Technical Report for the
SAM Property

Saskatchewan

Location

UTM Z13N 0686982 E, 6071016 N (NAD83)

(NTS 063L-09, 063L-16)

Northern Mining District

Saskatchewan, Canada

Dispositions: MC00004136, MC00004161, MC00006079, MC00006081, MC00006082, MC00006083, MC00013974

for

DJ1 Capital Corp.

Prepared by
Stephen Kenwood, P. Geo.
Effective Date: October 26, 2020

NOTICE

This Technical Report ("Report") has been prepared for DJ1 Capital Corp. by Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., (the "Writer" or "Author"), a qualified person as defined under National Instrument NI 43-101, based on assumptions as identified throughout the text and upon information and data supplied by others.

The Report is to be read in the context of the methodology, procedures and techniques used, the author's assumptions, and the circumstances and constraints under which the Report was written. The Report is to be read as a whole; sections or parts thereof should therefore not be read or relied upon out of context.

The author has, in preparing the Report, followed methodology and procedures, and exercised due care consistent with the intended level of accuracy, using his professional judgment and reasonable care.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Taiga Gold Corp. ("Taiga") owns a 100% interest in the SAM property, located 15 km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba. This report has been produced at the request of the management of DJ1 Capital Corp. ("DJ1") for filing with the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"), in connection with their option agreement with Taiga Gold Corp. on the SAM property. The purpose of the report is to summarize previous work performed in the area and on the currently configured SAM property, and to provide recommendations for further exploration of the property, if warranted.

1.2 Project Location, Description, Access and Ownership

The SAM Property is located in the Northern Mining District of east-central Saskatchewan, 15 km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba. The SAM dispositions consist of seven MARS claims covering a total area of 1004.5 hectares which are owned 100% by Taiga Gold Corp. The original six SAM claims were acquired by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. in 2015 and 2017 and were later transferred to Taiga Gold Corp. in April 2018 as part of a plan of arrangement. Taiga acquired an additional claim in 2020.

The community of Flin Flon, with provincial highway access and a regional airport, is located 15 km away. The project can be reached by boat from Denare Beach, SK to the north end of Comeback Bay on Amisk Lake where there are various drill roads that can be used to access property. Wolverine Lake can also be accessed with a plane on floats in the summer and on skis during the winter. A winter road can be taken by truck or snowmobile from Denare Beach.

The southernmost property boundary is located 4.8 kilometers from Saskatchewan Provincial Highway 167. Water for any kind of operation is abundant on the Property and hydroelectric power could be accessed from the hydro grid which parallels Highway 167.

There is long history of mineral exploration in the SAM area with a local work force based out of Flin Flon, MB and Denare Beach SK that are trained in early stage mineral exploration including prospecting, soil sampling and line cutting.

DJ1 Capital Corp. has executed an option agreement with Taiga whereby DJ1 may earn up to a 60-per-cent interest in the SAM property by completing $4.0-million in exploration expenditures, by making cash payments totaling $500,000 and issuing one million voting-class common shares to Taiga over four years.

1.3 History

Saskatchewan government mapping in the SAM area began in 1954. More recent work by Syme (1988) and Morelli (2010) has produced regional scale compilation maps of the SAM area, in collaboration with the Manitoba Geological Services Branch, the Saskatchewan Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada. Additional government datasets include lake sediment geochemistry and airborne VLF-EM and magnetic surveys

There have been a total of 26 Mineral Assessment reports filed by industry on the SAM claim area. The first reported industry work on the SAM Property was in 1952 by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development who completed Ground EM surveys and 33 diamond drill holes, most of which fell outside of the current SAM tenure.

Work by Semiahoo Petro-Mines Ltd. In 1970-71 concluded that rock types and structural trends in the SAM area were similar to those observed at the Birch Lake and Flexar VMS deposits.

Granges Exploration AB. was active in the SAM area from 1978-1990. They completed soil and rock sampling, lithogeochemical sampling, geological mapping, geophysics surveys (HLEM, ground proton magnetometer, VLF-EM, and gradient array ground IP) and diamond drilling. During this period Granges had various partners including SMDC-Cameco. Significant results included drillhole Sam-37-79, which intersected the SAM sulphide lens, and discoveries at the Wolverine, Black Prince and Gold Bear areas.

In 1995 Aur Resources purchased a 50% interest in the property, with the remainder held by Cameco. Aur carried out geophysical, geochemical and lithogeochemical surveys. The lithogeochemical sampling was useful to define an important stratigraphic break between a mafic flow dominated sequence and a mafic volcaniclastic sequence that is host to the SAM Zone. This was followed up with five diamond drill holes targeting SpectrumEM conductors.

The last work on the property before it was acquired by Taiga was in 2011, when St. Eugene Mining flew a heliborne VTEM and magnetic gradiometer survey over the property.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

1.4.1 Geology

The property is located in the Flin Flon Belt, a relatively low metamorphic grade component of the Early Proterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogeny. It is bounded to the north by a transitional boundary into the high-grade gneisses of the Kisseynew Domain and is overlain to the south by flat lying Paleozoic limestones. The SAM Tenure is dominated by Amisk Collage rocks which form a major greenstone belt that hosts the majority of the base metal deposits in the Flin Flon – Snow Lake areas as well as some gold deposits. The Amisk Collage is comprised primarily of volcanics, which are unconformably overlain by sediments of the Missi Group. In turn, intrusions of granitic to ultramafic composition were emplaced within the Amisk and Missi Group rocks.

The area is deformed by polyphase folding and faulting with two major deformation events (D1 and D2) recognized. Abundant shearing and faulting has taken place with late northwest to north-northeast trending fault sets delineated by topographic features that probably represent older reactivated structures. Due to a high level of deformation, recognition of lineaments related to early faults is quite difficult with the exception of the Mosher Lake Shear Zone. The regional metamorphic grade is greenschist facies and locally fine sedimentary and volcanic structures are preserved.

The project is underlain by northwest trending, southwest dipping belts of differing lithological units. From the northeast edge to the southwest edge of the project these units include: the felsic Reynard Lake Plutonic Complex, mafic flows and mafic volcaniclastics of the Birch Lake assemblage, the Mosher Lake Shear zone between the Birch Lake assemblage to the northeast and ultramafic intrusions, mafic volcanics of the Sandy Bay assemblage, and the Missi Group sediments to the southwest. All rock types in the area have been cut by numerous generations of felsic-mafic intrusions.

1.4.2 Mineralization

Mineralization on the SAM Property includes both gold and base metal occurrences. There are seven mineral occurrences on the SAM Property documented in the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI). Mineralization at the SAM Cu-Zn Zone (SMDI 0311, 1870) is defined as Konuto Lake type and occurs as local disseminations and stringers of pyrite-pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite over a defined strike length of 200 m, a width of up to 50 m, and has been traced to a depth of 200 meters.

Gold mineralization at the Wolverine North and West (SMDI 2226) and Golden Bear Shear Zone (SMDI 2558) is associated with quartz-ankerite veins in strongly sheared metasediments and volcanics. The veins typically carry sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) as well as tourmaline, epidote and chlorite.

There is potential for two different deposit types at the SAM property: structurally-controlled mesothermal lode gold and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) base metal.

1.5 Exploration and Drilling

1.5.1 Exploration

Taiga Gold Corp. completed field programs on the SAM property in 2018 and 2020. The work focused on both historic SMDI occurrences and target generation in previously under explored areas. Historic soil sampling lines were extended in the SAM area and new grids were established in the wolverine area. Prospecting and mapping were carried out on both VMS and mesothermal gold targets.

The highest gold in soil values were returned southwest of the SAM SMDI occurrence with a high value of 2100ppb Au.

Six out of the eighteen samples collected in the Golden Bear area returned values greater than 100ppb Au with a high of 1840ppb. Mineralization is hosted quartz veins in sheared gabbro associated with carbonate and tourmaline.

Host rocks at the Wolverine North occurrence are chloritic schists. Gold mineralization is found in quartz veins ranging from 50cm to 2m in width. The highest sample from the program was collected at the Wolverine north returning 14420ppb Au.

The work verified the information gathered from historical assessment reports and extended promising results into new areas that were previously unexplored or briefly covered.

1.5.2 Drilling

There has been a total of 5524 meters of diamond drilling in 41 historic holes completed within the current SAM property claim boundaries at the Black Prince, SAM, and Wolverine North. Neither Taiga or DJ1 have completed any diamond drilling on the project.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Analytical work for the 2018 SAM field program was carried out by Bureau Veritas Laboratory (BV) at 9050 Shaughnessy St, Vancouver, BC V6P 6E5 and 2020 analytical was done by ALS Global, located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC V7H 0A7. Sample shipments were prepared by Terralogic Exploration Services personnel who also carried out the fieldwork. 2018 samples were transported to Cranbrook, BC in a secure, locked trailer, and then shipped to BV using Overland West Freight Lines. 2020 samples were delivered in a secure, locked trailer to ALS Global's receiving facility in Saskatoon, SK.

Soil sampling traverses were done along specific predetermined grid lines oriented perpendicular to the

dominant geological fabric in the area. Soil lines were navigated using a handheld GPS and compass and samples were collected from the B-horizon using a Dutch auger. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of one per grid line. All of the sampling data was recorded on ruggedized Android phones and imported into a geochemical database.

Rocks grab samples were collected from outcrop with a rock hammer or geotool. Samples attributes were recorded in field notebooks with a unique geostation identifier. The sample notes were entered in to a Microsoft Access database and the samples were then sorted, loaded into rice bags labeled with a shipment number, shipment address and return address.

After collection, soil samples were arranged in numerical order and laid to dry. Samples which were damaged or had unclear labels were re-bagged and labelled and placed back into order. Once the samples are dried the shipment was prepared; personnel responsible for the shipping print off a list of all the samples collected from the current field program from the geochemical database and begin cross referencing to make sure all samples are accounted for. Samples are then placed into poly bags, recorded and sealed with a zip tie. These poly bags are then places in rice bags, zip-tied and labelled with the shipment number and shipping/receiving addresses. The samples were then deliverd to either the ALS Global receiving facility in Saskatoon, SK (2020) or shipped directly to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, British Columbia (2018).

All soil samples were dried, and sieved with -80 mesh (prep code SS80). A 30 g split was then subjected to an aqua regia digest and analyzed for 37 major and trace elements by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry.

Mineralized or altered rock samples suspected to contain Au mineralization were crushed so that >=70% passed through 2 mm sieve and then pulverized until 250 g >= 85% passed through a 75 µm sieve (prep code PRP70-250). Following crushing and pulverization a 0.25 g split of the sample was subjected to a ultra-trace 4 acid digest (HNO3, HClO4, HF and HCl) followed by ICP-MS analysis for 35 major and trace elements. Gold was analyzed using a 30 g split for fire assay atomic absorption analysis. A 30g split for gravimetric fire assay was also used for gold analysis for samples that had over 10 ppm Au.

1.7 Data Verification

The author performed a property visit on the afternoon of September 11, 2018. The property visit was limited due to weather conditions on the property later in the day and was ultimately cut short by the fixed wing pilot. No attempt to get to the property the following day was made as there was limited aircraft availability.

The author did not take any verification samples during the property visit; attempts were made to locate some of the SMDI showings on the property but none were found due to the time constraint and the distance from the fixed wing landing location to the showing area. Thick vegetation does not allow for helicopter landing in the immediate vicinity of the showing area so that was not an option.

Core from one of the historical drill programs was located on the property. Some soil sample locations from Taiga Gold's 2018 program were located on the property and locations were confirmed with GPS.

1.8 Resource Estimates

There have been no mineral resource estimates done on the SAM property as of the date of this report.

1.9 Interpretation and Conclusions

Results from both historic and current field programs at the SAM indicate the presence of widespread gold and base metal mineralization. The property hosts seven SMDI mineral occurrences consisting of both mesothermal gold and VMS style mineralization. 2018-2020 field programs by Taiga confirmed gold mineralization at a number of locations. Results from prospecting and mapping traverses at the Wolverine West, Wolverine North and Golden Bear showings include a grab sample at Wolverine North that returned 14420ppb Au. At the Wolverine West, analytical results confirmed historical channel sampling results, while grab samples from shear veins at the Golden Bear returned up to 1840ppb Au.

Soil sampling was found to be an effective tool in both defining historic mineralization trends in and in location new areas for further work. As well as confirming and extending the mineralization in the area of the SAM occurrence, two new areas southwest of the Wolf VMS occurrence and west of the Black Prince occurrence returned anomalous gold-in-soil soil results.

Whole rock lithogeochemical sampling was used to distinguish lithologies allowing the combination of valuable historical data with the current results.

1.10 Recommendations

The SAM property hosts stratigraphy that is prospective for both mesothermal lode gold and VMS deposits and further work is recommended. The focus of future work should be to continue to define extend known mineralization trends, to locate areas of new mineralization potential and to generate targets for diamond drilling.

A first phase of work to define drill targets is recommended that will include geochemical surveys, mapping and prospecting and non mechanized trenching. The cost for this work is $100,000.00

Based on the results of Phase 1, drill targets should be selected and prioritized and followed up with a 2500 meter diamond drilling program. The cost for this work is estimated to be $936,850.00

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

Taiga Gold Corp. ("Taiga") owns a 100% interest in the SAM property, located 15 km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba. This report has been produced at the request of the management of DJ1 Capital Corp. ("DJ1 Capital") for filing with the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"), in connection with their option agreement with Taiga on the SAM property. Under the terms of the agreement, DJ1 Capital may earn up to a 60% interest in the SAM property by making certain exploration expenditures and cash payments and issuing common shares of the company. Under terms of the agreement, DJ1 Capital may earn its interest by making cash payments to Taiga totaling $CDN 500,000, issuing to Taiga 1,000,000 voting class common shares and completing $CDN 4,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the SAM property over a four year period.

The purpose of the report is to summarize salient features of the SAM Property (the "Property") and to provide recommendations for further exploration of the Property, if warranted.

This technical report was prepared for DJ1 Capital in accordance with standards laid out by National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Headings follow those suggested in the Form, and no disclosure is provided for inapplicable items. Sources of information include reports and data collected by Taiga and by Terralogic Exploration Inc. ("Terralogic"), a geological consulting company contracted by Taiga to compile and review historical data, and to conduct exploration work on the SAM Property.

Data reviewed also included publicly available geological maps and reports prepared by and for the Saskatchewan Geological Survey, and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Mines and historic reports prepared by consultants and/or data collected by predecessor companies that undertook exploration on the Property and in the immediate area.

The Writer visited the Property on September 11th, 2018 with Charles Downie, a director and officer of Taiga, to gain an overview of the scope of the project. The author reviewed the location of showings on field maps, historic drill core storage, soil sample locations and local geology, and the existing infrastructure.

Prior to the Effective Date of this report, the Writer confirmed with both DJ1 Capital and Taiga Gold that the last work program completed on the SAM Project was in June 2020.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the writer has relied on ownership information provided by Taiga in a December 2018 report by Paul Stewart and Jarrod Brown titled "Assessment Report August 2018 Geological and Geochemical Program SAM VMS-Au Project" and the Mineral Administration Registration System Saskatchewan ("MARS"), the latter being a web-based system that administers mineral titles in the province of Saskatchewan which was accessed by the Writer on October 26, 2020. The writer has not researched historic property title or mineral rights for the SAM Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The SAM Property is located in the Northern Mining District of east-central Saskatchewan, 15

km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 10 km north of Denare Beach, Saskatchewan (Figure 1). The claims, with a central point location of 686,982 meters east and 6,071,016 meters north (UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83), are located on the 1:50K NTS mapsheets 063L-09, 063L-16.

4.2 Property Description

The SAM dispositions consist of seven MARS claims covering a total area of 1004.5 hectares. The original six SAM claims were acquired by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. in 2015 and 2017 and were later transferred to Taiga Gold Corp. in April 2018 as part of a plan of arrangement. Taiga acquired an additional claim in 2020.

The claims are owned 100% by Taiga Gold Corp. DJ1 Capital Corp. may earn up to a 60% interest in the SAM property by making certain exploration expenditures and cash payments and issuing common shares of the company. Under terms of the agreement, DJ1 Capital may earn its interest by making cash payments to Taiga totaling $CDN 500,000, issuing to Taiga 1,000,000 voting class common shares and completing $CDN 4,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the SAM property over a four year period. The property has no underlying royalties or agreements that predate the DJ1 Capital Corp. agreement.

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and Crown authorizations.

Depending on the specifics of the field program, DJ1 Capital will require a permit in order to complete the Phase 1 work recommendations in Section 18. If Phase 2 work is undertaken additional permitting will be required for an increased camp and mechanical disturbance related to drilling activity. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.

