



Contact Gold Corp.

**Annual Information Form**

For the year ended December 31, 2020

**TSXV: C**  
**OTCQB: CGOL**

March 19, 2021

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## GENERAL

This annual information form (the “**AIF**”) applies to the business and activities of Contact Gold Corp. (the “**Company**” or “**Contact Gold**”) for the year ended December 31, 2020, and other material subsequent events.

All references in this AIF to the “Company” or “Contact Gold” or “we”, “us”, “our” or similar terms also include references to all subsidiaries of the Company as applicable, unless the context requires otherwise.

Unless otherwise noted herein, information in this AIF is presented as at March 19, 2021, and references to “\$” are to Canadian dollars and references to “US\$” are to United States dollars.

### Financial Information and Accounting Principles

Reference is made in this AIF to the management’s discussion and analysis (the “**MD&A**”) and audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 (the “**Financial Statements**”), together with the auditors’ report thereon. The Financial Statements and MD&A are available for review under the Company’s issuer profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the Company’s website at [www.contactgold.com](http://www.contactgold.com).

The Company is a U.S. domestic issuer as such term is defined in Rule 902(e) of Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**1933 Act**”); however, the Company is not registered or reporting under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**1934 Act**”) (a “**US Reporting Entity**”). National Instrument 52-107, *Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards* (“**NI 52-107**”) requires companies listed in Canada that are not a US Reporting Entity to file financial statements prepared pursuant to International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”).

As a U.S. domestic issuer, in order for Contact Gold to issue securities that are not restricted, offerings of securities are required to be qualified either by filing (a) a Form S-1 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”), or (b) a Form 1-A under Regulation A under the 1933 Act (a “**Reg A Offering**”). The Company completed a Tier 2 Reg A Offering in May 2019 by filing an offering circular on Form 1-A (the “**U.S. Offering Statement**”) with the SEC, which was subject to review and comment by the SEC, and which was qualified by the SEC on May 14, 2019. As a U.S. domestic issuer, Regulation A requires the Filer to prepare financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“**US GAAP**”).

Pursuant to a decision document dated December 24, 2019 (2019 BCSECCOM 451) issued by the British Columbia Securities Commission (as principal regulator) and the Ontario Securities Commission under National Policy 11-203 – *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions* (the “**Order**”), the Company has been granted an exemption by the Canadian securities commissions in each of the provinces and territories in which Contact Gold is a reporting issuer (the “**Commissions**”) from having to file financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS (and audited pursuant to Canadian auditing standards). Pursuant to the Order, the Company is now permitted to file its financial statements in accordance with US GAAP and have such financial statements audited pursuant to the rules and standards of the United States Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “**PCAOB**”). The exemptive relief provided under the Order is conditional on the Company meeting the requirements set forth in the Order, the most significant of which include compliance with its ongoing reporting obligations as a Regulation A filer with the SEC, and completing and filing a qualified Form 1-A every 36-months.

Further to the Order, the Company changed the body of accounting standards used to prepare its financial statements from IFRS, to US GAAP; the first period of which is for, and as at, the year ended December 31, 2019. Prior period, and interim period financial information filed on SEDAR prior to the year ended December 31, 2019 was prepared in accordance with IFRS. US GAAP differs in some respects from IFRS and thus may not be comparable to financial statements of Canadian companies that are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Although the Company has sought to align its accounting treatment and disclosures to align with those required under IFRS and US GAAP so as to minimize the differences, this AIF does not include any explanation of the principal differences or any reconciliation between IFRS and US GAAP.

Unless otherwise indicated, financial information in this AIF is prepared in accordance with US GAAP and is subject to auditing and auditor independence standards of the PCAOB.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this AIF constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its subsidiaries and its mineral project, the future price of metals, test work and confirming results from work performed to date, the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves, the realization of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, and limitations of insurance coverage. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words and phrases such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. In this MD&A, forward-looking statements relate, among other things, to the anticipated exploration activities of the Company on the Contact Properties, the closing of any contemplated equity financing, and the timing and settlement of the Company’s current obligations.

Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made and are based on various assumptions such as future business and property integrations remaining successful, impacts arising from the global disruption caused by the Covid-19 coronavirus (“**Covid-19**”) outbreak, favourable and stable general macroeconomic conditions, securities markets, spot and forward prices of gold, silver, base metals and certain other commodities and currency markets (such as the Canadian dollar to United States dollar exchange rate); no materially adverse changes in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments; that various risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining (including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding) will not materialize; the ability to complete planned exploration programs; the ability to continue raising the necessary capital to finance operations; no disruptions or delays due to government shut downs; the ability to obtain adequate insurance to cover risks and hazards on favourable terms; that changes to laws and regulations will not impose greater or adverse restrictions on mineral exploration or mining activities; the continued stability of employee relations; positive relationships with local communities and indigenous populations; that costs associated with mining inputs and labour will not materially increase; that mineral exploration and development activities (including obtaining necessary licenses, permits and approvals from government authorities) will be successful; and the continued validity and ownership of title to properties.

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 future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current and future exploration activities differing from projected results; the inability to meet various expected cost estimates; changes or downgrades in project parameters and/or economic assessments as plans continue to be refined; fluctuations in the future prices of metals; possible variations of mineral grade or recovery rates below those that are expected; the risk that actual costs may exceed estimated costs; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; political instability; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF and elsewhere in the Company’s public disclosure. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented for the purposes of assisting investors in understanding the Company’s expected financial and operating performance and the Company’s plans and objectives and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

## CANADIAN MINERAL DISCLOSURE STANDARDS

The scientific and technical information contained in this AIF, including references to mineralization, mineral resources or mineral reserves, was prepared in accordance with Canadian standards for reporting of mineral resource estimates, which differ in some respects from United States standards. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the terms “inferred mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources”, “measured mineral resources” and “mineral resources” used or referenced in this AIF are Canadian mineral disclosure terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “**CIM**”) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the “**CIM Standards**”). The CIM Standards differ significantly from standards in the United States. While the terms “mineral resource,” “measured mineral resources,” “indicated mineral resources,” and “inferred mineral resources” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States, and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies, except in limited circumstances. The term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Readers are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a mineral resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, United States companies are only permitted to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by standards in the United States as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Accordingly, information regarding mineral resources contained or referenced in this AIF, including historical resources, may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

## CORPORATE STRUCTURE

### Name, Address and Incorporation

Winwell Ventures Inc. (“**Winwell**”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Yukon) on May 26, 2000. On June 14, 2006, Winwell changed its name from “NutraMed Capital Corp.” to “Winwell Ventures Inc.”, and changed its governing jurisdiction from the Yukon Territory to British Columbia.

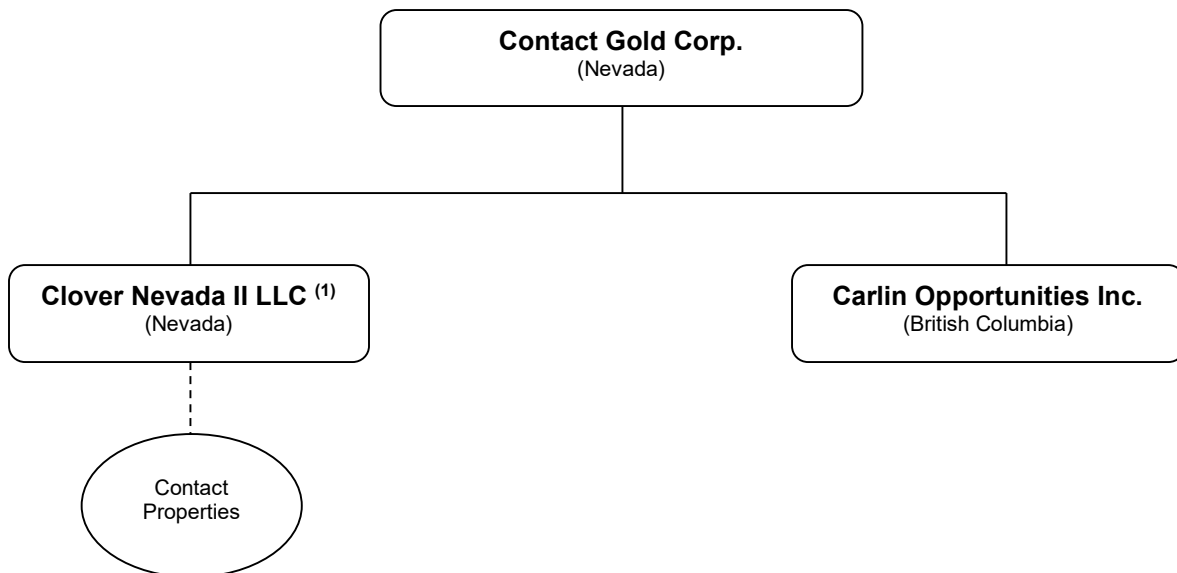
On June 7, 2017, Winwell and Carlin Opportunities Inc. (“**Carlin**”), and Waterton Precious Metals Fund II Cayman, LP (“**Waterton**”) completed a series of transactions (the “**Transactions**”) outlined in a court approved statutory plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**Arrangement**”). Pursuant to the Arrangement, among other things, Winwell acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Carlin (the “**RTO**”), acquired Clover Nevada II, LLC (“**Clover Nevada**”), and accordingly the Contact Properties, from Waterton Nevada Splitter, LLC (“**Waterton Nevada**”), a subsidiary of Waterton, continued into the State of Nevada (the “**Continuance**”) and changed its name to “Contact Gold Corp.” (the “**Name Change**”). The Company is currently governed by the Revised Statutes applicable to Nevada corporations, Title 7, Chapter 78 (the “**Nevada Act**”).

Pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “**FASB**”)’s Accounting Standards Codification (“**ASC**”) 805, *Business Combinations* (“**ASC 805**”), Carlin has been identified as the accounting acquirer and is presented in the Financial Statements as the parent company. Financial information presented herein and in the Financial Statements for periods prior to the closing of the Transactions reflects only the assets, liabilities and operations of Carlin since its incorporation.

The Company’s head office is located at Suite 1050, 400 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 3A6. The address of the Company’s registered agent for service of process in Nevada is 4625 W. Nevso Dr., Suite 2, Las Vegas, NV USA 89103.

### Intercorporate Relationships

The Company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries as set forth below:



(1) Clover Nevada established under the laws of Nevada, is the only material subsidiary of the Company and holds the Contact Properties (as defined herein), including the Company’s past-producing Green Springs gold property (“**Green Springs**”), and the Pony Creek gold property (the “**Pony Creek Project**”), each in Nevada.



## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Contact Gold is a gold exploration company focused on high-quality oxide gold targets and making district-scale gold discoveries in Nevada. The Company's land holdings are located on the Carlin, Independence, Cortez, and Northern Nevada Rift gold trends. The Company's current properties include Green Springs and Pony Creek, as well as a portfolio of prospective properties (together, the "**Contact Properties**"). As at the date of this AIF, the Contact Properties comprise in aggregate, approximately 140 square kilometres ("**km**") of unpatented mining claims and mineral tenure.

The Company is focused on advancing both the recently acquired Green Springs Project, and the Pony Creek Project.

### *Green Springs*

Green Springs is located near the southern end of the Cortez Trend in White Pine County, Nevada approximately 360 km east of the capital city of Carson City and approximately 100 km southwest of the White Pine County seat at Ely, Nevada. Green Springs comprises 220 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 18 km<sup>2</sup> in parts of Sections 13-16, 21-24, 26-28, 33 & 34 of T 15 N, R 57 E and Sections 3 & 4 of T 14 N, R 57 E. The property boundaries are irregular but are situated within a rectangular area with UTM coordinates in Zone 11N, NAD27.

The Company undertook an initial drill program at the end of 2019 and continued with follow-up drilling in 2020. See under heading "*Description of Mineral Property Interests – Green Springs*" in this AIF, for a discussion of Green Springs.

### *Pony Creek*

The Pony Creek Project is located in Elko County, Nevada and comprises 1,032 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 82 km<sup>2</sup> in the southern part of the Piñon Range in Elko County, Nevada. The property is centered at approximately 40°21'10"N, 115°58'20"W, in the southern portion of the Carlin gold trend approximately 27 km south of the presently producing Emigrant gold mine operated by Nevada Gold Mines LLC ("**NGM LLC**") and 11 km south of Gold Standard Ventures Corp. ("**Gold Standard**")'s Pinion and Dark Star gold deposits. From south to north, the claims occupy portions of T28N, R53E and R54E; T29N, R53E and R54E; and T30N, R53E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The Company has advanced exploration at several targets at Pony Creek, including: "Bowl", "Appaloosa", and "Stallion", as well as at the earlier-stage "Mustang", "Elliott Dome", "Palomino", "DNZ", and "Pony Spur" targets. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company received approval for a Plan of Operations from the United States of America's Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (the "**BLM**"), allowing the Company to ramp-up drilling to test high-priority targets across 75 acres of the property.

See under heading "*Description of Mineral Property Interests – Pony Creek Project*" in this AIF, for a discussion of the Pony Creek Project.

### *Other Properties*

On November 20, 2020, vended an option on four of the Wilson Peak property's exploration property claims to an arms-length, private company.

On January 11, 2021, vended an option in the Dixie Flats, North Star and Woodruff properties to an arms-length, private company.

## **Recent Developments**

### *Financing and Share Capital*

To maintain financial flexibility, the Company filed a short-form base prospectus (the "**Shelf Prospectus**") with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada, except Québec (the "**Commissions**") on October 24, 2018. The Shelf Prospectus will, subject to securities regulatory requirements, enable Contact Gold to make offerings of up to \$30 million of any combination of (i) shares of the Company's common stock ("Contact Shares"), (ii) debt securities, (iii) subscription receipts, (iv) units, and (v) warrants (all of the foregoing, collectively, the "**Securities**") during the 25-month period that the Shelf Prospectus, including any amendments thereto, remains valid. The specific terms of any future offering of Securities will be established in prospectus supplements to the Shelf Prospectus (a "**Prospectus Supplement**"), filed with the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

- A. On May 22, 2020, the Company closed the final tranche of a non-brokered private placement (the “**2020 Private Placement**”) of units of the Company (“**PP Units**”). In aggregate with the closing of the first (April 24, 2020) and second (May 5, 2020) tranches of the 2020 Private Placement, the Company issued 12,500,000 PP Units, at \$0.10 each, for gross proceeds of \$1,250,000. Each PP Unit consists of one Contact Share and one Contact Share purchase warrant (a “**PP Warrant**”), with each PP Warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional Contact Share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of 24 months from the issuance date of each PP Warrant., subject to accelerated vesting and expiration conditions (the “**Expiry Date**”).

In the event that at any time between four months and one day following the closing date and the Expiry Date, the Contact Shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSXV**”) at a closing price which is equal to or greater than \$0.30 for a period of ten consecutive trading days, the Company may accelerate the Expiry Date of the Warrants by giving notice to the holders thereof and in such case the Warrants will expire on the 30th day after the date such notice is provided (the “**accelerated expiry**”).

The securities issued pursuant to the 2020 Private Placement are subject to a four month and one day statutory hold period in Canada; and are also deemed to be “restricted securities” under Rule 144 of the 1933 Act, which generally requires a one-year hold period.

- B. Pursuant to a purchase option agreement (the “**Green Springs Option Agreement**”) with DHI Minerals (US) Ltd. (“**DHI**”) and Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. (“**Nevada Select**”), both wholly-owned subsidiaries of Ely Gold Royalties Inc. (together, “**Ely Gold**”), whereby Clover Nevada shall have an option to purchase a 100% interest in the (approximately) 16.4 km<sup>2</sup> Green Springs gold property (the “**Green Springs Option**”), the Company issued 362,941 Contact Shares on July 23, 2020.
- C. On August 17, 2020, pursuant to an exercise of PP Warrants, the Company issued 140,000 Contact Shares.
- D. On September 29, 2020, pursuant to a prospectus supplement (the “**2020 Prospectus Supplement**”) to the Shelf Prospectus filed with the Commissions, and an offering statement filed on Form 1-A, which includes an offering circular, pursuant to Regulation A under the 1933 Act, filed with the SEC, the Company closed a public offering raising aggregate gross proceeds of \$14.77 million (the “**2020 Offering**”), issuing 73,870,000 “**Prospectus Units**” at a price of \$0.20 per Prospectus Unit of gross proceeds of \$14,774,000. Each Prospectus Unit consists of one Contact Share and one-half of one Contact Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a “**Prospectus Warrant**”), with each Prospectus Warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one Contact Share at an exercise price of \$0.27 until September 29, 2022.
- E. The Company issued 4,255,125 broker warrants (“**Broker Warrants**”) as partial consideration for services associated to the 2020 Offering. Each Broker Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Contact Share at a price of \$0.27 until September 29, 2022.
- F. Concurrent with closing the 2020 Offering, and pursuant to having satisfied the terms of a binding letter of intent (the “**LOI**”), Waterton Nevada purchased a total of 69,412,978 Contact Shares in a private placement offering at a deemed price per Contact Share of \$0.195, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$13,535,531 (the “**Redemption Placement**”). On September 29, 2020 the proceeds of the Redemption Placement were used, along with \$5,000,000 in cash from the proceeds of the 2020 Offering (the “**Cash Payment**”), to redeem all of the issued and outstanding preferred shares (the “**Preferred Shares**”) of the Company (the “**Redemption**”).

The Redemption was completed as follows:

- Contact Gold made a cash payment of \$5,000,000 from the proceeds of the 2020 Offering to redeem US\$ 3,737,479 of the Preferred Shares (the “**Cash Payment**”); and
- Contact Gold used the proceeds of the Redemption Placement to redeem all of the remaining outstanding Preferred Shares.

The securities issued pursuant to the Redemption Placement are subject to a four month and one day statutory hold period in Canada; and are also deemed to be “restricted securities” under Rule 144 of the 1933 Act, which generally requires a one-year hold period. See also “*Affiliate Resales of Restricted Securities*” in this AIF.

See also “*Market for Securities*”, in this AIF.

### Three-Year History

Over the most recently completed financial year and preceding periods, the following events have contributed to the Company's development:

#### 2018

- On February 6, 2018, the Company acquired an additional 109 unpatented mining claims known as the Lumps, Umps and East Bailey properties (together, "**East Bailey**"), covering 9.1 km<sup>2</sup> of prospective mineral tenure adjacent to the Pony Creek Project, in exchange for 250,000 Contact Shares, and the grant of a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("**NSR**") on certain portions of the East Bailey property which do not already have royalties in place. Existing royalties over certain portions of the East Bailey property comprise a 3% NSR, with an option to reduce such royalty to 1%. East Bailey also carries an escalating advance royalty payment obligation, the first amount of which (US\$10,000) has been paid.
- On October 24, 2018, the Company filed the Shelf Prospectus in order to provide the Company with greater flexibility to raise capital over the 25-month period through which the Shelf Prospectus is valid.
- On October 24, 2018, the Company filed an updated technical report regarding the Pony Creek Project dated effective October 16, 2018 and entitled "*Pony Creek Project, Elko County, Nevada, United States of America*" (the "**Pony Creek Technical Report**") prepared for the Company by Vance Spalding, C.P.G. (the "**Pony Creek Report Author**").
- On November 27, 2018, the Company closed the sale of the "Santa Renia" and "Golden Cloud" properties to Waterton Nevada, a related party; neither portfolio project was going to be explored by the Company in the near term. The property sale generated approximately \$640,000 in cash to advance Contact Gold's strategic plan and reduce land holding costs.

#### 2019

- The Company reported final results from the 2019 exploration program at Pony Creek, and completed an initial drill program at Green Springs.
- On March 14, 2019, the Company closed a private placement financing (the "**2019 Private Placement**") issuing 9,827,589 Contact Shares, at a price of \$0.29 per Contact Share (the "**PP Price**") for gross proceeds of \$2,850,001. Each Contact Share was accompanied by one right (a "**Right**") which entitles the holder thereof to a certain number of additional Contact Shares upon conversion of the Right, with such number of additional Contact Shares to be determined, subject to the rules and limitations of the TSXV, upon the earlier of the following "**Conversion Scenarios**":
  - (a) the closing of a public offering registered or qualified under the 1933 Act (a "**Qualified Offering**");
  - (b) a Change of Control of Contact Gold; or
  - (c) one year following the closing date of the 2019 Private Placement ("**Time Deadline**").In each instance a participant in the 2019 Private Placement would receive that number of additional Contact Shares such that the average price per Contact Share issued in aggregate, was effectively discounted from the PP Price, determined as follows:
  - (i) if the offering price of common stock sold in a Qualified Offering was greater than the Initial Placement Price, the number of additional Contact Shares would be that which provides a 5% discount to that Initial Placement Price;
  - (ii) if the offering price of Contact Shares sold in a Qualified Offering was equal to or less than the Initial Placement Price, the number of additional Contact Shares would be that which provides a 10% discount to that Qualified Offering Price;
  - (iii) in the event of a Change of Control, the number of additional Contact Shares would be that which provides a 5% discount to that Initial Placement Price;
  - (iv) in the event of conversion at the Time Deadline, the number of additional Contact Shares would be that which provides the maximum allowable discount prescribed pursuant to the rules of the TSXV.
- On May 22, 2019, the Company closed an offering of 20,000,000 Contact Shares at a price of \$0.20 per Contact Share (the "**2019 Prospectus Offering**"), for gross proceeds of \$4,000,000.

- Pursuant to having closed the 2019 Prospectus Offering at a price per Contact Share lower than the Initial Placement Price, the 2019 Private Placement Qualified Offering criterion was met, and the Rights were converted on May 22, 2019 resulting in the issuance of 2,047,398 additional Contact Shares. As a consequence of the conversion of the Private Placement Rights, the effective price per Contact Share issued in the 2019 Private Placement (the “**Placement Price**”) was \$0.24.
- On July 23, 2019, the Company entered into the Green Springs Option Agreement, securing an option to acquire a 100% interest in Green Springs. The Company issued 2,000,000 Contact Shares and paid \$40,904 in cash to Ely Gold to secure the option. To satisfy the Green Springs Option Contact Gold must make payments to Ely Gold in cash or Contact Shares (at the Company’s election) as follows:
  - US\$ 50,000 First Anniversary
  - US\$ 50,000 Second Anniversary
  - US\$ 50,000 Third Anniversary
  - US\$ 100,000 Fourth Anniversary

Anniversary payment amounts made in Contact Shares are subject to regulatory and contractual minimum values of the Common Stock. Payment of all amounts can be accelerated and completed at any time. The Company is also required to pay all mining claim maintenance and rental fees and all amounts otherwise due and payable to third parties pursuant to the underlying agreements in respect of Green Springs.

- September 30, 2019 announced execution of an option agreement to sell the Cobb Creek property to Fremont Gold Ltd.
- The Company determined to abandon those mineral property claims that comprise the Dry Hills, and Rock Horse properties.

## 2020

- The Company completed a further drill program at Green Springs.
- On May 22, 2020, the Company closed the 2020 Private Placement.
- Received approval for a Plan of Operations at the Pony Creek Project.
- On August 6, 2020, the Company signed the LOI with Waterton Nevada regarding the redemption and conversion of all of the issued shares of preferred stock (“**Preferred Shares**”).
- On August 6, 2020, the Company filed a technical report regarding Green Springs entitled *Technical Report for the Green Spring Project, White Pine County Nevada, United States of America*, dated August 5, 2020, and effective June 12, 2020 (the “**Green Springs Technical Report**” and together with the Pony Creek Technical Report, the “**Technical Reports**”), prepared for the Corporation by John J. Read, CPG (the “**Green Springs Report Author**”).
- On September 29, 2020, the Company closed the 2020 Offering and the Redemption Placement.
- Concurrent with closing of the 2020 Offering and the Redemption Placement, and pursuant to the LOI, the Company redeemed the Preferred Shares.
- The Contact Shares began trading on the OTCQB Venture Market (“**OTCQB**”) under the ticker symbol “CGOL” on May 19, 2020.
- The Company vended an option in four claims of the Wilson Peak property.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

### Business Objectives and Operations

Contact Gold is a gold exploration company focused on discovering and developing oxide gold targets and making district-scale gold discoveries in Nevada.

The Company has focused on generating exploration drill targets at Green Springs and at the Pony Creek Project through extensive geological mapping, geophysical surveys, rock and soil sampling, structural analysis and fossil age dating. Preliminary metallurgical test work at both properties has demonstrated gold recoveries.

See “*The Pony Creek Project*” and “*Green Springs*” under the header “*Description of Property*” in this AIF.

### Competitive Conditions

The mining business is competitive in all phases of exploration, development and production. The Company competes with a number of other exploration and mining companies in the search for, and acquisition of, mineral properties. As a result of this competition, many of whom have greater financial resources, the Company may be unable to acquire attractive mineral properties in the future on terms it considers acceptable. The Company also competes for financing with other resource companies, many of whom have greater financial resources and/or more advanced properties. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

The ability of the Company to acquire properties largely depends on its success in exploring and developing its present properties and on its ability to select, acquire and bring to production suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration and development. The Company may compete with other exploration and mining companies for the procurement of equipment and for the availability of skilled labour. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of minerals mined or discovered by the Company. See “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF.

### Industry and economic factors that may affect our business

Management and the Board of Directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) anticipate having to rely on financings through the issuances of Contact Shares in order to continue to fund activities. There are significant uncertainties in capital markets impacting the availability of equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration and development. Certain uncertainties relating to the global economy, political uncertainties and increasing geopolitical risk, the ongoing disruption caused by the Covid-19 outbreak, increased volatility in the prices of gold, copper, other precious and base metals and other minerals, as well as increasing volatility in the foreign currency exchange markets may also impact the Company’s business and the ability to raise new capital, and accordingly, may impact Contact Gold’s ability to remain a going concern.

Contact Gold’s operations are also exposed to various levels of regulatory, economic, political and other risks and uncertainties which may impact the Company’s business and our ability to raise new capital. There can be no assurance that Contact Gold will be able to comply with any a changing regulatory, economic or political environment. See “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF.

### Foreign Operations

The Company’s material property interests are located in Nevada. As such, the Company’s operations are exposed to various levels of regulatory, economic, political and other risks and uncertainties. See “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF.

### Environmental Regulation

The Company’s exploration and development activities, as well as any current or future operations, are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. See “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF. The Company maintains, and anticipates continuing to maintain, a policy of operating its business in compliance with all environmental laws and regulations.

**Cycles**

Given the general weather conditions and exploration season in North Central Nevada, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets expenditures tend to be greater from April to December than in the rest of the year.

**Employees**

As at the date hereof, the Company has 6 employees located in Canada and 2 employees located in Nevada. The Company also operates through sub-contractors and consultants.

**Significant Acquisitions**

None, other than those described in this AIF relating to the Transactions which closed on June 7, 2017.

**Significant Dispositions**

No significant dispositions have been completed by the Company since the commencement of its financial year ended December 31, 2020.

## THE PONY CREEK PROJECT

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is summarized, compiled or extracted from the Pony Creek Technical Report prepared for the Corporation by the Pony Creek Report Author who is a “qualified person” within the meanings of NI 43-101. Mr. Spalding is not independent of the Company by virtue of his employment with the Company. Mr. Spalding is VP Exploration of the Company and holds Contact Shares, stock options to purchase Contact Shares (“**Options**”), and Restricted Share Units (“**RSUs**”). As of the date hereof, the securities of the Company held by Mr. Spalding, represent less than 1% of the securities of the Company.

For full technical details on the Pony Creek Project, reference should be made to the full text of the Pony Creek Technical Report which was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, and has been filed with the Commissions, and is available under the Corporation’s profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The summary below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Pony Creek Technical Report, and is subject to certain assumptions, qualifications and procedures described therein. The Pony Creek Technical Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this AIF.

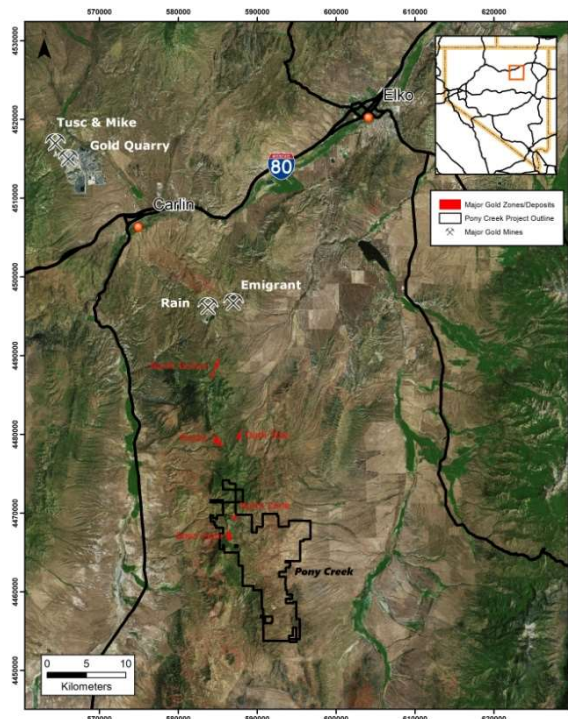
The Pony Creek Author has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this AIF related to the Pony Creek Project.

For updated disclosure relating to non-material activities and results at the Pony Creek Project since the effective date of the Pony Creek Technical Report, see “*General Development of the Business*”, and “*The Pony Creek Project – Recent Developments*”, in this AIF.

### *Property Description and Location*

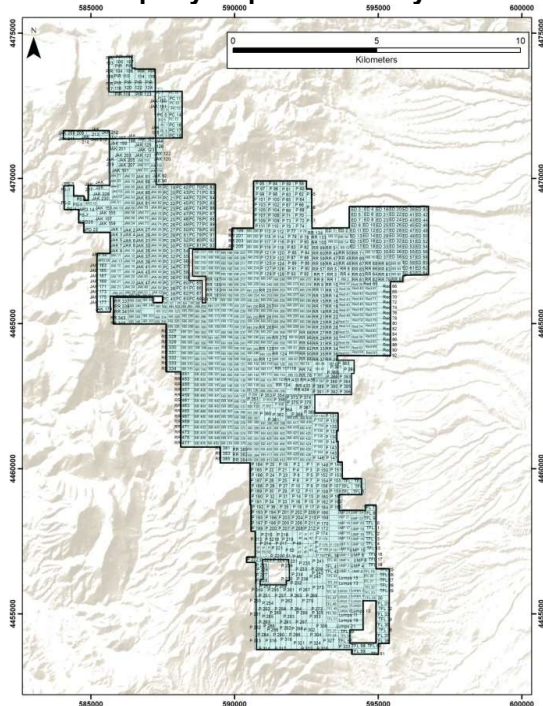
The Pony Creek property is comprised of 1,345 unpatented lode mining claims located on federal lands managed by the BLM covering approximately 107 km<sup>2</sup> in the southern part of the Piñon Range in Elko County, Nevada (see Figure 1 below). The property is centered at approximately 40°21’10”N, 115°58’20”W, in the southern portion of the Carlin gold trend, approximately 27 km south of the presently-producing Emigrant gold mine of Newmont Mining Corporation (“**Newmont**”)<sup>1</sup> and 11 km south of Gold Standard’s Pinion and Dark Star gold deposits (see Figure 2 below).

**Figure 1 – Location Map, Pony Creek Project**



<sup>1</sup> Subsequently consolidated into NGM LLC

**Figure 2 – Property Map for the Pony Creek Project**



(note that the claims boundary outlined in Figure 1 and Figure 2 has changed subsequent to the effective date of the Pony Creek Technical Report; refer to and “*The Pony Creek Project – Recent Developments*”, in this AIF)

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States, under the administration of the BLM. Under the *General Mining Act of 1872*, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands in the United States, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. Annual claim maintenance and County filing fees are the only government payments related to the unpatented mining claims, and these fees, totalling US\$ 224,625 annually have been paid in full through September 1, 2019. Other annual holding costs for 68 leased claims through September 14, 2019 were US\$ 10,000.

