

Title Page

COMPANY: YORKTON VENTURES INC.

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BELLECHASSE-
TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT, PROVINCE OF
QUEBEC, CANADA.**

**NATIONAL INSTRUMENT
FORM 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT**

PROJECT: BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

**LOCATION: MUNICIPALITY OF SAINT MAGLOIRE,
UTM: 19T**

QUALIFIED PERSONS: CHRISTIAN DEROSIER P. Geo, M.Sc., D.Sc.

DATE: JULY 3rd, 2020

EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 3rd, 2020

Signature Page

DATE:

JULY 3 rd, 2020



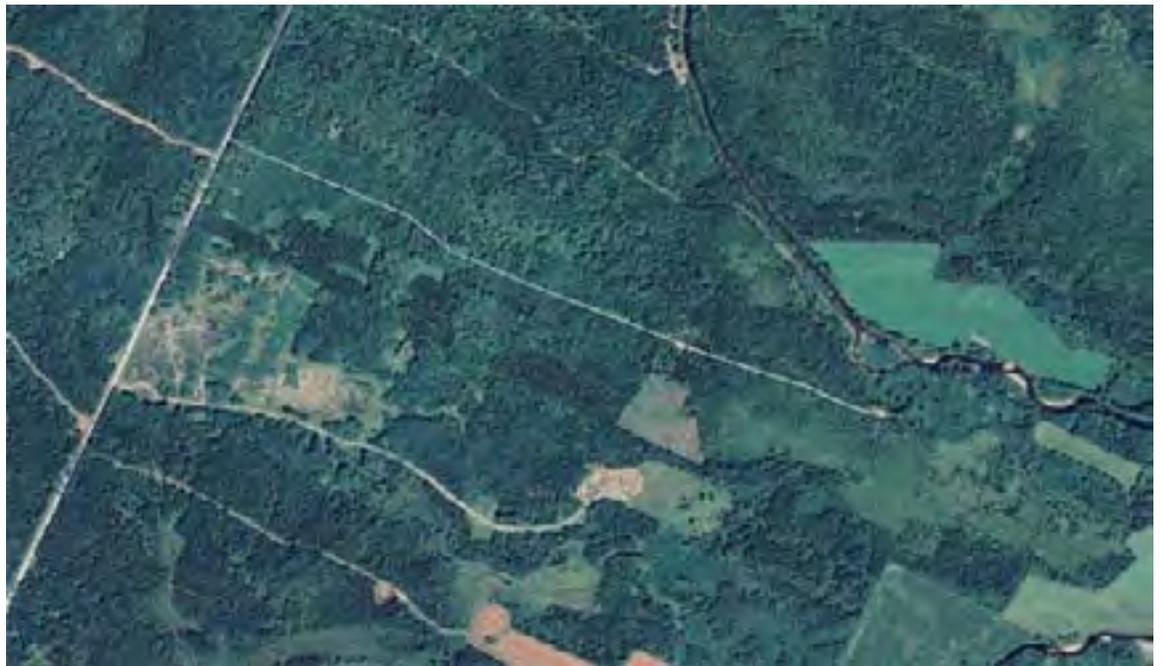
**Christian Derosier
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TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

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JULY 3rd, 2020

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SUMMARY

On January 17th, 2020, **Yorkton Ventures Inc** (“**Yorkton**”) (YVI:TSX-V), from Vancouver, British Columbia announced that it has signed a non-binding letter of intent (“LOI”) for the purchase, from an arms length party, of an advanced exploration property in southeastern Quebec.

Delta Resources inc. (**Delta**, formerly **Golden Hope Mines Ltd.**, “**GNH**”) owns a 100% interest in the **Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit** in southeastern Quebec, Canada.

On July 3rd, 2020, **Delta** agreed to sell, assign and transfer to **9412-1068 QUEBEC INC.**, a wholly owned subsidiary of **Yorkton**, the Bellechasse-Timmins Assets for the sum of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars (\$1,700,000.00), payable as follows:

- (a) \$100,000 non-refundable payment which will be paid within 10 days after signing of this Agreement;
- (b) \$250,000 on the date that is 90 days after receipt Exchange approval;
- (c) \$350,000 on the date that is 200 days after receipt of Exchange approval;
- (d) \$450,000 by no later than June 1, 2021; and
- (e) \$550,000 by no later than September 1, 2021.

Delta will reserve a royalty on the Bellechasse-Timmins Mining Rights, equal to 1% of the net smelter returns, provided that **Yorkton** shall have the right at any time to purchase one-half percent (0.5%) of the royalty for the sum of \$1,000,000.

The Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit contains a historical mineral estimate of 171,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.83 g/t gold in the indicated category and an additional 95,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.36 g/t gold in the inferred category. This historical mineral estimate was made in 2012 by SGS Geostat (“Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southern Quebec”). **The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.**

The Agreement also includes the Champagne VMS deposit, the Beland gold occurrence and some other assets.

On May 4th, 2020, **Yorkton Ventures Inc.** mandated **Christian Derosier Geologue-Conseil Inc.** (“**C.D.G.C.** “) to undertake a Technical Report on the **Delta Resources’s** southeastern Quebec Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Property located in the Municipalité régionale de Comté des Etchemins, located about 80 km southeast of Quebec City.

Several field visits were made between February 3rd, 2020 and May 4th, 2020. This long period of study on site has been necessary due a very long and hard winter with more than usual low temperatures, more snow storms, and the advent of the COVID-19 which highly limited the movements, isolated the Bellechasse region and rendered the access and accommodation very difficult.

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SUMMARY (cont.)

In addition, the inventory of the assets has highlighted the lack of maintenance of the Saint-Justine core facility, of the Bellechasse-Timmins property and of the Saint Magloire Core Facility, and the lack of inventory of all the rejects and pulps of previous analyzed samples.

Delta holds 100% interest in 138 claims constituting the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Project. The claims are in two blocks, covering 5,297.91 hectares, and include all the prospective geological environments surrounding the deposit and its strike extensions, as well as ground believed to be favorable for similar mineralization along a strike length of approximately 17 km. Also included within the claim group, but not the subjects to the report, are the Champagne Cu, Pb, Zn and precious metals deposit and the Colfax gold showing.

In addition to the mining assets, Yorkton is also acquiring the surface rights of The Bellechasse-Timmins property which comprises cadastral lots 5-068-011 and 5-068-012 located in Range Saint Joseph of the Municipality of Saint Magloire, Quebec. That property has a municipal taxable value of \$ 119,900.00

Also included in the transaction is the Sainte-Justine building and core facility which have a municipal taxable value of \$ 88,000.00.

The Bellechasse-Timmins property can be reached by several ways from Quebec City. The preferred one is to follow Highway 73 from the Quebec Bridge toward St-Georges to St-Joseph de Beauce, a distance of approximately 60 km. Then 18 km via Highway 276 to St-Odilon-de-Crambourne and Highway 277 south 13 km through Lac Etchemin to the intersection with Highway 204. Highway 204 leads 24 km through Ste-Justine and Saint-Camille-de-Lellis to the intersection with Highway 281 (Chemin Mailloux). The village of St-Magloire lies 10.5 kilometres northwest of this intersection.

The Bellechasse area has a well-developed and fully integrated infrastructure including an excellent network of well maintained all-weather roads, three-phase hydroelectric transmission lines, schools, clinics and hospitals. The larger villages have grocery and hardware stores with major national chain outlets in Ste-Justine and Lac Etchemin.

The discovery of auriferous placer deposits in the Beauce region (to the SW of the Bellechasse- Timmins property) in 1846 led to the mapping and prospecting of an extensive territory in southern Quebec. The first discovery in the region of the Bellechasse-Timmins property was the Eastern Metal deposits (magmatic nickel-copper) in 1949. In 1950, the Champagne deposit (massive copper-zinc mineralization) and the Ascot Au mineralization were discovered within 4 kilometres of Bellechasse-Timmins Deposit.

In 1951, auriferous quartz veins were identified on the Bellechasse-Timmins claims (CL G083581 and CL 1722453). Since then, numerous work programs have been conducted on the area of these claims in order to further evaluate the extent of the Au mineralization of the Bellechasse-Timmins Zones. From 2009 to 2012, **Golden Hope Mines Limited** was especially proactive with several exploration campaigns which included geophysical and geochemical surveys, mapping, trenching, bulk-sampling,

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SUMMARY (cont.)

down-the-hole hammer drilling and diamond drilling. Since 2013, the property has been essentially dormant. The excess assessment credits registered on the property total \$ 10,585,344.11. All the claims are in good standing until the next renewal date February 1, 2022.

Gold mineralization occurs on the Bellechasse Property in quartz-filled breccias in the albite diorite and in quartz-filled structures in volcanoclastic rocks into which the diorites intruded. Within the diorites these breccia zones show no obvious relationship to faulting or shearing but appear to be caused by natural hydraulic fracturing. Both brecciation and mineralization seem related to fluid injection that is likely a result of collision between the African and North American continental plates during the development of the Appalachian fold belt.

Quartz-filled structures in the volcanoclastic host rocks have been traced down-dip into breccia zones within the intrusives, and are considered the expression of the brecciation and mineralization process in those less competent rocks. The primary distribution of gold in both the diorite-hosted breccias and in their expressions in the intruded volcanics is erratic. This gold distribution should be met by more complete sampling of the core and some bulk sampling including mineralogical studies.

The structural control of the gold mineralization is associated with brittle and brittle-ductile transition since vein folding was mapped on surface by Golden Hope (1990, 1993) and Gauthier (1988).

These deposits have been referred to as quartz-carbonate vein gold mineralization which is a subtype of lode gold type mineralization (F. Robert, 1995).

In 2012, a series of metallurgical tests were carried out at **SGS Lakefield** on 18 composite samples from the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit in order to determine the most probable head grade of the mineralization. The samples in their entirety were processed through gravity separation followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings.

An overall gravity separation plus cyanidation metallurgical balance was applied to calculate the head grade of each composite sample. The gold recovery to the gravity concentrates ranged from 36.9% to 92.4% with an average of 77.3%.

The recovery of gold by cyanidation varied from 54% to 98%. The overall calculated recovery by gravity separation and cyanidation ranged from 95% to 99.6%, leaving average final residue grades of 0.005 to 0.066 g/t Au. The NaCN consumptions ranged from 0.19 to 1.90 kg/t and the lime (CaO) consumptions ranged from 0.17 to 1.27 kg/t.

In parallel with this first series of tests, chosen low grade and a high-grade composite samples identified as Comp 1 GRG and Comp 2 GRG, were submitted by **SGS Geostat** to the **Lakefield group** for a gravity concentration and microscopic gold deportment study. The hypothetical gravity recoverable gold (GRG) by a simple gravity circuit could be up to 94% and 98%, respectively.

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SUMMARY (cont.)

The 2012 **SGS**'s NI 43-101 (entitled: "Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southern Quebec"). in situ indicated resource is of 171,000 ounces (2.905 million tonnes grading 1.83 g/t), inferred resource is 95,000 ounces gold (2 173 million tonnes grading 1.36 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t. **Note: The 2012 mineral resource estimate is considered as a historical mineral resource estimate. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

When **SGS Geostat** tabulated the resource estimate using uncapped composites which yields an in situ indicated resource of 313,900 ounces gold (2.9 million tonnes grading 3.36 g/t Au) and inferred resource of 102,000 ounces gold (2.17 million tonnes grading 1.46 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t and capping at 30 g/T.

Note: The 2012 mineral resource estimate is considered as a historical mineral resource estimate. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The significant effect of capping the resources suggests that additional drilling is needed to better delineate the high grade zones in three dimensions and treat them separately as higher grade zones with a potentially higher capping.

SGS Geostat also estimated an in-pit resource. The selected base case in-pit indicated resource is 23,740 ounces gold (360,900 tonnes grading 2.05 g/t Au), inferred resource is 7,330 ounces gold (114,400 tonnes grading 1.99 g/t Au) using a lower cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t based on a Whittle-optimized pit shell simulation using estimated operating costs and a gold price of CAD\$1,325 per ounce.

Note: The 2012 mineral resource estimate is considered as a historical mineral resource estimate. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The last diamond drilling program was conducted by **GNH** in the Fall of 2012. The highlights of this program indicated that:

- No diorite has been intersected in the three drill holes in the Colfax Showing area.
- The Colfax showing has not been tested, drill holes were too short and not well located.
- No assay returned significant gold values in the three drill holes in the Colfax showing area;
- A very high grade value (144 g/t) has been intersected in hole BD2012-195 in the T1 zone;

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SUMMARY (cont.)

– Mineralized gold intervals have been intersected in the 88 Zone.

C.D.G.C. has conducted extensive validation, drilling follow-up, database verification and verification of the resource estimate for the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold deposit. Although numerous deficiencies observed concerning the logging and the lack of inventory of the rejects, pulps, bulk samples and the absence of some drill holes.

There are no mineral reserves presently identified on the Bellechasse Timmins property. The property is not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues, unless stated in this report, to the best knowledge of the Author. There are no known mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, or other factors that materially affect the project, at this time.

More and more the Author believes that the diorite containing the three main zones (T1, T2 and 88 Zone) is one feeder dyke with a slightly different lithogeochemical composition,

In summary, **C.D.G.C.** considers that the proposed program for further exploration on the Bellechasse-Timmins property, is both warranted and justified as the potential for the verification and qualification of the historical mineral resources and the discovery of additional resources is good.

The recommended exploration program for 2020-2021 is divided in two distinct phases. The first phase will comprise the re-logging of all the core. Accent will be applied to the mineralization, the quartz, quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets, sulphides and alteration. Magnetic susceptibility as well as conductivity measurements will be recorded. It is also recommended to use a XRF analyzer to verify the alterations and multi-element values. In addition, specific gravity of representative rocks and mineralized zones will be determined. Sampling, assaying and mineralogical studies of several untested lengths of core which present mineralization and/or alteration, or quartz-carbonate veins or stockwork will be undertaken.

All rejects and pulps from previous drilling and bulk sampling programs will be inventoried and stored in such a manner that they will be easily accessible for future verification or testing.

Drill core samples and rejects will be subject to mineralogical studies and bench testing. This will permit to delineate alteration zones, mineralogical associations and zoning which in turn will help to determine the migration of the original hydrothermal fluids.

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SUMMARY (cont.)

Work executed in Phase 1 will permit to better prepare for an updated mineral resource by the end of 2020 and plan an efficient drilling program which will be executed as Phase 2

For the Year 2021, Phase 2 will consist of a definition diamond drilling program to be executed with the objective of establishing the volume of mineralized quartz filled breccias near surface, within the Bellechasse-Timmins Deposit, and to trace known breccias to the northeast and to the southwest. The data should be compiled on an ongoing basis and the program progress and objectives reviewed regularly. The current phase of the evaluation program is expected to require in the order of 2,000 metres of diamond drilling and require two to three months to complete.

This will lead to the Preliminary Economic Assessment study and obtain all permits in view of a bulk sampling program and metallurgical testing.

2020 Budget of Phase 1 is estimated to \$ 250,000.00, while Phase 2 for 2021 has been evaluated to \$ 550,000.00, for a total investment of \$ 800,000.00.

Phase 2 is not conditional on positive results obtained during Phase 1. On results of Phase 2, a current mineral resource estimate could be conducted.



GENERAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On January 17th, 2020, **Yorkton Ventures Inc** (“**Yorkton**”) (YVI:TSX-V), from Vancouver, British Columbia announced that it has signed a non-binding letter of intent (“LOI”) for the purchase, from an arms length party, of an advanced exploration property in southeastern Quebec.

On July 3rd, 2020, **Delta** agreed to sell, assign and transfer to **9412-1068 QUEBEC INC.**, a wholly owned subsidiary of **Yorkton**, the Bellechasse-Timmins Assets for the sum of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars (\$1,700,000.00), **Delta** will reserve a royalty on the Bellechasse-Timmins Mining Rights, equal to 1% of the net smelter returns, provided that **Yorkton** shall have the right at any time to purchase one-half percent (0.5%) of the royalty for the sum of \$1,000,000.

The Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit contains a historical mineral estimate of 171,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.83 g/t gold in the indicated category and an additional 95,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.36 g/t gold in the inferred category. This historical mineral estimate was made in 2012 by SGS Geostat (“Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southern Quebec”). **The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.**

The Agreement also includes the Champagne VMS deposit, the Beland gold occurrence and some other assets.

On May 4th, 2020, Mr. Andrew Lee Smith, director of **Yorkton Ventures Inc.**, from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, mandated **Christian Derosier Geologue-Conseil Inc.** (“**C.D.G.C.**”) to undertake a Technical Report on the **Delta Resources**’s southern Quebec Bellechasse- Timmins Gold Property located in the Municipalité Régionale de Comté des Etchemins, located about 80 km southeast of Quebec City.

The Author spearheaded the due diligence study in compliance with the standards of industries and in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. The Author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. It is intended that this report be filed with SEDAR in Canada. The scope of services commissioned by **Yorkton** included the following terms:

- * Examination of all previous work executed on the Bellechasse-Timmins property,
- * Verify the ownership of the assets and any environmental liabilities;
- * Verify the status of claims with the MERNQ;
- * Verify the location of several drill holes positioning and casings in the field;
- * Verify the location and status of previous trenches;
- * Select some samples for verification of precious metal content and assay methods;

1.0 INTRODUCTION (cont)

1.1 Sources of information

C.D.G.C. reviewed numerous **Delta**' reports provided by the Company as listed in Item 27 and consulted the files of the **SIGEOM** and **GESTIM** of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. Other sources of information include independent 3rd parties like commercial laboratories and surveyors. **C.D.G.C.** started to work on the Project on February 1st, 2020.

1.2 Site visits

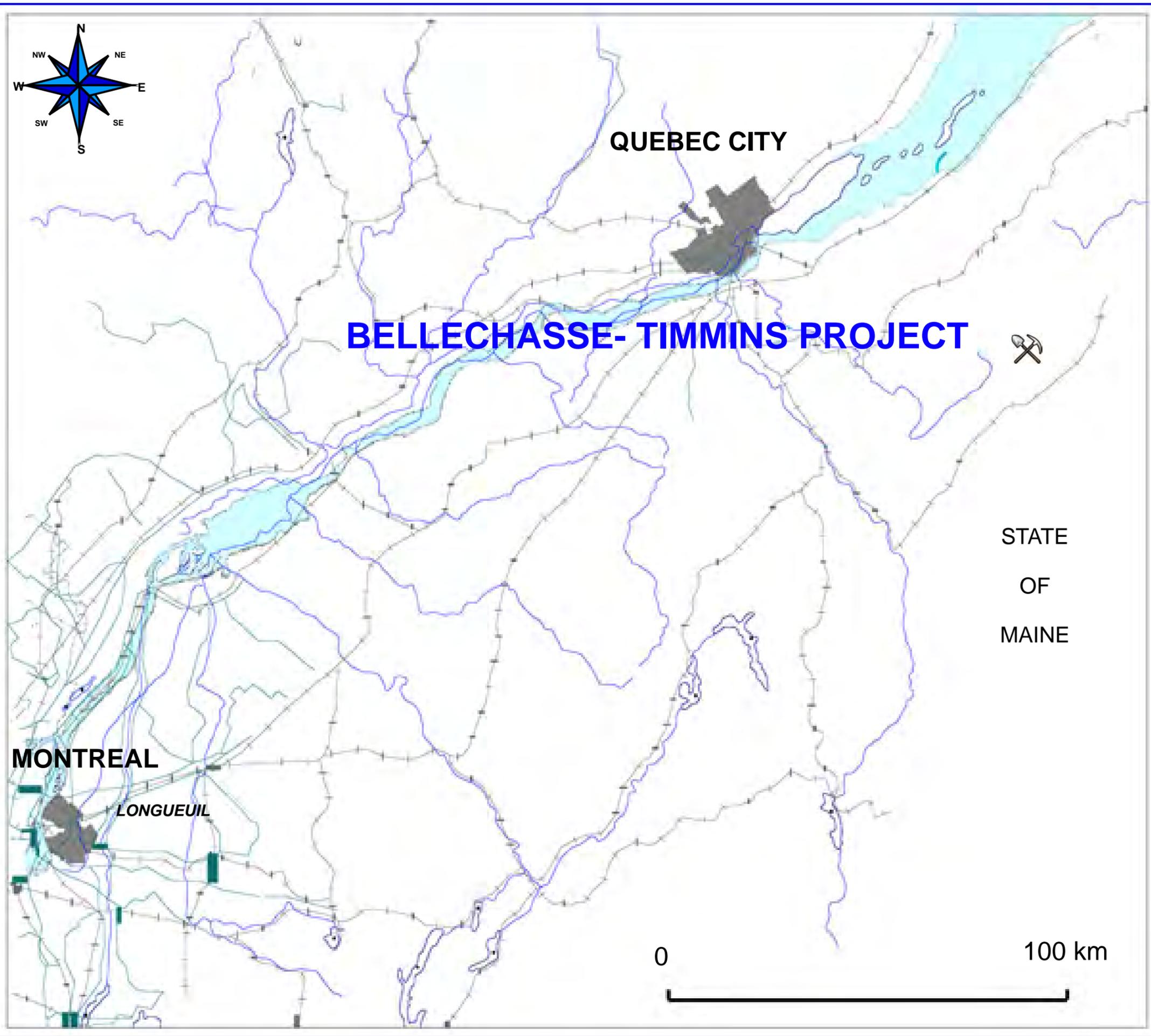
The work began with the visits to **Delta**'s building in Sainte -Justine where they stored some equipment, several rejects and pulps as well as the drill core library in the back yard. The first visits were made with Mr. Dany Boilard of Sainte-Justine, field and logistics manager for **Delta**. A brief visit of the Bellechasse-Timmins property took place in the afternoon.

Difficulties, in large part due to the hard weather conditions, the COVID 19 and an incomplete inventory of the core racks obliged the Author to delay the core examination.

Several visits of the property took place between April 15 and May 3rd, 2020. Trenches and drill sites were verified and recorded with a hand held GPS.

The site where the bulk samples are piled was also visited as well as the **Delta**'s core shack in Saint Magloire.

All drill sites visited are marked with the drill hole number in addition to a steel rod on the casing cap. The author was able to locate the drill holes and verify their location using a hand held GPS. All holes that were visited had a GPS position consistent with that recorded in the database. **C.D.G.C.** is satisfied with evidence of exploration on the site and has no reason to doubt the authenticity of the drill holes or trenches.



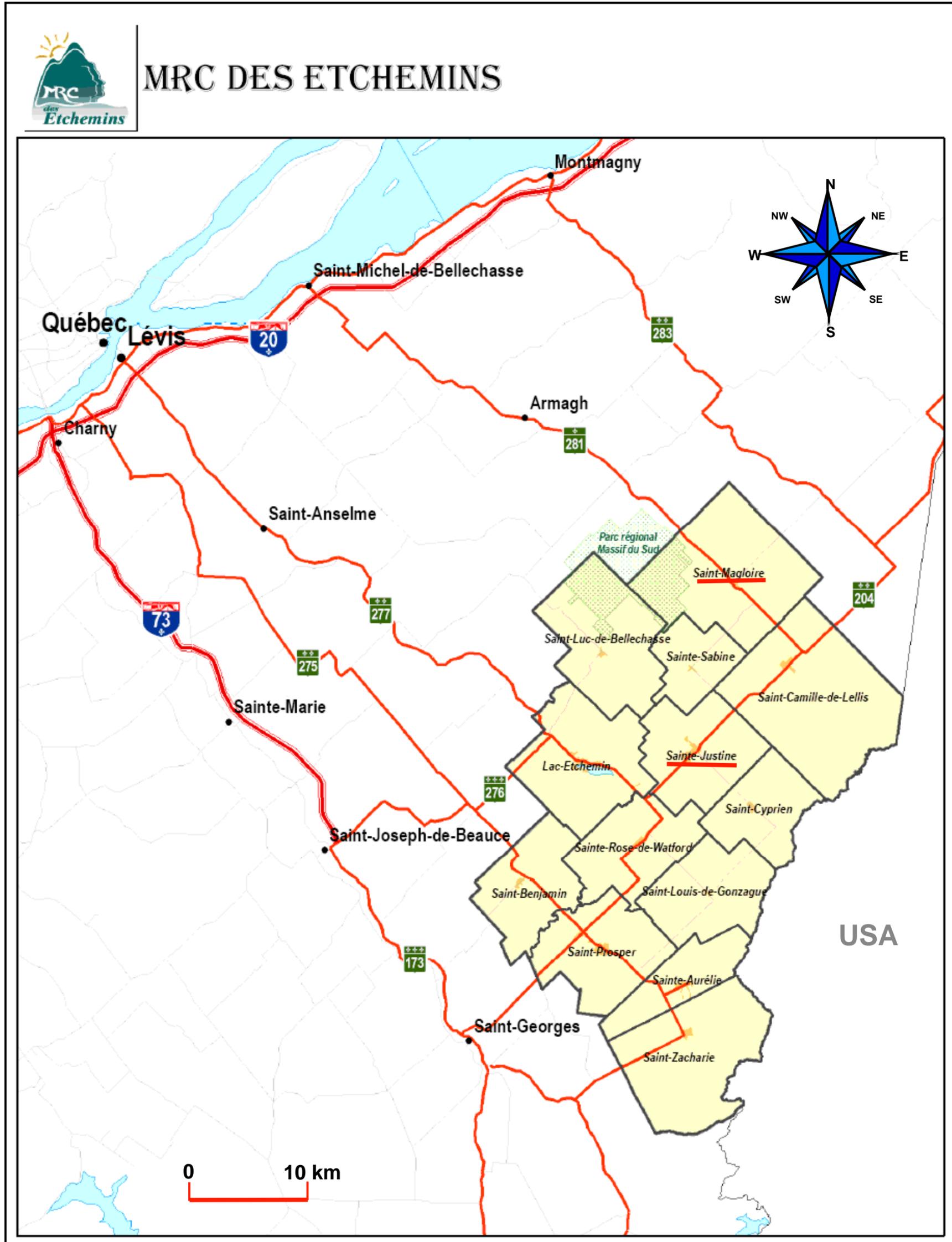
LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|-------|
| | Railways | | River |
| | Highways | | Lake |

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2

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ACCESS TO THE MRC DES ETCHEMINS

FIGURE 3

2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author of this technical report is not qualified to comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters. The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by **Delta** management and its field officer. The author has reviewed the mining titles, their status, the legal agreement and technical data supplied by **Delta** (Golden Hope), and relevant public sources of technical information (GESTIM, SIGEOM, MRC, Municipalities).

The author relied on **GNH's** independent surveyor (Ecce Terra of Lac Etchemin, Quebec) for the accuracy of the recent diamond drill holes positioning and trenches positioning.