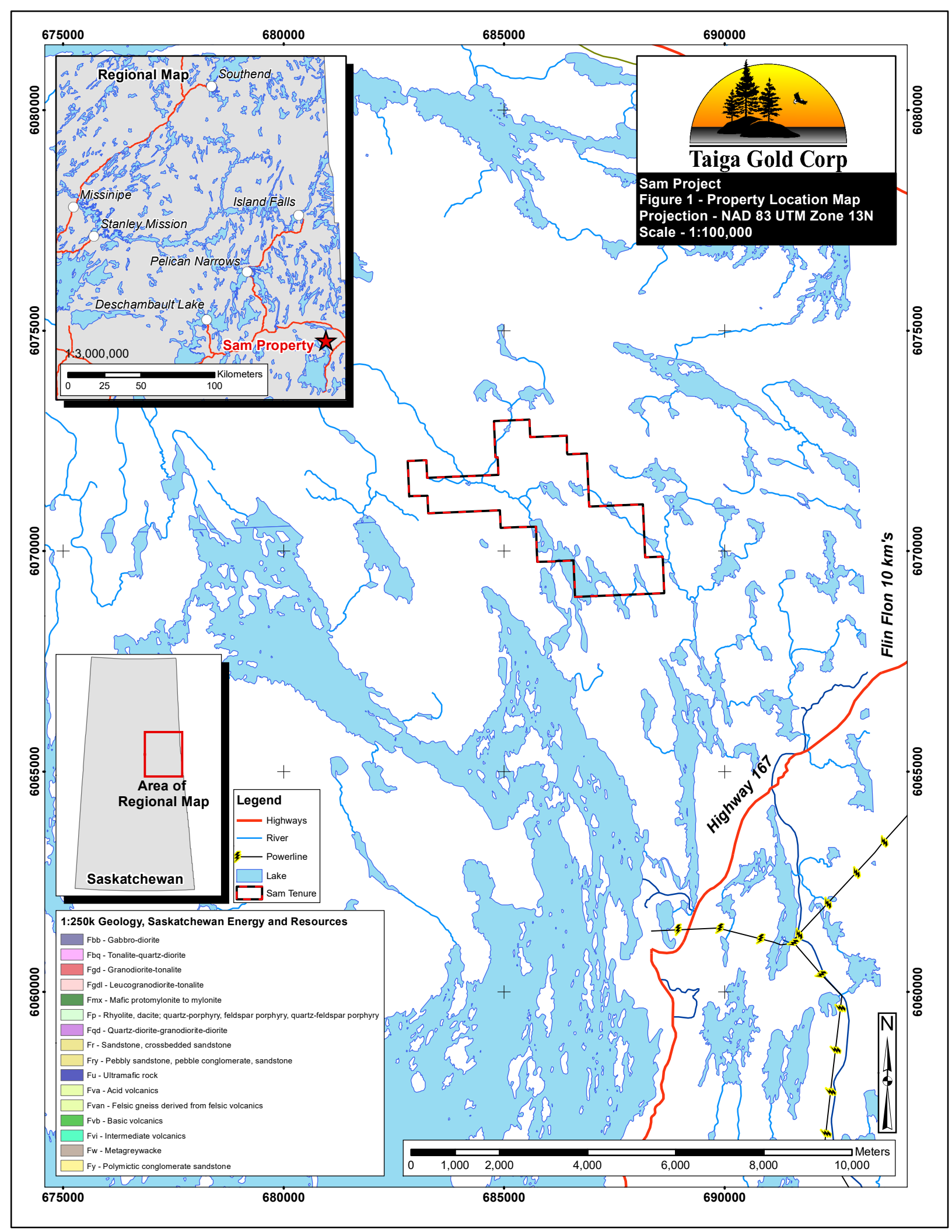
Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan is governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to mine minerals except for exploration purposes. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty one years. Beginning in the second year, and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is $15 per ha. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years, and may be extended as required. The Author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that would affect a company from obtaining either legal access to the property or a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan.

The 2018 and 2020 SAM field programs were carried out under a Grassroots Exploration Permits issued by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, Fish, Wildlife and Lands Branch.

As part of the permitting process and as an ongoing component of community and First Nations engagement by Taiga, notification letters soliciting comments on the permit application and notices of the start of the program were sent out to the PBCN Band Council in Denare Beach, as well as the PBCN Lands Manager.

The HabiSask website http://www.biodiversity.sk.ca/HABISask.htm indicates that there are no known S1 or S2 rated rare or endangered species within the tenured areas of interest.

The Author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.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Regional Map
Southend
Missinipe
Island Falls
Stanley Mission
Pelican Narrows
Deschambault Lake
Sam Property
1:3,000,000
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:100,000
Flin Flon 10 km's
Highway 167
Area of Regional Map
Saskatchewan
Legend
Highways
River
Powerline
Lake
Sam Tenure
1:250k Geology, Saskatchewan Energy and Resources
Fbb - Gabbro-diorite
Fbq - Tonalite-quartz-diorite
Fgd - Granodiorite-tonalite
Fgdl - Leucogranodiorite-tonalite
Fmx - Mafic protomylonite to mylonite
Fp - Rhyolite, dacite; quartz-porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry
Fqd - Quartz-diorite-granodiorite-diorite
Fr - Sandstone, crossbedded sandstone
Fry - Pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate, sandstone
Fu - Ultramafic rock
Fva - Acid volcanics
Fvan - Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics
Fvb - Basic volcanics
Fvi - Intermediate volcanics
Fw - Metagreywacke
Fy - Polymictic conglomerate sandstone
N
Meters
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000

Table 1: SAM Property Mineral Tenure Summary

Disposition #	Type	Status	Holder(s)	Area (ha)	Issuance Date	Review Date	Work Required	Available Expenditures
MC00006081	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	232.37	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021	$3,485.55	$28,822.97
MC00006082	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	295.212	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021	$4,428.18	$26,982.85
MC00006083	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	150.248	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021	$2,253.72	$13,522.32
MC00013974	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	16.133	June 17, 2020	June 17, 2021	$0.00	$0.00
MC00006079	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	32.224	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021	$483.36	$4,564.20
MC00004136	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	130.517	September 14, 2015	September 14, 2020	$1,957.76	$11,539.75
MC00004161	Mineral Claim	Active	Taiga 100%	147.798	October 6, 2015	October 6, 2020	$2,216.97	$11,903.71

TOTAL: 1004.5

Tenure information is current and taken from the MARS system on October 26, 2020. Under the MARS Tenure System excess work credits are granted on an annual basis on the anniversary date of the claims. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, the Saskatchewan government has granted extensions on all Mineral Tenures in the province and the earliest lapse date of the SAM claims would be MC00013974 July 17, 2022.

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 2 - Tenure, SMDI, and
Historical Drill Locations
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

682000 684000 686000 688000 690000

6072000 6070000

MC00004161
MC00006083
MC00006079
MC00004136
MC00006082
MC00013974
MC00006081

2227 0298 2228 1370 0311 2596 2561 2562 1382 2306 2558 2204 2560 2209 0115 0101 0167 0165

Wolverine Lake
Amisk Lake

Legend
- Historic DDH Location
- Mineral Showing
- Historic Road
- River
- Contour Line
- Wetland
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

N

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project can be reached by boat from Denare Beach to the north end of Comeback Bay on Amisk Lake where there are various drill roads that can be used to access property. There is also a portage from Amisk Lake that can be used to access Wolverine Lake which straddles the southwestern claims. From Wolverine Lake, access to most of the property can be achieved by boat. Wolverine Lake can also be accessed with a plane on floats in the summer and on skis during the winter. A winter road can be taken by truck or snowmobile from Denare Beach.

Topography consists of moderate relief with low lying areas dominated by swamps which drain into Wolverine Lake. Vegetation is dominated by spruce, willows and moss in low-lying poorly drained areas and pine and poplar in higher areas. No forest fires have been through the area for some time and the forest is quite mature. Outcrop exposure along ridges is often greater than 50%.

The property is within the Churchill River Upland ecoregion, which is marked by cool summers and very cold winters. The climate is sub-arctic with warm summers and cold winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately -2.5°C. The mean summer temperature is 12.5°C and the mean winter temperature is -18.5°C. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskeg and lakes. Break-up typically begins in April and ends approximately mid to late May. Work such as geological mapping, prospecting and certain geochemical sampling are only feasible when there is no snow cover, typically between late May to October; other operations such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be completed during the freeze-up period stated above.

The southernmost property boundary is located 4.8 kilometers from Saskatchewan Provincial Highway 167. Water for any kind of operation is abundant on the Property and hydroelectric power could be accessed from the hydro grid which parallels Highway 167.

There is long history of mineral exploration in the SAM area with a local work force based out of Flin Flon, MB and Denare Beach SK that are trained in early stage mineral exploration including prospecting, soil sampling and line cutting.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Government Surveys

Byers and Dahlstrom (1954) completed mapping at a 1:63360 scale and a review of the mineral deposits in the Amisk-Wildnest Lakes Area (63L09, 63L16 NTS 50K maps). In 1959 Beck completed a review of the non-radioactive bearing mineral occurrences in the province of Saskatchewan (63L09 and 63L16 NTS 50k Map sheets). McDougall (1979) completed geological mapping at 1:20000 scale in the Amisk Lake area covering parts of the NTS map sheets 63K and 63L as part of the Flin Flon Base Metals project. In 1982, as part of a Gold Metallogenic Studies Program in the Flin Flon Belt, detailed mapping was undertaken at five gold occurrences in the Amisk Lake East Area: Robinson Creek, Mitchell, Sye, Amisk Syndicate and Mosher Lake (Pearson, 1982). Henderson and Campbell (1992) completed surficial geology mapping and systematic till sampling in the Annabel Lake-Amish Lake area covering NTS Areas 63L09 and 63L16. In 1993, Slimmon completed 1:12500 scale mapping around Comeback Bay

area, covering NTS map sheets 63L09 and 63L16. A 1:250000 compilation map was completed by Macdonald and Leclair in 1994 covering the Amisk Lake NTS sheet (NTS 63L). In 1996, Syme, Bailes and Lucas produced an overview of the tectonic assembly of the Flin Flon Belt and the setting of VMS deposits in the area. In 1998, Syme et al., produced a 1:100000 compilation map of the Flin Flon belt as part of the NATMAP program in collaboration between the Manitoba Geological Services Branch, the Saskatchewan Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada. In 2010, Morelli completed a 1:200000 scale compilation map of the geology of the Flin Flon and Eastern Glennie Domains (parts of NTS 63L and 63K).

In 1985, airborne magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys were completed at 300 m line spacing over the Flin Flon area. In 1993, radiometric, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were flown at a 500 m spacing over the Hanson Lake area, including the SAM Tenure.

6.2 Industry Exploration History

There are a total of 26 assessment reports for work done within the SAM Tenure (Table 2). Some of the reports include work done outside of the current tenure boundaries.

Table 2: Summary of Historic Assessment Work

File Number	Area	Year	Company	Work Completed
63L09-0020	Wolverine-Mosher Lakes	1952	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development	Ground EM survey, 33 ddhs were completed, 21 reported
63L09-0003	Denare Beach-Amisk Lake	1955-1956	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development	10 ddh (assay Ag, Cu, Zn), Ground EM surveys
63L09-0173	Mosher-Wolverine Lakes	1970	Semiahoo Pretro-Mines	Ground Horizontal Loop EM Surveying, Geological Mapping
63L09-0229	Wolverine-Mosher Lakes	1978-1979	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag	Ground EM surveying on three grids (A-8, -9, -10), 3 ddh records (Sam-35-37)
63L16-0080	Wolverine Lake	1980-1981	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag	17 ddhs (SAM68-80 to 82-80 and 100-81 to 103-81)
63L09-0256	Wolverine Lake	1981	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag	Establishment of Grid A-27, HLEM, ddh Sam-101-81, Assays Au, Ag, Zn, Ni
63L16-0086	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake	1983	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV SMDC)	Ground EM and magnetic surveys
63L16-0088	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake	1983	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV SMDC)	Detail geological mapping, rock and soil sampling

63L16-0089	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake	1984	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV SMDC)	Gradient Array Ground IP survey, 3 ddhs (WG4-1 to 3)
63L09-0322	Wolverine Lake	1984-1985	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag	Ground VLF-EM, geochemical surveys (humus, soil, rock, assay Au (sludge, humus), Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Cd, Bi, Sb (soil)), 4 ddh (Sam-118-121, grid A-10; assay Au, Ag
63L09-0306	Magdalen-Wolverine Lakes and Denare Beach	1985	SMDC	Geological mapping, sampling/trenching at Konuto N and Wolverine E, Au assay
63L16-0106	Wolverine Lake	1985	SMDC	3 ddhs (WG5-1, to 3) biogeochemical sampling
63L09-0333	Magdalen-Wolverine Lakes	1986	SMDC	Recce geological mapping and prospecting., Au, Ag, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, As, Sb, W assay
63L16-0125	Wolverine Lake	1986	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV Cameco)	Geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling
63L09-0363	Magdalen-Wolverine Lakes	1987	Cameco	Ground VLF-EM and magnetic-gradiometer surveys over 5-87, 6-87 and Mitchell grids
63L16-0134	Robinson Creek-Magdalen Lake	1987	Cameco (operator)/Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV)	Ground magnetic and gradiometer surveys
63L16-0135	Robinson Creek-Magdalen Lake	1987	Cameco (operator)/Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV)	Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Rock sampling
63L16-0136	Wolverine Lake	1988	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV Cameco)	Prospecting and Rock Sampling, stripping and trenching of the Wolverine West and North Au showings, petrography
63L16-0139	Alder-Magdalen Lake	1989	Cameco	Geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, ground magnetics
63L16-0138	Wolverine Lake	1989	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag (JV Cameco)	Geological mapping, prospecting, rock and soil and bulk till sampling; Channel and soil sample Wolverine West and North Au showings; Ground magnetics and IP/Resistivity surveys

63L09-0374	Wolverine Lake	1990	Granges Exploration Aktiebolag	Detail geological mapping, prospecting, stripping, trenching and sampling the bear Shear Gold zone
63L09-0430	Wolverine Lake	1998	Claude Resources	Ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys
63L09-0440	Wolverine Lake	1999	Claude Resources	Geological mapping, prospecting
63L09-0442	Wolverine Lake	2000	Aur Resources Inc.	Ground HLEM and magnetic surveys
63L16-0171	Wolverine Lake	2000	Aur Resources Inc., JV Thundermain Resources, Cameco	5 ddh (WV-00-01-05) and BHEM, prospecting, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling
63L09-0468	Amisk Lake	2011	St. Eugene Mining	Heli-borne Versatile Time Domain EM (VTEM) and Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer Survey

In 1952, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. completed ground electromagnetic surveying on its Tea, Star and Rex claims, with some of the historical Tea claims lying within the SAM Tenure. Geophysical surveying was followed up with 33 drills holes, 21 of which were reported for a total of 6770.5 ft. Holes Tea-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 were reported and drilled within the SAM Tenure. From 297.8-288.1 ft Tea-5 assayed 0.31 g/t Au, 7.13 g/t Ag and 0.92% Cu associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization (AR 63L09-0020).

In 1970-1971, Semiahoo Petro-Mines Ltd. cut 14.0 miles of grid and completed 12.3 miles of ground horizontal loop EM (HLEM) surveying and geological mapping on their Mosher Lake property located within claim block CBS 2131 and partially covering the SAM Tenure. HLEM surveying identified numerous conductive trends that correlate with areas of sulphide mineralization. Geological mapping concluded that rock types and structural trends in the study area were similar to those observed at the Birch Lake and Flexar VMS mines located to the southeast (AR 63L09-0173).

From 1978-1979, Granges Exploration AB. cut 7.7 line miles establishing grids A-9 and A-10 on claim block 3084. A total of 5.97 miles of ground HLEM surveying was completed on grids A-9 and A-10. Conductors were drill tested with holes Sam-35-79 to Sam-37-79 for a total of 597 ft of drilling. Sam-37-79 discovered the SAM VMS deposit on Grid A-10 intersecting four discrete mineralized zones with the best grades from 31-44.5 ft (0.6 g/t Au, 0.69 g/t Ag, 0.17 % Cu and 0.08 % Zn; 147.5-153.0 ft (0.11 g/t Au, 0.87 g/t Ag, 1.07 % Cu and 0.01 % Zn). The mineralized zones were associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite and varying levels of chalcopyrite mineralization hosted within schistose light green andesite (AR 63L09-0229).

In 1980 and 1981, Granges Exploration AB. completed 17 drill holes over 7565.2 ft (Sam-68-80 to Sam-82-80 and Sam-100-81 to Sam103-81) to follow-up on the SAM VMS discovery. All of the holes except Sam-75-80, -78-80, 79-80, 102-81 and 103-81 were host to significant VMS mineralization. Some highlights include: Sam-68-80 with 2.65 g/t Au, 2.41 g/t Ag, 3.26% Cu and 18% Zn from 147.6-154.7 ft. Hole Sam-72-80 had three intervals with the highest grade gold: 0.15 g/t Au, 1.4 g/t Ag, 2.59% Cu, and 0.01% Zn from 66-75.5 ft, 012 g/t Au, 0.66 g/t Ag, 1.78%

Cu and 0.02% Zn from 89.1-97.5 ft and 1.85 g/t Au, 3.97 g/t Ag and 5.52% Cu and 0.33% Zn from 227.8-238.1 ft (AR 63L16-0080).

In 1981, Granges Exploration AB. cut 11.6 line km to establish Grid A-27 and completed 9.0 km of HLEM surveying on claim block CBS-3134 identifying a few conductive trends. A total of 41.7 m of drilling was completed on hole Sam-101-81 testing one of the conductive trends. This hole intersected disseminated-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization with two anomalous assays: 0.02% Cu, 0.02% Zn from 25.9-28.49 m and 1.15 g/t Au from 33.37-34.29 m (AR 63L09-0256).

In 1983, the Granges Exploration AB.-SMDC joint venture completed 14.0 km of line cutting to establish Grid 3-83 on claim block 3206, northwest of Wolverine Lake and over Robinson Creek on the northwestern portion of the SAM Tenure. A total of 12.5 km of ground proton magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying were then completed on Grid 3-83. The surveying delineated a northwest-southeast trending magnetic high with a coincident conductor that may represent the contact between Missi metasediments and Amisk Group volcanics (AR 63L16-0086).

Geological mapping at the 1:2500 scale, soil sampling (200) and rock outcrop sampling (37) were completed on Grid 3-83 by the Granges-SMDC JV. Geological mapping established that the Missi-Amisk contact observed to the northeast at the Robinson Creek Au showing is present within the claim block. One sample from a 10 cm wide quartz stringer within a mineralized shear returned 2.11 g/t Au. Soil geochemistry revealed 5 anomalous zones with Au concentrations as high as 200 ppb (AR 63L16-0088).

In 1984, 11.6 km of gradient array ground IP surveying was completed over Grid 3-83 by the Granges-SMDC JV. The IP surveying delineated 4 chargeability anomalies that trend parallel to the Mosher Lake Shear Zone. Three drill holes, for a total of 247 m were completed to test chargeability anomaly A. Each of the drill holes intersected basaltic rocks with zones of quartz, quartz-ankerite and ankerite veins mineralized with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Hole WG4-2 had two significant intersections of 2.70 g/t Au from 26.10-27.07 m and 1.09 g/t Au from 54.67-55.50 m (AR 63L16-0089).

In 1985, SMDC completed three additional drill holes (WG5-1 to WG5-3) targeting untested IP chargeability anomalies on Grid 3-83 for a total of 1017 ft. Hole WG5-1 intersected quartz-ankerite veining with arsenopyrite with 9 ft of 0.775 g/t Au including 3 ft at 1.71 g/t. Gold mineralization was also present from 89-91 ft with an assay of 1.71 g/t (AR 63L16-0106).

In 1986, reconnaissance geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling (20 samples) partially covered claim block 3206. The lithogeochemical sampling identified two low level (30-55 ppb) Au anomalies that are supported by base metal enrichment on the northwest edge of the SAM Tenure south of Robinson Creek (AR 63L16-0125).

