SOLSTICE GOLD CORPORATION

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KGP PROJECT, KIVALLIQ REGION, EASTERN NUNAVUT TERRITORY, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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March 17, 2020

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Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report on the KGP Project, Kivalliq Region, Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada			
Client Name & Address	Solstice Gold Corporation Suite 1020 800 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6V 2V6			
Document Reference	Project #3037	***Status & Issue No.***	FINAL Version	
Issue Date	March 17, 2020			
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Report Distribution

Name	No. of Copies
Client	
RPA Filing	1 (project box)

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), now part of SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR), was retained by Solstice Gold Corporation (Solstice Gold or SGC) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the KGP Project (the KGP or the Project), located in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut Territory, Canada. The purpose of this report is to update the technical information available on the Project. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). RPA visited the KGP property from September 12 to 14, 2018 and examined and sampled drill core from the Project in Rankin Inlet on January 14, 2020.

Solstice Gold is a Vancouver-based, gold-focussed junior mining company formed on June 8, 2017 and listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on May 14, 2018. The company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta and is under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Securities Commission. Currently, the KGP is Solstice Gold's only mineral asset.

On November 14, 2017, Solstice Gold entered into a plan of arrangement with its then parent company, Dunnedin Ventures Inc. (DVI), including a land transfer and rights agreement whereby DVI transferred a 100% interest in 66 claims and a 50% interest in 12 additional claims for a combined total area of 806 km^2. The Project has since been expanded to a total of approximately 866 km^2, along with exclusive secondary development rights on the remaining DVI claims in the area, in consideration for which Solstice issued 34,418,922 common shares to DVI.

Some of the claims comprising the Project are subject to Gross Overriding (GOR) and Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalties by virtue of underlying agreements, for which partial buy-backs are possible.

Since acquiring the KGP, Solstice Gold has compiled historical rock and glacial till sampling results, reprocessed existing airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, and completed a comprehensive property wide rock sampling and detailed specific till surveys,

follow up geological mapping and sampling, a small rotary air blast (RAB) drilling program, and a limited diamond drilling program in one target area.

The major asset associated with the Project is a strategic land position covering prospective lithologies and structures within the Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt analogous to those related to the nearby Meliadine gold mine. Exploration targets warranting additional work, including diamond drilling, have been identified.

Solstice Gold has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Project or other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

CONCLUSIONS

The KGP covers an area of approximately 86,565 hectares (ha) and consists of 70 federal claims with a total area of 77,543 ha, held 100% by Solstice Gold, and an additional 19 federal claims with a total area of 9,022 ha, jointly held with DVI (50:50).

The KGP is located within the Archean Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt, part of the Western Churchill Structural Province of the northern Canadian Shield. The Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt consists of a poly-deformed and metamorphosed sequence of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks. It hosts the producing Meliadine gold mine, located approximately 15 km west of the Project boundary.

Prior to 2017, gold related work on the property was sporadic but locally indicative of gold potential.

Solstice Gold acquired extensive exploration datasets, including rock and till sampling, ground and airborne geophysical, and limited diamond drilling information covering the KGP and since 2017 has carried out systematic work designed to evaluate the KGP's gold potential. This work is summarized as follows:

- A first-time geological and structural synthesis of the KGP and its relation to adjacent claims which provides a solid underpinning for future work. Mapping has led to a greater understanding of the underlying geology particularly in the Qaiqtuq-Enterprise Lake-Arrow (QEA) target area which is interpreted to represent a regional rotational jog associated with the first order Raptor Westeros Fault Zone (RWFZ).

- Collection and analysis of 3,704 surface samples which provide both geochemical and geological information. Anomalous gold is now documented in many parts of the KGP and is particularly well developed in extensive gold-in-boulder fields in the QEA area. Analysis of till data at Westeros suggests maximum gold grain transport distances of 800 m and typically less than 500 m. This can be used to constrain till and possibly boulder sources elsewhere on the KGP.
- Completion of extensive till surveys and/or grain analysis and their integration with historical data. These supplement rock data, where available, and outline several highly anomalous targets areas including QEA, Midway, and Terminus target areas.
- Proof of concept reconnaissance drilling at the edge of one target area (Enterprise) has identified low grade gold over significant widths with associated grunerite rich retrograde alteration assemblages. Current results in this area have not adequately explained down-ice anomalous arsenic in rocks and tills. Peraluminous granitic rocks are also anomalous in gold in the Enterprise area and represent possible targets in the QEA area. Drilling also has demonstrated that EM is able to detect anomalous sulphides suggesting its utility in targeting.

RPA has not identified any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of, or confidence in, the exploration information reviewed.

RPA is of the opinion that the KGP is a very attractive, early stage exploration project with good potential to host significant gold mineralization and warrants a continued systematic exploration effort including a significant drilling component.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA considers that the KGP is a very attractive, early stage exploration project and merits a significant exploration program.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Solstice Gold's recommended Phase I exploration program and budget which consist of additional geological mapping and till sampling as well as a significant reverse circulation (RC) drilling program to test additional high priority targets.

Contingent on the results of the Phase I program, RPA recommends a Phase II exploration program and budget which consists of:

- Continued geological mapping and detailed till sampling in specific areas where first pass sampling has yielded encouraging results,
- Induced polarization (IP) surveying in areas where appropriate, including the Midway and Qaiqtuq target areas,
- Preliminary testing of high priority areas with additional RC drilling, and

- An initial phase of diamond drilling to follow up on significant RC drilling results.

Details of the recommended exploration programs can be found in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 PROPOSED BUDGETS
Solstice Gold Corporation Ltd. – KGP Project

Item	C$
Phase I	
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	160,000
Travel/Accommodation	60,000
Geological Mapping/Till Sampling	70,000
Camp Costs	140,000
Helicopter & Fuel	660,000
RC Drilling (6,000 m)	1,000,000
Assaying	80,000
Expediting	60,000
Analysis/Interpretation/Reporting	70,000
Community/Environment/Permitting	20,000
Field Supplies	10,000
Sub-total	2,475,000
Contingency	350,000
TOTAL Phase I	**2,825,000**
Phase II	
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	200,000
Travel/Accommodations	75,000
Geological Mapping/Till Sampling	70,000
Ground Geophysics (IP)	100,000
Geophysical Interpretation/Consulting	20,000
Camp Cost	200,000
Helicopter & Fuel	900,000
RC Drilling (5,000 m)	850,000
Diamond Drilling (5,000 m)	1,500,000
Assaying	150,000
Expediting	80,000
Analysis/Interpretation/Reporting	80,000
Community/Environment/Permitting	30,000
Field Supplies	20,000
Sub-total	4,300,000
Contingency	500,000
TOTAL Phase II	**4,800,000**

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project consists of two non-contiguous claim blocks covering an area of approximately 86,565 ha located approximately 25 km northeast of the community of Rankin Inlet in the eastern part of the Region of Kivalliq, Nunavut Territory. The claim blocks are located within 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 55O/02 to 07, 55J/13 to 14, 55N/01 and 55N/08 and are centred approximately at Latitude 63°07'00" N and Longitude 91°28'00" W. All claims are accessible year-round by helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft or overland in the winter by snow machines.

LAND TENURE

The Project totals approximately 86,656 ha in which Solstice Gold holds a 100% interest in 70 federal claims totalling 77,543 ha and a 50% interest in an additional 19 federal claims totalling 9,022 ha held jointly with Dunnedin Ventures Inc. (DVI). Solstice Gold holds a 100% interest in the gold rights of the jointly held claims.

A portion of the KGP (28%) is within Inuit-owned surface rights and remaining area is Crown land.

On November 14, 2017, Solstice Gold entered into a plan of arrangement with its then parent company DVI, including a land transfer and rights agreement whereby DVI transferred a 100% interest in 66 claims and a 50% interest in 12 additional claims for a combined total area of 806 km^2. The Project has since been expanded to a total of approximately 866 km^2 along with exclusive secondary development rights on the remaining DVI claims in the area, in consideration for which Solstice issued 34,418,922 common shares to DVI.

Some of the claims comprising the Project are subject to Gross Overriding (GOR) and Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalties by virtue of underlying agreements, for which partial buy-backs are possible.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no permanent infrastructure on the KGP property.

HISTORY

Ongoing prospecting in the area following the discovery of the Rankin Inlet nickel mine resulted in thousands of rock samples having been taken in the Rankin Inlet area since the 1970s with approximately 230 having been collected proximal to the KGP boundary. This work led to a gold discovery at Tonic Lake in 1972, located approximately 12 km south of the KGP. This discovery and the subsequent exploration along a northwest-southeast trend of mineralization eventually led to the discovery of the Meliadine deposit, currently being mined by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited.

The area comprising the KGP was part of larger claims groups held by diamond exploration companies during the early 2000s. Rock and till sampling, multiple airborne magnetic and EM and local ground magnetic surveys, and diamond drilling were completed over the KGP as part of diamond exploration programs from 2001 to 2010.

Prior to 2004, more than 1,155 till samples were reported to have been collected on the Project, although analytical data exist for only 338 of these samples. Additionally, 97 mineralized rock grab samples returning from 0.05 g/t Au to 2.52 g/t Au were collected prior to 2004 on the KGP area.

In 2004, the Hunter Exploration Group conducted limited gold sampling on core from several drill holes completed on diamond targets that intersected magnetic iron formation. Of the samples collected, four assayed greater than 150 ppb Au, including three samples greater than 500 ppb Au, and two samples greater than 2,000 ppb Au.

In 2006, Kaminak Gold Corporation released the results of a five-hole, 459 m drill program in the Enterprise Lake area. The most significant result was from drill hole KFC-01B which intersected 7.06 g/t Au across a core length of 0.69 m from a shallow (<30 m) quartz vein hosted by iron formation.

Solstice Gold acquired various data from DVI including a till sampling dataset which contains the results of gold grain counts from 710 samples within the KGP. The highest gold grain counts occur in many samples located south and southwest of the RWFZ.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Canadian Shield consists of a number of Archean cratons that are welded together by Paleoproterozoic orogenic belts. The Western Churchill Province, where the Project is located, is formed by two Archean crustal blocks, namely the Hearne and Rae domains, separated by the Archean to Paleoproterozoic Snowbird tectonic zone. The Snowbird tectonic zone has been identified by means of geophysical data and is expressed on the ground as discrete mylonite zones and wide corridors of heterogeneous low grade cataclasites.

The KGP is located within the Archean Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt, part of the Western Churchill Structural Province. The Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt consists of a poly-deformed and metamorphosed sequence of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks. The Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt is cut by three regional fault zones, the Pyke Fault Zone (PFZ), Raptor-Westeros Fault Zone (RWFZ), and the Josephine Fault Zone (JFZ). The latter two faults transect the KGP area.

Prograde metamorphic assemblages record ca. 1.89 Ga relatively high pressure and temperature conditions north of the RWFZ consistent with Snowbird age tectono-metamorphism. In pelitic rocks, kyanite bearing assemblages suggest mid-amphibolite peak metamorphic conditions near the RWFZ increasing to upper amphibolite facies conditions near the JFZ. South of the RWFZ, lower pressure andalusite - staurolite assemblages are observed in pelitic rocks. Near the fault zones, prograde assemblages exhibit lower grade, greenschist conditions at the Meliadine gold mine, and upper greenschist to lower amphibolite conditions along part of the RWFZ. Gold and accompanying secondary sulphide mineralization appear to be associated with retrograde silicate replacement textures in iron formation.

Units dip generally northwards and along the PFZ where younging features are preserved; the hanging wall rocks are overturned. Three major fold events are recognized, on the KGP, early F_1 isoclinal folding, regional east-west trending F_2 folds and north-south trending F_3 folds which broadly warp F_2 folds. At the KGP, this may be expressed in the prograde and retrograde metamorphic events associated with similarly oriented structures.

MAJOR UNITS

The prefix “meta” applies to all rock types (other than intrusives) on the Project and is omitted here for brevity.

Turbidites

The turbidites are compositionally layered rocks at the metre scale consisting of biotite-muscovite bearing greywacke layers and pelitic muscovite-biotite schists with coarse aluminosilicate, staurolite, and garnet porphyroblasts. These are interpreted to be the metamorphosed equivalents of well-preserved sandstone-mudstone turbidites observed near the Meliadine gold mine.

Iron Formation

Iron formation is typically silicate (hornblende-garnet), chert, and magnetite layered over most of the Project. In the Enterprise Lake area, magnetite–poor, sulphide, and grunerite rich iron formation is present and may constitute a separate type of iron formation that can be identified and mapped. The grunerite iron formation exhibits retrograde replacement textures and alternatively may be formed in association with hydrothermal alteration related to the introduction of gold, sulphides, and associated elements.

Semi-pelites

Semi-pelitic biotite greywacke, argillite, and graphitic argillite form smaller components of the sedimentary package on the KGP and are usually observed in association with iron formation units.

Intrusive rocks

Extensive tonalites on the Project are of presumed Archean age, having been age-dated on adjacent claims. A foliated granodiorite body just west of Enterprise Lake contains a two-mica granite body. Narrow intersections of micaceous granitoid evident in 2019 drill holes have weakly anomalous gold values. The two-mica granite can be pegmatitic with coarse mica books and decimeter scale feldspar.

Mapping has identified a heterogeneous, strongly deformed leucocratic body with mylonitic margins. The body is mostly layered leucocratic rocks with very low colour index and also contains strongly foliated granitoids and lesser mafic intrusive rock. These rocks are in tectonic contact with supracrustal rocks but may represent the oldest unit (basement?) in the map area.

MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization is widespread on the Project, in both rocks and glacial tills. Rock samples are divided about evenly between outcrop and boulders. Generally, the 90th percentile value

of gold analytical data for a given sample type is regarded as anomalous. Iron formation forms the largest group of gold mineralized samples and mineralized meta-sedimentary samples are present with iron formation in better mineralized areas. Arsenopyrite or elevated arsenic geochemical results are also typical of some mineralized areas while others are arsenic-poor. Glacial till data from the KGP suggest till transport distances of 500 m to 800 m down ice (southeasterly).

Gold bearing boulder fields are present in the QEA target area that contain both mineralized iron formation and meta-sediment samples. Anomalous arsenic values are associated with some of these boulder trains. Mineralized iron formation samples here exhibit retrograde grunerite replacement of early garnet-hornblende assemblages consistent with observations in 2019 drill core. Weakly anomalous gold is present in peraluminous granitic rocks intersected in drilling supporting the possibility of gold mineralized target zones within granitoid rocks.

Limited drill testing at the edge of one target has returned 4 m to 6 m intervals of elevated gold including 0.26 g/t Au across 4.95 m and 0.25 g/t Au across 5.60 m in diamond drill hole 2019-02 with a maximum value of 1.14 g/t Au in grunerite and sulphide bearing iron formation. This interval correlates with a strong EM anomaly at surface. The recent intercepts in this area are arsenic-poor and do not explain elevated arsenic in rock and till samples down ice, suggesting additional exploration in this area is warranted.

Areas of elevated gold are associated with primary and secondary faults which can be mapped using EM and/or magnetic data. There are numerous structures crossing the gold-in-boulder fields in the QEA target area which represent high priority drill targets.

EXPLORATION STATUS

The Project is at an early stage of exploration.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

There are no current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates for the Project.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), now part of SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR), was retained by Solstice Gold Corporation (Solstice Gold or SGC) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the KGP Project (the KGP or the Project), located in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut Territory, Canada. The purpose of this report is to update the technical information available on the Project. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

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to the nearby Meliadine gold mine. Exploration targets warranting additional work, including diamond drilling, have been identified.

Solstice Gold has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Project or other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Technical Report has been prepared by RPA for Solstice Gold, and is based on information supplied by Solstice Gold, information in the public domain, and site visits.

A site visit to the Project was carried out on September 12 to 14, 2018 by Mr. Paul Chamois, M.Sc.(A), P.Geo., RPA Principal Geologist. The purpose of the site visit was to confirm the local geological setting, independently sample gold showings on the property, and identify factors which might affect the Project. On January 14, 2020, Mr. Chamois inspected drill core from the 2019 drilling program stored at Rankin Inlet and independently sampled elevated gold intersections.

Prior to, during, and subsequent to the site visits, discussions were held with the following Solstice Gold personnel:

- Sandy Barham, M.Sc. Senior Geological Consultant
- Ian Russell, P.Geo. Vice-President Exploration
- David Adamson, Ph.D. Executive Chairman
- Marty Tunney, P.Eng. President
- Nicholas Mitchell, P. Geo. Senior Geological Consultant

This report was prepared by Paul Chamois, P.Geo., an Independent Qualified Person, who is responsible for all sections of the report. This report greatly benefits from input from Solstice Gold personnel, particularly with respect to Sections 7 and 9.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron
μg	microgram
a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
MASL	metres above sea level
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
min	minute
μm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report has been prepared by RPA for Solstice Gold. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property. RPA did review the status of the Project claims on the Nunavut Mining Recorder's web site (https://services.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca) and the claim information is as noted in Table 30-1 of this report as of March 17, 2020, the date of RPA's review.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The KGP consists of two, non-contiguous blocks of claims located in the eastern part of the Region of Kivalliq, Nunavut Territory, centred approximately 25 km northeast of the community of Rankin Inlet. All claims are accessible year-round by helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft or overland in the winter by snow machines. Helicopter and fixed-wing charters may be arranged from Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, Churchill, Manitoba or from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (Figure 4-1).

The Project consists of two irregularly shaped blocks. The western claim block extends approximately 35 km in an east-west direction and 30 km a north-south direction. A few kilometres to the east of the western block, a second block extends in a northwest-southeast direction for approximately 30 km in length and 5 km in width. The claim blocks are located within 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 55O/02 to 07, 55J/13 to14, 55N/01 and 55N/08. The approximate centre of the Project is located at Latitude 63°07'00" N and Longitude 91°28'00" W.

Figure 4-2 illustrates the location of the Project and indicates showings and other salient features that are referred to elsewhere in the report.

LAND TENURE

The KGP totals approximately 86,565 ha consisting of 70 federal claims (77,543 ha), held 100% by Solstice Gold, and an additional 19 federal claims (9,022 ha), jointly held with DVI (50:50), on which Solstice Gold holds 100% of the gold rights (see Table 30-1 in Appendix 1, Figure 4-3).

The southern boundary of the Project adjoins the north boundary of Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) Subsurface Rights Parcel RI-01, approximately 25 km northeast of Rankin Inlet (Figure 4-3). The northeast and northwest corners of the Project are located approximately 10 km southeast and 75 km west of Chesterfield Inlet, respectively. The property extends between north latitudes 62°58' and 63°19' and west longitudes 90°44' and 92°13'. Thirty-three claims of the KGP are located partially or totally within IOL Surface Rights Parcel CI-15.

Figure 4-1

Legend:

- Territorial Capitals
- Cities
- Territory/Province Boundaries
- Minor Primary Roads

0 112.5 225 Miles

0 112.5 225 KM

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Location Map

March 2020

Source: RPA, 2017.