To help the Author in his inventory task, the consulting geologist , Mr. J. Pelletier from Laval (QP) was retained to study the core boxes at the Sainte-Justine core library.

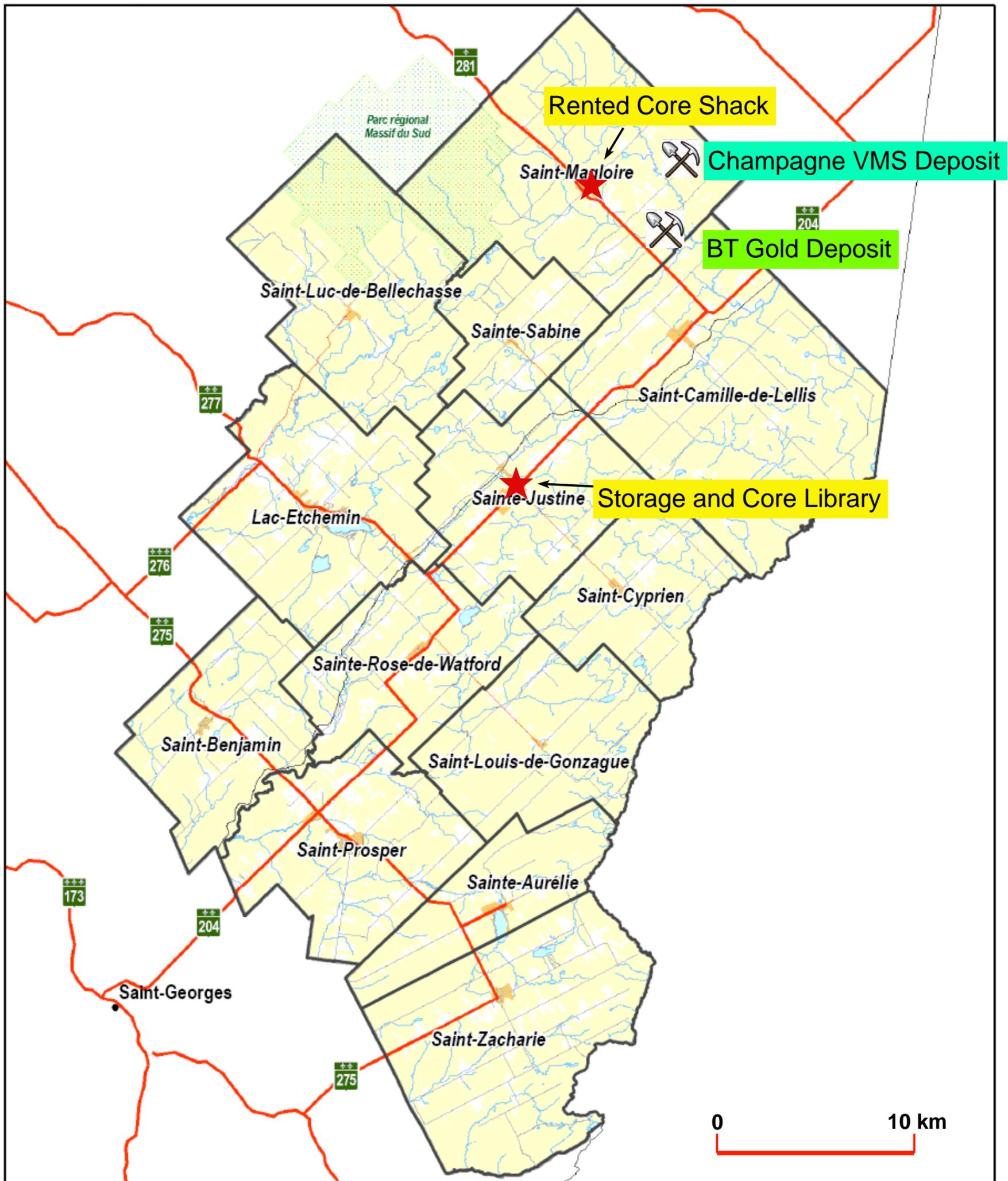
To the Author's knowledge, the geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, bulk sampling, drilling and assaying were all undertaken under the supervision of competent professional geoscientists. The Author has no reason to question the technical standards employed in the work, but cannot personally verify the quality of the past work.

Although the Author is satisfied that these data were collected and processed in a professional manner following accepted industry standards, and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Bellechasse-Timmins Property, there are information, drill holes, sample rejects and reports which were not available to the Author that could be of importance for evaluation of the Bellechasse-Timmins Property.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



MRC DES ETCHEMINS



LOCATION OF THE DELTA RESOURCES' ASSETS

FIGURE 4

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Delta' assets comprise the Sainte-Justine barn and drill core library, the Saint- Magloire core shack, the Bellechasse-Timmings gold deposit and the Champagne VMS deposit. Those assets are located in the MRC des Etchemins, at about 85 kilometres as crow flies from Quebec City, Province of Quebec, Canada (**Figures 1 and 2**).

The properties are also located at 97 kilometres northeast (058°) from the mining centre of Thetford Mines, and some 15.5 km west of the border ways with the State of Maine, USA (**Figure 3**).

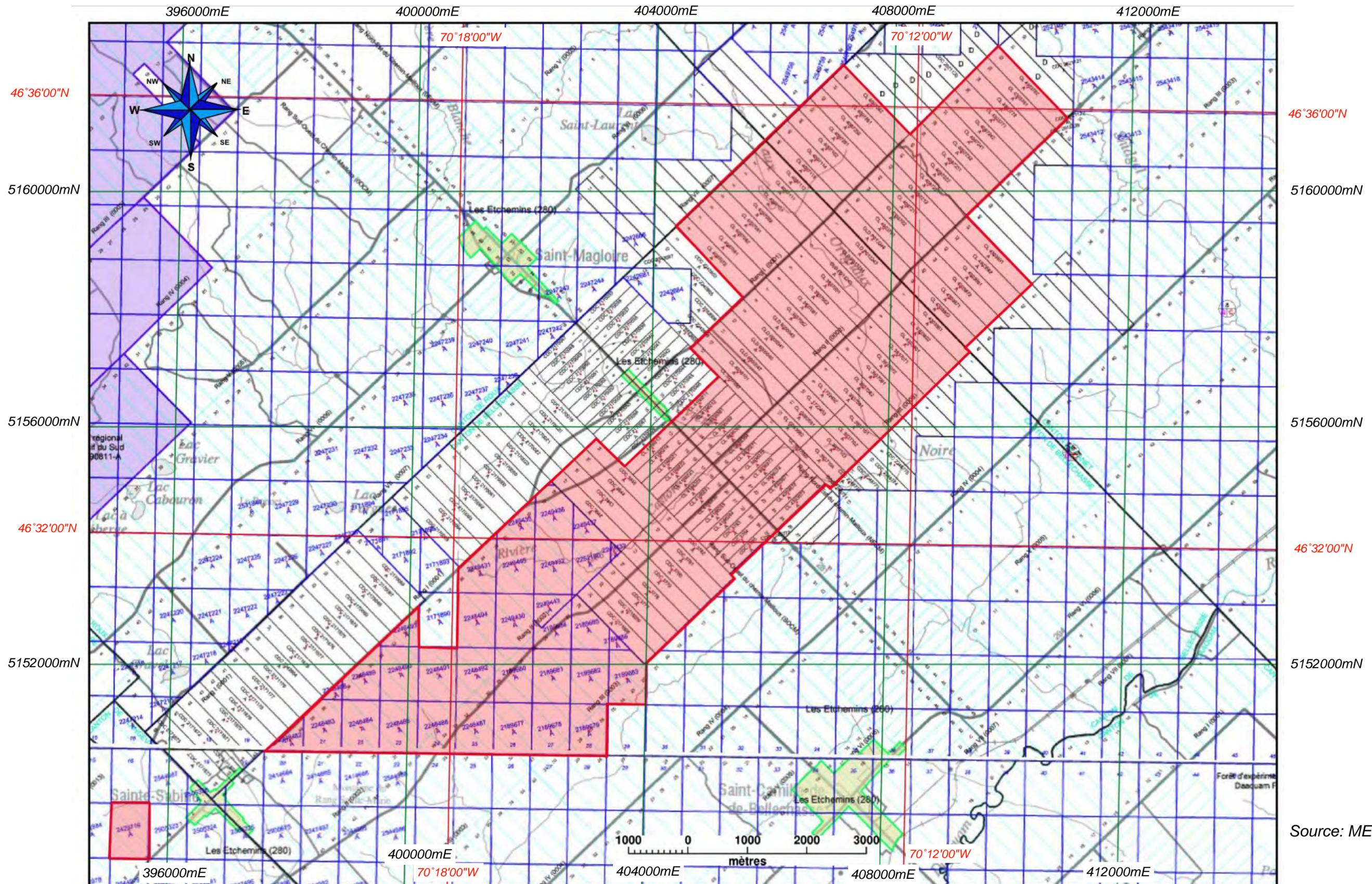
The properties can be reached by several routes from Quebec City. The preferred one is to follow Highway 73 from the Quebec Bridge toward St-Georges to St-Joseph de Beauce, a distance of approximately 60 km. Then 18 km via Highway 276 to St-Odilon-de-Crambourné and Highway 277; south 13 km through Lac Etchemin to the intersection with Highway 204. Highway 204 leads 24 km through Ste-Justine and Saint-Camille-de-Lellis to the intersection with Highway 281 (Chemin Mailoux). The village of St-Magloire lies 10.5 kilometres northwest of this intersection (**Figure 4**).

The Bellechasse- Timmings Claims are located at approximately 7 kilometres by road from the village of Saint- Magloire in Bellechasse Township, Beauce Region of Quebec. The claims cover the T1, T2 and 88 Zone deposit as well as the Ascot Gold Zones. The center of the property lies at 46° 33' 18"N and 70° 13' 43"E (T1). The Bellechasse- Timmings claim blocks fall within NTS 1:50,000 map 21L09 (St-Magloire), and are centered about UTM coordinates 5156500N and 406000E. One isolated claim is located within 21L08, to the SW of Bellechasse-Timmings (**Figure 5**).

The boundaries of mineral claims in these surveyed townships conform to lot and range limits in the case of long-standing claims, or to the UTM/NAD 83/ Zone 19 grid for currently acquired mineral rights. The Bellechasse- Timmings property is accessible by Provincial Highway 281 in the SE direction and then by Range Saint-Joseph over 1.5 kilometres. An industrial type fence run along the rang St-Joseph and two large rolling gates give access to the property. The Champagne VMS deposit, located in Panet Township, is located at about 3.5 km NNE of the Bellechasse-Timmings property, and is accessible from the Highway 281 via Range Sainte Marie or from Ménard and Saint Fabien de Panet. Much of the lands there consists of forested lots. Surface rights are owned by private landowners and permission is needed to conduct exploration on their lots.

The Bellechasse-Timmings Property includes the Timmings and Ascot zones discovered in the early 1950s, as well as more recently defined mineralized zones adjacent to the original discoveries. Collectively, these zones are known as the "Bellechasse-Timmings Deposit".

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MAP OUTLINING CLAIMS OWNED BY DELTA IN NTS 21L08 AND 21L09, CHAUDIÈRE -APPALACHES REGION, QUEBEC.

FIGURE 5

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

Delta Resources Limited holds 100% interest in the 138 claims comprising the property. The claims are in two blocks, cover 4851.9 hectares (**Figure 5**), and include all prospective geological environments surrounding the deposit and its strike extensions, as well as ground believed to be favorable for similar mineralization along a strike length of approximately 17 km. Also included within the claim group, but not the subjects of this study, are the Champagne Cu, Pb, Zn and precious metals deposit and the Colfax gold showing.

In July 2010, **Delta Resources Limited (Formerly Golden Hope Mines Limited)** completed its obligations under the November 29, 2007 agreement (the “Colmo Agreement”) with La Société Minière Colmo (“Colmo”) and its shareholders, thereby acquiring the remaining 25% interest in four (4) mining claims (G083581, G083582, 1722452, and 1722453) covering the north half of lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, Rang III, Bellechasse Township, Province of Québec.

Delta Resources Limited holds a 100% interest in these claims. These 4 claims are subject only to net profits royalty of 5% on net profits greater than \$250,000, as disclosed in Schedule “A” (Description of Bellechasse-Timmins Assets, Description of Bellechasse-Timmins Mining Rights” of the Asset Purchase Agreement (July 3rd, 2020).

3.1 Surface rights

Surface rights to much of the land in the area are privately held. The company has a proactive program of liaison with the property owners and obtains annual written permission for access to private lands.

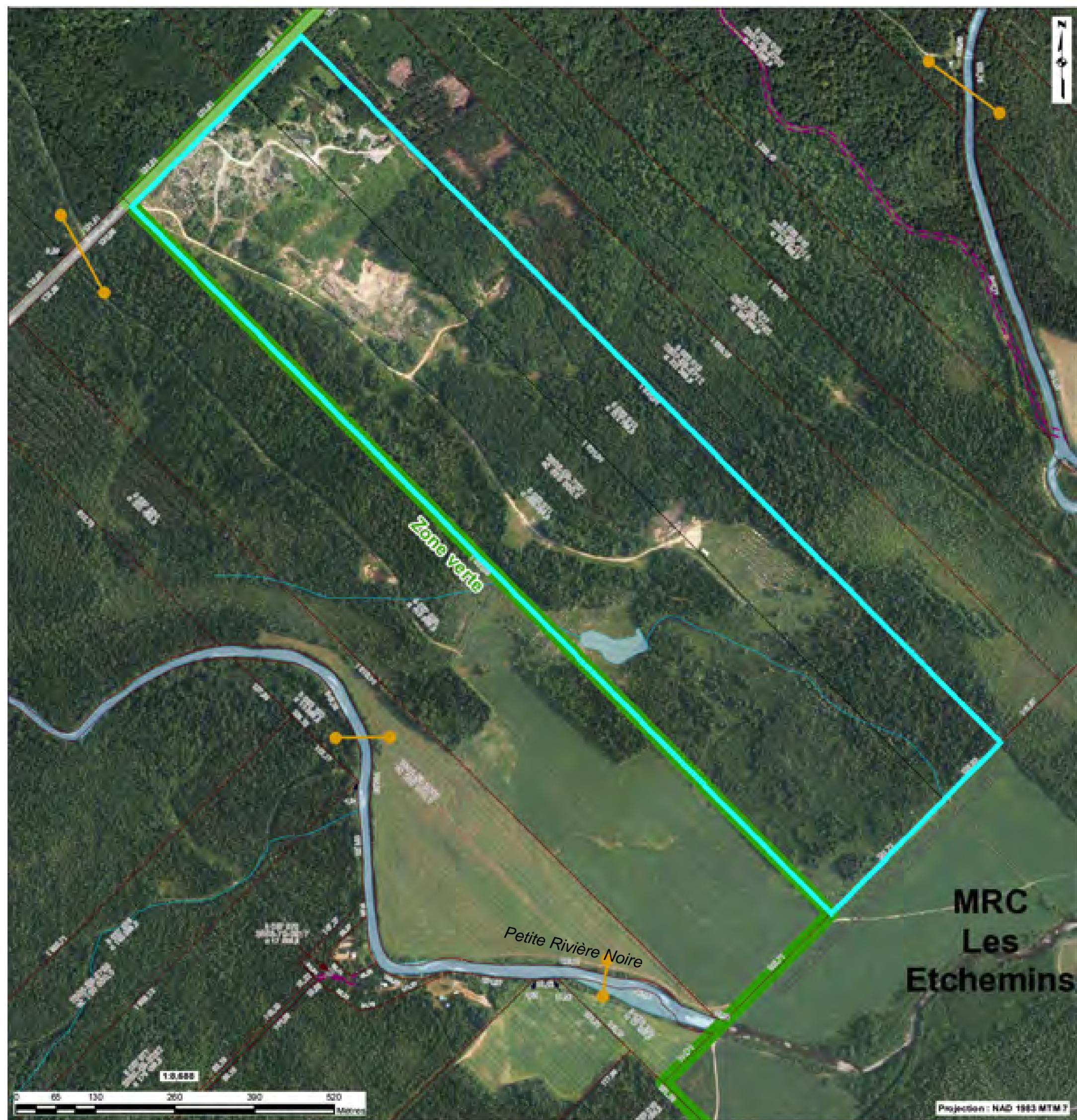
The Bellechasse- Timmins property was acquired by **Golden Hope Mines Limited** on May 10, 1988. It comprises lots 5-068-011 and 5-068-012 located in Range Saint Joseph of the Municipality of Saint Magloire, Quebec.

Figure 6 shows the part of the Saint-Magloire cadastral plan with the two lots owned by **Delta (ex. GNH)**.

The property has a frontage of 392.81 m and is 1,624.96 m long. The total area is about 638,000 square metres (6,867,599.5 sq feet).

As of July 2017, the Municipal valuation for taxation purposes is of \$ 119,900.00.

In 2020, the Municipal taxes amounted to \$1,114.71 and the School Taxes is \$ 156.68.



CADASTRAL PLAN OF THE BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS PROPERTY

FIGURE 6

(Source: St-Magloire, 2020)

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

The School taxes were paid by Delta in September 2019 while the Municipal Tax was paid on March 1st, 2020.

The property is a forested lot.

Only two 40 foot shipping containers are stored in the southern part.

There are no mine workings, tailing ponds, mine waste dumps, or mining-related structures on the mineral claims.

Outside of the surface rights already owned by **Delta**, landowner permissions are required.

There are any known environmental liabilities on the property.

3.2 Mining Properties

Actually, the **Delta's** assets in the Chaudière- Appalaches region comprise 138 active claims registered with the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec.

The two lots owned by **Delta** cover two claims. In addition to that, the company owns 136 claims located in the MRC des Etchemins.

Figure No 5 represents the mining properties registered in the **Delta's** name as of May, 5th, 2020. The GESTIM Files providing all the information on claims is joined in **APPENDIX 1**.

The total surface covered by the 138 claims is of 5,297.91 hectares (57,028.10 sq feet).

To date, there is a remaining amount of \$ 10,585,344.11 exploration credits on the property. The next renewals are due on February1, 2022.

At that date, if the Ministry does not change the rules, the requested work for renewing all the claims for an other period of two years will amount to \$ 257,850.00. This is showing that there are sufficient credits for covering the obligations for about 10 years.

The present group of claims cover the Béland prospect, the Bellechasse- Timmins gold deposit as well as the Champagne VMS deposit.

To the extent known, there is no significant factor and risks that may affect access, titles, or the right or ability to perform work on the property

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Topography & Physiography

The claims are situated in the Appalachian Mountains of southern Quebec. The area shows prominent northeast-southwest trending ridges and valleys with a relief of several hundred metres. The maximum elevation in the immediate area is 917 metres above sea level at the summit of Mont St-Magloire about 10 km northwest of the village of St-Magloire. Drainage is controlled by the north-east-trending ridges and northwest and north-trending structural patterns.

The Chaudière river is the largest stream in the Beauce-Bellechasse area. It is a right bank tributary of the St Lawrence River that flows north through St-Georges and discharges into the St Lawrence River opposite Quebec City. Tributaries on the right bank of the Chaudière drain much of the region southwest of the property.

The Etchemin River begins in the mountains near St- Magloire and follows the 225° trend past Lac Etchemin then turns roughly parallel to the Chaudière River and enters the St Lawrence about 4.5 kilometres downstream from the Quebec Bridge. The drainage on the Bellechasse-Timmings claim block, however, flows southeast to Maine then northeast to New Brunswick and eventually into the Saint John River and the Bay of Fundy.

Bedrock exposure is particularly poor in the valleys, although the ridges often show bald outcrop, and the up-ice slopes are generally not deeply covered by glacial deposits.

In the valleys, the tills and related unconsolidated deposits are often tens of metres thick and frequently contain large boulders, often of intrusive rocks. Tills consist of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. Glacial-fluvial deposits and tills reworked by recent streams are common in the valleys along the larger streams. Occasionally small eskers and outwash deposits are encountered.

Soils have developed on the surficial deposits. In areas of good drainage they have a well-developed profile consisting of a surface humus horizon (A1) underlain by a gray leached horizon (A2) a few centimetres thick above usually well-developed B horizon of 0.5 m to 1.0 m that is often rich in iron oxide. The C horizon may be several metres thick if present. Often the B horizon is observed to extend to bedrock. In areas of poor drainage there may be accumulations of organic material and occasionally small peat bogs have developed.

4.2 Location of property

The T1 Zones are located in the northwest corner of claim G083581 - north half of lot 11, Rang III, Bellechasse Township. They lie in a stripped area immediately on the southeast side of the road (**Figure 6**) approximately 1.5 km northeast of the intersection with Highway 281.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (cont.)

Ascot Vein lies just to the northwest of the range road in lots 8, 9, and 10, Rang II, Bellechasse Township, beginning about 100 m off the northeast end of the T1 surface exposure. It is known to extend more than 500 m to the northeast, and appears open in that direction (Claims 6000043, 6000041, 6000040, respectively).

The T2 zones lie in Claim G083581 just to the southeast of T1. They are parallel to and within 160 m of Rang St-Joseph. These zones have been traced by surface work and diamond drilling for approximately 275 m to the northeast into Claim 1722453.

The 88 Zone lies some 400 m to 450 m southeast of the range line in Claim G083581, and are accessed by a private service road from the southwestern end of the T1 Zone.

The Champagne deposit is found 3 km north of the Bellechasse-Timmings gold deposit and is accessed via St-Magloire and Ménard. Much of the land there consists of forested lots.

4.3 Climate

The climate is typical of the northern Appalachians, tending to damp summers and snowy winters. The nearest reporting weather station is at St-Georges which has an elevation of 167 m Above Sea Level, and consequently a milder climate than the property which has a base level of about 400 m ASL.

At St- Georges the average annual total precipitation is 989 mm, with 794 mm falling as rain and about 2 m as snow per season, equivalent to 195 mm of water.

The wettest month is usually August with an average of 134 mm of rain. The driest month is February with an average total of 43.6 mm, 10 mm falling as rain and the balance of 33.7 mm arriving as 33 cm of snow. The daily average annual temperature is 4.2°C. The average summer daytime maximums of 25°C occur in July. The winter daily low temperatures average -18.2° for the month of January, giving an annual temperature range of 43.5°C. The highest recorded temperature is 35°C on August 01, 1975, and the lowest temperature (-41.7°C) was recorded on February 18, 1967.

Exploration, development work and mining can be done throughout the year.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (cont.)

4.4 Infrastructures

The Bellechasse area has a well-developed and fully integrated infrastructure including an excellent network of well maintained all-weather roads, three-phase hydroelectric transmission lines, schools, clinics and hospitals.

The larger villages have grocery and hardware stores with major national chain outlets in Ste-Justine and Lac Etchemin.

The largest town in the immediate area is Lac Etchemin, population of approximately 4,000, some 28 km to the southwest of the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Deposit.

Local contractors provide excavating, road-building, and general construction services. Light industrial support is available in St-Georges about 70 km by road from the Bellechasse-Timmins deposit, and in Quebec City. Rock drilling and blasting can be contracted to a firm based in St- Georges.

Forestry is the dominant activity in and adjacent to the claims with less than 30% of the land actively farmed, the rest being natural forest or tended evergreen woodlots. Maple bush on the highlands is often tended for springtime harvest, maple syrup and maple sugar being significant commercial products locally. Mixed hardwoods and softwoods are found in the valleys. Both are harvested for pulp and lumber products that are milled locally.

The nearest mining area is Thetford Mines about 100 km to the west of the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Deposit. Skilled miners and processing plant workers would have to be found outside the immediate area.

5.0 HISTORY

Parts of this section were taken directly from previous reports (mainly from McMillan, 2010) after validation.

The first recorded mining activity in the Beauce - Bellechasse region of southern Québec was in the third decade of the 19th century, although first discovery of gold in the gravels of Rivière Gilbert a right bank tributary of the Chaudière River was in 1823. Production of alluvial gold between 1823 and 1965 is estimated at approximately 48,000 ounces (Gauthier, 1988)

The following is a summary of the exploration history in the Bellechasse-Timmins area.

1823: Gold nugget discovered in the Gilbert River by Mme Clothilde Gilbert (the Beauce region is the site of North America's first gold rush).

1949: Discovery of the serpentinite-related Eastern Metals deposit (Ni, Cu, Co arsenides and associated precious metals).

1950: Discovery by Hermenegilde Champagne of the Champagne Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag and Au occurrence (approximately 260,000 tonnes. Source GNH, 2012).

Note: The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

1951-1953: T1 Zone auriferous quartz vein system staked by Emile Bolduc on October 29, 1951 on the basis of gold-bearing float. The claims were transferred to Pierre Maufette in November who optioned them to N.A. Timmins (1938) Ltd. The source of the float was identified during trenching and diamond drilling in early 1952; the discovery came to be called the Timmins Deposit. 10 holes (1,353 m) were drilled to test the T1 Zone. The T2 and T5 zones were discovered to the southeast of T1. Three additional holes (477.1 m) were drilled on what is now known as T2.

1952: A gold-bearing quartz vein was discovered by Ascot Metals Corporation just to the northeast of the T1 Zone within mineral claims currently held by Golden Hope Mines Limited. Eight holes (553.9 m) were drilled along about 230 m of the Ascot Vein. DDH T-1 was deepened 68 m to test the Ascot claims at depth.

1953 - 1954: N. A .Timmins (1938) Ltd returned the claims covering the T1 deposit to Pierre Maufette who optioned them to Eastern Nickel Ltd. in November, 1954. There is no record of work done.

1955: The claims covering the Ascot Vein were optioned from the Rosen group by Arcadia Nickel Corporation whose interest appears to have been in the north part of the claim block and no work was recorded on the Ascot Vein.

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

1957: The Maufette claims covering the Bellechasse showings were allowed to expire on October 29, 1957.

1958: The Maufette claims were re-staked in April 1958 for H. Champagne who sold them outright to Blackhawk Mining in early 1960.

1960-1961: T1 Zone: Additional trenching and diamond drilling was conducted by Blackhawk Mining Ltd. Bulk samples taken from three pits excavated in selected veins produced a weighted average of about 10.6 g/tonne Au (0.31 oz/ton Au) from a total of 38.93 metric tonnes (approximately 43 short tons) of material. 1250.8 metres drilled in 14 holes - 12 holes - 1064.9 m on T1 and two holes for 185.9 m on T2.

1968: Coderre and associates purchased the Blackhawk claims which were then sold to Colmo Mining Corporation Limited in 1969.

1975: Privex Mines Ltd optioned the Colmo claims and conducted sampling and metallurgical testing. Bulk sampling gave five 12-ton lots that returned between 0.5 and 3.87 grams per tonne with an average of 1.989 g/tonne across 34 m. Cyanidation bench tests suggested 48-hour leaching gives 87% to 96% recovery.

