BRALORNE GOLD PROJECT
BRALORNE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for:

Talisker Resources Ltd.
350 Bay Street, Suite 400
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2S6
Tel: +1 (416) 361-2808

Submitted by:

Garth Kirkham, P.Geo.
Kirkham Geosystems Ltd.
6331 Palace Place
Burnaby, British Columbia V5E 1Z6
Tel: +1 (604) 529-1070

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

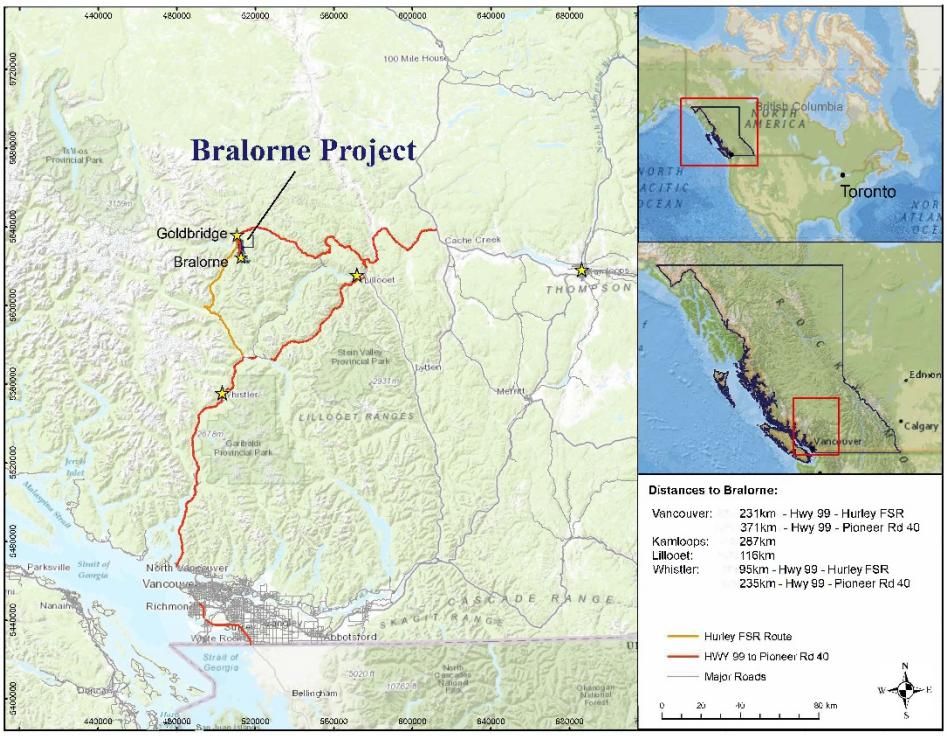
Talisker Resources Ltd. (“Talisker”) acquired Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd. (“BGM”) in December 2019 from Avino Silver and Gold Mines Ltd. (“Avino”), a company that had been exploring and developing the Bralorne property for many years.

Talisker has retained Garth Kirkham, P. Geo. (the “Author”) of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. (“Kirkham Geosystems”) to produce a Technical Report (the “Report”) in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” (collectively, “NI 43-101”), for the Bralorne Gold Project (the “Bralorne Property”, the “Property” or the “Project”) located in British Columbia.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Property and town of Bralorne are located 248 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, easily accessible from Vancouver by all-weather government-maintained roads (Figure 1-1). The Project is located at UTM Zone 10 (NAD83): 512,593 E, 5,625,215 N, or 50.778555° North,122.821384° West.

Figure 1-1: Location Map



Source: Talisker 2020

The Property consists of legal mineral properties registered under and subject to the Mineral Tenure Act and Mineral Land Tax Act of the Province of British Columbia. The Property comprises the following (Figure 4-2):

- 181 Crown-granted mineral claims;
- 4 reverted Crown-granted mineral claims;
- 55 metric unit (cell) mineral claims; and
- 3 mining leases.

The Bralorne claims, acquired from Avino in December 2019, consisted of 154 Crown-granted mineral claims, 4 reverted Crown-granted mineral claims and 31 metric unit (cell) mineral claims.

BGM owns 100% of the Property (Figure 4-2), all of which is contiguous. BGM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Talisker.

Subsequent to the December 2019 purchase, Talisker has acquired additional claims in the area through purchase from various vendors. These include the Royalle mineral claims, the NaiKun Crown Grant mineral claims and the Congress property located contiguous to the Company's Bralorne Gold Project.

1.3 Accessibility

Access can be gained by proceeding north from Vancouver on paved Highway 99 through Squamish, Whistler and Pemberton, 231 km to Lillooet, then west 116 km on Highway 40 through Gold Bridge to the town of Bralorne (Figure 1-1).

1.4 Infrastructure

The infrastructure at the Project is well developed. A 100 ton per day plant was in place and was operated from 2011 through 2014 on a trial basis, processing 100-120 t/d of material. In 2017, Avino decided to remove all of the equipment for the 100 ton per day operation from the mill building to allow expansion for a larger processing plant. The mill equipment was sold to an undisclosed purchaser and that which could not be sold was scrapped.

Assets include underground mining equipment, tailings storage facility ("TSF"), and associated surface shops, accommodation and office buildings. The mine site has high speed internet communications. There is a PALL micro-filtration water treatment facility that was installed by Avino in 2016 and continues to operate. The water treatment facility was commissioned to enable the removal of metals, in particular arsenic, from waste and contact water at the site.

The Bralorne mining fleet includes an excavator, two loaders, three scoop trams, three electric locomotives with five mine cars, a rock breaker and an emergency transport vehicle.

The TSF is permitted under the existing mine permit, M-207 with the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

1.5 Permitting

The Project has in place all necessary permits to operate and explore. Of note is the 14479 Emissions Permit, 14480 Discharge Permit and M-207 Mine Permit.

Permit 14480 was issued by the MOE on March 30, 2011, amended July 29, 2013, and amended on January 16, 2015. This permit authorizes the discharge of effluent to a tailings impoundment, the ground, and Cadwallader Creek from a gold mine and ore concentrator mill located near Gold Bridge, British Columbia, subject to specified terms and conditions. The maximum rate of permitted discharge from the mill and water treatment facility to the tailings pond is 500 cubic meters per day and the authorized discharge period is continuous.

A permit amendment for Permit M-207 was received in November 2017 updating the Permit to current standards and allowing the company to restart the Bralorne Mine at 100 tons per day, which included incorporation of the updated Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan ("ICRP"). Annual reclamation reports are submitted to the EMPR.

Currently, the BC Government assessed the security bond liability to be $12.3 M. There was a payment schedule set out by the BC Government in 2017 (four install payments), however, it was renegotiated by Avino Resources Ltd. in 2018 and accepted by BC Government. At the time of writing this report, a total of $1,615,000 toward the bond has been paid by Avino and Talisker is required to add $250,000 into the security bond every six months (i.e. $500,000/year).

A known environmental concern at the Property is elevated levels of arsenic in water that drains from underground. The mine drainage is used for process water or treated in the water treatment system for discharge or pumped to the TSF. Treated water is discharged to Cadwallader Creek. Seepages from the TSF report to Cadwallader Creek. Monitoring of the discharges is regulated by Permit 14480. The PALL micro-filtration water treatment facility was installed to address this concern.

1.6 History

Part of the Property was first staked in 1896. Placer miners followed gold up the Fraser River, the Bridge River, the Hurley River and Cadwallader Creek to discover the sources of gold on the property. At that time, small-scale production began in the area of the Pioneer mine using an arrastra to treat the ore. In 1928, larger scale production began and operated using then-current mining and milling methods time and produced between 136 tonnes and 500 tonnes per day from then until the mine closed in 1971.

Total historic production from the Bralorne and Pioneer mines is recorded as 7.3 million tonnes grading 17.7 grams per tonne gold (8.0 million short tons at 0.52 ounces per ton), equating to

129.14 tonnes (4.2 million ounces) of gold (Church and Jones, 1999). Silver production from the deposits is recorded as 29.61 tonnes (952,000 ounces), zinc as 297 kilograms, and lead as 216 kilograms. Minor scheelite production occurred during the Second World War.

The Bralorne Property now encompasses several historic mine workings: the major ones are the Pioneer, Bralorne, King and Taylor-Bridge areas. A total of 30 veins were developed on the Property within the various mines through the 80 kms of tunneling on 44 levels, the deepest of which traced the 77 vein to a depth of 1,900 m (Church and Jones, 1999).

Exploration and development has been performed by various companies from the 1970's and modern exploration methods and techniques have been employed since 2002 through to today.

1.7 Geology Setting and Mineralization

The Property is situated within the Bridge River district in southwestern British Columbia. The geological setting and metallogeny of the region is described by Hart et al. (2008) and Church and Jones (1999).

The Bridge River district is situated at a tectonic boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine allochthonous terranes. The Bridge River Terrane is possibly equivalent to the Cache Creek Terrane and comprises slabs of oceanic and transitional crust that were stacked against the continental margin together with island-arc-related units of the Cadwallader Terrane, interpreted as part of the Stikine Terrane. Diverse rock units of these two terranes are structurally deformed and imbricated in the area, together with large fault-bounded slices of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. These early structures are crosscut by later northwest- and north-trending major faults related to the Fraser-Yalakom regional dextral strike slip fault system, and by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary granitic plutons and related dikes (Church, 1996).

The Bridge River Terrane comprises Mississippian to Middle Jurassic accretionary complexes of oceanic basalt and gabbro and related ultramafic rocks, chert, basalt, shale and argillite. It is juxtaposed with Late Triassic to Early Jurassic island arc volcanic rocks and mostly marine, arc-marginal clastic strata of the Cadwallader Terrane. These assemblages are variably overlain, mostly to the north, by clastic, mostly non-marine successions belonging to the Jurassic-Cretaceous Tyaughton Basin (Hart et. al., 2008).

The region has been intruded by a wide range of Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic and volcanic rocks and their hypabyssal equivalents. Most significant among these are the dominantly Cretaceous granitoid bodies that form the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC), which is locally characterized by the 92 Ma Dickson McClure intrusions, and the large individual bodies of the Late Cretaceous Bendor plutonic suite. Hypabyssal magmatism is reflected by emplacement of porphyritic dikes between 84 and 66 Ma, with the youngest magmatic event being 44 Ma lamprophyre dikes (Hart et. al., 2008).

The Bridge River district has been deformed by mid-Cretaceous contractional deformation within the westerly trending Shulaps thrust belt, and by contractional and oblique-sinistral deformation associated with the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system. The timing of this deformation and metamorphism is ca. 130 to 92 Ma, with synorogenic sedimentary flysch, as young as mid-Cretaceous, cut by the faults (Hart et. al., 2008). The Bridge River and Cadwallader Terrane are juxtaposed along the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system, which in the Bridge River district consists of linear, tectonized and serpentinized slices of late Paleozoic mafic and ultramafic rocks known as the Bralorne-East Liza Lake thrust belt, a 1 to 3 km wide zone defined by Schiarizza et al., 1997.

The principal stratigraphic assemblages of the local area include the Bridge River Complex and Cadwallader Group. Nomenclature is described by Leitch (1990) and Church and Jones (1999). The Bridge River Complex into two packages, sedimentary and volcanic, with a thickness of 1,000 m or more of ribbon chert and argillite with very minor discontinuous limestone lenses, and large volumes of basalt, some pillowed (Cairnes 1937). The Cadwallader Group has been subdivided into three formations: the lowermost sedimentary Noel Formation, the Pioneer Formation greenstones, and the upper Hurley Formation sedimentary rocks (Cairnes, 1937). The Pioneer Formation, commonly termed “greenstones” in mine usage, ranges from fine-grained, massive amygdaloidal flows and medium-grained dykes or sills, to coarse lapilli tuffs and aquagene breccias. It is estimated to be at least 300 m thick in the Cadwallader Valley (Cairnes, 1937), but may be thicker elsewhere. The Hurley Formation comprises a rhythmically layered green volcanic wacke and darker argillite. The Noel Formation, consists of black argillites that are less calcareous than those of the Hurley; however, differentiation between the two formations is difficult (Cairnes 1937).

The gold-quartz veins form an approximate *en echelon* array. They have strike lengths of as much as 1,500 m between bounding fault structures, and extend to at least 2,000 m in depth, with no significant changes in grade or style of mineralization recorded. Ores consist mainly of ribboned fissure veins with septa defined by fine-grained chlorite, sericite, graphite or sulphide minerals.

Veins are dominantly composed of quartz, with minor carbonate minerals, mainly calcite and ankerite, and lesser amounts of chlorite, sericite, clay altered mariposite, talc, scheelite and native gold. Sulphides are present and, although locally abundant, make up less than 1% of total vein volume. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the most abundant sulphides with lesser marcassite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite.

1.8 Exploration

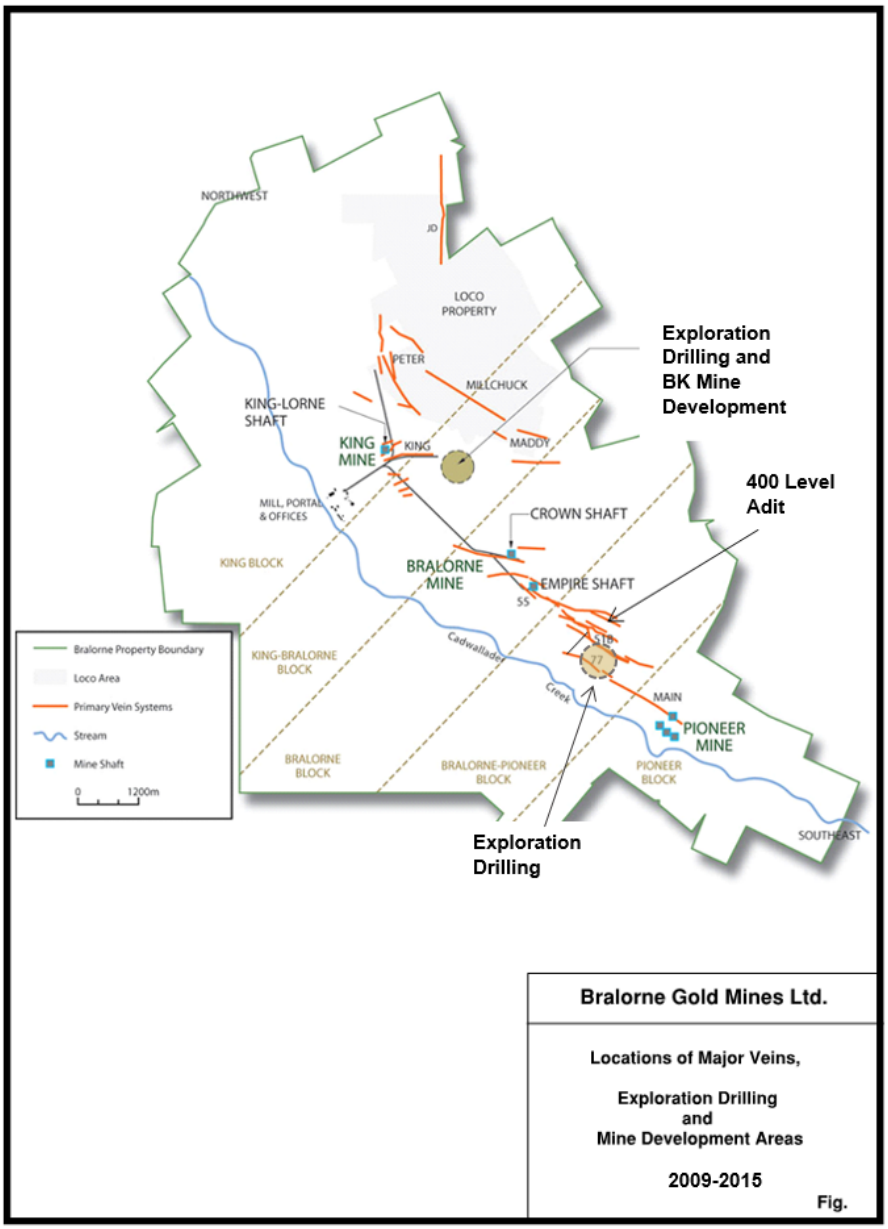
Exploration activities that have been undertaken over many years and campaigns by various companies however are considered current namely those activities within the 2009 through 2019 exploration and drilling campaigns. With over 40 years of mining production from the Bralorne Property, there is an extensive amount of historic geological data for the Project. This large volume of information has been digitized, collated and validated for integration and analysis

utilizing modern exploration methods. Bralorne geologists continue to build on and evaluate the knowledge gained from the well documented mining history.

The focus of the exploration and drilling activities between 2009 and 2015 was on investigating the mineral claims covering these gap areas within the Bralorne-Pioneer mine block.

The goal was to confirm the mineralization in the BK Zone, provide access to the 51BFW veins, explore the mineralization in the Shaft Vein as well as the 77 / 52 Vein zones (Figure 1-3).

Figure 1-2: Location of Drilling and Mine Development Areas from 2009 to 2015



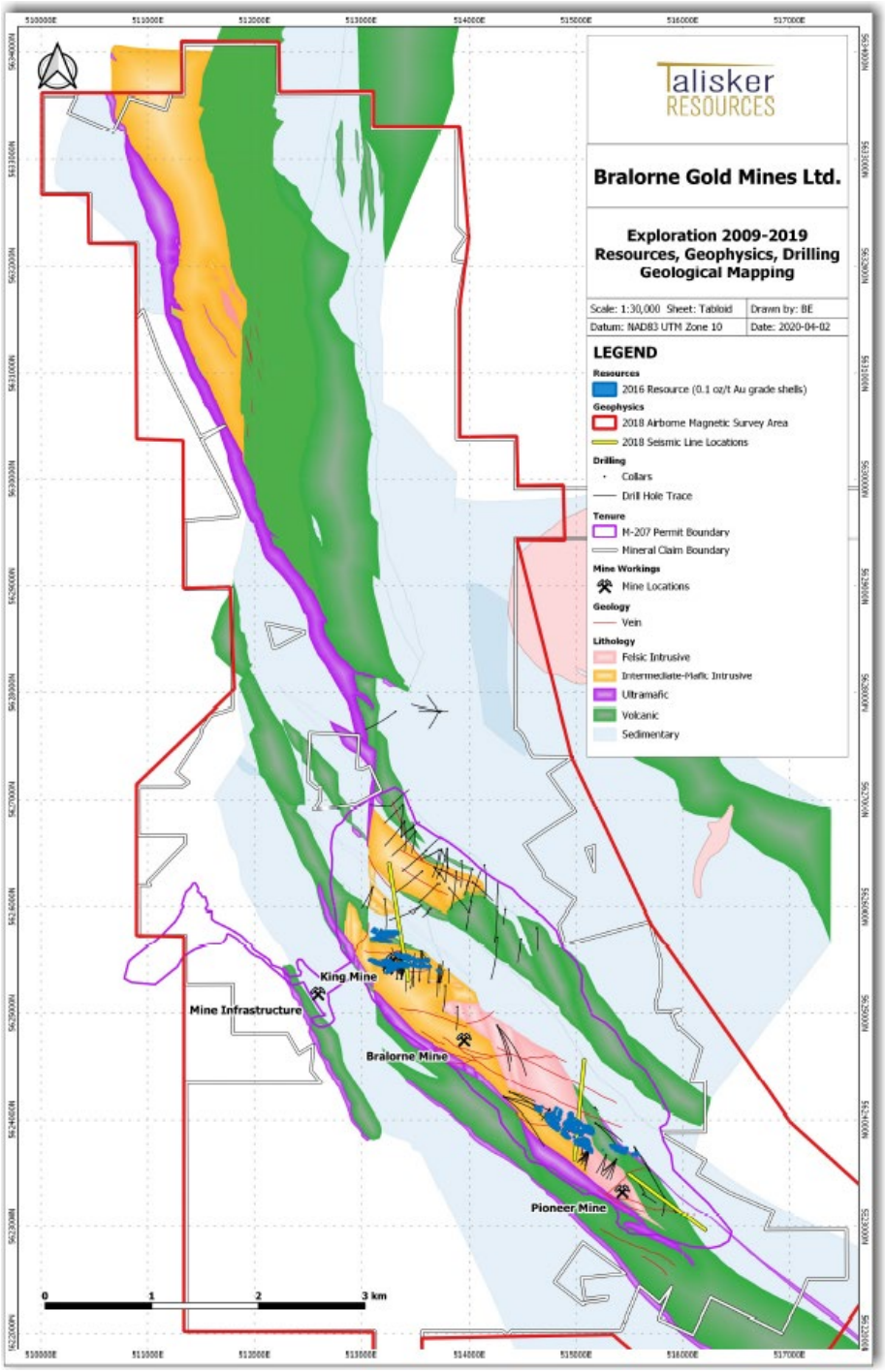
Source: BGM 2016

A renewed plan to evaluate the potential of the remaining underexplored portions of the Property was the focus of the 2018 through 2019 programs. The focus of this exploration was the discovery of new vein structures and poorly tested extensions of known veins.

Data mining included integration of the historic geological dataset into 3D visualization software to leverage modern computing advances to model and interrogate the deposit in ways previously not possible.

Figure 1-4 shows the drilling, regional geology, claim boundaries, major mines and historic resources, along with the location of the 2018 seismic study lines and area covered by the 2018 magnetics survey.

Figure 1-3: Exploration 2009 to 2019 Showing Drilling, Geology, Mines along with location of Geophysical Survey and Historic Resources



Source: Talisker 2020

1.9 Drilling

Drilling has taken place on the Property over many years and by various owners and operators. The drilling listed in this section is the exploration and development that took place from 2009 onwards which is considered current. A total of 230 holes, both surface and underground, totaled 210,400.0 feet (64,128.7 meters). Table 1.1 summarizes the surface and underground drilling performed on the Property between 2009 and 2020.

Table 1.1: Summary of Drilling from 2009 through 2020

Year	#	Type	Feet	Meters
2009	16	Surface	12,004.0	3,658.8
2010	11	Surface	8,712.0	2,655.4
2011	30	Surface	17,070.0	5,202.9
2011	5	Underground	2,960.0	902.2
2012	3	Surface	2,206.0	672.4
2012	18	Underground	7,466.7	2,275.9
2012	9	Underground Bazooka	452.0	137.8
2013	4	Underground	1,968.5	600.0
2013	6	Underground Bazooka	374.0	114.0
2014	10	Surface	3,459.0	1,054.3
2015	25	Surface	21,569.0	6,574.2
2018	25	Surface	30,536.7	9,307.6
2019	59	Surface	89,644.9	27,322.5
2020	9	Surface	11,977.2	3,650.7
TOTAL	**230**		**210,400.0**	**64,128.7**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

1.10 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimate reported herein evaluated the potential for potentially mineable underground resources in and around established veins. In addition, new veins were identified based on current drilling results. The mineral resources are based upon the “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement. This requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery. The cut-off grade chosen for reporting resources was 0.11 opt Au which is based on a gold price of US$1,450, gold recovery of 90% and mining, processing and G&A costs of $115, $45 and $40, respectively.

Classification of resources was based on the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) definition standards, where distance to nearest composite was used as a guide and measured resources were within 25 ft, indicated within 50 ft and inferred within 100 ft. Final classification of resources was based on the CIM definition standards, which dictate that continuity must be demonstrated. The spacing distances are intended to define contiguous volumes and they should allow for some irregularities due to actual drill hole placement. The final classification volume results were smoothed manually to come to a coherent classification scheme.

The mineral resources are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Mineral Resource for Bralorne Gold Project

Mineral Resource for Bralorne Gold Project												
	Measured			Indicated			Measured & Indicated			Inferred		
Vein	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces
51b FW	8,000	0.265	2,000	29,000	0.210	6,000	38,000	0.222	8,000	136,000	0.203	26,000
51bFW/HW				25,000	0.620	16,000	25,000	0.667	16,000	35,000	0.415	14,000
Alhambra	15,000	0.284	4,000	15,000	0.275	4,000	30,000	0.280	8,000	9,000	0.204	2,000
BK	21,000	0.481	10,000	47,000	0.351	16,000	68,000	0.391	26,000	35,000	0.184	6,000
BK-9870	6,000	0.548	3,000	7,000	0.277	2,000	13,000	0.396	5,000	2,000	0.243	1,000
BKN				35,000	0.380	13,000	35,000	0.380	13,000	44,000	0.314	14,000
Prince									0	12,000	0.173	2,000
Shaft				40,000	0.283	11,000	40,000	0.283	11,000	24,000	0.283	7,000
Taylor				13,000	0.174	2,000	1,000	0.174	3,000	21,000	0.235	5,000
TOTAL	49,000	0.394	19,000	211,000	0.341	72,000	260,000	0.351	91,000	317,000	0.231	78,000

Notes:

1. Numbers are rounded and therefore may not add up exactly.
2. Mineral Resources reported demonstrate reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, as required under NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. The Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, and other relevant issues.
4. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could have been upgraded to Indicated Resources.

Exclusive of the mineral resources reported in Table 1.2, there is geological potential within the vein domains of between 150,000 – 250,000 tons at a gold grade of between 0.25 – 0.35 opt or between 40,000 – 70,000 ounces of gold. It is important to note that the potential tonnes and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. In addition, it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource. The basis for the estimate of geological potential, as stated above, has been derived from existing assay and composite data along with geological interpretations however they are outside and beyond the measured, indicated and inferred delineated boundaries.

1.11 Conclusions, Risks and Opportunities

Talisker is implementing a multi-stage, multi-year plan to systematically explore the historic Bralorne mining camp. The Author's interpretations and conclusions by area are as follows with Key Risks and Opportunities found in Table 1.2.

Table 1.3: Key Project Risks and Opportunities

Project Element	Economic Risk Level	Comment	Risk	Opportunity
Database	Moderate	A significant amount of historic data remains to be	Issues with existing data may be	Potential discovery of new veins.

Project Element	Economic Risk Level	Comment	Risk	Opportunity
		analyzed and digitized. The database should be continually reviewed and renewed to ensure data quality.	discovered which will cause uncertainty.	Expansion of existing veins.
Density	Low	Density data is relatively sparse. More data would give higher level of precision for tonnage estimations.	Additional data to support decreased revisions of densities values will result in lower tonnage values.	Conversely increased revisions of densities values will result in higher tonnage values.
Mined-out Areas	Moderate-high	Stopes, mined out areas, drifts and development have been digitized input and modelled so that the volumes are extracted.	Any exclusions would reduce volumes and tonnages.	Could result in the discovery of panels that were previously un-economic to be re-evaluated.
Geology	Low	Vein solids do not honor drill hole and composite data precisely.	Could cause differences in volumes.	Would be easier to validate and verify for audit purposes.
Geology	Medium	The geology of the area is well known and documented supported by current methods and techniques.	Further work may disprove previous models and therefore result in condemnation of targets.	An increased understanding and alterative theories may result in discovery.
Exploration	Moderate	Exploration has continued to result in discovery and expansion of potential resources	There is no guarantee that exploration and discovery will result in an	Within this historic mining camp, it is feasible that addition discovery is

Project Element	Economic Risk Level	Comment	Risk	Opportunity
		in a historic mining camp.	economically viable operation.	likely and that an intelligent, systematic program will be successful in uncovering new discoveries.
First Nations	Moderate	Level of detail related to First Nations and local community relationships, negotiations and agreements.	Uncertainty could arise should issues be encountered or are not known.	Increased certainty of project success and social license.
Gold Price	Low	Modeling based on US$1,300 gold.	Lower gold price will change size and grade of the potential targets.	Higher gold price will change size and grade of the potential targets.

1.12 Recommendations

In order to further evaluate the resource potential of the Project and advance the Project by evaluating its economic viability, the following recommendations should be considered:

- To explore for significant new veins with 15,000 m of diamond drilling in 24 holes.
- Continue with the historic data compilation along with QA/QC of the master database.

A budget of $7,653,000 is estimated to complete the aforementioned work and is presented in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Budget for Proposed 2020 Work Program

Description	#	Unit	$/Unit	Total $
Drilling	15,000	meters	350	5,250,000
Data compilation model update including QA/QC				250,000
Environment and Permitting				200,000
Reporting				30,000
Sub total				**5,730,000**
G&A - Mine Maintenance				1,350,000
Contingency				573,000
Total				**7,653,000**

2 INTRODUCTION

Talisker acquired BGM in December 2019, giving Talisker full control and ownership of the Bralorne Property. Talisker is implementing a multi-stage, multi-year plan to systematically explore the significant land package that was acquired.

Talisker has retained Garth Kirkham, P. Geo. of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. ("Kirkham Geosystems") to produce a Technical Report ("Report") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (collectively, "NI 43-101"), for the Bralorne Gold Project (the "Bralorne Property", the "Property" or the "Project") located in British Columbia, Canada.

Garth Kirkham, P. Geo. is responsible for all sections of the Report and is responsible for compiling all aspects of this Report. By virtue of education and relevant work experience, Mr. Kirkham is an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The Author has carried out the following work to verify information about the Property:

- Visited the Property on several occasions and interviewed the staff and examined the underground mine workings.
- Reviewed survey measurements of mine excavations and drill holes.
- Reviewed all available QA/QC data pertaining to drill core and underground sample assays.
- Reviewed the geological setting of the Property by referencing published maps and reports.
- Reviewed the mine assay laboratory and interviewed the assayer prior to decommissioning. It should be noted that the assay laboratory is no longer operating, and all current assay samples are analyzed by external laboratories.
- Reviewed and validated the digital database.
- Verified historical resource estimates for the various veins.

The verification measures described here confirmed the location, extent, apparent legality and general nature of the Property. In 2012, the Author collected independent samples to verify assay results which showed good correlation to the mine site assay laboratory results. In addition, the gold production and reconciliations from the mill was a reliable indicator, verifying results.

The Author visited the Property between May 23, 2012 and May 24, 2012 for the purpose of fulfilling the site visit obligations in preparation of the 2012 Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") (Beacon Hill 2012). During this visit, the Author inspected the camp, accommodations, core-logging facilities, offices, active drill sites, outcrops, core storage facilities, core receiving area, core sawing station. The Author also toured the major centres and surrounding villages affected by mining operations.

The tour of the offices, core logging and storage facilities showed a clean, well-organized, professional environment. On-site staff led the Author through the chain of custody and methods used at each stage of the logging and sampling process. All methods and processes adhere to industry standards and no issues were identified.

Subsequently, Mr. Kirkham was contracted by Avino to provide ongoing guidance and support since 2016.

Mr. Kirkham visited the site numerous times since 2018. Site visits within the last two years included March 20-24, 2018, May 28-30, 2018, September 29-October 2, 2018, October 7, 2018, March 19-21, 2019, July 15-17, 2019, September 4-5, 2019 and November 13-15, 2019.

The Author last visited the Property between December 15-17, 2019. The Author inspected the camp, accommodations, core-logging facilities, offices, core storage facilities, core receiving area, core sawing station.

Again, offices, core logging and storage facilities showed a clean, well-organized, professional environment. On-site staff led the Author through the chain of custody and methods used at each stage of the logging and sampling process. All methods and processes adhere to industry standards and no issues were identified.

The Author regularly visited active drill sites and core logging facilities to ensure processes and procedures were adhered to.

This Report is based on information collected by the QP during site visits and on additional information provided by Talisker and prior owner, Avino. Other information was obtained from the public domain. The Author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided. This Report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with Talisker's and prior owner, Avino's on-site personnel.
- Inspection of the site, including surface facilities and drill core.
- Review of exploration data collected by Talisker and prior owner, Avino.

- Previous studies completed by various previous operators and owners including those by Bralorne and Avino authored by the QP.
- Additional information from public domain sources.

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the Author at the time the Report was prepared;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as outlined in this Report; and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Talisker, Avino, and BGM and other third-party sources.

All $ dollar values are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Report has been prepared by Garth Kirkham, P. Geo., of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd. The Author is an independent Qualified Person ("QP") as defined within the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

The Author's opinions contained herein are based on information provided by Talisker and others throughout the course of the study. The Author has taken reasonable measures to confirm information provided by others and takes responsibility for the information.

The Author relied upon Michael McPhie, M.Sc., QEP, Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs, Talisker who provided updated details on the existing water treatment plant ("WTP"), site Waste Management Plan, and environmental, permitting and First Nations engagement. The sections that are covered include: 4.2.2 Transaction Details, 4.3 Environmental, Permitting and Community Impact, 5.5 Tailings Storage Facility and 5.6 Water Treatment Plant.

The Author of this Report is not qualified to provide extensive commentary on legal, socio-economic or environmental issues associated with the Property. As such, portions of Section 4 that deal with the types and numbers of mineral tenures and licenses; the nature and extent of title and interest in the Property; and the terms of any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject are only descriptive in nature and are provided exclusive of a legal opinion.

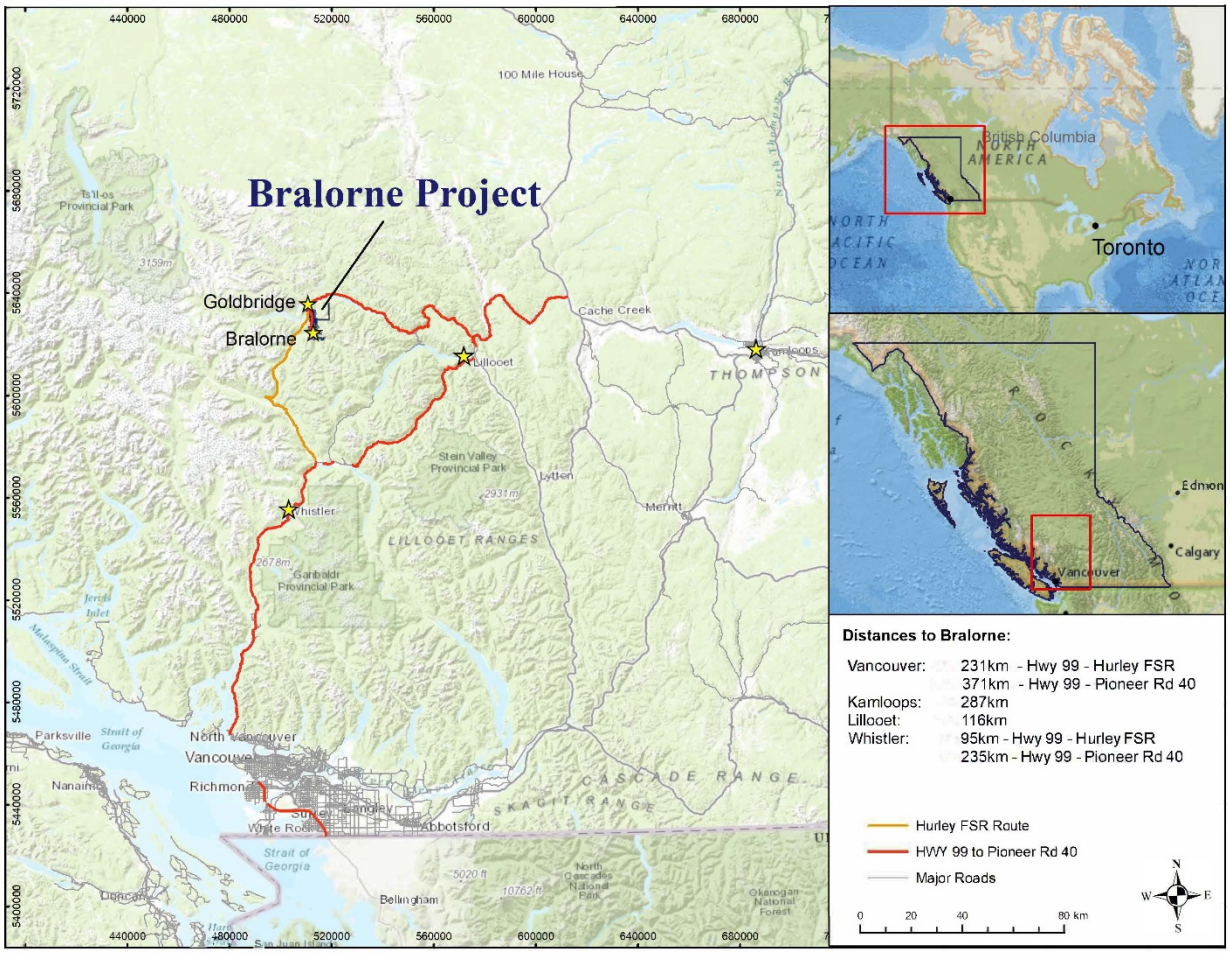
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Introduction

Talisker acquired BGM in December 2019 from Avino, a company that had been exploring and developing the Bralorne Property for many years.

The Bralorne Gold Project (the "Bralorne Property", the "Property" or the "Project") and town of Bralorne are located 248 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada easily accessible from Vancouver by all-weather government-maintained roads (Figure 4-1). The Project is located at UTM Zone 10 (NAD83): 512,593 E, 5,625,215 N, or 50.778555° North,122.821384° West.

Figure 4-1: Location Map



Source: Talisker 2020

4.2 Claims

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The Bralorne claims, acquired from Avino in December 2019, consisted of 154 Crown-granted mineral claims, 4 reverted Crown-granted mineral claims and 31 metric unit (cell) mineral claims.

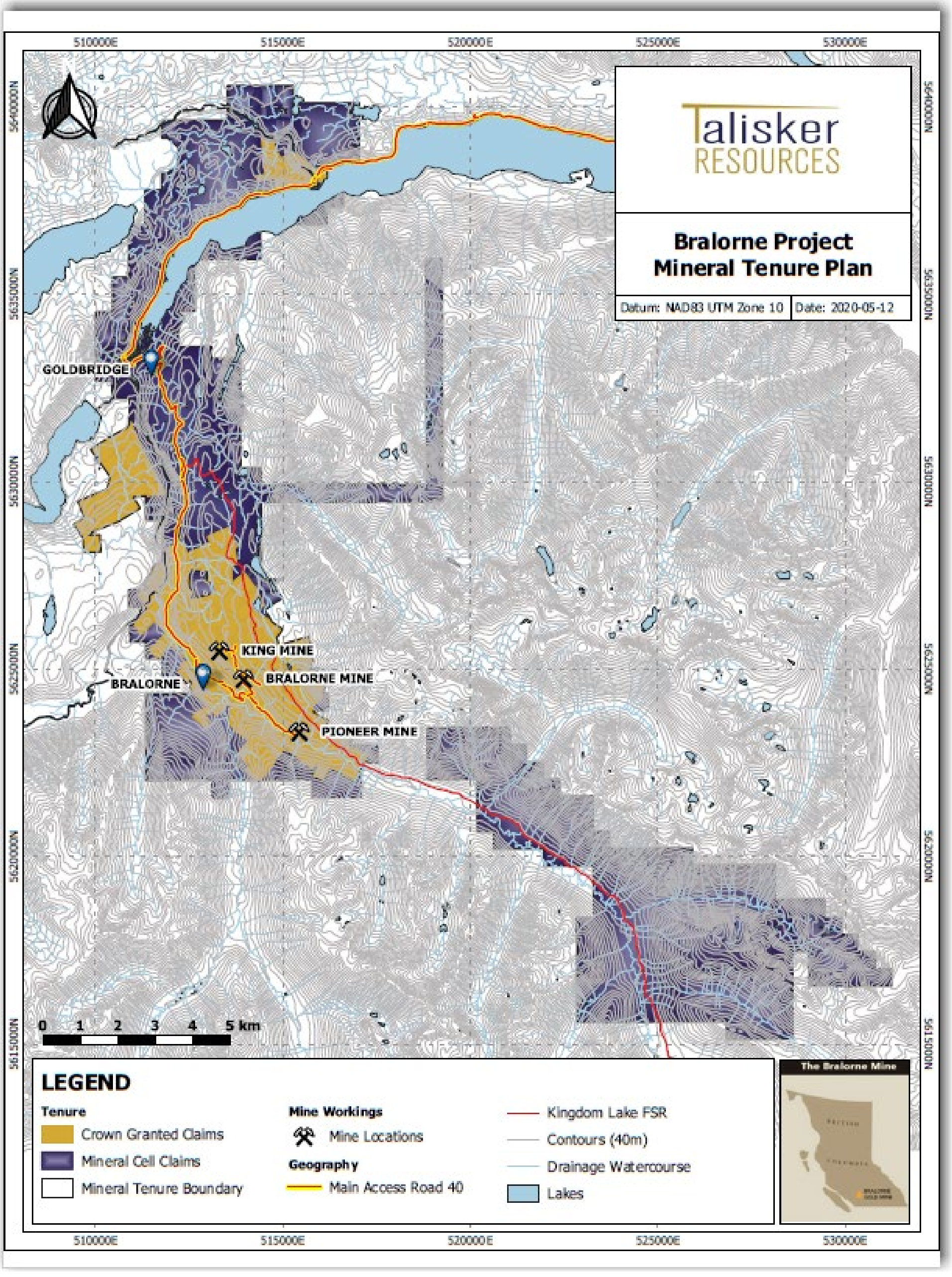
Subsequent to the December 2019 purchase, Talisker acquired additional claims in the area through purchase from various vendors. These included the Royalle mineral claims (Talisker press release dated March 26, 2020), the NaiKun Crown Grant mineral claims (Talisker press release dated March 31, 2020) and the Congress Property (Talisker press release dated April 9, 2020) located contiguous to the Company's Bralorne Gold Project.

The Royalle property consists of four claim blocks comprising 3,827 hectares (the "Property"). The claims sit directly south of the historic Bralorne-Pioneer mine along strike of the Cadwaller break and host eight exploration targets including mesothermal gold and silver veins and skarn style mineralization.

The NaiKun Crown Grant mineral claims consist of 9 Crown Grant mineral claims totaling 358.5 hectares located five kilometers southwest of Goldbridge, British Columbia. The claims partially underlay Talisker's current Bralorne Gold Project mineral tenure and the property sits seven kilometers directly along strike of the Bralorne-Pioneer mines.

The Congress Property is located directly north of the historic Bralorne-Pioneer mine and consists of 20 mineral claims, three mining leases and eight crown grants totaling 2,675.50 hectares.

Figure 4-2: Bralorne Claims



Source: Talisker 2020

The Crown-granted mineral claims are subject to the Mineral Land Tax Act; this requires the owner to pay the Ministry of Energy & Mines a tax of $1.25 per hectare to maintain the claims in good standing for one year. The total annual taxes for the 154 Crown-granted mineral claims are $2,248.37. Currently, all of the Crown-granted mineral claims are in good standing until July 2021, with the annual taxes having been paid.

Reverted Crown-granted mineral claims are treated the same as mineral claims. The owner the option to apply exploration expenditures, including proper documentation, or pay in lieu of expenditure to the BC Government (cash-in-lieu). Below is the required work value for mineral cell claims.

- First and second anniversary years C$5.00 per hectare per year
- Third and fourth anniversary years C$10.00 per hectare per year
- Fifth and sixth anniversary year C$15.00 per hectare per year
- Subsequent anniversary years C$20.00 per hectare per year

Instead of applying a work value to claims the claim owner can pay cash in lieu of expenditure to the BC Government (“cash-in-lieu”). To maintain the claim by paying cash-in-lieu, double the minimum value of exploration and development for the respective anniversary year as noted above would need to be paid.

Any mineral cells which have a border with each other are considered to be contiguous and the work value performed on one claim can be applied proportionally to all connected cells. All of the reverted Crown granted mineral claims and mineral cell claims that comprise the Bralorne Property are contiguous. All of the Crown granted mineral claims and reverted Crown granted mineral claims have been legally surveyed. The mineral claims have not been surveyed.

All of BGM’s reverted Crown granted mineral claims and mineral cell claims are in good standing until December 18, 2029.

Mineral and Placer Claims are acquired using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain mineral and placer claims. Cell claims are registered by selecting one or more adjoining cells on the electronic MTO map. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.). No two MTO users can select the same cells simultaneously, since the database is live and updated instantly; once a selection is made, the cells selected will no longer be available to another user, unless payment is not successfully completed within 30 minutes.

All of the mineral cell claims are currently in good standing; the first expiry date is September 7, 2020 for only one recently staked claim (tenure number 1070898, “Elbow”). The remaining original mineral cell claims have a good to date of December 18, 2029.

Note: An underlying agreement exists for 12 Crown grants. Talisker is required to pay 1.6385% of net smelter royalty from these claims, and, if the ore grade exceeds 0.75 ounces per ton gold, Talisker is required to pay an additional $0.50 per ton. The following 12 Crown grants are subject to this agreement:

- Lot 5742 Sunbeam
- Lot 5743 Comstock No.5
- Lot 5744 Comstock No.2
- Lot 5745 Homestake
- Lot 5746 Sunshine
- Lot 5747 Comstock No.3
- Lot 5748 Lorenzo
- Lot 5750 Orion No.4
- Lot 5751 Orion
- Lot 5752 Comstock No.8
- Lot 5754 Comstock No.7
- Lot 5755 Comstock No.6

Crown granted mineral claims may also include surface rights, water rights and timber rights. At the Bralorne Property, surface rights are currently held by BGM on 9 of its 154 Crown Grants as listed below:

- DL 456 Pioneer
- DL 457 Ida May
- DL 539 Little Joe
- DL 579 Wood Chuck
- DL 670 Telephone
- DL 671 Wood Duck (Lot 1)
- DL 5489 Telephone Fr.
- DL 5484 Polnud (Lot 20)
- DL 5582 Millbank
- DL 7883 Cora Fr (Lots 3, 4, 6, and 7 – no Crown granted mineral claim, surveyed lot only)

4.2.1 List of Claims

The Bralorne Property tenures are shown in Table 4.1; these are 100% owned by BGM (client number 134749).

Table 4.1: Bralorne Area Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
228251	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1979/JAN/23	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
228252	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1979/JAN/23	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
228461	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1982/NOV/10	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
228462	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1982/NOV/10	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
228501	FISHLAKE #2	1983/APR/11	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	100
228544	PINE	1983/OCT/19	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	150
228736	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1985/NOV/14	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
228738	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1985/NOV/14	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	25
316338	MEAD	1993/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	100
316573	KING	1993/MAR/05	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	100
510227		2005/APR/05	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	1714.84
510593		2005/APR/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	122.61
510594		2005/APR/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	81.72
510595		2005/APR/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	40.88
510596		2005/APR/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	40.85
510597		2005/APR/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	490.62
511088		2005/APR/19	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.43
511645	BP 1	2005/APR/25	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	143.14
517280		2005/JUL/12	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	61.29
552953	BP3	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	265.83
552955	BP4	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	326.87
552959	BP5	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	286.1
552966	BP6	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	81.75
552971	BR7	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	61.33
552973	BP8	2007/FEB/28	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.45
608095	DEVELOPMENT FRACTION	2009/JUL/16	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.45
719549	NUGGET KING	2010/MAR/10	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.43
818062	DEV. FR. 2	2010/JUL/14	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.45
882129	PIONEER EXTENSION	2011/AUG/05	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.45
1051046		2017/MAR/29	2029/DEC/18	GOOD	20.44
1070898	ELBOW	2019/SEP/07	2020/SEP/07	PROTECTED	469.46

Source: MTO Online 2020

The information shown in Table 4.1 is considered to be accurate as at April 14, 2020 according to the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) database. The MTO database lists only the reverted Crown grants (4) and the metric unit (cell) claims (34).

