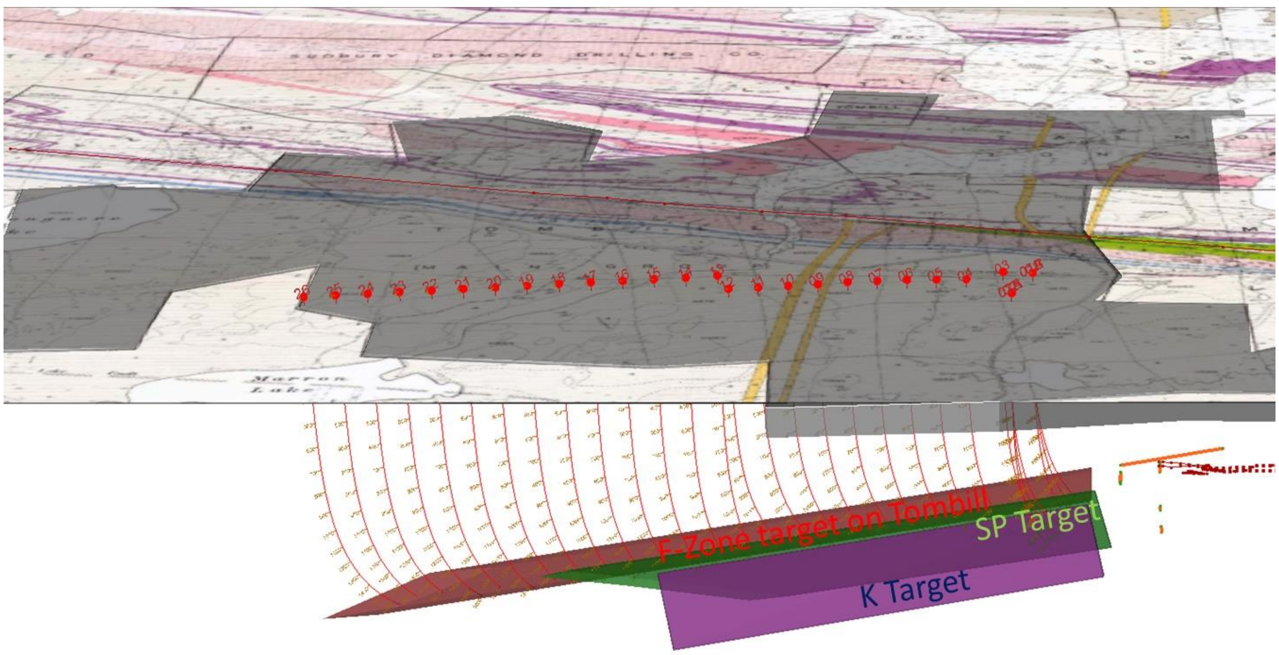
Technical Report on

The Tombill Main Group Property,

Geraldton, Ontario



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For: Tombill Mines Ltd and Bluerock Ventures Corp.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tombill Mines Ltd, the owner of the Tombill Main Group Property (the Property), has requested that Tim Twomey (Author) prepare a report (Report) on the exploration potential of the Property located near Geraldton, Ontario.

This report designs an exploration drill program at Tombill's Main Group Property (The Property). The objective of this program is to delineate deep mineralization from surface drill-holes.

The Property is located within the amalgamated Town of Greenstone, about 4 km southwest of Geraldton, Ontario. The Property is accessible year round via paved road TransCanada Highway 11, which crosses the property from east to west. The closest major city is the City of Thunder Bay located 285 km to the southwest by paved highway. The Property is identified as the Tombill Main Group and comprises 57 mining claims whereby mining rights are 100% held by Tombill Mines Ltd. These comprise about 870 hectares in area.

The geological setting of the Property is within the Archean-aged Superior geologic Province and within that, in the Wabigoon terrane. The most detailed and up-to-date geological map of Tombill Main Group was created by the Ontario Department of Mines by Pye, 1951; and Horwood and Pye, 1951, which covered all the producing mines in the Geraldton region at that time.

Economic concentrations of gold in the Beardmore-Geraldton Belt are typical of epigenetic hydrothermal gold and are considered to be mesothermal lode gold deposits. The gold mineralization is primarily located in areas of high strain and deformation. There are also low grade zones that locally have less obvious structural control, less veining and less intense hydrothermal alteration on a hand specimen scale, but these clearly have strong deposit-scale structural controls.The gold mineralization is located in deformed and altered rocks in every rock-type except Proterozoic-aged diabase, but most ounces from the past-producing mines in Geraldton area were mined from iron formation and metasediments.

The majority of surface exploration at Tombill was conducted in the 1930's and 1940's and is recorded in the Ontario Dept. of Mines Geology Map No. 1951-7 (Pye, 1951). In summary, previous work conducted was:

- Trenching and diamond drilling: 1934 to 1936, 1941- 1942, 1946, 1950.
- Airborne EM and Mag surveys: 1971, 1978, 2008.
- Ground EM and mag surveys, lithogeochem: 1974.

The last diamond drill-hole conducted on the Property was in 1950. The historic surface exploration at the Property data was utilized to plan a surface stripping and sampling program.

Analysing the geological setting, mineralization and geometry of gold mineralization at the adjoining Hardrock project demonstrates that the F-Zone, SP-Zone and K-Zones are open down plunge from surface drill intercepts within 100 m of Tombill's east boundary. Therefore, based on the continuity of gold mineralization within the Hardrock project as well as presence of mineralization associated with the Bankfield-Tombill Fault ("BTF"), targets were created down-plunge from that known mineralization. Then proposed drill-holes were laid out from the bottom where they intersect the targets and built upwards to surface using specific dip and azimuth projections.

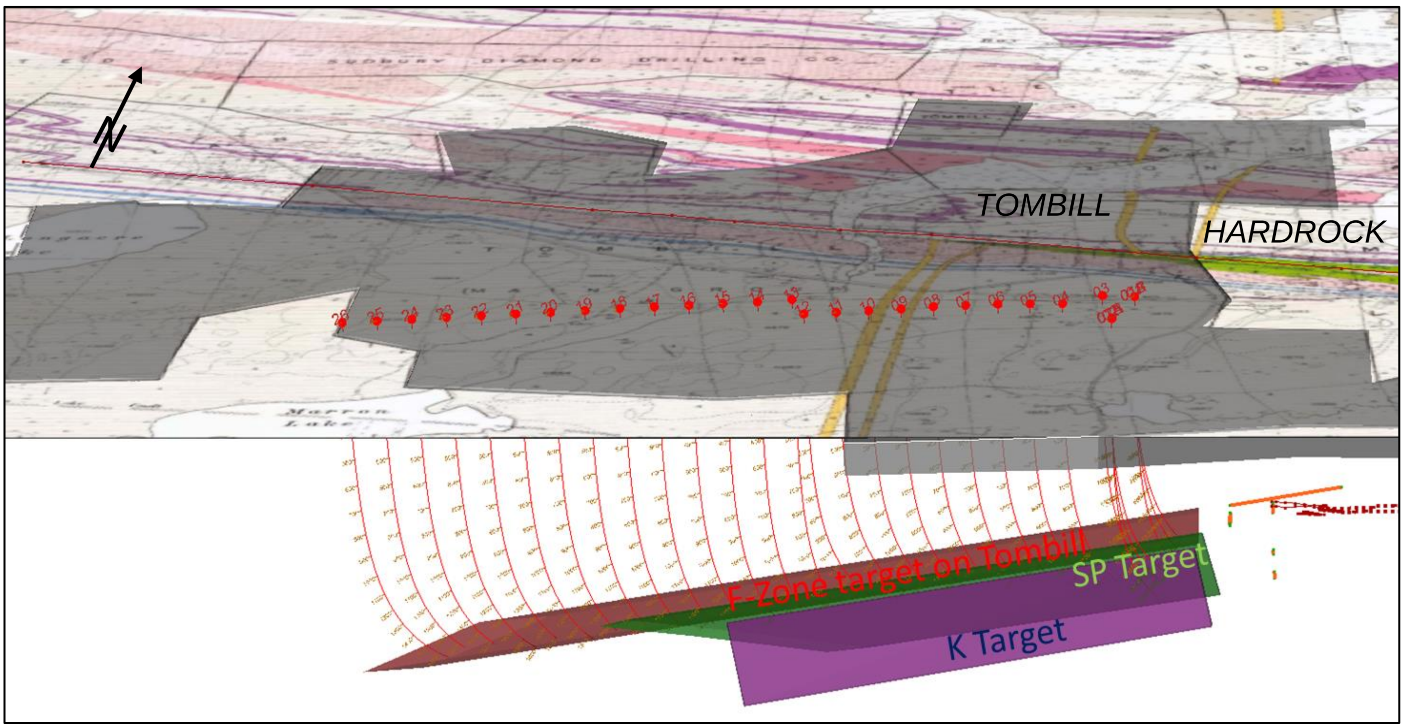

Figure 1-1: *3D Plan View looking north & down, showing proposed drill-holes, targets.*

These mineralization targets have been created in 3D in UTM co-ordinates within the WGS 84 world grid system. These were constructed as dxf-type "water-tight" solids that can be exported into any geological software. This includes dxf files of:

- Tombill property boundary
- F-Zone mineralization target
- SP-Zone mineralization target

- K-Zone mineralization target
- Bankfield-Tombill Fault (BTF) projected from surface to depth
- Porphyry unit as a lithology target for P-Zone type mineralization
- Digitizing of historic geological data from mine plans
- Secondary near-surface targets identified for a shallow drill program

The target solids in fig. 1-1 are based on historic data from adjacent properties, specifically from past mining of the F-Zone on Hardrock's adjacent McLeod and Mosher past-producing mines. The Author also integrated data from a number of Ni 43-101 reports conducted on the adjacent Hardrock Project, as listed in References section. As such, the concepts and targets are compared to historic geology maps, specifically Pye (1951), and are geo-referenced into the same grid co-ordinates as the targets in order to demonstrate the "permissibility" of the specific targets to independent geologists. This included geo-referencing the furthest west drill-hole intersections on the F-Zone from Premier Gold Mines Limited ("Premier") press releases in 2010.

This report includes a detailed diamond-drilling plan whereby each hole is designed to intersect 3D targets with 26 drill pads spaced 100 m apart. Each hole is designed for a portion of "controlled drilling rate" at a specific azimuth and dip followed by wedging if necessary. After each drill-hole is completed, there are 2 wedged or "daughter holes" planned that subsequently are wedged off the main or "parent hole" if mineralization is intersected within the "parent hole". This results in 3 closely-spaced intercepts across each target.

Budget is broken out into 2 phases over the course of an 11-month drill program that would start in January, and will complete 26 "parent" holes, with 52 "daughter" holes for a total of 78 potential intercepts through the mineralization targets. Once all assays are received then the resource model will be constructed in 3D and a block model calculated, expected to be done in 2 months. The drill project will comprise 85k meters with drill-hole lengths ranging from 1,200 to 1,675 meters covering a strike length for the targets of 2.5 km across the property.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the success of exploration on the adjacent Hardrock Property, it is the Author's opinion that deep diamond drilling should continue to delineate similar mineralization at Tombill. It is recommended that two phases of exploration be conducted where implementing Phase 2 would be contingent on positive results from Phase One. A number of risks are identified that were analysed from previous exploration on adjacent projects. Table 1a conveys geological risks against various outcomes to assess the risk-rewards of drilling the targets within the Property.

Table 1-1a: *Geological Risk – Opportunities Register*

Geological [in order of probability]	Outcome	Strategy
1) Cross-faulting has moved the targets off the modelled plunge line.	Risk: parent hole is a "duster"	Set daughter hole wedge to go deeper or recollar new hole **below** the target plunge, at similar movement of Mosher No. 3 Cross-fault.
2) BTF offsets the mineralization but it continues predictably on the south side.	Opportunity: increases strike length of the targets and more drilling can delineate more ounces.	Redeploy leftover meterage or add holes.
3) Main Porphyry unit pinches out down-plunge.	Risk: mineralized zones end.	Redeploy leftover drilling onto secondary targets.

Technical risks, of which the likeliest is "poor-ground conditions" whereby the drill may be unable to penetrate rocks to the target, and "uncontrollable drill-hole deviation" must be considered. The Author recalls that those issues on the adjacent Hardrock Project cost Premier Gold Mines perhaps 5% extra drilling costs from abandoned holes in the deep drilling of the F-Zone. This risk is factored into the cost analysis of the proposed drill program. Accurate and precise measuring tools are recommended that will track hole deviation at nearly "real-time" so that immediate cost-saving decisions would be conducted.

Table 1-1b: *Technical Risk Register*

Technical Risks [in order of probability]	Outcome	Strategy	Potential Costs (Cdn$)
1) Uncontrolled hole deviation from collaring casing in overburden	Estimated that 10% of parent holes will require re-collaring when first down-hole test is received at 50m	Re-collar 3ddhs and lose 100 m per hole	$12,690
2) Uncontrolled hole deviation when drilling daughter holes	Estimated that 30% of Daughter holes to be abandoned after first down-hole test is received at 50 m	1 wedge and 50 m at depth for each of 8 abandonments	$214,800
3) Poor ground conditions when drilling through the Bankfield-Tombill Fault	Estimated that 50% of parent holes will require cementing and reconditioning the poor ground	Cost-plus hours at drill. Lose 1 shift per and cement cost	$35,100

The plan will be to conduct the deep diamond drilling in 2 phases whereby the first five drill-holes closest to the border with Hardrock are drilled in Phase 1. If Phase 1 drill-holes were successful in intersecting mineralization, then Phase 2 is recommended to commence without delay for the next 21 parent holes to complete the program. Costs are shown in the following Tables 1-2 and 1-3.

These planned drill-holes are designed to intersect gold mineralization in the target solids similar to the drill intercepts on the mineralized zones within the adjacent Hardrock Project. Target dimensions are listed in Table 1-2 below.

Table 1-2: *Dimensions of Mineralization Targets*

Zone Target	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)
F-Zone	2,500	30.0	100.0
SP-Zone	2,300	5.0	50.0
K-Zone	2,600	3.0	50.0

The F-Zone target has the highest probability for mineralization compared to the other targets, due to:

1. Exceptional continuity of F-Zone in the adjacent project for grade and length, which is from the 5th level of the McLeod Mine to the westernmost drill-hole MM170 that is located 100 m from the Tombill boundary.
2. F-Zone height in relation to the other targets.
3. The planned drill-holes are focussed to intersect the F-Zone extrapolated plunge specifically, which is very straight.

The Risk - Opportunity Register in Tables 1-1a and 1-1b attempt to quantify risk such that not all the holes will have an equal chance of intersecting mineralization. Also there is a potential opportunity that zone mineralization will continue further west after being offset by the BTF. The last 4 drill setups will be in a position to test that theory. The Author cautions that presently there are no drill-holes that have intersected these targets and the targets remain untested at Tombill. Therefore, it is not certain if mineralization will continue onto the Property.

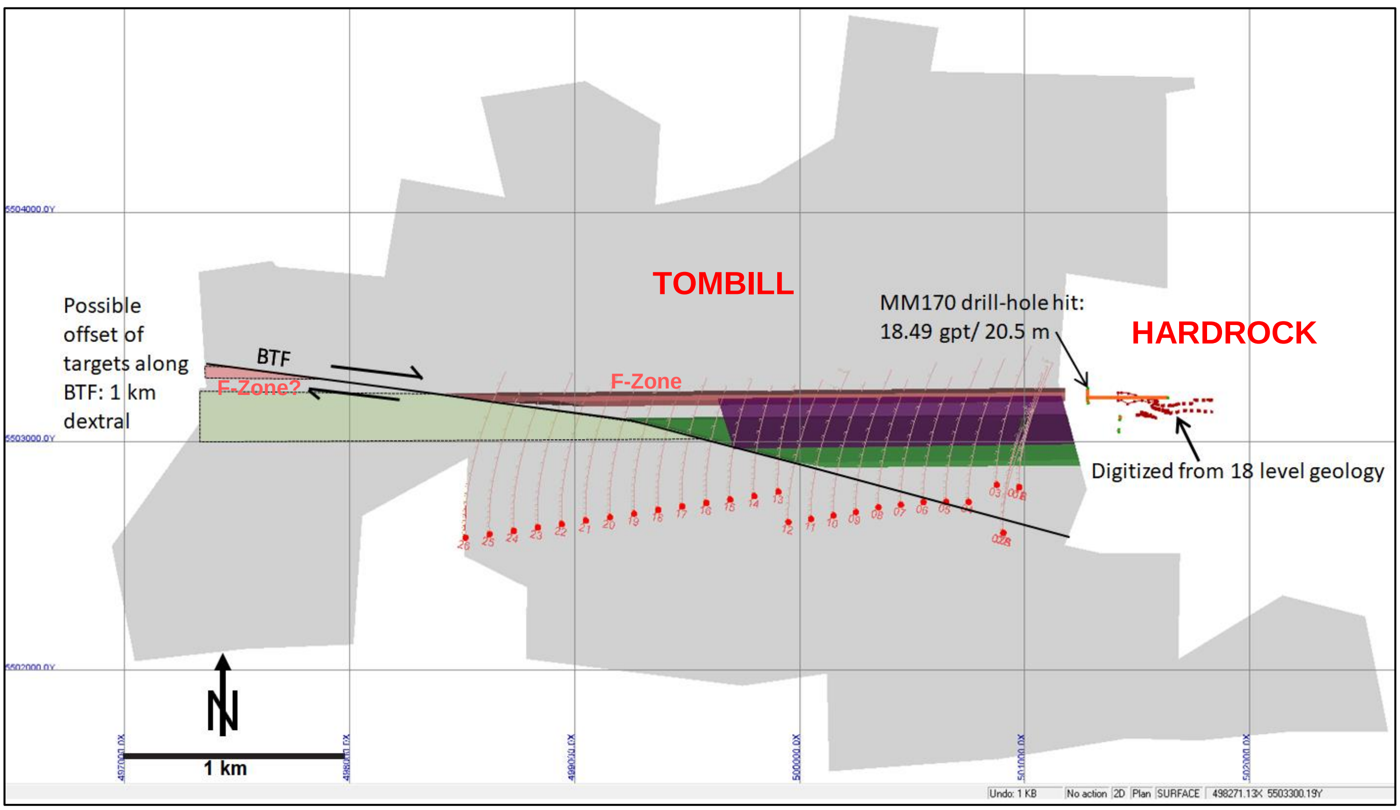

Figure 1-2*: Plan view of Tombill targets and BTF showing possible dextral offset of targets if they extend west of the BTF. Planned holes 20 through 26 would test this.*

A program of surface stripping and sampling has been proposed on 5 historic exploration targets on the Property in Phase 1. If successful in outlining wide, low-grade mineralization then a shallow drill program for Phase 2 has also been created. This has been designed to test narrow mineralization first found on surface in the 1930's. At that time, there was no effort made in delineating low-grade open pit type gold deposits and the last drill-hole completed within Tombill was in 1970.

The near-surface targets contain gold mineralization and/or alteration and are spread across 2 ½ km strike length within Tombill. Therefore, surface stripping and sampling are proposed and estimated to cost $130,000 as shown in Table 1-3a. If successful, a second stage shallow diamond drilling program would test these targets, as shown in Table 1-3b.

The deep drilling program is also broken out into 2 phases. If the first phase is successful in delineating the mineralized zones, then a second phase could begin without interruption, by adding another drill, which would lower the average cost per m.

***Table 1-3a**: Summary of Potential Costs for Phase 1 Program*

Item	Cdn$
Deep Diamond Drilling	$3,967,030
Support for drilling	$529,040
Metres drilled	15,585
Drilling cost/metre	$255
Total drill and support cost/metre	$288
% cost to drilling	88%
Surface target stripping & sampling	$130,000
Total Exploration	**$4,626,070**

***Table 1-3b**: Summary of Potential Costs for Phase 2 Program*

Item	Cdn$
Deep Diamond Drilling	$14,741,522
Support for drilling	$2,162,821
Metres drilled	69,750
Drilling cost/metre	$211
Total drill and support cost/metre	$242
% cost to deep drilling	87%
Shallow Diamond Drilling all in	$311,000
Total Exploration	**$17,215,343**

The estimated drilling costs are based on typical drilling costs in the present time and are not from competitive bids from drilling companies. Note that drill costs per m are lower in Phase 2 due to a larger drill program.

The Author is of the opinion that the recommended two-phase work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The Author believes that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities. The Author had analysed and accepted drilling contracts in 2019 in other areas in Canada containing Archean-aged rocks where similar types of exploration were conducted as proposed in this report.

2. INTRODUCTION

Tombill Mines Ltd, the owner of the Tombill Main Group Property (the Property), has requested that Tim Twomey (Author) prepare a report (Report) on the exploration potential of the Property located near Geraldton, Ontario. The Author visited the Property on the ground and inspected it a number of times since 2012, most recently on May 27, 2020, where he examined access, physiography and outcrops as well as potential drill pad sites for this report.

The Property has not been described in any previously filed Technical Report. Tim Twomey Consulting is solely responsible for the preparation of this Report and all pertinent geological information was reviewed in sufficient detail to prepare this Report. Sources of information from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario include assessment work files, as well as historic mine closure plans and Mineral deposit inventory files. A number of NI 43-101 reports filed on the adjacent Hardrock project were also utilized. All are listed in the References section.

The Author has personal familiarity of the area when he led the exploration of an adjacent project abutting the east side of the Property, called the Hardrock Project, for Premier Gold Mines Limited from 2008 to 2012, when he retired as Premier's Vice-President of Exploration. At that time, the Author led the exploration team at the adjacent Hardrock Project with an extensive drilling program from surface, starting in January 2009. Most of the deep drilling of the F-Zone on the adjacent Hardrock Project was conducted in 2010-2011 where up to 11 drills were employed simultaneously. There, the geology team learned how to predictably intersect plunging mineralization at 800m depths with drill-holes from surface and successfully outlined gold mineralization.

This is a comprehensive report that the Author designed to implement a similar exploration drill program at the Property. This program is designed to delineate primarily the deep F-Zone type mineralization from surface. The techniques and drill spacing are the same that were employed at the adjacent Hardrock Project. This program contains the following:

1. Summary timetable of a drilling program, with an ideal month to start.
2. Team, people #'s to do the drilling and manage project.
3. Drilling Program Budget and produce an NI-43-101 report.

Mineralization targets have been created in 3D in UTM co-ordinates within the WGS 84 world grid system (same as NAD 83). These were constructed as dxf-type "water-tight" solids that can be exported into any geological software. This includes dxf files of:

- Tombill Main Group property boundary for mining rights.
- Mineralization target zones for F-Zone SP-Zone K-Zone and Porphyry unit as a lithology target for P-Zone type mineralization.
- Bankfield-Tombill Fault projected from surface to depth.
- Digitizing of historic geological data from mine plans on the adjacent project.
- Secondary near-surface targets for McLellan Extension East, West Zone, North Porphyry, East Porphyry and Central Porphyry. A surface stripping and sampling program were laid out as well as a shallow drill program

These solids are based on historic data from mining of the F-Zone and SP–Zone on the adjacent MacLeod and Mosher past-producing mines, as well as integration of data from a number of 43-101 reports conducted on the adjacent Hardrock Project. As such, the concepts and targets are compared to historic geology maps, specifically Pye (1951), and are geo-referenced into the same grid co-ordinates as the targets in order to demonstrate the “permissibility” of the specific targets for independent review. This included geo-referencing the furthest west drill-hole intersections on the F-Zone conducted by Premier, from 2010 press releases. Also a table of technical and geological risks with various outcomes was created to assess the risk-rewards of drilling the targets.

This report includes a detailed diamond-drilling plan whereby each hole is designed to intersect 3D targets utilizing 100 m drill-pad spacing from surface across the Property for roughly 2.5 km. Each hole is designed for a portion of “controlled drilling rate” at a specific azimuth and dip followed by wedging if necessary. After each drill-hole is completed, there are 2 “daughter holes” planned that subsequently are wedged off the “parent hole” if mineralization is intersected within the “parent hole”. This results in potentially 3 closely-spaced intercepts across the target. Technical risks are discussed, the biggest of which would be “poor-ground conditions” whereby the drill may not be able to penetrate the rocks to the target. Also, “uncontrollable hole deviation” is discussed as a risk. This risk is factored into the cost analysis of the proposed drill program. Accurate and precise measuring tools are recommended that will track hole deviation at nearly “real-time” so that fast cost-saving decisions would be conducted.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Purpose of this report is to create viable exploration targets and then design, document, justify and support the proposed diamond drilling and stripping programs for the property.

2.2 Units and List of Abbreviations

Unless otherwise stated, all units of measurement in this report are metric and costs are expressed in Canadian dollars (Cdn$). Most of the historical data has been left in imperial measure (short tons and troy ounces).

Drill-hole locations and other spatial data are recorded in the UTM NAD83, Zone 16 coordinate system (same as WGS84).

Table 2-1: *Units of Measure*

Term	Abbreviation
airborne electro-magnetic	AEM
Accurassay Laboratories	ACL
gold	Au
centimetre	cm
cubic metre	m^3
dollar (Canadian)	C$ or Cdn$
dollar United States	US$
electro-magnetic	EM
Global Positioning System	GPS
gram	g
gram per tonne	gpt or g/t
kilograms	kg
kilometre	km
litre	L
metre	m
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
ounce per short ton	opt
parts per million	ppm
parts per billion	ppb
pound	lb.
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
square kilometre	km^2
square metre	m^2
tonne (1000 kg)	T
troy ounce (31.1035g)	oz.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by the Author for Tombill Mines Ltd. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report;
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- historic data, reports and opinions supplied by Tombill Mines Ltd.

The Author does not guarantee the accuracy of conclusions, opinions, or estimates that rely on third party sources for information that are outside his area of technical expertise. The Author has relied on reports and opinions from Tombill Mines Ltd. for information that is outside the area of technical expertise of the Author, including:

- Information on property and legal status of title was provided by Tombill Mines Ltd.
- Title status of mining claims: The Author has not researched title to the Property and the Author does not express any opinion in connection with title.
- Information relating to any possible option, joint venture and purchase agreements;

A draft copy of the report has been reviewed for factual errors by Tombill Mines Ltd. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given by the Author in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are true and accurate at the date of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property comprises approximately 870 hectares and is located within the amalgamated Town of Greenstone, about 4 km southwest of Geraldton, Ontario. It is centred on UTM grid NAD 83 Zone 16U at grid co-ordinate 5503000 North and 499600 East on the Trans-Canada Highway 11. The closest major city is the City of Thunder Bay located 285 km to the southwest by paved highway.