From 1984-1985, Granges Exploration collected 68 humus samples, rock samples, 978 B horizon soil samples and completed 36.4 km of ground VLF-EM surveying on Grid A-10 within claim block 3084. Follow-up rock sampling returned maximum Au and Ag assay of 1.1 g/t and

1.14 g/t respectively. Four drill holes were completed for a total of 257.5 m (Sam-118-85 to Sam-121-85). The best assay from 107.5-107.8 ft ran 25.5 g/t Ag, 0.985% Cu and 0.28% Zn hosted within a section associated with 10-15% carbonate-pyrite mineralization (AR 63L09-0322).

In 1985, SMDC completed 1:10000 scale geological mapping and collected 301 rock samples on their Denare Beach Project within which claim block 7370 falls on the eastern side of the SAM Tenure. Prospecting and mapping on claim block 7370 discovered a northwest trending cherty-quartz bearing shear zone in basalt 1300 m east of Wolverine Lake which assayed up to 1.81 g/t Au (Wolverine Lake East Showing, SMDI 2204). Subsequent rock chip samples over ~150 m of strike gave a maximum assay of 0.28 g/t Au. (AR 63L09-0306).

In 1985, SMDC completed 1:10000 scale reconnaissance geological mapping and collected 847 rock samples for multi-element geochemical analysis on their Magdalen Lake project, which includes claim block 7370 that covers the eastern portion of the SAM Tenure. Lithogeochemical sampling within the SAM Tenure identified three areas east of Wolverine Lake are host to anomalous Cu concentrations (AR 63L09-0333).

In 1987, Cameco completed 22.85 km of line cutting to establish Grid 6-87 on claim block 7370 east of Wolverine Lake. A total of 22.85 km of magnetic gradiometer ground geophysical surveying was completed on Grid 6-87. Ground magnetic highs on Grid 6-87 correlated well with the Black Prince sulphide showing and HLEM conductor axes previously defined by Granges Exploration Ab (AR 63L09-0363).

In 1987, the Cameco-Granges JV completed 54.9 km of line cutting to establish Grid 5-87 on claim block 3206 that covers the northwestern edge of the SAM Tenure. The line cutting was followed up with 54.9 km of ground magnetic gradiometer surveying (AR 63L16-0134). Geological mapping (1:2500), prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling was completed on Grid 5-87. Collection of 462 lithogeochemical samples delineated two long (~1.6 km) sub parallel northwesterly trending Au-Cu-Co anomalies on the northwestern part of the SAMTenure (AR 63L09-0135).

In 1988, the Cameco-Granges JV completed follow-up prospecting of the two geochemically anomalous belts on Grid 5-87. The prospecting discovered the Wolverine West and North showings with each returning maximum Au assays of 24.61 g/t and 4.28 g/t respectively (SMDI 2226). The new prospects were stripped of overburden and channel sampled with Wolverine West returning Au assays between 0.12-24.61 g/t and Wolverine North returning assays from 0.06-4.28 g/t Au (AR 63L16-0136).

Further channel sampling at the Wolverine West showing was completed in 1989, with the best assay returning 3.1 g/t over 0.7 m. Further prospecting on Grid 5-87 found two samples with Au assays of 0.62 g/t and 0.34 g/t (AR 63L16-0138). During 1989 Grid 1-89 was established north of the SAM Tenure and extensive geological mapping, ground magnetics and lithogeochemical sampling were completed (AR 63L16-0138, 63L16-0139).

In 1990, Granges Exploration AB. completed trenching and channel sampling collecting 134 samples in two areas on Grid A-10 within claim block 3206: the Gold Bear Shear zone and to

follow-up on Cu-Zn-Pb humus anomalies. The best results from Dingo-Dingue quartz-tourmaline vein within the Gold Bear Shear Zone yielded 10.71 g/t over 1.54 m (63L09-0374).

In 1998, Claude Resources completed 39.93 km of line cutting, 36.03 km of VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveying east of Wolverine Lake on claim blocks 3800, 3801, and 3804. Two of the conductive trends identified appear coincident with known mineralized occurrences (SMDIs 1882 and 2204) (AR 63L09-0430).

In 1999, Claude Resources undertook geological mapping at the 1:4000 scale and lithogeochemical sampling (10 samples) on claim blocks 3800, 3801 and 3804. Mapping and rock characterization concluded that the area was not favourable for further exploration as no major quartz veins, shear zones or broad scale hydrothermal alteration was observed (AR 63L09-0440).

In 2000 Aur Resources completed 35.60 km of line cutting, 30.10 km of HLEM survey and 29.65 km of proton precession magnetometer surveying, establishing grid WOL 1 on claim blocks 3206 and part of 3084. The conductive trends identified by the EM survey generally correlate with areas of moderate to high magnetism suggesting that these conductors maybe related to pyrrhotite bearing sulphide bodies at depth (AR 63L09-0442).

Following the ground geophysical surveying Aur Resources completed a program of geological mapping, prospecting, lithogeochemical and soil sampling ultimately culminating in a 5 hole drill program. A total of 58 soils were collected for enzyme leach digestion delineating geochemical anomalies that appeared related to the SAM VMS Deposit and the Trail Zone conductor. In conjunction with 1:2000 scale mapping 251 rock samples were collected for whole rock lithogeochemical characterization. The lithogeochemical sampling was useful to define an important stratigraphic break between a mafic flow dominated sequence and a mafic volcaniclastic sequence that is host to the SAM Zone.

Five diamond drill holes (WV-00-01 to WV-00-05) for a total of 1398.76 m of drilling were completed on various HLEM/SpectrEM conductors. Each hole was surveyed with a down hole pulse-EM system. Hole WV-00-02 tested the Trail Zone conductor at the -200 m level. Two significant zones of semi-massive sulphide (pyrrhotite) were intersected within volcaniclastics. The first zone graded 0.20 % Cu, 0.01% Zn, 0.2 g/t Ag, and 0.04 g/t Au over 2.09 m. Hole WV-00-04 tested the interpreted down-plunge extension of the SAM zone. Several weakly conductive zones composed of stringer-semi-massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite mineralization were intersected in amygdaloidal mafic flows. Assay highlights include 0.16 m of 1.22% Cu, 0.06 % Zn, 1.61 g/t Au, 3.2 g/t Ag, 2.54 m of 0.59% Cu, 0.01% Zn, 0.06 g/t Au and 0.3 g/t Ag. (63L16-0171).

The last work on the property before it was acquired by Taiga was in 2011, when St. Eugene Mining flew 1584.5 km of heliborne VTEM and magnetic gradiometer survey over an area covering 143 km^2 including all of the SAM Tenure. Traverse lines were flown on a 100 m spacing oriented northwest at 340° with tie lines flown at a 1000 m spacing oriented southwest at 250°. The sulphide occurrences drilled to date on the property generally correlate well with moderate-strong TMI magnetic highs and TauSF conductive bright spots (63L09-0468).

Some of the information in Section 6.0 is taken from the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index(SMDI) files, a public geoscience reference data base maintained by the Government of Saskatchewan. The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the SAM Property. The Author cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the subject properties.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

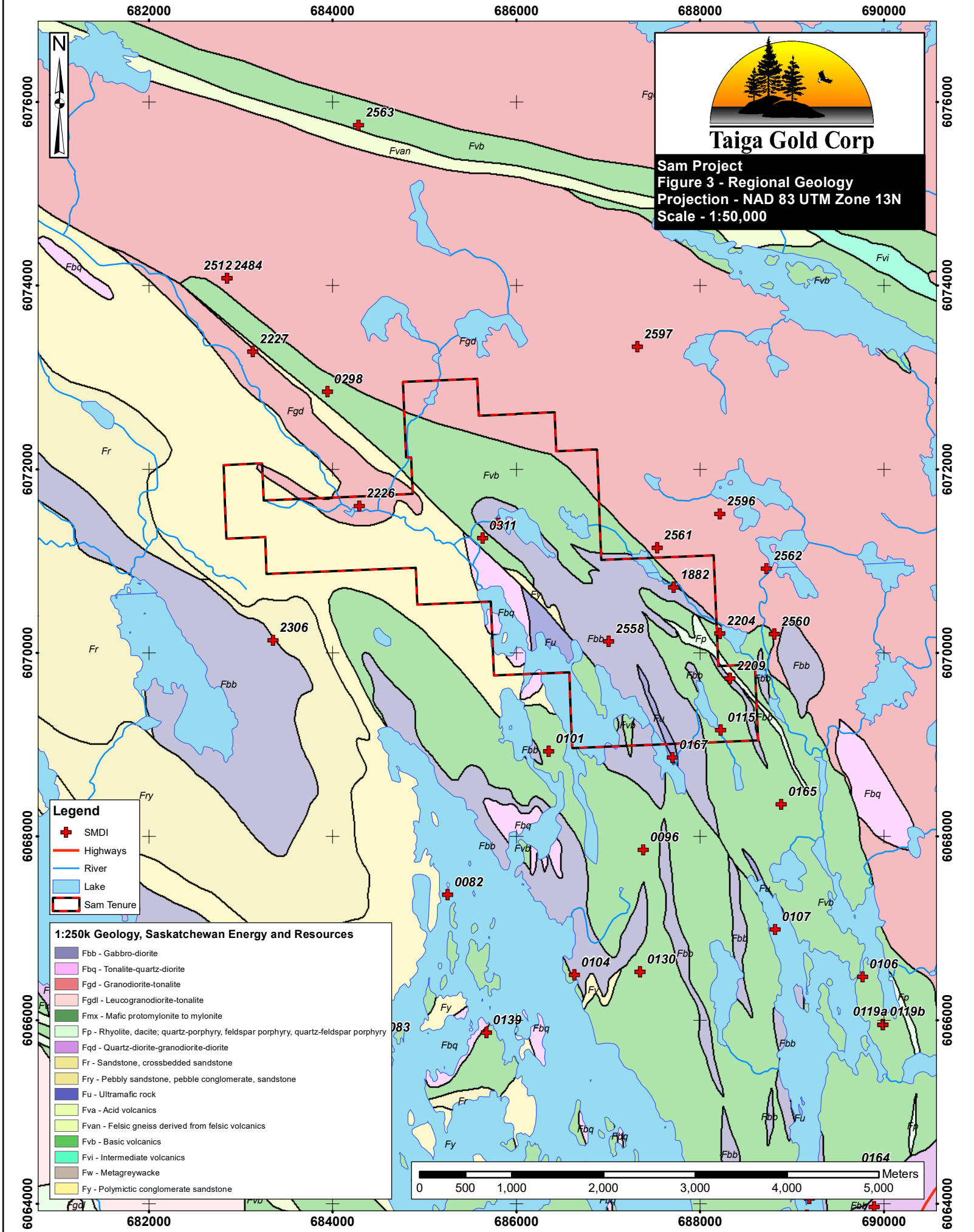
7.1 Regional Geology

The property is located in the Flin Flon belt, a relatively low metamorphic grade component of the Early Proterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogeny. It is bounded to the north by a transitional boundary into the high-grade gneisses of the Kisseynew Domain and is overlain to the south by flat lying Paleozoic limestones. The Flin Flon Belt is subdivided into the Hanson Lake Block, The Fourmile Island assemblage, Snow Lake assemblage, Wekusko assemblage and the Amisk Collage, which is where the SAM Tenure lies. These tectonostratigraphic assemblages are separated by major faults or intervening turbidites, felsic intrusions and older basement assemblages. The Amisk Collage can further be subdivided into the West Amisk, Birch Lake, Sandy Bay and Flin Flon assemblages (Syme et al., 1996). The SAM Tenure is dominated by Amisk Collage rocks comprised primarily of volcanics, which are unconformably overlain by sediments of the Missi Group. In turn, intrusions of granitic to ultramafic composition were emplaced within the Amisk and Missi Group rocks (Figure 3)(Slimmon, 1993).

The Amisk Collage forms a major greenstone belt which hosts the majority of the base metal deposits in the Flin Flon – Snow Lake areas as well as some gold deposits. The Amisk Collage is composed of subaerial to subaqueous mafic to rhyolitic lavas, fragmental and locally derived volcaniclastic rocks. The Missi Group consists of clastic sediments that unconformably overlie the Amisk Group. The clastic sediments range from coarse, polymictic conglomerates to arenite/wackes and feldspar crystal tuffs/porphyries (Slimmon, 1993).

The area is deformed by polyphase folding and faulting with two major deformation events (D1 and D2) recognized. D1 is defined by tight, isoclinal folds, and strong S1 development parallel to original bedding. D2 refolded the S1 fabric on north to northwest trending axes and exhibits an axial planar S2 fabric (Slimmon, 1993). Abundant shearing and faulting has taken place with late northwest to north-northeast trending fault sets delineated by topographic features that probably represent older reactivated structures. Due to a high level of deformation, recognition of lineaments related to early faults is quite difficult with the exception of the Mosher Lake Shear Zone (Slimmon, 1993).

Metamorphic grade is greenschist facies and locally fine sedimentary and volcanic structures are preserved.


Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:50,000
N
682000
684000
686000
688000
690000
6076000
6074000
6072000
6070000
6068000
6066000
6064000
2563
2512 2484
2227
0298
2597
2226
0311
2596
2561
2562
1882
2306
2558
2204
2560
2209
0115
0101
0167
0165
0096
0082
0107
0104
0130
0106
0139
0119a 0119b
0164
Legend
SMDI
Highways
River
Lake
Sam Tenure
1:250k Geology, Saskatchewan Energy and Resources
Fbb - Gabbro-diorite
Fbq - Tonalite-quartz-diorite
Fgd - Granodiorite-tonalite
Fgdl - Leucogranodiorite-tonalite
Fmx - Mafic protomylonite to mylonite
Fp - Rhyolite, dacite; quartz-porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry
Fqd - Quartz-diorite-granodiorite-diorite
Fr - Sandstone, crossbedded sandstone
Fry - Pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate, sandstone
Fu - Ultramafic rock
Fva - Acid volcanics
Fvan - Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics
Fvb - Basic volcanics
Fvi - Intermediate volcanics
Fw - Metagreywacke
Fy - Polymictic conglomerate sandstone
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000
Meters

7.2 Property Geology

The project is underlain by northwest trending, southwest dipping belts of differing lithological units. From the northeast edge to the southwest edge of the project these units include: the felsic Reynard Lake Plutonic Complex, mafic flows and mafic volcaniclastics of the Birch Lake assemblage, the Mosher Lake Shear zone between the Birch Lake assemblage to the northeast and ultramafic intrusions, mafic volcanics of the Sandy Bay assemblage, and the Missi Group sediments to the southwest (Figures 3 and 4). All rock types in the area have been cut by numerous generations of felsic-mafic intrusions (Slimmon, 1993, Syme et al., 1996).

Three different types of basalt have been identified in the SAMtenure primarily based on their TiO_2 & Zr contents. Basalts with high (>2% TiO_2 and >133 ppm Zr) and moderate TiO_2 (1-2% TiO_2 and 50-120 ppm Zr) occur southwest of the Reynard Lake Intrusion and northeast of the SAMEast, SAMWest, and Trail conductors (Figure 3). These basalts are aphanitic-fine grained flows or intrusions, massive to locally pillowed, intercalated with autoclastic fragments and are sometimes sheared and host to pyroxene. Low basalts (<1% TiO_2, <50 ppm Zr) occur south of the high and moderate basalts and north of an important stratigraphic break between massive flows to the north and volcaniclastic rocks to the south. This basalt is aphanitic-fine grained, is often sheared and locally contains quartz +/- calcite filled amygdules (AR 63L16-0171).

Mafic volcaniclastics and heterolithic debris flows occur immediately south of the low TiO_2 and Zr basalts. The mafic volcaniclastics are often foliated, chloritic and contain sand-cobble sized mafic fragments. Heterolithic mafic debris flow is typically intercalated in gradational contact with the volcaniclastics. Debris sizes range from lapilli to 0.3-1.0 m blocks composed of aphyric mafics, pyroxene-feldspar porphyry to quartz porphyritic felsic fragments supported in a strongly chloritized fine-coarse grained matrix. Up to 5% magnetite is present within the mafic volcanics and heterolithic units (AR 63L16-0171).

Southwest of the basalts there is a large volume of green, equigranular, fine to medium grained pyroxene and plagioclase bearing gabbro that may locally host up to 5% magnetite (Figure 3). The texture is predominantly massive with foliation developed along shear zones, some of which may be silicified and mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Equigranular to pyroxene porphyritic gabbro sills occurs within the basalts and south of the Mosher Lake Shear Zone. Ultramafic intrusives occur along the southwestern margin of the gabbro at the Mosher Lake Shear zone (Slimmon, 1993, AR 63L16-0171).

The Missi Group sediments unconformably overlie the Sandy Bay and Birch Lake assemblages on the southwestern side of the project (Figure 4). The sediments are dominated by conglomerates with local beds of arkose, pebbly arkose and feldspar-phyric crystal tuff. Near the unconformity, sediments are more chloritic and greywackes and conglomerates dominate (AR 63L16-0138).

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

682000 684000 686000 688000

6072000 6070000

Legend
- Sam Mineralized Zone
- HLEM Conductor
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

Tea - VMS
Wolverine North - Au
Sam Conductor West
Sam - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Wolverine West - Au
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolverine East - Au
Wolf - VMS
Wolverine Lake
Black Prince - VMS
Amisk Lake

Fgd Fvb Fr Fy Fbq Fu Fbb Fp Fva Fvi Fw

Geology Legend

Regional Geology
- Fbb - Gabbro-diorite
- Fbq - Tonalite-quartz-diorite
- Fgd - Granodiorite-tonalite
- Fgdl - Leucogranodiorite-tonalite
- Fmx - Mafic protomylonite to mylonite
- Fp - Rhyolite, dacite; quartz-porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry
- Fqd - Quartz-diorite-granodiorite-diorite
- Fr - Sandstone, crossbedded sandstone
- Fry - Pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate, sandstone
- Fu - Ultramafic rock
- Fva - Acid volcanics
- Fvan - Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics
- Fvb - Basic volcanics
- Fvi - Intermediate volcanics
- Fw - Metagreywacke
- Fy - Polymictic conglomerate sandstone

Geology (63L16-0171)
- Basalt Flow (1-2% TiO2)
- Basalt Flow (<1% TiO2)
- Basalt Flow (>2% TiO2)
- Basalt Volcanic (low)
- Diorite-Ultramafic Intrusive
- Felsic Intrusion
- Mafic Volcanic
- Pyroxene to Gabbro Intrusive
- Reynard Lake Intrusion

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

N

7.3 Mineralization

Within the SAM tenure there are seven historical showings reported by the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI) (Figure 2, Table 3).

