi Subprovince are also important hosts for gold mineralization.
3) The extent of volcanic assemblages and possible F2 fold axes in the Scanes Pluton not previously mapped or recognized is also a target of high merit for gold, Ni-Cu-PGE or even VMS-type mineralization.
4) Gold mineralization associated at the Fly Zone in a sericite-amphibole schist in contact with an iron formation and associated structure is another target of high merit. Cross-cutting structural features should be investigated for sulphidation of magnetite, grunerite (amphibole) alteration and shear related quartz veining as a BIF hosted gold deposit model.
5) Structures hosting polymetallic mineralization whether in volcanic packages or within syn-deformational felsic rocks such as the North Bamaji Pluton on the western side of the property should be investigated for a possible Archean-related Au-(Cu) porphyry model deposit.

Figure 18.1 Slate Falls Property areas of merit for additional exploration.



A Phase I exercise of this nature is estimated to cost $124,700.00 (Table 18.1).

Table 18.1 Phase I prospecting, mapping and sampling program.

2020 Slate Falls Proposed Prospecting, Mapping, Soil Sampling & Lake Sediment Sampling Program						
Phase-1						
Action Item	***Work Type***	***Details***	***Units***	***Unit Cost***	***Sub-Total***	***Comments***
Travel	Travel	Days	4	$ 1,075.00	$ 4,300.00	Travel to Pickle Lake return
Field Work	Prospecting	Days	21	$ 1,075.00	$ 22,575.00	Field work to be carried out from 4 camps
Analysis	Rock	Grab samples	200	$ 50.00	$ 10,000.00	
Analysis	Soil Sampling	A & B horizon	300	$ 50.00	$ 15,000.00	
Analysis	Lake Sediment Sampling	Lake Sediments	25	$ 50.00	$ 1,250.00	
Helicopter	Initial Fly over		3	$ 1,850.00	$ 5,550.00	Check landing areas & potential camp sites
Helicopter	4 potential camps		20	$ 1,850.00	$ 37,000.00	Up to 4 fly-camps return to Pickle Lake
Helicopter	up to 12 day trips		36	$ 1,850.00	$ 66,600.00	Day trips to Priority 1 Targets
Boat Rental			21	$ 150.00	$ 3,150.00	Fly in boat by helicopter
Supplies			21	$ 100.00	$ 2,100.00	Generator gas, sample bags, flagging etc.
Accommodations & food			23	$ 250.00	$ 5,750.00	Camp rental, motels, meals & groceries
Reporting & Drafting			3	$ 1,075.00	$ 3,225.00	
Road Transportation			2500	$ 0.80	$ 2,000.00	Travel to Pickle Lake Return
Sub-total					$ 178,500.00	
Contingency			15% of sub-total		$ 26,775.00	
					$ 205,275.00	

Subsequent exploration programs beyond Phase II will depend upon the success and findings of first two phases of exploration.

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20.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

MICHAEL KILBOURNE, P.GEO.

I, Michael Kilbourne, P. Eng., 405-25 Oxley St., Toronto, Ontario, M5V 2J5, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist currently employed by Orix Geoscience.
2) This certificate applies to the technical report titled "GoldON Resources Technical Report Slate Falls Property, Slate Falls, Ontario", (the "Technical Report") dated August 7th, 2020.
3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science Honours, Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1985.
4) I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No. 1591) and am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
5) I have over 35 years of experience in the exploration and mining industry with various junior exploration and mining companies throughout North America. I have supervised and managed over 100,000 meters of diamond drilling, with over 85% of that drilling performed for gold exploration in the Abitibi Subprovince throughout Ontario and Quebec. I was a production geologist at the Pamour Gold Mine in Timmins from 1991 to 1996 gaining invaluable experience in underground narrow vein, underground bulk and open pit gold mining. I have managed and been involved in various geological exploration programs for precious and base metals throughout Archean aged environments since 1980. I have held former executive positions as President of White Pine Resources and Vice President of Exploration for Goldstone Resources, both former publicly traded junior resource companies.
6) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.
7) I am responsible for authoring Sections 1-20 of the Technical Report and has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
8) I have limited prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I co-managed and logged core during the 2019 Drill Program. The author owns no shares, warrants or options of the issuer.

9) The author considers himself independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10) I, Michael Kilbourne, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "GoldON Resources Technical Report Slate Falls Property, Slate Falls, Ontario" dated August 7th, 2020 (the "Technical Report") by GoldON Resources Ltd. (the "Issuer"), with Sedar under its applicable policies and forms, and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

11) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario this 7th day of August 2020.