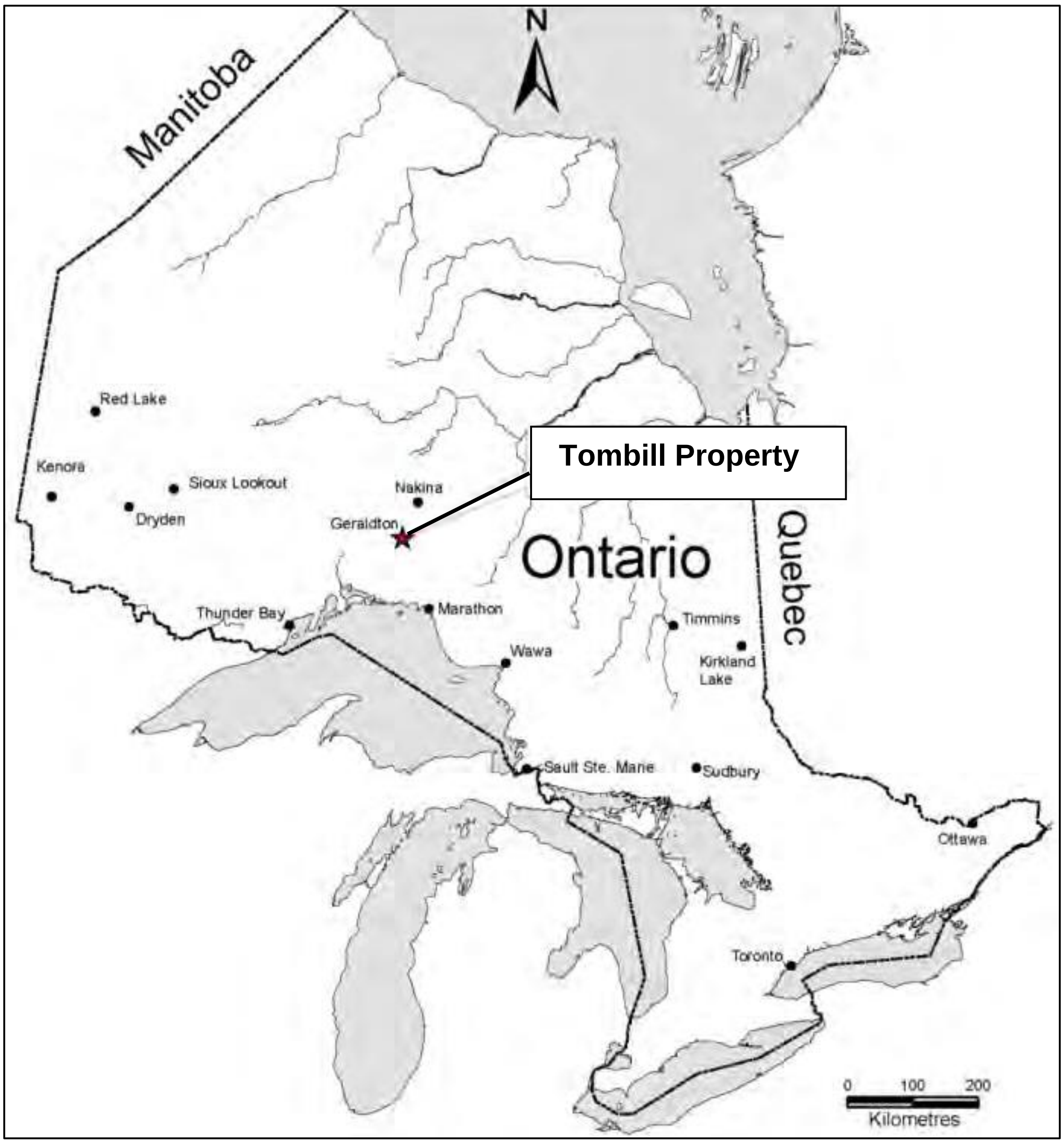

***Figure 4-1**: Location map.*

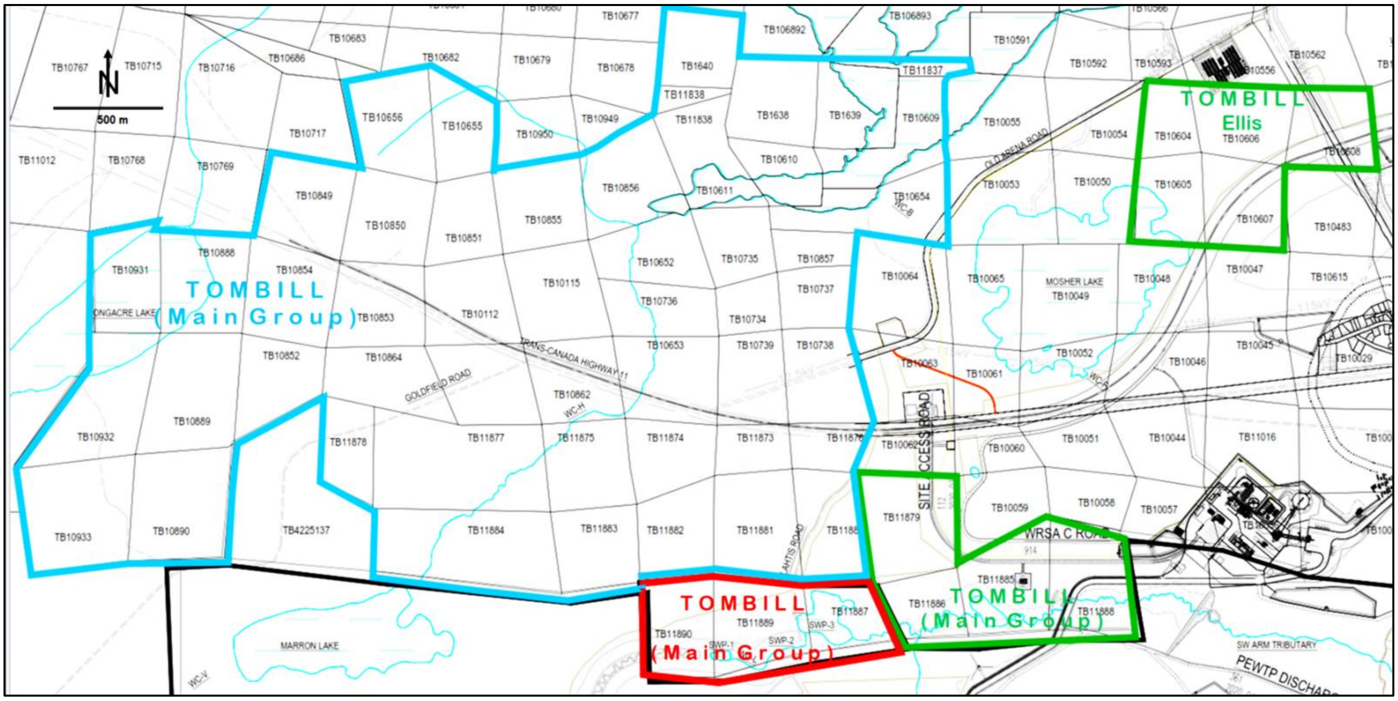

Figure 4-2: *Tombill's Main Group Patented Claims ownership in cyan, superimposed on Greenstone Gold Mines map of proposed mine development as of June 28, 2019.*

The Tombill Main Group comprises 57 mining claims whereby mining rights are 100% held by Tombill Mines Ltd. These comprise about 870 hectares in area. The part of the Main Group identified in cyan colour in fig. 4-2 comprises 50 patented claims that are 100% owned mining and surface rights. Included in the present Main Group is part of the historic Talmora Longlac, which contains the Talmora-Longlac past-producer. Green boundary identifies 7 patented claims of the Main Group where the surface rights were sold, whereby Tombill has retained the mining rights. Red is surface rights presently in negotiation for sale on 3 patented claims. The Green claims of the Tombill Ellis Group are not part of the Tombill Main Group and are not a part of this report.

4.1 Mineral Tenure

The 50 patented mining claims that comprise the Property include surface rights owned by Tombill Mines Ltd. whereby they have full legal access to conduct exploration.

The Author has not independently researched title, environmental or permitting regulations for the Property. The Author is not aware of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues which might materially affect exploring the Property.

Table 4-1: *List of Tombill Mines Ltd Main Group patented claims.*

Claim #	patented	Claim #	patented
TB.10112	M & S	TB.10889	M & S
TB.10115	M & S	TB.10890	M & S
TB.10609	M & S	TB.10931	M & S
TB.10610	M & S	TB.10932	M & S
TB.10611	M & S	TB.10933	M & S
TB.10652	M & S	TB.11837	M & S
TB.10653	M & S	TB.11838	M & S
TB.10654	M & S	TB.11873	M & S
TB.10655	M & S	TB.11874	M & S
TB.10656	M & S	TB.11875	M & S
TB.10734	M & S	TB.11876	M & S
TB.10735	M & S	TB.11877	M & S
TB.10736	M & S	TB.11878	M & S
TB.10737	M & S	TB.11879	M only
TB.10738	M & S	TB.11880	M & S
TB.10739	M & S	TB.11881	M & S
TB.10849	M & S	TB.11882	M & S
TB.10850	M & S	TB.11883	M & S
TB.10851	M & S	TB.11884	M & S
TB.10852	M & S	TB.11885	M only
TB.10853	M & S	TB.11886	M only
TB.10853	M & S	TB.11887	M only
TB.10854	M & S	TB.11888	M only
TB.10855	M & S	TB.11889	M only
TB.10856	M & S	TB.11890	M only
TB.10857	M & S	TB.1638	M & S
TB.10862	M & S	TB.1639	M & S
TB.10864	M & S	TB.1640	M & S
TB.10888	M & S		

M = mining rights, S = surface rights

4.2 Other Matters and Permits

Environmental Matters

There are old mine workings known on the present Tombill Main Group Property known as the Talmora-Longlac past-producer, originally called the Elmos Gold Mine. In 1938, a shaft was sunk to 548 feet and three levels were developed from it. In 1942, a 50-ton per day mill was installed. Operations were irregular and finally suspended in 1948. A total of 1,415 ounces of gold were recovered from milling 9,570 tons of ore. This mine was historically part of the Talmora-Longlac Property but has now been incorporated into the Tombill Main Group. The Author has relied on reports and opinions from Tombill Mines Ltd. for the information relating to environmental matters as well as personal observations of the property. The land is moderately rolling and about 85% tree covered and 10% water covered. The rest of the land use is taken up by roads including Trans-Canada Highway 11. There are no known environmental liabilities within Tombill's Main Group.

Government Royalties and Permits

The 50 patented mining claims are owned 100% outright by Tombill Mines Ltd. and are considered to most secure form of property rights in the Province of Ontario in that they do not expire with time. Tombill Mines Ltd. pays annual mining and surface taxes to the Ontario government. Therefore, the owner has full legal access to the patented claims. The Author is not aware of any royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property may be subject.

Conventional royalties or taxes on possible future mineral production would be due to the Ontario Government as the Mining Act is controlled provincially. Permits would also be required if advanced exploration were to occur according to the new mining act regulations in effect since April 1, 2013. As this is considered private land, there are no permits required for exploration drilling.

Surface Rights Owners

The 50 patented mining claims that comprise the Property include surface rights owned by Tombill Mines Ltd. Surface rights to 7 more patented mining claims within the Property have been sold to Greenstone Gold Mines as shown in fig. 4-2. Greenstone intends to utilize those surface rights for construction of their minesite, so Tombill's ability to access those areas may be curtailed.

First Nations

Memorandum of Understanding agreements have not yet been negotiated with relevant First Nation communities. This is not a prerequisite for exploration drilling to occur but is recommended that contacts with local First Nation communities be made beforehand.

The Author does not know of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is accessible year round via paved road TransCanada Highway 11, which crosses the property from east to west. The closest major city is the City of Thunder Bay located 285 km to the southwest by paved highway.

5.2 Climate

The Property has a climate typical for an area located in Northern Ontario. The nearest permanent weather monitoring station is located in Geraldton airport, approximately 14 kilometres northeast of the Property. Mean annual temperature is 4° C, and ranges between a maximum of 37°C and a minimum of -50°C. The mean annual rainfall is recorded at 546 millimetres, much of which occurs from rainstorm events from June to September. The mean annual snowfall is 244.5 cm. Climate conditions do not seriously hinder exploration activities, with adjustments needed for seasonal work such as the winter cold season and summer warm season. There are year-round water source in nearby lakes and streams.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property benefits from local human resources and services in the town of Geraldton, located 3 kilometres north of the Property. Geraldton has a population of approximately 1,800 people and has all of the services typical for a town of that size including food, lodging, and wireless telecommunications. The area has a long history of mining activity from 1930 to 1970, and also has a skilled and trained workforce. The area is serviced by an airport where charter airlines can connect to Thunder Bay, Ontario. Tombill can rent a field office in the Town of Geraldton for core logging/cutting, core storage. An independent sample preparation facility and assay lab owned by Actlabs Labs is located in the town. Other significant resources include proximity to the Highway as well as hydro-electric power and natural gas-line.

5.4 Physiography

The topography of the project area is moderately hilly terrain to gently rolling with local relief ranging up to 10 metres. It is typical for Canadian Shield in shape and relief. It is 348 metres above mean sea level.

The Property is within forested low hills consisting of deciduous and coniferous trees, intermingled with alders in swampy areas. The land is rolling and about 85% tree covered with 10% under lake and stream waters. The rest of the land use is roads.

6. HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The present patented claims of the Property were originally staked by Tom Johnson in the early 1930’s, as was most of the region during a staking rush there. At that time, there was prospecting, surface rock sampling and shallow diamond drilling conducted within the Property by Longlac Lagoon Gold Mines Limited.

A property west of and separate from the Tombill Main Group was the Tombill Gold Mine, discovered by Tom Johnson and his brother Bill, hence the name Tombill. That mine became a producer and was owned by Tombill Gold Mines Limited. The head office of the Tombill was in Geraldton where Tom and Bill Johnson, both directors of the company, resided. Newmont Mining Corporation controlled 49% of the Tombill Gold Mine. In December 1940, Tombill Gold Mines Limited bought part of the present Main Group from Longlac Lagoon Gold Mines, which included the old Elmos Mine, a prospect that Tom Johnson had discovered in 1932. The Elmos part of the transaction became the Talmora Longlac, which is now part of the Property. In 1942, a 50-ton per day mill was installed on the Talmora Longlac. Operations were irregular and finally suspended in 1948. A total of 1,415 ounces of gold were recovered from milling 9,570 tons of ore. It was accessed by a wooden causeway across Kenogamisis Lake, which has long since rotted away. Tombill acquired a further 6 patented claims, which are now part of the Main Group Property, in 1946 and 1947 (Pye, 1951), of which the present Property is comprised.

The Horne family purchased Tombill Mines Ltd. from Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting in 1981.

Bluerock Ventures Corp. (TSXV: BCR.H) announced that it entered into a letter of intent dated August 27, 2020, with Tombill Mines Ltd. pursuant to which Bluerock proposed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Tombill Mines in exchange for the issuance of shares of Bluerock. The Transaction will result in a reverse take-over of Bluerock where the existing shareholders of Tombill Mines will own approximately 90% of the outstanding common shares of Bluerock upon completion of the Transaction.

There are no buildings present on the Property and no other mining has occurred. There are no historical mineral resource estimates on the Property.

Historical Exploration

The majority of surface exploration at the Property was conducted in the 1930's and 1940's and is found in the Ontario Dept. of Mines Geology Map No. 1951-7 (Pye, 1951).

In summary, previous work conducted was:

- Trenching and diamond drilling: 1934 to 1936, 1941- 1942, 1946, 1950.
- Airborne EM and Mag surveys: 1971, 1978; Ontario gov't survey in 2008.
- Ground EM and mag surveys, lithogeochem: 1974; OMEP Grant GB-44.

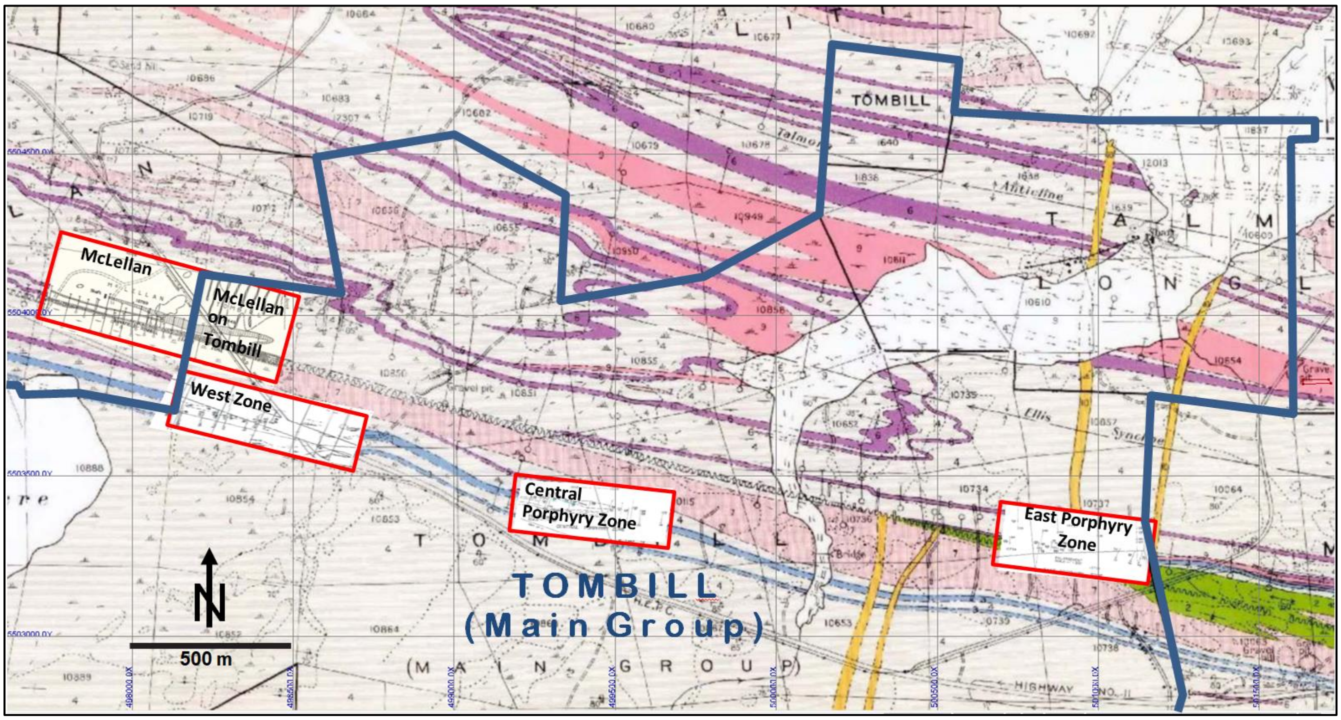

Figure 6-1: *Map (Pye 1951) with four known surface showings, geo-referenced GEMS.*

The 4 exploration areas shown in fig. 6.1 were all discovered in the 1930's. It appears that none of those historic showings were evaluated for wide, low-grade gold deposits. After the last mine in Geraldton shut down in 1970, there was very little impetus for exploration in the region until the price of gold climbed in the 1990's. No exploration occurred on the ground within the Property since 1974. Therefore, the Property has not been adequately tested with modern exploration methods.

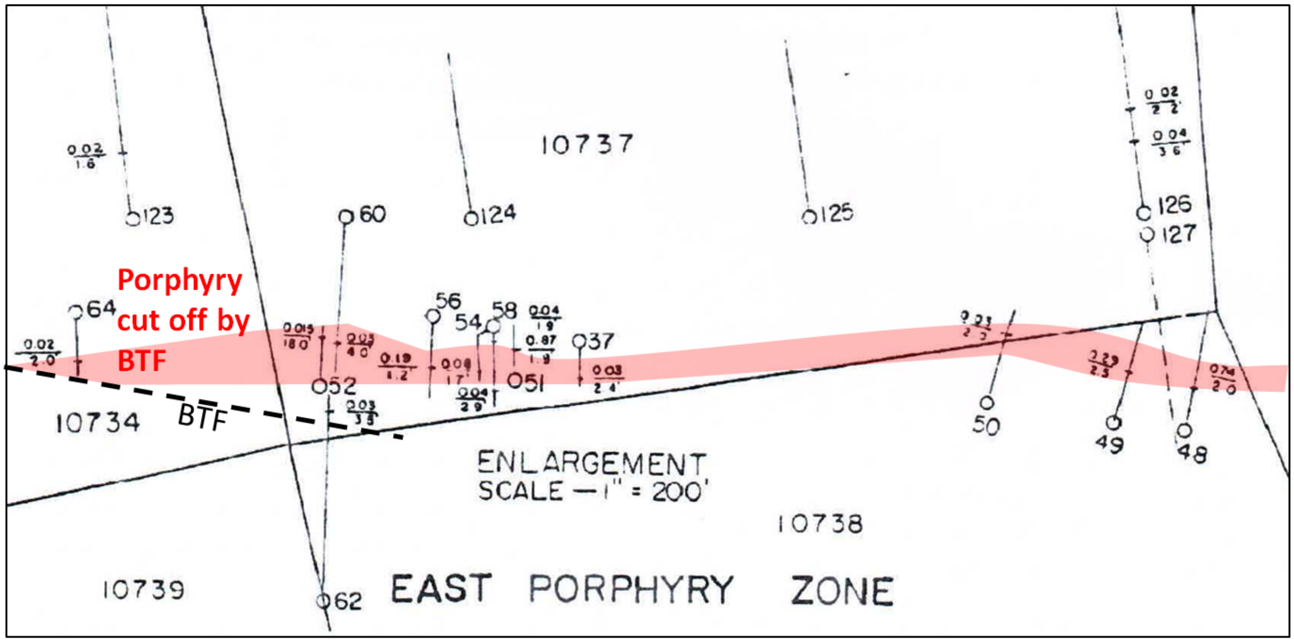

Figure 6-2: *Historic Drill-hole Map of East Porphyry Zone exploration and gold values in oz/ton over feet.*

The East Porphyry Zone, in the south part of claim10737, is altered and mineralized, occurring along the contact between sheared porphyry and iron formation. Several diamond-drill holes were bored to test the zone, but the intersections showed only a sporadic occurrence of gold. The best results were found in discontinuous quartz stringers in the porphyry, which returned 0.74 oz/ton gold over 2.0 feet and 0.87 oz/ton gold over 1.9 feet, as reported by Pye (1951).

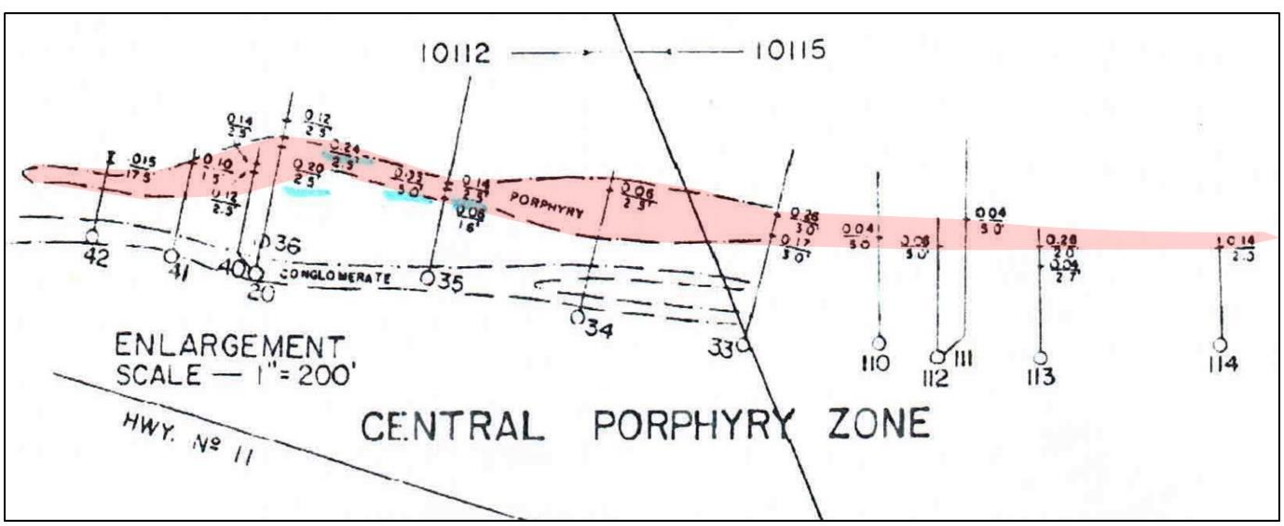

Figure 6-3: *Historic Drill-hole Map of Central Porphyry Zone with gold values.*

The Central Porphyry is 15 to 25 feet wide, strikes east-west and dips 75 degrees south. The mineralization of the Central Porphyry Zone is located south of the BTF and may be the strike continuation of the East Porphyry. The Central Porphyry was described by Pye (1951) as a zone of shearing and brecciation along the north contact of an albite porphyry sill intruding greywackes on claims 10112 and 10015. The mineralized zone, originally revealed by surface-trenching, was traced by diamond-drilling for a length of approximately 1,500 feet. Throughout that length, the zone consisted of sheared and brecciated porphyry, impregnated with small amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite and cut by numerous but narrow and discontinuous stringers of quartz. The wall rock adjacent to the quartz stringers was sericitized and, locally, carbonatized. The best drill intersections occurred at the east end of claim 10112 and returned 0.26 ounces of gold per ton across a width of 2.5 feet and 0.25 oz/ton gold over 3.0 feet.

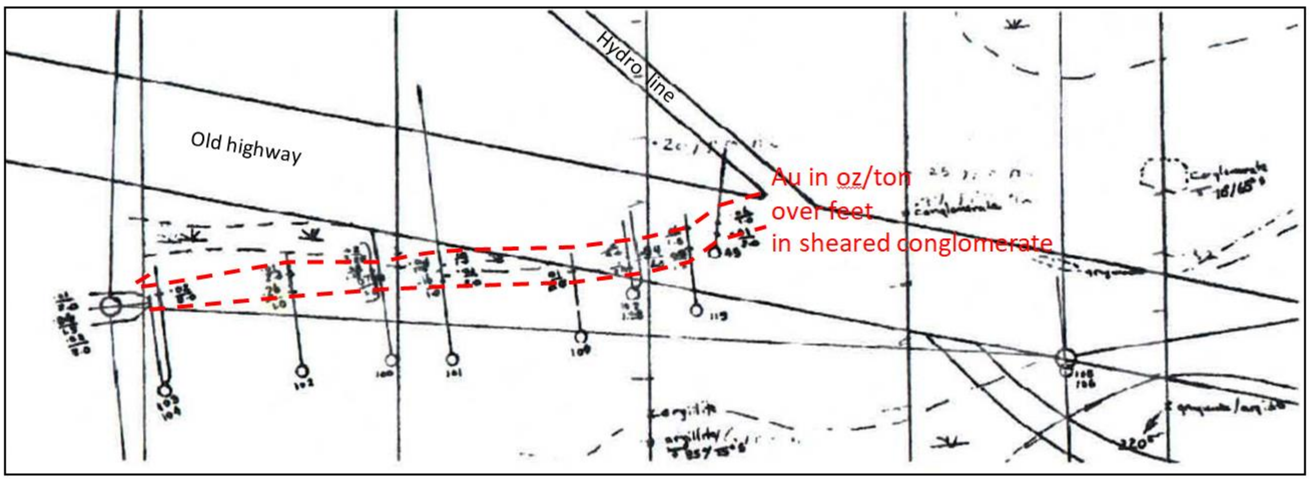

Figure 6-4: *Historic Drill-hole Map of West Zone exploration and gold values.*

The West Zone is located along the boundary between claims 10849 and 10854, in the western part of the claim group. Surface trenching and diamond-drilling delineated several quartz veins and stringers in sheared conglomerate. The zone dips steeply to the south and strikes east-west. The best drill intersection returned 0.26 ounces of gold per ton across a width of 1.0 feet. A 1974 geochem survey in this area reported gold and silver anomalies east of the showing, but the data is incomplete. Note that the shear zone strikes oblique to lithologies, regional fabric and the BTF. However, its strike direction is parallel to that of the deep west portion of the F-Zone at the east boundary of Tombill. This suggests there may be a structural link between the two.