In addition, BGM owns 154 Crown-granted mineral claims as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Crown-Granted Mineral Claims Owned by the Company

District Lot Number	Claim Name	Area [ac]	Area [ha]
456	PIONEER	51.14	20.70
457	IDA MAY	45.71	18.50
458	NELLIE FRACTION	1.14	0.46
459	MARY FRACTION	35.21	14.25
460	TRIO	44.66	18.07
539	LITTLE JOE	51.65	20.90
540	WHITE CROW	42.64	17.26
541	BEND'OR FRACTION	5.53	2.24
542	JIM CROW	0.90	0.36
543	DELIGHTED	26.22	10.61
579	WOOD CHUCK	38.20	15.46
580	COPELAND	24.61	9.96
581	HIRAM	42.35	17.14
584	COSMOPOLITAN	40.34	16.33
586	MARQUIS	24.50	9.92
587	GOLDEN KING	45.44	18.39
588	LORNE	50.25	20.34
665	ALHAMBRA	24.65	9.98
666	NIGHT HAWK	28.25	11.43
667	LURGAN FRACTION	3.62	1.47
668	LURGAN FRACTION	8.55	3.46
669	METROPOLITAN	32.80	13.27
670	TELEPHONE	28.70	11.61
671	WOOD DUCK	24.58	9.95
673	EXCHANGE	21.85	8.84
1176	BLACKBIRD	37.70	15.26
1177	COUNTLESS	44.30	17.93
1179	NELLIE	39.50	15.99
1221	WHIP-POOR-WILL	44.00	17.81
1222	DUKE	21.48	8.69
1224	ROYAL	23.70	9.59
1225	LE ROY	39.30	15.90
1226	MAUD S. FRAC.	30.50	12.34
2372	SILVER DOLLAR	46.62	18.87
2374	GOLDEN RIBBON	50.00	20.23
2375	ALMA	34.97	14.15
2376	UNION FRACTION	45.86	18.56
2377	GOLDEN QUEEN	45.11	18.26
2378	SILVER KING	37.61	15.22
2379	MOTHERLODE	27.52	11.14
2380	ANDY FRACTION	10.69	4.33
2381	DON F	48.98	19.82
2382	DON C	19.11	7.73
2383	DON A	25.63	10.37
2384	DON E	38.11	15.42
2385	DON B FRACTION	13.73	5.56
2387	ROBIN	5.89	2.38
2388	RAINIER	42.41	17.16
2389	TACOMA	31.63	12.80
2390	SEATTLE	16.68	6.75
2393	NUGGET KING	51.65	20.90
2394	DON Z FRACTION	5.47	2.21
3045	SUNSET	47.19	19.10
3046	GREAT FOX	51.65	20.90
3047	EAST PACIFIC	51.30	20.76
3048	CLIFTON	51.65	20.90
3049	CORASAND	41.27	16.70
3050	EMMADALE	44.00	17.81

Continued on next page

District Lot Number	Claim Name	Area [ac]	Area [ha]
3051	UNION JACK FRAC.	9.25	3.74
3053	TITANIC FRAC.	9.15	3.70
3091	INVINCIBLE	40.49	16.39
5323	LEON NO. 1	27.27	11.04
5324	LEON FRACTION	23.59	9.55
5325	LEON NO. 2	50.25	20.34
5326	LEON NO. 3	48.00	19.43
5328	LEON NO 4	34.55	13.98
5331	VICTOR FRACTION	30.70	12.42
5332	HIRAM FRACTION	0.27	0.11
5455	VIRGINIA	14.26	5.77
5456	NOELTON FRACTION	48.67	19.70
5457	MAUSER	30.99	12.54
5458	CARL	2.26	0.92
5459	ALEX	38.57	15.61
5460	MATTHEW	31.14	12.60
5461	JOHN	39.42	15.95
5462	KATHLEEN	51.62	20.89
5463	RAYMOND	41.03	16.60
5464	SAVAGE	49.32	19.96
5465	WINCHESTER	34.72	14.05
5466	LEE METFORD	28.99	11.73
5467	CARBINE	29.93	12.11
5468	EAGLE FRACTION	23.18	9.38
5469	EAGLE	34.58	13.99
5470	EAGLE NO. 1	49.79	20.15
5475	LUCKY BOY	8.41	3.40
5476	BESSIE FRACTION	39.15	15.84
5477	SAVOY	45.70	18.49
5478	EMPIRE	20.06	8.12
5479	EUREKA	40.70	16.47
5480	CASCADE	26.43	10.70
5481	COSMOPOLITAN	25.93	10.49
5482	DUKE FRACTION	3.90	1.58
5483	CORONATION	0.76	0.31
5484	POLNUD	47.54	19.24
5485	MACK FRACTION	40.65	16.45
5486	NIGHT HAWK	2.17	0.88
5487	POLNUD	1.54	0.62
5488	PASADENA	7.70	3.12
5489	TELEPHONE	11.42	4.62
5508	MONICA	49.40	19.99
5517	A FRACTION	6.92	2.80
5518	HILDA	43.09	17.44
5519	B FRACTION	2.77	1.12
5520	MARGARET	37.69	15.25
5521	HOPE	37.32	15.10
5522	DAVID	12.50	5.06
5523	JACK	38.08	15.41
5524	ANNETTE	21.39	8.66
5525	BUCK FRACTION	2.36	0.96
5582	MILLBANK	50.34	20.37
5591	GREAT DIVIDE	3.01	1.22
5594	DEVELOPMENT	19.84	8.03
5595	DEVELOPMENT	27.89	11.29
5596	DEVELOPMENT	46.91	18.98
5597	DEVELOPMENT	49.36	19.97
5598	DEVELOPMENT	47.63	19.28

Continued on next page

District Lot Number	Claim Name	Area [ac]	Area [ha]
5742	SUNBEAM	26.53	10.74
5743	COMSTOCK NO. 5	24.86	10.06
5744	COMSTOCK NO. 2	28.88	11.69
5745	HOMESTAKE	25.14	10.17
5746	SUNSHINE	37.20	15.04
5747	COMSTOCK NO. 3	35.48	14.36
5748	LORENZO	35.05	14.18
5750	ORION NO. 4	49.05	19.85
5751	ORION	13.06	5.29
5752	COMSTOCK NO. 8	43.52	17.61
5754	COMSTOCK NO. 7	26.27	10.63
5755	COMSTOCK NO. 6	12.38	5.01
5920	EDNA MARY	45.50	18.41
5921	ALEX FRACTION	5.79	2.34
5922	ALEX NO. 2 FRACTION	6.04	2.44
5923	RAYMOND FRACTION	4.59	1.86
5924	STAR FRACTION	24.82	10.04
5925	STAR NO. 1 FRACTION	20.96	8.48
6037	TURRET FRACTION	3.43	1.39
6038	GOLD KING	21.77	8.81
6039	EAGLE	26.35	10.66
6040	WHITE STAR	32.83	13.29
6041	ANNE FRACTION	21.68	8.77
6044	DON C. FRACTION	9.84	3.98
6045	ROBIN FRACTION	4.63	1.87
6048	MARIE FRACTION	31.99	12.95
6466	BLUE JAY	36.58	14.80
6830	DIANE	49.05	19.85
6839	HEATHER FRACTION	14.78	5.98

District Lot Number	Claim Name	Area [ac]	Area [ha]
6840	CAROL FRACTION	40.80	16.51
6945	LEE FRACTION	0.18	0.07
6946	A.M.	33.84	13.70
6947	BEEF FRACTION	44.73	18.10
6948	DEEP FRACTION	29.40	11.90
6954	AUDREY FRACTION	13.28	5.37
7428	J.B. FRACTION	2.22	0.90
7429	JEAN FRACTION	8.25	3.34

The Royalle claim tenures are shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 which comprises 4 claims totaling 3827.3 hectares located in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia.

Table 4.3: Royalle Mineral Claims Owned by the Company

Title Number	Title Type	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1068183	Mineral	ROYALLE2019B	2020/APR/27	368.5
1068146	Mineral	ROYALLE2019A	2020/APR/26	961.4
548803*	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK THREE	2020/DEC/31	1903.6
548802*	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK TWO	2020/DEC/31	593.8
			TOTAL	3,827.3

Figure 4-3: Royalle Claims

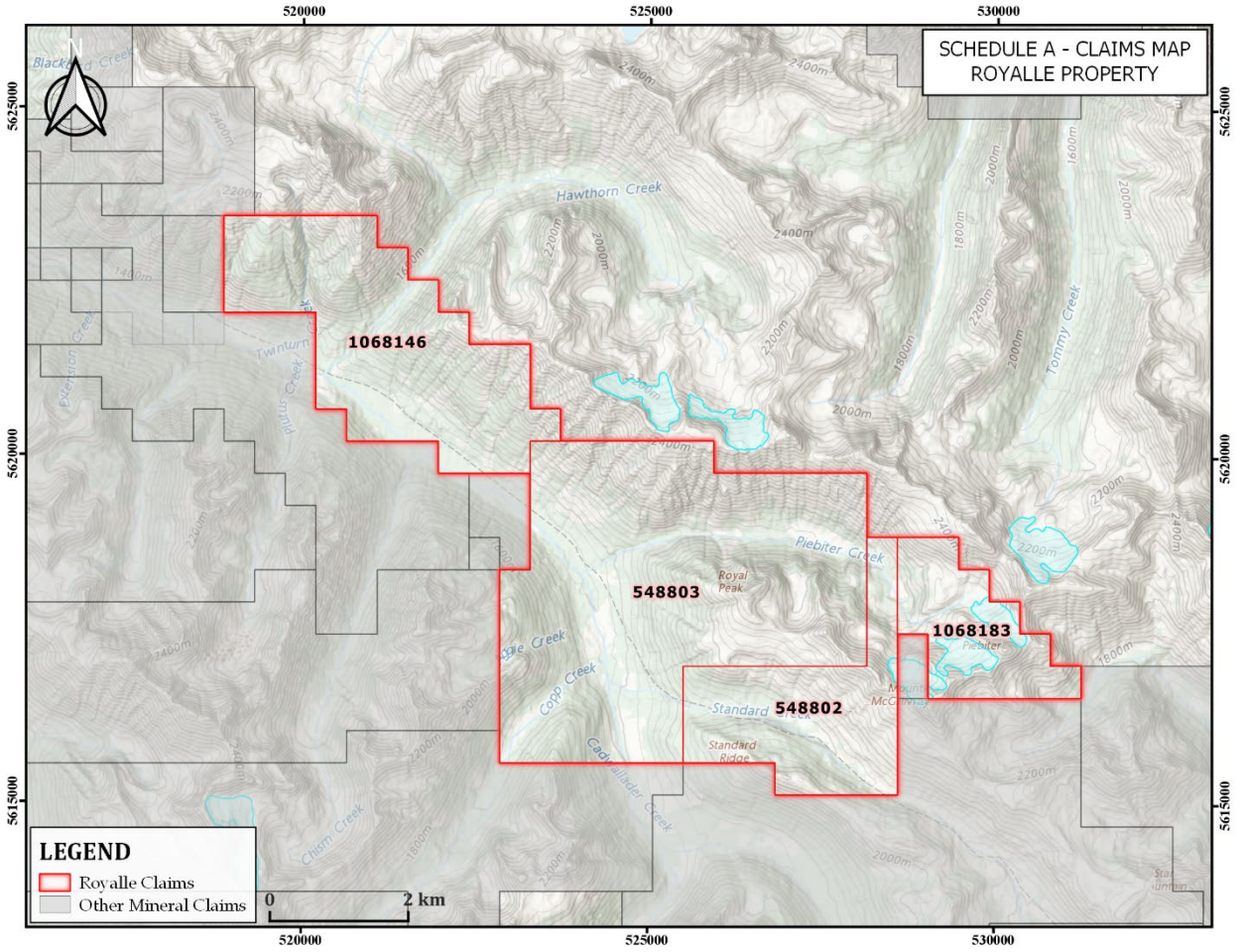


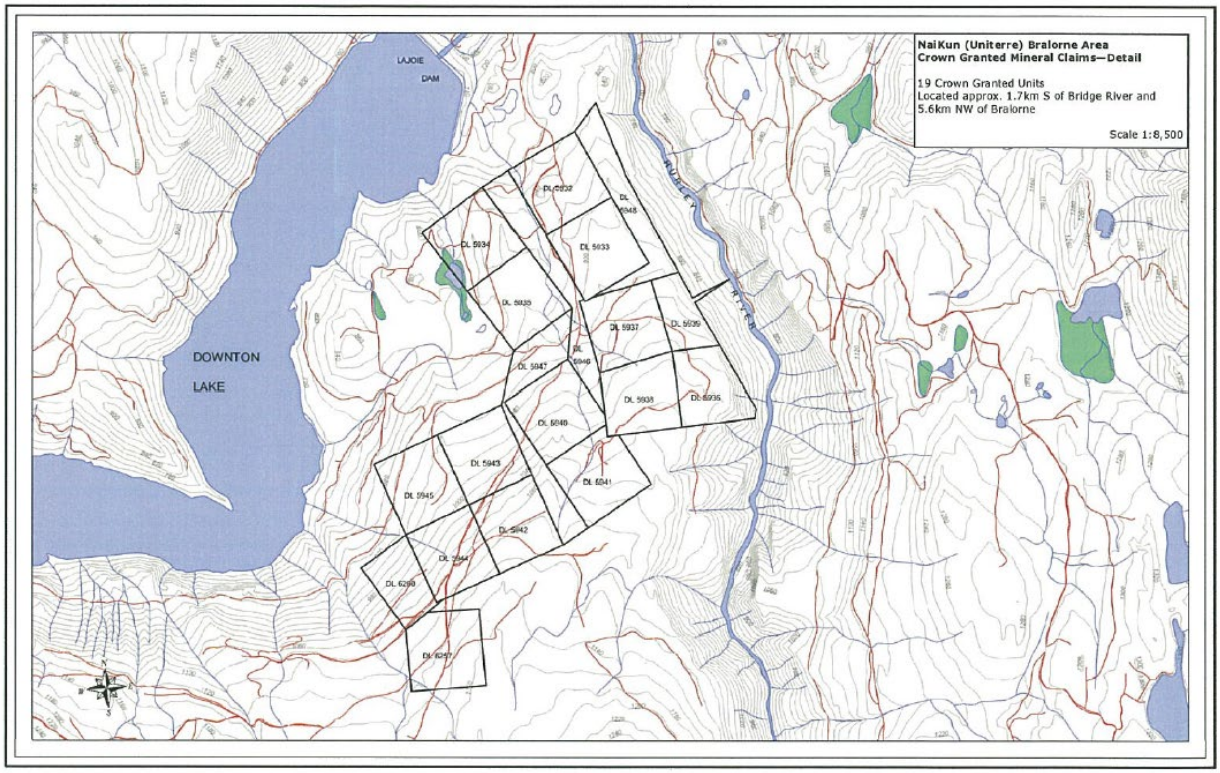
Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 shows the NaiKun Crown Grant mineral claims that comprise 19 Crown Grant mineral claims totaling 358.5 hectares within the Bralorne Gold Camp.

Table 4.4: NaiKun Crown-Granted Mineral Claims Owned by the Company

Parcel Identifier	Title No	Legal Description	# of Acres
013-393-405	KC21303	DL 5946, Unite Fraction Mineral Claim	46.67
013-393-430	KC21304	DL 5947, Bell Fraction Mineral Claim	49.04
013-393-448	KC21305	DL 5948, Lock Fraction Mineral Claim	45.82
013-393-324	KC21299	DL 5942, Belmont Mineral Claim	48.82
013-393-341	KC21300	DL 5943, Belmont No. 2 Mineral Claim	48.82
013-393-367	KC21301	DL 5944, Belmont No. 3 Mineral Claim	46.67
013-393-375	KC21302	DL 5945, Belmont No. 4 Mineral Claim	46.97
013-393-758	KC21307	DL 6260, Belmont No. 5 Mineral Claim	49.99
013-393-740	KC21306	DL 6257, Belmont No. 6 Mineral Claim	32.57
013-393-227	KC21293	DL 5936, Bluebird No. 1 Mineral Claim	44.50
013-393-260	KC21296	DL 5939, Bluebird No. 2 Mineral Claim	41.61

Parcel Identifier	Title No	Legal Description	# of Acres
013-393-235	KC21294	DL 5937, Bluebird No. 3 Mineral Claim	47.61
013-393-243	KC21295	DL 5938, Bluebird No. 4 Mineral Claim	27.91
013-393-278	KC21297	DL 5940, Bluebird No. 5 Mineral Claim	51.34
013-393-308	KC21298	DL 5941, Bluebird No. 6 Mineral Claim	50.54
013-393-154	KC21289	DL 5932, Nugget No. 1 Mineral Claim	51.65
013-393-171	KC21290	DL 5933, Nugget No. 2 Mineral Claim	51.65
013-393-189	KC21291	DL 5934, Nugget No. 3 Mineral Claim	51.65
013-393-201	KC21292	DL 5935, Nugget No. 4 Mineral Claim	51.65

Figure 4-4: NaiKun Crown-Granted Mineral Claims



The Congress Property is located directly north of the historic Bralorne-Pioneer mine and consists of 8 crown granted claims (Table 4.5), 20 mineral claims (Table 4.6), 3 mining leases (Table 4.7) and totaling 2,675.50 hectares.

Table 4.5: Levon Crown-Granted Mineral Claims

Lot ID	PIN SID	District Lot	Land District	Mining Division	Claim Name	Crown Grant	Lot Status	FEAT Area	FEAT LEN
804386	6160530	7236	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	STIBNITE NO. 1	708/978	CROWN GRANTED	207388.0502	1821.6186
804387	6160660	7237	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	STIBNITE NO. 2	709/978	CROWN GRANTED	172102.9144	1763.0452
804388	6160790	7238	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	STIBNITE NO. 3	714/978	CROWN GRANTED	118889.7021	1456.4768
804389	6160820	7239	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	STIBNITE NO. 4	715/978	CROWN GRANTED	126385.2674	1713.753
804391	6161020	7241	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	DAVID FRACTION	710/978	CROWN GRANTED	196733.4654	2667.343
804392	6161150	7242	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	ROBERT FRACTION	713/978	CROWN GRANTED	155586.4395	2694.8728
804393	6161280	7243	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	SNOWFLAKE FRACTION	712/978	CROWN GRANTED	116688.5625	1635.812
804394	6161310	7244	LILLOOET DISTRICT	LILLOOET	T.X. NO. 1 FRACTION	711/978	CROWN GRANTED	136350.0681	2081.7296

Table 4.6: Levon Mineral Claims Owned by the Company

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Tenure Ha
510327		4/7/2005	12/25/2022	61.191
552951	L7	2/28/2007	2/28/2021	20.3868
510708		4/13/2005	2/28/2021	40.756
509864		3/30/2005	2/28/2021	20.387
510050		4/1/2005	2/28/2021	81.512
529130	HILLSIDE	2/28/2006	12/25/2022	81.6
534946	LEVON 6	6/6/2006	12/25/2022	20.381
1064177	LEVON 8	11/1/2018	2/28/2021	20.3848
517274		7/12/2005	12/25/2022	20.38
229441		12/18/1958	12/18/2020	116.13
229442		10/26/1959	10/26/2020	21.07
351061	REFER TO LOT TABLE	9/30/1996	2/28/2021	25
510318		4/7/2005	2/28/2021	1488.461
510035		4/1/2005	2/28/2021	61.183
517111		7/12/2005	12/25/2022	40.756
228376	NAP NO.7	11/28/1980	12/25/2022	100
517166		7/12/2005	12/25/2022	61.151
229445		9/20/1971	9/20/2020	48.28
517277		7/12/2005	12/25/2022	20.386
509835		3/30/2005	2/28/2021	326.113

Table 4.7: Levon Mineral Leases Owned by the Company

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Tenure Ha
229441		12/18/1958	12/18/2020	116.13
229442		10/26/1959	10/26/2020	21.07
229445		9/20/1971	9/20/2020	48.28

4.2.2 Transaction Details

On December 13, 2019, Talisker acquired all of the common shares of BGM from Avino in exchange for:

- A cash payment of $8.7 million;
- 12,580,000 common shares of Talisker; and
- 6,290,000 common share purchase warrants ("Warrants"), with each Warrant being exercisable at $0.25 for a period of three years from closing, subject to acceleration in the event the closing price of Common Shares is greater than $0.35 for 20 or more consecutive trading days at any time following April 14, 2020. On February 21, 2020, Avino exercised all 6,290,000 Warrants.

At closing, BGM had approximately $1.9 million in cash, sufficient funds to finance the remaining flow-through expenditures on the Project and has no debts or liabilities other than in respect of certain equipment and environmental, permitting, reclamation and rehabilitation costs associated with the Project.

The common shares and warrants issued to Avino are subject to a contractual one-year hold period, subject to certain exceptions. Until Avino holds not less than 5% of outstanding common shares, Avino has a pre-emptive right to participate in future equity financings of Talisker to maintain its share ownership percentage interest in Talisker.

In 2020, Talisker acquired additional mineral claims expanding the Project including:

- The Royalle property was acquired from four arm's length vendors by Talisker with the payment of $60,000 cash and 600,000 common shares of Talisker in return for 100% ownership. The Vendor has retained a 1% NSR that Talisker can purchase for $1,000,000.

- The NaiKun Crown Grant mineral claims were acquired from NaiKun Wind Energy Group by Talisker with the issuance of 100,000 shares in return for 100% ownership.

- The Congress property was acquired with the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares to the vendor, Discovery Metals Corp. in return for 100% ownership.

4.3 Environmental, Permitting and Community Impact

The Project has in place all necessary permits to operate and explore. Of note is the 14480 Discharge Permit and M-207 Mine Permit.

4.3.1 Discharge Permit 14480 (MOE)

Permit 14480 was issued by the MOE on March 30, 2011, amended July 29, 2013, and amended on January 16, 2015. This permit authorizes the discharge of effluent to a tailings impoundment, the ground, and Cadwallader Creek from a gold mine and ore concentrator mill located near Gold Bridge, British Columbia, subject to specified terms and conditions. The maximum rate of permitted discharge from the mill and water treatment facility to the tailings pond is 500 cubic meters per day and the authorized discharge period is continuous. Parameters for water quality and flow from the three tailings seepage collection ponds below the tailings storage facility are as follows:

- The maximum authorized rate of discharge is 1,500 cubic meters per day.
- The average authorized rate of discharge is 1,000 cubic meters per day.
- The authorized discharge period is continuous.
- The characteristics of the discharge must be equal to or better than:
    - Non-filterable Residue Maximum: 40 mg/L
    - Monthly Average: 25 mg/L
    - Total Sulphate Maximum: 375 mg/L
    - Total Arsenic Maximum: 0.5 mg/L
    - Monthly Average: 0.15 mg/L
    - pH Maximum: 9.0 pH units, Minimum: 6.5 pH units

The characteristics of the discharge for the Upper Peter Mine Adit must be equivalent to or better than:

- Non-filterable Residue Maximum: 40 mg/L
- Monthly Average: 25 mg/L
- pH Maximum: 9.0 pH units, Minimum: 6.5 pH units

The characteristics of the discharge for the Upper Peter Mine Adit must be equivalent to or better than:

- Non-filterable Residue Maximum: 40 mg/L
- Monthly Average: 25 mg/L
- pH Maximum: 9.0 pH units, Minimum: 6.5 pH units

The characteristics of the discharge of the Treatment Plant must be equivalent to or better than:

- Total Arsenic Maximum: 1.0 mg/L
- Monthly Average: 0.5 mg/L
- pH Maximum: 9.0 pH units, Minimum: 6.5 pH units

4.3.2 Permit M-207 (MEMPR)

The initial permit was issued July 2, 1996; it approved the Work System and Reclamation Program.

Currently, the BC Government assessed the security bond liability to be $12.3 M. In September 2017, a payment schedule was set out by the BC Government providing or four installment payments, however, it was renegotiated by Avino in 2018 and accepted by BC Government. At the time of writing this Report, the security bond is $1,615,000 with additional payments of $250,000 into the security bond every six months.

Annual reclamation reports have been submitted to the EMPR. These reports were not reviewed for their content, specifically to see if all conditions of monitoring have been included. It is recommended that BGM review all conditions of this permit, and all associated amendments, to ensure that the necessary monitoring is conducted throughout the year, and the data collected is reported annually. However, with respect to the EMPR, all conditions of the original permit, as well as all amendments, remain valid, unless they are specifically replaced by a new amendment.

A known environmental concern at the Property is the arsenic in the water that drains from underground. The mine drainage is used for process water or treated in the water treatment system for discharge or pumped to the TSF. Treated water is discharged to Cadwallader Creek. Seepages from the TSF report to Cadwallader Creek. Monitoring of the discharges is regulated by Permit 14480.

A permit amendment for Permit M-207 was received in November 2017 updating the Permit to current standards and allowing the company to restart the Bralorne Mine at 100 tons per day, which included incorporation of the updated Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (“ICRP”).

Historically, the Property was permitted for extracting and processing resources at a rate of up to 450 tonnes (approximately 500 tons) per day. More recently, the mine was permitted to operate at 100 tons per day until its shutdown in 2014.

The Bralorne Mine holds an emissions Permit 14479 and an effluent Permit 14480 under the Ministry of Environment (British Columbia). Both environmental Permits are current.

4.4 First Nations

Of the 11 St’at’imc Nation bands, three have declared traditional territory in the Bralorne Mine area, these are Xwísten, Tsal’alh and N’Quatqua. Since acquiring BGM in late 2019, Talisker has been actively engaged with the leadership of all three Nations and will continue to do so on a regular basis. Bralorne has held Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Board meetings which is a requirement of the Company's Effluent Discharge Permit PE-14480 since 2011.

The Company maintains open lines of communication with all Indigenous communities in the area, and will continue efforts to build meaningful progressive relationships and partnerships.

There are no known cultural heritage resources or protected heritage property as defined under the Mineral Tenure Act in the areas where work is currently underway or anticipated in the near future. An archaeological study was done in 1994 by Antiquus Archaeological Consultants Ltd. and the Company has a formal "Chance Find" set of procedures in place. Talisker works with the Lillooet Tribal Council to ensure there are members on site confirming the presence or absence of cultural sites in advance of all exploration and development activities.

Talisker and BGM takes the need for ongoing meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities very seriously and has committed to ensuring all opportunities for success in these are pursued. Relationships are open and positive and there is no reason to believe that will change in the foreseeable future.

4.5 Reclamation

On November 3, 2017, BGM received approval of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP) through an Amended Mines Ac Permit, M-207. The plan and an update submitted in 2018, outlines BGM's reclamation objectives for the Bralorne Property which include:

- Long-term preservation of water quality and the aquatic environment downstream of decommissioned operations;
- Long-term stability of engineered structures, including the TSF, waste rock storage areas, and post-closure water management system;
- Removal and proper disposal of all structures and equipment not required beyond the end-of-mine life, and removal of roads where no further use is planned;
- Natural integration of disturbed areas to be compatible with the surrounding landscape, and restoration of a natural appearance to the disturbed areas after mining ceases, to the extent practicable; and,
- Establishment of a self-sustaining cover of vegetation that is consistent with existing wildlife use.

Reclamation projects in 2018 included a Terrestrial Plan, Hazardous Building Material assessment, a Risk Assessment and Feasibility study for the Preliminary Site Investigations, a Pilot-scale Bioreactor for post-closure Passive water treatment and a conceptual full-scale design for a Bioreactor.

The Reclamation and Closure Plan has been approved by the BC Government and the Company has initiated some activities as part of the plan. As stated above, the security assurance on the site, which is established by the BC Government in the M-207 permit is for a total of $1,615,000 in bond and Talisker is required to add $250,000 to the security bond every six months.

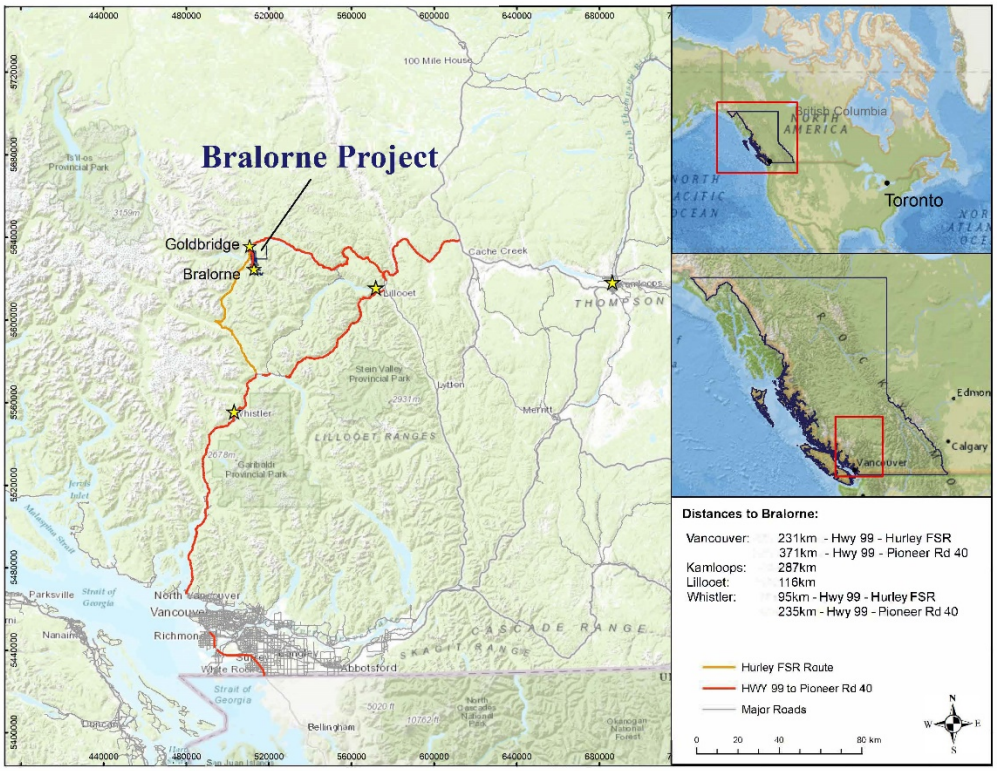
5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located in mountainous terrain with deeply incised stream valleys and moderate to steep slopes. Topographic elevations range from 870 m on the Hurley River in the northwest part of the Property to 1,615 m on the eastern edge of the property. Vegetation on the Property consists of mature spruce, pine and interior Douglas-fir. Approximately 40% of the Property has been clear cut.

Access can be gained by proceeding north from Vancouver on paved Highway 99 through Squamish, Whistler and Pemberton, 231 km to Lillooet, then west 116 km on Highway 40 through Gold Bridge to the town of Bralorne (Figure 5-1). Highway 40 is approximately 75% paved from Lillooet to Bralorne and is maintained throughout the year, mainly for logging and residential access. It takes approximately 5.5 hours to drive this route. An alternative route, in spring, summer and fall, is to drive to Pemberton on Highway 99 then northwest 20 km to Pemberton Meadows and northeast 35 km over the gravel Hurley River Forest access road to the town of Bralorne. It takes approximately 4.5 hours to drive this route from Vancouver, but the road is not snow-ploughed in the winter.

Figure 5-1: Accessibility Map



Source: Talisker 2020

5.2 Local Resources

The community of Bralorne lies in the center of the Property. This town site was built to support historic mining operations and now has about 70 full-time residents. The community of Gold Bridge lies 11 km northwest of Bralorne, and, including the surrounding area, has a population of approximately 50. There are limited facilities in Gold Bridge, including two motels, a restaurant, gas station, grocery store, and one school covering kindergarten to grade seven. Lillooet and Pemberton can provide all the services required to operate a mine.

Although no major mining impediments are experienced by other surface rights holders, individual agreements need to be negotiated for the use of privately held surface lands. In general, the local population is considered pro-mining, and it would like to see the mine revived for the benefits it would generate for the surrounding communities.

5.3 Climate and Physiography

5.3.1 Climate

The highest average air temperatures occur during the summer (July and August), with lowest air temperatures apparent December through March. Maximum daily air temperatures are on average expected to be on the order of 20°C to 25°C, whereas winter minimum daily air temperatures are typically near 0°C.

The Property is located in the Coast Mountains rain shadow and lies between the West Coast Marine and Interior climate zones. The area receives moderate precipitation between October and January, averaging 122 mm per month and temperatures ranging from 5°C to 12°C.

The Property lies on the boundary between West Coast Marine and Interior climatic zones and is in the rain shadow created by the Coast Mountains. Precipitation is moderate, with generally warm, dry summers. Moderate to heavy snowfalls occur in winter months, with accumulations on the property that can exceed 3 m. Surface exploration work is generally curtailed during winter months due to freezing conditions.

5.3.2 Physiography

The Property is on the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains. Elevations range from 640 meters in the Bridge River valley to 2,930 meters which is the approximate peak of White Cap mountain. Elevations in the vicinity of the Bralorne Mine area range from 570 meters to 1,615 meters.

The mountains are steep, narrow and rocky with valleys being U-shaped as a result of glaciation. Valleys are formed by zones of structural weakness or fault zones and cut by rivers flowing perpendicular to physiographic features. Streams flow into the Cadwaller or Hurley River flowing north-westerly into the Bridge River joining the Fraser River, 5 kilometers north of Lillooet.

5.3.3 Drainage

Most drainage from the various Bralorne Property sources ultimately flows to Cadwallader Creek, which joins the Hurley River approximately 2 km downstream of the Bralorne mine. The Hurley River flows to the Bridge River 6.5 km downstream, which discharges to the Carpenter Lake reservoir approximately 5 km further downstream.

The hydrogeology of the Bralorne Property is conceptualized as a topographically controlled system, where the water table is a subdued replica of the topography. In mountainous regions, the water table is often relatively close to the ground surface, and the topographic highs (peaks) approximately delineate the groundwater divide between watersheds. Most of the annual precipitation occurs as snow resulting in the annual peak flows (for both surface water and groundwater) through the spring and early summer.

A fraction of surface precipitation infiltrates the ground and becomes part of the groundwater regime. Precipitation enters the groundwater regime through the infiltration of (predominantly) higher permeability fractures in the bedrock and locally via mine-related disturbances including exploration boreholes, vent raises, shafts, and stopes. These workings also work to alter the groundwater flow regime by capturing some of the regional and local flow and facilitating discharge through the 800 Level adit. The capture of regional groundwater is identified as the upwelling and decanting to the 800 Level adit noted in Desbarates et al. (2010 and 2014).

5.3.4 Flora

The area is timbered at higher elevations with Douglas Fir, Balsam, Black Spruce, Larch and Jackpine whilst the lower elevations and valley bottoms have Poplar and Cotton Wood. Undergrowth includes Alder, Devils Club and Huckleberry.

The Bralorne Mine area lies primarily within the montane spruce dry cold (MSdc1) biogeoclimatic zone, with the exception of the TSF which is situated in the Douglas-fir dry cold (IDFdc) zone. The MSdc1 sits between approximately 1,100 m and 1,500 m elevation within the coastal rain shadow and is generally defined by short, cool summers and relatively low precipitation (300 mm/yr to 900 mm/yr), the majority of which is snowfall (JDS 2019).

Dry summers predominate in this zone and therefore frequent stand-replacing fires occur. The MSdc1 is wedged between the IDFdc and the Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir dry very cold zone (ESSFvc) and is somewhat transitional in nature, expressing vegetation communities similar to each of the formerly mentioned zones, ranging from Douglas-fir-pinegrass and soopalallie to Engelmann spruce-lodgepole pine forest stands. There are also notable pure stands of lodgepole pine found within the zone that are a result of post-fire regeneration (JDS 2019).

Subalpine-fir and Engelmann spruce are the main climax tree species in much of the zone and they reach maximum growth and dominance in wetter, cooler sites. On drier sites where fire return

intervals are more frequent, the forests are dominated by Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine (JDS 2019).

Trembling aspen is a seral species on many sites. Black cottonwood and western red cedar occur on wetter and riparian sites. Douglas-fir is both pioneer and climax species on warmer drier slopes (JDS 2019).

5.3.5 Fauna

Creeks and rivers have trout and sculpin while local ground fauna includes hare, groundhog and marmot. There is also big game in the area that includes Big Horn Sheep, Mountain Goat at higher elevations along with Mule Deer in addition to Grizzly Bear and Wolverine at lower elevations.

Birds, ungulates, and fur-bearing animals within the Bralorne/Gold Bridge area comprise a diverse population of species typical of these biogeoclimatic zones, of which key species are discussed below. This summary was informed by input from First Nations (FN) communities, the latest wildlife reconnaissance of the project area conducted in 1994 (HKP, 1995), and by mine-site species surveys conducted by staff personnel since 2012.

Riverine birds like the harlequin duck, American dipper and the belted kingfisher spend much of their lifespan within stream systems and are the most relevant to the current assessment. Indeed, wildlife surveys have confirmed the presence of certain ducks, geese, dipper and other shorebirds (killdeer, sandpiper) in the mine area. Other water birds (loons, herons, grebes, rails, coots, plovers, gulls or terns) are less relevant to this assessment as they typically favor slower-moving water. A 1994 species survey showed a general absence of sluggish water habitat in the Hurley River system (HKP, 1995).

Gamebirds, such as grouse, are confirmed to occur in the mine site area alongside residential non-game birds like woodpeckers, hummingbirds, warblers, and other passerines (HKP, 1995). In conjunction with these species, several birds of prey occupy the study area, including eagles and hawks, falcons and owls.

The group Pecora represents several families of hooved mammals and most ruminants. Key ungulates relevant to the study area include mule deer and moose which have been confirmed in species surveys to occur in the mine area. Input from FN communities indicates that the area around the TSF is within a migration corridor for mule deer, while the upper Hurley and Cadwallader drainages are also an important habitat for moose. Moose commonly frequent disturbed areas associated with forest fires and logging activities and represent a central game species of high cultural and socioeconomic importance.

Mountain goat and bighorn sheep frequent higher elevation areas as mentioned above.

Surveys have confirmed the presence of various small mammals in the BGM area, including chipmunk, red squirrel, snowshoe hare, mice and voles, while coyotes and fox are also common throughout the region (HKP, 199). Lynx, badger and wolverine are occasionally observed along with other mustelids (ermine, mink). The area is also host to black bears and grizzly bears (HKP, 1995). Input from FN communities indicates that the Cadwallader Creek valley represents an important migration path for Grizzlies to and from Anderson Lake.

With respect to semi-aquatic species, slower-flowing regions of the Hurley River system have potential to support beaver and muskrat, although earlier surveys concluded such habitat was lacking in the Project area (HKP, 1995).

Observations from the Preliminary Terrestrial Reclamation Survey completed by Splitrock (2017) noted the presence of pikas and a northern alligator lizard inhabiting waste rock slopes. An amphibian, possibly a Columbia spotted frog, was observed in the narrow riparian fringe between the Bralorne mill ponds and the Cadwallader Creek (JDS 2019).

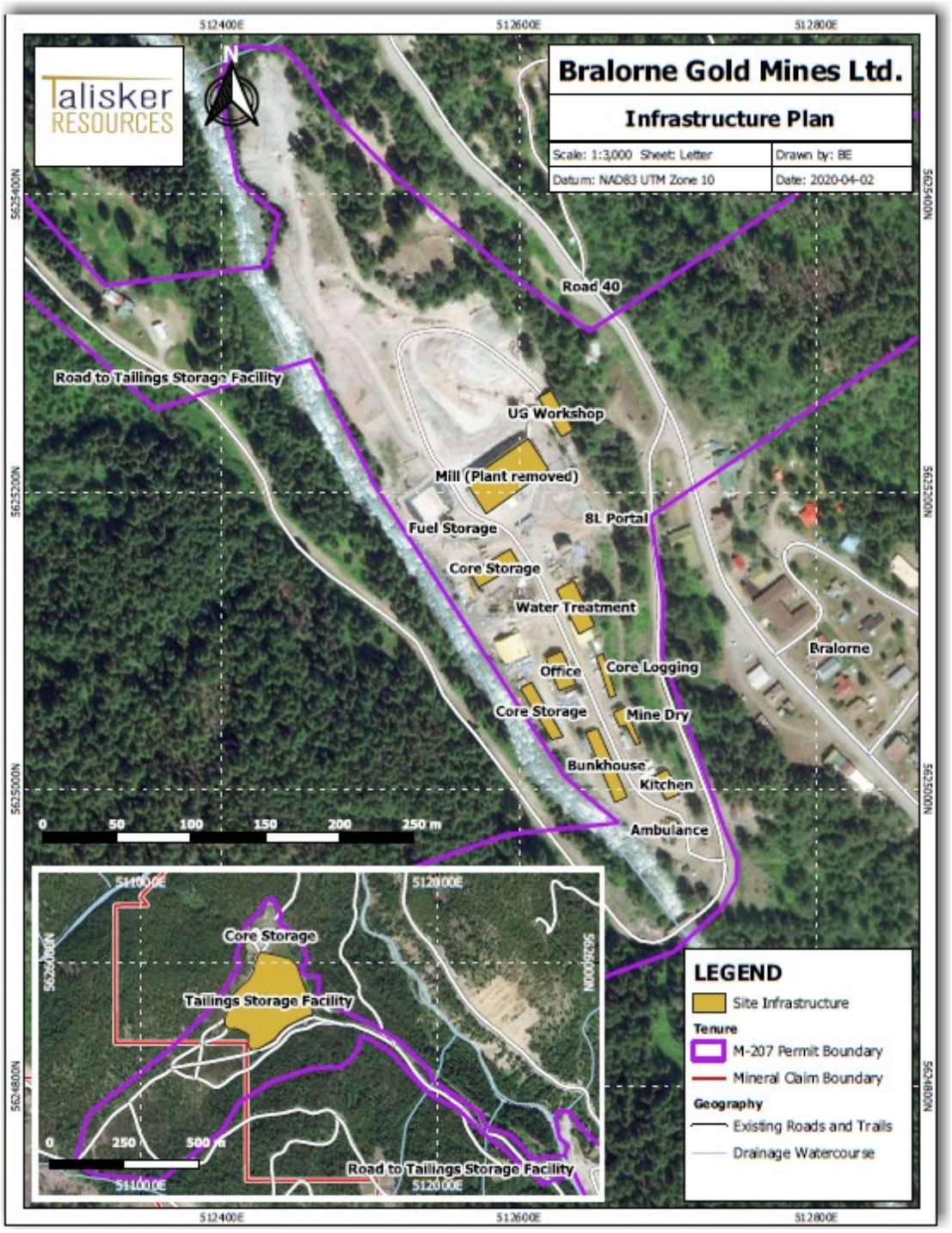
Aquatic biota within the Cadwallader Creek and Hurley River systems can be divided into three general groups: primary producers (algae), invertebrates, and fish. The algal community in Cadwallader Creek consists almost exclusively of benthic diatoms (green algae) (JDS 2019). The benthic invertebrate community is dominated by fly larvae from the *Ephemeropter* (mayflies), *Plecoptera* (stoneflies), and *Trichoptera* (caddisflies) families. This assemblage is typical to healthy, fast-flowing creek systems.

The fish in Cadwallader Creek and Hurley River includes rainbow trout and sculpin.

5.4 Infrastructure

The infrastructure at the Bralorne Mine is well developed. Figure 5-2 shows the site layout which includes offices, mill building, underground workshop, mine dry, core logging and storage, bunkhouse, kitchen, ambulance and mine safety, water treatment facilities along with fuel storage. The site has a well-developed and well-maintained road network along with high speed Wi-Fi network and internet capabilities. A 100 ton per day plant was in place and was operated from 2011 through 2014 on a trial basis, processing 100-120 t/d of material. In 2017, Avino decided to remove all of the equipment for the 100 ton per day operation from the mill building to allow expansion for a larger processing plant and the water treatment system. The mill equipment was sold to an undisclosed purchaser and the remaining equipment and materials were scrapped.

Figure 5-2: Infrastructure Plan Map



Source: Talisker 2020

Assets include underground mining equipment, TSF, WTP, and associated surface shops, accommodation and office buildings. The Bralorne mining fleet includes an excavator, 2 loaders, 3 scoop trams, 3 electric locomotives with 5 mine cars, a rock breaker and an emergency transport vehicle.

5.5 Tailings Storage Facility

The TSF as shown above in Figure 5-2, is permitted under the existing mine permit, M-207 with the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The TSF is located 1,300 m northwest of the mill site along the Hurley River Road in a small tributary watershed to Cadwallader Creek. When operational, tailings are pumped as a slurry from the mill via an overland pipe and discharged from the perimeter. The tailings slurry pipeline, water recycle line, and MD800 drainage line follows the west side of the Hurley River Road to 140 m west of the mill where the lines cross Cadwallader Creek.

Construction of the TSF commenced in 2003 and was completed in 2005. The embankment was raised by approximately 2.5 m in mid-2015. The embankment is approximately 305 m long and 12 m high and was constructed with compacted silt till core and a compacted silty and sandy gravel shell. The zoned earth fill embankment height varies from up to 11.5 m in the south section to less than 3.5 m at the mid-section. A buttress to the northern embankment and upgrades to the north and south surface water diversion ditches were constructed in 2016.

An emergency spillway has been incorporated into the raised embankment, but outflow typically occurs due to seepage through the base of the facility and evaporation. The emergency spillway is designed to manage the design storm event of 1/3 between 1/1000 year and the Probable Maximum Flood (Tetra Tech, 2017b).

The tailings and water ponds are contained within a footprint area of approximately 4 ha. The combined area of disturbance including TSF, dam, seepage ponds, borrow areas, and topsoil stockpile is approximately 10 ha (Splitrock, 2018). The volume currently available within the TSF is estimated at 126,000 m^3 or approximately 170,000 tonnes of tailings (average settled dry density of 1.35 tonnes/m^3).

The dam consequence classification is rated in the "High" category under the Canadian Dam Association Guidelines (2013) based on the potential environmental impact of a release to Cadwallader Creek and Hurley River, and the potential for impact further downstream. There is no permanent population at risk or important infrastructure between the TSF and Cadwallader Creek.

Avino commissioned an Independent Technical Review Board (ITRB) and appointed a TSF QP in 2017 to address new requirements in the updated HSRC for Mines in BC.

5.6 Water Treatment Plant

The current WTP was commissioned on April 1, 2016 and consists of a modular PALL Aria microfiltration system. Prior to the microfiltration system, 800 Level discharge was treated using a TiO_2 adsorption process commissioned in May 2013.

The sludge by-product from the TiO_2 system comprised sand-sized TiO_2 particles with adsorbed As. For the microfiltration system, the waste product comprises a dewatered Fe-oxide sludge with adsorbed As. Waste from the TiO_2 system was stored temporarily in the TSF in a pit excavated at the upstream end of the facility. This waste has been removed and disposed of at an offsite licensed facility (BGM, 2018).

Sludge from the microfiltration system is contained in geotubes, which are transported to a storage location in the TSF for permanent storage.

TSF above the water table under unsaturated, aerobic conditions (Lorax, 2017). The option to discharge unthickened sludges directly into the TSF is currently being evaluated (Lorax, 2017).

Prior to commissioning a WTP in 2013, 800 Level adit drainage was managed as follows (SNC, 2015b):

- Before August 2004: Mine water from MD800 was discharged via infiltration to Cadwallader Creek without treatment;
- Between August 2004 and April 2011: Mine water from MD800 was pumped, via the process water tank in the mill, to the TSF. The mine water collected in the TSF would then seep through the TSF berms toward the seepage collection ponds and flow toward Cadwallader Creek. In the event of high flows and volumes from MD800, the mine water could overflow from the process water tank to ESP2; and
- Between April 2011 and May 2013: Mine water from MD8000 was consumed in the mill process. Tailing slurry was transferred to the TSF. TSF Seepage was collected in seepage collection ponds and flowed downstream to Cadwallader Creek. In the event of high flows from MD800, the mine water could overflow from the process water tank to ESP1.

5.7 Power

The Bralorne Mine is supplied with electrical power from BC Hydro. The main BC Hydro service is estimated to be rated for a maximum demand of 1,500 kVA based on the single line diagrams provided and existing transformer capacities, consisting of 500 kVA for the surface buildings and 800 portal, and 1,000 kVA for the mill. The load distribution between the surface buildings/underground feeder and the mill feeder is understood to be divided in proportion to the two transformer bank capacities, therefore the surface buildings/underground feeder take one third of the combined load and the mill feeder takes two thirds. The maximum electrical demand measured at the BC Hydro service point in 2012 was 660 kW. At unity power factor, this translates to an estimated peak demand load of 220 kVA on the surface buildings/underground feeder and 440 kVA on the mill feeder.

There is also a second BC Hydro electrical service to the Bralorne Mine which is rated 600V 400A and which supplies an estimated existing peak demand load of about 100 kVA. Engineering work in 2017 determined that there is sufficient power to expand the operating rate to about 500tpd.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Introduction

The following section is a summary of the history of the Project and surrounding areas. It is to be expected that in a mining camp such as Bralorne with a history spanning more than a century, there is significant amounts of data both recorded and anecdotal. The history listed in this section is focused on the periods of more modern methods and technical data. It is important to note that not meant to be an exhaustive listing, analysis and reporting due to the nature and extent of the data.

A program of historic data historic data entry, compilation, validation and verification has been ongoing and will continue going forward.

The technical data and results presented and discussed here is historic in nature and should not be relied upon.

6.2 Early History and Production

Part of the Bralorne Property was first staked in 1896. Placer miners followed gold up the Fraser River, the Bridge River, the Hurley River and Cadwallader Creek to discover the sources of gold on the Property. At that time, small-scale production began in the area of the Pioneer mine using an arrastra to treat the ore. In 1928, larger scale production began and operated using then-current mining and milling methods time and produced between 136 tonnes and 500 tonnes per day from then until the mine closed in 1971.

Total historic production from the Bralorne and Pioneer mines is recorded as 7.3 million tonnes grading 17.7 grams per tonne gold (8.0 million short tons at 0.52 ounces per ton), equating to 129.14 tonnes (4.2 million ounces) of gold (Church and Jones, 1999). Silver production from the deposits is recorded as 29.61 tonnes (952,000 ounces), zinc as 297 kilograms, and lead as 216 kilograms. Minor scheelite production occurred during the Second World War.

The Bralorne Property now encompasses several historic mine workings with the major ones being the Pioneer, Bralorne, King and Taylor-Bridge areas. A total of 30 veins were developed on the Property within the various mines through the 80 kms of tunneling on 44 levels, the deepest of which traced the 77 vein to a depth of 1,900 m (Church and Jones, 1999).

6.3 Work Performed Post-1970

Since 1971, a number of companies have carried out considerable work on the Property. The following subsections outline the various programs and results for each of the historic mine areas.

6.3.1 Taylor-Bridge: Peter Vein Area

In 1973 and 1974, Love Oil Company (Love Oil) carried out soil geochemical surveys, VLF-EM, ground magnetometer and hammer seismic surveys followed by bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling. Four veins (A through D) were intersected.

In 1987, Levon Resources Ltd. ("Levon") carried out soil geochemical, VLF-EM and ground magnetometer surveys over the same area, followed by backhoe trenching and drilling. This work better defined the Peter and Millchuck veins (D and C, respectively, from the 1974 Love Oil work). At that time, an adit was collared and a crosscut driven to intersect the Peter vein approximately 30 m below surface, and 20 m of drifting was carried out on the vein. Chip samples were taken across the vein at 1.5 m intervals in the drift. These samples were reported to average 13.1 grams per tonne gold over an average width of 1.04 m, including 31.7 m that averaged 21.1 grams per tonne gold over 1.04 m.

In 1987, Avino Mines and Resources Ltd. ("Avino Mines and Resources") became involved in the Bralorne area, and subsequently acquired 100% ownership from Love Oil, Coral Gold Corporation and Levon of the property that each company owned, respectively.

In 1991, Avino Mines and Resources purchased the Bralorne-Pioneer property from Corona Corporation.

In 1991, Avino Mines and Resources conducted surface and underground exploration in the King and Taylor-Bridge (Cosmopolitan claim) areas, including surface drilling (five holes) to test the Peter vein, the rehabilitation of the King mine 800 Level and Taylor-Bridge crosscut, and underground drilling (seven holes) to explore the Peter vein.

In 1993, Bralorne-Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. ("Bralorne-Pioneer") optioned the Property from Avino Mines and Resources and conducted a soil geochemical survey over the northeastern part of the Cosmopolitan property, as well as geological mapping and excavator trenching on selected geochemical anomalies.

In 1994, Bralorne-Pioneer carried out a diamond drill program on the Peter vein and other nearby veins.

In 1995, Bralorne-Pioneer carried out 700 ft of underground drifting on the Peter vein on the 800 Level. This work outlined a mineralized body on the Peter vein assaying 11.7 grams per tonne gold over an average 1.86 m width along a strike length of 36.6 m. In addition, underground drilling was carried out to test the Peter vein north of the 800 Level drift. Underground drilling was also carried out to test the Big Solley vein; a sub-parallel vein located 109 m southwest of the Peter vein.