{SIGNED}

[Michael Kilbourne]

Michael Kilbourne, P.Geo.

APPENDIX I

Summer 2019 Sampling Results

Sample_Num	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb) GE_FAI313	Au g/t (ppb/1000) or GO_FAG313	Ag (ppm) GE_ICP40B	Ag g/t (1ppm=1g/t) or GO_FAG313	Area	Description	Sample_Type	Rock_Type	Rock_Code	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_%	Pb_%	Zn_%
251110	600709	5670354	455	0.455	5	5	South claims path	2-3cm, sugary quartz vein in felsic dyke in mafic volcanics. Rusty, weakly-moderately sheared volcanics. 1% pyrite overall.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	67.3	329	85	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251111	600715	5670356	<1	0	<2	<2	South claims old road	~25cm quartz vein in rusty mafic volcanics. Sugary, white quartz. Vein is 4m+ long.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	22.8	3	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251112	600998	5670711	<1	0	<2	<2	South claims old road	Dark grey fine-grained sediment, banding of quartz/darker layers. 1-2cm quartz layers/veins, recrystallized, locally rusty. Similar outcrop nearby.	Frost Heave	Sediment	SED	57	29	75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251113	601090	5671055	<1	0	3	3	Trail Zone Trench	Laminated sediments with <1cm quartz stringer, minor rust. <1mm lighter laminations are subparallel, and quartz stringer cuts laminations at ~90 degrees. Trace pyrite.	Rubble	Sediment	SED	151	41	85	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251114	601120	5671056	>10000	112.82	>100	933	Trail Zone Trench	5cm white-grey, locally recrystallized, locally smoky quartz vein. 1% pyrite/chalcopyrite, 1% euhedral galena, 0.5% sphalerite. Some malachite staining.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	5112	10001	4743	N.A.	1.73	N.A.
251115	601120.5	5671056	>10000	267.11	>100	2119	Trail Zone Trench	3-4cm, locally sugary, locally recrystallized quartz vein. 2-3% pyrite/chalcopyrite, 1-2% euhedral galena, 0.5% sphalerite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	2831	10001	10001	N.A.	1.76	1.54
251116	601121.2	5671056	>10000	282.94	>100	2141	Trail Zone Trench	Grey-white, sugary, recrystallized quartz vein with 1% pyrite/chalcopyrite, 1% galena, 1% sphalerite and minor malachite staining.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	2856	10001	10001	N.A.	2.47	1.9
251117	601122.2	5671056	>10000	162	>100	1832	Trail Zone Trench	5cm, white, sugary, recrystallized quartz vein with 1% pyrite, 1% galena, 0.5% sphalerite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	7954	10001	9919	N.A.	6.68	N.A.
251118	601121.4	5671055	>10000	106.1	>100	1064	Trail Zone Trench	White-grey, recrystallized, rusty quartz vein with 3-4% euhedral galena 0.5% subhedral-euhedral pyrite, 0.5% sphalerite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	1517	10001	4640	N.A.	4.97	N.A.
251119	601122.1	5671055	>10000	331.76	>100	3025	Trail Zone Trench	White, recrystallized quartz vein with 2-3% galena as up to 2-3mm cubes, 1% subhedral pyrite, trace sphalerite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	420	10001	1857	N.A.	8.95	N.A.
251120	601125	5671054	435	0.435	3	3	Trail Zone Trench	Quartz-rich, siliceous felsic intrusive with 1% fine disseminated pyrite cubes and 1% sphalerite wisps. Has 2-3cm glassy, white-grey quartz vein.	Rubble	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	19.9	128	74	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251121	601125.7	5671053	3177	3.177	17	17	Trail Zone Trench	Quartz-rich, siliceous felsic intrusive with 1% fine disseminated pyrite cubes and 1% sphalerite wisps. Has 2-3mm quartz stringers.	Rubble	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	21.1	126	83	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251122	601131	5671051	>10000	12.84	>100	131	Trail Zone Trench	~10cm white-grey, sugary to glassy quartz vein with trace-0.5% chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and minor malacite staining.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	380	620	10001	N.A.	N.A.	1.28
251123	601150	5671054	>10000	32.95	>100	542	Trail Zone Trench	White-grey, glassy to sugary, locally recrystallized quartz vein with 1% pyrite/chalcopyrite, 2-3% euhedral galena and trace-0.5% sphalerite. A little loose in outcrop but appears to trend about 100 degrees with subvertical dip, following shear.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	3719	10001	4779	N.A.	4.56	N.A.
