

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Maiden JORC Resource of 830,000oz at 11.6 g/t gold at Pickle Crow Gold Project, Canada

Drilling program to grow this Resource already well underway, with mineralisation open in every direction and numerous walk-up targets to test

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Independent Maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Resource for the Pickle Crow Gold Project Mine is 830,000oz at 11.6 g/t.
- Resource runs from the surface immediately adjacent to existing underground and surface infrastructure; Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.
- Pickle Crow produced 1.5Moz at 16 g/t² up to its closure in 1966, when the gold price was ~US\$35/oz; Limited significant exploration has been conducted since.
- Drill program underway with nine holes completed; a second diamond drill rig is mobilising to site to expedite resource growth and test multiple walk-up targets.
- Visual inspection of the initial drill intersections validates the geological interpretation with significant mineralisation, veining, and visual gold intercepted (refer to Appendix A-Table 2). Assays are pending.
- Numerous high-grade targets identified since acquisition; anticipated to be drilled in 2020.
- Scope for rapid resource growth, with intersections outside Resource estimate including (refer to Appendix A-Table 1):
 - **10.7m @ 50.9g/t gold** - Vein 13 (hole 3-4-179)
 - **1.1m @ 150.0g/t gold** - Vein 13 (hole PC99-12)
 - **6.9m @ 17.7g/t gold** - Vein 2 Footwall (hole 3-2-112)
 - **1.5m @ 444.4 g/t gold** – Vein 22 (hole PC-11-251)
 - **2m @ 69.1 g/t gold** - Vein 22 (hole PC-12-253)
 - **0.9m @ 878.7 g/t gold** – Vein 23 (hole PC-14-283)

Independent JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Pickle Crow Gold Project

Lower Cut-Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Gold g/t	Gold Million oz
2.0 g/t Au	2.5	10.7	0.86
3.5 g/t Au	2.3	11.6	0.83
5.0 g/t Au	1.8	13.2	0.78

3.5g/t gold lower cut off totals rounded to reflect acceptable precision

Auteco Minerals Ltd (Auteco or the Company) (ASX: AUT) is pleased to announce a maiden JORC 2012-compliant Inferred Resource of 830,000oz at 11.6 g/t gold (**Resource**) for its Pickle Crow Gold Project (**Pickle Crow**) in Ontario, Canada.

The Resource estimate stems from a review of the existing data at Pickle Crow, including previous non-JORC compliant resources, and has been completed by Perth-based Cube Consulting.

Auteco started its maiden drilling program at Pickle Crow late last month. Since then nine holes have been drilled, and assays are pending analysis.

The results of this program will form part of a resource update Auteco aims to complete later this calendar year.

Auteco can earn up to 80 per cent of Pickle Crow from First Mining Gold Corp (refer to ASX release dated 28 January 2020).

The project is located in a world-class gold mining province which also hosts projects such as Red Lake (Evolution Mining: 25Moz), Musselwhite (Newmont Corporation: 5.7Moz) and Springpole (First Mining Gold Corp: 4.7Moz).

Auteco Executive Chairman Ray Shorrocks said the Company had made a strong start in its strategy to establish Pickle Crow as a world-scale project in a Tier-1 location.

“This maiden JORC Resource, which has been independently calculated, confirms Pickle Crow is a significant, high-grade deposit with immense growth potential,” Mr Shorrocks said.

“The Resource validates the geological model of our technical team, which in turn supports their view about the scope for further resource growth.

“We are now undertaking the first systematic exploration program at Pickle Crow for 50 years.

“Our confidence in the project has been strengthened by the visual results from the first few drill holes and as a result, we have added a second drill rig and increased the program from 5,000m to at least 10,000m.”

Mr Shorrocks added,

“This is just the beginning of work at Pickle Crow. Our active exploration has three goals, firstly near-term resources growth focused on adding geological confidence to already identified areas of mineralisation that can be brought into the resource inventory.

“Secondly, extensions to the current known resources which remain open in both along strike and down dip.

“Finally, new discovery through step out exploration, with numerous high priority targets identified outside the Core Trend.”

FURTHER HIGHLIGHTS:

- Resources are from surface and are adjacent to existing underground mine development and infrastructure.
- Mineralisation is open on all lodes along strike and at depth.

- Drill intercepts within the Maiden Resource Estimate include:¹
 - 13.1m @ 43.3 g/t gold from 530.35m
 - 7.6m @ 8.2 g/t gold from 492.5m
 - 2.8m @ 11.2 g/t gold from 547.67m
 - 5.0m @ 9.1 g/t gold from 102m
 - 3.9m @ 17.4 g/t gold from 200m
 - 3.2m @ 134.3 g/t gold from 1139.8m
- A second diamond drill rig has been mobilised, scheduled for arrival in July 2020 to supplement Auteco's Maiden diamond drilling campaign. Based on visually encouraging observations from recent drilling and visible gold in the core, the initial drill program has been expanded from 5,000m to 10,000m with a 24-man, all-season camp to be delivered next week to support exploration activities.
- Significant scope identified for resource expansion through new discoveries 'in the shadow of the headframe' as well as along strike and at depth with unmined drill results from targets outside of the resource estimate including (refer to Appendix A for details):

Extensional drill holes outside current Inferred Resource (refer Figure 8 and Appendix A, table 1):

Vein 13 Target:

- 10.7m @ 50.9g/t gold from 5.49m in 3-4-179
- 1.1m @ 150.0g/t gold from 156.5m in PC99-12

Vein 2 Footwall Vein Target:

- 1.7m @ 55.5 g/t gold from 91.29m in 744-14
- 6.9m @ 17.7g/t gold from 1.83m in 3-2-112

Vein 3 Target:

- 1.2m @ 103.4g/t gold from 20.24m in 744-24

Vein 22 and 23 Targets:

- 1.5m @ 444.4 g/t gold from 22.65m (includes 0.5m @ 1325.7g/t gold from 23.65m) in PC-11-251
- 2m @ 69.1 g/t gold from 23.7m in PC-12-253
- 0.9m @ 878.7 g/t gold from 65.89m in PC-14-283
- 9.9m @ 12.9 g/t gold from 66.2m in PC-14-284

Vein 9 Target:

- 2.6m @ 78.8 g/t gold from 37.08m in 2200-1-22-55
- 1.2m @ 79.5 g/t gold from 104.8m in 4-38-41
- 2.2m @ 37.6 g/t gold from 117.43m in 4-38-42

Multiple underexplored, walk-up, near-mine targets in the 320km² of tenure including (refer to ASX announcement 26 March 2020):

- **Springer Shaft Target:** 1.7m @ 36.6 g/t gold from 15.1m in CPSH-88-01
- **F Vein Target:** 4.6m @ 9.3 g/t gold from 27.1m in CP-88-92
- **SW Powder house Target:** 6.1m @ 7.3 g/t gold from 86.6m in PL04-26
- **East Pat Shear:** 6.0m @ 7.7 g/t gold from 232m in PC-10-145

¹ Refer to ASX release dated 28 January 2020 & 26 March 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or date which materially affect the information included in the announcements.



Figure 1: Vein 22: Close up of Interval Outside of Resource Estimate. PC-11-251: Detail of interval grading 0.5m @ 1325.73g/t gold from 23.65m.

About the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) – Pickle Crow Gold Project

The Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is located within a 3.5km section of the core mineralised shear zone and incorporates multiple high-grade Lodes within a large mineralised corridor. This 3.5km section previously produced 1.5Moz @ 16g/t gold² until the mine closed in 1966. The current Resource includes 15 separate modelled lodes (refer to Figure 2). All resources are reported at a 3.5g/t gold lower cut-off which is deemed acceptable based on industry costings associated with the likely mining method (narrow vein underground).

Global Inferred Resources have been grouped into table 1 below. All resources are classified as inferred:

Independent JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Pickle Crow Gold Project

Lower Cut-Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Gold g/t	Gold Million oz
2.0 g/t Au	2.5	10.7	0.86
3.5 g/t Au	2.3	11.6	0.83
5.0 g/t Au	1.8	13.2	0.78

- Figures may not add up due to rounding.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- Mineral Resources are reported at a block cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t Au.
- No minimum mining SMU parameters applied to the Inferred Mineral Resources.
- The average bulk density assigned to the quartz vein hosted mineralisation is 2.7 g/cm³.

The Pickle Crow Gold Deposit is a high grade, shear-hosted, mesothermal Archean lode gold deposit. The deposit occurs primarily within mafic volcanics and banded iron formation (BIF) units in the Pickle Crow assemblage of the Pickle Lake Greenstone belt; in the Uchi Lake Sub-province of the Superior Craton of the Canadian Shield.

Mineralisation is focused around steeply North-West dipping, regional scale shear zones with the mineralisation hosted near the Main Break structure, proximal to the highly strained, unconformable boundary between the Pickle Crow assemblage and the mafic-intermediate volcanics of the younger Confederation assemblage. A restricted, late-basin, Temiskaming-like sedimentary assemblage has also been identified in the hanging wall of this structure.

Multiple mineralisation styles have been identified on the property, but the Resource Estimation incorporates:

- **Quartz-Gold-Tungsten (+/-Tourmaline) Veins:** These were the main focus of historical mining, frequently grading +15g/t with metallurgical recoveries +98%. This vein mineralisation constitutes the current resource component

Additional Mineralisation styles currently outside of resources include:

- **Banded Iron Formation (BIF) Mineralisation:** Stringers and sulphide mineralisation replacing iron minerals in the banded iron-formation.
- **Shear-Zone Hosted Mineralisation:** Wide zones of shearing and alteration with discontinuous quartz veining and disseminated pyrite. Previously unmined and underexplored.
- **Quartz-Arsenopyrite stockwork veins in BIF:** Underexplored mineralisation style.