Pye (1951) summarized exploration on the McLellan deposit, adjacent to the Property. There are two main zones on the McLellan within a shear zone about 150 feet wide in greywacke and iron formation. These zones have a length of about 1,300 feet on McLellan and extends eastward into the Tombill Main Group for another 700 feet (Pye, 1951), as shown in fig. 6-5. Seven drill-holes were drilled on the Tombill side on the east extension of the McLellan Zones within greywackes and iron formation. Values ranged from 0.15 oz/ton gold to 0.39 oz/ton gold over widths of 0.5 feet to 2.4 feet (Pye, 1951).

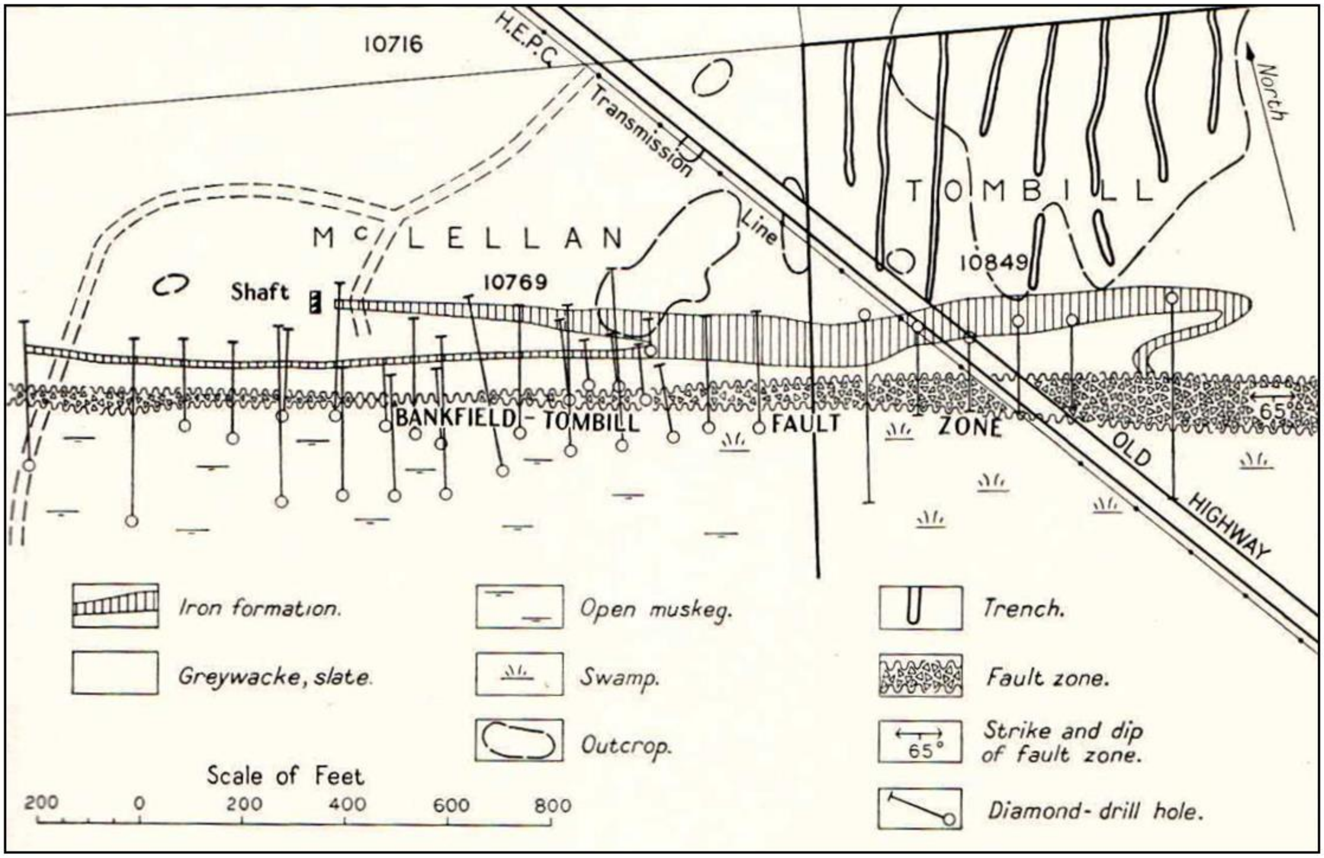

***Figure 6-5**: Surface Map of McLellan deposit and Tombill (from Pye, 1951).*

The Talmora-Longlac past-producer was previously called the Elmos Gold Mine. In 1938, a shaft was sunk to 548 feet and three levels were developed from it. In 1942, a 50-ton per day mill was installed. Operations were irregular and finally suspended in 1948. A total of 1,415 ounces of gold were recovered from milling 9,570 tons of ore. (Pye, 1951).

The last diamond drilling on the Tombill Main Group was conducted in 1950. Results were negative for gold. In 1974, Tombill Mines Limited received a Mineral Exploration Assistance grant, Contract GB-44, from the Ontario Government. Anglo American Corporation of Canada Limited, the owner of Tombill Mines, carried out linecutting, geological mapping, ground geophysics EM and Mag, rock assaying and geochemical soil surveying. Anomailes were related to known magnetite iron formations that were mapped on the property. Results for gold proved negative and no follow-up work was conducted. In 1988, an airborne magnetics survey was flown by the Ontario Gov't over the Geraldton Greenstone belt, which included the Property.

To the best of the Author's knowledge no further work was conducted on the Property.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Property is located within the Archean-aged Superior geologic Province and within that, in the Wabigoon terrane. The Wabigoon terrane is a composite of volcanic-dominated domains interlayered tectonically with metasedimentary domains, with a central axis of variable-age plutonic rocks (InnovExplo, 2013) in fig. 7-1.

Structural Setting of Geraldton Gold Deposits

There has been a recent trend to label large areas of Archean rocks within gold camps “Deformation Zones” that encompass a number of lode gold deposits, including the the Bankfield-Tombill Fault (BTF) within the Geraldton camp. However, a caution is raised here in that this BTF “Deformation Zone” that contains all the mineralized zones on all the properties, does not contain uniformly deformed rocks but consists of highly partitioned areas between undeformed rocks and sheared rocks, where the undeformed rocks greatly outnumber the areas of deformed or sheared rocks within this “deformation zone”. That is, there is a clear and identifiable partitioning of the deformation along very discrete, measureable plunge lines that are contained between much larger panels of undeformed rocks.Therefore, detailed structural measurements must be recorded to give proper recognition of the geometries of the zones to be drill tested at Tombill.

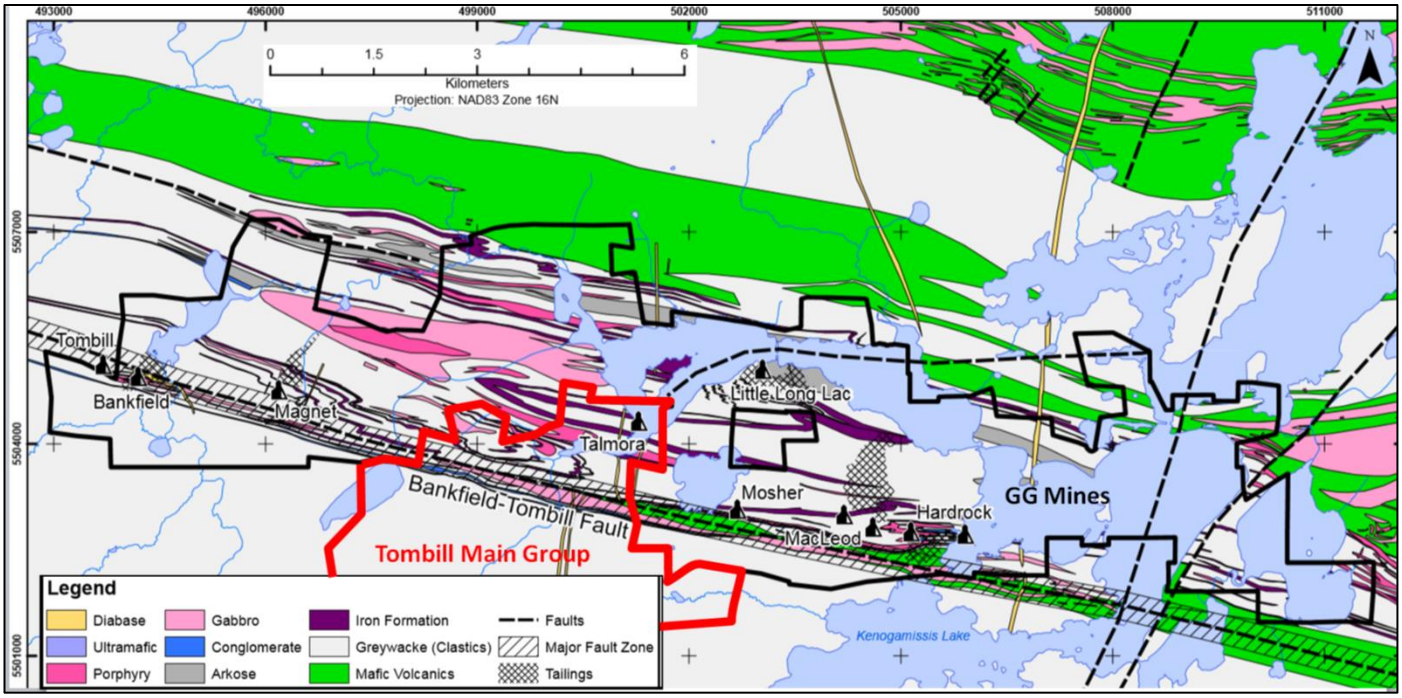

Figure 7-1: *Regional Geology of the Geraldton area (from Reddick, 2010)*

7.2 Property Geology of Tombill Main Group

The most detailed and up-to-date geological map of Tombill Main Group was created by the Ontario Department of Mines by Pye, 1951; and Horwood and Pye, 1951, which covered all the producing mines in the Geraldton region at that time. The regional geology is discussed in that report where Pye, 1951, states, p.133:

> The Main Tombill group, occupying as it does a large portion of the southern quarter of the map area, is underlain by a wide variety of rock formations, principally clastic sediments but also volcanic rocks and igneous intrusives. The sedimentary rocks may be divided into two series, the one to the north and the other to the south of the southernmost of two conglomerate bands striking in an east-west direction across the northeast corner of the property. Those to the south consist of coarsely-bedded greywackes, which dip uniformly and steeply south and are overturned so that their tops all face north. They are believed to underlie all the volcanic rocks exposed in the Little Long Lac area, and are possibly of Keewatin age. The other series, consisting of greywackes, slates, iron formation, and possibly tuffs and volcanic breccias, in addition to the basal conglomeratic member, overlies disconformably the coarsely bedded greywackes and presumably was laid down during the Timiskaming period. Intrusive into the clastic and pyroclastic sediments are hornblende diorite and albite porphyry, both of which have been assigned to the Algoman, and quartz diabase, which has been assigned to the Keweenawan. The 'hornblende

diorite occurs as an elongate, east-trending mass up to 700 feet in width, a short distance north of Highway No. 11. North of the dioritic intrusive, a body of albite porphyry has been revealed by diamond-drilling. It occurs as an irregular, saddle-shaped structure in the apex of the westerly-plunging Ellis syncline. Other occurrences of albite porphyry, forming narrow dikes and sills of limited lateral extent, have been exposed by trenching on claims T.D. 10012, 10015, and 10738. Two north-south, more or less parallel dikes of quartz diabase transect all the older rock formations in the eastern part of the claim group.

Aside from the Ellis syncline, the most important structural feature on the property is the Bankfield-Tombill fault, since much of the mineralization of the area appears to occur in its vicinity. The fault is represented by a zone, up to110 feet in thickness, of silicified and carbonatized rock material. It strikes N. 75°W. through the tuff-breccia horizon and dips to the south at 60 to 70°. The first movements along the fault were pre-ore. The structure, however, appears to have been the locus of adjustments continuing into Keweenawan time, because the two north-south diabase dikes have been offset along it at distance of 2,200 feet.

Bankfield-Tombill Fault (BTF)

The BTF was thoroughly delineated during the development of the mines in the 1930’s and was discussed extensively in the Ontario Department of Mines publications (Pye, 1951, and Horwood and Pye 1951). Within the Property, Pye described the BTF as a structure up to 110 feet in thickness, consisting of silicified and carbonatized rock. It strikes N. 75° W. through the tuff-breccia horizon and dips to the south at 60 to 70°. The Author has modelled the BTF at this dip to depth. The first movements along the fault were pre-ore. The structure has been the locus of adjustments continuing post-ore into Keweenawan time, because two north-south diabase dikes have been offset dextrally along it for a distance of 2,200 feet. The BTF is similar geometrically to deep crustal faults in other gold camps such as the Destor-Porcupine Fault in the Timmins Camp.

Mineralization

Mineralization within the Property is similar to that found within other areas in the Geraldton Greenstone Belt. These comprise replacement of magnetite iron formation with silica-py-aspy (silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite) as well as emplacement of mineralized quartz veins containing visisble gold. Historic exploration on the property focussed on quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and shear zones in conglomerate both containing auriferous but narrow quartz veins. These zones were trenched on surface in the 1930’s withi the Property and found to be in the order of 15-20 feet wide (4.6m to 6.1m) with strike lengths up to 650-1600 feet (200m to 500m). Drilling of shallow holes from surface found the mineralization to contain erratic gold grades.

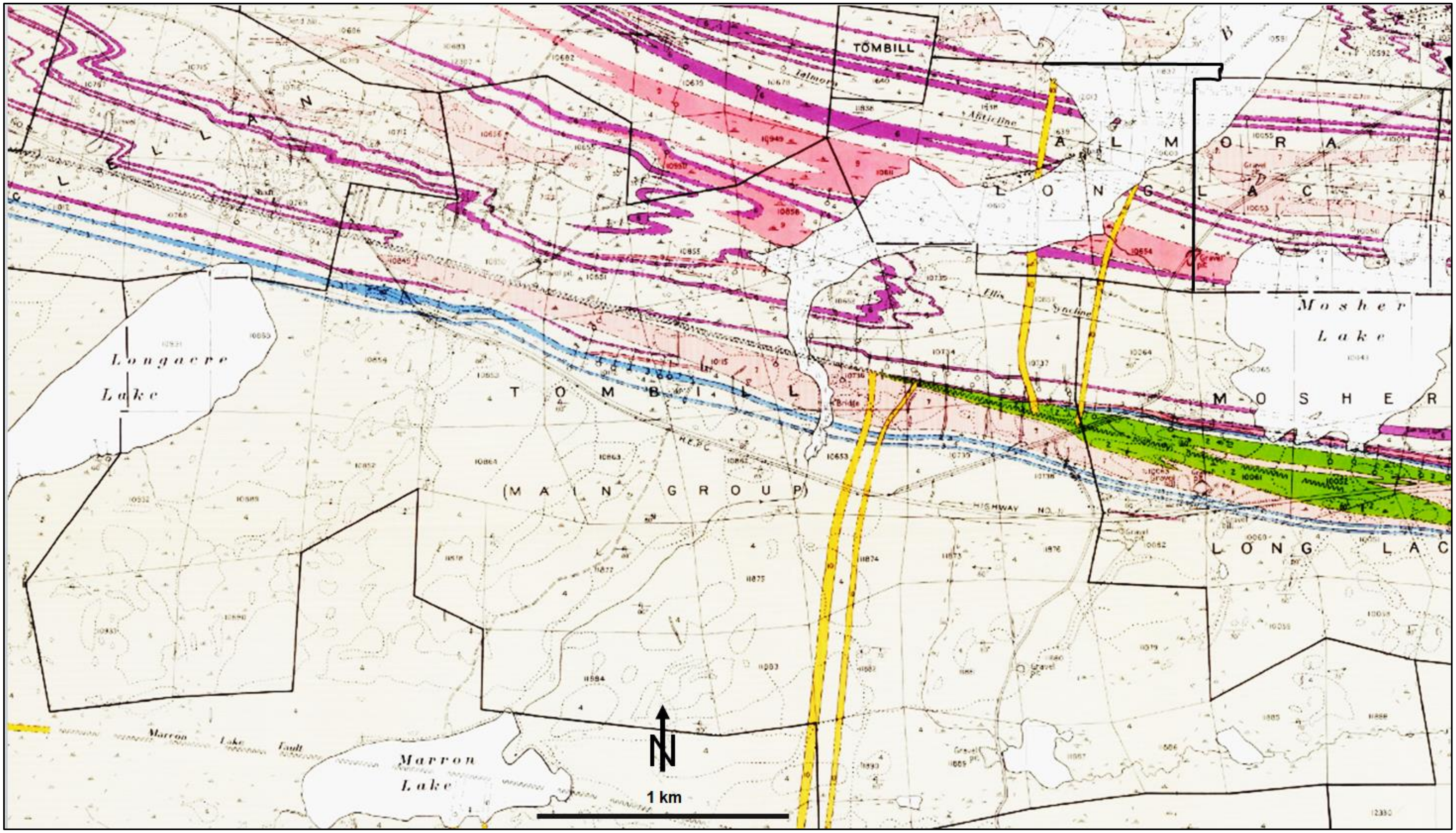

Figure 7-2a: *Ontario Dept. of Mines Geology Map No. 1951-7 (Pye, 1951) showing the Tombill Main Group.*

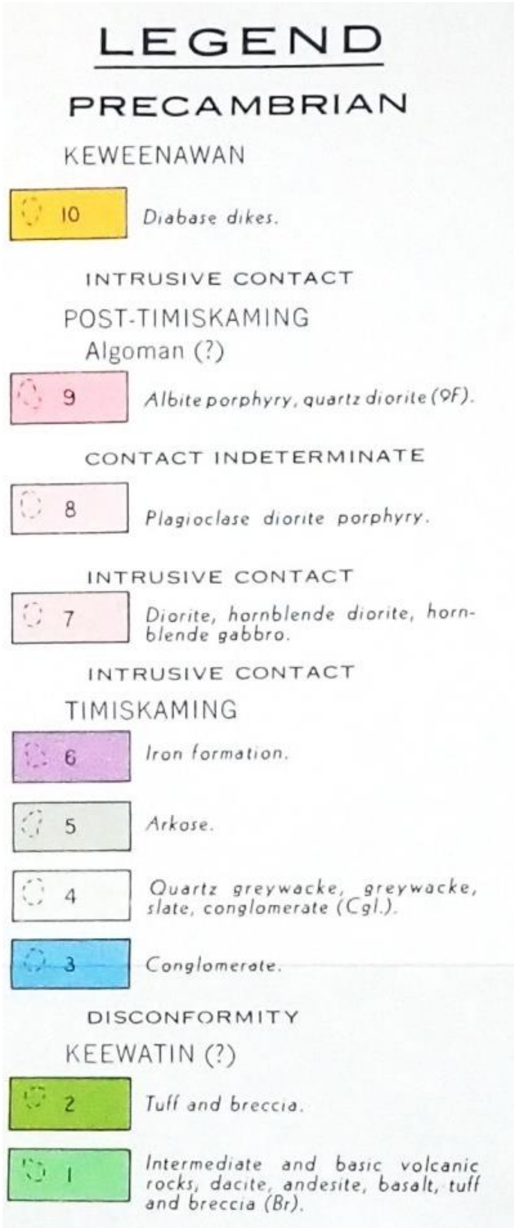

Figure 7-2b: Legend for *Ontario Dept. of Mines Geology Map No. 1951-7 (Pye, 1951) showing the Tombill Main Group***.**

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Gold deposits in the Beardmore-Geraldton Belt

Economic concentrations of gold in the Beardmore-Geraldton Belt are typical of epigenetic hydrothermal gold emplacement and are considered to be mesothermal lode gold deposits. The gold mineralization is primarily located in areas of high strain and deformation. There are also low-grade zones that locally have less obvious structural control, less veining and less intense hydrothermal alteration on a hand specimen scale, but these clearly have strong deposit-scale structural controls.

Table 8-1: *Past-producing Gold Mines in the Geraldton area (from Toth, 2012)*

Mine	Operation years	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Host unit	Host rock	Mineralization
on area						
Bankfield	1937-1947	66,416	7,590	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, diorite	East to NE-striking, steeply dipping quartz veins and altered wall rock; ore shoots plunge 65°W
Hard Rock	1938-1951	269,081	9,009	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, volcaniclastic rocks, peridotite, diorite	East to NE-striking, steeply dipping quartz veins and altered wall rock; ore shoots plunge 20-30°W
Little Longlac	1934-1956	605,449	52,750	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, diorite	Linear E- to-ENE-striking ore zones which are locally deformed by S-shaped fold-like structures
MacLeod-Cockshutt	1938-1966	1,366,404	90,864	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, volcaniclastic rocks, diorite, gabbro	Confined to porphyry-greywacke contact; East to ENE-striking steeply-dipping quartz veins and the adjacent altered wall rock; parallel to axial plane of Z-shaped drag folds; ore shoot plunges at ca. 25-30°W
MacLeod-Mosher	1967-1970	180,576	17,321		Note: This mine was created from the amalgamation of the MacLeod and Mosher mines in 1967.	
Magnet Consolidated	1938-1952	152,089	16,879	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, diorite	Subvertical ENE-striking quartz veins and at one location ca. 45° W-plunging saddle-reef type veins
Mosher Longlac	1962-1966	330,042	34,586	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, diorite	East- to ENE-striking, intermediately to subvertically N-dipping quartz veins
Tombill	1938-1942	68,739	8,595	SSU	clastic metasedimentary, BIF, felsic porphyry, diorite	quartz stringers along altered and sheared contact between the porphyry and greywacke or BIF; east-striking steeply S-dipping shear hosted quartz veins within conglomerate

The gold mineralisation found in the Geraldton Greenstone Belt is within deformed and altered rocks in every rock-type except Proterozoic-aged diabase. However, most ounces were mined from mineralization within iron formation and metasediments as shown in Table 8-1. Most of the past-producing gold mines in the Geraldton Greenstone Belt are also spatially associated with the Bankfield-Talmora Fault as shown in fig. 8-1 below. The Bankfield-Talmora Fault is also located within the property where it has truncated or offset mineralization that was delineated in the 1930's.

The highest gold grades mined in the Geraldton Greestone belt came from mineralization within iron formation, where silica-py-asp replacement of magnetite occurred. Much of the zones mined at the Hardrock Mine and the MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine were hosted in magnetite banded iron formation. The gross geometries of the ore zones at MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine in fig. 8-2, show some similarities to those at the Musselwhite Mine. Both host multiple ore zones in folded iron formation along shallow-plunging fold closures that are measured in kms. This type of shallow-plunging geometry occurs in folded magnetite iron formation that is found within the property.

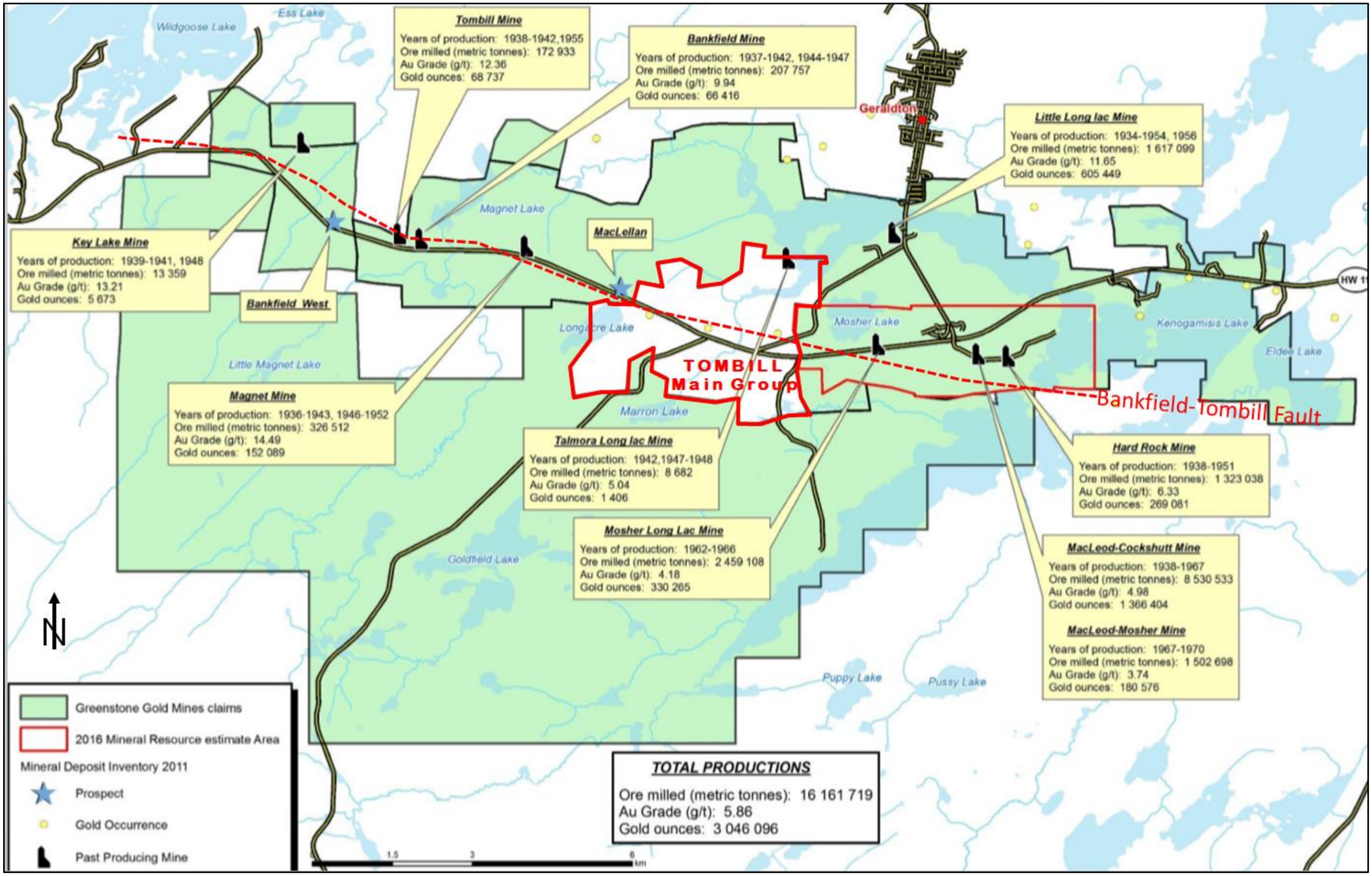

Figure 8-1*: Map of past gold producers and the BTF, with the Tombill Main Group Property (G Mining Services, 2014).*

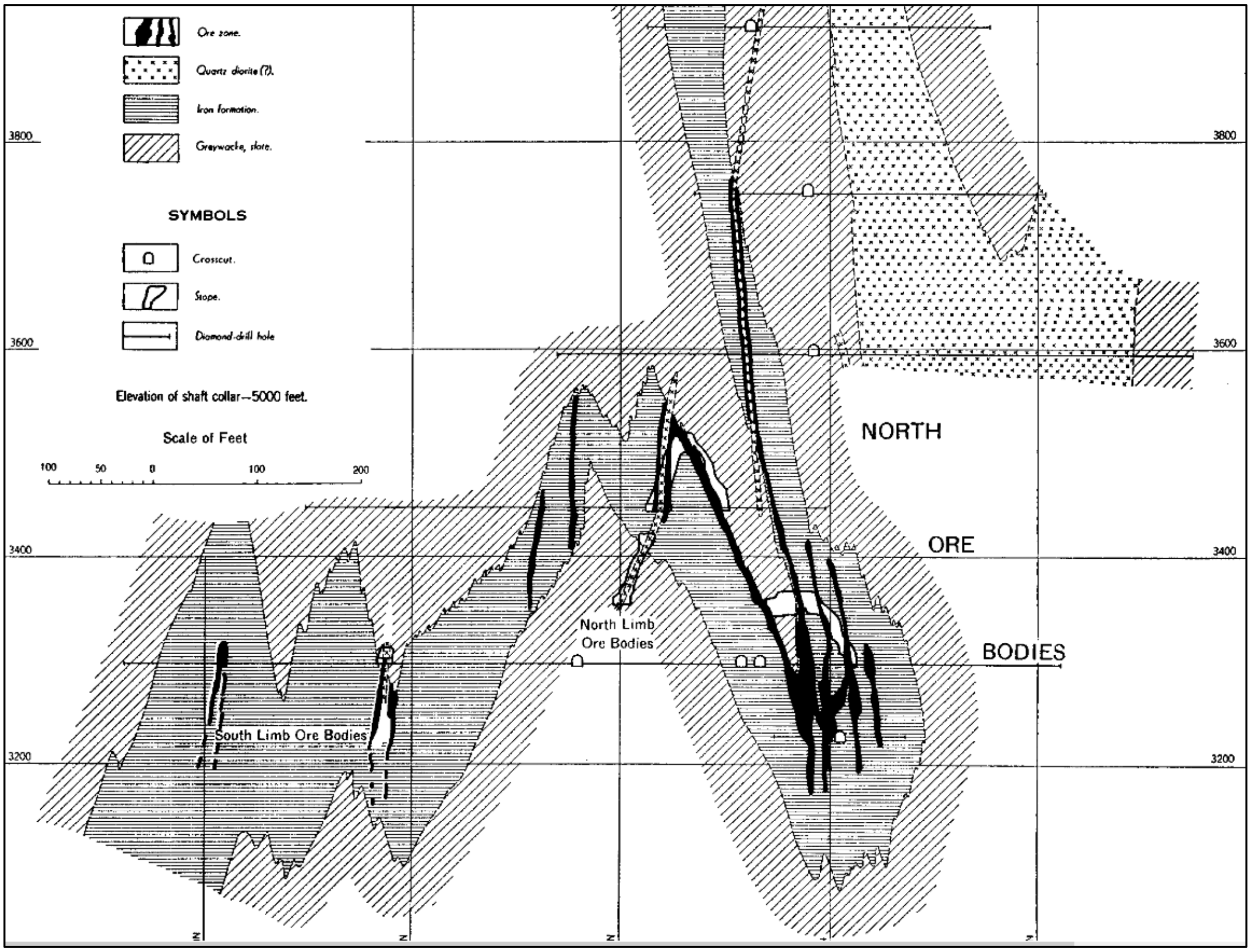

Figure 8-2: *West cross-section at MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine (Horwood and Pye, 1951).*

Therefore, the geologic model applied to the property is similar to that found elsewhere in the Geraldton Greenstone belt, as shown in the mineralization column in Table 8.1. Folded iron-formations that plunges shallowly to the west and cross-cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are present on the Property, as exemplified in fig. 8-2. These gently-plunging folds occur all along this same iron formation trend for over 9 km. This geologic environment within the Property will be drill-tested from the exploration program outlined in this report.