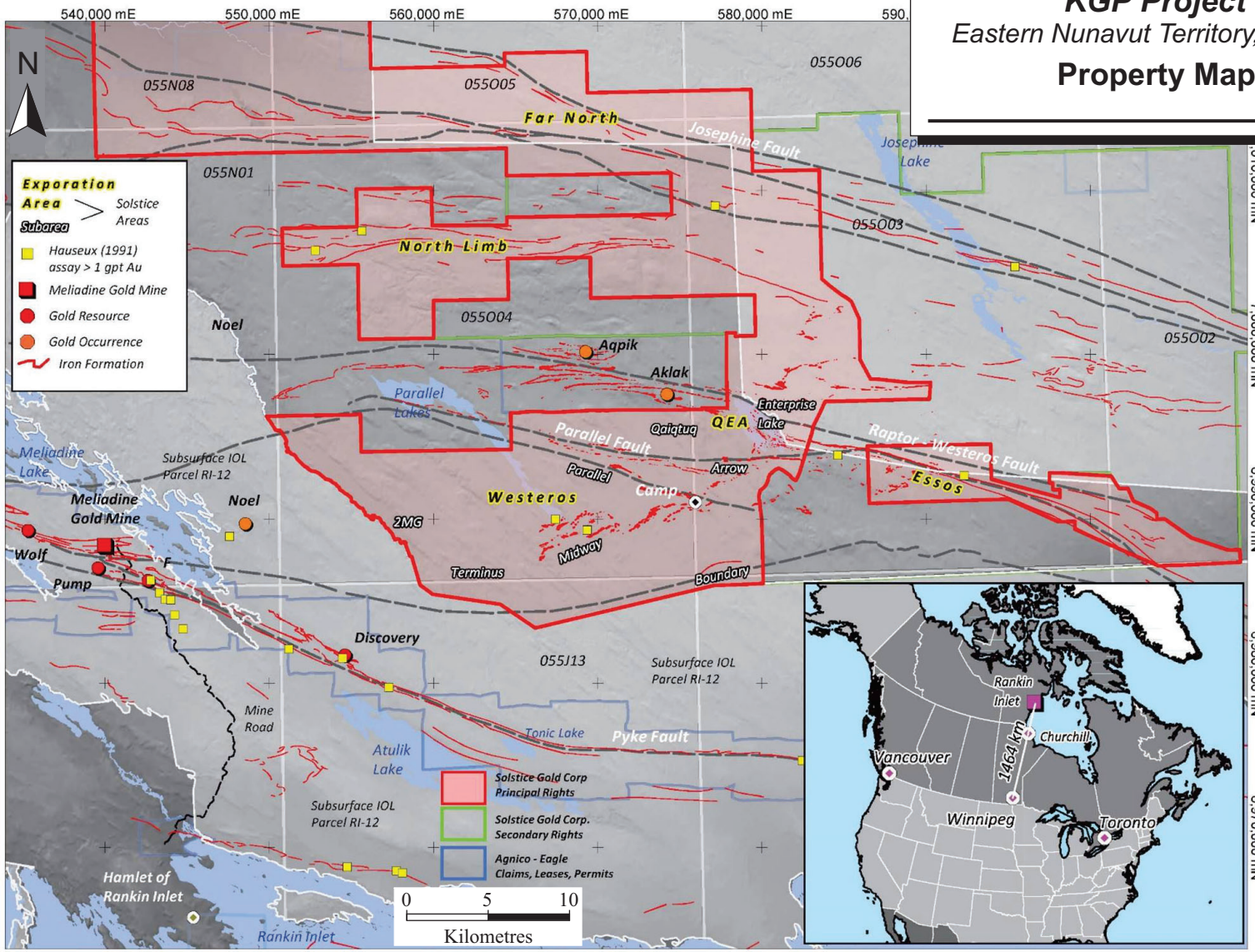
Figure 4-2

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Property Map



March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

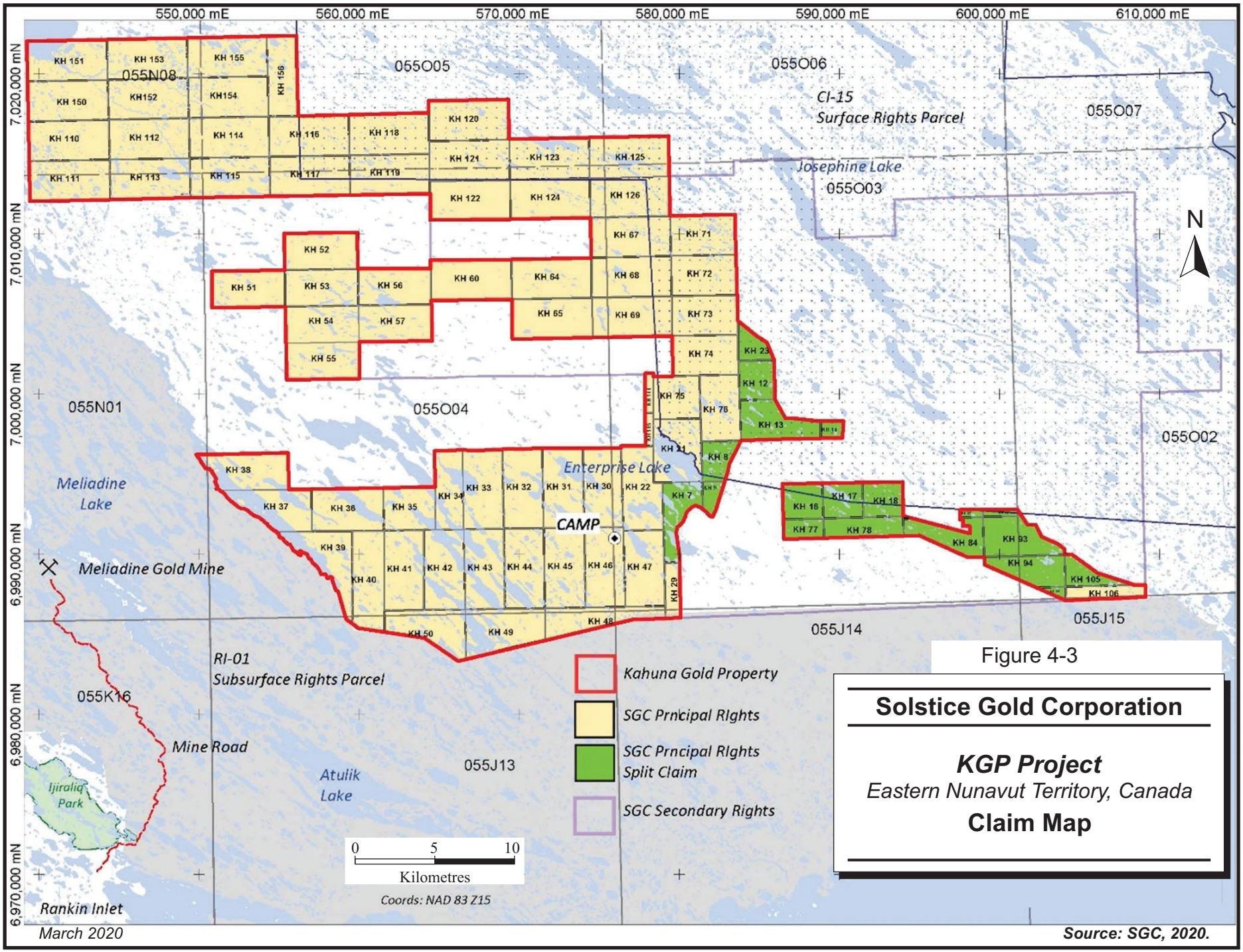


Figure 4-3

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Claim Map

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

RPA Now part of SLR

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Table 30-1, Appendix 1 lists all of the subject claims along with the relevant tenure information including claim names and numbers, anniversary dates, areas in hectares, ownership, and current status.

It should be noted that the assessment report for the work program completed in 2019 has been submitted to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and pending approval will extend the anniversary dates on certain claims.

Solstice Gold entered into the Kahuna Property Land Transfer and Rights Agreement (the Letter Agreement) with DVI on November 14, 2017. The Letter Agreement was finalized upon completion of a statutory plan of arrangement on January 31, 2018. Under the terms of the Letter Agreement, each of Solstice Gold and DVI can independently develop a mine on claims on which it owns Primary Development Rights (as described below). The parties may, but are not obliged to, co-operate on the future transfer of Primary and Secondary Development Rights.

The terms of the Letter Agreement and the definition of the terms defined therein can be found in a press release dated November 27, 2017 filed on DVI's profile on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR).

Upon execution of the Letter Agreement, DVI transferred to Solstice Gold:

- 100% title and rights to the certain Transferred Claims (as defined in the Letter Agreement),
- a 50% undivided interest in and to certain Border Claims (as defined in the Letter Agreement),
- ownership of all technical, economic, geological, and other information and data concerning the Transferred Claims, and the portion of each of the Border Claims over which Solstice Gold has Primary Development Rights (as defined in the Letter Agreement).

In consideration for the transfer of the Project, Solstice Gold issued 34,418,922 Common Shares to shareholders of DVI. Upon execution of the Letter Agreement, DVI granted Solstice Gold Primary Development Rights in respect of the Transferred Claims and Secondary Development Rights (as defined in the Letter Agreement) in respect of the Remaining Claims (as defined in the Letter Agreement) and Solstice Gold granted DVI Primary Development Rights in respect of the Remaining Claims and Secondary Development Rights in respect of

the Transferred Claims. Border claims are also split into Primary Development Rights and Secondary Development Rights depending on geographic location.

Primary Development Rights means the rights of the holder of a mineral claim or other mining right to, among other things, conduct exploration, development, and mining on such mineral claims. Secondary Development Rights means having the right to access the mineral claims for the purpose of inspecting the mineral claims and existing work being undertaken on the claims (related only to the Secondary Development Rights mineral entitlement) and to propose work to the Primary Development Right holder, which work may proceed only with the consent of the Primary Development Right holder. Secondary Development Rights terminate on a claim or claims when a Primary Development Right holder commences a feasibility study, completes a feasibility study, or commences commercial production on the claim or claims. In all cases of the Letter Agreement, mining rights of DVI are limited to diamonds, gemstones, and all minerals found within kimberlitic rocks and mining rights of Solstice Gold are limited to all other minerals.

Mineral claims and rights under the Letter Agreement may be transferred (without consent of the other party) to third parties provided they are bound by the Letter Agreement.

MINERAL RIGHTS

Crown lands in Nunavut are managed pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act and its related Regulations, including the Nunavut Mining Regulations. Sub-surface lands include hard-rock minerals, precious gems, and coal. The rights to these materials are administered through the Nunavut Mining Regulations and the Territorial Coal Regulations. There is a distinction between sub-surface minerals and surface mineral substances that have specific purposes such as carving stone and building materials. These special use surface minerals are administered through the Territorial Quarry Regulations. The Nunavut Mining Recorder's office is responsible for sub-surface rights administration of Crown Land. The Mining Recorder's office is responsible for administering the Nunavut Mining Regulations which entered into force on March 31, 2014.

A mineral claim only remains active if a certain amount of assessment work is completed on the claim. The amount of work is measured by the cost per hectare. Once recorded, a mineral claim is valid for a period of two years. The claim can be renewed to its third year if the holder

does representation work valued at $10/ha during the first two-year period. A claim can be held up to 10 years if representation work is valued at a minimum of $5/ha per year for each year after the first two-year period. For the KGP, this translates to annual assessment work requirements of $436,045.

In Nunavut, there is no requirement to survey the boundaries of a claim until it is taken to lease. A claim may be taken to lease if representation work of a minimum of $25/ha on the claim has been completed and if a legal survey on the claim has been recorded with the Mining Recorder.

Under the current regulations, claims in Nunavut can be held for a maximum of 10 years before they must be taken to lease or dropped. The current regulations, however, are being amended and under one of the amendments, claims will be able to be held for 30 years prior to going to lease or being dropped. Any leases held prior to the changes going into effect will be extended to a life of 30 years from the date of the new regulations taking effect. Any work accumulated on those claims prior to the new regulations coming into effect will remain applicable. The current guidance from the Nunavut Mining Registrar is that the amendments are expected to take effect at some time in early 2021.

ROYALTIES AND OTHER ENCUMBRANCES

By virtue of an underlying agreement (the Property Option Agreement) between DVI and the original vendors of the KGP, Gary Thompson (Thompson) and Sorin Posescu (Posescu) (collectively the Vendors), dated November 4, 2014 as amended, and a subsequent agreement (the Royalty Agreement) dated November 14, 2017, the KGP is subject to two separate 2% GOR royalties on diamonds, one each for Thompson and Posescu, as well as two separate 2% NSR royalties on all other minerals, one each for Thompson and Posescu. One percent of each GOR may be purchased for $2 million and one percent of each NSR royalty may be purchased for $2 million at any time prior to production. No rights exist on the KGP to prospect for diamonds without agreement from Solstice Gold.

RPA is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, or other obligations related to any underlying agreement.

PERMITTING

Land use permits are required to conduct exploration on both IOL and non-IOL parcels. The IOL parcels in the KGP area are administered by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). Land use permits for non-IOL parcels (Federal lands) are obtained from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). Water permits are required for exploration activity and are administered by the Nunavut Water Board (NWB)

The exploration programs on the KGP were completed on both Crown Land and IOL surface rights parcel (Parcel CI-15) within NTS map sheets, 55O/02, 55O/03, 55O/04, 55O/05, 55O/06, 55O/07, 55J/13, 55J/14, 55N/01, and 55N08 (Figure 4-2). The work was performed under CIRNAC Land Use Permit N2018C0020 for work completed on Crown Land and KIA Land Use Licence KVL315B01 for that portion of work completed on IOL surface rights parcels. Solstice Gold operates under Prospector Licence number 20425.

Table 4-1 lists active permits authorizing activities on the KGP.

TABLE 4-1 KGP PERMITS
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

ID	Regulator	Date Issued	Start Date	Expiry Date	Term (Years)	Note
WL 2BE-KGP1823	NWB	17-Dec-18	17-Dec-18	16-Dec-23	5	Renewable
LUP N2018C0020	CIRNAC	14-Jan-19	01-Feb-19	31-Jan-24	5	Extendable
KVL318B01	KIA	27-Feb-19	01-Feb-19	31-Jan-21	2	Land Use
KVRW18F02	KIA	12-Mar-19	12-Mar-19	31-Jan-21	2	Winter Road
PL20425	CIRNAC	30-Mar-18	20-Mar-18	30-Mar-21	1	Renewable

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Project. Solstice Gold has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The claims comprising the Project are located between the communities of Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. Rankin Inlet benefits from daily scheduled commercial flights from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Ottawa, Ontario. Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet are serviced seasonally by scheduled barge and ship. The Project is accessible by air year-round and overland by snow machines during the winter months. Helicopter and fixed-wing charters can be arranged either from Rankin Inlet; Churchill, Manitoba; and Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

An extensive network of trails traverses various parts of the Project that are used and maintained by local residents for summer all-terrain vehicle (ATV) and winter snowmobile access. These trails have been made available to past explorers, and currently to Solstice Gold through consultation initiatives, as winter haulage routes. Permitting has been approved for an overland trail from Rankin Inlet, however, this would be for winter use only. A trail is currently being established from Chesterfield Inlet to Josephine Lake with construction currently at a distance of 35 km from Chesterfield Inlet.

CLIMATE

The Project area has a subarctic climate and is above the treeline with temperatures remaining below freezing from late September to early June. Climate data including temperature and precipitation data come from weather stations “Rankin Inlet A” and Chesterfield Inlet, located approximately 25 km to the southwest and 35 km to the northeast from the Project area, respectively. Climate normals for this area are calculated based on 30 years of recording with only one year missed. The coldest months are December through March with average temperatures between -25°C and -31°C. The warmest months are July and August with average temperatures up to 10.5°C. The driest month is February with an average of 6 mm of precipitation while the wettest month is August which can reach up to 43 mm of precipitation.

Daylight hours vary greatly with 4 hours, 48 min of daylight on December 21 and 20 hours, 12 minutes daylight on June 21. Windspeeds in the Rankin area are fairly high ranging from daily averages of 25 km/h to 60 km/h throughout the year. Surface sample collection, mapping, and prospecting can only be completed once the snow has melted in mid to late May and before the snow again begins to fall in late September to early October; a window that can be highly variable from year to year. With the appropriate equipment, surface drilling can be completed in the winter months as well as the summer, however, it is highly recommended that the darkest and coldest months, January and February, be avoided.

As mentioned above, surface Land Use Permits have already been issued by KIA and CIRNAC allowing for surface exploration. Future potential surface mining rights would require approval from the same governing bodies.

TABLE 5-1 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

	Rankin Inlet	Chesterfield Inlet
Mean January Temperature	-30°C	-30.9°
Mean July Temperature	10.5°C	10.6°C
Extreme Maximum Temperature	30.5°C	30.5°C
Extreme Minimum Temperature	-49.8°C	-49.0°C
Average Annual Precipitation	310.9 mm	281.2 mm
Average Annual Rainfall	181.8 mm	163.9 mm
Average Annual Snowfall	131.9 cm	123.6 cm

Source: Environment Canada

LOCAL RESOURCES

Rankin Inlet is the transportation, health services, and business centre of the Kivalliq Region. Most services are available in Rankin Inlet, including: hardware, groceries, accommodation, expediting services, and some camp supplies. Supplies that are not locally available can be shipped in via daily scheduled air services or by annual barge service available in the summer season from late July to October for transport of bulk cargo via the ports of Montreal (Desgagnes Transarctik Inc.) and Valleyfield, QC (Nunavut Eastern Arctic Shipping). These services include retrograde cargo backhaul with prior arrangement. Materials and equipment can also be sent by rail to Churchill and from there by barge to Rankin Inlet.

The Rankin Inlet area is a hub of mining activity in the region. Exploration and mining suppliers and contractors are available from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. General labour is readily available from the local communities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no permanent infrastructure on the property. Solstice Gold co-funded the construction, permitting, and maintenance of a temporary camp located at Latitude 63˚ 02' 22.6", Longitude -91˚ 29' 55.8". DVI holds the camp permit and currently grants Solstice Gold utilization rights. The camp is capable of supporting exploration activities from spring through late fall. The camp can house approximately 25 personnel and consists of tents on platforms and larger kitchen and dry tent covered buildings. Fuel and other supplies can be mobilized by winter road from Rankin Inlet with permits granted by the KIA. The Land Use Permit also authorizes servicing of the camp with fixed-wing aircraft on suitable ground adjacent to the camp. The camp is in good shape and has received inspections from representatives of the local communities and regulators commenting on its good care and maintenance.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project area is located along the western coast of Hudson's Bay between the communities of Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. The property is characterized by tundra and shallow lakes and encompasses the highest topography in this part of Nunavut ranging from 15 MASL to 350 MASL.

The claim area is devoid of trees and dominated by till mixed with oceanic sediments near Hudson's Bay. Vegetation on the property is largely continuous and consists of a combination of heaths of dryas, sedges, arctic white heather, and lichens. Low shrubs found in the area include Labrador tea, dwarf birch, and blueberry.

The region is associated with areas of continuous permafrost with medium ice content and with Turbic Cryosolic soils. Unfrozen Organic (Mesisol) and Regosolic soils also occur in this ecoregion. Hummocky bedrock outcrops covered with discontinuous acidic, sandy, granitic tills are dominant. Prominent fluvioglacial ridges (eskers) also occur. Wetlands make up 25% to 50% of the land area and are characteristically lowland low- and high-centred polygon fens.

Wildlife includes barren-ground caribou, polar bear, grizzly bear, arctic fox, weasel, arctic ground squirrel, and lemming. Bird species include willow ptarmigan, snowy owl, and rough-legged hawk. Waterfowl, particularly sea ducks, snow geese, swans, Canada geese, and shorebirds are common in the coastal areas. White whale and seals inhabit coastal waters. Land uses include subsistence fishing, trapping, and hunting. Most of the human population and land use is along the coast.

The KGP is currently an early stage exploration project and the requirements for water and surface rights for mining operations have not yet been determined.

6 HISTORY

PRIOR OWNERSHIP

The claims comprising the Project were held by DVI and were transferred to Solstice Gold by virtue of the Kahuna Property Land Transfer and Rights Agreement entered into with DVI on November 14, 2017.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The following is largely summarized from Diakow (2018) and updated where required.

Ongoing prospecting in the area following the discovery of the Rankin Inlet nickel mine eventually led to the discovery of gold at Tonic Lake in 1972, located approximately 12 km south of the KGP claim boundary. This discovery and the subsequent exploration by Comaplex Minerals Corp. (Comaplex), Rio Algom Inc., Cumberland Resources (Cumberland), and WMC International Limited (WMC) along this southeast-northwest trend of mineralization eventually led to the discovery of the Meliadine deposit, currently owned and operated by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), which began gold production in Q2 2019 (Agnico Eagle MD&A, October 2019).

In the early 2000s, the greater than 2,800,000 ha former Churchill Diamond Project (CDP) covered the area of the current Project. The diamond rights to the CDP were shared by Shear Minerals Ltd. (Shear Minerals), Stornoway Diamond Corporation (Stornoway), and BHP Billiton Inc. (BHP) with the Hunter Exploration Group (Hunter Exploration) having ownership of the gold and precious metal rights. In 2007, Shear Minerals and Stornoway acquired BHP's diamond rights to the CDP resulting in a 50:50 ownership.

From 2001 to 2010, extensive diamond exploration was conducted in the form of multiple generations of airborne and ground geophysics. In 2008, most of the CDP claims forming the block known as Churchill East were cancelled. Several smaller claim packages were dropped from 2008 to 2016 and the majority of the remaining claims were cancelled either in 2012 or 2014.

In 2004, Apex Geosciences Ltd. (Apex) was contracted by Shear Minerals and Hunter Exploration to provide a technical evaluation and report of the gold potential on the CDP. In 2004, 23 samples were collected from five relogged drill holes, two of which are located within the present-day Project claim boundary. Of the samples collected, four assayed greater than 150 parts per billion (ppb) Au, including three samples greater than 500 ppb Au and two samples greater than 2,000 ppb Au. Three hundred till samples located within the then current DVI claim boundary collected in 2002 and 2003, were analyzed for gold and multi-element geochemistry.

A 2004 report by Apex also indicated that 1,155 of the till samples collected in that same year were to be analyzed for gold and multi-element geochemistry. DVI was only able to acquire geochemical results for 338 of these samples. Samples assaying greater than 25 ppb Au (80th percentile) were considered anomalous. Till samples were processed for indicator mineral recovery and subsequently processed for gold grain analysis.

Thousands of surface rock samples have been taken in the Rankin Inlet area since the 1970s with approximately 230 having been collected proximal to the KGP boundary. A total of 97 mineralized historical rock and grab samples returning from 0.05 g/t Au to 2.52 g/t Au are located on the KGP.

The Project area has several vintages of geophysical surveys completed for diamond exploration from 2002 to 2009 by Shear Minerals and Stornoway. It is important to document these surveys here as they are also directly applicable to gold exploration. A detailed summary of historical geophysical surveying is provided by Raffle and Turner (2014). Table 6-1 provides a list of the major surveys completed on the Project and Figure 6-1 illustrates the locations of airborne geophysical surveys flown proximal to the KGP.

TABLE 6-1 HISTORICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Year	Company	Survey Type	Comments
2002	Shear Minerals	Firefly Magnetics	Fixed-wing airborne survey at 150 m flight line spacing
2004	Shear Minerals	Resolve	Frequency domain helicopter-borne magnetic and EM at 75 m flight line spacing
2005	Shear Minerals	Aeroquest	AeroTEM time domain helicopter-borne magnetic and EM at 50 m flight line spacing over specific diamond targets
2005	Shear Minerals	Ground	Walking mag survey at 20 m line spacing over specific kimberlite dykes
2007	Shear Minerals	Ground	Large scale snowmobile-towed ground magnetic survey at 40 m line spacing over much of Josephine and Sedna corridors
2007	Shear Minerals	Fugro	High resolution gradient airborne magnetic survey (MIDAS) between the Kahuna and Notch kimberlites at 25 m line spacing
2010	Shear Minerals	Aeroquest	Airborne magnetics at 50 m line flight line spacing

In 2005, Shear Minerals created the spin-out company, Kaminak Gold Corporation (Kaminak Gold), through the combination of the non-diamond assets of the privately held Hunter Exploration and the non-diamond assets of Shear Minerals.

In 2006, Kaminak Gold released the results from a five-hole, 459 m drill program. The most significant results from this program were from hole KCF-01B which returned 7.06 g/t Au over 0.69 m core length at a depth of only 30 m (Kaminak Gold New Release, June 6, 2006). In addition to the drilling, five holes previously drilled for diamond exploration were sampled and assayed for gold. Drill hole results from all historical holes sampled or re-sampled for gold are shown in Table 6-2.

TABLE 6-2 ANOMALOUS INTERSECTIONS IN HISTORICAL DRILLING
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
04D479-01	20.80	21.10	0.30	2.01
04D479-01	44.45	45.10	0.65	2.52
05KD6001-01	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.18
05KD6001-01	20.00	21.77	1.77	0.22
05KD6001-01	22.17	23.20	1.03	0.20

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
06KCF-01B	26.30	27.05	0.75	0.17
06KCF-01B	29.00	29.52	0.52	0.21
06KCF-01B	29.52	30.21	0.69	7.06
06KCF-01B	32.24	33.24	1.00	0.24
06KCF-01B	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.12
06KD467-02	32.00	32.62	0.62	0.26
06KD467-02	43.60	44.47	0.87	0.50

In 2009, Kaminak Gold sold its interest in the CDP to Shear Minerals for consideration on possible non-diamond exploration executed by Shear Minerals (Kaminak Gold News Release, October 14, 2009).

