BLACKROCK GOLD CORP.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended October 31, 2019

Dated as of October 28, 2020

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This AIF contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements concern the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on expectations of future performance, including results of exploration for gold and silver, and planned work programs.

Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed.

Forward-looking statements are made based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. The Company has made assumptions based on many of these factors which include, without limitation, present and future business strategies, the environment in which the Company will operate in the future, including the price of silver and gold, anticipated cost and the ability to achieve goals.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, forecasts, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks related to precious metal price fluctuations;
- risks related to fluctuations in the currency markets (particularly the Canadian dollar and United States dollar);
- risks related to the inherently dangerous activity of mining, including conditions or events beyond our control, and operating or technical difficulties in mineral exploration, development and mining activities;
- uncertainty in our ability to fund the development of our mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs;
- uncertainty as to actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns, and uncertainty that our development activities will result in profitable mining operations;
- risks related to our mineral resource figures being estimates based on interpretations and assumptions which may result in less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated;
- risks related to changes in governmental regulations, tax and labour laws and the requirement for necessary licenses and permits;
- risks related to applicable environmental laws and regulations which may increase costs of doing business and restrict operations;
- risks related to our mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- risks relating to inadequate insurance or inability to obtain insurance;
- risks related to our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions;
- uncertainty in our ability to obtain necessary financing for mineral exploration and completion of mineral property acquisitions;
- risks related to increased competition that could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties for mineral exploration in the future;
- risks related to our officers and directors becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests; and
- the impact of the novel coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19").

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made and the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions change, except as required by law. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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1. GENERAL

1.1 Date of Information

All information in this Annual Information Form is as of October 28, 2020, unless otherwise indicated, and the information contained herein is current as of such date, unless otherwise stated.

The information provided in the AIF is supplemented by disclosure contained in the documents listed below which are incorporated by reference into this AIF. The documents listed below are not contained within, nor attached to, this document but may be accessed at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.blackrockgold.ca.

Type of Document	Report Date / Effective Date	Date Filed / Posted	Document name which may be viewed at the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com
NI 43-101 Technical Report: Silver Cloud Property, Elko County, Nevada, USA	Dated August 10, 2020 (Effective date: July 29, 2020)	August 14, 2020	Technical report (NI 43-101) – English Qualification Certificate(s) and Consent(s)
NI 43-101 Technical Report: Tonopah West Property, Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, USA	Dated October 14, 2020 (Effective date: September 18, 2020)	October 16, 2020	Technical report (NI 43-101) – English Qualification Certificate(s) and Consent(s)

References to "the Company" or "Blackrock" are to Blackrock Gold Corp. and where applicable and as the context requires, include its subsidiaries.

1.2 Conversion Table

All data and information is presented in metric units. In this Annual Information Form, the following conversion factors were used:

2.47 acres	=	1 hectare	0.4047 hectares	=	1 acre
3.28 feet	=	1 metre	0.3048 metres	=	1 foot
0.62 miles	=	1 kilometre	1.609 kilometres	=	1 mile
0.032 ounces (troy)	=	1 gram	31.103 grams	=	1ounce (troy)
1.102 tons (short)	=	1 tonne	0.907 tonnes	=	1 ton
0.029 ounces/ton	=	1 gram/tonne	34.286 grams/tonne	=	1 ounce/ton
1 ppm	=	1 gram/tonne			
1 ounce/ton	=	34.286 ppm			
1%	=	10,000 ppm			

1.3 Technical Abbreviations

Ag	silver	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects
Au	gold	NSR	net smelter returns
Au Eq.	gold equivalent	opt	ounces per ton
aver.	average	oz	ounce(s)
cm	centimetres	RC	reverse circulation
ft	feet	t	tonne

g	grams	tpd	tonnes per day
gpt or g/t	grams per tonne	tr	trench
ha	hectares		
km	kilometres		
m	metres		
mi	miles		

1.4 Currency

All dollar ($) amounts stated in this Annual Information Form refer to Canadian dollars ($ or Cdn.$) unless United States dollars (U.S.$) are indicated. On October 28, 2020, the daily average exchange rate for the United States dollar in terms of Canadian dollars, as quoted by the Bank of Canada, was U.S.$1.00 = Cdn.$1.3179 (Cdn.$1.00 = U.S.$0.7588). On October 31, 2019, the noon exchange rate for the United States dollar in terms of Canadian dollars, as quoted by the Bank of Canada, was U.S.$1.00 = Cdn.$1.3160 (Cdn.$1.00 = U.S.$0.7599).

1.5 Qualified Persons

William C. Howald, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, is a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information relating to the Company's mineral properties disclosed in this Annual Information Form. Other qualified persons are responsible for the technical and scientific information contained in the technical reports incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. See "Interests of Experts – Names of Experts".

2. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

2.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

Blackrock Gold Corp. ("Blackrock" or the "Company") was incorporated under the name Almo Capital Corp. on April 16, 1999, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties located in the United States. Effective July 27, 2016, the Company changed its name from Almo Capital Corp. to Blackrock Gold Corp. The Company's shares began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "BRC.V" on July 27, 2016 and also trade on the OTCQB under the symbol "BKRRF".

The head office, registered address, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 2300-1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 2K3.

2.2 Intercorporate Relationships

The Company has one subsidiary called Blackrock Gold Corp. which was incorporated in the state of Nevada, U.S.A on May 9, 2018. All of the outstanding shares of Blackrock Gold Corp. are wholly owned by the Company.

3. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Blackrock is a Canadian company engaged in the exploration and development of gold and silver mineral properties in the state of Nevada, U.S.A.

3.1 Most Recent Three Year History

Silver Cloud Project

Based on the historical work and drill results, Silver Cloud is a low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. Historic drill holes completed by Placer Dome and Teck show high gold grades (1.5m of 12.5g/t Au and 0.7m grading 7.6 g/t Au respectively) which align at the same elevation along an east-west zone with approximately 1500 metres of strike potential. A revaluation of the surface geochemistry, geology and geophysics revealed that high-grade gold veins may have an east-west orientation. A drill campaign utilizing all the available data was permitted and bonded with core drilling started in early October and completed in early December 2019.

The drill program was the first drill campaign on Silver Cloud following a 15-year hiatus since 2005. Five HQ core holes totalling 2,207 metres (7,240 feet) were drilled. The program commenced on October 5, 2019, and was completed in early December 2019.

The initial results confirm the existence of an epithermal vein system oriented in an east-west direction. Given the reported gold grades and the trace element geochemistry, the drill encountered the structures too high in the system. This suggests potential exists for higher-grade gold at depth within the boiling zone of this epithermal system.

In March 2020, SBC20-06 was drilled to intersect the Northwest Canyon east-west zone at depth, just above the basement lithologies. The drillhole cut 678 metres of volcanics and without reaching the basement; however, a 25.1-metre alteration zone was intersected from 426.0 to 451.1 metres down the hole. The alteration consists of quartz and sulphide veinlets ranging between 6 millimetres to over 100 millimetres over the length of the alteration zone with veinlets occurring every 1.5 to 2.5 metres within the interval. Downhole televiewer information confirms the zone is oriented east-west to east-northeast which matches the orientation and depth projection of the Northwest Canyon gold zone. Confirming the strike of the zone is an important outcome of the program.

A detailed mapping and sampling program has been completed, and drill permits have been submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for an envisioned 3,500-metre drill program focused on the NE Veins and Quiver targets.

An Induced Polarization (IP) survey has been initiated and preliminary data is showing success and defining additional areas for follow up. It is anticipated that additional high-priority drill targets may be added to the fall drilling program.

Tonopah West Project

On April 27, 2020, The Company announced exploration plans for its 100% controlled Tonopah West project located in the Walker Lane trend of Western Nevada, acquired on April 2, 2020. The project is a significant landholding within the historic Tonopah silver district with 97 patented and 17 unpatented lode mining claims comprising the property. Blackrock closed the lease option to Purchase Agreement on April 1st.

Four broad target areas have been defined – the Victor, DPD, New Discovery and Ohio. A planned 7,000m, 16-hole RCV drilling program commenced on June 17th, 2020 to test these four target areas.