9. EXPLORATION ON THE PROPERTY

The Tombill Main Group presently consists of 57 patented mining claims. The majority of surface exploration at the Property was conducted in the 1930's and 1940's and is recorded in the Ontario Dept. of Mines Geology Map No. 1951-7 (Pye, 1951).

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there has been no modern exploration conducted on the property since 1974.

10. DRILLING ON THE PROPERTY

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there has been no modern diamond drilling within the Property. The last drilling to occur within the Property was in 1950. These were shallow holes drilled under surface showings and no drill logs or assay certificates are known to have survived from that era. Locations and highlights of those assay results were reported in Pye, 1951.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there have been no samples taken within the Property since 1974. Therefore, there are no records of samples taken or assay certificates from exploration results from Section 9 to report.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

This technical report relies on historical data for planning further exploration and it is the Author's opinion that the historical data is adequate for this purpose. This is because the historical data has been used to guide the location of future exploration.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there has been no modern mineral processing or metallurgical testing conducted within the Property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there has been no modern mineral resource estimates done within the Property.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there has been no modern mineral reserve estimates done within the Property.

16. MINING METHODS

There are no modern mining methods to report within the Property.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

There are no modern recovery methods to report within the Property.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no project infrastructure within the Property, except roads and powerlines.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There are no market studies or contracts conducted within the Property as that is not applicable at this current stage.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITING AND SOCIAL IMPACT

There are no environmental, permitting or social impact studies done within the Property.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There is no modern capital or operating costs to report within the Property as that is not applicable at this current stage.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There is no economic analysis to report within the Property as that is not applicable at this current stage.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1 Hardrock Project

The adjacent Hardrock Project is discussed in a number of NI 43-101 reports as in Micon (2011), Micon (2012) and InnovExplo (2014), all listed in the References section.

Table 23-1: *Breakdown by Zone of Resource Estimate by InnovExplo (2014)*

InnovExplo

www.innovexplo.com

Hardrock Underground

Premier Gold Mines Ltd

Mineral Resource Estimate - Final Results

Per Zone detail using a Cut-off grade of 3.00 g/t Au

SUMMARY

Zone	Blockcode	INDICATED CATEGORY Tonnes t	Grade g/t Au	Au Oz
Porphyry	10111-10180	644,600	5.13	106,332
S4_1	10211-10280	14,700	4.78	2,258
S4_2	10300	6,900	3.92	869
S4_3	11100 to 11400	6,300	3.93	796
IF_N_1	10410-10492	1,379,600	5.42	240,304
IF_N_2	10510-10590	48,100	4.81	7,438
IF_N_3	10610-10630	0	0.00	-
IO	10711-10750	0	0.00	-
IF_HINGE_LOWER	10811-10892	148,300	5.89	28,067
IF_HINGE_UPPER	10910-10960	703,600	5.43	122,833
TENACITY	15100	205,700	4.19	27,707
F_ZONE	16100	363,600	6.09	71,190
CENTRAL	16210, 16220	375,800	5.96	71,988
I1_1	19110-19140	8,400	3.89	1,051
I1_2	19200	6,900	3.53	784
ENVELOPE	20000	1,256,600	5.35	216,167
TOTAL		5,169,100	5.40	897,782

Zone	Blockcode	INFERRED CATEGORY Tonnes t	Grade g/t Au	Au Oz
Porphyry	10111-10180	1,263,800	5.46	221,884
S4_1	10211-10280	2,800	4.26	384
S4_2	10300	1,400	3.20	144
S4_3	11100 to 11400	0	0.00	-
IF_N_1	10410-10492	1,525,500	5.07	248,576
IF_N_2	10510-10590	586,000	3.73	70,273
IF_N_3	10610-10630	28,200	4.50	4,080
IO	10711-10750	0	0.00	-
IF_HINGE_LOWER	10811-10892	195,900	4.15	26,107
IF_HINGE_UPPER	10910-10960	1,927,200	5.51	341,629
TENACITY	15100	154,200	3.93	19,497
F_ZONE	16100	1,430,600	6.59	302,878
CENTRAL	16210, 16220	1,420,300	4.66	212,663
I1_1	19110-19140	2,800	3.57	321
I1_2	19200	19,200	3.78	2,333
ENVELOPE	20000	4,363,900	5.64	791,531
TOTAL		12,921,800	5.40	2,242,302

* Weigthed average based on tonnage

The breakdown by Zone of Resource Estimate at the adjacent Hardrock Project by InnovExplo (2014) in Table 23-1 shows that InnovExplo (2014) segregated 15 different zones of <u>underground mineralization only</u> at Hardrock Project as well as a 16th category called "envelope" that included mineralization blocks not within a specific zone.

Historical resource and reserve estimates exist for the adjacent Hardrock Property from the past producing mines such as the Hard Rock Mine, MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine and the Mosher Mine. Those properties were consolidated into a company called Consolidated Mosher Mines Limited before production ceased in 1970. The author is utilizing those historical numbers to illustrate the potential on the Tombill Property. The historical estimates were prepared in-house by those previous operators over a period of many years from the 1930's to 1996 and none of them are Ni 43-101 compliant. Although they are relevant in demonstrating the general potential of the Property, these estimates were based on data that does not include all drilling and assay data and assumed considerably different gold prices and operating costs than might be expected at present. The Author cautions that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Therefore, these historical estimates should not be relied upon. Also, mineralization hosted on the adjacent property is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Tombill property.

There are four known zones abutting Tombill's east boundary that could be delineated with the proposed drill program. Tombill is uniquely positioned on the BTF where large orebodies have been mined in the past to the east, which occur north of the BTF. West of Tombill are located smaller underground past-producing mines, which are both on the south side of the BTF (Tombill Mine and Bankfield Mine) as well as north of the BTF (Magnet Mine and Key Lake Mine). Appendix 6 map shows this relationship between the BTF and the past-producers. These are discussed further starting with the F-Zone.

The **F-Zone** was the largest zone by tonnage in the Beardmore-Geraldton belt and was mined by the MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine and the Mosher Mine. Mineralization occurred as disseminated sulphides hosted in greywacke with about 5% to 10% quartz veining, commonly with visible gold. The primary sulphides in the ore were pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. There is a very strong fabric in the mineralization and deformation of the quartz veins as shown in fig. 23-1.

Figure 23-1: *Cross-sectional photo of F-Zone underground on the 5th level, MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine. Note rock hammer in centre of photo for scale, from Horwood and Pye, 1951.*

The **SP Zones** were mined in the MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine and the Mosher Mine and historically mined 264,354 tonnes (291,428 tons) of ore extracted at an average grade of 8.37g/t Au (0.244 oz/t). The zone was mined along the contact of the metasediments and Porphyry, forming on the 200-foot level a continuous body about 700 feet long and averaging about **15 feet wide** (Horwood and Pye, 1951). Intermittent historic drilling that tested the unmined down-plunge extension of the SP Zone showed a plunge length of nearly 3 kilometres (8,500 feet) for SP mineralization. Drifting also occurred on three separate SP Zones on the 18th level. The furthest west SP3 was also test mined and that mining returned 0.235 oz/ton gold or about 8.1 gpt gold.

The **K Zone** was drifted on for about 100 m on the 13th level of the Mosher Mine in the 1960’s (fig. 23-6). Mineralization occurred within Banded Iron Formation (BIF) but gold results are unknown. Deeper drilling by the mine below the 13th level did not focus on this area as it was not a bulk-mineable zone. **K-Zone mineralization** is similar to **North Zone** in that sulphidation of banded magnetite iron formation together with quartz veinlets had deposited the gold mineralization.

Figure 23-2: *Hand sample photo of North Zone Type ore, exhibiting pyrite-quartz replacement of banded magnetite iron formation. K-Zone exhibits similar mineralization. Field of view is about 25 cm. (Author's photo)*

At the adjacent Hardrock Project, the shearing along strike is not uniform but is focussed around parasitic folds that all plunge shallow to the west at 15 to 35 degrees. Premier drilled off these similarly plunging mineralized zones on the adjacent Hardrock Project, and found that the gold zones were not contained within planar shear panels but were observed to be L-tectonites, strongly lineated deformation down these same plunge lines. Drilling underneath or over top these plunge lines returned no mineralization and no visible deformation. This means that detailed structural measurements must be recorded to give proper recognition of the geometries of the zones to be drill tested at Tombill.

23.2 F-Zone Mining History on the adjacent Hardrock Project

The F-Zone development in the 1950's from the MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine and the down plunge extent at the Mosher Mine to the west, made it clear that this zone was the largest of all the ore zones mined in the Geraldton Camp. A long section shown in fig. 23-9 gives the overall shape as it underwent development. It became the mainstay ore zone of the merged MacLeod and Mosher Mines that occurred in order to maintain profitability in the high-cost 1960's. The MacLeod-Mosher finally closed in 1970 when it could not maintain profitability from mining via the No. 3 shaft winze. Ore mined from the F-Zone totaled 10,525,000 tons at 0.14 oz/ton recovered or 4.7 gpt, producing 1,438,000 ounces. This did not include the first 5 levels of the MacLeod Mine where the grade of the F-zone up-plunge was deemed uneconomic for underground mining at that time. Nor does it include the F-zone below the 18th level due to the mine closure in the late 1960's. The F-zone has a known strike length of more than 3 ½ km and is open down-plunge to the west within 100m of Tombill's east boundary.

From government mine reports, the MacLeod Mine was placed on salvage operations in February 1967. In June 1967, MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines Limited, Consolidated Mosher Mines Limited, and the former producing Hard Rock Gold Mines Limited were all amalgamated to form MacLeod -Mosher Gold Mines Limited, due to increasing costs and remaining low price of gold. From that time on, the F-Zone produced lower ore grades which averaged only 0.129 oz/t Au in 1968 and an even lower grade of 0.105 oz/t in 1969. This was due to pillar removal from salvage mining as that was the only part of the orebody that could be mined without the expense of development, which greatly increased dilution. Underground operations ceased in July 1970, completing a 3-year salvage operation.

Historical resource and reserve estimates exist for the remaining F-Zone mineralization when the Mosher Mine closed in 1970. The author is utilizing those historical numbers to illustrate the potential on the Tombill Property. However, the historical estimates are not NI 43-101 compliant. Although they are relevant in demonstrating the general potential of the Property, these estimates were based on data that does not include all currently available drilling and assumed considerably different gold prices and operating costs than might be expected at present.

In 1982, Unto Jarvi, P.Eng., authored a report titled "Report on Ore Reserves and Ore Potential, Hard Rock and Macleod-Mosher Properties, Geraldton Area, Ontario" for Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd. I have read this report and agree that Jarvi was a well-respected engineer who had very extensive production and reserve estimation experience. His report (Jarvi, 1982) indicated that:

> *There are diluted ore reserves of 1.3M short tons at a grade of 0.140 ounces per Ton gold in the proven and probable categories, mainly from bulk mining stoping methods that were similar to actual previous mining.* [in 1970].

Therefore, in situ resources undiluted in 1982 could have been an average of perhaps 0.17 oz/ton gold. Over 80% of that total was below the 13th Level at the west end of the Mosher Mine, below an elevation of 2,040 feet or 620m below surface.

These estimates were largely based on mineralization associated with the down-plunge portions of the F-zone and the SP zone. In Jarvi's opinion, "the most favourable area for further investigation is the west porphyry nose area ... most ore zones seem to be associated with this nose…"

The Author considers this "nose" described by Jarvi to be a parasitic fold within a strongly deformed L-tectonite whereby regional dextral "transpression" focussed deformation along plunging lithologies of differing competencies (see fig. 23-3). It was this competency contrast that enabled long-lived brittle fractures to propagate and deposit gold mineralization. This folded west end of the Porphyry unit continues down-plunge at depth westward towards Tombill. More parasitic folds are likely to occur down this plunge line. These parasitic folds also occur within Banded Iron Formation (BIF) as well as in Porphyry and are associated with mineralization at adjacent Hardrock Project from similarly formed gold deposits in F- Zone, SP-Zone, North Zone and K-Zones.

A number of NI 43-101 updates at the adjacent Hardrock Project have been conducted that include mineralized zones immediately adjacent to the Tombill and describe the geology and gold content of these zones. The 4 most pertinent zones on the adjacent project to exploration on the Tombill are the F-Zone, followed by in order of importance the SP Zone, the K Zone and the P zones. Underground exploration at the deep west end of the Mosher Mine outlined these ore zones prior to its closing down in 1970 as shown in fig. 23-3 below.

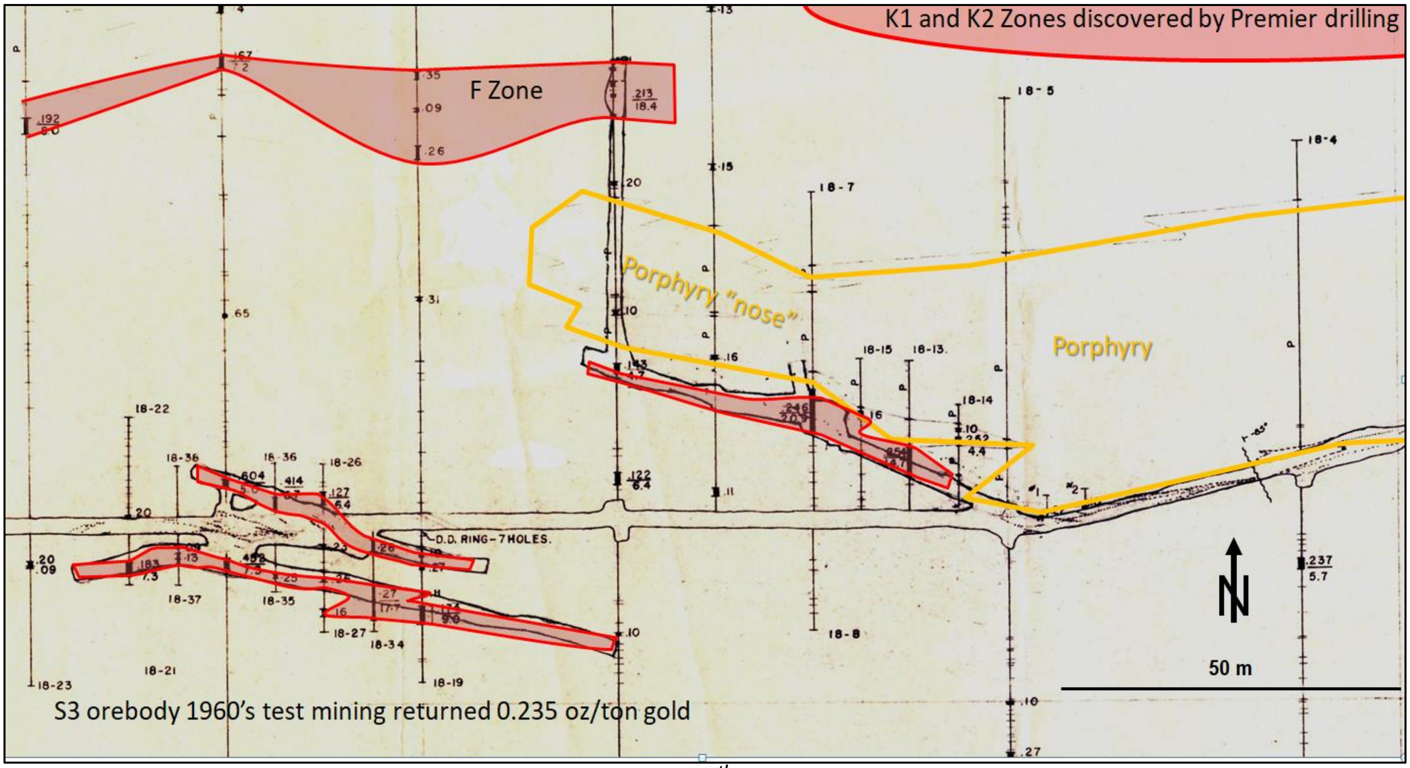

Figure 23-3: *Plan View close-up of west end of 18th level, about 750 m below surface (MacLeod-Mosher Mine Closure Plan, 1970, filed with MNDM, Thunder Bay office).*

Premier drilled these areas at the adjacent project predominantly in 2010 and 2011 from surface with long holes at 100 m centres and then wedged off of these parent holes with a number of daughter holes in order to get a number of intersections through each zone. Some results are highlighted in the next fig. 23-4.

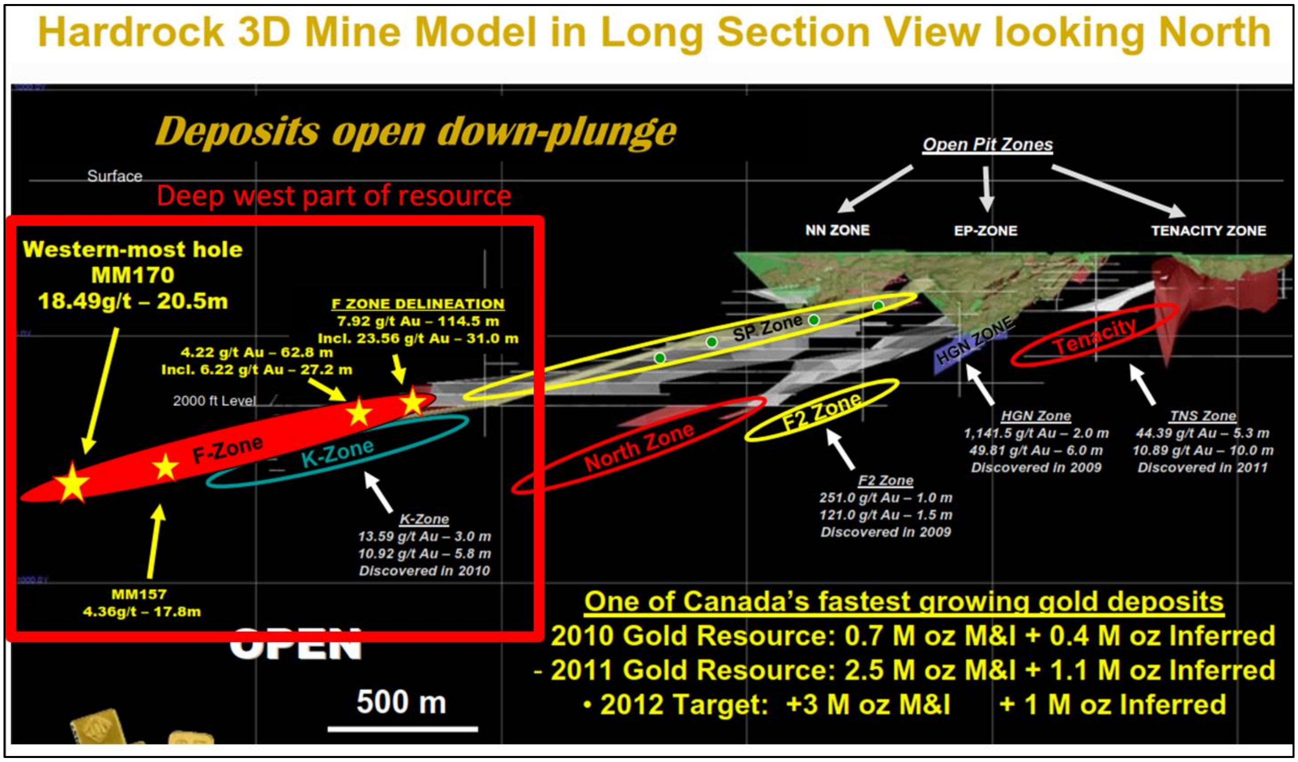

Figure 23-4: *Premier's Long Section View of highlighted drilling results with a red box around the deep west part of their resource in F-Zone and K-Zone (from Premier's presentation at Event Grwo 2012).*

K-Zone mineralization is similar to **North Zone** in that sulphidation of banded magnetite iron formation together with quartz veinlets had deposited the gold mineralization. K-Zone drill intercepts in press releases from Premier's exploration showed an average true width of 3.0 m for the K Zones within the adjacent project.

Premier drilled below the 13th level from surface on this North Zone type BIF target, within a gap of historical drilling and discovered the K-Zone in 2010. A Micon resource estimate of this in 2011 created 2 parts, K1 and K2, which together amounted to 847,000 tonnes at 6.68 gpt for almost 200,000 ounces of gold in the indicated and the inferred categories (Micon, 2011) as seen in fig. 23-6.