Given the depth, width and grade of the deposit Auteco considers that the mineralisation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Particularly when considering that the high-grade resources are close to existing underground infrastructure and in proximity to world class surface infrastructure including highways and commercial hydro power lines. Additionally, there is already a successful history of commercial production at the Pickle Crow Gold Mine which produced 1.5 Million oz @ 16g/t Gold² between 1935 and 1966 before eventual closure.

The Resource has been independently estimated by Cube Consulting Perth (see Competent Person statement). The estimate has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of 2D estimation modelling approach and 3D dynamic interpolation, both using Ordinary Kriging (OK). A full summary of the resource methodology and validation is included in the Appendix B JORC table. All project resources have been classified as Inferred based on current drill spacing and the historical drill results which will require further supporting verification drilling and QAQC insertion. It is anticipated that Infill drilling and verification drilling will support an increase in resource classification.

The updated resource differs from the previous 43-101 release for a combination of the following reasons:

- Removal of unconstrained and low-grade BIF hosted mineralisation from the estimate.
- Updated geological model and high-grade plunge interpretation for some domains based on a detailed structural review completed by AUT geologists.
- Better orebody modelling by using vein function modelling on 3D data vs the original sectional interpretation.
- Revised resource estimation methodology more suitable for narrow vein gold deposits.

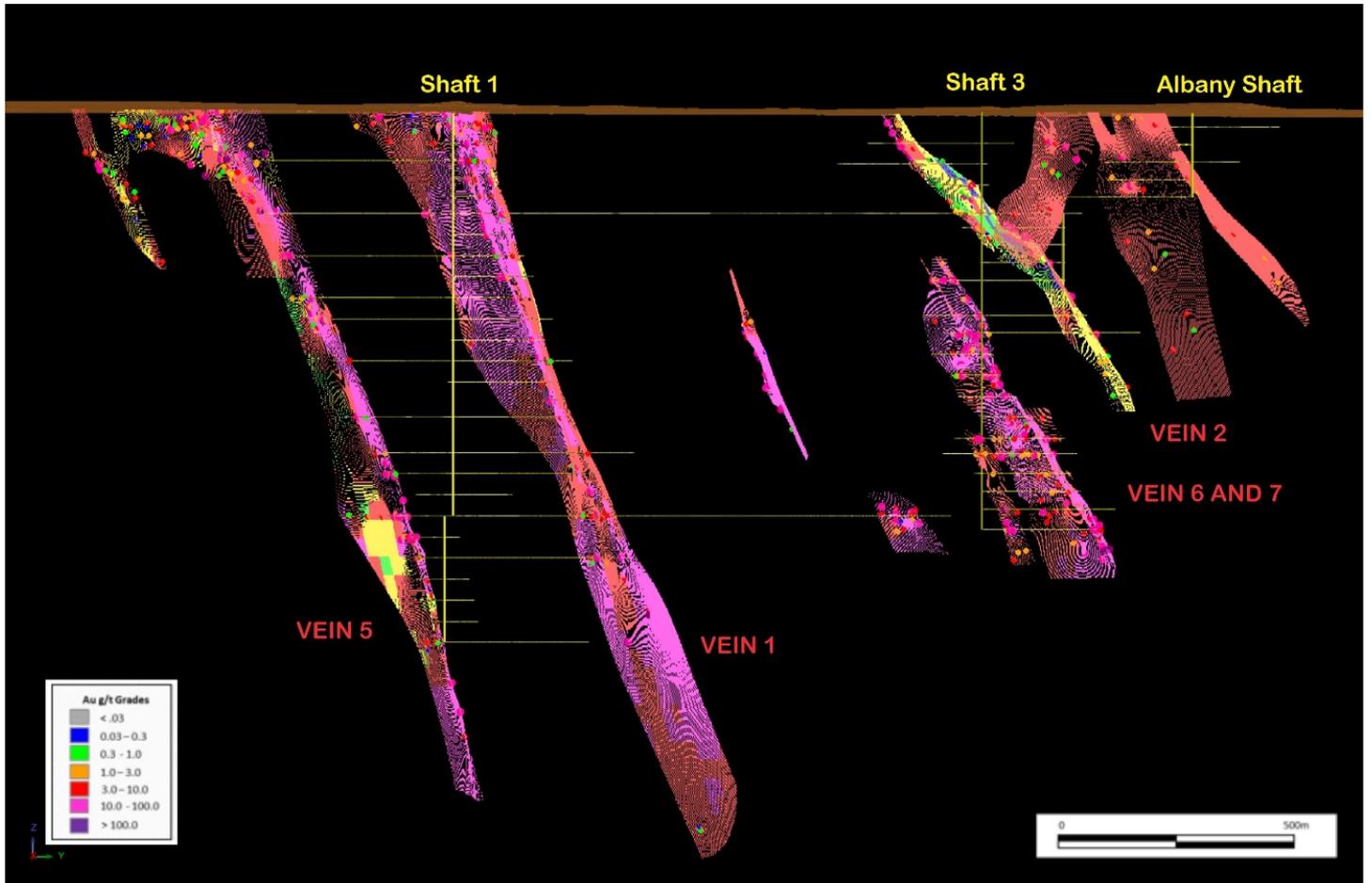


Figure 2: Long Section of the Pickle Crow Gold Project Resource Area showing block model and grouped by Shaft Number and underground development at the property.

Auteco Minerals Ongoing Exploration at Pickle Crow

Auetco is actively exploring the Pickle Crow deposit with one diamond drill rig in operation since May 2020 (refer ASX announcement 27 May 2020). A second drill rig is mobilising to site to expedite resource growth and allow exploration step outs. To date, nine drill holes for 2,079m have been completed with all assay results pending. Visually encouraging mineralisation (refer to Appendix A, table 2) has been intersected where anticipated in all holes with visible gold the observed in hole AUDD0004 at 296.7m (refer to Figure 3 below and Appendix A, table 2). As a result, the initial drill program has been expanded from 5,000m to 10,000m.



Figure 3: Observed visible gold (circled) at 296.7m in AUDD0004 (refer to Appendix A for details) – NQ Core.



Figure 4 : Vein 2 Extension in AUDD007: Intercept from recent drilling. 82 cm laminated quartz vein with composite quartz-carbonate tourmaline veins. Tourmaline and fine grained pyrite (3% over 10.21m sheared interval) to selvedge. Vein hosted in 10.21m of sheared Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (from 133.95m to 144.16m) with strong coincident sericite alteration. Multiple 1-3cm, sub-parallel quartz extension veins (approximately 5% of interval) within shear please see table 2 Appendix A for details.



Figure 5: Vein 2 Footwall Extension in AUDD002: Intercept from recent drilling. 180 cm laminated quartz vein from 91.7m to 93.5m. Tourmaline and fine grained pyrite (0.5% over 5.1m sheared interval) to selvedge. Vein hosted in 5.1m of sheared Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (from 90.1m to 95.2m) with moderate to strong coincident sericite alteration. Multiple 1-3cm, sub-parallel quartz extension veins (approximately 10% of interval) within shear. Please see table 2 Appendix A for details.



Figure 6: Vein 13 Extension in AUDD004: Intercept from recent drilling. 16.3m zone from 282.7m to 300.1m of sheared Banded Iron formation (from 282.7 to 294m) and sheared polymictic conglomerate. Multiple 1-10cm Quartz extension veins with strong ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvage (veins 10% over interval). Pyrite replacement of magnetite/pyrrhotite in interval with Pyrite ranging from 5-90% of the rock mass over the interval, averaging 20% on a meter by meter basis. Pyrrhotite ranges from 1-5% of the rock mass, averaging 2% over the interval width. Visible gold logged, one 4mm constellation (shown in Figure 3) at 296.7m and two small flecks (1mm) at 296.92m. Please see table 2 Appendix A for details.



Figure 7: Vein 13 Part 1 Extension in AUDD003: Intercept from recent drilling. 9.1m zone from 124.4m to 133.5m of sheared greywackes. Multiple 1-40cm Quartz shear veins with strong ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvage (veins 30% over interval). Pyrite ranging from 0.5 to 2% of the rock mass over the interval, averaging 1% on a meter by meter basis. Please see table 2 Appendix A for details.