#### Royalties and Agreements

In December 2016, Winwell entered into a securities exchange agreement and an arrangement agreement with Waterton to acquire the Pony Creek property and a portfolio of early-stage exploration properties in Nevada (the Contact Properties). The consideration for the acquisition of the Contact Properties was a cash payment by Contact Gold (following completion of the Arrangement) of \$7.0 million and the issuance to Waterton of Contact Shares representing approximately 37% of the *pro forma* interest in Contact Gold and preferred shares of Contact Gold with a face value of \$15 million.

The Pony Creek claims are subject to a royalty of 3.0% of the net smelter returns from any and all production and sale of minerals from the claims. The royalty is payable to Royalty Consolidation Company LLC (“**RCC**”), and its successors. RCC is an affiliate of Waterton. The claims owner may permanently reduce the royalty rate from 3.0% to 2.0% in exchange for the payment to RCC of US\$ 1,500,000. The royalty reduction option expires on February 7, 2020.

Mineral production from the Pony Creek claims would be subject to the Nevada net proceeds tax (“**NPT**”). For operations with annual gross proceeds over US\$ 4,000,000, the NPT rate is 5%. For operations with gross proceeds less than US\$ 4,000,000 annually, the NPT tax rate is dependent on the ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds.

#### Environmental and Permitting

There are no known environmental liabilities within the Pony Creek property. Contact Gold currently has one Plan of Operations being prepared for submittal to the BLM for review and six notices of intent in place for exploration on Pony Creek.



Based on the personal observations of the Pony Creek Report Author, there is no indication of encumbrances or known problems with legal access of the Pony Creek property, and the Pony Creek Report Author was not aware of any land use or conflicting rights, or such other factors and risks that might affect title or the right to explore, beyond what is described in the Pony Creek Technical Report.

#### *Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography*

##### Physiography

The Pony Creek property covers the crest of the Piñon Range at elevations ranging from 2,000 m to about 2,400 m within the Bailey Mountain and Robinson Mountain U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles. Most of the property comprises gently rolling to moderately steep, sagebrush- and grass- covered hills with a few juniper, mountain mahogany and pine trees.

##### Access to Property

From Elko, Nevada access to the property is generally by proceeding south via State Highway 227 (Lamoille highway) for a distance of 8.7 km, then south on State Highway 228 past the town of Jiggs, for a total of 53.3 km to the intersection with the Red Rock Ranch gravel county road. Proceeding west on the Red Rock Ranch road, after 2.1 km bear left at the first intersection and bear left again at the next intersection after another 2.3 km. After traveling 24.3 km, you are on the Pony Creek eastern project boundary. To continue to the Bowl Zone, turn right on a two-track road and after 2.1 km turn right on another two-track road and continue to the top of the range where the Bowl Zone is situated. Alternatively Pony Creek can be accessed from the west by travelling the Indian Pony road off State Highway 278.

##### Climate

The climate can be described as dry and montane. Temperatures are cool to cold during the winter, with occasional moderate snowfalls, and summers are warm with cool nights. The area is fairly dry during the summer. Total annual precipitation is about 23 centimetres per year, mostly as snow during the winter months. The climate is favorable for year-round mining. Road access for exploration may be limited or interrupted by snow and mud during December through April. Conditions can be highly variable from year to year.

##### Local Resources and Infrastructure

A highly-trained mining and industrial workforce is available at Elko, Carlin, Winnemucca, and Reno, Nevada, as well as in Salt Lake City, Utah. The project area is served by U.S. Interstate Highway 80, which passes about 45 km to the north. Mining and industrial equipment, fuel, maintenance, and engineering services and supplies are available in Elko, as are telecommunications, a regional commercial airport, hospitals, and banking.

There are no inhabitants in the immediate project area and there is no electrical power at the project site, but ranch power is available a few miles away. Although the project area is generally hilly, flat areas are present and have the potential for sitting a processing plant, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, and leach pads.

Year-round surface water is not available within the property, and most of the springs dry up in August and September. No ground water has been encountered in airlift testing of Contact Gold's reverse-circulation rotary ("RC") drill holes to date. A few holes have encountered very small volumes of ground water, but not enough to stop the pneumatic hammer from functioning. The drilled area to date appears to be mostly dewatered as is the case at the Bald Mountain mine to the south, and while detailed hydrological studies will need to be completed as part of any future mine planning, it would appear that dewatering requirements will be minimal in the areas that Contact has been drilling. Large water volumes were encountered in one of the Grandview 2017 holes drilled near the Red Rock Ranch in the lower elevations on the east side of the project.

##### *History*

Silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc were discovered approximately 22.5 km north of the Pony Creek property in the central Piñon Range in 1869, at what was subsequently organized into the Railroad (or Bullion) mining district. The Railroad district was worked throughout the 1870s and 1880s, mainly for lead, copper, and silver. The district was later revived in 1905, and there was intermittent production through to the early 1940s.

In the southern Piñon Range, the Larrabee mining district was organized and covered two areas of shallow workings and prospects where small, but unrecorded, amounts of silver and copper may have been produced, as well as less than 1,000 tons of barite. Modern historical exploration in the southern Piñon Range commenced with regional stream-sediment sampling by Newmont in 1980. This led to the recognition of

anomalous gold and arsenic in exposures of hydrothermally altered rhyolite within what is now the Pony Creek property. Table 1 below summarizes the historical exploration of the Pony Creek Project area.

Newmont located 180 claims at Pony Creek in the early 1980s and, beginning in 1981, conducted drilling programs intermittently through 1989. In 1987, NERCO drilled six RC holes, but it is not known if this was done under an agreement with Newmont or on ground not controlled by Newmont; the holes were drilled outside of the current property limits. Gold mineralization was intersected by Newmont's drilling in the south lobe of a rhyolitic intrusive body and in sedimentary rocks beneath the rhyolite, in what became to be known as the Bowl area. The results of Newmont's exploration program apparently did not meet their corporate objectives, and Newmont optioned the property to Westmont Mining, Inc. ("**Westmont**") in 1990. Westmont drilled 31 RC holes through 1992.

In April of 1993, Quest International Management Services, Inc. ("**Quest**") acquired Westmont and in 1994 formed a joint venture with Uranerz U.S.A., Inc. ("**Uranerz**") to explore the property. In 1995, the Uranerz joint venture was terminated. A total of 173 holes were drilled from 1981 through 1995.

Quest and Barrick Gold Exploration Inc. ("**Barrick**") formed a joint venture in August 1997. Barrick's main effort consisted of recompiling and reinterpreting drill hole and geophysical data generated by previous operators and conducting a controlled-source audio-magnetotelluric ("**CSAMT**") survey in the northern part of the claim block. The joint venture drilled 4 RC holes.

In 1999, Quest was acquired by the Standard Mining Co., which abandoned the Pony Creek property. Later that year, Mr. Carl Pescio located new claims over the mineralized rhyolite area and leased the property to the Homestake Mining Company ("**Homestake**") shortly afterward. Homestake drilled 5 RC holes and terminated their agreement with Mr. Pescio.

Nevada Contact Inc. ("**Nevada Contact**", unrelated to Contact Gold) optioned the property from Mr. Pescio in 2001 and drilled 8 RC holes in 2002 before terminating the agreement in early 2003. In July 2003, Mill City International Corp. ("**Mill City**") purchased the property from Mr. Pescio, who became an officer of Mill City.

Grandview Gold Inc. ("**Grandview**") entered into a letter option agreement with Mill City in 2004. Grandview carried out mapping and surface sampling, and in 2005 and 2006 drilled a total of 10 core holes.

A 2006 technical report on the Pony Creek project prepared for Vista Gold (the "**Russell Report, 2006**") presented regional gravity and total-field aeromagnetic maps compiled and interpreted by J. Wright in 2004. The Russell Report, 2006 did not specify the company that commissioned the Wright 2004 geophysical interpretations, so it is not clear if this work was done for Mill City or Grandview. These regional geophysical maps are presented in Figure 3 below.

By 2006 ownership of the Pony Creek property had been transferred from Mill City to the "Pescio Group". In mid-2006, Vista Gold Corp. ("**Vista**") acquired the Pony Creek property from the Pescio Group and, following a series of transactions, control of the property was assigned to Allied Nevada Gold Corp. ("**Allied Nevada**") in May 2007. Neither Vista nor Allied Nevada conducted exploration of the Pony Creek property, but the claims were maintained.

During 2007, Grandview drilled 13 RC holes. It is assumed by the Pony Creek Report Author that Grandview's option, discussed above, survived through the change in property ownership to Allied Nevada.

Allied Nevada entered bankruptcy in March 2015. In June of the same year, a subsidiary of Waterton acquired Pony Creek, along with other exploration assets, through the bankruptcy process.

Contact Gold was formed pursuant to the Arrangement. As part of the Arrangement, Winwell continued into the State of Nevada and changed its name to Contact Gold, following which, Contact Gold acquired Clover Nevada from Waterton, which held the Pony Creek property, along with 12 other exploration stage properties in Nevada. No recorded mineral production has been attributed to the Pony Creek property and no workings larger than a few small prospect pits are known to exist.

**Table 1 –Exploration at Pony Creek Since 1980**

Year	Operator	Drilling (holes)	Comments
1980	Newmont	none	Stream sediment sampling, 100 claims staked
1981-1982	Newmont	20 RC; 2 Core	Drilling, Mapping, soil sampling, aeromagnetic survey, 80 claims staked
1983-1985	Newmont	59 RC	Drilling, photogeologic study, structural analysis, soil sampling, mapping
1987	NERCO	6 RC	Drilling (west of claim boundary, or at Pony Spur?)
1987-1989	Newmont	40 RC	Mapping, Drilling at Bowl, Pot Holes, Picnic Ridge and Pony Spur?
1990	Westmont-Newmont JV	none	JV formed with Westmont operating
1991-1992	Westmont-Newmont JV	31 RC	Soil Sampling, induced Potential survey, Drilling
1993	Ramrod Gold Inc.	none	Westmont acquired by Ramrod Gold (Quest)
1994-1995	Uranerz U.S.A.	15 RC	Optioned from Quest, IP, ground magnetics, mapping, soil sampling
1996-1997	Quest International	none	Quest purchases Newmont interest
1997-1998	Barrick-Quest JV	4 RC	JV with Quest, compilation, rock sampling, drilling, CSAMT
1999	Homestake	none	Quest acquired by Standard mining, claims lapse, Pescio stakes, Homestake leases
2000	Homestake	5 RC	Homestake terminates lease
2001-2003	Nevada Contact	8 RC	Leases from Pescio, relog drill holes, CSAMT surveys, drilling
2003	Mill City International	none	Mill City purchases Pony from Pescio
2004-2007	Grandview Gold	10 Core; 13 RC	Options from Mill City/Pescio, mapping, drilling, Mill City option terminates
2006-2014	Vista Gold / Allied Nevada	none	Vista acquires Pony Creek in 2006, spun-off to Allied Nevada in 2007, goes dormant
2015-2016	Waterton	none	Acquired out of Allied bankruptcy in 2015 by affiliates of Waterton
2017	Contact Gold	37 RC; 5 Core	Acquired from Waterton, drilling, gravity, CSAMT, soil and rock sampling, mapping
2018	Contact Gold	51 RC	Drilling, soil and rock sampling, CSAMT from Gold Standard for northern Pony Creek, mapping
		306 total	

Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Newmont completed a resource estimation in 1983 (Russell, 2004) that is judged to be relevant and therefore suitable for disclosure in Table 2 below. This Newmont estimate is not classified, and used an unknown number of drill holes, but the Pony Creek Report Author estimates it was based upon only the first 40 of 306 total drill holes as of the date of this 1983 report. The Pony Creek Report Author has not done sufficient work to categorize this historical estimate as current mineral resources and Contact Gold is not treating this historical estimate as current resources, and therefore, although considered relevant, this historical resource should not be relied on.

In an NI 43-101 technical report prepared for Vista Gold and Allied Nevada, Russell (2006) re-stated his prior resource estimate of 32,409,100 tons at a grade of 0.044 oz gold (“Au”)/ton (1,426,000 ounces) prepared for Mill City in 2004. The Pony Creek Report Author has not done sufficient work to categorize this historical estimate as current mineral resources, and it is the author’s opinion that the Russell (2004, 2006) historical resource estimate does not meet current CIM standards. Contact Gold is not treating this historical estimate as current and this historical resource should not be relied upon.

**Table 2 – Historical Mineral Resource Estimates**

Year	1983	2006
<b>Estimate</b>	Newmont*	Vista Gold
<b>Cut-off oz Au/ton</b>	unknown	unknown
<b>Tons, no classification</b>	1,124,000	32,409,100
<b>Au oz, no classification</b>	65,000	1,426,000

\* as reported by Russell (2004); table in Pony Creek Technical Report notes “Au oz/ton”

**The Company is not treating these historical estimates as current and these historical resource estimates should not be relied upon. Refer also to section titled “Canadian Mineral Disclosure Standards” in this AIF.**

## Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Pony Creek project is situated in the south-central Carlin trend, a northwest-southeast alignment of sedimentary rock-hosted gold deposits and mineralization in the Basin and Range geologic province of western North America. The area of what is now known as the greater Carlin trend was within the passive, marine continental margin during early and middle Paleozoic time, which is the time of deposition of the oldest rocks observed in the area. A westward-thickening wedge of sediments was deposited along the continental margin, in which the eastern facies tended to be siltier and carbonate-rich shelf and slope deposits and carbonate platform deposits, while the western facies were primarily fine-grained siliciclastic sediments of deeper basin environments. The Carlin trend is proximal to the shelf-slope break, although the position of this break was not static over time.

A prominent structural feature of the Piñon Range is the Piñon Range anticline and the related “Piñon graben” (Abbott, 2003). Abbott (2003) considered the anticline to be related to the development of the Eocene Ruby Mountains metamorphic core complex, which overprinted the folds and faults of the Antler, Sonoma and Sevier fold and thrust belts. According to Abbott (2003) the Piñon Range anticline was overprinted by a Tertiary right-lateral wrench fault system.

Hydrothermal alteration at Pony Creek is reported to be characterized by the assemblage quartz-sericite-pyrite within the intrusive body in and near north-trending and northeast-trending faults. The fault zones are fragmental and/or brecciated, and contain very fine-grained quartz, sericite, and pyrite or limonite. Pyrite occurs both as disseminated grains and on fracture surfaces while limonite occurs after pyrite or is secondary in fractures. Away from the faults the intrusion becomes less altered, grading outward from a rock with relict feldspar ghosts to one with a distinct porphyritic texture. In the center of the intrusion, a granular texture in which the feldspars have been argillically altered is present, leaving open or clay-filled vugs. The intrusion locally contains 3% to 5% pyritized and chloritized hornblende crystals.

Newmont geologists used the terms “sanded rhyolite” and “rhyolite sand” to describe the texture of the rhyolite intrusion in some of the altered and mineralized areas. They reported that sanded rhyolite consists of medium-grained, rounded clasts of glassy rhyolite breccia commonly occurring near the margins and at the base of the intrusion, and locally as narrow stockwork zones within the intrusion. The distribution and texture of the sanded rhyolite suggest that the unit formed in vitric chill margins and was apparently affected by subsequent hydrothermal activity.

Sedimentary rocks along the margins of the intrusion and immediately beneath it are silicified, decalcified, sulfidized, and variably oxidized near gold mineralized zones.

Almost all significant mineralization identified to date in surface exposures and drilling is spatially associated with the rhyolite intrusive body, either within it or in silicified and altered Mississippian-Permian clastic rocks immediately beneath and adjacent to the intrusion. This mineralization appears to be related to or controlled by north, northwest and northeast striking structures.

At the Pony Creek property, a porphyritic rhyolite intrusion of Eocene age is present near the axis of the Piñon Range anticline, emplaced as a north-south elongated body that is approximately 3.2 km long and 1.2 km wide. It is variably hydrothermally altered and locally mineralized. Almost all significant gold mineralization identified to date in surface exposures and drilling is spatially associated with the rhyolite intrusive body, either within it or in silicified and altered Mississippian-Permian clastic rocks immediately beneath and adjacent to the intrusion. This mineralization appears to be related to or controlled by north and north-east striking structures.

### *Bowl Zone*

The presence of significant gold mineralization at the Bowl Zone was first established by Newmont. The mineralization is associated with oxidized and unoxidized marcasite, pyrite, and minor realgar and stibnite that occur along fractures and as disseminations in and beneath the rhyolite intrusion, as well as in the matrix of breccias in the intrusion. Newmont defined two continuous zones of mineralization in the Bowl area. One occurs along what is interpreted as a steeply dipping, north-trending structure that forms the eastern boundary of the Bowl area. The second lies to the west and forms a tabular, flat-lying zone or zones of mineralization that occur at, or on either side of, the lower contact of the rhyolite with the underlying Paleozoic sediments. Work by Contact Gold has identified a second, north-striking structure parallel to the eastern bounding fault. Drilling has shown that these three zones are continuously mineralized in some areas.

As of the date of the Pony Creek Technical Report, and as is defined by drilling, the Bowl area is somewhat continuously mineralized over a north-south strike length of about 1,400 m, with maximum east-west extents of 600 m and a maximum depth of about 200 m. This area includes the three more continuously mineralized zones mentioned above. The high-angle, structurally-controlled mineralization along the eastern limits of the Bowl area is generally narrow, sinuous, and irregular, but can have substantial grades. For example, Newmont's hole PC-20 intercepted 22.9 m of continuous gold mineralization starting at 124.97 m that averages 7.17g/t Au, including a 6.1-metre ("m") interval of 15.99 g/t Au. While this intercept is from a vertical RC hole, which therefore overstates the true thickness of the steeply dipping mineralization along the fault, the grade is consistent with adjacent holes. It seems likely that the mineralizing fluids in the Bowl area were at least partially focused along this high-angle north-south structure, which is near the eastern contact of the rhyolite intrusion in this area. The mineralized fault may be related to the reactivation of a structural zone that controlled the hypothetical dike-like roots of the flat-lying portions of the rhyolite intrusion.

Of Contact Gold's 93 holes drilled to the date of the Pony Creek Technical Report, 56 have been at the Bowl Zone. These holes were designed to: confirm and expand areas of mineralization intersected in historic holes, to gather cyanide solubility data to eventually develop an oxide model to target higher grade and better oxidized portions of the Bowl mineralization, to explore the edges of the current drill pattern where ore controls were thought to exist, and three deep core holes were completed in 2017 as recommended by Gustin (2017) to test for the Devil's Gate/Webb contact at depth beneath the high-grade portion of the Bowl Zone. The deepest hole, PC17-27 was drilled to a total depth of 977.4 m where the hole remained in Pennsylvanian/Permian aged sedimentary rocks with abundant fusulinid fossils which are age diagnostic

#### *West Target*

The West Target was generated by Contact Gold in 2017 based on geology, geochemistry, and geophysics, and was never drilled by previous explorers. A new, significant area of gold mineralization currently measuring 1 km in a north-south direction and 400 m wide east-west at its maximum, was subsequently defined after the discovery hole, PC18-18 returned 0.42 g/t Au over 33.53 m starting 4.57 m below surface. Cyanide assays showed the intervals to be well oxidized with cyanide assays averaging 89% of fire assays for the entire interval in hole 18 and similar, strong recoveries in the other holes' cyanide assays.

Gold mineralization at the West Target is associated with a large silicified, north-striking rib of Pennsylvanian-Permian aged calcareous conglomerate (the same host at Gold Standard's North Dark Star deposit to the north of Pony Creek). Gold grades are enhanced where multiple cross cutting NW and NE striking faults intersect the North-South Conglomerate ridge that occupies the Emigrant-Dark Star-Dixie-Bowl zone structural corridor. To date the best gold grades have been encountered on the east and west margins of this silicified conglomerate. Assays have been received for 16 holes to date, with all widely spaced holes returning anomalous to low grade gold intersections. It remains completely open for expansion, particularly to the north and south.

Contact Gold drilling to the date of the Pony Creek Technical Report includes 23 holes at the West Target.

#### *North Zone*

Gold mineralization has been somewhat irregularly intersected in drilling in a broad area within and adjacent to the northern lobe of the rhyolite intrusion. The most continuous mineralization identified to date in this area occurs within two north-trending zones that occur within a larger northwest-trending zone of generally lower-grade and more erratically distributed mineralization.

The easternmost of the two north-trending zones includes the most significant and continuous gold mineralization in the North area. This approximately 40-metre wide mineralized zone occurs over a strike length of 200 m, is open to the south, and is defined by holes PC-111, PC-121, PC-128, 95-07, 95-08, and PC-06-03. The most significant intercept, 16.8 m @ 1.50 g/t Au, was returned from hole PC-121. The top of the mineralization lies 50 to 100 metres from the surface, with mineralized thicknesses of 15 to 30 m. The mineralization within this zone is very similar to the Bowl area, with the gold occurring near the contact of rhyolite intrusion and underlying Pennsylvanian/Permian age calcareous sandstone and conglomerate units. Specific mineralized areas are shown in Figure 3 below.

As part of Westmont's 1992 drilling program, three holes (PC-129, PC-130, and PC-131) tested the possible northern extension of the eastern north-trending zone as it projects beyond the limits of the rhyolite intrusion. These three holes are the northernmost holes drilled at Pony Creek. PC-129, the southern of the three holes, intersected 42.7 m grading 0.47 g/t Au starting at a down-the-hole depth of 26 m. The gold mineralization in this hole is hosted in what was logged as weakly argillized arkosic sandstone with veinlets of very fine-grained

pyrite and limonite-stained fractures. The next hole to the north, PC-130, intersected a large void and was abandoned; the void might be indicative of the targeted fault. The northernmost hole intersected unmineralized sedimentary rocks.

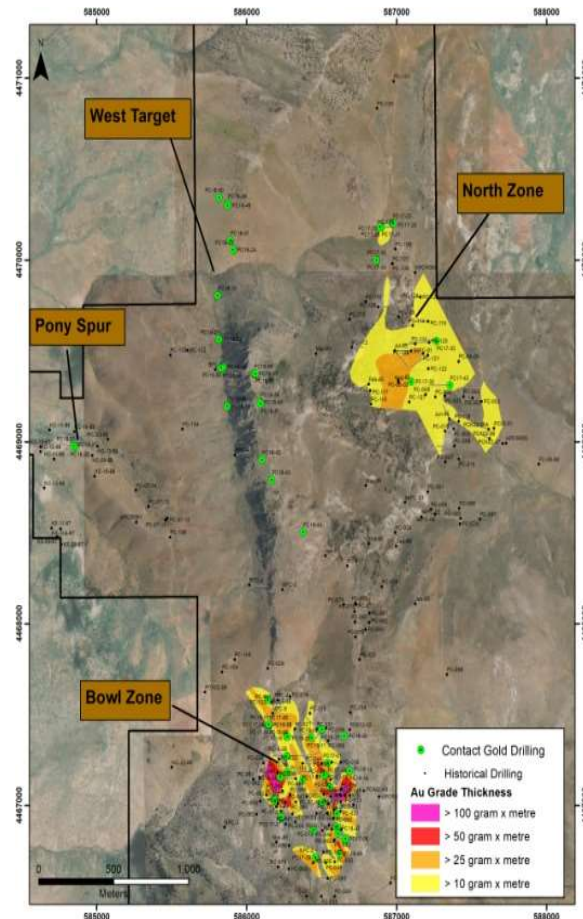
The eastern, possibly northwest-trending portion of the North area is predominantly characterized by anomalous to low-grade gold values within the rhyolite intrusion and Permian-Pennsylvanian units, although thin higher-grade zones were intermittently intersected.

The 11 holes drilled by Contact Gold at the North Zone were designed as offsets of previously mineralized holes, particularly Westmont hole 129.

### *Pony Spur*

The Pony Spur Target was acquired in 2017 as part of Contact Gold's expansion of Pony Creek. The claims cover a regional-scale, northwest-striking fault that projects into the Bowl Zone and into the major SE flexure in the otherwise north-striking Emigrant/ Dark Star/ Pony Creek structural zone. Very strong silicification with a high barite and hematite content occurs within the Mississippian Chainman sandstone at Pony Spur. Contact Gold drilled three holes in 2018, with significant gold intersections in each hole. Two of the three intercepts were well oxidized with good gold recoveries in cyanide assays. Gold mineralization occurs at the Devonian Devil's Gate/Webb contact (same host as the Pinion deposit owned by Gold Standard, and Alligator Ridge Mine owned by Kinross).

**Figure 3 – Mineralized Areas and Map of Drill Holes at the Pony Creek Property**



### *Exploration*

Contact Gold began exploration at Pony Creek in late June, 2017 after 10 years of dormancy at the property. Contact Gold has completed 93 drill holes totalling approximately 21,250 m to the date of this AIF. Drill programs were designed to confirm and expand known areas of historic drilling, with a focus on understanding the controls to mineralization as well as the degree and configuration of oxidation and the orientation of the higher grade gold mineralization, and to test new exploration targets that were developed through geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry and gravity and CSAMT surveys.

## Drilling

The project database includes data for 295 holes totalling 59,837 metres drilled at the Pony Creek project from 1981 through September 2018 as summarized in Table 3 (historical drilling) and Table 4 (Contact Gold drilling) below. Data is missing for 11 of the historic holes mentioned by Russell (2004). Seventeen of the holes were drilled with diamond core (“core”) methods and the rest were RC drill holes. A total of 148 holes were inclined and 147 holes were vertical or near vertical. Of Contact Gold's 93 drill holes, only 27 were vertical, and a qualitative analysis of intercepts indicates that the angle holes more often intersect significant intervals of gold because those holes have a higher likelihood of intersecting high angle, structural controls to gold mineralization. Most of the holes mentioned by Gustin in a technical report prepared for Contact Gold prior to completing the Arrangement (Gustin, 2017) as being off the current Pony Creek boundary are now within Pony Creek due to the acquisition of the Pony Spur claims.

The available data are not complete enough to determine the relationship between the true thickness of the gold mineralization and the length of the mineralized intercepts in the drill holes. In most cases, the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

The most significant intervals of gold mineralization encountered in the historical drilling are listed in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 – Summary of Historical Drilling at the Pony Creek Project**

Year	Company	RC Holes	RC metres	Core Holes	Core metres	Total metres
1981-1982	Newmont	20	2,662.4	2	559.0	3,221.4
1983-1985	Newmont	59	8,240.3			8,240.3
1987	Newmont	16	1,799.5			1,799.5
1988	Newmont	3	576.1			576.1
1989	Newmont	16	2,619.8			2,619.8
1991-1992	Westmont	31	4,597.9			4,597.9
1994-1995	Uranerz	15	3,819.1			3,819.1
1997-1998	Barrick-Quest	4	970.8			970.8
2000	Homestake	5	1,849.5			1,849.5
2002-2003	Nevada Contact	8	2,389.6			2,389.6
2005-2007	Grandview	13	3,912.1	10	4,589.7	8,501.8
2017	Contact Gold	37	7,604.9	5	2,784.1	10,389.0
2018	Contact Gold	51	10,862.6			10,862.6
<b>Totals</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>51,904.7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,932.8</b>	<b>59,837.4</b>

No information is available concerning the drilling contractors, drill rig types and drilling methods used during the Newmont and NERCO drill programs from 1981 through 1989. The drilling done by the Westmont-Newmont joint venture in 1991 and 1992 was done by Hackworth Drilling of Elko, Nevada. In 1991, an Ingersoll-Rand PH600 truck-mounted RC drill was used and an MPD 1000 track-mounted drill was used. In 1992, a Schramm C650 track-mounted RC drill was used. No other information is available.

The Pony Creek Report Author has been unable to obtain any information on the drilling contractors, drill rig types and drilling methods used during the Uranerz drilling in 1994-1995, or the drilling done by Barrick in July, 1998.

Database files indicate that the Homestake drilling in 2000, and the Nevada Contact drilling in 2001-2003 utilized RC drilling. Eklund Drilling of Elko, Nevada conducted the Homestake RC drilling using a track-mounted MPD 1500 drill. A track-mounted RC rig was also used by Nevada Contact for most of their 2002 holes, with a truck-mounted TH-75 RC rig used for hole PCK02-06A.

Mill City did not conduct any drilling on the property. Grandview completed 2 core holes in 2005 and resumed drilling in late July, 2006. The 2006 drilling was conducted by Boart Longyear using a core drill. Inspection of core stored in Lovelock, Nevada indicates the drilling was done with HQ-diameter core size. In 2007 Grandview drilled 12 RC holes, but no other information is available.

Portions of the 10 core holes drilled by Grandview were stored in the Waterton storage facility in Lovelock, Nevada, and have been recovered by Contact Gold.