In 1995, Bralorne-Pioneer also carried out trenching on the Maddie Zone, located approximately 600 m northeast of the Peter vein. Trenching in this zone returned positive results, but follow-up drilling returned poor results.

In 1997, Bralorne-Pioneer conducted additional drilling to explore the Peter vein.

In 2001, Bralorne-Pioneer drove a raise from the Upper Peter drift through to surface, and a second raise was driven part way to surface from the same level.

In 2002 and 2003, Bralorne-Pioneer drilled 24 surface diamond drill holes and carried out a major mechanized trenching program to test the Peter vein.

In 2002, Bralorne-Pioneer acquired 100% interest in the property from Avino Mines and Resources.

In the fall of 2003 and the spring and summer of 2004, Bralorne-Pioneer rehabilitated part of the 800 Level, prepared both the 800-Level drift on the Peter vein and the Upper Peter crosscut (4230 Level) for stoping, and began stoping the vein in the Upper Peter workings.

In the fall of 2004 and winter of 2005, Bralorne-Pioneer drove a trackless decline from the 4230 Level to the 4130 Level and developed stopes on both these levels.

When mining stopped in 2005, a total of 3,500 tons of ore grading 0.35 ounces per ton gold is estimated to have been produced from the Peter vein.

The Peter Vein trenches, the surface breakthrough of the raise and main Upper Peter portal have been reclaimed in 2016.

6.3.2 Bralorne-Pioneer Area

In 1973, Bralorne-Pioneer carried out major exploration programs in the old mine areas of the Property. The work was mainly conducted in the historic Bralorne mine workings and involved 3,050 m of diamond drilling to test targets above the 26 Level. Mineralization was identified in the 51, 75, 77 and 93 veins between the 21 Level and 26 Level, and in the 51 vein on and below the 16 Level.

From 1980 to 1984, E & B Explorations, Inc. (“E&B”), who acquired the main historic deposits in 1980, carried out major exploration programs. The programs included the following: conducting surface and underground drilling, dewatering the workings, cleaning out the old shafts and winzes to re-establish access to the mine, and remapping and resampling all of the accessible historic resources. Between 1980 and 1983, 5,000 m of surface drilling and 3,400 m of underground drilling were carried out. In 1984, 7,000 m of surface drilling, 2,000 m of underground drilling and 315 m of drifting were carried out. The surface drilling was concentrated in the Bralorne-Pioneer Gap and targeted the 51BFW, Countless-77 and Taylor veins. Underground drifting was carried

out on the 800 Level, south of the King mine, in the Alhambra vein area in the 809, 812 and 813 veins, and on the 51B vein in the Bralorne mine.

In 1986, a 60% interest in the Property was optioned by Mascot Gold Mines Limited (“Mascott”). Exploration conducted by Mascott included surface and underground diamond drilling and drifting following the 51BFW vein on the 400 Level and 800 Level.

In 1987, a resource estimate was generated by an independent consultant (DeLeen, 1987) that stated a total of “Proven” and “Probable” resources above the 2600 Level of the former Bralorne Mine: 833,846 tonnes grading 8.9 grams per tonne gold (919,158 tons grading 0.26 ounces per tonne gold), including 129,594 tonnes grading 14.1 grams per tonne gold (142,853 tons grading 0.41 ounces per ton gold) on the 51BFW vein above the 800 Level. This historical resource estimate was not prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. The categories used in this historical estimate are not the ones set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101, although the “Proven” and “Probable” categories used in this historical estimate are similar to the “Indicated” and “Inferred” mineral resource categories of NI 43-101 because of the relative volumes that are being reported. The estimate is quoted here because it is relevant to further exploration and development of the Property and because it indicates that a potential remains in the lower flooded portions of the mine. This information is included for historical reference. It is relevant in that it formed the basis for potentially identifying and verifying where and how the mine could delineate current resources. Additional drilling, validation and verification along with mine dewatering would be required to estimate current mineral resources. A QP has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical resources as current mineral resources; therefore, these estimates should not be relied upon and Talisker is not treating the historical resources as current mineral resources.

In 1988, Corona, a successor to E&B, carried out 5,750 m of surface drilling, 3,700 m of underground drilling, 332 m of drifting and surface trenching. The program was designed to define proven and probable reserves on the 51, 51BFW and 77 veins above the 800 Level. The program also tested five other vein targets in the Pioneer and King mine areas.

In 1991, Avino Mines and Resources purchased the Bralorne-Pioneer property. This was a major accomplishment for management and marked the first time in the history of the mining camp that all of the major deposits were held by the same company.

In 1995, Avino Mines and Resources drilled five holes underground to test the 52, Countless-77 and Taylor veins. Four of these holes intersected significant mineralization. A revised resource was calculated for all accessible zones above the 800 Level (Miller-Tait, 1995).

In 2002, BGM acquired 100% interest in the property from Avino Mines and Resources.

In the fall of 2004 and into 2005, Bralorne carried out a surface drilling program consisting of 5,691.2 m of NQ core in 43 holes. This program was mainly targeted at the 51BFW vein in the historic gap between the Bralorne and Pioneer mines.

In 2005, BGM collared an adit and drove a crosscut to access the 51BFW vein at the 4140 elevation (approximately 150 ft above the 400 Level). A sill drift was driven in this vein and a trial shrinkage stope was developed. In the process of constructing the access road to the new adit, a mineralized quartz vein was exposed for a length of around 106 m. Chip sampling indicated an 18 m length of continuous mineralization that averaged 12.34 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 m (0.36 ounces per ton gold over a width of 2.2 ft), with erratic gold results as high as 34.63 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 m width (1.01 ounces per ton gold over 4 ft width). This zone remains a valid exploration target and is now interpreted to be the top of the 52 vein.

In September 2005, Beacon Hill Consultants (1988) Ltd. (“Beacon Hill”) estimated the following resources above the 800 Level: 125,306 tonnes grading 14.9 grams per tonne gold classified as Inferred, and 14,000 tonnes grading 12 grams per tonne gold classified as Measured. This was in support of the 2005 PEA (Beacon Hill 2005). It was concluded from this evaluation of the Bralorne mine that:

- It was unlikely that the mine would be viable processing mineral at 100 t/d;
- There was insufficient resources identified at the time at the Bralorne mine to allow for sustainable production; and
- The majority of known resources at the time were inferred and required drifting and raising to increase the level of confidence on which a mine plan could be based.

In 2004 and 2005, the mill operated intermittently on a trial basis, and it processed material from the Upper Peter and 51BFW veins, including low-grade material from old mine dumps and tailings. The combined total for all of the old tailings and low-grade stockpile material that was processed between March 2004 and January 2005 was 22,642 tons at a feed grade of 3.15 grams per tonne gold (0.092 ounces per ton gold) with an overall gold recovery of 73.89%. The mill was operated again from March 2005 to November 2005 with feed from the Peter and 51BFW veins. Production totaled 8,552 tonnes at 8.67 grams per tonne gold (0.253 ounces per ton gold) with a recovery of 92.33% (46% was in the flotation concentrate).

In 2006, BGM conducted surface and underground exploration, including an MMI geochemical survey, surface diamond drilling (26 holes; 5,667.8 m), underground drilling (four holes; 980.9 m), and digitization and compilation of current and historic data. Significant drill intercepts included two high-grade intercepts in the Bralorne-King area. SB-06-109B intersected 0.61 m of 15.87 grams per tonne gold and then intersected two zones of high-grade gold: a 0.34 m vein assaying 402.58 grams per tonne gold and a 0.37 m vein assaying 246.99 grams per tonne gold.

In October 2006, Beacon Hill updated the PEA to incorporate the 2006 exploration activities and data (Beacon Hill 2006). In 2007, BGM conducted underground drilling (47 holes; 8,603 m) in the area of the high-grade intercepts obtained in 2006. Significant intercepts obtained in the underground drill program were modeled by Beacon Hill as a new zone (BK Zone) having potential to provide additional resources. Further work was recommended on the BK Zone to outline

resources, including a crosscut from the Alhambra drift, drifting on the vein to determine its grade and, if the drift analyses met the requirements of more than 12 grams per tonne gold, then raise development on the vein at suitable intervals to provide the width and grade of the mineralization on three sides. In 2008, BGM conducted underground development, including a track drift to crosscut to the BK Zone, and drifting along the zone. Drift muck from the mineralized structure was stockpiled for mill feed. The drift results were reviewed by Ball (2009), which evaluated potential resources for the BK vein and potential total resource accessible from the 800 Level.

Assay quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures conducted by BGM included monitoring the laboratory results of blank and standard samples inserted into the sample stream, check assaying (re-assay) of sample splits, and limited duplicate sampling. QA/QC results for the years 2007 through 2008 were discussed in the 2009 Technical Report (Ball, 2009). An analysis of the QA/QC along with check assay program illustrated issues with the on-site laboratory. All subsequent sampling programs utilized external laboratories and the additional quality assurance and quality control procedures were put in place. The on-site laboratory was subsequently decommissioned and demolished.

Exploration and development work conducted in 2009 included development of the BK-800 mineralized shoot and access development for the BK and Pioneer Gap areas. Two raises were driven up from the 800 Level on the BK vein to investigate the extent of mineralization above the level. A new adit and a 1,000-foot track drift was driven 140.2 m towards connecting the 51BFW vein on the Bralorne 400 Level (approximately 3980 AMSL elevation). A second new adit and decline was started and driven 109.7 m to access to the upper portion of the BK vein.

In 2010, a trial stope was prepared on the BK-800 shoot by constructing a bypass drift and draw points (222 m). Shrinkage stoping of the BK-800 followed and continued throughout the year. A total of 5,645 tonnes grading 11.31 grams per tonne gold was extracted and stockpiled.

In 2011, trial mining was completed on the North and BK-800 mineralized areas. The mill was started up in April after minor repairs and the tailings discharge permit was obtained, and processing of stockpiled material from the BK-800 and North vein stopes began. Total gold production at the end of December was estimated at 3,510 ounces. Gold doré smelted from the gravity concentrate totaled 2,296 ounces (excluding 430 oz present before the start-up of the mill in April 2011, but including the doré sale for the financial year 2011 ending January 31, 2012); gold in flotation concentrate was estimated at 1,196 ounces with the balance in in-circuit inventory. The doré represents 65% of the recovered gold. A total of 15,327 tons (dry) had been milled, with an average feed grade of 0.250 ounces per ton gold and a recovery of 87.4%.

At the end of 2011, there was an estimated 3,311 tonnes grading 15.1 grams per tonne gold (0.44 ounces per ton gold) remaining in the stockpile, and 5,611 tonnes grading 8.5 grams per tonne gold (0.248 ounces per ton gold) remaining in broken inventory in the BK-800 stope.

Underground development resumed in the BK decline, with the target redefined as the BK-3 Zone. The decline was advanced and first intersected the BK-3 vein on November 30, 2011 at 3800 elevation in an incline that was driven off the main decline, and then on December 12, 2011 the main decline intersected the vein. An ore pass was also driven up from the 800 Level (3430 elevation) to intersect the bottom of the decline.

Exploration development was also done on the North vein following a review of historic non-compliant resources that reveled a potential block of mineralization. The North vein development consisted of a footwall access drift and sublevels along the vein (813 m) plus raises (490 m) to determine the extent of the mineralized zone. Trial mining then followed using a modified room and pillar method. A total of 3,687 tonnes grading 14.50 grams per tonne gold was extracted and stockpiled.

In 2012, underground development continued in the Bralorne Mine, with 503.6 meters of sublevels were developed along the 3700, 3800 and 3900 elevations, then the levels were connected by 211.3 meters of raises. Stope development preparation was completed on 3800 level for the 3800 east stope with stope access raises, extraction drifts and drawpoints completed.

A man-way raise connecting the 800 level to the Bralorne Mine was also completed with 120.3 meters of raising. This man-way provides a secondary and emergency access to and from the Bralorne Mine. It was discovered in 2012 that the BK zone was made up of three major structures: the BK, the BK-9870 and the BK-9790 Alhambra structures. This was not known from previous drilling results.

From interpreted previous drilling it was thought that the zone contained a single mineralized structure. All three structures were found to be mineralized. The BK structure dipped on average at 85 degrees to the North and typically varies in width from less than 0.1 meters to 1.5 m. The shallower dipping BK-9870 structure also dips to the North but at an angle between 30 and 65 degrees and typically varies in width from less than 0.1 meters to 2 meters. The BK-9790 (Alhambra) structure dips 85 to 88 degrees to the North and typically varies in width from less than 0.1 meters to 1.5 meters. The BK-9870 structure pinches out when it intercepts the BK structure but is thought to carry on from the other side of the structure. The BK-9790 (Alhambra) structure is believed to terminate against the BK structure at approximately the 6280 Easting. All of the structures are mineralized and host the typical mineral assemblage of arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite in varying amounts.

The total gold production at the end of December of 2012 was estimated at 6,405 ounces. Gold doré smelted from the gravity concentrate totaled 3,932 ounces for the financial year 2012 ending January 31, 2013. Gold in flotation concentrate was estimated at 2,555 ounces with the balance in the tailings. The doré represents 61.4% of the recovered gold. A total of 29,026 tons (dry) had been milled, with an average feed grade of 0.259 ounces per ton gold and a recovery of 87.8%.

A PEA was published on the Property in 2012 authored by Beacon Hill estimated the following resources above the 800 Level: 170,583 tons grading 0.266 ounces per ton (154,750 tonnes at 9.11 grams per tonne) classified as measured and indicated, and 272,089 tons grading 0.256 ounces per ton (246,835 tonnes at 8.78 grams per tonne) classified as inferred. The 2012 mineral resources for the Project are shown in Table 6.1.

The 2012 resource estimates at Bralorne were prepared using block modeling methods with Surpac™ Software. Block model resource estimates have been done for most of the resources above the 800 level, with the exception of a few small isolated polygonal blocks that remained from the 2005 PEA (Beacon Hill 2005). The parameters chosen for block modeling approximate those previously used with polygonal methods and are designed to match the shrinkage mining method. Imperial units were used to maintain conformity with the original mine survey grid but metric units are also reported in the summary tables.

The block modeling procedure starts with calculation of composites from the drill hole intercepts at a 4 foot minimum true thickness. Individual samples were top cut to 3.0 opt Au following the mine estimation procedure as reported by Weeks (1966). A three-dimensional surface of the vein was then constructed from the drill hole intercepts, which was used to create a 4-foot thick solid model of the vein which was used to constrain the estimation process.

The block model was created using a block size that matches a nominal mining unit for shrinkage stoping or sub-drifting (i.e. x=8, y=4, z=8 feet). In some cases, the model was rotated to match the vein orientation. The interpolation method used was inverse distance cubed weighting and is based on between 1 and 3 composite values within a three dimensional search ellipsoid. The ellipsoid is defined to match the orientation of the mineralized shoot in the area being modeled. The area of influence around each drill hole intercept is comparable to that previously used with polygonal methods but is typically elongated in the direction of the plunge of the mineralized shoot (resources at this property were previously defined by 100 foot square polygons centered on drill hole intercepts or projected from drift samples). Classification of resources was based on the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) definition standards and based on distance to nearest composite as follows:

- Measured: <25 feet from sample
- Indicated: < 50 feet from sample
- Inferred: 50-100 feet from sample
- Undefined: >100 feet from sample

The resource grade and tonnage estimate is calculated from the cumulative gold grades and volume, weighted by the percentage of solid volume of the vein that intersects each block. Volumes are converted to tonnage using a factor of 12.1 cubic feet per ton, which equates to a specific gravity of 2.65 (quartz = 2.65 g/cc). Finally, a dilution factor of 10% of the tonnage at zero grade is added. Table 6.1 shows the 2012 Historic Resources by classification category.

Table 6.1: 2012 Historic Mineral Resources for Bralorne
Resource Estimate (Diluted) - Effective date: August 31, 2012

	Measured				Indicated				Inferred			
Resource	tons	opt Au	Tonnes	g/T Au	tons	opt Au	**Tonnes**	**g/T Au**	tons	opt Au	**Tonnes**	**g/T Au**
800 Stockpile	1,119	0.434	**1,015**	**14.88**								
BK-Broken Inventory	3,767	0.400	**3,417**	**13.71**								
BK-3 Upper	8,473	0.508	**7,687**	**17.42**	36,726	0.285	**33,317**	**9.76**	38,040	0.222	**34,509**	**7.61**
BK-3 Lower	1,943	0.259	**1,762**	**8.88**	5,405	0.243	**4,904**	**8.32**	8,815	0.280	**7,997**	**9.60**
BK-800	763	0.492	**693**	**16.86**	4,418	0.302	**4,008**	**10.35**	4,547	0.270	**4,125**	**9.26**
BK-900	1,730	0.448	**1,570**	**15.37**	6,866	0.559	**6,229**	**19.17**	8,645	0.444	**7,843**	**15.21**
BKN-800					11,678	0.319	**10,594**	**10.94**	11,851	0.271	**10,751**	**9.28**
BKN-900					4,266	0.384	**3,870**	**13.15**	6,977	0.318	**6,330**	**10.91**
HW51BFW-400	1,076	0.068	**976**	**2.34**	15,869	0.447	**14,396**	**15.34**	11,707	0.325	**10,621**	**11.16**
HW51BFW-Other									10,546	0.767	**9,567**	**26.31**
51BFW-400-West					8,208	0.240	**7,446**	**8.23**	11,440	0.209	**10,378**	**7.17**
51BFW-600	2,451	0.021	**2,223**	**0.72**	20,030	0.156	**18,171**	**5.36**	40,987	0.175	**37,183**	**6.02**
51BFW / 4140	8,582	0.230	**7,786**	**7.89**	13,431	0.255	**12,184**	**8.75**	13,145	0.246	**11,925**	**8.44**
51BFW-Other									27,297	0.247	**24,763**	**8.46**
Taylor					8,863	0.148	**8,040**	**5.08**	14,770	0.207	**13,399**	**7.11**
Peter	80	1.003	**73**	**34.38**	4,840	0.273	**4,391**	**9.35**	5,539	0.139	**5,024**	**4.77**
52 Vein									52,911	0.324	**48,000**	**11.10**
King									4,872	0.273	**4,420**	**9.35**
Total	29,984	0.338	**27,201**	11.59	140,599	0.250	**127,549**	**8.58**	272,089	0.256	**246,835**	**8.78**
Measured + Indicated	170,583	0.266	**154,750**	**9.11**				**Inferred**	272,089	0.256	**246,835**	**8.78**

Source: Beacon Hill, 2012

Notes: Mineral Resources reported demonstrate reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, as required under NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, and other relevant issues. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could have been upgraded to Indicated Resources.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are historical estimates and use the categories set out in NI 43-101. These resources are effective as of August 31, 2012. The QP was the Author of the historic resource estimate and therefore validated and verified the estimate at the time of estimation. Given the source of the estimates, Talisker considers them reliable and relevant for the further development of the Project; however, the Company is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The current resource estimate is the subject of Section 14 of this Technical Report.

In 2013, underground development continued in the Bralorne Mine, with 187.6 meters of sublevel development along the 3700, 3770, 3800, 3900 and 3930 elevations. Stope development preparation was carried out on the 3700 and 3770 levels with 130 meters of extraction drifts and drawpoints. A total of 267.1 meters of exploration raises were completed joining the sublevels of the Bralorne Mine.

The total gold production at the end of December of 2013 was estimated at 3,397 ounces. Gold doré smelted from the gravity concentrate totaled 1,891 ounces for the financial year 2013 ending January 31, 2014. Gold in flotation concentrate was estimated at 1,539 ounces with the balance

in the tailings. The doré represents 55.7% of the recovered gold. A total of 30,301 tons (dry) had been milled, with an average feed grade of 0.121 ounces per ton gold and a recovery of 78.3%.

During 2014 the underground development focused on further developing the Alhambra and BK-9870 Veins in the Bralorne Mine by drifting and raising on all three levels.

Stopes being developed were on the Alhambra Vein (BK3700-6180E-Stope), the BK Vein (BK3700-6360E-Stope, BK3700-6390E-Stope), and the BK-9870 Vein (BK3700-6085E-Stope, BK3800-6255E-Stope, BK3800-6360E-Stope, and BK3900-5850E-Stope).

The total production from stopes were 20,953.9 tons at an average grade of 0.272 ounces per ton (top cut to 3.0 ounces per ton). From development (drifting, raising, sub-drifting) a total of 13,819.5 tons at a grade of 0.244 ounces per ton (top cut to 3.0 ounces per ton) have been produced. 1,504.4 tons of material grading 0.108 ounces per ton (at a top cut of 3.0 ounces per ton) have been delivered to the low-grade stockpile.

At the end of 2014 it is estimated that 2,871.1 tons at a grade of 0.172 ounces per ton have been left as ore broken in stope, chiefly in the BK3900-5850E-Stope. The recovery of the ore in that stope could be hampered by the low angle of the vein in that area. The low-grade stockpile is estimated to contain 2,600 tons at 0.129 ounces per ton remaining.

The total gold production at the end of December of 2014, when the mill was also shut down, was estimated at 5,124 ounces. Gold doré smelted from the gravity concentrate totaled 2,422 ounces for the financial year 2014 ending January 31, 2015. Gold in flotation concentrate was estimated at 2,475 ounces with the balance in the tailings. The doré represented 47.3% of the recovered gold. A total of 35,474 tons (dry) had been milled, with an average feed grade of 0.172 ounces per ton gold and a recovery of 83.5%.

In October 2014, Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. acquired BGM, giving Avino full control and ownership of the Bralorne mine.

The mill was shut down in December 2014. At the same time in December 2014, a limited 10-hole surface drilling program was conducted targeting the Shaft and Prince Veins. The total footage drilled was 3,459 ft (1,054.30 m) of NQ2 core. With the mill shut down in December 2014 the focus of the underground development in 2015 was initially undertaken to advance the Bralorne Mine 3750 and 3850 Level access drifts towards the Alhambra Vein with a reduced one shift crew of three miners until April 2015.

As the waste muck data was incomplete at the time, a tonnage of 5,653 tons based on an advance of 685.2 ft with a 11 ft x 9 ft excavation diameter was estimated. The surface drilling program resumed in 2015 with a surface drilling program targeting the Alhambra Vein with three NQ2 drill holes for a total of 1,218 ft (371.25 m) followed by drilling on the 77 / 52 Veins totaling 20,351 ft (6,202.98 m), also in NQ2 core.

Developing access drifts to the Alhambra Vein in the Bralorne Mine area with a one shift crew after the mill shut down in December 2014 continued until April 2015.

Further work in 2015-2016 focused on the TSF embankment raise.

Also in December 2016, an updated resource estimate was performed (Kirkham Geosystems 2016) which evaluated the potential for potentially mineable underground resources, in and around established veins. In addition, new veins were identified based on drilling results. The 2016 mineral resources were based upon the “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery. The cut-off grade chosen for reporting mineral resources was 0.1 ounces per ton Au which was based on a gold price of US$1,300, gold recovery of 90% and mining, processing and G&A costs of costs of $110, $45 and $30, respectively (Kirkham 2016).

It was determined that the 4’ composite lengths offered the best balance between supplying common support for samples and minimizing the smoothing of the grades. The 4’ sample length also was consistent with the distribution of sample lengths within the mineralized domains. The method employed to address outlier grades was to limit the range of influence for gold values greater than 3 opt to 25 feet, which equates to the adjacent, adjoining two blocks. Outside of this range, the gold values are capped to 3 opt.

The Block Models used for estimating the resources were orthogonal and non-rotated with the exception of the Alhambra and the 51b veins which are reflective of the orientation of each deposit. The block size chosen was 16’ x 4’ x 16’ for all models with the exception of the 51b veins has model dimensions of 20’ x 20’ x 4’.

The search strategy employed for all zones was using inverse distance squared (ID2) as the interpolator, using a 200’ omni-directional search with a minimum of 3 composites, a maximum of 9 and a maximum of 3 composites per drill hole. The average bulk dry density for the mineralized vein is 12.1 ft^3/ton.

Classification of resources was based on the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) definition standards, where distance to nearest composite was used as a guide and measured resources were within 25 ft, indicated within 50 ft and inferred within 100 ft. Final classification of resources was based on the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) definition standards, which dictates that continuity must be demonstrated. The spacing distances are intended to define contiguous volumes, and they should allow for some irregularities due to actual drill hole placement. The final classification volume results were smoothed manually to come to a coherent classification scheme.

The mineral resources are listed in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: 2016 Mineral Resources for the Bralorne Gold Project

CLASS	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated			Inferred		
VEIN	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces
51b FW	8,294	0.26	2,176	33,466	0.20	6,596	41,760	0.21	8,772	147,691	0.19	28,785
51bFW/HW				26,717	0.62	16,639	26,717	0.62	16,639	39,072	0.38	14,828
Alhambra	15,713	0.27	4,313	16,462	0.26	4,259	32,175	0.27	8,572	10,454	0.19	2,001
BK	21,915	0.46	10,153	50,501	0.33	16,822	72,416	0.37	26,975	50,430	0.16	8,064
BK-9870	5,754	0.53	3,058	7,327	0.27	1,986	13,081	0.39	5,044	2,289	0.23	531
BKN				37,546	0.36	13,569	37,546	0.36	13,569	46,972	0.30	14,007
Prince									-	12,790	0.17	2,138
Shaft				41,300	0.28	11,432	41,300	0.28	11,432	25,781	0.27	6,994
Taylor				15,455	0.16	2,510	15,455	0.16	2,510	23,010	0.22	5,097
TOTAL	**51,676**	**0.38**	**19,701**	**228,774**	**0.31**	**73,813**	**280,450**	**0.32**	**93,514**	**358,489**	**0.22**	**82,445**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Notes: Mineral Resources reported demonstrate reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, as required under NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, and other relevant issues. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could have been upgraded to Indicated Resources.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are historical estimates and use the categories set out in NI 43-101. These resources have an effective date as of November 30, 2016. The QP was the Author of the historic resource estimate and therefore validated and verified the estimate at the time of estimation. Given the source of the estimates, Talisker considers them reliable and relevant for the further development of the Project.

During 2015 and 2016, Avino worked to provide a route to Bralorne's growth with manageable sequenced capital expenditures. Independent mining engineers continued to review potential scenarios to develop a long term mine plan.

On November 3, 2017, Avino received an approved Permit Amendment from the EMPR.

In January 2018, Avino commenced an 8,000 metre drill program to both identify additional resources and increase the confidence in existing resources, in advance of a revised resource update. Following the completion of four holes, and flow through financing in April 2018, Avino decided to update the scope of the exploration program to include structural modelling and geological mapping, airborne and ground geophysics surveys, and geochemical sampling along with 24,000 metres of drilling as well as the digitization of historical data. By December 2018, Avino had drilled 9,381 meters primarily targeting an extension of the 27 vein.

In October 2018, Avino received a Permit Amendment of the Effluent Permit from the BC Government Ministry of Environment. This amendment encompassed a broader scope for water management at the site, including greater volumes and waste disposal for the Best-Available-Technology (BAT) Water Treatment Plant.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Bralorne Property is situated within the Bridge River mining district in southwestern British Columbia. The geological setting and metallogeny of the region is described by Hart *et al.* (2008) and Church and Jones (1999). The regional geology is shown in Figure 7-1.

The Bridge River district is situated at a tectonic boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine allochthonous terranes. The Bridge River Terrane is possibly equivalent to the Cache Creek Terrane and comprises slabs of oceanic and transitional crust that were stacked against the continental margin together with island-arc-related units of the Cadwallader Terrane, interpreted as part of the Stikine Terrane. Diverse rock units of these two terranes are structurally deformed and imbricated in the area, together with large fault-bounded slices of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. These early structures are crosscut by later northwest- and north-trending major faults related to the Fraser-Yalakom regional dextral strike slip fault system, and by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary granitic plutons and related dikes (Church, 1996).

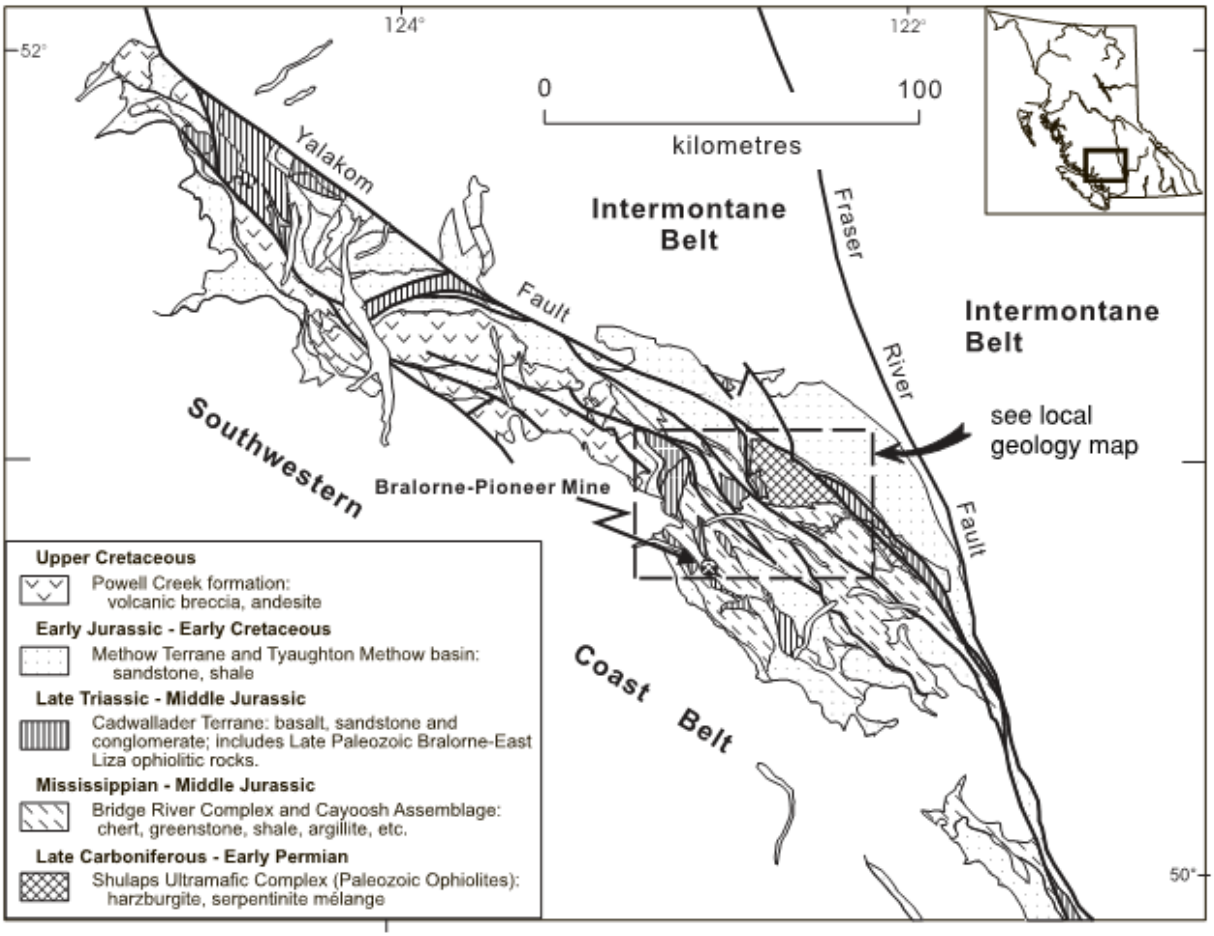
The Bridge River Terrane comprises Mississippian to Middle Jurassic accretionary complexes of oceanic basalt and gabbro and related ultramafic rocks, chert, basalt, shale and argillite. It is juxtaposed with Late Triassic to Early Jurassic island arc volcanic rocks and mostly marine, arc-marginal clastic strata of the Cadwallader Terrane. These assemblages are variably overlain, mostly to the north, by clastic, mostly non-marine successions belonging to the Jurassic-Cretaceous Tyaughton Basin (Hart *et. al*., 2008).

The region has been intruded by a wide range of Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic and volcanic rocks and their hypabyssal equivalents. Most significant among these are the dominantly Cretaceous granitoid bodies that form the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC), which is locally characterized by the 92 Ma Dickson McClure intrusions, and the large individual bodies of the Late Cretaceous Bendor plutonic suite. Hypabyssal magmatism is reflected by emplacement of porphyritic dikes between 84 and 66 Ma, with the youngest magmatic event being 44 Ma lamprophyre dikes (Hart *et. al*., 2008).

The district has been deformed by mid-Cretaceous contractional deformation within the westerly trending Shulaps thrust belt, and by contractional and oblique-sinistral deformation associated with the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system. The timing of this deformation and metamorphism is ca. 130 to 92 Ma, with synorogenic sedimentary flysch, as young as mid-Cretaceous, cut by the faults (Hart *et. al*., 2008). The Bridge River and Cadwallader Terrane are juxtaposed along the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system, which in the Bridge River area consists of linear, tectonized and serpentinized slices of late Paleozoic mafic and ultramafic rocks known as the Bralorne-East Liza Lake thrust belt, a 1 to 3 km wide zone defined by Schiarizza *et al*., 1997.

The main gold-forming event in the Bridge River district took place at ca. 68 to 64 Ma at the Bralorne-Pioneer deposit (Hart *et. al.*, 2008). Mineralization pre-dated or was synchronous with the emplacement of the Bendor batholith, and the gold event overlaps initiation of dextral strike-slip on the regional fault systems in this region. The abundance of gold, antimony, and mercury deposits and occurrences along the various main structures in the district (Figure 7-2) suggests that the onset of dextral strike-slip in this part of the Cordillera facilitated widespread fluid flow along the reactivated fault systems (Hart *et. al*., 2008).

Figure 7-1: Regional Geological Setting of the Bralorne Property



Source: From Ash 2001, after Schiarizza and Garver, 1995

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The principal stratigraphic assemblages of the local area include the Bridge River Complex and Cadwallader Group. Nomenclature is described by Leitch (1990) and Church and Jones (1999). The Bridge River Complex is comprised of two packages, sedimentary and volcanic, with a thickness of 1,000 m or more of ribbon chert and argillite with very minor discontinuous limestone lenses, and large volumes of basalt, some pillowed (Cairnes 1937). The Cadwallader Group has

been subdivided into three formations: the lowermost sedimentary Noel Formation, the Pioneer Formation greenstones, and the upper Hurley Formation sedimentary rocks (Cairnes, 1937). The Pioneer Formation, commonly termed “greenstones” in mine usage, ranges from fine-grained, massive amygdaloidal flows and medium-grained dykes or sills, to coarse lapilli tuffs and aquagene breccias. It is estimated to be at least 300 m thick in the Cadwallader Valley (Cairnes, 1937), but may be thicker elsewhere. The Hurley Formation comprises a rhythmically layered green volcanic wacke and darker argillite. The Noel Formation, consists of black argillites that are less calcareous than those of the Hurley; however, differentiation between the two formations is difficult (Cairnes 1937).

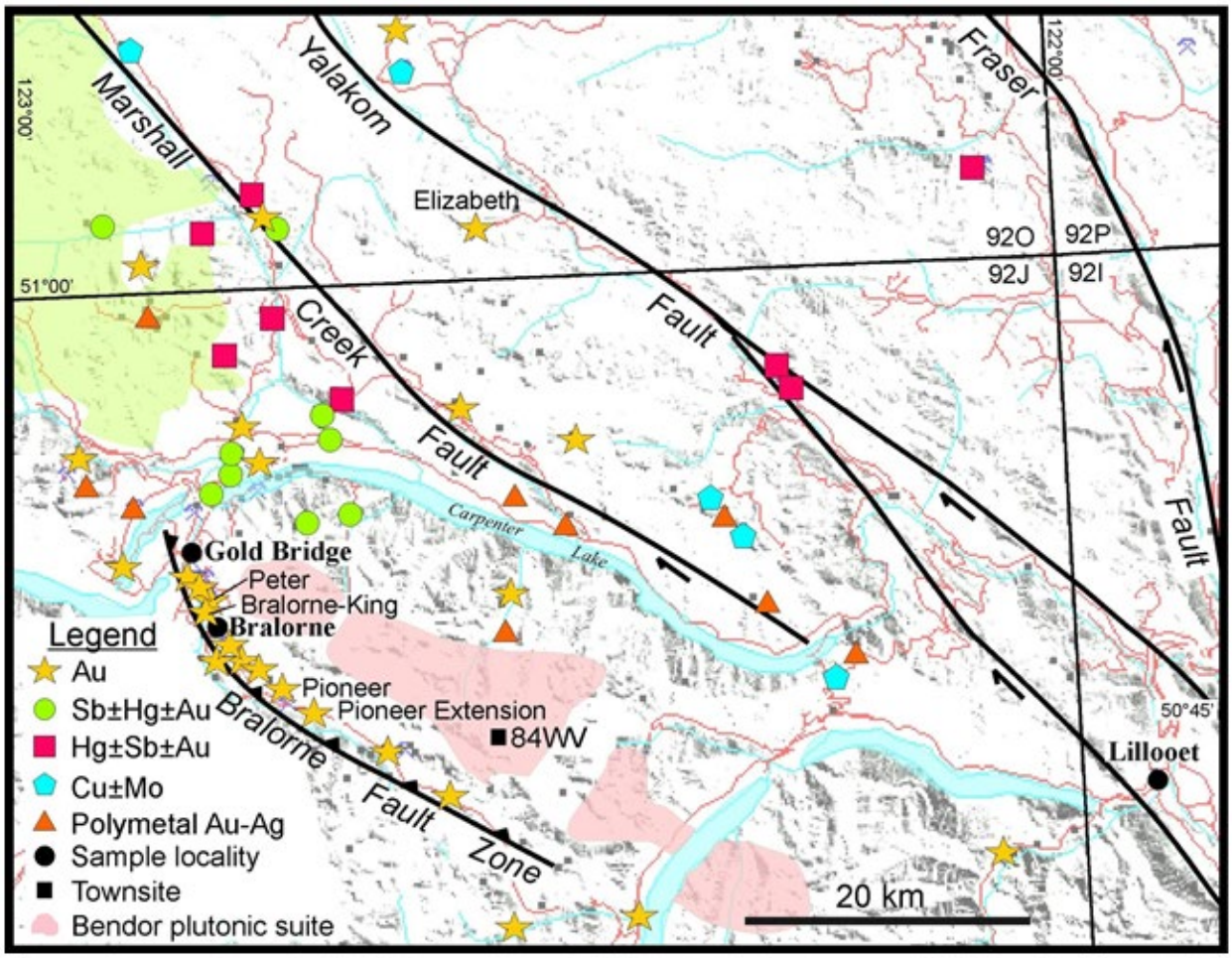
Igneous rocks within the Bralorne area include Upper Paleozoic ultramafic rocks and associated Bralorne intrusive suite, Mesozoic Coast Plutonic rocks, Tertiary Bendor intrusive rocks, and dykes of Cretaceous-Tertiary age. Ultramafic rocks, called the President ultramafics, form narrow serpentinized bodies and with the pillow basalts and radiolarian ribboned cherts of the Bridge River Complex, they complete the trinity of a typical ophiolite package. The ultramafic rocks in the Bralorne area range from dunite to pyroxenite, but peridotites are most common (Cairnes, 1937). Usually, they are partly to completely serpentinized, or altered to talc-antigorite-tremolite-carbonate and are intruded by diorite. Hornblendite occurs mainly along the southwestern flank of the Bralorne Diorite near the ultramafic rocks of the Cadwallader fault zone. It is a variable unit, including rocks ranging from dark, mafic-rich diorite, to ultramafic-rich diorite, to ultramafic-looking rocks with a peculiar “network” texture as the contact with the ultramafic is approached. The Bralorne intrusive suite includes “augite diorite” and “soda granite”, which commonly occur together. The main mass is called Bralorne Diorite (hornblende quartz diorite) and occurs between the bounding Fergusson and Cadwallader faults. It varies locally over short distances from fine- to coarse-grained and light grey to dark green in color; several intrusive phases of diorite may be present, based on their relatively fine or coarse nature. Abundant small areas of “greenstone diorite” are included within the diorite unit and are characterized by variations in color and grain size from dark fine portions to coarse lighter portions. Contacts between the two units are highly complex, forming an intimate mixture. The Bralorne Diorite complex is crosscut by intrusions of soda granite with complex dyke relations. The main body of soda granite (trondhjemite/albite tonalite) is found along the northeast side of the Bralorne Diorite, but also forms many dykes cutting the diorite. Typically, the soda granite is a leucocratic, coarse-grained granitic rock, and low-grade alteration of the soda granite is widespread. Thin (less than 1 m) irregular aplite dykes cut the Bralorne soda granite but are difficult to separate. They are even more leucocratic than the soda granite. Five Cretaceous-Tertiary dykes, including grey plagioclase porphyry, albitite, green hornblende porphyry, Bendor porphyry and lamprophyre, intrude the plutonic rocks at Bralorne.

The ophiolitic rocks in the area were assigned to the Bralorne-East Liza Complex by Schiarizza *et al*. (1997). The Bralorne-East Liza Complex consists of greenstone, diorite, tonalite, gabbro and serpentinite that are imbricated with Cadwallader Terrane throughout the southern part of the

Taseko-Bridge River area (Figure 7-3). It includes rocks previously assigned to the Bralorne and President intrusions, as well as some rocks that had been included in the Pioneer Formation the Cadwallader Group. These rocks have yielded late Paleozoic radiometric dates and may represent slices of oceanic crust that were imbricated with Cadwallader Terrane during obduction (Schiarizza *et al*., 1997).

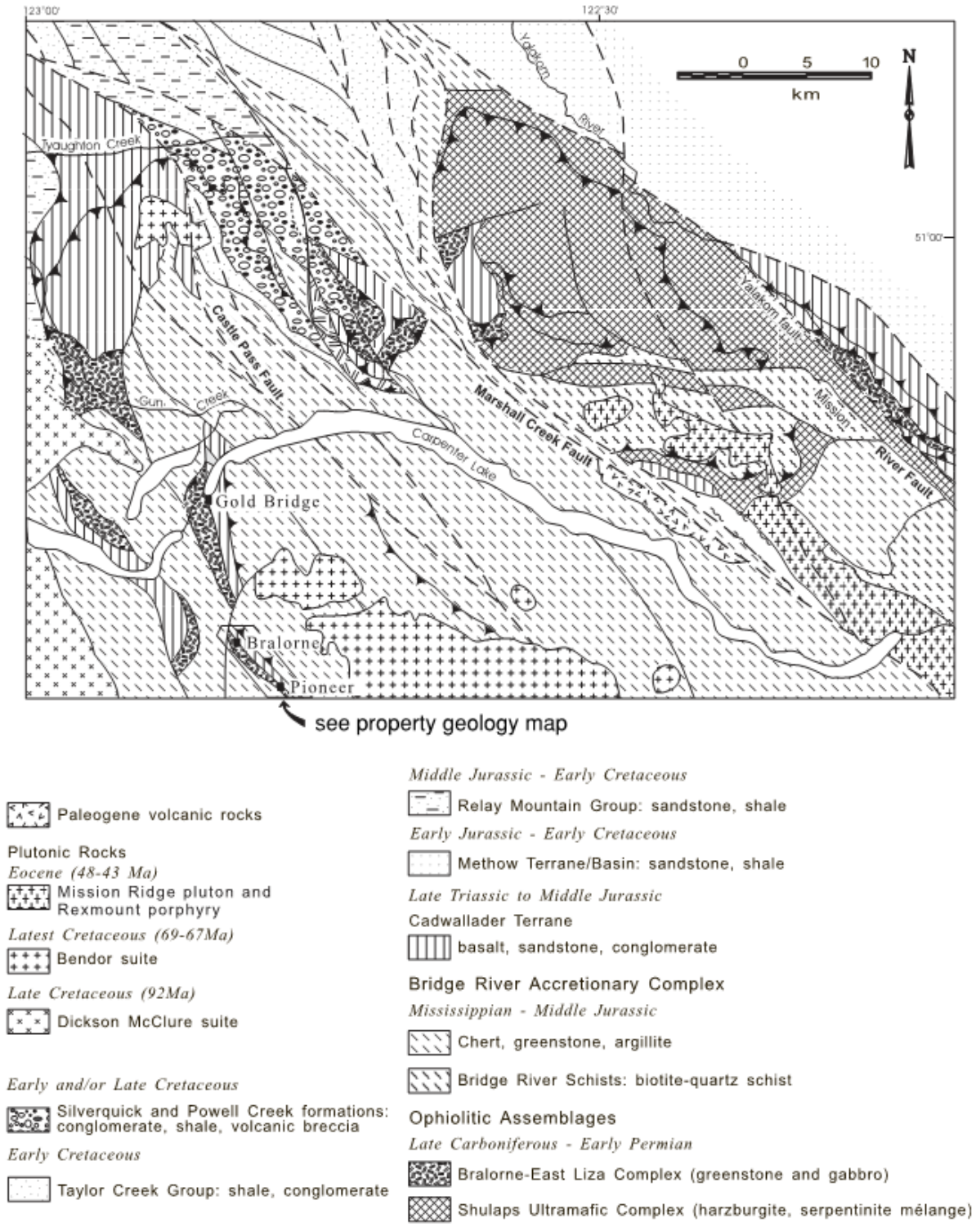
All the rocks in the Bralorne area, except the Bendor and lamprophyre dykes, are affected by low-grade, sub-greenschist to lower greenschist facies static or burial metamorphism and show little or no penetrative fabric.

Figure 7-2: Map of the Bridge River Camp Showing Major Faults and Mineral Deposits



Source: Hart et al., 2008

Figure 7-3: Local Geological Setting of the Bralorne Property



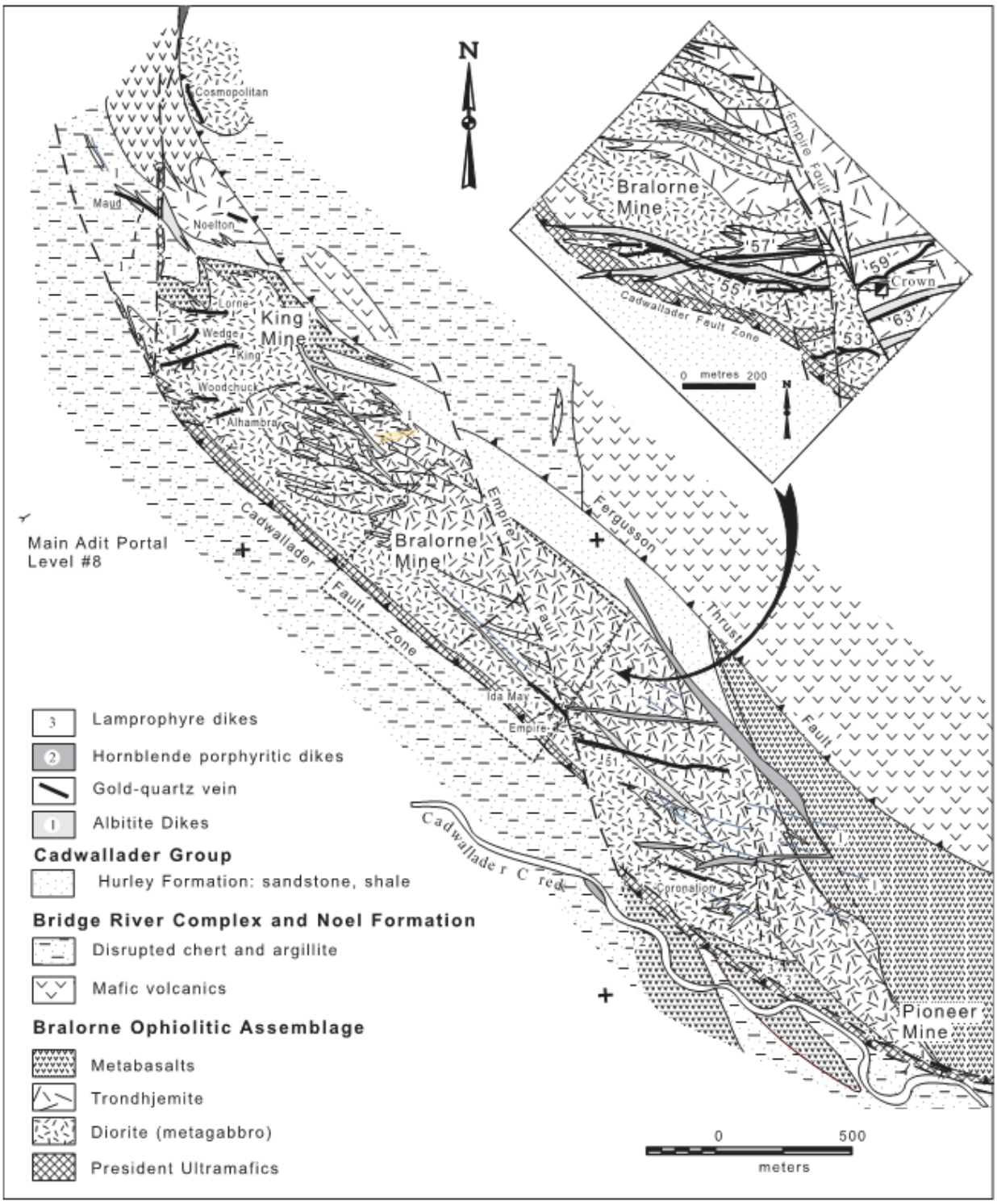
Source: From Ash 2001, after Schiarizza and Garver, 1995

The Bralorne-Pioneer gold-quartz vein system is hosted in variably altered mafic and ultramafic rocks that occur as fault-bounded lenses in a structurally complex zone between the Cadwallader and Fergusson faults referred to as the Bralorne-Pioneer fault lens or Bralorne Block (Figure 7-4). The ore bodies occur within a lens-shaped area with an approximate 4.5 km strike length, mostly along, adjacent to, or between these two faults.