251124	601896	5671351	25	0.025	<2	<2	Old Road to Sanderson trench	Weakly sheared, weakly-moderately foliated mafic volcanic with 1-2cm pinch-swell quartz stringer. Glassy to sugary, grey-white quartz with some rust.	Rubble	Mafic Volcanic	MV	42.3	46	48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251125	601831	5671650	172	0.172	5	5	Sanderson Trench	Up to 10cm, sugary to glassy, white-grey quartz vein. Minor-moderate rust, several sub-parallel rusty fractures. Trace-0.5% pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	53.8	77	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251126	601837	5671650	23	0.023	9	9	Sanderson Trench	Sugary to glassy, rusty, white-grey quartz vein. Trace pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	17.5	472	91	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251127	601840	5671652	221	0.221	13	13	Sanderson Trench	15 by 10 by 25cm quartz block. Sugary, white-grey, minor rust, 0.5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	30.2	2141	255	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251128	601841	5671651	247	0.247	5	5	Sanderson Trench	15 by 15 by 7.5cm quartz block, glassy to sugary, white-grey, minor-moderate rust, minor hematite, trace-0.5% pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	16.1	26	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251129	601843	5671652	63	0.063	2	2	Sanderson Trench	Glassy to sugary, grey-white quartz vein in fine-grained grey sediments. Minor rust, trace pyrite. 270 degree shear with 73 degree dip N.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	22.2	11	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251130	601896	5671656	2	0.002	<2	<2	Sanderson Trench	Rusty, moderately sheared sediments with blebs of quartz/quartz-carb containing possible ankerite in the center. Minor quartz vein on margin.	Rubble	Sediment	SED	91.3	25	72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251131	601899	5671658	1	0.001	<2	<2	Sanderson Trench	Moderately sheared, weakly-moderately schistose mafic volcanic with minor-moderate quartz along foliation. 2-3cm sub-rounded inclusions with rusty rims.	Rubble	Mafic Volcanic	MV	120	31	81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251132	601899	5671653	3234	3.234	>100	314	Sanderson Trench	Rusty, sugary, grey-white quartz vein. 0.5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite, trace galena, trace malachite, minor ankerite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	4393	10001	2235	N.A.	1.14	N.A.
251133	601934	5671661	103	0.103	4	4	Sanderson Trench	Glassy to sugary, white-grey quartz vein. Trace pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	36.9	9	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251134	601938	5671661	104	0.104	<2	<2	Sanderson Trench	10 by 7.5 by 7.5cm quartz block. Sugary to glassy, white-grey, minor-moderate rust, 1% fine disseminated pyrite, some rusty sub-parallel fractures.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	19.5	30	30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251135	601939	5671661	156	0.156	2	2	Sanderson Trench	Glassy to sugary, white quartz vein. Trace pyrite cubes, trace galena.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	13.6	16	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251136	601950	5671662	168	0.168	3	3	Sanderson Trench	2-3cm quartz stringer in mafic shear which is moderate to locally strong. (265 degrees, 74 degree dip N, 240 degree trend where stronger). 0.5-1% fine disseminated pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	29.1	23	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251137	601955	5671662	1947	1.947	>100	99	Sanderson Trench	Quartz vein with some sedimentary wall rock containing 5% fine disseminated pyrite; trace-0.5% in quartz, 0.5% overall.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	2353	3062	363	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251138	601070	5670903	8	0.008	<2	<2	South of Trail Zone	Rusty, moderately sheared mafic volcanic in contact with a fine-med-grained laminated sediment. Minor quartz along foliation planes, trace-0.5% very fine pyrite. Contact 304/63 degree dip to NE.	Outcrop	Mafic Volcanic	MV	140	34	89	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251139	601063	5670930	14	0.014	<2	<2	South of Trail Zone	Weakly-moderately sheared, altered mafic volcanic. Minor-moderate quartz-carbonate blebs/veins and trace-0.5% associated pyrite.	Frost Heave	Mafic Volcanic	MV	143	21	80	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251140	601202	5671113	97	0.097	<2	<2	Trench North of Trail Zone	Glassy, white, locally grey quartz vein with minor rust. Vein is in mafic volcanics, is 15-16cm wide and strikes 192 degrees/72 degree dip to W.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	164	4	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251141	601202	5671113.5	293	0.293	<2	<2	Trench North of Trail Zone	Same vein as previous. Glassy, white to locally grey, minor-moderate rust, minor-moderate hematite, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	46.4	10	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251142	601202	5671114	437	0.437	<2	<2	Trench North of Trail Zone	Same vein as previous. Glassy, white to locally grey, minor-moderate rust, minor-moderate hematite, trace-0.5% pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	40.2	4	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251143	601202	5671110	111	0.111	20	20	Trench North of Trail Zone	Glassy to sugary, white-grey quartz vein. Trace pyrite, trace-0.5% galena, minor rust. Likely from same vein as previous sample.