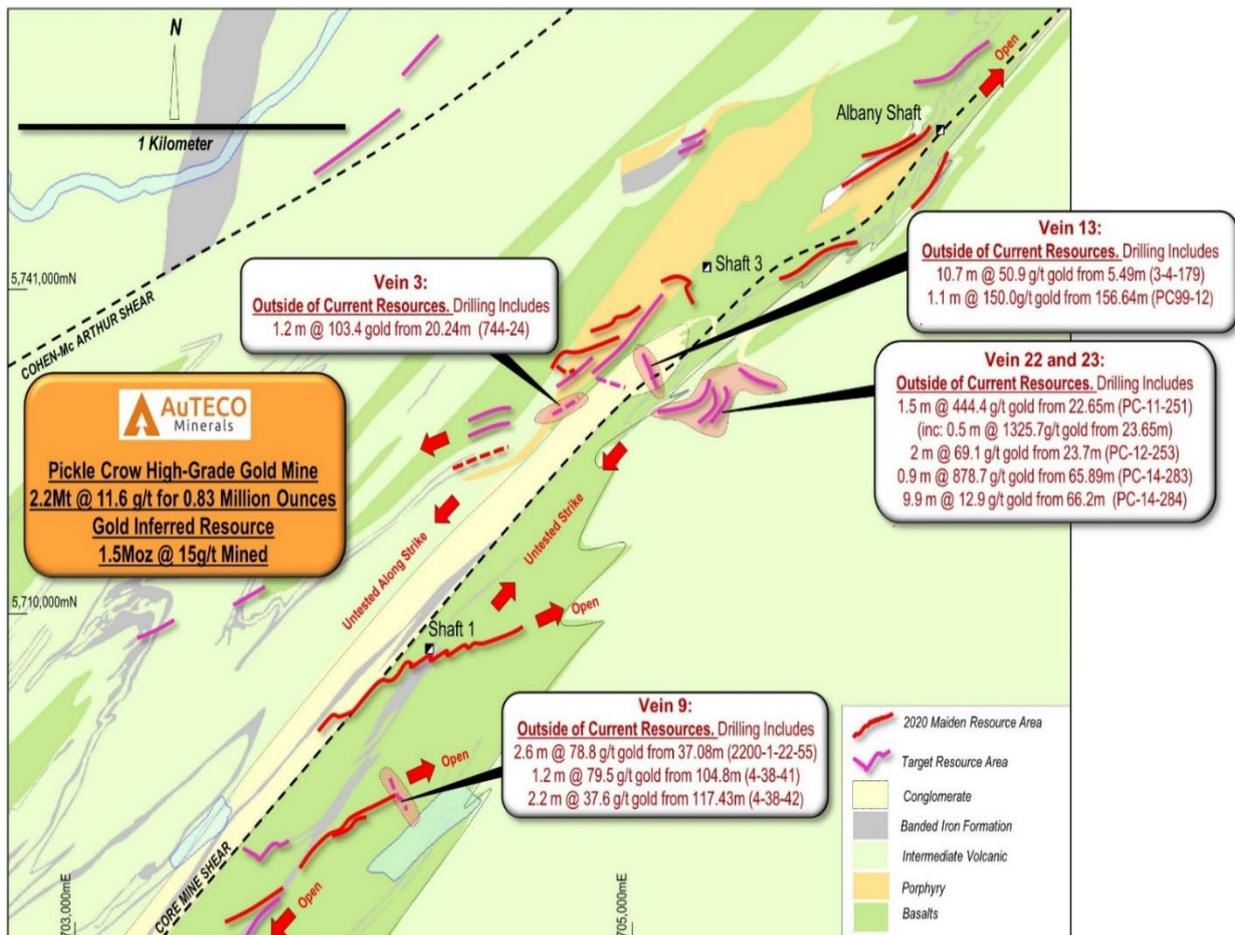


Figure 8: Plan View of Pickle Crow mineralised trend highlighting existing resource areas and mine shafts, target areas with significant drilling intercepts, outside of current resources that are the focus of current exploration drilling activity

Pickle Crow Gold Project – Regional Potential Beyond the Core Mine Trend - 320km² of Tenure

Exploration efforts are currently focussed on the definition of additional resources within the top 500m from surface within the Core Trend. Targeting is focussed on extending mineralisation around the current Inferred Resource and historical mining and infrastructure.

After historic mining ceased in 1966, there has been very limited exploration of the Pickle Crow Gold Project and greater project area. Any work that has been conducted by modern explorers has been fragmented and focused on developing small remnant resources proximal to the old mine infrastructure.

Auteco is the first company to explore the consolidated regional exploration ground which covers a significant area of prospective stratigraphy with a total of 320km² of landholding.

Auteco has returned to first principles at the project with a focus on discovering and developing new project scale, high-grade, near-surface, JORC compliant gold resources. There are multiple, underexplored, mineralised trends within the property and outside of the maiden resource area. Already identified walk-up drill targets are shown in Figure 9 below and include (refer to ASX announcement 26 March 2020).

Core Mine Shear - Shallow drill intersections include:

- Springer Shaft Target: 1.7m @ 36.6 g/t gold from 15.1 m in CPSH-88-01
- F Vein Target: 4.6m @ 9.3 g/t gold from 27.1m in CP-88-92
- SW Powder house Target: 6.1m @ 7.3 g/t gold from 86.6 m in PL04-26

East Pat Shear - Drill intersections from the East Pat Target include:

- 35.7 m @ 2.2 g/t gold from 21.5 m in PC-10-108
- 6.0 m @ 7.7 g/t gold from 232 m in PC-10-145

Cohen - Mac Arthur Shear - Drill intersections include:

- MacArthur Target: 14.3 m @ 1.5 g/t gold from 30.5 m in PC-10-067

Kawinogans Target - Drill intersections include:

- 23.5 m @ 1.4 g/t gold from 196 m in PC-10-092

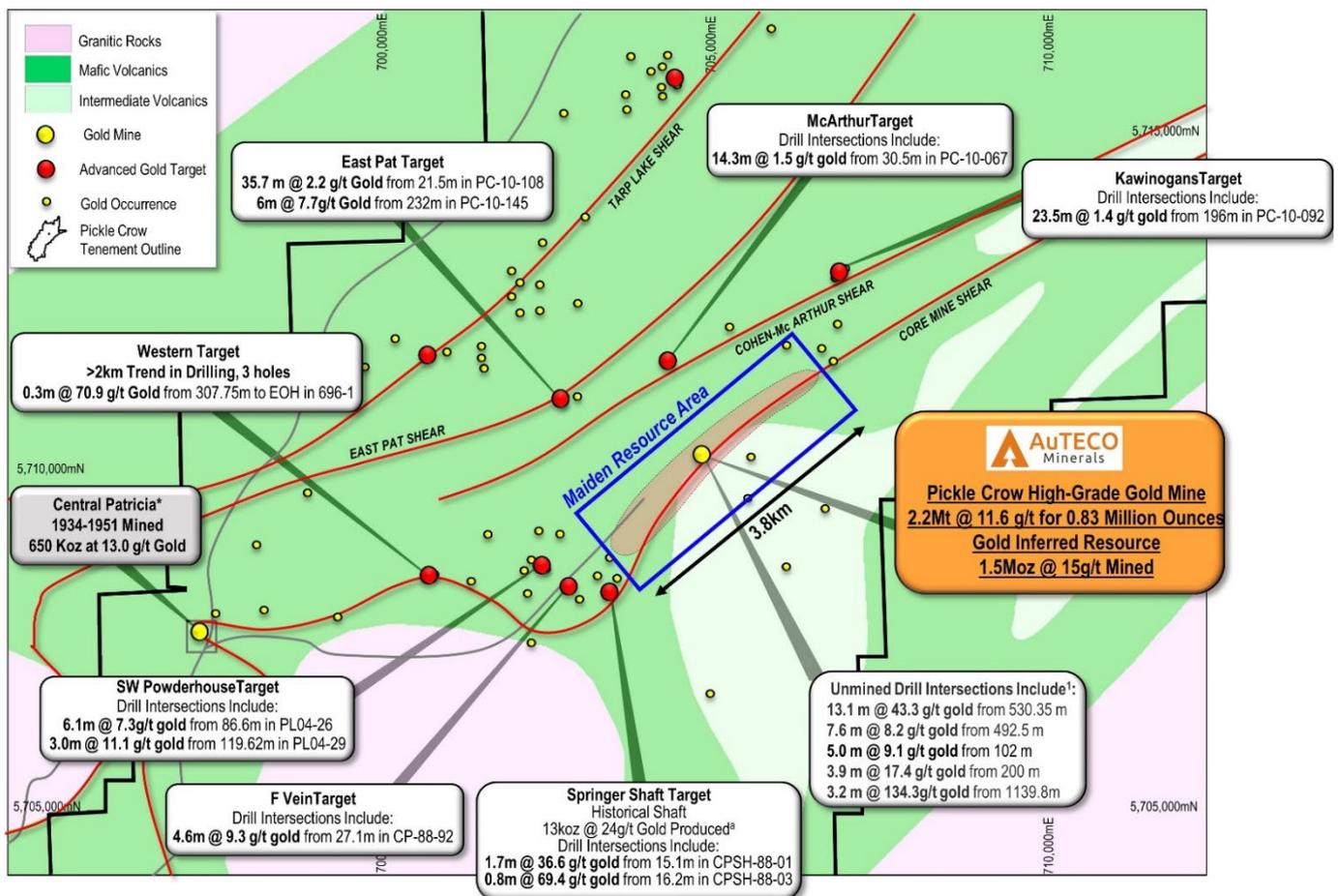


Figure 9: Location of the high-grade, Pickle Crow and Central Patricia Gold mines and targets related to the Core Mine, Cohen-MacArthur and East Pat shear zones. (Sourced from The Northern Miner, article, May 1984 and first reported by Auteco on the ASX 26 March 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the announcement).



Figure 10: Vein 19: Intercept from within the Resource Estimate. PC-10-052-W02 : 13.13m @ 43.28g/t gold from 530.35 (refer to ASX announcement 28 January 2020 – Appendix A).



Figure 11: Vein 19: Intercept from within the Resource Estimate. PC-12-052-W01: 7.6m @ 8.23g/t gold from 492.5 (refer to ASX announcement 28 January 2020 – Appendix A).



Figure 12: Vein 22: Interval Outside of Resource Estimate. PC-11-251: 1.5m @ 444.38 g/t gold from 22.65m (including 0.5m @ 1325.73g/t gold from 23.65m).

SUMMARY OF JORC TABLE 1

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in-line with the requirements of ASX listing rule 5.8.1.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Archean Pickle Crow Orebody consists of 15 separate high-grade, lode gold domains hosted across a variety of different lithologies ranging from Pickle Crow Basalts, through Banded Iron Formation and Porphyry units. There is sufficient confidence in the geological modelling of the orebody geometries for Inferred Resource Estimation, with variable confidence dependent on drilling density, geological confidence and historical QAQC.