1975: Auley Mines Limited acquired the claims covering the Ascot Vein. Little work was reported.

1976: Evaluation for Auley Mines Limited proposes T1 mineralized intrusive as a lower grade open pitable gold target. Previous prospecting efforts had focused on defining a narrow-vein coarse gold deposit.

1977: Auley Mines Limited optioned the claims covering the T1 Zone from Colmo Mining Corporation Ltd.

1977 - 1980: Auley claims were sold to Gold Belt Mining and subsequently optioned to Golden Hope Mines Limited. An option on the Colmo claims was obtained by Golden Hope Mines Limited in 1980. Geochemical and geophysical studies, and reconnaissance geological mapping were done between 1980 and 1984. Airborne magnetic surveying was conducted in 1984.

1985: Golden Hope Mines Limited began detailed and regional exploration centred on the Bellechasse-Timmins deposit.

1987: Golden Hope Mines Limited mapped the Timmins and surrounding area, drilling peripheral to the T1 Zone (11 diamond drill holes - 2,562 m; 1,527 m on the Road/Ascot structure and its possible extensions and 1,035.1 m in the general area), Airborne geophysical surveys, magnetics and VLF-EM were conducted.

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

- 1988: Golden Hope Mines Limited uncovered additional auriferous mineralization about 450 m southeast of T1 (88 Zones).
- 1990 - 1991: Golden Hope Mines Limited, as part of a joint venture with Ste-Genevieve Resources Ltd., completed stripping the T1 mineralized intrusive and 88 Zone, and completed 1,432 m of BQ core diamond drilling (6 holes- 562.2 m - on 88 Zones, 6 holes - 869.9 m elsewhere).
- 1993: Golden Hope Mines Limited continued stripping and geological mapping of Timmins and Timmins South.
- 1994 - 2002: Golden Hope Mines maintained the claims covering the Bellechasse deposit, but little field work was done.
- 2003: Golden Hope Mines Limited drilled five holes (819 m) to the northeast of the Ascot and T1 zones early in the year.
- 2003-2004: Golden Hope Mines Limited signed a joint venture agreement with Osisko Exploration Ltd. in May. The joint venture diamond drilled a series of fences across the main T1 mineralized body (27 holes 3,437.7 m), one hole on the T2 Zone (173.7 m) and 3 holes on the 88 Zone (406.1 m) for a total of 4,017.5 m.
- 2006: Golden Hope Mines completed a down the hole hammer drill program, collected approximately 35 tonnes of sample from 19 holes totalling 706.6 m (T1 - 12 holes - 449.6 m; T2 - 3 holes - 112.8 m; 88 Zone - 3 holes - 144.3 m).
- 2007: Golden Hope Mines completed airborne magnetic survey over the Timmins area and a diamond drill program on the T1 and T2 intrusives (T1 - 12 holes - 983.1 m; T2 - 7 holes - 788.6 m) Portions of the T2 host intrusive were exposed by trenching. The 07R trench was blasted across the width of the T1 Zone and down hole hammer sampling (9 holes - 305.8m - about 15 tonnes of product) on a portion of the Ascot Vein was done in December.
- 2008: Golden Hope Mines Limited carried out diamond drilling on the T2 zone, (14 holes - 2,222.9m) to further assess two parallel mineralized structures (T2A; T2B) and test their continuity to 200+ metres depth and approximately 300m along strike.
- 2009: Golden Hope Mines Limited began a bulk sampling program. 71 approximately 10-tonne samples were recovered from the T1 Zone; 13 samples from T2B. Orientation studies of soil gas hydrocarbon geochemistry were done over and adjacent to the known gold bearing zones.
- 2010-2011: Results of quasi-bulk sampling were presented in March 2010, the McMillan report has full details of procedures and results. The 2010 drilling program ran from April 13, 2010 to February 2011. 16,395.2 metres of NQ size core were drilled in 65 diamond drill holes completed in the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit area. In 2010, an additional three exploratory

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

diamond drill holes totalling 633.0 metres were completed on the Béland 2009 Anomaly and an additional 6 holes totalling 1,414 metres were drilled at Laval Mountain.

2011 In April 2011, **GNH** embarked on a regional exploration campaign at the Bellechasse-Timmins property.

2011 In December of 2011 **Golden Hope Mines Ltd** commissioned a VTEM survey of its claim group in the Lac Etchemin region of Quebec by Geotech Ltd. Condor International was commissioned in 2013 to review these data and provide advanced processing to better define anomalies suitable for follow-up. The area covered by the survey has been identified as the FSG-Timmins-Talon (FTT) block.

The main objectives of the 2010-2011 diamond drilling program on the BT gold deposit were:

- 1) to define and understand the geometry of gold mineralization in the T1 and T2 zones as well as
- 2) to explore the 88 zone and Ascot/Road zone.

The results of the 2010-2011 drilling program on the BT gold deposit resulted in:

- a) the extension on strike of the T1 zone from 110 m to 130 m.
- b) the extension of the T2A and T2B zones on strike from 310 to 340 m and 240 to 290 m respectively.
- c) the delineation of 8 mineralized zones over a strike of up to 100 m during exploration of the 88 zone.
- d) the delineation of the Ascot/Road zone mineralized zones for approximately 600m on strike.

SGS Geostat of Blainville, Quebec was mandated as independent qualified persons to oversee the 2011-2012 drill campaign with the objective of producing a resource estimate in early to mid 2012 for the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit.

Parts of the following section were taken directly from the SGS Geostat's 2012 previous report after validation for accuracies.

The mineral resources estimates are derived from a computerized resource block model. The construction of that model starts with drill hole data, which serve as the basis for the definition of 3D mineralized envelopes with resources limited to the material inside those envelopes. The next step is the selection of drill hole data within the mineralized envelopes in the form of fixed length composites and then the interpolation of the grade of blocks on a regular grid and filling the mineralized envelopes from the grade of composites in the same envelopes. All the interpolated blocks below the overburden/bedrock contact or pit bottom

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

Table 1: Historical Drilling on Bellechasse-Timmins Property

Filing Company	# Drill holes	Year reported	Twps	Assessment Report
Claims Champagne	5	1952	Bellechasse	GM 02199
Panet Metals Corp Ltd	1	1953	Panet	GM 02600 B
Claims Rosen	2	1953	Bellechasse	GM 01992 D
Arcadia Nickel Corp Ltd	8	1955	Bellechasse	GM 05706
National Nickel Corp Ltd	1	1956	Panet	GM 04732
Panet Metals Corp Ltd	5	1957	Bellechasse	GM 06543
Claims Butt	2	1963	Bellechasse	GM13378
Claims Girard & Claims Marcotte	3	1963	Panet	GM14032
Coastal Mining Ltd	1	1964	Panet	GM16481
Claims Blair & Coastal Mining	2	1964	Bellechasse	GM14510
Claims Poulin & Groupe Minier Sullivan	3	1970	Panet	GM 26654
Great Bear Silver Mines Ltd	7	1977	Panet	GM 33272
Gold Belt Mining Ltd	45	1986	Panet	GM 48179
Gold Belt Mining Ltd & Ste Genevieve Resources	3	1990	Rolette/Panet	GM 50887
Gold Belt Mining Ltd & Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	18	1990	Panet	GM50972
Gold Belt Mining Ltd	1	2003	Bellechasse	GM 60014
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	5	2003	Bellechasse	GM 60014
Osisko Exploration Ltd	31	2003/2004	Bellechasse	GM 61444
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	19	2006	Bellechasse	GM 63911
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	28	2007	Bellechasse	GM 64587
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	14	2008	Bellechasse	GM 64589
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	65	2010/2011	Bellechasse	GM 68359
Golden Hope Mines Ltd.	11	2012	Bellechasse	GM 68867

surface make the mineral resources and they are classified according to proximity to composites and corresponding precision/confidence level.

Drill Hole and Sample Data

Sample data used in the construction of the proposed resource model was taken from a drill hole database prepared by **SGS Canada Inc (Geostat)** from May 2011 to May 2012. This database is the master database covering the zone of interest and lateral exploration holes. This master drill hole database reflects a cut-off grade date of May 30, 2012. It had the following components:

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

- A) at the request of SGS, it was decided to include control assay results of rejects from the mini magic core (BD2011-184) before finalizing the drill hole assay database and proceeding with the resource estimate.

The drill hole database with usable information has 268 holes and trenches totalling 47,377 m, all holes have been drilled from surface. File name is: [GoldenHope-CB-Apr30may30update](#); That file was not included in the **Delta's** HDD

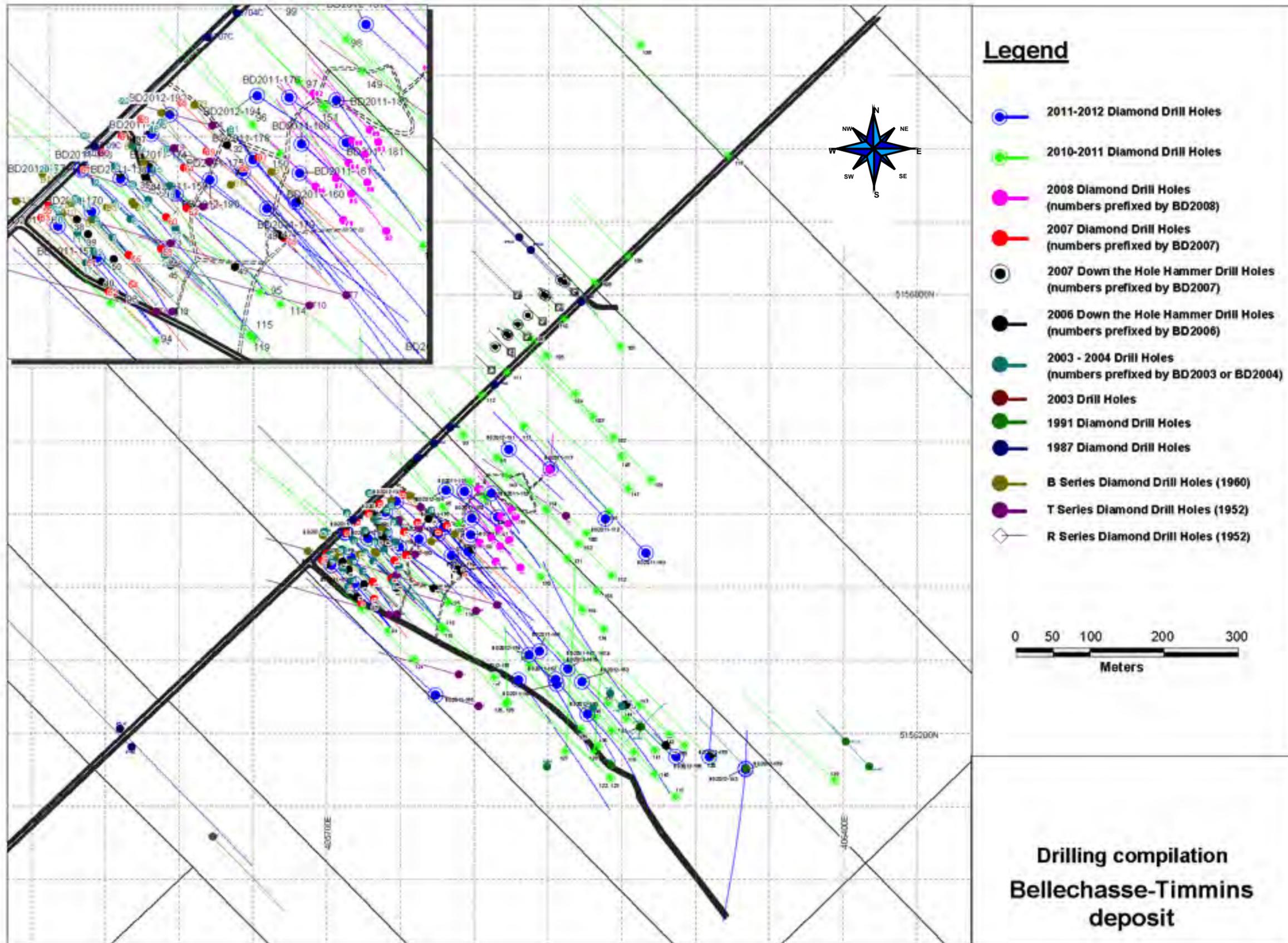
- B) a drill hole collar table with 268 entries (collar coordinates, bearing and dip at collar and length)
- C) a drill hole deviation table with 6,201 entries (hole name, depth, bearing, dip)
- D) a drill hole assay table with 31,272 assay intervals (hole name, from-to, Au grade). Assay length ranges from centimetres to several metres with an average of 0.97 m. The samples in general have standard length, but it has been observed that veins were sampled separately with shorter length of 0.5 m and sometimes smaller compared to standard 1, 1.5 and 3 m length. It is generally 1.0 m in the last surface core holes by **GNH**. Gold values range from 0.001 to 6,140 g/t with several impressive numbers (several thousand g/t) in the BD11-167.
- E) a drill hole geology table with 2,384 valid entries (hole name, from-to, geology code). Most frequent codes are those used for definition of lithology domains i.e. 4 = volcanics, 6 = diorite, 16=Quartz Vein, etc.

GNH surface holes are generally drilled in two groups; one is south east on NW-SE cross-sections at irregular 20 to 75 m spacing and with various vertical spacing between holes on the same section and one is drilled north west on the same NW-SE cross sections pattern. In specific sectors near surface, the horizontal/vertical spacing on section is reduced to 10-15 m. At depth the spacing goes up to 50 m. The next figure (**Figure 7**) presents all the holes and the ones used in the resources estimates. As a result of the database construction, and revision SGS Geostat believed the database to be accurate enough for the preparation of a resource estimate.

Geological Interpretation and Block Modeling

Based on the premise that hydraulic fracturing of the diorite for the occurrence of gold mineralization with multiple diorite fingers having a northeast orientation, **SGS** had defined mineralized domains interpreted on sections and meshed together to create a diorite envelope.

The 2010-2011 drilling campaign it appears that mineralization was not pervasive throughout the diorite bodies. A preferred orientation of the gold mineralization zones and veining density was structurally controlled with the tectonic events. It was also found that a significant zone within the diorite was not fractured and had little veining and scarce gold values.



VERTICAL PROJECTION OF ALL DRILL HOLES DRILLED ON BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS

FIGURE 7

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

Limits of mineralized domains within the diorite bodies have been interpreted on sections and meshed together to create an envelope by the authors.

These domains correspond to zones with a higher than usual concentration of samples with good grades and veining within the diorite.

The geometry is variable and most of the domains stay within the diorite. It was also found that gold was also in the volcanoclastic at hinge of the mineralized corridor and along the contact of the diorite and volcanoclastic.

Within the T1 diorite, upper T1 and lower T1 zone were interpreted. The upper T1 is NE and gold mineralization dips NW from 45 to 60 degrees.

Within the T2 diorite, upper T2 and lower T2 zone were interpreted. The T2 zones appears to be the extensions of the T1 zones, however mineralization appears to be cut by a 345° north shear. This interruption seems to control the orientation at depth of the T1 and T2 lower zones.

Within the 88 zone diorite, a tighter envelope was interpreted and tentatively meshed. The drilling of the 88 zone is not adequate.

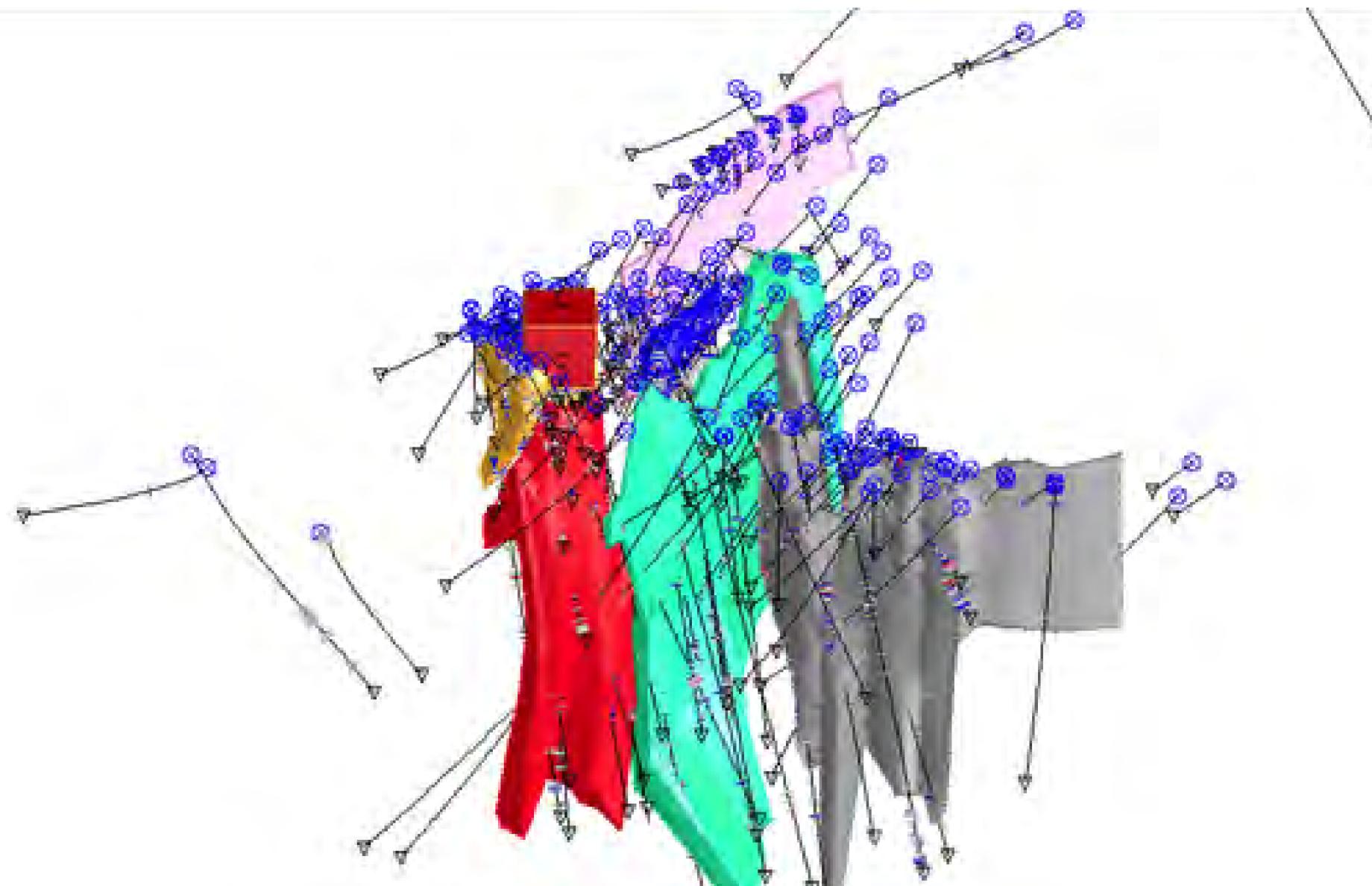
SGS believes the diorite dyke has intruded the volcanoclastics prior to the latest tectonic events. The latest tectonic events have folded and cut diorite into blocks within the volcanoclastics. The contrast of ductility between the volcanoclastics and the diorite has probably played an important role in the fracturing and the creation of plumbing for the circulation of the mineralized fluids. It appears that the true width of the diorite has an effect on the intensity of the fracturing in addition to its position, hinge or massive zone. The thicker the diorite is, the lesser the veining is observed in drilling.

This means that in theory there were diorite dykes heading south east and shrank when squeezed by the tectonic event, like laces being pushed in the long direction. Closer to the heart of the regional anticline the diorite blocks align with the regional NE orientation while having more of a snake shape; away from the regional anticline. According to this scenario the diorite source must be located at the north west of the BT zone.

One important point to mention, the T1 and T2 diorite bodies with a NE orientation and with steep dip to the south east have mineralized corridors(veining) dipping north west from 45 degrees to vertical.

If the model is correct, the inclination of the mineralized corridor switches dip around -50 in elevation (450 m depth).

The mineralization in the 88 Zone is sub vertical as well as in the Upper T2. This is a new interpretation based on actual drilling and additional drilling may change the interpretation.



Source: SGS Geostat, 2012)

ISOMETRIC VIEW OF MINERALIZED ENVELOPES (Looking NE)

FIGURE 8

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

The envelopes footprint is around 700 metres long south-east/north-west, and similar along the north-east/south-west axis on surface, vertical extent goes from -200 mZ elevation to 450 mZ surface for a vertical depth of 650 metres (**Figure 8**).

The estimated true width of the mineralization varies from 3 metres up to 85 metres.

The material within the resource model is discretized with the blocks of 3 m (E-W) by 3 m (N-S) by 3m (Vertical). The cubic blocks are selected to induce smoothing and also to allow estimation of continuous higher grades and geometry.

With the 2.77 t/m³ fixed specific gravity, each full block (3x3x3m) weighs about 75 tonnes and it is a reasonable assumption for the selection mining unit (SMU) or minimum size block which can be selectively extracted as ore or waste in a future small scale potential open-pit operation.

The block model grid extends from UTM 405,600E to 406,557E and 5,156,050N to 5,156,950N from 450 m to -297 m above sea level. Site surface elevation is around 405 m.

Compositing, statistical analysis and capping

Since original assay intervals do not have the same length, standardization of the length by recompositing those assay intervals is needed before their grade can be used in the interpolation of the average grade of nearby 3x3x3m blocks. This exercise is done with 1 m down-hole composites. This composite size is selected as uniform length to match most original sample and 3x3x3m resource blocks to be interpolated. By selecting a composite with a smaller length to that of mineralized block intercepts, the number of composites must be increased into the estimation to warranty that the grade dilution originating from the block size will be included in the grade of samples used to interpolate the grade of blocks.

A standard approach to high grade capping consists of examining the high end of gold distributions in the search for any natural gap in those distributions.

Original assay intervals were composites into 1 m and filtered by the envelope. Each envelope has its 1 m composite data set for capping analysis. Statistics of the computed grade of those 1.0 m composites within each of the meshed envelope was done. In each drill hole, compositing starts at the depth of overburden in that hole. A composite is kept if its computed grade is derived from original assay data over at least 0.5 m of its length.

Analysis of the distribution of gold in each zone has brought **SGS Geostat** to standardize the capping to 30 g/t.

The final capping at 30 g/t of the 1.0 m composites was considered as reasonable and adequately **SGS Geostat**. The only exception is for the 6,140 g/t over one metre since this result has been validated with two screen metallic and additional fire assays of pulp, values

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

are in the same range,

SGS Geostat decided to cap this composite to 300 g/t which is 10 times the capping value for all other zones but still 20 times lower than the original value.

Block grade interpolation

The block grade interpolation of the mineralized domain is done by Inverse Square of the distance from the only 1.0 m composite in the same domain.

For each zone, the estimation of each block was done in 2 runs where the first required a minimum of 2 holes using a maximum of 3 composite per hole within a small search ellipsoid, while the second run used a minimum of 1 hole using a maximum of 3 composite per hole within a larger ellipsoid.

Historical Resource Classification

In the 2012 study, the block resources in any given block are classified by two methods; first directly as inferred for the 88 zone and Ascot zone, due to the drilling spacing for Ascot while the 88 zone is complex and drilling orientation is not adequate for the geometry of the zone. For the T1 and T2 zones, classification is done in an automatic manner and is not adjusted manually. The automatic classification of estimated resources in each block uses search conditions for composites around the block. Those conditions are set up in such a way that:

For the classification 3 holes with 3 composites within the ellipsoid of the first run is required to qualify for indicated, the rest being inferred. As usual, the automatic classification has its drawbacks but in general reflects the level of confidence even if we observe “Swiss cheese ” or “spotted dog ” pattern with patches of indicated alternating with patches of inferred in the T zones.

The specific gravity (SG) to convert volume to tonnage by default is 2.77 tonnes/cubic metre. This comes from average measurement of core specific gravity carried at **SGS Geostat**'s demand by **GNH** technical team during the drilling campaign. **SGS Geostat** did not classify material into measured due to the complexity of the mineralized zones and the significant nugget effect affecting the perfect reproducibility of fire assays using standard preparation methods. Additional drilling with total gold tests could enable changes in classification of the historical mineral resources.

Global Resources

Historical estimated mineral resources of the Bellechasse Timmins deposit are simply obtained by adding resources in blocks with an estimated grade above any given cut-off. Tonnage of a block is: $3\text{m} \times 3\text{m} \times 3\text{m} \times 2.77/\text{m}^3 = 74.79$ tonnes for a full block (100% below overburden/topographic surface). Historical In Situ Resource Estimates are presented in the

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

following TABLE 2.

TABLE 2
Historical global classified resources at various cut-offs

Class	Tonnage (Tonnes)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz)	Cut-off (g/t)
Indicated	5,286,000	1.20	204,000	0.30
Indicated	3,496,000	1.61	181,000	0.50
Indicated	2,905,000	1.83	171,000	0.60
Indicated	1,700,000	2.58	141,000	1.00
Indicated	692,000	4.32	96,000	2.00
Indicated	367,000	5.98	71,000	3.00
Inferred	3,816,000	0.96	118,000	0.30
Inferred	2,673,000	1.21	104,000	0.50
Inferred	2,173,000	1.36	95,000	0.60
Inferred	1,127,000	1.90	69,000	1.00
Inferred	311,000	3.32	33,000	2.00
Inferred	124,000	4.75	19,000	3.00

Note: Rounded numbers, base case cut-off >0.6 g/t gold and capped at 30 g/t.

Author: Claude Duplessis, June 15, 2012.

This historical mineral estimate was made in 2012 by **SGS Geostat** (Technical Report entitled: "Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southern Quebec").

The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

The historical NI 43-101 in situ indicated resource is 171,000 ounces (2.905 million tonnes grading 1.83 g/t), inferred resource is 95,000 ounces gold (2.173 million tonnes grading 1.36 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60g/t.

In order to present the effect of capping the composites to 30 g/t Au on the resource estimate, **SGS Geostat** has tabulated the resource estimate using uncapped composites which yields an in situ indicated resource of 313,900 ounces gold (2.9 million tonnes grading 3.36 g/t Au) and inferred resource of 102,000 ounces gold (2.17 million tonnes grading 1.46 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t.

The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The significant effect of capping on the resources suggests that additional drilling is needed to better delineate the high grade zones in three dimensions and treat them separately as higher grade zones with a potentially higher capping.

SGS Geostat also estimated an in-pit resource within a Whittle-optimized pit shell using a base case gold price of CAD\$1,325 per ounce.(2012)

The selected base case in-pit historical indicated resource is 23,740 ounces gold (360,900 tonnes grading 2.05 g/t Au), inferred resource is 7,330 ounces gold (114, 400 tonnes grading 1.99 g/t Au) using a lower cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t based on a Whittle-optimized pit shell simulation using estimated operating costs and a gold price of CAD\$1,325 per ounce.