The most significant intervals of gold mineralization encountered in the Contact Gold drilling to date are listed in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 – Summary of Significant Mineralized Intervals, Contact Gold Drilling at Pony Creek<sup>(1)</sup>**

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval (m)	Zone/Target <sup>(2)</sup>	Metallurgy
PC18-01	28.96	56.39	0.91	27.43	Bowl Zone	
including	35.05	50.29	1.18	15.24		
	77.72	80.77	0.21	3.05		
	92.97	99.06	0.32	6.10		
	109.73	117.35	0.42	7.62		
	121.92	129.54	0.91	7.62		Oxide
PC18-02	1.52	60.96	0.53	59.44	Bowl Zone	13.72m oxide
	74.68	77.72	0.20	3.05		
	111.25	114.30	0.19	3.05		
PC18-03	0.00	3.05	0.16	3.05	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	38.10	144.78	1.37	106.68		
including	86.87	134.11	2.51	47.24		Oxide
PC18-04	50.29	143.26	1.00	92.97	Bowl Zone	
including	68.58	74.68	4.00	6.10		Oxide
and including	109.73	124.97	1.82	15.24		
and including	135.64	138.69	1.61	3.05		Oxide
PC18-05	22.86	32.00	0.33	9.14	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	85.35	88.39	1.08	3.05		Oxide
	99.06	102.11	0.13	3.05		Oxide
PC18-06	15.24	18.29	0.24	3.05	Bowl Zone	
	24.38	27.43	0.15	3.05		
	38.10	44.20	0.16	6.10		
	67.06	80.77	0.15	13.72		
	112.78	120.40	0.17	7.62		
	129.54	164.59	0.35	35.05		Mixed
including	155.45	164.59	0.29	9.14		Oxide
	185.93	201.17	0.20	15.24		Oxide
PC18-07	0.00	25.91	0.18	25.91	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	25.91	38.10	0.16	12.19		
	59.44	62.48	0.14	3.05		
	132.59	135.64	0.24	3.05		
	149.35	156.97	0.31	7.62		
	163.07	166.12	0.19	3.05		
	173.74	176.79	0.31	3.05		Oxide
PC18-08	161.55	170.69	0.19	9.14	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	184.41	208.79	0.21	24.48		Oxide
	301.76	306.33	0.25	4.57		Oxide
PC18-09	30.48	39.62	0.29	9.14	Bowl Zone	Oxide
PC18-10	39.62	42.67	0.19	3.05	Bowl Zone	
	51.82	56.39	0.21	4.57		
	62.48	70.10	0.19	7.62		
PC18-11					Bowl Zone	



Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval (m)	Zone/Target <sup>(2)</sup>	Metallurgy
PC18-12	103.63	124.97	0.61	21.34	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	144.78	147.83	0.18	3.05		Oxide
	163.07	166.12	0.17	3.05		Oxide
PC18-28	44.20	50.29	0.22	6.10	Bowl Zone	
	88.39	92.97	0.33	4.57		
	100.59	149.36	0.64	48.77		
	178.31	181.36	0.15	3.05		
	201.17	204.22	0.14	3.05		
	364.24	367.29	0.45	3.05		
	385.58	388.62	0.14	3.05		
PC18-29	30.48	44.20	0.15	13.72	Bowl Zone	
	88.39	123.45	0.34	35.05		Oxide
	129.54	164.59	0.31	35.05		Oxide
	184.41	187.45	0.15	3.05		Oxide
PC18-30	3.05	15.24	0.14	12.19	Bowl Zone	Oxide
PC18-31	77.72	80.77	0.21	3.05	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	92.97	128.02	0.57	35.05		Oxide
including	99.06	103.63	1.77	4.57		Oxide
	149.35	163.07	0.38	13.72		Oxide
PC18-32	224.03	227.08	0.35	3.05	Bowl Zone	Oxide
	256.04	262.13	0.34	6.10		Oxide
PC18-33	41.15	92.97	0.31	51.82	Bowl Zone	
	108.21	114.30	0.17	6.10		
	131.07	135.64	0.19	4.57		
	243.84	252.99	0.73	9.14		
	266.70	301.76	2.42	35.05		
including	274.32	298.71	3.15	24.38		
	312.42	347.48	0.32	35.05		
PC18-34	57.91	60.96	0.19	3.05	Bowl Zone	
	67.06	71.63	0.16	4.57		
	76.20	79.25	0.16	3.05		
	83.82	91.44	1.58	7.62		
including	85.35	88.39	3.09	3.05		
	105.16	131.07	0.55	25.91		Mixed
PC18-35	74.68	79.25	0.25	4.57	Bowl Zone	
	94.49	97.54	0.15	3.05		
	112.78	115.83	0.15	3.05		
	121.92	141.73	0.71	19.81		
including	134.11	137.16	1.24	3.05		
	214.89	220.98	0.27	6.10		Oxide
	263.66	266.70	0.15	3.05		Oxide
PC17-18	6.1	9.14	0.14	3.05		
	13.72	28.96	0.21	15.24		
	57.91	77.72	0.24	19.81		
	97.54	115.83	0.3	18.29		

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval (m)	Zone/Target <sup>(2)</sup>	Metallurgy
	231.65	240.79	0.18	9.14		
PC17-19	92.97	102.11	0.52	9.14		
	149.35	153.93	1.75	4.57		
	160.02	166.12	3.95	6.1		
	172.21	175.26	0.56	3.05		
PCC17-15	0	14.02	0.19	14.02		
	108.36	114.76	0.43	6.4		
	132.28	146.61	0.2	14.33		
PCC17-11	109.42	128.02	0.26	18.59		
	135.64	159.41	0.23	23.77		
	172.21	176.18	0.23	3.96		
PC17-29	51.82	60.96	0.32	9.14		
	70.1	96.01	0.18	25.91		
	102.11	117.35	0.48	15.24		
	193.55	214.89	0.44	21.34		
	220.98	243.84	0.37	22.86		
PC17-30	18.29	24.38	0.17	6.1		
	38.1	41.15	0.18	3.05		
	51.82	56.39	0.21	4.57		
	64.01	97.54	0.24	33.53		
	143.26	147.83	0.37	4.57		
	160.02	163.07	0.25	3.05		
	207.27	236.22	0.22	28.96		
	254.51	257.56	0.16	3.05		
PC17-31	140.21	143.26	0.22	3.05		
PC17-37	51.82	163.07	0.35	7.62		
PC17-38	39.62	42.67	0.31	3.05		
	71.63	86.87	0.17	15.24		
	233.17	240.79	0.16	7.62		
PCC17-040	64.01	86.87	2.12	22.86		
including	65.53	74.68	4.53	9.14		
PC17-41	15.24	18.29	0.25	3.05		
	25.91	57.91	0.59	32		
	102.11	106.68	0.15	4.57		
PC17-42	50.29	53.34	0.22	3.05		
	60.96	70.1	1.06	9.14		
PCC17-28	39.62	42.67	0.15	3.05		
	57.91	64.01	0.17	6.1		
	106.68	109.73	0.21	3.05		
	115.83	118.87	0.23	3.05		
	123.45	126.49	0.18	3.05		
	134.11	137.16	0.15	3.05		
	199.65	205.74	1.88	6.1		
PC18-15	1.52	4.57	0.21	3.05	West Target	Oxide
PC18-16	230.13	23.17	0.26	3.05	West Target	Oxide

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval (m)	Zone/Target <sup>(2)</sup>	Metallurgy
PC18-17	13.72	25.91	0.18	12.19	West Target	Oxide
	91.44	94.49	0.18	3.05		Oxide
	106.68	111.25	0.34	4.57		Oxide
PC18-18	4.57	38.10	0.42	33.53	West Target	Oxide
PC18-19	73.15	76.20	0.28	3.05	West Target	Oxide
PC18-20	169.17	185.93	0.19	16.76	West Target	Oxide
PC18-21	10.67	19.81	0.34	10.67	West Target	Oxide
PC18-22	19.81	30.48	0.71	10.67	West Target	Oxide
PC18-23	10.67	25.91	0.29	15.24	West Target	Oxide
	39.62	47.24	0.24	7.62		Oxide
	64.01	96.01	0.22	32.00		Oxide
PC18-24	1.52	18.29	0.28	16.76	West Target	Oxide
PC17-23	30.48	44.2	0.32	13.72	North Zone	Oxide
PC17-22	44.2	47.24	0.26	3.05	North Zone	Oxide
PC17-25	35.05	38.1	0.17	3.05	North Zone	Oxide
	65.53	68.58	0.15	3.05		Oxide
	71.63	85.35	0.33	13.72		Oxide
PC17-20	27.43	32	0.31	4.57	North Zone	Oxide
	64.01	68.58	0.72	4.57		Oxide
PC17-21	12.19	19.81	0.28	7.62	North Zone	Oxide
	25.91	70.1	0.34	44.2		Oxide
	100.59	108.21	0.18	7.62		Oxide
PC17-26	25.91	35.05	0.33	9.14	North Zone	Oxide
	71.63	74.68	0.14	3.05		Oxide
PC17-32	83.82	86.87	0.14	3.05	North Zone	Oxide
PC17-33	35.05	47.24	0.17	12.19	North Zone	Oxide
PC17-34	140.21	163.07	0.16	22.86	North Zone	Oxide
PC17-43	4.57	19.81	0.33	15.24	North Zone	Oxide
	47.24	50.29	0.15	3.05		Oxide
	126.49	141.73	0.17	15.24		Oxide

<sup>(1)</sup> Contact Gold has completed cyanide assays at ALS Chemex on all 2018 fire assays above 0.10 g/t Au and all 2017 fire assays above 0.14 g/t Au, to begin to develop a database from which an oxide model can be built (refer to discussion under sub-heading "*Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing*"). Certain intervals provided in the table above highlight results indicating mineralization that is either oxide or mixed type from such preliminary metallurgical testing. Oxidation in Contact Gold's drill intercepts of gold mineralization varies from complete to almost none. The Company continues to gather, assess and analyze data in order to classify portions of the gold mineralization drilled to date as oxide, transitional or sulfide.

<sup>(2)</sup> Drill intervals for which there is no initial metallurgical notation provided require the Company to undertake additional testing in order to make an initial determination of potential recovery.

Contact Gold utilized a Shramm 455 track mounted RC drill provided by Major Drilling of Salt Lake City for the 2017 and 2018 programs, and in 2017 Major utilized a LF 90 core drill. All RC drilling was wet and utilized a rotary, 16 section pie splitter for sample collection, and great care was taken to make sure enough pie plates were installed to avoid overfilling and losing sample. Only one to occasionally two pie plates were left open for sample collection. Almost all core drilling was HQ size, although one hole had to be reduced to NQ due to pullback limitations of the drill. All drill cores were photographed and then sawn in half by Rangefront Consulting in their Elko warehouse and half was submitted to ALS Chemex for assay, while the other half was kept and is in storage at Contact Gold's Elko warehouse.

## Interpretation

Half of the holes at Pony Creek have been drilled at vertical to subvertical angles. In some areas, such as at Bowl, there are sufficient drill data to define mineralization that is oriented subhorizontally, and in these areas the steeply-angled holes cut the shallowly-dipping mineralization at high angles. This leads to drilled thicknesses that approximate true mineralized thicknesses. However, steeply-dipping holes that intersect high-angle mineralized structures, such as at the eastern limits of the Bowl area, can lead to down-hole gold intercepts that exaggerate the true thickness of the mineralization. Vertical and near vertical holes also have a much lesser chance of intersecting high angle mineral controls compared to angle holes, and Contact Gold has observed that when angle holes and vertical holes are drilled from the same pad, the angle holes are often better mineralized because the vertical holes have a lesser chance of cutting the high angle, mineralized structures. As noted by the Pony Creek Technical Report, in many cases throughout the property, the data are not sufficient to determine the orientation of the intersected mineralization with confidence, although significant improvements in the understanding of ore controls have been gained by Contact Gold's drilling. Future resource estimation will need to account for variable drill-hole- to-mineralization orientations in order to avoid overstatement of mineralized widths.

Due to the preponderance of RC drilling at the project, 1.524-metre (5-foot) down-hole sample lengths dominate the drill-hole database. Very little information is available for the sampling methods and analytical procedures used at Pony Creek prior to 2000. Most of the RC drilling was sampled and assayed at 1.524-metre intervals, but there is little information regarding dry versus wet RC drilling, potential RC contamination issues, or how RC samples were collected and split. Drill core was mainly sampled on 1.524-metre intervals, although in some holes long intervals were not sampled and assayed. In 1991, Westmont's RC samples were collected at 1.524-metre intervals and split with a Gilson splitter when dry, or a rotating cone splitter when wet. Beginning with the Homestake RC drilling in 2000, sample intervals were mainly every 1.524 m. For core holes drilled by Grandview in 2006, the core was sawed in half on 1.524-metre sample intervals after being logged and photographed. As the Pony Creek mineralization is presently understood, these sample lengths are appropriate.

### *Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing*

The assay database provided by Waterton, as well as the paper data obtained from Barrick by Contact Gold in 2018 did not include any cyanide soluble gold assays or other metallurgical test work from prior operators at Pony Creek.

Contact Gold has completed cyanide assays at ALS Chemex on all 2018 fire assays above 0.100 g/t Au and all 2017 fire assays above 0.140 g/t Au, to begin to develop a database from which a three-dimensional oxide model can be built to constrain a future resource calculation. Oxidation in Contact Gold's drill intercepts of gold mineralization varies from complete to almost none. Contact Gold's programs then completed fire assays with a gravimetric finish (ALS code Au-GRA21) for fire assay AA values in excess of 4.0 ppm Au; and for samples with a fire assay AA value exceeding 0.14 ppm in 2017 and 0.100 ppm Au in 2018, cyanide solubility assays were complete (ALS code Au-AA13) to identify oxide (typically more readily extracted and recovered) versus sulfide (often requiring more complex processing) mineralization.

The best oxidized interval encountered to date was from drill hole PC18-003 which returned 2.51 g/t Au over 47.24 m from 86.87 m depth. Cyanide assays from this interval averaged 89% recovery when compared to the fire assay / AA values used to calculate the intercept.

In 2018, Contact Gold generated composites using remaining pulp material from 111 individual samples from oxidized, mixed and sulfide drill intercepts. Gold recoveries from bottle roll assays on two oxide composites by Contact Gold were 85% for the rhyolite gold mineralization and 90% for the conglomerate composite of the weighted average of fire assays for the same composites, indicating that the oxidized portion of gold mineralization at Pony Creek's Bowl Zone is amenable to standard cyanidation processing.

A summary of bottle roll test results performed for Contact Gold are summarized in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Summary of bottle roll test results conducted by ALS Chemex for Bowl Zone composites**

	Weighted Average Grade of Fire Assays	Bottle Roll Cyanide Assay	% Gold Recovery Bottle Roll versus Fire Assay
Bowl Zone Conglomerate Oxide Composite #1	0.55 g/t Au	0.45 g/t Au	90%
Bowl Zone Rhyolite Oxide Composite #2	0.27 g/t Au	0.23 g/t Au	85%
Bowl Zone Transitional Oxide and Sulfide	0.41 g/t Au	0.18 g/t Au	44%
Bowl Zone Weakly oxidized Rhyolite	0.93 g/t Au	0.21 g/t Au	23%
Bowl Zone Unoxidized Sandstone / Siltstone	2.59 g/t Au	0.23 g/t Au	9%

Based upon the fact that most cyanide assays conducted by Contact Gold demonstrate recovery of at least some gold in cyanide assays from some sulfide material, whereas most double refractory Carlin-Type gold ores (carbonaceous and sulfide encapsulated) do not yield any detectable gold from cyanide assays, and upon the fact that very little carbon that might be preg robbing has been observed in logging chips and core by Contact Gold geologists, preg robbing assays were completed on one sulfide interval from drill hole PC18- 04.

The objective was to determine if the sulfide mineralization might be placed on a heap leach along with oxide without any ill effects, as opposed to being selectively mined and placed on a waste dump, which would increase mining costs. Further metallurgical testing will be needed to say for sure, but perhaps some gold might even be recovered from the sulfide in the process. The preg robbing values varied for 34 individual 1.524 m intervals from -3% to 69% preg robbing with 59% (20 of 34) of the samples 40% preg robbing which is the threshold where heap leach operations become concerned. More testing will be needed to see if the higher values might be just preg “borrowing” in which case a heavier dose of CN might recover the gold and keep it separate from the rest of the pad or put it on the top lift of the pad.

#### *Sampling, Analysis and Security of Samples*

There is no information on the analytical laboratories, sample preparation procedures and analytical methods used prior to 2000. Homestake’s RC samples drilled in 2000 were sent to the Bondar Clegg laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion of 30g aliquots with an atomic absorption (“AA”) finish. Mercury was determined by cold-vapor AA, and silver plus 35 major, minor and trace elements were determined by inductively-coupled plasma-emission spectrometry (“ICP”) following an aqua regia digestion. It is not known how the samples were prepared for assay.

Nevada Contact’s RC drilling samples in 2003 were sent to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada, for sample preparation. The samples were oven dried, then crushed in their entirety to 70% at -2mm. The crushed material was riffle split to obtain a 250g split, which was then ring-pulverized to 85% at -75µm. These pulps were then shipped to the ALS Chemex analytical laboratory in either Sparks, Nevada, or in North Vancouver, British Columbia, for assaying. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion with an AA finish using 30g aliquots.

In 2005 and 2006, Grandview’s core samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada, for sample preparation. The samples were crushed to 70% at -2mm. The crushed material was riffle split to obtain a 1.0kg split, which was then ring-pulverized to 85% at -75µm. These pulps were then shipped to the ALS Chemex analytical laboratory in either Sparks, Nevada, or in North Vancouver, British Columbia, for assaying. Gold was determined by fire-assay fusion with an AA finish using 50g aliquots. 34 major, minor and trace elements were determined by ICP following an aqua regia digestion.

Grandview’s rock samples in 2006 were also prepared at the ALS Chemex facility in Elko, Nevada, using the preparation methods described for the 2005-2006 core samples. The rock sample pulps were assayed by ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, British Columbia, for gold by 30g fire-assay fusion with an AA finish. Separate 1g aliquots were analyzed for 47 major, minor and trace elements using a combination of ICP and mass spectrometry (“ICP-MS”), and mercury was determined by cold-vapor AA.

In 2007 Grandview’s RC drilling samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada. Following sample preparation, the pulps were then shipped to the ALS Chemex analytical laboratory in either Sparks, Nevada, or in North Vancouver, British Columbia, for assaying. Gold was determined by fire- assay fusion with an AA finish using 30g aliquots.

Contact Gold's RC and core samples were assayed by ALS Chemex using standard preparation - crushed to 70% at -2mm. The crushed material was riffle split to obtain a 1.0kg split, which was then ring-pulverized to 85% at -75µm. These pulps were then shipped to the ALS Chemex analytical laboratory in either Sparks, Nevada, or in North Vancouver, British Columbia, for assaying. Gold was determined by ALS Chemex method FAAA23 fire-assay fusion with an AA finish and 5 ppb detection using 30g aliquots. 6.09 metre composites were prepared from four 1.524 metre samples on RC holes, and the composites were assayed by ALS Chemex method MEMS61M for 49 major, minor and trace elements using a 4 acid digestion for all elements except mercury which is analyzed by cold vapor. Core samples were assayed for the same MEMS61M package but was not composited.

#### Sample Security

The Pony Creek Report Author is unaware of any information concerning the handling, storage or transport of drilling samples from the drill sites to the analytical laboratories by the historical operators of the Pony Creek project.

#### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

During the 2000 RC drilling by Homestake, a total of 54 duplicate RC samples were analyzed at Bondar Clegg. A total of six core duplicate samples and 38 RC duplicate samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex during Grandview's drilling in 2006 and 2007. It is not known if quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") programs were instituted by the other historical operators at the Pony Creek project. Internal QA/QC methods involving analytical blanks, standards, and duplicate samples were employed by Bondar Clegg for the analyses of Homestake's drilling samples in 2000. ALS Chemex typically used internal blanks, standards, and duplicate samples for QA/QC controls during the analyses of Grandview's drilling and rock samples in 2005-2006.

Contact Gold implements an industry standard QA/QC program. A certified standard, duplicate or blank is inserted into the sample sequence every 10 samples using sequential numbers, with no footage or metres noted on samples. RC duplicates were initially collected using a Y splitter attachment on the rig, but because those initial Y split duplicates regularly failed in comparison, a riffle splitter is now used to split the single sample into two and duplicate assays now compare very well. QA/QC failures are addressed in the form of re assaying batches in which they occur prior to finalizing gold intercept calculations. A yearly summary report is completed documenting all failures and follow-up measures and includes charts of duplicates, standards and blanks.

#### Site Inspection

The Pony Creek Report Author has visited the project numerous times in his capacity of VP Exploration for Contact Gold, based in Elko, Nevada. Most visits have been to the drill rig to inspect sampling and logging methods, safety protocols and to visit key outcrops and soil and rock anomalies as they are identified. As part of the claims check, the Pony Creek Report Author located and recorded with GPS several claim posts in 2017 and 2018 and conducted rock chip sampling as follow up within soil anomalies.

The Pony Creek Report Author assisted in locating and moving the core and chips from Waterton's Lovelock facility to Contact Gold's Elko facilities, and reviewed many of the mineralized RC chips and drill core intervals as assays arrived.

#### Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

There are no current mineral resources or mineral reserves estimated for the Pony Creek project at this time.

#### Exploration and Development

On the basis of the discussion in previous sections, the Pony Creek project clearly warrants additional exploration investment. An aggressive work program is therefore recommended.

Multiple, high quality drill targets have been defined by Contact Gold at Bowl and North Zones, and at West, Pony Spur, Moleen, Elliott Dome and Willow targets. Detailed mapping and rock sampling has been completed, and CSAMT data is sufficient so that there are seven, drill ready targets/zones, but further surface investigations should be completed to both refine existing targets and to develop new targets elsewhere on Pony Creek. To this end, detailed mapping focused on gold and trace element soil anomalies should continue, accompanied by selective rock-chip sampling of altered or otherwise permissive outcrops. Core drilling should be 25% of the total meterage to provide the exploration team with the details of the project stratigraphy, structure, alteration, and mineralization. Since the stratigraphy will be a critical component of the development of targets and interpretation of results, Contact Gold should continue with the biostratigraphy program, and a

consultant who is expert in Nevada stratigraphy, such as Jon Thorson who Contact Gold used in 2017 should inspect drill core.

Contact Gold exceeded the Phase 1 program of US\$2.5M recommended in the Gustin, 2017 43-101 report by spending US\$3.1M, and in 2018 conducted a Phase 2 program estimated to total of US\$ 2.5M. Due to the success of these programs in confirming and adding significant areas of gold mineralization, the project warrants additional exploration investment.

A Phase 3 budget and program totaling US\$ 3,500,000, including of 10,000 m of RC and 2,500 m of core drilling is therefore recommended, to be immediately followed by a Phase 4 budget and program of US\$ 6,520,000, including 20,000 m of RC and 5,000 m of core. These programs include RC and core drilling and associated road building, additional soil and rock- chip sampling, geologic studies, and geophysics, and resource calculation and metallurgical studies. Costs for the recommended program are summarized in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Summary of Estimated Costs for Recommended Exploration**

Item	Phase 3 (US\$)	Phase 4 (US\$)
Geology; Soil and Rock Sampling	400,000	400,000
Geophysics	100,000	100,000
RC Drilling Program - Contractors	1,000,000	2,200,000
Core Drilling Program - Contractors	1,000,000	2,000,000
Drilling Program - Assaying	400,000	900,000
Drilling Program - Personnel	100,000	200,000
Project Supervision and Interpretation	100,000	200,000
Land Holding	240,000	260,000
Permitting and Environmental	60,000	60,000
Resource Calculation	50,000	100,000
Metallurgy	50,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>6,520,000</b>

It is the opinion of the Pony Creek Report Author that the Pony Creek project is a project of merit and warrants the proposed program and level of expenditures outlined above.

#### Recent Developments

No material changes relating to Pony Creek have occurred since the date of the Pony Creek Technical Report. A summary of recent results from exploration activities at Pony Creek are summarized below:

#### *Exploration and Development*

As of the date of this AIF, results from the 2018 Drill Program and the 2019 Drill Program have been released. Significant results from 2018, and earlier are included in the Pony Creek Technical Report. All subsequent drilling results are detailed in this “*Recent Developments*” section.

#### 2018 Exploration

A 10,860 m, 51 hole drill program was completed at Pony Creek in 2018, comprised of 25 confirmation and exploration holes at the Bowl Zone, and 23 exploration and confirmation holes at the West Zone (renamed as the Stallion Zone) and three exploration holes at Pony Spur (the “**2018 Drill Program**”). 48 of 51 drill holes intersected significant gold mineralization, with oxidized corridors defined at the 1 km x 300 m “North Zone” (renamed as the Appaloosa Zone) and west of the “Bowl (Stallion) Zone”. Both of these zones, and the Pony Spur target, are open for expansion in most directions.

On October 16, 2018, the Company announced the development of the Elliott Dome target, a new Carlin-type gold drill target on the northern part of the Pony Creek Project. The Elliott Dome target is immediately adjacent to Gold Standard’s “Jasperoid Wash” discovery. Elliott Dome was identified through surface mapping, rock

and soil sampling and geophysical anomalies apparent in seven lines of CSAMT data that the Company obtained from work undertaken by Gold Standard on Contact Gold's property.

On November 28, 2018, the Company reported exploration drill results from 13 holes drilled along the margins of the West Zone discovery, extending the strike length of the West Zone to 2.3 km. Reported drill highlights include:

- 0.33 g/t oxide Au over 92.97 m from surface, including
  - 0.6 g/t oxide Au over 13.7 m in hole PC18-51
- 0.26 g/t oxide Au over 50.29 m from surface in hole PC18-50
- 0.31 g/t oxide Au over 39.62 m from surface in hole PC18-49
- 0.38 g/t oxide Au over 15.24 m oxide from 71.63 m, and 0.28 g/t oxide Au over 9.14 m from 7.62 m, in hole PC18-41
- 0.70 g/t oxide Au over 6.10 m from surface in drill hole PC18-40.

On February 28, 2019, the Company announced the results from the final three drill holes from the 2018 Drill Program. Results from the southeast edge of the Bowl Zone continued to show that gold mineralization is present over significant widths and remain open for expansion. Reported highlights include:

- 0.56 g/t Au over 21.34 m from 51.67 m, including
  - 1.53 g/t Au over 4.57 m from 62.48 m in hole PC18-47
- 0.44 g/t Au over 33.53 m from 67.06 m in drill hole PC18-46
- 0.25 g/t Au over 27.40 m from 51.82 m in drill hole PC18-45

#### 2019 Exploration

A 4,660 m, 25 hole drill program was completed at Pony Creek in 2019, comprised of 14 confirmation and exploration holes at the Bowl Zone, and 5 exploration and confirmation holes at the North (Appaloosa) Zone and six exploration holes at the West (Stallion) (the "**2019 Drill Program**"). RC drilling in 2019 continued to return long intervals of near-surface oxide gold, and in a number of instances extended the depth of gold mineralization from shallower gold discoveries. Exploration to date is believed to have added and enhanced several high-quality drill targets at Pony Creek through a systematic approach, including: "West (Mustang)", "Elliott Dome", "North (Palomino)", "DNZ", and "Pony Spur".

On November 13, 2019, the Company summarized exploration drill results from the 2019 Drill Program at the Bowl Zone, highlights of which include:

- 1.21 g/t Au over 12.19 m from 64.01 m in hole PC19-03
  - including 3.47 g/t oxide Au over 3.05 m
- 0.88 g/t Au over 16.76 m from 86.87 m in hole PC19-03
- 0.8 g/t Au over 32.00 m from 65.53 m in hole PC19-02
  - including 1.48 g/t Au over 13.72 m
- 0.43 g/t Au over 35.05 m from 15.24 m in hole PC19-01
- 0.58 g/t Au over 22.68 m from 50.29 m in hole PC19-04
  - including 1.46 g/t Au over 4.57 m
- 1.69 g/t Au over 7.62 m from 80.77 m in hole PC19-04
- 0.71 g/t Au over 25.91 m from 112.78 m in hole PC19-04
  - including 1.75 g/t Au over 6.10 m
- 0.51 g/t Au over 32.00 m from 230.13 m in hole PC19-05
- 0.7 g/t Au over 39.62 m from 108.21 m in hole PC19-08
  - including 1.31 g/t Au over 13.72
- 0.94 g/t Au over 12.19 m from 50.29 m in hole PC19-12
  - including 1.27 g/t Au over 6.10 m from 53.34 m

A total of 108 holes have been drilled at the Bowl Zone to the date of this AIF



During 2019 the Company also reported very encouraging results from the 2019 Drill Program at the “Stallion Zone” (formerly known as the West Zone), and at the “Appaloosa Zone” (formerly known as the North Zone).

The Stallion Zone was discovered by Contact Gold in 2018. It is an outcropping zone of oxide gold mineralization measuring in excess of 2 km located 1.6 km north of the Bowl Zone. Through the date of this AIF 28 of 29 Contact Gold drill holes have intersected long runs of near- and at-surface, oxidized gold mineralization, with numerous individual assays ranging from 0.6 g/t Au to 1.1 g/t Au. The northern portion of the Stallion Zone has recently returned the widest intervals of oxide gold all starting from surface at Pony Creek. Surface work completed in 2019 indicates that it may continue eastward beneath a low angle fault which covers the zone in unmineralized rock, to the highly-prospective Mustang target. If this indication holds, the mineralized trend would measure 3 km by 300 m. The Stallion Zone remains open in all directions.

The oxide gold corridor known as the Appaloosa Zone is located 1.2 km northeast of the Bowl Zone, and though sparsely drilled, it continues to return thick intervals of oxide gold in the near surface. The gold mineralization footprint currently measures in excess of 1.6 km x 200 m and remains open for expansion, with numerous untested coincident gold-in-soil geochemical & geophysical targets yet to be drilled.

In conjunction with the 2019 drill program, the Company continued to collect additional soil samples for geochemical analysis to further develop and refine existing high priority drill targets.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company determined not to renew/maintain a number of peripheral/non-core claims in the eastern portion of the property following a geological assessment of these claims. A total of 313 claims were not renewed with the BLM in September 2019. Accordingly, the claims boundary outlined at Figure 1 in this AIF has changed subsequent to the effective date of the Pony Creek Technical Report. The total area of the Pony Creek Project, encompassing 1,032 unpatented lode mining claims, is approximately 81 km<sup>2</sup> as of the date of this AIF. Annual claim maintenance and County filing fees of US\$ 182,676 have been paid in full through September 1, 2021. Other annual holding costs for 68 leased claims through September 14, 2021 were US\$ 20,000

During 2019, only a portion of the recommended US\$3.5 million Phase 3 program was completed due to the availability of desirable permitting and access to capital. Through 2020, the majority of that remaining recommended program remained unspent.

The Company determined not to exercise the royalty reduction option on February 7, 2020.

On June 24, 2020, the Company announced the results from four cyanide bottle roll assays at the Stallion and Bowl Zones at its Pony Creek Project which continue to return gold recoveries and high-grade oxidized mineralization results.

On June 18, 2020, the Company announced that it had received approval for its Plan of Operations (“PoO”) permit for the Pony Creek Project which will allow the Company to ramp up drilling to test high-priority targets developed by the Company across a broad area of the property over the last 2.5 years. The Pony Creek Project can now support exploration activities, including drill pad and road construction of up to 150 acres, an increase from the more limited area of permitted disturbance previously permitted under the NOIs that facilitated drilling in 2017 to 2019.

The scientific and technical data contained in the section entitled “*Recent Developments*” has been reviewed and approved by Vance Spalding, CPG, VP Exploration of the Company, who is a “qualified person” under NI 43-101.

## GREEN SPRINGS

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is summarized, compiled or extracted from the Green Springs Technical Report, prepared for the Corporation by the Green Springs Report Author who is a “qualified person” and “independent” within the meanings of NI 43-101.

For full technical details on the Green Springs Project, reference should be made to the full text of the Green Springs Technical Report which was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, and has been filed with the Commissions, and is available under the Corporation’s profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The summary below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Green Springs Technical Report, and is subject to certain assumptions, qualifications and procedures described therein. The Green Springs Technical Report is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this AIF.

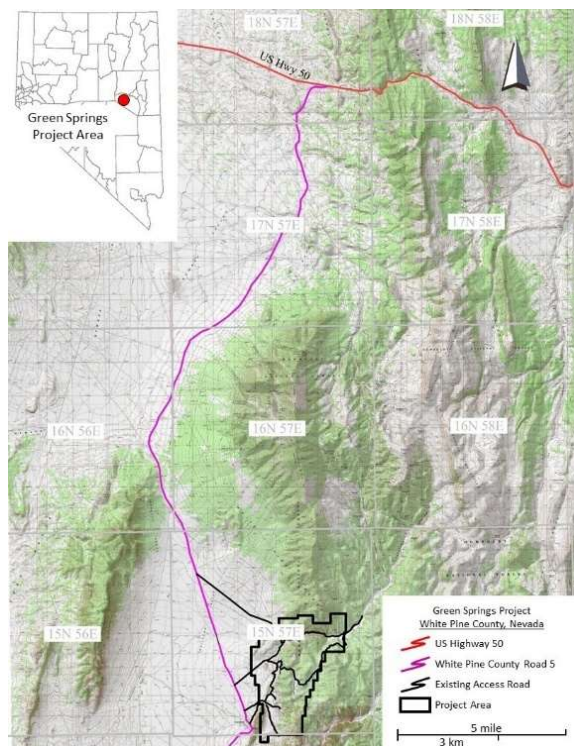
The author of the Green Springs Technical Report has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this AIF related to Green Springs.

For updated disclosure relating to non-material activities and results at Green Springs since the effective date of the Green Springs Technical Report, see “*General Development of the Business*”, and “*Green Springs – Recent Developments*”, in this AIF.