The Mineral Resource sits within an area of 3,800m strike (in a NE direction) of the core mine trend and within an 800m section of stratigraphy and has been interpreted to extend at its maximum 1,500m below surface in close proximity to where the underground development stops.

Drilling Techniques, Sampling and assaying

Drilling included in the Resource Estimation at Pickle Crow consists of historical surface and underground drilling. Overall 3,866 holes for 322,712m of dominantly NQ diamond drilling are incorporated into the database with 3,080 holes for 129,000m drilled from underground prior to 1988 and the remainder from surface. 370 NQ diamond drill holes for 130,362m have been completed since 2008.

Core was cut in half with one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. Assays from diamond drilling post 1981 are Fire Assay results from various accredited Canadian laboratories. Historical assay methods prior to this are unknown but have been verified by duplicate sampling by historical operators at the project.

Post 2008 samples were dispatched to ALS Chemex for gold by 50g Fire Assay with atomic absorption finish. Samples greater than 5g/t gold were reassayed by 50g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. All samples greater than 10g/t gold were additionally sent for pulp metallics (950g).

Estimation Methodology

The MRE has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of 2D estimation modelling approach and 3D dynamic interpolation (DK), both using Ordinary Kriging (OK). The estimation methodology is briefly summarised as follows:

- The primary estimation domains are based on the 3D geological wireframing of quartz veins and BIF hosted mineralisation provided by Auteco. The domain interpretations were based on historical UG mining knowledge of the steeply dipping quartz veining known to host gold mineralisation from drill logging and descriptions of mapping and sampling.
- The mineralised domains acted as hard boundaries to control the June 2020 MRE.
- Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. There were consequently no residuals. Intervals with no assays were assigned background grades for the compositing routine as these un-assayed intervals in the drill holes were assumed to be waste.
- Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied on a domain by domain basis. The influence

of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis.

- The 2D estimation approach using OK was deemed appropriate for the very narrow, linear and continuous zones hosted by quartz veins. Interval composites were generated for the mineralised lode, which were then weighted by their respective widths to calculate an accumulation variable. The accumulation variable for gold was then used for variogram analysis and 2D interpolation of gold grades. The estimated 2D block values were then exported back into 3D space.
- Several quartz vein hosted domains show ribbon-like structures and although the overall dip and dip direction of most of the lodes are consistent, there are enough changes in geometry to require locally varying search ellipse and variogram directions. The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones.
- For mineralised domains estimated using 2D OK method, variogram ranges and search distances were defined in a rotated horizontal plane. For the 3D DK method, variogram modelling was conducted to provide nugget, sill and range for 3 directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation.

Block model validation was conducted by the following means:

- Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis.
- Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
- A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain.
- Validation results generally showed good correlation of the input data to the estimated gold grades, mostly within the better populated estimation domains.

Bulk Density

A bulk density of 2.7g/cm³ was assigned to mineralised quartz veins based on test work completed by previous operator's PC Gold Inc.

Classification

The Mineral Resource has been entirely classified as Inferred. The classification is based on the relative confidence in the mineralised domain countered by high nugget values, variable drill spacing, stun-verifiable historical database and partial lack of historical QAQC.

Mining factors or Assumptions

Underground mining is assumed however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution.

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

Initial metallurgical test work was completed by previous operators on the high-grade vein mineralisation at Pickle Crow and can be summarised as:

- Excellent total gold extractions to a maximum exceeding 99% through a combination of gravity and 48-hour cyanide leach bottle rolls
- Excellent gravity recoveries of up to 92.4% of total gold recovered by the Knelson Concentrator prior to cyanide leaching.

These results are in line with the historical performance of the Pickle Crow Gold mine which operated between 1935 and 1966 with recoveries averaging slightly over 98% recovered through a combination of gravity and cyanidation.

Reporting Cut-Off grade

A 3.5g/t cut-off grade was used to report the Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade is estimated to be the minimum grade required for economic extraction at current prices.

Given the depth, width and grade of the deposit Auteco Minerals Ltd. considers that the mineralisation incorporated into the resource estimation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Particularly when considering the high-grade resources are close to existing underground infrastructure and in proximity to existing highways and commercial power lines. In addition, there is already a successful history of commercial production at the Pickle Crow Gold Mine which produced 1.5 Million oz @ 16g/t Gold² between 1935 and 1966 before eventual closure.

Nothing contained in this announcement constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice. You should seek appropriate professional advice before making any investment decision.

For further information regarding Auteco Minerals Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:AUT) or the Company's website <https://www.autecominerals.com.au/>

For and on behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RS', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Mr Ray Shorrocks

Executive Chairman

Auteco Minerals Ltd

Phone: +61 8 9220 9030

² Refer Sedar Technical report for historical production -

<https://www.sedar.com/GetFile.do?lang=EN&docClass=24&issuerNo=00022404&issuerType=03&projectNo=02810557&docId=4375165>

About Auteco Minerals

Auteco Minerals Ltd (ASX: AUT) is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on advancing high-grade gold resources at the Pickle Crow Gold Project in the world-class Uchi sub-province of Ontario, Canada. Pickle Crow is one of Canada's highest-grade gold mines – historically producing 1.5 million ounces at 16 g/t gold – in a region which hosts the 25 Moz Red Lake and 2.3 Moz Musselwhite gold camps (refer to Cautionary Statement).

Auteco's Directors and exploration team have a proven track record of gold discoveries and creating wealth for shareholders and stakeholders. The Company also has a joint venture on the Limestone Well Vanadium-Titanium Project in Western Australia.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves or targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Marcus Harden, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Harden is an employee of the Company and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Harden is an employee and holds securities in Auteco Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources has been reviewed and compiled by Mr Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr Fitzpatrick is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Neither Mr Fitzpatrick nor Cube Consulting Pty Ltd holds any interest in Auteco Minerals Ltd, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Fitzpatrick is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Fitzpatrick has reviewed the contents of this ASX announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclaimers

References to previous ASX announcements should be read in conjunction with this release.

Forward Looking Information

This announcement contains forward looking statements concerning the Company. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks,

uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of commodities, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed announcements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this announcement will actually occur.

APPENDIX A:

Table 1: Significant Intercept Table. Cut-off grade of 1 g/t Gold allowing for 1m internal dilution (NSI – No significant Intercept). All cords in UTM NAD 83 z15.

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Au	
							(m)	(m)			(m)
PC-11-251	705491.75	5710739.23	343.52	140	-80	50.67	22.65	24.15	1.5	444.38	
							incl:	23.65	24.15	0.5	1325.73
PC-12-253	705491	5710738.6	343.6	140	-90	51	15.3	15.8	0.5	1.15	
							and	23.7	25.7	2	69.1
PC-14-283	705336.46	5710679.19	344	160	-70	230	65.89	66.79	0.9	878.69	
							and	71.45	77	5.55	10.6
							and	80.2	81.7	1.5	1.92
							and	89.85	91.06	1.21	5.03
PC-14-284	705336.34	5710679.32	344	160	-60	155	66.2	76.05	9.85	12.94	
3-4-179	705000.876	5710762.605	232.7	297.13	67	25.01	5.49	16.17	10.68	50.08	
PC99-12	705003.29	5710860.22	340.57	190	-58	183	151.85	152.6	0.75	202.99	
							156.5	157.55	1.05	149.98	
744-14	704909.03	5710859.97	340.22	157	-60	244.92	62.1	69.65	7.55	1.16	
							72.24	81.76	9.52	2.49	
							91.29	92.96	1.67	55.53	
							183.64	184.4	0.76	1.71	
							202.69	204.9	2.21	1.54	
							219.46	222.81	3.35	6.83	
3-2-112	704907.018	5710796.418	309.72	161	-11	96.08	1.83	8.69	6.86	17.73	
744-24	704876.66	5710778.74	340.39	338	-60	45.75	20.24	21.46	1.22	103.37	
4-38-41	704343.39	5709988.109	-805.36	227	-30	135.7	104.8	106.02	1.22	79.47	
							111.17	112.15	0.98	10	
4-38-42	704343.431	5709988.278	-805.99	229	-29	144	105.41	105.53	0.12	1.02	
							117.43	119.62	2.19	37.61	
2200-1-22-55	704267.022	5709785.721	-319.8	275	-77	46.66	37.08	39.65	2.57	78.76	

Table 2: Visual Intercept Table from current drill program. (NSI – No significant Intercept). All cords in UTM NAD 83 z15.