In 2016, DVI purchased an extensive diamond and gold dataset for the KGP from a private vendor. Much of the previously mentioned gold-in-till data and historical drill data were included in this data package. Also included were the locations of 710 till samples that had been picked for gold grains. The majority of the samples that counted more than 50 grains of gold are located on the southwest portion of the KGP. While the data includes original assay certificates, sample descriptions and geographic locations of samples confirming its origin at what is currently the KGP, the company that commissioned the data collection and analysis, as well as when these samples were collected, is unknown. Figure 6-2 illustrates the location of the anomalous gold values in historical till samples.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

RPA is not aware of any historical resource estimates related to mineralized zones located on the Project.

PAST PRODUCTION

There has been no past production from the KGP.

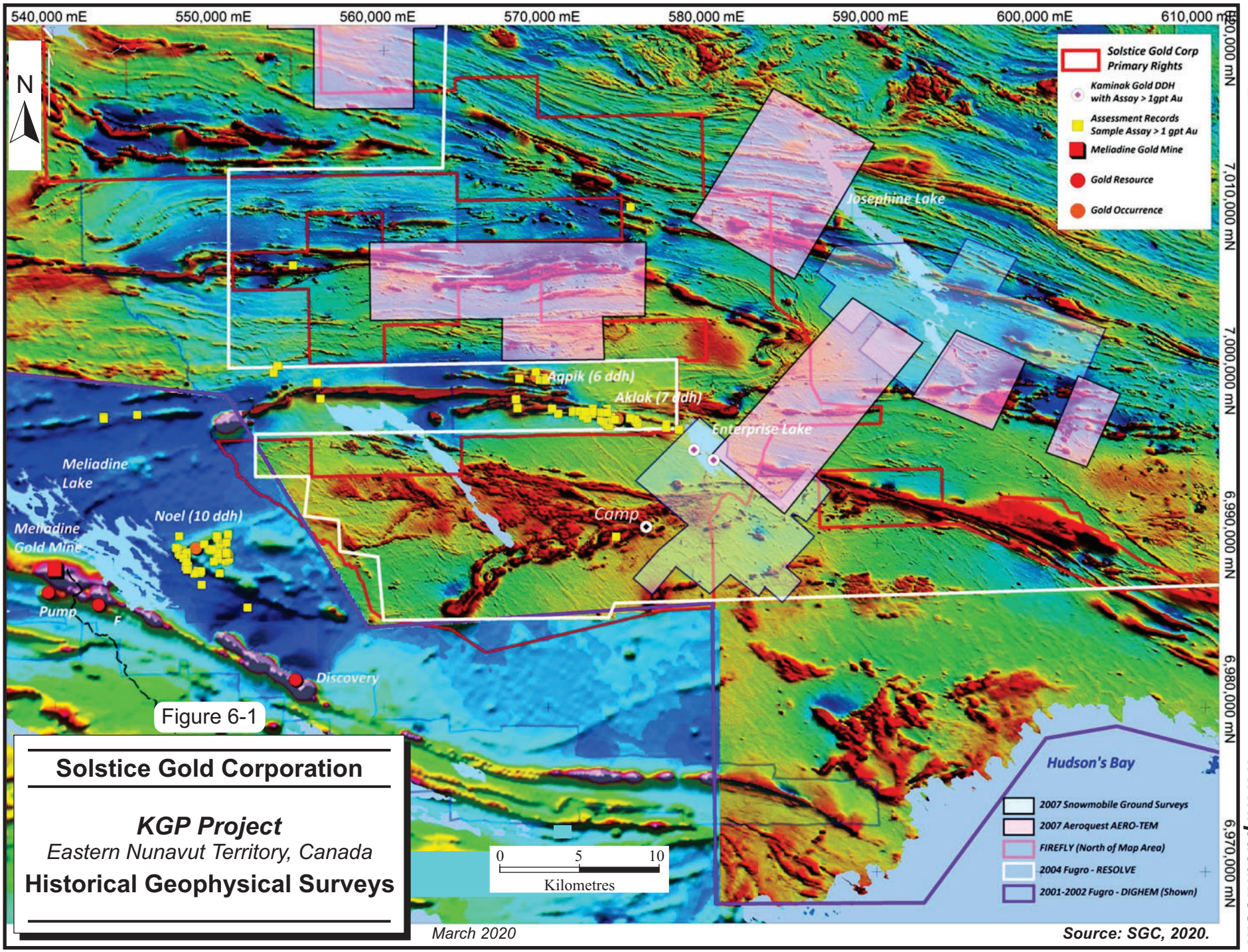

Figure 6-1

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Historical Geophysical Surveys

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

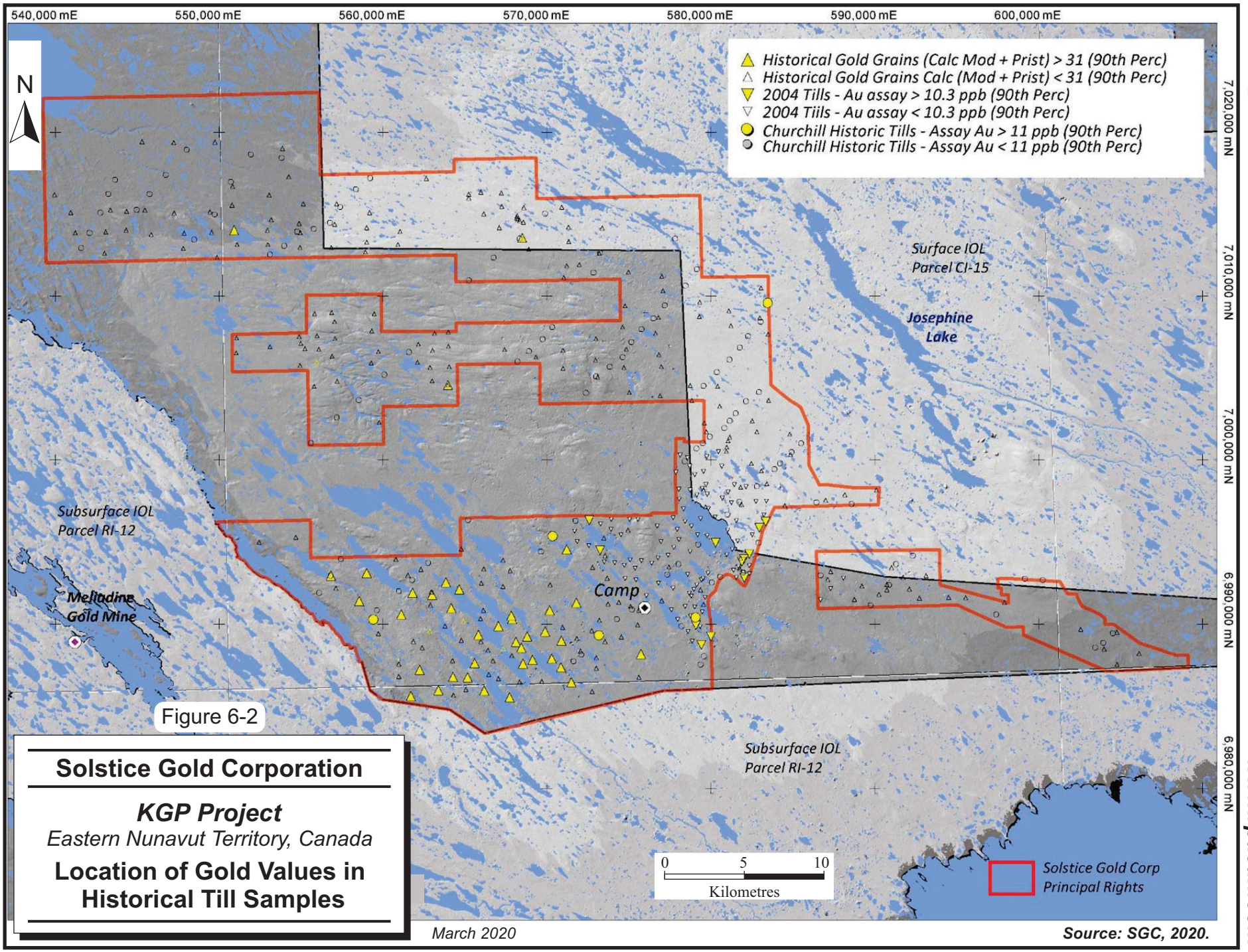

Figure 6-2

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Location of Gold Values in Historical Till Samples

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

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7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Canadian Shield consists of a number of Archean cratons that are welded together by Paleoproterozoic orogenic belts. The Western Churchill Province, where the Project is located, is formed by two Archean crustal blocks, namely the Hearne and Rae domains, separated by the Archean to Paleoproterozoic Snowbird tectonic zone (Figure 7-1). The Snowbird tectonic zone has been identified by means of geophysical data and is expressed on the ground as discrete mylonite zones and wide corridors of heterogeneous low grade cataclasites (Hanmer et al., 1992; Aspler et al., 1999).

The Hearne domain, to the southeast, includes the largely juvenile northwest Hearne subdomain and the juvenile central Hearne subdomain further to the southeast (Sandeman et al., 2001a). The Rae Domain to the northwest comprises much older Archean supracrustal rocks that have widespread continental affinities as reflected in local evidence for deposition on older basement (3.05 Ga, Hartlaub et al., 2001; 2.87 Ga, Zaleski et al., 2001), quartzite samples containing older Meso- to Paleoarchean detrital zircons (Ashton, 1988, Davis and Zaleski, 1998, Hartlaub et al., 2001), and lastly widespread occurrences of compositionally mature quartzite.

The Churchill Province is separated from the Slave craton to the west by the Thelon Tectonic zone, a magmatic welt comprised of granulite facies ortho- and para-gneisses, and younger granitoid plutons (Hanmer et al., 1992; Henderson et al., 1990; Van Breemen et al., 1987a, b; Thompson and Henderson, 1983). To the east of the Churchill Province lies a complex amalgamation of Archean cratonic blocks that are surrounded by orogens ranging in age from ca. 1.94 Ga to ca. 1.74 Ga (Van Kranendonk et al., 1993). The suture between the Western Churchill Province and the Superior Province to the south is marked by the Trans-Hudson orogenic belt which extends from the central United States, through central Canada, and as far north as Labrador (Orrell et al., 1999). The Rae domain comprises voluminous plutonic bodies that intruded a number of Archean supracrustal sequences of mutually similar lithological character.

Volcanic rocks within the eastern Rae Domain include komatiite, basalt, andesite, and rhyolite, with the latter yielding U/Pb ages from 2.73 to 2.69 Ga (Zaleski et al., 2001; Skulski et al., 2003). Plutonic rocks in the eastern Rae Domain were emplaced from 2.64 to 2.58 Ga and are dominated by calc-alkaline granitoid plutons (Le Cheminant and Roddick, 1991; Zaleski et al., 2001; Skulski et al., 2003).

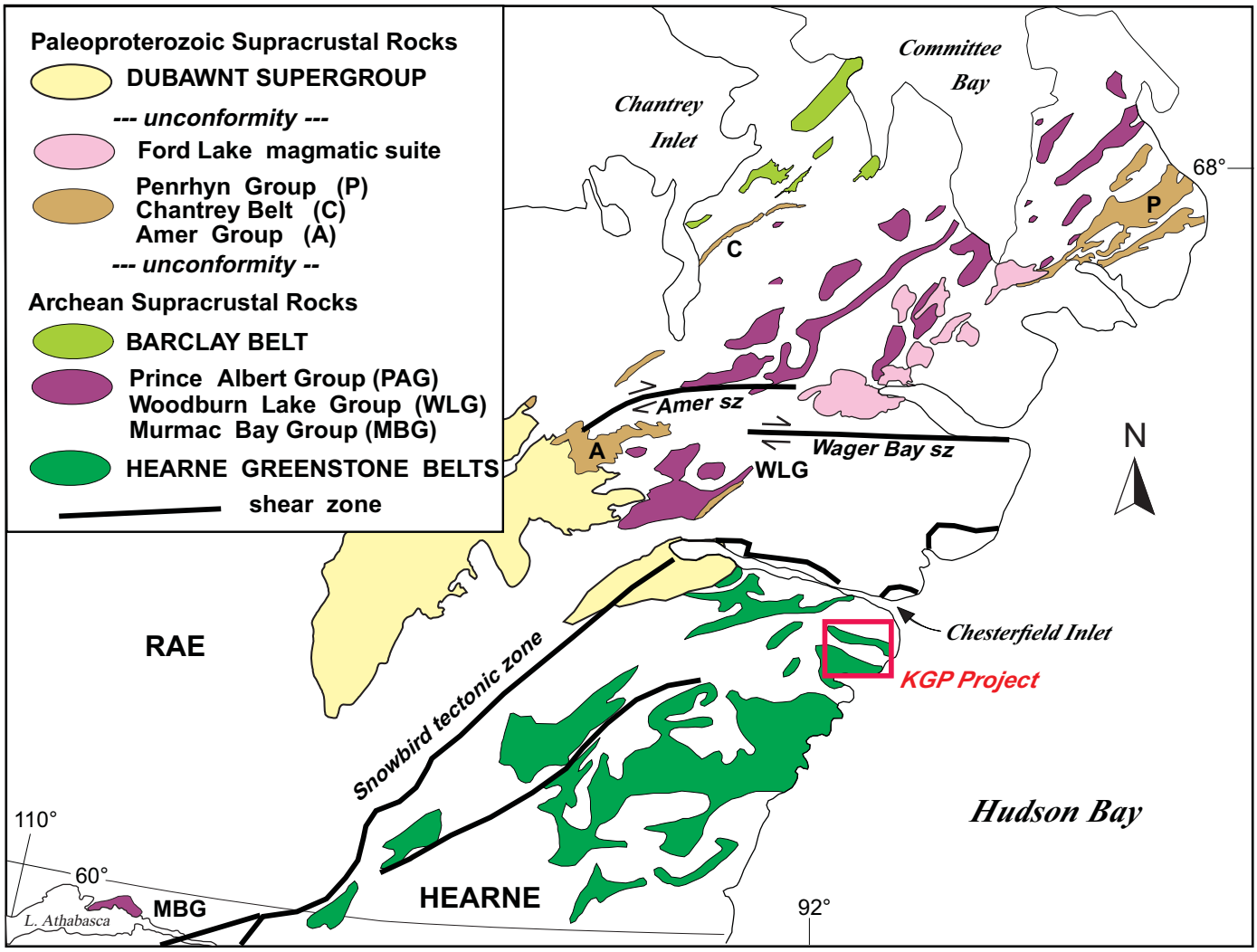


Figure 7-1

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Regional Geology

March 2020

Source: GSC, Current Research 2003-C22.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The KGP is located within the Archean Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt, part of the Western Churchill Structural Province of the northern Canadian Shield. The Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt consists of a poly-deformed and metamorphosed sequence of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks (Laporte, 1983; Tella, 1994; Tella et al., 1986; Tella et al, 2007). Tella et al. (1986, 1994), building on the work of Bannatyne (1958) and Laporte (1983), provided a general stratigraphic framework recognizing a lower and upper volcanic cycle separated by a turbidite sequence. Carpenter (2003) reviewed the geology of the Rankin Inlet area and provided a subdivision of the mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks. Carpenter (2003) also recognizes a distinct sedimentary and volcanic group of rocks that he proposes lies at the top of older volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Orthoquartzite outcroppings, some ripple-marked, are present within the Rankin syncline and around the margins of the anticline to the north of Rankin Inlet. These rocks have been assigned both Paleoproterozoic and Neo-Archean ages historically and more recent work continues to inform the geology of the Rankin Inlet area.

The geology map and legend shown in Figures 7-2A and 7-2B is derived, modified, and updated from a map introduced by Barham (2005) and updated through Barham (2009). The map was expanded with work completed for Solstice Gold in 2019 that is reported in Barham et al. (2020). The map is based on original mapping as well as important contributions by Hauseux (1991), Gochnauer and Dixon (1992, 1993), Fingler (2000), Carpenter (2003), and other government and public domain work completed on the Meliadine property, owned by Agnico Eagle. More than 5,000 outcrops have been digitized in compiling data for the map but only Hauseux (1991) presents maps showing some outcrop locations on the KGP. Point data in Tella et al. (2005) provide important geological control. Geologic observations recorded as point locations of rock type and structure reported by Solstice Gold in Bursey (2018) are an important source of information for the KGP. Much of Figure 7-2A extrapolates sparse mapping data guided by airborne total field and derivative magnetic products. Mapping data density is adequate in the principal areas of exploration activity.

Lawley et al. (2016, 2017), utilizes the southern portion of Figure 7-2A (Barham, 2009) in his discussion of the geology and gold metallogeny of the Rankin Inlet area. Supracrustal rocks have provided primary volcanic and detrital U-Pb zircon dates of 2.67 Ga to 2.66 Ga (Lawley et al., 2016). Detrital zircons from samples of conglomerate have yielded ages as young as

2.1, within the Rankin Syncline (Ryan et al., 1999a), and 2.5 Ga to the north (Lawley et al., 2016). The locations where these samples were taken are shown in Figure 7-2A. Outside of the Rankin Syncline, conglomerate and associated quartzite appear to be interlayered with 2.66 Ga volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The prevailing view is that Paleoproterozoic mature sedimentary rocks are structurally intercalated with Archean rocks. Ripple-marked quartzite, present within the Rankin Inlet syncline and locally within and around the margins of the anticline to the north of Rankin Inlet, have long been thought to represent intercalated Proterozoic sediments.

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks at the core of the Rankin Syncline were regarded as the youngest rocks in the area and assigned to the Upper Volcanic Cycle proposed by Bannatyne (1958). However, an ultramafic sill that intrudes sediments of the upper volcanic cycle, and that hosted the Rankin Inlet nickel mine, was dated at 2.77 Ga, the oldest apparent primary date in the area (Hulbert and Gregoire, 1993). This contradiction has not been resolved and the distribution of Archean and Paleoproterozoic rocks in the area shown in Figure 7-2A continues to be studied. From the structures marked as the Pyke Fault Zone (PFZ) and to the north, existing dating supports Archean-aged supracrustal and younger Paleoproterozoic metamorphic ages. On the north side of Meliadine Lake, near the Noel gold showing and north of the PFZ, a granodiorite body within mafic volcanic rocks yielded an age of 2.643 Ga, younger than the volcanic rocks and consistent with local observations of tonalite/granodiorite intruding the supracrustal package.