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	54.9	2893	160	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251144	601195	5671110	174	0.174	10	10	Trench North of Trail Zone	Altered, bleached felsic intrusive (?) with 1-2cm quartz vein. Minor-moderate rust, 0.5% fine disseminated pyrite.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	55.8	198	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251145	601969	5671667	887	0.887	>100	111	Sanderson Trench	30 by 30 by 20cm quartz block, glassy to sugary, white, locally rusty, 0.5% pyrite, trace-0.5% galena.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	2359	529	2604	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251146	601976	5671667	>10000	41.97	>100	1742	Sanderson Trench	Rusty quartz vein near old channel sample. 10% galena, 2-3% pyrite. Possible minor ankerite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	10001	10001	3435	2.66	1.06	N.A.
251147	601977	5671666.5	678	0.678	54	54	Sanderson Trench	15 by 30 by 10cm quartz block. Glassy to sugary, white-grey, contains minor pyritic mafic fragments. Trace-0.5% pyrite overall, trace azurite and malachite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	983	31	413	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251148	601988	5671663	668	0.668	14	14	Sanderson Trench	Glassy, white quartz vein with mafic fragments containing 30-40% fine pyrite, 1-2% pyrite overall.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	155	25	1279	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251149	601989.5	5671662	543	0.543	46	46	Sanderson Trench	20 by 20 by 20cm quartz block. Somewhat sugary, grey-white, trace chalcopyrite, trace pyrite, trace azurite, trace malachite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	1012	18	2539	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251150	601990	5671664	>10000	17.09	>100	1535	Sanderson Trench	Glassy, white quartz vein. Moderate rust, possible minor ankerite. 30-40% fine galena, 1-2% pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	10001	10001	10001	2.81	2.61	1.72
251151	601995	5671667	466	0.466	56	56	Sanderson Trench	Glassy, white quartz vein at location of old channel sample. Minor hematite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	717	72	1424	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251152	602000	5671661	>10000	11.63	>100	141	Sanderson Trench	Trench rubble in the water, possible outcrop. Quartz with 5-10% pyrite, sometimes in bands, with 2-3% dark grey-black fine mineral(s), locally larger crystals (sphalerite?).	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	1197	1158	3680	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251153	602004	5671660	2943	2.943	49	49	Sanderson Trench	Glassy, white-grey quartz vein containing moderate sheared mafic fragments with ubiquitous pyrite, 20% pyrite overall. Minor-moderate rust, possible minor ankerite, trace azurite, trace malachite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	2472	78	6337	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Northing	Au (ppb) GE_FAI313	Au g/t (ppb/1000) or GO_FAG313	Ag (ppm) GE_ICP40B	Ag g/t (1ppm=1g/t) or GO_FAG313	Area	Description	Sample_Type	Rock_Type	Rock_Code	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_%	Pb_%	Zn_%
5671663	847	0.847	45	45	Sanderson Trench	Trench rubble close to similar outcrop. Sheared mafic volcanic with moderate glassy, white quartz veining. 5-10% pyrite overall, ubiquitous in mafic fragments. Trace-0.5% chalcopyrite blebs, trace azurite and malachite.	Rubble	Mafic Volcanic	MV	2302	63	5399	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671664	54	0.054	4	4	Sanderson Trench	1-2cm rusty, glassy, white quartz vein with minor hematite. 092 degrees, subvertical dip.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	54.8	42	55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671664	5807	5.807	>100	155	Sanderson Trench	5m east of previous. 2cm glassy, white-grey quartz vein with 2-3% pyrite. 096 degrees, subvertical dip.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1306	596	952	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671664	3130	3.13	>100	236	Sanderson Trench	1m east of previous, same vein. Glassy, white, 3-4% galena, 2-3% chalcopyrite, 2-3% pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	6371	475	5414	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671664	206	0.206	7	7	Sanderson Trench	4m east of previous, separate vein. 1-2cm quartz stringer in rusty, sheared mafic volcanics. Trace-0.5% pyrite and chalcopyrite, minor pyritic mafic fragments.