Highlights from the Exploration program on Tonopah West property are as follows (silver:gold ratio is 100:1, using a 300 g/t AgEq cut-off grade):

- Drillhole TW20-001 intersected a new vein yielding 3 metres grading 2,198 g/t silver equivalent (silver: gold ratio 100:1) using a 400 g/t silver equivalent cut-off grade;
- Drillhole TW20-001 also extended the Victor Vein 30 metres down plunge with the intersection of 965 g/t silver equivalent over 29 metres;
- TW20-006 at the Paymaster vein returned 1,577 g/t silver equivalent (AgEq) over 4.6 metres including 3.0 metres grading 2,215 g/t AgEq. TW20-006 also intersected a second vein yielding 1.5 metres of 1,670 g/t AgEq.;
- The Denver vein assayed 1.5 metres grading 345 g/t AgEq in drillhole TW20-005, and TW20-004 yielded 1.5 metres grading 245 g/t AgEq;
- Though TW20-007 experienced significant deviation from the targeted Bermuda vein, it still intersected 1.5 metres grading 387 g/t AgEq of a previously unknown vein. The Denver, Paymaster, and Bermuda ("DPB") veins, in addition to the new vein, encountered, represent the Company's DPB Target;
- Yielding 1.5 metres grading 329 g/t AgEq from the Merger vein, RC drillholes TW20-003 and TW20-002 experienced severe deviation to the east missing the main Victor target. A core drill rig has completed two of five planned additional drillholes at this target to delineate approximately 300 metres of strike along the Victor vein.;
- The first drillhole at the New Discovery Target, TW20-008, returned 562 g/t AgEq over 1.5 metres from the steeply dipping Discovery Vein.; and

This initial program, originally slated to consist of 7,000 metres of drilling, was expanded as announced on August 25, 2020 to 20,000 metres following the successful targeting of drillholes TW20-001, TW20-003, TW20-005, TW20-006 and TW20-008.

On October 8, 2020, the Company announced additional significant reverse circulation (RC) drillhole intercepts :

- Drillhole TW20-017 delivered the highest-grade intercept of the program to date, with 1.5 metres of 26 g/t gold (Au) & 2,030 g/t silver (Ag), or 4,643 g/t silver equivalent (AgEq) within 3.1 metres of 14 g/t Au & 1,070 g/t Ag (2,466 g/t AgEq) on the Merton vein which is part of the DPB Target vein system. TW20-17 delivered a second significant intercept, drilling 1.5 metres of 2.8 g/t Au and 220 g/t Ag (506 g/t AgEq).
- Drillhole TW20-016 connected with a 500 metre step out along the DPB Target with multiple significant intercepts including 1.5 metres of 553 g/t AgEq (3.2 g/t Au, 232 g/t Ag), 1.5 metres of 489 g/t AgEq (4.8 g/t Au/ 5 g/t Ag), and 1.5 metres of 322 g/t AgEq (1.78 g/t Au/ 145 g/t Ag);

13,700 metres in 28 drillholes have been completed to October 8, 2020 and the drill program has been expanded to 30,000 metres. Assays for 16 completed drillholes have been released, delivering 14 significant & high-grade intercepts, ranging from 1.5 metres to 29 metres in thickness, with grades from 300 g/t AgEq to 4,643 AgEq.

Moore Property

The Company owns 100% of the Moore Property located in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. This property is not material to the Company and was written off in 2017 as the Company shifted its focus to Nevada

Equity Financings 2020

On January 30, 2020, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement previously announced on January 10, 2020. In connection with the first tranche closing, the Company issued a total of 2,685,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $537,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.30 until January 30, 2022.

On February 13, 2020, the Company closed the final tranche of the non-brokered private placement announced on January 10, 2020. In connection with the closing of the final tranche, the Company issued a total of 3,512,065 units of the Company at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $702,413. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.30 until February 13, 2022.

On June 4, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement announced on May 8, 2020. In connection with the closing, the Company issued a total of 22,670,737 units of the Company at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $4,534,147. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.30 until June 4, 2023. The Company issued 950,950 finder warrants, each Finder's warrant exercisable for one common share to the Company until June 4, 2023 at a price of $0.30 per share.

On July 31, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement announced on July 22, 2020. In connection with the closing, the Company issued a total of 10,416,667 units of the Company at a price of $0.72 per unit for gross proceeds of $7,500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $1.00 until July 31, 2022. The Company issued 554,556 finder warrants, each Finder's warrant exercisable for one common share of the Company until July 31, 2022 at a price of $1.00 per share.

Equity Financings 2019

On June 17, 2019, the Company closed the non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") of 6,000,000 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of $600,000. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.16 per share, until June 17, 2022.

On September 6, 2019, the Company closed the non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") of 6,380,125 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.16 per unit, for gross proceeds of $1,020,820. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.25 per share, until September 6, 2022.

Equity Financings 2018

On January 18, 2018, the Company entered into loan agreements with Henrik van Alphen, Deepak Malhotra and Alistair Waddell pursuant to which an aggregate of approximately $101,350 was made available to the Company. The loan agreements provide that any outstanding balance of the principal

amount of each loan and the interest owing pursuant to such loan is due and payable to the lenders twelve months from the date of their respective agreement or upon demand after 6 months. Interest is payable on the outstanding balance of the principal amount of the Loan at the rate of 8% per annum. In addition, the Company issued an aggregate of 1,447,987 bonus warrants to the lenders, each warrant exercisable at a price of $0.07 per share for a period 12 months from the respective dates of their agreements. The loan agreement with Henrik van Alphen and Deepak Malhotra were both directors of the Company at the relevant times.

On March 15, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement previously announced on February 2, 2018 and March 6, 2018. The Company issued 13,180,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,318,000. Each unit was comprised on one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.20 until March 14, 2020.

On April 18, 2018, the Company issued 400,000 shares at a deemed price of $0.10 per share to settle outstanding debt totalling $40,000.

On October 18, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement previously announced on October 3, 2018. The Company issued 6,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $300,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share in the capital of the Company at a price of $0.10 until October 23, 2020.

Equity Financing 2017

On February 24, 2017, the Company agree with certain creditors to issue 626,933 shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.075 to settle liabilities of approximately $47,000.

3.2 Significant Acquisitions

Silver Cloud Project

On October 27, 2017, the Company entered into a Lease Agreement (the "Lease") with Pescio Exploration, LLC ("Pescio" or the "Lessor") with respect to 552 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Elko County, Nevada, and known as the Silver Cloud Project ("Silver Cloud"). The Lease affords Blackrock all rights and privileges incidental to ownership, including rights to explore, develop, and mine Silver Cloud. The term of the Lease is 10 years from October 27, 2017, and so long thereafter as either exploration or development is taking place on Silver Cloud or Silver Cloud is held by Blackrock or its successors and assigns, unless earlier terminated in accordance with the terms of the Lease. In June 2019, the Company completed negotiations to amend the Lease terms and conditions with the underlying owner. The amended Lease provides for lower up-front payments, a reduction of the NSR through a buyout, and a purchase option for Silver Cloud.

Pursuant to the original Lease, to acquire and maintain the Lease in good standing, Blackrock completed the following:

- reimbursed the Lessor US$92,308 for the 2017 Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") fees;
- paid US$100,000 and issued 1,000,000 common shares of the Company to the Lessor at a price of $0.13 per share;

- paid US$100,000 in lease payments to the Lessor for year 1;
- was required to complete a minimum total of 15,000 feet of drilling on Silver Cloud during the first 3 years of the term of the Lease;
- was required to complete a drill an additional 90,000 feet from years four to nine and 20,000 feet each subsequent year;
- was required to pay all BLM permit costs. The Company paid BLM fees of US$92,544 on July 15, 2020, US$91,080 in 2019 and US$92,544 in 2018.
- was required to make additional payments to the Lessor of US$100,000 in year 2, US$150,000 in year 3, US$200,000 in year 4, US$250,000 in year 5, US$500,000 in year 6, US$750,000 in year 7 and US$1,500,000 per year starting in year 8.

Pursuant to the Amended Lease, the Company is required to make the following cash payments on each anniversary of the effective date of October 27, 2017:

- October 27, 2019, US$75,000 (paid);
- October 27, 2020, US$100,000 (paid);
- October 27, 2021, US$150,000;
- October 27, 2022, US$200,000;
- October 27, 2023, US$500,000;
- October 27, 2024, US$750,000; and
- October 27, 2025 and on all subsequent anniversaries the amended Lease is in effect, US$1,500,000.