Comments regarding the estimation of mineral resources

Estimated historical mineral resources for the BT gold deposit i.e. the historical NI 43-101 in situ indicated resource is 171,000 ounces (2.905 million tonnes grading 1.83 g/t), historical inferred resource is 95,000 ounces gold (2.173 million tonnes grading 1.36 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t.

The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

The selected base case in-pit indicated resource is 23,740 ounces gold (360,900 tonnes grading 2.05 g/t Au), inferred resource is 7,330 ounces gold (114,400 tonnes grading 1.99 g/t Au) using a lower cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t based on a Whittle-optimized pit shell simulation using estimated operating costs and a gold price of CAN\$1,325 per ounce of gold mostly depend on the following factors:

- 1) the ability to reproduce fire assay data using standard commercial preparation due to high nugget effect.
- 2) the capping of high sample grade data.

Capping influences the estimated gold metal and average grade of resources with limited bearing on ore tonnage. In the absence of any clear sign of natural gaps in original assay data distributions, our proposed capping (of 30 g/t for the majority and 300 g/t for one single very high grade) is subjective and overall, it removes about 64% of the gold metal between uncapped and capped estimation of resources.

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

SGS Geostat believes that this percentage of metal lost is relatively high but realizes that it might be considered as too “optimistic ” by some geologists or even too “conservative ” by others. Some may likely base more severe capping recommendations on reconciliation results from other gold mining operations which means that their capping includes a metal loss originating from the inability to recognize, at the time of mining, the blocks with high gold grade material from inadequate grade control (or a mishandling of available grade control information).

- 3) the interpolation of block grade from capped composite grade

The block grade interpolation method influences the estimated tonnage and average grade of resources with limited bearing on gold metal. Several factors make the block grades to appear “overdiluted ” compared to what can be obtained using traditional method; the composite size, the search ellipsoid, the number on composite used and the block size. The actual parameters seem adequate for the geology and mineralization observed at BT.

- 4) the classification of resources in blocks

The classification of resources in blocks influences the estimated tonnage and metal of resources for technical end economic analysis with limited bearing on average grade. Like with any block resource classification, ours is subjective and based on the principle that drill spacing is adequate to intersect enough mineralization to provide a so called reliable estimator of the average grade in a block.

SGS Geostat is rather confident that the limit between indicated and inferred resources would not change significantly with other Qualified Persons but the limit between measured (absent from the current classification) and indicated resources is more of a grey zone however the demonstrated continuity of structures with the addition of the new drilling (2011-2012) pushes in the direction of having confidence in the existing classification.

- 5) Other factors which could materially affect the resources are:

- The interpretation of the mineralized zones
- The presence of significant free gold
- The trace of arsenic in the rock at BT

A series of metallurgical tests were carried out at SGS Lakefield on 18 composite samples from the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit in order to determine the most probable head grade of the mineralization. The samples in their entirety were processed through gravity separation followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings.

5.0 HISTORY (cont.)

An overall gravity separation plus cyanidation metallurgical balance was applied to calculate the head grade of each composite sample. Results are as follow:

- Theoretical Head grade: 2.03 g/t ,
- Gravity recovery: 77.3%,
- Cyanidation recovery: 89.5%,
- Overall recovery: 98.0%,
- Final tailings: 0.04 g/t.

2012 The main objectives of the Fall 2012 diamond drilling program on the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit were:

- 1) to locate possible extensions of the high grade “magic core” interval,
- 2) to define and understand the geometry of gold mineralization in the 88 zone as well as :
- 3) to find a southwest extension (Colfax showing).

A total of 9 new diamond drill holes and 2 hole extensions were completed on the T1, T2, 88 zones as well as on the Colfax Showing of the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit for a total length of 2,958 m.

2013 In June 2013, James M Franklin reviewed the VTEM targets proposed by Condor International. There are two types of targets in the FTT region, the VMS-type occurrences typified by the Champagne deposit (and secondarily by the Eastern Metals deposit) and the diorite-gabbro hosted Timmins-Ascot gold occurrence. Only the VMS deposit type is typically detectable by airborne conductivity methods, and the Ascot Timmins is a classic mesothermal vein-type occurrence, with some disseminated sulfides, but no conductivity continuity. The consultant retained six targets.

Since 2013, the Author is not aware of any exploration work carried out on the Bellechasse- Timmins Gold Property.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**6.1 Regional Geology**

The property lies within the Northern Appalachian Fold Belt which has been described by St-Julien and Hubert (1975), Williams (1979), St-Julien and Beland (1982), among others who dealt with the tectonic and stratigraphic evolution of the belt.

These authors have divided the belt into five zones: From the northwest they are the Humber, Dunnage, Gander, Avalon, and the Meguma in the southeast. The property lies within the Dunnage Zone. The Gander and Avalon zones are not represented in the immediate area of the property and the Meguma terrain is confined to Nova Scotia.

The Humber Zone includes rocks resulting from spreading and collision along the western margin of the Iapetus or proto-Atlantic ocean. Rifting began between 600 and 550 Ma.

The Dunnage Zone lies to the southeast of the Humber Zone and is composed of rocks deposited in the Iapetus and includes remnants of volcanic island arcs and associated clastic and volcanoclastic sediments related to subduction of oceanic crust and its sedimentary and volcanic cover. Cousineau (1990) presents an interpretation of the stratigraphy of the Magog Group which lies within the Dunnage Zone and hosts the gold deposits and prospects of the Bellechasse Belt. The Magog Group has been described by Gorman (1954), Beland (1957), St-Julien (1987) and by Gauthier et al. (1989).

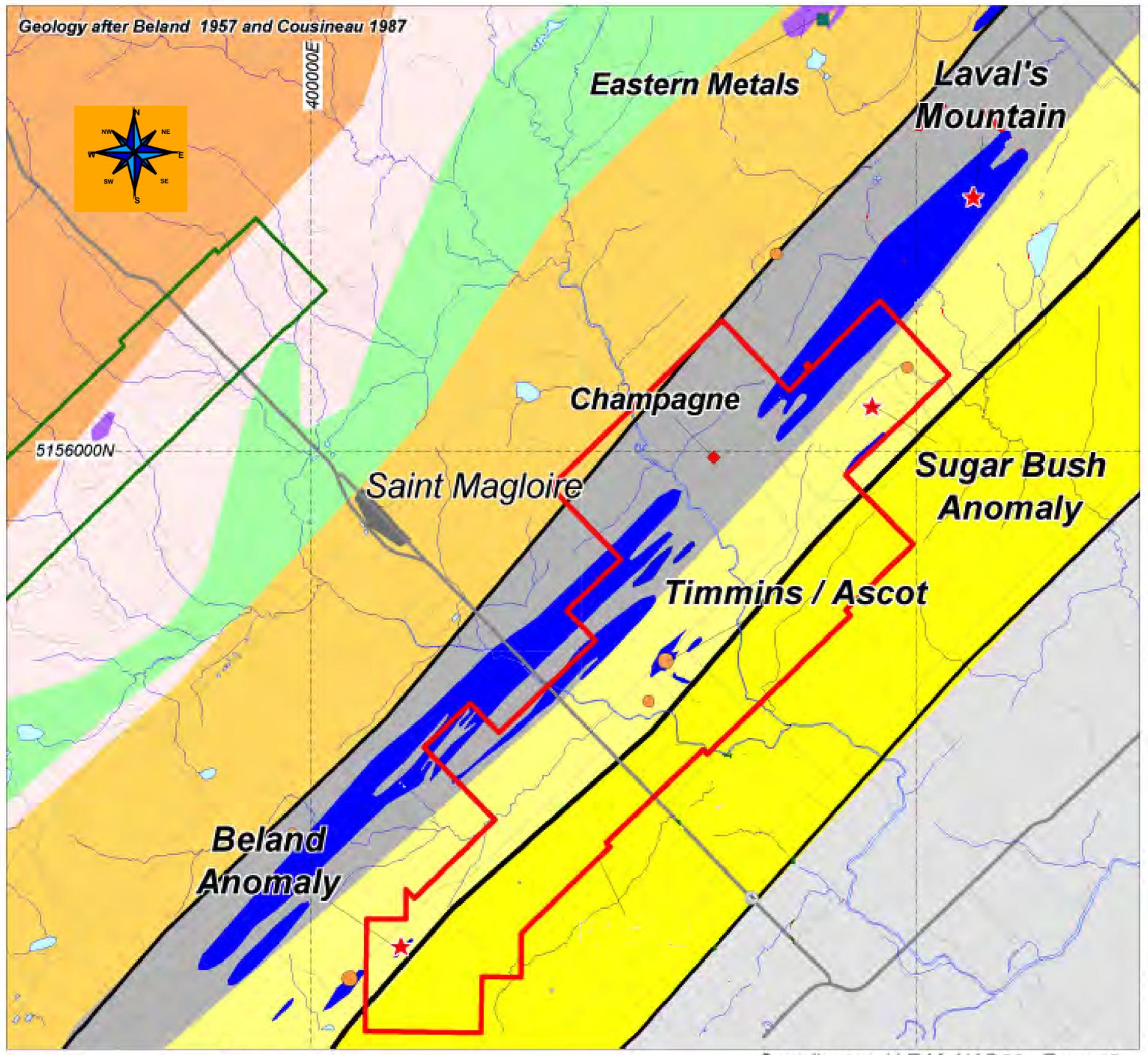
The property covers a portion of the St-Victor Synclinorium near its north end (**Figure 7**). The synclinorium lies in contact with the Serpentinite Belt believed to be Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age. It is described as a melange that is assigned to the Saint Daniel Formation, and includes ultrabasic rocks believed by some to be obducted pieces of older oceanic crust. Often the ultrabasics are closely related to regional faulting. These ultrabasics are serpentinized in part but often appear fresh and unaltered, apparently intrusive into their host rocks. In some cases they show partially digested fragments of the country rock and granitic composition due to assimilation of silica-rich sediments.

The northwestern boundary of the St-Victor Synclinorium also contacts intermittent bodies of continental felsic to mafic extrusives that may include packages of green, red, and grey impure sandstones, green, red, and grey slates and some white, pure quartzites, fine and medium grained greywacke, subgreywacke, and quartzites. Beland (1957) assigned these rocks to the Caldwell Formation of Cambrian age. More recent authors suggest the lower part of the Caldwell Formation may be Late Precambrian, and mention granite bodies of undetermined age.

Locally, the boundary between the Caldwell Formation of the Humber Zone and the Dunnage Zone is the Baie Verte - Brompton Line, a major 1300 km+ long fault feature of the northern Appalachians that runs from Baie Verte, Newfoundland to Brompton, Québec.

South of the BVBL the Middle Ordovician Magog Group is considered to be a flysch sequence deposited between an island arc complex to the southeast and the continental

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



Legend

Coordinates: U.T.M. NAD83 - Zone 19

Devonian

Calcareous Sediments

Ordovician

Gabbro, Diorite

Magog Group

Beauceville Formation :
Shale, Volcanics

Etchemin Formation :
Volcanoclastics, Silicified

Frontiere Formation :
Clastics, Volcanoclastics

St. Daniel (mélange)

Melange, Breccias

Golden Hope Mines Claims

Bellechasse - Timmins
Claims

Cambrian

Rosaire (paraschist)

Caldwell Group

Alkali Basalts

Arkose, Mudstone

Serpentinite

Serpentinized Ultramafic Rocks

Paragneiss

Fault

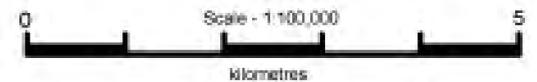
Gold showing / deposit

Zn-Au-Cu-Ag showing / deposit

Ni-Zn-Cu-Au showing / deposit

Geochemical Anomaly

Towns



GEOLOGY OF THE BELLECHASSE AREA

FIGURE 9

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

margins of Laurentia. The Lower Magog Group is comprised of the Frontière, Etchemin, and Beauceville formations.

The Frontière Formation is the lowest unit of the Magog Group. It is described as including turbidites of volcanic affinity, greywacke, and mudstones. It is overlain by the **Etchemin Formation** that is reported to also include turbidites with levels of siliceous siltstone, mudstone, and shale with fine-grained greywacke and volcanoclastic units alternating through the section. The lower units are noted to include weakly magnetic hematitic red shales interbedded with magnetite-bearing green mudstone and siltstone assumed to be of volcanogenic affinity. The **Beauceville Formation** is described as comprised of sulphidic black shale with occasional chert horizons. It is often graphitic and sometimes phyllitic. Interbedded tuffs and volcanoclastic horizons are also described as being irregularly present in these shales.

The Saint-Victor Formation is assigned to the Upper Magog Group. Again, it is described as a sequence of turbiditic mudstones with interbedded feldspathic sandstones, lithic sandstone, felsic tuffs and some conglomerate, all possibly derived from the northwest.

Occurrences of these rocks within the property are vertical or steeply-dipping either northwest or overturned to the southeast with tops to the northwest.

Intermediate to basic igneous rocks have invaded parts of the volcanoclastic and sedimentary sequences. These rocks are described as sills of albite diorite and gabbro, and it is suggested they were injected into unconsolidated ocean-bottom sediments. They tend to follow the strike of the Magog rocks and are notably elongated in the grain of the country.

In the immediate area of the Bellechasse-Timmings deposit the diorites give the appearance of rather normal intrusive igneous rocks, and it is difficult to support a more exotic origin. The intrusives tend to follow the bedding of the volcanoclastics (largely water-lain tuffs) in the area drilled to date. The diorites show cross-cutting relationships with the tuffs, chill margins, inclusions of undeformed tuffs, roof pendants, assimilation, and magmatic stoping. There is no evidence of violent reaction of the magma with water-saturated unconsolidated sediments.

The diorites are the dominant host of the gold-bearing quartz-filled breccias that are being explored. However, gold-bearing quartz-filled structures exist in the volcanoclastics that host the diorite intrusives, and appear to be related to mineralizing activity originating within the diorites.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)**6.2 Geology of the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Deposit Area (Figure 10)**

Diamond drilling completed by Golden Hope Mines Limited and previous companies has focused on an area approximately 1300 metres long (NE - SW direction) and approximately 650 metres wide.

This area is underlain by a northeast - southwest striking (045°) steeply dipping sequence of fine grained volcanoclastic rocks. Stratigraphic indicators (graded beds) generally show tops are to the northwest. Starting from the southeast, stratigraphy defined by drilling is as described below.

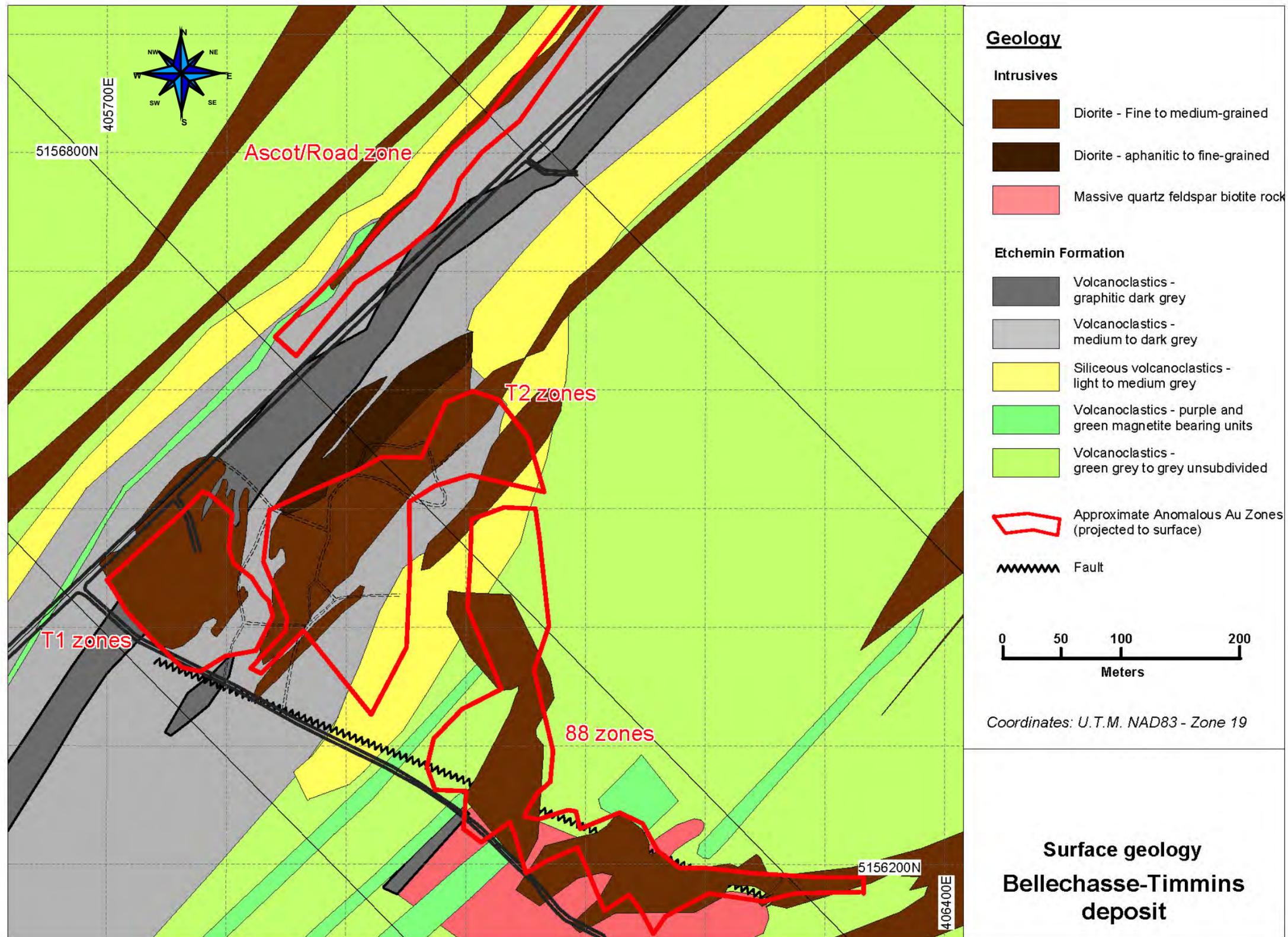
The lowermost unit is a fine grained medium grey to green-grey, poorly bedded volcanoclastic approximately 350 metres thick that has been intersected in several drill holes. Within this unit, three weakly to moderately magnetic medium green-grey to purplish-brown horizons up to 35 metres thick and a thin, dark grey, pyritic, carbonaceous unit have been cut by the drilling. The magnetic units are poorly to locally well-bedded and contain trace to 5% disseminated magnetite. These rocks generally are vertical to steeply dipping (approximately 75° to southeast). Within this sequence, drilling has identified a generally massive quartz feldspar biotite rock with fine white feldspar phenocrysts that may represent a subvolcanic intrusive.

Immediately to the northwest lies a sequence of fine grained light grey to light green-grey siliceous volcanoclastic rocks. This siliceous unit is poorly bedded and up to 60 metres thick. Attitudes measured from the core indicate that bedding is vertical to slightly overturned (dip 75° southeast).

A medium grey to dark grey fine-grained volcanoclastic unit up to 100 metres thick overlies the siliceous volcanics. The unit is poorly bedded to well bedded with frequent volcanic clasts. Thin carbonaceous beds and pyrite or pyrrhotite are common locally. In the middle of this dark grey tuffaceous package is a 20 to 30 metre thick thinly-laminated, well-bedded carbonaceous (sometimes graphitic) section with pyrite and, locally, pyrrhotite. The millimetre thick beds and development of organic carbon suggests a brief hiatus in local volcanic activity. This carbonaceous unit is intersected in drill holes over a strike length of approximately 1000 metres.

Above the carbonaceous horizon the tuffaceous rocks are medium grey to greenish-grey. Near the top of the unit, drilling intersected a massive to poorly bedded nonmagnetic green and purplish brown rock about 10 metres thick that is visually similar to the magnetic units found lower in the section.

The medium to dark grey tuffaceous unit is overlain by a second unit of light grey to light green-grey siliceous volcanic rocks which has a thickness of approximately 30 metres. The volcanoclastic sequence within the area drilled is capped by grey to grey-green tuffaceous rocks. Additional drilling is required to further define the geology.



GEOLOGY OF THE BELLECHASSE -TIMMINS GOLD DEPOSIT

FIGURE 10



PICTURE No 1: Hole BD11-170, Altered coarse grained diorite, injected by quartz-ankerite veinlets, and dark grey-green medium grained diorite.



PICTURE No 2: Different type of veins. From bottom to top of the picture: Quartz carbonate-chlorite-sulphides, quartz-carbonates (oxidized) and more or less granular quartz.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The described volcanoclastics have been intruded by a series of intermediate to mafic sills and dykes (local) that are generally composed of feldspar, amphibole and chlorite. The intrusive rocks range from aphanitic to locally coarse grained and are generally massive and equigranular although sections of foliated diorite and porphyritic diorite have been intersected. In much of the area being explored the top of the diorite is very near to the present erosion surface, and volcanoclastic rocks of variable thickness cover the intrusive.

6.3 Structures

The volcanoclastic rocks are steeply dipping (75° SE - slightly overturned) to vertical and generally have a strike of 040° to 045°. In the area of the T1 Zone, strikes of approximately 000° have been recorded in the volcanic rocks, possibly indicating that the diorite caused the deformation. In drill core the bedding attitudes are usually consistent over considerable distances and generally only show evidence of gentle folding. Over short lengths of core (2 to 3 m) the bedding can be highly contorted which may be related to soft sediment deformation. A possible fault has been partially defined in the southern part of the area near the 88 zones where siliceous volcanics are strongly brecciated in hole BD2010-126 and the diorite appears to be a dyke crosscutting the volcanoclastic rocks. Also, in this area, the magnetic beds mentioned earlier appear to be offset approximately 100 metres.

6.4 Mineralization (Figure 8 and Pictures 3 to 6 included)

To date, four main areas of gold mineralization have been partially defined: namely the Ascot Zone, the T1 Zone, the T2 zones and the 88 zones.

The density (Specific Gravity) of the mineralized rock varies from approximately 2.65 for massive quartz and increases to about 3.0 depending on the quartz/ferromagnesian ratios and the presence of sulphide.

Gold mineralization in the Bellechasse area occurs in albite diorite and related intrusive rocks and also in the volcanoclastic rocks that host the diorite. Gold-bearing zones in the volcanoclastics are quartz-filled structures that generally follow the strike of the bedding.

Gold is found in quartz-filled breccia in the diorites. These breccias tend to have long axes that parallel the 045° regional grain of the country rocks. They are known to develop in plug-like protrusions of diorite emplaced in the country rock (T1 Zone) and in larger diorite masses such as the T2 diorite.

The T1 mineralization at surface has a length of 120 metres and reaches about 50 meters width. The deepest drill hole in the T1 Zone as of August 12, 2010 had followed the breccia to slightly more than 450 metres below surface.

The true thickness of the mineralized portions of the T2 breccia zones are narrower on average, but can exceed 20 metres. They have been followed for 250 to 350 metres and are still open along strike.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The breccias developed in the diorites dip steeply, usually to the southeast, at 75° to 80°. The breccias have no obvious controlling faults or shear zones, but appear to be composed of wedged-apart blocks and fragments.

There is a clear tendency for veining to be oriented along 045° and to have better continuity in the 75° to 80° dip plane. However, the smaller veins and veinlets are commonly randomly oriented within the breccia zones. Quartz veins are often wildly convoluted and discontinuous. Vein and veinlet terminations are remarkably wedge-shaped.

These characteristics are consistent with natural hydraulic fracturing which would explain the apparent absence of controlling mechanical boundaries and sudden termination of well-developed breccias known from diamond drill holes at depth, below the top of the intrusive.

The mineralized zones within the volcanoclastics, such as the Ascot Vein, for example, may contain massive quartz and sections of quartz with fragments and blocks of country rock. Pieces of diorite are observed in the structures where they are bounded by volcanoclastics tens of metres above the back of the intrusive. Drilling has shown that these veins in the volcanics can be followed down-dip to T2-type breccias in the underlying diorites.

Currently, three types of gold-bearing structures are recognized:

- T1-type: Quartz-filled brecciated diorite in plug-like protrusions from the 'back' of underlying intrusive bodies;
- T2-type: Elongated quartz-filled breccia zones in the body of diorite intrusives;
- Ascot-type: Quartz-filled structures developed in the volcanoclastic rocks intruded by the diorites. This type is the expression of T2-type quartz-filled breccias in underlying diorite.

6.4.1 Ascot Zone

The Ascot Zone was originally (1952) traced for approximately 200 metres on surface by trenches and shallow diamond drill holes. Results from the earliest work are incomplete and Bergmann (1953) gives the only recorded results of chip and channel sampling of the trenches which included 10 feet at 0.18 oz Au/ton (6.17 g/T), 10.5 feet at 0.25 oz Au/ton (8.57 g/T), and 4 feet at 0.26 oz Au/ton (8.91 g/T).

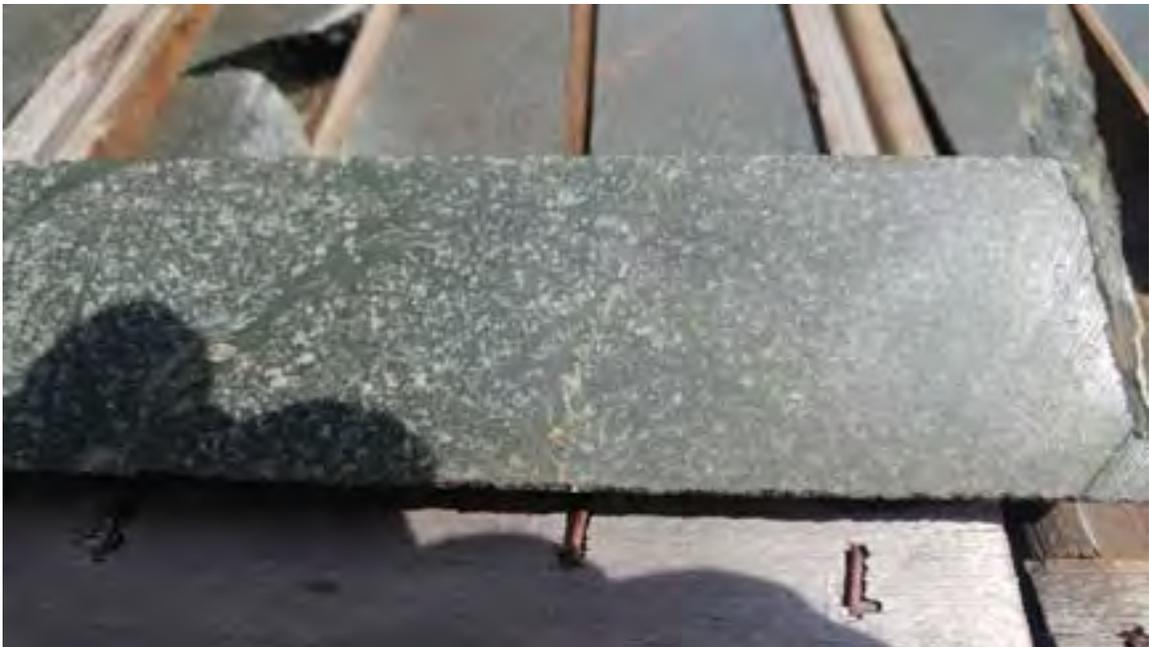
In 2007, Golden Hope Mines Limited completed channel sampling on some of the original trenches. The results of the sampling ranged up to 4.38 g/t Au over a sample length of 0.5 m, with anomalous Au concentrations (>0.1 g/t) defined over lengths of up to 6.5 m.