Hole	East	North	RI	Azi	Dip	EOH	From	To	Width	Zone	Observation	Assay
AUDD0001	704983	5710808	340	223	-60	114.3	60	64.05	4.05	Vein 13 Part 1	Strongly sericite altered, sheared intermediate volcanic. Fine grained pyrite ranging from 0.1 to 5% of rock mass over interval averaging 2%. Quartz-carbonate shear veins ranging from 1cm to 30cm comprising 30% of interval	Assay Pending
AUDD0002	705018	5710874	340	200	-60	192	90.1	95.2	5.1	Vein 2 FW	Vein 2 Footwall Extension in AUDD002: Intercept from recent drilling. 180 cm laminated quartz vein from 91.7m to 93.5m. Tourmaline and fine grained pyrite (0.5% over 5.1m sheared interval) to selvedge. Vein hosted in 5.1m of sheared Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (from 90.1m to 95.2m) with moderate to strong coincident sericite alteration. Multiple 1-3cm, sub-parallel quartz extension veins (approximately 10% of interval) within shear.	Assay Pending
AUDD0003	705050	5710908	340	199	-58	260.2	45.4	49.4	4	Vein 2	40cm quartz shear vein in strongly foliated Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry. Trace pyrite to selvedge.	Assay Pending
							124.4	133.5	9.1	Vein 13 Part 1	Vein 13 Part 1 Extension in AUDD003: Intercept from recent drilling. 9.1m zone from 124.4m to 133.5m of sheared greywackes. Multiple 1-40cm Quartz shear veins with strong ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge (veins 30% over interval). Pyrite ranging from 0.5 to 2% of the rock mass over the interval, averaging 1% on a meter by meter basis.	Assay Pending
							137	143.3	6.3	Vein 13	Vein 13 . Multiple 1-30cm quartz shear and extension veins comprising 20% of interval with moderate ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge. Pyrite 1% throughout rock mass and averaging 1%, no variable range.	Assay Pending
AUDD0004	705127	5710888	341	200	-60	378	176.75	187	10.25	Vein 13 Part 1	Vein 13 . Multiple 1-40cm quartz shear and extension veins comprising 20% of interval with moderate ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge. Pyrite varies 0.5-2% of rock mass throughout interval width averaging 1% Pyrrhotite 5% throughout rock mass as 1-3cm stringer zones and averaging 5%, no variable range.	Assay Pending
							282.7	300.1	17.4	Vein 13 Part 1	Vein 13 Extension in AUDD004: Intercept from recent drilling. 16.3m zone from 282.7m to 300.1m of sheared Banded Iron formation (from 282.7 to 294m) and sheared polymictic conglomerate. Multiple 1-10cm Quartz extension veins with strong ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge (veins 10% over interval). Pyrite replacement of magnetite/pyrrhotite in interval with Pyrite ranging from 5-90% of the rock mass over the interval, averaging 20% on a meter by meter basis. Pyrrhotite ranges from 1-5% of the rock mass, averaging 2% over the interval width. Visible gold logged, one 4mm constellation at 296.7m and two small flecks (1mm) at 296.92m.	Assay Pending

AUDD0005	705186	5710974	341	205	-59	222	209	213	4	Vein 13	Vein 13 . Multiple 1-10cm quartz shear and extension veins comprising 20% of interval with moderate ankerite-sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge. Pyrite 1% throughout rock mass and averaging 1%, no variable range.	Assay Pending
AUDD0006	705119	5710996	340	200	-60	96.7	91.28	95.32	4.04	Vein 2 Extension	4.04m shear zone with 45cm shear vein with sericite-pyrite alteration to selvedge and altered wall rock fragments within vein. Pyrite 0.5% throughout rock mass and averaging 0.5%, no variable range.	Assay Pending
AUDD0007	705102 .1389	5710999.00 8	340	205	-61	387	133.95	144.16	10.21	Vein 2	Vein 2 Extension in AUDD0007: Intercept from recent drilling. 82 cm laminated quartz vein with composite quartz-carbonate tourmaline veins. Tourmaline and fine grained pyrite (3% over 10.21m sheared interval) to selvedge. Vein hosted in 10.21m of sheared Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (from 133.95m to 144.16m) with strong coincident sericite alteration. Multiple 1-3cm, sub-parallel quartz extension veins (approximately 5% of interval) within shear	Assay Pending
							195.45	206.52	11.07	Vein 13 Part 1	Mafic shear zone over interval with multiple 1 -35cm quartz-ankerite-pyrite veins with sericite-pyrite-ankerite alteration to selvedge. Veining averages 20% of interval. Fine grained, disseminated, euhedral pyrite ranges from 3-8% of rock mass within interval with an average of 5% over interval width.	Assay Pending
							344.1	362.6	18.5	Vein 13	Sheared polymict conglomerate and greywacke zone over interval with multiple 1 -20cm quartz-ankerite-pyrite veins with sericite-pyrite-ankerite alteration to selvedge. Veining ranges from 5% to 30% of interval and averages 20% of interval. Fine grained, disseminated, euhedral pyrite ranges from 3-8% of rock mass within interval with an average of 5% over interval width.	Assay Pending

Visual estimates should never be considered to be a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where metal concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties that may be relevant to economic valuations. Auteco intends to complete and announce the assay results in the second half of 2020.