The Company is committed to pay all minimum payments up to and including the October 27, 2022 payment. The cash minimum payments are not credited against the Company's royalty payment obligations.

The Company must complete the following minimum drilling requirements:

- 1st to 5th year of the Lease, 25,000 feet;
- 6th year of the Lease, 10,000 feet;
- 7th year of the Lease, 20,000 feet;
- 8th year of the Lease, 20,000 feet; and
- 9th year of the Lease and each subsequent Lease year, 20,000 feet.

If the minimum drilling threshold is not achieved, the Company is subject to a penalty of US$50 per foot of undrilled footage.

The Company was granted the sole and exclusive option to purchase and own 100% of Silver Cloud for a total purchase price of US$3,500,000 on or before October 27, 2023. Exercising the purchase option will terminate the Company's obligation with respect to making any further cash payments and the only further payment obligation is the royalty described below. If the option to purchase is exercised, the exploration drilling commitment or drilling escape payment obligations remain in effect. If the Company elects to exercise the purchase option after October 27, 2023, it will have to pay a total purchase price of US$5,000,000 and will be obligated to pay all minimum payments and any and all related financial obligations.

The Company will pay Pescio a non-participating royalty of 3.5% based on the gross value from the production or sale of minerals from Silver Cloud and any area of interest acquired interests. The royalty percentage, as a whole, is made subject to a buy-down option of 1% of the 3.5% upon payment of US$3,000,000 at any time within the first five years of the original Lease date of October 27, 2017, reducing the remaining royalty to 2.5%.

On July 11, 2019, the Company, through its US subsidiary Blackrock Gold Corp., entered into a purchase agreement for 20 unpatented mining claims located immediately adjacent to the western boundary of Silver Cloud. These unpatented lode mining claims, collectively known as the West Silver Cloud property, extend Silver Cloud westward from the Northwest Canyon target. The Company:

- Paid US$5,000 upon closing of the transaction;
- Issued 150,000 common shares of the Company; and
- Issued 50,000 common share purchase warrants exercisable for a period of 3 years with an exercise price of $0.20 per common share.

These claims are subject to a production royalty equal to one-half a percent (0.5%) of the net smelter returns. The Company has the right to purchase the royalty at any time for US$500,000.

Tonopah West Project

On April 2, 2020, the Company announced the completion ("**Closing**") of the Lease Option to Purchase agreement for the historic West End and Tonopah Extension properties through a 4-year purchase option from Ely Gold Royalties Inc. ("Ely Gold") for payments totalling US$3 million. The transaction consolidates these properties into the Tonopah West Project. These properties are a significant landholding within the historic Tonopah silver district located in the Walker Lane trend of Western Nevada and include the Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. and Cliff ZZ land holdings consisting of total of 97 patented lode mining claims and 17 unpatented lode mining claims.

Through Ely Gold's wholly-owned subsidiary, Nevada Select Royalty, Blackrock Gold Corp's wholly-owned US subsidiary acquired the Tonopah West Project under a lease option to purchase. The 4-year option has payments as follows:

- US$325,000 on Closing (paid);
- US$325,000 on the 1st Anniversary of Closing;
- US$650,000 on the 2nd Anniversary of Closing;
- US$700,000 on the 3rd Anniversary of Closing; and
- US$1,000,000 on the 4th Anniversary of Closing.

There is no Work Commitment.

4. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

4.1 General

Blackrock is a British Columbia company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of gold and silver mines and projects in Nevada.

4.2 Risk Factors

The Company's ability to explore and develop its mineral properties and ultimately generate revenues and profits from its mineral properties, or other mineral properties it may acquire, is dependent upon a number of factors, including, without limitation, the following risk factors.

Precious and Base Metal Price Fluctuations
The precious metal properties being explored and developed by the Company will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of precious metals, principally gold. Prices for precious metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank transactions, world supply of the precious metals, foreign currency exchange rates, international investments, monetary systems, speculative activities, international economic conditions and political developments. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. Declining market prices for these metals could materially adversely affect the Company's ability to explore and develop its mineral properties.

Fluctuations in the price of consumed commodities
Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration and development such as natural gas, diesel, oil, electricity and equipment fluctuate and affect the costs of production at our operations. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a materially adverse impact on our operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects. Our general policy is not to hedge our exposure to changes in prices of the commodities that we use in our business.

Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations
Operations in the United States are subject to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. The Company raises its funds through equity issuances which are generally priced in Canadian dollars, and the majority of the Company's operating and exploration costs are incurred in United States dollars. The Company may suffer losses due to adverse foreign currency fluctuations between the Canadian and US dollar.

Operating Hazards and Risks
Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: environmental hazards, industrial accidents, third party accidents, unusual or unexpected geological structures or formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, floods, explosions, cave-ins, land-slides, acts of God, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, earthquakes, war, rebellion, revolution, delays in transportation, inaccessibility to property, restrictions of courts and/or government authorities, other restrictive matters beyond the reasonable control of the Company, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour and other risks involved in the operation of mines.

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, delayed production and resultant losses, increased production costs, asset write downs, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Any compensation for such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

The Company's property, business interruption and liability insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other hazards. Insurance against certain risks, including certain liabilities for environmental pollution, may not be available to us at reasonable terms or at all. In addition, our insurance coverage may not continue to be available at economically feasible premiums, or at all. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploitation or development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploitation or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all; the resulting operations will achieve the anticipated production volume, or the construction costs and ongoing operating costs associated with the exploitation and/or development of the Company's advanced projects will not be higher than anticipated. In addition, unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

Exploration and Development

There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and properties will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body or yield new reserves to replace or expand current reserves.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. None of the Company's properties have any defined ore-bodies with proven reserves.

The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the tonnage and grade of ore mined, fluctuating mineral markets, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Depending on the prices of gold or other minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Substantial expenditures are required to discover an ore-body, to establish reserves, to identify the appropriate metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection.

Calculation of Reserves and Resources and Precious Metal Recoveries

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimation of reserves and resources and their corresponding metal grades to be mined and recovered. Until reserves or resources are actually mined and processed, the quantities of mineralization and metal grades must be considered as estimates only. Any material change in the quantity of mineral reserves, mineral resources, grades and recoveries may affect the economic viability of the Company's properties.

Acquisition Strategy
As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new mining and development opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, it may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, conduct sufficient due diligence to determine all related liabilities or to negotiate favourable financing terms. The Company may encounter difficulties in transitioning the business, including issues with the integration of the acquired businesses or its personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business.

Integration of New Acquisitions
The Company's success at completing any acquisitions will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to: identifying acquisitions which fit the Company's strategy; negotiating acceptable terms with the seller of the business or property to be acquired; and obtaining approval from regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions of the business or property to be acquired.

The positive effect on the Company's results arising from past and future acquisitions will depend on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to: assimilating the operations of an acquired business or property in a timely and efficient manner including the existing work force, union arrangements and existing contracts; maintaining the Company's financial and strategic focus while integrating the acquired business or property; implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies at the acquired business, as appropriate; and to the extent that the Company makes an acquisition outside of markets in which it has previously operated, conducting and managing operations in a new operating environment and under a new regulatory regime where it has no direct experience.

Government Regulation
The Company's operations, exploration and development activities are subject to extensive US federal, state and local laws and regulations governing such matters as environmental protection, management and use of toxic substances and explosives, management of natural resources, health, exploration and development of mines, production and post-closure reclamation, safety and labour, mining law reform, price controls import and export laws, taxation, maintenance of claims, tenure, government royalties and expropriation of property. There is no assurance that future changes in such regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. The activities of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities including renewals.

The costs associated with compliance with these laws and regulations are substantial and possible future laws and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations and more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could cause additional expenses, capital expenditures, restrictions on or suspensions of the Company's operations and delays in the development of its properties. Moreover, these laws and regulations may allow governmental authorities and private parties to bring lawsuits based upon damages to property and injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety practices of the Company's past and current operations, or possibly even those actions of parties from whom the Company acquired its mines or properties, and could lead to the imposition of substantial fines, penalties or other civil or criminal sanctions. The Company retains competent and well trained individuals and consultants in jurisdictions in which it does business, however, even with the application of considerable skill the Company may inadvertently fail to comply with certain laws. Such events can lead to financial restatements, fines, penalties, and other material negative impacts on the Company.