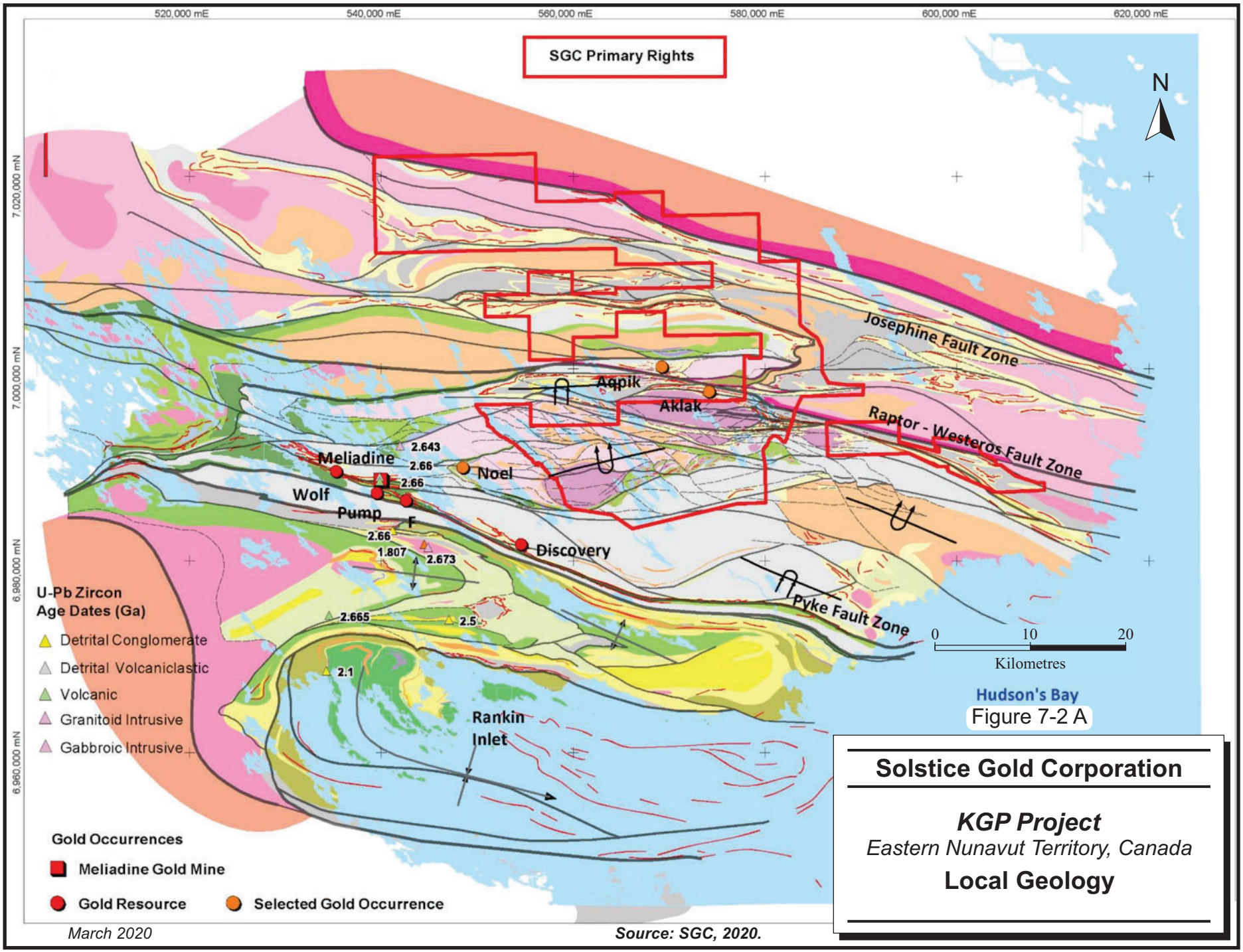


Figure 7-2 A

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Local Geology

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

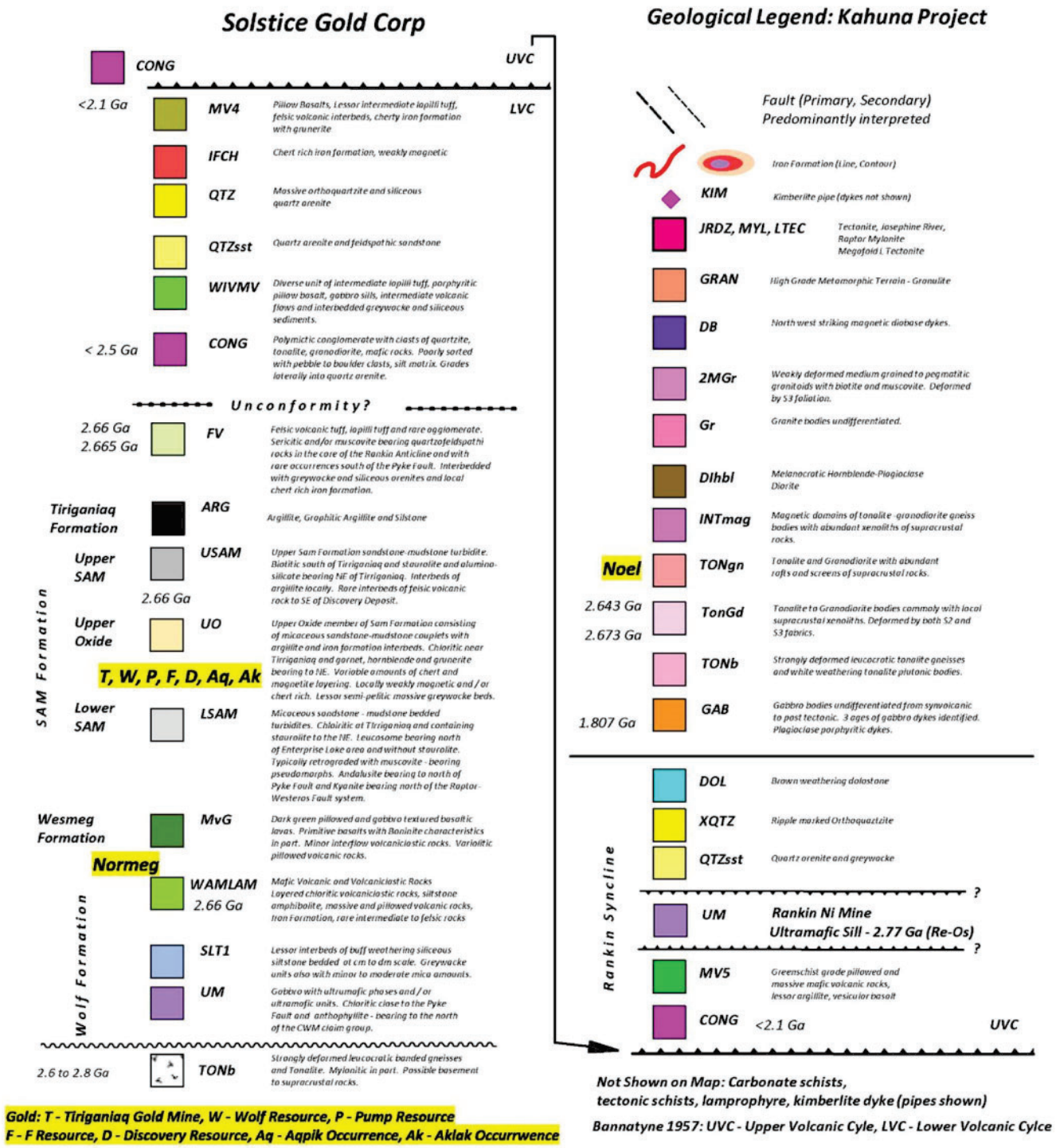


Figure 7-2 B

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Local Geology Legend

March 2020 **Source: SGC, 2020.**

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Lithologies on the KGP consist mostly of immature (meta) sandstone–mudstone turbidite and interbedded banded iron formation and rare volcanic rocks which are metamorphosed to staurolite grade and to higher grades north of the Raptor Westeros Fault Zone (RWFZ). A coarse felsic fragmental rock layer was mapped within the North Limb target area (Figure 4-1) and is thought to be a felsic volcanic rock. Felsic volcanic rocks are rare but present in the Upper SAM stratigraphy near the PFZ (Figures 7-2A and 7-2B). More felsic volcanic rocks are likely interbedded with the biotite-muscovite meta-turbidites on the KGP, however, they are difficult to recognize when fine grained.

The meta-turbidites are muscovite-biotite schists with coarse aluminosilicate, staurolite, and garnet porphyroblasts irregularly proportioned into the pelitic portion of the sandstone-mudstone couplets. Iron formation is typically silicate (hornblende-garnet), chert, and magnetite layered over most of the property. In the Enterprise Lake area, magnetite-poor, sulphide, and grunerite rich iron formation is present and may constitute a separate type of iron formation that can be identified and mapped. The grunerite iron formation exhibits retrograde replacement textures and alternatively may be formed in association with hydrothermal alteration related to the introduction of gold, sulphides and associated elements. Retrograde structures where replacement textures are common are identified as important mineralization controls on adjacent claims to the west-northwest owned by Agnico Eagle (the CWM claims) (Barham, 2005) and in iron formation hosted deposits regionally (Miller et al., 1995).

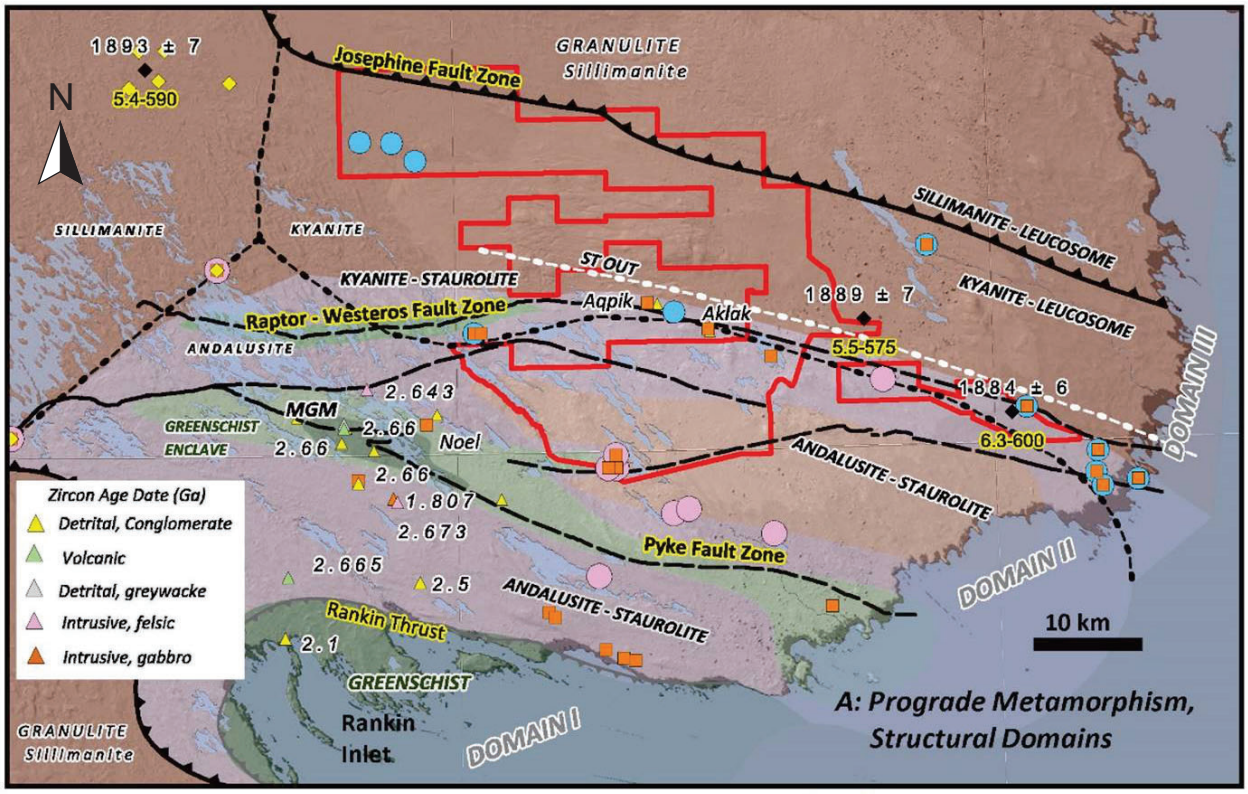
Semi-pelitic biotite greywacke, argillite, and graphitic argillite form smaller components of the sedimentary package on the property. Some siliceous sedimentary units have been mapped on the adjacent CWM claims (Barham, 2004) and to the southeast, associated with iron formation near the boundary of Solstice Gold claims (Figure 7-2A) and appear to represent the local upper limit of the stratigraphic package. If the siliceous sediments correlate with siliceous sediments closer to Rankin Inlet, then younger ages of deposition may be appropriate and an unconformity should exist at the base of the siliceous units. The legend and geological section (Figure 7-2B) is constructed assuming this correlation. Along the PFZ, iron formation is hosted within meta-turbidite that includes more argillaceous interbeds (Lawley et al., 2016). The association of iron formation with meta-turbidite and argillaceous interbeds defines the Upper Oxide Formation and Figure 7-2A shows the distribution of this formation based mostly on

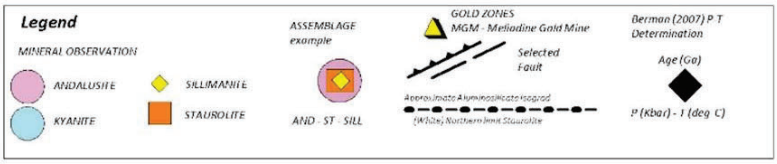
some outcrops and interpretation of airborne magnetic surveys. Lawley et al. (2016) suggests that this association has a high background base and precious metal content conducive to the subsequent development of secondary precious metal deposits. The Upper Oxide Formation is a first priority exploration target for Solstice Gold.

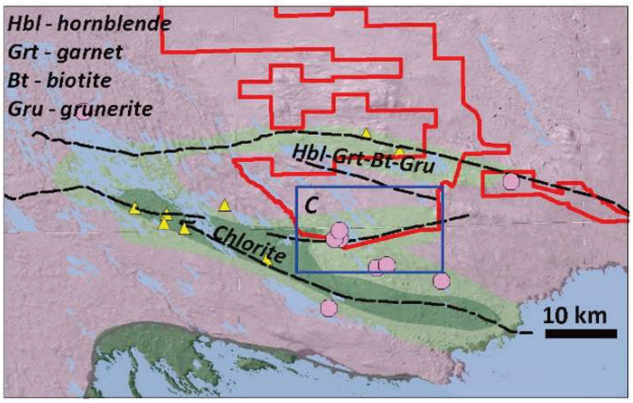
Granitoid intrusions have provided dates indistinguishable from volcanic crystallization dates (2.67 Ga) and also a younger Archean age of 2.64 Ga (Lawley et al., 2016). Tonalite units shown in Figure 7-2A are in part rocks of these Archean ages. A foliated granodiorite body just west of Enterprise Lake (Figure 7-2A) intrudes the supracrustal rocks (Barham, 2005). A distinct component of this intrusive body is coarse, sometimes pegmatitic, muscovite-biotite granitoid. This two-mica granite body may be a younger intrusive and is currently being age-dated by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) (Pehrsson, pers. comm.). Narrow intersections of micaceous granitoid evident in 2019 drill holes have weakly anomalous gold values. A wide age range of granitoid intrusions will likely be identified based on experience in other areas studied within Hearne-Rae cratons (S. Pehrsson pers. comm.). Mapping on the Project has identified a heterogeneous strongly deformed leucocratic body with mylonitic margins (Unit TONb, Figure 7-2A). The body mostly consists of layered leucocratic rocks with very low colour index, and also contains strongly foliated granitoids and, to a lesser extent, more mafic hornblende rich intrusives. These rocks are in tectonic contact with supracrustal rocks but may represent the oldest unit (basement?) in the map area (I. Russell, pers. comm.).

STRUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

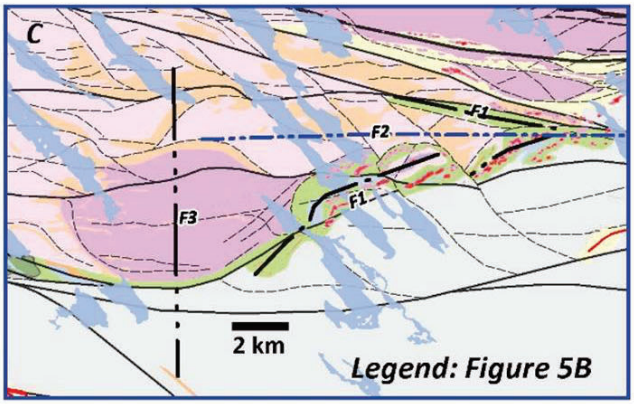
Figure 7-3A illustrates the interpreted main structural components of the Rankin Inlet to Chesterfield Inlet area. Major structural blocks are bounded by the PFZ, the RWFZ, and the Josephine Fault Zone (JFZ) (Domains I, II, III Figure 7-3). Similar fold patterns are developed within Domains I and II. The blocks are characterized by F_2 central antiforms with synforms developed near the block-bounding north dipping reverse fault zones.







B: Retrograde Metamorphism
Andalusite Observations



C: Fold Generations
F1, F2 and F3 fold axes

Figure 7-3

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Property Geology – Metamorphism and Structure

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

Lawley et al. (2016) describe four regional deformations reflected in the rock fabrics and structures. The prevailing pattern of northeast-southwest and east-west map scale folds are associated with the S_2 fabric. Earlier folds are present but do not typically have an accompanying fabric. Figure 7-3C shows an F_1 fold axis refolded around an F_2 axis on the KGP property and associated with the Westeros exploration area. A later S_3 fabric is discussed by Lawley et al. (2016). This fabric, usually subparallel to S_2, can develop into zones of penetrative foliation and creates rootless folds with sheared-off limbs. Late faults associated with S_3 fabric are present on the Project and locally intensify into shear zones. Late crenulation cleavage and open folds with north-south fold axes are recognized.

The Westeros fold area illustrates the main structural elements recognized on the KGP. Early isoclinal F_1 fold axes are folded around east-west trending F_2 fold axes. The interplay between F_1 and F_2 folds controls the distribution of major rock units throughout the property. The Westeros fold is warped by north-south trending F_3 broad folds leading to the generation of apparent terminations of stratigraphy especially in the south limb of the Westeros structure (Figure 7-3C).

METAMORPHISM

Lawley et al. (2016) summarize the complicated metamorphic history of the Rankin Inlet area. Some observations collected from assessment reports, personal mapping notes, and Tella (2005), are shown in Figure 7-3A. The figure is schematic and unconstrained by rigorous assessment of field and textural relationships but illustrates conditions encountered in the field. Greenschist grade rocks are recognized in the Rankin Inlet syncline and along the PFZ.

Lower amphibolite prograde assemblages characterized by staurolite in pelitic rocks are widespread in Domains I and II (Figure 7-3A). North of the RWFZ, staurolite is absent and a leucosome is present in pelitic rocks. Figure 7-3A shows the locations of pressure-temperature (P-T) conditions reported in Berman (2007). Three pelitic rocks north of the RWFZ have P-T conditions of prograde metamorphism that exceed 5.4 Kbar and 570˚C. Ages determined in the same rocks of 1.89 Ga suggest that the prograde metamorphism correlates to Snowbird tectonism. Andalusite and garnet-cordierite assemblages south of the RWFZ are not consistent with the high pressures determined by Berman (2007) and either are representative of the juxtaposition of a deeper higher metamorphic grade domain north of the RWFZ against lower grade rocks to the south of the RWFZ, or may be a result of widespread retrogressive metamorphism described below.

RETROGRADE METAMORPHISM

In the central part of the KGP, peak (M_1) low to middle amphibolite assemblages are strongly but variably retrograded and replaced by M_2 retrograde assemblages characterized by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite assemblages (Figure 7-3B). The M_2 assemblage is generally higher grade than the stability of chlorite on the KGP. Prograde, coarse M_1 staurolite is common in pelitic rocks but is mostly pseudomorphed by muscovite-biotite north of the PFZ (Figure 7-2A). Hornblende, grunerite and finer, lighter-red garnet are stable with the retrograde assemblage in iron formation in the Enterprise Lake area. The retrograde event is strongly expressed in drill cores in the Enterprise Lake area with early garnet–hornblende assemblages in iron formation being replaced by grunerite, new hornblende, and locally new garnet.

Complete replacement of euhedral garnet by retrograde amphibole, and sometimes pyrrhotite, is observed in drill core. More commonly partial replacement of early assemblages by mostly grunerite in iron formation and muscovite after staurolite in pelites is observed. Pseudomorphs likely originally of andalusite can contain fine grained garnet. Rocks along the major fault zones shown in Figure 7-3A are associated with lower prograde and retrograde metamorphic assemblages. This suggests that early M_1 staurolite grade metamorphism at KGP is retrograded by a second event and that isograds are folded during retrograde metamorphism near domain boundaries.

MINERALIZATION

The Solstice Gold rock outcrop and boulder database consists of 3,732 samples for which 372 samples equal or exceed the 90th percentile gold analytical result of 0.264 g/t Au. A table summarizing the geochemistry of this group organized by rock type is included in Figure 7-4. A high proportion of samples in Figure 7-4 are from iron formation reflecting both the dominant style of mineralization on the property and sampling bias. Meta-sediment and quartz-vein samples are the next largest groups of samples. These results are consistent with styles of mineralization that dominate the known gold resources in the wider area. The category “Other” has ambiguous or no rock descriptions and the high gold average reflects the influence of two samples assaying 66.6 g/t Au and 34.1 g/t Au. Many of the “Other” category are suspected to be iron formation samples and have high iron contents. Still there are mineralized samples described as granitoid and sulphidic schist that require evaluation. Arsenopyrite is an important associated mineral associated with the main target type on the KGP and the samples in Figure 7-4 are coded to show samples with arsenic greater than 500 ppm. The North Limb

area exhibits gold anomalism in mostly iron formation over more than 20 km and arsenic anomalism over part of this distance. This large area remains an important prospecting and mapping target.

The Qaiqtuq-Enterprise Lake-Arrow (QEA) target area exhibits widespread gold and arsenic anomalism and also shows well developed boulder trains that include meta-sediment and iron formation mineralized samples. Mineralized iron formation commonly exhibits replacement of garnet-hornblende by grunerite (Figure 7-5A). Coarse arsenopyrite is reported locally in sampled iron formation and meta-sediment boulders. Quartz veining with associated pyrite and/or pyrrhotite is also reported in mineralized samples. Diamond drill cores show an association of elevated gold with pyrrhotite in iron formation (Figure 7-5B).

An example mineralized boulder is shown in Figure 7-5C. Arsenopyrite trains cross-cut pre-existing coarse garnet and are accompanied by hornblende replacement of garnet. The textures imply that gold mineralization postdates peak metamorphism and appears to correlate with the retrograde metamorphism.

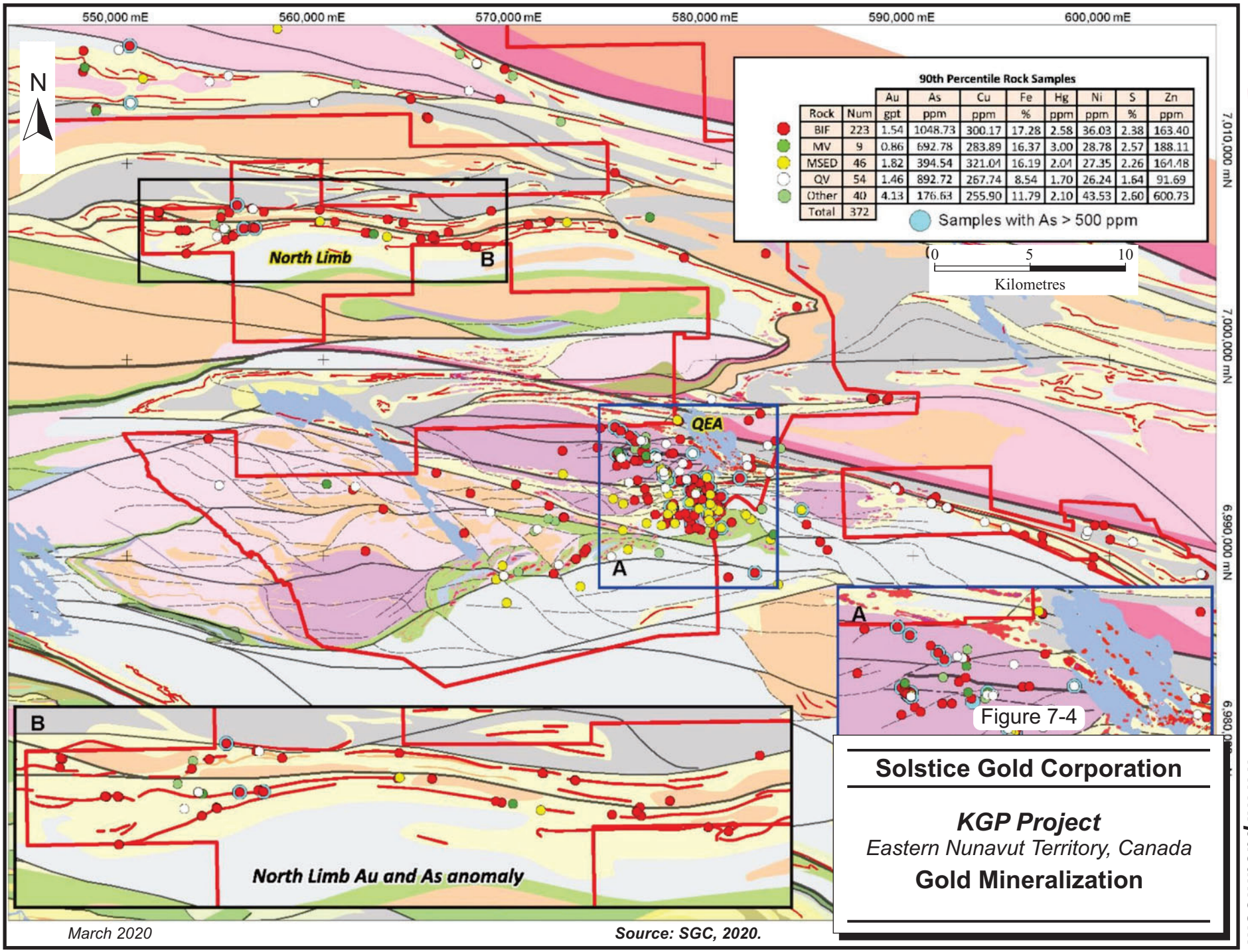


Figure 7-4

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KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Gold Mineralization

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

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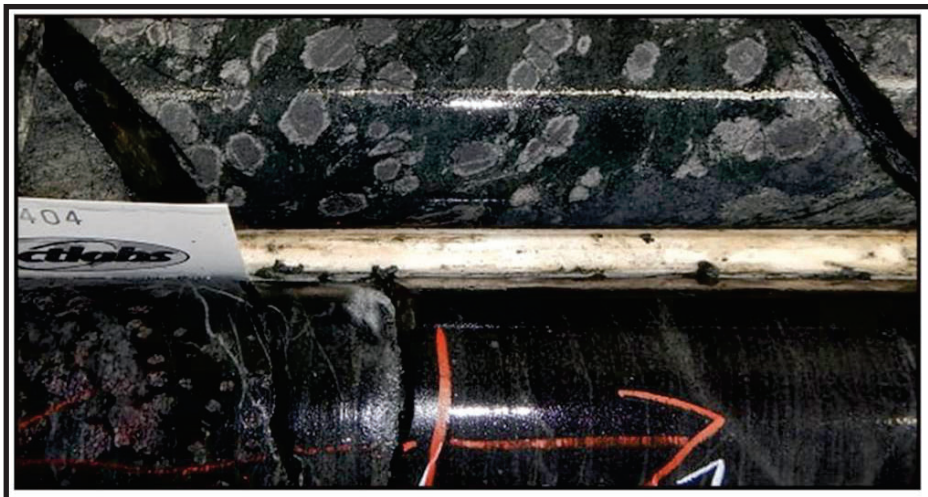

Plate 1A:
DDH2019-02 - 297.7 m
Garnet - Hornblende layer in iron formation.