In December 2007, Golden Hope Mines Limited completed 9 vertical 6" diameter holes using down the hole hammer equipment. A total of 305.81 metres returned about 15 tonnes of samples in a preliminary test of the Ascot Zone.

Only one hole, BD2007-73, properly intersected the full Ascot Vein. It returned 1.55 g/t Au over a sample length of 24.39 metres (estimated approximately 6 m true thickness) including 11.35 g/t Au over a sample length of 1.02 metres.



PICTURE No 3: Large shining crystal of arsenopyrite (1 cm) in the altered coarse grained diorite (bleached plagioclases and chlorite).



PICTURE No 4: Veinlets of chlorite-quartz in an altered coarse grained diorite. Those veinlets seems to be gold bearing too.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

Diamond drilling currently in progress has traced the Ascot Zone for approximately 400 metres. Near surface, the zone consists of a white quartz vein with trace calcite, galena and iron sulphides.

The vein zone contains abundant fragments of bleached diorite that is in contact with volcanoclastic rocks. The vein ranges in true thickness from less than 0.5 metres to approximately 8.0 metres. It strikes 043° and dips in the order of 75° to the southwest. The vein system has been traced down-dip into fine to medium grained brecciated diorite. The breccia zones are similar in appearance to those found in the T1 and T2 zones. The breccias are 4.5 to about 8 metres true thickness and include some quartz veins up to 1 metre thick. Traces of galena and iron sulphides are present in the quartz.

6.4.2 T1 Zone

The T1 Zone was discovered in 1952 by N.A. Timmins (1938) Ltd. and is referred to in the literature as the Timmins Zone. Mineralization is hosted in a generally medium grained dioritic intrusive. At surface, the diorite is a plug approximately 130 metres long and approximately 90 metres wide.

The long axis of the plug trends at approximately 045°. Previous drilling traced the diorite to about 305 metres below surface. Much of historic exploration has focused on the T1 zone.

The previous work has shown that the diorite is generally massive and has been brecciated and quartz veined. Individual veins range from 1 millimetre up to several metres in thickness and are generally quartz rich with trace calcite, chlorite, and ankerite. Trace amounts of iron sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and marcasite), galena, and sphalerite are commonly associated with the veins. Visible gold has been observed in many of the drill holes completed on the T1 Zone. Correlation of individual veins and zones of veining from section to section is difficult due to the erratic nature of the veining. Adjacent to veins the diorite can be bleached (silicification, carbonatization) and locally biotite alteration has been observed.

6.4.3 T2 Zones

The T2 zones were also discovered in 1952 and referred to as the Timmins South Zone. The breccias were not explored in a significant manner until Golden Hope Mines Limited completed holes BD2007 - 66, 67, and 69 during 2007. In 2008, an additional 14 diamond drill holes (NQ core) totaling 2,222.96 metres were completed to further define the T2 zones.

More drill holes were drilled through the T2 Zones during the 2010-2012 drilling program and few during the Fall 2012 drilling campaign. Most of the holes also investigated the T1 Zones.



PICTURE No 5: Three generations of quartz and quartz -carbonate veins cross-cut each others. Visible gold was observed in the largest vein (red circle) once the core was split. This mineralization is not reported in the drill log. A second look of the core once sampled is indispensable for a better appraisal and correlation between the observations and the assay results.



PICTURE No 6: Close-up of the visible gold. Note the quasi-absence of carbonate, the very low sulphide content and the presence of chlorite (green).

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The gold mineralization is hosted in a fine to medium grained feldspar amphibole diorite that has local coarser grained sections. The diorite is a sill at least 400 metres long (045° strike) and up to 100 metres wide that is bounded to the southeast by volcanoclastic rocks and to the northwest by aphanitic to fine grained diorite (locally porphyritic) that may be younger. The southeastern contact dips approximately 65° to the southeast at a small angle to the dip of the volcanoclastic rocks, and the contact with the finer grained diorite is nearly vertical. Alteration within the diorite consists of bleaching and local epidotization. The gold mineralization is found in quartz veins with trace calcite, minor ankerite, iron sulphides, galena and sphalerite. Tourmaline is observed very occasionally.

To date the drilling has partially defined two parallel zones (designated T2A and T2B) with anomalous to highly anomalous gold values. The zones strike 040° to 045° and dip at about 75° to 80° to the southeast. The average true thickness of these zones are approximately 6.0 metres with individual intersections ranging from 1.0 to 25.0 metres (> 0.1 g/t Au). The T2A Zone is about 350 metres long and the T2B Zone has been intersected over a length of 230 metres. The T2A and T2B Zones have been intersected in hole BD2008-92 at 195.0 and 183.0 metres below the surface respectively.

The upper T2 is inclined and get subvertical when getting further northeast. The true thickness of the mineralized portions of the T2 breccias zones are narrower on average, but can exceed 80 metres. They have been followed for on a distance of about 475 meters and are still open at depth. The breccias developed in the diorites dip steeply and change dip depending of depth from near surface dipping northeast and switching south east at depth.

6.4.4 88 Zone

The 88 Zone was discovered in 1988 during a program of stripping to follow-up a gold in till survey.

The 88 zone appears to be a folded and contorted diorite dyke where higher fracturing and brecciation occurs at hinges.

Visible gold in quartz carbonate veins was exposed in dioritic rocks underlying the till. Diamond drilling in 1991 and 2004, and down-the-hole-hammer drilling in 2006 partially defined several potential zones with intersections of up to 1.34 g/t Au over a core length of 11.79 metres in hole 9110c and individual assays of 56.4 g/t Au over a core length of 0.45 metres in 9107c.

The gold is present in quartz veins that strike approximately 040°. The veins are in a mafic complex consisting of fine to medium grained diorites that generally appear to have higher proportion of mafic minerals than the T1 and T2 diorites.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

On surface the 88 Zone diorite is dyke-like with a known strike length of about 250 metres. The long axis strikes approximately 290°. The observed width of the diorite is about 65 metres at surface. The actual shape of the diorite at depth may be complex as hole BD2010-127 which was drilled to the north intersected quartz veined diorite between 73.6 metres and 434.0 metres with visible gold observed at 385.7 metres. Additional drilling is required to define the geology and mineralization in this area.

The recent audit of the core of certain drill holes bored between 2003 and 2012, the Author and J. Pelletier, P.Geol., both QPs, were surprised that the drill logs frequently did not include the following observations:

- 1) There is no description of the alteration (silicification, carbonatization, sericitization, etc.);
- 2) There is no differentiation of the vein types;
- 3) Erroneous identification of minerals like arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, etc.;
- 4) No description of the structural geology in logs, joints, faults, shear zones, etc.;
- 5) Several Visible Gold intervals have been missed.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralized zones observed and expected on the property are quartz veins and quartz-filled breccias.

The quartz veins are best developed in the volcanoclastic rocks and the much more competent diorites host quartz-filled breccias. Minor sulphides are present in both the veins and the breccias, pyrite, arsenopyrite and sometimes pyrrhotite being the most common with lesser amounts of sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite is reported and has been observed during the different drilling program; however marcasite, which might be frequently mistaken for arsenopyrite, is seen occasionally.

It has been observed during the audit that arsenopyrite has been mistaken for galena

The structural control of the veining which contains the gold mineralization is associated with brittle and brittle-ductile transition since vein folding was mapped on surface by Osisko and Gauthier (1988) prior to the blasted trenches over these veins later by **GNH**.

These deposits have been referred to as quartz-carbonate vein gold mineralization which is a sub-type of lode gold type mineralization (F. Robert, 1995). **Figure 19** presented on page 73 shows the origin of the diorite sills and dykes injected within the Etchemin Formation.

In 1995 the quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits accounted for approximately 80% of Canada 's lode gold production (F. Robert, 1995).

8.0 EXPLORATION WORK

Since the signature of the Letter of Intent on January 17th, 2020, between **Delta Resources Ltd.** and **Yorkton Ventures Inc.**, and the signature of the definitive Asset Purchase Agreement on June 30th, 2020, no exploration work has been conducted by one of the parties on the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Project.

The whole property is under explored. The focus of most recent work and money has gone to the T1, T2 and 88 zones area with very little time, effort and money going to the remainder of the property. There are many high priority targets which have never been drilled yet.

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

9.0 DRILLING

9.1 2011-2012 Drilling Program

In April 2011, at the Bellechasse-Timmins property. At the same time, SGS Geostat of Blainville, Quebec was mandated to produce a resource estimate in early to mid 2012. At the end of the campaign, the company has drilled a total of 40 holes or 16,222 metres. See Location on **Figure 11**.

Table 3
2011-2012 Drilling Campaign Summary

Hole ID	Year drilled	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Target Zone
BD2011-157	2011	405737.4	5156404.7	404.9	135	-80	467	T1
BD2011-158	2011	405725.6	5156475.0	407.4	135	-69	499	T1
BD2011-159	2011	405798.5	5156454.7	407.9	135	-77	450	T1
BD2011-160	2011	405891.7	5156448.4	406.1	135	-77	585	T1
BD2011-161	2011	405894.9	5156471.3	405.8	135	-74	604	T1
BD2011-162	2011	406009.9	5156273.3	400.6	135	-74	435	88
BD2011-163	2011	405779.4	5156502.0	407.9	135	-71	578	T1
BD2011-164	2011	405706.7	5156429.7	405.9	135	-81	519	T1
BD2011-165	2011	405847.2	5156251.7	401.5	315	-55	362	T1
BD2011-166	2011	405988.3	5156312.3	403.0	335	-65	450	T2
BD2011-167	2011	406026.6	5156288.2	402.3	315	-50	386	T1
BD2011-167a	2011	406026.6	5156288.2	402.3	-		156	Wedge1
BD2012-167b	2012	406026.6	5156288.2	402.3			161.5	Wedge2
BD2011-168	2011	406011.5	5156267.1	400.3	315	-50	152	T2
BD2011-169	2011	406132.8	5156446.4	407.8	315	-65	449	T2
BD2011-170	2011	405733.3	5156440.8	404.9	135	-81	542.5	T1
BD2011-171	2011	405755.7	5156466.8	406.2	135	-75	525	T1
BD2011-172	2011	406077.2	5156493.2	410.3	315	-65	357	T2
BD2011-173	2011	406003.5	5156561.4	408.6	315	-65	246	T2
BD2011-174	2011	405778.5	5156475.0	406.2	135	-76	531	T1
BD2011-175	2011	405850.6	5156472.4	407.4	135	-71	549	T1
BD2011-176	2011	405886.5	5156530.6	408.8	135	-81	588	T1
BD2011-177	2011	405724.7	5156473.7	407.2	135	-55	252	T1
BD2011-178	2011	405858.5	5156481.7	407.1	135	-78	459	T1
BD2011-179	2011	405869.2	5156443.4	407.0	135	-70	195	T1
BD2011-180	2011	405896.4	5156494.1	405.6	135	-80	441	T1
BD2011-181	2011	405931.2	5156495.3	409.0	135	-80	480	T1
BD2011-182	2011	405923.3	5156528.5	407.5	135	-79	339	T1
BD2012-183	2012	406046.1	5156270.1	402.5	135	-74	456	88
BD2012-184	2012	405974.5	5156306.9	402.4	135	-75	609	88
BD2012-185	2012	406053.2	5156226.0	398.8	135	-74	444	88
BD2012-186	2012	406174.0	5156167.9	400.0	315	-60	603	88
BD2012-187	2012	405960.1	5156272.5	402.7	135	-50	306	88
BD2012-188	2012	406218.5	5156167.6	398.4	0	-51	105	88
BD2012-189	2012	406267.5	5156150.0	397.1	180	-51	303	88

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

9.0 DRILLING (cont.)

Hole ID	Year drilled	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Target Zone
BD2012-190	2012	405824.7	5156465.8	408.8	135	-58	204	T2
BD2012-191	2012	405946.3	5156588.0	409.9	135	-50	147	T2
BD2012-192	2012	405793.6	5156517.2	409.6	135	-75	660	T2
BD2012-193	2012	406267.6	5156151.9	397.1	0	-51	84	88
BD2012-194	2012	405861.6	5156532.2	408.6	135	-83	543	T2
Total							16,222 m	

The NQ core was logged with respect to rock type and mineralization.

Rock Quality Designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were made and recorded.

Each box of core was photographed and the digital files stored for future reference.

The beginning and end of each section likely to be mineralized were indicated by felt marker or grease pencil. The core to be sampled was cut using a rock saw with one half of the core retained in the core box and the other half sent to the laboratory to be analyzed for gold. Samples being shipped to the laboratory were placed in plastic bags with numbered assay tags. A duplicate of the assay tag was stapled in the core box at the beginning of each sample interval, and a third copy of the assay tag with information regarding hole number and metrage remained in the assay book. All sample information was entered into the computer on a daily basis.

The standard sample interval was one metre, with the sample interval increased to 1.5 metres in less prospective areas, and decreased in areas thought to be more prospective. The sample length was also varied to respect geological contacts. The logging and sampling was carried out at the warehouse facility in Saint-Magloire. In general the core recovery was good to excellent and there does not appear to have been any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that would have impacted the reliability and accuracy of the results. The diorite and quartz vein material cut well and generally provided excellent and representative samples. There are not any known factors that may have resulted in sample biases. The gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins in the diorite that may contain traces of iron sulphides, galena, sphalerite and locally chalcopyrite.

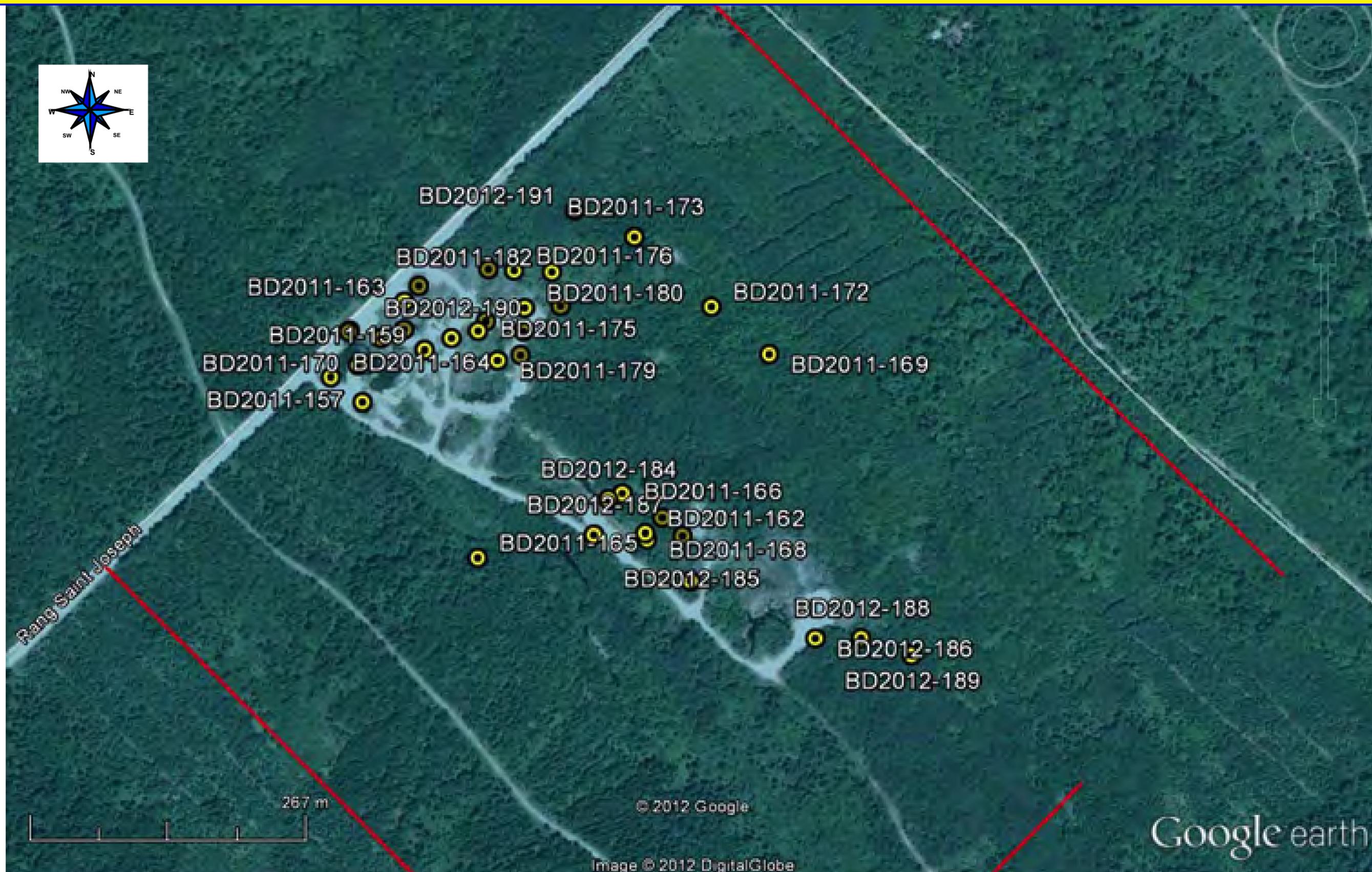
9.2 Fall 2012 Drilling Program

The last program of diamond drilling was conducted by **GNH** in the Fall of 2012.

The main objectives of this diamond drilling program on the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit were:

- 1) to locate possible extensions of the high grade “magic core” interval;
- 2) to define and understand the geometry of gold mineralization in the 88 zone as well as;
- 3) to find a southwest extension (Colfax showing).

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



2011-2012 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

FIGURE 11

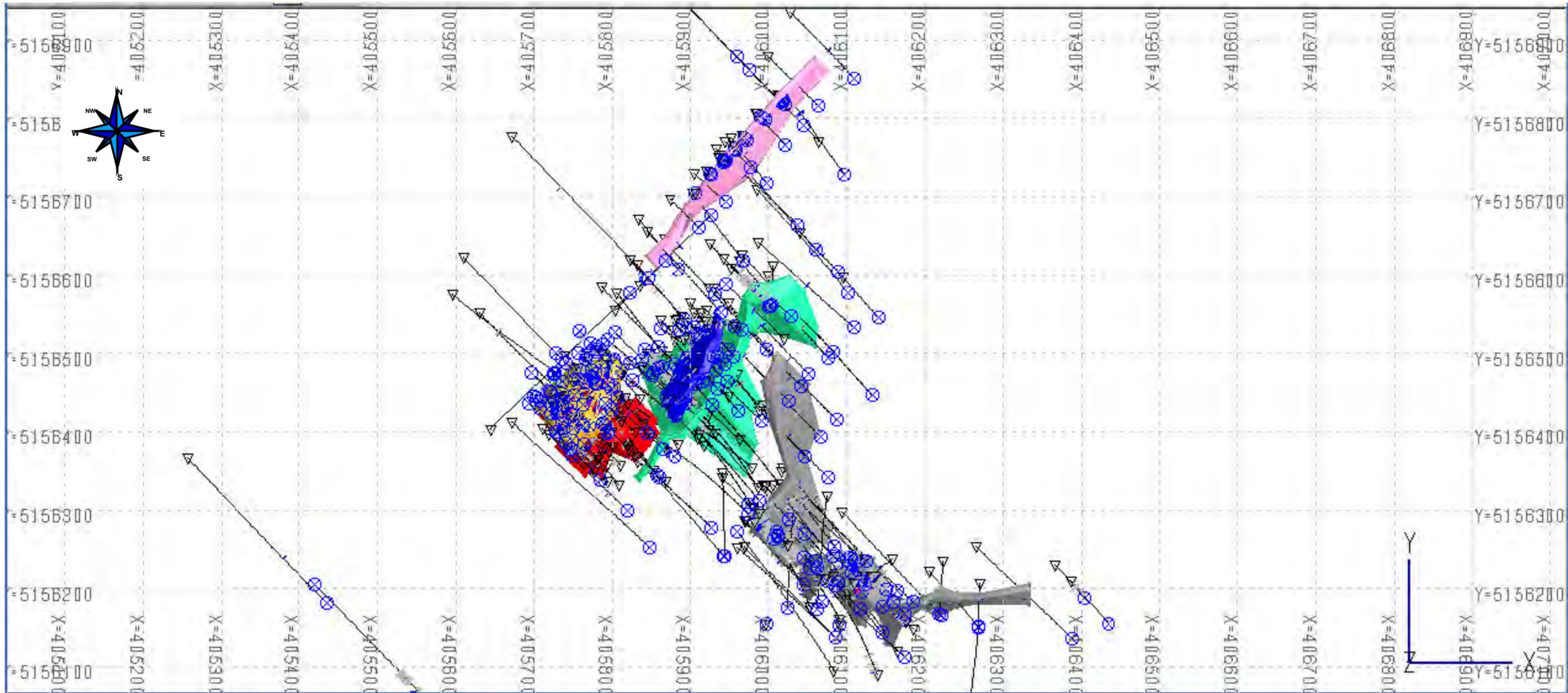


PICTURE No 7: NQ Casing, from drill hole BD2011-166, drilled in 2011 under the SGS's supervision. The cap supporting the flag has been screwed on the pipe.



PICTURE No 8: Black PVC pipe inserted in a BQ drill hole.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



Source: SGS Geostat 2012

Pink: Ascot Zone
Yellow: Upper T1, Red: Lower T1,
Blue: Upper T2,
Green: Lower T2,
Grey: 88 Zone

PLAN VIEW OF THE BELLECHASSE-TIMMINS MINERALIZED ZONES

FIGURE 12

9.0 DRILLING (cont.)

The main results of this program indicated that:

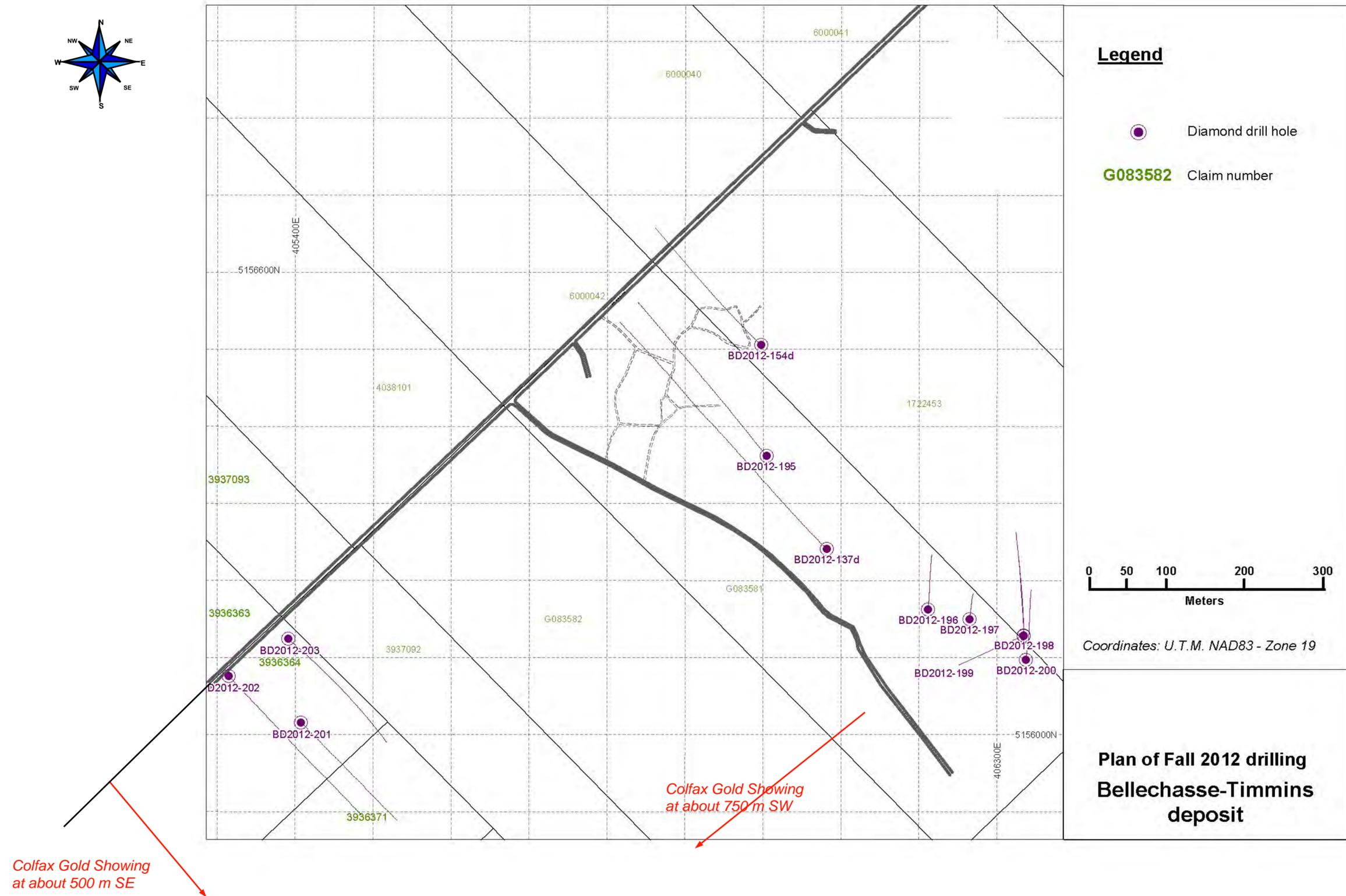
- No diorite has been intersected in the three drill holes in the Colfax Showing area.
- No assay returned significant gold values in the three drill holes in the Colfax showing area.
- A very high grade value (144 g/t) has been intersected in hole BD2012-195 in the T1 zone.
- Mineralized intervals have been intersected in the 88 Zone.