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	179	11	57	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671953	663	0.663	93	93	Sanderson North Trench	Glassy, grey-white quartz vein, minor-moderate rust, rusty fractures, trace-0.5% pyrite, trace-0.5% chalcopyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	900	1460	599	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671951	322	0.322	18	18	Sanderson North Trench	Trench rubble close to similar outcrop. Glassy to sugary, white-grey quartz vein with a bit of pyritic MV wall rock. Trace pyrite and chalcopyrite, mainly in wall rock.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	550	523	78	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671956	23	0.023	3	3	Sanderson North Trench	Silicified, moderately sheared mafic volcanic with 5% disseminated pyrite.	Outcrop	Mafic Volcanic	MV	140	33	131	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671961	418	0.418	6	6	Sanderson North Trench	Silicified felsic intrusive adjacent to mafic volcanic. Minor rust, 5% pyrite.	Outcrop	Mafic Volcanic	MV	203	42	740	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671961	330	0.33	57	57	Sanderson North Trench	5cm+ glassy to sugary, white-grey quartz vein. Trace-0.5% chalcopyrite, trace malachite and azurite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1908	1057	247	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671955	7	0.007	<2	<2	Sanderson North Trench	Glassy to sugary, grey-white quartz vein. Trace pyrite, chalcopyrite and possible galena.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	30	17	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671956	1307	1.307	33	33	Sanderson North Trench	~15cm glassy to sugary, white to locally grey quartz vein in rusty shear, 097/80 degrees S. Trace pyrite, trace-0.5% sphalerite with minor associated ankerite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	643	35	10001	N.A.	N.A.	1.03
5671944	72	0.072	29	29	Sanderson North Trench	0.6m quartz vein at 090 degrees in shear. Glassy to sugary, white-grey, minor mafic wall rock. Trace-0.5% pyrite. Numerous fractures perpendicular to vein strike.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	263	316	58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671944	887	0.887	81	81	Sanderson North Trench	Same vein as previous. Glassy, white to locally grey, some pyritic mafic wall rock. 0.5-1% pyrite overall, mainly in wall rock, trace-0.5% chalcopyrite, trace malachite and azurite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	3051	173	482	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671944	606	0.606	26	26	Sanderson North Trench	Same vein as previous. Glassy, white to locally grey, trace-1% chalcopyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1242	73	99	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671944	1031	1.031	99	99	Sanderson North Trench	Wall rock of previous vein. Sheared mafic volcanic with a 2-3mm quartz stringer. 1% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.	Outcrop	Mafic Volcanic	MV	4054	159	633	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671945	2	0.002	<2	<2	Sanderson North Trench	Probable strike extension of previous vein. 5-10cm, glassy, white-grey.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	21.9	5	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671935	9129	9.129	>100	310	Sanderson North Trench	Quartz stringer on south margin of E-W trending, ~1m wide felsic to intermediate dyke. Glassy, grey-white, 0.5% galena, 0.5% chalcopyrite.	Outcrop	Felsic Dyke	FD	4508	904	10001	N.A.	N.A.	1.55
5671936	30	0.03	<2	<2	Sanderson North Trench	North margin of previous 1m E-W trending felsic to intermediate dyke. Fine-grained, silicified, 1% disseminated pyrite.	Outcrop	Felsic Dyke	FD	44.1	50	173	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671932.5	177	0.177	8	8	Sanderson North Trench	10cm glassy, white-grey quartz vein in mafic shear. Minor rust, multiple fractures.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	71.9	50	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671932.5	3894	3.894	>100	108	Sanderson North Trench	Strike extension of previous vein to E. Rusty quartz vein with some mafic wall rock. Glassy, grey-white, trace pyrite, trace chalcopyrite. Magnetite layer in wall rock.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1325	275	570	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671661	1145	1.145	67	67	Sanderson East Trench	Rusty, glassy, white-orange quartz vein. Recrystallized appearance, minor ankerite, 1-2% galena, 0.5% sphalerite, trace-0.5% chalcopyrite, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	930	356	10001	N.A.	N.A.	1.51
5671661	7403	7.403	>100	416	Sanderson East Trench	Same vein as previous, here 20cm thick and trending 100 degrees with subvertical dip. Glassy, white-grey, minor-moderate rust, minor mafic wall rock, 1% chalcopyrite, 1% galena, 1% sphalerite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	7798	10001	10001	N.A.	1.57	2.53