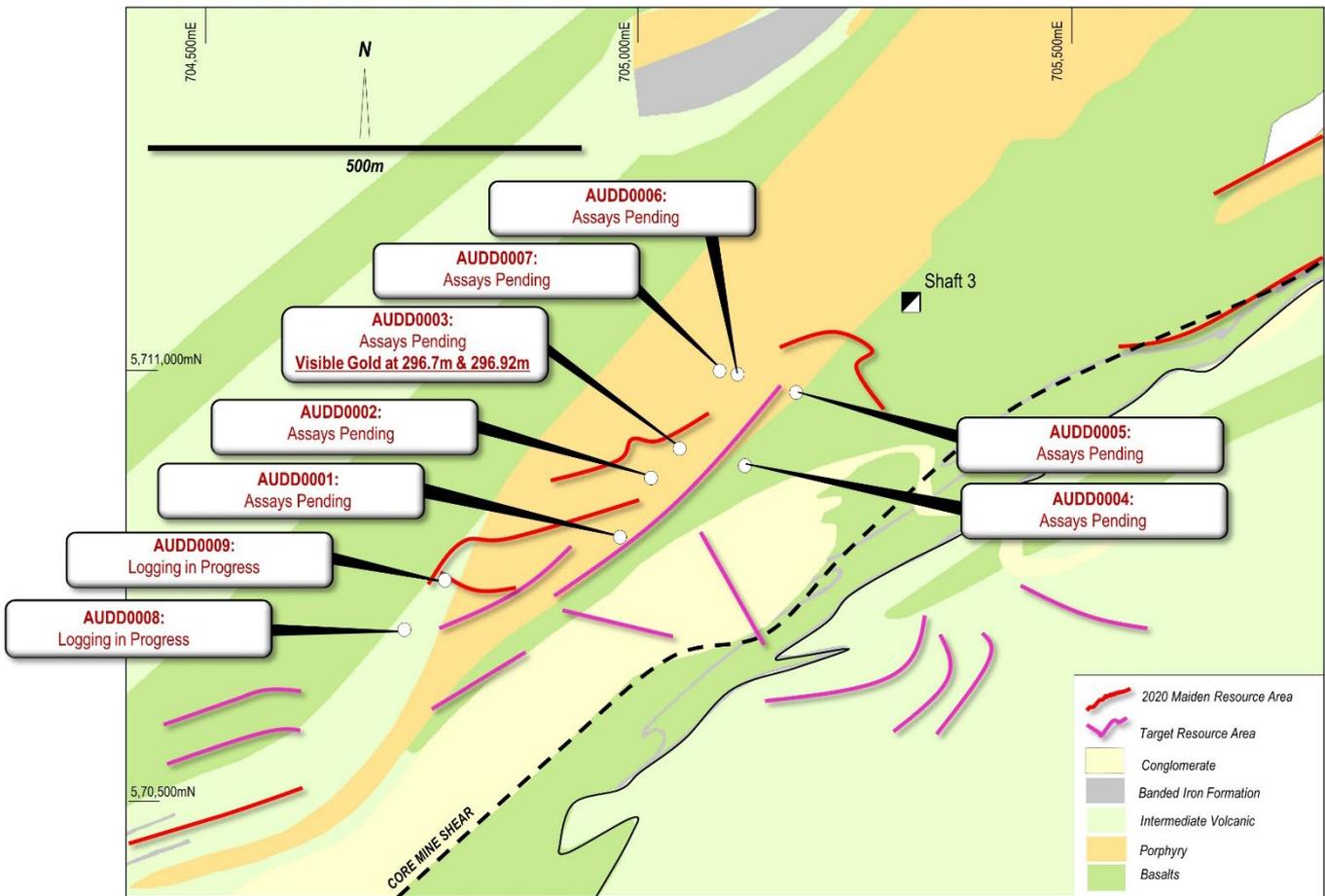


Figure 13: Location Map of Auteco Minerals drill holes, UTM NAD 83 zone 15

APPENDIX B - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1 – JORC Code 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling since 2008, quoted with PC- prefix is from PC Gold exploration with NQ diameter (47.6mm) drill core was recovered from drilling. Noramco drilling, CP- prefix is BQ diameter (36.5mm). All other quoted intercepts and the bulk of historical drilling data is of NQ diameter. Auteco Drilling, (prefix AUDD*) is all NQ diameter (47.6mm).The core was sawn in half following a sample cutting line determined by geologists during logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 1m (1ft for historical drillholes) intervals or defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. This is also the protocol for current Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*). Samples from PC Gold holes (PC- prefix) post 2008 were submitted to ALS Chemex in Thunder Bay and North Vancouver for analysis. Samples were prepared for analysis using a jaw crusher which was cleaned with a silica abrasive between samples resulting in 90% of the sample passing through an 8 mesh screen. A split of the crushed sample weighing 1000g was then pulverised to 90% passing a 150 mesh screen. Sample pulps were analysed for gold by Fire Assay using 50g sample charge with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. If the returned assay result was equal to or greater than 5g/t then the sample was reassayed by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. Samples from historical diamond drilling programs conducted between 1981 and 2008 were dispatched to a variety of accredited laboratories in Canada for Fire Assay analysis. Historical drill results prior to 1981 are Fire Assay conducted by unknown laboratories (most likely the mine laboratory during the operational life of the Pickle Crow Mine) and with unknown preparation methods and assay charge, however previous operators have duplicated and verified results. All samples from current Auteco drilling have been submitted to AGAT laboratories in Thunder Bay for analysis. Samples will be prepared for analysis using a jaw crusher, cleaned with a silica abrasive between samples resulting in 90% of the sample passing through an 8 mesh screen. A split of the crushed sample weighing 1000g was then pulverised to 90% passing a 150 mesh screen. Sample pulps were analysed for gold by Fire Assay using 50g sample charge with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. If the returned assay result was equal to or greater than 5g/t then the sample was reassayed by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. No assay results have yet been returned. All samples >10g/t gold and samples collected from PC gold drilling (PC- prefix) suspected of nugget gold were additionally sent for pulp metallicity analysis. For a more complete discussion of sampling techniques see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling quoted with PC- prefix is from PC Gold exploration with NQ diameter (47.6mm) drill core was recovered from drilling. Noramco drilling, CP- prefix is BQ diameter (36.5mm). All other drilling including current Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*) is NQ diameter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling quoted is NQ diamond core with the exception of Noramco drillholes (CP- prefix). RQD was recorded for all diamond drilling as per industry standard. A review of the available diamond drill core RQD's from the Pickle Crow project (PC- prefix) indicated that nearly all of the holes produced excellent recoveries with an average of >90%. For drilling conducted by other operators recoveries are unknown although reports do not highlight significant core loss. For current Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*) RQD is recorded for all drilling with all recoveries >95% A review of RQD results does not highlight a relationship between sample recovery and grade or highlight any sample bias due to loss of material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PC Gold samples (PC- hole prefix) were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are all recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Other historical drillholes have been similarly logged and records have been digitized from report format. Current Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*) has been geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are all recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. The exceptions, where noted in Appendix A, table 2 are holes AUDD0008 and AUDD0009 where logging is in progress. Geological logging of Diamond Core samples is qualitative and descriptive in nature. All holes quoted have been logged in their entirety. The exceptions, where noted in Appendix A, table 2 are holes AUDD0008 and AUDD0009 where logging is in progress.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling quoted from PC Gold exploration (PC- hole prefix) is NQ diameter (47.6mm) drill core recovered from drilling. All other quoted intercepts are NQ diameter with the exception of Noramco drilling (CP- Prefix) which is BQ (36.5mm) diameter. The core was sawn in half following a sample cutting line determined by geologists during logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 1m (or 1ft) intervals or defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. The sample protocol is used for Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*). This sampling technique is industry standard and deemed appropriate. PC Gold QA/QC protocols include the use of crush duplicates, ¼ core field duplicates, the insertion of certified reference materials (CRM's) including low, medium and high-grade standards and coarse blanks. This was accomplished by inserting the QA/QC samples sequentially in the drill core sample numbering system. One set of the four QA/QC types were inserted every 30 samples consisting of 1 crush duplicate, 1 ¼ split field duplicate, 1 CRM (altering between low, medium and high standard) and 1 blank. This resulted in approximately every seventh sample being a QA/QC sample. QAQC procedures are not disclosed in previous reporting but results are consistent with visual observations of mineralisation as recorded in the geological logs and qualitative proportions of logged veining and sulphide content. The same QA/QC protocols are in place for Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*) but no assays have yet been reported. Post-Mining Pickle Crow Property operators employed the usual in-laboratory blanks, standards and duplicate analyses to ensure precision and accuracy of results. Whilst there is no documentation available for earlier results sample duplicate verification has been conducted. Sample size is deemed industry standard for Orogenic Gold deposits. For a more complete discussion of sampling techniques and sample preparation see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Thunder Bay and North Vancouver for analysis. Samples were prepared for analysis using a jaw crusher which was cleaned with a silica abrasive between samples resulting in 90% of the sample passing through an 8 mesh screen. A split of the crushed sample weighing 1000g was then pulverised to 90% passing a 150 mesh screen. Sample pulps were analysed for gold by Fire Assay using 50g sample charge with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. If the returned assay result was equal to or greater than 5g/t then the sample was reassayed by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. All samples from current Auteco drilling have been submitted to AGAT laboratories in Thunder Bay for analysis. Samples will be prepared for analysis using a jaw crusher, cleaned with a silica abrasive between samples resulting in 90% of the sample passing through an 8 mesh screen. A split of the crushed sample weighing 1000g was then pulverised to 90% passing a 150 mesh screen. Sample pulps were analysed for gold by Fire Assay using 50g sample charge with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. If the returned assay result was equal to or greater than 5g/t then the sample was reassayed by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. No assay results have yet been returned. Samples from historical diamond drilling programs conducted between 1981 and 2008 were dispatched to a variety of accredited laboratories in Canada for Fire Assay analysis. Historical drill results prior to 1981 are Fire Assay conducted by unknown laboratories (most likely the mine laboratory during the operational life of the Pickle Crow Mine) and with unknown preparation methods and assay charge, however previous operators have duplicated and verified results. In addition to the Company QA/QC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicates. Sample assay results were evaluated through control charts, log sheets, sample logbook and signed assay certificates to determine the nature of any anomalies or failures and failures were re-assayed at the laboratory. Check assaying was also conducted on 1 in every 20 samples. QA/QC protocols are unknown for historical drill programs (without the PC- hole prefix). QA/QC work is industry standard and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. For a more complete discussion of QA/QC techniques and levels of accuracy obtained from sampling see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical significant intersections quoted have been verified by Independent Geological Consultants Micon International Limited. They have also been verified by company personnel. For more details see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc. There are no twinned holes in the dataset but a comparison of the results of different drilling generations showed that results were comparable. In addition previous operators have duplicated and verified results by re-sampling historical core. For more details see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once all logging data was completed, core marked up, logging and sampling data was entered directly into the Gems Logger program (an MS Access-based database and stored on the onsite server. At approximately weekly intervals the server onsite was synchronised with the main server in Thunder bay. Only one individual was responsible for synchronising the field and office databases. For recent drilling by Auteco (prefix AUDD*) logging is ongoing and data will be loaded to a central database once completed. • No adjustments were made to assay data but the procedure to determine which gold assay to enter into the database was as follows. If a pulp metallic assay was performed it was used. If a pulp metallic assay was not performed, then a gravimetric assay was used. If a gravimetric assay was not performed, then the AAS assay was used. If re-assays were performed then the first analysis was used unless a QA/QC investigation proved that the first assay was suspect, in which case the second analysis was then used. For more details see document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc. For all drilling not conducted by PC Gold (without the PC-hole prefix) no adjustments were made to the data. • Upon completion of PC Gold drillholes collars (PC Gold prefix) were surveyed by third party contractors Delta Surveying and J.D.Barnes of Thunder Bay to with +/- 1m using an SX Blue. For all other drilling hole collars were converted from local grids or digitised from georeferenced maps. Where possible these historical surface drillholes have been re-located, surveyed and verified in the field. Drillhole locations are also recorded by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in freely available GIS datasets. Auteco drilling is currently located by hand held GPS (to an accuracy of <3m). RL has been calculated by projecting collar position onto a DTM generated from the 2008 LIDAR survey to an accuracy of <1m. • A variety of down hole survey tools have been used on the property. All holes were surveyed at 50m intervals while drilling using an EZY Shot magnetic compass based tool supplied by the drillers. In conjunction with this, all holes were surveyed after completion with a non-magnetic down-hole instrument. A variety of tools were trialed including Maxibore tool provided by Reflex Instruments, a Devifelix tool operated by TECH Directional services and an SPT North Seeking Gyro. Auteco is currently utilizing a north seeking Gyro tool from Reflex Instruments. For further details of survey reproducibility and tools used please refer to document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc. For all drilling not conducted by PC Gold (lacking the PC- prefix) surveys were conducted during drilling with hole orientation recorded by the geologist in the field. Downhole surveys of dip are recorded by azimuths away from the collar are generally lacking. • All location data is in UTM grid (NAD83 Zone 15) except where noted. • Topographic Control for PC Gold drilling (PC- prefix) was from a DTM created with geophysical surveys and verified by drill collar surveys. For all other collar data elevation was estimated from contours provided from SRTM. Topographic control for underground drillhole collars has been digitized