Throughout the Bralorne Mine, quartz veins are preferentially hosted in the more competent Bralorne Diorite complex of coarse to medium-grained gabbroic, dioritic, and trondhjemitic phases, less commonly in metabasalt, and rarely in ultramafic rocks (Cairnes, 1937; Ash, 2001). Mineralization was interpreted by Leitch (1990) as synkinematic and structurally controlled by secondary fault sets related to westerly-directed, sinistral transpressional movement along faults bounding the Bralorne ophiolite.

At the Pioneer mine, the Bralorne Diorite is exposed in the north and northwest but pinches out to the southeast between Soda Granite and the serpentinite belt that follows the Cadwallader fault. Granitic rocks (mostly Soda Granite) comprise a narrow tongue adjacent to the northern margin of the Bralorne Diorite. The gold-quartz veins at Pioneer mine are hosted mainly in Pioneer greenstone and to a lesser extent in the granitic rocks related to the Bralorne intrusions. The Pioneer greenstone is commonly fine-grained and massive. The soda granite is medium grained, light colored and hypidiomorphic granular. The composition and texture is modified locally by alteration and cataclasis. According to Joubin (1948) the contacts between the soda granite and the greenstone are generally sharply defined and sheared (Church and Jones, 1999).

Figure 7-4: Geological Map of the Bralorne Property



Source: From Ash 2001, after Leitch et al., 1990

7.3 Mineralization

The gold-quartz veins form an approximate *en echelon* array. They have strike lengths of as much as 1,500 m between bounding fault structures, and extend to at least 2,000 m in depth, with no significant changes in grade or style of mineralization recorded. Ores consist mainly of ribboned fissure veins with septa defined by fine-grained chlorite, sericite, graphite or sulphide minerals. Massive white quartz tension veins also comprise some of the ore, although thinner connecting cross-veins are generally sub-economic. The fissure veins tend to be larger, thicker, and host the higher gold grades. The most conspicuous alteration mineral is bright green, chrome-bearing phyllosilicate that occurs in basaltic and ultramafic host rocks, composed of fuchsite, mariposite or Cr-illite.

Most veins are 0.9 m to 1.5 m wide, ranging up to 6 m in a few places, and are composed of quartz with minor carbonates, talc, mica, sulphides, scheelite and native gold. The quartz is milky white and usually banded with numerous partings and septa of grey wallrock included in the veins (Church and Jones, 1999).

Veins are dominantly composed of quartz, with minor carbonate minerals, mainly calcite and ankerite, and lesser amounts of chlorite, sericite, clay altered mariposite, talc, scheelite and native gold. Sulphides are present and, although locally abundant, make up less than 1% of total vein volume. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the most abundant sulphides with lesser marcasite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite.

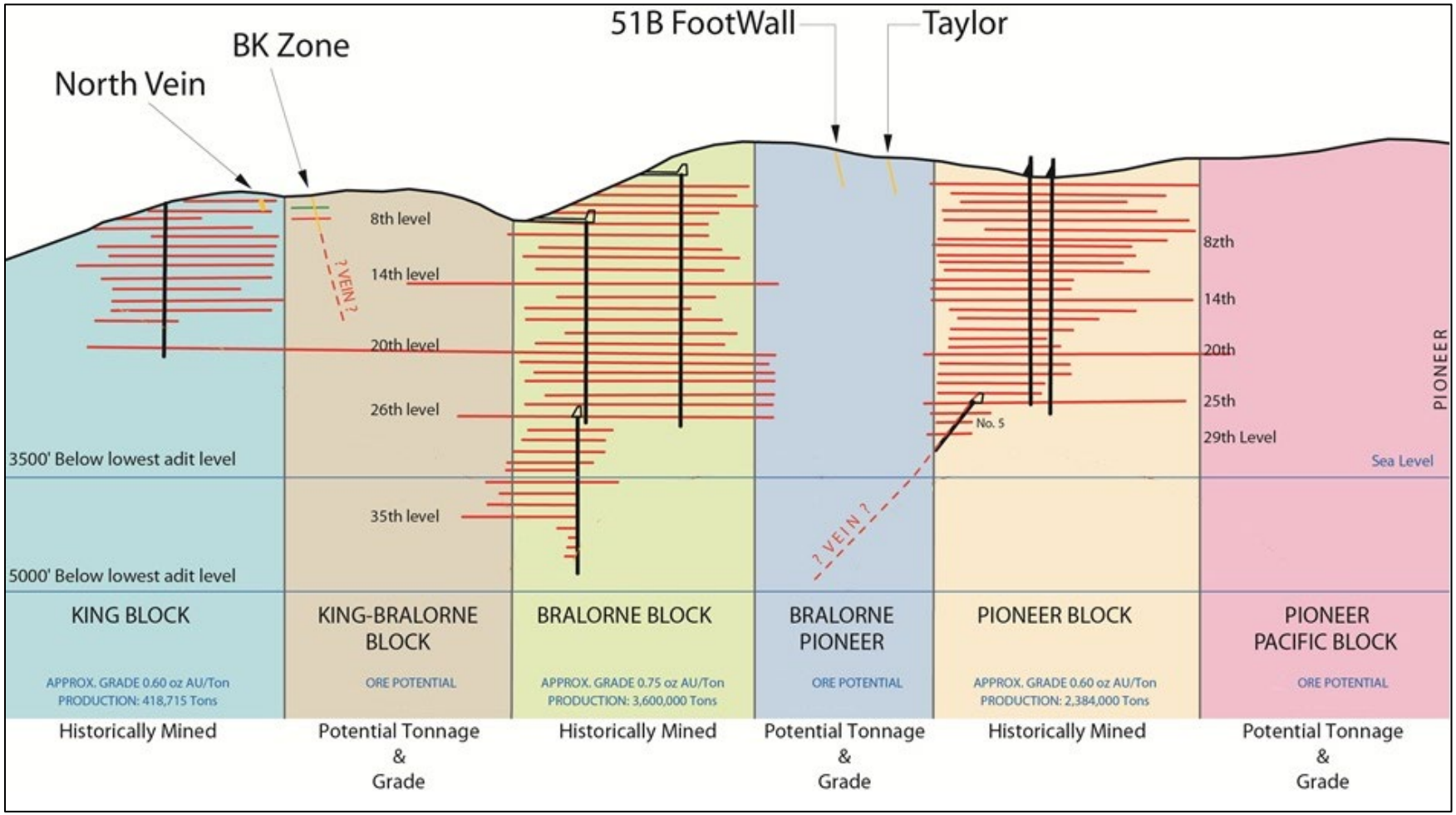
Three types of veins are recognized on the Property: fissure, tension and cross veins. Fissure veins are the richest and most continuous in the camp and include the 51, 55 and 77 veins at Bralorne, the Main vein at Pioneer and the Peter vein. They have been traced continuously for up to 1,500 m along a 110° to 145° strike and to a depth of 1,800 m down a steep northerly dip. The fissure veins are commonly ribbon-banded. They have an average width of 1 m to 1.5 m but often pinch and swell, ranging from centimeters to seven meters in width. Tension veins are generally less continuous than the fissure veins with maximum strike lengths of 500 m and similar dip extensions. They are characterized by massive white quartz with erratic high-gold values, open-spaced filling textures, commonly including pockets of drusy to cockscomb quartz between widely spaced and slickensided septae. They are usually not as rich as fissure veins and are hosted in fault sets that strike roughly 70° and dip about 75° northwest. These tension veins form oblique splays off of the fissure veins. They include the 75 and 83 veins at Bralorne and the 27 vein at Pioneer. Cross veins are sub economic and are interpreted to be connecting structures between the fissure and tension veins (Ash, 2001).

The historic King, Bralorne and Pioneer mines all lay within the current Bralorne Property (Figure 7-5). These mines developed a total of 30 veins through a number of shafts and 80 kilometers of tunnels on 44 levels, the deepest of which traced the 77 vein to a depth of 1,900 m (Church and Jones, 1999). The areas between these mines were not controlled by the main producing

companies at the time the mines were operated, so these gap areas were never developed. Since the mine workings extend to the limits of the old claim boundaries, it is reasonable to expect mineralization to occur in the gap areas, with the same potential frequency of gold mineralization as that found in the mined areas. Talisker controls the mineral claims covering these gap areas.

In addition to the three major past producing mines on the Property, the King, Bralorne and Pioneer mines, the Company's claims cover seven additional developed prospects; notably the Arizona, Forty Thieves, Gloria Kitty, Why Not, California, Cosmopolitan and Pioneer Extension. These developed prospects span 12 km of strike length along the Cadwallader fault system with numerous other prospects, showings and anomalies identified on the Property.

Figure 7-5: Schematic Longitudinal Section Showing Historic Mines



Source: BGM, 2012

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Bralorne-Pioneer gold-bearing veins were deposited from low salinity fluids at 300°C to 400°C and 1.25 kbar to 1.75 kbar (Leitch, 1990). The vein style, structure, mineralogy, and alteration are all similar to those defined for orogenic gold deposits (Groves *et al.*, 1998).

The Bralorne Pioneer gold deposit, therefore, belongs to a well-recognized group of deposits referred to as mesothermal, orogenic or greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate gold vein deposits. These deposits include the Mother Lode district in California and most of the greenstone-hosted gold deposits in the Canadian Shield, including the Timmins, Val d'Or and Red Lake camps. These deposits are quartz-carbonate veins hosted in moderately to steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones and, locally, in shallow dipping extensional fractures.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Introduction

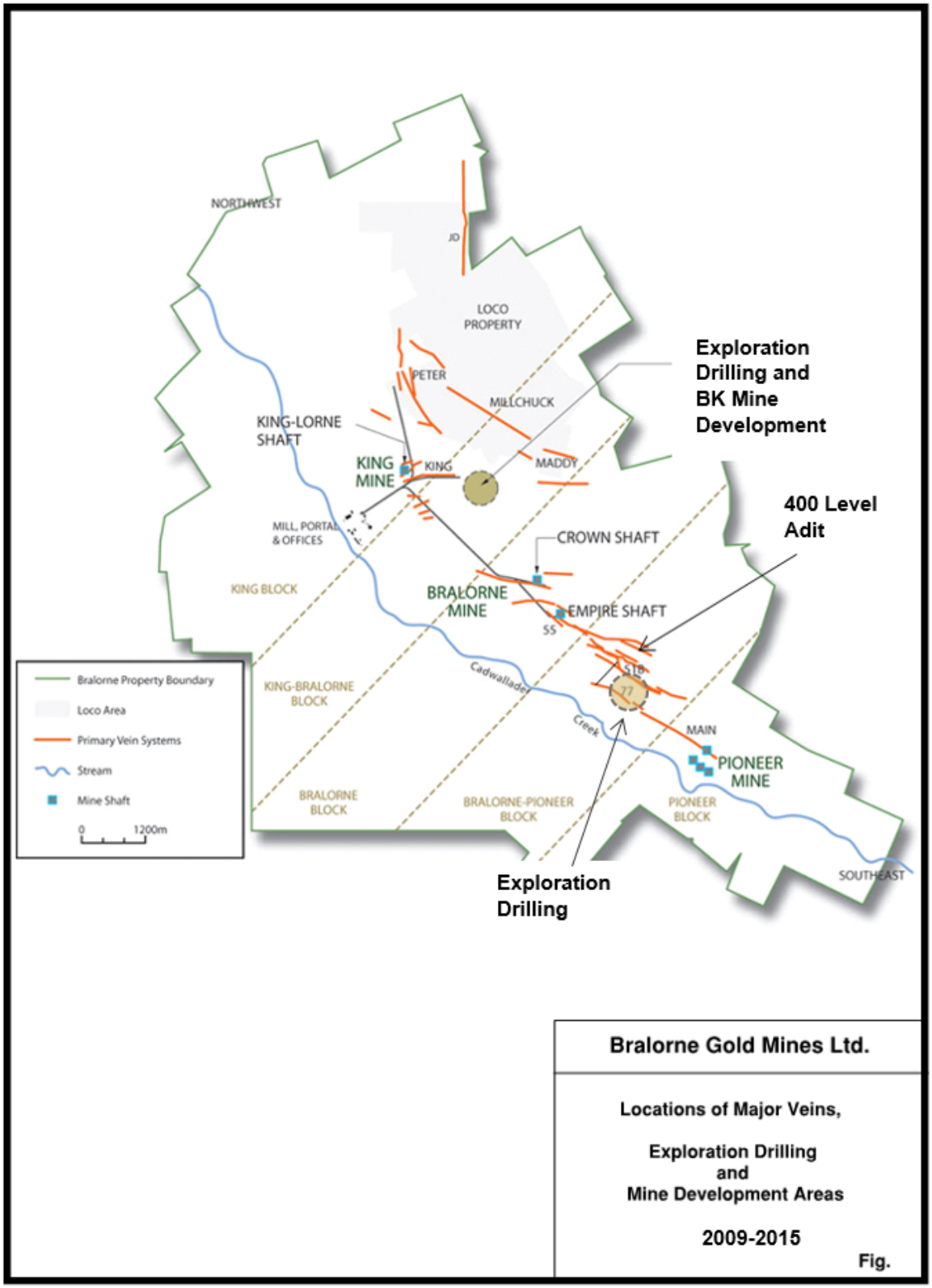
The following section summarizes the exploration activities that have been undertaken from between 2009 and 2019 exploration and drilling campaigns.

With over 40 years of mining production from the Bralorne Property, there is an extensive amount of historic geological data for the Project. This large volume of information has been digitized, collated and validated for integration and analysis utilizing modern exploration methods. Bralorne geologists continue to build on and evaluate the knowledge gained from the well documented mining history.

Historically the Bralorne Property was developed by several companies but was not all controlled by the main producing companies at the time the mines were operated. As a result, the gap areas between and along strike of these mines lacked significant exploration. The focus of the exploration and drilling activities between 2009 and 2015 was on investigating the mineral claims covering these gap areas within the Bralorne-Pioneer mine block.

The goal was to confirm the mineralization in the BK Zone, provide access to the 51BFW veins, explore the mineralization in the Shaft Vein as well as the 77 / 52 Vein zones (Figure 9-1).

Figure 9-1: Location of Drilling and Mine Development Areas from 2009 to 2015



Source: BGM, 2016

9.2 2009 Program

Exploration and development work conducted in 2009 included development of the BK-800 mineralized shoot and access development for the BK and Pioneer Gap areas. Two raises were driven up from the 800 Level on the BK vein to investigate the extent of mineralization above the level. A new adit and a 1,000-foot track drift was driven 140.2 m towards connecting the 51BFW vein on the Bralorne 400 Level (approximately 3980 elevation). A second new adit and decline was started and driven 109.7 m to access to the upper portion of the BK vein.

In 2009, surface drilling was also done to further test the BK structure and explore for parallel structures. A total of 3,658.88 m in 16 holes were drilled, resulting in a number of significant intercepts. A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

In 2009, development of the decline to the BK Zone was postponed to focus on development and mining on the 800 Level.

The access drift at 3980 elevation was advanced 170 m and connected to the Bralorne 400 Level. Re-sampling of the HW51BFW and 51BFW veins was done to check previous assay results.

9.3 2010 Program

In 2010, a trial stope was prepared on the BK-800 shoot by constructing a bypass drift and draw points (222 m). Shrinkage stoping of the BK-800 followed and continued throughout the year. A total of 5,645 tonnes grading 11.31 grams per tonne gold was extracted and stockpiled.

Exploration development was also done on the North vein following a review of historic non-compliant resources that reveled a potential block of mineralization. The North vein development consisted of a footwall access drift and sublevels along the vein (813 m) plus raises (490 m) to determine the extent of the mineralized zone. Trial mining then followed using a modified room and pillar method. A total of 3,687 tonnes grading 14.50 grams per tonne gold was extracted and stockpiled.

In 2010, surface drilling was also done to follow-up significant 2009 results. A total of 2,712 m in 11 holes was drilled, resulting in a number of significant intercepts and the delineation of a new mineralized shoot named BK-3. A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

9.4 2011 Program

In 2011, 29 surface drill holes totaling 16,484 ft (5,024.32 m) and 5 underground drill holes totaling 2,960 ft (902.21 m) were targeting the BK and parallel vein structures. A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

9.5 2012 Program

A man-way raise connecting the 800 level to the Bralorne Mine was also completed with 120.3 meters of raising. This man-way provides a secondary and emergency access to and from the

BK Mine. It was discovered in 2012 that the BK zone was made up of three major structures; the BK, the BK-9870 and the BK-9780 (Alhambra) structures. This was not known from previous drilling results. From interpreted previous drilling it was thought that the zone contained a single mineralized structure. All three structures were found to be mineralized. The BK structure dipped on average 85 degrees to the North and typically varies in width from less than 0.2 meters and 2 meters. Then BK-9780 (Alhambra) structure dips 85 to 88 degrees to the North and typically varies in width from less than 0.1 meters and 1.5 meters. The BK-9870 structure pinches out when it intercepts the BK structure but is thought to carry on from the other side of the structure. The BK-9790 (Alhambra) structure is believed to terminate against the BK structure at approximately the 6280 Easting. All of the structures are mineralized and host the typical mineral assemblage of arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite in varying amounts.

Two surface drill holes targeting the 51B-FW zone have been drilled totaling 1,867 ft (569.06 m). The BKN and BK veins were targeted underground drilling 17 holes totaling 7,461.7 ft (2,274.33 m) NQ sized core and also drilling 8 holes AW size core with a Bazooka drill totaling 385 ft (117.35 m). A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

9.6 2013 Program

During 2013, underground drilling was carried out with a total of 2,409.5 ft (734.42 m) drilled from ten holes. A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

9.7 2014 Program

In December 2014 a limited 10-hole surface drill program concluded targeting the Shaft and Prince Vein has been executed for a total of 3,459 ft (1,054.30 m) of NQ2 core. A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

9.8 2015 Program

The surface drilling program continued in 2015 with three drill holes targeting the Alhambra Vein extensions to the West for a total of 1,218 ft (371.25 m) followed by drilling on the 77 / 52 Veins in the gap zone between the historic Bralorne and Pioneer Mines totaling 20,351 ft (6,202.98 m). A summary of drilling results is provided in Section 10, Drilling.

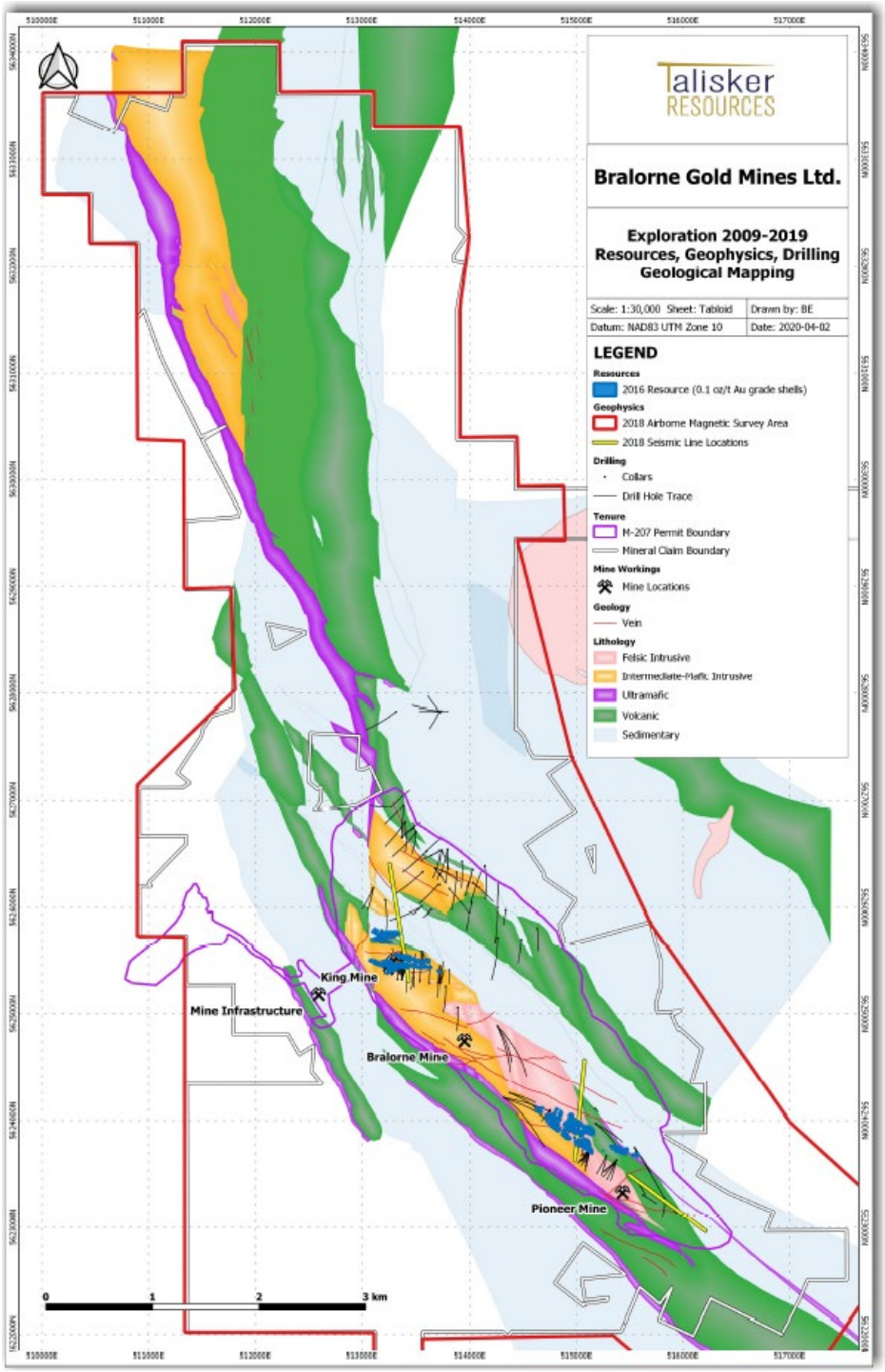
9.9 2018 and 2019 Program

A renewed plan to evaluate the potential of the remaining underexplored portions of the Bralorne Property was performed in 2018 and 2019. The focus of this exploration was on the discovery of new vein structures and poorly tested extensions of known veins with the potential to host additional gold mineralization.

Data mining of this historic geological dataset was initiated by Avino and included integration of the historic geological dataset into 3D visualization software to leverage modern computing advances to model and interrogate the deposit in ways previously not possible.

Figure 9-2 shows the drilling, regional geology, claim boundaries, major mines and historic resources, along with the location of the 2018 seismic study lines and area covered by the 2018 magnetics survey.

Figure 9-2: Exploration 2009 to 2019 Showing Drilling, Geology, Mines along with location of Geophysical Survey and Historic Resources



Source: Talisker 2020

Structural Modelling and Geological Mapping

A team of expert structural geoscientists of Structural Geological Mapping Ltd. returned to the Project in September 2018 to complete the second phase of the detailed structural review which took approximately one month. This work built on the first phase that was completed in July 2018 evaluated existing data along with an in-depth site analysis. The objective of the study was to create an updated, detailed surface geological map, a complete 3D geological model, and a structural model identifying veining along with target recommendations. The analysis integrated newly available detailed airborne geophysical and LiDAR datasets with the extensive historic data available to define a detailed structural framework that was not previously available. The improved understanding of the lithological complexity and structural fabric of the area formed an integral component for targeting exploration drilling during the 2018-2019 campaign.

Airborne and Ground Geophysics Surveys and LiDAR

High-resolution LiDAR topographic surveying and modern airborne and ground geophysical surveys were conducted in the third quarter of 2018. Both surveys proved extremely valuable in the detailed structural analysis and were used to define new drill targets.

- Magnetic Survey - Used to map bedrock geology and fault structures.
- Radiometric Survey - Used to map alteration and target Cobalt-Gold mineralization.
- Helicopter flown survey lines at 100 metre and 50 metre spacing.
- Coverage of entire Bralorne Property - 988.5 survey line km covering 50.9 km^2.
- LiDAR - which produces a high-resolution topographic map that models the ground in detail.

Recent advances in high resolution seismic surveying and its application in hard rock gold mining environments offered a new geophysical tool that Avino employed in an attempt to be able to image narrow steeply dipping vein structures at relatively shallow depths. This technology initiated by BGM with an initial scoping study that included a first pass 2D seismic reflection survey over an area of known gold bearing veins. The purpose was for characterization work as well as one line over the prospective gap zones in order to provide a potential cost effective method to image and locate new vein structures prior to drill testing.

- 2D Seismic Reflection – Trial survey to test the method’s ability to detect steeply dipping quartz veins.
- Results from three line test was initiated.
- Survey data were relatively imaged reflectors coincident with known veins however there appeared to be significant noise, even post-processed and false anomalies.

The results were inconclusive and further seismic studies were put on hold at the time.

Geochemical Sampling

A property-wide stream sediment geochemical sampling program was completed in the third quarter of 2018. Previous systematic geochemical sampling on the property was restricted to a basic suite of elements and excluded Cobalt and related pathfinder elements. Results from this first pass survey have been received and did not return geochemical signatures indicative of Little Gem style Cobalt-Gold mineralization.

Fluid Inclusion Study

The study (Marshall 2020) focused on investigating whether fluid inclusion homogenization temperatures might function as a guide to depositional temperatures within the Bralorne vein system. This study built upon older Bralorne fluid inclusion studies employing updated fluid inclusion petrographic and microthermometric methods. In excess of 100 meters of drill core and numerous hand specimens were examined to determine suitability for fluid inclusion petrography and microthermometry.

Although growth zones could be readily identified petrographically, there was a distinct lack of any fluid inclusions large enough to permit microthermometric measurements. As the host quartz crystal show evidence of post crystallization deformation and dissolution recrystallization textures, it was recommended to discontinue the fluid inclusion study.

10 DRILLING

10.1 Introduction

This Drilling section summarizes the drilling that took place from 2009 onwards through 2020.

In 2009, 2010 and 2011, three campaigns of surface diamond drilling were conducted in the Bralorne-King area. In 2011, underground diamond drilling also began in this area and continued into 2012.

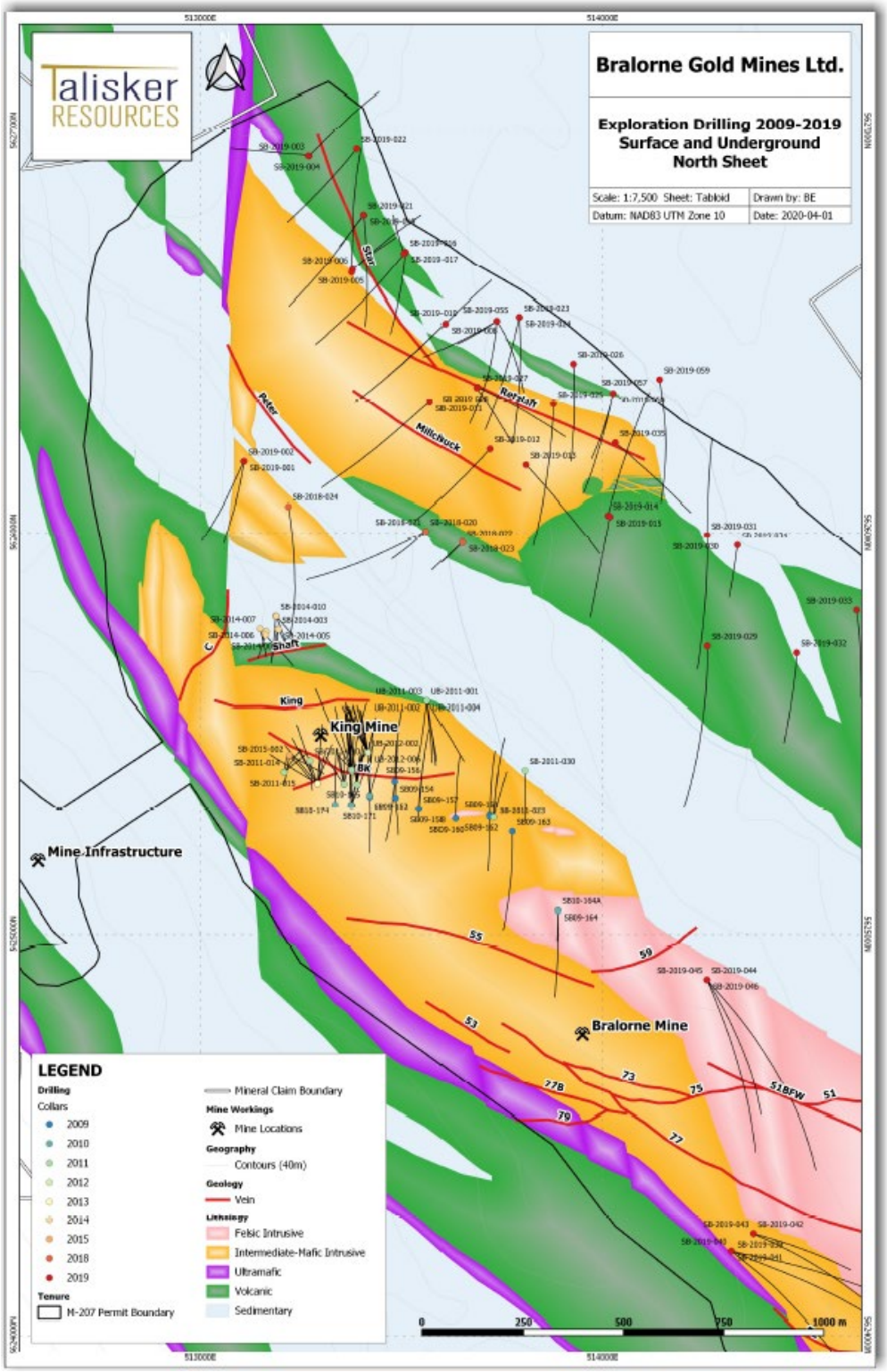
Accurate down-hole and collar surveys were obtained for all of the drilling programs that began mid-program 2009. Drill core was transported to a dedicated core logging facility located in the main camp where it was logged by owner-employed geologists for rock type, alteration and mineralization. Selected sections were then split, and half core samples collected for assay by owner-employed personnel. As of 2011, the core was cut in half using a tile saw. The remaining core was permanently archived in core racks located near the tailings impoundment. As of 2011, recovery and rock quality were routinely recorded during the logging process, and accurate core photographs were taken. Note: Recovery problems are typically rare at the Bralorne Property.

Significant intercepts were defined using the assay results and included any sample material containing gold values greater than or equal to 0.1 ounce per ton.

A first approximation of the true widths of the intercepts was reported based on an assumed orientation of the respective target zones.

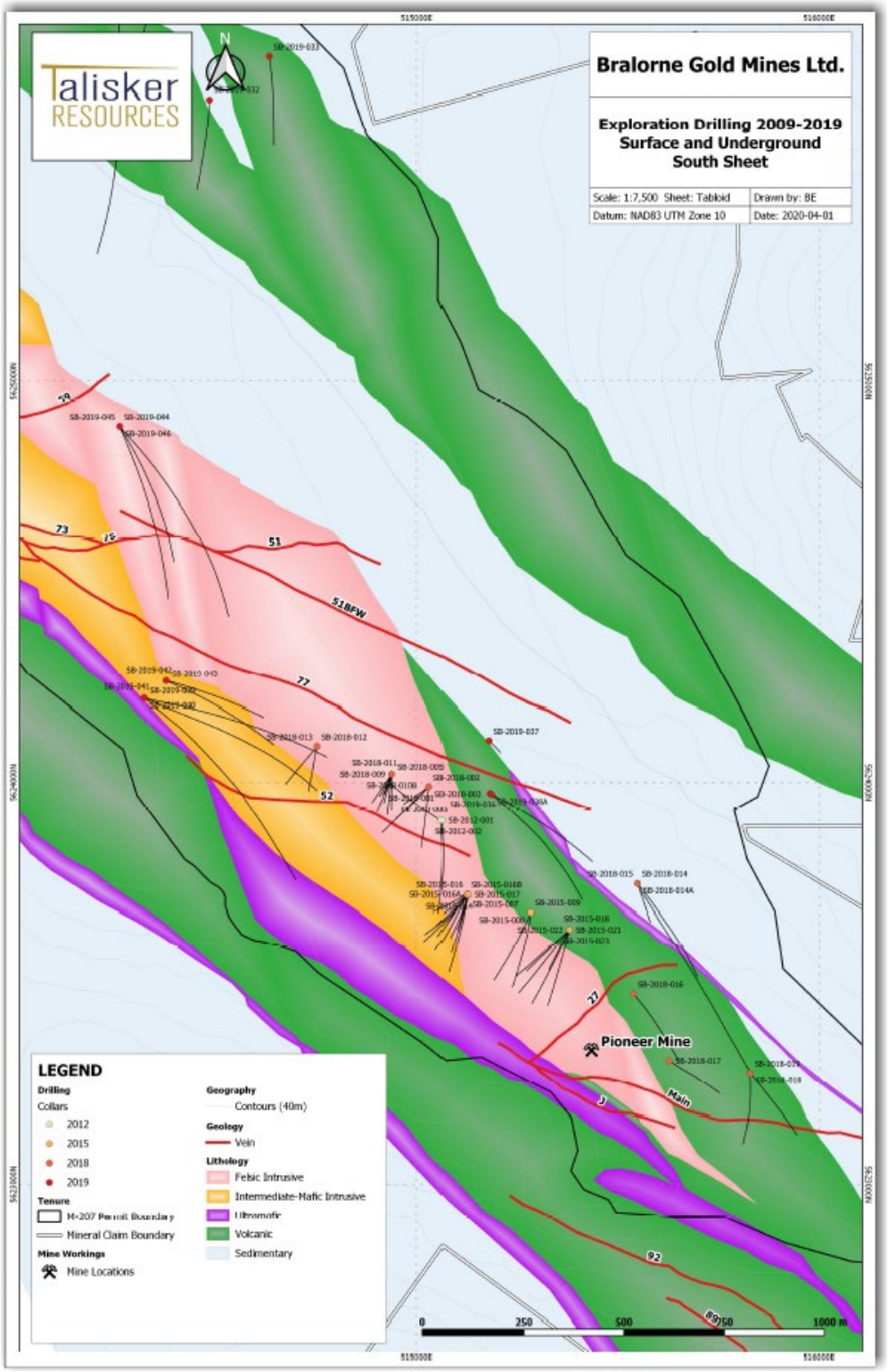
Figure 10-1 and 10-2 show a plan view of the surface and underground drilling from 2002 through 2019 along with regional geology, infrastructure, major mine locations, and significant veins for the North and South areas, respectively. In addition, a representative section of the 2002-2019 drilling through the BK Vein is shown in Figure 10-3.

Figure 10-1: Exploration Drilling 2009–2019 Surface and Underground North Sheet



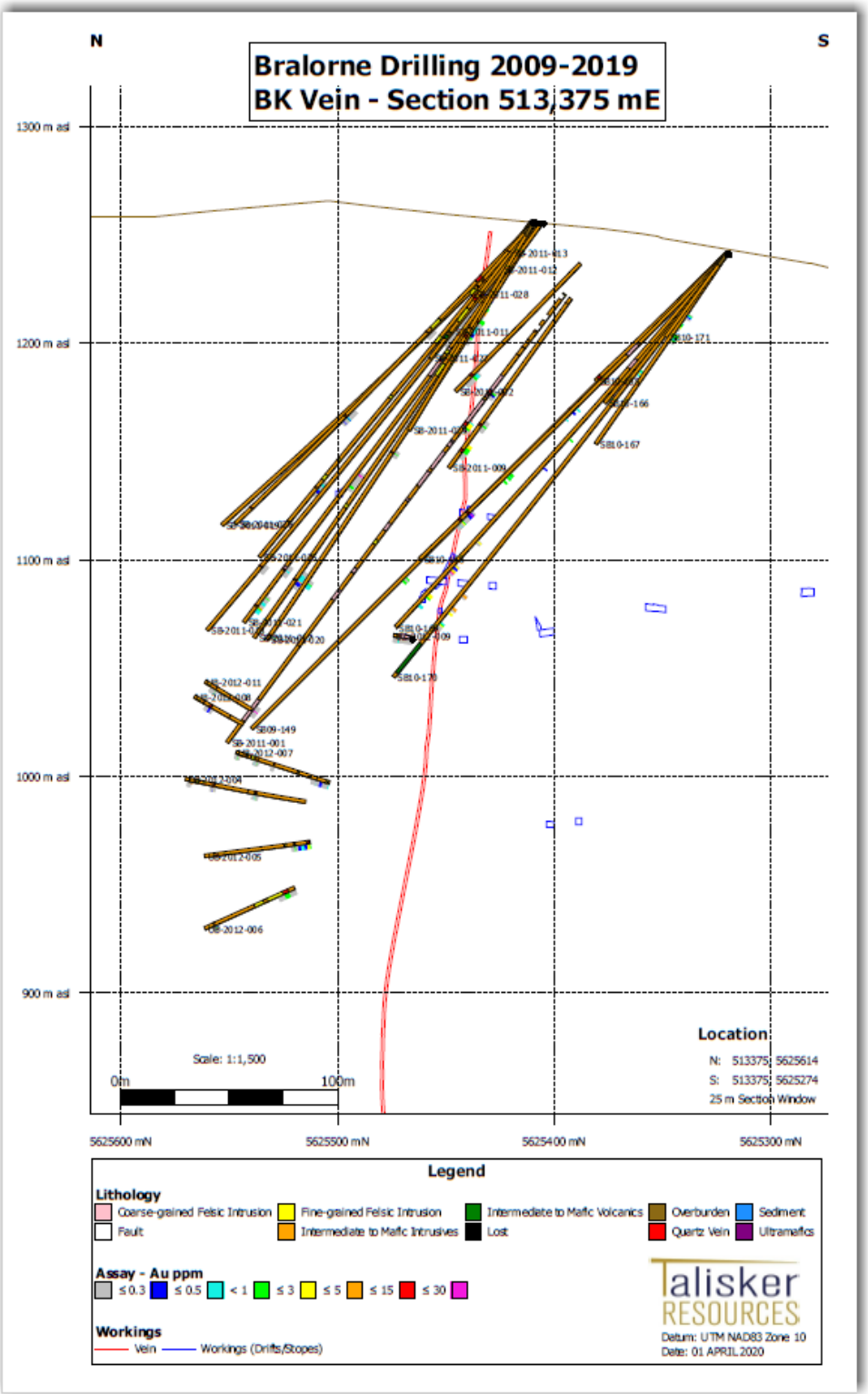
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-2: Exploration Drilling 2009–2019 Surface and Underground South Sheet



Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-3: Bralorne Drilling 2009-2019 BK Vein Section 513,575 mE



Source: Talisker 2020

10.2 2009 Surface Drill Program

A total of 3,658.9 m (12,004 ft) of NQ diameter core was drilled in 16 holes between September 17, 2009 and December 5, 2009 (Table 10.1). The program was run under the supervision of Dr. Matt Ball, P.Geo. ABC Drilling Services Inc., a company owned in part by BGM, conducted the drilling.

The work was designed to explore the BK vein above the sublevel that was planned to be driven at 3640 elevation above the 800 Level. Other parallel structures were also targeted, including structures inferred to be both north and south of the BK vein. The goal was to confirm the presence of the interpreted vein structures and to test their resource potential at selected sites. In addition, the program would identify any new structures extending from or between anomalous drill intercepts elsewhere in the under-explored BK Gap area, south of Alhambra structure and above 800 Level. (The Alhambra structure was interpreted to lie immediately south of the BK vein).

On July 30, 2009, a permit application was submitted for the surface drilling; it proposed 21 drill holes from 14 drill sites, including 14 sumps and 1.0 km of access roads. The permit to proceed was granted on September 14, 2009.

On November 2, 2009, a permit application was also submitted for underground drilling for 4,508 m in 22 drill holes. The permit to proceed was granted on November 04, 2009.

Table 10.1: Summary of 2009 Surface Diamond Drilling

Hole	East	North	Elev.	Total Depth (Feet)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Inclination
SB09-149	6256.9	9375.9	4305.2	1018.0	310.3	0.0	-45.0
SB09-150	6410.9	9452.2	4334.0	807.5	246.1	0.0	-45.0
SB09-151	6410.9	9452.2	4334.0	720.0	219.5	0.0	-57.0
SB09-152	6410.9	9442.0	4334.0	627.0	191.1	179.1	-43.3
SB09-153	6620.5	9433.5	4352.3	1000.5	305.0	1.6	-44.4
SB09-154	6620.5	9433.5	4352.3	710.0	216.4	0.3	-51.8
SB09-155	6620.5	9433.5	4352.3	417.0	127.1	175.6	-44.1
SB09-156	6615.1	9571.7	4352.7	975.0	297.2	185.7	-60.2
SB09-157	6811.1	9343.4	4350.8	898.5	273.9	4.9	-44.6
SB09-158	6811.1	9343.4	4350.8	758.5	231.2	2.9	-54.2
SB09-159	6811.1	9343.4	4350.8	328.0	100.0	179.5	-79.0
SB09-160	7102.4	9261.7	4366.3	887.0	270.4	0.0	-56.0
SB09-161	7381.7	9289.4	4390.7	867.0	264.3	1.4	-53.0
SB09-162	7379.9	9277.1	4390.7	607.0	185.0	180.2	-44.3
SB09-163	7564.3	9154.6	4395.1	1047.0	319.1	179.8	-43.6
SB09-164	7935.7	8512.4	4379.8	336.2	102.5	180.0	-45.0
Total	**16**	**Holes**		**12004.2**	**3658.9**		

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

Significant intercepts obtained in the 2009 drill program are shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Significant Intercepts from 2009 Surface Drill Holes

DDH	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To (m)	Core	True	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/T)	Comment	Target
SB09-149	360	-45	172.1	173.0	0.9	0.6	1.269	43.51	Vein Zone (50% vein)	BK
SB09-149	360	-45	176.2	176.9	0.8	0.5	0.167	5.73	Vein	BK
SB09-151	360	-57	54.6	55.0	0.5	0.2	0.141	4.83	Vein	Alhambra
SB09-151	360	-57	55.0	55.8	0.8	0.4	0.098	3.36	Vein Zone (50% vein)	Alhambra
SB09-151	360	-57	178.7	179.2	0.5	0.2	0.277	9.50	Vein - contains VG	BK
SB09-154	360	-54	20.7	21.6	0.9	0.5	0.098	3.36	Alteration Zone	Alhambra
SB09-154	360	-54	149.4	150.3	0.8	0.4	0.129	4.42	Vein	BK
SB09-154	360	-54	192.0	192.9	0.9	0.5	0.137	4.70	Alteration Zone	BK north?
SB09-158	360	-55	95.3	96.0	0.7	0.3	0.113	3.87	Alteration Zone	Alhambra?
SB09-158	360	-55	165.5	165.8	0.3	0.2	0.347	11.90	Vein	BK south
SB09-158	360	-55	202.4	203.0	0.6	0.3	0.104	3.57	Vein Zone (15% vein)	BK
SB09-158	360	-55	208.1	208.8	0.7	0.3	0.142	4.87	Vein Zone (18% vein)	BK
SB09-160	360	-56	228.9	230.7	1.8	0.9	0.120	4.10	Alteration Zone	BK north
SB09-160	360	-56	232.9	234.1	1.2	0.6	0.105	3.60	Alteration Zone	BK north
SB09-160	360	-56	254.8	255.7	0.9	0.5	0.100	3.43	Alteration Zone	BK north
SB09-161	360	-55	74.4	77.4	3.0	1.5	0.188	6.44	Alteration Zone	Alhambra
SB09-161	360	-55	78.3	79.9	1.5	0.8	0.203	6.97	Alteration Zone	Alhambra
SB09-161	360	-55	163.4	164.7	1.3	0.7	0.156	5.36	Alteration Zone	BK
SB09-162	180	-45	135.0	135.8	0.8	0.5	0.095	3.26	Alteration Zone	BK 8
SB09-163	180	-45	15.2	15.8	0.6	0.4	0.197	6.75	Vein	BK 11

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Abbreviations: DDH = diamond drill hole; m = meter; Au = gold; oz/ton = troy ounce per short ton; Au g/t = grams per metric tonne; VG = visible gold. Note that these intercepts represent core lengths and the true thickness of the zones intersected may be less.

10.2.1 Results for BK Structure

The most significant result of the 2009 drill program was an intercept on the BK vein in the first hole drilled. Hole SB09-149 intersected 0.9 m grading 43.5 grams per tonne gold (1.27 ounces per ton). The core showed little evidence of mineralization, so the intercept was re-assayed. Re-assay of the pulp for this sample returned 41.5 grams per tonne gold (1.21 ounces per ton) and a re-assay of the coarse reject by the metallic assay method returned a value of 104.5 grams per tonne gold (3.0 ounces per ton).

Visible gold was logged in a nearby hole, SB09-151, on a BK vein intercept, but the assay for this interval was comparatively low at 9.5 grams per tonne gold (0.277 ounces per ton) over a 1.8 ft interval of well-banded quartz vein containing arsenopyrite. A re-assay of the reject by the metallic method returned a value of 8.0 grams per tonne gold (0.232 ounces per ton).

Hole SB09-154 intersected a massive white quartz vein interpreted to be the BK vein that graded 4.15 grams per tonne gold (0.121 ounces per ton) over 0.8 m (2.7 ft). This result is higher than typically expected for a barren-looking vein; therefore, follow-up drilling is warranted.

Hole SB09-158 intersected two thin veins on what is interpreted as the BK structure, which assayed 3.57 and 4.87 grams per tonne gold (0.104 and 0.142 ounces per ton) over lengths of 0.6 and 0.7 m (2.0 and 2.2 ft), respectively. These results indicate a gold-bearing structure in the vicinity of the intercepts.

Hole SB09-161 intersected 5.35 grams per tonne gold (0.156 ounces per ton) over a length of 1.3 m (4.4 ft) in altered rocks adjacent to a white, massive-to-weakly banded quartz vein 2 ft thick on what is interpreted to be the BK structure. This result suggests the possibility of a gold-bearing vein in close proximity to this intercept.

10.2.2 Results for Alhambra Structure

In 2009, the Alhambra structure was interpreted to lie south of the BK vein and most of the holes targeting the BK vein drilled through this structure with no significant results. The exception was hole SB09-161, which intersected a wide alteration zone with assays of 6.45 and 6.96 grams per tonne gold (0.188 and 0.203 ounces per ton) over lengths of 3.0 and 1.5 m (10 and 5 ft), respectively, within a 7.0 m (23.1 ft) altered zone containing 50% quartz veins. These results warrant follow-up drilling that targets a wide low-grade zone.

10.2.3 Results for Parallel Veins

Most of the holes drilled to test parallel structures to the BK Zone returned no significant results. Exceptions include holes SB09-163 and SB09-154. Drill hole SB09-163 intersected 6.75 grams per tonne gold (0.197 ounces per ton) over a 0.6 m (2 ft) interval of a white and grey quartz vein. This result warrants follow-up drilling.

Drill hole SB09-154 intersected 4.7 grams per tonne gold (0.137 ounces per ton) over a 0.9 m (3.0 ft) length of altered rocks in soda granite that may be the BK North structure.

There were additional targets in the BK Gap located south of the BK Zone that were not drilled in 2009.

10.3 2010 Surface Drill Program

In 2010, surface diamond drilling totaled 2,655.4 m (8,712 ft) of NQ core in 11 holes (Table 10.3). The program was supervised by Dr. Matt Ball, P.Geo. and conducted by ABC Drilling Services Inc., a company that at the time owned in part by BGM.

The work was initially designed to follow-up the most significant intercepts on the BK vein obtained in 2009, and to complete the remaining five holes in the BK Gap area that were not drilled in 2009.

On July 26, 2010, a permit application was submitted for the surface drilling. This was revised and re-submitted on September 2, 2010. Additional bonding for reclamation was requested in the amount of $15,000. The bond was placed, and a permit was granted on October 19, 2010 for the proposed 26 holes to be drilled from six new drill sites, including six sumps and 0.3 km of access roads.

Table 10.3: Summary of 2010 Surface Diamond Drilling

Hole	East	North	Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Length (ft)	Length (m)
SB10-164A	7935.6	8511.4	4380.0	178.45	-44.55	1018	310.3
SB10-165	6262.0	9374.8	4300.4	11.9	-44.0	897	273.4
SB10-166	6262.0	9374.8	4300.4	9.8	-50.8	749	228.3
SB10-167	6262.0	9374.8	4300.4	9.3	-55.8	807	246.0
SB10-168	6260.6	9374.7	4299.8	356.1	-45.9	657	200.3
SB10-169	6260.6	9374.7	4299.8	354.9	-49.4	759	231.3
SB10-170	6260.6	9374.7	4299.8	356.8	-52.5	817	249.0
SB10-171	6259.2	9374.5	4298.7	21.3	-51.6	697	212.4
SB10-172	6410.5	9455.3	4327.6	355.2	-59.2	847	258.2
SB10-173	6411.0	9452.0	4327.6	13.4	-56.8	807	246.0
SB10-174	6127.8	9379.3	4302.0	358.9	-44.7	657	200.3
Total: 11 Holes						8,712.0	2,655.4

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.3.1 Results for BK Structure

In 2010, surface diamond drilling began to follow-up the significant intercepts from 2009 on the BK Zone. The first few holes returned significant intercepts and additional holes were drilled to outline a resource. Holes 165 through 174 were drilled to follow-up on holes SB09-149 and SB09-151; results were very positive for holes SB09-165 through SB09-169 and SB09-174. Visible gold was noted in four of these holes. The best intercept was in drill hole SB09-169 which assayed 140.46 grams per tonne gold (4.096 ounces per ton) over 0.6 m. Significant assay results are shown in Table 10.4. The new mineralized shoot was named BK-3 because it was the third mineralized shoot discovered on the BK Zone.

Drilling was not conducted on the targets located south of the BK Zone that remained from the 2009 drill program.