Environmental Factors
All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that any future changes in environmental regulation will not adversely affect the Company's operations. The costs of compliance with changes in government regulations have the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations. Environmental hazards that may have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators may exist on the Company's mineral properties, but are unknown to the Company at present.

Title to Assets
Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. The Company's claims may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects. If title to the Company's properties is disputed, it may result in the Company paying substantial costs to settle the dispute or clear title and could result in the loss of the property, which events may affect the economic viability of the Company.

Competitive Conditions
Significant competition exists for natural resource acquisition opportunities. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, well established mining companies with substantial capabilities and significant financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to either compete for or acquire rights to exploit additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any interest in additional projects that would yield reserves or results for commercial mining operations.

Employee Recruitment and Retention
Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Company's success. The Company is dependent on the services of key executives including the Company's Executive Chairman, the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel focused on managing the Company's interests. The number of persons skilled in acquisition, exploration, development and operation of mining properties are limited and competition for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, the Company will require additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff. We could experience increases in our recruiting and training costs and decreases in our operating efficiency, productivity and profit margins. If we are not able to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel, the efficiency of our operations could be impaired, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, financial performance and financial condition.

Potential Conflicts of Interest
The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest.

To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The laws of British Columbia, Canada, require the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best

interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions.

General Economic Conditions

The volatile global economic environment has created market uncertainty and volatility in recent years. Instability in the market for metal commodities has been experienced since April 2013, and continues today. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favorable to the Company or at all. In such an event, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

The Company assesses on a quarterly basis the carrying values of its mineral properties. Should market conditions and commodity prices worsen and persist in a worsened state for a prolonged period of time, an impairment of the Company's mineral properties may be required.

Need for additional financing

The Company's current cash and cash-flows may not be sufficient to pursue additional exploration, development or discovery of additional resources, or new acquisitions and, therefore, the Company may require additional financing. Additional financing may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. The Company may need additional financing by way of private or public offerings of equity or debt or the sale of project or property interests in order to have sufficient working capital for its business objectives, as well as for general working capital purposes.

Differences in U.S. and Canadian reporting of mineral reserves and resources

It is Canadian practice to report measured, indicated and inferred resources, which are not permitted in disclosure filed with the SEC by United States issuers. Under SEC rules, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into reserves.

Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Disclosure of "contained ounces" is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by SEC Industry Guide 7 standards "as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit of metal measures.

Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization contained in this AIF, or in the documents incorporated herein by reference, may not be comparable to information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

Impact of COVID-19

The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on the Company's business, including its ability to meet its obligations and raise additional financing as required to further its exploration program or business development needs, as a result of the uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In the event that the prevalence of COVID-19 continues to increase (or fears in respect of COVID-19 continue to increase), governments may increase regulations and restrictions regarding the flow of labour or products, and travel bans, and the business of the Company may be affected. Mining is currently designated as an essential business in the State of Nevada. Should that designation no longer apply, the Company may be

required to temporarily cease its operations. In addition, to the extent that any employees or consultants of the Company become infected with COVID 19 it could have a material negative impact on the Company.

Financial Instruments

From time to time, the Company may use certain financial instruments or hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with changes in gold prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The use of financial instruments involves certain inherent risks including, among other things: (i) credit risk, the risk of default on amounts owing to the Company by the counterparties with which Company has entered into such transaction; (ii) market liquidity risk, the risk that the Company has entered into a position that cannot be closed out quickly, either by liquidating such financial instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (iii) unrealized mark-to-market risk, the risk that, in respect of certain financial instruments, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in the Company incurring an unrealized mark-to-market loss in respect of such derivative products.

Information Systems and Cyber Security

Our operations depend, in part, upon information technology systems. Our information technology systems are subject to disruption, damage or failure from a number of sources, including, but not limited to, hacking, computer viruses, security breaches, natural disasters, power loss, vandalism, theft and defects in design. Any of these and other events could result in information technology systems failures, operational delays, production downtimes, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches or other manipulation or improper use of our data, systems and networks, any of which could have adverse effects on our reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and share price.

4.3 Mineral Projects

4.3.1 Silver Cloud Project

The following summary of the Silver Cloud Project is extracted from a technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Silver Cloud Property, Elko County, Nevada USA*" prepared by Nancy J. Wolverson, CPG, with an effective date of July 29, 2020 and dated August 10, 2020. The complete report can be viewed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The technical report is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this AIF.

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The Silver Cloud Property has potential to host low-sulfidation Au-Ag vein deposits and further work is recommended.

Nancy J. Wolverson, Consulting Geologist, has prepared this Technical Report on the Silver Cloud Property ("Silver Cloud"), Elko County, Nevada at the request of Blackrock Gold Corp. ("Blackrock"), a British Columbia corporation. Blackrock entered into a Lease Agreement (the "Pescio Lease") with Pescio Exploration, LLC (the "Lessor") on October 27, 2017 with respect to 552 unpatented lode mining claims that make of the core of the Silver Cloud property in Elko County, Nevada. The term of the Pescio Lease is 10 years or so long thereafter as Blackrock or its successors or assigns holds the property and/or exploration and/or development is taking place on Silver Cloud. In July 2019 Blackrock completed a purchase agreement on 20 unpatented lode mining claims adjacent to the Pescio Lease. Silver Cloud includes all the claims in both agreements for a total of 572 unpatented lode mining claims. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the technical aspects of and exploration activity at Silver Cloud to Blackrock and to be used to satisfy listing requirements.

This report conforms to the standards specified in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1.

Claim maintenance fees with the US Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") have been paid (June 19, 2020) and fees due to Elko County will be paid by November 1, 2020. BLM and Elko County fees are due annually by September 1 and November 1, respectively. There are no environmental liabilities at Silver Cloud, except those related to historical mining and exploration, including roads, drill sites, caved workings and a small open pit.

Two Notices to conduct exploration activities at Silver Cloud have been filed with and approved by the BLM-Tuscarora Office. The North Notice includes 3 drill pads and the South Notice includes 5 drill pads. The bond has been submitted and accepted by the BLM. The drilling completed by Blackrock has been within these two Notices. Any work beyond that described in these two Notices will require revision of the current Notices or submission of a new Notice.

Silvr Cloud is located approximately 418 km (260 mi) northeast of Reno, Nevada. It is accessible from Battle Mountain, Nevada via paved Nevada Highway 805 north for 6 miles, then maintained gravel/dirt road for another 32 miles. The Silver Cloud Property lies in the central part of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by wide flat valleys. Nevada is a high desert state and the climate at Silver Cloud is typical of the north central Great Basin. Average precipitation is 9-12 inches with at least half of that normally as snow during the winter months.

Silver Cloud is located in the Ivanhoe mining district, which has been active since the early 1900s. Mercury was discovered in the Ivanhoe Mining district in 1915 and production continued intermittently through 1973 (Smith, 1976). The Silver Cloud Mine was the largest mercury producer in the district accounting for 1150 flasks out of a district total 2180 flasks. Modern day exploration in the Ivanhoe Mining district, began in the 1960-70's when several companies explored the area for molybdenum and uranium. In the late 1970's and 1980's numerous companies conducted exploration for gold around the numerous mercury occurrences. That exploration led to the discovery of the Hollister Mine, located northeast of Silver Cloud. Active gold exploration at the Silver Cloud property began in the 1980's when Placer Amex drilled 14 shallow holes. In 1989, Newmont Exploration Limited joint-ventured the Ivanhoe and Silver Cloud properties with Touchstone Resources and drilled more holes.

In 1998, Carl Pescio staked the 552 unpatented lode mining claims that make up the core of the Silver Cloud property and then leased the claims to Teck-Cominco Resources. They completed numerous activities including geologic mapping, geophysical surveys, rock sampling, clay analyses and drilling. Placer Dome entered into a joint venture with Teck-Cominco to explore Silver Cloud in 2002 and drilled some holes. In late 2003 Geologix acquired the Silver Cloud property and conducted the following exploration activities: geologic mapping, soil sampling, biogeochemistry, gravity survey, E-Scan survey and core drilled 2 holes. Rimrock Gold Corp. ("Rimrock") acquired Silver Cloud in 2013 (Rimrock, 2013), although they completed any exploration or drilling activities.

The quality of the historical data is varied. The historical data is being used by Blackrock to plan exploration activities. It is not adequate quality to be included in a resource or reserve without a significant amount of confirmation drilling.