Table 3: SAM Property SMDI Occurrences

SMDI	NAME	CMDTY	CMDTY TYPE	LOC TYPE	DEP CLASS
0115	Black Prince Cu-Au Showing, Border Zone Au Showing (Intrusion Associated Shear Hosted Au: Sub-alkaline)	Cu	Base Metal	Outcrop grab	Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide: Mafic
0311	SAM Cu-Zn Zone or SAM East Cu-Zn Zone, SAM West Cu -Zn Zone, and SAMCu-Zn Deposit; TRAIL Cu Zone	Cu	Base Metal	Drill hole	Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide: Mafic
1870	Drill hole SAM-37-79	Cu-Au	Base Metal	Drill hole	Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide: Mafic
1882	Drill hole SAM-101-81	Cu-Au	Base Metal	Drill hole	Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide: Mafic
2209	Samples DB5T-62 and DB5T-63	Au	Gold	Outcrop grab	Structurally-Controlled Mesothermal Lode Gold
2226	Wolverine North Au Showing or Grid 3-83 Au Anomalies Showing, Wolverine West Au Showing	Au	Gold	Outcrop grab	Structurally-Controlled Mesothermal Lode Gold
2558	Golden Bear Shear Zone Au Showing or Dingo-Dingue Vein Au Showing	Au	Gold	Outcrop grab	Structurally-Controlled Mesothermal Lode Gold

The Black Prince Cu-Au showing (SMDI 0115) is a northwest striking and southwest dipping zone of sulphide mineralization hosted within shear zones separating pillowed and massive andesites to the northeast and basic pyroclastics to the southwest. The zone is primarily comprised of disseminated sulphides with minor chalcopyrite within a silicified matrix and massive sulphide zones up to a meter thick host to predominantly pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization. Drilling completed on two conductors 1.2 km to the northwest intercepted 0.5 m of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization and disseminated sulfides over approximately 10 m with assays as high as 0.14% Cu and 0.31 g/t Au.

SMDI 1870 represents Sam-37-79 the discovery hole for the SAMVMS Zone. Core from 11.6-13.5 m assayed 1.16 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 0.09% Zn including 0.3 m of 1.85 g/t Au, 0.96% Cu and 0.27% Zn. Three anomalous base metal zones were intersected below including 1.09% Cu from 44.96-46.33 m.

The SAM Zone (SMDI 0311) is a VMS deposit located 500 m north of Wolverine Lake. The SAM Zone is intimately related to the stratigraphic break between a flow dominated mafic sequence and a mafic volcaniclastic sequence (Figure 4). The mineralization is defined as Konuto Lake type and occurs as local disseminations and stringers over tenths of feet to tens of feet of pyrite-pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. The SAM Cu-Zn Zone occurs in sub-zones A-1 to A-6 as disseminated, stringer and massive sulphide chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing mineralization. The deposit has a defined strike length of 200 m, a width of up to 50 m and has been traced to a depth of 200 meters below which it is Golden Bear Shear Zone open. Deposit scale alteration is defined by Fe enrichment in the form of magnetite and Fe-chlorite and feldspar related Na and Ca depletion (63L16-0171). Geophysical and drilling evidence suggest that the SAM Zone extends to the northwest and southeast (63L16-0171). Gold grades vary with the highest gold grades associated with sections that contain significant sphalerite.

SMDI 1882 is a VMS associated gold showing discovered with drill hole Sam-101-81 located ~2.2 km southeast of the SAM VMS deposit (Figure 4). The hole intersected andesite with rare bands of quartz porphyry and amphibolite. The hole cut 1.15 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Ag from 33.37-34.29 m in silicified andesite with minor chlorite and disseminated pyrrhotite mineralization.

SMDI 2209 is a mesothermal gold showing located 1.3 km east of Wolverine Lake and ~450 m south of the Wolverine Lake East Au showing. Two outcrop samples were collected from a diorite plug that intruded aphanitic-fine grained massive greenish-grey basalt that assayed 0.47 and 0.78 g/t Au respectively (Figure 4).

SMDI 2226 represents two outcrop hosted mesothermal gold showings, Wolverine North and West, and gold mineralization discovered over two drilling campaigns on Grid 3-83 established by a Granges Exploration Ab-SMDC joint venture (Figure 4). The Wolverine North Showing consists of northern and southern zones of 1.0-1.5 m wide S- and M-folded quartz-feldspar-ankerite-pyrite +/- arsenopyrite hosted within arkose with vein proximal chlorite-carbonate-feldspar alteration. Assays as high as 4.28 g/t Au are reported for samples collected from 5-20 cm wide quartz-ankerite-sericite stringer veins. The Wolverine West Showing located ~1 km west of the Wolverine North Showing consists of Z-folded conglomerate with 20-40% quartz-albite-pyrite-chlorite-ankerite. Sheared conglomerates at the showing exhibit up to 7% pyrite, 3% arsenopyrite and 1-2% disseminated chalcopyrite. Channel sampling as wide as 1.0 m returned assays of up to 24.61 g/t Au with many samples reporting >3.1 g/t Au. IP-Resistivity surveying was completed over Grid 3-83 and six drill holes (WG4-1 to 3 and WG5-1 to 3) were completed to test chargeability anomalies for gold mineralization. All holes but WG5-3 and WG4-3 encountered gold bearing veining hosted within aphanitic-fine grained greenish-grey basalt. Veins varied from quartz-calcite, quartz-ankerite, to quartz-ankerite-calcite, are host to aggregates of black tourmaline and are associated with epidotization and chloritization. The veins are mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite with occasional molybdenite. The best assay was from hole WG4-2, which assayed 2.70 g/t Au from 26.1-27.07 m, and 1.09 g/t Au from 54.67-55.50 m.

SMDI 2558 represents the Golden Bear Shear Zone host to the Dingo-Dingue Vein located 200 m east of Wolverine Lake on the southern portion of the SAM Tenure (Figure 4). The Golden Bear Shear Zone is 15-20 m wide, north striking, steeply west dipping and is host to mylonitic chlorite schists (hanging wall and foot wall) and hematized sericite-quartz-carbonate +/- fuchsite schist in the center of the shear. Quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veining is common throughout the shear. Gold, minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and hematite are disseminated within quartz veins. Channel sampling of the 12 m long and 1.0 m wide Dingo-Dingue vein returned gold assays from 0.93-10.23 g/t with the best result being 9.61 g/t over 1.55 m.

Some of the historical references are to rock grab samples which are selective samples by nature and as such are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted across the property.

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 5 - Geophysical Compilation
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

684000 686000 688000 690000

6072000

6070000

Wolverine North - Au
Sam Conductor West
Tea - VMS
Sam - VMS
Sam-East - VMS
Wolverine West - Au
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolverine East - Au
Wolf - VMS
Wolverine Lake
Black Prince - VMS

Legend

- Sam Mineralized Zone
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

Geophysics Legend

HLEM Conductors Compilation Source	VLFEM Conductors Compilation Source	VLFEM Conductors Anomaly Priority	EM Anomalies 63L09-0468 AnConSF	TMI_11145.tif RGB
63L09-0173	63L09-0322	First Priority	< 9.9	Red: Band_1
63L09-0229	63L09-0430	Second Priority	9.9 - 21.1	Green: Band_2
63L09-0256	63L16-0086		21.1 - 33.8	Blue: Band_3
63L16-0080			33.8 - 48.8	
63L16-0171			> 48.8	

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 6 - Historic Soil Sample Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:10,000

N

684000 686000 688000

6072000 6070000

Wolverine North - Au
Sam Conductor West
Sam - VMS
Tea - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Wolverine West - Au
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Wolverine East - Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolf - VMS
Wolverine Lake
Amisk Lake
Black Prince - VMS

Legend

Historic Soil Samples
Au ppb
- < 5
- 5 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 500
- > 500

- Sam Mineralized Zone
- Contour Line
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 7 - Historic Rock Sample Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:15,000

682000 684000 686000 688000

6072000 6070000 6068000

N

Wolverine North - Au
Wolverine West - Au
Sam Conductor West
Sam - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Tea - VMS
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Wolverine East - Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolf - VMS
Black Prince - VMS
Wolverine Lake
Amisk Lake

Legend

Historic Rock Samples
Au ppb
- < 100
- 100 - 1000
- 1000 - 5000
- 5000 - 10,000
- < 10,000

- Sam Mineralized Zone
- Contour Line
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

There is potential for two different deposit types at the SAM property: structurally-controlled mesothermal lode gold and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) base metal.

The main deposit that is being explored for is a structurally-controlled mesothermal lode gold deposit similar to those found throughout the world. These structurally-controlled gold deposits are hosted by brittle, brittle-ductile, and ductile, moderately to steeply dipping second and third order deformation zones. The host rocks are typically greenstone belts of various ages consisting of ultramafic to felsic volcanic, and internal ultramafic to felsic intrusions. Gold mineralization postdates the host rocks (epigenetic) and is syn-to-late-tectonic and syn-to-slightly-post-peak metamorphism. The mineralization occupies or is proximal to fractures, faults, and shear zones. Gold commonly occurs as the native element, and may occur as inclusions in pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Auriferous veins mainly consist of quartz, usually with up to 10% sulphides and occasionally much more when highly sulphidized, and variable ferroan carbonate, albite, chlorite, tourmaline, and white mica.

Archean greenstone belts in Ontario and to a lesser extent Quebec have provided the bulk of historic gold production from this type of deposit in Canada. The mineralization is typically found within subsidiary structures controlled by regional scale crustal structural breaks. Examples of these include the Larder Lake–Cadillac and Destor-Porcupine Faults of Ontario and Quebec. Proterozoic rocks in Canada may also host this type of gold deposit, but they are typically restricted in both size and distribution, although exceptions do exist as will be illustrated in the ensuing text.

Proterozoic rocks of the Trans-Hudson Orogen in Saskatchewan do host several relatively small past producing gold deposits of this type within the La Ronge Domain. The deposits are typically hosted by felsic intrusive rocks of the La Ronge Domain and are structurally related to the regional scale McLennan Shear Zone. These deposits were typically high grade in nature (in excess of 15 grams per Tonne at Star Lake and Jasper), but with generally limited production, with most producing well under the 500,000 ounces of gold.

The Trans-Hudson Orogen is primarily noted by most explorationists to be the host of large, high grade uranium deposits of the Athabasca Basin, such as McArthur River and Cigar Lake. However, the Homestake Gold Deposit in South Dakota, is situated within the rocks of the Trans-Hudson as well, several tens of kilometres to the east of where the Tabbernor Fault appears to terminate in South Dakota. The deposit is related to a complex series of folds affected by faulting and shearing, with the mineralization almost entirely restricted to the Homestake Iron Formation. No NI 43-101 compliant resource was ever reported for the Homestake Mine, but it is reported to have ultimately produced in excess of 40 million ounces of gold over its lifespan between 1878 and 2002. Caddy et al. (1991) reported as of 1988 a total of 124.9 million Tonnes of ore had been milled at a grade of 8.869 g/T (35.4 million ounces from 124.9 million Tonnes of ore).

A secondary target at the SAM is for polymetallic volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits. VHMS deposits are associated with submarine environments consisting of volcanic rocks and are often interlayered with sequences of sedimentary deposition. Subvolcanic intrusions create a high temperature environment that initiate hydrothermal fluids to precipitate base metals directly from the sea floor. Typically, a copper-rich stockwork feeder zone is found in a discordant zone in the footwall and grades into an overlying massive sulphide zone that is more zinc-rich on the edges with a more

copper-rich core. The massive sulphide layers form by hydrothermal fluids depositing base metals directly onto the sea floor.

Exploration for this deposit type is strongly governed by identification of permissive stratigraphic intervals or mineralized horizons and rock alteration. Detailed geological mapping and lithogeochemical typing are fundamental to the identification of alteration vectors and mineralized horizons. In deformed rock masses delineation of preferred stratigraphic horizons can be linked using structural analyses. These deposits are commonly classified into five major groups (Barrie and Hannington, 1999): mafic type, bimodal-mafic type, mafic-siliclastic type, bimodal-felsic type, and bimodal-siliciclastic type. VMS mineralization at the SAM is classified as mafic or bimodal-mafic type.

The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the SAM Property. The Author cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the subject properties.

9.0 EXPLORATION

As of the date of this report, DJ Capital Corp. has not performed any exploration on the SAM property.

Taiga has completed two field programs on the SAM property and has incurred $138,732 in exploration expenditures.

The 10 day 2018 SAM exploration program consisted of soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping. The 2020 program focused on following up results from the 2018 program. In 2018 soil sampling was completed in three areas: the first was to extend an historical soil sampling grid to the east over an area prospective for both gold and VMS-style mineralization (the 'SAM' area), and the second and third were over two gold prospects (Wolverine West and North, respectively) that have not been soil sampled before (Figure 8). Prospecting and mapping was focused on two deposit styles – gold and VMS mineralization. Prospecting for gold mineralization was focused primarily on relocating and resampling the Golden Bear, Wolverine West and Wolverine North historical gold showings to confirm grade potential and surface extent. In addition, any favourable shear zones and quartz veins were sampled (Figure 9). Prospecting for VMS potential focused in the northeastern part of the SAM tenure with known historical VMS-style mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Figure 9). Rock samples collected in areas prospective for Au mineralization were assayed whereas rock samples collected in areas prospective for VMS mineralization were analyzed using whole rock methods. A total of 957 soil samples and 122 rock samples (including 59 whole rock) were collected in 2018 - 2020.

Results from these two phases of exploration were successful in confirming historical results and provided more detail in areas where there had been little or no geochemical soil sampling. Based on the relationship between the anomalous soil sample results and in situ mineralization, the sampling methods appear to be representative and appropriate to locate mineralization on the Property.

9.1 Soil Sample Results

A total of 957 soil samples were collected on the SAM property: 2018 (769) and 2020 (188).

The soil cut-offs used to define anomalous zones were chosen by breaks in slope in a cumulative

probability plot of all the soil samples assayed in the program. Gold-in-soil geochemistry results for 2018-2020 are presented in Figure 8 and summary statistics and cut-offs are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary Statistics for Au Soil Geochemistry (Au ppb)

	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Std Dev	75th	90th	99th
2018	769	0.1	1010	10.2	3.1	50.9	5.4	11.1	137.5
2020	188	0.7	2100	25.0	3.5	159.2	7.9	22.2	220.7
All Samples	957	0.1	2100	13.1	3.2	84.1	5.8	13.8	164.4

Soil geochemistry results for Au are presented in Figure 8 and summary statistics and cut-offs are presented in Table 4.

A number of soil samples with anomalous gold concentrations are present in the Sam area. The highest Au value returned was 2100 ppb Au from 2020 Sample SAL051 01+25N located 260 meters SW of the SAM mineral occurrence.

There is a point anomaly assaying 755.1 ppb Au that corresponds to the location of the Golden Bear Au showing. There is another point anomaly to the southeast (assaying 247 ppb Au) that is surrounded by weaker peripheral anomalies (11.5-45 ppb Au). This area is host to mafic volcanics and not known to host any mineralization. Near the northeastern edge of the soil grid there is a multi-station, multi-line anomaly with a strike length of 400 m and a width of up to ~100 m. The two most anomalous samples in the area assayed 1010 and 363.1 ppb Au, respectively. The 1:250k government geology for the area indicates that these anomalies are located proximal to a contact between gabbro-diorite intrusives and mafic volcanics. Anomalous Ag, Cu and Zn concentrations are coincident with this anomaly and also flank it to the southwest. There are no known gold occurrences in this area.

South of this area there are a number of weaker soil anomalies (11.5-150 ppb Au) that often persist across line that are unexplained by historical work. Finally, at the southeastern end of the grid there are two anomalous samples (223.8 and 187.7 ppb Au) supported by weaker samples across lines that are also unsupported by known mineral occurrences. The Au anomalies defined on the Wolverine North and West grids are quite weak with a maximum assay of 24.1 ppb Au and do not correlate with locations of known showings.

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 8 - 2017- 2020 Soil Sample Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:10,000

N

684000 686000 688000

6072000

6070000

Wolverine North - Au

Wolverine West - Au

Sam Conductor West

Sam - VMS

Sam East - VMS

Tea - VMS

Trail - VMS

Sam-101-81 - VMS Au

Wolverine East - Au

Golden Bear - Au

Wolf - VMS

Black Prince - VMS

Wolverine Lake

Amisk Lake

Legend

2018 - 2020 Soil Sample Locations

Au ppb

- < 5
- 5 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 500
- > 500

- Sam Mineralized Zone
- Contour Line
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

9.2 Mapping and Prospecting Results

Mapping and prospecting at the Sam property in 2018 and 2020 focused on revisiting historical Au showings and evaluating the volcanic stratigraphy host to the Sam VMS horizon. Similar to the soil data, summary statistics and cut offs for gold in rock samples (n=122) are presented in Table 5 and plotted in Figure 9. These statistics aid in the geochemical vectoring and prioritization of past and future targeting.

The historical Golden Bear showing was located northeast of Wolverine Lake about 350 m from the edge of the lake. The showing was very well exposed as it had been trenched by historical operators and historical channel sampling was readily apparent along the ~45 m of exposed strike length. The host rocks at the showing consist of green-bluish sheared gabbro and ultramafic that is host to mm-scale feldspar porphyroblasts towards the northern end of the showing. The host rock is relatively soft, and can be quite silicified and oxidized proximal to veining. Quartz veining is hosted throughout the exposed shear zone and varies in thickness from 15-100 cm with the southern end generally host to the thicker veining whereas the north end is characterized by thinner veins. Zones dominated by swarms of <3 cm veinlets were also observed. The veins themselves are typically weakly-moderately oxidized, are host to minor carbonate and tourmaline. Often the veins are host to rusty vugs that may represent sulfide boxwork whereas actual sulfide is only rarely observed and is typically quite fine grained. Veins are concordant to oblique to the shear orientation. All structures presented were measured using the right hand rule. The shear orientation is steeply dipping and strikes from 167-188°. Foliations in the area dip between 78-90° with strike ranging from 165-180 – 340-345°. Veins are typically north striking (ranging 340-015^{o}) with steep dips to the east and west at 80-90^{o}.A total of 18 samples were collected from mineralized veins and host rock in the area with a best assay return of of 1840 ppb Au, with another sample assaying 391 ppb Au and four more assaying >100 ppb Au (Figure 9 inset C).