Table 10.4: Significant Intercepts from 2010 Surface Drill Holes

Hole	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	True Width (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/T)	Gold	Comment	Target
SB10-165	7	-46	83.0	83.8	0.8	0.5	0.304	10.42		Vein Zone (50% vein)	BK-6
SB10-165	7	-46	171.6	172.6	1.0	0.6	0.736	25.23		Vein	BK
SB10-166	6	-53	53.8	54.4	0.6	0.3	0.105	3.61		Alteration Zone	BK-6
SB10-166	6	-53	202.4	204.2	1.8	1.0	0.594	20.37	VG	Vein	BK
SB10-167	6	-57	167.6	168.6	0.9	0.4	0.150	5.15		Alteration Zone	BK-6
SB10-167	6	-57	234.3	235.2	0.9	0.4	0.759	26.00	VG	Vein	BK
SB10-168	352	-45	169.0	169.6	0.6	0.4	1.011	34.70		Vein	BK
SB10-169	352	-49	84.3	85.2	0.9	0.5	0.364	12.48		Vein Zone (30% vein)	BK-6
SB10-169	352	-49	85.2	86.0	0.8	0.4	0.138	4.73		Vein	BK-6
SB10-169	352	-49	193.4	194.2	0.8	0.4	0.134	4.59		Vein Zone (50% vein)	BK
SB10-169	352	-49	194.2	194.9	0.8	0.4	0.189	6.46		Vein	BK
SB10-169	352	-49	194.9	195.5	0.6	0.3	4.096	140.46	VG	Vein	BK
SB10-169	352	-49	208.9	209.9	0.9	0.5	0.101	3.45		Alteration Zone	BK
SB10-170	352	-54	199.2	200.4	1.2	0.9	0.178	6.10		Vein Zone (40% vein)	
SB10-170	352	-54	206.7	208.0	1.4	1.0	0.250	8.57		Alteration Zone	
SB10-170	352	-54	209.6	210.5	0.9	0.6	0.138	4.37		Alteration Zone	
SB10-170	352	-54	216.9	217.5	0.6	0.4	0.120	4.11		Alteration Zone	BK
SB10-171	14.5	-47	166.7	167.5	0.8	0.5	0.241	8.26		Vein+Alt Zone	?
SB10-172	358	-61	215.4	216.4	1.0	0.6	0.156	5.35		Vein	BK
SB10-173	13.4	-57	206.5	207.1	0.6	0.4	0.163	5.58		Vein+Alt Zone	BK
SB10-174	358	-45	145.1	145.7	0.6	0.5	0.707	24.24	VG	Vein	BK3
SB10-174	358	-45	168.1	170.1	2.0	1.2	0.110	3.77		Vein	BK

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Abbreviations: m = metre; Au = gold; oz/ton = troy ounce per short ton; Au g/t = grams per metric tonne; VG = visible gold.

10.4 2011 Surface Drill Program

A total of 5,012.4 m (16,445 ft) of NQ diameter core was drilled in 30 holes between June 29, 2011 and November 5, 2011 (Table 10.5). The program was run by Mr. Eric Connolly, B.Sc. and Mr. Sebastien Ah Fat, B.Sc. under the supervision of Dr. Matt Ball, P.Geo. ABC Drilling Services Inc., a company owned in part at the time by BGM, conducted the drilling. ABC Drilling used an EF-50 drill rig; it was built in 2001 by Discovery Drill Manufacturer (DDM) Ltd. and owned by ABC Drilling.

The drilling program operated on a 24-hour basis with two, 12-hour crew shifts. The crew consisted of a diamond driller and a helper. Three crews worked on a rotational schedule. When all three crews were on site, one crew worked on the underground drill. A total of 205 day/night shifts were completed in a total of 119 days. The one-shift-per-day schedule accounted for 21 shifts in 21 days.

Downtime for the drill rig totaled 20 days. The main issue was the chain-driven drill head, which had to be repaired on two separate occasions. Other minor issues were electrical problems and lack of water due to freezing or pump failure.

The main objective was to explore the area above the intercepts obtained on the BK-3 Zone (BK vein) in the 2010 surface drilling program. Other targets included the BK North vein and the BK South vein which are parallel structures to the BK Zone, laying 53.3 m (175 ft) south and 70.1 m (230 ft) north of the BK Zone, respectively.

The 2011 drilling was conducted under the surface exploration permit granted on October 19, 2010, which was valid for work up to December 31, 2011. The majority of the drill holes were

collared on the Alhambra claim: five pads were constructed, and 21 holes were drilled. The remainder of the holes were collared on the Lucky Boy claim, where two pads were set up and a total of four holes were drilled. The pads, sumps and access roads were immediately reclaimed by recontouring and seeding after drilling ceased.

A total of 680 samples were submitted to independent ISO-certified laboratories: Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia and ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Of the 680 samples, 544 were analyzed by the fire assay method and 136 by the metallic screen fire assay method. Due to the change in management at Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., samples that were sent out for assays after November 15, 2011 were assayed by ALS Minerals in North Vancouver. Submitted samples routinely included QA/QC samples.

Significant intercepts obtained in the 2011 drill program are shown in Table 10.6.

10.4.1 Results for BK Structure

Several holes were drilled into the upper part of BK-3 Zone above the 4000 elevation to test for an up-dip continuation of the mineralized shoot outlined in 2010. The highlight was hole SB11-028, which intersected a quartz stringer zone that assayed 5.1 grams per tonne gold (0.150 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 5.2 m (17.1 ft). Other important holes include hole SB11-006, which intersected a quartz stringer zone that assayed 12.6 grams per tonne gold (0.367 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 1.8 m (3.8 ft), and hole SB11-013, which intersected 22.9 grams per tonne gold (0.666 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 0.5 m (1.8 ft). In general, the results were not as high as encountered between the 3700 and 4000 elevations, and it is unlikely that high-grade mineralization extends much above what was defined in 2010.

Several holes were also drilled into the BK North vein: drill hole SB11-001 was the most significant at 93.4 grams per tonne gold (2.724 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 0.6 m (2.0 ft). Drill hole SB11-027 intersected 13.9 grams per tonne gold (0.404 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 1.7 m (4.4 ft).

Table 10.5: Summary of 2011 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)
SB11-001	352.0	-52.8	6304.6	9545.5	4337.7	978	298
SB11-002	353.4	-45.4	6304.6	9545.5	4337.7	346	105
SB11-003	12.7	-54.7	6304.6	9545.5	4337.7	435	133
SB11-004	5.3	-51.5	6304.6	9545.5	4337.7	375	114
SB11-005	351.7	-54.5	6199.9	9549.2	4321.8	446	136
SB11-006	72.9	-49.3	6199.9	9549.2	4321.8	366	112
SB11-007	348.2	-45.3	6199.9	9549.2	4321.8	325	99
SB11-008	326.8	-49.7	6199.9	9549.2	4321.8	407	124
SB11-009	13.6	-53.4	6199.9	9549.2	4321.8	427	130
SB11-010	175.8	-54.4	5923.6	9742.4	4280.4	407	124
SB11-011	356.1	-54.0	6266.7	9670.6	4347.3	206	63
SB11-012	314.6	-45.5	6266.7	9670.6	4347.3	236	72
SB11-013	41.6	-46.4	6266.7	9670.6	4347.3	236	72
SB11-014	9.0	-66.6	5710.5	9650.6	4220.0	295	90
SB11-015	51.1	-49.3	5710.5	9650.6	4220.0	352	107
SB11-016	36.5	-52.1	5710.5	9650.6	4220.0	367	112
SB11-017	239.1	-55.4	6264.4	9658.9	4344.4	763	233
SB11-018	199.1	-50.7	6264.4	9658.9	4344.4	797	243
SB11-019	179.7	-43.6	6264.4	9658.9	4344.4	665	203
SB11-020	354.2	-56.3	6264.4	9658.9	4344.4	948	289
SB11-021	353.8	-53.1	6266.0	9654.9	4345.0	757	231
SB11-022	16.1	-49.2	7412.2	9270.8	4396.6	597	182
SB11-023	7.9	-43.3	7412.2	9270.8	4396.6	905	276
SB11-024	5.7	-56.0	7412.2	9270.8	4396.6	667	203
SB11-025	355.2	-50.5	6263.0	9666.9	4345.0	657	200
SB11-026	355.0	-45.1	6263.0	9666.9	4345.0	645	197
SB11-027	344.9	-51.2	6263.0	9666.9	4345.0	825	251
SB11-028	335.5	-45.3	6263.0	9666.9	4345.0	1,017	310
SB11-029	12.8	-58.2	6263.0	9666.9	4345.0	1,037	316
SB11-030	180.0	-45.0	7670.5	9657.4	4451.25	586	179
						17,070	**5,203**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

Table 10.6: Significant Intercepts from 2011 Surface Drill Holes

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Core Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Re-assay (g/T) Au (g/T)	Au (g/T) (oz/ ton)	Re-assay (oz/ ton)	Gold	Comment	Target
SB11-001	369.3	376.9	2.3	1.2	4.68		0.136			QV	BK-3
SB11-001	915	917	0.6	0.3	93.4		2.724			QSTZ	BKN
SB11-005	380.3	381.7	0.4	0.2	7.15		0.209			QV	BK-3
SB11-006	316.3	320.1	1.2	0.7	12.6		0.367			QSTZ	BK-3
SB11-007	287.7	291.8	1.2	0.8	4.31		0.126			QV	BK-3
SB11-008	377.3	381.4	1.2	0.6	3.15		0.092			QV	BK-3
SB11-011	146	149.8	1.2	0.6	6.75		0.197			QV	BK-3
SB11-013	194.7	196.5	0.5	0.2	22.85		0.666			QV	BK-3
SB11-013	196.5	199.9	1	0.5	6.4		0.187			ALT	BK
SB11-015	322	327	1.5	0.5	6.2		0.181			QV	BK
SB11-017	162.8	165	0.7	0.3	5.02		0.146			QV	BK
SB11-017	654.6	656.2	0.5	0.2	9.61		0.28			QV	BKN
SB11-019	109.8	118.9	2.8	1.8	5.61		0.164			QV	BK
SB11-021	472.9	476	0.9	0.5	800.6	1765	23.346	51.473	VG	QV	**New Find**
SB11-021	724.7	727	0.7	0.3	6.31		0.184			QV	BKN
SB11-022	438.2	443.3	1.6	0.9	3.63		0.106			QV	BK
SB11-023	75.3	76	0.2	0.1	4.94		0.144		VG	QV	**New Find**
SB11-023	114.9	119.1	1.3	0.8	3.63		0.106			QV	BKS
SB11-023	246.5	249.1	0.8	0.3	3.15		0.092			QV	BKS
SB11-023	561.3	562.6	0.4	0.2	8.81		0.257			QV	BK
SB11-023	584	585	0.3	0.2	4.32		0.126			QV	**New Find**
SB11-024	238.4	242.2	1.2	0.5	4.66		0.136			QV+ALT	BKS
SB11-024	355.2	359.3	1.2	0.6	1.27		0.037		VG	QV+ALT	BKS
SB11-024	524.2	527.5	1	0.5	5.9		0.172			QV	BK
SB11-025	142.2	146.9	1.4	0.8	8.66		0.253			QV	BK
SB11-026	122.9	126	0.9	0.6	3.29		0.096			QV	BK
SB11-027	136.1	140.2	1.2	0.7	6.59	6.24	0.192	0.182		QSTZ	BK
SB11-027	140.2	144.2	1.2	0.7	5.41	5.55	0.158	0.162		QSTZ	BK
SB11-027	144.2	147.2	0.9	0.5	4.93	5.01	0.144	0.146		QSTZ	BK
SB11-027	147.2	152.2	1.5	0.9	7.31		0.21			ALT	BK
SB11-027	781.6	784.9	1	0.5	4.89		0.14			QV	BKN
SB11-027	799.3	804	1.4	0.8	13.85	3.67	0.404	0.107		ALT	BKN
SB11-028	125.4	142.5	5.2	2.7	5.14		0.15			QV	ZONE

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Abbreviations: VG = visible gold, QV = quartz vein, QSTZ = quartz veinlet zone, ALT = altered zone, oz/ton= ounce per short ton, Au = gold, Az = azimuth, Inc. = inclination, ft = feet.

A new discovery was made in drill hole SB11-021, which intersected 800.6 grams per tonne gold (23.3 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 0.9 m (3.1 ft). A second metallic assay for this interval recorded 1,765 grams per tonne gold (51.5 ounces per ton). This high-grade intercept is a record for the Bralorne Property. The cored interval consists of a fault zone of quartz and altered rock fragments, with coarse visible gold in the quartz fragments. Holes SB11-025 and SB11-027 were drilled to follow-up this intercept. It intersected small quartz veins at the target zone, but assays were not significant. The zone will be further explored by underground development from the BK-3 workings. The structure is named M-Vein.

Visible gold was observed in two other holes, including SB11-024 which intersected what is interpreted as the BK South vein. However, the assay for this intercept was low-grade. SB11-023 intersected a second visible gold on a new discovery at relatively shallow depth, which graded 4.94 grams per tonne gold (0.144 ounces per ton) over a core interval of 0.2 m (0.7 ft).

A few holes were also drilled into the BK-800 mineralized shoot above the top of the stope that was mined in 2010 to test for extensions of the shoot (SB11-001, 002). Marginal grades were encountered, which suggests the high-grade shoot in the stope dies out up-dip within a short distance.

10.5 2011 Underground Drill Program

In 2011, underground drilling began in the BK Gap area. A total of 2,960 ft (902.2 m) of NQ diameter core was drilled in four holes that were completed between June 5, 2011 and December 15, 2011, and a fifth hole that was completed on January 12, 2012 (Table 10.7). Drilling was hampered by numerous mechanical breakdowns up until about December 2011, so the total footage achieved was low. The program was run by Mr. Eric Connolly, B.Sc. and Mr. Sebastien Ah Fat, B.Sc. under the supervision of Dr. Matt Ball, P.Geo. ABC Drilling Services Inc., a company owned in part at that time by BGM, conducted the drilling.

There were two objectives for the 2011 drilling. First was to explore the area above the BK-800 stope on the BK vein to test for the limit of high-grade mineralization above the stoped area. The second target was the BK North vein. This vein was first tested near the BK-800 stope where previous holes intersected high-grade mineralization. Significant intercepts obtained are shown in Table 10.8.

Table 10.7: Summary of 2011 Underground Diamond Drilling

Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth
UB11-001	10220	6877	3438	575	175.3	24.8	172.2
UB11-002	10220	6877	3438	579	176.5	31.5	175.4
UB11-003	10220	6877	3438	565	172.2	24.2	189.2
UB11-004	10220	6877	3438	672	204.8	32.2	148.5
UB11-005	10220	6877	3438	569	173.4	30.3	170.2
Total 2011 (5 holes)				2960	902.2		

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.5.1 Results for 2011 Underground Drilling

Holes UB11-001 and UB11-002 had significant intersections on the BK North vein and the main BK vein. The BK vein was intersected above the 800 stope where moderately positive results were obtained over narrow intervals. Holes UB11-001 and UB11-003 also had moderately positive results over narrow intervals for the BK North vein. Drill hole UB11-002 intersected high-grade over a narrow interval on the BK North vein, with a grade of 6.592 ounces per ton gold over a true width of 0.9 ft. Significant intercepts are shown in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8: Significant Intercepts from 2011 Underground Diamond Drilling

HoleID	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To(m)	Core Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ton)	Gold	Comment	Target
UB11-001	171	24	151.2	152.2	1	0.9	6.77	0.197			BK
UB11-001	171	24	100	100.5	0.4	0.1	8.57	0.25			BKN
UB11-002	173	30	161.7	161.9	0.2	0.2	8.46	0.247			BK
UB11-002	173	30	110	110.6	0.4	0.3	226	6.592			BKN
UB11-003	187	23	101.6	102.4	0.8	0.3	21.95	0.640			BKN
UB11-004	147	29	122	122.7	0.6	0.5	3.82	0.111			BKN
UB11-005	168	30	83.3	83.4	0.2	0.1	5.55	0.162			BKN
UB11-005	168	30	114	114.4	0.4	0.3	7.25	0.211			BKN
UB11-005	168	30	163	163.8	0.5	0.5	6.11	0.178			BK
UB11-005	168	30	164	164.6	0.8	0.7	4.03	0.118			BK

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

10.6 2012 Surface Drill Program

A total of 1,867 ft (569.1 m) of NQ diameter core was drilled in 30 holes between September 5, and October 30, 2012. The program was run by Mr. Eric Connolly B.Sc. and Mr. Sebastian Ah Fat B.Sc. under the supervision of Dr. Matt Ball, P.Geo. ABC Drilling Services Inc., a company owned in part at that time by BGM, conducted the drilling. The drill rig used was an EF - 50, built in 2001 by Discovery Drill Manufacturer (DDM) Ltd., and owned by ABC Drilling. The 2012 surface drilling program was delayed due to late issuance of the drilling permit. During the program the drill rig was shut down on several occasions with mechanical issues due to wear and tear and inexperienced drillers. The program was designed to explore several areas of the Bralorne Mine; however, in the end only two holes were completed before the program was terminated. See Table 10.9 below.

Table 10.9: Summary of 2012 Surface Diamond Drilling

HoleID				Depth	Azimuth	Inclination
	Easting	Northing	Elevation			
SB12-001	11768.2	4718	4472.3	817	307.4	-50
SB12-002	11768.2	4718	4472.3	1050	180.6	-45

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016
Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.6.1 Results for 2012 Surface Drilling

Hole SB12 - 001 was planned to follow up on an intercept from SB84 - 49; a drill hole drilled in 1984 where a “high-grade” interval was intercepted over half a foot, but no assays were available as the interval of core was kept as a specimen. This intercept may be correlated to the HW of the 51b - FW vein. The hole intercepted the 51b - FW vein, but missed the target due to hole deviation and a low angle of interception with the vein. SB12 - 002 was aimed to intercept the HW of the 51b - FW vein above 400 level. No significant results were returned on the target HW51b - FW vein intercept, although two new findings were intercepted with mineralized

intervals, and the hole also intercepted the 77 vein with a narrow well mineralized interval. See Table 10.10 below.

Table 10.10: Significant Intercepts from 2012 Surface Diamond Drilling

HoleID	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval(	True Width(m)	Au (g/T)	Au(oz/ton)	Gold	Comment	Target
SB12-002	17S	-49	224.S	224.7	0.1	0.1	6.70	0.195		Weakly banded quartz vein. Disseminated Pyrite and Areceno-pyrite	**New** Find
SB12-002	17S	-49	246.7	246.9	0.2	0.2	47.90	1.397	VG	Strongly banded quartz vein with 2 flakes of VG	**New** Find
SB12-002	17S	-49	303.1	303.4	0.3	0.3	22.00	0.642		Strongly banded quartz vein with disseminated arseonpyrite and pyrite	77 Vein

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

10.7 2012 Underground Drill Program

The 2012 program completed 18 holes or 2,274.4 m (7,462 ft) of NQ core diameter underground (Table 10.11) targeting the BK and BKN Veins. Drill hole UB12-001 through UB12-010 targeted the BK North vein while drill holes UB12-011 through UB12-018 targeted the BK vein.

Table 10.11: Summary of 2012 Underground Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Collar Coordinates (Local Mine Grid in feet)			Depth	Azimuth	Inclination
	Easting	Northing	Elevation			
UB12-001	6398.2	9807.2	3435	398	350	-30.4
UB12-002	6398.2	9807.2	3435	363	348.3	12.8
UB12-003	6398.2	9807.2	3435	270	349.4	-10.9
UB12-004	6398.2	9807.2	3435	440	334.9	8.8
UB12-005	6398.2	9807.2	3435	405	334	-7.2
UB12-006	6398.2	9807.2	3435	425	336.1	-22.4
UB12-007	6398.2	9807.2	3435	440	329.9	16.3
UB12-008	6398.2	9807.2	3435	440	342.1	25.9
UB12-009	6398.2	9807.2	3435	330	12.1	-29.7
UB12-010	6398.2	9807.2	3435	562	346.4	-46.6
UB12-011	6398.2	9807.2	3435	437	340.9	29.3
UB12-012	6398.2	9807.2	3435	350	334	77.1
UB12-013	5983.2	9556	3439.6	383	13.9	38.6
UB12-014	5983.2	9556	3439.6	465	8.2	64.6
UB12-015	5983.2	9556	3439	570	331.8	56.2
UB12-016	5983.2	9556	3439.6	545.7	319.3	42.3
UB12-018	5983.2	9556.1	3439.6	638	301.4	44.9

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

Additionally, Table 10.12 lists 9 Bazooka underground holes (AW sized core) that have been drilled to identify the continuation of the BK-9870 vein to the West on the BK3700 Level and in the gap area between BK3700 West 2 and West 3 drifts. The total drilled is 452 ft (137.8 m). There is no indication to be found if a hole numbered 001 had been drilled.

Table 10.12: Summary of 2012 Underground Bazooka Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)
UZ12-002	180.0	20.0	6053.3	9849.1	3717.9	60	18
UZ12-003	5.0	5.0	6009.1	9852.6	3717.1	55	17
UZ12-004	350.0	5.0	5997.0	9855.0	3717.8	62	19
UZ12-005	0.0	5.0	6160.0	9846.0	3713.4	25	8
UZ12-006	0.0	5.0	6175.1	9841.3	3714.1	30	9
UZ12-007	0.0	5.0	6194.4	9831.3	3713.8	44	13
UZ12-008	340.0	5.0	5991.8	9856.4	3717.8	75	23
UZ12-009	40.0	5.0	6245.2	9853.0	3713.8	34	10
UZ12-010	180.0	5.0	6150.0	9762.8	3905.9	67	20
						452	**138**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.7.1 Results for 2012 Underground Drilling

UB12-001 and UB12-003 obtained high-grade, but narrow intercepts with visible gold on the BK North vein, showing that high-grade gold mineralization extends above the bonanza-grade intercepts in drill hole SB06-109B. Both of these holes also intersected parallel veins with significant values. UB12-002 intersected a narrow vein with minor visible gold, but the assay result was not high. With the exception of drill hole UB12-005, all of the intercepts on the BK North vein are less than 0.5 m thick. Overall, the results suggest discontinuous gold mineralization in the BK North vein. An exploration drift along the vein is required to sample the mineralization more systematically.

Hole 11 was drilled to follow-up a previous intercept in drill hole UB07-31, but only a narrow vein was intersected. Hole 12 was drilled to test the BK vein above the 3700 sublevel and test for a hanging wall splay vein. Both veins were intersected, but widths were narrow. Hole 13 was drilled to test the vein below the 3700 sublevel and intersected a narrow vein and a mineralized alteration zone. Drill hole 14 tested above the 3900 sublevel and intersected a narrow vein in the footwall of the main BK vein structure. Hole 14 was abandoned for mechanical reasons before it intersected the vein structure. Drill hole 15 targeted the BK vein just west of the western extremity of BK-3 development and intersected a wide interval of quartz vein containing abundant visible gold. Assay results are shown in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13: Significant Intercepts from 2012 Underground Diamond Drilling

HoleID	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ton)	Gold	Comment	Target
UB12-001	349	-31	43.9	44	0.2	0.2	8.78	0.256			New Find
UB12-001	349	-31	76.4	76.7	0.3	0.2	63.6	1.855	VG		BKN split
UB12-003	349	-12	55.9	56.2	0.3	0.3	114	3.325	VG		BKN
UB12-003	349	-12	61.1	61.5	0.5	0.4	12.6	0.367			BKN HW
UB12-005	334	-7	69.2	70.9	1.7	1.3	4.1	0.120			BKN
UB12-006	336	-22	79.8	80.2	0.3	0.3	3.73	0.109			BKN
UB12-012	334	77	9.9	10.4	0.5	0.2	9.3	0.271			New Find
UB12-013	14.2	38	112.2	113.4	1.2	1	6.88	0.201			BK
UB12-014	9	61	103.6	104.1	0.4	0.2	6.88	0.201			BK FW
UB12-015	335	59	88.4	89	0.6	0.3	24.99	0.729	VG		New Find
UB12-015	335	59	89	90.3	1.3	0.7	5.93	0.173			
UB12-015	335	59	163.7	165.8	2.1	1.2	385.57	11.246	VG		BK
UB12-016	324	45	132.6	134.4	1.8	0.7	6.67	0.195			BK

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Abbreviations: VG = visible gold, QV=quartz vein, QSTZ=quartz veinlet zone, ALT = altered zone, oz/ton= ounce per short ton, Au = gold, Az.=azimuth, Inc.=inclination, ft=feet.

The short Bazooka underground drilling did not intercept significant mineralization with the exception in hole UZ12-003, where a 2.1 ft wide quartz vein was intercepted, interpreted as BK-9870 Vein approximately 35 feet to the west of the drifting along vein. The intercept showed a strongly mineralized vein with coarse grained sphalerite and two pieces of VG. The final assay was 0.344 ounces per ton. The other exception was hole UZ12-004 where a 0.3 ft broken quartz vein interval interpreted as BK-9870 Vein approximately 25 feet to the west of UZ12-003 showed a weakly mineralized vein, but it ran 0.962 ounces per ton.

10.8 2013 Underground Drill Program

The 2013 underground drilling program completed 4 holes for 1968.5 ft (600.0 m) before the program was terminated in March 2013 as shown in Table 10.14.

Table 10.14: Summary of 2013 Underground Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Collar Coordinates (Local Mine Grid in feet)			Depth (Feet)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				
UB13-001	5983.2	9556.1	3439.6	530	161.5	331.2	38.1
UB13-002	5983.2	9556.1	3439.6	520	158.5	56.2	22.4
UB13-003	5983.2	9556.1	3439.6	528.5	161.1	340.6	19.2
UB13-004	5983.2	9556.1	3439.9	390	118.9	20.6	30.2

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

Additionally, Table 10.15 lists six Bazooka underground holes (AW sized core) have been drilled to identify the continuation of the Alhambra vein south of the BK vein. The total drilled is 374 ft (114.0 m).

Table 10.15: Summary of 2013 Underground Bazooka Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)
UZ13-001	180.0	5.0	6122.3	9775.2	3908.7	65	20
UZ13-002	180.0	5.0	6089.8	9774.1	3909.0	71	22
UZ13-003	180.0	5.0	6090.0	9783.6	3909.0	90	27
UZ13-004	180.0	5.0	6051.4	9778.0	3909.1	90	27
UZ13-005	180.0	5.0	5913.1	9784.9	3914.3	25	8
UZ13-006	180.0	5.0	5881.2	9789.7	3914.0	33	10
						374	**114**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.8.1 Results for 2013 Underground Drilling

Drill hole UB13 - 001 was drilled to intercept the BK, BK - 9790 and BK - 9870 structures below the 3700 levels, the BK and BK - 9790 veins were intercepted and recorded moderately wide zones of low-grade mineralization. Drill hole UB13 - 002 was drilled to test the BK structures 30 meters to the east and 30 meters below hole UB13 - 001, the BK and BK - 9790 structures were intercepted with narrow quartz veins with low to moderate gold values. Drill hole UB13 - 003 was drilled to test the BK structures 15 meters below UB13 - 001, the BK and BK - 9790 veins were intercepted with exhibiting zones of weak mineralization although the BK - 9790 was a relatively wide zone with a down hole length of 2.6 meters. UB13 - 004 was drilled to intercept the BK structures 30 meters below the 3700 level at the 6100 easting, the drill hole intercepted several narrow weakly mineralized quartz veins, the major veins intercepted were the Alhambra vein and BK vein, both of which exhibited narrow zones of weakly mineralized quartz vein, the hole was terminated before target depth due to the termination of the underground drilling program. See Table 10.16.

Table 10.16: Significant Intercepts from 2013 Underground Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Az.	Inc.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ ton)	Gold	Comment	Target
UB13-001	331.2	38	72.0	73.2	1.2	0.8	4.59	0.134		Mixed quartz and altered Diorite.	BK-9790
UB13-001	331.2	38	109.8	112.3	2.5	1.8	3.81	0.111		QV white quartz with minor bands, trace arsenopyrite. Altered Diorite and Mixed altered Diorite and quartz.	BK
UB13-002	56.2	22	64.2	64.3	0.1	0.1	5.50	0.160		QV moderately banded with fg arsenopyrite and pyrite.	BK-9790
UB13-002	56.2	22	132.5	132.7	0.2	0.2	12.40	0.362		QV white quartz, trace arsenopyrite and 1% pyrite.	BK
UB13-004	23	30	93.1	93.4	0.3	0.3	3.70	0.108		QV white weakly banded with weak pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization, minor mariposite	BK

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

The Bazooka drill holes intercepted weakly mineralized veins in line with the Alhambra structure though at low-grade. The highest grade was noted in UZ13-004 with 0.254 oz/t.

10.9 2014 Surface Drill Program

In 2014, a total of 3,459 ft (1,054.3 m) of NQ2 core was drilled in 10 surface drill holes to explore the Shaft and Prince veins in the northern part of the Property (Table 10.17). DMAC Drilling Inc. of Langley, British Columbia was contracted using a Hydracore 2000 rig. During winter conditions, water was supplied using a water truck to supply heated water tanks near the drilling area.

Table 10.17: Summary of 2014 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)
SB14-001	197.3	-44.0	5568.1	10796.2	4296.9	315	96
SB14-002	139.0	-45.0	5560.7	10767.0	4296.6	455	139
SB14-003	190.5	-46.8	5659.7	10811.8	4305.3	385	117
SB14-004	174.0	-64.8	5661.6	10813.8	4305.5	217	66
SB14-005	151.3	-46.5	5666.9	10812.4	4305.4	185	56
SB14-006	168.4	-46.6	5518.6	10816.6	4289.9	337	103
SB14-007	165.5	-64.0	5518.3	10818.2	4290.0	237	72
SB14-008	181.0	-54.4	5644.2	10921.1	4304.2	576	176
SB14-009	158.4	-50.6	5648.4	10921.0	4304.3	436	133
SB14-010	141.0	-51.6	5648.5	10920.5	4304.4	316	96
						3,459	**1054**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.9.1 Results for 2014 Surface Drilling

A total of 17 significant intercepts (Table 10.18) were obtained (significant is defined for this purpose as greater or equal to 0.1 ounce per ton gold). The results confirmed a mineralized zone above the 400 Level that is about 250 feet in both strike length and vertical extent.

Five holes were drilled through the Shaft vein to intersect the Prince vein, about 30 m in the footwall of the Shaft vein. Of these, a single significant intercept was obtained on the Prince vein in hole SB14-001. Hole SB14-001 also intersected a splay vein in the footwall of the Prince vein.

Other significant intercepts were obtained on quartz veins that had not previously been identified; these are potentially new discoveries if they can be shown to be continuous. Follow-up drilling is warranted on the Shaft vein below the 400 level and possibly on the Prince vein.

Table 10.18: Significant Intercepts from 2014 Surface Diamond Drilling

Hole	Azimuth	Inclination	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ton)	Gold	Vein
SB14-001	197.3	-44.0	10.9	11.2	0.3	0.1	3.98	0.116		QVZN
SB14-001	197.3	-44.0	62.8	63.0	0.2	0.2	6.10	0.178		QVZN
SB14-001	197.3	-44.0	76.7	77.7	1.1	0.9	26.96	0.786	3	Prince
SB14-001	197.3	-44.0	78.6	78.9	0.2	0.2	12.32	0.359		Prince FW
SB14-002	139	-45.0	39.4	39.9	0.5	0.4	41.00	1.196	4	Shaft
SB14-003	190.5	-46.8	33.8	34.6	0.8	0.6	5.80	0.169		QVZN
SB14-003	190.5	-46.8	43.3	45.8	2.4	2.2	10.25	0.299		Shaft
S814-003	190.5	-46.8	52.4	52.6	0.2	0.2	6.56	0.191		Shaft FW
SB14-003	190.5	-46.8	90.5	90.8	0.3	0.2	6.60	0.193		QVZN
S814-004	174.0	-64.8	55.0	56.1	1.1	0.7	10.60	0.309		Shaft
SB14-004	174.0	-64.8	59.3	59.6	0.4	0.3	7.27	0.212		Shaft FW
SB14-005	151.3	-46.5	46.9	47.9	1.0	0.8	7.12	0.208		Shaft
SB14-006	168.4	-46.6	12.1	12.3	0.2	0.2	7.74	0.226		QV
SB14-007	165.5	-64.0	14.1	14.4	0.3	0.2	4.24	0.124		ALT
S814-008	181.0	-54.4	86.6	86.9	0.3	0.2	87.84	2.562	2	Shaft
SB14-009	158.4	-50.6	78.2	79.1	0.8	0.7	11.50	0.335	4	Shaft
S814-010	141.0	-51.6	83.7	85.3	1.6	1.1	4.65	0.136		Shaft

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

10.10 2015 Surface Drill Program

In 2015, a total of 21,569 ft (6574.2 m) of NQ2 core was drilled in 23 completed holes (and two abandoned holes) to explore the Alhambra, 52 and 77 veins as shown in Table 10.19. The Alhambra vein was first tested by 3 holes drilled near the recent underground workings to the West. Then 19 holes were completed through the 77 and 52 veins in the Bralorne-Pioneer gap zone.

Table 10.19: Summary of 2015 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length (ft)	Length (m)
SB15-001	189.5	-56.1	5753.2	9781.2	4233.5	427	130
SB15-002	137.5	-46.9	5754.8	9785.7	4233.5	376	115
SB15-003	124.0	-43.2	5753.8	9787.5	4233.4	415	126
SB15-004	214.3	-57.2	11981.0	4109.2	4382.9	936	285
SB15-005	219.2	-63.0	11981.0	4109.2	4382.9	996	304
SB15-006	190.1	-50.1	11981.0	4109.2	4382.9	916	279
SB15-007	199.8	-68.5	11981.0	4109.2	4382.9	987	301
SB15-008	200.8	-50.2	12490.2	3969.0	4414.8	933	284
SB15-009	191.3	-52.3	12490.2	3969.0	4414.8	976	297
SB15-010	205.2	-75.0	11973.3	4109.8	4383.0	1,102	336
SB15-011	215.0	-75.5	11972.0	4109.6	4383.0	1,018	310
SB15-012	215.0	-66.0	11971.3	4109.5	4383.0	977	298
SB15-013	211.0	-57.8	11971.3	4109.5	4383.0	936	285
SB15-014	224.0	-71.3	11970.5	4109.5	4383.0	1,047	319
SB15-015	227.0	-79.0	11969.2	4109.3	4383.0	1,148	350
SB15-016	242.3	-74.8	11975.9	4117.1	4382.4	1,137	347
SB15-016A	242.0	-75.7	11972.0	4115.2	4382.9	197	60
SB15-016B	242.0	-75.7	11970.7	4115.2	4383.0	77	23
SB15-017	193.5	-59.4	11980.1	4113.2	4382.8	946	288
SB15-018	192.5	-48.6	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	966	294
SB15-019	204.8	-50.3	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	1,056	322
SB15-020	216.5	-53.0	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	1,096	334
SB15-021	226.0	-61.6	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	1,151	351
SB15-022	220.0	-66.8	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	1,177	359
SB15-023	207.0	-52.1	12806.6	3830.2	4429.9	576	176
						21,569	**6574**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

Note: Grid coordinates are local mine coordinates expressed in feet.

10.10.1 Results for 2015 Surface Drilling

Significant intercepts were obtained in all of the Alhambra vein holes; however, when composite grades were calculated over a 1.2 m (4 ft.) minimum mining width, only one intercept was marginally significant at 0.109 ounces per ton over 4 ft. The results suggest that high-grade mineralization does not extend far beyond the current BK Mine workings. Hole SB15-002 also intersected 1.9 ft that assayed 0.744 ounces per ton gold before intersecting the Alhambra structure, interpreted as a splay vein between the BK-9870 and Alhambra veins.

On the 77 vein, significant intercepts were obtained in 7 holes, of which four were also significant when averaged over a minimum mining width of 1.2 m (4 ft). The drilling defined two steeply plunging mineralized shoots. The Eastern shoot is narrow, with about 75 ft in horizontal extent and 500 ft in vertical extent. This shoot occurs entirely within Soda Granite. The Western shoot is about 100 ft in strike length and 250 ft in vertical extent.

On the 52 vein, significant intercepts were obtained in 7 holes, of which five are significant when averaged over a minimum mining width of 1.2 m (4 feet). The drilling defined a single mineralized shoot with a horizontal dimension of about 125 ft and a vertical extent of 400 ft. The shoot is open to depth and possibly also upwards.

Table 10.20 summarizes the significant intercepts from the 2015 surface diamond drilling.

Table 10.20: Significant Intercepts from 2015 Surface Diamond Drilling

Hole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ton)	Gold	Vein
SB15-001	189.5	-56.1	118.1	118.4	0.3	0.2	17.45	0.509		Alhambra
SB15-002	137.5	-46.9	44.7	45.5	0.8	0.2	3.81	0.111		BK
SB15-002	137.5	-469	81.8	82.4	0.6	0.3	25.50	0.744		QV
S815-002	137.5	-46.9	103.6	104.4	0.7	0.6	5.64	0.165		Alhambra
SB15-003	124	-43	6.6	6.9	0.4	0.2	9.42	0.275		QV
SBI-S-003	124.0	-41.2	106.7	107.1	0.5	0.3	4.41	0.129		Alhambra
SB15-003	124	-43.2	111.6	111.8	0.2	0.2	3.42	0.100		Alhambra FW
SB15-004	214.3	-57.2	230.4	230.9	0.5	0.2	9.52	0.278		QV
SB15-005	219.2	-63.0	29.7	29.9	0.2	0.2	7.98	0.233		51B FW
SB15-005	219.2	-63.0	30.5	30.9	0.3	0.3	6.68	0.195	1	51B FW
S815-005	219.2	-63.0	63.2	63.5	0.3	0.2	3.64	0.106		QV
SB15-005	219.2	-63.0	75.1	75.4	0.3	0.2	7.31	0.213		QV
SB15-006	190.1	-50.1	28.7	29.0	0.2	0.2	3.51	0.102		51B FW
SB15-006	190.1	-50.1	269.1	269.5	0.3	0.3	43.4	1.299		52
SB15-007	199.8	-68.5	54.5	54,7	0.2	0.1	10.78	0.314		QV
SB15-007	199.8	-68.5	213.5	213.7	0.2	0.1	6.83	0.199	1	QV
SB15-007	199.8	-68.5	278.1	278.7	0.6	0.4	15.52	0.453	4	52
SB15-007	199.8	-68.5	281.8	282.6	0.8	0.5	7.61	0.222		51B FW
SB15-008	200.8	-50.2	227.6	228.1	0.5	0.5	7.38	0.215		77
SB15-008	200.8	-50.2	244.4	244.8	0.4	0.3	9.46	0.276		QV
SB15-008	200.8	-50.2	245.9	247.3	1.4	1.2	7.56	0.220		QVZN
SB15-010	205.2	-75	24.3	24.9	0.6	0.2	5.12	0.149	2	QVZN
SB15-010	205.2	-75	59.3	60.0	0.8	0.5	5.68	0.1,66	1	QV
5B15-010	205.2	-75	76.0	76.3	0.3	0.2	3.44	0.100		QV
SB15-010	205.2	-75	260.8	261.2	0.4	0.2	6.84	0.199	1	Q V

Hole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Au (oz/ton)	Gold	Vein
SB15-011	215	-75.5	40.0	40.5	0.5	0.3	6.38	0.186	1	QV
SB15-011	215	-75.5	49.9	50.4	0.5	0.1	16.48	0.481	2	QV
SB15-011	215	-75.5	62.7	63	0.3	0.2	5.05	0.147	1	QV
5B15-011	215	-75.5	63.5	53.7	0.2	0.1	7.47	0.218		QVZN
SB15-011	215	-75.5	191.7	192.7	1	0.6	20.5	0.598	5	77
SB15-011	215	-75.5	257.3	257.8	0.5	0.3	29.32	0.855	3	QV
SB15-011	215	-75.5	301.2	302.9	1.7	1.1	13.01	0.379	10	52
SB15-012	215	-66	29.7	30.4	0.7	0.6	13.3	0.388		QV
SB15-012	215	-66	30.9	31.2	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.105		QV
SB15-012	215	-66	53.4	53.9	0.5	0.3	15.07	0.440		QV
SB15-012	215	-66	259.9	270.4	0.5	0.4	13.83	0.403	1	52 HW
SB15-012	215	-66	284	284.9	0.9	0.6	12.54	0.366	3	52
SB15-014	224	-71.3	66.9	57.2	0.3	0.2	6.12	0.179	1	QV
SBIS-014	224.0	-71.3	180.5	181.4	0.9	0.6	17.87	0.521	23	77
SB15-014	224	-71.3	286	28.6.3	0.2	0.2	6.05	0.176	1	52
SB15-015	227	-79.0	60	61.9	0.2	0.2	3.57	0.104		QV
SB15-015	227	-79	89.4	89.9	0.6	0.5	5.66	0.165		QV
SB15-015	227	-79.0	199.8	201.5	1.7	1.0	12.13	0.354		77
SB15-015	227	-79.0	314.2	314.4	0.2	0.1	34.55	1.008	1 2	52
SB15-016A	242	-75.7	36.5	36.9	0.4	0.2	4.96	0.145		QV
SB15-016A	242	-75.7	50	51.1	0.2	0.1	6.23	0.182		QVZN
SB15-016	242.3	-74.8	323.5	324.6	1.1	0.6	4.31	0.126		52
SB15-017	193.5	-59.4	31.5	31.9	0.4	0.4	16.56	0.491	2	QV
SB15-017	193.5	-59.4	54.8	55	0.2	0.1	4.55	0.133		ALT
SB15-017	193.5	-59.4	278.7	279.4	0.7	0.6	10.5	0.306		52
SB15-019	204.8	-50.3	184.7	18.5.1	0.4	0.4	4.84	0.141		QV
SB15-020	216.5	-53	254.8	256.5	1.7	1.5	21.53	0.628		77
SB15-021	226	-61.6	274.4	275.1	0.7	0.5	3.69	1.108	2	77
SB15-022	220.0	-66.8	251.5	251.9	0.4	0.3	4.38	0.128		77

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2016

10.11 2018-2019 Surface Drill Program

The primary goal of the 2018-2019 drill program was to locate additional shallow level targets in areas above the Bralorne Mine 800 Level and to target the discovery in new and underexplored veins both above and below the mine 800 Level. The historic gap zones between the King, Bralorne and Pioneer mines represent the main exploration targets on the Property. In particular the Bralorne-Pioneer Block has upwards of 1 km of strike length that is known to contain at least 4 extensive vein structures that remain underexplored and also has the potential to contain as yet unrecognized new vein structures. The Pioneer Pacific Block further to the southeast, represents the most sparsely drilled portion of the entire fault-bound mine block with a surface area of 1200 m long by 400 m wide of prospective ground with demonstrated gold bearing vein structures under BGM's tenure.

The drill rig was aligned using an accurate hand-held compass. The starting inclination was set by drillers and verified by the geologist before drilling commenced. Drill hole collar positions were surveyed using a hand-held GPS and the coordinates recorded in the drill log. For drill hole collar elevation, the detailed 3D topographic survey (LiDAR) was used and obtained using Leapfrog. Once the drillers completed a drill hole and the rig was moved away from the pad it was marked with a stake placed by the geologist at the collar location with the correct hole ID and EOH depth. This stake was later surveyed by a contract surveyor for increased accuracy.

Downhole surveys were done every 6m (2 rods) on the way out after the hole is complete. The geologist was present at the drill for these surveys and took the measurements. The drillers took two surveys near the top of hole (30m and 60m) to ensure the drill orientation and inclination were in order.

The geologist was responsible for ensuring orientation marks were obtained as frequently as possible by the drillers and that marks were transcribed onto the core correctly. All drill core was oriented, and offsets were recorded to verify dependability of structural measurements.

The core was moved into the shed once brought down from the rig, block lengths checked, and core laid out. Core orientations were marked and measured, core recovery estimated and RQD was estimated. Magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity every 30 meters were measured. Core photos were then taken and scheduled for core cutting and logging (i.e. lithology, alteration, mineralization and structures).

In 2018, a total of 30,537 ft (9307 m) of NQ2 core was drilled in 25 completed holes and in 2019, a total of 85,501 ft (26060 m) of NQ2 core was drilled in 56 completed holes as listed in Tables 10.21 and 10.22, respectively.

Table 10.21: Summary of 2018 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Mine Grid Easting (ft)	Mine Grid Northing (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Length (m)	Length (ft)
SB-2018-001	236.7	-74.8	515030	5623989	1308.5	11662.6	4869.4	4293.1	285.6	937.1
SB-2018-002	224.0	-63.5	515030	5623989	1308.5	11662.6	4869.4	4293.1	249.0	817.0
SB-2018-003	182.0	-51.3	515030	5623989	1308.5	11662.4	4868.9	4293.1	249.7	819.3
SB-2018-004	219.0	-46.0	515030	5623989	1308.5	11662.4	4868.9	4293.1	236.8	777.0
SB-2018-005	196.0	-73.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	244.5	802.3
SB-2018-006	197.0	-61.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	209.4	687.0
SB-2018-007	198.0	-78.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	268.2	880.0
SB-2018-008	174.0	-68.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	247.2	811.0
SB-2018-009	182.0	-62.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	226.0	741.3
SB-2018-010B	188.0	-73.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	239.9	787.0
SB-2018-011	215.0	-67.0	514938	5624021	1294.5	11356.2	4975.0	4247.1	221.0	725.0
SB-2018-012	192.0	-44.0	514752	5624090	1270.1	10738.2	5204.5	4167.2	157.6	517.0
SB-2018-013	218.0	-44.0	514752	5624090	1270.1	10738.4	5204.5	4167.2	163.7	537.0
SB-2018-014	144.0	-51.5	515547	5623747	1327.3	13381.8	4065.4	4355.0	159.8	524.3
SB-2018-014A	144.0	-51.5	515547	5623747	1327.3	13381.8	4065.4	4355.0	840.3	2756.9
SB-2018-015	139.0	-71.0	515547	5623747	1327.3	13381.8	4065.4	4355.0	885.0	2903.7
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	515537	5623473	1251.5	13348.0	3152.7	4106.2	708.0	2322.9
SB-2018-017	120.0	-74.0	515626	5623306	1243.3	13643.2	2597.1	4079.1	546.0	1791.4
SB-2018-018	180.0	-75.0	515828	5623275	1261.5	14315.3	2495.7	4139.1	676.0	2218.0
SB-2018-019	140.0	-70.0	515828	5623275	1261.5	14315.3	2495.7	4139.1	562.5	1845.6
SB-2018-020	225.0	-50.0	513562	5626003	1285.8	6782.1	11561.8	4218.6	468.0	1535.5
SB-2018-021	225.0	-70.0	513562	5626003	1285.8	6782.1	11561.8	4218.6	324.0	1063.0
SB-2018-022	225.0	-45.0	513650	5625974	1293.2	7076.2	11468.2	4242.8	158.0	518.4
SB-2018-023	225.0	-70.0	513650	5625974	1293.2	7076.2	11468.2	4242.8	189.0	620.1
SB-2018-024	170.0	-65.0	513219	5626064	1261.6	5643.6	11764.9	4139.4	792.0	2598.6
									9307.1	**30536.7**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

Table 10.22: Summary of 2019 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Mine Grid Easting (ft)	Mine Grid Northing (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Length (m)	Length (ft)
SB-2019-001	205.0	-55.0	513107.7	5626175	1248.9	5272.8	12133.5	4097.5	399.0	1309.1
SB-2019-002	190.0	-50.0	513109.1	5626175	1249.0	5277.4	12134.5	4098.1	339.0	1112.3
SB-2019-003	45.0	-50.0	513271.1	5626936	1272.0	5815.8	14664.9	4173.4	381.0	1250.1
SB-2019-004	270.0	-50.0	513269.1	5626936	1272.2	5809.3	14665.6	4173.9	306.0	1004.0
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	513379.2	5626652	1278.5	6175.2	13720.7	4194.9	339.0	1112.3
SB-2019-006	50.0	-59.0	513379.2	5626652	1278.5	6175.2	13720.7	4194.9	261.0	856.3
SB-2019-007	0.0	-45.0	513377.2	5626645	1278.6	6168.7	13696.3	4195.0	450.0	1476.5
SB-2019-008	225.0	-50.0	513608.5	5626518	1305.1	6937.3	13274.9	4282.0	465.0	1525.7
SB-2019-009	225.0	-62.0	513608.5	5626518	1305.1	6937.3	13274.9	4282.0	438.0	1437.1
SB-2019-010	45.0	-50.0	513608.5	5626518	1305.1	6937.3	13274.9	4282.0	250.0	820.3
SB-2019-011	225.0	-50.0	513571.2	5626323	1293.3	6813.4	12625.8	4243.4	526.0	1725.8
SB-2019-012	225.0	-50.0	513719.2	5626206	1307.1	7305.5	12236.9	4288.5	388.0	1273.0
SB-2019-013	135.0	-50.0	513808.6	5626166	1316.2	7602.4	12105.5	4318.5	457.0	1499.4
SB-2019-014	15.0	-50.0	514013.5	5626042	1340.1	8283.6	11692.2	4397.0	537.0	1761.9
SB-2019-015	195.0	-50.0	514018.3	5626039	1340.2	8299.6	11684.2	4397.3	399.0	1309.1
SB-2019-016	225.0	-50.0	513511.1	5626696	1302.1	6613.7	13866.7	4272.2	510.0	1673.3
SB-2019-017	185.0	-65.0	513510.4	5626694	1302.2	6611.5	13860.2	4272.5	515.0	1689.7
SB-2019-018	340.0	-45.0	513507.2	5626692	1302.1	6600.6	13854.0	4272.1	144.0	472.5
SB-2019-019	175.0	-60.0	513407.5	5626788	1288.8	6269.5	14173.7	4228.6	588.0	1929.2
SB-2019-020	225.0	-50.0	513406.2	5626789	1288.8	6265.0	14174.8	4228.4	486.0	1594.6
SB-2019-021	225.0	-70.0	513406.2	5626789	1288.8	6265.0	14174.8	4228.4	300.0	984.3
SB-2019-022	225.0	-50.0	513389.4	5626954	1285.8	6209.3	14724.4	4218.7	402.7	1321.3
SB-2019-023	180.0	-50.0	513792.3	5626534	1329.3	7548.3	13328.8	4361.5	459.0	1506.0
SB-2019-024	200.0	-50.0	513791.6	5626535	1329.3	7545.9	13330.8	4361.3	462.0	1515.8
SB-2019-025	180.0	-50.0	513876.9	5626319	1334.7	7829.5	12612.8	4379.2	567.0	1860.3
SB-2019-026	180.0	-50.0	513927.2	5626419	1333.6	7996.7	12945.0	4375.6	384.0	1259.9
SB-2019-027	120.0	-45.0	513688.6	5626361	1309.1	7203.7	12752.0	4295.1	366.0	1200.8
SB-2019-028	150.0	-55.0	513686.4	5626359	1309.0	7196.4	12747.5	4294.9	294.0	964.6
SB-2019-029	180.0	-50.0	514260.8	5625717	1358.2	9105.8	10611.9	4456.2	642.0	2106.4

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

Continued on next page

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Mine Grid Easting (ft)	Mine Grid Northing (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Length (m)	Length (ft)
SB-2019-030	180.0	-50.0	514260.5	5625993	1372.8	9104.7	11528.8	4504.2	567.0	1860.3
SB-2019-031	0.0	-50.0	514260.5	5625993	1372.8	9104.7	11528.8	4504.2	366.0	1200.8
SB-2019-032	180.0	-50.0	514483.8	5625700	1383.1	9847.0	10555.2	4537.9	357.0	1171.3
SB-2019-033	175.0	-50.0	514633.2	5625806	1376.5	10343.4	10908.1	4516.4	357.0	1171.3
SB-2019-034	190.0	-50.0	514336.2	5625968	1371.8	9356.3	11448.0	4500.7	208.0	682.4
SB-2019-035	135.0	-50.0	514031.5	5626221	1346.7	8343.6	12288.7	4418.4	418.0	1371.5
SB-2019-036	120.0	-60.0	515179.8	5623973	1336.2	12160.3	4814.1	4384.2	615.0	2017.8
SB-2019-037	140.0	-65.0	515177.3	5624104	1357.3	12152.1	5249.8	4453.3	93.5	306.8
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	515183.2	5623970	1335.5	12171.5	4805.9	4381.7	924.5	3033.2
SB-2019-039	105.0	-45.0	514320.9	5624208	1153.3	9305.6	5597.1	3784.0	738.0	2421.4
SB-2019-040	115.0	-53.0	514320.9	5624208	1153.3	9305.6	5597.1	3784.0	904.3	2967.1
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	514320.9	5624208	1153.3	9305.6	5597.1	3784.0	1469.1	4820.2
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	514376	5624251	1169.2	9488.6	5739.7	3836.1	741.0	2431.2
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	514376	5624251	1169.2	9488.6	5739.7	3836.1	369.0	1210.7
SB-2019-044	140.0	-50.0	514260	5624884	1275.0	9103.0	7843.7	4183.3	845.5	2774.1
SB-2019-045	150.0	-62.0	514260	5624884	1275.0	9103.0	7843.7	4183.3	802.2	2632.1
SB-2019-046	160.0	-45.0	514260	5624884	1275.0	9103.0	7843.7	4183.3	630.0	2067.0
SB-2019-047	270.0	-45.0	513732	5627833	1362.0	7348.0	17646.0	4468.7	372.6	1222.5
SB-2019-048	270.0	-65.0	513727	5627828	1362.0	7331.3	17629.4	4468.7	450.0	1476.5
SB-2019-049	320.0	-50.0	513727	5627828	1362.0	7331.3	17629.4	4468.7	282.0	925.2
SB-2019-050	210.0	-50.0	513727	5627828	1362.0	7331.3	17629.4	4468.7	280.0	918.7
SB-2019-051	210.0	-50.0	513727	5627828	1362.0	7331.3	17629.4	4468.7	114.0	374.0
SB-2019-052	230.0	-45.0	513323	5627829	1247.8	5988.5	17632.7	4094.1	471.0	1545.4
SB-2019-053	240.0	-45.0	513736	5626525	1322.8	7361.3	13298.3	4340.0	301.0	987.6
SB-2019-054	240.0	-70.0	513736	5626525	1322.8	7361.3	13298.3	4340.0	342.0	1122.1
SB-2019-055	190.0	-45.0	513736	5626525	1322.8	7361.3	13298.3	4340.0	363.0	1191.0
SB-2019-056	150.0	-70.0	513736	5626525	1322.8	7361.3	13298.3	4340.0	624.0	2047.3
SB-2019-057	190.0	-45.0	514026	5626345	1346.9	8325.2	12700.0	4419.1	375.0	1230.3
SB-2019-058	190.0	-65.0	514026	5626345	1346.9	8325.2	12700.0	4419.1	441.0	1446.9
SB-2019-059	170.0	-50.0	514142	5626380	1352.2	8710.8	12816.3	4436.4	447.0	1466.5
									27322.5	89644.9

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

10.11.1 Results for 2018-2019 Surface Drilling

Tables 10.23 and 10.24 summarize the significant intercepts from the 2018-2019 surface diamond drilling.