Pale coloured grunerite forms reaction corona replacing garnet.

Plate 1B:
DDH 2019-02 - 233.7 m
Massive pyrrhotite layer in grunerite iron formation.

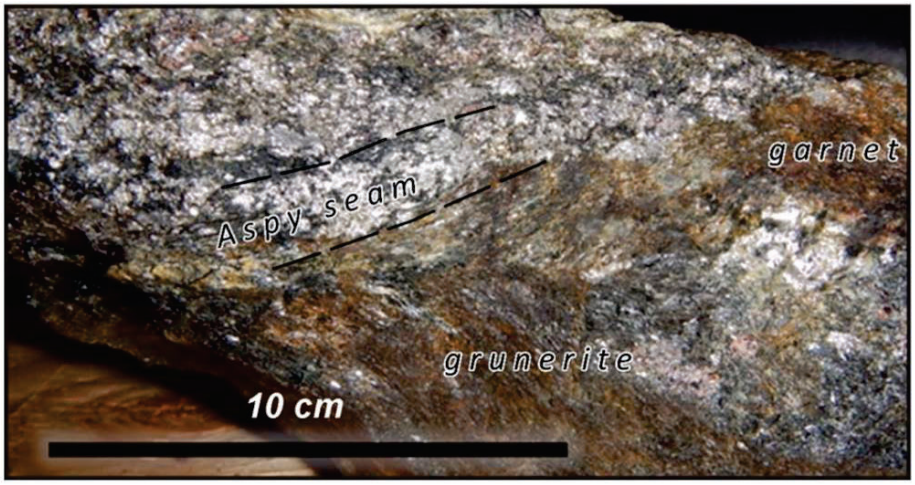

Plate 1C:
Grunerite - Garnet Iron Formation with arsenopyrite seams.

Grunerite and arsenopyrite replace early garnet - hornblende.

Figure 7-5

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Features of Selected Mineralized Rocks

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Orogenic greenstone (mafic volcanic/volcaniclastic and turbidites) and banded iron formation (BIF) hosted gold deposits occur elsewhere in the northwestern Hearne Domain, specifically at Agnico Eagle's Meliadine property, and in RPA's opinion, the geological environment in the area of the Project is prospective for these types of deposits. Exploration work initiated by Solstice Gold in 2018 was well suited to these styles of mineralization.

The following is taken from Lawley et al. (2015).

The largest of the deposits at Meliadine, the Tiriganiaq deposit is co-spatial with an interpreted splay of the PFZ known locally as the Lower fault, and an associated quartz (± ankerite) vein network cutting BIF (Carpenter et al., 2005). The Lower fault marks the overturned contact between the footwall mafic volcanic/volcaniclastic and hangingwall turbiditic rocks (Carpenter and Duke, 2004). Semi-continuous, auriferous BIF-hosted, replacement-style, and quartz vein mineralization are stacked and known locally as lodes. The 1100 lode is situated structurally above the Lower fault and represents one of the highest-grade BIF-hosted lodes at Tiriganiaq. Structurally below the 1100 lode is the 1000 lode, which represents an auriferous shear-hosted quartz (± ankerite) vein system. Wesmeg and Normeg are two other deposits proximal to Tiriganiaq and are hosted primarily by mafic volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks and BIF.

Each of the other deposits (Wolf, F-Zone, Pump, and Discovery) are co-spatial with the PFZ. In detail, these deposits are associated with Z-fold map patterns (D_3; Carpenter and Duke, 2004) that structurally thicken prospective BIF horizons along the least transposed segments of the PFZ. The largest deposits are also hosted by a BIF-rich and particularly favorable lithostratigraphic setting within the Rankin Inlet greenstone belt. BIF is intercalated with mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks at Wesmeg, F-Zone, and Pump, whereas BIF at Discovery is intercalated with turbiditic graywacke-siltstone/mudstone successions (e.g., Carpenter and Duke, 2004).

Gold is co-spatial with hydrothermally altered BIF- and shear-hosted quartz (± ankerite) veins at all of the deposits. Quartz (± ankerite) veining and silica flooding are locally cryptic and difficult to differentiate from recrystallized chert bands, but, where unambiguous, typically truncate the main BIF-hosted foliation and metasomatic layering at the hand-sample scale and

cut barren, ptygmatic-folded quartz (± calcite) veins. Auriferous quartz veins are, in turn, folded and transposed subparallel to the main deposit fabric (Lawley et al., 2015b). At Tiriganiaq, the main deposit fabric likely represents the west trending S_3 (Carpenter and Duke, 2004), whereas the relative structural history at the other deposits requires further study.

Sulphide (arsenopyrite ± pyrrhotite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± galena ± rare sphalerite), oxide (magnetite ± ilmenite), carbonate (calcite ± ankerite ± siderite), and silicate (chlorite ± biotite ± sericite) minerals are all favourable indicators of high gold grade within hydrothermally altered BIF and quartz (± ankerite) veins. Coarse, idioblastic arsenopyrite crystals provide the clearest visual indicator of gold grade and possess random orientations within the selvages of deformed quartz (± ankerite) veins. Significant gold grades and visible gold are, however, also known to occur in the absence of arsenopyrite. At the micro scale, coarse idioblastic arsenopyrite crystals are wrapped by the main deposit fabric and possess quartz (± calcite ± chlorite ± biotite) strain fringes that point to post-crystallization strain. That strain partitioning between relatively resistant arsenopyrite crystals and the weaker phyllosilicate-dominated matrix may account for the random geometry of arsenopyrite crystals at the hand-sample scale.

Gold is paragenetically late and occurs at sulphide grain boundaries and filling fractures in idioblastic arsenopyrite crystals. Clusters of native gold inclusions are also associated with sieve-textured and variably replaced arsenopyrite. These micro textures are typical of metamorphosed gold deposits

9 EXPLORATION

Table 9-1 summarizes work programs conducted by Solstice Gold since Diakow (2018). More detail on these programs is provided by Bursey (2018) and Russell et al. (2020). Figure 9-1 shows the locations of till surveys and rock samples collected on the KGP. The geological map for the property (Figure 7-2A) integrates the exploration results and its development is described in Section 7. Some details of the map are presented in this section in concert with the identification of exploration targets.

TABLE 9-1 SUMMARY OF KGP EXPLORATION
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

		Rock Sampling			Glacial Till			Drilling			
Year	Total	Maximum g/t Au	Au > 1 g/t	Au > 5 g/t	Au INAA	Au ICP	SRC Grains	DDH	RAB Holes	Metres	Samples
2015					118						
2016					1,114						
2017	565	34.9	38	5			627				
2018	2,914	54.9	81	11		2,050			69	499.26	327
2019	225	34.1	7	2				6		1,442.70	801
Total	**3,704**		**126**	**18**	**1,232**	**2,050**	**627**	**6**	**69**		**1,128**

Note. INAA p instrumental neutron activation analysis; ICP – inductively coupled plasma; DDH - diamond drill hole; RAB – rotary air blast

2018 TILL SAMPLING

During 2018, Solstice Gold analyzed existing till samples in the Westeros to Enterprise Lake area using two separate methods. Initially, 291 samples were processed by CF Minerals Research Ltd. (CF Minerals) in Kelowna, British Columbia which prepared a heavy metal concentrate (HMC) that was subsequently analyzed for gold by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Vancouver, British Columbia. This was the continuation of the analytical process established by DVI in 2016. Solstice Gold decided to send a further 627 till samples for processing at Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon with accompanying gold grain analysis by MCC Geosciences Inc. (MCC) in North Vancouver, B.C. This program provided information on gold grain counts and morphologies in the Westeros to Enterprise Lake area which provided new data and allowed

for possible comparison with historic data (see Section 6). See Section 11 for sample preparation and analysis protocols.

In the summer of 2018, a 69 km^2 till survey was carried out over central Westeros area. The purpose of the survey was to assess the utility of one to three kilogram till frost boil samples in analysis for gold. The analysis was carried out by ALS Chemex using low detection level inductively coupled plasma analysis (ICP). This methodology, which was being used by other companies in the region, provided for faster turnaround times and lower costs compared to other methods (see Section 11 for sample and assay protocols).

ROCK SAMPLING

During the 2017 to 2019 field programs, over 3,700 surface outcrop and boulder samples were collected in a wide-ranging effort to prospect the entire KGP (Bursey, 2018). The purpose of this program was to examine the potential for gold mineralization over a large part of the property which was previously only sparsely sampled. The extent of the sampling program is shown in Figure 9-1 and the results were briefly discussed earlier (Figure 7-4) and are discussed in more detail below.

DRILLING

Solstice Gold completed a small rotary air blast (RAB) drilling program in May 2018 consisting of 69 holes totalling 499.26 m, and a reconnaissance scale diamond drilling of six holes totalling 1,442.7 m around the edge of Enterprise Lake in August-September 2019. The results of both drilling programs are summarized in Section 10 of this report.

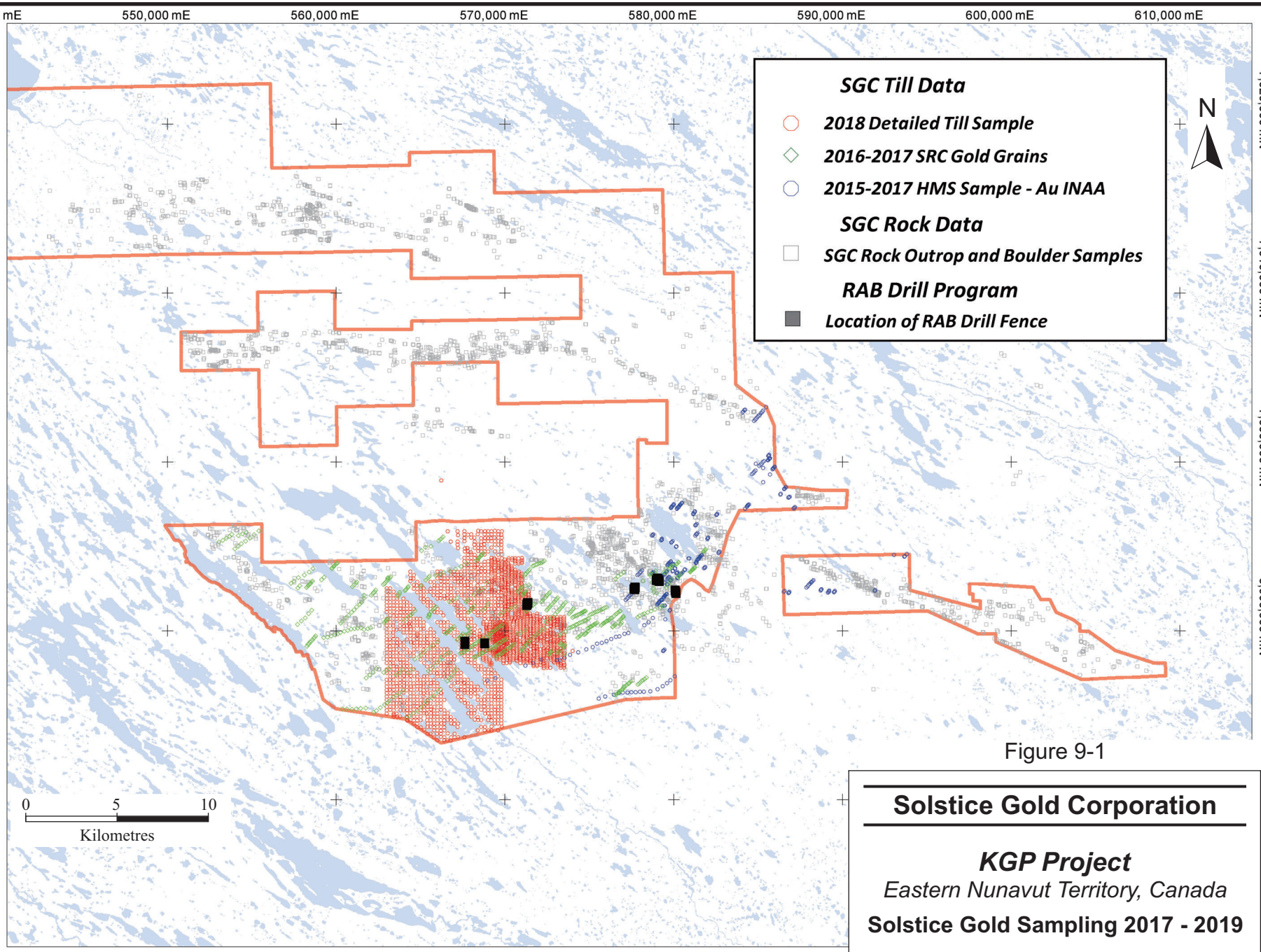

Figure 9-1

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Solstice Gold Sampling 2017 - 2019

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

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GEOPHYSICAL DATA RE-PROCESSING

The CDP covered a vast area with airborne geophysical and detailed ground geophysical surveys, which included the large majority of the current KGP ground and the area to the north and west (Figure 6-1). A fixed-wing survey by Firefly Aviation Ltd. provides time domain electromagnetic (EM) data over the entire Project area. The data were recorded on north-south lines at 150 m spacing.

A helicopter mounted high resolution magnetic (RESOLVE) and frequency domain EM system covered much of the property in 2004 along 75 m spaced lines. Solstice Gold contracted In3D Geoscience Inc. (In3d) to carry out a detailed review of magnetic and EM data. In3d prepared numerous derivative products which were used in the compilation process. It was recognized that EM data, previously under-utilized on the KGP, was able to provide key information for mapping and targeting purposes. Due to data levelling and other issues, it was decided to commission CGG Veritas (CGG), which acquired Fugro Airborne Surveys (Fugro), to reprocess the EM data originally acquired by Fugro. This led to improvements in resolution.

Magnetic and EM data are useful in mapping major features on the Project. Detailed examination of high-pass filtered in-phase and out-of-phase data at a more local level provides important information regarding the relationship between structures and geology especially where these features are subparallel. Limited diamond drilling to date has confirmed that EM is able to detect sulphides and the presence of numerous untested EM trends and anomalies especially in the QEA and Westeros areas and the drilling results suggest the possibility for extensive mineralization especially in areas supported by till and/or rock geochemistry. The distribution of anomalous EM data along with geology and geochemistry is shown in the QEA later in this section. In detail, EM displays complex relationships ranging from magnetic destruction where EM cuts iron formations to linear trends where it coincides with major faults. The integrated examination of EM, magnetics, geology, and geochemistry can be used to generate drill targets in the QEA and Westeros area. In the QEA area, ground magnetic data collected using snowmobiles are available over much of the target area. These surveys provide similar products and support similar conclusions from the airborne products.

The quality of the EM and magnetic products, which allows gridding down to 15 m, and the demonstrated applicability of EM are of sufficient detail to support target generation. If

interesting gold mineralization is subsequently encountered, Solstice Gold may consider additional ground surveys possibly including induced polarization (IP) methods.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA AND ANOMALY IDENTIFICATION

Table 9-2 summarizes the statistics for geochemical databases generated by Solstice Gold for the KGP. Drill core samples from 2019 provide an additional 800 results near Enterprise Lake.

TABLE 9-2 SUMMARY STATISTICS OF KGP GEOCHEMICAL DATASETS
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Database	Field	Method	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Range	Sum of SD	Variance
2017-2019 SGC Rocks	Au_g/t	Assay+ICP	3,711	0.005	66.6	0.21	0.011	66.6	12,183	3.24
2018 SGC Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	2,050	0	3,290	9.01	2	3,290	15,975,724	7,715.57
2015-2017 HMS Tills	Au_ppb	INAA	1,250	0	10,400	247.14	48.5	10,400	632,935,850	445,626.61
2018 SRC Gold Grains	CalcP+CalcM	HMS	627	0	49	8.47	6	49	90,477	72.61
2019 Drill Core	Au_assay	Assay+ICP	800	5	1,140	19.211	5	1,135	4,146,733	4,820.37
Historic Gold Grains	CalcP+CalcM	HMS	706	0	1,238	18.34	0	1,238	4,895,627	6,607.48
2004 Regional Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	931	2	62	5.29	3	60	18,324	52.23
Historic Kaminak Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	338	0	127	4.35	2	127	50,377	130.49

Database	Field	Method	Std Dev	Skew	Kurtosis	Perc 70	Perc 90	Perc 95	Perc 98	Perc 99
2017-2019 SGC Rocks	Au_g/t	Assay+ICP	1.80	26.09	809.72	0.039	0.264	0.71	1.59	3.328
2018 SGC Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	87.84	29.14	998.27	4	9	14	32	71.57
2015-2017 HMS Tills	Au_ppb	INAA	667.55	6.66	64.83	145	562.2	1,115.50	2,460.40	3,630.20
2018 SRC Gold Grains	CalcP+CalcM	HMS	8.52	1.55	2.71	11	20	26	33	37.7
2019 Drill Core	Au_assay	Assay+ICP	69.43	9.90	121	6	30.1	63.05	156	249.8
Historic Gold Grains	CalcP+CalcM	HMS	81.29	9.90	120.25	3	35	91.75	187.9	278.8
2004 Regional Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	7.23	4.22	21.94	4	11	19.6	33	37.16
Historic Kaminak Tills	Au_ppb	ICP	11.42	6.64	54.36	2	10.3	14	30.98	60.08

Note. SD – standard deviation

Table 9-2 also includes summary statistics for the three historical till databases shown in Figure 6-2. The various datasets generate a wide range of gold results and represent diverse analytical procedures for which percentiles are calculated and shown in Table 9-2. The 90th percentile is regarded as anomalous by Solstice Gold. In Figure 9-2, the 90th percentile (and above) for seven datasets is plotted on the geology map provided in Figure 7-2A. Results for Solstice Gold surveys validate historical data in areas where multiple surveys exist. The areas west and southwest of Enterprise Lake exhibit widespread gold anomalism (Figure 9-2).

These areas, shown on inset maps in Figure 9-2 and identified as the QEA and Westeros areas, are discussed in more detail below.

WESTEROS GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

Figure 9-3 illustrates the geochemical anomalies of the Westeros area plotted on the Solstice Gold geological interpretation. The area is poorly exposed with little outcrop and the interpretation relies heavily on geophysical interpretation. Hauseux (1991) identified the Midway Area (Figure 9-3) reporting multi-gram gold in rock assays and anomalous platinum and palladium assays from ultramafic exposures. Mapping by Hauseux (1991) includes ultramafic rocks, amphibolite, meta-sediments, iron formation, and intrusive rocks supporting the interpretation that rocks mapped at the Noel gold occurrence (Barham, 2009) are correlative with rocks in the Westeros area. Gold-in-till anomalies form several significant clusters at Midway and the geological interpretation indicates complicated structure. Gold-in-till anomalies are coincident with and form east-west trains of anomalies coincident with suspected structures (e.g., Mica Fault, Figure 9-3). Locally, anomalous gold-in-till values are associated with gold-in-rock anomalies. Float boulders at Midway have assayed as high as 11.66 g/t Au.