### Property Description and Location

The Green Springs property is located on the western flank of the White Pine Range in southwestern White Pine County, Nevada, approximately 360 km (223 miles) east of the capital city of Carson City and approximately 100 km (61 miles) southwest of the White Pine County seat at Ely, Nevada (see Figure 1 below). The claim package encompasses approximately 4,150 acres (1,680 ha) in parts of Sections 13-16, 21-24, 26-28, 33 & 34 of T 15 N, R 57 E and Sections 3 & 4 of T 14 N, R 57 E. The property boundaries are irregular but are situated within a rectangular area with UTM coordinates in Zone 11N, NAD27.

**Figure 1: Location of Green Springs property**



The project can be accessed from Eureka, Nevada going west on Highway 50 for 50 km (31 miles) or from Ely, Nevada going east on Highway 50 for 60.5 km (37 miles) to White Pine County Road 5, the Green Springs road, which is a well-marked and maintained gravel road. The Green Springs road continues, bearing right (southwest) at this first intersection, and then bearing left (south) at the next unmarked intersection, (west at this second intersection leads to Fiore Gold Ltd.’s Gold Rock project).

Twenty-one miles south of the paved highway, a left turn off road off County Road 5 leads into the claim block. A large grove of big cottonwood trees that surround Green Springs proper are visible 100 m ahead, and the reclaimed heap leach pads, dumps and highwalls are visible on the left.

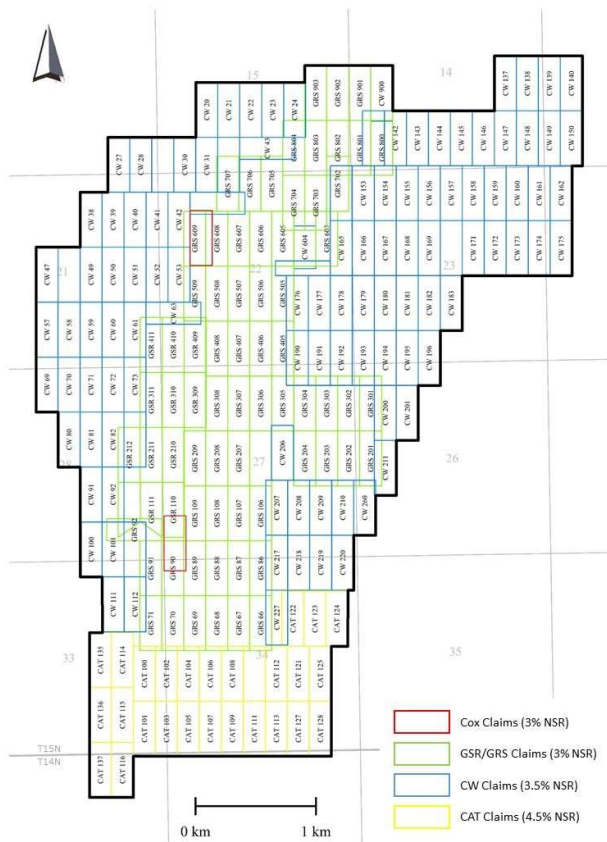
**Mineral Tenure**

The Green Springs property consists of 220 contiguous unpatented mining claims, as set out in Table 1 and mapped out in Figure 2 below.

**Table 1: Unpatented mining claims list with corresponding identification number**

Property Name	Identification Number
Unpatented claims Bee and Eek; John Cox owner	BLM # NMC 748756 & 748757
Unpatented claims GRS 66-71, 86-92, 201-204, 204-209, 301-308, 405-408, 505-509, 603-609, and 702-707; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 883305-883359
Unpatented claims GSR 110-112, 210-212, 309-311, 409-411; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 859884-859895
Unpatented claims GRS 703-704, 800-804, 900-903; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 1031125-1031135
Unpatented claims CW 20-24, 27-32, 38-43, 47-53, 57-63, 69-73, 80-83, 91-92, 100-102, 111-112, 137-150, 152-162, 164-183, 190-196, 200-201, 206-211, 217-220, 227, 260; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 1093797-1093909
Unpatented claim CW 900; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 1104339
Unpatented claim CW 604; DHI owner	BLM # NMC 1105486
Unpatented claims CAT 100-116, 121-125, 127-128, 135-137; Nevada Select owner	BLM # NMC 1140296-1093909

**Figure 2: Claim map, Green Springs property**



Note that the claims boundary outline has changed subsequent to the effective date of the Green Springs Technical Report; refer to and “The Green Springs Project – Recent Developments”, in this AIF)

## Tenure Agreements and Encumbrances

The 220 claims (see also “*The Green Springs Project - Recent Developments*”, in this AIF) are subject to various underlying ownership agreements set out in Table 2, below.

Underlying Owner	# of Claims
John Cox	2
DHI Minerals (US) Ltd.*	191
Nevada Select Royalty, Inc.*	27

*\*Wholly-owned subsidiary of Ely Gold*

**Table 2: Underlying Owners of the Green Springs property**

Pursuant to the Green Springs Option Agreement dated July 23, 2019 (the “**GS Option Date**”), Clover Nevada has an option to acquire a 100% interest in each of the properties of Ely Gold (the “**Optionor**”). Under the terms of the Green Springs Option Agreement, Clover Nevada (along with Contact Gold, the “**Optionee**”) can earn an undivided 100% interest in the Optionor’s Green Springs properties by making the following payments (each, a “**Payment**”):

- (a) reimburse the Optionor for 2019 claim fees in a pro-rated amount of US\$6,125 on the GS Option Date;
- (b) issue to Ely Gold 2,000,000 Contact Shares within 5 business days from TSXV acceptance of the Green Springs Option Agreement;
- (c) reimburse the Optionor or otherwise pay Bronco Creek Exploration Inc. (“**Bronco**”), which was the original owner of the Genesis claim block to the east and west (the “**CW claims**”), and was subsequently acquired by DHI, US\$25,000 for the 2019 option payment due under an agreement relating to the CW claims on June 30, 2019;
- (d) US\$50,000 on the first anniversary of the GS Option Date;
- (e) US\$50,000 on the second anniversary of the GS Option Date;
- (f) US\$50,000 and on the third anniversary of the GS Option Date; and
- (g) US\$100,000, on the fourth and final anniversary of the GS Option Date.

At the option of the Optionee, any of the Payments may be made by the Optionee issuing the equivalent value in Contact Shares, to Ely Gold at the volume weighted average price (“**VWAP**”) per Contact Share on the TSXV for the 30 trading days prior to the payment date of the Payment, except that the Payment shall be made in cash if the VWAP is less than \$0.10.

Also pursuant to the Green Springs Option Agreement, Contact Gold shall pay all mining claim maintenance and rental fees that would be otherwise due to the appropriate government agency or agencies and all amounts that would be due and payable to other parties of underlying agreements.

The underlying surface in the project area is administered by the BLM and the the United States Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service (the “**USFS**”).

The BLM administers all unpatented mining claims. These require a US\$165 per claim annual rental fee paid to the BLM and a payment of US\$12 per claim to the respective county. These payments have been made and the claims are in good standing through August 31, 2020.

### Royalties

Green Springs is subject to the following royalties: (a) a 3.0% NSR royalty on the two “Cox” claims; (b) 3.0% NSR royalty on the 76 “GSR and “GRS claims”; (c) a 3.5% NSR royalty on the 115 “CW” claims; (d) a 4.5% NSR royalty on the 27 “CAT” claims.

The Green Springs property is also subject to the following advance royalties: (a) an annual advance royalty payment on the CW claim block, to be set off and credited against 80% of royalty payments as they become due, in the amount of 20 troy ounce (or cash equivalent), and increased 35 troy ounces after the issuance of a Feasibility Study and until commencement of commercial production; and (b) a US\$5,000 annual advance royalty payment on the “Bee and Eek” claims.

The claims subject to these various royalty agreements are summarized on Figure 2.

## *Environmental Liabilities*

Contact Gold is currently exploring Green Springs under an approved PoO (#09-14-01) that covers 801 acres (324 ha) located on land administered by the USFS in Sections 14, 15, 22, 26, 27, and 34, Township 15N, Range 57E. Within the area of the PoO exploration-related disturbance and reclamation bonding can be conducted in two phases of up to 3.5 acres in phase I and an additional 71.5 acres in phase II. A reclamation bond of \$62,100 has been posted with the USFS.

The PoO was submitted to the USFS in October of 2013 by DHI and approved by the USFS in September of 2014. Enviroscientists Inc. (now EM Strategies), an environmental consulting company, provided the necessary biological baseline studies for vegetation and wildlife; ASM Affiliates completed a cultural resources inventory; and the USFS prepared a geohydrology report in support of the September 2014 Environmental Assessment.

Green Springs also has the requisite Reclamation Permit (#3809) issued by the State of Nevada for disturbance exceeding 5 acres that mirrors the PoO.

In addition, Contact Gold has obtained an approved BLM Notice (NVN-98617, Green Springs Project NOI) for the BLM-controlled portion of the property with a total planned disturbance currently of approximately 0.5 acres located in Sections 21, 28, and 33 of Township 15N, Range 57E. A reclamation bond in the amount of \$5,453 has been approved by the BLM.

The Green Springs property is not subject to any known environmental liabilities: Facilities used by USMX Inc. (“**USMX**”, formerly the “U.S. Mineral Exploration Company”) during mining operations from 1988 to 1990 have been removed and reclaimed. The heap leach pads remain but have been recontoured and revegetated. The three pits are still open but protected by berms and boulders at access points. There are no obvious remaining environmental liabilities, but no inquiries have been made with the BLM or USFS.

## History

The Green Springs project is located within the White Pine mining district. Prior to the 1980's there were no known mineral deposits on the property; however, there is one small shaft at the Alpha zone of unknown age.

The potential for gold mineralization at Green Springs was recognized in the first major “rush” of exploration for a newly recognized gold deposit type, the Carlin type gold deposit. The first modern lode mining claims at the Green Springs property were located by USMX in 1979. Since that time, Green Springs has been under control of various companies who have conducted exploration programs of differing size and scale; the most extensive historical work was done by USMX, which included production from the Green Springs mine.

The period beginning in the late 1970's represents the first exploration efforts at Green Springs and began with regional reconnaissance by USMX focusing on jasperoid occurrences. USMX staked the initial claims at Green Springs covering a 4 km (2.5 mile) north-trending band of jasperoid outcrops on the western flank of the White Pine Range. Following that, and until 1986, exploration activities were undertaken by USMX's five joint venture partners. In 1986, USMX themselves took on exploration on the property. Initial efforts were promising. A detailed soil sampling program was conducted over the band of jasperoids that were subsequently found to reflect the main gold trend. Gold values as high as 3.4 g/t Au (0.1 oz/ton) were obtained from soil samples over argillized (decalcified) limestone next to relatively barren jasperoid outcrops in areas that subsequently turned out to be over the main gold deposits. USMX commenced drilling at the same time and the fourth drill hole in the program intersected 21 m (69 ft) of 1.9 g/t gold (0.055 oz/ton) USMX's efforts eventually culminated in developing a gold resource and, ultimately, mining from three open pits, starting in 1988. The Green Springs mine operated until 1990.

After mining ceased, the original USMX claims were eventually abandoned and by the middle 1990's the ground was open again. Former USMX geologist John Cox located two claims along the mineralized trend in the late 1990's which he currently holds.

Following closure of the Green Springs mine, the project area saw essentially no activity until 1997 when Homestake entered the district and established a claim position covering the mine trend and ground to the

west. Little is known of Homestake's program other than the drilling of 13 moderately deep drill holes in 1997 and 1998 on BLM ground several hundred metres west of the Green Springs mine trend. Contact Gold has drill hole locations, orientation and lithology data in their database, but possesses no assays or any other information related to Homestake's drilling or other exploration activities. Homestake dropped the claims in 1998.

In 2003, Genesis Gold Corporation ("**Genesis**") located 65 claims covering the area of historic production and drilling. The Genesis claim position was subsequently leased to Palladon Ventures Ltd. ("**Palladon**") in 2004. At the same time, Genesis optioned the two Cox claims and subleased them to Palladon. In 2005, Palladon commissioned a NI 43-101 technical report for the project. Shortly afterward, Palladon signed an option agreement with Maestro Ventures Ltd ("**Maestro**", later re-named Invenio Resources, "**Invenio**") in May 2006 to explore the Genesis property. Invenio ultimately terminated its option agreement in 2013, and Genesis relinquished its option of the Cox claims. Both Palladon and Maestro undertook limited exploration programs that included geologic mapping and sampling and Maestro contracted a CSAMT survey. No drilling was done by either company.

In 2008, Bronco located claims surrounding the Genesis claim block to the east and west (CW claims). Bronco conducted geologic mapping, sampling and a geophysical survey (CSAMT and natural-source). In 2009 they drilled six holes on the west side of the Green Springs mine trend that were designed to test structural interpretations derived from CSAMT data.

In 2010 Genesis added 11 claims to their position to cover some recently dropped ground in the north end of the Green Springs area over what is now referred to as the Tango target. This brought Genesis' position to a total of 76 claims.

Ely Gold, via its wholly owned subsidiary DHI, purchased the rights to the Genesis claims from Palladon in February 2013, subject to a royalty interest retained by Genesis. At the same time, Ely Gold acquired rights to the two Cox claims as well as the CW claims from Bronco. DHI drilled 14 holes in 2015 in the area of past production and along the mine trend.

In December 2016, Colorado Resources Ltd. ("**Colorado**") leased the claims from Ely Gold and extended the claim block to the south with 27 additional claims along the projection of the mine trend in that direction. Colorado conducted a program that included geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling and the drilling of 12 holes in 2017. Their drilling concentrated on peripheral targets along the mine trend to the north and south of the area of production, as well as two holes in the Golf target, situated well east of the mine trend. Colorado terminated their lease agreement in May 2018, with the claims (including those staked by Colorado) reverting back to Ely Gold.

Contact Gold optioned the property from Ely Gold in July 2019 and currently holds the property under option. Contact Gold's work to date has comprised some target evaluation, rock chip sampling and a 10-hole confirmatory drill program.

#### *Historical Mining Resource Estimates*

In April 2013, Ely Gold commissioned a preliminary resource estimation from SRK Consulting, Denver Colorado ("**SRK**"). According to a technical memorandum dated April 16, 2013, SRK produced a non-CIM compliant resource estimate within only the area of past production at C pit, C North, D pit and E zone. The data provided to SRK comprised assays for 182 drill holes, though many of these holes had incomplete assay information. SRK further noted other issues, including lack of a geologic model, inaccuracies in the topographic model among other items.

Despite the foregoing, SRK estimated an unclassified resource of approximately 72,000 ounces gold at a grade of 0.058 oz/t. As was noted by SRK and has been noted herein under the headings "Drilling" and "Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security" below, numerous uncertainties exist concerning the historic data.

**The historical estimate stated within SRK's memorandum is not CIM compliant and should not be relied upon. It is mentioned here only for historical context. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

## *Historical Production*

Approximately 74,000 ounces of gold was produced at the Green Springs mine by USMX from May 1988 to early 1990. Mining was from three pits, the “C”, “C North” and “D” which in total produced 1.1 million metric tons averaging 2.1 g/t (0.061 oz/ton) gold at a cutoff of 0.7 g/t (0.02 oz/ton), with a strip ratio of 2.7 to 1. The largest pit, the C pit, covered three closely spaced mineralized zones that contained one million tons averaging 1.9 g/t gold (0.055 oz/ton). The highest grade gold mined on the Green Springs property was from the D pit, which yielded 140,000 metric tons that averaged 2.4 g/t (0.07 oz/ton) from a single 395-foot by 100-foot by 100-foot shoot (120-m by 30-m by 30-m). Mined ore was crushed and agglomerated and placed on leach pads with final recovery from carbon columns. Gold recoveries were reported to be 80%. USMX ceased operations at Green Springs prior to running out of ore when they acquired the Yankee gold deposits near the Alligator Ridge mine, which they viewed as more lucrative.

## Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Green Springs project is located at the southeast end of the Battle Mountain – Eureka (Cortez) Gold Trend, a northwest alignment of a number of historical and currently producing Carlin style gold deposits that have produced in excess of 23 million ounces of gold and contain more than 35 million ounces of gold in reserves and in combined measured and indicated mineral resources (Source: Annual reports available publicly on the websites for Barrick Gold, Newmont and SSR Mining as compiled by Gustin, 2013). Situated within the Basin and Range province of Nevada, the Green Springs property is located on the western flank of the White Pine Mountain Range, which consists largely of Cambrian through Permian carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks deposited in shelf and foreland basin environments that have been folded and thrust faulted by Mesozoic compression, and subsequently overprinted by Tertiary extension.

The property is underlain by a sequence of Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Devonian to Mississippian. These include the Devonian Guilmette Formation, Devonian-Mississippian Pilot Shale, Mississippian Joana Limestone, Mississippian Chainman Formation and Mississippian Diamond Peak Formation. Igneous rocks are not abundant on the property, consisting of a small outcrop of felsic intrusive rocks in the northwest part of the claim block and a felsic dike encountered in drilling. Two Cretaceous-age granitic intrusions are exposed at Mount Hamilton, 12 km (7.5 miles) to the north.

Paleozoic strata at Green Springs were affected by a sequence of deformational events that is consistent with that observed across the Basin and Range. These structures include: folding and thrust faulting of probable Mesozoic age; high-angle faulting that formed north-northeast, west-northwest and north-south striking faults; low-angle younger-over-older faulting of unknown age (though may be Late Mesozoic or Early Tertiary); and Tertiary extension-related faulting that formed north and north-northeast-striking faults as well as low-angle detachments.

The most prominent features in the Green Springs project area are two parallel north-south trending anticlines that extend through much of the property. These are broad open anticlines plunging slightly to the south-southwest. The Green Springs mine trend, which encompasses the past-producing Green Springs mine and other known mineralized zones, is situated on the faulted western limb of the western of these two anticlines.

Hydrothermal alteration associated with Green Springs gold mineralization is typical of Carlin-type deposits. Alteration in these deposits is characterized by decalcification (carbonate removal by acidic hydrothermal fluids); silicification in the form of jasperoid; oxidation, generally as limonite and earthy hematite after very fine-grained pyrite; and crystalline barite. Decalcification of the calcareous lower part of the Chainman Formation results in a strongly bleached, porous rock within and in close proximity to mineralized zones at Green Springs. Abundant voids and cavern development in limestone units also occurs and is a result of carbonate removal. Jasperoid is abundant at Green Springs and is largely controlled by stratigraphy, with jasperoid horizons developed at the top and bottom of the gold-hosting lower Chainman limestone and in the upper part of the Joana Limestone. Dark-colored resistant jasperoid outcrops of upper Joana are prevalent across the property.

Most mineralization discovered to date is oxidized. Some unoxidized intervals with disseminated pyrite have been observed in drill holes at depth, particularly in the dark-colored mudstone/siltstone in both the Chainman and Pilot formations. Based on cyanide leach assays from Contact Gold’s recent drilling and preliminary bottle roll tests, cyanide solubilities are generally quite good.



Multielement geochemical analyses on drill samples as well as surface samples at Green Springs indicates that gold is associated with arsenic, antimony, mercury and thallium. This trace element geochemical association is typical of Carlin type gold deposits. Examination of several intervals from Contact Gold's 2019 drill holes show that gold-mineralized intercepts generally contain hundreds of ppm As, tens of ppm Sb, Hg >0.5 ppm (commonly >1 ppm), and Tl >1 ppm (commonly tens of ppm).

The gold mineralization at the Green Springs property is Carlin type, hosted in Devonian and Mississippian limestone and siliciclastic units, namely the Chainman Formation, Joana Limestone and Pilot Shale, and displays many of the hallmarks considered typical of Carlin-type deposits including: (i) hosted by Paleozoic calcareous/clastic sedimentary rocks, (ii) ore zones with diffuse boundaries and extremely fine-grained gold, (iii) hydrothermal alteration dominated by silicification (jasperoid) and decalcification, and (iv) associated anomalous pathfinder geochemistry of arsenic, antimony, thallium, mercury, silver and barium. Historic mining produced gold from the lower Chainman Formation and the upper part of the Joana. Structural controls to known mineralization along the Green Springs mine trend include the faulted western limb of a north to northeast-striking anticline and west-northwest striking cross-faults. Contractual structures including folds and reverse and thrust faults are evident at Green Springs and may serve as structural controls to mineralization.

Carlin-type gold deposits are widely distributed throughout northern and central Nevada and several occur in the region around Green Springs, including the currently producing Pan mine 25 km (15.5 miles) northwest, the Gold Rock development project 10 km (6 miles) northwest, the past producing Griffon mine 16 km (10 miles) southeast, and the currently producing Alligator Ridge (Vantage) mine 70 km (43 miles) north. Each of these nearby deposits occur in a stratigraphic setting similar to Green Springs and share many other similarities relating to mineralization, as do many of the deposits on the well-known Carlin Trend 150 km (100 miles) to the north.

### Exploration

The Green Springs project area has been the subject of a number of campaigns of exploration activity carried out by several previous operators and currently by Contact Gold. These exploration programs have included geologic mapping, widespread soil sampling, rock sampling, geophysical surveys (controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (CSAMT), audio magnetotelluric, natural source (NSAMT) and induced polarization (IP)) and drilling. The most recent activity is Contact Gold's 2019 and ongoing exploration program which has included data compilation, digitization, verification and interpretation of geology, rock chip sampling, target delineation and the drilling of 10 RC holes in 2019 at the Alpha, Bravo, Charlie North and Echo Zones.

Exploration in the area dates to the late 1970's with a USMX program targeting jasperoid occurrences which led to the staking of claims in 1979. The first drill programs began shortly thereafter. Beginning in 1986, USMX began more aggressive exploration on the property which culminated in resource development and ultimately mining. The Green Springs mine operated from 1988 to 1990. After cessation of mining, the original claims were abandoned and essentially no activity took place until the late 1990's when Homestake conducted a small program. The initial claims that constitute the core of the claim position today were staked in 2003 by Genesis. Since that time the property has been leased to various operators who conducted programs including mapping, sampling, geophysics and some drilling. DHI, Bronco and Colorado each completed small drill programs. Peripheral ground was staked by Bronco in 2008 and by Colorado in 2016. That, plus the addition of a small position on the north end of the property in 2010, resulted in the current claim block of 220 claims. Contact Gold optioned the claims from subsidiaries of Ely Gold in July 2019.

Contact Gold's 2019 program comprised field confirmation of mineralized zones and targets, rock sampling and the drilling of 10 RC holes. Their drilling was mainly confirmatory, drilling in zones of known mineralization on various targets across the property but focusing on mineralization in Pilot Shale.

Various exploration targets exist in the project area. USMX originally defined five target areas/mineralized zones, eventually mining gold from two of them. These are mostly located along the main north-south mine trend (Echo, Bravo, Charlie zones); the Alpha target occurs to the northeast of the trend. These targets have seen varying amounts of drilling and it is envisioned that exploration potential still remains in most of them. In addition to these mineralized zones, several other target areas have been identified off of the mine trend. Most of these have not been drill tested.



## Drilling

Several drilling campaigns have been carried out at Green Springs by various operators, including most recently Contact Gold. Drilling done prior to Contact Gold acquiring the property is considered historic and data relating to that drilling is known to Contact Gold from a drill hole database which was acquired by Contact Gold from Ely Gold in 2019 at the time of acquiring the option interest in the property. Including recent drilling by Contact Gold, the database includes data for 661 RC drill holes, totalling 38,974 m (127,834 ft). The average depth of drilling is 59 m (193.5 ft), and nearly all the holes were vertical with only 43 holes drilled at angles.

The vast majority of holes in the database were drilled by USMX and their JV partners between 1981 and 1987 and many of those holes have been mined out. A total of 29,722 m (97,488 ft) was drilled in 606 holes during that period. Since 1990, only 55 holes have been drilled on the project.

Table 3 below outlines the various drilling campaigns carried out at Green Springs. The Green Springs Report Author noted that the completeness of data from historic drilling contained in the database is somewhat variable. The drill data present in the database are believed to have been acquired according to industry-accepted standards at the time the programs were carried out but, due to the lack of assay certificates and field-identified hole locations, no attempt has been made by Contact Gold nor the author to verify data from the bulk of historic drill holes. Though no historic holes have been twinned, Contact Gold's 2019 drill program focused on previously drilled mineralization at the Alpha, Bravo, Charlie North, and Echo zones, and results confirm the presence of mineralization in all of these zones.

**Table 3: Drilling campaigns carried out at the Green Springs property**

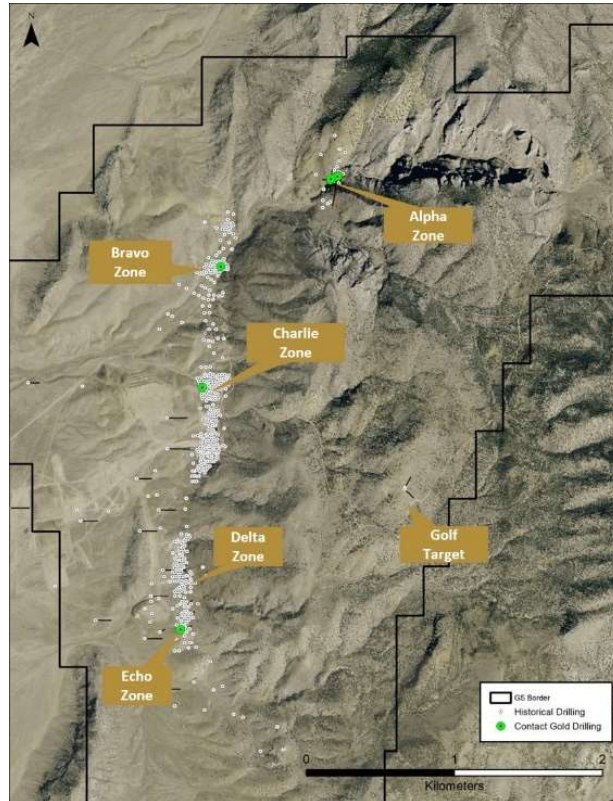
Year	Company	Holes	Metres	Cumulative Metres
1981-1986	USMX JV Partners	69	3,957.5	3957.5
1986 - 1987	USMX	495	25,018.7	28,976.2
1986 – 1987?	USMX? (T series)	32	350.5	29,326.7
1986-1987?	USMX? (CV short hole series)	10	395.3	29,722
1997-1998	Homestake	13	2,962.7	32,684.7
2009	Bronco	6	1,428.0	34,112.7
2015	DHI Minerals (Ely Gold)	14	2,066.5	36,179.2
2017	Colorado	12	1,493.5	37,672.7
2019	Contact Gold	10	1,301.5	38,974.2
Totals		661	38,974.2	

The data includes gold assays for all drill holes except the T series of 40 holes, which were all subsequently mined out of the Charlie pit; and a series of 10 CV holes in the valley south of the Echo zone, which may have been drilled by someone other than USMX. (The CV holes are considered inconsequential since they are all too short to have reached the target Chainman/Joana contact.) The remaining drill holes in the database drilled by Bronco, DHI, Colorado and Contact Gold have gold assays with certificates, and select multielement data, along with down hole surveys and drill logs. Figure 3 below shows the distribution of drill holes at Green Springs.

All holes drilled to date at Green Springs were done by RC; evidently no core drilling has been done.

Contact Gold has no information about the previous operators' methods used to determine drill collar locations. It is not known if collar locations were surveyed professionally by any of the historical operators. Evidence for several historic collar locations has been observed in the field and those locations, some of which are marked with hole identification, closely coincide with collar locations in the database.

**Figure 3: Drill hole collar locations at the Green Springs property**



Note that the claims boundary outline has changed subsequent to the effective date of the Green Springs Technical Report; refer to and “*The Green Springs Project – Recent Developments*”, in this AIF)

#### *Historical Drilling*

Contact Gold’s data include 632 drill holes from the historical period of drilling (including 75 drilled by USMX JV partners prior to 1986). An additional 20 holes in the dataset have assay data but no collar locations. Almost all holes were drilled vertically.

USMX’s drilling programs were strongly focused on the main mine trend and constitutes the bulk of the historic drilling and the majority of mineralized intercepts from USMX drill holes were from the Charlie, Charlie North and Delta pits and have been mined out. A number of holes were also drilled at the A zone (now called Alpha target), and a scattering of holes were drilled to the south of the E (Echo) zone.

Homestake conducted a short 2,963 m 13-hole program in 1997-1998, several hundred metres west of the mine trend with holes angled easterly, presumably to test for peripheral mineralization or a west-trending extension. Contact Gold currently has no other data for these holes and it is unknown whether they encountered mineralization.

Six holes were drilled by Bronco in 2009 totalling 1,428 m, also located to the west of the mine trend. Bronco’s holes were designed to test structural interpretations derived from CSAMT data. Two of the holes ended in alluvium, one hole ended in Chainman Shale, and the remaining three ended in Joana Limestone. None of the holes tested the upper or lower contacts of the Pilot Shale. Select intervals were assayed, and no significant gold assays were returned from those intervals.

In 2015, DHI completed 14 holes (2,065 m) on the mine trend (see Table 4). Some of their drilling was largely confirmatory in nature targeting near-surface Chainman Formation in the B, C and E zones; the other objective was to test for deeper mineralization in the Pilot Shale. Hole GS15-14 collared to the east of the C pit and drilled to the southwest intersected partially oxidized low-grade gold mineralization in the lower Pilot just above the contact with Guilmette Limestone (Cox, 2015). This proof of concept test illustrates the potential for Pilot-hosted mineralization on the mine trend below known mineralization.

DHI's 2015 program was largely successful, encountering mineralization in all but two holes. The best intercept of the program was drilled in the E (Echo) mineralized zone (41.1 m @ 4.57 g/t Au; 134.8 ft @ 0.133 oz/t) with the hole bottoming in mineralization.

**Table 4: Significant gold intercepts from the DHI drilling campaign**

Hole #	Depth (m)	Zone	Overall Au Intercept				Included Au Intercepts				
			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	
GS15-01	79	North C	21.4	68.6	47.2	1.18	21.4	35.1	13.7	2.16	
GS15-02	239	North C	36.6	71.6	35	1.21	45.7	64	18.3	1.75	
GS15-03	108	North C	47.2	82.3	35.1	0.84	74.7	82.3	7.6	1.45	
GS15-04	91	B	13.7	22.8	9.1	1.23					
GS15-05	84	B	33.5	35	1.5	0.31					
GS15-06	105	E	64	105.1	41.1	4.57 *	70.1	94.5	24.4	6.77	
GS15-07	98	E	71.6	77.7	6.1	0.23					
GS15-08	99	E	76.2	99.1	22.9	0.34*	76.2	86.9	10.7	0.57	
GS15-09	198	E	42.7	67.1	24.4	1.35	45.7	59.4	13.7	1.98	
GS15-10	190	E	44.2	48.8	4.6	0.17					
GS15-11	157	E	13.7	44.2	30.5	0.62	18.3	33.5	15.2	0.87	
GS15-12	178	C	No significant results								
GS15-13	198	C	No significant results								
GS15-14	239	C	201.2	208.8	7.6	0.29					
*Hole ended in mineralization											

In 2017, Colorado completed 12 RC drill holes (1,492 m) and tested primarily peripheral targets at the Echo, Alpha zones and the previously untested Golf target situated west of the mine trend (see Figure 3 above). Four holes in the Echo zone targeted the Chainman/Joana contact, encountering mineralization in all. The 6 holes drilled in the Alpha zone were designed to test the Pilot Shale. All these holes intersected mineralization, for example 38.1 metres @ 1.37 g/t Au (125 ft @ 0.04 oz/t), including 19.81 m @ 2.36 g/t Au (65 ft @ 0.069 oz/t). The two holes in the Golf target successfully confirmed gold in the subsurface in a target far-removed from the mine trend (e.g. 6.1 m @ 1.12 g/t Au; 20 ft @ 0.032 oz/t). The Colorado drill program was successful in intersecting significant intervals of gold mineralization at all zones (see Table 5 below).