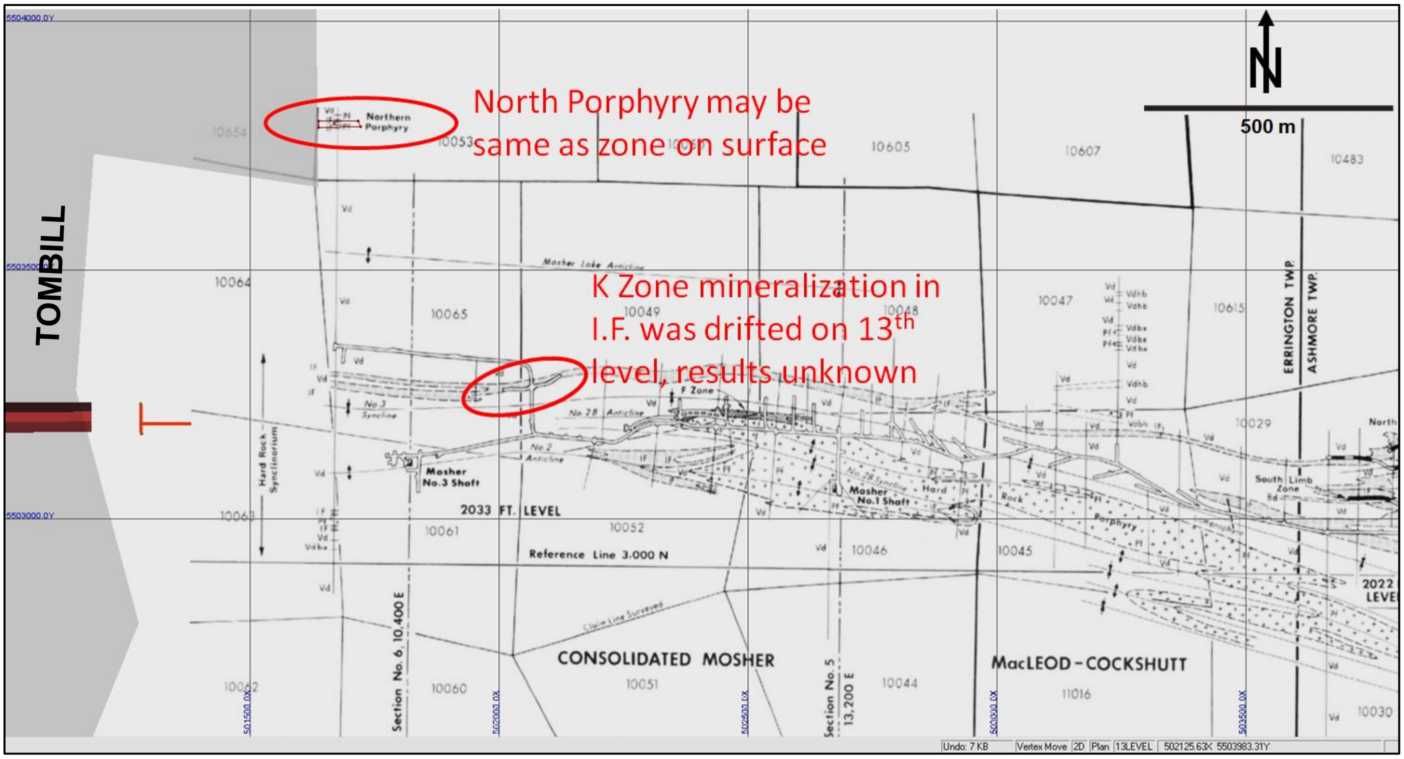

Figure 23-5: *Plan View of 13th level of Mosher -MacLeod Mines (Ferguson, 1966).*

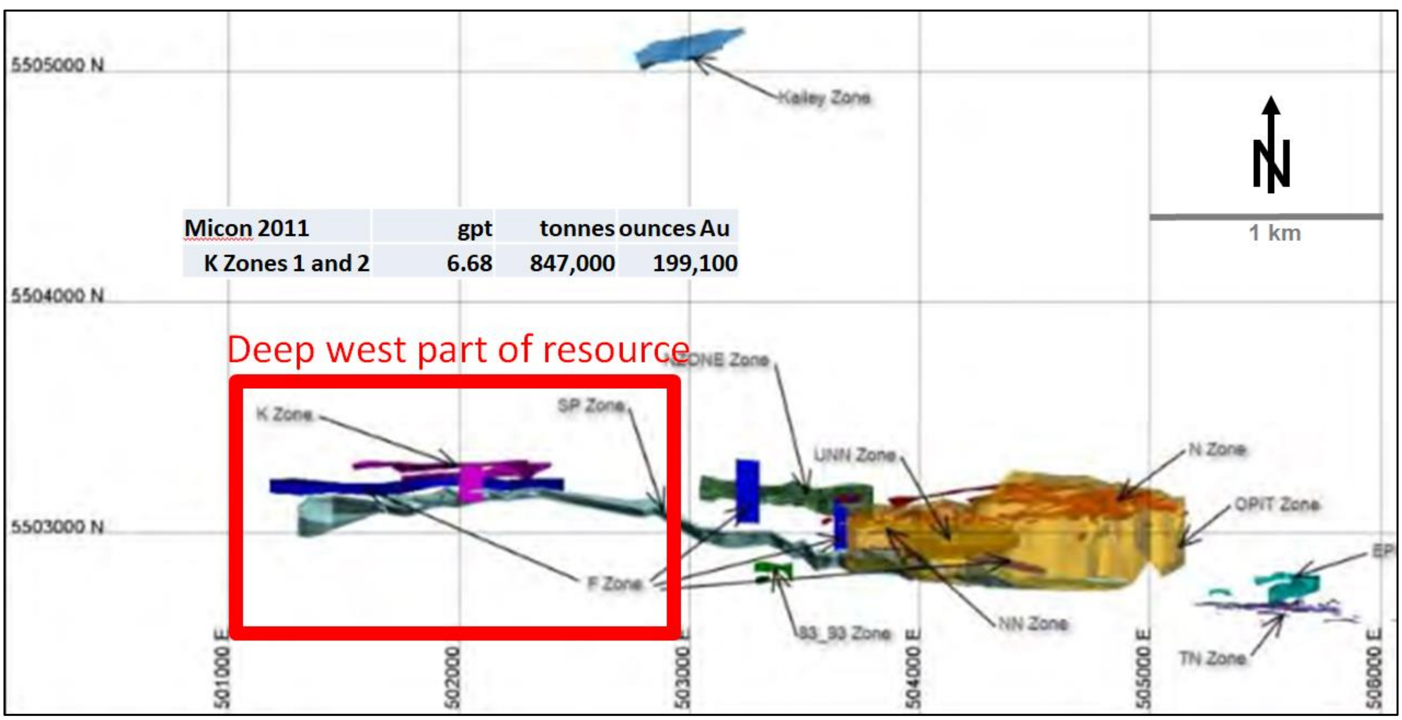

Figure 23-6: *Plan View of mineralized domains used in Micon's resource estimate in 2011 for Premier. Red box around deep west part and K-Zone resource listed above it.*

P-Zones are typically quartz veins hosted within the Porphyry unit and contain high frequencies of visible gold and very little metallic minerals. There were some high-grade stopes from this type of mineralization, mined in the upper parts of the MacLeod-Cockshutt Mine. An example of this was No. 210 Vein which yielded 10,712 tons grading 0.57 oz/ton (19.54 gpt) gold, as shown in in fig. 23-7. This zone-type was intersected from historical diamond drilling underground in the deep part of Mosher Mine but drill intercepts were not followed up there. This was because the deep part was only set up for longhole mining and there was no infrastructure for backfilling with waste for narrow vein mining in the latter stages of the mine life.

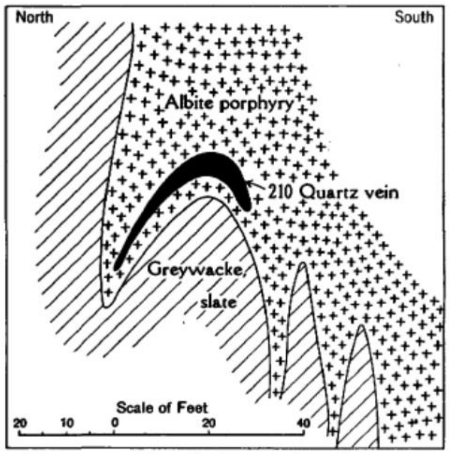

FIGURE 9—Sketch illustrating the saddle-like character of No. 210 quartz vein in albite porphyry about the crest of a minor anticlinal fold. (After H. F. Morrow.)

A striking feature of No. 210 quartz vein is the relative scarcity of metallic minerals. Nevertheless, from a microscopic study of polished sections, H. F. Morrow[3] identified arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, and a possible telluride. He reports that gold occurs in visible form, occasionally in "spectacular" amounts, as blebs and stringers in the quartz, and as tiny flakes along shear planes in ribbons of sericitized and carbonatized material within the main vein. A small amount of gold also occurs as fracture fillings in both pyrite and arsenopyrite and as blebs in intimate association with galena. In addition to the metallic minerals, the quartz also contains a little carbonate, scheelite, and tourmaline.

No. 210 quartz vein was mined from about 18 feet below to 42 feet above the 349-foot level and yielded 10,712 tons of ore having a cut grade estimated at 0.570 ounces of gold per ton.[4]

Figure 23-7: *Excerpt of p.82 from Horwood and Pye, 1951.*

Premier reported some high assay values from drilling through the porphyry as shown below in Table 23-2. A different approach in calculating and reporting resource ounces was conducted by InnovExplo in 2014. They reported domains based on lithology, such that a domain named F-Zone was also contained in the Porphyry unit, so was difficult to reconcile with other zone names. Therefore, the author had to go back to Micon's report from 2014 to compile zones with original names for correlation.

Table 23-2*: Some Significant Drill Intercepts at Hardrock, 2011 (from Micon, 2014)*

Year	Drill Hole Number	Mineralized Interval (metric)			Assay	Mineralized Interval		Zone
		From (m)	To (m)	Core Width Interval (m)	Grade (g/tonne)	Core Width Interval (ft)	Grade (oz.ton)	
2011	MM231A	823.6	824.6	1.0	22.30	3.3	0.65	P
2011	MM233A	818.0	819.0	1.0	29.10	3.3	0.85	P

The photo in fig. 23-8 shows a deformed auriferous quartz vein in sheared Porphyry. The vein contains visible gold (VG) and is a good example of the P-Zone setting. The wall-rock is sericite schist containing 1% disseminated pyrite, which also has anomalous gold values. Shear planes have deformed the vein subsequent to flattening. This is a typical example of a D3 deformation mineralization event caused by regional dextral transpression as summarized by InnovExplo (2016).

Figure 23-8: *Cross-section photo of sawed Porphyry Unit, looking west, containing a P-Zone vein (field of view of Author's photo is 20 cm).*

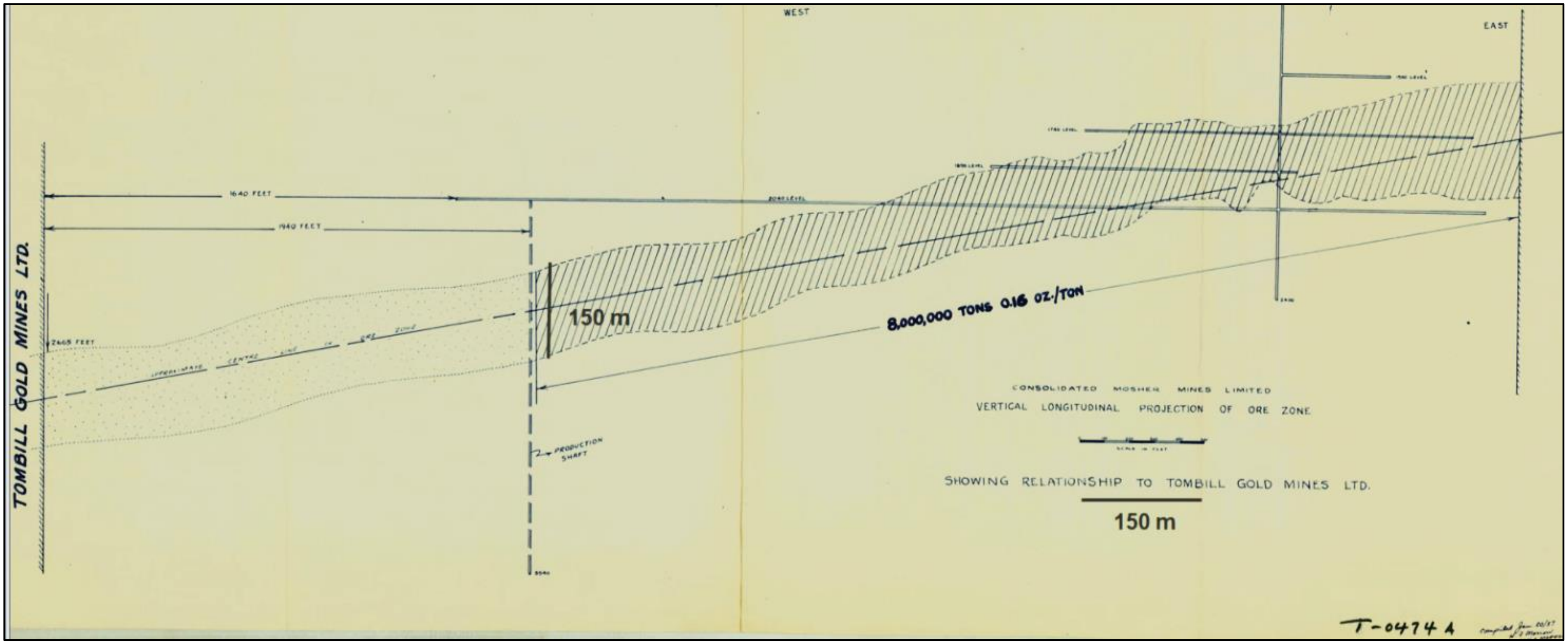

Figure 23-9: *Long Section, looking north, F-Zone at Mosher and extension onto Tombill (from J.F. Morrow, 1957). Note original scale bar of 500 feet, equivalent to 152 m, as well as the notation of 8 million tons outlined at 0.16 oz/ton gold.*

F-Zone mining widths were consistently 25 to 35 m and the height was 100 m to 150 m. Ground conditions underground during historical mining of the F-Zone were considered to be very good. Some of the F-Zone stope pillars were removed when salvage operations occurred in the late 1960’s preceding the mine’s closing. There are presently open stopes underground that are 120 m tall by 30 m wide by 500 m long. Golder Engineering was commissioned to conduct a ground stability assessment of the mines in 2000 to assess the risk of the Trans-Canada highway collapsing into the mine workings, which included test drilling the crown pillars. Golder concluded that the crown pillars overlying the workings were intact and no unravelling or caving of the crown pillars had occurred. Classification of the rock mass overlying the workings indicated the quality to be good to "very good" and the pillars are stable (from InnovExplo, 2014).

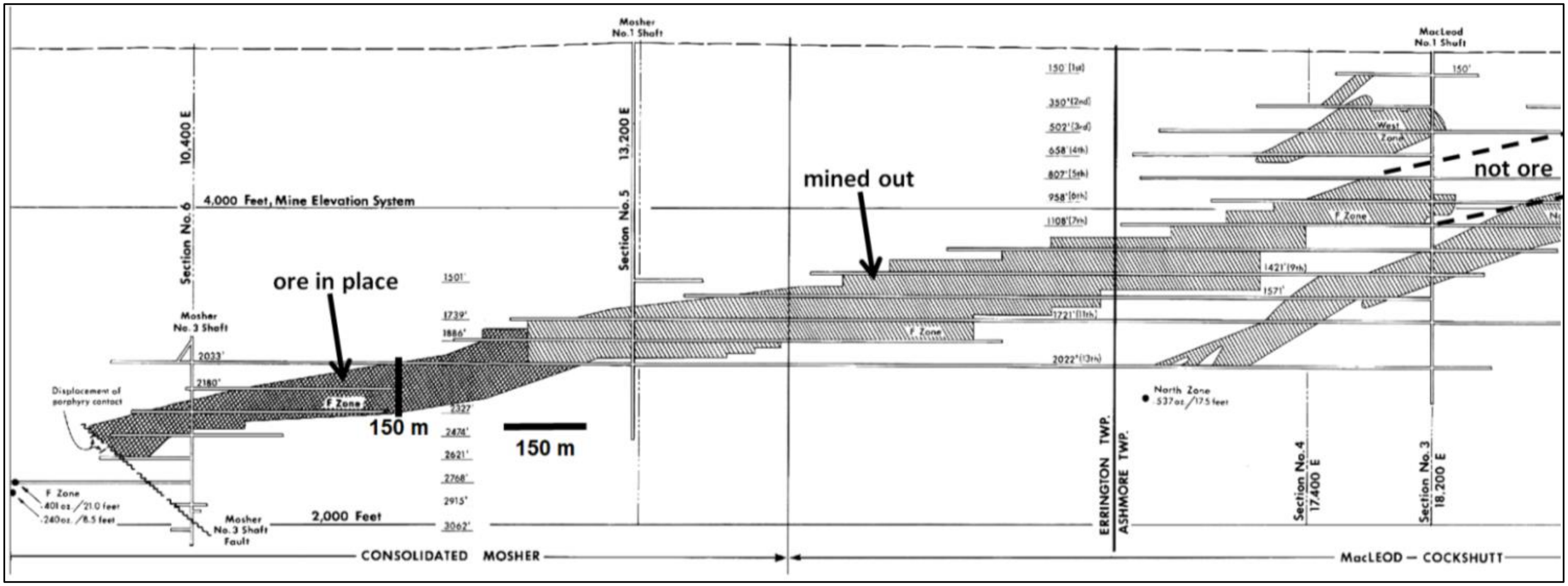

Figure 23-10: *Long Section, looking north, of F-Zone orebody, from Ferguson (1966), showing a consistent 120 to 150 m height for the mined out ore as well as the mineralization in place.*

23.3 McLellan Deposit

Pye (1951) summarized exploration on the McLellan deposit adjacent to the west of the Property, where underground exploration of the principal zone took place on claim 10769 (fig. 23-11). A three-compartment vertical shaft was sunk in 1941 to a depth of 327 feet, stations were cut at 150-foot intervals, and about 1,300 feet of lateral work was done. Within a broad shear zone on the McLellan property there are two main gold zones lying parallel and about 60 to 70 feet apart. They are each about 500 feet long. The south zone has a width of 20 to 25 feet while the north zone is narrower. The south zone was reported by McLellan to contain 60,000 tons of ore of $5.00 grade per 100 feet of depth and the north zone 25,000 tons of $8.00 grade (gold at US$35/ounce) per 100 feet of depth. The Author cautions that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Therefore, the historical estimate should not be treated as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimates should not be relied upon. These zones have a length of about 1,300 feet on McLellan and **extends eastward into the Tombill Main Group for another 700 feet** (Pye, 1951)**,** as shown in fig. 23-11**.**

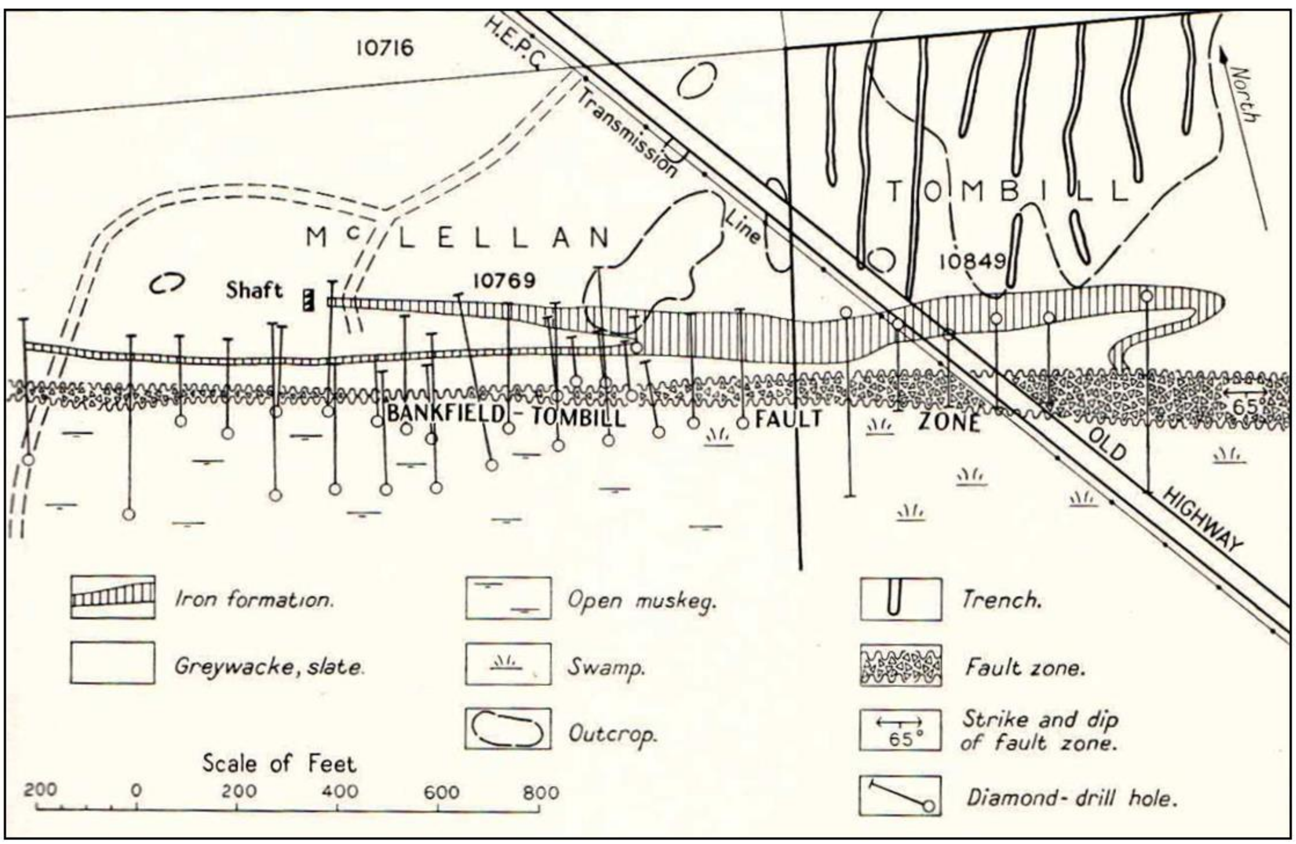

***Figure 23-11**: Surface Map of McLellan deposit adjacent to Tombill (from Pye, 1951).*

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA

Interpreting and Modelling Targets at the Property

The Author created the exploration target solids within the Property, labelled Tombill on the maps, which are derived from painstaking geo-referencing of historic data as well as public data from Premier's exploration on the adjacent Hardrock Project.

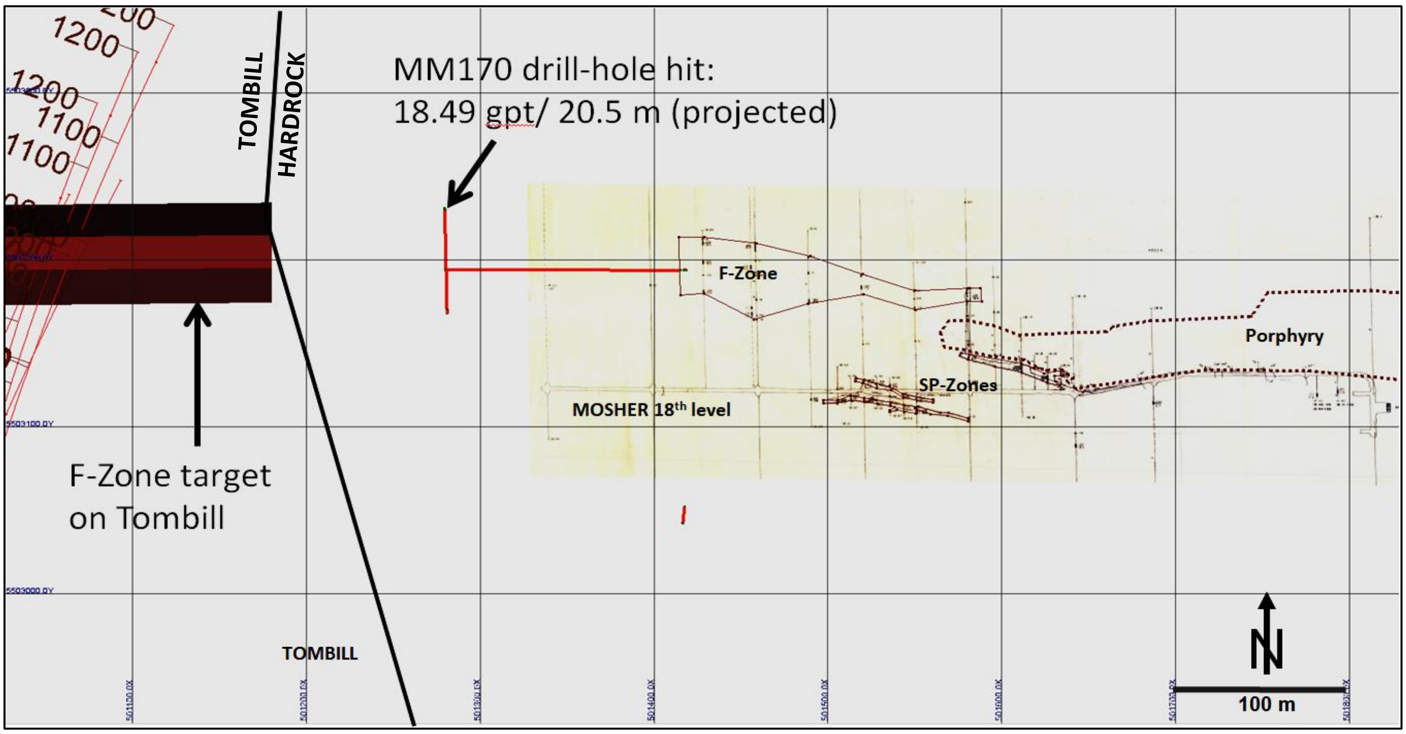

Figure 24-1: *Geo-referenced Plan View of west end of 18th level, with digitized drill intercepts from Premier Gold Mines press releases.*

The plan view location for drill-hole MM170 intercept was digitized from the geo-referenced InnovExplo plan for drill traces and combined with the geo-referenced Mosher 18th level historical map, as shown in fig. 24-1.