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>from level plans or converted from mine grids. All surface collars have now been projected to a DTM generated from a LIDAR survey completed in 2008 and are to an accuracy of <1m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the nature of mineralisation the hole spacing is highly variable and of a progressive exploration in nature. • Data spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuities for mineral resource estimation at the Inferred Category • No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole orientations were designed to test perpendicular or sub-perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Drilling was typically oriented perpendicular to the trend of geophysical anomalism and the mapped strike and dip of observed mineralisation on surface and elsewhere in the project area. • Due to the density of drilling and the orientation of drilling perpendicular to mineralised bodies there is limited bias introduced by drillhole orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For PC Gold drilling (PC- prefix), once the core samples were cut, bagged and sealed with zip ties, ten samples were put into rice bags which were sealed and secured with numbered security tags. Once samples arrived at the laboratory the security tags and corresponding samples were verified against onsite logs. Prior to shipment samples were stored in a locked building onsite. Site was always occupied, and no samples were left at the project during field breaks. The same protocols have been used for Auteco drilling (prefix AUDD*). For all other drill holes the measures taken to ensure sample security are unknown.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An audit and review of sampling techniques and data was conducted as part of NI-43-101 resource estimation by Independent Consultants Micon International. Please refer to document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc. • An additional audit and review of sampling techniques and data was conducted by Cube Consulting as part of the Resource Estimation subject to this release and consisted of an audit of QAQC data from previous operator's PC Gold Inc. (2011-2017).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineral concessions of the Pickle Crow project consist of 106 patented mining claims covering 1,712ha and 88 contiguous, unpatented claims covering approximately 14,048ha. Of the 106 patented claims 98 (the Pickle Crow Lease) are held in the name of Teck Cominco Limited (Teck) and 8 are held in the name of PC Gold. The unpatented claims are held in the name of PC gold. PC Gold has a lease on the 98 patented claims held by Teck which expires in 2067. These leasehold claims are subject to two net smelter return (NSR) royalties totaling 1.25%. The other 8 patented claims (the Crowshore Patents), plus certain unpatented claims are subject to NSR royalties ranging from 2% to 3%. A full list of tenements along with details of relevant NSR's as they pertain to individual properties is given in Auteco ASX releases dated: 28/01/2020 and 17/02/2020. An additional 600 claims were staked by Auteco subsidiary, Revel Resource (JV) Ltd. and are subject to the terms of the Earn-In-Arrangement. Auteco has entered into a binding term sheet agreement to acquire up to 80% of the Pickle Crow Gold Project from First Mining. A payment of C\$50,000 has been made to First Mining. Subject to the completion of a formal agreement, the consideration for acquisition of the assets are as follows: Upon signing a formal agreement: A further C\$50,000 and 25,000,000 Shares in the capital of Auteco at a deemed issue price of A\$0.008 per share. Stage 1 Earn-In (51%): Spending C\$5,000,000 over three years comprising: Spending C\$750,000 within a 12-month period ('Expenditure Payment 1'); and Spending C\$4,250,000 within a 24-month period after Expenditure Payment 1 is satisfied; and Subject to shareholder approval by Auteco, issuing to First Mining 100,000,000 Shares in Auteco. (together 'Stage 1 earn in'). Stage 2 Earn-In (a further 19%): Expending exploration expenditure in the 24-month period commencing on the date that Auteco satisfies the Stage 1 Earn-in of C\$5,000,000 ('Expenditure Payment 3'); and Within 90 days of completing expenditure Payment 3, making a cash payment to Seller in the amount of C\$1,000,000 ('Expenditure Payment 4'), (together the 'Stage 2 Earn In'). Also, Buy In: May buy a further 10% interest by paying C\$3,000,000 to First Mining; and a 2% Net Smelter Return granted after the Stage 2 Earn-In. Further details are included in ASX release (17/02/2020). For a more complete discussion of type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings relating to the Pickle Crow Project please refer to document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first government survey of the area was performed by William McInnes of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) along the Crow River from 1903 to 1905. Prospecting in the Pickle Lake area commenced in 1926. In 1927, Lois Cohen of Haileybury formed a prospecting group and early that winter sent Alex and Murdock Mosher in to stake the first claims (December 1927) on what ultimately became the Central Patricia Gold Mines property. These claims were optioned by F.M Connell and Associates in August 1928 and Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited was incorporated on 19 February, 1929. Diamond drilling commenced at Central Patricia in February 1929 and production in March 1930. The Central Patricia

discovery paved the way from exploration in the region which led to the discovery and initial drilling (1929) of the first Pickle Crow orebody the No.1 Vein by Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Limited, a company set up in 1928 by J.E. (Jack) Hammell. In 1929 gold was also discovered by Albany River Miners Ltd. (Albany River) at the No.16 vein on the Albany River claims to the east of the then Pickle Crow property. Northern Aerial was acquired by Pickle Crow Gold Mines Limited (PCGM) in 1934 with Jack Hammell continuing as president. Production from the Pickle Crow mine began on 17 April, 1935. Albany river sank the Albany shaft to a depth of 190m between 1933 and 1938 and completed extensive underground development. Winoga Patricia Gold Mines was created in 1936 and drilled 73 surface diamond drill holes on a pie-shaped property located between PCGM's holdings and the Albany River Mines ground to the east. A mine shaft was subsequently sunk on the property in 1938. That same year, PCGM took over ownership of both Albany River Mines and Winoga Patricia Gold Mines through a new company called Albany River Gold Mines Ltd. It is believed that the Winoga Patricia Gold Mines shaft later became the No.3 Shaft of the Pickle Crow operation. The Cohen- MacArthur zone, located 2km to the north of the developing Pickle Crow mine, was discovered in 1933. A total of 14 surface diamond holes were drilled at Cohen-MacArthur in the winter of 1936. This property was optioned by PCGM in 1938, With the acquisition of the Cohen-MacArthur claims, PCGM became one of the largest land holders in the Pickle Lake area. The GSC completed a regional synthesis of the Pickle Crow Greenstone belt during this period as well. Ground and airborne geophysical surveys have been completed over all or parts of the Pickle Crow property at various times during its early history. A dip-needle survey completed in 1936 on the Pickle Crow property was useful in tracing out the bands of the iron formation. A detailed magnetic survey was carried out over the property by Teck (or its predecessor companies) around 1960. The property then underwent a series of ownerships until it became wholly owned by Teck in 1971. The property then sat dormant until 1973 when Pickle Crow Exploration Ltd. Reviewed the economics of reopening the mine. In 1978, a merger between Pickle Crow Explorations Ltd. And four other companies saw Teck's ownership reduced to 44.6% and a new exploration company called Highland-Crow Resources Ltd. Highland Crow went on to option the property to Galant Gold Mines Limited in 1979. Gallant performed a VLF_EM geophysical survey and drilled 47 surface diamond drill holes for 7,356m. The only known soil geochemical survey done on the Pickle Crow property was completed for Gallant in 1983. Soil values ranged from 10 to 12,000ppb with the high values attributed to mine tailings and cultural anomalies. In 1983 the property returned to Highland-Crow. Noramco Mining Corp. bought Highland-Crow in 1988. Between 1985 and 1987 Highland-Crow completed line-cutting, magnetometer and IP, geophysical surveying, geological mapping, surface trenching, diamond drilling and environmental baseline studies. Noramco drilled surface exploration holes, completed geophysical surveys and commenced dewatering of the No.1 shaft. Noramco drilled 286 surface diamond drill holes for 46,189m and 79 underground holes for 9,341m. Noramco also commissioned Historic (non-compliant) resource estimates. In 1994 Noramco changed its name to Quest Capital. Quest assigned its interest to Pickle Crow Resources Inc. A total of 4 surface diamond drill holes for 2,287m were completed. Quest then sold its interest to Wolfden Resource Inc who entered into an option agreement with Jonpol Explorations Ltd. Who drilled 18 surface diamond holes for 2,173.5m. Wolfden also entered into a surface mining agreement with Cantera Mining Limited in 2000. Canterra commenced building a 225tpd gravity mill on site in 2002 but was placed into receivership in 2004. In 2006 Wolfden transferred Pickle Crow to Premier Gold Mines Ltd. Before the property was sold to PC Gold in 2007. PC Gold then explored the property completing 184 holes for 62,968m by

	<p>2011 and 173 holes for 35,840.4m from 2011 to 2014 before commissioning an NI-43-101 compliant Resource Estimate. For further details please refer to document 'Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada' NI-43-101 dated 15 June 2018 and available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for First Mining Inc.</p>
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. • The Pickle Crow Gold Deposit is considered to be an Archean low-sulphide gold-quartz vein type deposit, also known as shear-hosted gold, Archean quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits, Archean lode gold, Archean mesothermal gold deposits or simply orogenic gold. The deposit occurs primarily within mafic volcanics and banded iron formation (BIF) units in the Pickle Crow assemblage of the Pickle Lake Greenstone belt in the Uchi Lake Subprovince of the Superior Craton of the Canadian Shield.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. • Refer to Appendix A in ASX release 28/01/2020 and 26/03/2020 as well as the current release for drill hole information for all reported drill holes for this JORC 2012 Table 1 and in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7.2.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. • All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Gold or 1g/t as indicated, with no upper cut off grade has been applied. A maximum of 1m internal waste was allowed. Tabulated results are presented in ASX announcements 28/01/2020, 26/03/2020 and Appendix A of this release) • Metal equivalent values are not used
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). • All intersections reported in the body of this release are down hole • The majority of the drill holes are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralised lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. • Only down hole lengths are reported.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. • Maps and sections are included in the body of this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person.

Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any significant higher-grade zones in historical drilling quoted in this release have been reported in ASX announcements 28/01/2020, 26/03/2020 and Appendix A of this release) All results above 0.5g/t lower cut-off or 1g/t quoted in this release have been reported in ASX announcements 28/01/2020, 26/03/2020 and Appendix A of this release)
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auteco Minerals Limited is currently conducting drill testing of additional lodes as well as step out and infill drilling of existing lodes to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. The company continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CP has not undertaken an independent data verification of the data supplied in the databases pertaining to this project. Data compilation and verification was undertaken by company employees and independent consultants to the company, and the Cube accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project. The drilling data was supplied to Cube in a MS Excel format. This data has been relied upon as the source data for the June 2020 MRE work. Cube compiled the data for importing into a standard resource database in MS Access. Validation checks completed by the Cube included the following work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records Checking for sample overlaps Reporting missing assay intervals 3D visual validation in Surpac v6.9 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and UG workings drilling locations 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. No material issues were identified by Cube. No significant errors due to data corruption and transcription have been found.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person for the June 2020 MRE has not undertaken a site visit to date. Due to the worldwide travel restrictions currently in place because of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible for the CP to propose undertaking a site visit prior to the completion of the June 2020 MRE.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The confidence in the geological interpretation is high as a result of the current knowledge within the limits of the historical Pickle Crow UG workings (1935-1966) and diamond drilling from surface and UG drilling extending out from the workings. Interpreted extensions of mineralised quartz veins