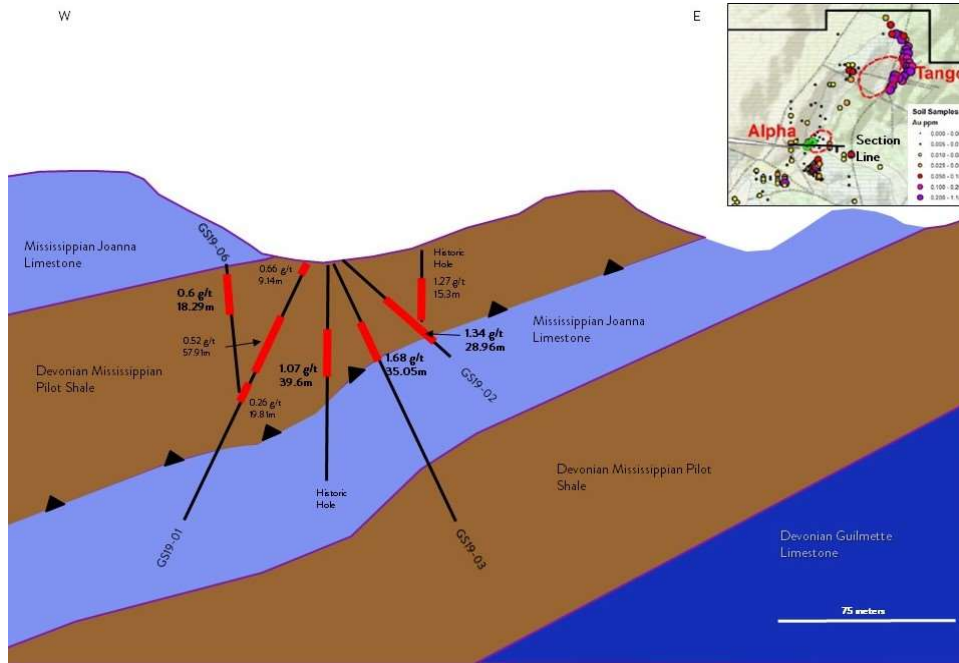
**Table 5: Significant gold intercepts from Colorado Resources 2017 drill program**

Hole ID	Zone	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
<b>GSC17-1</b>	<b>E Zone</b>	124.97	76.20	117.35	41.15	3.23
including			89.92	97.54	7.62	9.75
including			91.44	96.01	4.57	12.00
<b>GSC17-2</b>	<b>E Zone</b>	126.49	73.15	124.97	51.82	0.38
including			76.20	99.06	22.86	0.61
<b>GSC17-3</b>	<b>E Zone</b>	118.87	79.25	100.58	21.34	0.23
<b>GSC17-4</b>	<b>E Zone</b>	124.97	74.68	115.82	41.15	1.85
including			80.77	91.44	10.67	4.16
<b>GSC17-5</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	102.11	27.43	67.06	39.62	1.07
<b>GSC17-6</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	120.40	27.43	51.82	24.38	1.75
including			38.10	48.77	10.67	2.89
<b>GSC17-7</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	120.40	24.38	51.82	27.43	0.54
<b>GSC17-8</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	102.11	16.76	54.86	38.10	1.37
including			16.76	36.58	19.81	2.36
<b>GSC17-9</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	141.73	13.72	82.30	68.58	0.82
<b>GSC17-10</b>	<b>A Zone</b>	120.40	18.29	39.62	21.34	1.14
<b>GSC17-11</b>	<b>G Zone</b>	166.12	0.00	9.14	9.14	0.68
<b>GSC17-12</b>	<b>G Zone</b>	124.97	1.52	7.62	6.10	1.12

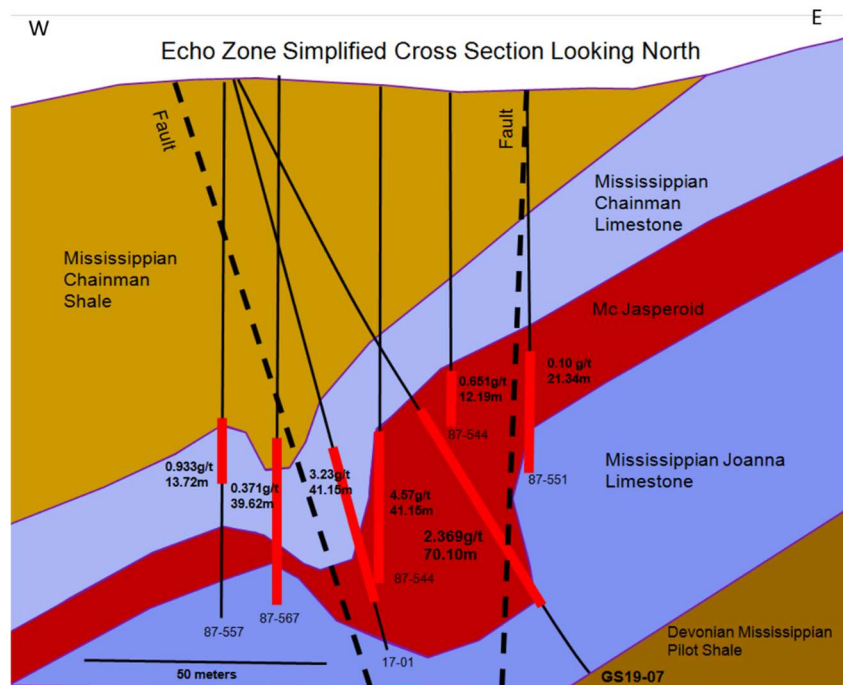
*Drilling by Contact Gold*

Contact Gold's 2019 drilling program comprising 10 RC drill holes (1,301.5 m) was largely confirmatory in nature, designed to put holes in areas of known mineralization in the Echo, Charlie, Bravo and Alpha zones (see Figure 3 above). Four of their holes targeted mineralization in the lower Chainman (Echo, Charlie, Bravo zones) and six holes in the Alpha target targeted the Pilot. All holes were successful in confirming oxide mineralization in all zones. Figures 4 and 5 are example cross sections showing Contact Gold's drill holes in relation to historic drilling.

**Figure 4: E-W cross-section through the Alpha zone showing mineralized intercepts in Pilot Shale from Contact drill holes GS19-01, -02, -03, -06 in relation to stratigraphy and historic holes. View looking north**



**Figure 5: Cross-section through the Echo zones showing Contact drill hole GS19-07 in relation to historic drilling. View looking north**



All of the 10 drill holes completed by Contact Gold encountered gold mineralization. Drilling in the Echo, Charlie North and Bravo zones on the Green Springs mine trend confirm mineralization in the lower Chainman Formation and holes drilled in the Alpha target to the northeast of the main mine trend intersected mineralization within the Pilot Shale. Geology, alteration, oxidation state and presence of gold mineralization from earlier drilling campaigns was confirmed in Contact Gold's drilling. A tabulation of significant gold intercepts from Contact Gold's 10 2019 drill holes is presented in Table 6 below. True width of drilled mineralization is unknown in most cases, but owing to the primary control being strataform, and stratigraphy generally having shallow dips at Green Springs, is estimated to be at least 70% of drilled thickness.

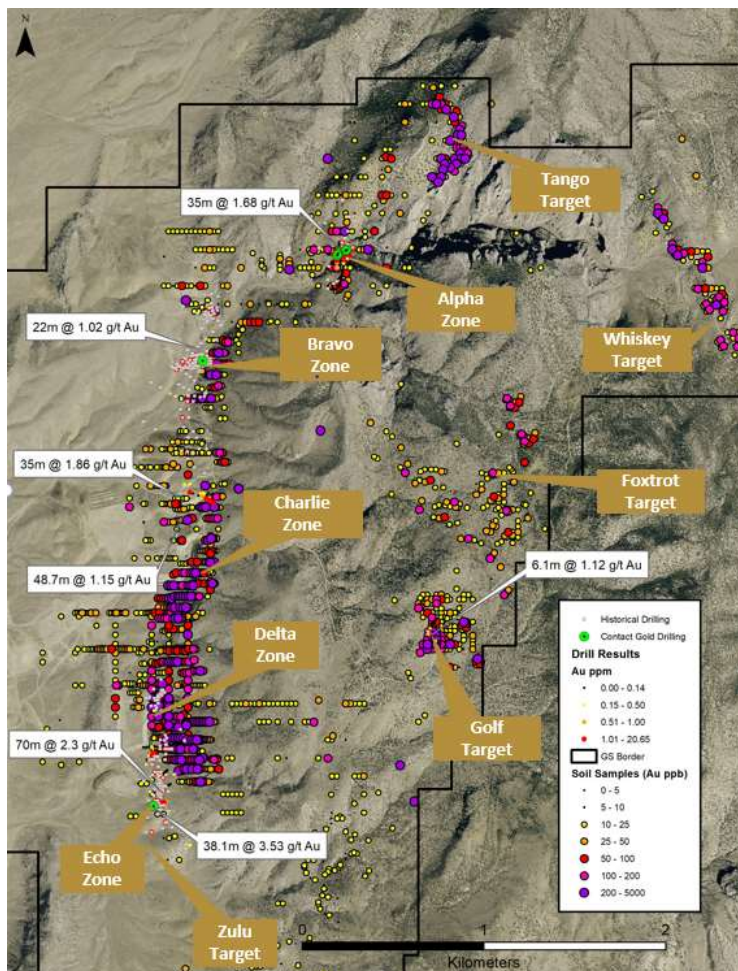
**Table 6: Significant intercepts from Contact Gold 2019 drill holes**

Area	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval
Alpha Zone	GS1901	6.1	15.24	<b>0.666</b>	<b>9.14</b>
	<i>including</i>	10.67	13.72	<b>1.523</b>	<b>3.05</b>
		25.91	83.82	0.521	57.91
	<i>including</i>	59.44	62.48	1.056	3.05
	<i>and including</i>	77.72	80.77	1.063	3.05
		92.97	112.78	0.269	19.81
Alpha Zone	GS1902	24.38	53.34	<b>1.345</b>	<b>28.96</b>
	<i>including</i>	32	47.24	<b>2.005</b>	<b>15.24</b>
Alpha Zone	GS1903	10.67	15.24	0.577	4.57
		27.43	62.48	<b>1.683</b>	<b>35.05</b>
	<i>including</i>	41.15	60.96	<b>2.558</b>	<b>19.81</b>
Alpha Zone	GS1904	7.62	10.67	0.186	3.05
		18.29	50.29	0.405	32
	<i>including</i>	47.24	50.29	1.085	3.05
		106.68	115.83	0.308	9.14
Alpha Zone	GS1905	16.76	62.48	0.862	45.72
		<i>including</i>	24.38	33.53	1.828
Alpha Zone	GS1906	13.72	32	0.6	18.29
		<i>including</i>	25.91	28.96	1.258
Charlie North	GS1908	68.58	79.25	0.304	10.67
Bravo Zone	GS1910	12.19	35.05	<b>1.024</b>	<b>22.86</b>
		<i>including</i>	13.72	24.38	<b>1.786</b>
Echo Zone	GS1909	76.2	114.3	<b>3.533</b>	<b>38.1</b>
		<i>including</i>	79.25	105.16	<b>4.789</b>
	<i>including</i>	89.92	96.01	<b>11.19</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Echo Zone	GS1907	80.77	150.88	<b>2.369</b>	<b>70.1</b>
		<i>including</i>	85.35	123.45	<b>4.096</b>
	<i>including</i>	89.92	102.11	<b>8.059</b>	<b>12.19</b>

As noted previously, many of the historic drill holes at Green Springs have been mined out during production of the Green Springs mine. However, many mineralized intercepts remain. To varying degrees some of these can be considered to represent open mineralization. Some historic holes bottomed in mineralization. Figure 6 below shows all drilling on the Green Springs Project in relation to the various mineralized zones and exploration targets with select intercepts for Contact Gold's 2019 drilling.



**Figure 6: Map showing all drilling on the Green Springs project in relation to the various mineralized zones and exploration targets with select intercepts for Contact Gold's 2019 drilling**



## Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

### *Drilling*

Limited information is available on methodologies employed by historic operators at Green Springs, particularly for programs prior to 2015. Hence, for the majority of the historic drilling, parameters such as drill sample collection, chain of custody, sample preparation, QA/QC procedures and analytical techniques are unknown. It is presumed that procedures and techniques employed by historic operators at Green Springs with regards to drill sample collection and transport were consistent with those in common practice at the time, but the Green Springs Report Author cannot verify this. For those programs where the assay laboratory is known, analyses were carried out by either ALS Global, Bureau Veritas or Actlabs. All three of these laboratories are well known, industry-accepted assay labs which had (and currently have) international ISO 9001 certification.

Contact Gold's 2019 drill program has the most complete information of all the Green Springs drill campaigns and includes complete information regarding drill sampling collection, chain of custody, prep and analysis.

All drilling is presumed to be done by RC. Though it is possible some of the very earliest drilling employed a conventional drill rig, USMX's drilling (representing the bulk of all drilling at Green Springs) utilized a Drill Systems MPD 1000 RC rig. Given industry standard practice and generally shallow depths drilled, it is unlikely that the more recent programs would have used conventional drilling. No diamond drilling is known to have taken place to date at Green Springs.

Contact Gold employed QA/QC protocols for their 2019 drilling as described further in the section entitled "*Analytical Data – Quality Assurance/Quality Control*" below.

## Surface Sampling

### *Soil Sampling*

The Green Springs property has had extensive soil sampling conducted by various operators. Contact Gold's data contains records for approximately 7000 soil samples which were collected by USMX, Bronco, Colorado and Maestro. Gold and multielement geochemical methods are known for some of the sampling, but the majority of samples in the database have only location and analytical results. Field sampling techniques employed during the various programs have not been documented except for USMX programs where samples were collected from depths of 10-30 centimetres on a 60 by 30 metre (100 x 200 ft) grid.

All soil samples in Contact Gold's data have gold and multielement analyses though the number of elements varies depending on what analytical package was used.

### *Rock Sampling*

Contact Gold's data contains results for 399 rock samples, which were collected since 2004 by Palladon, Genesis, Maestro, Colorado and Contact Gold. Data for this sampling are complete and include location, description, date, sampler, analytical methods, and Au and multielement geochemical results. All samples were prepped and analyzed by ALS using Au-AA23 for Au and either MEMS-61, MEMS-41 or ME-ICP 41 for multielement analyses. These different multielement packages utilize different sample digestion techniques and analytical instrumentation with different detection limits which can sometimes make it difficult to compare geochemical data from different samples.

It is almost assured that earlier operators conducted rock sampling but the data is apparently no longer available and does not appear in the Contact Gold data set.

### *Analytical Data – Quality Assurance/Quality Control*

Industry-standard QA/QC protocols generally include: the insertion of CRM (certified reference material) standards and barren (blank) samples periodically into the sample stream, collection of duplicate samples (on the drill rig -common with RC drilling, or using ¼ split drill core), and re-analyzing a portion of samples at a second laboratory.

Similar to other drill-related data, information on QA/QC procedures and protocols employed by historic operators at Green Springs is not well known; however, Contact Gold's QA/QC program is well-defined. It is unknown if historic operators at Green Springs employed QA/QC protocols on their surface samples (predominantly soil). Contact Gold did not employ such protocols with their rock sampling.

In addition to any QA/QC program employed by the operator, analytical laboratories use their own internal QA/QC procedures to ensure sample prep quality, reproducibility of analyses etc. This is certainly the case with ALS, Bureau Veritas and Actlabs. When discrepancies are discerned by these internal laboratory procedures, samples are generally re-prepped or re-analyzed, as required, by the lab before reporting. Neither Contact Gold nor the author has reviewed laboratory internal QA/QC data for Green Springs analytical data.

No information is available as to what, if any, QA/QC procedures were employed during any of the drill programs undertaken by USMX and its joint venture partners during the 1980's or by Homestake's 13-hole program in 1997-1998. Visual inspection and observations of assay data from Bronco's, DHI's and Colorado's drilling programs suggest that they were inserting control samples, standards and blanks into their drill sample streams, however Contact Gold does not have information as to what CRM (certified reference material) standards were being used. An evaluation of the QA/QC from prior drilling programs cannot be made. It would be advisable for Contact Gold to continue in their attempts to obtain more data from QA/QC programs of previous operators.

In contrast to historic operators' QA/QC programs, the procedures employed in the execution of Contact Gold's 2019 drilling are well documented. CRM standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream and some duplicate samples were collected. Second-lab check assays were not done, although it is Contact Gold's intention to do so with select samples from the 2019 drilling as well as with future drill programs. All control samples (standard, blank, duplicate) were assigned sample names sequentially with the rest of the drill hole samples and shipped together with all samples from a given drill hole.



Upon finalization by ALS of an assay work order, a digital file is emailed with assay results and an accompanying certificate. These are reviewed by Contact Gold's geologist for suspect values or control sample failures. The geologist will then instruct ALS of any follow-up on control sample fails if necessary. Contact Gold considers a control sample fail to be: a gold assay that is outside of (above or below) 3 standard deviations from the accepted value for a given CRM standard (standard deviation data is determined and provided by Rocklabs), a gold value above detection for a blank, or a duplicate sample with greater than 20% deviation from the duplicate's counterpart sample.

Contact Gold's 2019 program comprised a total of 783 drill samples which included 19 control samples (8 CRM standards, 2 blanks, and 9 duplicate samples). The protocol employed by Contact Gold was to insert a control sample (either standard, blank or duplicate) nominally every 20 to 30 samples though this was not strictly followed. Whereas the author considers this extent of control samples passable for a short first-pass confirmatory drill program, it is advised to increase the amount of control samples and the frequency of insertion in subsequent drill programs.

### *CRM Standards and Blanks*

The certified reference material standards used by Contact Gold during its 2019 program were Rocklabs products purchased through A & A Equipment in Elko, Nevada. The standards were purchased in pulp form with sample weights averaging 0.14 kg. The standards used and their accepted gold values were: OXB130 (0.125 ppm), OXE143 (0.621 ppm) and OXJ120 (2.365 ppm). These standards have an oxide matrix and represent a range of accepted gold values considered suitable for the material encountered at Green Springs.

Blank material was purchased from Shea Clark Smith (MEG Labs, Reno Nevada). They were prepared from barren carbonate material and were coarse samples with weights averaging 1.3 kg.

For Contact Gold's 2019 drilling, gold assays reported by ALS for the 8 CRM control samples were all within the 3 standard deviation limit. The two blank control samples did not have detectable gold (<0.005 ppm ALS assay). All standards and blanks from Contact Gold's 2019 drilling were considered passed.

### *Duplicate Samples*

Duplicate samples were prepared at the drill rig by drilling the selected interval and then halving the sample using a riffle splitter.

One duplicate sample from hole GS19006 was initially considered a fail. Samples GS1906020 and GS1906021 (original and duplicate) returned ALS Au-AA23 assays of 0.316 ppm Au and 0.221 ppm Au, respectively, representing a difference of 0.095 ppm (35% deviation from the sample-pair average of 0.2685 ppm). Each of the two samples were re-analyzed by ALS by creating new pulps from each sample's reject material and the subsequent values returned were: GS1906020: 0.318 ppm Au and GS1906021: 0.223 ppm Au (i.e. showing good repeatability with the original assays). After further review, Contact Gold determined that a duplicate was never included in the sample sequence and, instead of being a duplicate, sample GS1906021 was actually the subsequent 5-ft sample. This was further evidenced by ALS receiving one less sample (the last sample) than was included on the sample submittal prepared by Contact Gold. At this point Contact Gold determined that no further follow-up was necessary.

Results for the nine duplicate samples were as expected, returning values quite close to the corresponding "original" sample.

### *Data Verification*

Validating Green Springs project data include such details as verifying drill hole collar locations, drill hole analytical results and the accuracy of geologic information. As noted in the Green Springs Technical Report, data verification relating to historic drilling (e.g. collar survey methods, the existence of downhole surveys, gold assay analytical methods, QA/QC protocols, geologic logging parameters) is largely unknown. As pointed out by SRK concerning pre-2013 historic data, much uncertainty exists regarding data verification.

Evidently, DHI recognized that there were issues regarding collar surveys of earlier drill holes (primarily USMX holes) on the project and undertook re-re-surveying, though Contact Gold is unaware of the results of that effort. It is possible that other operators prior to Contact Gold (e.g. Colorado, Bronco) also made attempts to verify project data that were collected prior to their own involvement. This could be valuable information though the author is unaware that such attempts were made.

As part of the Green Springs Technical Report, during a site visit and subsequent data review, the author was able to verify certain items relating to Green Springs project exploration. These mostly pertain to Contact Gold's 2019 activity as their program has much more complete information.

#### *Drill Hole Collar Locations*

During the site visit, several drill sites were examined in the field. These include 3 Contact Gold drill sites (representing 6 drill holes due to multiple holes being drilled on a single pad; GS1901, GS1902, GS1903, GS1907, GS1910) and one DHI Minerals drill site (GS15-07). In the field the author obtained UTM NAD 27 Zone 11 coordinates for these sites using a handheld Garmin GPS. Subsequent comparison of these location data coincided well with locations in Contact Gold's database. Drill collar elevations were not obtained by the author in the field due to the inherent inaccuracy of a standard handheld GSP in determining elevations.

#### *Review of Drill Cuttings*

While in the field, the author reviewed drill cuttings for 3 drill holes GS1907, GS1903 (Contact Gold holes from the Echo and Alpha zones, respectively) and GS17-01 (Colorado hole from the Echo zone). This review was done together with drill hole gold assays (and trace elements for holes with multielement data) and drill log data. Examination of drill cuttings showed that lithologic contacts and alteration zones were consistent with the logging information in the database. A good correlation was observed between visual alteration/mineralization parameters in the cuttings with reported gold (and trace elements where applicable) on the laboratory assay certificates. These alteration features are typical of Carlin-type gold mineralization.

#### Analytical Data

##### *Assay Database Audit*

Contact Gold supplied the author with laboratory assay certificates (in pdf format) for a number of drill holes to be used to verify a sampling of the assay data as it appears in Contact Gold's database. Certificates for 3 Contact Gold drill holes (GS19 series), 3 Colorado drill holes (GS17 series) and 3 DHI drill holes (GS15 series) were reviewed. This represents exploration undertaken on the project since 2015. No attempt was made to verify data related to earlier programs (as previously noted, Contact Gold does not possess assay certificates for much of the historic drilling). Contact Gold's data include gold assays and some multielement geochemical analyses. Only gold data were examined; no attempt was made to verify the multielement geochemical data. Furthermore, no attempt was made to determine the completeness of Contact Gold's assay database (as noted by SRK (2013) some of the drilling done prior to 2013 had missing assays or incomplete sampling for some holes). However, for the Contact Gold, Colorado and DHI drill holes reviewed, the author noted the completeness of assay data in the database and noted only one missing assay interval.

The author verified 131 assay intervals for 3 DHI holes (GS15-01, -05, -08), representing approximately 10% of the assay records in the database for GS15 series holes. For the intervals checked, complete agreement was found between the assay certificates and the database except for the one interval with a missing assay in the Contact Gold data. Assay data for 90 samples from 3 holes (GSC17-2, -7 and -12) were verified for Colorado drilling. This represents roughly 10% of the data for GS17 series holes. Of the 90 intervals checked, 4 errors were found. The number of erroneous occurrences found is not considered significant.

For Contact Gold drill holes (GS19 series) assay intervals were checked and verified from holes GS1901, GS1904, GS1907 and GS1909. Eighty-seven (87) intervals were checked, representing roughly 11% of the assay records for Contact Gold's 2019 drill holes. Complete agreement was found for all records checked. Contact Gold's handling of their drill assay data appears to be well-executed with no missing samples or discrepancies noted for the drill holes reviewed. It was noted that sample assay values below the laboratory

detection limit (<0.005 ppm Au) are entered as 0.0025 ppm. This is good standard industry practice that provides a numerical value as well as distinguishes between a valid analysis and no data.

#### *Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)*

As discussed previously, QA/QC procedures followed by past operators are largely unknown. It is known that Colorado, Bronco and DHI were inserting blanks and standards into their drill sample streams but Contact Gold has no information as to the standards being employed for any of these programs. No information regarding QA/QC exists for earlier programs (USMX); it is possible that such procedures were not used. As such, no verification of assay data utilizing an analysis of QA/QC results can be done for any of the historical programs. The author recommended that Contact Gold make attempts to procure these data and perform an evaluation in order to help validate some of the historic data. Contact Gold utilized QA/QC procedures and, as described above, these are well documented.

#### *Limits of Validation*

The author validated only a sample of Contact Gold's drill-related data and information. As has been stated, it is known that uncertainties exist surrounding some of the historic (pre-Contact Gold) data. It is possible that errors exist outside of the drill holes checked and drill assays verified. No surface sample assay data was verified; however, as part of the site visit the author examined several mineralized outcrops in conjunction with sample assays and found good correlation between anomalous assay values and visually altered and mineralized outcrop.

Although some of the pre-Contact Gold programs appear to have employed industry standard practices, there still exist uncertainties and much of the data cannot be verified at this time. For Contact Gold's 2019 program, the Green Springs Report Author believes the data to be of good quality and accuracy and can be relied upon.

#### Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The assay database provided by DHI to Contact Gold did not include any cyanide soluble gold assays or other metallurgical test work from prior operators at Green Springs. As part of Contact Gold's normal analytical protocols employed during their 2019 drill program, all samples yielding fire assay gold results greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au were also subjected to cyanide leach assay. This can be considered a preliminary first step in determining gold extractability by cyanide solution. In addition, limited bottle roll testing was conducted as a means of confirming cyanide extractability.

#### *Cyanide Solubility Analyses*

During the 2019 drill program, Contact Gold's drill sample submittals to ALS Global required all samples be analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (ALS method Au-AA23) for gold and, in addition, all samples returning > 0.1 ppm Au by that method also be analyzed by cyanide leach (ALS method Au-AA13, cyanide leach extraction with atomic absorption spectrometry determination for gold). This helps provide a factual check on visual oxidation calls from logging from which ultimately a three-dimensional oxide model can be built to constrain a future resource calculation. Overall, both logging and cyanide analyses indicate that oxidation in Contact Gold's drill intercepts containing gold mineralization is mostly complete with generally very good cyanide recoveries, though some of the intercepts from the Alpha zone exhibit lesser cyanide recoveries than those from other zones.

Based on cyanide assays, most of the gold mineralization intersected during Contact Gold's 2019 drilling is non-refractory. Table 7 lists gold mineralized intervals from the 2019 drilling with determination of oxidation as determined by cyanide assays (Au-AA313). The best oxide interval was from drill hole GS19-07 which returned a weight-averaged fire assay value of 2.369 g/t Au over 70.1 m (0.069 oz/t over 230 ft). Calculating the same interval with cyanide assays yields an average of 2.388 g/t Au (0.070 oz/t).

**Table 7: Gold mineralized intercepts from Contact Gold’s 2019 drilling with determination of oxidation based on cyanide solubility assays (Au-AA13).**

Area	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Interval	Oxidation
Alpha Zone	GS1901	6.1	15.24	0.666	9.14	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	10.67	13.72	1.523	3.05	Oxide
		25.91	83.82	0.521	57.91	Nonoxide
	<i>including</i>	59.44	62.48	1.056	3.05	Nonoxide
	<i>and including</i>	77.72	80.77	1.063	3.05	Nonoxide
		92.97	112.78	0.269	19.81	Oxide
Alpha Zone	GS1902	24.38	53.34	1.345	28.96	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	32	47.24	2.005	15.24	Oxide
Alpha Zone	GS1903	10.67	15.24	0.577	4.57	transitional / nonoxide
		27.43	62.48	1.683	35.05	nonoxide / transitional
	<i>including</i>	41.15	60.96	2.558	19.81	transitional / nonoxide
Alpha Zone	GS1904	7.62	10.67	0.186	3.05	oxide
		18.29	50.29	0.405	32	oxide and transitional
	<i>including</i>	47.24	50.29	1.085	3.05	nonoxide
		106.68	115.83	0.308	9.14	nonoxide
Alpha Zone	GS1905	16.76	62.48	0.862	45.72	nonoxide
	<i>including</i>	24.38	33.53	1.828	9.14	nonoxide
Alpha Zone	GS1906	13.72	32	0.6	18.29	oxide/nonoxide
	<i>including</i>	25.91	28.96	1.258	3.05	nonoxide
Charlie North	GS1908	68.58	79.25	0.304	10.67	Oxide
Bravo Zone	GS1910	12.19	35.05	1.024	22.86	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	13.72	24.38	1.786	10.67	Oxide
Echo Zone	GS1909	76.2	114.3	3.533	38.1	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	79.25	105.16	4.789	25.91	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	89.92	96.01	11.19	6.1	Oxide
Echo Zone	GS1907	80.77	150.88	2.369	70.1	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	85.35	123.45	4.096	38.1	Oxide
	<i>including</i>	89.92	102.11	8.059	12.19	Oxide

**Bottle Roll Testing**

In 2020, three cyanide bottle roll tests were completed on composite samples from 2019 RC drill intercepts from the Alpha, Bravo and Echo Zones. Composites were made by combining individual 5 ft sample intervals from single drill holes in each zone. Two composites were from Chainman/Joana-hosted mineralization in the Echo and Bravo Zones (holes GS19-07 in the Echo zone and GS19-10 in the Bravo zone) and were logged as oxide. The third composite was from hole GS19-02 in the Alpha zone and was logged as mixed oxide and sulfide from the lower Pilot Shale. Bottle roll tests were carried out by ALS Global, Reno Nevada utilizing method Au-AA14 (cyanide extraction of a 1 kg sample using a 12-hour agitated leach followed by atomic absorption spectrometry determination of Au).

Bottle roll test results are as follows in Table 8 below, using original Fire Assay and Gravimetric methods:

**Table 8: Summary of bottle roll test results conducted by ALS for Contact Gold on 2019 RC drilling at Green Springs**

Zone	Hole ID	Start m	End m	Interval m	Bottle Roll Assay	BR recovery vs FA/AA +/-Grav
Alpha	GS19-02	24.38	50.29	25.91	0.78	49%
Echo	GS19-07	85.34	106.68	21.34	6.02	108%
Bravo	GS19-10	12.19	35.05	22.86	1.04	99%

The Alpha zone composite showed reduced cyanide extractability presumably due to the composite being made up of both oxidized and unoxidized samples. Ten of the samples, representing 15.2 m (50 ft), individually showed approximately 90% cyanide solubility in the Au-AA13 analyses. Seven of the samples included in the composite, representing 10.67 m (35 ft) showed less than 20% cyanide solubility. The author of the Green

Springs Technical Report noted that future work should focus on testing these material types separately. Individual cyanide assays (Au-AA13) in the Alpha zone, hosted within the Pilot Shale, shows cyanide extractability within the mineralized zone increasing with depth towards the limestone contact.

The Green Springs Report Author commented that overall, the initial bottle roll tests from Green Springs are encouraging and demonstrate the amenability of both the remaining Chainman Shale-hosted mineralization, as well as the underexplored Pilot Shale-hosted mineralization to cyanide extraction methods. The author also recommended that future work include additional bottle roll testing and, ultimately, column leach tests which would help evaluate potential amenability to heap leach processing for Green Springs mineralization.

#### Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Green Springs property. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource.