Silver Cloud lies in the north-central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north to northeast trending ranges separated by wide flat valleys. In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally underlain by Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks overlying Paleozoic carbonate rocks and siliceous sedimentary rocks. The Northern

Nevada Rift is characterized by bimodal basalt-rhyolite assemblage rocks which underly the Silver Cloud property. Silver Cloud is located in the southern part of the Ivanhoe mining district, which was historically known for mercury production. Since the 1970s, the district has been explored for gold deposits by numerous companies.

Silver Cloud is underlain by Quaternary alluvium, landslides and debris and Tertiary gravel, rhyolite tuffs, flows and intrusions and andesite. The volcanic section, from top to bottom, includes Upper Tuff, Craig Rhyolite, Middle Tuff, Lower Tuff, Silver Cloud Rhyolite and Rock Creek Rhyolite. Argillite, chert and quartzite of the Ordovician Valmy Formation (Ov) have been encountered in drill holes. These rocks were logged as both Valmy and Vinini by different previous operators and Blackrock is interpreting these siliceous metasedimentary rocks as Valmy. The Miocene volcanic rocks in the Ivanhoe mining district are part of the bimodal volcanic assemblage that is common with this portion of the 700 km-long, north-northwest trending Northern Nevada Rift, which includes the Ivanhoe mining district and Silver Cloud. The east-northeast and west-southwest directed extension of the rift resulted in the formation of north-northwest-striking faults that are such a prominent feature in the district and across the Silver Cloud property. Hydrothermal alteration at Silver Cloud includes silicification, argillization and propylitization. Silicification occurs as structurally controlled quartz veins and bedded opaline silica. Silicification and structures are common where gold has been encountered in drilling.

The deposit type of interest at Silver Cloud is low-sulfidation Au-Ag epithermal vein deposits. Silver Cloud is in the Ivanhoe mining district, which has two deposits with low-sulfidation Au-Ag epithermal vein deposits, the Hollister and Midas mines to the northeast and north, respectively. Mercury was produced at the Silver Cloud mine and probably at some of the other small prospects on the Silver Cloud property. The gold mineralization at Silver Cloud exhibits characteristics of low-sulfidation Au-Ag epithermal vein deposits. Blackrock has four target areas at Silver Cloud: 1. Silver Cloud, 2. NW Canyon, 3, NE Veins and 4. Quiver.

Since acquiring Silver Cloud in October 2017, Blackrock has completed the following exploration activities: 1. compilation and interpretation of all historical data, 2. soil sampling, 3. geologic mapping, 4. gravity geophysical survey and 5. core drilled 6 holes. During 2019 all historical data was reviewed, compiled into ArcGIS and interpreted. Several areas were delineated for additional exploration. A total of 1180 soil samples were taken and analyzed for 36 elements by ICP. During 2020 a gravity survey over the entire Silver Cloud property was completed to in-fill data collected by previous operators. All of the previous and newly collected data were compiled and interpreted.

Blackrock drilled a total of 9465 feet (2885 m) in six core holes at Silver Cloud in 2019 and early 2020 (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1). The drill program was designed to test historical drill results, and they focused their drilling in the Silver Cloud Mine and NW Canyon target areas (Figure 10.1). All holes were core drilled from top to bottom. Holes (SBC19-001, SBC19-004 and SBC19-005) were drilled in the Silver Cloud Mine target area and (SBC19-002, SBC19-003 and SBC20-006) were drilled in the NW Canyon target area. Narrow intervals with >1 g/t Au were encountered in SBC19-001, SBC19-002 and SBC19-004.

The core holes were drilled by Timberline Drilling Company of Hayden Lake Idaho. All core sampling was conducted under the supervision of Blackrock's project geologists with a strict chain of custody from the project to the sample preparation facility implemented and monitored. The core boxes were brought from the project site to a secure and fenced facility in Battle Mountain, Nevada, where the core was logged for lithology, alteration and mineralization. The samples were delivered to American Assay Laboratory or picked up by American Assay Laboratory and delivered to their facility in Sparks, Nevada. Analysis for gold was completed using fire assay fusion and an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish on a 30-gram assay split. Other elements were determined using two-acid digestion and ICP

(inductively coupled plasma) analysis. The author recommends that Blackrock apply the QA/QC measures described in detail in Section 11 to to all future drilling.

Data used in this report was made available to the author by William Howald, Blackrock Chairman, in digital form. The author knows of no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied by Blackrock and reviewed during the preparation of this report. The conclusions of this report rely solely on the data supplied by Blackrock, the author's observations during the field visit, available literature on the Silver Cloud Property and the author's experience with gold-bearing mineral deposits. The author visited the property on June 23, 2020, accompanied by William Howald, Blackrock Chairman and Jack Bernard, Consulting Geologist. During the site visit, Blackrock drill holes were surveyed for location and checked against the data provided. Additionally, location monuments for some claims were surveyed for location and checked for approximate accuracy.

There has been no metallurgical testwork completed at Silver Cloud. There are no resources or reserves at Silver Cloud. Adjacent properties are Hollister and Midas which are both previous producers with gold mineralization having characteristics similar to the low-sulfidation mineralization at Silver Cloud.

The author, after reviewing all Silver Cloud data provided by Blackrock and visiting the Silver Cloud Property, concludes that Silver Cloud is worthy of additional exploration work to follow-up on known areas of gold mineralization, confirm historical drilling results and explore for new areas of gold mineralization. Phase 1 will include geologic interpretation, geophysics (IP), claim maintenance and RC drilling 10,000 feet. Phase 2 includes geological interpretation of the Phase 1 program, and core drilling. The work will be focused in the target areas; 1. Silver Cloud, 2. NW Canyon, 3. NE Veins and 4. Quiver (Figure 6.1).

The following is the recommended two-phase work program:

Phase 1 Recommended Exploration Program, Silver Cloud Property:

Claim Maintenance:	$97,000
Geologic Interpretation:	$30,000
RC Drilling 10,000 ft@$70/ft:	$700.000
Geophysical Survey	$60,000
Analytical: 2000@$50	$100,000
Analytical QA/QC @$35	$3,500
Geologist and Technician:	$88,000
Supplies and Expenses	$10,000
Total:	**US$1,088,500**

Phase 2 Recommended Exploration Program, Silver Cloud Property:

Core Drilling 15,000 ft@$110/ft:	$1,500,000
Analytical: 3000@$50	$150,000
Analytical QA/QC @$35	$4,000
Geologist and Technician:	$88,000
Supplies and Expenses	$15,000
Total:	**US$1,757,000**

Silver Cloud is an early stage exploration property that will require a significant amount of additional work to determine the character and extent of gold mineralization. There have been several drill campaigns at Silver Cloud.

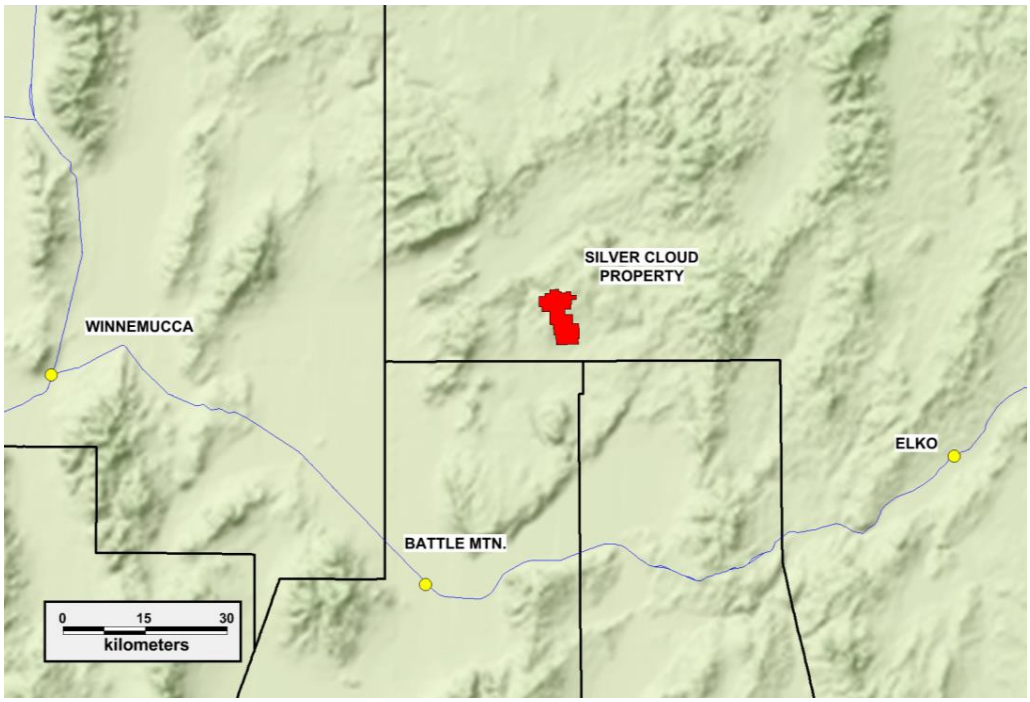

Figure 1.1 Location of Silver Cloud Project, Elko County, Nevada.