Table 10.23: Significant Intercepts from 2018 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2018-001	236.7	-74.8	274.7	274.8	0.12	N/A	901.3	901.7	0.4	N/A	14.48
SB-2018-001	236.7	-74.8	274.8	276.3	1.52	N/A	901.7	906.6	5.0	N/A	5.09
SB-2018-001	236.7	-74.8	277.4	278.1	0.7	N/A	910.2	912.5	2.3	N/A	7.40
SB-2018-002	224.0	-63.5	234.6	234.9	0.3	N/A	769.7	770.7	1.0	N/A	30.18
SB-2018-003	182.0	-51.3	195.4	195.6	0.21	N/A	641.0	641.7	0.7	N/A	3.02
SB-2018-004	219.0	-46.0	111.8	112.2	0.43	N/A	366.7	368.1	1.4	N/A	3.96
SB-2018-004	219.0	-46.0	208.4	209.5	1.14	N/A	683.6	687.4	3.8	N/A	234.55
SB-2018-005	196.0	-73.0	235.8	236.3	0.47	N/A	773.7	775.3	1.5	N/A	7.96
SB-2018-006	197.0	-61.0	91.5	92.0	0.43	N/A	300.3	301.7	1.4	N/A	5.73
SB-2018-008	174.0	-68.0	225.9	226.5	0.61	N/A	741.1	743.1	2.0	N/A	4.29
SB-2018-009	182.0	-62.0	83.6	83.8	0.29	N/A	274.1	275.1	0.9	N/A	3.70
SB-2018-009	182.0	-62.0	207.2	207.4	0.21	N/A	679.8	680.5	0.7	N/A	5.77
SB-2018-014A	144.0	-51.5	835.1	836.2	1.15	0.88	2739.8	2743.6	3.8	2.9	29.56
SB-2018-015	139.0	-71.0	654.0	654.4	0.4	0.14	2145.8	2147.1	1.3	0.5	12.26
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	108.5	109.5	1.01	0.71	356.0	359.3	3.3	2.3	3.18
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	378.7	379.7	1	0.22	1242.5	1245.8	3.3	0.7	9.00
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	386.0	387.0	1	0.77	1266.5	1269.7	3.3	2.5	3.63
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	387.0	388.0	1	0.77	1269.7	1273.0	3.3	2.5	3.34
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	627.0	628.0	1	0.35	2057.2	2060.5	3.3	1.1	23.61
SB-2018-016	137.0	-73.0	630.0	631.0	1	0.23	2067.0	2070.3	3.3	0.8	4.67
SB-2018-017	120.0	-74.0	251.8	252.6	0.73	0.32	826.3	828.6	2.4	1.0	7.86
SB-2018-017	120.0	-74.0	393.3	394.3	1	0.35	1290.5	1293.8	3.3	1.1	5.82
SB-2018-017	120.0	-74.0	505.8	506.5	0.71	0.22	1659.5	1661.8	2.3	0.7	4.21
SB-2018-018	180.0	-75.0	361.4	362.5	1.05	0.74	1185.8	1189.2	3.4	2.4	7.46
SB-2018-018	180.0	-75.0	368.0	369.1	1.05	0.99	1207.4	1210.9	3.4	3.2	3.83
SB-2018-018	180.0	-75.0	466.4	467.8	1.37	0.61	1530.3	1534.8	4.5	2.0	3.87
SB-2018-019	140.0	-70.0	350.6	351.6	1	0.88	1150.4	1153.7	3.3	2.9	9.18
SB-2018-020	225.0	-50.0	327.4	328.4	1	N/A	1074.2	1077.5	3.3	N/A	27.21
SB-2018-020	225.0	-50.0	405.0	406.0	1	0.77	1328.8	1332.1	3.3	2.5	8.92
SB-2018-020	225.0	-50.0	407.0	408.2	1.2	0.92	1335.4	1339.3	3.9	3.0	3.47
SB-2018-024	170.0	-65.0	244.3	245.4	1.12	0.87	801.4	805.1	3.7	2.9	10.31
SB-2018-024	170.0	-65.0	356.8	358.0	1.24	0.95	1170.5	1174.6	4.1	3.1	4.46
SB-2018-024	170.0	-65.0	359.0	360.0	1	0.77	1177.9	1181.2	3.3	2.5	3.22
SB-2018-024	170.0	-65.0	363.0	363.9	0.9	0.69	1191.0	1194.0	3.0	2.3	3.56

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

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Table 10.24: Significant Intercepts from 2019 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	62.9	63.5	0.63	N/A	206.3	208.3	2.1	N/A	4.25
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	68.0	69.0	1	N/A	223.2	226.5	3.3	N/A	3.11
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	70.0	71.0	1	N/A	229.8	233.1	3.3	N/A	3.17
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	74.2	75.0	0.83	N/A	243.4	246.1	2.7	N/A	3.12
SB-2019-005	50.0	-50.0	105.2	106.2	1	N/A	345.2	348.4	3.3	N/A	12.98
SB-2019-006	50.0	-59.0	88.0	89.0	1	N/A	288.7	292.0	3.3	N/A	4.39
SB-2019-007	0.0	-45.0	254.7	255.7	1	N/A	835.7	839.0	3.3	N/A	6.12
SB-2019-009	225.0	-62.0	132.4	133.0	0.64	N/A	434.3	436.4	2.1	N/A	3.48
SB-2019-012	225.0	-50.0	47.6	48.6	1	0.71	156.2	159.5	3.3	2.3	6.00
SB-2019-013	135.0	-50.0	168.3	168.8	0.57	0.23	552.1	553.9	1.9	0.8	30.73
SB-2019-013	135.0	-50.0	440.9	441.5	0.56	N/A	1446.7	1448.6	1.8	N/A	3.61
SB-2019-019	175.0	-60.0	48.5	49.5	1	0.99	159.1	162.4	3.3	3.2	3.11
SB-2019-019	175.0	-60.0	49.5	50.5	1	0.99	162.4	165.7	3.3	3.2	3.83
SB-2019-023	180.0	-50.0	209.6	210.6	1	0.87	687.5	690.8	3.3	2.9	3.06
SB-2019-023	180.0	-50.0	212.3	213.0	0.67	0.58	696.7	698.9	2.2	1.9	4.52
SB-2019-023	180.0	-50.0	263.8	264.9	1.15	0.88	865.4	869.1	3.8	2.9	3.87
SB-2019-024	200.0	-50.0	204.7	205.7	1	0.91	671.6	674.9	3.3	3.0	12.34
SB-2019-024	200.0	-50.0	372.5	373.5	1	N/A	1222.2	1225.5	3.3	N/A	3.96
SB-2019-029	180.0	-50.0	98.1	99.1	1	N/A	321.7	325.0	3.3	N/A	4.14
SB-2019-031	0.0	-50.0	260.0	261.0	1	0.26	853.1	856.3	3.3	0.9	3.70
SB-2019-031	0.0	-50.0	262.0	263.0	1	0.26	859.6	862.9	3.3	0.9	4.88
SB-2019-031	0.0	-50.0	265.0	266.0	1	0.26	869.5	872.7	3.3	0.9	6.98
SB-2019-031	0.0	-50.0	266.0	267.0	1	0.26	872.7	876.0	3.3	0.9	4.30
SB-2019-035	135.0	-50.0	246.1	247.0	0.9	N/A	807.5	810.4	3.0	N/A	3.23
SB-2019-036	120.0	-60.0	48.1	49.0	0.9	0.58	157.8	160.8	3.0	1.9	6.88
SB-2019-036	120.0	-60.0	64.1	64.9	0.9	0.7	210.2	213.1	2.9	2.3	4.8
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.8	173.9	177.2	3.3	2.6	4.4
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	430.0	431.3	1.3	0.8	1410.8	1415.2	4.3	2.5	4.7
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	431.3	432.5	1.2	0.7	1415.2	1419.0	3.9	2.2	3.4
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	432.5	433.5	1.0	0.6	1419.0	1422.3	3.3	1.9	3.5
SB-2019-038A	129.0	-69.0	662.0	663.0	1.0	0.4	2172.0	2175.3	3.3	1.3	4.0

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

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Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2019-039	105.0	-45.0	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.5	705.4	708.7	3.3	1.6	5.3
SB-2019-040	115.0	-53.0	862.0	863.0	1.0	0.7	2828.2	2831.5	3.3	2.3	6.8
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	274.3	275.3	1.0	0.8	899.8	903.1	3.3	2.5	3.8
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	506.8	507.8	1.0	0.7	1662.6	1665.9	3.3	2.3	6.6
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	704.2	705.2	1.0	N/A	2310.4	2313.7	3.3	N/A	3.2
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	706.2	707.2	1.0	N/A	2317.0	2320.3	3.3	N/A	11.4
SB-2019-039	105.0	-45.0	214.0	215.0	1.0	0.5	702.1	705.4	3.3	1.6	7.5
SB-2019-039	105.0	-45.0	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.5	705.4	708.7	3.3	1.6	5.3
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	708.2	709.2	1.0	N/A	2323.5	2326.8	3.3	N/A	4.7
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	729.0	730.0	1.0	N/A	2391.8	2395.1	3.3	N/A	3.7
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	805.7	806.7	1.0	0.9	2643.5	2646.8	3.3	2.8	6.9
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	1120.0	1121.0	1.0	0.7	3674.7	3678.0	3.3	2.1	3.8
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	1121.0	1121.7	0.7	0.4	3678.0	3680.2	2.2	1.4	8.7
SB-2019-041	129.0	-63.0	1437.0	1438.0	1.0	N/A	4714.8	4718.1	3.3	N/A	3.0
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	444.1	445.1	1.0	0.5	1457.0	1460.3	3.3	1.8	3.5
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	447.1	448.1	1.0	0.5	1466.9	1470.2	3.3	1.8	3.5
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	545.7	546.5	0.9	0.4	1790.3	1793.1	2.8	1.2	4.0
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	547.6	548.5	0.9	0.4	1796.6	1799.6	3.1	1.3	3.3
SB-2019-042	122.0	-62.0	673.0	674.0	1.0	0.7	2208.1	2211.3	3.1	2.4	3.3
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	78.0	79.0	1.0	0.6	255.9	259.2	3.3	1.9	3.2
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	111.5	112.5	1.0	0.8	365.8	369.1	3.3	2.5	3.8
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	112.5	113.5	1.0	0.8	369.1	372.4	3.3	2.5	3.1
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	135.0	136.0	1.0	N/A	442.9	446.2	3.3	N/A	3.4
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	286.0	287.0	1.0	N/A	938.4	941.6	3.3	N/A	9.0
SB-2019-043	110.0	-45.0	354.5	355.5	1.0	0.9	1163.1	1166.4	3.3	2.9	9.4
SB-2019-044	140.0	-50.0	372.4	373.4	1.0	0.9	1221.8	1225.1	3.3	2.8	18.3
SB-2019-044	140.0	-50.0	461.1	462.1	1.0	0.8	1512.9	1516.2	3.3	2.6	3.3
SB-2019-044	140.0	-50.0	652.0	652.7	0.7	0.3	2139.1	2141.4	2.3	1.1	20.1
SB-2019-044	140.0	-50.0	748.6	749.6	1.0	0.7	2456.2	2459.4	3.3	2.3	4.4
SB-2019-046	160.0	-45.0	179.0	180.0	1.0	0.9	587.3	590.6	3.3	2.9	4.4
SB-2019-046	160.0	-45.0	180.8	181.8	1.0	0.9	593.0	596.3	3.3	2.9	20.0
SB-2019-046	160.0	-45.0	380.9	381.9	1.0	0.9	1249.6	1252.9	3.3	3.0	14.8

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

10.11.2 Interpretation of Results for 2018-2019 Surface Drilling

The 2018-2019 drilling targeted both existing veins and toward the discovery of new veins.

51BFW Vein

Thirteen holes (SB-2018-001 to SB-2018-013), totaling 3045.9m, were completed to delineate inferred resources on the 51B FW and 51B FWHW veins. Results ranged from 1.04 ppm Au over 3 meters (SB-2018-003) to 234.55 ppm Au over 1.1 meters (SB-2018-004). This confirmed extension of the 51BFW vein.

27 Vein

Seven holes (SB-2018-014 to SB-2018-019), totaling 4377.56 m, were completed to test the up-dip extension of the 27 vein. Six holes were interpreted to intercept the 27 vein, with gold values ranging from 1.61 ppm Au over 2.6 meters (SB-2018-018) to 29.56 ppm Au over 1.15 meters (SB-2018-014A). Hole SB-2018-014 was abandoned at 163 meters due to stuck rods and re-drilled as SB-2018-014A. SB-2018-015 was lost at 895 meters due to hole cave in prior to reaching target depth. Drilling successfully confirmed the up-dip continuation of the 27 vein and provided initial assessment of vein width and grade.

King Deeps

One hole (SB-2018-024), totaling 792 meters, was completed to test the down dip potential of the New, North, Shaft, Prince and King veins. All predicted veins were intersected. Significant intersections included the New vein with 10.31 ppm Au over 1.12 meters and the North vein with 2.63 ppm Au over 8.22 meters. All veins in the King mine area remain open and untested at depth.

Ned's Vein

Four holes (SB-2018-020 to SB-2018-023), totaling 1139 m, were completed to follow up on trenching completed in 2005 that reportedly assayed 1.63 oz/t Au over 3 feet on Ned's vein. This mineralization had not previously been drilled. Ned's vein was intersected as brecciated shear zone with stockwork-like veinlets hosted in cherty mudstone eats of the Fergusson fault. Board low-grade mineralized zones (4 to 10 meters long) were intersected, including 1.35 ppm Au over 4 meters (SB-2018-020). The broader, more dispersed mineralization encountered was interpreted to be related to the lower competency of the sedimentary units relative to the intrusive and volcanic rocks that host the productive Bralorne veins. Further drilling of this structure within sedimentary host rocks is not considered high priority.

Maud's Vein

Two holes (SB-2019-001 to SB-2019-002), totaling 738 meters, were completed to test Maud's vein in the King mine for strike continuity on 7 Level. The highest gold assay returned from Maud's vein was 1.5 ppm Au over 1 meter. Not further drilling of Maud's vein is recommended at this time.

Fergusson Block

The Fergusson block represents a large, underexplored area to the northeast of the Fergusson fault comprised of diorite and volcanic rocks prospective for gold-bearing quartz veins situated between cherty mudstones of the Fergusson series of the Bridge River terrane. Limited historic drilling and trenching had confirmed the presence of low-level gold mineralization within quartz

veins. All veins previously identified remained open along strike and down dip with significant volumes of the Fergusson block completely untested.

Forty holes (SB-2019-003 to SB-2019-035 and SB-2019-053 to SB-2019-059), totaling 16,482.7 meters, were completed to test extensions of known veins and to identify new veins within prospective target volumes. Multiple gold-bearing quartz veins were identified with the 2019 Fergusson block drilling. Vein widths and styles intersected were similar to those of the productive Bralorne veins, while grades were generally lower. Additional drilling is required to assess the mineralization potential of these mineralized structures.

Bralorne Mine Block - East Bralorne-Pioneer Gap

Three holes (SB-2019-036 to SB-2019-038A), totaling 1,632.96 m, were completed to test for the presence of new veins between the 51 and 27 veins. This target volume (the East Bralorne-Pioneer Gap) is comprised of Pioneer volcanics, cross-cut by projected extensions of several shear veins (51B FW, 77 and 52 veins) and had not been previously drilled. 2019 drilling within the East Bralorne-Pioneer Gap targeted predicted cross-over veins thought to exist between the projected extensions of the known shear veins. Hole SB-2019-037 was abandoned at 93.5m with the drill string stuck in the hole and SB-2019-038 was re-started during casing due to sub-optimal alignment.

Several significant veins were intersected in both holes, correlating with both the projected shear vein extensions as well as veins interpreted to represent new cross-over structures. Further drilling within the East Bralorne-Pioneer gap is required to follow up on the newly discovered cross-over veins and shear vein extensions.

Bralorne Mine Block - West Bralorne-Pioneer Gap

Five holes (SB-2019-039 to SB-2019-043), totaling 4,221.48 meters, were completed to test for new predicted cross-over veins between the Bralorne and Pioneer mines within the Bralorne diorite. This target volume, referred to as the West Bralorne-Pioneer Gap, hosts a series of stacked northerly dipping shear veins (51B FW, 77, 52 and Main FW veins). Historic drilling has not effectively tested the volumes between these shear veins for the presence of mineralized cross-over veins.

The new drilling within this target volume was aligned to predominantly target cross-over veins while intersecting multiple shear veins and assessing the potential of multiple prospective cross-over vein corridors. Known shear veins were intersected at expected locations and several new cross-over veins were intersected as predicted within previously untested volumes. The 2019 results within the West Bralorne-Pioneer Gap requires follow up drilling to assess the potential of several newly identified cross over veins and additional prospective volumes that remain untested.

Bralorne Mine Block – 59FW-51HW Gap

Three holes (SB-2019-044 to SB-2019-046), totaling 2,277.74 meters, were completed on the northern edge of the Bralorne Mine. The target volume located between the 59 and 51 veins, is referred to as the 59FW-51HW Gap. This volume is comprised dominantly of coarse grained felsic intrusives of the Bralorne intrusive suite (quartz diorite-soda granite), with lesser intermediate to mafic intrusives (diorite-gabbro) and is considered prospective for new shear and cross-over vein discoveries.

Several sericitized shear zones with minor quartz veining as well as large banded quartz veins were intersected in the three holes completed. Results included 18.31 ppm Au over 1 meter (SB-2019-044), 20.09 ppm Au over 0.7 meters (SB-2019-044) and 20.01 ppm Au over 1 meter from the 59 vein (SB-2019-046). Drilling with in the 59FW- 51HW Gap confirmed the mineralization potential of the target volume. It remains poorly tested and requires further drilling.

Maddie Vein Area

Six holes (SB-2019-047 to SB-2019-052), totaling 1,969.6 meters, were completed in the vicinity of the Maddie vein, located 2 kilometers north of the King mine. The Maddie vein was previously tested with shallow drilling in 1995 and 2005 and results indicated low-grade gold mineralization over moderate vein widths. Four holes (SB-2019-047 to SB-2019-050) tested the Maddie vein down dip from previous drilling as well as prospective diorite and volcanic lithologies within the footwall of the Maddie vein. Hole SB-2019-051 tested prospective volcanics in the hanging wall of the Maddie vein and SB-2019-052 tested an area west of the Maddie vein and an interpreted north-south fault.

Drilling intersections from the Maddie vein area returned low-grade gold values, the highest being 2.16 ppm Au over 1 meter (SB-2019-048). Hole SB-2019-052 drilled west of an interpreted north-south fault and northeast of the Cadwallader fault intersected sediments and felsic dikes prior to reaching the Cadwallader fault. No further drilling of the Maddie vein is recommended at this time.

10.12 2020 Surface Drill Program

Upon the Bralorne acquisition Talisker conducted a systematic targeting exercise utilizing historic exploration drift assays and mapped vein occurrences indicating the existence of veins along strike and down dip from identified historic veins. The drill program designed to explore for these targets is planned to comprise approximately 11,200m of surface drilling in 15 holes undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 was in 4 holes on 2 pads proximal to the historic Pioneer Mine infrastructure. These totaled 1,737.35 meters.

Phase 2 then began near the historic Bralorne Mine infrastructure. As of the effective date, 2 holes have been drilled on one location. SB-2020-005A was suspended part way through due to the Covid-19 crisis. Hole SB-2020-005A was a re-start of SB-2020-005 due to high deviation in the top of the hole. A total of 834.7 meters have been drilled as of the effective date in Phase 2 on one pad.

Planning is underway for a follow-on underground drill program that is planned to target dip extensions in two stages, from 500m panel below 900m and in 500m panel below the first underground stage.

Table 10.25: Summary of 2020 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Mine Grid Easting (ft)	Mine Grid Northing (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Length (m)	Length (ft)
SB-2020-001	203	-60	515622	5623309	1239.1	13630.2	2608.5	4065.4	467.4	1,533.5
SB-2020-002	203	-67	515622	5623309	1239.1	13630.2	2608.5	4065.4	533.8	1,751.3
SB-2020-003	149	-49	515838	5623176	1243.7	14348.1	2166.5	4080.4	295.8	970.3
SB-2020-004	149	-56	515838	5623176	1243.7	14348.1	2166.5	4080.4	440.4	1,444.9
SB-2020-005	154	-55.7	514121	5625131	1310.8	8641.0	8664.7	4300.5	97.3	319.2
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	514121	5625131	1310.8	8641.0	8664.7	4300.5	1013.1	3,323.8
SB-2020-006	174	-46	514121	5625131	1310.8	8641.0	8664.7	4300.5	560.0	1,837.3
SB-2020-007	120	-60	514121	5625131	1310.8	8641.0	8664.7	4300.5	200.5	657.8
									3,608.3	**11,838.1**

10.12.1 Results for 2020 Surface Drilling

Tables 10.26 summarize the significant intercepts from the 2020 surface diamond drilling as at the effective date.

Table 10.26: Significant Intercepts from 2020 Surface Diamond Drilling

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2020-001	205.3	-59.5	237.5	238.4	0.9	0.69	779.2	782.2	3.0	2.27	11.3
SB-2020-001	206.2	-59.3	364	364.6	0.6	0.46	1194.2	1196.2	2.0	1.52	27.3
SB-2020-001	205.9	-60.3	437.92	439.4	1.58	1.22	1436.7	1441.6	5.2	3.99	3.42
SB-2020-001	205.9	-60.3	447.9	448.4	0.5	0.39	1469.5	1471.1	1.6	1.26	16.45
SB-2020-002	203	-67	223.2	224.2	1	0.77	732.3	735.6	3.3	2.53	3.82
SB-2020-002	203	-67	224.2	224.8	0.6	0.46	735.6	737.5	2.0	1.52	1.25
SB-2020-002	203	-67	224.8	225.3	0.5	0.39	737.5	739.2	1.6	1.26	2.66
SB-2020-002	203	-67	245.4	246.4	1	0.77	805.1	808.4	3.3	2.53	2.31
SB-2020-002	203	-67	246.4	247.4	1	0.77	808.4	811.7	3.3	2.53	0.54
SB-2020-002	203	-67	247.4	248.2	0.8	0.62	811.7	814.3	2.6	2.02	17.35
SB-2020-002	203	-67	248.2	249.2	1	0.77	814.3	817.6	3.3	2.53	0.67
SB-2020-002	203	-67	249.2	250.2	1	0.77	817.6	820.9	3.3	2.53	0.44
SB-2020-002	203	-67	413	414.4	1.4	1.08	1355.0	1359.6	4.6	3.54	2.19
SB-2020-002	203	-67	414.4	415.37	0.97	0.75	1359.6	1362.8	3.2	2.45	32.2
SB-2020-002	203	-67	472.05	472.6	0.55	0.42	1548.7	1550.5	1.8	1.39	1.15
SB-2020-004	149	-56	320.5	321	0.5	0.39	1051.5	1053.1	1.6	1.26	27.6
SB-2020-004	149	-56	374.4	374.9	0.5	0.39	1228.3	1230.0	1.6	1.26	12.65
SB-2020-004	149	-56	374.9	376	1.1	0.85	1230.0	1233.6	3.6	2.78	0.93

Table 10.26 continued

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	102.7	103.3	0.6	0.46	336.9	338.9	2.0	1.52	20.8
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	103.3	104.8	1.5	1.16	338.9	343.8	4.9	3.79	0.62
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	104.8	106.3	1.5	1.16	343.8	348.8	4.9	3.79	1.14
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	106.3	107.8	1.5	1.16	348.8	353.7	4.9	3.79	57.8
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	107.8	109.3	1.5	1.16	353.7	358.6	4.9	3.79	1.44
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	109.3	110.75	1.45	1.12	358.6	363.4	4.8	3.66	1.66
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	110.75	111.5	0.75	0.58	363.4	365.8	2.5	1.89	1.61
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	563.03	564	0.97	0.75	1847.2	1850.4	3.2	2.45	5.81
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	915.69	916.21	0.52	0.40	3004.2	3005.9	1.7	1.31	0.23
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	916.21	917.38	1.17	0.90	3005.9	3009.8	3.8	2.96	0.07
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	917.38	917.88	0.5	0.39	3009.8	3011.4	1.6	1.26	0.29
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	917.88	918.38	0.5	0.39	3011.4	3013.1	1.6	1.26	2.6
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	918.38	919	0.62	0.48	3013.1	3015.1	2.0	1.57	0.61
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	919	919.5	0.5	0.39	3015.1	3016.7	1.6	1.26	0.05
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	919.5	920	0.5	0.39	3016.7	3018.4	1.6	1.26	0.02
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	920	921	1	0.77	3018.4	3021.7	3.3	2.53	1.55
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	921	921.69	0.69	0.53	3021.7	3023.9	2.3	1.74	0.77
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	921.69	922.32	0.63	0.49	3023.9	3026.0	2.1	1.59	0.18
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	922.32	922.87	0.55	0.42	3026.0	3027.8	1.8	1.39	0.99
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	922.87	923.47	0.6	0.46	3027.8	3029.8	2.0	1.52	0.51
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	102.7	103.3	0.6	0.46	336.9	338.9	2.0	1.52	20.8
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	103.3	104.8	1.5	1.16	338.9	343.8	4.9	3.79	0.62
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	104.8	106.3	1.5	1.16	343.8	348.8	4.9	3.79	1.14
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	106.3	107.8	1.5	1.16	348.8	353.7	4.9	3.79	57.8
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	107.8	109.3	1.5	1.16	353.7	358.6	4.9	3.79	1.44
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	109.3	110.75	1.45	1.12	358.6	363.4	4.8	3.66	1.66
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	110.75	111.5	0.75	0.58	363.4	365.8	2.5	1.89	1.61
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	563.03	564	0.97	0.75	1847.2	1850.4	3.2	2.45	5.81
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	915.69	916.21	0.52	0.40	3004.2	3005.9	1.7	1.31	0.23
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	916.21	917.38	1.17	0.90	3005.9	3009.8	3.8	2.96	0.07
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	917.38	917.88	0.5	0.39	3009.8	3011.4	1.6	1.26	0.29
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	917.88	918.38	0.5	0.39	3011.4	3013.1	1.6	1.26	2.6
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	918.38	919	0.62	0.48	3013.1	3015.1	2.0	1.57	0.61
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	919	919.5	0.5	0.39	3015.1	3016.7	1.6	1.26	0.05
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	919.5	920	0.5	0.39	3016.7	3018.4	1.6	1.26	0.02
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	920	921	1	0.77	3018.4	3021.7	3.3	2.53	1.55
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	921	921.69	0.69	0.53	3021.7	3023.9	2.3	1.74	0.77
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	921.69	922.32	0.63	0.49	3023.9	3026.0	2.1	1.59	0.18
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	922.32	922.87	0.55	0.42	3026.0	3027.8	1.8	1.39	0.99
SB-2020-005A	154	-55.7	922.87	923.47	0.6	0.46	3027.8	3029.8	2.0	1.52	0.51

Table 10.26 continued

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	True Width (ft)	Au (g/T)
SB-2020-006	174	-46	257.15	258	0.85	0.65	843.7	846.5	2.8	2.15	0.16
SB-2020-006	174	-46	258	258.55	0.55	0.42	846.5	848.3	1.8	1.39	0.31
SB-2020-006	174	-46	258.55	259.05	0.5	0.39	848.3	849.9	1.6	1.26	0.19
SB-2020-006	174	-46	259.05	259.65	0.6	0.46	849.9	851.9	2.0	1.52	0.34
SB-2020-006	174	-46	259.65	260.65	1	0.77	851.9	855.2	3.3	2.53	0.13
SB-2020-006	174	-46	260.65	261.15	0.5	0.39	855.2	856.8	1.6	1.26	0.16
SB-2020-006	174	-46	261.15	261.65	0.5	0.39	856.8	858.4	1.6	1.26	0.61
SB-2020-006	174	-46	284.4	285.9	1.5	1.16	933.1	938.0	4.9	3.79	0.13
SB-2020-006	174	-46	285.9	286.9	1	0.77	938.0	941.3	3.3	2.53	0.32
SB-2020-006	174	-46	286.9	287.5	0.6	0.46	941.3	943.2	2.0	1.52	3.93
SB-2020-006	174	-46	287.5	288	0.5	0.39	943.2	944.9	1.6	1.26	0.64
SB-2020-006	174	-46	288	289	1	0.77	944.9	948.2	3.3	2.53	0.25
SB-2020-006	174	-46	289	289.5	0.5	0.39	948.2	949.8	1.6	1.26	0.41
SB-2020-006	174	-46	289.5	290.5	1	0.77	949.8	953.1	3.3	2.53	0.36
SB-2020-006	174	-46	290.5	292	1.5	1.16	953.1	958.0	4.9	3.79	0.13
SB-2020-006	174	-46	525.73	526.23	0.5	0.39	1724.8	1726.5	1.6	1.26	0.31
SB-2020-006	174	-46	526.23	526.73	0.5	0.39	1726.5	1728.1	1.6	1.26	1.67
SB-2020-006	174	-46	526.73	527.23	0.5	0.39	1728.1	1729.8	1.6	1.26	2.16
SB-2020-006	174	-46	527.23	527.73	0.5	0.39	1729.8	1731.4	1.6	1.26	0.29
SB-2020-006	174	-46	527.73	528.23	0.5	0.39	1731.4	1733.0	1.6	1.26	11.2
SB-2020-006	174	-46	528.23	528.73	0.5	0.39	1733.0	1734.7	1.6	1.26	0.72
SB-2020-007	120	-60	53.05	54.05	1	0.77	174.0	177.3	3.3	2.53	0.31
SB-2020-007	120	-60	54.05	54.55	0.5	0.39	177.3	179.0	1.6	1.26	0.38
SB-2020-007	120	-60	54.55	55.15	0.6	0.46	179.0	180.9	2.0	1.52	1.88
SB-2020-007	120	-60	55.15	55.8	0.65	0.50	180.9	183.1	2.1	1.64	0.11
SB-2020-007	120	-60	55.8	56.4	0.6	0.46	183.1	185.0	2.0	1.52	0.68
SB-2020-007	120	-60	56.4	57.35	0.95	0.73	185.0	188.2	3.1	2.40	3.18
SB-2020-007	120	-60	57.35	58	0.65	0.50	188.2	190.3	2.1	1.64	31.1

Table 10.26 continued

The results from hole SB-2020-001 and SB-2020-002 were the first since Talisker acquired the Project in December 2019 as announced in the press releases dated April 1, 2020 and May 5, 2020. The first hole targeted the PHW, P Main and the J vein. A void was encountered at the anticipated location of the P Main vein.

Highlights of vein mineralization for holes SB-2020-001 through 007 are as follows:

SB-2020-001 – Pioneer Area

- 11.3 g/t Au over 0.90m from 237.5m to 238.4m
- 27.3 g/t Au over 0.50m from 364.0m to 364.6m
- 16.45 g/t over 0.50m from 447.9m to 448.4m

SB-2020-002 – Bralorne Area

- 17.35 g/t Au over 0.80m from 247.4m to 248.2m
- 32.2 g/t Au over 0.97m from 414.4m to 415.37m

SB-2020-004 – Pioneer Area

- 27.60 g/t Au over 0.50m from 320.50m to 321.00m
- 12.65 g/t Au over 0.50m from 374.40m to 374.90m

SB-2020-005A – Bralorne Area

- 19.97 g/t Au over 5.10m from 102.70m to 107.80m
  - Including 20.8 g/t over 0.6m from 102.7m to 103.3m
  - And 57.8 g/t over 1.5m from 106.3m to 107.8m
- 5.81 g/t Au over 0.97m from 563.03m to 564.00m

SB-2020-006 – Bralorne Area

- 5.96 g/t Au over 1.00 m from 527.73 m to 528.73 m
  - Including 11.2 g/t over 0.5 m from 527.73 m to 528.23 m

SB-2020-007 – Bralorne Area

- 7.20 g/t Au over 3.45 m from 54.55 m to 58.00 m
  - Including 3.18 g/t over 0.95m from 56.40 m to 57.35 m
  - And 31.10 g/t over 0.65 m from 57.35 m to 58.00 m

In addition, significant gold mineralization was also identified for the first time in the altered halos surrounding the veins in both footwall and hanging wall locations associated with intense silica-sericite alteration. Highlights of non-vein mineralization for holes SB-2020-001 through 005A are as follows:

SB-2020-001 – Pioneer Area

- Hanging wall to the PHW Vein
  - 1.4 g/t Au over 1m from 235m to 236m
  - 2.13 g/t Au over 1.50m from 236m to 237.5m
- Footwall to the PHW Vein
  - 1.84 g/t Au over 0.5m from 238.4m to 238.9m
- Hanging wall to the P Main Vein Splay
  - 1.07 g/t Au over 1m from 363m to 364m
- Footwall to the P Main Vein Splay
  - 0.75 g/t Au over 1.1m from 364.6m to 365.7m
- Hanging wall to the J Vein
  - 1.09 g/t Au over 0.92m from 437m to 437.92m
- Footwall to the J Vein
  - 1.11 g/t Au over 1m from 440m to 441m

SB-2020-002 – Pioneer Area

- Hanging wall to the PHW Vein
  - 2.31 g/t Au over 1m from 245.4m to 246.4m
  - 0.54 g/t Au over 1m from 246.4m to 247.4m

- Footwall to the PHW Vein
  - 0.67 g/t Au over 1m from 248.2m to 249.2m

- 0.44 g/t Au over 1m from 249.2m to 250.2m

- Hanging wall to the P Main Vein
  - 2.19 g/t Au over 1.4m from 413.0m to 414.4m

10.13 Conclusions

Drilling has taken place on the Property over many years and by various owners and operators. The drilling listed in this section is the exploration and development that took place from 2009 through 2020 which comprises a total of 230 holes, both surface and underground for a total of 210,400.0 feet (64,128.7 meters). Included in the 230 holes are 13 underground 'bazooka' holes that are AQ size core.

Tables 10.25 summarizes the surface and underground drilling performed on the Property between 2009 and 2020.

Table 10.27: Summary of Drilling from 2009 through 2020

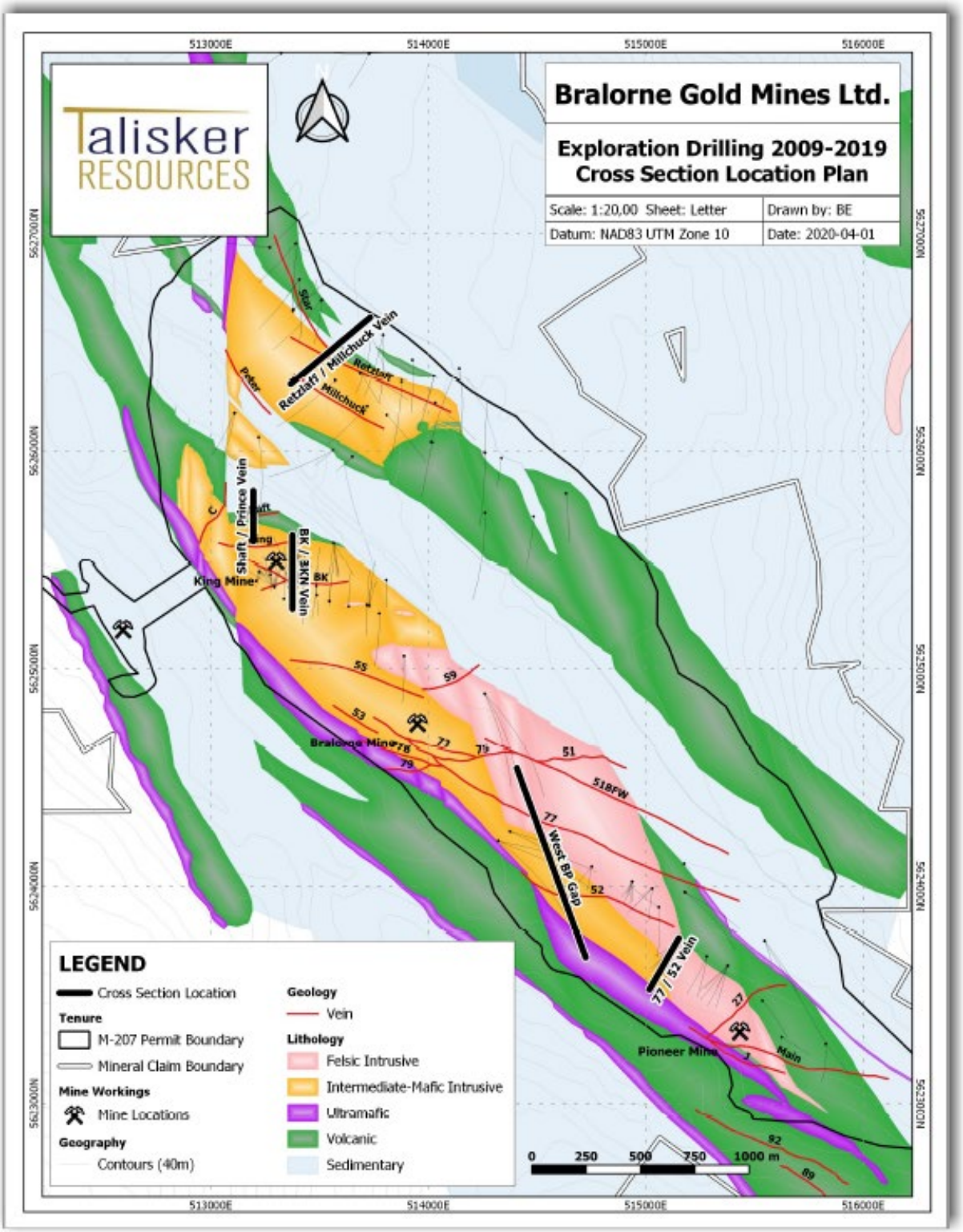
Year	#	Type	Feet	Meters
2009	16	Surface	12,004.0	3,658.8
2010	11	Surface	8,712.0	2,655.4
2011	30	Surface	17,070.0	5,202.9
2011	5	Underground	2,960.0	902.2
2012	3	Surface	2,206.0	672.4
2012	18	Underground	7,466.7	2,275.9
2012	9	Underground Bazooka	452.0	137.8
2013	4	Underground	1,968.5	600.0
2013	6	Underground Bazooka	374.0	114.0
2014	10	Surface	3,459.0	1,054.3
2015	25	Surface	21,569.0	6,574.2
2018	25	Surface	30,536.7	9,307.6
2019	59	Surface	89,644.9	27,322.5
2020	9	Surface	11,977.2	3,650.7
TOTAL	**230**		**210,400.0**	**64,128.7**

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

Figure 10-4 shows a plan view with representative cross-sections as shown in Figures 10-5 through Figure 10-9, for the primary target areas.