**Table 4
Fall 2012 Drilling Campaign Summary**

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip
BD2012-195	406004.34	5156361.81	404.04	408	315	-57
BD2012-196	406211.70	5156162.27	398.47	252	360	-80
BD2012-197	406264.77	5156149.74	396.98	192	360	-74
BD2012-198	406334.47	5156128.48	396.67	186	360	-47
BD2012-199	406334.51	5156127.80	396.60	261	360	-70
BD2012-200	406337.28	5156097.06	394.84	252	360	-70
BD2012-201	405407.39	5156015.51	397.38	249	135	-50
BD2012-202	405314.50	5156075.94	398.83	306	135	-50
BD2012-203	405391.36	5156124.47	399.07	249	135	-50
BD2012-137d	406082.13	5156240.68	399.32	597 (*402)	315	-55
BD2012-154d	405997.31	5156505.28	407.55	428 (*201)	315	-65
Total				3380 m		

Figure 13 shows the location and azimuth of the 2012 drill holes. From that figure, the reader can understand that the Colfax gold showing has not been investigated.

The drill holes were mostly laid out perpendicular to the general strike of the mineralized zones. A GPS device was used to precisely spot the holes on the field. The ultimate positioning of the drill holes were determined by a differential GPS survey completed by Ecce Terra inc.



LOCATION OF THE FALL 2012 DRILL HOLES

FIGURE 13

10.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

10.1 Context

Over the years, various sampling protocols have been used at the Bellechasse-Timmins property. Diamond drill holes and trenches during the pre-1980 exploration phases were never systematically sampled. In many cases the entire core was sent for assaying leaving no witness core. In other circumstances half the core was sent for assaying and the other was stored at the **GNH**'s core library in Sainte Justine.

The work performed prior to 2003 would not meet current industry standards. In 2003, Maryse Bélanger, P. Geo. from **Osisko Exploration inc.** prepared a report where she recommended the implementation of an exhaustive QA/QC program for the 2003 exploration program, including:

- 1. the introduction of Standard Reference Material (SRM) from a recognized lab, preferably three standards covering the different grade ranges (low, medium and high);
- 2. the introduction of pulp duplicates at regular interval to assess the lab performance as well as the lab reporting of all of their internal duplicates done as part of their internal QA/QC program;
- 3. the introduction of blanks (in the form of barren rocks) after each important mineralized interval;
- 4. performing density measurements by the water immersion method using solid core from both mineralized material and the host rock.

This QA/QC program was used for the 2003-2004 Drilling program (Drill Holes 2003-01 to 2003-31) and later during the 2006 to 2009 drilling campaign (BD06-31 to BD09-157).

10.2 Drill core sampling protocol

Well established **GNH** core logging procedures were followed during the 2011- 2012 drilling campaign and for the Fall 2012 drilling program. For the specific purpose of better understanding the quartz veining relationships at T1 and T2, **SGS** requested that the first 8 holes (BD2011-157 to BD2011-164) be oriented during drilling. This orientation of the core had little impact to drilling speed. The core logging procedures were then adapted to marking of all possible structures in the core followed by their measurements. These structural measurements were added to the 2007 and 2008 structural measurement database and analyzed for patterns using DIPS software by Rocscience. This special procedure had significant impact on the logging speed but allowed **GNH** to gain invaluable data. During the 2011-2012 drill campaign, samples of NQ core from Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit and Béland were systematically assayed for gold with a Fire Assay method at the **SGS** laboratory in Toronto. No lithogeochemical analysis was made in order to better define the rock types and alterations.

10.3 Assays

10.3.1 2011-2012 Drilling Program

10.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (cont.)

Samples of the 2011-2012 drill program were sent to **SGS Lakefield Laboratory**, a certified laboratory, part of the SGS Group, located in Lakefield, Ontario. SGS Lakefield is totally independent from **Delta** and **Yorkton**. Once delivered at the laboratory, samples were first prepared using the PRP89 method before being fire assayed. The following explains the PRP89 method:

- PRP89 - Sample preparation includes various steps taken in the lab to reduce the sample into a form suitable for chemical analysis. These preparation procedures ensure sample homogeneity, representative sub-samples and prevent cross contamination. The stepwise procedure may involve all steps or some of the steps depending upon the state of the sample as received. The sample is dried at 100°C +/- 10°C for 24 hours, if received wet or client specified. The next step involves crushing to reduce the sample size to 2 mm (10 mesh Tyler) by crushing using a Boyd crusher. The sample is then split via a riffle splitter or stand alone rotating sample divider (srsd) in order to divide the sample into a 250 g sub-sample for analysis and the remainder is stored as a reject. Pulverizing is done using pots made of hardened chrome steel or agate ceramic (mortar and pestle). Crushed material is transferred into a clean pot and the pot is placed into a vibratory mill. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron (200 mesh) or otherwise specified by the client.

The Fire Assay method used is the FAI525 which is a FA done on a 50 g sample with an ICP-AES finish.

The PRP89 method was used for the first 8 holes (BD2011-157 to BD2011-164) For holes BD11-165 to BD12-194, it was decided to adjust the sample preparation method to better mimic past preparations. The adjusted method required a greater amount of material to be pulverized. The FA method was still the method used on a 50 g sample to test for gold.

10.3.2. Fall 2012 Drilling Program

A total of 1048 core samples were analyzed for the Fall 2012 drilling campaign. All the samples were shipped to the **Activation Laboratories** in Ancaster, Ontario. The ActLabs Group of Companies is certified ISO 9001 and ISO 17025 since 2017. ActLabs is independent from both **Delta** and **Yorkton**.

As a routine practice with rock and core, the entire sample is crushed to a nominal -2 mm, mechanically split to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% -105 microns (µm). Quality of crushing and pulverization is routinely checked as part of the laboratory quality assurance program.

676 drill core samples were assayed using Code 1A2-50 which is a fire assay with Atomic Absorption. With this method, the lowest detection level is 5 ppb and the highest value is 5000 ppb.

10.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (cont.)

Code 1A3-50 which corresponds to Fire assay of a 50 g sample with gravimetric (QOP AA-Au) was used on all remaining samples (422 samples). The metric range is from 0.02 g/T to 10,000 g/T Au.

10.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program

Both **SGS Laboratory** in Toronto and **ActLabs** in Ancaster adhere to a rigorous QA/QC program to their comminution and analyses programs. Both laboratory insert standards and blanks as part of their internal QA/QC program. As per their standard QA/QC procedures, both labs will initialise a retesting program if any of their standards or blanks fail their internal QA/QC program.

The Author did recently visit the labs and consequently he has a confidence in the results received.

10.5 Security

According to **SGS Geostat**, sampling, sample preparation, sample handling and transport followed routines that provided a well controlled chain of custody from the field to the point of shipping. Sample collection was done by sampling crews working under the supervision of senior **GNH** personnel.

Samples were accompanied from the field to the preparation facility by a supervisor and placed directly into secure storage.

All samples were sent to the assay laboratories in sealed containers that were checked for integrity on arrival at the respective laboratories. No damaged containers were reported. Diamond drill cores were bagged immediately as they were sawed, a process that took place in the security of the Saint-Magloire warehouse under constant supervision by senior personnel acting for **GNH**. Access to the warehouse and/or office was controlled with entry requiring either key(s) in the possession only of senior personnel or supervised entry, again controlled by senior personnel.

Containers of samples (Plastic buckets) were passed directly to UPS Parcel Service or Canada Post by the office manager.

The same routine was applied during and after the Fall 2012 Drilling Program.

Results of assaying this material are consistent with the geology of the zones tested and no unlikely results have been obtained.

The Author certifies that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were/are adequate.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION

11.1 Independent Analytical Program

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of all laboratories through Canada, the Author did not sample previous drilling or rejects or pulp. The author has relied upon the re-logging of four drill holes (2003, 2010-2011 and 2012) to verify the presence of gold mineralization and its grade, as well as the alteration and the generations of veins and breccias. This has been achieved with success with holes 2003-05, BD2011-164, BD2011-171 and BD2012-195.

In addition, the Author made an inventory of all the rejects and pulps returned from SGS Lakefield which are stored in two containers located on the Bellechasse- Timmins Property. The Author found three pallets of rejects stored on the roof of one of the containers and with the help of one technician, was able to rescue a large part of the samples bags and stored them inside the containers.

After the snow melt in Sainte-Justine, the Author found the 2012-2013 Actlabs rejects stored outside without protection since. Again, the Author made an inventory of the rejects of drill holes BD2012-195 to BD2012-203 and placed those rejects inside the building.

The Author verified and certified the **SGS Geostat**'s total gold program, put in place for the assessment of individual fire assay grades in a zone versus processing of all the core rejects of the same.

11.2 The database

On February 10, 2020, **C.D.G.C. inc.** received from **Delta** a hard disk drive (HDD) which was supposed to contain all the available information and data.

Several field inspections to verify drill hole collars in the field took place in February and March 2020. The collar information database built by **GNH** and **SGS Geostat** was reviewed with the surveyor records .

Drill logs and assays results were verified between assay sheet and the evolving database. Dany Boilard, **GNH** field manager was responsible in providing **C.D.G.C. inc.** with the information which were not included in the HDD. The information received was validated visually and anomalies were corrected based on original data. A number of deficiencies were noted.

The author received all the historical data gathered to date on the property. However, the old data was not checked for integrity as the drill holes were not all surveyed and some of the original assay certificates were not available. The data pre-2003 should only be used as an indication of the presence of gold mineralization. The work prior to 2003 was completed per the standards at the time and has no reason to question its validity at it was completed by qualified geologists and engineers.

C.D.G.C. inc. had access to the GeoticLog 's data bases which were used by SGS Geostat in 2012. **Geotic inc.** from Val d'Or, Quebec, helped the Author in cracking the GNH's password that the company forgot to record.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION (cont.)

11.3 Replicates and Blanks

In 2011-2012 Drill Program, a total of 432 lab replicate were available for QA/QC.

The analysis of the data show typical variations in a gold context. In comparing the differences between values using the test of signs (3 decimal points) in Au ppm gives 198 null, 115 negative and 119 positive values. No bias is observed. Average of original gold value is 0.32 g/t and 0.31 g/t for the replicates.

The graphic below by **SGS Geostat** presents the correlation, the linear regression, the original assay as being a bit higher. The sum of the gold grades for original data is 140 grams and 135 grams for the replicate. It is a 4% difference in total which is not considered significant.

The Author considers the original data to be suitable for resource estimation in a gold context.

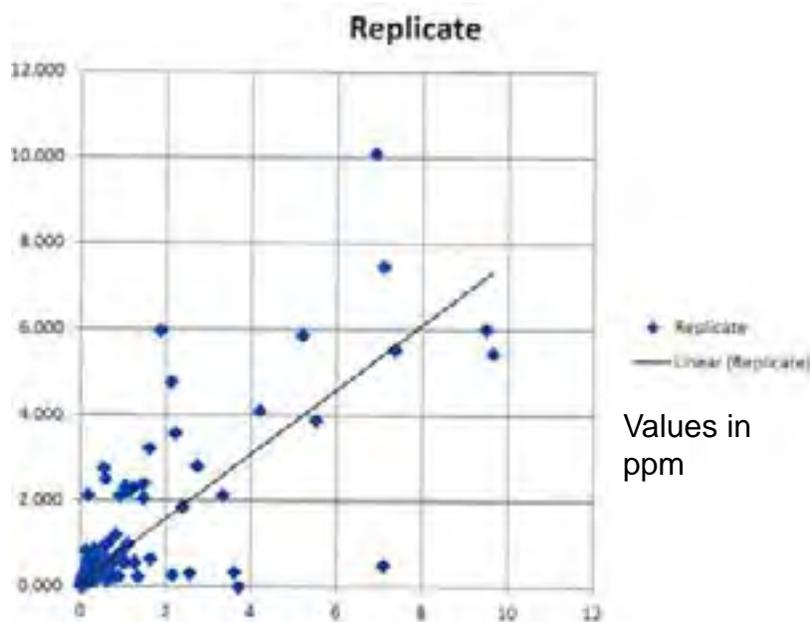


FIGURE 14: Correlation between Replicate gold analysis and Original gold analysis

As for the blanks, a total of 680 blanks were introduced from 2011 to 2012, by GNH in the sequence, out of these 650 came out below detection limit, 17 below 10 ppb, 7 below 30 ppb and one at 166 ppb. One failure was observed (the 166 ppb) after a multi gram result, however the samples afterward came with no significant values.

The author considers the laboratories results to be accurate and reliable.

As for experimental standard; an experimental standard prepared internally by GNH technical team was initially introduced in the first batch of assays of 2011. The results were not stable and had a lot of variation and the procedure was removed. The in house standard was not adequate for the purpose of verifi

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION (cont.)

cation of the laboratory values.

The author has relied on Laboratory standards as well as the **CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.** standards used by **GNH** in 2012.

11.4 The total gold versus original fire assay

The following paragraphs are extracted from the SGS Geostat's report from August 1st, 2012, titled "Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southeastern Quebec".

"The sign test analysis do not suggest a bias. The total gold gram comparison, not length weighted, also show higher fire assay. This analysis support the capping of higher grade fire assay for the resource estimate. These zone were prepared prior to modeling. Another set of total gold tests should be prepared by mineralized body and compared with the resource estimate of the zone".

The following **Figure 15** presents the data comparison summary followed by the sign test.

Hole	From	To	Length	mettest	SGS FA g/t	Head calc. Au. g/t
BD2011-157	2	14	12	mettest1	0.87	1.12
BD2011-157	331	341	10	mettest2	6.10	4.27
BD2011-160	7	18	11	mettest3	0.82	0.73
BD2011-159	2	10	8	mettest4	0.37	0.61
BD2011-158	101	113	12	mettest5	1.45	1.88
BD2011-158	231	243	12	mettest6	0.50	0.87
BD2011-159	109	120	11	mettest7	0.33	0.17
BD2011-160	108	118	10	mettest8	0.81	0.76
BD2011-161	21	31	10	mettest9	0.30	0.26
BD2011-161	137	146	9	mettest10	1.27	0.50
BD2011-162	170	184	14	mettest11	1.07	0.81
BD2011-162	209	222	13	mettest12	7.01	2.03
BD2011-164	30	41	11	mettest13	1.67	0.64
BD2011-164	114	128	14	mettest14	0.97	1.84
BD2011-164	193	204	11	mettest15	1.33	1.05
BD2011-166	321	331	10	mettest16	1.04	0.55
BD2011-166	364	374	10	mettest17	2.28	2.73
BD2011-167	282	294	12	mettest18	1.73	0.44
				Sum grams	29.92	21.37
				Average	1.66	1.19

Sign Test				
12	negative	12		Sum of signs
6	positive	6		
0	null			
18 pairs			9	Number of pairs divided by 2
			0.264298	Lower limit
			0.735702	Upper limit
			0.66667	Test of signs value

FIGURE 15 Data Comparison Summary

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Prior to 2012, the only known metallurgical testing was done for **Privex Mines Ltd.** by the **Mineral Research Centre** of the Quebec Department of Natural Resources (Richard, 1976) who carried out preliminary cyanidation bench tests as part of their bulk sampling program in 1975. Bulk sampling gave five 12-ton lots that returned an average grade of 1.989 g/T across 34 m. Privex metallurgical tests were preliminary in nature but that there was no indication that the T-1 zone mineralization is refractory in nature. Various tests utilizing cyanide leaching with agitation over 24, 48 and 72 hour periods on 2 composite samples (78% passing a 200 mesh screen) from the T-1 zone resulted in recoveries ranging from 78% to 96%. 48-hours leaching gave 87% to 96% recovery.

In 2012, a series of metallurgical tests were carried out at **SGS Lakefield** on 18 composite samples from the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit in order to determine the most probable head grade of the mineralization. The samples in their entirety were processed through gravity separation followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings. An overall gravity separation plus cyanidation metallurgical balance was applied to calculate the head grade of each composite sample.

12.1 Metallurgical Test Work - Gravity Cyanidation

The prime objective of the metallurgical test work was to determine the head grade of each composite by subjecting the entire sample to gravity concentration of the coarse gold followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings. An overall (gravity + cyanidation) gold metallurgical balance was applied to calculate the head grade of each samples and the total gold recovery.

12.1.1 Gravity Separation Test Work

For the gravity test work, each composite was ground in a laboratory rod mill to a target of K80 particle size of 75 µm. The mill product was passed through a 3-inch Knelson concentrator. The Knelson concentrate was cleaned on a Mozley table. Both the Mosley and Knelson tailings were combined and submitted to cyanide leaching.

The gold recovery to the gravity concentrates ranged from 36.9% to 92.4% with an average of 77.3%.

12.1.2 Cyanidation Test work

The combined Knelson and Mozley table tailings were subjected to cyanide leaching under the following conditions :

- Pulp density 40% solid
- pH 10.5 to 11.0 maintained with hydrated lime
- Cyanide concentration 0.5 g/L NaCN
- Cyanidation time 48 hours
- Air addition ~2 L/min
- Test mode Reactor vessel with mechanical agitator

The results indicated that the calculated head grades of the samples received ranged from 0.17 to 4.27 g/t Au.

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (cont.)

The recovery of gold by cyanidation varied from 54% to 98%. The overall calculated recovery by gravity separation and cyanidation ranged from 95% to 99.6%, leaving average final residue grades of 0.005 to 0.066 g/t Au. The NaCN consumptions ranged from 0.19 to 1.90 kg/t and the lime (CaO) consumptions ranged from 0.17 to 1.27 kg/t.

12.2 Gravity Concentration Alone

In parallel with this first series of tests, chosen low grade and a high-grade composite samples identified as Comp 1 GRG and Comp 2 GRG, were submitted by **SGS Geostat** to the AMF group for a gravity concentration and microscopic gold deportment study on behalf of **GNH**. The objectives of this investigation were to determine the occurrence of microscopic gold in the samples, identify and evaluate any mineralogical factors that may affect the gold recovery and verify if the Bellechasse-Timmings mineralized material could be amenable to a simple gravity concentration.

The “as-received “ samples (approximately 20 mesh) were first passed through a Knelson concentrator at different grind sizes to generate three concentrates from each sample, referred to as Conc 1, Conc 2 and Conc 3 and Knelson GRG tails.

The concentrates were further pre concentrated with a superpanner in order to conduct the gold mineralogy. The tails were processed using heavy liquids and superpanning to concentrate the gold grains.

The mass balance and gold distribution of the Knelson products are presented in **TABLE 3** below. The back-calculated gold grade for two composite samples is 0.49 g/t for Comp 1 and 4.78 g/t for Comp 2. It is shown that greater than 90% of the Au in both samples was recovered in the Knelson concentrates, with a total mass amount of less than 5%.

TABLE 5
Mass Balance and Gold Distribution table

Sample/ Product ID		Weight		Au		Recovery
		g	%	g/T	Weight (g)	%
Composite 1	As received	5218	100	0.49	49.1	100
	Conc. 1	82.3	1.6	20.70	32.6	66.5
	Conc. 2	75.9	1.5	6.14	8.9	18.2
	Conc. 3	68.9	1.3	2.07	2.7	5.6
	Tailings	4991	96.6	0.005	4.8	9.7
Composite 2	As received	7120	100	4.78	477.7	100
	Conc. 1	82.9	1.2	343	399.4	83.6
	Conc. 2	76.7	1.1	29.5	31.8	6.7
	Conc. 3	69.6	1.0	12.0	11.7	2.5
	Tailings	6891	96.8	0.6	34.8	7.3

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (cont.)

Additional Au recovery in the tailings by the means of heavy liquid and super panning, accounts for 3.9% in Comp 1 and 5.2% Comp 2. Therefore, the hypothetical gravity recoverable gold (GRG) by a simple gravity circuit could be up to 94% and 98%, respectively.

Full gravity concentration test work was an attempt to show that the process was feasible vs. being applied to an actual mill flow sheet.

Note: The preliminary metallurgical and mineralogical test works was carried out by SGS Lakefield and were not directly supervised by the SGS Geostat's QP responsible for the Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Test work section of the 2012 Technical Report. The test work was carried out under the request of the QP responsible for the resource estimate. The results are not laboratory verified but they are still considered valid and independent.

The Author has read and studied the SGS Lakefield reports. They were prepared in accordance with the industry' standards and the results are considered as valid.

12.4 Conceptual Recovery Method

12.4.1 Milling

Because the main purpose of the metallurgical tests at **SGS Lakefield** was to determine the true grade of the Bellechasse Timmins gold deposit, no real optimization has been attempted to obtain the maximum recovery. The following is based as much on the results of the tests.

The beneficiation method is straightforward and will likely follow the gravity-cyanidation model. The process plant is designed to recover the gold by gravity separation followed by the cyanidation of the gravity tailings. The mill should incorporate the following sections: run-of-mine ore storage, a one-stage crushing plant, crushed ore storage, SAG milling with screens classification followed by a single-stage ball mill with cyclone classification, gravity concentration, thickening of the gravity tailings, cyanidation (CIP process), tailings handling, water and reagents distribution.

12.4.2 Recovery

Since the beneficiation of the Bellechasse-Timmins material seems to be particularly easy and straightforward, a projection of the gold recovery throughout the whole mill circuit is as follows:

Theoretical Head grade: 2.03 g/t
Gravity recovery: 77.3%
Cyanidation recovery: 89.5%
Overall recovery: 98.0%
Final tailings: 0.04 g/t

The most probable flow sheet is illustrated on the following page at **Figure 16**.

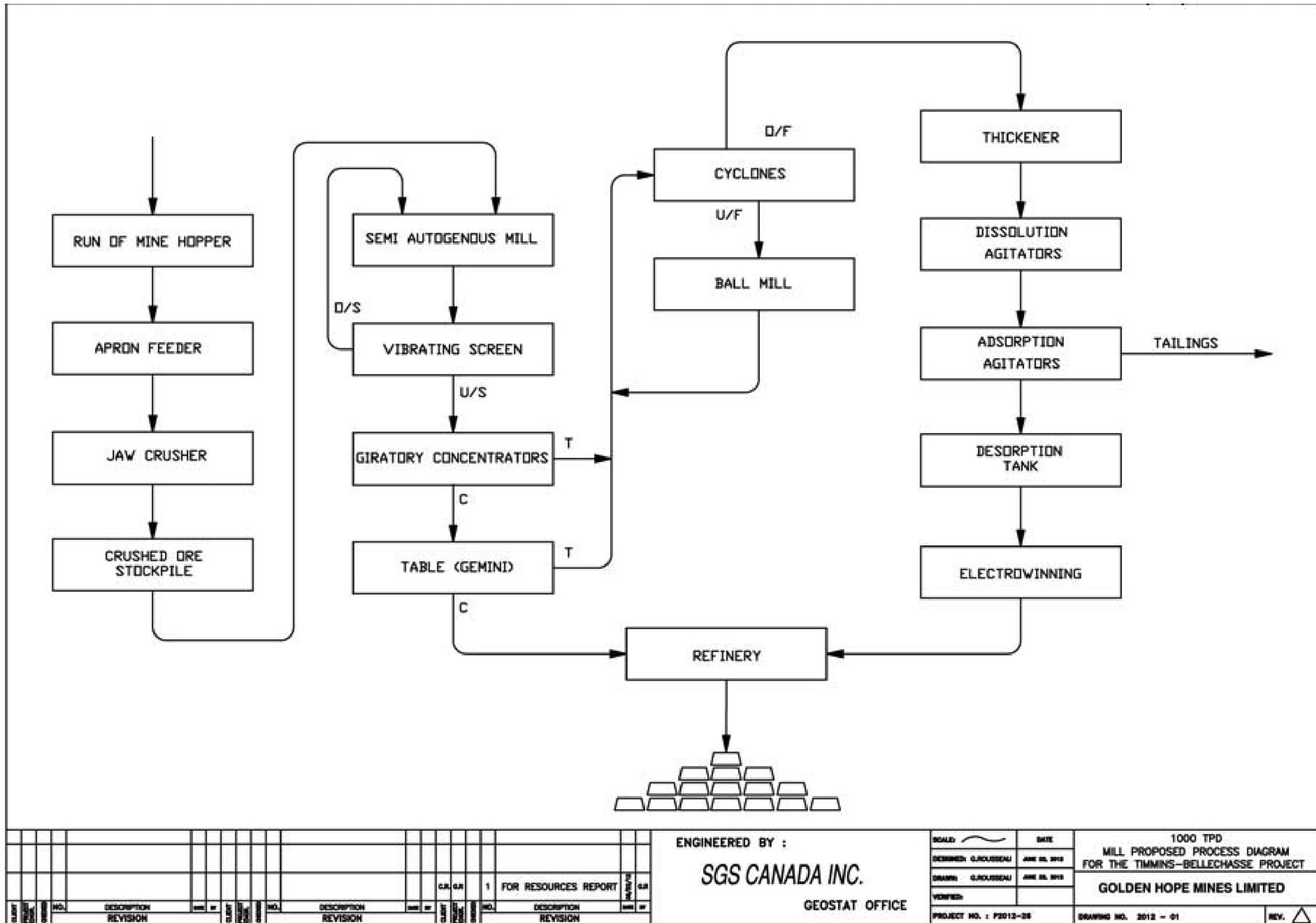


FIGURE 16

PROPOSED MILL FLOW SHEET FOR THE BELLECHASSE -TIMMINS GOLD DEPOSIT

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (cont.)

12.5 Opex and Capex

The average milling cost for a 1000 tpd gravity-cyanidation mill currently built and operated in Canada is in the order of \$35.00/tonne while the mill construction cost, including the tailings pond, should be in the \$45-50 M range.

13.0 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATES

There is no current resource estimate for the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold Project prepared in accordance with NI 43-101

In addition, there is no current resource estimate for the Champagne VMS deposit. prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED PROPERTY TECHNICAL REPORTS

Those following sections do not apply for the Golden Gate Gold Project of DeepRock Minerals inc., which is at an exploration stage.

14.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

15.0 MINING METHODS

16.0 RECOVERY METHODS

17.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

18.9 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

19.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL, OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

21.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL TECHNICAL REPORTS

22.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

On December 11, 2019, Royal Gold Mining Inc. (ROYL:TSXV) announced that it had executed a Definitive Agreement with an arm's length vendor, granting the right to acquire a 100-per-cent interest in 163 mineral claims in the Beauce region of Quebec, Canada.

The agreement is as follows:

First year property expenditures total \$100,000. The Agreement calls for a four-year term with escalating cash payments, share issuances and exploration expenditures.

To acquire a 100-per-cent interest in the property, the Company must pay \$295,000 cash, issue 1,500,000 common shares and complete \$2,200,000 in exploration expenditures, subject to a 2-per-cent net smelter royalty. Upon the Company exercising the option in full, a 2-per-cent NSR is subject to an optional buyback of 0.5 per cent for \$500,000 and a second optional buyback of 0.5 per cent for \$500,000, thereby leaving the Optionor with a 1-per-cent NSR.

Share issuances shall be subject to a 4 month hold period.