#### Exploration, Development and Production

In the opinion of Green Springs Report Author, that Green Springs clearly warrants additional exploration investment and an aggressive work program is therefore recommended.

Multiple, high quality drill targets have been identified by Contact Gold along the Green Springs mine trend of deposits and zones including Alpha and Tango in the north part of the property, to Bravo, Charlie North, Echo Zones and the Zulu target in the south. The parallel anticline trend located 1 km east of the mine trend encompassing the Whiskey, Foxtrot, Golf and other unnamed targets south of Golf represents additional exploration potential. Detailed geologic mapping, and surface rock and soil sampling has been completed, and this in combination with existing CSAMT data is sufficient to define at least nine, drill-ready targets, though further surface investigations should be completed to both refine existing targets and to develop new targets elsewhere in the Green Springs project area. To this end, detailed mapping focused on gold and trace element soil anomalies should continue, accompanied by selective rock-chip sampling of altered or otherwise permissive outcrops. Gravity and possibly magnetic surveys are recommended to provide additional data upon which to target drill holes, especially in areas that are covered, or have poor exposure of geology. Core drilling should be at least 20% of the total metreage to provide the exploration team with the details of the project stratigraphy, structure, alteration, and mineralization. Drill core would also allow for additional metallurgical testing.

Contact Gold's 2019 exploration program confirmed the target concept of primary interest: that gold mineralization occurs within the lower Pilot Shale, particularly at the contact of the Pilot Shale with the underlying Guilmette Limestone. This concept was key to Contact Gold's decision to acquire the project. The remaining potential at the Chainman Shale / Joana Limestone contact appears limited to perhaps 100,000 to 200,000 ounces gold but the Pilot Shale target has been essentially unexplored at Green Springs. The proof of concept program was successful, and so an aggressive approach to pursuing this target along the entire length of the Green Springs mine trend as well as peripheral targets is recommended. Deeper drilling on the northern Carlin trend in the 1980's and early 1990's was key to discovering the giant deposits at Post/Betze, Meikle and Leeville after 20 previous years of mining.

A Phase 1 budget and program totalling US\$3.77 million is recommended, including 15,000 m (49,125 ft) of RC and 3,750 m (12,250 ft) of core drilling is recommended. Depending on the success of the Phase 1 program, a Phase 2 program with a budget of US \$5.32 million, including an additional 21,000 m of RC and 5,250 m of core would be recommended. These programs include drilling and associated road building, additional soil and rock- chip sampling, geologic studies, and geophysics, and resource calculation and metallurgical studies. This work would address already defined targets in and adjacent to the mine trend as well as work on peripheral target areas. Costs for the recommended program are summarized in Table 9. It is the author's opinion that the Green Springs Project is a project of merit and warrants the proposed program and level of expenditures outlined below.

**Table 9: Recommended exploration budget for Green Springs**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Phase 1 (US\$)</b>	<b>Phase 2 (US\$)</b>
Geology; Soil and Rock Sampling	150,000	175,000
Geophysics Gravity / Magnetism Survey	75,000	75,000
RC Drilling Contractors	1,250,000	1,750,000
Core Drilling Contractors	1,250,000	1,750,000
Drilling Program - Assaying	500,000	700,000
Drilling Program - Personnel	247,500	350,000
Project Supervision and Interpretation	125,000	175,000
Land Holding	100,000	100,000
Permitting and Environmental	60,000	75,000
Resource Calculation	--	100,000
Metallurgy	12,500	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770,000</b>	<b>5,320,000</b>

#### Recent Developments

No material changes relating to Green Springs have occurred since the date of the Green Springs Technical Report. A summary of recent results from exploration activities at Green Springs are summarized below:

#### *Exploration and Development*

As of the date of this AIF, there are 7 RC drill holes remaining to be released from the 2020 Drill Program.

#### *2020 Exploration*

A 5,785 m, 41 hole drill program was completed at Green Springs in the fall of 2020, comprised of 9 core holes and 32 RC drill holes. The program was partly confirmation and exploration offsets of mineralization hosted in the Chainman shale's lower limestone unit, which was the host rock at the Charlie and Delta pits, and 16 of the holes were drilled slightly deeper to test the regional host for gold mineralization in the underlying Pilot shale.

Contact Gold's 2019 drilling program comprising 10 RC drill holes (1,301.5 m) was largely confirmatory in nature, designed to put holes in areas of known mineralization in the Echo, Charlie, Bravo and Alpha zones (see Figure 3 above). Four of their holes targeted mineralization in the lower Chainman (Echo, Charlie, Bravo zones) and six holes in the Alpha target targeted the Pilot. All holes were successful in confirming oxide mineralization in all zones. Figures 4 and 5 are example cross sections showing Contact Gold's drill holes in relation to historic drilling.

Expenditures for the 2020 Exploration program were lower than the recommended program as there was less drilling completed than anticipated while the Company worked to complete drill roads and drill pads necessary to drill the more exploratory holes.

#### *Tenure Agreements and Encumbrances*

Contact Gold has staked 19 new claims (1.5 km<sup>2</sup>) immediately north of the Tango target along the Pilot Shale/Guilmette Limestone contact for a total of 239 unpatented mining claims. As of the date of this AIF the claim package encompasses approximately 4,536 acres (1,836 ha).

Annual rental fees have been paid to the BLM and to the respective county such that the claims are in good standing through August 31, 2021.

The Company issued 362,941 Contact Shares to the Optionor on July 23, 2020 in satisfaction of the first GS Option anniversary date.

## RISK FACTORS

The following discussion summarizes the principal risk factors that apply to the Company's business and that may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations, or the trading price of the Contact Shares.

*The risks set out below are not the only risks the Company may face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us might also impair our operations and performance. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our Common Shares, could decline and holders of our Common Shares could lose all or part of their investment.*

### **Disruption Caused by the Covid-19 Virus**

The Company's business, operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics or other health crises, including the current COVID-19 pandemic. To date, there have been a large number of restrictions, business closures, quarantines and a reduction in various activities in a number of countries including Canada, the United States, Europe and China. The pandemic has resulted in travel, gathering and other public health restrictions. While these effects are expected to be temporary, the duration of the various disruptions to businesses locally and internationally and the related financial and other impacts cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Such public health crises can result in volatility and disruptions in the supply and demand for gold and other minerals, global supply chains and financial markets, as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, share prices and inflation. The risks to the Company of such public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety, additional slowdowns or temporary suspensions of operations in geographic locations impacted by an outbreak, increased labor, transportation and fuel costs, regulatory changes, political or economic instabilities or civil unrest. At this point, the extent to which Covid-19 or any of its burgeoning variants, will or may impact the Company is uncertain and these factors are beyond the Company's control. Any increase in the severity of the pandemic or future outbreaks of Covid-19, particularly if the number of Covid-19 cases in the State of Nevada or the Province of British Columbia continues to rise, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Contact Gold has not fully assessed the potential impacts, if any, that Covid-19 may have on its business and operations, which could include the Company's ability to purchase products and/or services at reasonable costs in the operation of its business and to stay on schedule due to the reliance on external parties in the permitting process. In order to minimize potential impacts on Contact Gold's personnel and operations, it introduced a 'work from home' policy at its offices in Canada, has reduced travel and transitioned to virtual meetings where feasible. The Company is also taking precautions at its operations in Nevada. Contact Gold has and will continue to take other measures recommended by Health Canada and the World Health Organisation, as appropriate.

### **Going Concern, Additional Capital Requirements and Financing Risks**

The Company has limited financial resources, no operating revenues, and a history of losses. During each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had negative cash flow from operating activities. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had working capital deficit of approximately \$4.75 million (December 31, 2019 working capital of approximately \$0.75 million). As such, there is no certainty that the Company will generate revenue from any source, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future. The Company will continue to experience losses unless and until it can successfully develop and begin profitable commercial production at one of its mining properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to do so.

To maintain its existing interest in the Contact Properties, the Company must make certain expenditures, most significantly, those paid to the BLM, as well as certain payments to lessors and underlying claims owners.

The Consolidated Financial Statements contain a note that indicates the existence of material uncertainties that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, among other things, its ability to successfully i) raise financing, and/or ii) dispose of its mineral property interests, and/or iii) produce commercial quantities of

mineral reserves on a profitable basis. It is likely that the Company will seek to raise capital in the first half of 2021.

The development and exploration of the Company's properties will require substantial additional financing. Further exploration and development of the Contact Properties and/or the Company's other properties may be dependent upon its ability to obtain financing through equity or debt, and although the Company has recently completed the 2020 Private Placement and the 2020 Offering, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable or acceptable to the Company. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's projects and the Company may become unable to carry out its business objectives, and accordingly gives rise to a material uncertainty which may cast substantial doubt as to whether Contact Gold's cash resources and working capital will be sufficient to enable the Company to continue as a going concern.

Furthermore, any unexpected costs, problems or delays could severely impact the Company's ability to maintain its mineral property interests, continue exploration and, if applicable, development activities. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in other than the normal course of business may be at amounts materially different than the Company's estimates. The amounts attributed to the Contact Properties in the Consolidated Financial Statements represent acquisition costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value.

### ***Liquidity Risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages its capital to meet short term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from expected expenditures and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient, readily available cash reserves and credit in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. In general, the Company will have to issue additional Contact Shares to ensure there is sufficient capital to meet long term objectives. The total cost and planned timing of acquisitions and/or other development projects is not currently determinable, and it is not currently known precisely when the Company will require external financing in future periods. The Company's financial liabilities of payables and accrued liabilities are generally payable within a 90-day period and are to be funded from cash on hand. Significant disruptions to capital market conditions should be expected to increase the risk that the Company can not finance its business.

### ***Control of the Company***

As at the date of this AIF, Waterton Nevada, a limited liability company of which Waterton is the sole member, holds, directly or indirectly, 41.85% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares and is the Company's single largest shareholder and a control person for the purposes of Canadian Securities Laws. Furthermore, pursuant to a governance and investor rights agreement dated June 7, 2017 among the Company, Waterton, Matthew Lennox-King, Andrew Farncomb, John Dorward, Mark Wellings and George Salamis (the "**Governance and Investor Rights Agreement**"), Waterton has, in all cases subject to certain ownership thresholds: (i) the right to maintain its percentage interest in Contact Gold upon certain equity issuances undertaken by Contact Gold; (ii) director nomination and observer rights; and (iii) certain piggy-back and registration rights.

As a result, Waterton Nevada has the ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to the shareholders of the Company for approval, which could include the election and removal of directors, amendments to the Company's corporate governing documents and business combinations. In addition to its ability to influence matters submitted to the Company's shareholders, Waterton Nevada has the right to nominate two individuals to the Board, allowing Waterton Nevada the ability to participate in the oversight of the Company's direction and business activities. For so long as Waterton retains the right to nominate members of the Board, it will retain the ability to participate and influence the oversight of the Company's direction and business activities.

The Company's interests and those of Waterton Nevada may at times conflict, giving rise to potential conflicts that may be resolved in a manner detrimental to the Contact Gold's other shareholders. The concentration of approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares in the hands of a single shareholder may discourage an unsolicited bid for the Contact Shares, and this may adversely impact the value and trading price of the Contact Shares. In addition, sales of Contact Shares by Waterton Nevada may adversely affect the trading price of the Contact Shares.



## **Preferred Stock**

*We may issue Preferred Stock that could adversely affect holders of Common Stock.*

The Board has the power, without shareholder approval and subject to the terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, to set the terms of any preferred shares that may be issued, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion features, preferences over the Contact Shares with respect to dividends or upon liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the business. The Board previously authorized the issuance of 11,111,111 Preferred Shares carrying preferential rights to dividends, among other things. If the Company issues preferred shares again in the future that have a preference over the Contact Shares with respect to the payment of dividends or upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or if the Company issues preferred shares with voting rights that dilute the voting power of the Contact Shares, the rights of holders of the Contact Shares or the trading price of the Contact Shares could be adversely affected.

*Future issuances of Preferred Stock, which rank senior to our Common Stock for the purposes of dividends and liquidating distributions will, and any future issuances of debt securities, which would rank senior to our Common Stock upon our bankruptcy or liquidation may, adversely affect the level of return you may be able to achieve from an investment in our Common Stock.*

The Preferred Shares have preference on bankruptcy over the Contact Shares and holders of the Preferred Shares (should there be any) are entitled to receive from the assets of the Company in priority to the holders of Contact Shares on a liquidation, dissolution, winding up or other distribution of assets of the Company. In the future, Contact Gold may attempt to increase its capital resources by offering debt securities or additional Preferred Shares. Upon a potential bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of any of the Company's debt securities or Preferred Shares, and lenders with respect to other borrowings the Company may make, may receive distributions of available assets prior to any distributions being made to holders of the Contact Shares. Because the Company's decision to issue debt securities or Preferred Shares in any future offering, or borrow money from lenders, will depend in part on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, Contact Gold cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of any such future offerings or borrowings. Holders of Contact Shares must bear the risk that any future offerings the Company conducts or borrowings made may adversely affect the level of return they may be able to achieve from an investment in the Contact Shares, upon bankruptcy or otherwise.

These rights and other covenants may restrict the Company's ability to conduct its business or enter into third party transactions in the ordinary course, which may adversely affect the Company's business.

## **No History of Operations**

The Company is an exploration company and has no history of operations, mining or refining mineral products. Furthermore, the Company has no operating revenues or earnings and a history of losses, and no operating revenues are anticipated until one of the Company's projects comes into production, which may or may not occur. The Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on an investment in the Contact Shares and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

There can be no assurance that the Contact Properties or any other property will be successfully placed into production, produce minerals in commercial quantities or otherwise generate operating earnings. Advancing projects from the exploration stage into development and commercial production requires significant capital and time and will be subject to further technical studies, permitting requirements and construction of mines, processing plants, roads and related works and infrastructure. The Company will continue to incur losses until mining-related operations successfully reach commercial production levels and generate sufficient revenue to fund continuing operations.

## **Reliance on a Limited Number of Properties**

The Company is focused on Green Springs and its Pony Creek Project, both located in Nevada and both in the earlier stages of exploration. As a result, unless the Company acquires additional property interests, any adverse developments affecting either property could have a material adverse effect upon the Company and would materially and adversely affect the potential mineral resource production, profitability, financial performance and results of operations of the Company. While the Company may seek to acquire additional

mineral properties that are consistent with its business objectives, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify suitable additional mineral properties or, if it does identify suitable properties, that it will have sufficient financial resources to acquire such properties or that such properties will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all and that Contact Gold will be able to successfully develop such properties and bring such properties into commercial production.

### ***Early-Stage Development Company***

Contact Gold is a junior resource company focused primarily on the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties located in Nevada. The Company's properties have no established mineral resources or mineral reserves on any of the Contact Properties due to the early stage of exploration at this time. Any reference to potential quantities and/or grade is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to define any mineral resource or mineral reserve and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of any mineral resource or mineral reserve. Quantities and/or grade described in this AIF, including references to historical estimates, should not be interpreted as assurances of a potential mineral resource or reserve, or of potential future mine life or of the profitability of future operations.

Mineral resource exploration and, if warranted, development, is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits, but also from finding mineral deposits, which, though present, are insufficient in volume and/or grade to return a profit from production. More specifically, exploration and development of mineral deposits involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time that even a combination of management's careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. The profitability of the Company's operations will be, in part, directly related to the cost and success of its exploration and development programs, which may be affected by a number of factors. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources or mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration and development programs of the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially viable mineral deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery or mineral reserves will in fact be realized or that any of the Contact Properties or any portion(s) thereof will ever qualify as a commercially viable deposit which can be legally and economically exploited.

Most of the drilling on the Contact Properties was completed by historical operators. Moreover, only a relatively limited amount of field exploration and sampling has been conducted by the Company at any of the Contact Properties. There is no certainty that the expenditures that have been made and may be made in the future by the Company related to the exploration of Green Springs, the Pony Creek Project, or at any of the Contact Properties will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities.

In general, no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will be realized or that any potential quantities and/or grade will ever qualify as a mineral resource, or that any such mineral resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. Where expenditures on a property have not led to the discovery of mineral reserves, incurred expenditures will generally not be recoverable.

### ***No History of Mineral Production***

With exception of Green Springs, there is no history of mineral production on the Contact Properties<sup>2</sup>. The Contact Properties are a high risk, speculative venture, and, until recently, only a minimal amount of exploration and sampling has been conducted by Contact Gold. There is no certainty that the expenditures proposed to be made by Contact Gold towards the search for and evaluation of gold or other minerals with regard to the Contact Properties or otherwise will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of gold or other minerals.

Furthermore, there is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered at any future properties, nor is there any assurance that any future exploration programs of the Company on the Contact Properties or any other properties will yield any positive results. Even where commercial properties of minerals

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<sup>2</sup> To the best of the Company's knowledge, Green Springs produced 72,000 ounces of gold from a series of shallow pits, less than 100 m deep in the late 1980's for US Minerals Exploration (USMX).

are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where mineral reserves can be profitably produced thereon. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the price of mineral resources are explored, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

### ***Exploration, Development and Operating Risks***

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of gold and other minerals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. The financing, exploration, development and mining of any of the Company's properties is furthermore subject to a number of macroeconomic, legal and social factors, including commodity prices, laws and regulations, political conditions, currency fluctuations, the ability to hire and retain qualified people, the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labour and obtaining necessary services in jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Unfavourable changes to these and other factors have the potential to negatively affect the Company's operations and business.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate or even mitigate. While the discovery of a mineral-bearing structure may result in an increase in value for shareholders, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral resource and mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a gold or other precious or base metal or mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as quantity and quality of mineralization, and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company towards the exploration and evaluation of gold or other minerals will result in discoveries or production of commercial quantities of gold or other minerals. In addition, once in production, mineral reserves are finite and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to locate additional mineral reserves as its existing mineral reserves are depleted.

### ***U.S. Registration and Domestic Issuer status***

Contact Gold is incorporated under the laws of Nevada and as such is deemed to be a "U.S. domestic issuer" (as defined in Rule 902(e) of Regulation S under the 1933 Act), but is a reporting issuer with the Commissions in Canada, a set of circumstances which has and should be expected to continue to create several burdensome administrative and reporting obligations, and gives rise to certain restrictions on trading of the Company's securities. This additional burden should reasonably be expected to limit the Company's ability to raise capital.

The Company is not a reporting issuer in the United States, and accordingly the regulatory and compliance requirements and costs for Contact Gold as a U.S. domestic issuer is higher and more complex than those applicable to "foreign private issuers". Notable amongst its additional compliance requirements and costs, Contact Gold must prepare its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP; the audit fees are typically higher due to the SEC compliance requirements. Further, Contact Gold is a Canadian reporting issuer and accordingly is also subject to the reporting and disclosure regime in Canada.

The Company is currently a Reg 1-A filer, which requires the filing of specific documents and reports, including

those to meet continuous disclosure obligations with the SEC such as annual reports on Form 1-K, semi-annual reports on Form 1-SA and current reports on Form 1-U.

Although the Company received exemptive relief as to the financial reporting standards it was permitted to use to prepare and file its financial statements (as well as associated audit standards) with the Commissions, the Company's ability to use U.S. GAAP will still likely result in higher audit and legal fees due to the SEC compliance requirements. The ability to use only U.S. GAAP prepared financial statements is also contingent upon continuing to satisfy the requirements of the Order. Should the Company be required to once again prepare and file IFRS financial statements in lieu of, or in addition to those prepared pursuant to U.S. GAAP, there would be a significant increase in compliance costs.

As a U.S. domestic issuer, in order for Contact Gold to issue securities that are not restricted, offerings of securities are required to be qualified either by filing (a) a Form S-1 with the SEC, or (b) a Form 1-A under a Reg A Offering.

Moreover, until Contact Gold becomes a registered and reporting issuer with the SEC, all securities issued by the Company in private placement transactions – including those that are issued outside of the United States – are “restricted securities” under Rule 144 under the 1933 Act, and must bear a U.S. restrictive legend and will be subject to a regulatory hold period. Provided that the Company remains current in its current in its reporting obligations under the requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 1934 Act, act and those under Regulation A, including submitting to for filing on EDGAR its first and third quarter financial information on Form 1-U, the one (1) year Rule 144 hold period is reduced to a period of six-months.

The removal of the restrictive legend will also require a U.S. opinion letter to be delivered to the transfer agent. For those Contact Shares with a restrictive legend that have been outstanding for a period greater than six-months, but under one-year, it will be necessary for a holder to represent that he/she will undertake a resale of the Contact Shares within 10 business days.

**As a result, the ability for U.S. domestic issuers to raise capital is more difficult and would be expected to result in share issuances at higher discounts to the market price.** Note that even if Contact Gold does become a reporting issuer under the Exchange Act or elects to submit its first and third quarter financial information on Form 1-U, all securities issued in a private placement transaction by a U.S. domestic issuer will still be subject to a six-month hold period.

U.S. domestic issuers that have more than 2,000 shareholders of record are required to be registered under the 1934 Act. While the Company does not currently have 2,000 shareholders of record, in the event that it does in the future, or in the event that the Company voluntarily elects to become registered and a reporting issuer with the SEC under the 1934 Act, the Company will be subject to substantial continuous disclosure obligations including among other things, the filing of a Form 10-K (annual reports), Form 10-Q (quarterly reports), Form 8-K (current reports/material change reports), Schedule 14A (proxy statements) and will be subject to applicable provisions under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, shareholders holding 10% or more of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares will be subject to Section 16 reporting (Form 3, 4, and 5 filings) and the short-swing profit rules and shareholders holding 5% or more of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares will be subject to Schedule 13D/G reporting obligations.

All of the aforementioned requirements would significantly increase the regulatory and compliance costs of Contact Gold if Contact Gold were to become a U.S. reporting company.

Overall, the regulatory and compliance requirements and costs for U.S. domestic issuers is higher and more complex than those applicable to “foreign private issuers” and the ability to raise capital is more difficult, all of which could have a material adverse impact on Contact Gold's business and financial condition.

### ***Land Title and Royalty Risks***

#### ***General***

The Company's ability to explore and operate at the Contact Properties depends on the validity of its title to such project.

There are uncertainties as to title matters in the mining industry. Any defects in title could cause the Company to lose rights in its mineral properties and jeopardize its business operations. The Company's mineral properties currently consist of unpatented mining claims located on lands administered by the BLM, Nevada

State Office, and land administered by the USFS to which the Company only has possessory title. Because title to unpatented mining claims is subject to inherent uncertainties, it is difficult to determine conclusively ownership of such claims. These uncertainties relate to such things as sufficiency of mineral discovery, proper location and posting and marking of boundaries, proper and timely payment of annual BLM claim maintenance fees, the existence and terms of royalties, and possible conflicts with other claims not determinable from descriptions of record. Moreover, title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Any or all of the Contact Properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects.

The present status of the Company's unpatented mining claims located on public lands allows the Company the right to mine and remove valuable minerals, such as precious and base metals, from the claims conditioned upon applicable environmental reviews and permitting programs. The Company is also allowed to use the surface of the land solely for purposes related to mining and processing the mineral-bearing ores. However, legal ownership of the land remains with the United States. The Company remains at risk that the mining claims may be forfeited either to the United States or to rival private claimants due to failure to comply with statutory requirements. Prior to 1993, a mining claim locator who was able to prove the discovery of valuable, locatable minerals on a mining claim, and to meet all other applicable federal and state requirements and procedures pertaining to the location and maintenance of federal unpatented mining claims, had the right to prosecute a patent application to secure fee title to the mining claim from the federal government. The right to pursue a patent, however, has been subject to a moratorium since October 1993, through federal legislation restricting the BLM from accepting any new mineral patent applications. If the Company does not obtain fee title to its unpatented mining claims, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain compensation in connection with the forfeiture of such claims.

Certain of the Company's subsurface mineral rights to Pony Creek and to Green Springs are secured or controlled by a contractual interest in private surface and mineral property in the form of various surface use agreements and mining/mineral leases. Subject to the terms of those agreements and leases, certain of those agreements and leases may have not have provisions for automatic renewal. If the Company is not able to negotiate for the extension of those agreements and leases they may expire and no longer form part of the Company's mineral portfolio.

#### *Pending Federal Legislation that may affect the Company's Operations*

In recent years, members of the United States Congress have repeatedly introduced bills which would supplant or alter the provisions of the *General Mining Act of 1872*, a United States federal law that authorizes and governs prospecting and mining for economic minerals, such as gold, platinum, and silver, on federal public lands. Such bills have proposed, among other things, to either eliminate the right to a mineral patent, impose a federal royalty on production from unpatented mining claims, render certain federal lands unavailable for the location of unpatented mining claims, afford greater public involvement in the mine permitting process, provide for citizen suits, and impose new and stringent environmental operating standards and mined land reclamation requirements in addition to those already in effect. Such proposed legislation could change the cost of holding unpatented mining claims and could significantly impact the Company's ability to develop mineralized material on unpatented mining claims. Currently, all of the Company's mining claims are on unpatented claims. Although the Company cannot predict what legislated changes might occur, the enactment of these proposed bills could adversely affect the potential for development of its mining claims, the economics of any mines that it brings into operation on federal unpatented mining claims, and as a result, adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

#### *Title to Mineral Property Interests may be Challenged*

There may be challenges to title to the mineral properties in which the Company holds a material interest. If there are title defects with respect to any properties, the Company might be required to compensate other persons or perhaps reduce its interest in the affected property. Furthermore, in any such case, the investigation and resolution of these issues would divert the Company management's time from ongoing exploration and development programs. Title insurance generally is not available for mining claims in the U.S. and Contact Gold's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties may be limited. The Contact Properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, Contact Gold may be unable to operate the properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. The

failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including a failure to pay taxes or annual BLM claim maintenance fees may invalidate title to portions of the Contact Properties. Contact Gold may incur significant costs related to defending the title to its properties. A successful claim contesting title to a property may cause Contact Gold to compensate other persons, or to reduce its interest in the affected property or to lose our rights to explore and, if warranted, develop that property. This could result in Contact Gold not being compensated for its prior expenditures relating to the property. Also, in any such case, the investigation and resolution of title issues would divert management's time from ongoing exploration and, if warranted, development programs.

#### *Mineral Properties may be Subject to Defects in Title*

The ownership and validity or title of unpatented mining claims and concessions can at times be uncertain and may be contested. The Company also may not have, or may not be able to obtain, all necessary surface rights to develop a property. The Company has taken reasonable measures, in accordance with industry standards for properties at the same stage of exploration as that of the Company, to ensure proper title to the Contact Properties. However, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impugned.

#### *Interpretation of Royalty Agreements; Unfulfilled Contractual Obligations*

Certain of the Contact Properties, including a significant portion of the Pony Creek Project, are subject to certain royalties granted by Clover Nevada to RCC (an affiliate of Waterton) and its successors (the "**Clover Nevada Royalties**"). The Clover Nevada Royalties, and any other royalty interests in respect of the properties of the Company which may come into existence, may be subject to uncertainties and complexities arising from the application of contract and property laws in the jurisdictions where the mining projects are located. Operators and other parties to the agreements governing the Clover Nevada Royalties, or other royalty interests, may interpret their interests in a manner adverse to the Company, and the Company could be forced to take legal action to enforce its rights. The Company may or may not be successful in enforcing its rights, and challenges to the terms of the Clover Nevada Royalties or the existence of other royalties could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition of the Company.

Disputes could arise challenging, among other things:

- the existence or geographic extent of the royalty interests;
- methods for calculating royalties;
- third party claims to the same royalty interest or to the property on which a royalty interest exists, or the existence of additional royalties on the same property;
- various rights of the operator or third parties in or to a royalty interest;
- production and other thresholds and caps applicable to payments of royalty interests;
- the obligation of an operator to make payments on royalty interests;
- various defects or ambiguities in the agreement governing a royalty interest; and
- disputes over the interpretation of buy-back rights.

#### *Natural Resource Properties are Largely Contractual in Nature*

Parties to contracts do not always honour contractual terms and contracts themselves may be subject to interpretation or technical defects. Accordingly, there may be instances where the Company would be forced to take legal action to enforce its contractual rights. Such litigation may be time consuming and costly and there is no guarantee of success. Any pending proceedings or actions or any decisions determined adversely to the Company, may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Contact Shares.

#### *There may be unknown defects in the asset portfolio*

The Company acquired the Contact Properties through its acquisition of Clover Nevada, who acquired the properties from Clover Nevada I LLC. Clover Nevada I LLC acquired the properties from a receiver in a bankruptcy process in 2015. The bankruptcy process purported to extinguish all claims and encumbrances against the properties. New claims and encumbrances were established by Clover Nevada in connection with the sale. There is a risk that claims and encumbrances that existed prior to the bankruptcy (including certain royalty interests, easements or encroachments) have not been fully extinguished by the bankruptcy and that such claims and encumbrances could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Contact Shares.

### ***Global Financial Conditions and the Market Price of the Company's Securities***

The Contact Shares currently trade on the TSXV. Securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies have experienced substantial price and volume volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved or the value of underlying assets. These factors include macroeconomic developments and political environments in North America and globally and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries.

Global financial conditions have been characterized by ongoing volatility with a particularly negative impact on access to public financing for earlier-stage and even advanced-stage mineral exploration companies. As at the date of this AIF there is also a significant amount of uncertainty and economic disruption caused by the global Covid-19 outbreak that has had a catastrophic impact on access to capital and liquidity, and access to public financing. There is no assurance that the price of the Contact Shares will be unaffected by any such volatility.

The market price of the Contact Shares is also affected by many variables not directly related to the Company's success and therefore not within the Company's control, including other developments that affect the market for all resource sector shares such as short-term changes in mineral and commodity prices, and the attractiveness of alternative investments. In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for mining company stocks in particular, has historically experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, and in the mining sector, such stocks have suffered significant declines. Volatility in the market price for a particular issuer's securities has often been unrelated to the operating performance of that issuer. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Contact Shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value and shareholders may experience capital losses as a result of their investment in the Company. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

These conditions may also affect the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company or at all. If such conditions continue, the Company's operations could be negatively impacted. More specifically, the price of the Company's securities, its financial results, and its access to the capital required to finance its exploration activities may in the future be adversely affected by declines in the price of precious and base metals and, in particular, the price of gold. Precious metal prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of precious metals by various dealers, central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand, production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection, and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. If these or other factors continue to adversely affect the price of gold, the market price of the Company's securities may decline, and the Company's operations may be materially and adversely affected.

### ***Future Sales of Contact Shares by Major Shareholder***

Sales of a large number of Contact Shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Contact Shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of Contact Shares. In particular, as at the date hereof, Waterton Nevada owns, directly or indirectly, approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares. Waterton Nevada may decide to liquidate all or a significant portion of its position, which could adversely affect the price of Contact Shares.

### ***Dilution***

While the Company believes that it is adequately financed to carry out its exploration and development plans in the near term, financing the development of a mining operation through to production, should feasibility studies show it is recommended, would be expensive and the Company would require additional monies to fund development and exploration programs and potential acquisitions. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of the Contact Shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into Contact Shares. Likewise, the Company cannot predict the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of the Company's securities will have on the market price of the Contact Shares. If the Company raises additional funds by issuing additional equity securities, such financing may substantially dilute the interests of

existing shareholders. Sales of substantial numbers of Contact Shares, or the availability of such Contact Shares for sale, could adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Company's securities and a securityholder's interest in the Company.