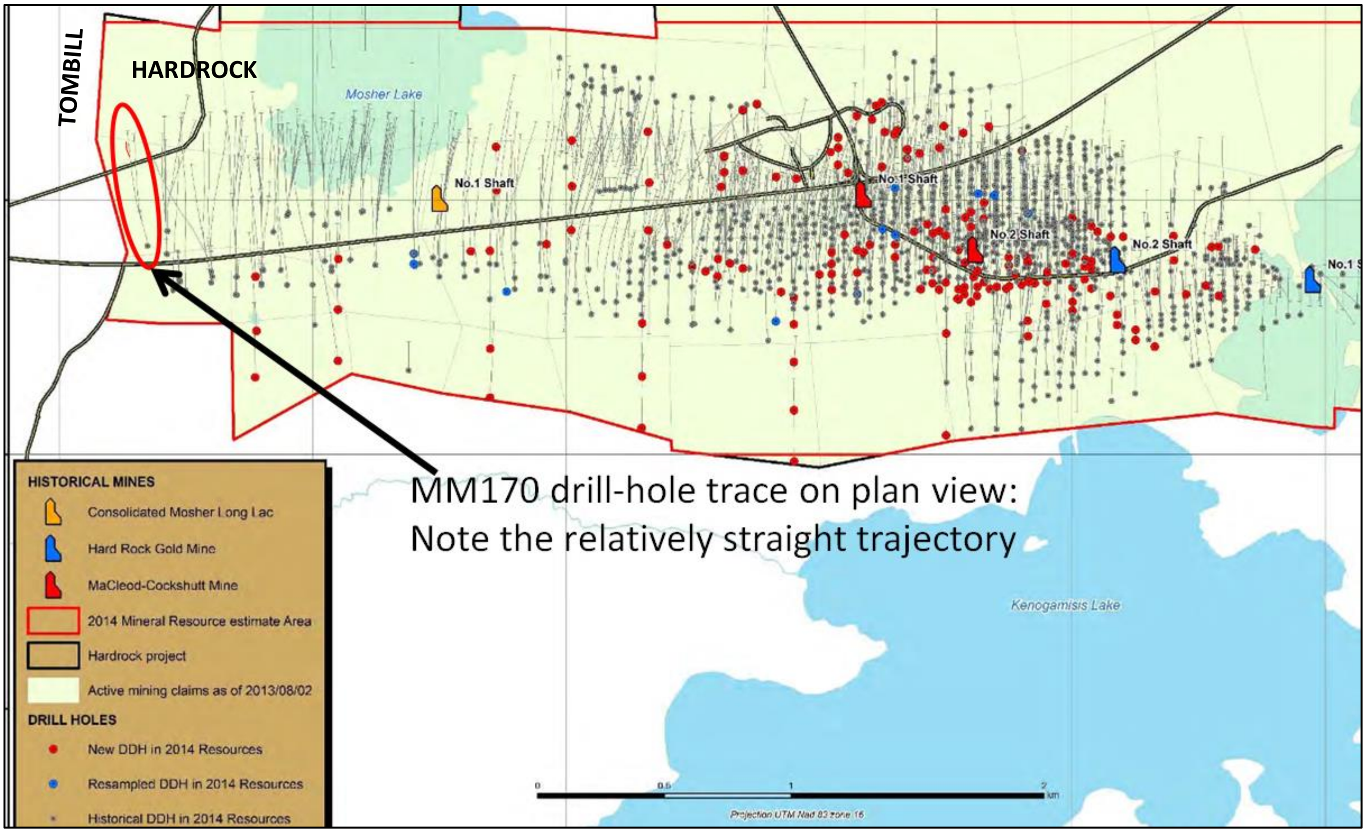

Figure 24-2: *Premier`s surface drill-hole locations, from InnovExplo 2014, fig. 10.1.1.*

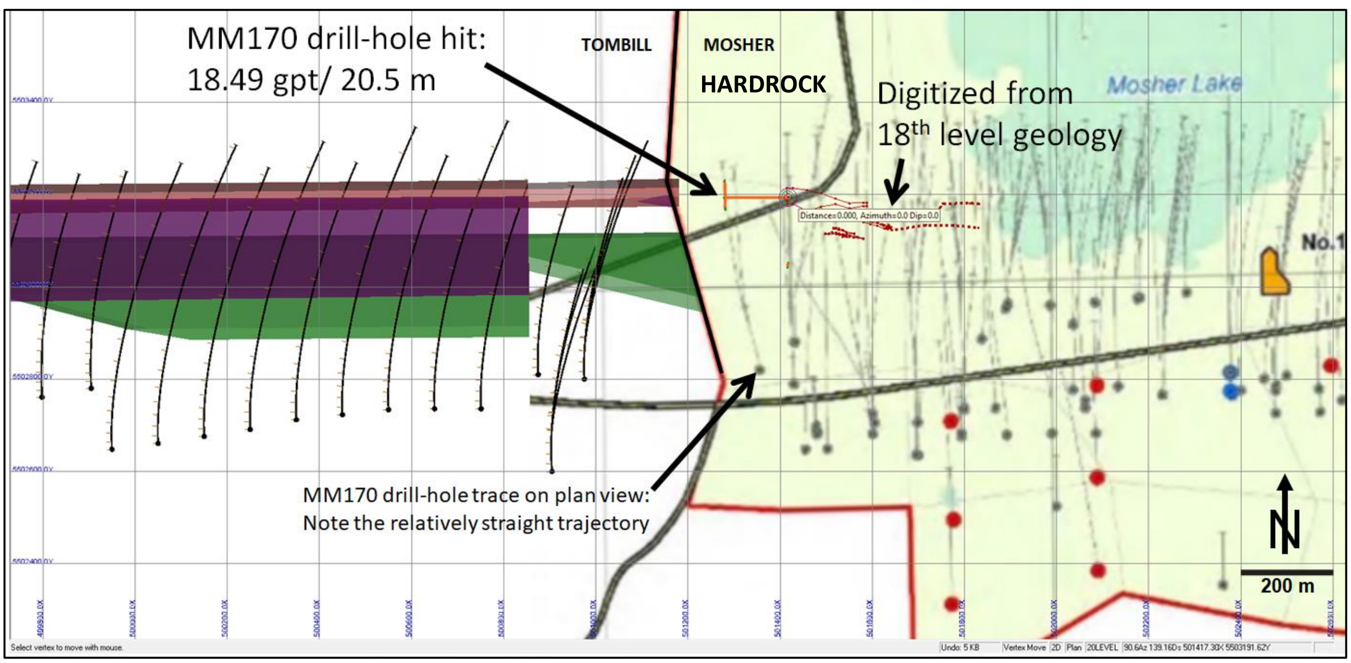

Figure 24-3: *InnovExplo 2014 map georeferenced in GEMS with digitized Mosher Mine 18th level geology and F-Zone intersection from Premier`s drill-hole MM170 at Hardrock Project.*

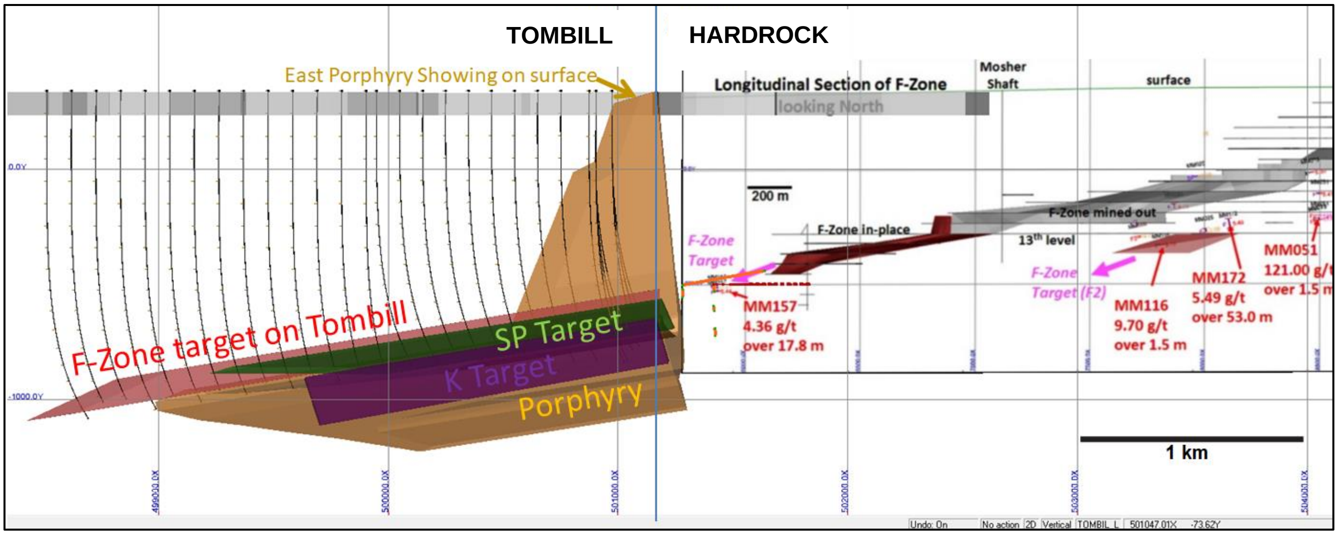

***Figure 24-4**: Premier`s press release figure from 2010 geo-referenced in GEMS, digitized Mosher Mine 18th level geology, Premier`s drill-hole MM157 hit in F-Zone.*

Figure 24-4 is a geo-referenced long section from Mosher mine in 1967 and a Premier long section from a 2011 press release. Premier's long section from 2011 is a cartoon. The accurate location of MM170 intercept shown in orange was geo-referenced based on the InnovExplo long section figure (fig. 24-4) and from Premier's press release of MM157, which was accurately portrayed (fig. 24-5). Drill-hole traces marked 01 to 07 are the proposed layout for drilling the F-Zone target on the Tombill in red in fig. 10-5.

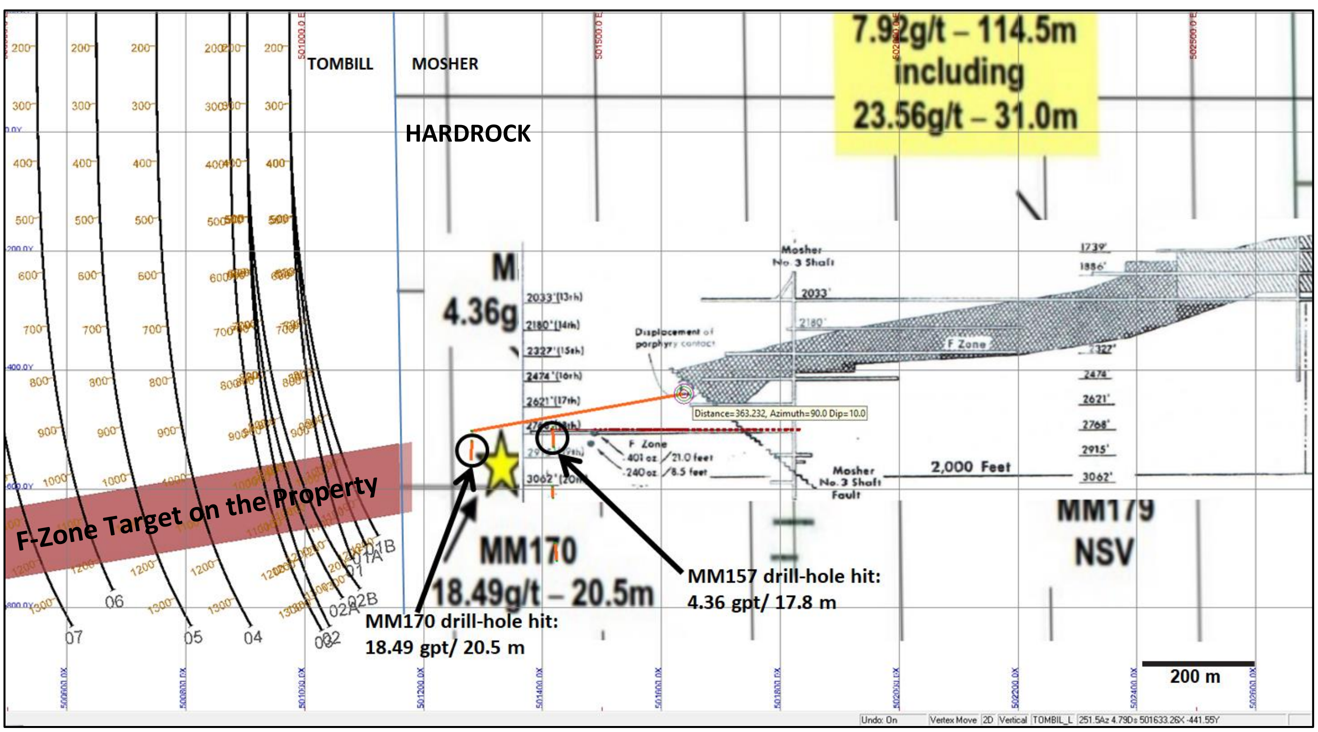

***Figure 24-5**: Close-up of geo-referenced F-Zone long section from Mosher Mine with digitized 18th level geology and Premier`s press released drill-holes MM157, MM170.*

Implementing the Deep Drilling program

The most effective start of the drill program is the first week of January. This is due to the wet conditions in non-freezing weather, normally found there in the east part of Tombill ground where the drill pads would be located. Based on the Author's visits to the Property, areas west of that are drier in normal weather and can be drilled anytime of the year.

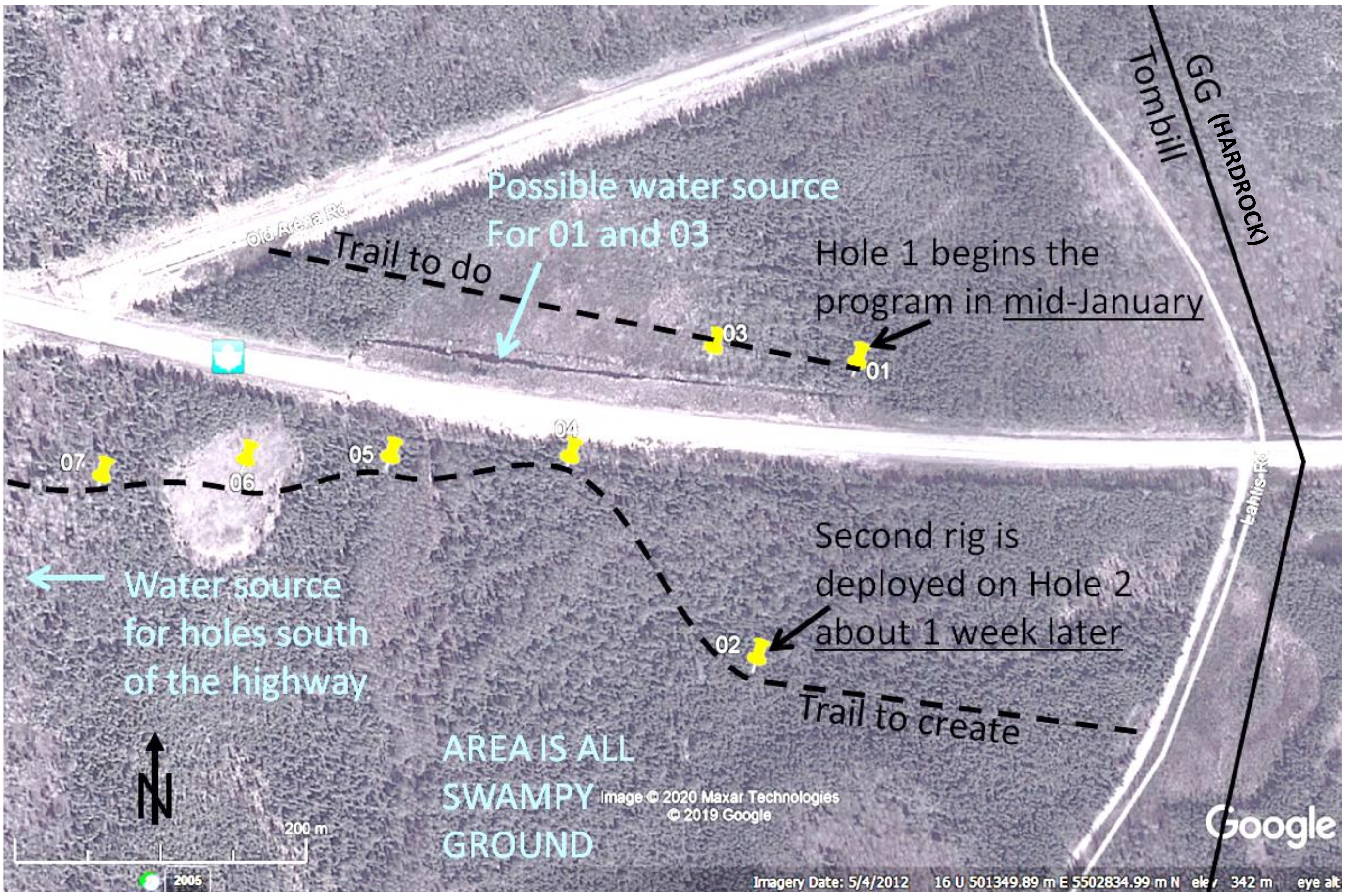

Figure 24-6: *Plan View of the first 7 drill-hole sites geo-referenced in Google Earth.*

In order for proposed drill-holes to intersect the targets, precision and accuracy have to be maintained. The new access and drill pads should be prepared in late Fall, and tramped down by snowmachine during winter, so that sites are well frozen when drilling starts in January. Post the new access trail with "NoTrespassing" signs.

The first hole is located just north of the Trans-Canada highway and should be accessed from Old Arena Road. Snowmachine trails east of here should always be avoided (do not cross).

This is where ***caution*** must prevail in order for the drill program to succeed. The Geologist must line up the parent hole ***Azimuth*** with an APS unit attached to the drill head AND ensure that the driller extends the head so that the APS is above the shack's roof in order to get the strongest satellite signal. The first 400 m of Parent hole is the most critical part and is to be drilled on "***Controlled Drilling***" at a combination of reduced drill pressure and/or half meters drilled from normal. This will have to be moderated by foreman to get the best straight penetration. The geologist should check the drill periodically at night.

Another ***Caution*** is that the first test below the casing is the most important one to be timely to check whether the casing didn't shift in overburden. Once the hole is deep enough, the drillers should use a hexagonal core barrel and two long shells to maintain rigidity of drill string. The Drill foreman will advise if water pressure is too high or hole can plug with fines.

Therefore, the ***Parent hole azimuth*** should only change 1 deg per 50 m in any direction and more than 2 deg per 50 m is a red flag.

The ***Dip change of parent hole*** in first 400 m should be 1 deg up per 100 m.

After the first intercept is completed, a DaughterA drill-hole will be wedged at 310 m downhole in the Parent Hole and the wedge rotated and set to kick due right.
Caution: Before the wedge depth is agreed upon, the Geologist must show the Drill Foreman the core where the wedge depth is selected to ensure he is in agreement that the core fabric is competent to place a wedge in that rock.

Once the DaughterA drill-hole is complete, a DaughterB drill-hole will start with a resin steel wedge at 410 m downhole ***in the DaughterA drill-hole***, wedge rotated and set to kick up and right.

Caution for Drill Foreman: The two daughter holes will be drilled past the first wedge in the ***Parent Hole wedge***, so the drill crew must ensure that it is not rushed and will be set properly so it won't shift, as a lot of steel is going to rotate by that first wedge.

Use a Clapison retrievable wedge at least 50 m past any other wedge, if the desired deflection was not achieved, again in agreement with the foreman.

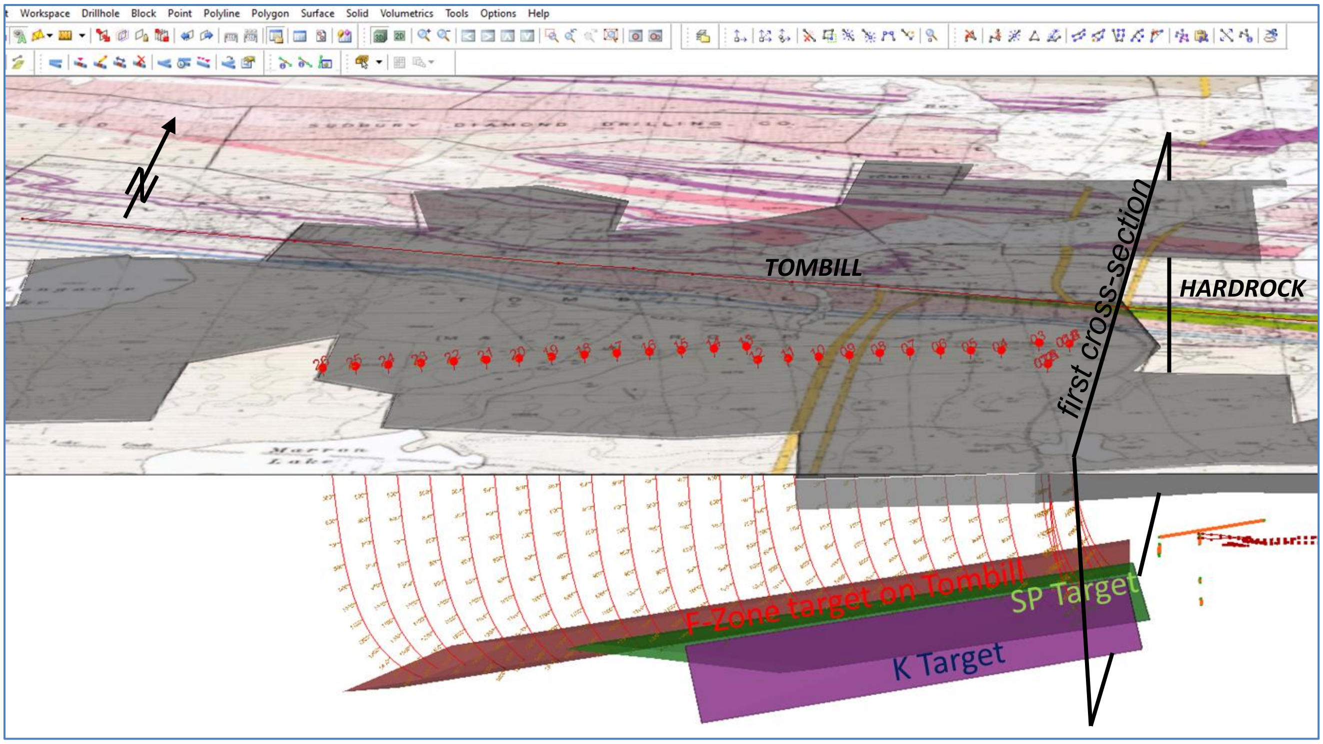

Figure 24-7: *Plan View in 3D looking north and down, showing proposed drill-holes, targets and the position of the first cross-section shown in next figure 24.8.*

Each hole is designed with a certain amount of consistent hole deviation that has been shown to be predictable, once knowledge is gained by the drill crew after the second set-up. However, it was found at Hardrock that about 5% of the holes did not behave in a predictable manner and required either an extra wedge or re-collaring, depending on its depth. In this proposed program, two drill rigs would leapfrog westward from the first cross-section, to the next drill pad spaced 100 m apart after all the wedhed daughter holes are deemed completed. As shown in fig. 24-7, the drillholes will achieve a higher degree of accurracy and predictability as the crews adjust with their most effective drill penetration rate, pressure at the head and best drill bit matrix. Therefore, there should be a marked improvement in hole planning, which in this program is conservatively estimated to occur after the 12th set-up.

Figure 25-2 shows the location and orientation of the first drill-set ups on the first cross-section at UTM cross-section 501000E, looking west in fig.24.8 . Figure 24.8 shows target intercepts from the first two drill set-ups located just west of the Tombill eastern border with Hardrock, which will determine the locations of the mineralization in testing the targets further west as the program proceeds. The hook shape of the Porphyry unit is the same shape as the “porphyry nose” described by Jarvi (1982). The orange lines in fig. 24.8 are the down-plunge extrapolated drill intercepts of gold mineralization from Premier’s drilling located 100m to 150m east of this section.

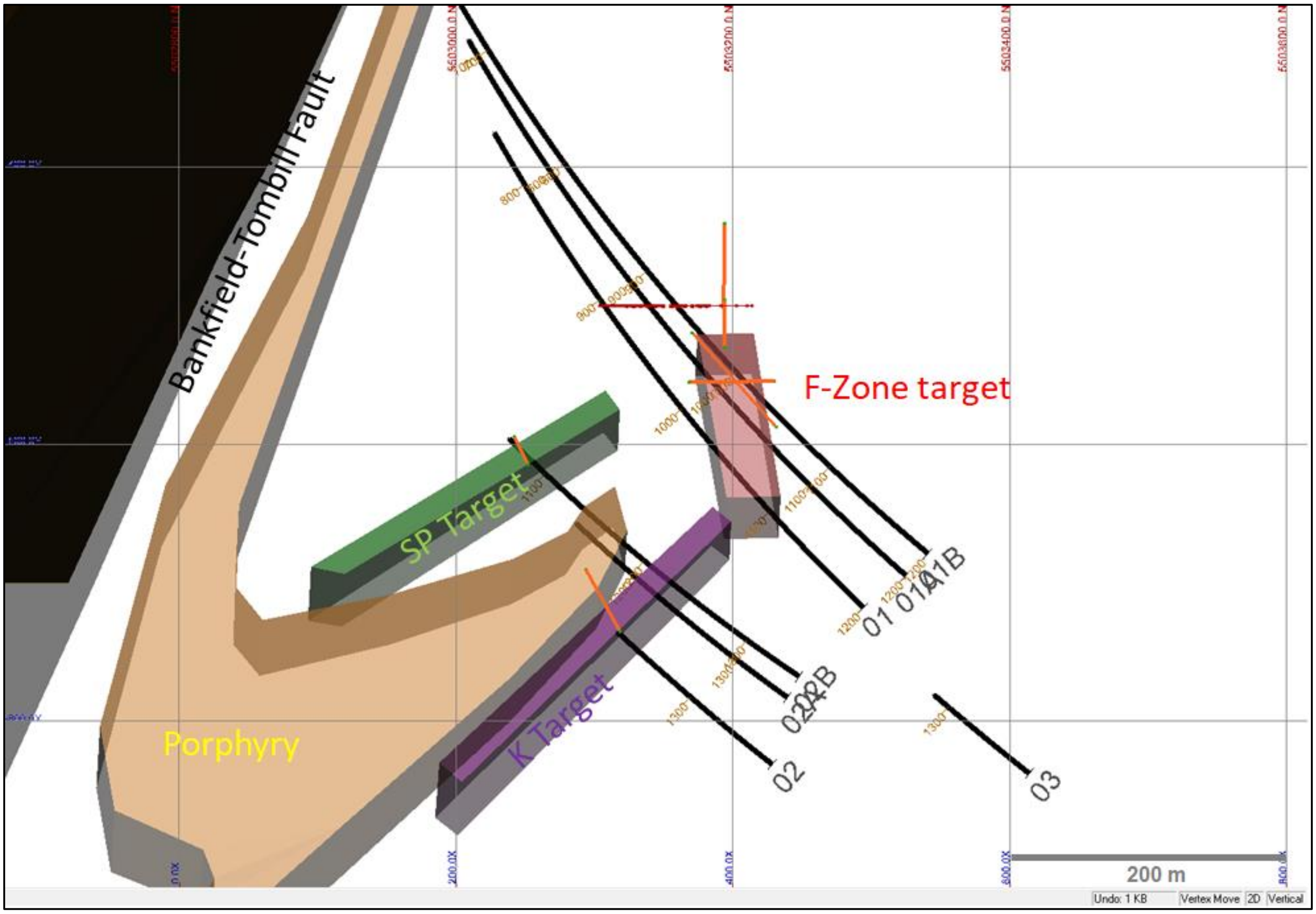

Figure 24-8: *First cross-section looking west, at close-up of proposed drill-holes and targets. The first two parent holes are designed to establish the locations of the three targets and the Porphyry. Note that A and B designations are daughter holes wedged off of each parent hole.*

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

25.1 Potential Target Mineralization for Deep Drilling

Modeling of the known exploration results at the Hardrock Project coupled with historic mining has resulted in a number of exploration targets for Tombill. Table 20-1 quantifies the dimensions of these targets within Tombill. The targets are conceptual in nature, and presently there are no drill-holes that have intersected these targets and the targets remain untested within the Tombill Property. Therefore, there is no certainty that mineralization extends onto the Property at depth. The width and height of these targets are based on historic mining and/or resource solids from 43-101 reports on adjacent properties (Micon, 2011).

Table 25-1: *Geometries of Targets for Deep Drilling*

Target	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)
F-Zone	2,500	30.0	100.0
SP-Zone	2,300	5.0	50.0
K-Zone	2,600	3.0	50.0

Three targets and a lithological unit (F, SP, K and Porphyry) are interpreted from extensions of known mineralization east of the Property. The F-Zone Target stratigraphically is replacement-type mineralization in metasediments adjacent to the Porphyry unit on its north side. The SP-Zone Target is similar to F-Zone but on south side of Porphyry unit, hence SP. The K-Zone Target is an Iron-Formation type zone similar to North Zone pyritic quartz veins. The P-Zone target is considered to be quartz veins within the Porphyry Unit. These targets have been modelled from the east boundary westward where they intersect the BTF at a horizontal distance of 2.6 km, about 2/3 the way across the Tombill property, where they will interact with the BTF.

The highest probability for mineralization is considered to be in the F-Zone:

1. Its exceptional continuity in grade and length from the 5^{th} level of the McLeod Mine to the western-most drill-hole MM170 located 100 m east of the Tombill East boundary.
2. Its height in relation to the other targets.
3. The drill-holes are focussed to intersect the F-Zone extrapolated plunge specifically, which is very straight.

The P-zone target has potential for drill-holes to intersect narrow, high-grade gold intercepts. The risk - reward register in tables 26-2a and 26-2b attempt to quantify risk such that not all the holes will have an equal probability of intersecting mineralization. Also there is potential reward that zone mineralization will continue further west after being offset by the BTF. The last 4 drill setups will be in a position to test that theory.

25.2 Risk – Opportunity Analysis

In 1966, miners at the Mosher Mine were drifting westward on the 17th level and encountered a fault zone about 440 feet (134.1m) west of the No. 3 shaft. Drilling had revealed a 150-foot (45.7m) vertical displacement in the F-Zone orebody down and to the west. The fault was named Mosher No. 3 Fault, which contains large vugs lined with spectacular smoky quartz crystals. It is a brittle, post-ore cross-fault associated with Proterozoic-aged dykes. There may be other late-stage cross-faults westward within the Property and would be the primary geological risk in offsetting the drill targets. The strategy column of table 25-2a outlines the strategies to correct the impacts of geological risks in order to maximize the probability for the drill-holes to intersect the targets down the predicted plunge-lines.