The Royal Gold Mining inc.'s acquisition is adjoining the Bellechasse- Timmins Gold Project to the NW immediately to the NW (see Figure 5 on page 9).

On the NE part, the claims map (**Figure 5**) indicates that the adjoining claims are "in demand". At this stage, it is impossible to know the name of the stacker. The Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec does not release this information.

The Author of this report has been unable to verify the mineralization and the mineral resource information on the adjacent properties set out above. The Royal Gold Mining' s option covers a different geological formation.

23.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

23.1 Environmental characterisation Champagne

In September 2011, **GNH** carried out preliminary characterization of water near Champagne deposit with the **Genivar Group**. The company is initiating a second assessment with the **Roche Group** for the sector since natural acid drainage near surface run off were observed near a yellow house downslope of Champagne. The company also took action and informed the landowner to make sure he made analysis of his water well to make sure it is suitable for drinking due presence of the sulphides near surface.

23.2 2010 Rehabilitation Plan by Roche Group

In December 2010, Roche Group from Quebec City submitted a Rehabilitation Plan in agreement with article 108 of the Rules on mineral substances other than oil, natural gas and pickling brine (L.R.Q., M-13.f.r.1). That plan has been dressed in accordance with the Law and following the specifications of the “Guide et Modalités de Préparation du plan et exigences générales en matière de restauration des sites miniers du Québec”.

The report concluded that the anticipated work will permit to meet favorably the requirements in the matter of rehabilitation of the mining site.

At the same time, the Roche Group applied to the MERNQ for a permit permitting to regularize the situation concerning the extraction made in 2009 of an about 2,800 tonnes of mineralized rock without the authorization. In Quebec, the Mining Law allows an individual or a company to extract up to 50 tonnes for mineral testing. The deficiency was rectified and no liability exists.

23.3 2012 Final Report by Roche Group on the Bellechasse- Timmins Property

Roche Group was retained by **GNH** for an environmental characterization of the physical environment on the Bellechasse- Timmins property. More precisely, the study area is located near the Champagne VMS deposit to the Orignal river. The objective of this study was to improve the knowledge of the receiving environment and define the reference state before the start of the project by sampling and analyzing of surface and underground water samples and sediments.

In August 2012, seven (7) samples of surface water and sediments were collected to cover the territory under study. Two of the stations were located in the Orignal River (GH-SW-1 and GH-SW-5) while four were in tributary streams of the Orignal River (GH-SW-2, GH-SW-3, GH-SW-4 and GH-SW-7). A last station (GH-SW-6) was located at the site of a point of resurgence of groundwater in front of a private residence located on lot 2 of the Range # 1 of Bellechasse township.

The water characteristics of the Orignal River were determined upstream (GH-SW-1) and downstream (GH-SW-5) of the study area. Generally speaking, upstream measured metal concentrations (GH-SW-1) are greater than downstream measured metal concentrations (GH-SW-5). Oversteppings of criteria were observed for the aluminum, total phosphorus and lead, in the upstream sample (GH-SW-1) while the only downstream overstepping (GH-SW-5) was for total phosphorus.

23.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (cont.)

In Creek #1, observations made at the two upstream sampling stations (GH SW-4) and downstream (GH-SW-7) show that upstream measured metal concentrations (GH-SW-4) are greater than those downstream (GH-SW-7). Oversteppings of criterion were observed for pH, total phosphorus and aluminum in this stream. As for them, the features of the Creek # 2 show that upstream metal concentrations (GH-SW-3) are lower than downstream (GH-SW-2). Oversteppings of criteria were observed in the GH-SW-2 sample for pH, the total phosphorus, the aluminum and lead and only for total phosphorus in GH-SW-3.

A sample was also taken from a water resurgence point in front of the private residence located on the lot 2 of the Range # 1 of Bellechasse township (GH-SW-6). These waters of resurgence flow in the direction of the Original River. Characteristics of that water sample appear very different in comparison with the other surface water samples taken during the 2012 previous sampling campaign. Oversteppings of criteria of high toxicities were obtained for aluminum, iron and manganese while the criteria of chronic toxicity was observed for the total phosphorus, hydrocarbons, copper and lead.

In addition, this resurgence seems to be associated with the B horizon of soil, located about 1 metre deep in the soil. This soil layer is, apparently, rich in iron oxide and various metals which would increase concentrations in resurgence waters. Although this point of resurgence is not a watercourse by definition, the results of the GH-SW-6 sample should be used for guidance and comparison, the oversteppings of the criteria are good indicators of the parameters that should make part of a possible environmental monitoring, if necessary.

Samples of sediments were collected at the same locations as for surface water. From generally speaking, the most abundant metals in sediments are, in descending order: iron, magnesium, manganese, zinc and nickel and the measured metal concentrations in the sediments in the study area are relatively similar from station to station. Of oversteppings criteria of CER, CSE and CEO have been observed for the arsenic, cadmium, lead and zinc. The criteria of CEP has been overstepped in two locations for arsenic (GH-S-2 et GH-S-6) and at one location for lead (GH-S-5) while the CEF criteria was passed through the GH-S-6 station (resurgence point) for arsenic and at station GH-S-5 for lead (Moose River downstream from the station).

Also, groundwater samples were taken from five (5) existing bore holes in the Champagne area (CD-2011-02, CD-2011-04, CD-2011-05, CD-2011-06 and CD-2011-08). In addition, in comparison with the quality of groundwater, a sample of drinking water was collected from the well of the private residence located on the lot 2 of the Range # 1 of Bellechasse township.

The measurement of the pH in the ground water shows that this water is neutral to a slightly basic is between 6.92 and 8.57. Only the sulphide parameters exceed the resurgence criteria in surface. These oversteppings were observed in drill holes CD-2011-02, CD-2011-06 (DUP-GW) and CD-2011-08. By the same token, these four samples, in addition to CD-2011-04, also overstep groundwater criteria for the human consumption of this parameter. Concentrations in manganese higher than the criterion for consumption purposes and also measured in the holes CD-2011-02, CD-2011-05 and CD-2011-08. The above sulphide criteria and manganese could be linked to high water

23.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (cont.)

levels in the aquifer.

The presence of sulphides in water is often related to the presence of sulphides in the bedrock, for example, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite which have been observed in the exploration bore holes of the Champagne VMS deposit (SGS, 2012). Manganese is often present in all types of iron-rich rocks. In a reductive environment, manganese and iron are dissolved in the aquifers. In comparison with ground water, the well water of the private residence presents a better quality than the groundwater drilled in the Champagne area. The water from the well shows low concentrations for all parameters analyzed and therefore no criteria exceed the MDDEP' applicable criteria for the underground waters.

Although no parameters have passed the criteria in the water of this residential well, it could be appropriate to carry out an annual follow-up of this well in order to verify the evolution of concentrations over the years, during the mining operations.

The **Roche's** study was subsequently carried out at the beginning of the mining exploration activities, in particular exploration drilling and may not represent the initial state of the environment prior to the commencement of mining activities.

Roche concluded that it is not possible at this stage, to determine if the exploration work made impacts on the local environment without the realization of a follow-up spread over the years.

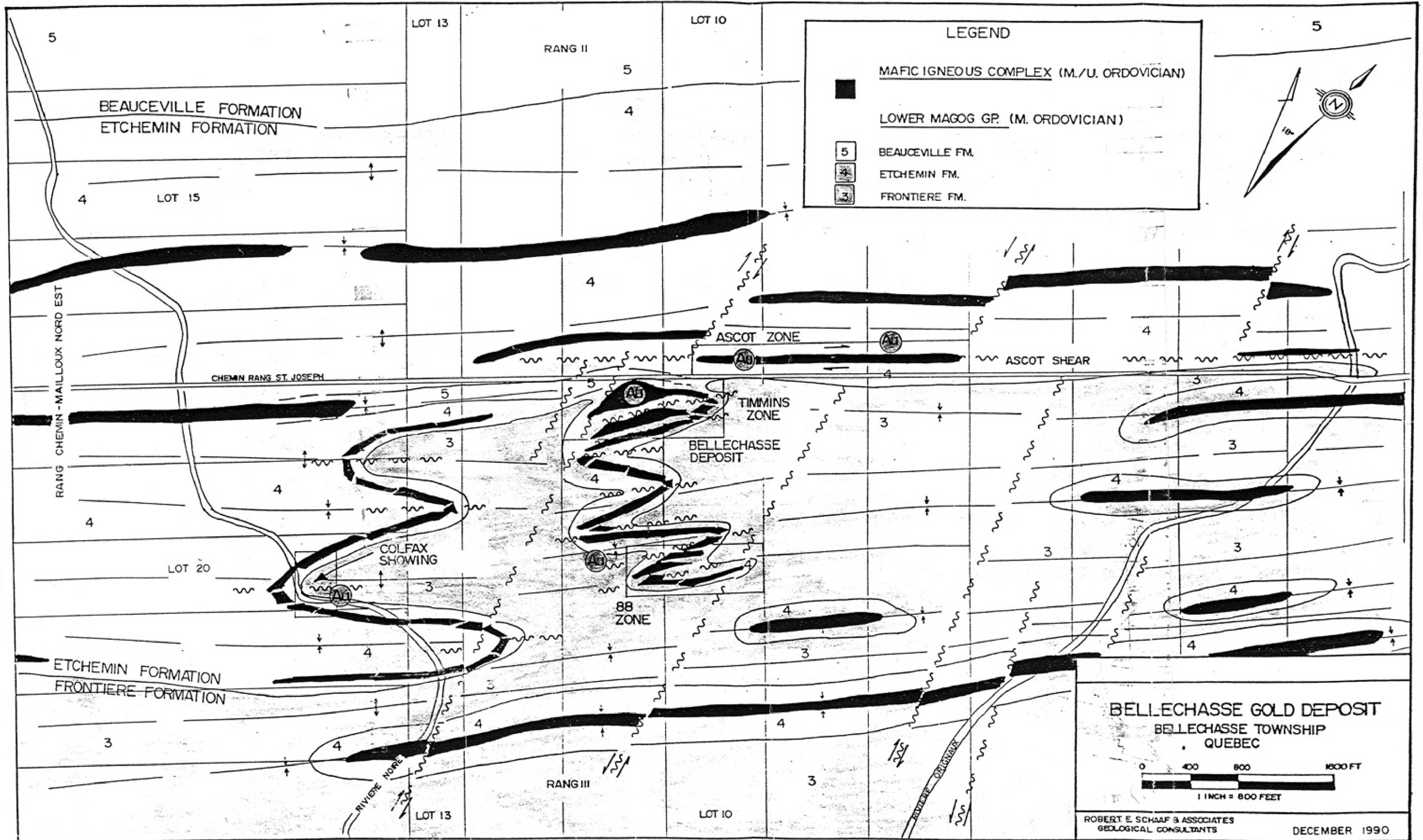
However, certain high concentrations of metals measured in certain samples taken upstream with regards to the mineralized zones where the exploration work have been executed, suggest that high grades of metals are naturally present at a wider scale than the one of the studied area. Consequently, the observed oversteppings of criteria would be of natural origin.

23.4 Observations made by the author

During the course of this present study and while reading the previous assessment reports and scientific documents, the Author has been convicted that the diorite containing the T1, T2, and 88 Zone as well as the Colfax showing is a dyke which was the folded feeder of the diorite sills found North and South of the Bellechasse- Timmins gold deposit (Ascot Zone).

Figure 17 is a simplified reproduction of a geological map drawn in 1992, by the late R.E Shaaf, P.Geo. who was the **GNH's** chief geologist at the time. This geological map was reproduced by J.F Burzynski in his Master Thesis entitled " The Bellechasse-Timmings Gold Deposits, Quebec, Further discovery potential and economic criteria for open-pit gold mining in Southern Quebec". That thesis was submitted in 1993. That geological map clearly shows the numerous parallel and rectilinear sills of diorite of the Etchemin Formation, on the NW and SE of the Bellechasse-Timmings gold deposit and the highly folded diorite dyke of BT and Colfax. This last is much thinner than the first one. The folding is much tighter along the NW side. The Ascot Gold Zone is found in a rectilinear NE-SW oriented sill, which is separated from T1 by a subparallel shear zone. The chemical composition of the Ascot sill is slightly different than the diorite dyke. Consequently, the gold mineralization is also different.

The geological map also illustrates the subparallel anticline and syncline axis affecting the Etchemin Formation and consequently the transversal diorite dyke.



GEOLOGY OF THE BELLECHASSE-TIMMINS GOLD DEPOSIT

Source: MERNQ, GM 50964, 1992

FIGURE 17

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (cont.)

Figure 18 is the Author's interpretation of the folded shape of the diorite dyke of BT.

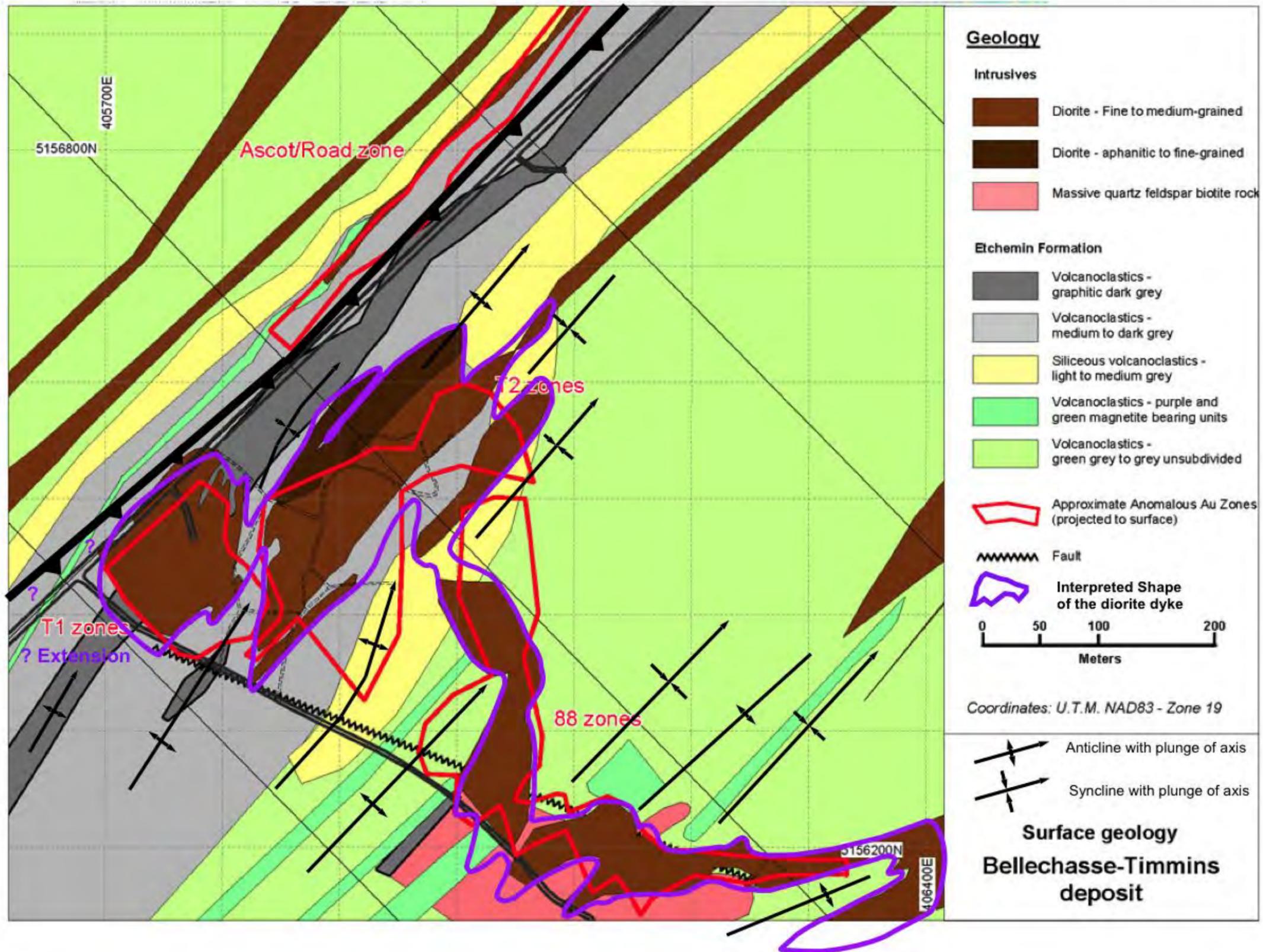
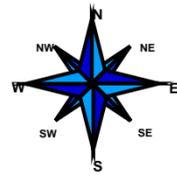
Figure 19 shows the origin of the diorite sills and dykes in a Taconian synorogenic forearc basin during the Ordovician. Gold mineralization is mainly developed in the sills and dykes of diorite but also at proximity of the intrusions, in the sedimentary rocks of the Magog group. Within the mafic intrusions, gold is found in quartz-carbonates veins , locally forming breccia or stockwork located in the hinges of fold and fragile-ductile shear zones. The main alterations, resulting of the passing through of mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Those alterations are illustrated by the presence of chlorite, sericite, phlogopite, quartz and carbonate.

Figure 20 represents the schematic tectonic evolution of the Bellechasse- Timmins diorite sills and dykes and **Figure 21** shows the tectonic evolution during the Acadian Orogeny and the Bellechasse-Timmins area as of today after the erosion and glaciations.

There are three main orientations of veins of which the geometry is controlled by the circulation of hydrothermal fluids, the folding and fracturing.. Fluids migrated along fractures, faults and joints or shear zones during the tectonic event, then gold precipitated in low pressure and fractures zones created during the fluctuation of hydrostatic pressures.

Surprisingly, the connection zones between the sills and the dykes have not been intersected by drilling and or trenching, but they may all connect at depth.

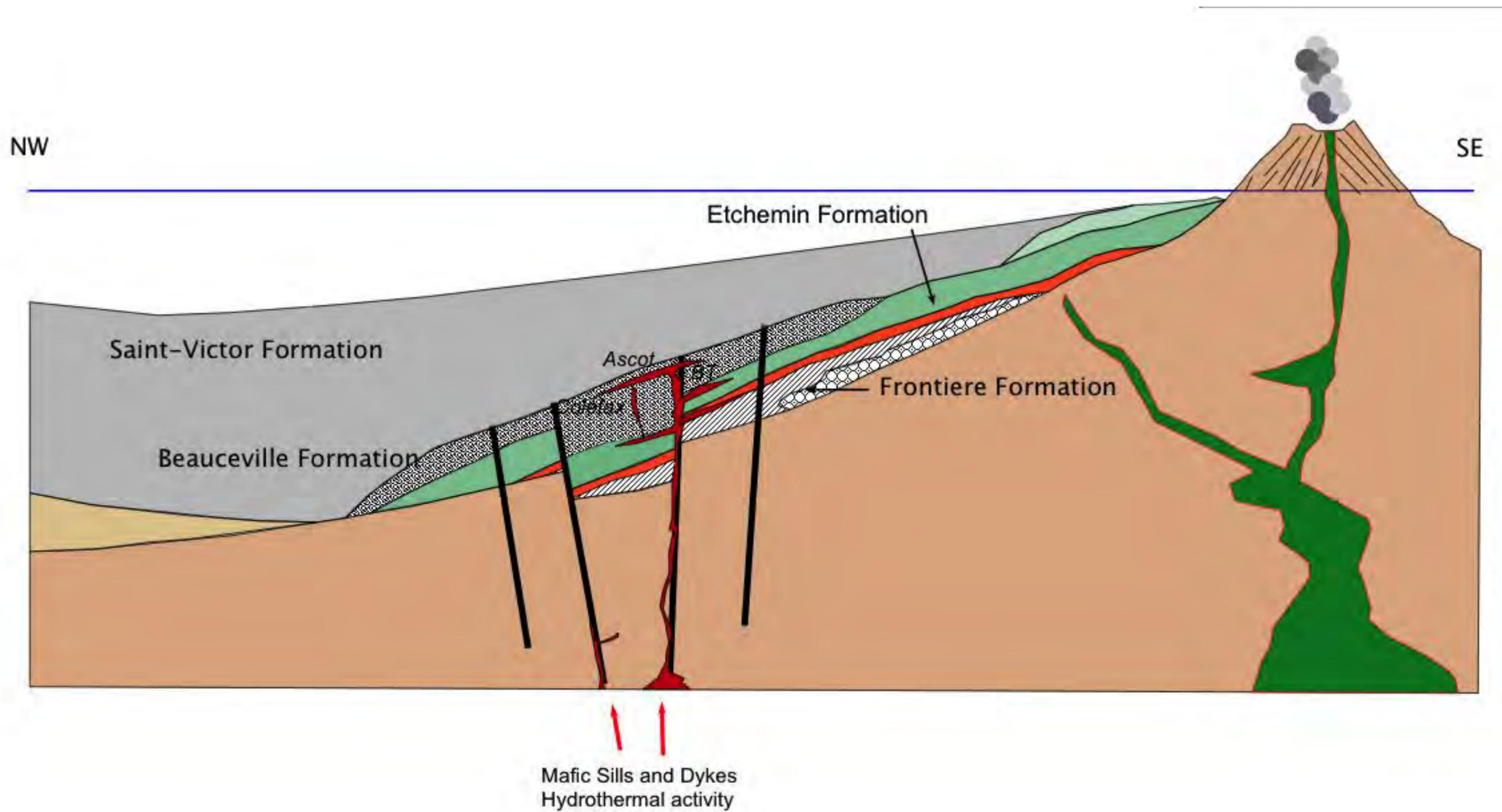
YORKTON VENTURES INC.



RE-INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURES OF THE BELLECHASSE TIMMINS DEPOSIT

FIGURE 18

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



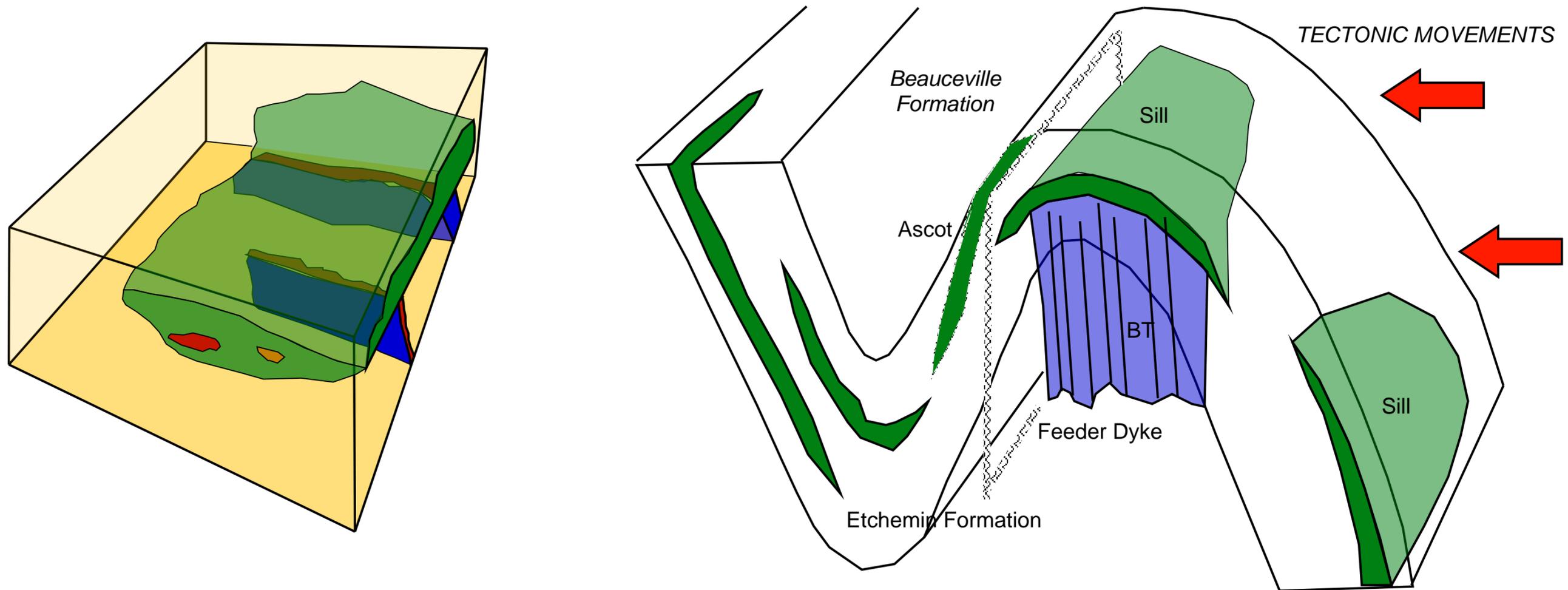
ORIGIN OF THE DIORITE SILLS AND DYKES IN THE SYNOROGENIC FOREARC BASIN

FIGURE 19

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

NW

SE

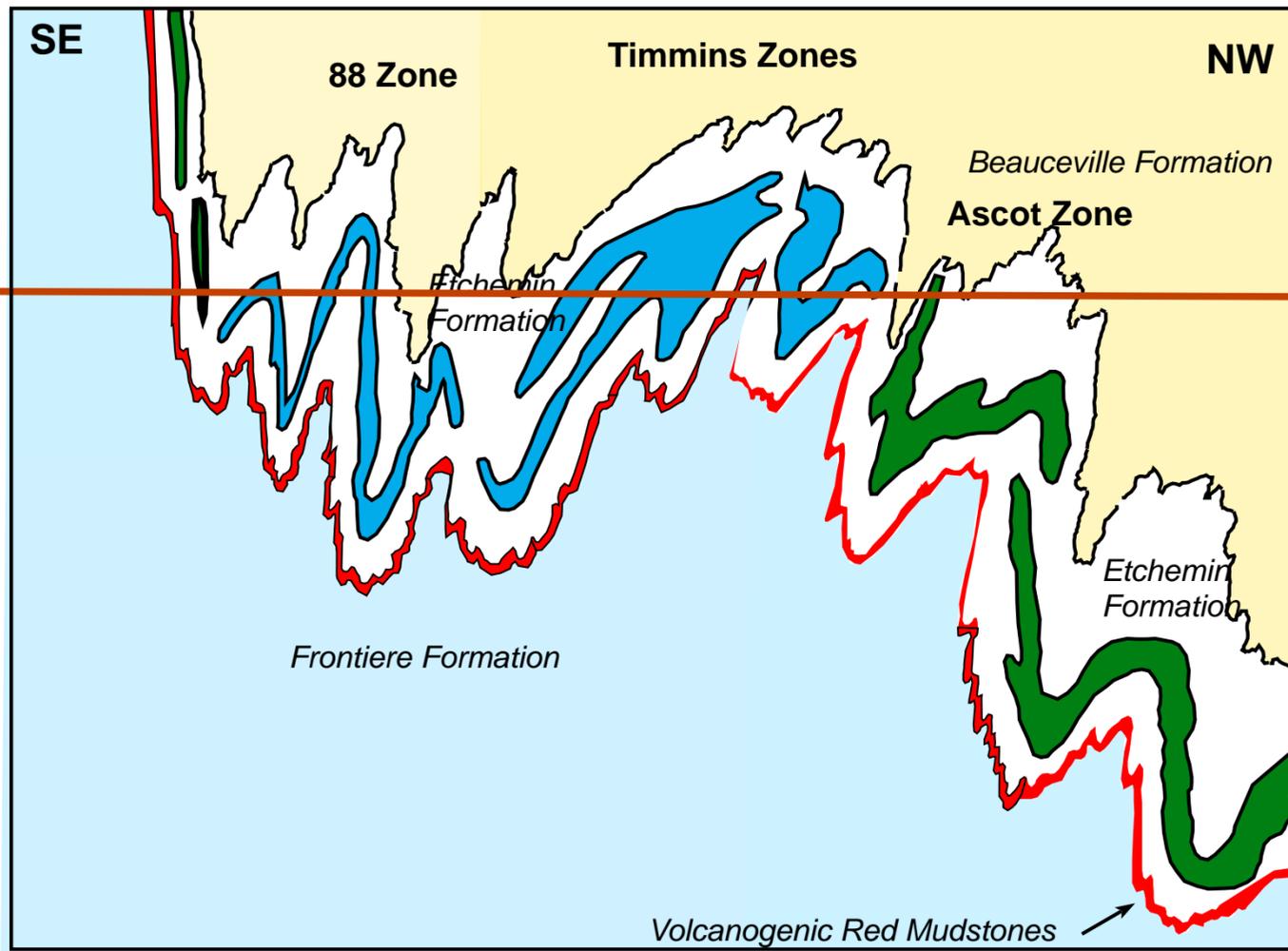


MAIN DIORITE SILL WITH ITS FEEDERS
(BT and Colfax)