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<p>have been established through production history and available mapping and UG sampling records. This information has been used to guide and control the mineralisation interpretation and estimation factors. Mineralisation trends are open along strike and down plunge, so continuous review and understanding of lithological and structural controls are required to further increase the degree of precision and accuracy of the geological interpretation beyond the limits of the current information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data used for the 2020 MRE was comprised of surface and UG diamond drill holes and underground (UG) chip samples. Surface trench sampling results were not used in the June 2020 MRE. UG drilling and sampling locations have not been verified and UG chip sampling intervals were estimated over the true width of the mineralised quartz vein structures. Most of this data is in stoped out areas and is not material to the depleted resource estimate. Previous interpretations have separated vein structures and domains into thin mineralised envelopes or interpreted variable thickness waste or dilution haloes around the in-situ mineralisation. Vein thicknesses were determined from the 3D wireframe interpretations and interpolating these thicknesses into the block model. Blocks with interpolated thicknesses less than 1 m were then diluted to 1 m of thickness and reported above the cut-off grade as diluted tonnes and grade. The effect of this method resulted in the reporting of a diluted grade estimate taking into account a minimum mining width of 1 m. The current geological interpretation is based on observations from logged diamond drill core, and the visual mapping in outcrop and underground of vein quartz, BIF hosted, and shear hosted zones within the host sequence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most prominent and continuous style of mineralisation is the auriferous quartz vein hosted mineralisation in several steeply dipping NE plunging zones – mined over the life of the Pickle Crow UG as the #1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Veins. The second style of mineralisation at Pickle Crow is the gold-bearing BIF hosted type adjacent to the #1 and #5 vein mineralisation. Auriferous mineralisation comprises stringers and discontinuous lenses of quartz within sulphide replacement iron formation. Mineralisation is generally broader in thickness (3m-10m) but has been logged and mapped as both contorted and tight to isoclinal folded following the trend of the quartz vein hosted mineralisation. The shear zone-hosted type of mineralisation has been recorded in the Albany Shaft area. The mineralisation is described as broad, highly complex zones (both lithologically and structurally) of shearing with discontinuous quartz veining, and sulphidic BIF hosted zones. Grade distribution plots were created in Surpac to assist with assessing grade continuity along strike, down dip, and to assess if any down plunge component was apparent. Most major mineralised vein structures appear to plunge to the NE and currently open at depth. There are no definitive interpreted major fault structures and dyke intrusives modelled in 3D available for the June 2020 MRE. but available surface geology plans show several porphyry sill/dyke intrusives and minor NW fault structures. Tight to isoclinal folding within the Pickle Crow deposit area has been well recorded from fold structures clearly visible in the BIF units. Intrusives, fault structures and complex folding are likely to have influence over grade continuity at a local scale.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource area has overall dimensions of 3,800m strike (in a NE direction), 800m width and has been interpreted to extend to 1,800m below surface. Multiple lode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource.	systems exist within this area, predominantly within and in close proximity to the historical Shaft #1 and Shaft #3 workings.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimate has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of 2D estimation modelling approach and 3D dynamic interpolation (DK), both using Ordinary Kriging (OK): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 2D estimation approach using OK was deemed appropriate for the very narrow, linear and continuous zones hosted by quartz veins. Interval composites were generated for the mineralised lode, which were then weighted by their respective widths to calculate an <i>accumulation variable</i>. The accumulation variable for gold was then used for variogram analysis and 2D interpolation of gold grades. The estimated 2D block values were then exported back into 3D space. ○ Several quartz vein hosted domains show ribbon-like structures and although the overall dip and dip direction of most of the lodes are consistent, there are enough changes in geometry to require locally varying search ellipse and variogram directions. The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones ○ The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. ○ The primary estimation domains are based on the geological wireframing of quartz veins and BIF hosted mineralisation within the Pickle Crow Shear Zone and additional quartz vein and shear zone domains. ○ Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. There were consequently no residuals. Intervals with no assays were assigned background grades for the compositing routine as these un-assayed intervals in the drill holes were assumed to be waste. ○ <i>Interpolation and Search Parameters</i> - For mineralised domains estimated using 2D OK method, variogram ranges and search distances were defined in a rotated horizontal plane. For the 3D DK method, variogram modelling was conducted to provide nugget, sill and range for 3 directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation. Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 4 composites and a maximum number of 16 composites for the estimate. Maximum search ellipse of 200 metres was used. ○ The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points was half the drill spacing. ○ Computer software used for the modelling and block construction was Surpac v.6.9. Snowden Supervisor v.8.12 was used to prepare variogram and search parameters for specific domains. • Check Estimates/ previous estimates/mine production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the June 2020 MRE, ID2 estimation was used as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A previous MRE was reported by Micon (2018) with an effective date of 31 August 2016, for First Mining Gold, the owner of the Pickle Crow Deposit at that time. The resource estimate was carried out using either OK method or inverse distance squared estimation (ID2) method (for estimation domains where data was limited), based on interpreted narrow high-grade zones. Overall, the lithological controls and mineralisation trends were similar to the 2020 interpretation. The main differences included: the application of a minimum width of 1m applied to the domains for the 2016 model; 2D and DK estimation method applied for the 2020 model; Minor differences in grade estimation and search parameters. Previous work by other consultants in 2011 and 2016 involving data compilation and verification/validation of the historical UG drilling and sampling, along with the compilation of mapping, UG development and stope outlines, and early surface drilling provided support for the completion of the 2020 model and estimation work. ○ Pickle Crow Gold Mines (PCGM) acquired the project in 1934 and commercial production at the mine began in 1935. The Pickle Crow mine operated until 1966 during which time it produced 1,446,214 troy ounces of gold and 168,757 troy ounces of silver from 3,070,475 tons of ore milled (at an average grade of 0.47 oz/ton or 16.14 g/t). ● No by-product recoveries were considered ● Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the MRE. There has been insufficient multi-element assaying completed in order to ascertain any effects of potential deleterious elements. Arsenic is known to be associated with some gold mineralisation but was not estimated for this model. ● The parent block size used is 40mE, 5mN and 40m RL and sub-blocked to 2.5mEN x 0.625mN x 2.5mRL. The data spacing has relied on a combination of recent and historic surface diamond drilling, UG drilling and UG chip samples with no particular common sample spacing. ● No assumptions of selective mining units were made. ● No correlation analysis between gold and other elements has been assessed for the current model. Only gold and silver assays were provided for the June 2020 MRE. ● The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control the June 2020 MRE. The domain interpretations were based on historical UG mining knowledge of the steeply dipping quartz veining known to host gold mineralisation from drill logging and descriptions of mapping and sampling. ● Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied on a domain by domain basis. ● Block model validation was conducted by the following means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis. ○ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain. ○ A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain. ○ Comparison the cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D. ○ No selective UG mining records assigned to stopes or by Vein Number identification are currently available and therefor no reconciliation analysis has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conducted.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All resources are reported at a 3.5 g/t gold lower cut-off which is deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with the likely mining method (narrow vein underground mining methods).
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground mining is assumed based on historical mining activity at Pickle Crow. No assumptions on UG mining methods have been made. No rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution for this MRE. Preliminary SMU analysis is currently being undertaken by Cube to assess the sensitivity of the minimum mining width of the narrow, very high-grade quartz vein hosted domains to dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metallurgical factors have been considered as part of the 2020 MRE Metallurgical test work was completed by previous operators on the high-grade vein mineralisation at Pickle Crow and are summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total gold extractions to a maximum exceeding 99% through a combination of gravity and 48-hour cyanide leach bottle rolls Gravity recoveries of up to 92.4% of total gold recovered by the Knelson Concentrator prior to cyanide leaching. These results are in line with the historical performance of the Pickle Crow Gold mine which operated between 1935 and 1966 with recoveries averaging slightly over 98% recovered through a combination of gravity and cyanidation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No environmental factors have been considered as part of the 2020 MRE. No assumptions have been made in regard to possible waste and process residue disposal options or the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. However, the project is the site of historic mining activity, located +within an existing mineral field
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density (BD) assignment was determined by laboratory BD sampling. PC Gold completed BD measurements on 2,602 samples of mineralised and unmineralised diamond drill core and select grab samples from old stockpiles onsite from the Pickle Crow property (Micon, 2018). The majority of the samples were measured by Accurassay of Thunder Bay, Ontario using the water displacement method. BD was assigned within the block model attribute 'density' according to rock types: Vein Quartz = 2.7; BIF Unit = 3.21; Waste Rock = 2.83. There were no considerations required for BD based on weathering profiles or porosity, as the mineralised quartz veins domains interpreted for this resource estimate lie entirely within the primary or fresh sulphide zone.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource has been entirely classified as Inferred. The Pickle Crow Deposit has been subject to mining since 1935 and historical workings demonstrate grade and geological continuity. When assessing the combination of current drilling, historic drilling and underground chip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<p>samples used in the June 2020 MRE, no particular common sample grid exists. While data quality control is lacking for the majority of historic UG drilling and sampling used, a moderate amount of well controlled and industry standard recent drilling and re-sampling provides some validation of the information to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The June 2020 MRE results appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal peer review has been completed by Cube which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the CP's opinion that reported Inferred Resources are appropriate for the level of accuracy and confidence in the June 2020 MRE for Pickle Crow. This is in part based on the accuracy and precision of the assay determinations in the UG historical data which are unknown and only partially validated. There also exists potential errors in relation to the chip sample locations and the accuracy of the digitised UG workings and UG hole collar locations. In spite of these inaccuracies, the grade and tonnage discrepancies are minimal as much of these areas have not been stoped out, and the depleted material margin of error is within reasonable limits for Inferred Resource category. Modelling for the June 2020 MRE has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution but not the local grade distribution The Mineral Resources constitute a global resource estimate. Relative accuracy and confidence of the Inferred Resource estimate is supported by a successful history of commercial production at the Pickle Crow Gold Mine which produced 1.5 Million oz @ 16g/t Gold between 1935 and 1966.