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4.3.2 Tonopah West Project

The following summary of the Tonopah West Project is extracted from a technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Tonopah West Property, Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, USA*" prepared by Nancy J. Wolverson, CPG, with an effective date of September 18, 2020 and dated October 14, 2020. The complete report can be viewed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The technical report is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this AIF.

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The Tonopah West Property has potential to host epithermal Au-Ag deposits and further work is recommended.

Nancy J. Wolverson, Consulting Geologist, has prepared this Technical Report on the Tonopah West Property ("Tonopah West"), Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada at the request of Blackrock Gold Corp. ("Blackrock"), a British Columbia corporation. On February 24, 2020 Blackrock executed an Option Agreement with Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. ("Nevada Select") with respect to 98 patented claims and 17 unpatented lode mining claims that make up the Tonopah West property ("Nevada Select Option"). The Nevada Select Option gives Blackrock all rights and privileges incidental to ownership, including the rights to explore, develop and mine at the Tonopah West property. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the technical aspects and exploration activity at Tonopah West to Blackrock and its investors.

This report conforms to the standards specified in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1.

Annual claim maintenance fees for the 17 unpatented lode mining claims have been paid to the US Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and fees due to Esmeralda and Nye Counties were paid. BLM and County fees are due annually by September 1 and November 1, respectively. Taxes for the patented mining claims have been paid to both Esmeralda and Nye counties. There are no environmental liabilities at Tonopah West, except those related to historical mining and exploration, including roads, drill sites, caved workings, mine tailings and mine dumps.

The disturbance related to Blackrock's drilling activities is all on the patented claims and is less than five acres. No permits are required until the disturbance is five acres or greater on the patented claims or activities are planned on the unpatented lode mining claims.

Tonopah West is located approximately 372 km (231 miles) southeast of Reno, Nevada. Portions of Tonopah West are within the town limits of Tonopah, and easily accessible from U.S. Highway 95, which transects the property from northwest to southeast. Various paved, graveled and dirt roads and tracks traverse Tonopah West and access is excellent. The Tonopah West Property lies in the west central part of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by wide flat valleys. Tonopah West at the south end of the San Antonio Mountains and is generally rolling hills underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks and Quaternary deposits. Nevada is a high desert state and the climate at Tonopah West is typical of the north central Great Basin. Average precipitation is approximately 5 inches, generally as snow in the winter months.

Tonopah West is located in the Tonopah mining district, which has been active since 1900, when Jim Butler discovered precious metal mineralization on what would become known as the Mizpah vein. Tonopah was an active mining district from 1900 through 1930, with sporadic production up to 1961. By 1961 a total of approximately 8,844,250 tons worth $150,198,315 was mined from the entire district (Carpenter and others, 1953). Carpenter describes approximately 2,541,038 tons worth approximately $40,189,799 mined from the western portion of the district with is predominately the Tonopah West property. Since 1961 there have been several periods of exploration in the Tonopah mining district, with several operators. The Tonopah West property is located on the western portion of the Tonopah mining district, and that area is described in this report.

During 1979-1980 Houston Oil and Minerals ("Houston") conducted exploration throughout the Tonopah mining district and drilled a total of 10,720 ft (3,267 m) in ten drill holes (HT series holes) at Tonopah West using rotary (rock bit) and core tails. In 1984 Chevron drilled one RC/core tail drill hole at Tonopah West for a total of 2162 ft (659 m) (DDH hole). From 1996-1997 Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") conducted exploration in the Tonopah mining district and drilled a total of 6,250 ft (1,905 m) in twelve RC holes (TH series holes) at Tonopah West. In 2018 Coeur Mining Inc. drilled a total of 11,129 ft (3,392 m) in thirteen RC drill holes (TW18 series holes).

The quality of the historical data is varied. The historical data is being used by Blackrock to plan exploration activities. The Houston, Chevron and Eastfield data were all collected before NI 43-101 standards. Additionally, these data are not supported by full sets of certified analytical results. These data are not of sufficient quality to be used in a resource or reserve without a significant amount of confirmation drilling. The data generated during the Coeur exploration activities were collected in 2018. There are certified analytical results but the details of the sampling procedures are not known. If Blackrock decides to use the Coeur drill data in a resource or reserve, they should determine if the sampling, analytical and security procedures comply with the standards of NI 43-101 or complete sufficient confirmation drilling.

Tonopah West lies in the west central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally underlain by Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Tonopah West is on the east margin of the Walker Lane Belt, a northwest-trending province in western Nevada and eastern California (Stewart, 1988). Prominent northwest-trending strike-slip faults and related north-south to northeast trending normal faults characterize much of the Walker Lane Belt, which hosts numerous epithermal precious metal deposits.

Tonopah West is underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks and Quaternary fan and pediment deposits. The Tertiary volcanic rocks include flows, tuffs, domes and breccias. Historic mine workings, dumps and mine tailings are a dominant feature across the entire mining district. From 24-23 my there was eruption of intermediate lavas, including the Mizpah Formation; from 21-18 my, intrusion of rhyolite plugs, dikes and sills of the West End Rhyolite and Extension Breccia and eruption of the King Tonopah Member of the Fraction Tuff, with associated caldera collapse. This time period included the vein formation, silver-gold mineralization and hydrothermal alteration. At around 17 my extensional faulting began across the Great Basin and from 17-16.5 my the Oddie Rhyolite was intruded.

The deposit type of interest at Tonopah West is Western Assemblage epithermal Au-Ag deposits in an ancestral arc magmatic-tectonic setting described by John (2001) and John and Henry (2020). These precious metal deposits are some of the most productive epithermal Au-Ag deposits in the Great Basin. Western Assemblage epithermal Au-Ag deposits include both intermediate and high-sulfidation deposits. Tonopah West is characteristic of the intermediate-sulfidation end member, which also includes the Comstock Lode, Bodie, Aurora, Rawhide and others. They have been commonly referred to as the Walker Lane deposits due to their association with the Walker Lane Belt along the western edge of Nevada.

Since acquiring Tonopah West in February 2020, Blackrock has focused on an in-depth review of the historical mining and drilling data. Some of the data had been previously compiled at varying levels of detail. Many underground maps are from the work by Nolan (1935b) and others during the early 1900's. The Tonopah Extension data had not been reviewed prior to the acquisition by Blackrock and will require significant time to incorporate into the project database. Blackrock is focusing their exploration efforts on four target areas. The **Victor Vein Target Area** is centered on the Victor Mine and was the first target drilled by Blackrock. Blackrock's first drill hole at Tonopah West (TW20-001), which targeted the Victor Vein mineralization encountered 95 ft (29 m) @5.29 ppm Au and 435.7 ppm Ag from 1885-1980 feet (574.5-603.5 m) (see Table 10-2) in the West End Rhyolite with up to 80% veins. The **Denver-Paymaster-Bermuda Target Area** is centered on the Denver, Paymaster and Bermuda veins and was the second target drilled by Blackrock. Blackrock has drilled three RC holes in this target area. Blackrock's best intercept is 10 ft (3.12 m) @12.63 ppm Au and 952 ppm Ag from 1060-1070 ft (330.5-333.5 m). The **New Discovery Target Area** is in the southwest portion of the property where historic drilling by Coeur intersected gold and silver. Blackrock has drilled three holes into the New Discovery Target Area and their best intercept is 5 ft (1.52 m) @3.43 ppm Au and 218.64 ppm Ag from 795-800 ft (242.32-243.84 m). The **Ohio Vein Target Area** is in the southeast portion of the property. The Ohio Vein was accessed from the Ohio and McNamara shafts. It is a flat-lying to 20 degree south dipping vein. Blackrock has not yet drilled this target area.