The Wolverine North showing is located northwest of Wolverine Lake, north of a river and relatively close to the western tenure boundary. The showing is well exposed by historical trenching and historical channel sampling is readily apparent. The host rock is chloritic schist with a distinctive micaceous sheen. Veining at the showing ranged from 50 cm wide at the northern end to up to 200 cm wide at the southern end. Both the veining and the surrounding host rock are host to pyrite mineralization that is variably oxidized to an orange-brown colour. Shearing is steeply dipping (72-85 °) with northwest (308-316°) and southeast (130-145°) strikes. Veining is moderate-steeply dipping (45-86°) and is northwest striking (292-318°). Two lineations measurements of veining have azimuths of 182° and 202° and plunge at 88 and 89°, respectively. A total of 5 samples were collected from mineralized veins for assay. Analytical results include a best sample returning 14420 ppb Au, with the other four samples returning 684, 1638, 3463 and 3515 ppb Au respectively (Figure 9 – inset B).

The Wolverine West showing is located southwest of the Wolverine North showing. Some of the historical channel sampling is well exposed with other parts of the showing now overgrown. The host rock in the area is sheared phyllitic metasediments that can be intensely silica altered proximal to veining. A weaker Au mineralized sample south of the showing (855 ppb Au, see Figure 9) is also hosted in intensely silica altered and pyrite mineralized conglomerate. The vein itself is up to 100 cm wide and is host to coarse blebby pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite with up to 5% total sulfides. The shear is steeply dipping (78-90°) and is southeast to northwest striking (132-138° and 208°). The veining is relatively conformable to the shear orientation steeply dipping at 74 to 82 ° and striking southeast to northwest (122 to 292°). A fold axis in the area was measured plunging 68° with an

azimuth of 132 degrees. Six samples were collected from quartz veining for assay. Two of the samples from the showing returned assays of 1685 and 4229 ppb Au. These samples are also anomalous for Cu (up to 1444.6 ppm) and Zn (up to 85.2 ppm).

Northeast and north of Wolverine Lake ultramafic intrusives and mixed diorite to gabbro intrusives have been mapped historically (e.g. AR 63L16-0171) and prospecting and mapping in 2018 confirmed this. Foliated ultramafics encountered while mapping exhibit dark forest green fresh surfaces, typically serpentinized, may exhibit fibrous mineral habit, are quite soft and may be magnetic. There are numerous occurrences located north of the central portion of Wolverine Lake and also on the western side of the Golden Bear showing. Diorite was encountered throughout the area and is typically medium-coarse grained greenish grey to dark black rock with mm scale quartz crystals, green-black chlorite-biotite and white-pink feldspars. The gabbro encountered is often well foliated and chloritized and is dark green to black in colour. Moderate to strong silicification is common especially in proximity to zones of elevated quartz veining such as observed at the Golden Bear Au Showing. Generally the foliation in this area is southeast striking and dips steeply to the southwest. Southeast of the Golden Bear showing there are two samples that are weakly anomalous in Zn (124 pm) and Cu (83.9 ppm) collected from thin quartz veins (2-5 cm) and sheared gabbro. Another weakly anomalous sample located north-northwest of Wolverine Lake was collected from moderately foliated gabbro with trace pyrite mineralization (79 ppm Zn).

North of the mixed diorite to gabbro intrusives and ultramafics is a horizon of basalts that are interpreted to represent mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Birch Lake Assemblage. The Birch Lake Mafic Assemblage is host to a number of significant VMS deposits to the southeast (E.g. Flexar and Birch Lake mines) and the Sam VMS occurrence within the current tenure (SMDI 0311). Work by Aur Resources (AR 63L16-0171) in 1999 and 2000 mapped a horizon of mafic volcaniclastics between the mixed diorite to gabbro intrusives to the south and the basalts to the north. The present work mapped volcaniclastics in the vicinity of the Sam deposit area that are light green, medium-fine grained, weakly foliated, weakly-strongly chlorite altered with a minor phyllitic sheen. The volcaniclastics are host to trace sulfides, minor surface rust and quartz-carbonate filled amygdules.

The basalts in the Sam Project area are manifest as dark grey (unaltered) to dark green (chlorite, sericite altered), massive to weakly foliated (with associated phyllitic sheen) to flow textured volcanics. Unaltered examples are generally barren of sulfide whereas more altered sections host disseminated trace to 0.5% sulfides with associated surface rusting. Near the Sam deposit area, basalts were observed with quartz-carbonate amygdules and minor rusty quartz carbonate veining. Similar to the mixed diorite to gabbros to the south, the foliation in the area generally strikes to the southeast, steeply dipping to the southwest. West and northeast of the Golden Bear showing there are two samples with anomalous gold concentrations (up to 685 ppb Au). At the same location where the 685 ppb sample was collected there is a zone of quartz veining (up to 45 cm wide) and quartz infilled brecciation associated with sulfide mineralization and malachite staining hosted in basalt. Sampling of this vein returned four samples anomalous in Cu (up to 587.9 ppm), As (up to 23 ppm), and Zn (up to 130.7 ppm). Shears and veins in the area are northwest-southeast trending and dip steeply (between 80-90°). Northeast of this vein there is a string of four samples (three basalts, and one Reynard Lake intrusive) that are host to anomalous Cu (up to 229 ppm), As (up to 54.4 ppm) and Zn (up to 96 ppm). Along trend to the northwest there are a number of samples southeast of the lake that are host to anomalous Cu (four samples, up to 131 ppm), Zn (four samples, up to 147 ppm), and As (six samples up to 46.7 ppm). Basalts in the area are massive to sheared with disseminated sulfides and weak to moderate chlorite

alteration. In the Sam deposit areas there are eight samples with anomalous Cu (up to 313.3 ppm) and Zn (up to 542 ppm) and three samples with anomalous As concentrations (up to 89.8 ppm).

Many of the rock samples collected on prospecting traverses are classified as grab samples which are selective samples by nature and as such are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted across the property. However, the author considers grab sampling to be an effective tool in establishing the relationship between host rocks and mineralization and in locating areas for more detailed follow up.

Table 5: Summary Statistics for Au Rock Geochemistry (Au ppb)

	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Std Dev	75th	90th	99th
2018	111	0.25	14420	317.4	2.5	1508.4	11.3	281.0	4157.6
2020	11	2.5	16	4.8	2.5	4. 6	4.3	11.0	15.5
All Samples	122	0.25	14420	289.2	2.5	1441.0	10.5	259.1	4079.1

Taiga Gold Corp

Sam Project
Figure 9 - 2018 - 2020 Rock Sample Ma
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:10,000

684000
686000
688000
6072000
6071000
6070000

N

Wolverine North - Au
0 1:1,000 20 Meters
Inset B

Wolverine North - Au
See Inset B

Sam Conductor West
Sam - VMS
Tea - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Wolverine East - Au
Golden Bear - Au
See Inset C
Wolf - VMS
Black Prince - VMS

See Inset A
Wolverine West - Au

Inset A
Wolverine West - Au
0 1:2,000 50 Meters

Inset C
Golden Bear - Au
0 1:1,000 20 Meters

Wolverine Lake
Amisk Lake

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Legend

2018 - 2020 Rock Samples
Au ppb
- < 100
- 100 - 1000
- 1000 - 5000
- 5000 - 10,000
- < 10,000

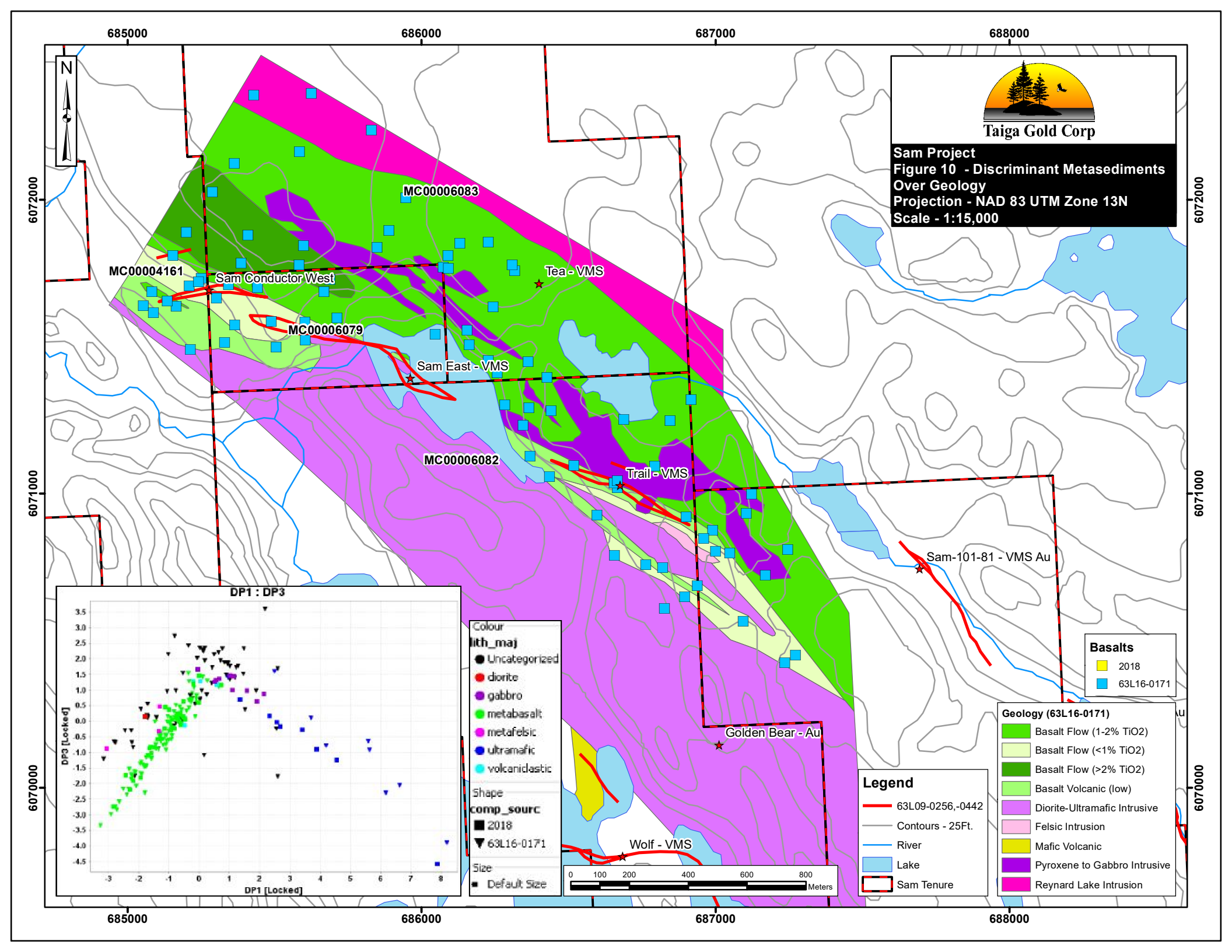
- Sam Mineralized Zone
- Contour Line
- Historic Road
- River
- Lake
- Sam Tenure

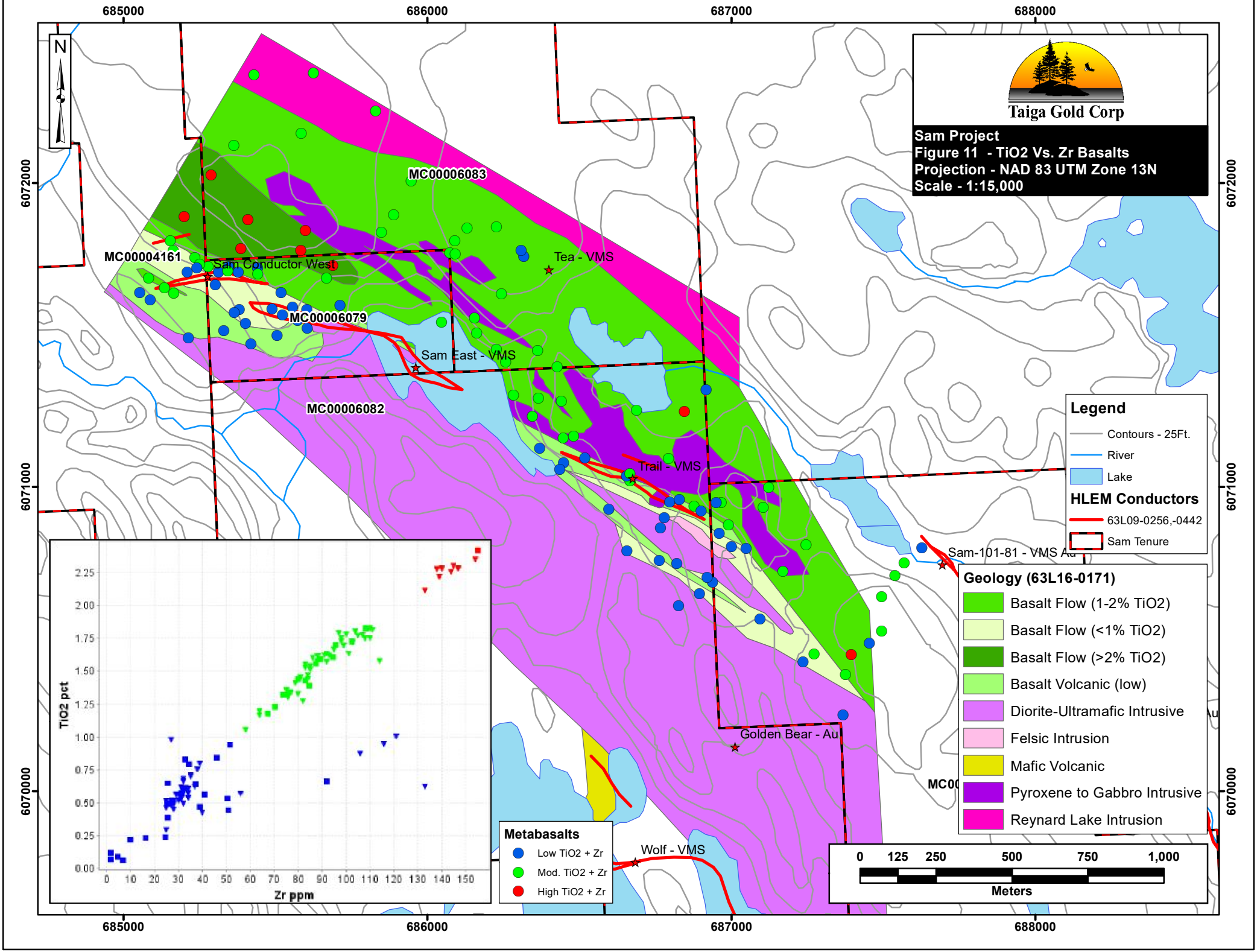
9.3 Wholerock Geochem

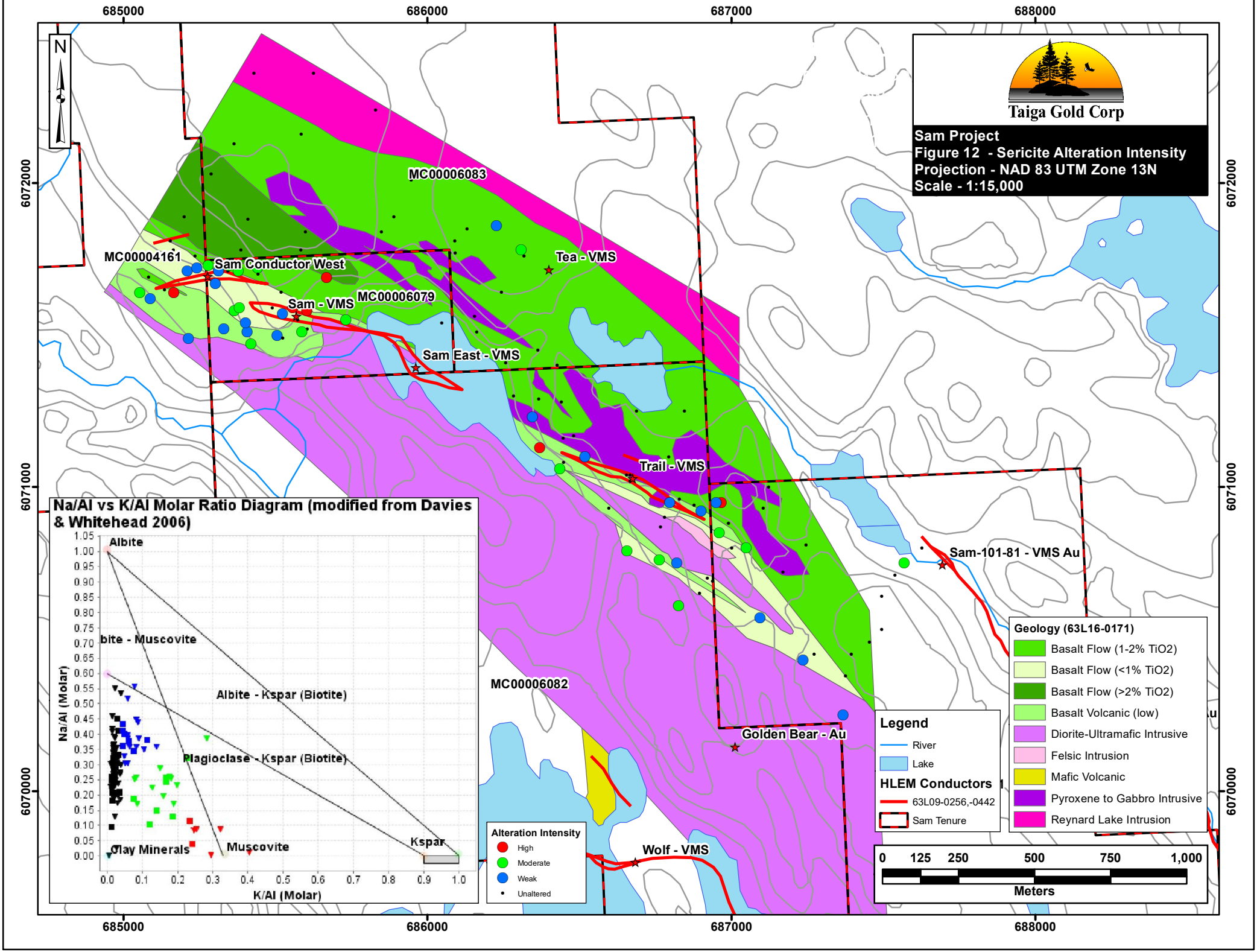
A total of 59 rock samples were collected for whole rock analysis in 2018. Work by Aur Resources (AR 63L16-0171) demonstrated that it is a useful way to map the basalt stratigraphy and to model hydrothermal alteration that may be related to buried VMS mineralization. In order to compliment the new samples collected in 2018, the whole rock data from Aur Resources (AR 63L16-0171) has been digitized and georeferenced. Unfortunately this historical dataset does not include any geological data for each of the samples. However, ioGAS software's discriminant projection analysis tool was used to help classify the historical samples into the different map units present in the Sam Project area. Discriminant Projection Analysis works by utilizing a training set of classified data (in this case the lithologies from the 59 samples collected in 2018) and a suite of elements to define 'rules' or equations which can then be applied to the entire data set. This analysis can help define the unknown lithologies from the historical Aur Resources whole rock data. For the discriminant analysis the elements used were Al, Ti, Nb, and Zr (assumed to behave conservatively) and Cr (useful to define ultramafic lithologies). The analysis produced four different equations which were then applied to the entire data set called DP1, DP2, DP3 and DP4 respectively. An XY plot of DP1 versus DP3 provided the best graphical definition of the ultramafic and basaltic lithologies (see inset in Figure 10). For the whole rock lithogeochemistry, the basalts are of most interest as they are prospective for VMS mineralization. Therefore the location of the potential basalt samples classified using discriminant projection analysis was compared to the geological map included in Aur Resources assessment report AR 63L16-0171. Any of the samples that were classified by the discriminant analysis as basalts that fell significantly outside the mapped basalt flows and basalt volcanics were classified as uncategorized (Figure 10).