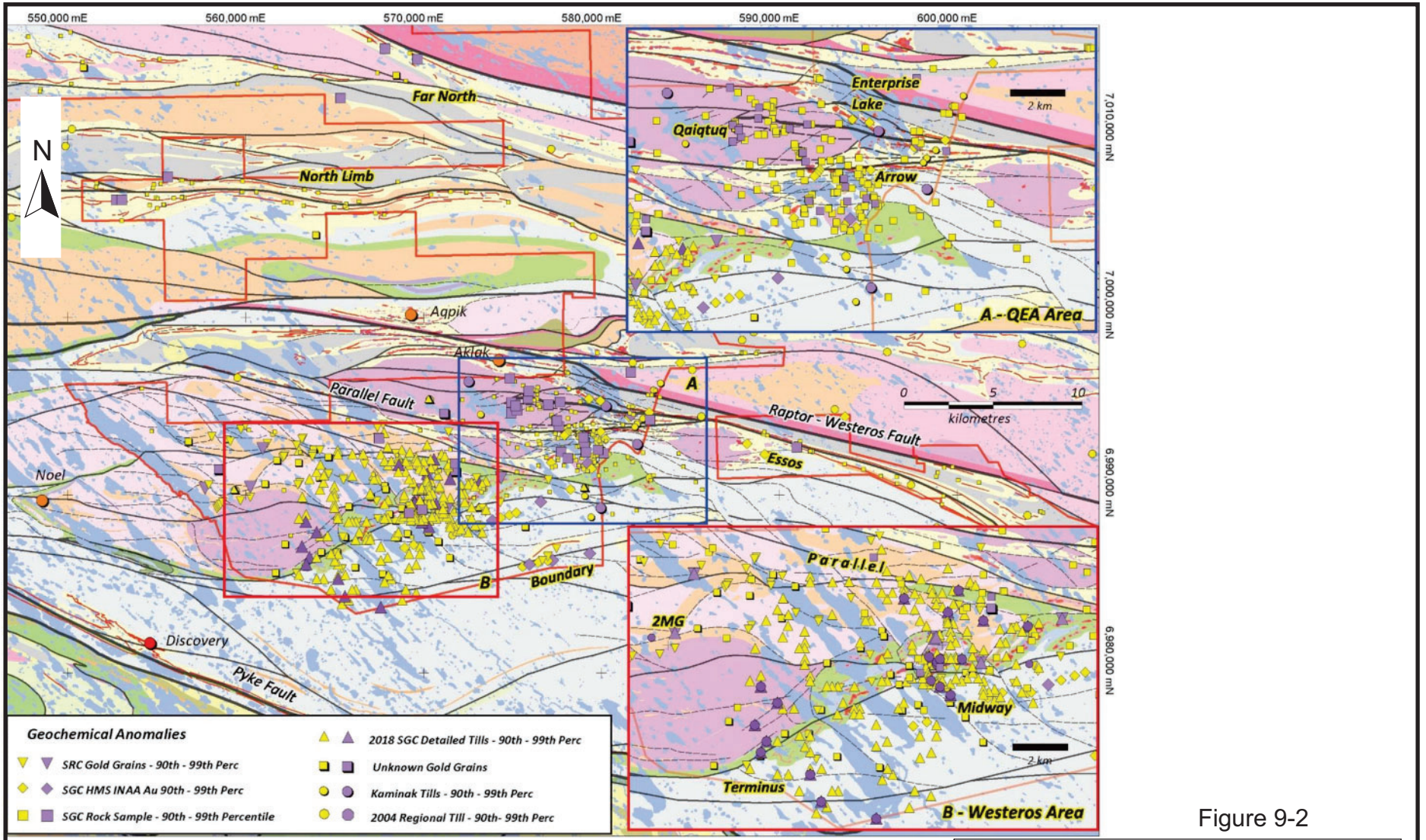


Figure 9-2

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Compilation of Geochemical Anomalies

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

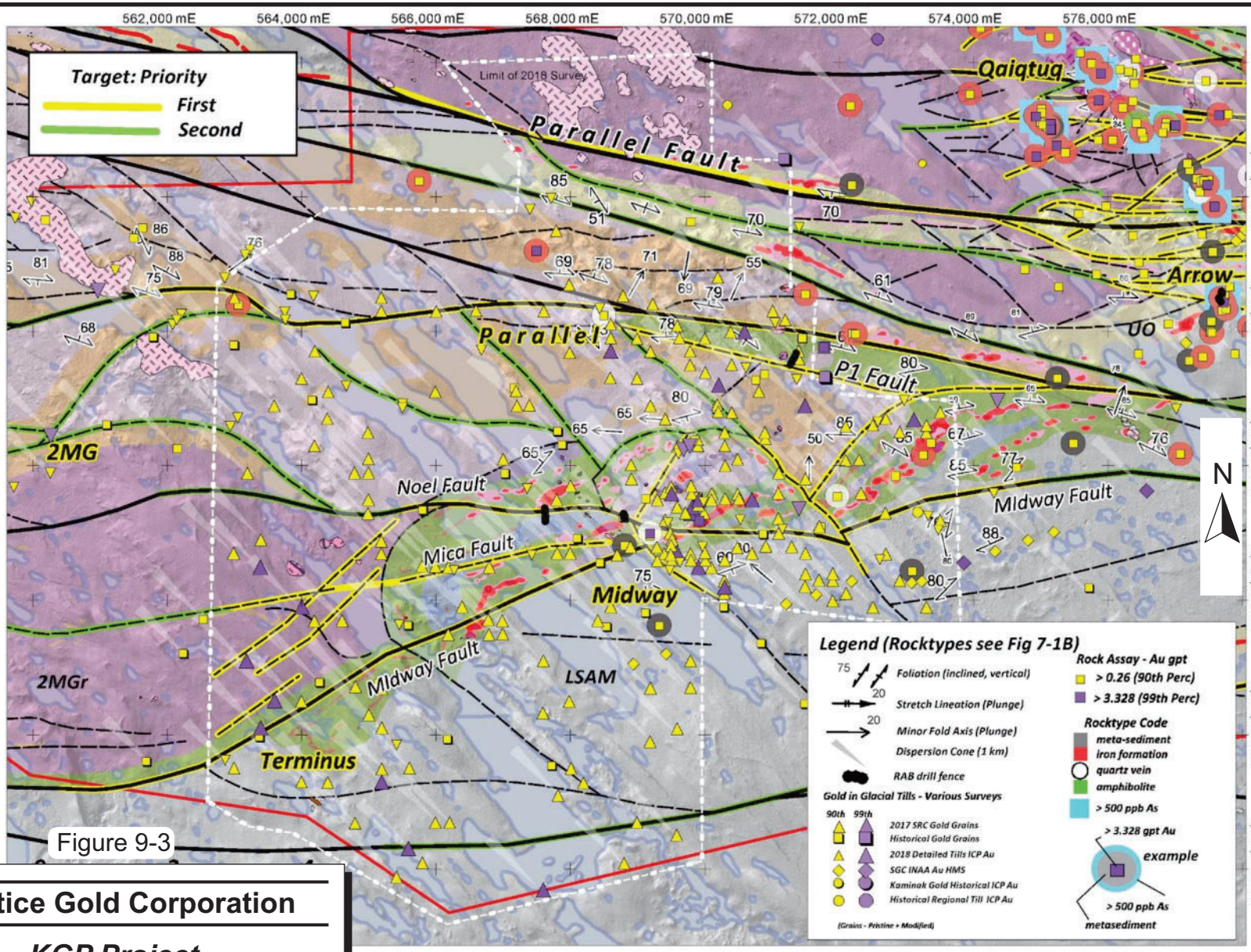


Figure 9-3

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Westeros Area Rock and Till Geochemistry

March 2020

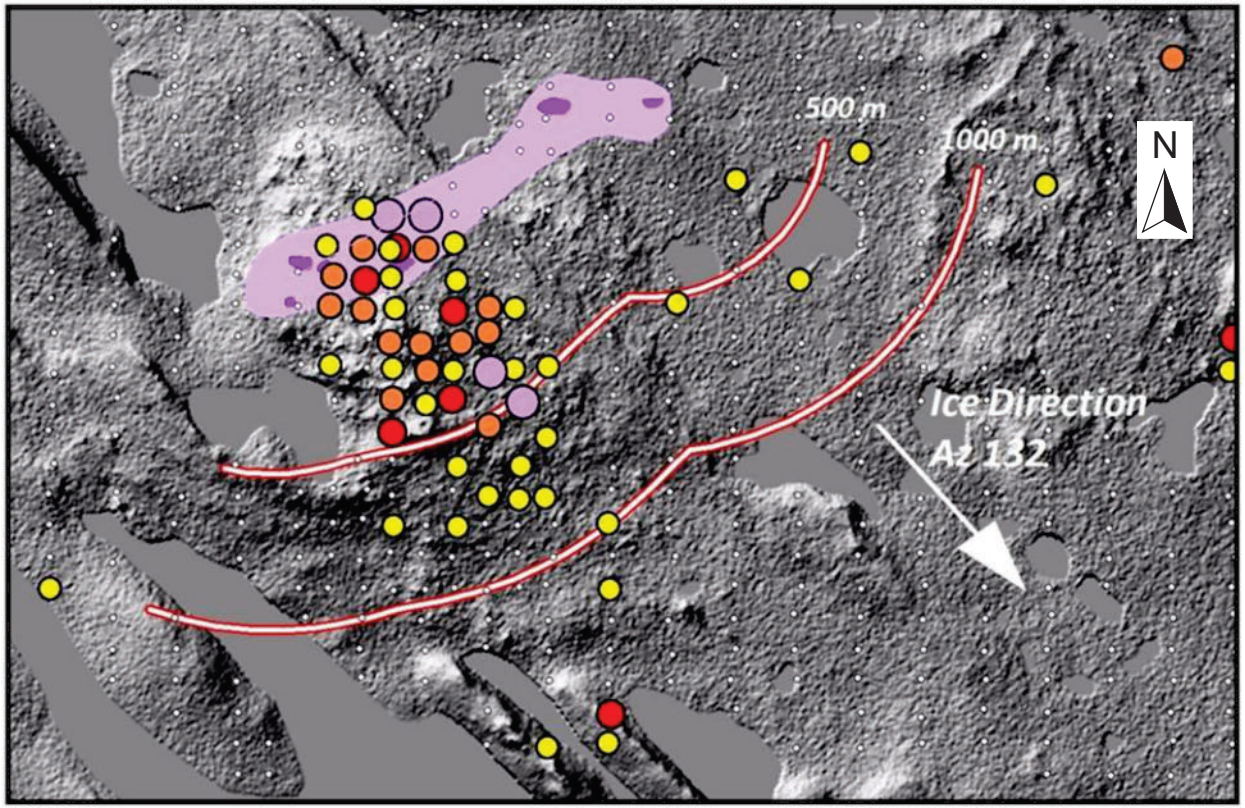
Source: SGC, 2020.

Important information regarding glacial dispersion distances are evident in the ultramafic associated geochemistry of the 2018 detailed till survey, which covers the Midway area. Figure 9-4 shows outcrops from Hauseux (1991) and a simple interpretation of the limits of the ultramafic body suggested by outcrop. Till geochemistry indicates down-ice dispersion is less than 800 m with the strongest signature within 500 m of source. This dispersal distance is likely representative of the Westeros and QEA areas. Unpublished kimberlite indicator mineral dispersal trails southeast of the QEA area (available to Solstice Gold) support this interpretation. Figure 9-4 also shows that an anomalous till signature is only present for the southern portion of the ultramafic body with little apparent signature for the northern part. Anomalous and barren geochemical bands aligned parallel to ice direction (Figure 9-2) probably reflect the glacial processes that produce the pattern shown in Figure 9-4. The absence of an anomalous trail from source does not, therefore, necessarily imply no prospectivity when anomalies exist nearby or along strike. Figures 9-2 and 9-3, which show well developed anomalies truncated by ice-direction parallel non-anomalous areas, should be viewed similarly. Triangular wedges are shown in Figure 9-3 projected up-ice for 1,000 m from geochemically anomalous samples indicating the estimated maximum dispersion distance for that sample. Correlation with outcrop, magnetic rocks, and interpreted structure supports the assertion that often dispersion down ice is much less than 1,000 m.

Gold-in-till anomalies appear to track interpreted structures to the west and south of the main cluster of Midway gold-in-till anomalies (Figure 9-3). This also supports relatively small transport distances from source. Midway is an attractive gold target that could be advanced to a drill ready status with some additional mapping.

Southwest of Westeros a buried target named Terminus is identified (Figure 9-3). Airborne magnetic response suggests the Midway geology is present at Terminus where it exhibits tight folding and terminates in a tight isocline. The north margin of Terminus exhibits a sharp magnetic boundary that suggests high shear strain. A train of gold-in-till anomalies tracks this fault boundary which can be traced directly to the Meliadine gold mine. Widespread gold-in-till anomalies are present north and south of this interpreted structure.

North of Midway, a domain of west-northwest and east-west striking structures appears to control gold-in-till anomalies from the 2MG area to the Parallel area (Figure 9-3). Mapping and prospecting along these structures could help identify areas of concentrated mineralization. IP in this intrusive terrain could be considered to identify any sulphidized zones.



SGCTills2018
Ni + Cr + Co ppm

300 to	2,000	(6)
150 to	300	(17)
100 to	150	(27)
70 to	100	(94)
0 to	70	(1906)

Hauseux (1991)
Ultramafic Outcrop

Interpreted limit of Ultramafic Rocks

Glacial Dispersion Trail
2018 -63 micron Soils

0 2 4
Kilometres

Figure 9-4

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project
Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

Midway Target Area Rock and Till Geochemistry

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

Along the southern boundary of the KGP (Figure 9-3), several anomalous gold-in-till samples occur, coincident with a major structure and close to a lens of iron formation and Upper Oxide stratigraphy. This boundary area should be surface mapped and prospected to evaluate its exploration potential.

QEA GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

QEA is an acronym for Qaiqtuq, Enterprise Lake, and Arrow target areas (Figure 9-5). Iron formation in the Enterprise Lake area is on strike with the Aklak gold occurrence and samples taken from historical drill holes on Enterprise Lake have assayed as high as 7.06 g/t Au over 0.69 m (Kaminak Press Release dated June 6, 2006).

Well-developed trains of auriferous boulders are evident in the rock sample database in the Arrow area (Figure 9-5). Rock samples in Figure 9-5 are coded to indicate rock type and arsenic content. Arsenic bearing auriferous meta-sediment samples form a unique group in the Arrow area and are strong indications of a shear zone related target in the area. Trains of auriferous iron formation samples have up-ice terminations on a conspicuous east-west trending magnetic anomaly with interpreted major fault control. This and other east-west trending anomalies particularly with anomalous EM signatures are important drill targets.

The Qaiqtuq area is characterized by a suite of arsenopyrite bearing iron formation boulders. The northern part of this area has good bedrock exposure locally consisting of medium grained muscovite-biotite tonalitic rocks and pegmatitic coarse mica granite. Iron formation does not appear to have a local source at Qaiqtuq and the prevailing interpretation is that the boulders are likely sourced from the up-ice Aklak gold occurrence. The Qaiqtuq boulders, however, are further down ice (~2 km) than the dispersion distances suggested by the observations at the Midway target. Other schist and mafic rock boulders with anomalous gold assays are also present at Qaiqtuq. These rock types are not known from assessment records for the CWM claims. Clustering of auriferous samples also support a local source. Linear clusters appear to track EM and magnetic anomalies which define well developed east-west and southwest trending suspected faults within the granitoid (Figure 9-5). An internal geochemical evaluation of Qaiqtuq samples supports a source other than Aklak for the iron formation boulders. Notwithstanding the apparent absence of local iron formations, the strong assays and association of boulders with east-west and southwest striking geophysical anomalies support drill testing of this target. IP surveys could help identify sulphide rich zones along structures.

OTHER AREAS

Gold-in-rock anomalies are widespread along the North Limb area of greywacke-hosted iron formation. Arsenic is anomalous in several auriferous samples (Figure 7-3). The North Limb area and the area denoted as Far North are of interest to Solstice Gold, however, significant areas of concentrated gold in iron formation are not yet identified and assays of quartz veins in iron formation are inconsistently auriferous. Additional prospecting and mapping is recommended for these areas by RPA.

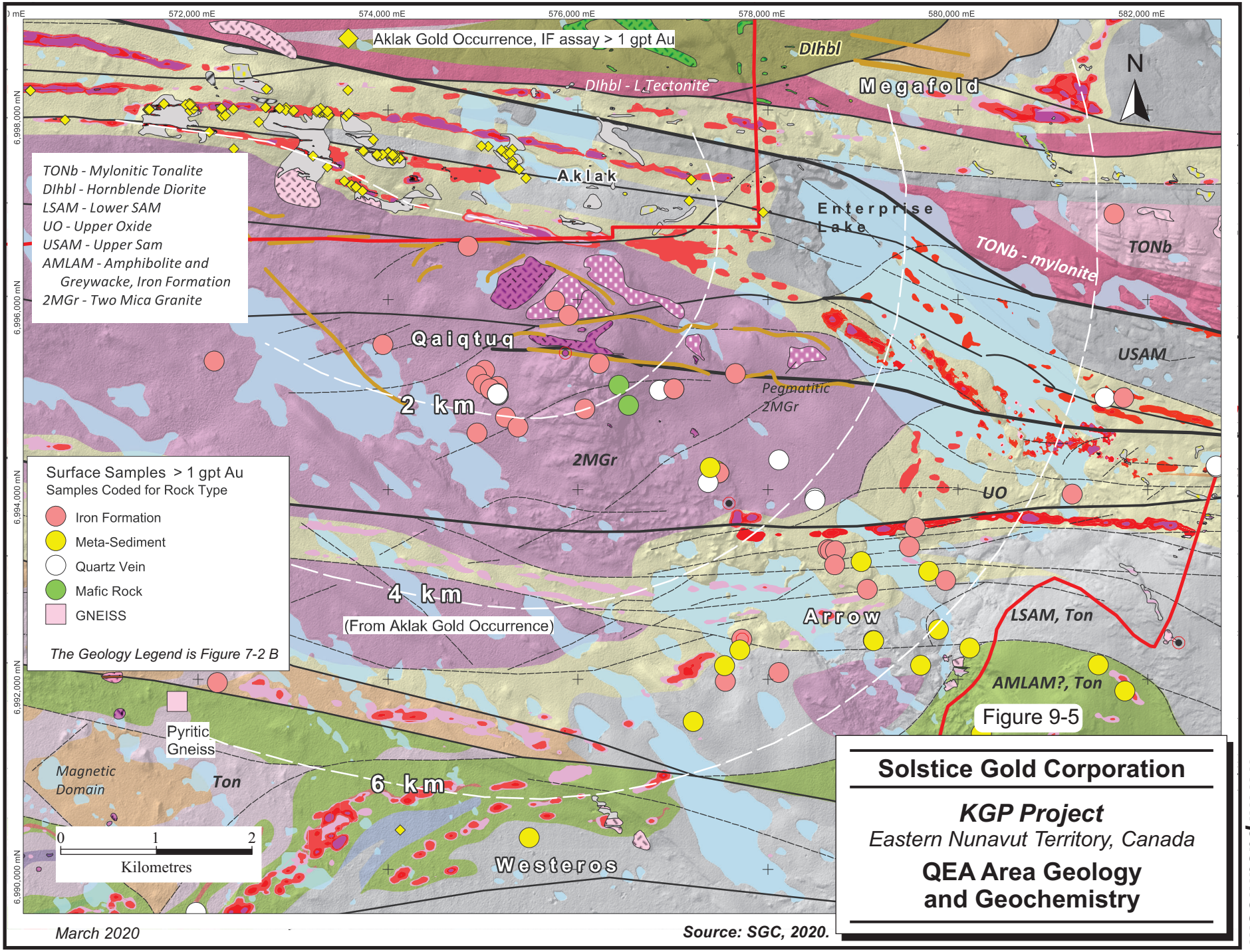


Figure 9-5

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

QEA Area Geology and Geochemistry

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

RPA Now part of SLR

www.rpacan.com

10 DRILLING

Historical drilling that took place on the KGP prior to Solstice Gold's acquisition of the Project is described in Section 6 of this report

RAB DRILLING PROGRAM

Ground Truth Ltd. was contracted to complete a rotary air blast (RAB) overburden and bedrock drilling program was conducted from May 1 to May 21, 2018. Nine fences consisting of 69 drill holes totaling 499.26 m and averaging 7.25 m were completed (see Figure 9-1 for the location of the RAB drilling). The fences were selected based on historic geochemical anomalies in conjunction with geophysical features thought to be good environments for gold mineralization. The program was logistically challenging as was the recognition of boulder versus bedrock samples. As a result, the program was terminated. Prospective rock types were identified, however, results were not anomalous, and it was concluded that the methodology was cost prohibitive and was not producing quality interpretable results (Bursey, 2018).

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

Following surface mapping and sampling in the QEA area during 2019, Solstice Gold conducted a preliminary test of the Enterprise Lake target. Magnetic response in the Enterprise Lake target area is atypically low and possibly suppressed with respect to magnetic response shown by iron formations to the northwest and southeast. The Enterprise Lake segments are rotated at approximately 250° north of the regional strike (Figure 10-1). Major fault movement is widely regarded as dextral during D_2 and D_3 and the RWFZ bends at Enterprise Lake. Blocks of weakly magnetic stratigraphy are aligned en-echelon suggesting the possibility of extensional duplex development. The northern part of the target area is bounded by a conspicuous, approximately 100 m wide mylonite zone with numerous secondary fault splays which cut the target area. The conceptual model in the area is of a rotational jog in the regional RWFZ which may represent an attractive target. Most of the target area is covered by Enterprise Lake so only land-based sites at the edge of the target could be tested. The purposes of the drilling were to:

- Test for the presence of gold and permissive alteration consistent with the regional exploration model,

- Complete sections in areas of previous holes (see Section 6) which reported gold, but which did not transect complete iron formation sections, and
- Test a well-developed EM and magnetic anomaly at the southern end of Enterprise Lake which two previous drill holes by previous operators did not explain.

Major Drilling Group International Inc. was contracted to complete a helicopter supported drilling program. Custom Helicopters Ltd., based out of St. Andrews, Manitoba, provided the helicopter support. Drilling took place from early August to mid-September 2019 and comprised six drill holes for a total of 1,447 m. Hole collars were located utilizing a hand-held GPS instrument. All holes utilized a Reflex ACT-IQ tool for core orientation. The attitude of the holes with depth was determined by using a Reflex 'EZ-Gyro' instrument with readings taken at 50 m intervals. Drill holes were typically shut down based on the geological target depth anticipated, with a final evaluation made by a geologist at the drill. Core was flown back to Rankin Inlet at the end of each shift.

Core logging and sampling (core cutting) took place in Rankin Inlet at a secure facility. All core was under the direct supervision of the site geologist and stored inside the secure facility. Sampling intervals were defined by geology and were typically collected at one metre intervals. In certain sections of the core, where gold mineralization was not considered prospective, samples were lengthened to 1.5 m to facilitate the collection of ICP-36 element data. All core was photographed both dry and wet and labelled accordingly.

Figure 10-1 illustrates the locations of the drill holes and their surface projections. Table 10-1 lists the relevant drilling information and Table 10-2 lists the significant intersections.

The results of the drilling are summarized below.