### ***Emerging Growth Company***

Contact Gold is an "emerging growth company," as defined in the U.S. Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, or JOBS Act. For as long as the Company continues to be an emerging growth company, management may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Contact Gold could be an emerging growth company for up to five years: however, circumstances could cause the Company to lose that status earlier, including if the market value of the Contact Shares held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million, if we issue US\$1 billion or more in non-convertible debt during a three-year period, or if our annual gross revenues exceed US\$1.07 billion. Absent the foregoing circumstances, the Company would cease to be an emerging growth company on the last day of the fiscal year following the date of the fifth anniversary of the first sale of common equity securities under an effective registration statement with the SEC. Finally, at any time Contact Gold may choose to opt-out of the emerging growth company reporting requirements. If the Company chooses to opt out, it will be unable to opt back in to being an emerging growth company. The Company cannot predict if investors will find the Contact Shares less attractive as a consequence of any reliance on these exemptions. If some investors find the Contact Shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for the Contact Shares and the stock price may be more volatile.

### ***Potential Election to become a Reporting Issuer with the SEC***

Contact Gold may elect to become a reporting issuer under the 1934 Act and, if it does, management believe that the Company will be considered a smaller reporting company and will be exempt from certain disclosure requirements, which could make the Contact Shares less attractive to potential investors. Contact Gold believes that it is a smaller reporting company, and as such it will not be required and may not include a Compensation Discussion and Analysis section in any U.S. proxy statements; the Company need only to provide two years of financial statements; and would not need to provide the table of selected financial data. The Company also will have other "scaled" disclosure requirements that are less comprehensive than issuers that are not smaller reporting companies. These "scaled" disclosure requirements may make the Contact Shares less attractive to potential investors, which could make it more difficult for shareholders to sell their Contact Shares.

### ***Currency Rate Risk***

The Company may be subject to currency risks. The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar, which is exposed to fluctuations against other currencies. To date, the Company has raised funds entirely in Canadian dollars. The Company's primary operations are located in the United States, and accordingly, the majority of the Company's exploration property expenditures, are incurred in United States dollars. The fluctuation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar will consequently have an impact upon the financial results of the Company

Should the Company expand its operations into additional countries its expenditures and obligations may be incurred in foreign currencies. As such, the Company's results of operations may become subject to foreign currency fluctuation risks and such fluctuations may adversely affect the financial position and operating results of the Company. The Company has not undertaken to mitigate transactional volatility in the United States dollar at this time. The Company may, however, enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to match or partially offset existing currency exposures.

### ***Taxation in the United States***

Contact Gold is and will be taxed as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Company will pay U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 21%, and will pay state and local income tax at varying rates. Distributions will generally be taxed again as corporate dividends (to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits), and no income, gains, losses, deductions, or credits will flow through to Contact Gold shareholders.



In addition, changes in current state law may subject us to additional entity-level taxation by individual states. Because of state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject corporations to additional forms of taxation. The Company will be subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation, which will result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to Contact Gold shareholders.

Furthermore, the present U.S. federal income tax treatment of corporations, including the Company, or an investment in the Contact Shares, may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. For example, from time to time, members of U.S. Congress and the U.S. President propose and consider substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that affect corporations. Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be retroactively applied and could make it more difficult or impossible to meet our cash flow needs for operations, acquisitions or other purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes or other proposals will be enacted. However, it is possible that a change in law could affect us, and any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in the Contact Shares.

The NPT on mineral production is assessed on individual mining operations. Mineral production from the Contact Properties would likely be subject to the NPT. NPT rate is subject to change; a potential increase to the rate is under discussion by legislators and the courts in Nevada. An increase in the rate could have an impact on the potential economics of a producing operation.

The Company is also likely to be exposed to taxation in Canada, and is obligated to comply with filing requirements in Canada. There may be higher rates of taxation applicable to the Company's taxable income, and it will be necessary to assess the impact on the Company based on tax treaties and other legislation.

### ***FIRPTA Considerations***

**A non-U.S. holder<sup>3</sup> of our Common Stock, Warrants, or Contact Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of Warrants (“Warrant Shares”) will be treated as having income that is “effectively connected” with a United States trade or business upon the sale or disposition of Contact Shares, Warrants, or Warrant Shares unless (i) the Contact Shares are regularly traded on an established securities market and (ii) the non-U.S. holder did not meet certain ownership thresholds during the applicable testing period.**

A non-U.S. holder of Contact Shares, Warrants, or Warrant Shares generally will incur U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized upon a sale or other disposition of Contact Shares, Warrants or Warrant Shares to the extent the Contact Shares constitute a “United States real property interest” (“**USRPI**”), under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (“**FIRPTA**”). A USRPI includes stock in a “United States real property holding corporation.” Contact Gold is, and expects to continue to be for the foreseeable future, a “United States real property holding corporation.”

Under FIRPTA, a non-U.S. holder is taxed on any gain realized upon a sale or other disposition of a USRPI as if such gain were “effectively connected” with a United States trade or business of the non-U.S. holder. A non-U.S. holder thus will be taxed on such a gain at the same graduated rates generally applicable to U.S. persons. In addition, a non-U.S. holder would have to file a U.S. federal income tax return reporting that gain. A non-U.S. holder that is a foreign corporation and not entitled to treaty relief or exemption also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax on such gain.

However, if the Contact Shares and Warrant Shares are regularly traded on an established securities market (the “**Regularly Traded Exception**”), then gains realized upon a sale or other disposition of Contact Shares or Warrant Shares will not be treated as gains from the sale of a USRPI, as long as the non-U.S. holder did not own: (i) more than 5% of this issued and outstanding Contact Shares and/or Warrant Shares at any time during the five-year period preceding the sale or other disposition or, if shorter, the non-U.S. holder's holding period for its Contact Shares; (ii) Warrants with a fair market value on the date acquired by such holder greater than the fair market value on that date of 5% of the Contact Shares and Warrant Shares; or (iii) aggregate equity securities of the Company with a fair market value on the date acquired in excess of 5% of the fair market value of the Contact Shares and Warrant Shares on such date. The Contact Shares currently trade on the OTCQB. It is uncertain whether the Contact Shares will continue to be considered as being regularly traded on an established securities market in the U.S. Accordingly, the Company can provide no assurances that the Contact Shares, Warrants or Warrant Shares will meet the Regularly Traded Exception at the time a

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<sup>3</sup> The term “**Non-U.S. Holder**” means any beneficial owner of Contact Shares, Warrants and Warrant Shares that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

non-U.S. holder purchases such securities or sells, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of such securities. In the event that the Contact Shares or Warrant Shares do not meet the Regularly Traded Exception, then gains recognized by a non-U.S. holder upon a sale or other disposition of Contact Shares or Warrant Shares will be subject to tax under FIRPTA unless an exemption applies. Since the Warrants are not expected to be listed on a securities market, the Warrants are unlikely to qualify for the Regularly Traded Exception.

Non-U.S. investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Contact Shares, Warrants and Warrant Shares.

### ***Commodity Markets***

The price of the Company's securities, its financial results, and its access to the capital required to finance its exploration activities may in the future be adversely affected by declines in the price of precious and base metals and, in particular, the price of gold. Precious metal prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of precious metals by various dealers, central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand, production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection, and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. If these or other factors continue to adversely affect the price of gold, the market price of the Company's securities may decline and the Company's operations may be materially and adversely affected.

### ***Market Fluctuation and Commercial Quantities***

The market for minerals is influenced by many factors beyond the Company's control, including without limitation the supply and demand for minerals, the sale or purchase of precious metals by various dealers, central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand, production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use and importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection, and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. In addition, the metals industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if apparently commercial quantities and qualities of metals (such as gold) are discovered, a market will exist for their profitable sale. Commercial viability of precious and base metals and other mineral deposits may be affected by other factors that are beyond the Company's control, including particular attributes of the deposit such as its size, quantity and quality, the cost of mining and processing, proximity to infrastructure, the availability of transportation and sources of energy, financing, government legislation and regulations including those relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, import and export restrictions, exchange controls, restrictions on production, and environmental protection. It is impossible to assess with certainty the impact of various factors that may affect commercial viability such that any adverse combination of such factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or having its mineral projects be rendered uneconomic.

### ***Government Regulation***

The Company's exploration operations are subject to government legislation, policies and controls relating to prospecting, development, production, environmental protection, including plant and animal species, and more specifically including the greater sage-grouse, mining taxes and labour standards. In order for the Company to carry out its activities, its various licences and permits must be obtained and kept current. There is no guarantee that the Company's licences and permits will be granted, or that once granted will be extended. In addition, the terms and conditions of such licences or permits could be changed and there can be no assurances that any application to renew any existing licences will be approved. There can be no assurance that all permits that the Company requires will be obtainable on reasonable terms, or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such permits that the Company has obtained, could have a material adverse impact on the Company. The Company may be required to contribute to the cost of providing the required infrastructure to facilitate the development of its properties. The Company will also have to obtain and comply with permits and licences that may contain specific conditions concerning operating procedures, water use, waste disposal, spills, environmental studies, abandonment and restoration plans and financial assurances. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with any such conditions. Future taxation of mining operators cannot be predicted with certainty so planning must be undertaken using present conditions and best estimates of any potential future changes. There is no certainty that such planning will be effective to mitigate adverse consequences of future taxation on Contact Gold.

### ***Estimates of Mineral Resource Risks***

Mineral resource estimates will be based upon estimates made by the Company's personnel and independent geologists. These estimates are inherently subject to uncertainty and are based on geological interpretations and inferences drawn from drilling results and sampling analyses and may require revisions based on further exploration or development work. The estimation of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. Inferred resources are resources for which there has been insufficient exploration to define as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category. As a result of the foregoing, there may be material differences between actual and estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves which may impact the viability of the Company's projects and have a material impact on the Company.

The grade of mineralization which may ultimately be mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and such differences could be material. The quantity and resulting valuation of mineral reserves and mineral resources may also vary depending on, among other things, mineral prices (which may render mineral reserves and mineral resources uneconomic), cut-off grades applied and estimates of future operating costs (which may be inaccurate). Production can be affected by such factors as permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. Any material change in quantity of mineral resources, mineral reserves, grade, or stripping ratio may also affect the economic viability of any project undertaken by the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that mineral recoveries in small scale, and/or pilot laboratory tests will be duplicated in a larger scale test under on-site conditions or during production. To the extent that the Company is unable to mine and produce as expected and estimated, the Company's business may be materially and adversely affected.

There is no certainty that any of the mineral resources identified on any of the Company's properties will be realized, that any mineral resources will ever be upgraded to mineral reserves, that any anticipated level of recovery of minerals will in fact be realized, or that an identified mineral reserve or mineral resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. Until a deposit is actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources and mineral reserves and grades must be considered as estimates only and the Company may ultimately never realize production on any of its properties.

### ***U.S. and Canadian Differences in Estimates of Mineralization***

Contact Gold is a reporting issuer in Canada and its Canadian public filings are subject to Canadian disclosure standards, which differ from SEC disclosure requirements. The disclosure in this AIF and other continuous disclosure reporting made by the Company may use mineral resource classification terms that comply with reporting standards and securities laws in Canada, and mineral resource estimates that are made in accordance with NI 43-101, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws.

SEC Industry Guide 7 "*Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations*", and NI 43-101 have similar goals in terms of conveying an appropriate level of confidence in the disclosures being reported, but embody different approaches and definitions. For example, the terms "*mineral reserve*," "*proven mineral reserve*," and "*probable mineral reserve*" are Canadian mining terms as defined in NI 43-101, and these definitions differ from the definitions in Industry Guide 7. The terms "*mineral resource*," "*measured mineral resource*," "*indicated mineral resource*" and "*inferred mineral resource*" are defined in and required to be disclosed in accordance with NI 43-101, but these terms are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and offering statements filed with the SEC.

"Inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 have a great amount of uncertainty as to the existence of such resources and their economic and legal feasibility. A significant amount of exploration must be completed in order to determine whether an inferred mineral resource may be upgraded to a higher category. By contrast, under Industry Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is typically required to report reserves or cash flow analysis to designate reserves. Further, under Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made.

In 2018, the SEC adopted amendments to the disclosure requirements for mining registrants. Under these new rules, SEC Industry Guide 7 will be rescinded and replaced with the disclosure standards under new

“Subpart 1300”. SEC Industry Guide 7 currently remains in effect, subject to a transition period, after which Contact Gold will be required to comply with the new rules for fiscal years 2021 and after. Accordingly, future adjustment may also occur due to the differing standards under the new requirements.

In addition, Subpart 1300 will require experts that prepare mineralization disclosure to be a “qualified person” as defined in Subpart 1300 and to sign a consent to the use of the qualified person’s name, or any quotation from, or summarization of, the technical report summary in the relevant registration statement or report, and to the filing of the technical report summary as an exhibit to the registration statement, offering statement or report. Compliance with Subpart 1300 may increase costs associated with mineralization disclosure.

### ***Penny Stock and FINRA Rules***

If our Common Stock become subject to the penny stock rules, it would become more difficult to trade the Contact Shares. The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price per share of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or authorized for quotation on certain automated quotation systems, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, before effecting a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document containing specified information. In addition, the penny stock rules require that, before effecting any such transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, a broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive (i) the purchaser’s written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement; (ii) a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks; and (iii) a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for the Contact Shares, and therefore stockholders may have difficulty selling the Contact Shares.

*FINRA sales practice requirements may limit a stockholder’s ability to buy and sell our stock.*

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“**FINRA**”) has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative, low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer’s financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. The FINRA requirements may make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy the Contact Shares, which may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the Contact Shares. As a result, fewer broker-dealers may be willing to make a market in the Company’s common stock, reducing a stockholder’s ability to resell the Contact Shares.

### ***Competitive Industry Environment***

The mining industry is highly competitive in all of its phases, both domestically and internationally. The Company’s ability to acquire properties and develop mineral resources in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration, of which there is a limited supply. The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because it must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. The Company may also encounter competition from other mining companies in its efforts to hire experienced mining professionals. Competition could adversely affect the Company’s ability to attract necessary funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future. Competition for services and equipment could result in delays if such services or equipment cannot be obtained in a timely manner due to inadequate availability, and could also cause scheduling difficulties and cost increases due to the need to coordinate the availability of services or equipment, any of which could materially increase project development, exploration or construction costs and result in project delays, which could generally and adversely affect the Company and its business and prospects.

### ***Conflicts of Interest***

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers

involving the Company should be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Nevada Act and other applicable Laws.

### ***Reliance on Key Personnel***

The Company's development will depend on the efforts of key management and other key personnel. Loss of any of these people, particularly to competitors, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. Further, with respect to future development of the Company's projects, it may become necessary to attract senior personnel for such development. The marketplace for key skilled personnel is becoming more competitive, which means the cost of hiring, training and retaining such personnel may increase.

Factors outside the Company's control, including competition for human capital and the high level of technical expertise and experience required to execute this development, will affect the Company's ability to employ the specific personnel required. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the failure to retain or attract a sufficient number of key skilled personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of future operations and financial condition. The Company does not intend to take out 'key person' insurance in respect of any directors, officers or other employees.

### ***Insurance and Uninsured Risks***

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in the ability to undertake exploration, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers to be reasonable, its insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with the Company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover identified risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which it may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

### ***Health, Safety and Community Relations***

The Company's operations are subject to various health and safety laws and regulations that impose various duties on the Company's operations relating to, among other things, worker safety and obligations in respect of surrounding communities. These laws and regulations also grant the relevant authorities broad powers to, among other things, close unsafe operations and order corrective action relating to health and safety matters. The costs associated with the compliance with such health and safety laws and regulations may be substantial and any amendments to such laws and regulations, or more stringent implementation thereof, could cause additional expenditure or impose restrictions on, or suspensions of, the Company's operations. The Company expects to make significant expenditures to comply with the extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker safety, mine development and protection of endangered and other special status species, and, to the extent reasonably practicable, to create social and economic benefit in the surrounding communities near the Company's mineral properties but there can be no guarantee that these expenditures will ensure the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations and any non-compliance may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### ***Environmental Risks and Hazards***

The mining and mineral processing industries are subject to extensive governmental regulations for the protection of the environment, including regulations relating to air and water quality, mine reclamation, solid and hazardous waste handling and disposal and the promotion of occupational health and safety, which may adversely affect the Company or require it to expend significant funds. There is also a risk that environmental

and other laws and regulations may become more onerous, making it more costly for the Company to remain in compliance with such laws and regulations, which could result in the incurrence of additional costs and operational delays.

All phases of the Company's operations in Nevada will be subject to extensive federal and state environmental regulation, including:

- Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA);
- The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);
- The Clean Air Act (CAA);
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA);
- The Clean Water Act (CWA);
- The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); and
- The Endangered Species Act (ESA)

These environmental regulations require the Company to obtain various operating approvals and licenses and also impose standards and controls relating to exploration, development and production activities.

Compliance with federal and state regulations could result in delays in beginning or expanding operations, incurring additional costs for cleanup of hazardous substances, payment of penalties for discharge of pollutants, and post-mining reclamation and bonding, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial performance and results of operations.

Nevada state statutes and regulations establish reclamation and financial assurance requirements for mining operations and require that mining projects in Nevada obtain a reclamation permit. Mining projects are required to prepare a reclamation plan and provide financial assurance to ensure that the reclamation plan is implemented upon completion of operations.

There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties which may result in the payment of fines and clean up costs by the Company and may adversely affect the Company's operations.

The Company cannot give any assurances that breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition. There is no assurance that any future changes to environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company.

### ***Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations***

The Company's activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may increase the costs of doing business and restrict operations. All phases of our operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which we operate, certain of which regulations are set forth below. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which may result in stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. These laws address emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. The costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations are substantial. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and future changes in these laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays and may cause material changes or delays in our operations and future activities. It is possible that future laws, regulations, or more restrictive interpretations of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities could have a significant adverse impact on our properties or some portion of our business, causing us to re-evaluate those activities at that time.

U.S. Federal Laws: CERCLA, and comparable state statutes, impose strict, joint and several liabilities on current and former owners and operators of sites and on persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances found at such sites. It is not uncommon for the government to file claims requiring cleanup actions, for reimbursement for government-incurred cleanup costs, or for natural resource damages, or for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances released into the environment. RCRA, and comparable state

statutes, govern the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste and authorize the imposition of substantial fines and penalties for noncompliance, as well as requirements for corrective actions. CERCLA, RCRA and comparable state statutes can impose liability for clean-up of sites and disposal of substances found on exploration, mining and processing sites long after activities on such sites have been completed.

CAA, as amended, restricts the emission of air pollutants from many sources, including mining and processing activities. Our mining operations may produce air emissions, including fugitive dust and other air pollutants from stationary equipment, storage facilities and the use of mobile sources such as trucks and heavy construction equipment, which are subject to review, monitoring and/or control requirements under the CAA and state air quality laws. New facilities may be required to obtain permits before work can begin, and existing facilities may be required to incur capital costs in order to remain in compliance. In addition, permitting rules may impose limitations on our production levels or result in additional capital expenditures in order to comply with the rules.

NEPA requires federal agencies to integrate environmental considerations into their decision-making processes by evaluating the environmental impacts of their proposed actions, including issuances of permits to mining facilities, and assessing alternatives to those actions. If a proposed action could significantly affect the environment, the agency must prepare a detailed statement known as an EIS. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), other federal agencies, and any interested third parties will review and comment on the scoping of the Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) and the adequacy of and findings set forth in the draft and final EIS. This process can cause delays in the issuance of required permits or result in changes to a project to mitigate its potential environmental impacts, which can in turn impact the economic feasibility of a proposed project.

CWA, and comparable state statutes, impose restrictions and controls on the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the EPA or an analogous state agency. The CWA regulates storm water from mining facilities and requires a storm water discharge permit for certain activities. Such a permit requires the regulated facility to monitor and sample storm water run-off from its operations. The CWA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit discharges of dredged and fill materials in wetlands and other waters of the United States unless authorized by an appropriately issued permit. The CWA and comparable state statutes provide for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for unauthorized discharges of pollutants and impose liability on parties responsible for those discharges for the costs of cleaning up any environmental damage caused by the release and for natural resource damages resulting from the release.

SDWA and the Underground Injection Control program promulgated thereunder, regulate the drilling and operation of subsurface injection wells. The EPA directly administers this program in some states and in others the responsibility for the program has been delegated to the state. The program requires that a permit be obtained before drilling a disposal or injection well. Violation of these regulations and/or contamination of groundwater by mining related activities may result in fines, penalties, and remediation costs, among other sanctions and liabilities under the SDWA and state laws. In addition, third party claims may be filed by landowners and other parties claiming damages for alternative water supplies, property damages, and bodily injury.

Nevada Laws: At the state level, mining operations in Nevada are also regulated by the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection. Nevada state law requires mine operators to hold Nevada Water Pollution Control Permits, which dictate operating controls and closure and post-closure requirements directed at protecting surface and ground water.

Other Nevada regulations govern operating and design standards for the construction and operation of any source of air contamination and landfill operations. Any changes to these laws and regulations could have an adverse impact on our financial performance and results of operations by, for example, requiring changes to operating constraints, technical criteria, fees or surety requirements.

#### *Proposed CERCLA § 108(b) Hardrock Mining Financial Assurance Rules*

The Proposed CERCLA § 108(b) Hardrock Mining Financial Assurance Rules may adversely affect the business. The EPA has proposed new rules requiring demonstration of financial responsibility which are applicable to facilities used for hard rock mining assurance. Although the rules are not final and have not been implemented, they could require us to obtain additional financial guarantees beyond our current reclamation requirements for our Pony Creek Project and our other projects if placed into production. The rule requires subject facilities to calculate their level of financial responsibility based on a formula included in the rule, secure

an instrument or otherwise self-assure for the calculated amount, demonstrate to the EPA the proof of the security, and maintain the security until the EPA releases facilities from the CERCLA 108(b) regulations. With only a draft rule at this time, the final impacts of this rule to us are unknown; however, an obligation to secure and maintain financial assurance across all of our facilities could have a material adverse impact to our business. If a final rule is implemented, there can be no assurances that the financial assurance products required by the rule will be available or that we will be able to obtain such financial assurances on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

#### *Climate change and Climate Change Regulations*

Climate change could have an adverse impact on the Company's cost of operations. The potential physical impacts of climate change on the operations of the Company are highly uncertain, and would be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which it operates. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. These changes in climate could have an impact on the cost of development or production on the Company's mines and adversely affect the financial performance of its operations.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to various climate change interest groups and the potential impact of climate change. Legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on the Company, its venture partners and our suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting and other costs to comply with such regulations. Any adopted future climate change regulations could also negatively impact the Company's ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such regulations. Given the emotion, political significance and uncertainty around the impact of climate change and how it should be dealt with, the Company cannot predict how legislation and regulation will affect its financial condition, operating performance and ability to compete. Furthermore, even without such regulation, increased awareness and any adverse publicity in the global marketplace about potential impacts on climate change by the Company or other companies in natural resources industry could harm the reputation of the Company.

#### ***Strategic Partnerships and Joint Venture Agreements***

The Company may in the future enter into partnerships, option agreements and/or joint ventures as a means of acquiring additional property interests or to fully exploit the exploration and production potential of its exploration assets. The failure of any partner to meet its obligations to the Company or other third parties, or any disputes with respect to third parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's rights under such agreements. The Company may also be unable to exert direct influence over strategic decisions made in respect of properties that are subject to the terms of these agreements, which may have a materially adverse impact the strategic value of the underlying mineral claims. Furthermore, in the event the Company is unable to meet its obligations or share of costs incurred under agreements to which it is a party, the Company may have its property interests subject to such agreements reduced as a result or even face termination of such agreements.

#### ***Acquisitions and Integration***

From time to time, it can be expected that the Company will examine opportunities to acquire additional exploration and/or mining assets and businesses. Any acquisition that the Company may choose to complete may be of a significant size, may change the scale of the Company's business and operations, and may expose the Company to new geographic, political, operating, financial and geological risks. The Company's success in its acquisition activities depends upon its ability to identify suitable acquisition candidates, negotiate acceptable terms for any such acquisition, and integrate the acquired operations successfully with those of the Company. Any acquisitions would be accompanied by risks. In the event that the Company chooses to raise debt capital to finance any such acquisitions, the Company's leverage will be increased. If the Company chooses to use equity as consideration for such acquisitions, existing shareholders may suffer dilution. Alternatively, the Company may choose to finance any such acquisitions with its existing resources which would result in the depletion of such resources. There can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions, that the Company would be able to successfully integrate the acquired business into the Company's pre-existing business or that any such acquisition would not have a material and adverse effect on the Company.



### ***Risk of Litigation***

The Company may become involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation. The results of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it may have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Company to carry out its business plan.

### ***Influence of Third-Party Stakeholders***

Some of the lands in which the Company holds an interest, or the exploration equipment and roads or other means of access which the Company intends to utilize in carrying out its work programs or general business mandates, may be subject to interests or claims by third party individuals, groups or companies. In the event that such third parties assert any claims, the Company work programs may be delayed even if such claims are not meritorious. Such delays may result in significant financial loss and loss of opportunity for the Company.

### ***Internal Controls***

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. The Company has a relatively limited history of operations and has not tested the effectiveness of its internal controls. Though the Company believes it has put in place a system of internal controls appropriate for its size, and reflective of its level of operations, the size and stage of the Company's operations may limit their effectiveness. If management identifies material weaknesses in the systems of internal control over financial reporting, if management is unable to comply with the requirements of related legislation in a timely manner or assert that the internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if the Company's independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting when required, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of Contact Gold's financial reports and the market price of the Contact Shares could be negatively affected. The Company also could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which the securities are listed, the securities commissions, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

Furthermore, as an "emerging company", Contact Gold's independent auditors are not required to attest to the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting while the Company is an emerging growth company. This means that the effectiveness of our financial operations may differ from our peer companies in that they may be required to obtain independent registered public accounting firm attestations as to the effectiveness of their internal controls over financial reporting while we are not. While our management will be required to attest to internal control over financial reporting and we will be required to detail changes to our internal controls on a quarterly basis, we cannot provide assurance that the independent registered public accounting firm's review process in assessing the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, if obtained, would not find one or more material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Further, once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will be subject to independent registered public accounting firm attestation regarding the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting unless our public float is less than US\$ 75 million. Even if management finds such controls to be effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may decline to attest to the effectiveness of such internal controls and issue a qualified report.

### ***Credit Risk***

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Contact Gold's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets. The Company limits exposure to credit risk and liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high credit quality banking institutions in Canada and the USA. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

## DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company is authorized to issue 515,000,000 shares in the capital of the Company, of which 500,000,000 are designated as common stock, par value US\$0.001 per Contact Share and 15,000,000 are designated as Preferred Shares, par value US\$1.00 per Preferred Shares.

### *Common Stock*

Holders of Contact Shares are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a shareholder vote. Holders of Contact Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Therefore, holders of a majority of the Contact Shares voting for the election of directors can elect all of the directors. Holders of the Contact Shares representing one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the voting power of the capital stock issued, outstanding and entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, are necessary to constitute a quorum at any meeting of holders of Contact Shares. A vote by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Contact Shares is required to effectuate certain fundamental corporate changes such as liquidation, merger or an amendment to the articles of incorporation. Holders of the Contact Shares have no pre-emptive rights, no conversion rights and there are no redemption provisions applicable to the Contact Shares. There are no provisions for sinking or purchase funds, for permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities and any other material restrictions, and for requiring a holder of Contact Shares to contribute additional capital.

Subject to the rights of holders of Preferred Shares outlined below, holders of Contact Shares are entitled to share in all dividends that the Board, in its discretion, declares from legally available funds. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up, each outstanding Contact Share entitles its holder to participate *pro rata* in all assets that remain after payment of liabilities and after providing for each class of stock, if any outstanding as such time, having preference over the Contact Shares.

As of the date of this AIF, 240,812,107 Contact Shares are issued and outstanding.

See also in this AIF under: "*Market for Securities – Prior Sales – Contact Shares*".

### *Preferred Stock*

On June 7, 2017, as partial consideration for the acquisition of Clover Nevada and the Contact Properties, the Company issued 11,111,111 Preferred Shares with an aggregate face value of US\$ 11,100,000 (the "Face Value") (\$15,000,000, converted using the Bank of Canada indicative exchange rate on the date prior to issuance of US\$ 0.74).

Pursuant to (i) having satisfied the terms of the LOI, and (ii) closing of the Redemption Placement, the Company redeemed all of the issued and outstanding Preferred Shares on September 29, 2020

Although the terms associated with the Preferred Shares remain unchanged, as of the date of this AIF, there are no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. Accordingly, as Waterton Nevada no longer holds any Preferred Shares, it no longer retains any of these rights and preferences, including the Right of First Offer and the Right of First Refusal prescribed by the Preferred Shares.

As of the date of this AIF, nil Preferred Shares are issued and outstanding.

### **Escrowed Securities and Securities Subject to Contractual Restriction on Transfer**

As at the date of this AIF, there were no Contact Shares held in escrow pursuant to the rules of the TSXV.

Until Contact Gold becomes a registered and reporting issuer with the SEC, all securities issued by the Company in private placement transactions – including those that are issued outside of the United States – are "restricted securities" under Rule 144 under the 1933 Act, and must bear a U.S. restrictive legend and will be subject to a regulatory hold period. Provided that the Company remains current in its current in its reporting obligations under the requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 1934 Act, act and those under Regulation A, including submitting to for filing on EDGAR its first and third quarter financial information on Form 1-U, the one (1) year Rule 144 hold period is reduced to a period of six-months. The removal of the restrictive legend will also require a U.S. opinion letter to be delivered to the transfer agent. For those Contact Shares with a restrictive legend that have been outstanding for a period greater than six-months, but under one-year, it will be necessary for a holder to represent that he/she will undertake a resale of the Contact Shares within 10 business days.

### ***Affiliate Resales of Restricted Securities***

In general, under Rule 144 under the 1933 Act, a person who is one of our affiliates and has beneficially owned Contact Shares for at least six months would be entitled to sell in “broker’s transactions” or certain “riskless principal transactions” or to market makers, a number of Contact Shares within any three-month period, that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1.0% of the number of Contact Shares then outstanding; or
- the average weekly trading volume of Contact Shares on the OCTQB during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the proposed sale.

Sales under Rule 144 by our affiliates or persons selling Contact Shares on behalf of our affiliates are also subject to a certain manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us. In addition, if the number of Contact Shares being sold under Rule 144 by an affiliate during any three-month period exceeds 5,000 shares or has an aggregate sale price in excess of US\$ 50,000, the seller must file a notice on Form 144 with the SEC and the OCTQB, if applicable, concurrently with either the placing of a sale order with the broker or the execution of a sale directly with a market maker.

Waterton Nevada is an affiliate, and accordingly is subject to such resale restrictions.

### ***Non-Affiliate Resales of Restricted Securities***

In general, under Rule 144 under the 1933 Act, as in effect on the date of this Offering Circular, a person who is not an affiliate of ours at the time of sale, and has not been an affiliate at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the Contact Shares proposed to be sold for at least six months but less than a year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than an affiliate, is entitled to sell the Contact Shares beginning on the 91<sup>st</sup> day after we have become subject to the reporting requirements of the 1934 Act without complying with the manner of sale, volume limitation or notice provisions of Rule 144, and will be subject only to the current public information requirements of Rule 144. If such person has beneficially owned the Contact Shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than our affiliates, then such person is entitled to sell such Contact Shares under Rule 144(b)(1) without regard to any Rule 144 restrictions, including the public company requirement and the current public information requirement.