By plotting TiO2 versus Zr three groupings can be defined: low (<1.006% TiO2 and <50 ppm Zr), moderate (<2% TiO2 and <130 ppm Zr) and high TiO2 and Zr (>2% TiO2 and >130 ppm Zr)(Figure 11). Near the contact between the basalt and the mixed diorite to gabbro intrusives, most of the basalts fall within the low category. Heading northeast away from the contact, the basalts are from the moderate category. The high basalts are primarily located on the northwestern end of the mapped area, with a few sporadic occurrences at the southeastern end of the basalts. Low basalt samples are also present near the Sam-101-81 occurrence and near the Tea occurrence.

By converting the weight percent values of K2O, Na2O and Al2O3 to molar values, the whole rock data can be used to model the mineralogy of the basalts (Davies & Whitehead, 2006**)**. This can be a very powerful tool as it can be used to model the continuum from unaltered basalts to sericite (muscovite) altered basalts that may be indicative of VMS related hydrothermal alteration. This type of analysis has been performed on the whole rock basalt data and three groupings were picked out based on their divergence from the unaltered group (Figure 12). The bulk of the altered samples fall close to the basalt and mixed diorite to gabbro intrusives contact in the low basalt flows and the mafic volcanics, particularly in proximity to the Sam deposit . However there are two samples near the Tea occurrence that also had low TiO2 and Zr concentrations and one sample near the Sam-101-81 occurrence with similar ratios.


Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 10 - Discriminant Metasediments Over Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:15,000
N
685000
686000
687000
688000
6072000
6071000
6070000
MC00006083
MC00004161
Sam Conductor West
Tea - VMS
MC00006079
Sam East - VMS
MC00006082
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolf - VMS
DP1 : DP3
DP3 [Locked]
DP1 [Locked]
Colour
lith_maj
Uncategorized
diorite
gabbro
metabasalt
metafelsic
ultramafic
volcaniclastic
Shape
comp_sourc
2018
63L16-0171
Size
Default Size
0 100 200 400 600 800
Meters
Legend
63L09-0256,-0442
Contours - 25Ft.
River
Lake
Sam Tenure
Basalts
2018
63L16-0171
Geology (63L16-0171)
Basalt Flow (1-2% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (<1% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (>2% TiO2)
Basalt Volcanic (low)
Diorite-Ultramafic Intrusive
Felsic Intrusion
Mafic Volcanic
Pyroxene to Gabbro Intrusive
Reynard Lake Intrusion


685000
686000
687000
688000
6072000
6071000
6070000
N
Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 11 - TiO2 Vs. Zr Basalts
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:15,000
MC00006083
MC00004161
Sam Conductor West
Tea - VMS
MC00006079
Sam East - VMS
MC00006082
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
Golden Bear - Au
Wolf - VMS
Legend
Contours - 25Ft.
River
Lake
HLEM Conductors
63L09-0256,-0442
Sam Tenure
Geology (63L16-0171)
Basalt Flow (1-2% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (<1% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (>2% TiO2)
Basalt Volcanic (low)
Diorite-Ultramafic Intrusive
Felsic Intrusion
Mafic Volcanic
Pyroxene to Gabbro Intrusive
Reynard Lake Intrusion
TiO2 pct
Zr ppm
0.00
0.25
0.50
0.75
1.00
1.25
1.50
1.75
2.00
2.25
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
Metabasalts
Low TiO2 + Zr
Mod. TiO2 + Zr
High TiO2 + Zr
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters


685000
686000
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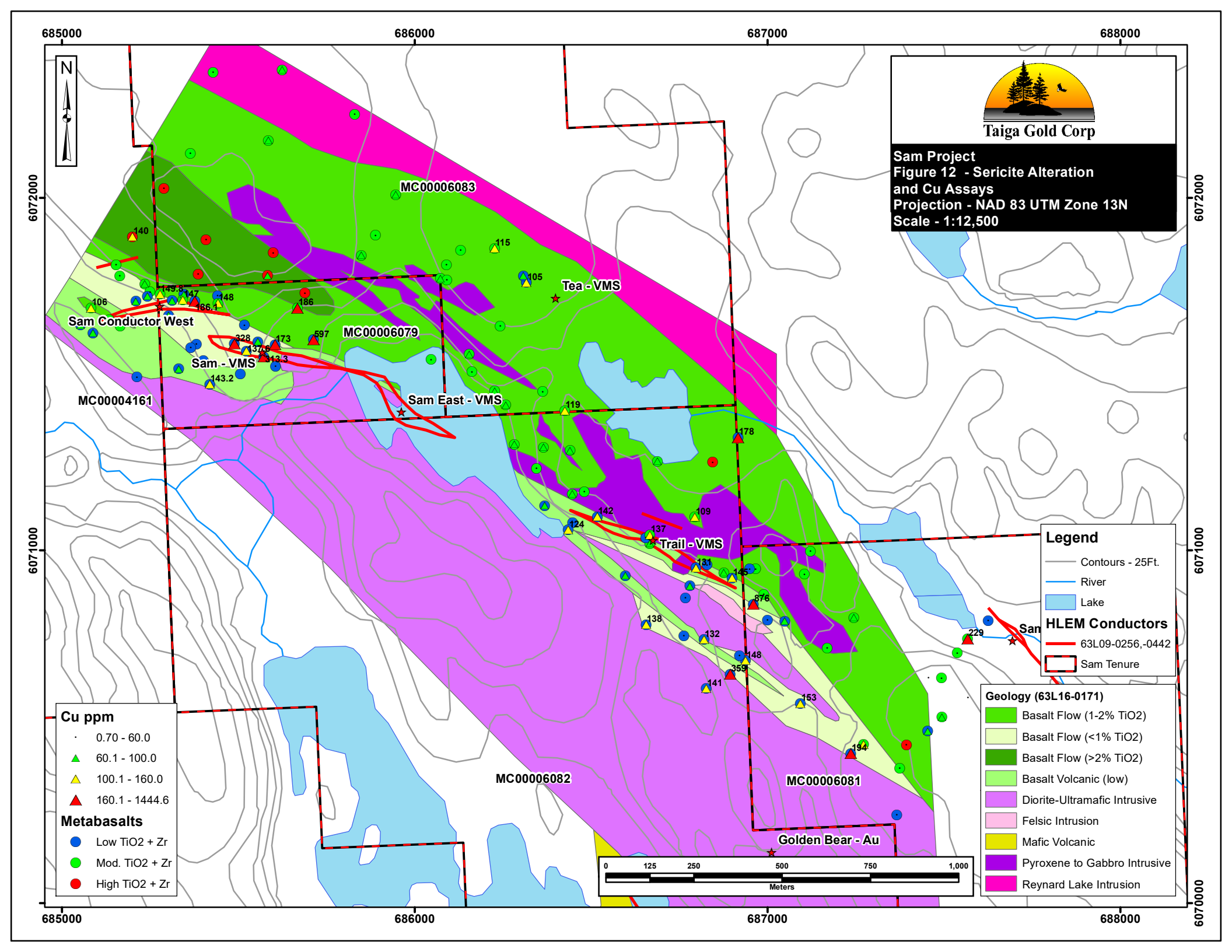
6072000
6071000
6070000
N
Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 12 - Sericite Alteration Intensity
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:15,000
MC00006083
MC00004161
Sam Conductor West
Tea - VMS
MC00006079
Sam - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Trail - VMS
Sam-101-81 - VMS Au
MC00006082
Golden Bear - Au
Wolf - VMS
Na/Al vs K/Al Molar Ratio Diagram (modified from Davies & Whitehead 2006)
Albite
bite - Muscovite
Albite - Kspar (Biotite)
Plagioclase - Kspar (Biotite)
Clay Minerals
Muscovite
Kspar
Na/Al (Molar)
K/Al (Molar)
Alteration Intensity
High
Moderate
Weak
Unaltered
Legend
River
Lake
HLEM Conductors
63L09-0256,-0442
Sam Tenure
Geology (63L16-0171)
Basalt Flow (1-2% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (<1% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (>2% TiO2)
Basalt Volcanic (low)
Diorite-Ultramafic Intrusive
Felsic Intrusion
Mafic Volcanic
Pyroxene to Gabbro Intrusive
Reynard Lake Intrusion
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters


685000
686000
687000
688000
6072000
6071000
6070000
N
Taiga Gold Corp
Sam Project
Figure 12 - Sericite Alteration
and Cu Assays
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:12,500
MC00006083
MC00006079
MC00004161
MC00006082
MC00006081
Sam Conductor West
Sam - VMS
Sam East - VMS
Tea - VMS
Trail - VMS
Golden Bear - Au
Cu ppm
0.70 - 60.0
60.1 - 100.0
100.1 - 160.0
160.1 - 1444.6
Metabasalts
Low TiO2 + Zr
Mod. TiO2 + Zr
High TiO2 + Zr
Legend
Contours - 25Ft.
River
Lake
HLEM Conductors
63L09-0256,-0442
Sam Tenure
Geology (63L16-0171)
Basalt Flow (1-2% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (<1% TiO2)
Basalt Flow (>2% TiO2)
Basalt Volcanic (low)
Diorite-Ultramafic Intrusive
Felsic Intrusion
Mafic Volcanic
Pyroxene to Gabbro Intrusive
Reynard Lake Intrusion
0
125
250
500
750
1,000
Meters

10.0 DRILLING

There has been a total of 5524 meters of diamond drilling in 41 historic holes completed within the current SAM property claim boundaries at the Black Prince, SAM, and Wolverine North. Highlights of historical rill results are included under Section 7.3 mineralization. Some of the historic core is stored on the property near the SAMSMDI occurrence.

A summary of the more significant intercepts follows:

Table 6: SAM Property Historical Drill Results

SMDI	Hole ID	Interval (m)	Intercept	Area
0311 / 1870	SAM-37-79	11.6-13.5	1.9m @ 1.16 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 0.09% Zn	SAM
0311	SAM-68-80	45.0-47.1	2.1m @ 2.56g/t Au, 3.26% Cu, 0.18% Zn	SAM
0311	SAM-70-80	28.0-29.6	1.6m @ 1.65g/t Au, 4.48% Cu, 0.24% Zn	SAM
0311	SAM-72-80	69.3-71.6	2.3m @ 1.85g/t Au, 5.52% Cu, 0.33% Zn	SAM
0311	SAM-76-80	33.6-38.5	4.9m @ 0.53g/t Au, 1.0% Cu, 0.24% Zn	SAM
0311	SAM-80-80	89.6-91.4	1.8m @ 0.0.15g/t Au, 2.2% Cu, 0.01% Zn	SAM
0311	WV-00-04	183.9-184.4	0.5m @ 0.24g/t Au, 1.05%Cu, 0.13% Zn	SAM
0311	WV-00-05	159.86-160.38	0.52m @ 0.02g/t Au, 0.06%Cu, 0.13% Zn	SAM
2226	WG5-2	62.0-65.0	3.0m@0.78g/t Au	Wolverine N

DJ1 Capital Corp. has not completed any diamond drilling on the project.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Terralogic Exploration Services carried out all of the fieldwork and prepared and shipped all of the samples.

11.1 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling traverses were done along specific predetermined grid lines oriented perpendicular to the dominant geological fabric in the area. Each of the lines was spaced 100 m apart and samples were collected every 25 m on the line. Soil lines were navigated using a handheld GPS and compass and samples were collected using a Dutch auger. Wherever possible, the soil samples were collected from the B-horizon of the soil profile, or a layer below organic material if B-horizon could not be reached. Where there was significant thicknesses of organic material and mineral soil could not be accessed no sample was collected. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of one per grid line. All of the sampling data was recorded in an app developed by Terralogic Exploration Inc. on ruggedized Android phones. A variety of data was collected for each sample including sample size, quality, depth, slope, soil horizon color and other. Other factors include sample size, soil development and whether or not organic matter is present in the sample. Photos were also taken of each soil sample. Sampling data and soil photos were downloaded from the Androids and imported into a geochemical database where any sampling discrepancies could be identified and fixed.

At the end of each day, all of the samples were laid out and sample numbers were compared to those from the Androids. Samples with damaged bags or unclear labels were re-labeled and put back into order. The samples were then placed into rice bags labeled with shipment number and shipping/receiving addresses.

11.2 Rock and Channel Sampling

Rocks grab samples were collected from outcrop with a rock hammer or geotool and channel samples were cut using a gas powered channel saw with a diamond blade. Samples were recorded as a rock sample with an assigned geostation in a field notebook with spatial locations and a variety of attributes which include: major rock type, texture, grain size, mineralization, structure and alteration. Once back in camp the sample notes were entered in to a Microsoft Access database. The samples were then laid out and compared to the entries in the Access database to avoid any mistakes or discrepancies. The samples were then sorted, loaded into rice bags labeled with a shipment number, shipment address and return address.

11.3 Analytical Methods

Analytical work for the 2018 Sam field programs was carried out by Bureau Veritas Laboratory (BV) at 9050 Shaughnessy St, Vancouver, BC V6P 6E5. Sample shipments were prepared by Terralogic Exploration Services personnel. Samples were transported to Cranbrook, BC in a secure, locked trailer, and then shipped to BV using Overland West Freight Lines.

Soil samples were dried at a temperature of 60°C, and sieved with -80 mesh (prep code SS80). A 30 g split was then subjected to an aqua regia digest and analyzed for 37 major and trace elements by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (analysis method AQ252).

Rock samples were crushed to >=70% passing through a 2 mm sieve and then pulverized to 250 g >= 85% passing through a 75 µm mesh (prep code PRP70-250). Following preparation, approximately half

of the samples were subjected to whole rock analyses while the other half were analyzed using conventional multi-acid and fire assay methods.

Samples submitted for conventional assay were subjected to an ultra-trace 4-acid digest (HNO_3, $HClO_4$, HF and HCl) followed by ICP-MS analysis for 35 major and trace elements (MA250 method). Gold was analyzed using a 30 g split for fire assay atomic absorption analysis (AAS)(FA430). A metallic screen fire assay method (FS631-1 Kg) was applied to samples that returned overlimit values for gold from the FA430 method.

Samples submitted for whole rock analysis were subjected to a lithium borate fusion followed by an ICP-MS finish (LF200) and LECO total carbon and sulphur analyses (TC000). A 0.5g split was additionally subjected to an aqua regia digestion (1:1:1 HNO_3:HCl:H_2O) and analyzed for 14 major and trace elements using an ICP-ES/MS finish (AQ200).

Analytical work for the 2020 SAM field programs was carried out by ALS Global, located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC V7H 0A7. Sample shipments were prepared by Terralogic Exploration Services personnel and samples were delivered in a secure, locked trailer to ALS Global's receiving facility in Saskatoon, SK. Samples were subsequently shipped by ALS Global to North Vancouver for preparation and analysis.

Soil samples were dried at a temperature of 60°C and sieved with 80 mesh (-180µm) (prep code PREP-41). A 30 g split was then subjected to an aqua regia digestion and analyzed for 51 major and trace elements by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) (analysis method ME-MS41). An aqua regia extraction on a 25 g sample followed by an ICP-MS finish was used to analyze for low detection gold (analysis method AU-ST43).

Rock samples were crushed to >=70% passing through a 2 mm sieve and then pulverized until 250 g >= 85% passed through a 75 µm sieve (prep code PREP-31H). Following preparation, a 0.25 g split of the sample material was subjected to a 4-acid digest (HNO_3, $HClO_4$, HF and HCl) followed by ICP-MS analysis for 48 major and trace elements (ME-MS61 method).

Gold was analyzed using a 30 g split for fire assay atomic absorption analysis (AAS)(AA23). A 30g split for gravimetric fire assay was applied to samples that returned >1 ppm Au from the AA23-AAS method (GRA21).

11.4 Analytical QAQC

This is an early stage exploration program. QAQC carried out on soil samples was limited to the collection of 13 field duplicates. The majority of duplicates failed for gold based on +\-20% failure limits, with most outliers occurring at low concentrations (< 30 ppb) (Table 7). Sample SAL053 03+00ND plots well outside the acceptable range of +/-20% for all of Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn and probably represents a sample swap. With the exception of this sample, geochemical variability between parent and duplicate samples can be attributed to local variations in the geochemistry of the soil and duplicate material sometimes being sourced from a separate pit proximal to the parent sample location.

QAQC carried out on rock samples was limited to one external certified reference material (CRM CDN-ME-1704) and one blank. The standard returned values well within failure limits for all of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn (Figure 13) based on the following QAQC analysis protocol:

UFL: Upper Failure Limit = Accepted CRM value + 3x standard deviation
UWL: Upper Warning Limit = Accepted CRM value + 1.5x standard deviation
LWL: Lower Warning Limit = Accepted CRM value - 1.5x standard deviation
LFL: Lower Fail Limit = Accepted CRM value - 3x standard deviation

The blank returned below detection values for both gold and silver.