5671661	1240	1.24	35	35	Sanderson East Trench	Same vein as previous, here 5cm thick and trending 088 degrees with subvertical dip. Glassy, white-grey, 1% sphalerite, trace-0.5% pyrite, some in wall rock.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1799	592	10001	N.A.	N.A.	2.31
5671657	>10000	10.14	>100	123	Sanderson East Trench	7.5cm quartz vein in rusty shear at 074 degrees with subvertical dip, possible slight S bias. Glassy, white, minor rust, 2-3% chalcopyrite, 2-3% sphalerite, 0.5% coppery, metallic mineral, a bit pinkish at first glance (possible native Cu?).	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	4579	284	3374	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671642	447	0.447	10	10	Sanderson East Trench	12-13cm glassy, white to locally grey quartz vein in mafic shear. 285/80 degrees N.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	25.3	20	58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671643	597	0.597	11	11	Sanderson East Trench	10cm glassy, grey-white quartz vein in mafic shear. Minor rust, minor wall rock, trace pyrite near wall rock.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	76	13	99	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671638	97	0.097	3	3	Sanderson East Trench	2cm glassy, white quartz vein with some mafic volcanic wall rock. Minor rust, trace pyrite.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	28.1	21	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5670976	<1	0	<2	<2	East of Trail Zone	Rusty, altered, weakly foliated mafic volcanic subcrop beneath overturned roots. Minor-moderate contorted quartz-carb alteration, trace pyrite.	Frost Heave	Mafic Volcanic	MV	108	26	110	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671089	33	0.033	<2	<2	Trench East of Trail Zone	Weakly silicified quartz diorite (?) with 2mm quartz stringer. 0.5-1% disseminated pyrite, pyrite and possible sphalerite within stringer. Rusty surface.	Rubble	Quartz Diorite	QDIO	152	65	4149	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671088.7	224	0.224	17	17	Trench East of Trail Zone	3-4cm, glassy, white-grey-orange quartz vein in altered, silicified felsic intrusive. 1-2% pyrite, trace sphalerite. Rusty surface.	Rubble	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	289	378	139	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671088.7	12	0.012	<2	<2	Trench East of Trail Zone	Altered, silicified felsic intrusive with moderate quartz stringers. 0.5% disseminated pyrite. Minor rust.	Rubble	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	97.6	140	177	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671088.7	216	0.216	10	10	Trench East of Trail Zone	Rusty, moderately sheared felsic intrusive with 1-2cm glassy, white-grey-orange quartz stringer with recrystallized appearance. 0.5% fine pyrite.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	74.9	1215	151	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671088.4	3	0.003	<2	<2	Trench East of Trail Zone	Extremely altered, strongly sheared felsic intrusive. 270 degree shear, subvertical dip with possible slight bias to N.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	28.6	71	58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5671143	384	0.384	9	9	Trench Northeast of Trail Zone	Altered, weakly foliated felsic intrusive with 1-2cm quartz stringer. Minor-moderate rust, fractures, 1% pyrite throughout. Trace chalcopyrite in stringer.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	365	192	118	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sample_Num	Date	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb) GE_FAI313	Au g/t (ppb/1000) or GO_FAG313	Ag (ppm) GE_ICP40B	Ag g/t (1ppm=1g/t) or GO_FAG313	Area	Description	Sample_Type	Rock_Type	Rock_Code	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_%	Pb_%	Zn_%
251189	24-May-19	601165	5671143	407	0.407	15	15	Trench Northeast of Trail Zone	5cm+ sugary, white-orange to locally smoky grey quartz vein. 0.5% chalcopyrite, trace-0.5% galena.	Rubble	Quartz Vein	QV	244	103	103	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251190	24-May-19	601160	5671143	1163	1.163	17	17	Trench Northeast of Trail Zone	Strongly sheared and altered felsic intrusive with a couple of 2-3cm quartz stringers in 30cm wide shear. Shear trends 096/79 degrees S. Possible minor tremolite.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	137	28	115	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251191	26-May-19	605715	5669972	135	0.135	<2	<2	East Claims	Weakly foliated tonalite. Minor rust, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Tonalite	TON	24.9	34	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251192	26-May-19	605712	5669972	92	0.092	<2	<2	East Claims	Weakly-moderately foliated, silicified tonalite. 0.5% pyrite.	