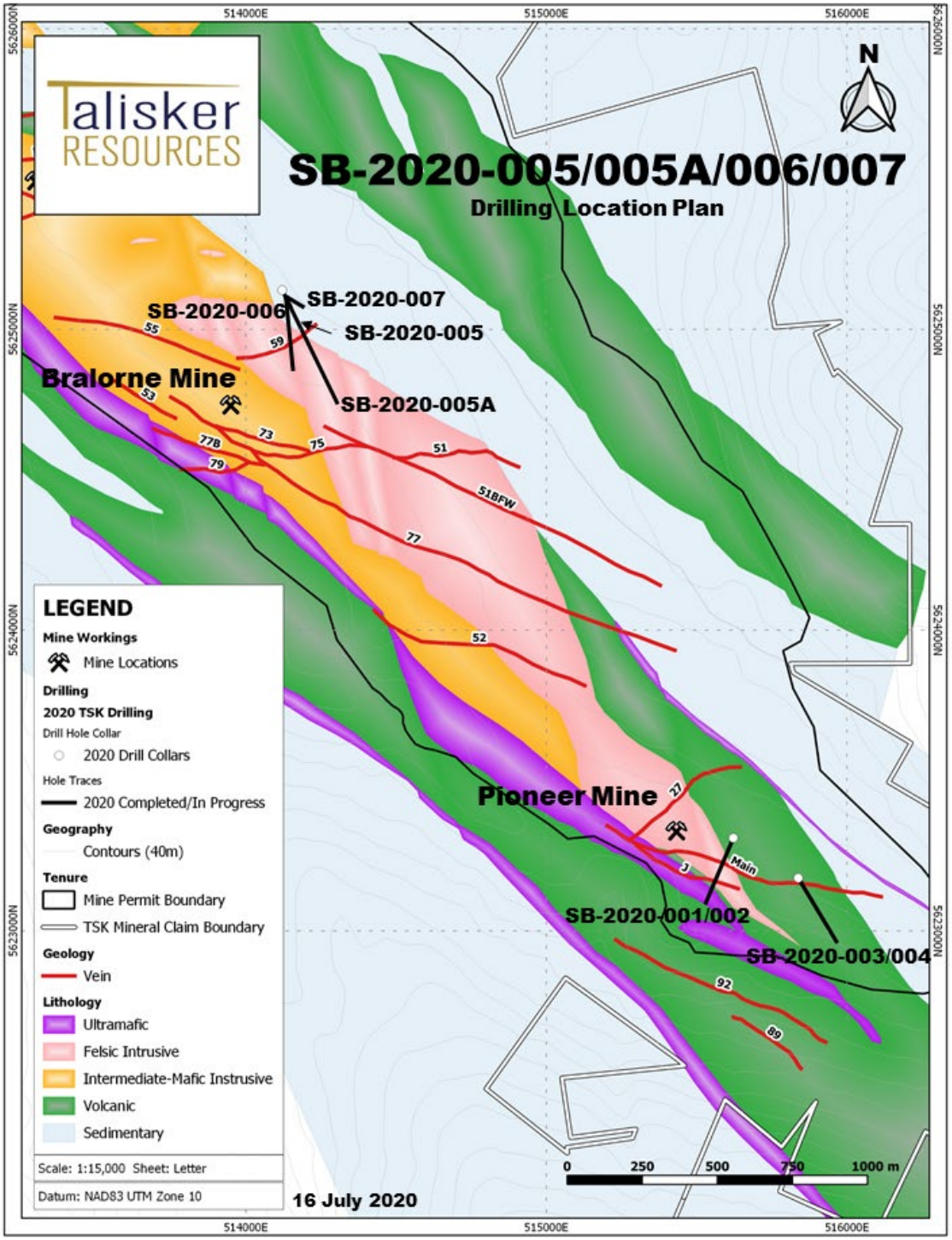
In the Author's opinion, there are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Figure 10-4: Exploration Drilling 2009–2019 Cross Section Location Plan



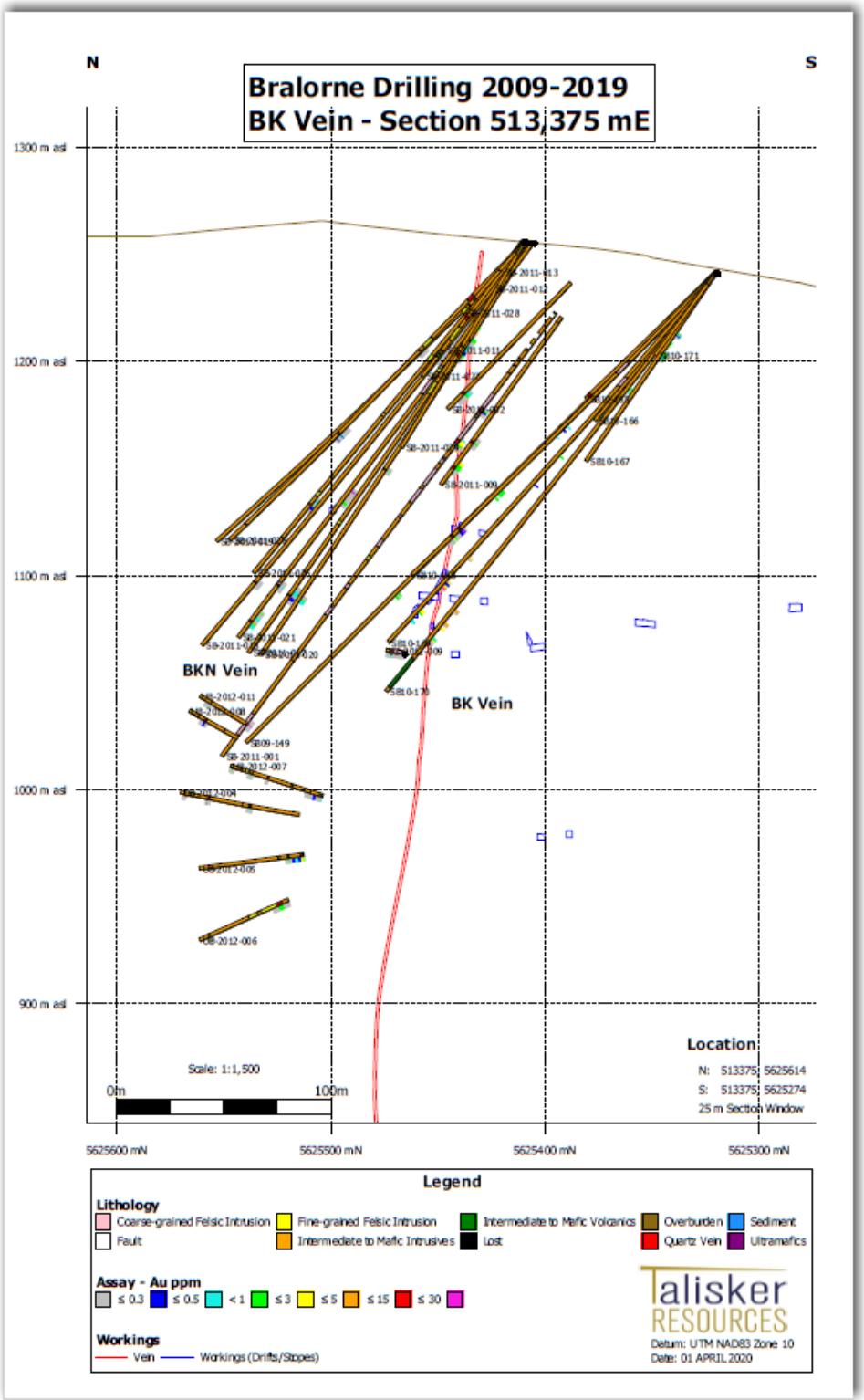
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-5: Exploration Drilling 2020 Location Plan



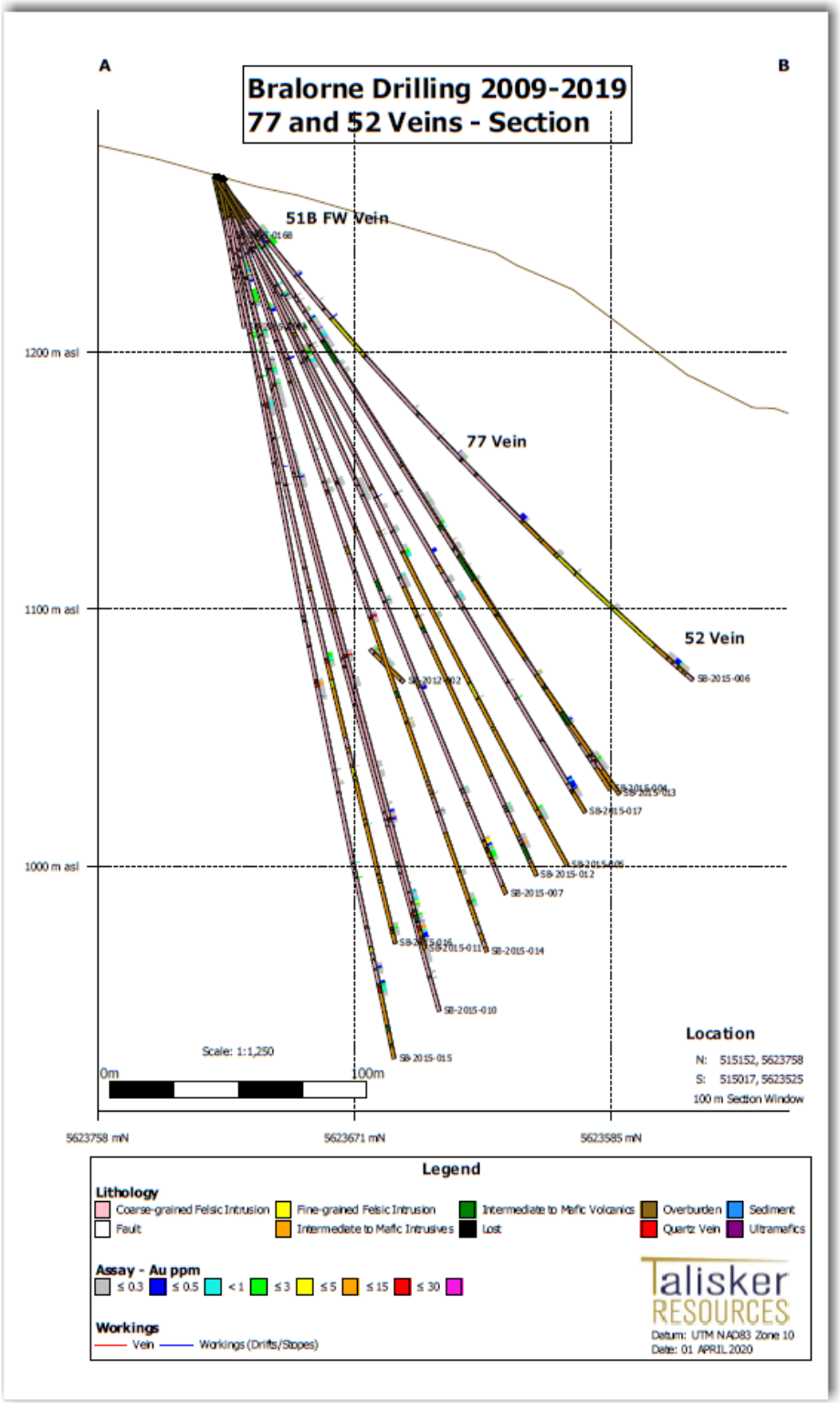
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-6: Bralorne Drilling 2002-2019 BK Vein Section 513,375 mE



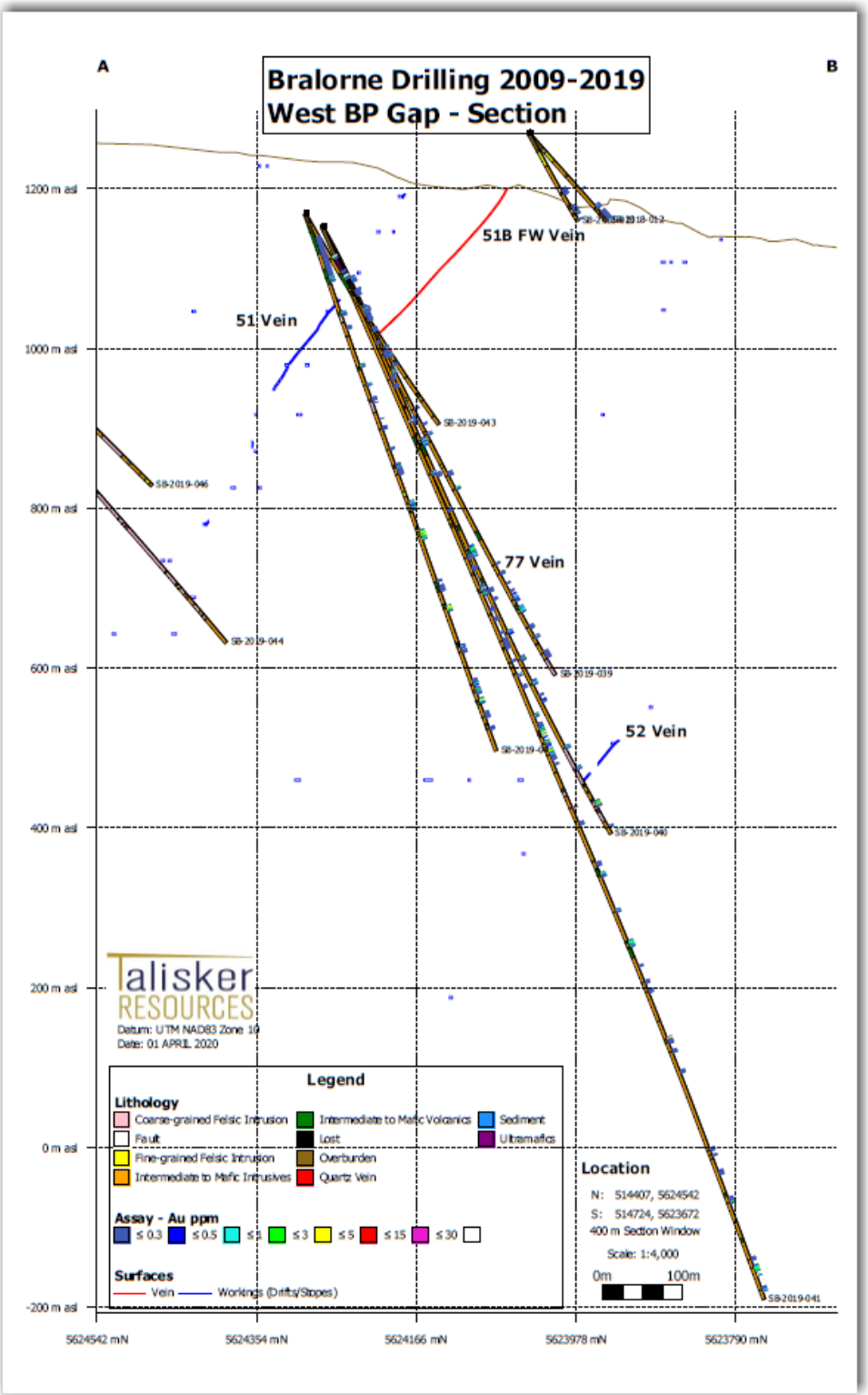
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-7: Bralorne Drilling 2002-2019 77 and 52 Veins



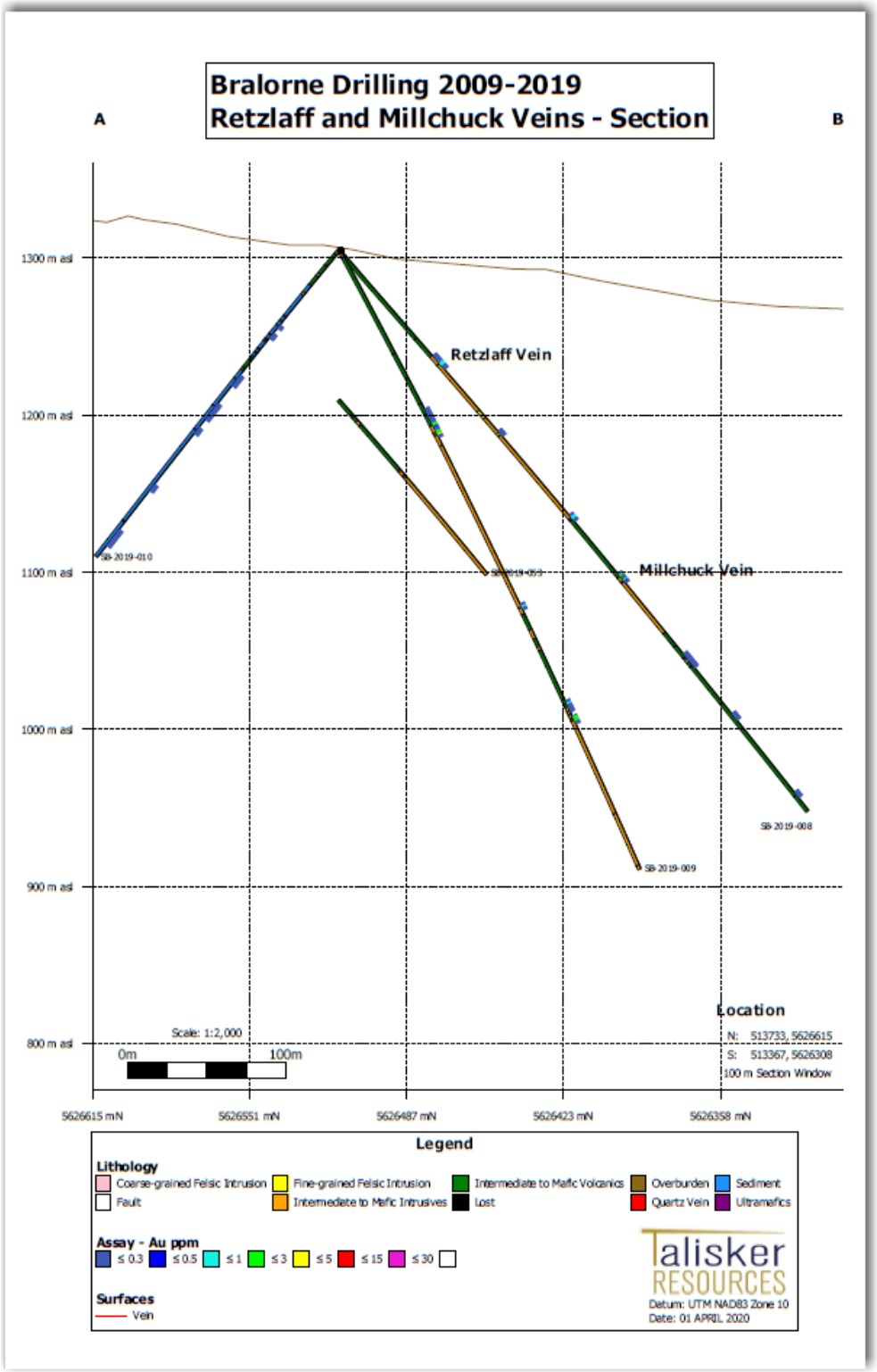
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-8: Bralorne Drilling 2009-2019 West BP Gap



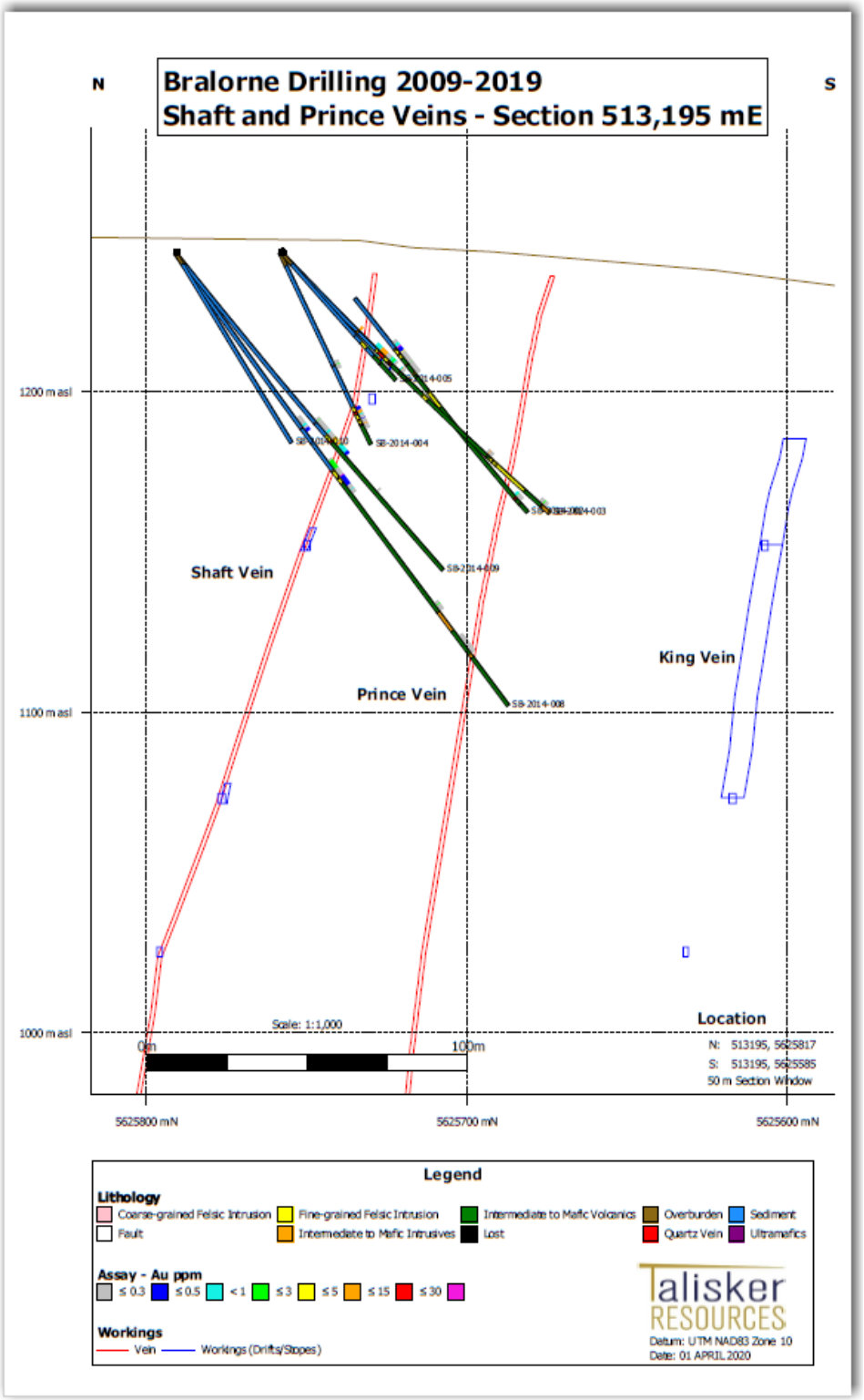
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-9: Bralorne Drilling 2009-2019 Retzlaff and Millchuck Veins



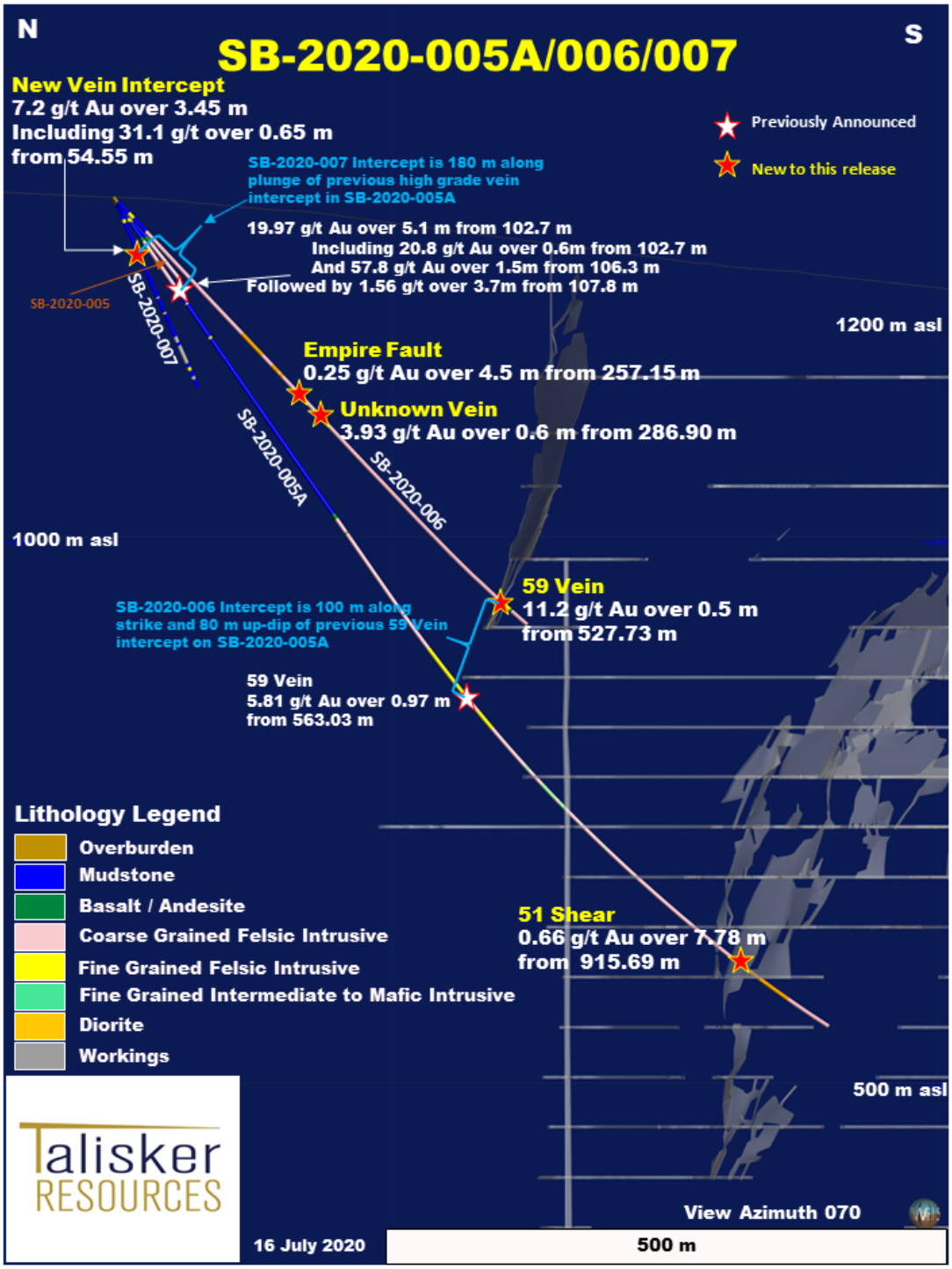
Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-10: Bralorne Drilling 2009-2019 Shaft and Prince Veins 513,195 mE



Source: Talisker 2020

Figure 10-11: Bralorne Drilling SB-2020-005A/006/007 in Bralorne Area



11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Introduction

The following section details sampling methods, chain of custody, analyses and QA/QC for the data utilized for the resource estimation which is the subject of this Report.

11.2 Drill Core Sampling

The drill core is loaded into wooden core boxes containing three rows of 1.5 m lengths. The drillers load the core at the drill site. At the end of each shift, the loaded core boxes are carried from the drill to the geology core logging trailer at the mine camp.

Drill core is sampled at intervals ranging from 0.21 m (0.7 ft) to 2.96 m (9.7 ft) and averaged 0.61 m (2.0 ft), as directed by Company geologists. Half core samples are split (in 2009 and 2010) or sawn (since 2011) before sample collection. The remaining half core is retained in its original order in the core boxes for reference. Note: The process of splitting core can result in an uneven spilt that could affect reproducibility of results. Although these effects are generally small compared to the inherent variability of this high nugget-effect style of gold mineralization, a decision was made in 2011 to use a tile saw to split the core.

Samples are then collected by the Company technicians and placed in labelled 25 cm by 40 cm, 6 mm thick plastic bags with sample tags. Samples are then placed in large poly-woven bags and tied shut for shipment. The samples are shipped by an independent commercial contractor to the laboratory or by Bralorne staff.

Drill core assay results are received in hard copy and digital format and are stored at the mine office. The results are collated into spreadsheet tables with survey information and geological logs. The mine office maintains the handwritten drill logs and digital drawing files of all the drill hole information.

All drill core samples from the 2009-2011 programs were submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. (Eco-Tech) in Kamloops. Eco-Tech was part of the Stewart Group of Laboratories. In the fall of 2011, ALS Minerals took over the Stewart Group and subsequently were analyzed at the ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver. SGS was then the main lab used in 2013 for both development as well as drill core sampling. In 2014 through 2019, Met-Solve Analytical (MS Analytical) out of Langley, British Columbia, was the main lab. All significant quartz vein samples were analyzed by the screen metallics fire assay method.

Assays for rock samples (drill core, rock chip, stream sediments, etc.) were sent out to MS Analytical in Langley. The samples preparation procedure is to dry, crush 1 kg to 2mm, create a 250 g split and then pulverize to 85% -75 µm. The standard package used at MS Laboratories is ICP-130 (Aqua regia digest / ICPES finish, 35 elements - basic level) and FAS-111 (30 g fire assay / AAS finish: Au 0.005 -10 ppm).

Metallic screen assays are run for all samples with >1ppm Au. For these samples an additional 1000 g of material is split and pulverized, followed by a 500 g screen assay.

11.3 Assay Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Assay quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures conducted included monitoring the laboratory results of blank and standard samples inserted into the sample stream, check assaying (re-assay) of sample splits, and limited duplicate sampling. QA/QC results for the years 2007 through 2008 as discussed in the 2009 Technical Report (Ball, 2009).

Certified lab standards were inserted every 10th sample for both mine as well as drill core samples. The gold value of a standard and its two standard deviations were used in a sample tracking spreadsheet to validate returning assay results immediately with a pass or fail.

When certified blanks were not available, samples from a gold-barren granodiorite intrusion (located 10 km SW of the mine), the E-Hurley Blank was used.

For 2014 and 2015, the sequence was to use the E-Hurley Blank, followed by CDN-GS-1L, CDN-GS-5L and CDN-GS-9A and repeat. From February 2015 on, the sequence was modified in order to remove the potential predictability of the grade. Below is a table summarizing the sequence. The standards were prepared with the sampling number inserted in the sampling stream at the respective point.

For 2018 through 2019, the standards in rotation were CDN-GS-1R or CDN-GS-1PQ5 (low grade ~1g/t Au); CDN-GS-5T or CDN-GS-5L (mid-grade ~5g/t Au); and CDN-GS-10E or CDN-GS-9A (high grade ~9g/t Au). A very high-grade standard was inserted at the lab to validate the overlimit (>10g/t Au) assay method. Blanks used were the E-Hurley blanks as previously described.

Field Duplicates were inserted into the QA/QC rotation and for every 10th vein sample a duplicate sample (1/4 core) was inserted.

11.3.1 Drill Core QA/QC 2009 - 2019

All drill core samples were analyzed at commercial ISO-certified laboratories which are independent of BGM. In 2009, 2010 and the first part of 2011, the samples were submitted to Eco-Tech in Kamloops, British Columbia, which was part of the Stewart Group of analytical laboratories. Eco-Tech is registered for ISO 9001:2008 by KIWA International (TGA-ZM-13-96-00) for the provision of assay, geochemical and environmental analytical services (a copy of the ISO certificate provided by Eco-Tech states validity until March 18, 2012). In 2011, ALS Group bought out the Stewart Group. ALS Group is a wholly owned subsidiary of Campbell Brothers Limited (ASX: CPB). As a result, all samples submitted to Eco-Tech after October 2011 were analyzed by ALS Minerals at its North Vancouver laboratory. The ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for precious and base metal assay methods.

Check assays were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme), Vancouver, British Columbia, which is ISO 9001:2008 certified and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited from the Standards Council of Canada for certain tests (including analysis for gold by the fire assay method). In January 2015, Acme was taken over by Bureau Veritas, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified lab.

In 2009, blank pulp samples and certified reference pulps were submitted for analysis with the core samples at a frequency of 5% (each). The standard and reference pulps were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. A total of 12 standards and 12 blank pulp analyses were obtained, all of which were within acceptable limits. In addition, 16 pulps, 13 metallic sieve assay coarse rejects, and 45 standard fire assay coarse rejects were re-analyzed at a second commercial laboratory. All of the check assays results were acceptable, with the secondary lab assays (performed at Acme, Vancouver, British Columbia) having similar values to those obtained by the primary laboratory (Eco-Tech, Kamloops, British Columbia), both of which are independent and ISO-certified laboratories.

In 2010, a total of 19 QA/QC samples were submitted for analysis with drill core samples to Eco-Tech in Kamloops. This included nine blank pulps and 10 certified standards. All of the blank pulp assays were within the acceptable limit, and all but two of the 10 results for certified standards were within specified limits. Two results obtained for standard GS-8A exceeded the upper control limit specified for this reference material. However, due to the limited number of standard analyses obtained during the drilling program, the mean and standard deviation specified for the standard reference material were used to determine the control limits, and these limits may have been too restrictive for analyses during this program. In addition, coarse rejects of samples analyzed by the metallic sieve assay method (10) and fire assay pulps (15) were sent to a secondary laboratory (Acme, Vancouver, British Columbia). The results from Acme were similar to Eco-Tech, although there was less variation in the pulps (93% within ±42%) compared to the coarse reject metallic assays (90% within ±44% of original). This is attributed to the coarse nature of the gold mineralization at Bralorne, which is caused by a nugget effect.

In 2011, a total of 32 certified standards and 31 blanks were submitted with the drill core for analysis at Eco-Tech in Kamloops, British Columbia. In 2011, ALS Minerals took over the Stewart Group and because Eco-Tech was part of Stewart Group, this meant all assays were analyzed by ALS Minerals in its North Vancouver laboratory (also ISO-certified) in the second half of the year. The type of blank material used was changed to unaltered granodiorite rock collected from an outcrop located 10 km SW of the mine, the E-Hurley Blank. This change was made to provide a blind check on contamination in the crushing and pulverization stage. All of the blank assays were within the acceptable limit. Three results for the certified standards were outside of the acceptable limits. In one case, it appeared that the wrong standard may have been placed in the bag instead of the intended standard (the result was within the acceptable limits for the incorrect standard). Another case involved one batch where the samples had insignificant gold results, so

the batch was not re-assayed. In the third case, the results for internal lab standards were all within the failure limit, so the batches were not re-assayed.

Also in 2011, 10 pulps from the drill core samples were submitted to another independent lab laboratory (Acme, Vancouver, British Columbia), and 15 coarse rejects from drill core samples assayed for metallic sieve method (11.2% of all metallic samples) were also sent to Acme for metallic screen analysis. The results from Acme were relatively similar to Eco-Tech, although there was less variation in the pulps (90% within ±43%) compared to the coarse reject metallic assays (86% within ±44.4% of original). This was expected due to the coarse nature of the gold mineralization which is caused by the nugget effect.

In 2012, a total of 20 certified standards and 19 blanks were submitted with the drill core for analysis at ALS Minerals Ltd. in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Of the 5 E-Hurley blanks analyzed, no samples were over the failure limit. Due to a low supply of E-Hurley blanks, certified pulp blanks were used as a temporary replacement. There were 15 samples of CDN-BL-6 blank pulps. No failures were recorded. None of the 20 certified standards analyzed were outside the control limits. The zero failure rate was a good indication that ALS Minerals' QA/QC preparation and analysis procedures are effective in producing accurate and confident results.

In 2013, a total of four certified standards and three blanks were submitted with the drill core for analysis at SGS Minerals Ltd in Burnaby, British Columbia. Of the four certified standards analyzed, two samples were within the control limits and two standards returned results 57 outside the limits by 14% and 21%. The Blanks were all within the acceptable ranges. The overall results for the QA/QC for the 2013 drilling assays are deemed acceptable.

For the 2014 drilling program, a total of 7 certified standards and three blanks have been sent to Met-Solve Analytical from Langley, British Columbia. All blanks were within the two standard deviations, while one 4.68g gold standard returned with 22% less (allowable deviation would have been 6%).

The 2015 drilling had 106 standards submitted and 35 E-Hurley blanks. None of the blank assays reported outside of the allowable deviation. Also, only 5 of the certified standards were slightly outside of the allowable deviation of 6.6-8.6% depending on the standard with the range being 7-9% mostly above the certified value.

Repeat check assays for the 2014-2015 drilling on pulp material were sent to SGS labs (17 samples, 5% of the total core samples) and returned overall reproducible values averaging 7.4% in variation. The correlation coefficient is 0.8139. Repeat check samples for the 2014-2015 drilling on 20 metallic screen samples of reject material by Met-Solve, SGS and one sample by ALS as a second repeat on the same sample revealed a slight skew towards higher grades at the Met-Solve lab compared to ALS above 3 gpt Au in a sample. The correlation coefficient is still relatively high for a nuggety gold deposit with 0.7233.

During 2018 and 2019, 429 standards submitted and 154 were the E-Hurley blanks. Only 4 of the blank assays were reported to have failed and 25 of the certified standards were outside of the allowable deviation mostly below the certified value. In the case of bank or standard failure, the complete preceding sample series was re-run. Table 11.1 shows the QA/QC data and results for the 2018 – 2019 drilling campaign.

Table 11.1: 2018 – 2019 QA/QC Data and Results

Standards Used		Standard Au gmt	± ppm	2SD Lower Limit ppm	2SD Upper Limit ppm	Allowed Limit %	± 1SD	± 2SD	± 3SD	3SD Lower Limit ppm	3SD Upper Limit ppm	#	± 2SD	± 3SD
Blank_E-Hurley	approx values	0.025	0.025	0	0.05	100	0.013	0.025	0.038	0	0.0625	154	0	4
CDN-BL-4	Certified Lab Limits	0	0.005	0	0.005		0.003	0.005	0.008	0	0.0075			
CDN-BL-6	Certified Lab Limits	0	0.005	0	0.005		0.003	0.005	0.008	0	0.0075	5	0	1
CDN-GS-10C	Certified Lab Limits	9.71	0.65	9.06	10.36	6.7	0.325	0.65	0.975	8.735	10.685	4	0	0
CDN-GS-10E	Certified Lab Limits	9.59	0.53	9.06	10.12	5.5	0.265	0.53	0.795	8.795	10.385	109	6	2
CDN-GS-1F	Certified Lab Limits	1.16	0.13	1.03	1.29	11.2	0.065	0.13	0.195	0.965	1.355			
CDN-GS-1H	Certified Lab Limits	0.972	0.108	0.864	1.08	11.1	0.054	0.108	0.162	0.81	1.134			
CDN-GS-1J	Certified Lab Limits	0.946	0.102	0.844	1.048	10.8	0.051	0.102	0.153	0.793	1.099			
CDN-GS-1L	Certified Lab Limits	1.16	0.1	1.06	1.26	8.6	0.05	0.1	0.15	1.01	1.31			
CDN-GS-1P5Q	Certified Lab Limits	1.329	0.1	1.229	1.429	7.5	0.05	0.1	0.15	1.179	1.479	5	0	0
CDN-GS-1P5R	Certified Lab Limits	1.81	0.14	1.67	1.95	7.7	0.07	0.14	0.21	1.6	2.02	100	24	7
CDN-GS-1R	Certified Lab Limits	1.21	0.11	1.1	1.32	9.1	0.055	0.11	0.165	1.045	1.375	31	8	5
CDN-GS-37	Certified Lab Limits	37.08	1.16	35.92	38.24	3.1	0.58	1.16	1.74	35.34	38.82	1	1	1
CDN-GS-4A	Certified Lab Limits	4.42	0.46	3.96	4.88	10.4	0.23	0.46	0.69	3.73	5.11	2	0	0
CDN-GS-4C	Certified Lab Limits	4.25	0.2	4.05	4.45	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.95	4.55			
CDN-GS-5L	Certified Lab Limits	4.68	0.31	4.37	4.99	6.6	0.155	0.31	0.465	4.215	5.145	28	3	1
CDN-GS-5T	Certified Lab Limits	4.76	0.21	4.55	4.97	4.4	0.105	0.21	0.315	4.445	5.075	115	14	6
CDN-GS-7A	Certified Lab Limits	7.2	0.6	6.6	7.8	8.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	6.3	8.1	1	0	0
CDN-GS-8A	Certified Lab Limits	8.25	0.6	7.65	8.85	7.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	7.35	9.15			
CDN-GS-9A	Certified Lab Limits	9.31	0.69	8.62	10	7.4	0.345	0.69	1.035	8.275	10.345	28	7	2
CDN-GS-CM1	Certified Lab Limits	1.85	0.16	1.69	2.01	8.6	0.08	0.16	0.24	1.61	2.09			

Source: Kirkham Geosystems 2020

11.3.2 Mine Sample QA/QC Prior to 2013

Samples collected underground (chip and muck samples) were routinely analyzed at the on-site assay laboratory until 2012 because this provided the quickest turnaround time for assay results. The Bralorne Mine lab was not certified and was not operated by a certified assayer. The procedures and methods utilized were established by a consultant and were followed by personnel that were trained on-site to conduct gold assaying. The samples were analyzed by fire assay method using a gravimetric determination. The standard sample weight used for fire assays was one assay ton (29.166 g). Pulp and reject portions of a number of samples were sent to external labs for checks on results.

Routine quality control measures for mine samples included re-assay of a percentage of the samples, and re-assay of samples containing anomalously high gold contents, at a commercial laboratory. Blanks and certified standards were inserted into the sample streams at a frequency of 5%. Metallic assays were routinely carried out on all on chip samples of quartz veins and on rejects from samples with very high gold content. For the assays conducted at the mine assay laboratory, check assays were also conducted on pulps and rejects at external commercial labs.

Underground chip sample results were initially entered into an MS Access database.

Underground muck sample results were monitored on a daily basis as development proceeded, and averages were calculated and reviewed bimonthly. The assay records were maintained in digital format in the mine assay laboratory.

In 2010, 336 QA/QC samples were submitted along with routine underground chip and muck samples for analysis. Of these 167 were certified standards and 169 were blanks. The blanks included 12 certified blank pulp samples, and 157 samples of unaltered granodiorite rock collected from an outcrop located near the mine. The samples were assayed by standard fire assay method using one assay ton, or by the metallic screen fire assay method.

A total of 45 out of the 157 (28.7%) granodiorite blank results in 2010 exceeded the failure limit, which was set at 3 times the detection limit of the analytical tool or 0.03 ppm (g/t) for the Bralorne laboratory. A total of 36 blanks were analyzed at Eco Tech and 26 of these failed the criteria for a failure rate of 72.2%. Of the 12 certified pulp blank analyses, 2 failed the acceptable limits (16.7%). These failures are attributed to issues with sample preparation at the Bralorne laboratory, since the samples were prepared to the pulp stage by the Bralorne lab and sent for analysis at Eco Tech when there was a malfunction with the Bralorne assay furnace. The results of blank analyses suggest cross contamination may be a problem at the Bralorne lab. For 2010, the results for analyses of 6 different standards show failure rates ranging from 0 to 18.2% for analyses. Most of the failures were slightly out of the acceptable range.

Several rounds of duplicate (check) analyses were also performed in 2010. First, 170 repeat analyses of sample pulps from the Bralorne mine lab were re-analyzed at Eco-Tech. The results are quite variable but show good correlation and a mean difference of Eco Tech compared to Bralorne of -1.8 grams per ton gold. Next, a total of 80 pulps prepared by Bralorne for analysis by the metallic sieve method were re-analyzed at Eco-Tech. These show low variability, good correlation and a mean difference of Eco Tech compared to Bralorne of 1.8 grams per ton gold. Repeat analyses of pulps at the Bralorne lab showed good correlation and low variance, but slightly higher variance than repeat analyses of the pulps at Eco Tech lab. Also, a total of 37 pairs of coarse reject re-split samples were analyzed by the metallic sieve method at the Bralorne Mine lab and at Eco Tech lab. The results show high variability but good correlation, and also show that the difference between the re-splits at the same lab was greater than the difference between different labs. Re-splits of coarse rejects, from samples submitted to the Bralorne lab for metallic sieve analysis and re-analysis at Eco-Tech lab showed reasonable correlation but high variation. From these tests it is concluded that the coarse nature of the gold causes high variation between re-splits from coarse rejects and that this variability was common to the Bralorne and the commercial lab. The low variability of the re-analysis of pulps demonstrated that the mine site lab was not biased and can produce assay results that are comparable to those from the commercial lab.

For 2011, a total of 128 granodiorite blank samples were submitted at a frequency of 5% to the Bralorne assay lab with the mine chip and muck samples. Of these, 32 exceeded the failure limit

of 0.03 ppm. In addition, 137 standards were analyzed at the Bralorne lab with mine samples a frequency of 5% and 11 of the results were well outside the control limits. The results point to cross contamination and possible sample mix ups. Since these results are not good, discussions with the lab personnel were have been made and modifications to the lab procedures are being implemented to improve organization and cleanliness.

Re-analysis of 10% of the Bralorne lab samples in 2011 at Eco Tech Laboratories, including both pulps and coarse rejects, showed reasonable correlation especially at lower gold concentrations (<25 g/t gold). The higher variances at high-grade are attributed to the coarse nature of the gold mineralization.

Overall, the QA/QC results for the mine laboratory assays show no systematic errors and results are generally comparable to the commercial labs. However, the variability of the mine lab duplicate results is greater than that of the commercial labs, and there are several instances where the standards and blank results exceeded acceptable limits. Overall, the results are deemed acceptable for the purpose of directing on-going development. Furthermore, since numerous mine assay results are averaged during the estimation of mineral resources, the impact of errors in the absolute value of individual sample results is reduced.

It is the Author's opinion that the mine sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate for the nature of the program, and that quality of the mine sample assay results is sufficient for the purpose of the program (direction of on-going development and definition of mineral resources).

In 2012, a total of 122 certified standards and 127 blanks were submitted with the drill core for analysis at ALS Minerals and SGS Minerals. Of the 127 E-Hurley blanks analyzed, 5 were over the failure limit. This is a failure rate of 3.9%. Three samples tested at ALS Minerals failed and two samples tested at SGS failed. Blank E-Hurley supply had run out therefore they were replaced with “pulp” blanks, CDN-BL-4 and CDN-BL-6. The use of pulp blanks is not ideal and, once weather conditions improved, more E-Hurley blanks were obtained. CDN-BL-4 had no failure (0/6) for the period, a failure rate of 0%. CDN-BL-6 had four failures (4/68), a failure rate of 5.9%. The very low failure rate is a good indication that ALS Minerals’ and SGS Minerals’ QA/QC preparation and analysis procedures are effective in producing accurate and confident results.

In 2012, the Bralorne onsite lab was shut down due to lead contamination. SGS was then the main lab used in 2013 for both development as well as drill core sampling.

In 2013, a total of 88 blanks were analyzed (86 rock and 2 pulp) at SGS Minerals. Of the 86 E-Hurley blanks analyzed, 5 were over the failure limit. This is a failure rate of 5.8%. A failure rate below 5% is acceptable. CDN-BL-6 pulp blank was used in two samples. No failures were observed. These samples were prepared when the Bralorne Mine had a low supply of E-Hurley

blank rocks. For the standard pulps, 1 of the 73 standards analyzed were outside the control limits. This is a failure rate of 4.1%. No major anomalies were observed in the results.

In 2014 and 2015, Met-Solve Analytical out of Langley, British Columbia, was the main lab, with ALS being a check lab.

In 2014, a total of 176 QA/QC samples were submitted of which 86 were blanks and 90 certified standards. 17 of the blanks were outside of the allowed deviation, most by a small margin while at least three samples were 2-3 times the upper limit. Of the certified standards there were 16 samples outside of the allowed deviations, mostly within 7-10%, while two samples showed less than the certified standard (-17% and -24%, respectively). No check sampling was performed on mine samples in 2014.

11.3.3 Sample Preparation, Analyses and QA/QC for the 2020 Drilling Program

Drill core at the Project is drilled in HQ to NQ size ranges (63.5mm and 47.6mm respectively). Drill core samples are minimum 50 cm and maximum 160 cm long along the core axis. Samples are focused on an interval of interest such as a vein or zone of mineralization. Shoulder samples bracket the interval of interest such that a total sampled core length of 3 m both above and below the interval of interest must be assigned. Sample QAQC measures of unmarked certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample sequence and make up 8% of the samples submitted to the lab.

Sample preparation and analyses is carried out by ALS Global, at their laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. ALS is ISO 17025:2005 UKAS ref 4028 certified. Drill core sample preparation includes drying in an oven at a maximum temperature of 60°C, fine crushing of the sample to at least 70% passing less than 2 mm, sample splitting using a riffle splitter, and pulverizing a 250 g split to at least 85% passing 75 microns (code PREP-31).

Gold in diamond drill core is analyzed by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) of a 50g sample (code Au-AA24), while multi-element chemistry is analyzed by 4-Acid digestion of a 0.25 g sample split with detection by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) for 48 elements.

Gold assay technique Au-AA24 has an upper detection limit of 10ppm. Any sample that produces an over-limit gold value via the Au-AA24 technique is sent for gravimetric finish via method Au-GRA22 which has an upper detection limit of 1,000 ppm Au. Samples where visible gold was observed are sent directly to screen metallics analysis and all samples that fire assay above 3 ppm Au are re-analyzed with method Au-SCR24 which employs a 1kg pulp screened to 100 microns with assay of the entire oversize fraction and duplicate 50g assays on the undersize fraction. Where possible all samples initially sent to screen metallics processing will also be re-run through the fire assay with gravimetric finish provided there is enough material left for further processing.

11.3.4 Conclusions

It is the Author's opinion that the drill core sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used at Bralorne are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore reliable for the nature of this program, and that the quality of the drill core assay results was adequate for the purpose of the program.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Prior to 2016, the QP validated and verified the drill hole and assay data that was the subject of Technical Reports in 2012 and 2016. In each case the drill hole database was verified against original records and check assays of the on-site internal laboratory were submitted. Although there were issues, these were not deemed material and the data is accepted as appropriate for the purpose of the Report. At this time, an extensive program of input, import, verification and validation of historic data was embarked upon. As the Bralorne Camp has a long history and the fact that the major historic mines were combined, there are significant amounts of historic data and records that add value to current exploration. This effort continues to the current day which includes rigorous validation and verification.

The QP has been providing ongoing, continuous and consistence guidance since 2016 for geology program planning and implementation. This entailed the design and implementation of the drill programs particularly through the 2018 and 2019 campaigns which included the target generation and identification, assay procedures, chain-of-custody and QA/QC program design. Mr. Kirkham visited the Property frequently to ensure adherence to the program in order to adjust and make improvements.

During the 2018 – 2019 drill programs, the Author received daily reports from site along with assay results directly from the laboratory. These were then checked against the on-site database input to ensure accuracy and address issues. None were identified during the programs.

In the fall of 2019, samples from nineteen (19) of vein samples (see Table 12.1) sent for re-assay using larger samples sizes with a screen fire method for validation and verification of assays and methods. Sample size used for re-assay was 2kg where material was available (15 samples) or 1kg in the cases where large samples were not available (4 samples).

On the whole gold grades came back higher in the larger samples, but not drastically. Avino submitted 5 weakly mineralized samples (<1ppm) for re-assay with larger sample weights. These showed no more than 0.05 ppm variance in the larger samples weights so the Author is of the view that the 1 ppm trigger for overlimit screen assay is adequate.

This compares the 500g screen results to either the 1000g or 2000g results for a combined average variance. Average variance is a grade increase of 0.136 ppm, or 5%, with the larger weight samples. The maximum grade increase with the larger sample weights was 0.74 ppm and the maximum grade decrease was -0.09 ppm.

The results show that, on average the assay results are reproducible and reliable however there is expected variability on an individual sample basis due to the nuggety nature of the coarse gold. To ensure ongoing confidence in the assay results the program now includes routine screen assay weights from 500g currently to 1000 g. This was implemented in October 2019.

Table 12.1: Check Assay for 30g Fire Assay and Screen Metallic Analysis

Hole ID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Remarks	Au ppm Final	Au ppm 30g Fire Assay	Au Tot ppm 500g Screen	%Difference btwn 30g FA and 500g Screen	Screen Size	Au Tot 1kg or 2kg Screen	%Difference btwn 30g FA and 1kg or 2 kg Screen
SB-2019-035	A0031278	276.4	277.2	0.8	Millchuck	1.831	1.753	1.831	4%	1kg	1.860	6%
SB-2019-035	A0031287	322.25	322.96	0.71	Millchuck	2.571	2.446	2.571	5%	1kg	2.604	6%
SB-2019-036	A0031302	48.1	49	0.9	51	6.882	5.564	6.882	24%	1kg	7.626	37%
SB-2019-038A	A0031705	752.72	753.9	1.18	77R	0.395	0.395			1kg	0.378	-4%
SB-2019-023	A0030158	208.62	209.55	0.93	Retzlaff	2.089	2.285	2.089	-9%	2kg	2.518	10%
SB-2019-023	A0030159	209.55	210.55	1	Retzlaff	3.064	3.149	3.064	-3%	2kg	3.106	-1%
SB-2019-024	A0030255	204.7	205.7	1	Retzlaff	12.345	>10	12.345		2kg	12.268	
SB-2019-024	A0030325	375.5	376.5	1	Tension	0.822	0.822			2kg	0.874	6%
SB-2019-038A	A0031482	113.84	115.03	1.19	51	0.006	0.006			2kg	0.025	
SB-2019-038A	A0031598	412.3	414	1.7	51BFW	0.737	0.87	0.737	-15%	2kg	0.861	-1%
SB-2019-038A	A0031599	414	415.5	1.5	51BFW	1.619	1.614	1.619	0%	2kg	1.734	7%
SB-2019-038A	A0031614	430	431.32	1.32	51BFW	4.720	4.243	4.720	11%	2kg	5.047	19%
SB-2019-038A	A0031645	507	508.17	1.17		0.015	0.015			2kg	0.025	
SB-2019-038A	A0031669	637	638.1	1.1		1.525	1.328	1.525	15%	2kg	1.441	8%
SB-2019-038A	A0031673	639	640.05	1.05		1.260	1.163	1.260	8%	2kg	1.273	9%
SB-2019-039	A0031793	350.7	351.44	0.74	Tension	0.624	0.624			2kg	0.682	9%
SB-2019-039	A0031816	576.5	577.5	1	Tension	0.042	0.042			2kg	0.025	
SB-2019-039	A0031842	632.84	633.84	1	77R	0.426	0.426			2kg	0.418	-2%
SB-2019-039	A0031843	633.84	635	1.16	77R	1.426	1.457	1.426	-2%	2kg	1.361	-7%
Average									-2%			-4%

The Author is confident that the data and results are valid based on the multiple site visits, development, guidance and inspection of all aspects of the drill programs, including methods and procedures used. It is the opinion of the independent Author that all work, procedures, and results have adhered to best practices and industry standards as required by NI 43-101.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no current laboratory metallurgical testwork directly performed in relation to this Report.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The purpose of this Section is to update the resource estimates for the Bralorne Mine property. This serves to document the steps from the raw drillhole data through to the classified resource for the October 2016 resource update. This section describes the work undertaken by Kirkham Geosystems, including key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the mineral resource models for various veins deposits together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

Mineral resource estimates at the Bralorne Property are typical of quartz hosted, gold vein deposits typically characterized by high nugget-effect. The classification and reporting of mineral resources for these types of deposits are such that diamond drilling alone generally results in identification of Inferred Resources, and close-spaced in-fill drilling and underground development and/or bulk sampling/trial mining are required to define Measured and Indicated Resources. Vein type deposits are generally not well suited to geostatistical estimation (ordinary kriging) as drill spacing is not sufficiently dense to allow robust variogram modeling and a therefore a geometric estimation approach is generally more applicable.

The estimates described below are for Mineral Resources and are categorized as Measured, Indicated or Inferred. The classification is according to the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as adopted in May 2014. The estimates are not categorized as Mineral Reserves as they do not take into account mining outlines or mining recovery. However, a reasonable requirement of a minimum mining width is incorporated in the estimate by compositing assays to 1.2 metres (4 feet). The resources so not take into account dilution and mining losses which will be the subject of future studies.