Table 7: Duplicate Soil Sample Results

Parent	Duplicate	Analyte	Units	Conc.	Dup Conc.	LFL (-20%)	UFL (+20%)	Result
SAL043 03+00N	SAL043 03+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	Pass
SAL043 03+00N	SAL043 03+00ND	Au	ppm	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005	Fail
SAL043 03+00N	SAL043 03+00ND	Cu	ppm	12.10	14.10	9.68	14.52	Pass
SAL043 03+00N	SAL043 03+00ND	Pb	ppm	4.70	4.70	3.76	5.64	Pass
SAL043 03+00N	SAL043 03+00ND	Zn	ppm	62.00	67.00	49.60	74.40	Pass
SAL044 02+00N	SAL044 02+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Pass
SAL044 02+00N	SAL044 02+00ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	Fail
SAL044 02+00N	SAL044 02+00ND	Cu	ppm	6.40	6.40	5.12	7.68	Pass
SAL044 02+00N	SAL044 02+00ND	Pb	ppm	3.40	3.00	2.72	4.08	Pass
SAL044 02+00N	SAL044 02+00ND	Zn	ppm	28.00	28.00	22.40	33.60	Pass
SAL045 02+75N	SAL045 02+75ND	Ag	ppm	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	Fail
SAL045 02+75N	SAL045 02+75ND	Au	ppm	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.007	Fail
SAL045 02+75N	SAL045 02+75ND	Cu	ppm	10.50	6.80	8.40	12.60	Fail
SAL045 02+75N	SAL045 02+75ND	Pb	ppm	5.10	3.60	4.08	6.12	Fail
SAL045 02+75N	SAL045 02+75ND	Zn	ppm	69.00	40.00	55.20	82.80	Fail
SAL047 03+00N	SAL047 03+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Pass
SAL047 03+00N	SAL047 03+00ND	Au	ppm	0.023	0.009	0.018	0.028	Fail
SAL047 03+00N	SAL047 03+00ND	Cu	ppm	13.40	14.10	10.72	16.08	Pass
SAL047 03+00N	SAL047 03+00ND	Pb	ppm	5.50	5.40	4.40	6.60	Pass
SAL047 03+00N	SAL047 03+00ND	Zn	ppm	75.00	83.00	60.00	90.00	Pass
SAL048 01+25N	SAL048 01+25ND	Ag	ppm	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	Fail
SAL048 01+25N	SAL048 01+25ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.013	0.002	0.003	Fail
SAL048 01+25N	SAL048 01+25ND	Cu	ppm	8.50	13.10	6.80	10.20	Fail
SAL048 01+25N	SAL048 01+25ND	Pb	ppm	4.00	8.70	3.20	4.80	Fail
SAL048 01+25N	SAL048 01+25ND	Zn	ppm	35.00	35.00	28.00	42.00	Pass
SAL049 01+75N	SAL049 01+75ND	Ag	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Pass
SAL049 01+75N	SAL049 01+75ND	Au	ppm	0.028	0.006	0.022	0.033	Fail
SAL049 01+75N	SAL049 01+75ND	Cu	ppm	16.40	14.60	13.12	19.68	Pass
SAL049 01+75N	SAL049 01+75ND	Pb	ppm	10.00	9.00	8.00	12.00	Pass
SAL049 01+75N	SAL049 01+75ND	Zn	ppm	83.00	82.00	66.40	99.60	Pass
SAL050 01+25N	SAL050 01+25ND	Ag	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Fail
SAL050 01+25N	SAL050 01+25ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.004	Fail
SAL050 01+25N	SAL050 01+25ND	Cu	ppm	17.60	16.90	14.08	21.12	Pass
SAL050 01+25N	SAL050 01+25ND	Pb	ppm	6.20	6.10	4.96	7.44	Pass
SAL050 01+25N	SAL050 01+25ND	Zn	ppm	62.00	64.00	49.60	74.40	Pass
SAL051 02+75N	SAL051 02+75ND	Ag	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	Pass
SAL051 02+75N	SAL051 02+75ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	Fail
SAL051 02+75N	SAL051 02+75ND	Cu	ppm	24.80	22.50	19.84	29.76	Pass
SAL051 02+75N	SAL051 02+75ND	Pb	ppm	7.60	6.70	6.08	9.12	Pass
SAL051 02+75N	SAL051 02+75ND	Zn	ppm	62.00	54.00	49.60	74.40	Pass
SAL052 05+00N	SAL052 05+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	Fail
SAL052 05+00N	SAL052 05+00ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	Pass
SAL052 05+00N	SAL052 05+00ND	Cu	ppm	31.10	28.30	24.88	37.32	Pass
SAL052 05+00N	SAL052 05+00ND	Pb	ppm	7.90	3.00	6.32	9.48	Fail
SAL052 05+00N	SAL052 05+00ND	Zn	ppm	116.00	95.00	92.80	139.20	Pass
SAL053 03+00N	SAL053 03+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.04	Fail
SAL053 03+00N	SAL053 03+00ND	Au	ppm	0.003	0.007	0.002	0.003	Fail
SAL053 03+00N	SAL053 03+00ND	Cu	ppm	19.90	77.70	15.92	23.88	Fail

Parent	Duplicate	Analyte	Units	Conc.	Dup Conc.	LFL (-20%)	UFL (+20%)	Result
SAL053 03+00N	SAL053 03+00ND	Pb	ppm	6.20	40.20	4.96	7.44	Fail
SAL053 03+00N	SAL053 03+00ND	Zn	ppm	68.00	198.00	54.40	81.60	Fail
SAL054 00+50N	SAL054 00+50ND	Ag	ppm	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	Pass
SAL054 00+50N	SAL054 00+50ND	Au	ppm	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	Pass
SAL054 00+50N	SAL054 00+50ND	Cu	ppm	66.00	54.50	52.80	79.20	Pass
SAL054 00+50N	SAL054 00+50ND	Pb	ppm	13.30	10.80	10.64	15.96	Pass
SAL054 00+50N	SAL054 00+50ND	Zn	ppm	193.00	178.00	154.40	231.60	Pass
SAL055 02+25N	SAL055 02+25ND	Ag	ppm	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	Pass
SAL055 02+25N	SAL055 02+25ND	Au	ppm	0.021	0.008	0.016	0.025	Fail
SAL055 02+25N	SAL055 02+25ND	Cu	ppm	123.00	134.00	98.40	147.60	Pass
SAL055 02+25N	SAL055 02+25ND	Pb	ppm	11.30	14.60	9.04	13.56	Fail
SAL055 02+25N	SAL055 02+25ND	Zn	ppm	195.00	189.00	156.00	234.00	Pass
SAL056 01+00N	SAL056 01+00ND	Ag	ppm	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	Fail
SAL056 01+00N	SAL056 01+00ND	Au	ppm	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	Pass
SAL056 01+00N	SAL056 01+00ND	Cu	ppm	12.40	15.80	9.92	14.88	Fail
SAL056 01+00N	SAL056 01+00ND	Pb	ppm	4.20	6.90	3.36	5.04	Fail
SAL056 01+00N	SAL056 01+00ND	Zn	ppm	57.00	62.00	45.60	68.40	Pass

Figure 14: Field Duplicates 2020 Soil Samples

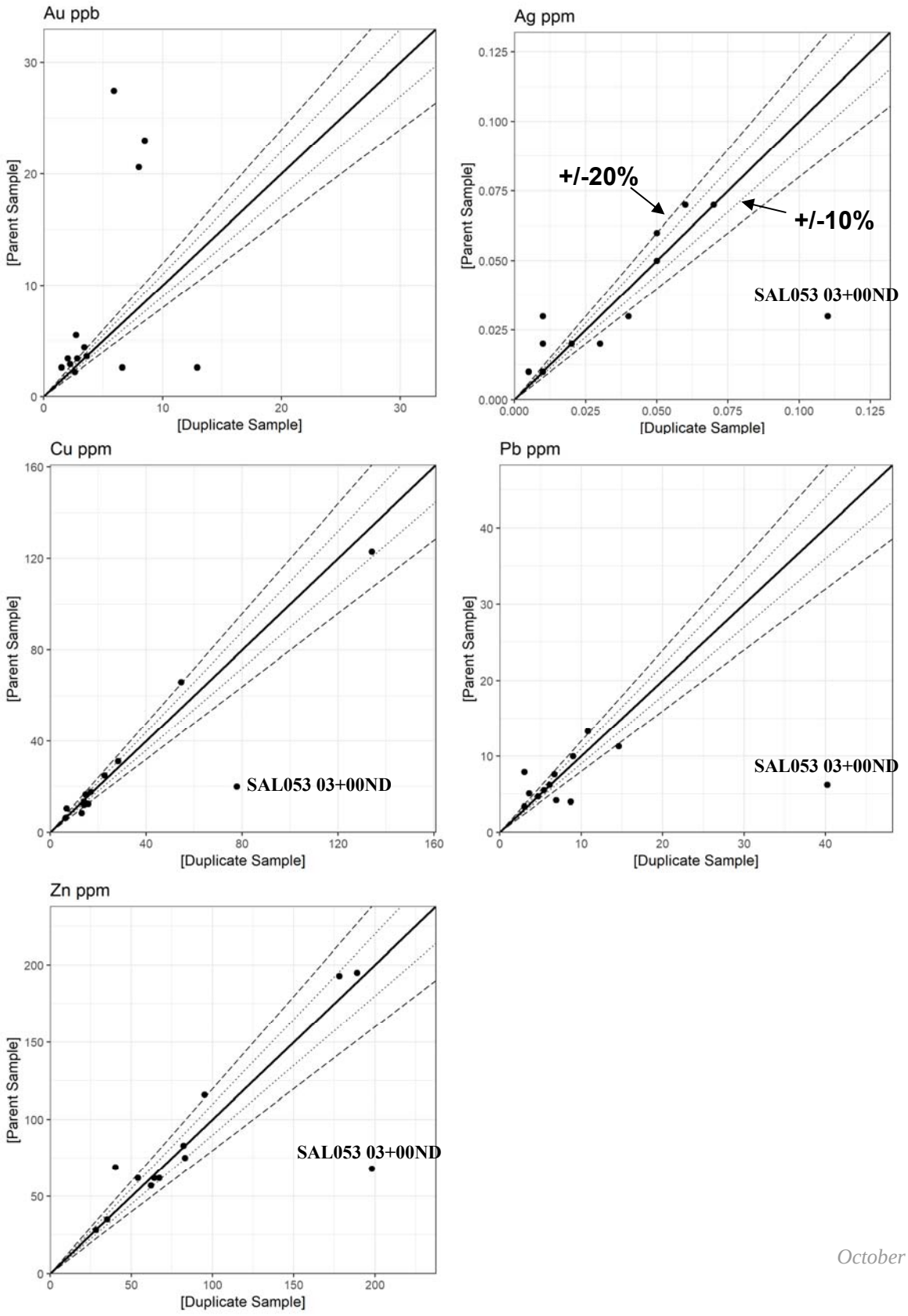
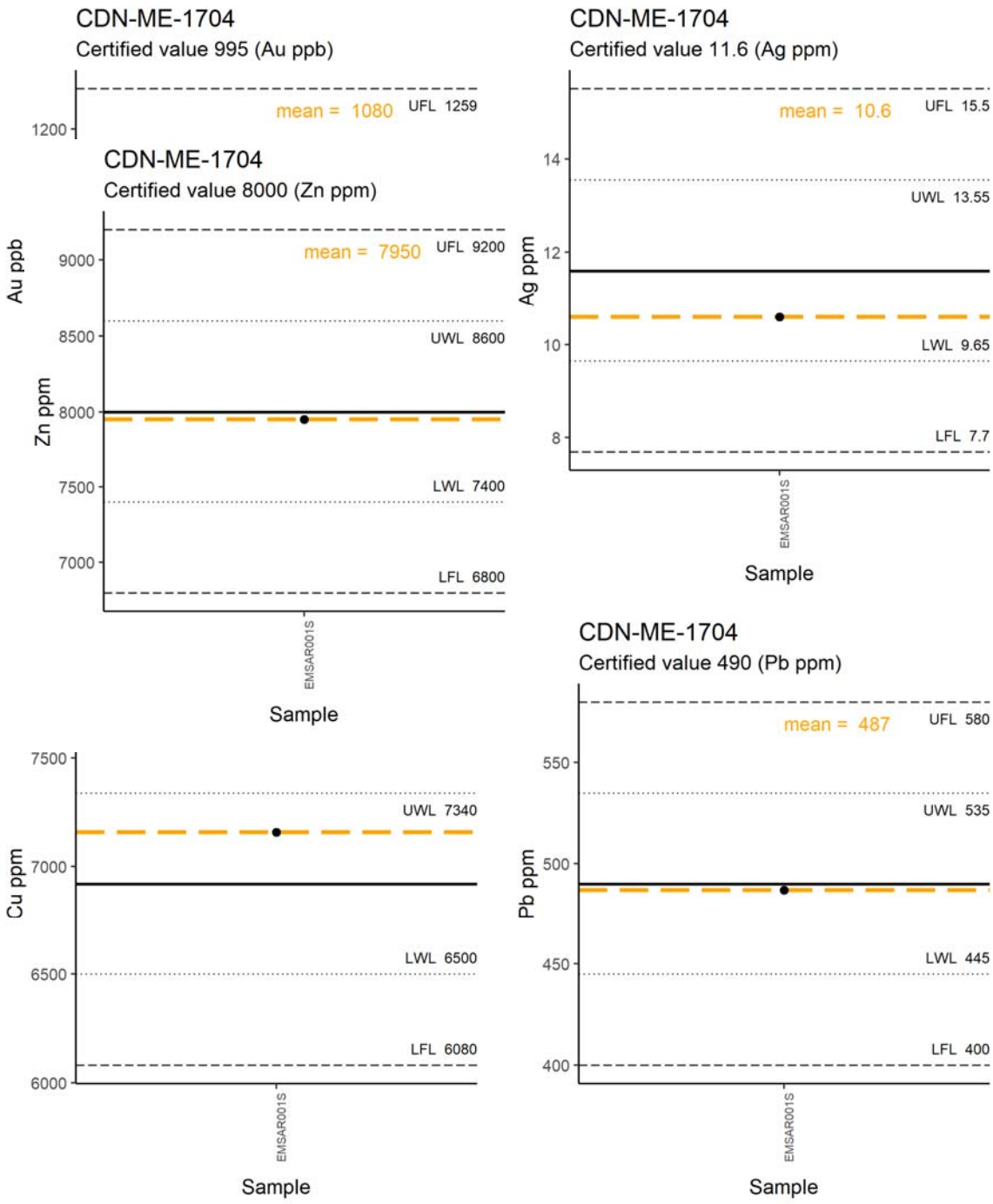


Figure 15: QAQC Analyses of Certified Reference Material



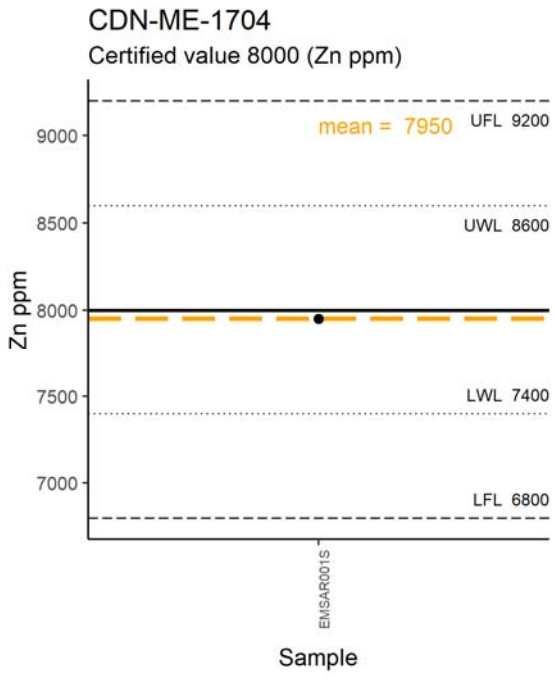
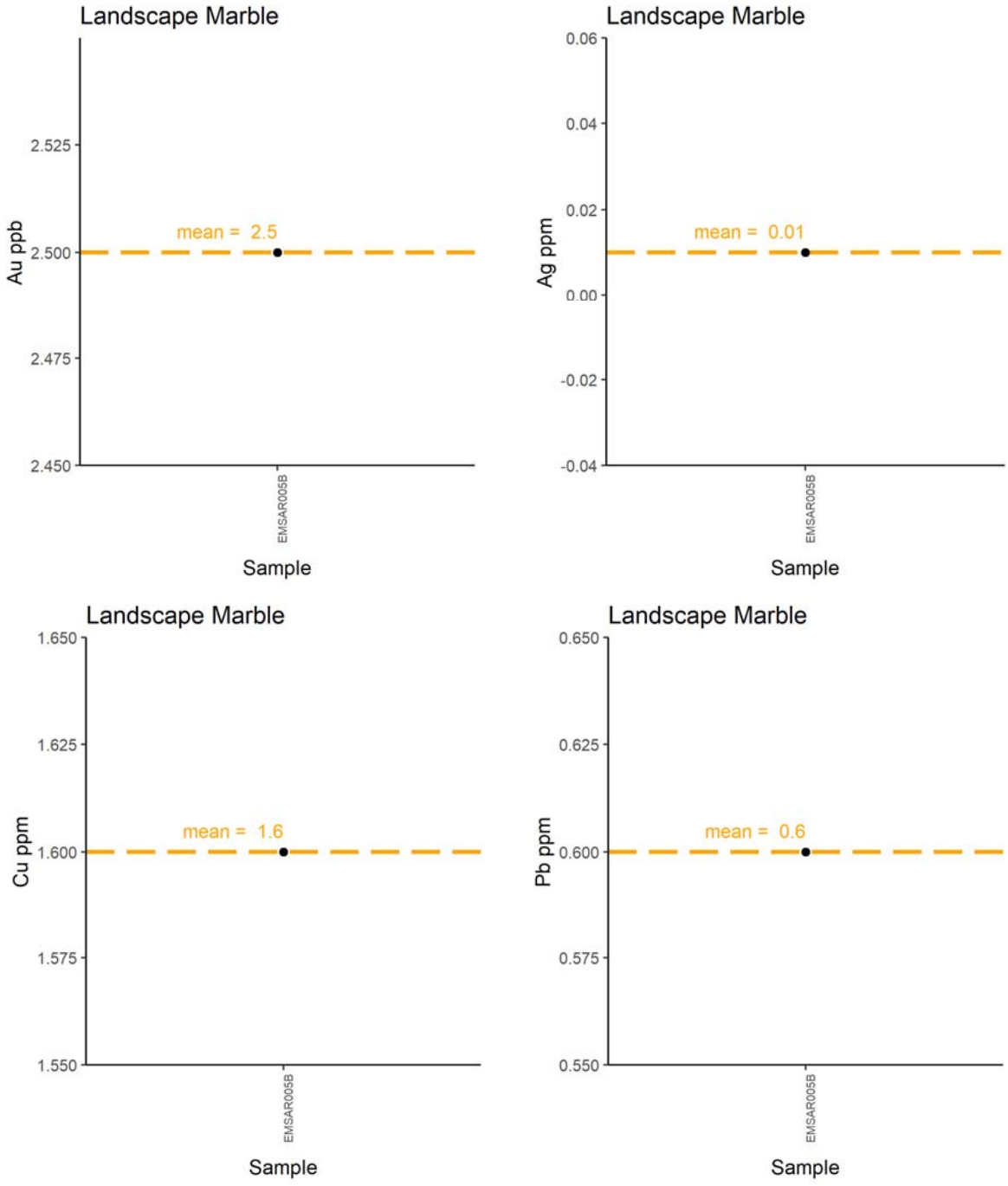
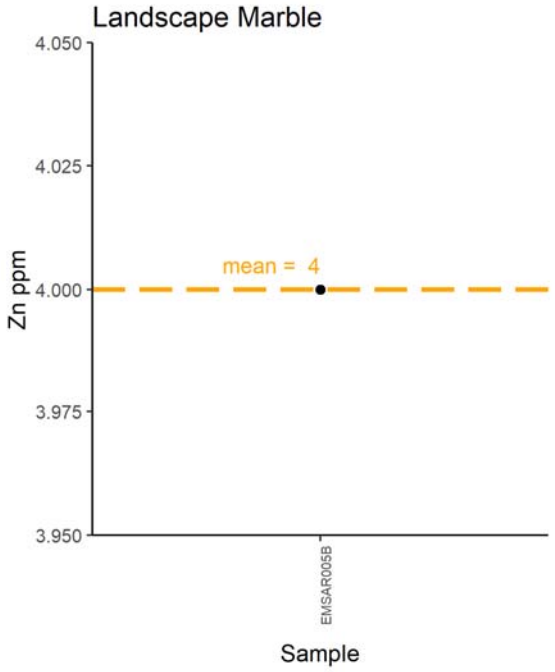