Table 25-2a: *Geological Risk – Opportunity Register for Deep Drilling*

Geological [in order of probability]	Outcome	Strategy
1) Cross-faulting has moved the targets off the modelled plunge line	Risk: parent hole is a "duster"	Set daughter hole wedge to go deeper or re-collar new hole **below** the target plunge, at similar movement of Mosher No. 3 Cross-fault
2) BTF offsets the mineralization but it continues predictably on the south side	Opportunity: increases strike length of the targets and more drilling can delineate more ounces	Redeploy leftover meterage or add holes
3) Main Porphyry unit pinches out down-plunge	Risk: mineralized zones end	Redeploy leftover drilling on secondary targets

Table 25-2b: *Technical Risk Register for Deep Drilling*

Technical Risks [in order of probability]	Outcome	Strategy	Est. Cost (Cdn$)
1) Uncontrolled hole deviation from collaring casing in overburden	Estimated that 10% of parent holes will require re-collaring when the first down-hole test is received at 50 m	Re-collar 3ddhs and lose 100 m per hole	$12,690
2) Uncontrolled hole deviation when drilling daughter holes	Estimated that 30% of Daughter holes to be abandoned after first down-hole test at 50 m	1 wedge and 50 m at depth for each of 8 abandonments	$214,800
3) Poor ground when drilling through the BTF	Estimated that 50% of parent holes will require cementing and reconditioning the poor ground	Cost-plus hours at drill. Lose 1 shift per incident and cement cost	$35,100
		Potential Extra Cost	**$262,590**

The strategy column of table 25-2b outlines the strategies to correct the impacts of technical risks in order to maximize the probability for the drill-holes to reach their intended targets. These technologies have been proven to be successful in drilling poor ground conditions within the Geraldton Greenstone belt.

The primary geological opportunity for this proposed deep drill program will be when the BTF is encountered where it may cut mineralization targets. The possibility that the BTF simply offsets the mineralized targets is possible rather than terminating the mineralization, because there exists within the property, gold occurrences both south and north of the BTF. In fact, the Central Porphyry and the East Porphyry gold occurrences on opposite sides of the BTF may be the same dyke based on post-gold movements of cross-cutting diabase dykes (see fig. 19-2). Also the historical gold mines east of Tombill were all located north of the BTF whereas the historic gold mines west of the Tombill occur both north and south of the BTF. Therefore, the Property is in a unique location where there is evidence of gold mineralization on both sides of the BTF. That means there is potential for mineralization to occur on the south side of the BTF at the west part of the Tombill from this drill program as shown in fig. 25-1.

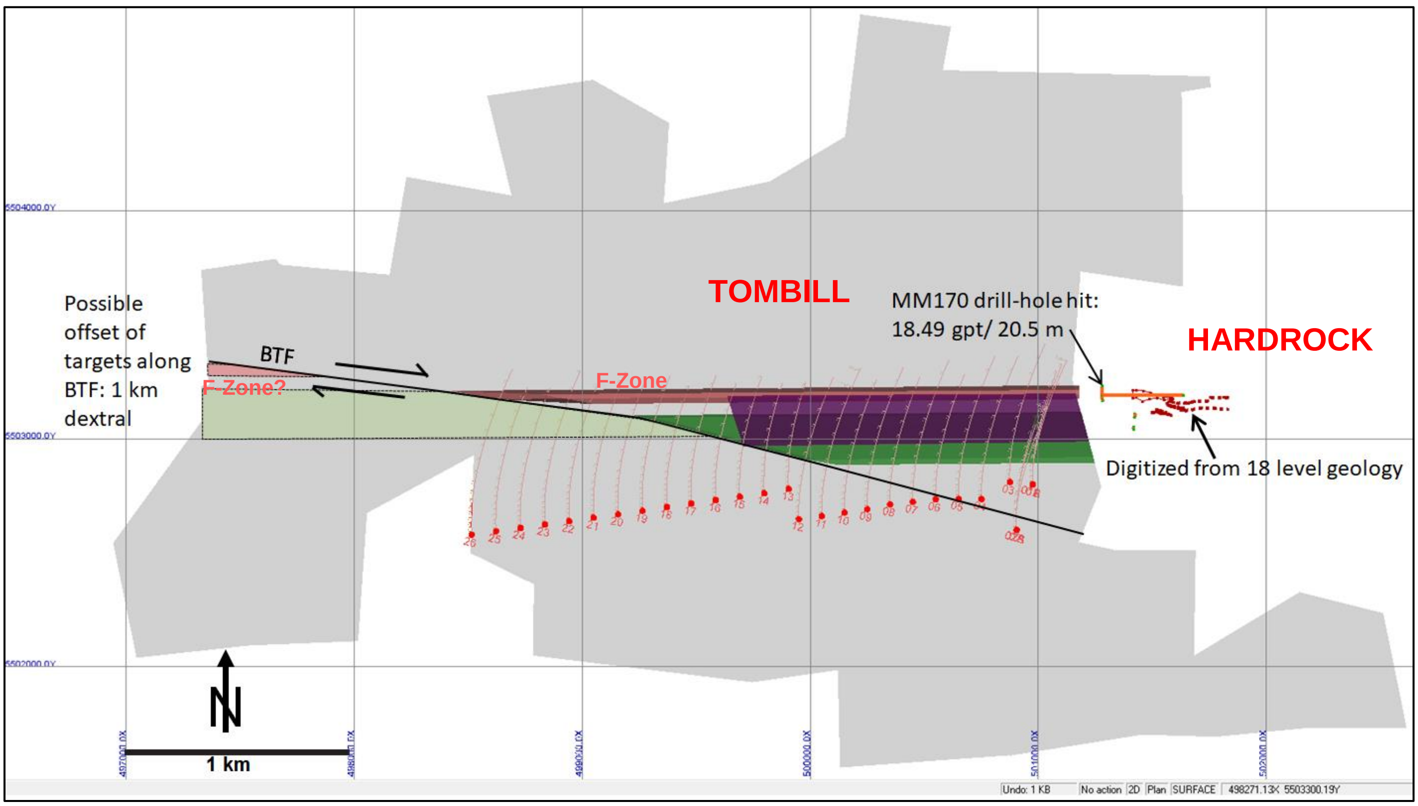

Figure 25-1: *Plan view of Tombill targets and BTF showing possible dextral offset of targets if they extend west of the BTF. Planned holes 20 through 26 would confirm if those target offsets and extension actually were present.*

25.3 Secondary Surface Targets to be tested in Phase 1

Since the Tombill Main Group has not seen modern exploration since the 1970's and not one drill-hole since 1950, there is potential for finding lower-grade near-surface gold deposits. As exemplified by all the past-producers in the district, there was no emphasis placed on looking for open-pittable low grade gold historically. Therefore, 5 additional secondary targets have been identified and selected for stripping and **sampling in Phase 1 exploration. If successful then a Phase 2 shallow surface drilling would occur**.

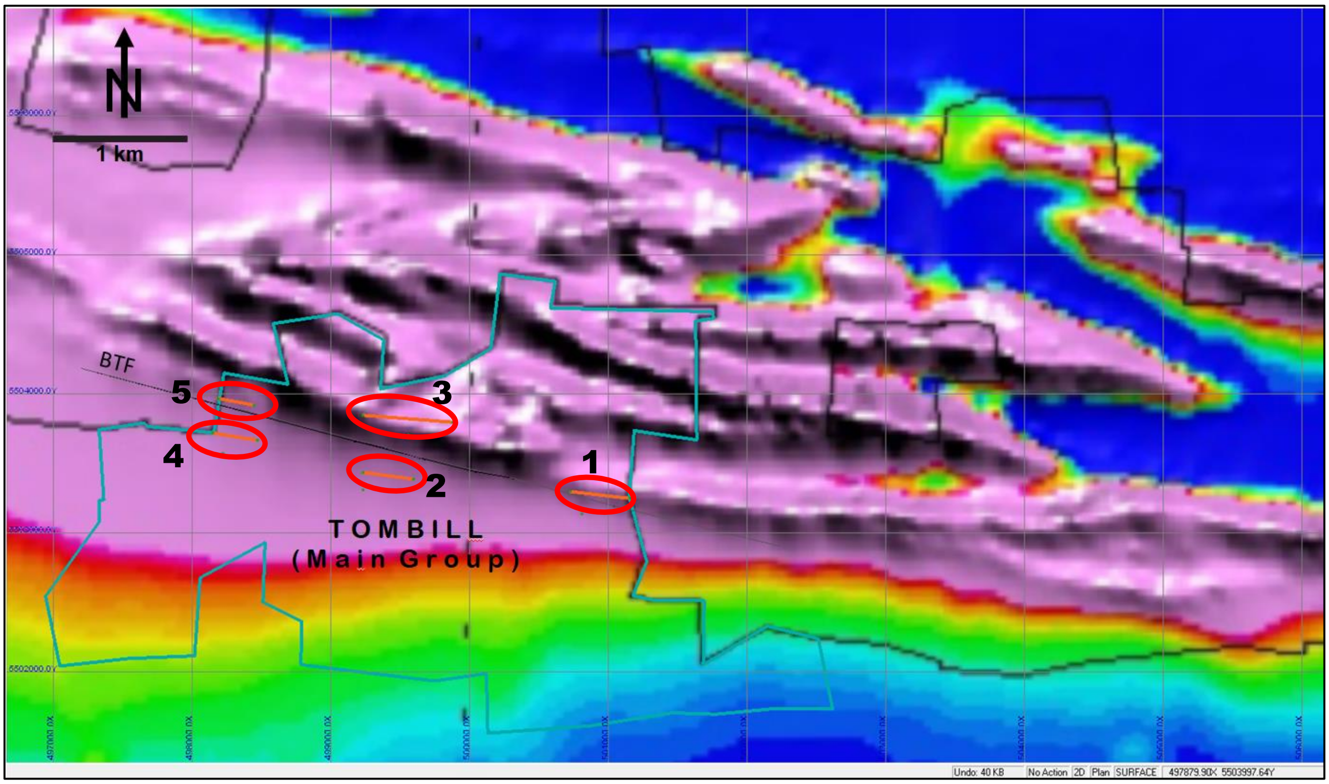

Figure 25-2: *Regional government airborne magnetics with the Author's five secondary surface targets on Tombill in orange.*

The 5 secondary surface targets are shown in the regional government airborne magnetics map in fig. 25-2. These targets are spatially associated with west-plunging magnetic highs that are coincident along the BTF. These are considered to be fertile regions for hosting gold mineralization in a low-grade mineralization model that has never been tested at Tombill since drilling ended there in 1970.

The Tombill Main Group now contains part of the historic Talmora Longlac property, where the Elmos Gold Mine was located. A total of 1,415 ounces of gold were recovered from milling 9,570 tons of ore. This mine was incorporated into the Tombill Main Group. The shaft is located adjacent to Kenogamisis Lake and is presently surrounded by swamp and is not readily accessible except in winter.

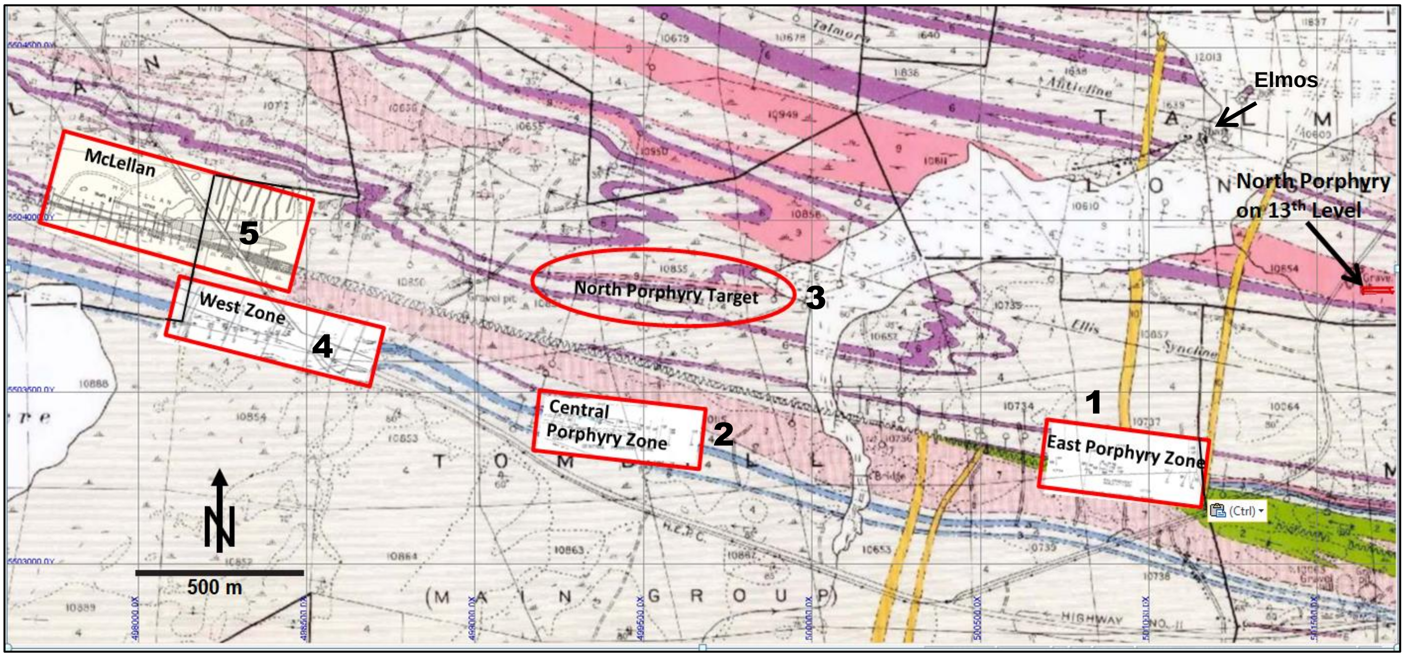

***Figure 25-3**: Plan View of Surface Geology from Pye (1951) with secondary surface targets for stripping in Phase 1, geo-referenced into GEMS from original sketch maps.*

Not all of the targets may be amenable to overburden stripping to expose bedrock for mapping and sampling. The extension of the McLellan is the highest risk candidate for overburden that is too deep to expose bedrock. Therefore a proposed budget has all five areas tested by backhoe for depth to bedrock, but only three that will be stripped in an area not exceeding 3,000 square metres. There is no requirement for work permits if the amount of overburden is less than 10,000 cubic metres and at least 30 m from any body of water. The proposed budget is about $130,000 Cdn. Some of the task dates in the table overlap, so is expected to be completed in 1.5 months.

***Table 25.3:** Proposed costs of stripping and sampling for Phase 1 of Surface Targets*

Item	Proposed Costs (Cdn$)	Notes
backhoe at $150/hour	$48,900	test 5 areas, strip 3 of them
float for backhoe	$6,500	transport to 5 areas
washing outcrop	$14,700	2 persons and a water pump
channel sawing	$14,270	2 persons and a saw
channel sampling	$11,100	1 person
assaying of samples	$9,800	Au at $30 per sample
supervision	$12,700	7 days
Contingency	$11,797	Plus 10% contingency
Total Exploration	**$129,767**	

The **East Porphyry and Central Porphyry** (**1** and **2** in fig. 25-4) were trenched and sampled in the 1930's and may actually be the same unit separated by the BTF as shown in fig. 19-2. Also, these two Porphyry units are considered by the Author to be the same Porphyry associated with deep mineralization at depth on the adjacent Hardrock Project. These have been modelled as such, which would be tested by the proposed deep drill program as well as this shallow secondary drill program. Results of the historical exploration are summarized in the previous History of Exploration section.

An area of banded iron formation about 50 m north of the East Porphyry Zone was drilled in 1946, which returned "0.01 oz/ton to 0.04 oz/ton gold over narrow widths". Therefore, the greywackes between the porphyry and iron formation will be tested for larger low-grade zones throughout as well.

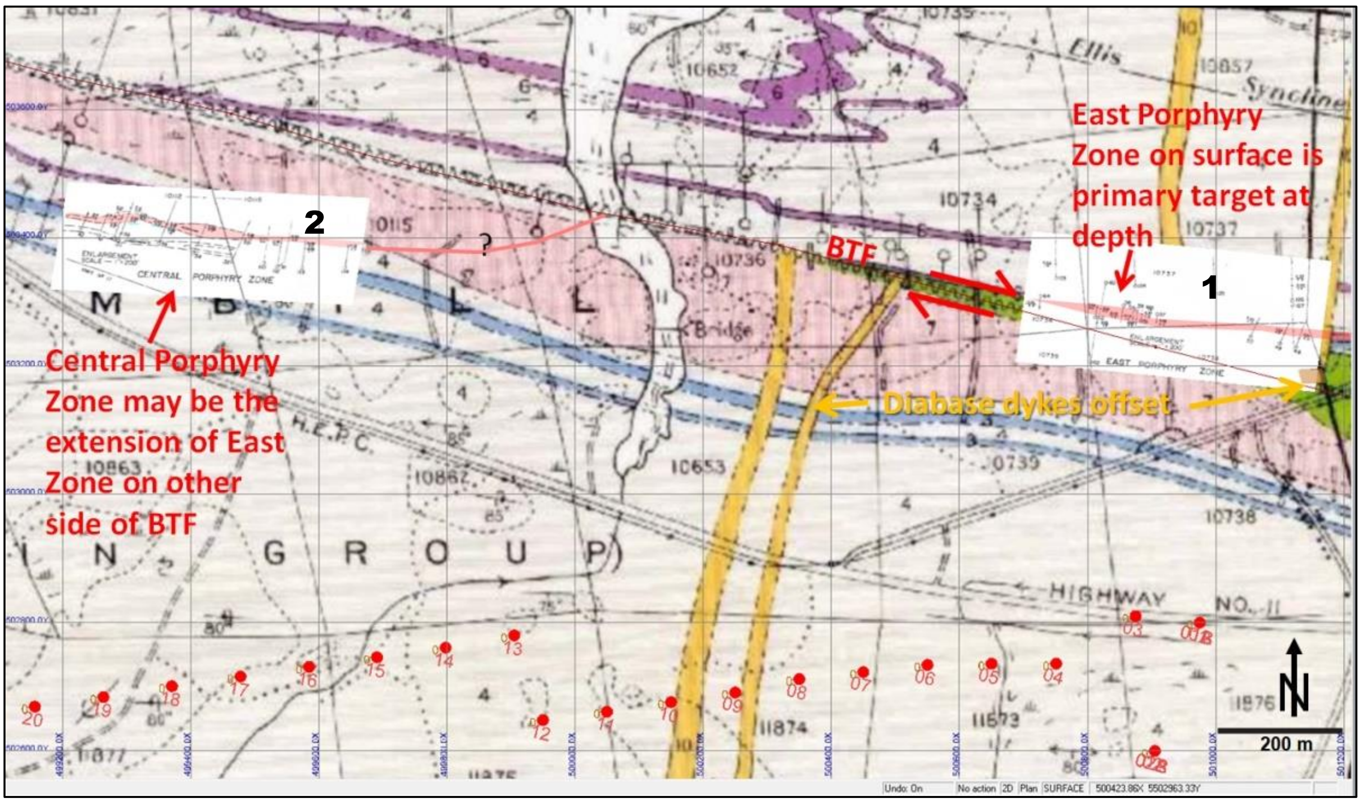

***Figure 25-4**: Plan View showing the possible relationship between the East and Central Porphyry Zones, based to the 750 m dextral offset of post-ore diabase dykes along BTF.*

25.4 Secondary Surface Targets to be tested in Phase 2

If the stripping and sampling of the 5 additional secondary surface targets have been successful in outlining auriferous mineralization in Phase 1 exploration, then a Phase 2 shallow surface drilling program is recommended.

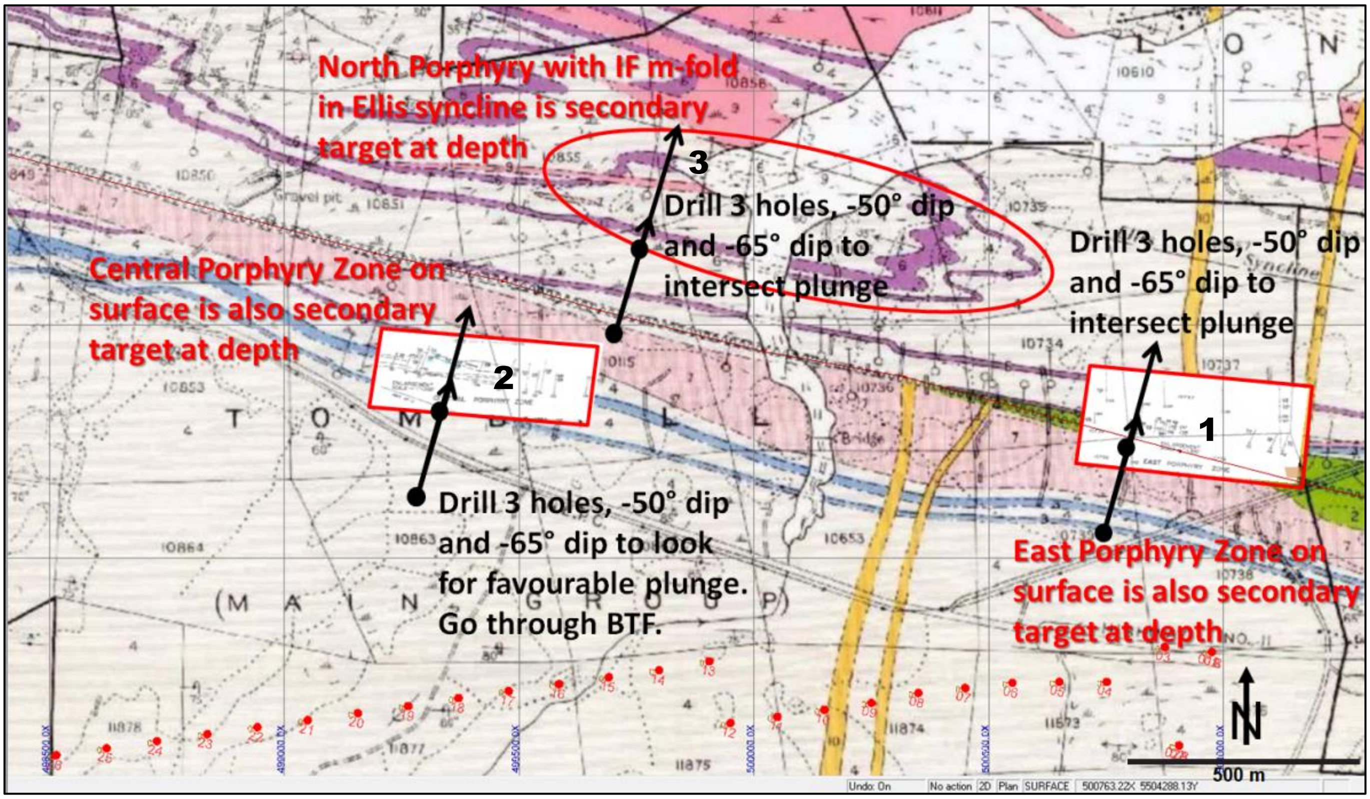

Figure 25-5*: Drill plan for the North, East and Central Porphyry Zones. Note that the proposed drill-holes are targeting the surface zones down-plunge, which is to the west.*

The North Porphyry area within the Ellis Syncline was historically sampled within broad zones of weak quartz-ankerite alteration in adjacent folded iron formation and greywacke with no significant assays. However, this area on surface may be the same "North Porphyry" as was identified in underground exploration at Mosher Mine from the 13th level (see fig. 23-3). The North Porphyry within the property exhibits a similar oblique strike direction as do the porphyry units at depth on the adjacent Mosher. Therefore, there may be a plunge line somewhere underneath this altered surface area where the oblique porphyry intersects other units, thereby enhancing competency contrasts that occurred during deformation and gold emplacement. The airborne magnetics map in fig. 25-2 shows the plunge of complexly folded BIF within the Ellis Syncline on the Property and it is these areas of intersection that is the North Porphyry target to be tested.

Figure 25-6: *Drill plan for the* ***Conglomerate (4) and McLellan East Zones (5)****.*

A cross-section of 3 drill-holes is proposed to test the **West Conglomerate Zone** and the eastern extension of the **McLellan Zone** (fig. 25-6). These would also intersect the BTF. There are four different lithologies exhibiting parasitic folds, as well as three different high strain zones present in this area, two of which are known to contain gold. This area is prospective for testing broad low grade gold adjacent to these structures.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the success of exploration on the adjacent Hardrock Project, it is the Author's opinion that deep diamond drilling should be conducted, testing for similar mineralization within the Property. It is recommended that two phases of exploration be conducted where implementing Phase 2 would be contingent upon positive results from Phase One for each of the surface stripping and sampling program as well as the deep drilling Phase 1 program.

Phase 1 Recommendations for surface stripping and for deep diamond drilling

Phase one exploration as outlined in the conclusions is recommended for testing surface targets as well as deep targets from long diamond drill-holes. Therefore, Phase 1 consists of two parts: Deep Diamond drilling and Surface target Stripping and Sampling. Costs for recommended Phase 1 exploration at the Property are estimated as follows:

Table 26-1: *Summary of Potential Costs for Phase 1 Program for Deep Diamond Drilling and Surface Target Stripping and Sampling*

Item	Cdn$
Deep Diamond Drilling	$3,967,030
Support for drilling	$529,040
Metres drilled	15,585
Drilling cost/metre	$255
Total drill and support cost/metre	$288
% cost to drilling	88%
Surface target stripping & sampling	$130,000
Total Exploration	**$4,626,070**

It is recommended that oriented core tool at a cost of $6/m, be considered, which would be useful to orient structures in drill core that may have offset the targets. The estimated costs are from similar drilling contracts from other areas in 2019. Tombill has not put this out to tender.

Potential drilling costs are shown in greater detail in Tables in Appendix 2, which compares Premier's exploration costs at their Hardrock Project from 2010-2011 when most of the deep drilling there delineated the down-plunge portion of the F-Zone. Premier's costs averaged for this period $147/meter all-in, taken from annual reports.

The percentage of drilling cost to total costs in this proposed budget is over 80%, whereas the drilling percentage for Premier was 74% in 2010 and 70% in 2011. The reasons for this difference are 3-fold. Premier conducted other exploration such as airborne geophysics surveys, which are not in this budget budget. Tombill holes will be deeper, slower and more expensive than Premier's holes were; and finally assay cost will be less in the proposed Property budget because less sampling will occur in the longer upper barren parts of the Property drill-holes. Also, the potential costs for this drill program at the Property is based on estimates of recent drill programs elsewhere in similar Archean-aged rocks and is not from a competitive tender.

Phase 2 Recommendations Deep diamond drilling and for Shallow Diamond Drilling of surface targets

The deep drilling program is broken out into 2 phases. If Phase 1 is successful in delineating the mineralized zones with long drill-holes from surface, then a second phase could begin without interruption, as shown in Table 27-2. This could be done by adding another drill, which would lower the average cost per m for deep drilling.

The Shallow drilling program for Phase 2 of the Surface Target exploration is recommended if surface stripping and sampling program of Phase 1 were successful.