The Blackrock drilling through September 1, 2020 is addressed in this report. Blackrock continues to drill at Tonopah West. A total of 18,595 feet (5,668 meters) in ten Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes were drilled between June 17 and September 1, 2020. The drill program was designed to test historical drill results and extensions of historical mine workings following compilation and review of all historical data. Blackrock's drilling was focused on the central portion of their land holdings. All holes were RC drilled from top to bottom using water and drilling muds as needed to keep the hole clean and retrieve a representative sample.

Boart Longyear Nevada of Elko Nevada ("Boart") completed the ten RC drillholes at Tonopah West that are included in this report using a Schramm t685 drill rig. Samples were taken on five-foot (1.5 m) intervals from surface to total depth. A rotary splitter was used to assure adequate sample size and a good split of each five-foot interval sample. RC sampling was conducted under the supervision of Blackrock's project geologists with a strict chain of custody from the project to the sample preparation facility implemented and monitored. Sample quality is monitored by a site geologist or geotechnician on a regular basis. At the completion of a drillhole, American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada ("AAL") picked up the samples from the sample storage area and trucked them to Sparks for analysis. The site geologist inserted all QA/QC reference samples (blanks and standards) into the sample stream and filled out the sample submittal form. The AAL driver and site geologist signed the submittal form which was transported with the samples to the laboratory.

Data used in this report was made available to the author by William Howald, Blackrock Executive Chairman, in digital form. The author knows of no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied by Blackrock and reviewed during the preparation of this report. The conclusions of this report rely solely on the data supplied by Blackrock, the author's observations during the field visits, available literature on the Tonopah West property and the author's experience with gold-bearing mineral deposits. The author visited the property on September 18, 2020, accompanied by William Howald, Blackrock Executive Chairman. During the site visit, the author visited the drill rig and observed the sampling procedures. The site geologists reviewed the logging methods and security procedures and the RC chips from several drill holes were reviewed.

There has been no metallurgical testwork completed at Tonopah West. There are no resources or reserves at Tonopah West. Adjacent properties include the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Project of West Vault Mining Inc ("West Vault") (previously West Kirkland Mining Inc), which is in permitting/development and Summa Silver Inc's ("Summa Silver") Hughes Property which is currently being drilled. Both of these properties are epithermal gold-silver deposits which have some characteristics similar to the Western Assemblage epithermal Au-Ag mineralization at Tonopah West.

The author, after reviewing all Tonopah West data provided by Blackrock and visiting the property, concludes that Tonopah West is worthy of additional exploration work to follow-up on known areas of gold and silver mineralization, confirm historical drilling results and explore for new areas of gold and silver mineralization. The work will be focused in the target areas; 1. Victor Vein Target Area, 2. Denver-Paymaster-Bermuda Target Area, 3. New Discovery Target Area and 4. Ohio Vein Target Area (Figure 6.1).

The following is the recommended work program:

Recommended Exploration Program, Tonopah West Property:	
Claim Maintenance/taxes:	$4,800
Geologic Interpretation:	$50,000
RC Drilling 40,000 ft@$40/ft:	$1,600,000
Core Drilling 10,000 ft@$110/ft:	$1,100,000
Analytical: 10,000@$50	$500,000
Analytical/QA/QC @$35	$35,000
Geologist and Technician:	$125,000
Supplies and Expenses	$50,000
Total:	**US$3,464,800**

Tonopah West is in a historical mining district but is an early stage exploration property that will require a significant amount of additional work to determine the character and extent of gold mineralization. There has been historic mining and several drill campaigns at Tonopah West.

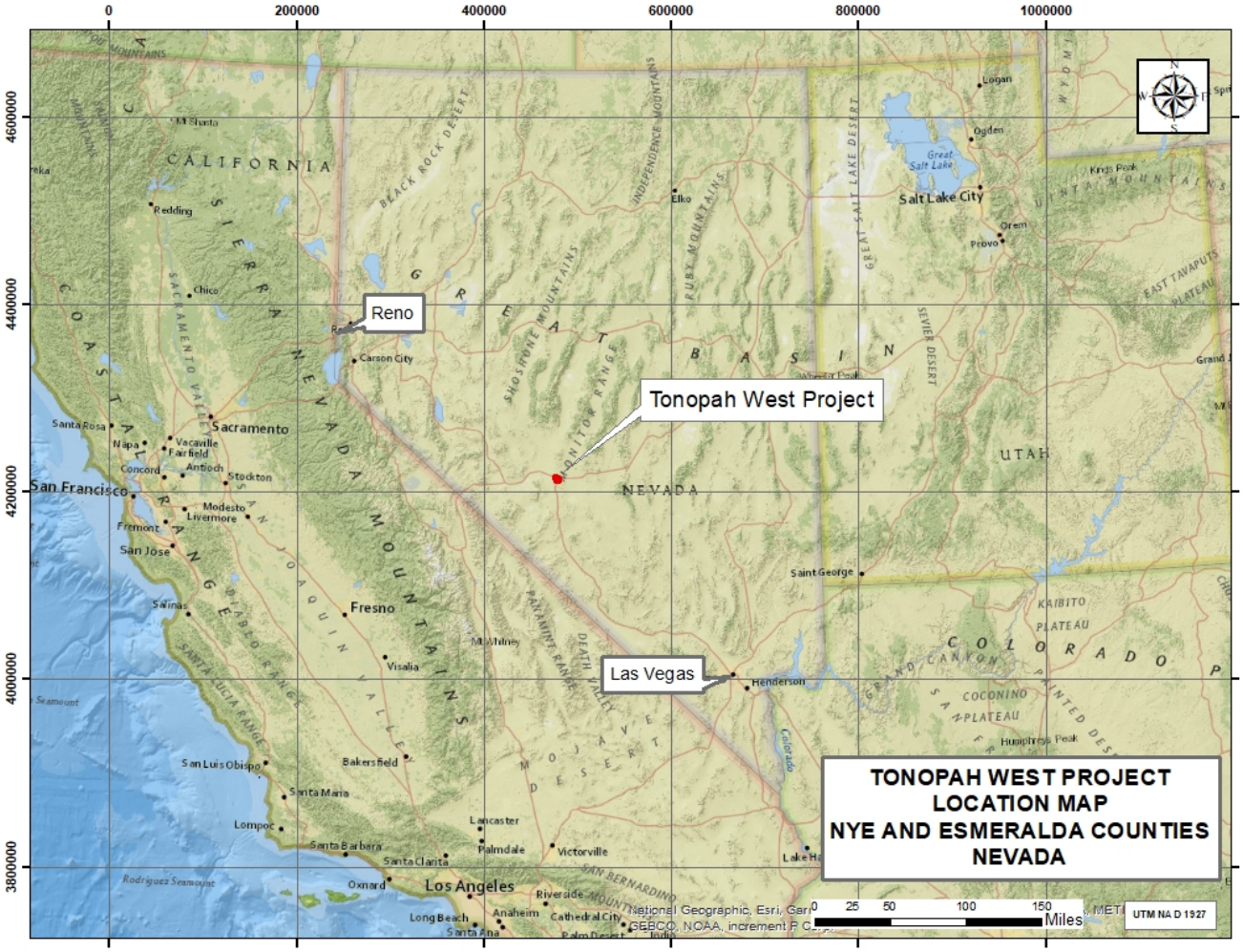

Figure 1.1 Location of Tonopah West Property, Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada.

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5. DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Dividends and Distributions

Since its organization, the Company has not paid any dividends on its common shares and there is no current intent to pay dividends in the future. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors after taking into account many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition, and current and anticipated cash needs.

6. DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

6.1 General Description of Capital Structure

The Company's authorized share capital is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value. As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the Company had 106,719,549 common shares issued and outstanding and no preferred shares issued and outstanding.

Common Shares

Each common share ranks equally with all other common shares with respect to distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of the Company and payment of dividends. The holders of common share are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted on by such holders and are entitled to receive pro rata such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors of the Company. The holders of common share have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. The rights attaching to the common share can only be modified by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of shareholders called for that purpose.

7. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

7.1 Trading Price and Volume

The common shares of the Company are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSX-V**") under the symbol "BRC" and on the OTCQX under the symbol "BKRRF.". The monthly high and low closing prices and trading volumes for the Company's common shares on the TSX-V during fiscal year ended October 31, 2019 are as set out below:

Month	High ($)	Low ($)	Volume
November 2018	$0.08	$0.05	4,074,998
December 2018	$0.05	$0.035	1,272,675
January 2019	$0.05	$0.04	823,610
February 2019	$0.05	$0.035	1,273,572
March 2019	$0.045	$0.035	1,152,712
April 2019	$0.045	$0.03	1,150,649
May 2019	$0.105	$0.03	8,733,577
June 2019	$0.125	$0.08	6,854,044
July 2019	$0.175	$0.095	7,398,150
August 2019	$0.28	$0.145	7,953,404
September 2019	$0.355	$0.235	5,402,799
October 2019	$0.35	$0.165	4,708,883

8. ESCROWED SECURITIES

8.1 Escrowed Securities

To the Company's knowledge, there are no securities of the Company in escrow or subject to a contractual restriction.

9. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

9.1 Name, Occupation and Security Holding

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the following table with respect to each director and executive officer of the Company sets out that individual's name, province (or state) and country of residence, the positions and offices in the Company presently held by that individual, the period during which such individual has served as a director of the Company and that individual's principal occupation(s) during the past five years:

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Position	Date of Appointment as Director	Principal Occupation during Preceding Five Years
WILLIAM (BILL) HOWALD Nevada, U.S.A.	Director and Executive Chairman	May 21, 2019	Director and Executive Chairman of the Company; prior thereto, Chief Executive Officer and President of Rye Patch Gold Corp. from April 2006 to May 2018; Director of Vanity Capital Inc. since March 2014. Geoscientist of Tanadog Management and Technical Services Inc. (2006 to present).
DAVID LAING British Columbia, Canada	Director	April 3, 2020	Mining Engineer; Independent Mining Consultant; Director, Laing Mining (a mining consulting company) since November 2018; Chief Operating Officer, Equinox Gold Corp. from August 2016 to November 2018; Chief Operating Officer, True Gold Mining Inc. from July 2015 to April 2016
ANDREW POLLARD British Columbia, Canada	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	May 14, 2019	Chief Executive Officer of the Company since May 2019. President and Management Consultant, Mining Recruitment Group Ltd (MRG) from 2006 to present.
JOHN SEABERG **C**olorado, U.S.A	Director	October 30, 2018	Senior VP and Chief Financial Officer at Calibre Mining Corp. Executive Chairman of Paramount Gold Nevada Corporation from June 2018 to 2019, Senior Vice President, Strategic Relations of Klondex Mines from 2015 to 2018; Vice President of Investor Relations and Director of Corporate Development. with Newmont Mining from 2003 to 2013;

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Position	Date of Appointment as Director	Principal Occupation during Preceding Five Years
DANIEL VICKERMAN England, United Kingdom	Director	August 6, 2020	Retired since October 2019; Managing Director, Sales of Beacon Securities (UK) from October 2016 to October 2019; Independent Business Development and Investor Relations Consultant to Lakerock LLC from October 2015 to October 2016; Managing Director, Head of UK of Edgecrest Capital from October 2014 to October 2015; Managing Director, Co-Head of Canadian Equity Sales UK of Canaccord Genuity Corp. from May 2010 to October 2014
ANTONY (TONY) WOOD British Columbia, Canada \	Director	May 28, 2019	Chief Financial Officer of Aurania Resources Inc. since May 2018; Chief Financial Officer of Rye Patch Gold Corp. from March 2015 to May 2018
RANDY MINHAS	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Affinor Growers Inc. since May 2018; Chief Financial Officer of Blackrock Gold Corp. since July 2019; Group Controller of Rye Patch Gold Corp. from September 2016 to June 2018; President and Chief Executive Officer of Triumvirate Consulting Corp. from September 2011 to September 2016
AMIT KUMAR	Corporate Secretary	N/A	Corporate Secretary of Blackrock Gold Corp since April 14, 2016; Director of Blackrock Gold Corp. from April 2016 to November 2016; Interim Chief Executive Officer from August 2017 to December 2017; Project Manager and Geologist of Almo Capital Corp, from October 2008 to August 2015

Each director serves as a director until the next annual general meeting of the Company or until his successor is elected or appointed.

As at October 28, 2019, the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 5,076,581 common shares or 4.76% of the then issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

9.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

None of the directors are, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or have been, within the ten years preceding the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (collectively, an "**Order**"), when such Order was issued while the person was acting in the capacity of a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the relevant company; or

(b) was subject to an Order that was issued after such person ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the relevant company, and which resulted from an event that occurred while the person was acting in the capacity of a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the relevant company.

Other than as disclosed herein, no director or executive officer of the Company or any shareholder holding a sufficient number of common shares of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, at the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been, within the ten years preceding the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;

(b) has, within the ten years preceding the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that person;

(c) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority;

(d) has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

9.3 Conflicts of Interest

Certain officers and directors of the Company are officers and/or directors of, or are associated with, other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The

directors are required by law, however, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and to disclose any personal interest which they may have in any material transaction which is proposed to be entered into with the Company and to abstain from voting as a director for the approval of any such transaction.

10. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTION

10.1 Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings in the Company's last financial year which are material and to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is subject, and there are no such proceedings known to the Company to be contemplated.

10.2 Regulatory Actions

During the financial year ended October 31, 2019:

(a) no penalties or sanctions were imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority;

(b) no other penalties or sanctions were imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision in the Company's securities; and

(c) no settlement agreements of the Company were entered into with any court relating to securities legislation or with any securities regulatory authority.

11. INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

11.1 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, no director or executive officer of the Company and no person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company, and no associate or affiliate of any of the persons or companies referred to above, has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions since November 1, 2019, or during the current financial year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries, other than as set out below:

(a) Loan agreements entered into on June 18, 2018 with Henrik van Alphen and Deepak Malholtra at the time both were directors of the Company. See Item 3.1 "Most Recent Three Year History".

(b) On June 17, 2019, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 6,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise proceeds of $600,000. Each unit consisted of one Common Share and one-half of one warrant, with each whole warrant being exercisable to purchase one Common Share at $0.16 for a period of 36 months from date of issuance. Andrew Pollard, CEO and a director of the Company, purchased 1,000,000 units under this private placement at a total purchase price of $100,000.

(c) In January and February, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 6,197,065 units at $0.20 per unit to raise proceeds of $1,239,413. Each unit consisted of one Common Share and one-half of one warrant, with each whole warrant being exercisable to

purchase one Common Share at $0.30 for a period of 24 months from date of issuance. Certain insiders of the Company purchased or acquired control or direction over a total of 2,100,000 units under this private placement as further set out in the table below:

Insider Placee	Number of Units Purchased	Aggregate Purchase Price
The Pollard Mining Recruitment Group Ltd. (wholly-owned by Andrew Pollard)	100,000	$20,000
Belgravia Hartford Capital Inc.	2,000,000	$400,000

12. TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

12.1 Transfer Agents and Registrars

Computershare Trust Company of Canada (at its principal transfer offices in Vancouver, British Columbia) is the transfer agent and registrar for the common shares of the Company.

13. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

13.1 Material Contracts

There are no contracts that are material to the Company that were entered into during the financial year ended October 31, 2019 or prior thereto but which are still in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

14. INTERESTS OF EXPERTs

14.1 Names of Experts

Devisser Gray LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, is the external auditor of the Company, and such firm has prepared an auditor's report dated February 28, 2020, with respect to the Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the financial year ended October 31, 2019, which were filed with the Canadian securities regulators on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Devisser Gray LLP are independent within the meaning of the Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

Nancy J. Wolverson, CPG, is the author of the technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Silver Cloud Property, Elko County, Nevada, USA*" with an effective date of July 29, 2020 and dated August 10, 2020, and filed on SEDAR.

Nancy J. Wolverson, CPG is the author of the technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Tonopah West Property, Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, USA*" with an effective date of September 18, 2020 and dated October 14, 2020, and filed on SEDAR.

14.2 Interests of Experts

To the best of the Company's knowledge, no registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company was held by each expert named under "Names of Experts" when the particular expert's report was prepared, was received by such expert after the preparation of the report, or will be received by such expert.

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness (if any), principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's management information circular dated September 4, 2019, in respect of the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on October 18, 2019.

Additional information is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended October 31, 2019 which may be obtained upon request from the Company's head office or may be viewed on the Company's website (http://www.blackrockgold.ca) or on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).