CDN-ME-1704
Certified value 8000 (Zn ppm)
mean = 7950
UFL 9200
UWL 8600
LWL 7400
LFL 6800
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
Zn ppm
EMSAR001S
Sample

Figure 16: QAQC Analyses of Blank Material




Landscape Marble
4.050
4.025
mean = 4
4.000
3.975
3.950
Zn ppm
EMSAR005B
Sample

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author performed a property visit on the afternoon of September 11, 2018. The property visit was limited due to weather conditions on the property later in the day and was ultimately cut short by the fixed wing pilot. No attempt to get to the property the following day was made as there was limited aircraft availability.

The author did not take any verification samples during the property visit; attempts were made to locate some of the SMDI showings on the property but none were found due to the time constraint and the distance from the fixed wing landing location to the showing area. Thick vegetation does not allow for helicopter landing in the immediate vicinity of the showing area so that was not an option.

Core from one of the historical drill programs was located on the property. Some soil sample locations from Taiga Gold's 2018 program were located on the property and locations were confirmed with GPS.

The author has no reason to believe that Terralogic's detailed compilation of historic work and current exploration data does not represent the nature of the mineralization on the property. All work conducted for Taiga Gold Corp. by TerraLogic Exploration on the SAM property in 2018 and 2020 was under the direction of a Qualified Person and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards. In the opinion of the author, the available data that this technical report is based on is sufficient and adequate to support the recommendations in this technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

DJ1 Capital has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the SAM property as at the effective date of this report. The author is not aware of any historical mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the SAM property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current of historical resource estimates on the SAM property.

DJ1 Capital Corp has not conducted any mineral resource estimates on the SAM property as at the effective date of this report.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The nearest and best analogues to the SAM property would be the Graham Au Mine area or Amisk Lake Cu-Zn Deposit (SMDI 2671).

The Graham Au Mine (SMDI 0296), also referred to as the Graham Deposits No. 1 and No. 2 (Zones 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, and 2B), or the Frank Au Showing is part of a group of five SMDI occurrences (Graham Mine, 87-1 Au Showing SMDI 2283, K Au Showing SMDI 2483, Graham Deposit No.3 SMDI 0299a and Graham Deposit No. 4 SMDI 0299b) located 3.0 km northwest of the northwestern property boundary.

Bedrock in the Graham Mine area consists of Missi Series conglomerate, greywacke and arkose on a

large drag fold on the northeast limb of the Magdalen Lake syncline. Shearing is common, and locally very strong. The mineralization style is classified as Structurally-Controlled Mesothermal Lode Gold. Mineralization occurs in quartz-ankerite and aplitic vein stockworks hosted by chlorite, sericite and carbonate altered conglomerates.

The first recorded work in the area was in 1914. All of the SMDI occurrences have seen varying amounts of fieldwork including soil, till and overburden surveys, ground VLF-EM, magnetic/gradiometer and IP/resistivity geophysics, and trenching. The area has also seen approximately 100 diamond drill holes completed.

Historic development work is poorly documented. Trenching, drilling, and one 32 ft (9.8 m) shaft were completed on Graham Deposit No. 1 between 1914 and 1932 and it was reported that some gold was produced by a 10 ton per day mill installed on the property by W. Bowie, but no production figures are recorded. There have been no historical resource or reserve estimates documented for the Graham Deposit area.

The current claims that cover the five SMDI occurrences are held by Jim Campbell, John Michael Danko and Heather Bjorklund.

The Amisk Lake Cu-Zn Deposit (SMDI 2671) is located 9 km south of the southeast property boundary. It is classified as a mafic hoted, back arc, rift-type Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide deposit. The deposit area is underlain by Amisk Lake Group Birch Lake Assemblage or arc-type mafic flows which are cross-cut by abundant epidote+ plagioclase+quartz± carbonate veins and stockworks. The mafic metavolcanics show contact metamorphism and alteration related to large mafic sill-like intrusions which occur on either side of the metavolcanics. Hudson Bay Exploration and Development considers the deposit to lie within the same package of pillowed, chloritized, silicified, and carbonatized island arc tholeiitic basaltic flows with minor intercalated mafic metasediments which host the Flexar, Birch, and Coronation Mines.

The deposit is made up of four stacked massive sulphide lenses consisting of sulphide breccias and stockwork type ore mainly composed of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and minor pyrite.
Hydrothermal alteration occurs close to the zones of sulphide mineralization. The host volcanics have been biotized, chloritized, sericitized, carbonatized, and silicified and they contain significant amounts of epidoite-quartz±plagioclase±carbonate stringers and stockwork type net veining. Locally, thin bands of magnetite occur in the sulphide ore. Microscopic examination of the ore reveals significant bornite as intergrowths with chalcopyrite and trace amounts of cubanite, mackinawite, vallerite, tellurobismuthite, molybdenite, and native gold.

The deposit was discovered by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development in 1994 with diamond drilling testing anomalies generated by ground HLEM and magnetic geophysical surveys. Mining started in 1999 using a ramp access and the ore was trucked to Flin Flon for processing. Total production for the Amisk Lake deposit from 1999 – 2006 was 2,065,150 tonnes at an average grade of approximately 4% copper and 2% zinc, with associated silver and gold credits.

The information in Section 15.0 is taken from the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index(SMDI) files, a

public geoscience reference data base maintained by the Government of Saskatchewan. The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the SAM Property. The Author cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the subject properties.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is not any other relevant data or information pertaining to the SAM property as of the date of this report.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Results from both historic and current field programs at the SAM indicate the presence of widespread gold and base metal mineralization. The goals of the 2018-2020 SAM field programs were to understand the extent of known mineral showings within the current tenure, and identify both extensions of known mineralization and mineralization in underexplored areas of the property. The gold potential of the project is clearly indicated by the presence of the Wolverine West, Wolverine North and Golden Bear showings. Grab sampling at each of these localities produced interesting results. The 2018 sample result of 14420 ppb Au at the Wolverine North showing is the highest grab sample that has ever been collected at that locality. The best 2018 result at Wolverine West of 4229 ppb Au confirms historical channel sampling at this locality with historical channel assays of up to 24.61 g/t Au over 1.0 with many samples reporting >3.1 g/t Au. Grab samples from the Golden Bear Au showing returned a maximum assay of 1840 ppb Au, with 5 other anomalous samples with greater than 100 ppb Au out of 18 samples collected from the veining and surrounding sheared host rock. In all instances there was significant evidence of previous work at the three above discussed showings in the form of relatively extensive stripping and channel sampling. Follow-up work on these showings should be focused on extending on surface strike extent to define a drill target. Near the Golden Bear showing a high resolution soil grid may help to guide further prospecting in the area. The soil results were significantly more muted at the Wolverine North and West showings and followup work should focus primarily on prospecting and mapping. Basal till sampling could also be tested to determine if it would respond better than conventional soil sampling.

The SAM soil sampling grid delineated a number of anomalous trends that do not currently correspond to known mineral occurrences. The most significant is a polymetallic (Au-Ag-Cu-Zn), multi-station, cross line anomaly located south of the Sam-101-81 – VMS-Au occurrence. The highest results along this trend include 451.58 ppm Cu, 701.2 ppm Zn, 0.325 ppm Ag and 1010 ppb Au. Both the Ag and Au results represent the highest results for those elements in the survey area. This soil anomaly is further supported by lithogoechemical results which exhibit anomalous Cu (up to 229 ppm), Zn (over 66 ppm) and As (up to 54 ppm) in the vicinity. One of the whole rock samples collected in the area is also host to moderate sericite alteration. Finally the one hole completed in the area, Sam-101-81, intersected disseminated, stringer and semi-massive sections of pyrrhotite mineralization associated with silicification from 25.90 to 28.49 m assaying 0.02% Cu and 0.02% Zn. An additional intercept from 33.37-34.29 m associated with silicification and narrow pyrrhotite stringers assayed 1.15 g/t Au demonstrating that there is potential for both Au and base metal mineralization in the area.

There are two more areas host to strongly anomalous gold-in-soils: 1)southwest of the Wolf VMS

occurrence (247 ppb Au); and west of the Black Prince VMS occurrence (223.8 ppb and 187.7 ppb Au). Both of these anomalies should be priority for follow-up prospecting and mapping.

The VMS potential of the property is well demonstrated by the SAM SMDI 0611 occurrence. There are a number of prospective conductors along trend with the SAM, however the bulk of the historical drilling has been in the SAM showing area, with the other conductors only being drill tested once or twice with mixed results. These conductors are still highly prospective, however it is not possible to drill test all of them along their entire lengths in an economic fashion. Future work should focus on identifying areas with coincident strong alteration and anomalous Cu geochemistry. One suggestion is to use 4 acid near total digest with ICP-MS finish analyses to categorize rock samples. This method provides analysis of Al, K and Na needed for the modelling of sericite alteration and also concentrations of relevant base metals such as Cu and Zn. Samples that exhibit both some degree of alteration and Cu enrichment can be observed in a few areas: the SAM occurrence area, the SAM West Conductor, west of the Tea VMS occurrence, west of the Sam-101-81 occurrence and in and to the south of the Trail VMS. With the exception of the anomalies around the Sam-101-81 and the Tea targets the anomalous samples fall within the low flow basalts (<1.0% TiO2), and the basalt volcanics identified by Aur Resources as the host stratigraphy of the SAM occurrence. (AR 63L16-0171). The anomalous samples near the Tea and Sam-101-81 occurrences may indicate that there is also favourable basalt stratigraphy located to the northeast of the low flow basalts and basalt volcanics to the southwest.

17.1 Conclusions

- Ground truthing of historical Au occurrences (Wolverine West, Wolverine North and the Golden Bear) has confirmed historical work programs. Future work should focus on extending the strike length of the known mineralization
- Soil sampling on the Sam grid successfully located the Golden Bear showing, a few unexplained point anomalies and a large poly-metallic, multi-station, cross line anomaly. Future prospecting should focus on the larger polymetallic anomaly and on the point anomalies.
- Soil sampling results on the Wolverine West and North grids were quite muted relative to the Sam grid. Future surface sampling campaigns in the area should potentially try other methods such as basal till sampling to assess their effectiveness.
- Whole rock lithogeochemical sampling was a useful way to distinguish lithologies allowing the combination of valuable historical data with the current data set.
- Zirconium and TiO2 were useful elements to determine the basalt stratigraphy which is significant as the Sam deposits is hosted in the low TiO2 flow basalts and basalt volcanics.
- Using K/Al and N/Al ratios is an effective way to model hydrothermal alteration of prospective basalts. This method is further enhanced by also looking at base metal concentrations of the altered samples such as Cu or Zn.
- A 4 acid lithogeochemical digest with ICP-MS finish could be a more economical way to get the same information provided by more expensive whole rock methods; further exploration should use these methods to systematically explore each of the prospective conductors in the

area.

The SAM project is subject to the normal risks of any early stage exploration project including data quality and interpretation. These risks are reduced through the use of a robust field data collection system which tracks a series of attributes for each unique sample resulting in high quality data which is the basis for interpretation and recommendations. While there is no certainty that continued exploration will lead to the discovery of additional mineralization having quality similar to or better than the mineralization identified to date, indications are that the potential is good. The project is well located with respect to transportation and power infrastructure.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SAM property hosts stratigraphy that is prospective for both mesothermal lode gold and VMS deposits and further work is recommended.

The focus of future work should be to continue to define and extend known mineralization trends, to locate areas of new mineralization potential and to generate targets for diamond drilling. The following recommendations are made:

- Prospecting, mapping and lithogeochemical sampling along prospective conductors, historical gold showings and soil anomalies to better characterize the structural setting and degree of alteration.
- Detailed soil geochemical grid coverage over point geochemical anomalies
- Follow up of geochemical anomalies with hand and hydro trenching
- Evaluate basal till sampling as a potential tool in locating deeper mineralization in areas where conventional soil geochemistry may not be effective
- Use high resolution DGPS survey to accurately locate historic drill colars
- Acquire high resolution DEM orthophoto to help interpret structures and areas of outcrop
- Evaluate using targeted tight spaced drone mag surveys to help define structural trends including structural intersections which could be the locus of mineralization and to locate cross-cutting epigenetic gold bearing structures.

The recommended budget for the Phase I program is $100,000.

Based on the results of Phase 1, drill targets should be selected and prioritized and followed up with a 2500 meter diamond drilling program. The cost for this work is estimated to be approximately $936,000.00. Advancing to the Phase 2 drill program is contingent on positive results from the Phase 1 program.

Detailed budgets for the proposed work are as follows:

Table 8: Phase 1 Exploration Budget

Personnel		
Project Geologist includes project planning, permitting, fieldwork, reporting	1 person x 25 days x $600/day	$15,000.00
Junior Geologist includes mapping, supervision, logistics, planning	1 person x 25 days x $500/day	$12,500.00
Geotechs includes soil sampling, prospecting	4 people x 25 days x $400/ day	$20,000.00
	Subtotal:	$47,500.00
Geochemistry		
soil sampling	1000 soil samples x $20 / sample (includes prep / ICP analyses)	$15,000.00
prospecting / channel sampling / hand - hydro trenching	200 rock samples x $25 / sample (includes prep / ICP / FA)	$7,000.00
basal till orientation survey	10 till samples x $250 / sample	$2,500.00
	Subtotal:	$24,500.00
Surveying		
DGPS ground survey		$4,000.00
High Resolution Orthophoto / DEM		$10,000.00
	Subtotal:	$14,000.00
Equipment **Rental** includes mob/demob, DGPS, channel saws, camp, all support equipment		$2,500.00
Transportation includes boat rental, limited fixed wing charter, travel for crews to property		$6,500.00
Meals / Groceries / Accommodation includes geological fieldwork and IP survey		$5,000.00
	TOTAL:	$100,000.00

Table 9: Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Budget

Personnel		
Project Geologist includes project planning, permitting, fieldwork, reporting	1 person x 40 days x $550/day	$22,000.00
Junior Geologist includes core logging, data management, logistics, planning	1 person x 30 days x $500/day	$20,000.00
Geotechs includes core geotech, core sampling, prospecting	2 people x 30 days x $400/ day	$32,000.00
	Subtotal:	$74,000.00
Geochemistry		
drill core	500 core samples x $35 / sample (includes prep / ICP / FA analyses)	$17,500.00
Diamond Drilling all in cost including mob/demob	2500m x $250/meter	$625,000.00
Equipment Rental includes mob/demob, DGPS, core saws, camp, all support equipment		$15,000.00
Aircraft Charter fixed wing / helicopter includes personnel, equipment, drill moves		$80,000.00
Meals / Groceries / Accommodation includes camp building / rental		$40,000.00
Shipping		$2,000.00
10% Contingency		$83,350.00
	TOTAL:	**$936,850.00**

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SMDI 0115, 0296, 0299a, 0299b, 0311, 1870, 1882, 2209, 2226, 2383, 2483, 2558, 2671

Appendix I
Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 13629 Marine Drive, White Rock, B.C. V4B 1A3.

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1987 with a Bachelor's Degree in Science (B.Sc.), in the field of Geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation. I have experience in advanced exploration and development of both precious and base metals projects in British Columbia, Panama, and China and am currently employed by Majestic Gold Corp., which has a producing open pit gold mine in Shandong Province, China.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia (No 20447).

I have prepared this report titled Technical Report for the SAM Property for DJ1 Capital Corp., dated October 26, 2020, based on a visit to the subject property on September 11, 2018 and a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the current property owners. I have had no prior involvement in the SAM Property.

For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I am responsible for all of the items in this technical report. I have read the Instrument (NI 43-101) and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I am not an employee, insider, director or partner of DJ1 Capital Corp. or any related party to DJI Capital Corp. and have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any securities in DJ1 Capital Corp. or any related company to DJ1 Capital Corp., nor do I intend to acquire any such securities in DJ1 Capital Corp. or any related company, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I also have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report, and have no interest, directly or indirectly, in Taiga Gold Corp., the vendor of the property, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at White Rock B.C. this October 26, 2020 (Effective date)

Respectfully submitted,

("Original signed and sealed")

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Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., Qualified Person