A total of 8 drill-holes for Phase 2 Shallow Drilling Program have been proposed to test the 5 areas and are summarized in table 26-4 below. The drill-holes will not require any directional control. Average drilling cost for these short holes is estimated to be $101/m, so that 2,305 m will cost $233,000 CND to drill. Drilling costs for the phase 2 shallow program is about 75% of total cost, so the all-in cost is estimated to be $311,000 CND.

Table 26-2: *Summary of Proposed Drilling on Phase 2 Shallow Targets in NAD UTM Zone 16U*

DDH	X (easting)	Y (northing)	Z (elevation)	Azimuth	DIP	Length (m)
ddhA	498289	5503786	343	010	-45	235
ddhB	498220	5503570	343	005	-45	395
ddhC	498220	5503570	342	005	-60	180
ddhD	499561	5503700	342	005	-45	365
ddhE	499233	5503312	342	010	-45	355
ddhF	499233	5503312	341	010	-60	250
ddhG	500810	5503140	341	011	-45	290
ddhH	500810	5503140	341	011	-60	235
TOTAL						**2,305**

Therefore, Phase 2 consists of two parts: Deep Diamond drilling and Shallow Diamond Drilling of surface targets as summarized in costs in Table.

Table 26-3: *Summary of Potential Costs for Phase 2 Program*

Item	Cdn$
Deep Diamond Drilling	$14,741,522
Support for drilling	$2,162,821
Metres drilled	69,750
Drilling cost/metre	$211
Total drill and support cost/metre	$242
% cost to deep drilling	87%
Shallow Diamond Drilling all in	$311,000
Total Exploration	**$17,215,343**

The Author is of the opinion that the recommended two-phase work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The Author believes that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities. The Author had analysed and accepted drilling contracts in 2019 in other areas in Canada containing Archean-aged rocks where similar types of exploration were conducted as proposed in this report.

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28. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

TIMOTHY JAMES TWOMEY

I, Timothy James Twomey, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Thunder Bay, Ontario, do hereby certify that as the author of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Tombill Main Property, Geraldton, Ontario." and dated July 17th, 2020, I hereby make the following statements:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 335 Gorevale Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7G 2H4.
2) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, 1983 with a B.Sc. Honours Geology degree.
3) I am a Practising Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#1825).
4) I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation. I have over 35 years of experience in mineral exploration, production or consulting. I was previously employed by Premier Gold Mines Limited from 2008 to 2012 where I was responsible for exploration at the adjacent Hardrock Project.
5) I am independent of the issuer Tombill Mines Ltd., and have no shares, nor expect nor expect to receive any shares in the issuer/vendor Tombill Mines Ltd., as well as Bluerock Ventures Corp., as described in Section 1.4 National Instrument 43-101.
6) I am independent of the adjacent properties, including Hardrock Property, having retired from Premier Gold Mines as their V. P. Exploration in February 2012.
7) I am solely responsible for the items in this Report as well as the preparation of this Report and am not an employee, officer nor director of Tombill Mines Ltd. nor of Bluerock Ventures Corp.
8) I have personally been on the ground and have inspected the Tombill Property as an independent consultant since 2012, namely April 23, 2013; June 28, 2013; Sept. 5, 2013; Oct. 30, 2013; May 20, 2014; July 15, 2014; Oct. 29, 2014; Dec. 21, 2016 and most recently on May 27, 2020.
9) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
11) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Effective Date: July 17th, 2020
Signing Date: August 20th, 2020

"Original Document, signed and
sealed by Timothy J. Twomey, P.Geo."

APPENDIX 1

DETAILED PER METER DRILL COST
FOR DEEP DIAMOND DRILLING

Tombill Mines
Drill Program Summary Costs/Hub Hole

Total metres	85,335		
Main Hub Holes	26		
Daughter Holes (2X/Main)	52		
Main Hub Hole Ranges(m)	1,200-1,675		
Daughter Hole Ranges(m)(start at 450m)	790-1,125	(From 475m , on avg)	
Avg Depth Main Hub Hole Wedged (m)	1,412		*38%*
Avg Depth of Daughter Holes(m)	935		*62%*
Cum. Avg Depth/Hole (m)	3,282		

Depth	Main Hole	Daughter Hole	Total Hub Hole (Main hole + 2X daughter)	Rate	Mechanism
Drilling					
10 m overburden	$990			$99	flat rate per m
10-150 m	11,340			81	meter
150-300 m	12,450			83	meter
300-450 m	12,750			85	meter
Controlled drilling 10m to 400 m	15,000			250	hourly/rig. 60 hours at 250/hour
450 - 600 m	14,700	$14,700		98	meter
600 - 750 m	15,600	15,600		104	meter
750 - 900 m	16,350	16,350		109	meter
900 - 1,050 m	17,250	17,250		115	meter
1,050 - 1,200 m	19,650	19,650		131	meter
1,200 - 1,350 m	24,150	24,150		161	meter
1,350 - 1,500 m	28,500	28,500		190	meter
Wedge at 300 m	15,000	15,000			lump sum or some companies charge with an hourly rate.
Wedge at 600 m	18,000	18,000			lump sum or some companies charge with an hourly rate.
Wedge at 900 m	20,000	20,000			lump sum or some companies charge with an hourly rate.
Total Drilling	241,730	189,200	620,130		
Other					
Down-hole survey delays	1,250	1,250		250	charged as an hourly rate per rig at $250/hr, same as "cost plus"
Reflex rental/month	2,900	2,900			non-magnetic down-hole survey tool (Reflex-Maxibor) performed by geologist's technician
Flexit tests	5,320	5,320			magnetic down-hole survey tool performed by drill crew every 50 m (primarily to monitor dip, as well as compare with non-mag tests)
Drill mud	180	180			some don't charge extra, but is common to require extra mud for long holes.
First 18" shell	-	-			usually included in meterage.
Second 18" shell	1,350	1,350			always pay extra and will be good for 3-6 long holes or sometimes charged as a meterage rate
Hexagonal core barrel	1,400	1,400			up to 9 m length depending on ground conditions if it "blocks short"
Casing left in hole with marked cap	1,000	1,000			Should always leave the casing in the hole in order to conduct due diligence tests later with a gyro
900 m waterline	1,200				will charge extra for waterline longer than 300 m in winter, depending on how many water heaters have to be
		1,200			added..
Core trays	2,400	2,400			$9 per tray and the top tray is reused
Moves less than 200m	3,000	3,000			usually included in meterage for a "normal" sized rig.
Mobe and demobe divided by 26 parent holes	1,923	1,923			
	21,923	21,923	65,769		
Total Main Hole Only Before Contingency	263,653	211,123	685,899		
Contingency, if any	-	-		*0%*	
Total Main Hub Hole	$263,653	$211,123	$685,899		
Avg cost per m before abandoned holes	$187	$226	$209		
Pro Forma for abandoned holes cost at 1.2%	189	228	211	*1.20%*	Abandoned hole cost % of cost
Total Drilling Budget	6,937,240	11,110,141	18,047,381		
Avg Cost/Hole	$266,817	$213,657	$694,130		

Based on 2019 prices incurred
11 month drill program for 2 drills, starting Jan. 10
From an typical drilling contract for Northern Ontario in 2019

APPENDIX 2

COMPARISON OF DETAILED DEEP DIAMOND DRILL COSTS WITH HARDROCK

Hardrock Exploration Expenditures $Cdn

Item	Actual Hardrock 2010	Actual Hardrock 2011	Tombill Est. Pre Tender	Comments
Drilling	**$10,643,882**	**$12,684,397**	**$18,708,552**	Drilling a total of 78 intersections
Non Drilling	**$3,760,432**	**$5,511,751**	**$2,691,861**	
Analytical	$877,035	$1,064,820		700 m of core sampled per drill pad. 3D modelling and block model with report
Geological	$1,092,111	$1,684,507		2 geologists on 2-week rotation. Premier higher because other costs loaded here
Geophysical	$1,750	$3,175		N/A
Geochemical	$74,200	$88,535		Lab work on mineralization
Fuel	$17,154	$17,512		Fuel for rental trucks
Transport & Accom.	$88,932	$128,010		Accomodations
Property Work	$245,646	$751,707		Property boundary survey. Premier loaded in other costs which Tombill would not incur
Adv Property Work	$68,538	$128,403		Provisions. Core Rack Storage Area
Op Support	$262,674	$351,426		6 support persons on 2-week rotation.
Admin	$1,032,392	$1,293,656		Includes core shack, cut shack rental, down-hole survey tool, etc.
Total Exploration	**$14,404,314**	**$18,196,148**	**$21,400,413**	

Source: Premier Gold Mines Limited 2011 Annual Report

Simplified proposed budget for 2011 at Hardrock Project from Micon (2011).

Table 20.1

Proposed Budget for Work on the Hardrock Property

Item	Cost (Cdn$)
Diamond Drilling	8,190,000
Assaying	378,000
Provisions	23,000
Geological	192,000
Support Services	720,000
Transport and Accommodation	74,000
Fuel	11,00
Property Work	38,000
Administration	750,000
Core Rack Area	11,000
SGS Mineralogical and Metallurgical	98,000
PA and Geological Modelling Support	240,000
Grand Total	**10,725,000**

List of support personnel required for Tombill based on 2019 costs

personnel	**Cost**	**Notes**
geologist	$800/day	2 geologist on opposing 2-week rotation
3 survey technicians	$400/day	6 support persons on 2-week rotation.
Halstone Corporate Services	?	Was accountant for Premier at Geraldton.

APPENDIX 3

DEEP DRILL PROGRAM SUMMARY
PHASE 1 holes 1 through 5
PHASE 2 holes 6 through 26

Deep Drill Program Summary	
Total (m)	85,335
Avg Main Hole Length (m)	1,412
Avg “daughter” Hole Length (m)	918
Main Hole Range (m)	1,200 to 1,675
Holes	78 = 26 “parent” + 52 “daughter” holes
Strike distance covered (km)	2.6
Avg Distance between Collars (m)	100

HOLE-ID	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Elevation (Z)	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH
01	501000	5502800	341	356	-82	1200
01A						890
01B						790
02	501000	5502600	341	356	-82	1380
02A						1040
02B						940
03	500900	5502810	341	356	-82	1250
03A						930
03B						830
04	500800	5502820	341	356	-82	1275
04A						945
04B						845
05	500700	5502830	341	356	-82	1350
05A						1,010
05B						910
06	500600	5502840	341	356	-82	1425
06A						1075
06B						975
07	500450	5502723	341	356	-82	1380
07A						1020
07B						920
08	500350	5502712	341	356	-82	1290
08A						920
08B						820
09	500250	5502691	341	356	-82	1380
09A						1000
09B						900
10	500150	5502676	341	356	-82	1325
10A						935
10B						835
11	500050	5502661	341	356	-82	1410
11A						1010
11B						910
12	499950	5502648	341	356	-82	1390
12A						980
12B						880
13	499905	5502780	341	356	-82	1320
13A						900
13B						800

14	499798	5502761	341	356	-82	1340
14A						910
14B						810
15	499691	5502746	341	356	-82	1400
15A						960
15B						860
16	499585	5502731	341	356	-82	1380
16A						930
16B						830
17	499478	5502716	341	356	-82	1450
17A						990
17B						890
18	499371	5502701	341	356	-82	1410
18A						940
18B						840
19	499264	5502684	341	356	-82	1490
19A						1010
19B						910
20	499157	5502669	341	356	-82	1460
20A						970
20B						870
21	499050	5502654	341	356	-82	1550
21A						1050
21B						950
22	498943	5502639	341	356	-82	1500
22A						990
22B						890
23	498836	5502624	341	356	-82	1600
23A						1080
23B						980
24	498729	5502609	341	356	-82	1525
24A						995
24B						895
25	498622	5502594	341	356	-82	1550
25A						1010
25B						910
26	498515	5502579	341	356	-82	1675
26A						1125
26B						1025
TOTAL m						**85,335**

APPENDIX 4

DETAILED DEEP DRILL PLAN PHASE 1
EXAMPLE
DRILL-HOLE 01

This hole is just north of the Trans-Canada highway and should be accessed from Old Arena Road. Snowmachine trail east of here should always be avoided (do not cross).

CAUTION: *Geologist must line up parent hole AZIMUTH with APS unit attached to the drill head AND ensure driller extends the head so that the APS is above the shack's roof in order to get the strongest satellite* ***signal***

NOTE: First 400 m of Parent hole to be drilled on "Controlled Drilling" at a combination of reduced drill pressure and/or half meters drilled from normal. This will have to be moderated by foreman to get the best straight penetration

CAUTION: first test below the casing is the most important one to be timely to check whether the casing didn't shift in overburden.

Once hole is deep enough, should use a hexagonal core barrel and two long shells to maintain rigidity of drill string. Drill foreman to advise if water pressure is too high and hole can plug with fines.

PARENT

	x	y	z	
1200 m	501000	5502800	340	
HOLE-ID	DISTANCE	AZIMUTH	DIP	
01	0	356	-82	
01	50	358	-80	2 deg dip loss from casing
01	100	359	-79	1 deg dip loss per 50 m
01	150	0	-78	
01	200	1	-77	
01	250	2	-76	
01	300	3	-75	
01	350	4	-74	
01	400	5	-73	
01	450	6	-72	2 deg dip loss per 50 m
01	500	7	-70	
01	550	8	-68	
01	600	9	-66	
01	650	10	-64	
01	700	11	-62	
01	750	12	-60	
01	800	13	-58	
01	850	14	-56	
01	900	15	-54	
01	950	16	-52	
01	1000	17	-50	
01	1050	18	-48	
01	1100	19	-46	
01	1150	20	-44	
01	1200	21	-42	EOH

Caution for Drill Foreman: two daughter holes to be drilled past this wedge so ensure that it is not rushed and will be set properly so it won't shift.

DaughterA, wedge at <u>310 m</u> downhole, <u>kick due right</u>

CAUTION: Geologist must show the Drill Foreman the core where the wedge depth is selected to ensure he is in agreement that the core fabric is adequate to pla

HOLE-ID	DISTANCE	AZIMUTH	DIP	
01A	350	5	-73	
01A	400	7	-71	
01A	450	8	-69	
01A	500	9	-67	
01A	550	10	-65	
01A	600	11	-63	
01A	650	12	-61	
01A	700	13	-59	
01A	750	14	-57	
01A	800	15	-55	
01A	850	16	-53	
01A	900	17	-51	
01A	950	18	-49	
01A	1000	19	-47	
01A	1050	20	-45	
01A	1100	21	-43	
01A	1150	22	-41	
01A	1200	23	-39	EOH

DaughterB, resin steel wedge at <u>410 m</u> downhole, <u>kick up and right</u>

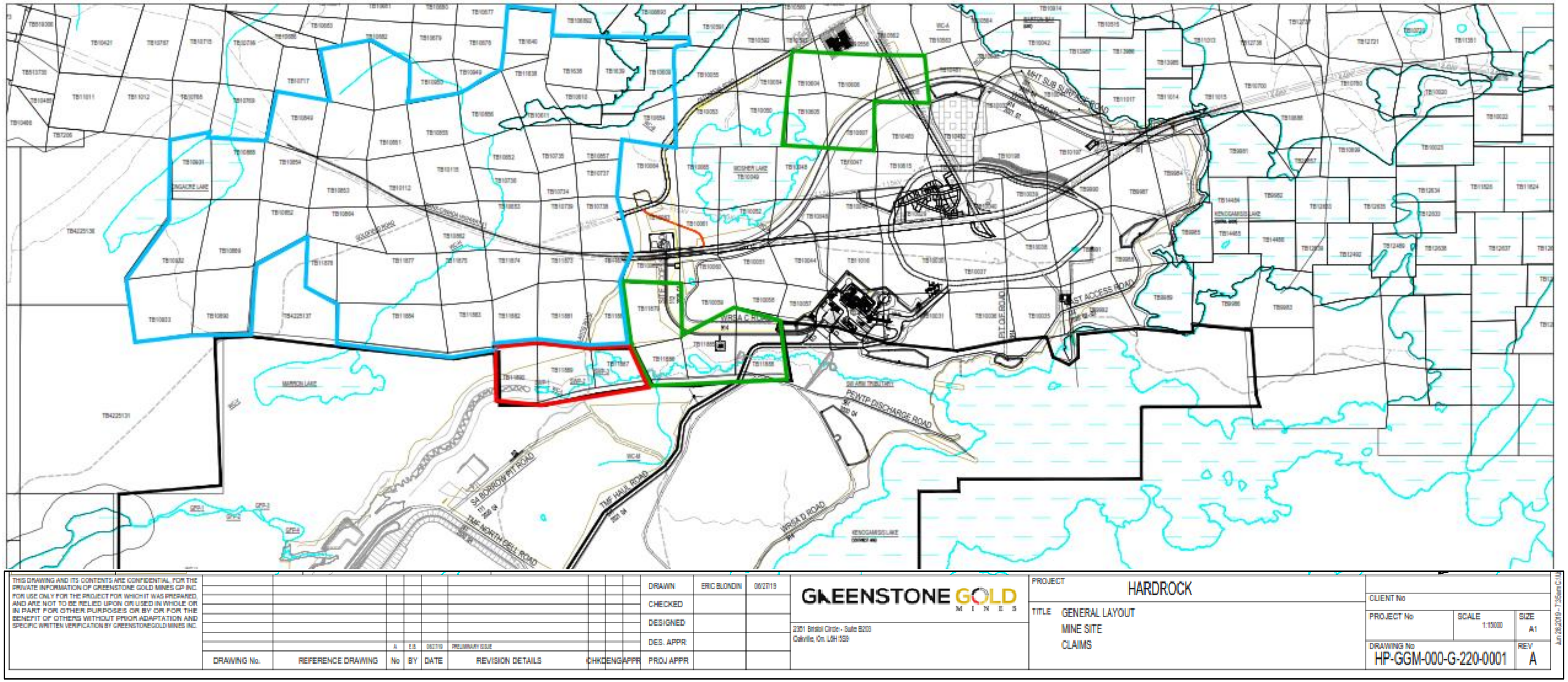
HOLE-ID	DISTANCE	AZIMUTH	DIP	
01B	450	9	-67	
01B	500	11	-65	
01B	550	12	-63	
01B	600	13	-61	
01B	650	14	-59	
01B	700	15	-57	
01B	750	16	-55	
01B	800	17	-53	
01B	850	18	-51	
01B	900	19	-49	
01B	950	20	-47	
01B	1000	21	-45	**Use a Clapison retrievable wedge if desired deflect**
01B	1050	22	-43	
01B	1100	23	-41	
01B	1150	24	-39	
01B	1200	25	-37	EOH

Parent hole azimuth should only change 1 deg per 50 m in any direction.
more than 2 deg per 50 m is a red flag.
Dip change of parent hole in first 400 m should be 1 deg up per 100 m.

	Parent	DaughterA	DaughterB	Total
TOTAL m	1200	890	790	**2880**

APPENDIX 5

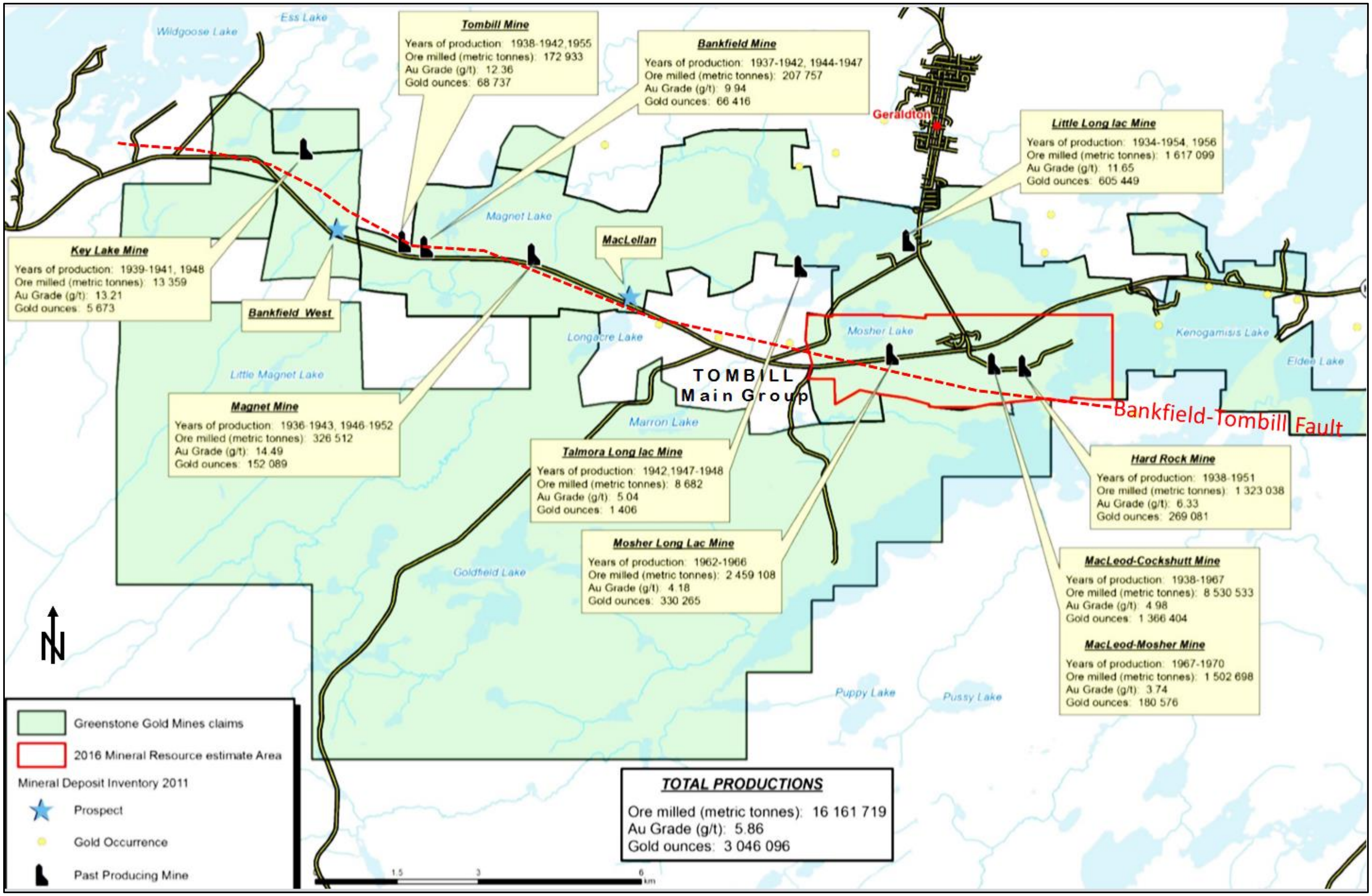
TOMBILL CLAIM MAP



Source: Greenstone Gold Mines, June 28, 2019, with Tombill Claims outlined in blue (mining and surface rights), green and red denoting mining rights only owned by Tombill.

APPENDIX 6

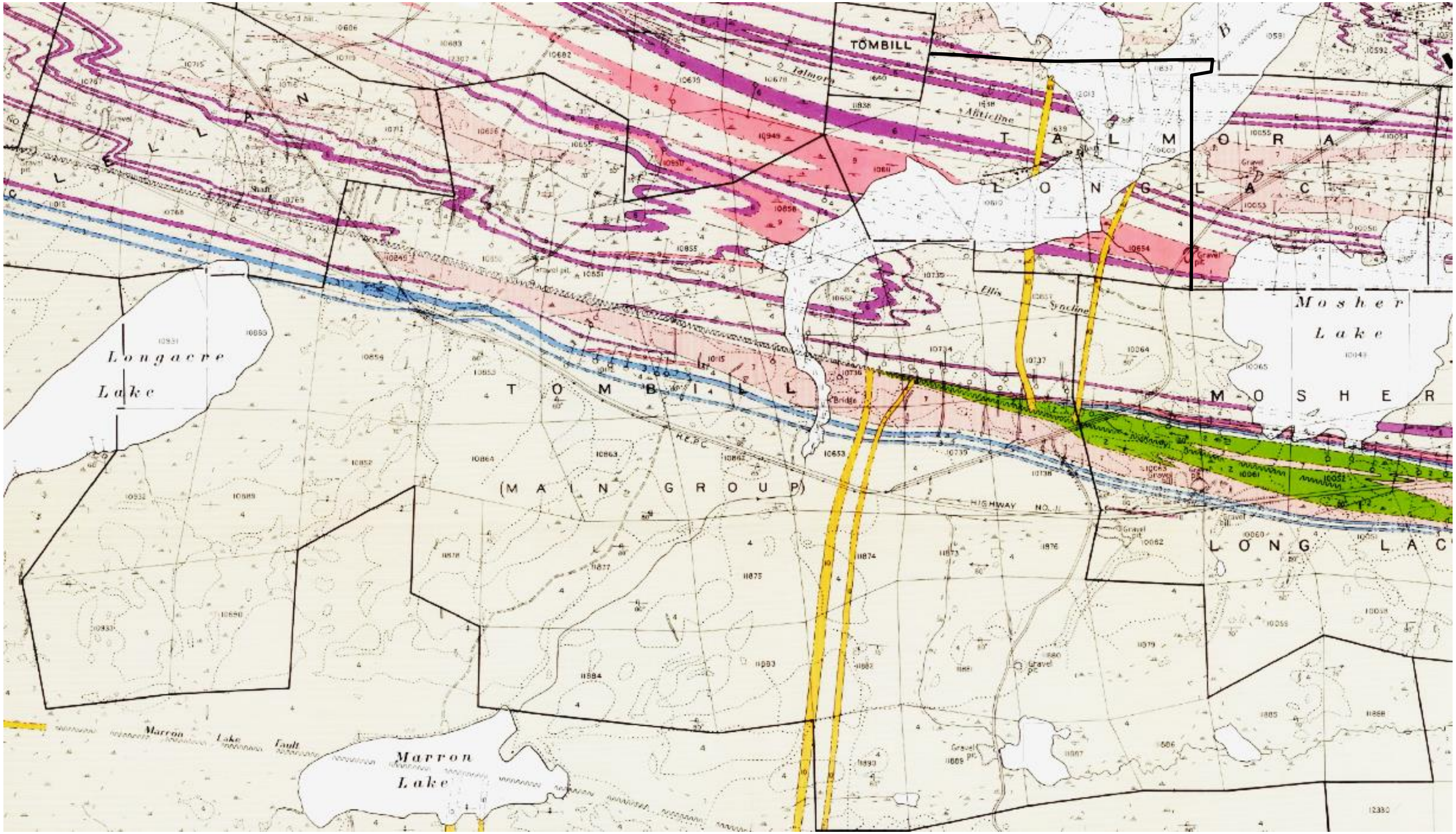
RELATIONSHIP OF PAST-PRODUCERS TO BANKFIELD TOMBILL FAULT WITH TOMBILL MAIN GROUP IDENTIFIED



Relationship of past-producers to Bankfield Tombill Fault with Tombill Main Group identified. Source: G Mining Services Inc. 43-101 Technical Report, December 21, 2016, Figure 23-1, page 23-4.

APPENDIX 7

FROM GEOLOGY MAP Pye (1951)



TOMBILL
Talmora
Anticline
T A L M O R A
L O N G L A C
Ellis Syncline
Mosher Lake
M O S H E R
Longacre Lake
T O M B I L L
(M A I N G R O U P)
Bridge
HIGHWAY NO. 11
L O N G L A C
Gravel pit
Marron Lake Fault
Marron Lake