14.1 Data

The drill hole database was supplied in electronic format by Bralorne. This included collars, down hole surveys, lithology data, vein intersections and Au opt along with down-hole from and to intervals in imperial units. A total of 3,396 collars with 15,897 individual assays were supplied which included 321 drillholes, 2 trenches, 266 back samples, 1,187 face samples, 386 historic channels, 256 raises and 972 stope samples.

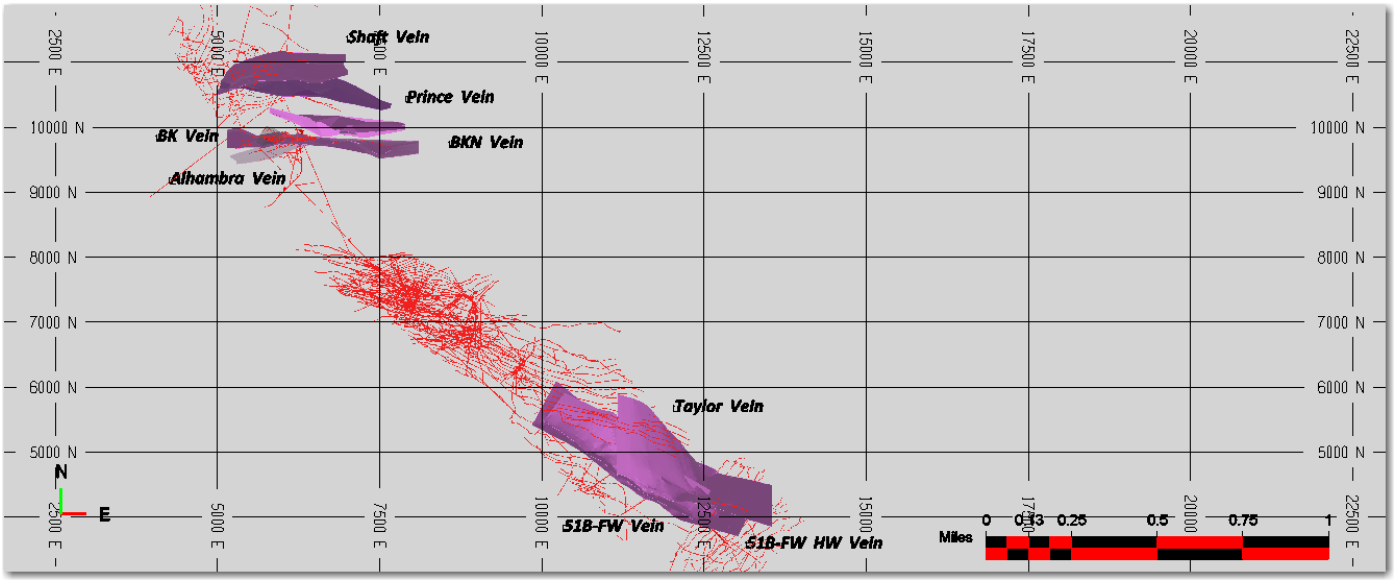
In addition, composites within the vein structures was supplied which is included 3,878 assay intervals with uncut Au opt and the application of a 3 opt top cut at varying stages.

14.2 Geological Model

A solid model of the 51bFW, 51bHW/FW, Alhambra, BK, BK-9870, BKN, Prince, Shaft, Taylor zones was supplied by Bralorne. These are based upon assay intersections, visual inspection and site knowledge.

Intersections were inspected against the corresponding solid for which it was assigned. The challenge for vein type deposits relate to geometric precision due to the lack of relative precision with the downhole and sample survey information. Therefore, although the intercepts may not exactly align with the vein solid, the composites are tagged to appropriate solid for use within the interpolation process. Once the solid volumes are created, they are used to code the drill hole and sample assays and composites for subsequent statistical and geostatistical analysis. In addition, these vein solids volumes are coded into the block model in order to derive a partial percentage which is important for weighting the calculations for volumes and tonnages. The solid volumes are also then utilized to constrain the block model by matching assays to those within the zones. The orientation and ranges (distances) utilized for search ellipsoids used in the estimation process were derived from strike and dip of the mineralized zone and site knowledge and on-site observations. Figure 14-1 shows a plan view of the nine vein volumetric solids along with existing development.

Figure 14-1: Plan View of Vein Solids with Mine Development



14.3 Composites

The composite database was supplied in electronic format by Bralorne. This included collars, down hole surveys and composite gold assays along with vein assignments.

It was determined that the 4’ composite lengths offered the best balance between supplying common support for samples and minimizing the smoothing of the grades. The 4’ sample length also was consistent with the distribution of sample lengths within the mineralized domains. Table 14.1 shows the basic statistics for the 4’ composite grades within each of the mineralized domains. The mean Au, grades for the all zones is 0.29 opt shown in Table 14.1.

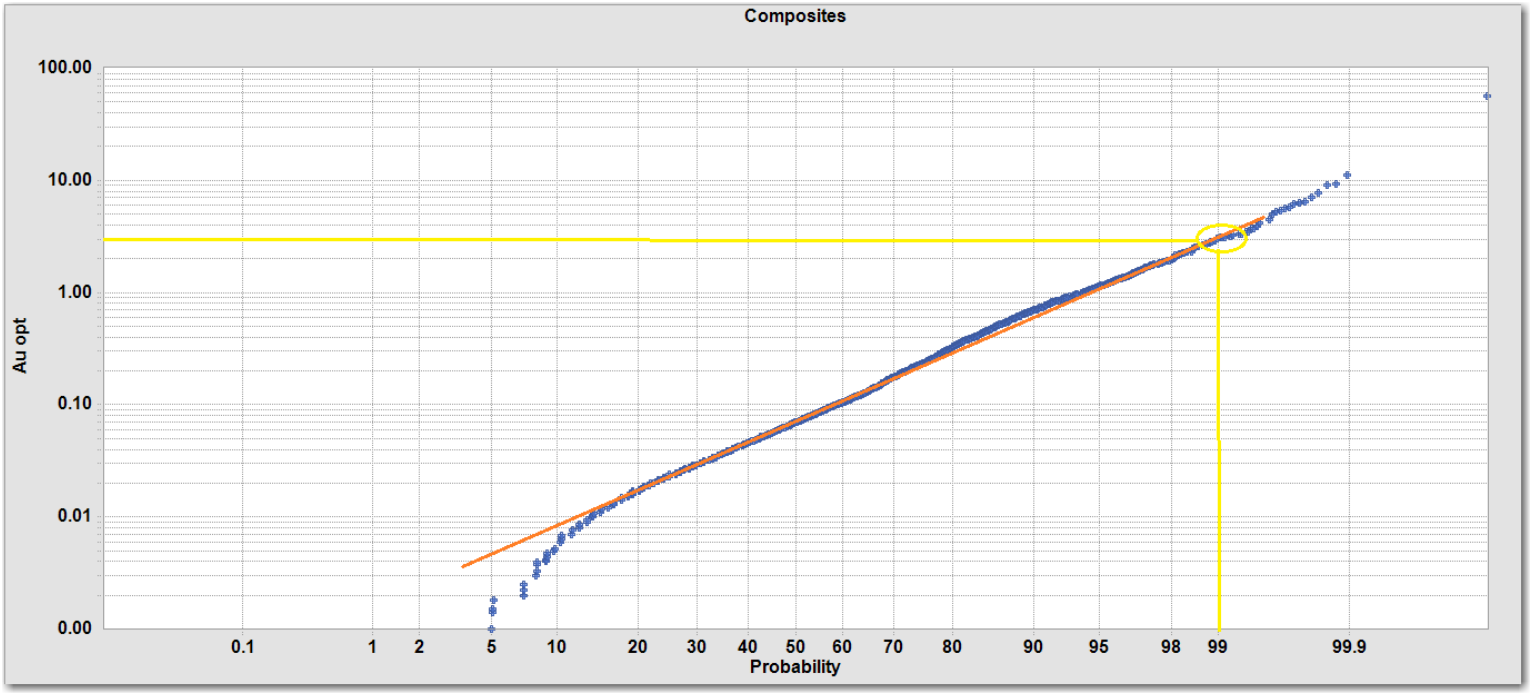
Table 14.1: Composites Weighted by Length

VEIN	#	Max	Mean Au opt	Co. of Variation
51bFW	547	1.433	0.150	1.4
51b FW/HW	155	6.469	0.120	5.3
BK	1,472	7.169	0.361	4.4
Alhambra	362	5.419	0.240	2.1
BKN	66	2.150	0.143	2.5
BK-9870	922	20.042	0.383	3.2
Shaft	186	1.943	0.174	1.7
Prince	16	0.432	0.089	1.5
Taylor	152	0.625	0.076	1.6
Total	3,878	56.169	0.290	4.0

14.4 Grade Capping

Cumulative frequency plot shown in Figure 14-2 for Au opt illustrates that at 3 ounces per ton, there is a break in the log normal plot as shown in yellow on the plot. This represents 0.1% of the gold composites, which require implementation of a grade-limiting strategy. One method is by physically cutting the grades of the assays or composites, and the other is by limiting the influence that a high-grade sample has by limiting the distance to which it contributes to the grade of a block estimate. The method employed was to limit the range of influence for gold values greater than 3 opt to 25 feet, which equates to the adjacent, adjoining two blocks. Outside of this range, the gold values are capped to 3 opt.

Figure 14-2: Probability Plot for All Au Composites within Veins



14.5 Grade Interpolation

The Block Models used for estimating the resources were defined according to the limits specified in Table 14.2. The block models are orthogonal and non-rotated with the exception of the Alhambra and the 51b models which are reflective of the orientation of each deposit. The block size chosen was 16' x 4' x 16' for all models with the exception of the 51b veins which are 20' x 20' x 4'. These block size differ considerably from previous models which utilized significantly smaller blocks but the Author feels that the larger block size is a better reflection of the distribution of the data.

Table 14.2: Block Model Origin, Size and Orientations

VEIN	ORIGIN			SIZE			#BLOCKS			ROTATION		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
51b FW	10,060	6,050	2,670	20	20	4	100	200	200	120	0	60
51bFW/HW	10,060	6,050	2,670	20	20	4	100	200	200	120	0	60
Alhambra	5,100	9,400	3,000	16	4	16	96	160	88	345	12	0
BK	5,000	9,000	2,000	16	4	16	192	384	120	0	0	0
BK-9870	5,000	9,000	2,000	16	4	16	192	384	120	0	0	0
BKN	5,900	9,630	2,550	16	4	16	104	96	96	0	0	0
Prince	4,500	10,200	3,000	16	4	16	232	206	96	0	0	0
Shaft	4,600	10,100	3,000	16	4	16	172	328	92	0	0	0
Taylor	10,700	3,960	3,500	16	4	16	184	272	72	0	0	0

The search strategy employed for all zones was using inverse distance squared (ID2) as the interpolator, using a 200' omni-directional search with a minimum of 3 composites, a maximum of 9 and a maximum of 3 composites per drillhole.

14.6 Density

The average bulk dry density for ore-grade mineralized vein is 12.1 ft^3/ton (2.63 cubic meters per tonne). This is the value historically used on-site and is based measurements and on production experience. All tonnage calculation utilizes this value. It is recommended that densities be revised and continually verified.

14.7 Mined As-built Volumes

Solids volumes have been created of the mined out areas that must be accounted for and extracted from the resource calculation. These volumes have been coded into the block model and utilized for resource reporting.

14.8 Classification

During the block model estimation process, the distance to nearest composite, average distance, number of composites and number of drillholes stored.

The following details the grid spacing for each resource category to classify resources are:

- **Measured -** Note that based on the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) definitions, continuity must be demonstrated in the designation of measured (and indicated) resources; therefore, no measured resources can be declared based on one hole. The uncertainty based on current information suggests a spacing of 25 ft may be required to classify measured resources.
- **Indicated -** Resources in this category could be delineated from multiple drill holes located on a nominal 50 ft square grid pattern.
- **Inferred -** Resources in this category include any material not falling in the categories above, and within a maximum 100 ft.

The spacing distances are intended to define contiguous volumes, and they should allow for some irregularities due to actual drill hole placement. The final classification volume results typically must be smoothed manually to come to a coherent classification scheme. Subsequently, each of the zones were evaluated and digitized to ensure continuity of the classification and eliminate the “spotted dog” effect.

14.9 Resource Reporting

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) define a mineral resource as follows:

[A] concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized minerals in or on the Earth’s crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location,

quantity, grade, geological characteristics, and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

The “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cutoff grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery. The cut-off grade chosen for reporting resources was 0.11 opt Au which is based on a gold price of US$1,450, gold recovery of 90% and mining, processing and G&A costs of $115, $45 and $40, respectively.

The mineral resources are listed in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3: Mineral Resource for Bralorne Gold Project

Mineral Resource for Bralorne Gold Project												
	Measured			Indicated			Measured & Indicated			Inferred		
Vein	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces	Tons	Au opt	Au Ounces
51b FW	8,000	0.265	2,000	29,000	0.210	6,000	38,000	0.222	8,000	136,000	0.203	26,000
51bFW/HW				25,000	0.620	16,000	25,000	0.667	16,000	35,000	0.415	14,000
Alhambra	15,000	0.284	4,000	15,000	0.275	4,000	30,000	0.280	8,000	9,000	0.204	2,000
BK	21,000	0.481	10,000	47,000	0.351	16,000	68,000	0.391	26,000	35,000	0.184	6,000
BK-9870	6,000	0.548	3,000	7,000	0.277	2,000	13,000	0.396	5,000	2,000	0.243	1,000
BKN				35,000	0.380	13,000	35,000	0.380	13,000	44,000	0.314	14,000
Prince									0	12,000	0.173	2,000
Shaft				40,000	0.283	11,000	40,000	0.283	11,000	24,000	0.283	7,000
Taylor				13,000	0.174	2,000	1,000	0.174	3,000	21,000	0.235	5,000
TOTAL	49,000	0.394	19,000	211,000	0.341	72,000	260,000	0.351	91,000	317,000	0.231	78,000

Notes:

1. Numbers are rounded and therefore may not add up exactly.
2. Mineral Resources reported demonstrate reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, as required under NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. The Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, and other relevant issues.
4. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could have been upgraded to Indicated Resources.

Exclusive of the mineral resources reported in Table 14.3, there is geological potential within the vein domains of between 150,000 – 250,000 tons at a gold grade of between 0.25 – 0.35 opt or between 40,000 – 70,000 ounces of gold.

It is important to note that the potential tonnes and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. In addition, it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource. The basis for the estimate of geological potential, as stated above, has been derived from existing assay and composite data along with geological interpretations however they are outside and beyond the measured, indicated and inferred delineated boundaries.

14.9.1 Sensitivity of Block Models to Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of cut-off grade. Table 14.4 shows tonnage and grade at different Au cut-off grades. The reader is cautioned that these values should not be misconstrued as a mineral reserve. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grade.

Table 14.4: Mineral Resource for Bralorne Gold Project

CLASS	CUTOFF	TONS	AUID	OUNCES
MEASURED	0.1	51,676	0.381	19,701
	0.11	**49,446**	**0.394**	**19,467**
	0.12	47,194	0.407	19,207
	0.13	44,605	0.423	18,885
	0.15	40,467	0.452	18,307
	0.2	33,337	0.512	17,061
	0.25	26,804	0.582	15,589
	0.3	19,535	0.697	13,625
INDICATED	0.1	228,774	0.323	73,813
	0.11	**210,583**	**0.341**	**71,912**
	0.12	189,490	0.367	69,496
	0.13	173,951	0.388	67,564
	0.15	154,957	0.419	64,922
	0.2	118,811	0.494	58,673
	0.25	90,880	0.577	52,471
	0.3	71,527	0.659	47,170
MEASURED AND INDICATED	0.1	280,450	0.333	93,514
	0.11	**260,029**	**0.351**	**91,379**
	0.12	236,684	0.375	88,703
	0.13	218,556	0.396	86,449
	0.15	195,424	0.426	83,229
	0.2	152,148	0.498	75,734
	0.25	117,684	0.578	68,060
	0.3	91,062	0.668	60,795
INFERRED	0.1	358,489	0.230	82,445
	0.11	**316,940**	**0.246**	**78,094**
	0.12	281,517	0.263	74,053
	0.13	251,452	0.280	70,318
	0.15	200,108	0.316	63,195
	0.2	130,912	0.392	51,320
	0.25	92,330	0.463	42,710
	0.3	66,205	0.537	35,561

Figures 14-3 through 14-11 show long section views of the respective block models for each of the veins reported herein.

Figure 14-3: Long-section View of 51b FW Vein Block Model looking Northeast

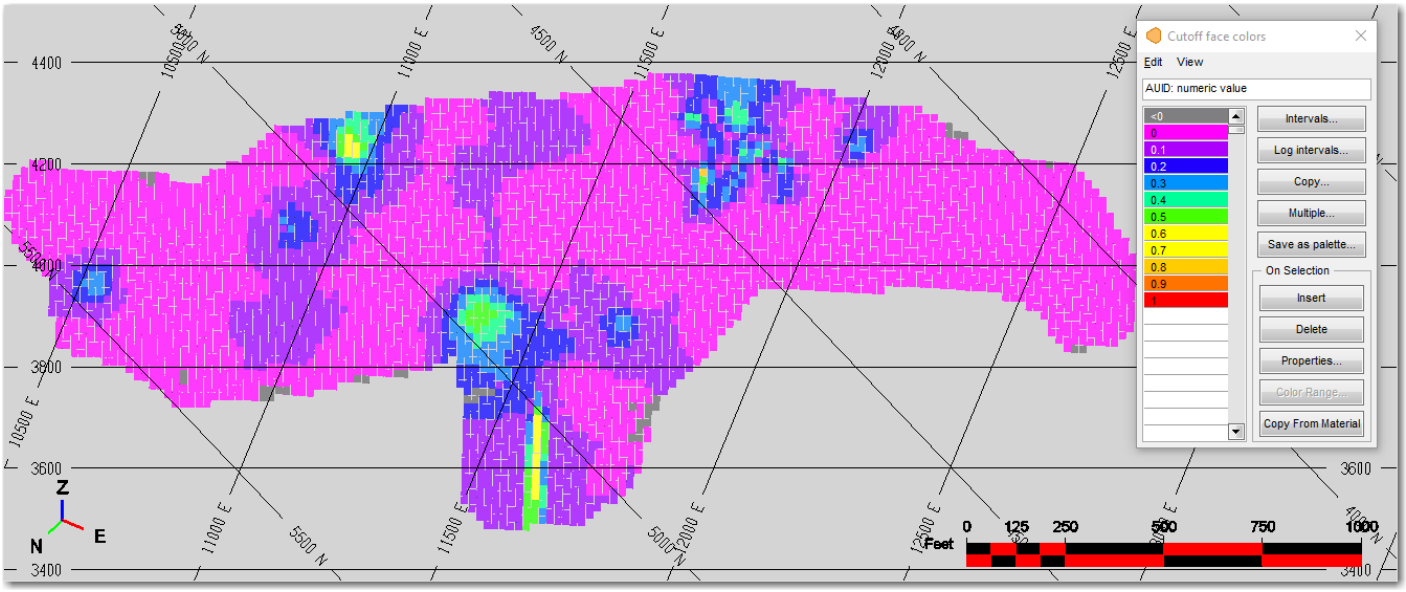


Figure 14-4: Long-section View of 51b HW/FW Vein Block Model looking Northeast

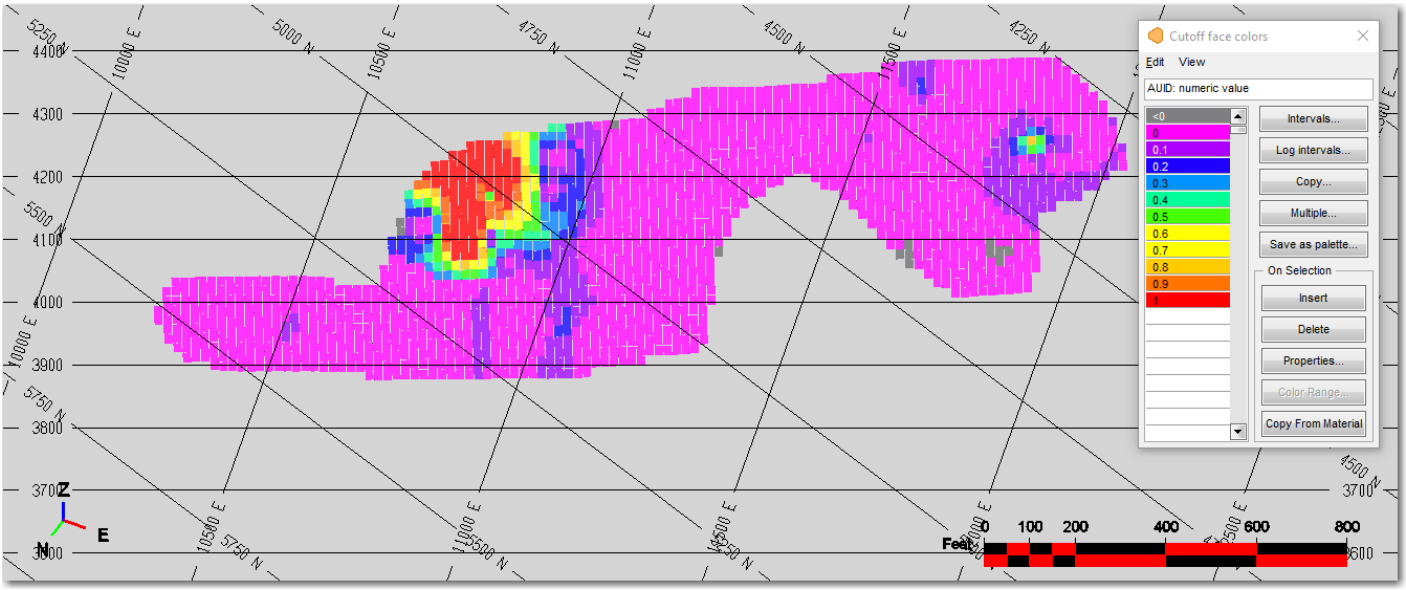


Figure 14-5: Long-section View of Alhambra Vein Block Model looking Northeast

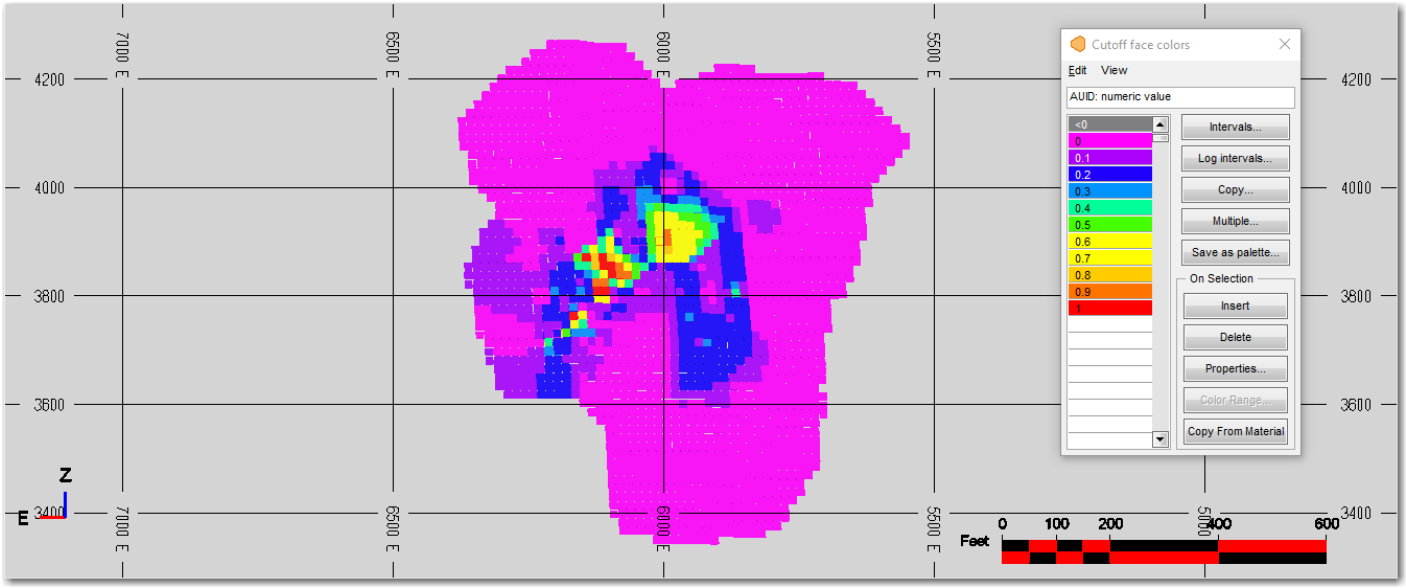


Figure 14-6: Long-section View BK Vein Block Model looking North

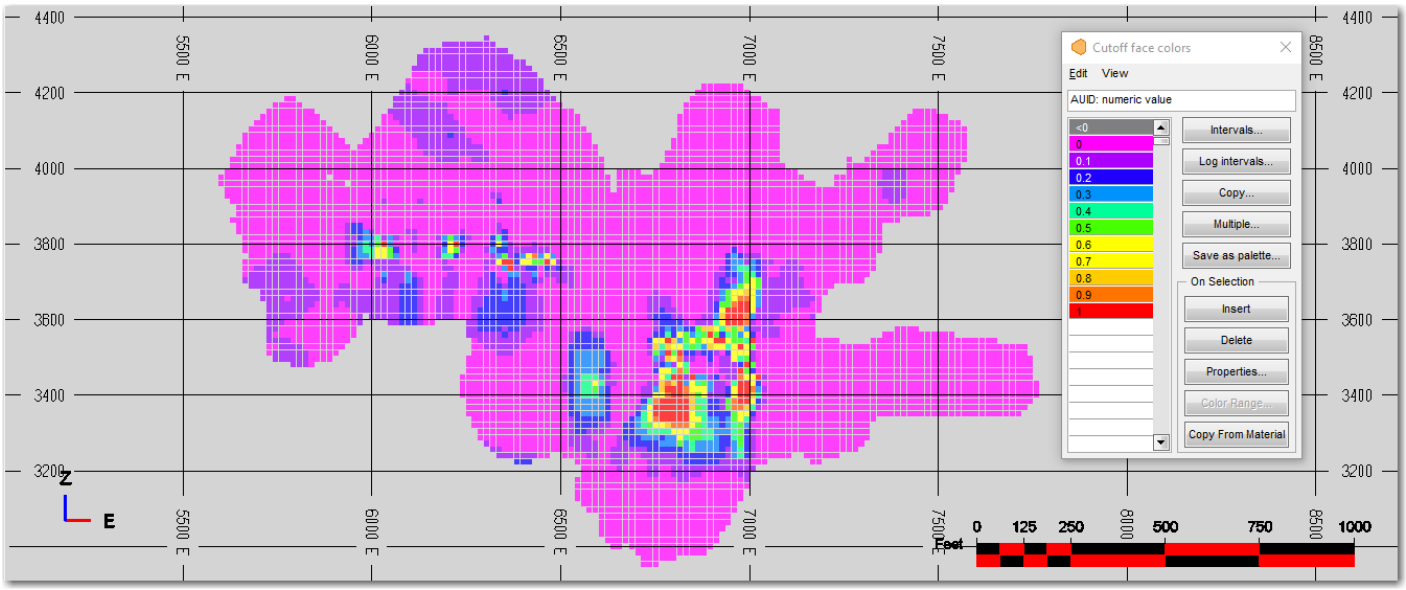


Figure 14-7: Long-section View of BK-9870 Vein Block Model looking North

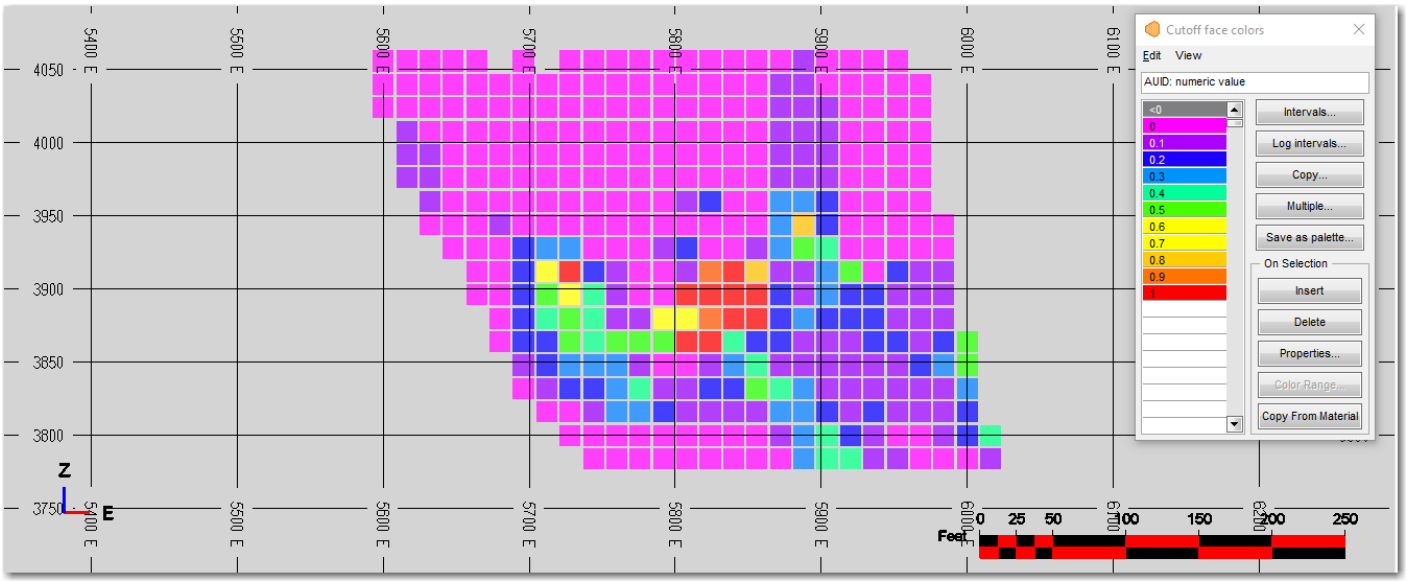


Figure 14-8: Long-section View of BKN Vein Block Model looking North

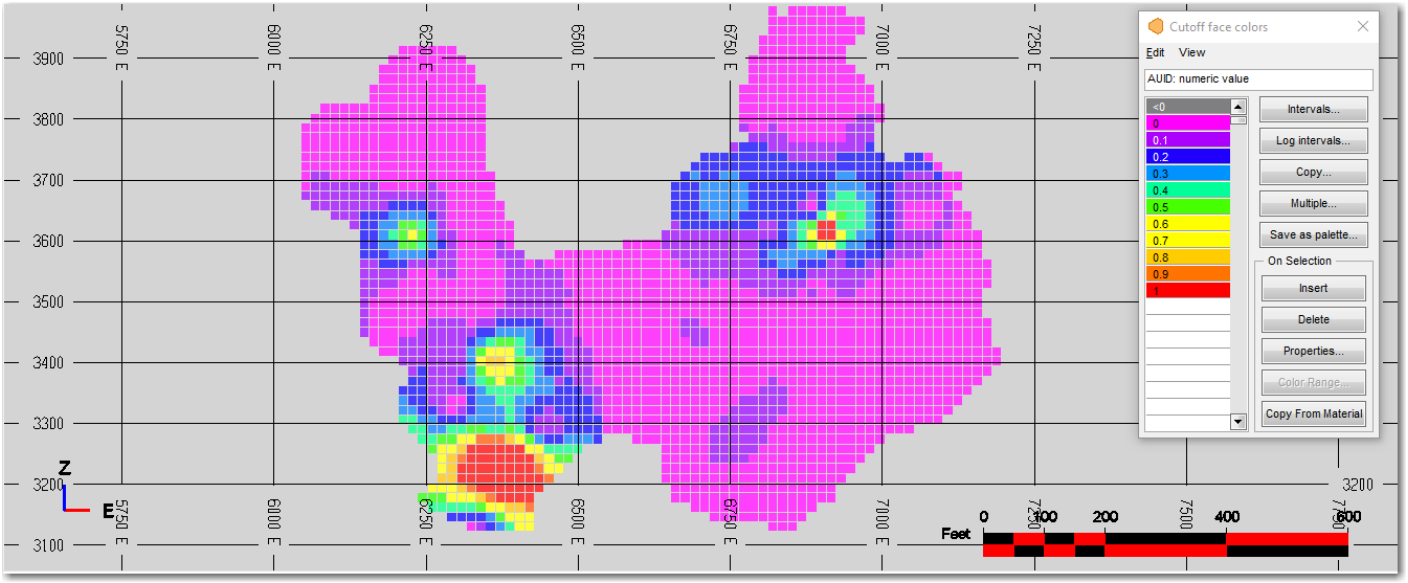


Figure 14-9: Long-section View of Prince Vein Block Model looking North

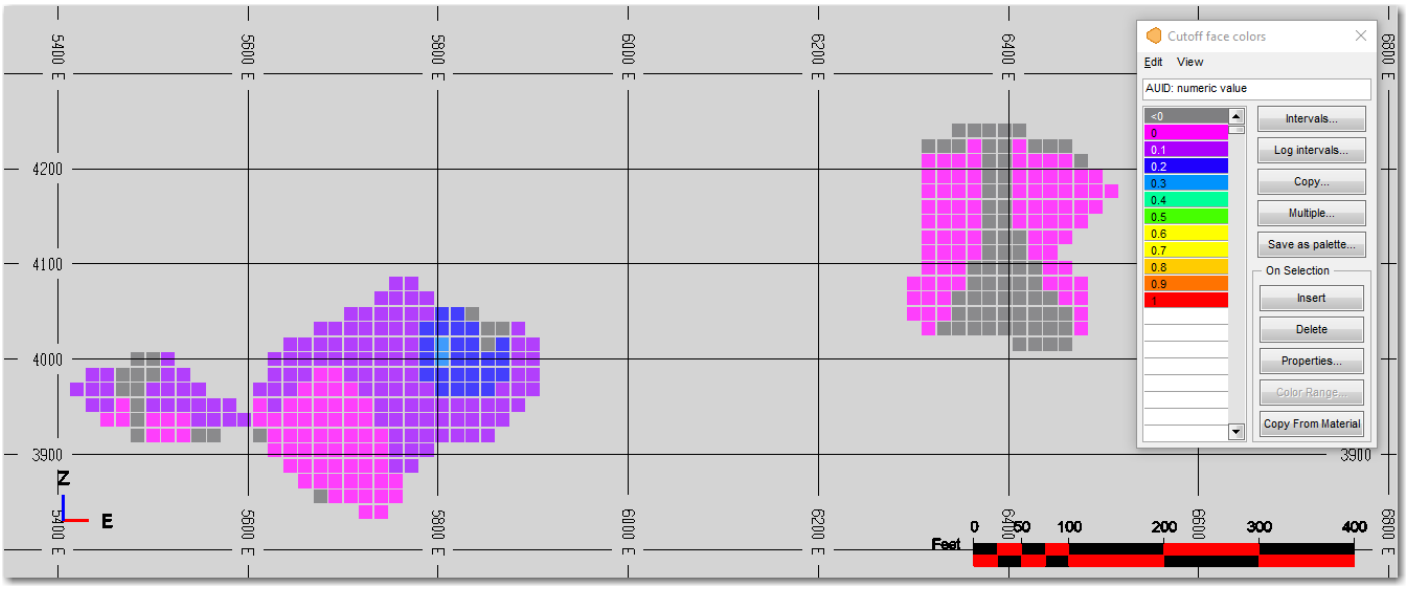


Figure 14-10: Long-section View of Shaft Vein Block Model looking North

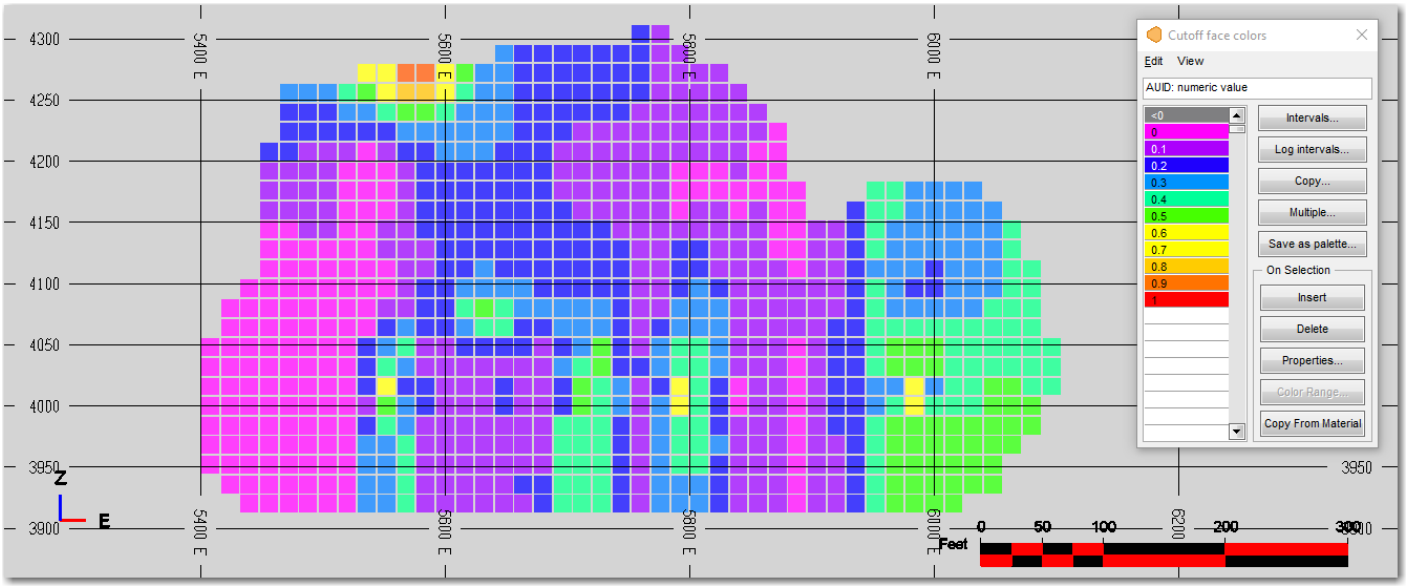
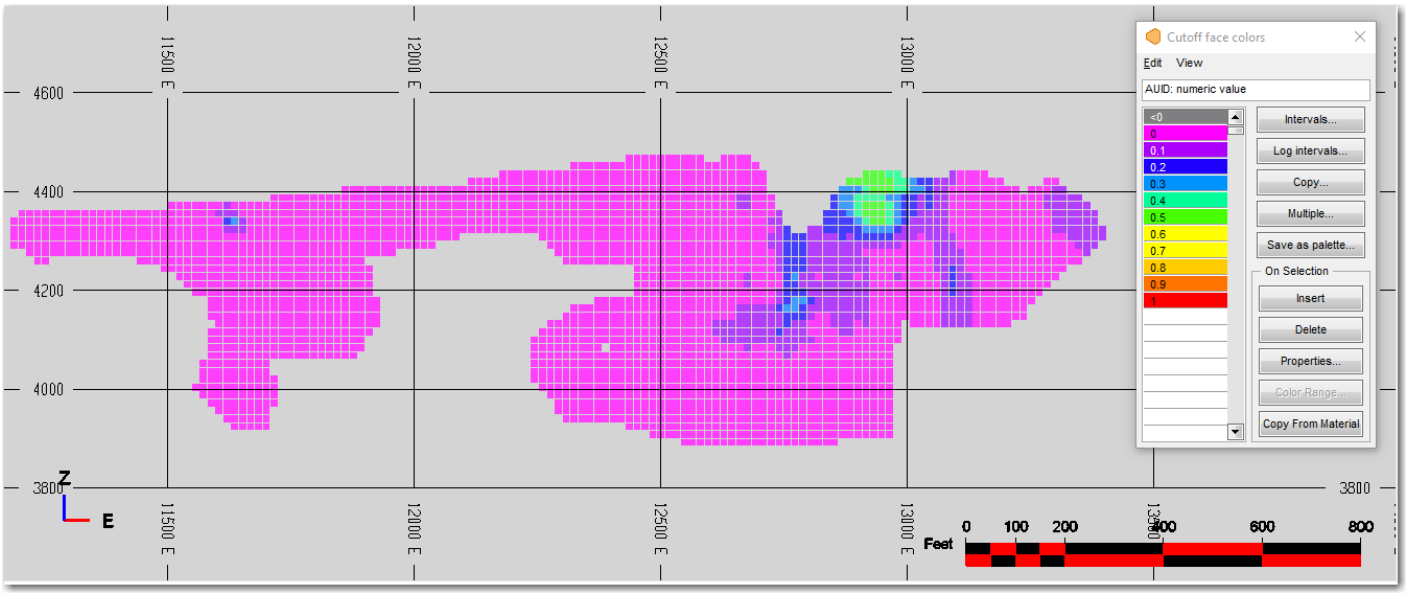


Figure 14-11: Long-section View of Taylor Vein Block Model looking North



14.9.2 Comparison between 2016 and 2020 Resource Estimates

The difference between the resource estimate which was the subject of the 2016 Technical Report (Kirkham 2016) and the current report is due to revision in gold price, operating, processing and G& A costs and exchange rate resulting in an increased base case, cutoff grade.

The cut-off grade chosen for 2016 reporting of mineral resources was 0.1 ounces per ton Au which was based on a gold price of US$1,350, gold recovery of 99% and mining, processing and G&A costs of costs of $110, $45 and $30, respectively. The US exchange rate was 1.30 $CAN to $US.

The cut-off grade chosen for 2020 reporting of mineral resources was 0.11 opt Au which is based on a gold price of US$1,450, gold recovery of 90% and mining, processing and G&A costs of $115, $45 and $40, respectively. The US exchange rate was 1.40 $CAN to $US.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

At present, there are no mineral reserve estimates for the Project.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

There are no other relevant data or information.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

As this is not considered an advanced project at this time, this section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

As this is not considered as advanced project at this time, this section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There are no relevant data or information.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There are no relevant data or information.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Avino holds mineral cell claims totaling 1,240.4 ha covering the past producing Minto mine, located approximately 14 km north of Bralorne beside Highway 40 on Carpenter Lake.

The Minto mine is underlain by sedimentary and volcanics of the Bridge River complex. Vein mineralization, alteration and structural controls are similar to those observed on the Bralorne-Pioneer property. Upper Cretaceous dykes cut north to northwest across the sediments, dipping steeply. Mineralization occurs in shear zones following the intrusive contact of porphyry dykes or the stratigraphic contact between sediments and volcanics. The principal ore shoot occurs in cherty quartzites in a strong shear which follows, in part, along the footwall of a 6-metre wide, altered, fine-grained feldspar porphyry dyke (the "Minto dyke"). Veins up to 1.2 metres wide contain lenses and narrow bands of quartz, calcite and ankerite with coarsely crystalline sulphides and gold. Vein material generally has a banded structure defined by alternating metallic mineral concentrations and quartz-carbonate gangue. Wallrock alteration is characterized by rare to abundant ankerite and calcite with lesser chlorite, sericite and mariposite.

The Minto mine was in operation from 1934 to 1940 during which time over 2130 metres of underground work was done, and a total of 80,650 tonnes of ore grading 6.8 grams gold and 19.9 grams silver per tonne was produced. The mine yielded 546 kilograms (17,558 ounces) of gold, 1,573 kilograms silver, 9,673 kilograms copper and 56,435 kilograms lead.

The information related to the Minto Mine has been provided by Avino and the production data is listed on the Avino website. The Author is not able to validate and verify the information and it should be also noted that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Bralorne Property which is the subject of this Report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Talisker is implementing a multi-stage, multi-year plan to systematically explore this historic mining camp. Avino and predecessor, BGM, have been exploring and developing the Bralorne Property for many years which was initially staked in 1896. Talisker acquired BGM in December 2019, giving Talisker full control and ownership of the Bralorne Mine.

The Bralorne Property is easily accessible and infrastructure at the Bralorne Mine site is well developed. A mill with a nominal capacity of 100 tons per day existed on the Property up until 2018 but has been dismantled however the mill buildings remain in place near the 800 Level portal. A tailings pond with an ultimate five-year capacity has been constructed. A 45-person bunkhouse, cookhouse, dry, offices and geological logging facilities are located on the Property.

The Author's interpretations and conclusions by area are as follows with Key Risks and Opportunities found in Table 25.1.

Geology

- The gold-quartz veins form an approximate *en echelon* array which consist mainly of ribboned fissure veins with septa defined by fine-grained chlorite, sericite, graphite or sulphide minerals. The fissure veins tend to be larger, thicker, and host the higher gold grades. Gold mineralization is observed occurring with intense silicification, stockwork veining, hydrothermal breccia, disseminated, and lesser quartz veining, all spatially associated with northeast-trending pre- and syn-dated faults and fracture zones believed to be related to early rhyolite magma evacuation and collapse.
- Veins are dominantly composed of quartz, with minor carbonate minerals, mainly calcite and ankerite, and lesser amounts of chlorite, sericite, clay altered mariposite, talc, scheelite and native gold.
- Sulphides are present and, although locally abundant, make up less than 1% of total vein volume. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the most abundant sulphides with lesser marcasite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite.

Exploration

- Extensive exploration work has been done throughout the Property for many years. Current exploration activities are focused on expanding existing vein structures along with identifying new veins.
- There is potential for gains through the mining of historic data and records.

QA/QC

- The QA/QC programs developed by the Company for this Project for its exploration programs are mature and are overseen by appropriately qualified geologists, acquired using adequate quality control procedures that meet industry best practices for a drilling-stage exploration property. There is variability related to the gold assays which is expected particularly due to the "nuggety" nature of the gold however, the QA/QC procedures have been fairly successful in identifying issues so that they be rectified. The QA/QC programs did not identify any grade biases, therefore assay results within the database are appropriate for may be relied upon.
- The number of density measurements compiled to date is still relatively low. Additional test work should be undertaken.

Table 25.1: Key Project Risks and Opportunities

Project Element	Economic Risk Level	Comment	Risk	Opportunity
Database	Moderate	A significant amount of historic data remains to be analyzed and digitized. The database should be continually reviewed and renewed to ensure data quality.	Issues with existing data may be discovered which will cause uncertainty.	Potential discovery of new veins. Expansion of existing veins.
Density	Low	Density data is relatively sparse. More data would give higher level of precision for tonnage estimations.	Additional data to support decreased revisions of densities values will result in lower tonnage values.	Conversely increased revisions of densities values will result in higher tonnage values.
Mined-out Areas	Moderate-high	Stopes, mined out areas, drifts and development have been digitized input and modelled so that the volumes are extracted.	Any exclusions would reduce the volumes and tonnages.	Could result in the discovery of panels that were previously un-economic to be re-evaluated.

Project Element	Economic Risk Level	Comment	Risk	Opportunity
Geology	Low	Vein solids do not honor drill hole and composite data precisely.	Could cause differences in volumes.	Would be easier to validate and verify for audit purposes.
Geology	Medium	The geology of the area is well known and documented supported by current methods and techniques.	Further work may disprove previous models and therefore result in condemnation of targets	An increased understanding and alterative theories may result in discovery
Exploration	Moderate	Exploration has continued to result in discovery in a historic mining camp.	There is no guarantee that exploration and discovery will result in an economically viable operation.	Within this historic mining camp, it is feasible that addition discovery is likely and that an intelligent, systematic program will be successful in uncovering new discoveries.
First Nations	Moderate	Level of detail related to First Nations and local community relationships, negotiations and agreements.	Uncertainty could arise should issues be encountered or are not known.	Increased certainty of project success and social license.
Gold Price	Low	Modeling based on US$1,300 gold.	Lower gold price will change size and grade of the potential targets.	Higher gold price will change size and grade of the potential targets.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to further evaluate the potential of the Project, the following recommendations should be considered:

- To explore for significant new views with 15,000 m of diamond drilling in 24 holes.
- Continue with the historic data compilation along with QA/QC of the master database.

A budget of $7,653,000 is estimated to complete the aforementioned work and is presented in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1: Budget for Proposed 2020 Work Program

Description	#	Unit	$/Unit	Total $
Drilling	15,000	Meters	350	5,250,000
Data compilation model update including QA/QC				250,000
Environment and Permitting				200,000
Reporting				30,000
Sub total				**5,730,000**
G&A - Mine Maintenance				1,350,000
Contingency				573,000
Total				**7,653,000**

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28 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Garth David Kirkham, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geoscientist with an office at 6331 Palace Place, Burnaby, British Columbia.
2. This certificate applies to the document entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report” for the Bralorne Gold Project, Bralorne, British Columbia, Canada dated effective July 24, 2020 (“Technical Report”) prepared for Talisker Resources Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in 1983 with a B. Sc. I have continuously practiced my profession since 1988. I have worked on and been involved with many similar NI 43-101 technical reports including Bralorne, Table Mountain, Monument Bay and Cerro Las Minitas.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I have visited the property on a number of occasions, the last was December 15 – 17, 2019.
6. In the independent report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report” for the Bralorne Gold Project, Bralorne, British Columbia, Canada dated effective July 24, 2020, I am responsible for all sections.
7. I have had prior involvement as an author of the Technical Reports titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report” for the Bralorne Mine, Gold Bridge, British Columbia, Canada dated December 2016”, “Updated Preliminary Assessment for the Bralorne Mine, Gold Bridge, British Columbia, Canada dated November 2012”, “Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Bralorne Mine, Gold Bridge, British Columbia, Canada dated September 2006” and “Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Bralorne Mine, Gold Bridge, British Columbia, Canada dated September 2005”.
8. I am independent of Talisker Resources Ltd. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report and that this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Properties and Form 43-101F1. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

“Garth Kirkham” {signed and sealed}

Garth Kirkham, P.Geo.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 2020 in Burnaby, British Columbia.