TABLE 10-1 2019 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM SUMMARY
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Samples Taken
2019-01	581071	6998074	210.0	200	-45	313.7	192
2019-02	581164	6994671	204.9	210	-45	359.0	210
2019-03	580053	6995125	205.7	215	-45	173.0	95
2019-04	589069	6995634	211.9	215	-45	131.0	64
2019-05	581118	6994694	205.5	205	-45	356.0	207
2019-06	581832	6997335	208.2	180	-45	110.0	110

TABLE 10-2 2019 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Maximum Au Assay (ppb)
2019-01					38
2019-02	229.00	233.95	4.95	0.26	692
2019-02	298.30	303.90	5.60	0.25	
2019-03					102
2019-04					71
2019.05	253.66	258.43	4.77	0.21	1,140
2019-05	264.75	269.55	4.80	0.18	
2019.05	272.23	273.17	0.94	1.14	
2019-06	109.07	110.00	1.00	0.25	249

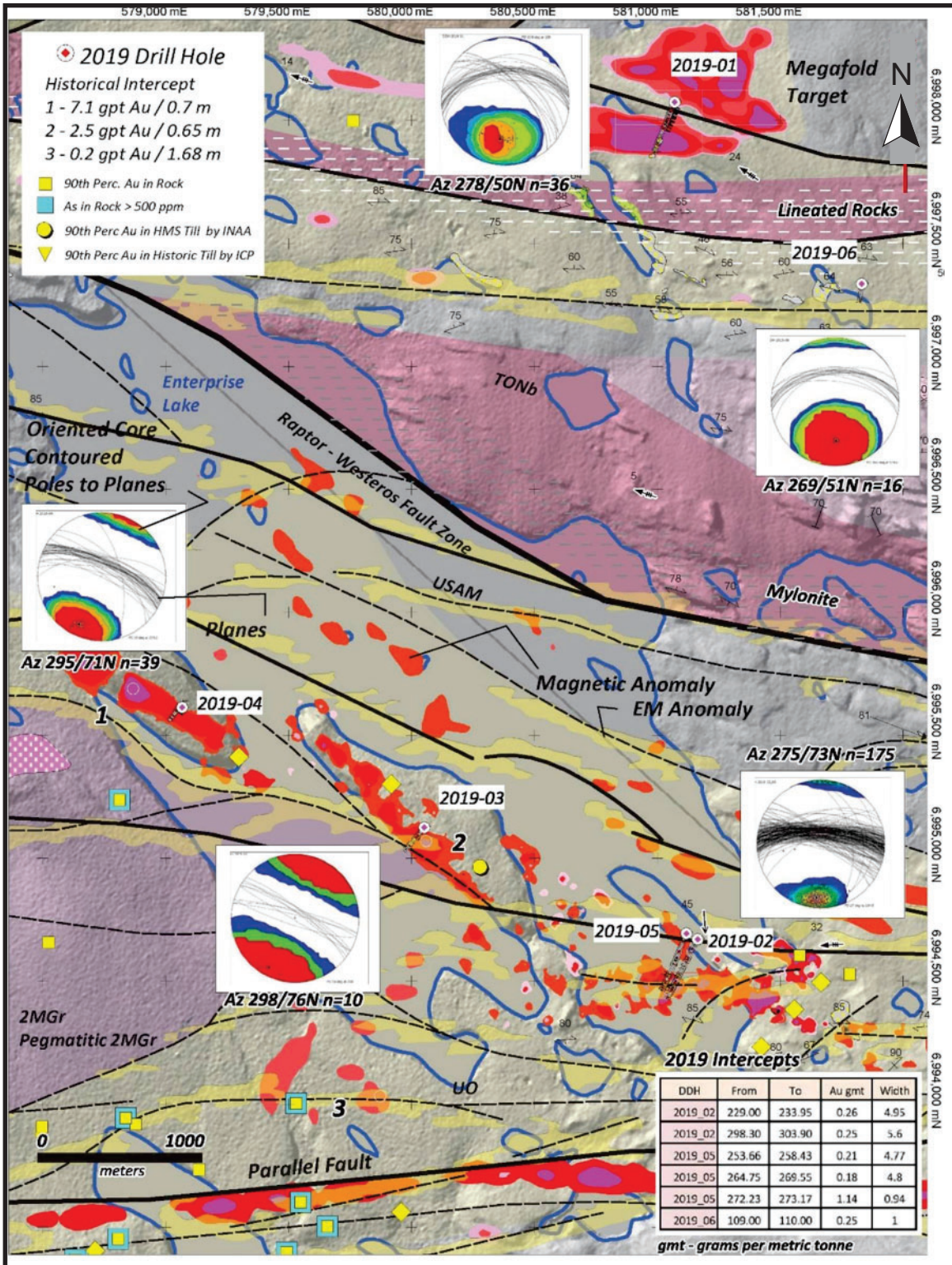


Figure 10-1

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Metres

Solstice Gold Corporation

KGP Project

Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada

2019 Diamond Drilling Program – Enterprise Lake

March 2020

Source: SGC, 2020.

SOUTH ENTERPRISE EM TARGET

HOLE 2019-02

Six separate iron formation horizons were intersected ranging from 4.55 m to 26.14 m in core length (average = 12.4 m). Two sections of elevated gold are present, both hosted by altered (grunerite bearing) and variably sulphidic iron formation. The best assays are associated with pyrrhotite iron formation and are coincident with the EM anomaly. Grunerite and sulphides replace prograde garnet-hornblende assemblages in mineralized iron formation. Greywacke beds envelop the iron formation and exhibit pseudomorphing of prograde staurolite by micaceous muscovite bearing assemblages.

HOLE 2019-05

Six separate iron formation horizons are present ranging from 4.59 m to 19.18 m in core length (average = 9.8 m) with elevated gold in sulphide rich iron formation between 253.66 m and 258.55 m downhole (5% to 15% pyrrhotite) and 264.75 m to 274.25 m downhole (2% to 15% pyrrhotite).

WESTSHORE ENTERPRISE LAKE TARGET

HOLE 2019-03

This drill hole intersected a 22 m section (core length) of variably sulphidic garnet and grunerite bearing iron formation, 1.1 km northwest and on strike with the South Enterprise Target. Only weakly anomalous gold (maximum 0.1 g/t Au over 1.0 m core length) was returned.

HOLE 2019-04 (WESTSHORE ENTERPRISE LAKE)

Drilled approximately 1.1 km to the northwest of diamond drill hole (DDH) 2019-03, this hole intersected a 5.8 m grunerite bearing section with generally minor sulphide mineralization.

The iron formations intersected in DDH 2019-02 to 2019-05 are all broadly similar and display grunerite replacement of earlier silicates, as well as having gold anomalous pyrrhotite rich subunits (Figure 10-1). DDH 2019-04 confirms that prospective iron formation is present segmented by faulting over approximately three kilometre strike length between this hole and the DDH 2019-02).

MEGAFOLD AND GRIZZLY TARGETS

HOLE 2019-01 (MEGAFOLD)

DDH 2019-01 intersected multiple (12) iron formation intervals ranging in core length from 0.97 m to 17.45 m (average = 7.1 m) with locally altered sections carrying minor pyrite and quartz veining. While gold values were not significant, the drill hole confirms the presence of iron formations on strike to those hosting the Aqpik showing to the west (Agnico Eagle claims) where drilling in 2005 returned up to 9.6 g/t Au over 3.2 m. Grunerite is absent in DDH 2019-01.

HOLE 2019-06 (GRIZZLY FAULT)

DDH 2019-06 was drilled to test a fault splay structure with weak magnetic/EM signature. This hole intersected a 6.1 m carbonate bearing, variably pyritic schist containing local graphite and quartz vein breccia. The bottom one metre section of the drill hole (109.00 m to 110.00 m) returned an elevated gold grade of 0.25 g/t Au. The observed assemblages and locally elevated gold suggest that the more than 12 km long, previously undrilled Grizzly Fault Zone is a significant target.

GEOCHEMISTRY OF DRILL CORE

Table 10-3 shows average gold values for the dominant rock types identified in drill core in 2019. Grunerite rich and pyrrhotite iron formation have the highest average gold content. Two – mica granite intersected deep in DDH 2019-05 and DDH 2019-03 has the highest gold average outside of iron formation. Oxide iron formation intersected in DDH 2019-01, notably barren of sulphide, has lower average gold content than other rock types. A weakly developed carbonated shear zone intersected in DDH 2019-06 also has anomalous gold assays.

TABLE 10-3 GEOCHEMISTRY OF 2019 DRILL CORE
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Code	Rock Type	Number of Samples	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Fe (%)	Hg (ppm)	S (%)	W (ppm)
WIFsx	Sulphide-rich Grunerite IF	65	109.42	3.82	6.82	18.02	3.80	1.58	107.26
WIFgru	Grunerite IF	79	33.19	3.90	3.29	21.00	5.58	0.67	46.68
WGRpeg	2 Mica Granite Dykes	13	26.46	3.31	11.85	2.92	1.31	0.19	10.85
WSCHcb	Shear Zone Carb Schist	6	18.67	3.00	2.17	4.67	1.33	0.29	7.00
QV	Variable Quartz Veining	16	12.94	3.06	6.00	4.32	1.13	0.31	5.31
Fault	Gouged Zone	8	9.38	3.13	5.00	9.86	1.88	0.47	7.88
IFo	Oxide IF	82	7.39	3.72	2.45	12.94	1.84	0.31	7.84

ORIENTED DRILL CORE

Oriented core measurements are summarized on the inset stereonets in Figure 10-1 and show the following:

- Lithology parallel foliation dips steeply north in the Enterprise Lake target area and shows a rotation from northeast-southwest to east-west progressively southwards where drilled. This supports surface measurements in the area and confirms the presence of a major rotational jog in stratigraphy.
- In the Grizzly and Megafold targets, dips are moderate (45° to 60˚) north, consistent with surface data, and suggest that the transpressional RWFZ juxtaposes an upthrown shallower dipping northern sequence against a steeply dipping southern panel.

It should be noted that targets in the Qaiqtuq and Arrow areas remain to be drill tested.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the 2019 drilling, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Drilling at Enterprise Lake supports the presence of a regional rotational jog.
- Low grade gold mineralization associated with grunerite is developed over appreciable widths in the south Enterprise Lake area. Drilling does not contain anomalous arsenic and does not explain down-ice till and sparse rock samples in the area, the source of which remains to be located within the Enterprise Lake target area.
- The South Enterprise drilling has confirmed the strong EM anomaly to be mainly associated with sulphides and suggests that EM may have utility in targeting in other areas of the KGP.
- Drilling confirms permissive rock types, low grade gold, and unusual alteration in the short hole (2019-06) that tested the Grizzly Fault target and suggests that more drilling is warranted on this structure.
- Where gold is present, it is associated with widespread retrograde alteration, typically grunerite bearing. This assemblage suggests hydration of prograde mineral assemblages coincident with mineralization.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

2016-2017 TILL AND ROCK SAMPLING AND ASSAY PROTOCOLS

The following is summarized from Diakow (2018).

CF MINERALS GOLD GRAIN ANALYSIS AND ACTLABS INAA

Stockpiled till samples in the field were collected by helicopter and were flown back to Rankin Inlet daily. Till samples were stored in a secure storage site in Rankin Inlet where the samples were weighed. At the end of the program, till samples were catalogued and packed into one ton mega bags in preparation for southbound transit via sea lift to Churchill, Manitoba, train to Thompson, Manitoba and ground freight to CF Minerals in Kelowna, British Columbia.

CF Minerals' laboratory is both ISO 9001:2008 certified and ISO 17025:2005 compliant. CF Minerals is controlled by Charles Fipke. Mr. Fipke is an advisor to DVI and a minority shareholder of DVI, and he became a shareholder of Solstice Gold upon closing of the plan of arrangement. Diakow (2018) had no reason to believe that Mr. Fipke's existing relationship with DVI would influence laboratory results. At CF Minerals, samples were weighed, dried, and processed. A series of heavy magnetic, paramagnetic, and nonmagnetic fractions were produced by wet sieving, heavy liquid concentrations (Tetrabromoetane and Methylene Iodide), and magnetic separation. The -80 mesh (< 0.177mm) heavy non-magnetic fraction was then sent directly to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis.

CF Minerals routinely inserted certified reference material (CRM or standard) into the sample batch prior to shipping to Actlabs and reviewed the standards to ensure quality of data prior to releasing final results. Actlabs is Accredited Lab No. 266 under the Standards Council of Canada conforming with requirements for Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests (CAN-P-1579) and is independent of Solstice Gold. Samples were analyzed for gold at Actlabs by INAA, as described from Actlabs' schedule of analyses:

> *Samples are encapsulated and irradiated in a nuclear reactor. After a suitable decay, samples are measured for the emitted gamma ray fingerprint. INAA is very good for Au,*

Co, As, Sb, W, Ta, U, Th, Cs, In, Re, Cl and lower levels of most LREE. With [mineral concentrates] the nugget effect may require that the entire sample be analyzed to ensure that the few particles of gold which may be present can be measured. With INAA the whole concentrate can be analyzed without grinding the samples. The sample is therefore preserved for other chemical or mineralogical work. Actlabs only irradiates with thermal neutrons so as to avoid low gold values due to self shielding effects from irradiation with epithermal neutrons.

INAA yields total metals results whereas four-acid digestion are “near” total digestion. Elements reported under the selected package include Ag, As, Au, Ba, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Eu, Fe, Hf, Hg, Ir, La, Lu, Mn, Mo, Na, Nd, Ni, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, U, W, Yb, and Zn.

ROCKS SAMPLE GOLD ASSAYS – ACTLABS

Rock samples were collected from both outcrop sources and float. Two to five kilograms of material was collected from each sample site; sites were marked and labelled in the field with weather resistant flagging tape. When possible, a character sample was collected and stored for reference. Photographs of the sample area were taken using a hand-held camera and/or drone in suitable weather conditions. Samples were described in the field, located using hand-held or tablet computer GPS. Once collected, samples were transported via helicopter to secure storage in Rankin Inlet. From Rankin Inlet, samples were shipped via Air Cargo to Winnipeg, then on to Actlabs in Ancaster via Manitoulin Ground Transport. Sample shipments were tracked digitally by the shipping and receiving department at Actlabs and by DVI field personnel.

Once at Actlabs, samples were prepared according to Actlabs procedure RX1. Samples were crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh, riffle split, and 250 g was pulverized (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm. The pulveriser bowl was cleaned with sand after each sample. If gold was not evenly distributed in the sample, preparation packages with a larger split and pulp size (e.g. 1,000 g) were available, to provide a more representative sub-sample for gold analysis. Gold was determined by fire assay of a 50 g sample with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish according to Actlabs procedure 1A2-50.

In each batch of 42 samples, there were two blanks, three sample duplicates, and two CRM samples, one high and one low. All samples returning greater than 3 g/t Au were automatically re-analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish to ensure accurate values.

All samples were also analyzed by ICP optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OEP) following a four-acid digestion according to Actlabs procedure IF2.

A 0.25 g sample was digested with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. The sample was then heated using precise programmer-controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which took the samples to incipient dryness. After incipient dryness was attained, samples were brought back into solution using aqua regia. The samples were then analyzed using Agilent 735 ICP-OES. Quality control (QC) samples for the digestion constituted 14% of each batch and included five method reagent blanks, ten in-house control samples, ten duplicates, and eight CRMs. An additional 13% QC was performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift.

For the ICP-OES analysis, 34 control samples were inserted into the sample stream of the 2017 rock samples in the form of a blank, high gold standard, and low gold standard for every 25 field samples collected. Diakow (2018) reported that the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) results fell within the tolerances for both blanks and standards.

2018-2019 ROCK ASSAY PROTOCOLS

Rock samples collected by Solstice Gold were placed in plastic bags in the field and were shipped in secure bags using unique security coded tags to Actlabs, in Thunder Bay, Ontario, an accredited mineral analysis laboratory. All samples were analyzed for gold using a standard 50 g fire assay technique with an AAS finish. Samples returning over 3.0 g/t Au were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

2018 HIGH RESOLUTION TILL SAMPLING AND ASSAY PROTOCOLS

Approximately one kilogram of till is collected from frost boils every 100 m along grid lines spaced approximately 200 m apart. The samples were dried and shipped in secure sample

bags using unique security coded tags to ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver B.C., an accredited analytical laboratory. At the laboratory, the samples were dried, weighed, pulverized, and screened to -600 mesh. Gold and trace element analysis were determined by ICP mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) after aqua regia digestion using a 50 g sample.

For both till and rock samples collected in 2018 and 2019, Solstice Gold routinely inserted standard and blank reference materials as part of its QA/QC program. QA/QC results from samples presented in this report did not reveal any issues with the disclosed results. Pulps of 18 selected samples were shipped from Actlabs to ALS Chemex for check assay. Results are shown in Table 11-1.

TABLE 11-1 DUPLICATE ANALYSES
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Sample Number	Actlabs Original Sample (Au ppm)	ALS Chemex Duplicate Sample (Au ppm)	Difference (Au ppm)	Difference (%)
879133	5.52	5.37	-0.15	-2.72
879177	3.22	3.08	-0.14	-4.35
879402	2.93	2.90	-0.03	-1.02
879152	1.35	1.26	-0.09	-6.67
465409	1.23	1.285	0.055	4.47
879030	0.975	1.025	0.05	5.13
879110	0.966	0.971	0.005	0.52
879105	0.871	0.853	-0.018	-2.07
879157	0.655	0.639	-0.016	-2.44
879004	0.501	0.520	0.019	3.79
879002	0.334	0.279	-0.055	**-16.47**
879179	0.325	0.324	-0.001	-0.31
879189	0.318	0.317	-0.001	-0.31
465408	0.288	0.220	-0.068	**-23.61**
879104	0.270	0.280	0.010	3.70
879187	0.264	0.264	0.000	0.00
800752	0.262	0.328	0.066	**25.19**
465404	0.046	0.046	0.000	0.00

Although the results of the duplicate analyses generally show very little variance between the two laboratories, some duplicate samples do demonstrate significant percentage differences with respect to the original samples. Relative to the actual values, however, the differences are minor. RPA recommends that the results of duplicate analyses continue to be monitored.

2019 DRILL CORE SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROTOCOLS

Samples collected during the 2019 diamond drilling program were collected and stored in a secure facility. Samples were shipped to the assay laboratory in rice bags, sealed with a tamper-proof security tag. During the shipping and receiving process, no issues related to potential sample tampering occurred.

All samples were shipped to Actlabs in Thunder Bay. Samples were analyzed for gold and a suite of 36 elements. Gold analysis was completed by fire assay with an AAS finish on a 50 g sample according to Actlabs procedure 1A2-50. The 36-element analysis was completed by ICP-OES following a four-acid digestion according to Actlabs procedure 1F-2.

During the drilling program, Solstice Gold adhered to a systematic QA/QC program whereby standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample stream. For every batch of 20 samples, a blank sample and a CRM sample were inserted. A total of 45 blanks and 43 standards were utilized in the program.

Results from the regular submission of standards are used to identify problems with specific batches and long-term biases associated with the primary assay laboratory.

Two gold bearing standards (OREAS 221 and OREAS 215) were sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty. Ltd. (Ore Research & Exploration). OREAS 221 has certified value for fire assay of 1.06 g/t Au with a standard deviation of 0.036, while OREAS 215 has a certified value for fire assay of 3.54 g/t Au with a standard deviation of 0.097.

According to Solstice Gold's QA/QC protocol, results of the gold CRMs that fell outside of the lower or upper 3rd standard deviation resulted in a laboratory failure. Based on Solstice Gold's analysis presented in Figures 11-1 and 11-2, no CRM failures occurred.

The regular submission of blank material is used to assess contamination during sample preparation and to identify sample numbering errors.

One blank CRM was sourced from Ore Research & Exploration. Results from the blank material indicated that all blanks analyzed returned results that were below the laboratory

detection limit (0.005 ppm). Based on these results, no failures occurred during the analysis of the blank material.

Drill core or field duplicates assess the variability introduced by selecting one half of the core versus the other, sample mis-ordering, and nugget effect.

RPA recommends that, in future drilling programs, Solstice Gold include field duplicates as part of its QA/QC program.