Outcrop	Tonalite	TON	37	41	129	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251193	26-May-19	605623	5669995	230	0.23	<2	<2	East Claims	Wkly-mod silicified, altered granodiorite with 1cm orange-white quartz stringer. Minor-moderate rust, minor-moderate white mica, 1% very fine pyrite, mainly cubic. Some fractures at ~40 degrees to qs walls, qs is recrystallized and has min-mod hematite.	Frost Heave	Granodiorite	GRANO	9.6	32	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251194	26-May-19	605623	5669992	128	0.128	<2	<2	East Claims	Weakly-moderately silicified, altered granodiorite with 1cm orange-white quartz stringer. Minor-moderate rust, minor-moderate white mica, trace-0.5% pyrite.	Frost Heave	Granodiorite	GRANO	7.8	26	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251195	26-May-19	605623	5669987	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Quartz beneath tree root from vein in outcrop. Glassy, red-orange-white. Moderate-strong hematite, minor-moderate rust, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	6.5	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251196	26-May-19	605625.5	5669987	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous. 2-3cm glassy, white-red quartz stringer in E-W felsic intrusive shear. Minor rust, minor-moderate hematite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	2.8	5	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251197	26-May-19	605628.5	5669987	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, 35cm wide here. Glassy to sugary, light orange-white.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	2.6	1	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251198	26-May-19	605629.5	5669987	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, 5cm wide here. Glassy to sugary, white-red-orange, moderate hematite, rusty, 1% pyrite at margin, mainly cubes. Vein/shr trends 095 degrees, x-cutting fractures at ~065 degrees.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1.8	3	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251199	26-May-19	605630.2	5669987	9	0.009	<2	<2	East Claims	Wall rock of same vein as previous. Sheared, silicified felsic intrusive (granodiorite?). Minor-moderate rust, 1% fine disseminated pyrite. Vein/shr trends 095 degrees, x-cutting fractures at ~065 degrees.	Outcrop	Granodiorite	GRANO	5.6	32	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251200	26-May-19	605631	5669984	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, 30cm wide here. Glassy, white-orange-red. Vein/shr trends 095 degrees, x-cutting fractures at ~065 degrees.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1.5	2	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251028	26-May-19	605636	5669984	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, ~80cm wide here. Glassy, white-orange-red, minor hematite, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1.6	1	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251029	26-May-19	605639	5669983	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, ~10-15cm wide here. Glassy, white-orange-red, minor hematite, trace pyrite.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1.6	2	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251030	26-May-19	605639.5	5669983	<1	0	<2	<2	East Claims	Same vein as previous, ~15cm wide here. Glassy to sugary, white-orange.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	1.2	1	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251031	26-May-19	605657	5669972	116	0.116	7	7	East Claims	Glassy to sugary, white-grey-red, recrystallized quartz vein with minor-moderate hematite. Wall rock is highly altered/bleached. Trace pyrite. Some mafic fragments or possibly tourmaline.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	8.2	20	12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251032	26-May-19	605663	5669979	35	0.035	<2	<2	East Claims	~5cm glassy to sugary quartz vein with minor-moderate hematite. Sheared, bleached and altered felsic intrusive wall rock.	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	QV	3.3	30	22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251033	26-May-19	605670	5669973	516	0.516	5	5	East Claims	Silicified, moderately sheared felsic intrusive with minor-moderate rust, minor-moderate sericite. 1% disseminated pyrite.	Outcrop	Felsic Intrusive	FINT	13.7	91	36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251034	26-May-19	605678	5669989	65	0.065	<2	<2	East Claims	Silicified, weakly-moderately foliated, weakly sheared tonalite. Minor-moderate rust, minor sericite, 1% disseminated pyrite. Possible trace galena in <1cm quartz stringer. Shear in outcrop trends ~080 degrees.	Outcrop	Tonalite	TON	17.1	77	119	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
251035	26-May-19	605678.5	5669989.5	89	0.089	<2	<2	East Claims	Silicified, weakly-moderately foliated, weakly sheared tonalite. Minor-moderate rust, minor sericite, 1% disseminated pyrite.	Frost Heave	Tonalite	TON	8.6	40	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.