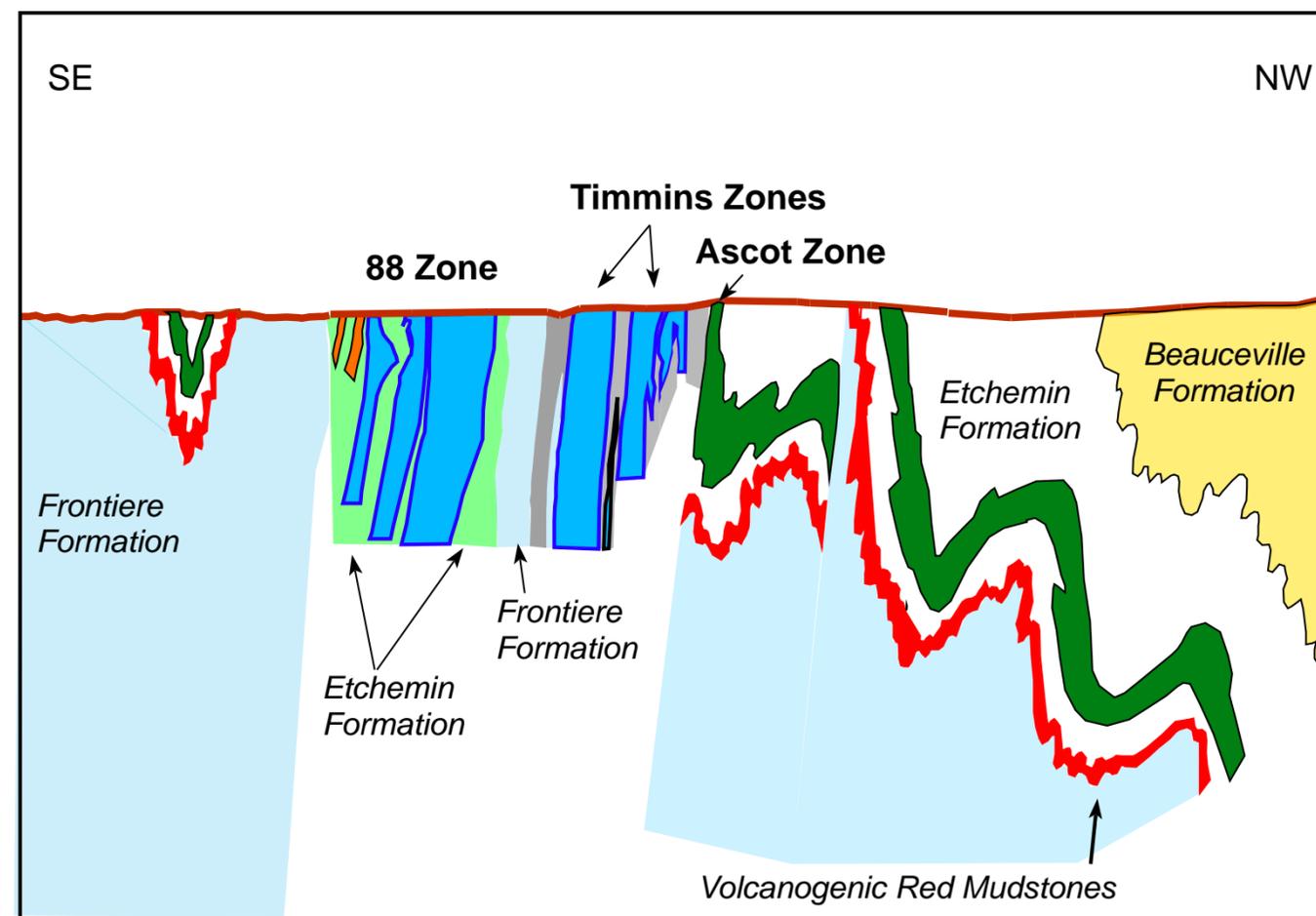
ORIGIN AND TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE DIORITE SILLS AND DYKES

FIGURE 20

YORKTON VENTURES INC.



MAIN DIORITE SILLS WITH THEIR FEEDER
(After the Acadian Orogeny)



MAIN DIORITE SILLS WITH THEIR FEEDER
(Actual)

TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE DIORITE SILLS AND DYKES

FIGURE 21

24.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Author is not aware of other information or data which would change or influence the interpretation and conclusions of this technical report on the Bellechasse-Timmins property.

On January 17th, 2020, **Yorkton** signed a non-binding letter of intent (“LOI”) for the purchase, from an arms length party, of an advanced exploration property in southeastern Quebec for a number of payments over time equal to \$1,700,000, subject to a 60 day due diligence period (the “Due Diligence Period”).

On July 3rd, 2020, **Delta** agreed to sell, assign and transfer to **9412-1068 Quebec Inc.**, a wholly owned subsidiary of **Yorkton**, the Bellechasse-Timmins Assets for the sum of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars (\$1,700,000.00), **Delta** will reserve a royalty on the Bellechasse-Timmins Mining Rights, equal to 1% of the net smelter returns, provided that **Yorkton** shall have the right at any time to purchase one-half percent (0.5%) of the royalty for the sum of \$1,000,000.

Delta owns a 100% interest in the **Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit** in southeastern Quebec, Canada which contains a historical 43-101 gold resource of 171,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.83 g/t gold in the indicated category and an additional 95,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.36 g/t gold in the inferred category. This historical mineral resource estimate was made by in 2012 by SGS Geostat (SGS Canada Inc., Bellechasse-Timmins Property Resource Estimate, Southeastern Quebec). The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. Yorkton is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

Delta' assets offered to **Yorkton** comprise the Sainte-Justine barn and drill core library, the Saint-Magloire core shack, the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit and the Champagne VMS deposit. Those assets are located in the MRC des Etchemins, at about 85 kilometres as crow flies from Quebec City, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Delta holds 100% interest in the 138 claims constituting the Bellechasse- Timmins Gold Project.. The claims are in two blocks, cover 5,297.91 hectares, and include all prospective geological environments surrounding the deposit and its strike extensions, as well as ground believed to be favorable for similar mineralization along a strike length of approximately 17 km. Also included within the claim group, but not the subjects of this study, are the Champagne Cu, Pb, Zn and precious metals deposit and the Colfax gold showing.

In addition to the mining rights, **Yorkton** is also acquiring the surface rights of The Bellechasse- Timmins property which comprises lots 5-068-011 and 5-068-012 located in Range Saint Joseph of the Municipality of Saint Magloire, Quebec. That property has a municipal taxable value of \$ 119,900.00

Also included in the agreement is the Sainte-Justine building and drill core library which have a municipal taxable value of \$ 88,000.00.

The Bellechasse-Timmins property can be reached by several routes from Quebec City. The preferred one is to follow Highway 73 from the Quebec Bridge toward St-Georges to St-Joseph de Beauce, a distance of approximately 60 km. Then 18 km via Highway 276 to St-Odilon-de-

24.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

Crambourne and Highway 277 south 13 km through Lac Etchemin to the intersection with Highway 204. Highway 204 leads 24 km through Ste-Justine and Saint-Camille-de-Lellis to the intersection with Highway 281 (Chemin Mailloux). The village of St-Magloire lies 10.5 kilometres northwest of this intersection.

The Bellechasse area has a well-developed and fully integrated infrastructure including an excellent network of well maintained all-weather roads, three-phase hydroelectric transmission lines, schools, clinics and hospitals. The larger villages have grocery and hardware stores with major national chain outlets in Ste-Justine and Lac Etchemin.

The discovery of auriferous placer deposits in the Beauce region (to the SW of the Bellechasse-Timmings property) in 1846 led to the mapping and prospecting of an extensive territory in southern Quebec. The first discovery in the region of the Bellechasse-Timmings property was the Eastern Metal deposits (magmatic nickel-copper) in 1949. In 1950 the Champagne deposit (massive copper-zinc mineralization) and the Ascot Au mineralization were discovered within 4 kilometres of claims CL G083581 and CL 1722453.

In 1951, auriferous quartz veins were identified on the Bellechasse-Timmings claims (CL G083581 and CL 1722453). Since then, numerous work programs have been conducted in the area of these claims in order to further evaluate the Au mineralization of the Bellechasse-Timmings zones. From 2009 to 2012, **Golden Hope Mines Limited** has been especially proactive with several exploration campaigns which included geophysical and geochemical surveys, mapping, trenching, bulk-sampling, down-the-hole hammer drilling and diamond drilling. Since 2013, the property is dormant. The credits in assessment work recorded for the remaining 138 claims in the MERNQ's file amount to \$ 10,585,344.11. All claims are in good standing until February 1st, 2022.

Gold occurs on the Bellechasse Property in quartz-filled breccias in albite diorite and in quartz-filled structures in volcanoclastic rocks into which the diorites are intrusive. Within the diorites these breccia zones show no obvious relationship to faulting or shearing but appear to be caused by natural hydraulic fracturing. Both brecciation and mineralization seem related to fluid injection that is likely a result of collision between the African and North American continental plates during the development of the Appalachian fold belt.

Quartz-filled structures in the volcanoclastic host rocks have been traced down-dip to breccia zones within the intrusives, and are considered the expression of the brecciation and mineralization process in those less competent rocks. The primary distribution of gold in both the diorite-hosted breccias and in their expressions in the intruded volcanics is erratic. This chaotic distribution of gold creates sampling requirements that can be met satisfactorily only through some sort of bulk sampling and detailed mineralogical studies..

The structural control of the veining which contains the gold mineralization is associated with brittle and brittle-ductile transition since vein folding was mapped on surface by **GNH** and Gauthier (1988) prior to the blasted trenches over these veins later by **GNH**.

These deposits have been referred to as quartz-carbonate vein gold mineralization which is a sub-type of lode gold type mineralization (F. Robert, 1995).

24.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

In 2012, a series of metallurgical tests were carried out at **SGS Lakefield** on 18 composite samples from the Bellechasse-Timmins gold deposit in order to determine the most probable head grade of the mineralization. The samples in their entirety were processed through gravity separation followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings.

An overall gravity separation plus cyanidation metallurgical balance was applied to calculate the head grade of each composite sample. The gold recovery to the gravity concentrates ranged from 36.9% to 92.4% with an average of 77.3%.

The recovery of gold by cyanidation varied from 54% to 98%. The overall calculated recovery by gravity separation and cyanidation ranged from 95% to 99.6%, leaving average final residue grades of 0.005 to 0.066 g/t Au. The NaCN consumptions ranged from 0.19 to 1.90 kg/t and the lime (CaO) consumptions ranged from 0.17 to 1.27 kg/t.

In parallel with this first series of tests, chosen low grade and a high-grade composite samples identified as Comp 1 GRG and Comp 2 GRG, were submitted by **SGS Geostat** to the AMF group for a gravity concentration and microscopic gold deportment study on behalf of **GNH**. The hypothetical gravity recoverable gold (GRG) by a simple gravity circuit could be up to 94% and 98%, respectively.

The 2012 SGS's NI 43-101 in situ historical indicated resource is 171,000 ounces (2.905 million tonnes grading 1.83 g/t), historical inferred resource is 95,000 ounces gold (2 173 million tonnes grading 1.36 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t. This historical mineral estimate was made in 2012 by **SGS Geostat** ("Bellechasse-Timmins Property, Resource Estimate, Southern Quebec"). The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. **Yorkton** is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

In order to present the effect of capping the composites to 30 g/t Au on the resource estimate, SGS Geostat has tabulated the resource estimate using uncapped composites which yields an in situ indicated resource of 313,900 ounces gold (2.9 million tonnes grading 3.36 g/t Au) and inferred resource of 102,000 ounces gold (2.17 million tonnes grading 1.46 g/t Au) using a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. **Yorkton** is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

SGS Geostat also estimated an in-pit resource within a Whittle-optimized pit shell using a base case gold price of CAD\$1,325 per ounce.(2012).The selected base case in-pit indicated resource is 23,740 ounces gold (360,900 tonnes grading 2.05 g/t Au), inferred resource is 7,330 ounces gold (114, 400 tonnes grading 1.99 g/t Au) using a lower cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t based on a Whittle optimized pit shell simulation. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. **Yorkton** is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource.

There is no mineral resources estimation made on the Champagne VMS deposit. However, work carried out to date adds more value to the assets.

24.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

The last program of diamond drilling was conducted by **GNH** in the Fall of 2012. The main results of this program indicated that:

- No diorite has been intersected in the three drill holes in the Colfax Showing area. - The Colfax showing has not been tested, drill holes were too short and not well located;
- No assay returned significant gold values in the three drill holes in the Colfax showing area;
- A very high grade interval (144g/t) has been intersected in hole BD2012-195 in the T1 zone;
- Mineralized intervals have been intersected in the 88 Zone.

C.D.G.C. has conducted extensive validation, drilling follow-up, database verification and verification of the 2012 historical mineral resource estimate for the Bellechasse-Timmins Gold deposit. Although numerous deficiencies observed concerning the logging and the lack of inventory of the rejects, pulps, bulk samples and the absence of some drill holes, **C.D.G.C.** considers the 2012 historical mineral resource estimate to have been reasonably prepared and to conform to the current CIM standards and definitions for estimating resources, as required under NI 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects." Therefore, **C.D.G.C.** accepts the public disclosure of the 2012 historical mineral resource estimate as the basis for ongoing exploration at the Bellechasse Timmins project.

However, the reader should be cautioned that mineral resources are not mineral reserves and they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The parameters used to determine the cut-off grades are based on the economical criteria presented in Section 13.0 which were then used to determine which mineralized blocks could be included in the resource estimate.

The risks and uncertainties out of normal mineral projects consideration; capping, gold price and qualified persons as previously mentioned in the report are associated to the accuracy of assay results, the geological interpretation, the presence of arsenic in the rocks and the socio economic context as the region not being a mining region.

There are no mineral reserves presently identified on the Bellechasse-Timmins property. The stated resources are not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues, unless stated in this report, to the best knowledge of the Author. There are no known mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, or other factors that materially affect this mineral resource estimate, at this time. **C.D.G.C.** believes that the land controlled at the Bellechasse -Timmins property by **Delta** is highly prospective and that further resources could be discovered with additional exploration and development.

More and more the Author believes that the diorite containing the three main zones (T1, T2 and 88 Zone) is one feeder dyke with a slightly different lithogeochemical composition,

In summary, **C.D.G.C.** considers that the proposed program for further exploration on the Bellechasse-Timmins property by **Yorkton** is both warranted and justified as the potential for the discovery of additional resources is good.

25.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

25.1 Recommended Exploration Program

Based on the information available, an exploration program in two phases is recommended. The First phase will comprise the following work:

Phase 1

- a) Re-logging all the core available in the Sainte-Justine Core Library. During that work, numerous core boxes will be repaired or replaced. Magnetic susceptibility as well as conductivity measurements will be taken. It is also recommended to use a handheld XRF analyzer such as the Olympus's Vanta C analyser. In addition, specific gravity of representative rocks and mineralized zones will be determined;
- b) Sampling and assaying several unsampled lengths of drill core which present mineralization and/or alteration, or quartz-carbonate veins or stockwork;
- c) All rejects and pulps from previous drilling and bulk sampling programs will be inventoried and stored in a shelter in such a manner that they will be easily accessible for future verification or testing. More containers must be added on the Bellechasse-Timmins property;
- d) Core samples or rejects will be subject to mineralogical studies and total gold analysis. This will permit to delineate alteration zones, mineralogical associations and zoning which in turn will help to determine the migration of the original hydrothermal fluids.

The budget presented in this report will only cover year 2020. This work will permit to better prepare and plan an efficient drilling program which will be executed as Phase 2. Phase 2 is not contingent on positive results obtained in Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 2 will consist of a definition diamond drilling program to be executed with the objective of establishing the volume of mineralized quartz filled breccias near surface, within the Bellechasse-Timmins Deposit, and to trace known breccias to the northeast and to the southwest. The data should be compiled on an ongoing basis and the program progress and objectives reviewed regularly.

The current phase of the evaluation program is expected to require in the order of 8,000 metres of diamond drilling and require eight to six months to complete. The all-in cost of this work is estimated at \$250 per metre for holes less than 250 metres in length. With an allowance for deeper holes that may be required. The Author wishes to express that this present Phase 2 represents an acceptable minimum investment. If market conditions become more favorable, Phase 2 could be expanded to 8,000 metres.

This program is expected to be completed in 2021. It will permit to prepare the Preliminary Economic Assessment study and starting the process to obtain all permits in view of a bulk sampling program and metallurgical testing.

On results of Phase 2, a current mineral resource estimate could be conducted.

BELLECHASSE- TIMMINS GOLD PROJECT

25.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (cont.)

25.2 Cost Estimate

The program of exploration expenditures in 2020 is estimated as follows:

25.2.1 Phase 1 for 2020

Re-logging and related work	\$ 150,000.00
Assaying and mineralogical studies	\$ 100,000.00
Total Phase 1	\$ 250,000.00

The program of exploration expenditures in 2021 is estimated as follows:

25.2.2 Phase 2 for 2021

Diamond Drilling, Geology, Sampling, Assaying, all included 2,000 metres @ \$ 250.00 per metre	\$ 500,000.00
Contingencies:	\$ 50,000.00
Total Phase 2	\$ 550,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 800,000.00

C.D.G.C. inc.

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APPENDIX

GNH- Delta GESTIM Claim List, NTS 21L08 and 21L09

Feuillet	Nom canton	Code canton	Type de po	Rang/Bloc/ Rangée/Blc	Colonne/Lc	Partie	Superficie	Type de titi	No titre	Statut du ti	Date de jalonnement	Date d'inscription	Date d'expiration	Nombre d'i	Nombre de	Superficie (Ha)	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		19	0	43.39	CDC	3777	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	43,39	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		18	0	42.85	CDC	3778	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	42,85	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		17	0	42.64	CDC	3779	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	42,64	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		16	0	43.69	CDC	3780	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	43,69	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		15	0	43.6	CDC	3781	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	43,6	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		14	0	43.51	CDC	3782	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	43,51	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		SOCM	23	0	21.27	CDC	3783	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	21,27	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		SOCM	24	0	21.28	CDC	3784	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	21,28	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		SOCM	25	0	20.85	CDC	3785	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	20,85	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	2		17	0	44.4	CDC	3842	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	44,4	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	2		16	0	44.41	CDC	3843	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	44,41	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	2		15	0	44.33	CDC	3844	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	44,33	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	2		14	0	43.4	CDC	3845	Actif	2003-09-23 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	8	43,4	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		21	0	43.05	CDC	2171806	Actif	2008-09-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	5	43,05	
SNRC 21L09			X			26	0	59.22	CDC	2189677	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	0	59.22	CDC	2189678	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			28	0	59.22	CDC	2189679	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			26	0	59.21	CDC	2189680	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	0	59.21	CDC	2189681	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			28	0	59.21	CDC	2189682	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			29	1	55.54	CDC	2189683	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	55,54	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	1	36.08	CDC	2189684	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	36,08	
SNRC 21L09			X			28	1	43.46	CDC	2189685	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	43,46	
SNRC 21L09			X			29	1	6.67	CDC	2189686	Actif	2009-09-22 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	6,67	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		20	0	43.32	CDC	2215059	Actif	2010-04-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	43,32	
SNRC 21L09			X			20	1	20.82	CDC	2248482	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	20,82	
SNRC 21L09			X			21	1	55.21	CDC	2248483	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	55,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			22	0	59.22	CDC	2248484	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			23	0	59.22	CDC	2248485	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			24	0	59.22	CDC	2248486	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			25	0	59.22	CDC	2248487	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,22	
SNRC 21L09			X			21	1	6.28	CDC	2248488	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	6,28	
SNRC 21L09			X			22	1	42.74	CDC	2248489	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	42,74	
SNRC 21L09			X			23	0	59.21	CDC	2248490	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			24	0	59.21	CDC	2248491	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			25	0	59.21	CDC	2248492	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,21	
SNRC 21L09			X			23	2	24.36	CDC	2248493	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	24,36	
SNRC 21L09			X			25	0	59.2	CDC	2248494	Actif	2010-09-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,2	
SNRC 21L09			X			26	0	59.2	CDC	2249430	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,2	
SNRC 21L09			X			25	2	45.67	CDC	2249431	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	45,67	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	0	59.19	CDC	2249432	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,19	
SNRC 21L09			X			29	1	2.94	CDC	2249433	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	2,94	
SNRC 21L09			X			26	1	27.29	CDC	2249435	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	27,29	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	1	52.69	CDC	2249436	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	52,69	
SNRC 21L09			X			28	1	19.41	CDC	2249437	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	19,41	
SNRC 21L09			X			27	2	23.12	CDC	2249443	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	23,12	
SNRC 21L09			X			26	0	59.19	CDC	2249445	Actif	2010-09-13 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	59,19	
SNRC 21L09			X			28	1	42.92	CDC	2252180	Actif	2010-09-30 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	4	42,92	
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		9	2	21.59	CL	1722452	Actif	1960-06-04 00:00	1960-06-21 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R	3		10	2	23.31	CL	1722453	Actif	1960-06-04 00:00	1960-06-21 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		NECM	15	0	21.36	CL	3936361	Actif	1980-10-04 00:00	1980-10-27 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		NECM	16	0	21.32	CL	3936362	Actif	1980-10-04 00:00	1980-10-27 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0'	BELLECHAS	CB265	R		NECM	17	0	22.7	CL	3936363	Actif	1980-10-04 00:00	1980-10-27 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20

SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	SOCM	21	0	21.06 CL	4166233 Actif	1983-10-11 00:00	1983-10-31 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	SOCM	22	0	21.47 CL	4166234 Actif	1983-10-11 00:00	1983-10-31 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	NECM	23	0	21.74 CL	4303671 Actif	1984-06-21 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	NECM	24	0	21.72 CL	4303672 Actif	1984-06-21 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	NECM	25	0	21.5 CL	4303673 Actif	1984-06-21 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	35	0	43.71 CL	4303771 Actif	1984-06-22 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	34	0	44.01 CL	4303772 Actif	1984-06-22 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	33	0	43.88 CL	4303781 Actif	1984-06-22 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	32	0	43.83 CL	4303782 Actif	1984-06-22 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	45	0	42.72 CL	4303791 Actif	1984-06-21 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	44	0	42.77 CL	4303792 Actif	1984-06-21 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	3	3	0	44.17 CL	4303801 Actif	1984-06-20 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	3	2	0	44.7 CL	4303802 Actif	1984-06-20 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	3	1	0	42.88 CL	4303861 Actif	1984-06-19 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	46	0	37.66 CL	4303862 Actif	1984-06-19 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	41
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	45	0	42.46 CL	4303871 Actif	1984-06-19 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	44	0	41.87 CL	4303872 Actif	1984-06-19 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	43	0	42.01 CL	4303881 Actif	1984-06-20 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	42	0	41.44 CL	4303882 Actif	1984-06-20 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	3	41	0	41.34 CL	4303891 Actif	1984-06-20 00:00	1984-07-16 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	10	0	44.5 CLD	6000040 Actif		1998-10-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	10	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	9	0	44.43 CLD	6000041 Actif		1998-10-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	10	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	11	0	44.59 CLD	6000042 Actif		1998-10-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	10	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	8	0	44.33 CLD	6000043 Actif		1998-10-01 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	10	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	1	0	43.16 CLD	P013243 Actif		1995-01-30 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	12	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	2	0	44.04 CLD	P013244 Actif		1995-01-30 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	12	40
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	2	3	0	44.05 CLD	P013245 Actif		1995-01-30 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	12	40
SNRC 21L0! PANET CP030	R	2	46	0	43.1 CLD	P013246 Actif		1995-01-30 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	12	35
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	3	11	2	21.85 CL	G083581 Actif	1959-05-05 00:00	1959-05-21 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20
SNRC 21L0! BELLECHAS CB265	R	3	12	2	21.26 CL	G083582 Actif	1959-05-05 00:00	1959-05-21 00:00	2022-02-01 23:59	0	15	20

5238.67

Feuillet	Nom canto	Code cantc	Type de po	Rang/Bloc/ Rangée/Blc	Colonne/Lc	Partie	Superficie (Type de titi	No titre	Statut du ti	Date de jal	Date d'inscription	Date d'expiration	Nombre d'i	Nombre de	Superficie (
SNRC 21L08			X		29	16	0 59,24	CDC	2429716	Actif		2015-07-06 00:00	2022-07-05 23:59	0		2 59,24

Acte(s) relatifs	Excédents	Travaux réalisés	Droits reçus	Détenteur	(Feuillet site No site SM. Renouvellement)	Travaux en Transfert	1	Descriptor	Commentaire	Commentaire	Conversion	Fusion de c	Découvert	Territoire	ii Région adn	MRC	Municipalité
Non	493,90	1200	66,25	Ressources Delta limitée (99197)	Non	Non	Oui	Période de validité suspendue du	!	Non	Non	Non	Non	Chaudière-	Les Etchem	Sainte-Sabine	