FIGURE 11-1 OREAS 215

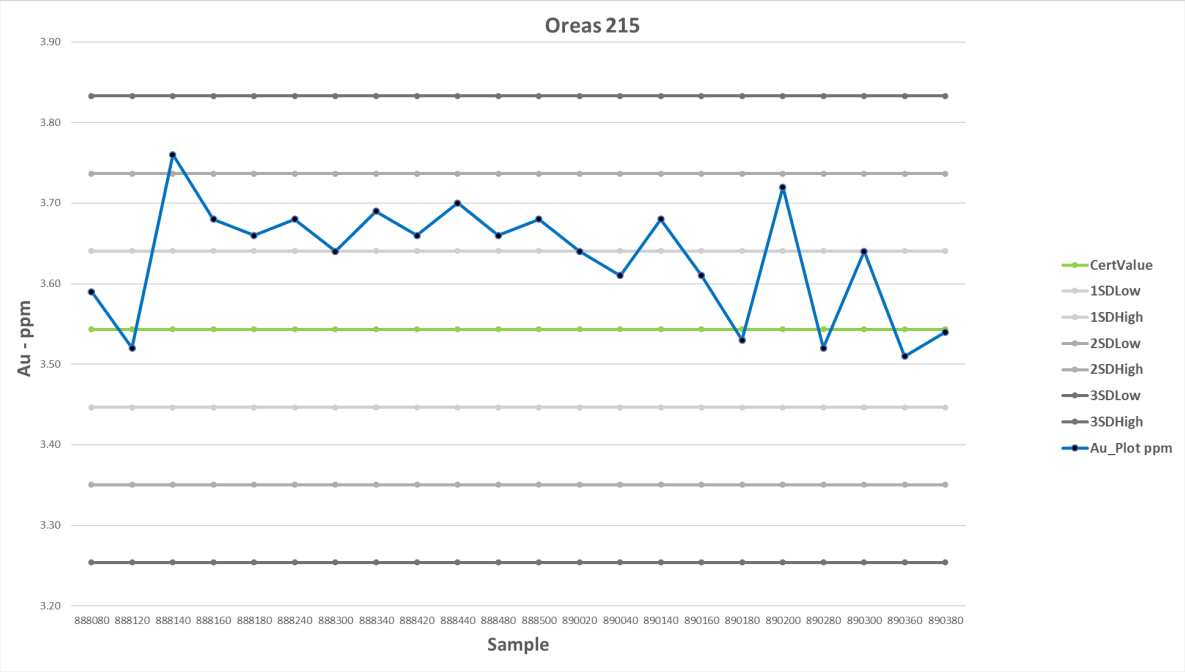
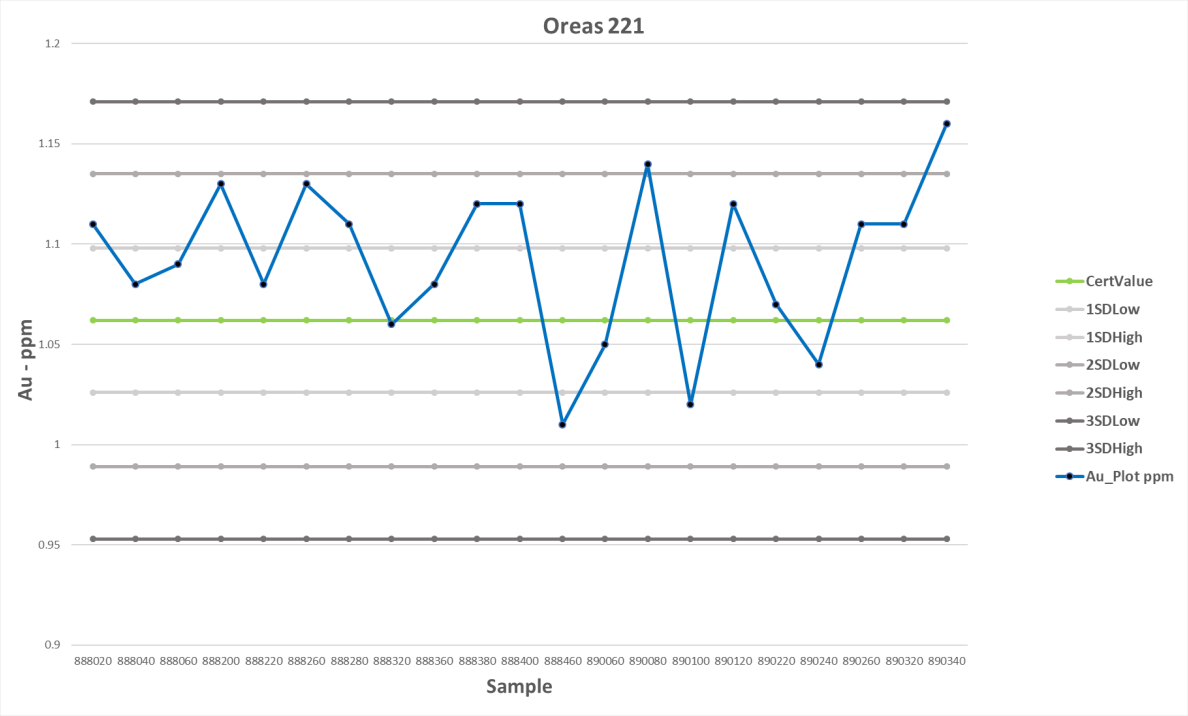


FIGURE 11-2 OREAS 221



Based on these results, RPA is of the opinion that both the blank and CRMs performed well. In RPA's opinion, given the early exploration stage of the KGP, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Solstice Gold in terms of sample preparation, analysis, and security procedures conforms to industry best practices and standards.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Paul Chamois, P.Geo., Principal Geologist with RPA visited the KGP from September 12 to 14, 2018 and on January 14, 2020.

2018 SITE VISIT

During the 2018 site visit, Mr. Chamois visited sites sampled by Solstice Gold in various parts of the Project, confirmed the local geological setting, reviewed data collection methodologies, assessed logistical aspects relating to exploration work in the area, identified factors which might affect the Project, and completed independent sampling of surface showings.

Mr. Chamois sampled areas from which Solstice Gold had reported significant mineralization from grab and channel samples. A total of seven composite chip check samples were taken. The object of the sampling was to duplicate those results reported by Solstice Gold. The assay results from RPA's surface check sampling are listed in Table 12-1.

TABLE 12-1 RPA 2018 SURFACE CHECK SAMPLING
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Solstice Gold Sampling				RPA Sampling	
Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Sample Number	Au (g/t)
464703	590975	6992688	4.30	306109	0.18
464548	567823	7015094	8.09	306110	0.22
465034	577007	6995065	17.70	306111	66.60
795092	575159	6995004	7.85	306112	4.06
464609	569921	6989190	2.24	306113	11.66
797506	579109	6992414	5.43	306114	2.65
465015	578497	6993909	2.60	306115	0.90

Areas sampled were located on the ground using a hand-held GPS instrument. Areas sampled by Solstice Gold were marked in the field using flagging tape with sample numbers indicated on a sample tag and were generally easy to find.

The samples taken by RPA were bagged, tagged, and sealed in a larger rice bag and remained in Mr. Chamois' possession for the trip back to RPA's office. The samples were then sent by

courier to SGS Minerals Services (SGS) in Lakefield, Ontario where they were crushed and pulverized according to SGS's sample preparation lab code PRP89 and a 30 g charge from each sample was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS finish according to SGS's laboratory Code FAA 303. SGS is accredited to the ISO 17025 Standard by Certificate number 456. Both Solstice Gold and RPA are independent of SGS.

Although seven samples are insufficient to make valid statistical comparisons, RPA's sampling confirms that significant gold mineralization exists on the KGP. Current data suggest that gold content is variable over short distance between Solstice Gold and RPA samples from the same boulder. This may indicate the presence of a significant nugget effect and Solstice Gold should monitor the potential for this as exploration progresses on the KGP.

2020 SITE VISIT

On January 14, 2020, Mr. Chamois examined drill core from the 2019 drill program stored in Rankin Inlet. Mineralized sections from DDH 2019-02 and 2019-05 were selected and the remaining half core from five selected intervals was collected and remained in Mr. Chamois' possession for the return trip to Toronto. The samples were then shipped to SGS where they were assayed using the same preparation and analytical protocols as the 2018 samples. The results of the drill core check sampling are shown in Table 12-2.

TABLE 12-2 RPA 2020 CORE CHECK SAMPLING
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Solstice Gold Sampling							RPA Sampling	
Drill Hole	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample Description	Au (ppb)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
2019-5	890283	272.23	273.17	0.94	Half Sawn Core	1140	192718	1.19
2019-5	890274	265.60	266.40	0.80	Half Sawn Core	430	197219	0.41
2019-2	888343	231.40	232.36	0.96	Half Sawn Core	692	197220	0.75
2019-2	888411	298.30	299.30	1.00	Half Sawn Core	681	197221	0.47
2019-2	888416	302.90	303.90	1.00	Half Sawn Core	539	197222	0.60

Gold assay data from the RPA sampling show good correlation with the Solstice Gold samples of the same intervals.

RPA was given full access to the Project data and no limitations were placed on Mr. Chamois.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on any material from the Project to RPA's knowledge.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Resource estimate for the Project.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Reserve estimate for the Project.

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16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

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19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

MELIADINE PROJECT

The Project is contiguous to the east of Agnico Eagle's Meliadine mine property which achieved commercial production in mid-May of 2019. The Meliadine mine itself is located approximately 15 km southwest of the western boundary of the KGP (see Figure 4-2). In Phase 1 of the Meliadine development plan, ore is sourced entirely from underground with access by decline, however, in Phase 2, ore will be sourced from both underground and open pit. Agnico Eagle anticipates that open pit production will be achieved by developing up to twelve open pits. At December 31, 2018, the Meliadine project was estimated to contain Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 16.7 million tonnes grading 6.97 g/t Au containing 3,753,000 ounces of gold. Exclusive of Mineral Reserves, the Meliadine project also hosts Indicated Mineral Resources of 25.96 million tonnes grading 3.81 g/t Au containing 3.18 million ounces and Inferred Mineral Resources of 13.48 million tonnes grading 6.00 g/t Au containing 2.60 million ounces of gold (Agnico Eagle, 2019).

Agnico Eagle estimates that 5.8 million tonnes will be extracted from open pits and 20.6 million tonnes will be extracted from underground over a 15-year mine life. Additional low grade material will be stockpiled for processing at the end of the mine life. Mining underground is by longhole mining methods. Stopes are backfilled with cemented paste fill in primary stopes and dry fill in secondary stopes. Open pit mining envisioned in Phase 2 will be a conventional truck and shovel operation. The mill employs a conventional gold circuit which comprises crushing, grinding, gravity separation, and cyanide leaching with a carbon-in-leach circuit followed by cyanide destruction and filtration of the tailings for dry stacking. Gold recovery is estimated to be 96% (Agnico Eagle, 2019).

From 1996 to 1998, follow-up prospecting and mapping by WMC revealed strong gold-in-rock anomalies in the Aklak area of the CWM claims immediately adjacent to the KGP (see Figure 4-2) (Labelle et al., 1999). Barham (2004, 2005) reported on expanded prospecting, mapping, and geophysical surveys on the CWM claims including the discovery of the Aqpik gold occurrence (see Figure 4-2). In 2006, the best of the gold occurrences within the CWM claim were tested in a program of 13 diamond drill holes. At the Aqpik occurrence, intercepts of 9.6 g/t Au over 3.2 m (DDH CWM06-02) and 8.6 g/t Au over 3.2 m (DDH CWM06-06) were

reported (Barham, 2007). Mineralization at the Aklak and Aqpik gold occurrences is associated with grunerite replacement of garnet and hornblende in iron formation accompanied by pyrrhotite, pyrite, quartz veins, and arsenopyrite.

Anomalous gold in rock assays were reported at the Noel gold occurrence area (see Figure 4-2) by Hauseux (1991, 1998). The occurrence is situated on IOL Subsurface Rights Parcel RI-12 approximately six kilometres southwest of the KGP boundary (see Figure 4-1). Detailed sampling and mapping programs were completed on the Noel occurrence (Everest et al., 2000; Sexton and Tyajlo, 2001; Campbell and Tykajlo, 2003) reporting inconsistent results from large extension veins and sulphidic schists. More consistent results were reported from quartz-pyrite veins within diverse intrusive rocks in drilling (Barham, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008). A drill intercept of 6.6 g/t Au over 3.3 m was reported from diamond drill hole ANT08-01 (Barham, 2009). Agnico Eagle followed up this result with additional diamond drilling reporting an intercept of 3.31 g/t Au over 3.5 m in diamond drill hole M11-1319A (Lavoie and Boucher, 2011).

These exploration programs are documented in assessment reports and compilation of the reported surface sample and diamond drill data from the CWM area and the Noel area provides 1,713 surface gold assay and multi-element ICP results as well as 1,309 samples from 23 diamond drill holes totalling 3,218 m. Mineralization styles described at Aklak, Aqpik, and Noel gold occurrences are observed in outcrop and boulders sampling conducted by Solstice Gold.

RPA has not independently verified this information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the KGP.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The KGP covers an area of approximately 86,565 ha and consists of 70 federal claims with a total area of 77,543 ha, held 100% by Solstice Gold, and an additional 19 federal claims with a total area of 9,022 ha, jointly held with DVI (50:50).

The KGP is located within the Archean Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt, part of the Western Churchill Structural Province of the northern Canadian Shield. The Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt consists of a poly-deformed and metamorphosed sequence of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks. It hosts the producing Meliadine gold mine, located approximately 15 km west of the Project boundary.

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Prior to 2017, gold related work on the property was sporadic but locally indicative of gold potential.

Solstice Gold acquired extensive exploration datasets, including rock and till sampling, ground and airborne geophysical, and limited diamond drilling information covering the KGP and since 2017 has carried out systematic work designed to evaluate the KGP's gold potential. This work is summarized as follows:

- A first-time geological and structural synthesis of the KGP and its relation to adjacent claims which provides a solid underpinning for future work. Mapping has led to a greater understanding of the underlying geology particularly in the QEA area which is interpreted to represent a regional rotational jog associated with the first order RWFZ.
- Collection and analysis of 3,704 surface samples which provide both geochemical and geological information. Anomalous gold is now documented in many parts of the KGP and is particularly well developed in extensive gold-in-boulder fields in the QEA area. Analysis of till data at Westeros suggests maximum gold grain transport distances of 800 m and typically less than 500 m. This can be used to constrain till and possibly boulder sources elsewhere on the KGP.
- Completion of extensive till surveys and/or grain analysis and their integration with historical data. These supplement rock data, where available, and outline several highly anomalous targets areas including QEA, Midway, and Terminus target areas.
- Proof of concept reconnaissance drilling at the edge of one target area (Enterprise) has identified low grade gold over significant widths with associated grunerite rich retrograde alteration assemblages. Current results in this area have not adequately explained down-ice anomalous arsenic in rocks and tills. Peraluminous granitic rocks are also anomalous in gold in the Enterprise area and represent possible targets in the QEA area. Drilling also has demonstrated that EM is able to detect anomalous sulphides suggesting its utility in targeting.

RPA has not identified any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of, or confidence in, the exploration information reviewed.

RPA is of the opinion that the KGP is a very attractive, early stage exploration project with good potential to host significant gold mineralization and warrants a continued systematic exploration effort including a significant drilling component.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA considers that the KGP is a very attractive, early stage exploration project and merits a significant exploration program.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Solstice Gold's recommended Phase I exploration program and budget which consist of additional geological mapping and till sampling as well as a significant RC drilling program to test additional high priority targets. The recommended Phase I work, proposed for the 2020 field season, is envisioned to take three to four months to complete.

Details of the recommended Phase I program can be found in Table 26-1.

TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE I
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Item	C$
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	160,000
Travel/Accommodations	60,000
Geological Mapping/Till Sampling	30,000
Camp Cost	140,000
Helicopter and Fuel	660,000
RC Drilling (6,000m)	1,000,000
Assaying and Analyses	80,000
Expediting	60,000
Analysis/Interpretation/Reporting	70,000
Community/Environment/Permitting	20,000
Field Supplies	10,000
Sub-total	**2,475,000**
Contingency	350,000
TOTAL Phase I	**2,825,000**

Contingent on the results of the Phase I program, RPA recommends a Phase II exploration program and budget which consists of:

- Continued geological mapping and detailed till sampling in specific areas where first pass sampling has yielded encouraging results,
- IP surveying in areas where appropriate, including the Midway and Qaiqtuq target areas,

- Preliminary testing of high priority areas with additional RC drilling, and
- An initial phase of diamond drilling to follow up on significant RC drilling results.

Details of the recommended contingent Phase II exploration program can be found in Table 26-2.

TABLE 26-2 PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE II
Solstice Gold Corporation – KGP Project

Item	C$
Head Office Services	25,000
Project Management /Staff Costs	200,000
Travel/Accommodations	75,000
Geological Mapping/Till Sampling	70,000
Ground Geophysics (IP)	100,000
Geophysical Interpretation/Consulting	20,000
Camp Cost	200,000
Helicopter and Fuel	900,000
RC Drilling (5,000m)	850,000
Diamond Drilling (5,000m)	1,500,000
Assaying and Analyses	150,000
Expediting	80,000
Analysis/Interpretation/Reporting	80,000
Community/Environment/Permitting	30,000
Field Supplies	20,000
Sub-total	4,300,000
Contingency	500,000
TOTAL Phase II	**4,800,000**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the KGP Project, Kivalliq Region, Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada” and dated March 17, 2020 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) *Paul Chamois*

Dated at Toronto, ON
March 17, 2020

Paul Chamois, M.Sc. (A), P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

PAUL CHAMOIS

I, Paul Chamois, M.Sc. (A), P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the KGP Project, Kivalliq Region, Eastern Nunavut Territory, Canada” prepared for Solstice Gold Corporation and dated March 17, 2020 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., now part of SLR Consulting Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1977 with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology degree and McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada in 1979 with a Master of Science (Applied) in Mineral Exploration degree.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #0771), in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (Reg. #03480), in the Province of Saskatchewan (Reg. #14155) and in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (Reg. #L4088). I have worked as a professional geologist for a total of 38 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:
   - Review and report on exploration and mining projects for due diligence and regulatory requirements
   - Vice President – Exploration with a Canadian mineral exploration and development company responsible for technical aspects of exploration programs and evaluation of new property submissions
   - District Geologist with a major Canadian mining company in charge of technical and all other aspects of exploration programs in Eastern Canada
   - Project Geologist with a major Canadian mining company responsible for field mapping and sampling, area selection and management of drilling programs across Ontario and Quebec.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) 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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the KGP Project from September 12 to 14, 2018 and examined drill core in Rankin Inlet on January 14, 2020.

6. I am responsible for all items of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer (Solstice Gold Corporation), and the KGP property applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 17th day of March, 2020.

(Signed and Sealed) *Paul Chamois*

Paul Chamois, M.Sc. (A), P.Geo.

30 APPENDIX 1

LAND TENURE INFORMATION

TABLE 30-1 TENURE DATA

Solstice Gold Corporation - KGP Project

Name	Num	Status	Anniv	Area (ha)	Ownership	Name	Num	Status	Anniv.	Area (ha)	Ownership
KH 21	F95187	ACTIVE	20250303	1,195.90	SGC100	KH 110	K91810	ACTIVE	20191024	1,213.20	SGC100
KH 22	F95188	ACTIVE	20250303	1,127.30	SGC100	KH 111	K91811	ACTIVE	20191024	1,222.22	SGC100
KH 29	F95195	ACTIVE	20250303	304.50	SGC100	KH 112	K91812	ACTIVE	20191024	1,220.78	SGC100
KH 30	F80214	ACTIVE	20180830	1,230.40	SGC100	KH 113	K91813	ACTIVE	20191024	1,217.36	SGC100
KH 31	F80219	ACTIVE	20180830	1,246.60	SGC100	KH 114	K91814	ACTIVE	20191024	1,221.19	SGC100
KH 32	F80220	ACTIVE	20180830	1,245.50	SGC100	KH 115	K91815	ACTIVE	20191024	1189.28	SGC100
KH 33	K90296	ACTIVE	20180830	1,245.40	SGC100	KH 116	K91816	ACTIVE	20191024	1,230.14	SGC100
KH 34	K90297	ACTIVE	20180830	878.10	SGC100	KH 117	K91817	ACTIVE	20191024	1,201.22	SGC100
KH 35	K90298	ACTIVE	20180830	867.30	SGC100	KH 118	K91818	ACTIVE	20191024	1,229.13	SGC100
KH 36	K90299	ACTIVE	20180830	1,201.10	SGC100	KH 119	K91819	ACTIVE	20191024	1,198.29	SGC100
KH 37	K90300	ACTIVE	20180830	1,077.30	SGC100	KH 120	K91820	ACTIVE	20191024	1,211.24	SGC100
KH 38	K90301	ACTIVE	20180830	1,122.90	SGC100	KH 121	K91821	ACTIVE	20191024	1,222.50	SGC100
KH 39	K90302	ACTIVE	20180830	1,164.90	SGC100	KH 122	K91822	ACTIVE	20191024	1,198.63	SGC100
KH 40	K90303	ACTIVE	20180830	1,232.40	SGC100	KH 123	K91823	ACTIVE	20191024	1,218.88	SGC100
KH 41	K90304	ACTIVE	20180830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH 124	K91824	ACTIVE	20191024	1,189.10	SGC100
KH 42	K90305	ACTIVE	20180830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH 125	K91825	ACTIVE	20201024	1,218.84	SGC100
KH 43	K90306	ACTIVE	20190830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH 126	K91826	ACTIVE	20191024	1,192.13	SGC100
KH 44	K90307	ACTIVE	20180830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH 144	K91744	ACTIVE	20271024	126.18	SGC100
KH 45	K90308	ACTIVE	20180830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH 145	K91745	ACTIVE	20271024	101.24	SGC100
KH 46	K90309	ACTIVE	20180830	1,240.60	SGC100	KH150	K91746	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100
KH 47	K90310	ACTIVE	20190830	1,250.00	SGC100	KH151	K91747	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100
KH 48	F92423	ACTIVE	20260830	918.40	SGC100	KH152	K91748	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100
KH 49	F92424	ACTIVE	20180830	1,249.80	SGC100	KH153	K91749	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100
KH 50	F92425	ACTIVE	20180830	1,045.20	SGC100	KH154	K91750	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100
KH 51	K90378	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.20	SGC100	KH155	K91751	ACTIVE	20200622	1,250.00	SGC100

Name	Num	Status	Anniv	Area (ha)	Ownership	Name	Num	Status	Anniv.	Area (ha)	Ownership
KH 52	K90379	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH156	K91752	ACTIVE	20200622	920	SGC100
KH 53	K90380	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH 7	F95582	ACTIVE	20240812	1,149.5	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 54	K90381	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH 8	F95583	ACTIVE	20240812	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 55	K90382	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH 9	F95584	ACTIVE	20240812	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 56	K90383	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH 12	F94927	ACTIVE	20250303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 57	K90384	ACTIVE	20181214	1,045.2	SGC100	KH 13	F94928	ACTIVE	20250303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 60	K90387	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 14	F94929	ACTIVE	20200303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 64	K90391	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 16	F95182	ACTIVE	20250303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 65	K90392	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 17	F95183	ACTIVE	20250303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 67	K90394	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 18	F95184	ACTIVE	20250303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 68	F93676	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 23	F95189	ACTIVE	20210303	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 69	F93678	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC100	KH 77	K90345	ACTIVE	20211214	1,076.9	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 71	F93681	ACTIVE	20181214	1,012.1	SGC100	KH 78	K90346	ACTIVE	20261214	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 72	F93682	ACTIVE	20181214	1,017.7	SGC100	KH 83	K90351	ACTIVE	20191214	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 73	F93683	ACTIVE	20181214	1,023.4	SGC100	KH 84	K90352	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 74	F93684	ACTIVE	20231214	1,029.1	SGC100	KH 92	K90360	ACTIVE	20201214	1,156.9	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 75	F93680	ACTIVE	20261214	823.1	SGC100	KH 93	K90361	ACTIVE	20181214	1,250.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 76	F93685	ACTIVE	20221214	1,080.9	SGC100	KH 94	K90362	ACTIVE	20181214	1,000.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
KH 106	K90374	ACTIVE	20181214	405.1	SGC100	KH 95	K90363	ACTIVE	20191214	447.7	SGC 50 DVI 50
						KH 105	K90373	ACTIVE	20181214	1,000.0	SGC 50 DVI 50
				48,301.4	SGC100					29,241.55	SGC100
						SGC				9,022.0	SGC Portion
				50:50 Claims Ha		9,022				**86,564.95**	**TOTAL ha**