## **DIVIDENDS**

The Company has no fixed dividend policy and has not declared or paid any dividends to date on the Contact Shares. Subject to the corporate law, the actual timing, payment and amount of any dividends declared and paid by the Company will be determined by and at the sole discretion of the Boar from time to time based upon, among other factors, the Company’s cash flow, results of operations and financial condition, the need for funds to finance ongoing operations and exploration and such other considerations as the board of directors in its discretion may consider or deem relevant.

Should there be holders of the Preferred Shares at some point in the future, such holders shall be entitled to participate *pari passu* with the Contact Shares in any dividends other than or in excess of the cumulative dividends.

Investors in the Company’s securities cannot expect to receive a dividend on their investment in the foreseeable future, if at all. Accordingly, it is unlikely that investors will receive any return on their investment in the Company’s securities other than through possible share price appreciation.

## MARKET FOR SECURITIES

### Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares of the Corporation are listed on the TSXV under the symbol “C” and on the OTCQB under the symbol “CGOL”. The following table sets forth the market price ranges and trading volumes of the Common Shares on the TSXV over the 12-month period prior to the date of this AIF, as reported by the TSXV:

Period	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume
<b>2020</b>			
December	0.13	0.10	9,736,840
November	0.19	0.10	6,977,724
October	0.19	0.14	1,877,068
September.....	0.23	0.175	3,892,998
August.....	0.24	0.17	3,116,950
July.....	0.275	0.165	2,507,063
June.....	0.20	0.13	2,364,072
May.....	0.16	0.135	1,545,086
April.....	0.215	0.10	6,037,885
March.....	0.165	0.08	1,475,290
February.....	0.19	0.13	2,633,757
January.....	0.215	0.15	5,451,134

The price of the Contact Shares, as quoted by the TSXV at the close of business on the date immediately before the date of this AIF, was \$0.11.

### Prior Sales

During the 12-month period before the date of this AIF, the Company issued the following Contact Shares, Warrants, Broker Warrants, and securities convertible into Contact Shares:

Date of Issue	Type of Security	Number Issued	Issue/Exercise/Deemed Price per security
March 10, 2021	Contact Shares	54,215	\$0.11
December 23, 2020	Options <sup>(1)</sup>	3,112,500	\$0.12
December 23, 2020	RSUs <sup>(1)</sup>	322,500	\$0.12
October 15, 2020	DSUs <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	278,570	\$0.175
September 29, 2020	Contact Shares	73,870,000	\$0.20
September 29, 2020	Warrants <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	36,935,000	\$0.27
September 29, 2020	Broker Warrants <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	4,255,125	\$0.27
September 29, 2020	Contact Shares	69,412,978	\$0.195
August 17, 2020	Contact Shares	140,000	\$0.15
July 23, 2020	Contact Shares <sup>(5)</sup>	362,941	\$0.185
July 15, 2020	DSUs <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	207,446	\$0.235
May 22, 2020	Contact Shares	1,630,000	\$0.10
May 22, 2020	Warrants <sup>(1)(6)</sup>	1,630,000	\$0.15
May 5, 2020	Contact Shares	3,350,000	\$0.10
May 5, 2020	Warrants <sup>(1)(6)</sup>	3,350,000	\$0.15
April 23, 2020	Contact Shares	7,520,000	\$0.10
April 23, 2020	Warrants <sup>(1)(6)</sup>	7,520,000	\$0.15
April 15, 2020	DSUs <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	325,000	\$0.15
January 16, 2020	Options <sup>(1)</sup>	2,125,000	\$0.19
January 15, 2020	RSUs <sup>(1)</sup>	239,220	\$0.185
January 15, 2020	DSUs <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	216,216	\$0.185

(1) Not listed or quoted on a marketplace

(2) Each Prospectus Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Contact Share at an exercise price of \$0.27 until September 29, 2022

(3) Each Broker Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Contact Share at a price of \$0.27 until September 29, 2022

(4) Certain of the Company's directors received Deferred Share Units (“DSUs”) in 2020 in lieu of cash fees for their services as independent directors of the Company. An additional 423,909 DSUs were awarded to the members of the Board on January 15, 2021, with each such DSU having a deemed value of \$0.115

(5) Issued to Ely Gold in satisfaction of the US\$50,000 first anniversary payment under the Green Springs Option Agreement.

(6) Each PP Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Contact Share at an exercise price of \$0.15 for a period of 24 months from the applicable tranche closing date, subject to accelerated expiry. See “The Corporation – Recent Developments”.

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, municipality of residence, position held with the Company, principal occupation for the five preceding years and number of Contact Shares beneficially owned by each person who is a director and/or an executive officer of the Company. The statement as to the Contact Shares beneficially owned, controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the directors and executive officers hereinafter named is in each instance based upon information furnished by the person concerned and is as at the date hereof.

Name, Position with the Company and Municipality of Residence	Director/Officer Since	Principal Occupation	Number of Contact Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly or Over Which Control or Direction is Exercised
Matthew Lennox-King <sup>(4)</sup> President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director <i>Whistler, British Columbia</i>	June, 2017	President & Chief Executive Officer  President & Chief Executive Officer, Pilot Gold Inc. (April 2011-November 2015)	3,793,266 <sup>(5)</sup>
John Wenger VP Strategy, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary <i>Vancouver, British Columbia</i>	June, 2017	VP, Strategy & Chief Financial Officer  Chief Financial Officer of Pilot Gold Inc. (February 2011-March 2017)	757,245 <sup>(6)</sup>
Vance Spalding Vice-President, Exploration <i>Spring Creek, Nevada</i>	June, 2017	Vice-President, Exploration Exploration Manager at Kinross Gold Corporation (January 2016-June 2017); Vice-President, Exploration at Pilot Gold Inc. (October 2011-January 2016)	449,600 <sup>(7)</sup>
Andrew Farncomb Senior Executive Vice- President and a Director <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	June, 2017	Managing Partner, Cairn Merchant Partners LP (May 2012-present)	2,280,165 <sup>(8)</sup>
Christopher Pennimpede VP, Corporate Development <i>Vancouver, British Columbia</i>	October, 2020	VP, Corporate Development  President & CEO, Canterra Minerals Corp (Dec 2020-present)  Director & Vice President Exploration, Cache Exploration Inc. (Feb 2017 – Dec 2019) Operations Manager & Senior Exploration Geologist, CSA Global (2015- May 2018)	230,577 <sup>(14)</sup>
John Dorward <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> Director, Chair of the Board <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	June, 2017	President and Chief Executive Officer, Roxgold Inc. (September 2012-present)	1,272,834 <sup>(9)</sup>
George Salamis <sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup> Director <i>North Vancouver, British Columbia</i>	June, 2017	President and Chief Executive Officer, Integra Resources Corp. (September 2017-Present); President and Chief Executive Officer, Edgewater Exploration Ltd. (September 2010-present); Director, Newcore Gold Ltd. (formerly Pinecrest Resources Ltd.) (2014-present); Executive Chairman, Integra Gold Corp. (September 2014-July 2017);	777,878 <sup>(10)</sup>

<b>Name, Position with the Company and Municipality of Residence</b>	<b>Director/Officer Since</b>	<b>Principal Occupation</b>	<b>Number of Contact Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly or Over Which Control or Direction is Exercised</b>
Mark Wellings <sup>(1)(3)</sup> Director <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	June, 2017	President, CEO and director, Eurotin Inc. (November 2015-present); Director of Adventus Mining Corporation (January 2019-present) Director, Superior Gold Inc. (present) Director, Gran Colombia Gold Corp. (December 2015-June 2018); Principal, INFOR Financial Group Inc. (September 2016-November 2020); Managing Director, Investment Banking of GMP Securities L.P. (August 1996-October 2014)	1,129,166 <sup>(11)</sup>
Riyaz Lalani <sup>(1)(2)</sup> Director <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	June, 2017	Chief Operating Officer, Think Research Corp (December 2020-present) Chief Corporate Officer, The Supreme Cannabis Company (December 2018-January 2020) Chief Executive Officer, Bayfield Strategy Inc. (February 2013-November 2018)	Nil <sup>(12)</sup>
Charlie (Richard) Davies <sup>(4)</sup> Director <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	June, 2017	Principal, Exploration, Waterton Global Resource Management (April 2014-Present); Manager, Exploration, Kinross Gold Corporation (October 2013-April 2014)	Nil <sup>(13)</sup>

(1) Member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Lalani is the Chair.

(2) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating. Mr. Salamis is the Chair.

(3) Member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Wellings is the Chair.

(4) Member of the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee. Mr. Salamis is the Chair.

(5) Mr. Lennox King also holds 1,275,000 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.28 per Contact Share, 375,000 Warrants, and 95,834 RSUs.

(6) Mr. Wenger also holds 1,125,000 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, 470,040 Warrants, and 80,000 RSUs.

(7) Mr. Spalding also holds 1,087,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.28 per Contact Share, and 100,160 RSUs.

(8) Mr. Farncomb's shareholding is in part direct, and in part through Highland Capital Advisors, a private corporation he controls; he also holds 1,087,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.28 per Contact Share, 1,429,960 Warrants, and 74,000 RSUs.

(9) Mr. Dorward's shareholding is in part direct, and in part through his spouse; He holds 712,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, 375,000 Warrants, and 509,923 DSUs.

(10) Mr. Salamis holds 712,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, and 356,945 DSUs.

(11) Mr. Wellings' shareholding is through ZCR Corp., a private corporation he controls; he also holds 712,500 with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, 200,000 Warrants, and 356,945 DSUs.

(12) Mr. Lalani holds 712,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, and 407,938 DSUs.

(13) Mr. Davies holds 712,500 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.27 per Contact Share, and 221,653 DSUs.

(14) Mr. Pennimpede holds 650,000 Options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.23 per Contact Share, and 59,774 RSUs.

The directors of the Company are elected by the shareholders at each annual general meeting and typically hold office until the next annual general meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced.

The by-laws of the Company permit the Board to appoint directors to fill any casual vacancies that may occur. Individuals appointed as directors to fill casual vacancies on the Board hold office for the remainder of the term of the director that he or she is replacing, being until the next annual general meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced.

As of the date of this AIF, the directors and executive officers, as a group, will beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, a total of 10,690,731 Contact Shares, representing approximately 4.44% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares.

### **Corporate Cease Trade Orders**

To the Company's knowledge, no director or executive officer of the Company is, as of the date hereof, or was within ten years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

### **Bankruptcies and Other Proceedings**

To the Company's knowledge, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

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

### **Penalties or Sanctions**

To the Company's knowledge, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interests, which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, any director in a conflict is required to disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter.

Other than disclosed herein, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its directors and officers or other members of management of the Company or of any proposed director, officer or other member of management as a result of their outside business interests except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties to the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies. See "*Risk Factors*" in this AIF.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

### Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee has adopted a written charter setting out its mandate and responsibilities. The Audit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to financial accounting and reporting processes and internal controls. The Audit Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to: (i) conduct reviews and discussions with management and the external auditors relating to the audit and financial reporting as are deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee; (ii) assess the integrity of internal controls and financial reporting procedures of the Company and ensure implementation of such controls and procedures; (iii) ensure appropriate standards of corporate conduct for senior financial personnel and employees and, if necessary, adopt a corporate code of ethics; (iv) review the quarterly and annual Financial Statements and MD&A of the Company's consolidated financial position and operating results and in the case of the annual Financial Statements & MD&A report thereon to the Board for approval of same; (v) select and monitor the independence and performance of the Company's external auditors and approve their remuneration; (vi) provide oversight to related party transactions entered into by the Company; and (vii) provide oversight of all disclosure relating to Financial Statements, MD&A and information derived therefrom. The Audit Committee is responsible for inquiring of management and the external auditors about significant risks or exposures, both internal and external to which the Company may be subject and assessing the steps management has taken to minimize such risks. The Audit Committee is also responsible for establishing and implementing procedures in respect of complaints and submissions relating to accounting matters and the approval of non-audit services by the external auditors.

The Charter of the Company's Audit Committee is set forth in Schedule "A" hereto.

### Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has been constituted to oversee the financial reporting processes of the Company and is comprised of three independent directors; namely Messrs. Lalani (Chair of the Audit Committee), Wellings and Dorward. Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate and possesses extensive financial knowledge, experience and comprehension of financial statements.

### Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee has experience relevant to his responsibilities for the Audit Committee.

**Riyaz Lalani.** Through January 2020 Riyaz Lalani was the Chief Corporate Officer at The Supreme Cannabis Company, Inc. and currently holds the role of Chief Operating Officer, Think Research Corporation. Mr. Lalani specializes in financial transactions, shareholder actions, crisis communications and media relations. As the founder and CEO of leading communications and stakeholder relations firm Bayfield Strategy, Inc., Mr. Lalani has extensive experience working with public companies, boards of directors, shareholders and the media. He has been involved with more than 150 shareholder actions and dozens of hostile M&A transactions.

Before founding Bayfield Strategy, Mr. Lalani was the Chief Operating Officer of Canada's largest proxy firm, where he co-led the firm's efforts to provide confidential strategic and governance advice to more than a dozen large-cap public companies to protect against potential or threatened dissident actions. He was also previously employed by an international asset manager for 10 years in New York and Toronto, including as its director of research for several years. Mr. Lalani is a director of a TSX-V listed company, and a past director of three public companies

**Mark Wellings.** Mr. Wellings is a mining professional with over 30 years of international experience in both the mining industry and mining finance sector and is currently President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Eurotin Inc., the chairman of Superior Gold Inc., and a director of Adventus Mining Corporation. Until November 2020 he was Principal at INFOR Financial Group Inc. From 1988 to 2004, Mr. Wellings worked in the mining industry with a variety of companies and roles including Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl, Arimco N.L., Inco Ltd. and Watts Griffiths McOuat in exploration, development and production. In 1996, Mr. Wellings joined the investment dealer GMP Securities L.P. where he co-founded the firm's corporate finance mining practice. During his 18 years at GMP, Mr. Wellings was responsible for, and advised on, some of the Canadian mining industry's largest transactions, both in equity financing and mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Wellings is a Professional Engineer and holds a Master of Business Administration degree and a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering.



**John Dorward.** Mr. Dorward is President and Chief Executive Officer of Roxgold Inc., a TSX-listed gold producer and has over 20 years of experience in the mining and finance industries. Prior to his time at Roxgold, Mr. Dorward served as Vice-President, Business Development at Fronteer Gold from October 2009 to April 2011 where he was an integral part of the team that sold the large Michelin uranium deposit, acquired AuEX Ventures Inc., and successfully advanced Fronteer Gold's properties prior to the company's sale to Newmont for \$2.3 billion in 2011. Mr. Dorward was the Chief Financial Officer of Mineral Deposits Ltd. from 2006 to 2009, where he was responsible for financing the construction of the Sabodala Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa, and was the Chief Financial Officer at Leviathan Resources Ltd., an ASX-listed gold producer, before its acquisition in 2006. He is currently a non-executive director of Navarre Minerals Ltd., an ASX-listed exploration company, and from 2011-2015 served as a non-executive director of Pilot Gold.

### Reliance on Certain Exemptions

The Company is relying on the exemption in Section 6.1 of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* (“NI 52-110”) from the requirement of Part 5 (Reporting Obligations) of 52-110.

### Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee charter sets out procedures regarding the provision of non-audit services by the Company's independent chartered professional accountants. This policy encourages consideration of whether the provision of services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence and requires Audit Committee pre-approval of permitted non-audit and non-audit-related services.

### External Auditor Service Fees (by category)

Ernst & Young LLP was appointed as the Company's external auditors pursuant to a letter dated July 18, 2017. The aggregate fees billed and estimated to be billed by the Company's external auditors for the last three fiscal years is set out in the table below.

Year	Audit Fees <sup>(1)(5)</sup>	Audit Related Fees <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
2020	\$313,593	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019	\$319,308	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018	\$196,270	Nil	\$8,064	Nil

- (1) “Audit Fees” refers to the aggregate fees billed by the external auditor for audit services, including those associated with the external auditors engagement related to the prospectus offerings undertaken by the Company in the respective periods
- (2) “Audit Related Fees” refers to aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and not reported under Audit Fees.
- (3) “Tax Fees” includes fees for professional services rendered by the external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.
- (4) “All Other Fees” includes all fees billed by the external auditors for services not covered in the other three categories. 2020 cost related with prospective offering.
- (5) Balances shown exclude \$1,708 in fees payable to the Canadian Public Accountability Board (2019: \$2,745; 2018: \$100).

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal proceedings or regulatory actions to which the Company or its subsidiaries or properties are or were subject to, during the most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2019.

## INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this AIF, no director, executive officer or principal shareholder of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year prior to the date of this AIF that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

## TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar of the Contact Shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc., with its principal office at 3rd Floor - 510 Burrard St. Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9.

## MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no contracts of the Company, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, that are material to the Company and that were entered into by the Company within the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year if the material contract is still in effect, other than as follows:

1. The Governance and Investor Rights Agreement includes, among other things, a standstill, lock-up and resale restrictions placed on Waterton's holdings the Company for a period of two years, and subject to certain exemptions, participation rights in favour of Waterton to maintain its *pro rata* interest in the Company and registration rights in favour of Waterton. In addition, Waterton agreed to support recommendations of management of the Company in respect of future shareholder meetings for a period of two years, subject to certain limitations. Each of Messrs. Lennox-King, Farncomb, Dorward, Wellings and Salamis agreed to a lock-up whereby they agreed not to sell or otherwise dispose of their shareholdings in the Company for a period of two years.
2. The Goldcorp Investor Rights Agreement, whereby as long as Goldcorp USA, Inc. ("**Goldcorp**") maintains a 7.5% or greater equity ownership interest in the Company: Goldcorp has the right to maintain its pro rata ownership percentage of the Company during future financings; a "top up" right to increase its equity ownership percentage to a maximum of 19.9% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares until the earlier of the date on which it elects not to exercise its participation right in any future financing or it disposes of any Contact Shares other than to its affiliates; and the right to receive regular updates of technical information about the Company; the Company agreed to form, at Goldcorp's request, a technical committee with Goldcorp having the right to appoint not less than 25% of the members of the technical committee; and if Goldcorp elects to sell a block of more than 5% of the Contact Shares, the Company was given the right to designate buyers.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the equity ownership interest in the Company held by Goldcorp fell below the 7.5% threshold, and accordingly the related rights and obligations are no longer valid.

## INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The following are the names of each person or company who is named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described, included or referred to in a filing made under National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* by the Company during or relating to the financial year ended December 31, 2020, whose profession or business gives authority to such report, valuation, statement or opinion:

- The Qualified Person for the Pony Creek Technical Report is Vance Spalding, C.P.G., Vice-President, Exploration for the Company.
- The Qualified Person for the Green Springs Technical Report is John J. Read, CPG

The Technical Reports are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), and on the Company's website at [www.contactgold.com](http://www.contactgold.com), and a summary of each of the Technical Reports are contained in this AIF under the respective sections entitled, "*The Pony Creek Project*", and "Green Springs".

Certain scientific and technical information contained in this AIF and derived from the Company's news releases in 2019, 2020 and through the date of this AIF (available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)), has been reviewed and approved by Vance Spalding, CPG, an officer of the Company and a Qualified Person.

Mr. Spalding is not independent of Contact Gold by virtue of his employment with the Company. Mr. Spalding is Vice-President, Exploration of Contact Gold and holds Contact Shares, Options and Restricted Shares. As of the date hereof, and as of the date of the press releases for which he was the Company's Qualified Person, the Contact Shares, Options and Restricted Shares held by Mr. Spalding, represent less than 1% of the issued and outstanding Contact Shares.

Mr. Read is independent of Contact Gold, and as of the date of this AIF, holds no Contact Shares or other Contact Gold equity securities.

Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants (regarding the Financial Statements and auditor's report thereon), has advised the Company that it is independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the Company's website at [www.contactgold.com](http://www.contactgold.com). Additional information, including information concerning directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, where applicable, will be contained in the management proxy circular of the Company for its annual shareholders meeting to be held in 2019.

Additional financial information is provided in the Financial Statements and MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018.

**SCHEDULE “A” – CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE  
CONTACT GOLD CORP.**

**1. ROLE AND OBJECTIVE**

The Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) is appointed by and reports to the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Contact Gold Corp. (the “**Corporation**”). The Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to financial accounting and reporting process and internal controls for the Corporation.

The Committee and its membership shall to the best of its ability, knowledge and acting reasonably, meet all applicable legal, regulatory and listing requirements, including, without limitation, those of any stock exchange on which the Corporation's shares are listed, the Nevada Revised Statutes applicable to Nevada corporations (the “**Nevada Act**”), Title 7, Chapter 78, and the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (the “**CBCA**”), and all applicable securities regulatory authorities.

**2. COMPOSITION**

- The Committee shall be composed of three or more directors as shall be designated by the Board from time to time.
- A majority of members of the Committee shall be “independent”; and all shall be financially literate (as such terms are defined under applicable securities laws and exchange requirements for audit committee purposes).
- Each member of the Committee shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including a company's balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement.
- At least one member of the Committee shall have sufficient experience to be considered a Financial Expert, where such is determined by having been a chief financial officer, chartered or certified public accountant, certified management accountant, or partner of an accounting firm.
- Members of the Committee shall be appointed at a meeting of the Board, typically held immediately after the annual shareholders' meeting. Each member shall serve until his/her successor is appointed unless he/she shall resign or be removed by the Board or he/she shall otherwise cease to be a director of the Corporation. Any member may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board.
- Where a vacancy occurs at any time in the membership of the Committee, it may be filled by a vote of a majority of the Board.
- A Chair of the Committee shall be designated by the Board or, if it does not do so, the members of the Committee shall elect a chair by vote of a majority of the full Committee membership. The Chair of the Committee shall be an independent director (as described above), and as detailed herein is charged with the responsibility of oversight over matters detailed in this Charter.
- If the Chair of the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee, one of the other members of the Committee present at the meeting shall be chosen by the Committee to preside.
- The Chair of the Committee presiding at any meeting shall not have a casting vote.
- The Committee shall appoint a secretary (the “**Secretary**”) who need not be a member of the Committee or a director of the Corporation. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the meetings of the Committee. This role is normally filled by the Secretary of the Corporation.
- No Committee member shall simultaneously serve on the audit committee of more than two other public companies with active business operations or significant assets.

**3. MEETINGS**

- The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, at the discretion of the Chair or a majority of its members, as circumstances dictate or as may be required by applicable legal or listing requirements, provided that meetings of the Committee shall be convened whenever requested by the external auditors (the “**Independent Auditors**”) or any member of the Committee in accordance with the Nevada Act.

- The Chair of the Committee shall prepare and/or approve an agenda in advance of each meeting.
- Notice of the time and place of every meeting may be given orally, in writing, by facsimile or by e-mail to each member of the Committee at least 48 hours prior to the time fixed for such meeting.
- A member may in any manner waive notice of the meeting. Attendance of a member at the meeting shall constitute waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting was not lawfully called.
- Any member of the Committee may participate in the meeting of the Committee by means of conference telephone or other communication equipment, and the member participating in a meeting pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed, for purposes hereof, to be present in person at the meeting.
- A majority of Committee members, present in person, by video-conference, by telephone or by a combination thereof, shall constitute a quorum.
- If within one hour of the time appointed for a meeting of the Committee, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present within one hour of the time appointed for such adjourned meeting, such meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the second adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present, the quorum for the adjourned meeting shall consist of the members then present.
- If and whenever a vacancy shall exist, the remaining members of the Committee may exercise all of its powers and responsibilities so long as a quorum remains in office for no more than six months, at which time the vacancy will be filled by a vote of a majority of the Board.
- At all meetings of the Committee, every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast. In case of an equality of votes, the matter will be referred to the Board for decision. Any decision or determination of the Committee reduced to writing and signed by all of the members of the Committee shall be fully effective as if it had been made at a meeting duly called and held.
- The CEO and CFO are expected to be available to attend meetings, but a portion of every meeting will be reserved for in camera discussion without the CEO or CFO, or any other member of management, being present.
- The Committee may by specific invitation have other resource persons in attendance such officers, directors and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, and other persons, including the Independent Auditors, as it may see fit, from time to time, to attend at meetings of the Committee.
- The Board may at any time amend or rescind any of the provisions hereof, or cancel them entirely, with or without substitution.
- The Committee shall have the right to determine who shall and who shall not be present at any time during a meeting of the Committee.
- Minutes of Committee meetings shall be sent to all Committee members.
- The Chair of the Committee shall report periodically the Committee's findings and recommendations to the Board.

#### **4. RESOURCES AND AUTHORITY**

- The Committee shall have access to such officers and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and to such information with respect to the Corporation and its subsidiaries as it considers being necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.
- The Committee shall have the authority to obtain advice and assistance from internal or external legal, accounting or other advisors and resources, as it deems advisable, at the expense of the Corporation.
- The Committee shall have the authority to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

## 5. RESPONSIBILITIES

### a. Chair

To carry out its oversight responsibilities, the Chair of the Committee shall undertake the following:

- provide leadership to the Committee with respect to its functions as described in this Charter and as otherwise may be appropriate, including overseeing the logistics of the operations of the Committee;
- chair meetings of the Committee, unless not present (including in camera sessions), and reports to the Board following each meeting of the Committee on the findings, activities and any recommendations of the Committee;
- ensures that the Committee meets on a regular basis and at least four times per year;
- in consultation with the Committee members, establishes a calendar for holding meetings of the Committee;
- establish the agenda for each meeting of the Committee, with input from other Committee members, and any other parties, as applicable;
- ensures that Committee materials are available to any director on request;
- acts as liaison and maintains communication with the Chair of the Board (or Lead Director if an individual other than the Chair) and the Board to optimize and coordinate input from Board members, and to optimize the effectiveness of the Committee. This includes, at least annually and at such other times and in such manner as the Committee considers advisable, reporting to the full Board on:
  - (a) all proceedings and deliberations of the Committee;
  - (b) the role of the Committee and the effectiveness of the Committee in contributing to the objectives and responsibilities of the Board as a whole; and
  - (c) principal operating and business risks identified by management and how each are either mitigated or managed.
- ensure that the members of the Committee understand and discharge their duties and obligations;
- foster ethical and responsible decision making by the Committee and its individual members;
- encourage Committee members to ask questions and express viewpoints during meetings;
- together with the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (the “**CG&N Committee**”), oversee the structure, composition, membership and activities delegated to the Committee from time to time;
- ensure that resources and expertise are available to the Committee so that it may conduct its work effectively and efficiently and pre-approve work to be done for the Committee by consultants;
- facilitate effective communication between members of the Committee and management;
- encourage the Committee to meet in separate, regularly scheduled, non-management, closed sessions with the Independent Auditors;
- attend each meeting of shareholders to respond to any questions from shareholders as may be put to the Chair; and
- perform such other duties and responsibilities as may be delegated to the Chair by the Board from time to time.

### b. The Committee

The Committee has the authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to its responsibilities, and it may request the Independent Auditors as well as any officer of the Corporation, or legal counsel for the Corporation, to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Committee. The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the books and records of the Corporation and has the authority to retain, at the expense of the Corporation, special legal, accounting, or other consultants or experts to assist in the performance of the Committee's duties.

The Committee is hereby delegated the duties and powers specified in the Nevada Act and Section 171 of the CBCA and, without limiting these duties and powers, the Committee will carry out the following responsibilities:

#### Financial Accounting and Reporting Process and Internal Controls

- review the annual audited financial statements to satisfy itself that they are presented in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) or United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“**US GAAP**”, and together with IFRS, “**applicable Accounting Principles**”), and report thereon to the Board and recommend to the Board whether or not same should be approved prior to their being filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities. The Committee shall also review and approve the interim financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis relating to annual and interim financial statements, annual and interim earnings press releases and any other public disclosure documents that are required to be reviewed by the Committee under any applicable laws before the Corporation publicly discloses this information and/or prior to their being filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities. The Committee shall discuss significant issues regarding applicable Accounting Principles, practices, and judgments of management with management and the Independent Auditors as and when the Committee deems it appropriate to do so. The Committee shall satisfy itself that the information contained in the annual audited financial statements, the interim financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis relating to such annual and interim financial statements is not significantly erroneous, misleading or incomplete and that the audit and review functions have been effectively carried out.
- review management’s internal control report. In consultation with the Independent Auditors the Committee shall assess the integrity of management’s risk assessments and internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures and ensure implementation of such controls and procedures.
- review financial summaries and disclosures made in accordance with the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act (“**ESTMA**”), including but not limited to attestation reports made by a director or officer of the Corporation that the information in the report is true, accurate and complete in all material respects and that reasonable diligence has been exercised.
- be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation’s public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation’s financial statements, and periodically assess the adequacy of these procedures.
- meet no less frequently than annually with the Independent Auditors and the Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, with the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, to review accounting practices, internal controls and such other matters as the Committee, Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, with the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, deems appropriate.
- inquire of management and the Independent Auditors about significant risks or exposures, both internal and external, to which the Corporation may be subject, and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risks.
- review the post-audit or management letter containing the recommendations of the Independent Auditors and management’s response and subsequent follow-up to any identified weaknesses.
- oversee the Corporation’s plans to adopt changes to policy choices under applicable Accounting Principles, and related disclosure obligations.
- in consultation with the CG&N Committee, ensure that there is an appropriate standard of corporate conduct including, if necessary, adopting and overseeing a corporate code of ethics for senior financial personnel.
- establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of:
  - complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
  - confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.
- provide oversight to related party transactions entered into by the Corporation.

### Independent Auditors

- recommend to the Board for approval by shareholders, the selection, appointment and compensation of the Independent Auditors;
- be directly responsible for oversight of the Independent Auditors and the Independent Auditors shall report directly to the Committee.
- ensure the lead audit partner and the other audit partners (if any) at the Independent Auditor is replaced in compliance with applicable laws.
- be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the Independent Auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the Independent Auditors regarding financial reporting.
- with reference to the procedures outlined separately in “Procedures for Approval of Non-Audit Services” (attached hereto as Appendix ‘A’), pre-approve all audit and non-audit services not prohibited by law to be provided by the Independent Auditors.
- monitor and assess the relationship between management and the Independent Auditors and monitor, confirm, support and assure the independence and objectivity of the Independent Auditors.
- review the Independent Auditors’ audit plan, including scope, procedures, timing and staffing of the audit as well as any procedures relating to attestation on the Corporation’s ESTMA reporting.
- review the results of the annual audit with the Independent Auditors, including matters related to the conduct of the audit, and receive and review the auditor's interim review reports.
- review the results of procedures undertaken by the Independent Auditors relating to ESTMA reporting, and receive and review the auditor's reporting thereon.
- obtain timely reports from the Independent Auditors describing critical accounting policies and practices, alternative treatments of information within applicable Accounting Principles that were discussed with management, their ramifications, and the Independent Auditors' preferred treatment and material written communications between the Corporation and the Independent Auditors.
- review fees paid by the Corporation to the Independent Auditors and other professionals in respect of audit and non-audit services on an annual basis.
- review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former auditors of the Corporation.

### ***Other Responsibilities***

- perform any other activities consistent with this Charter and governing law, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate;
- institute and oversee special investigations, as needed; and
- review and assess the adequacy of this Charter annually and submit any proposed revisions to the Board for approval.



## APPENDIX "A"

### Procedures for Approval of Non Audit Services

1. The external auditors to Contact Gold Corp. (the "**Corporation**") shall be prohibited from performing for the Corporation the following categories of non-audit services:
  - (a) bookkeeping or other services related to the Corporation's accounting records or financial statements;
  - (b) financial information systems design and implementation;
  - (c) appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinion or contributions-in-kind reports;
  - (d) actuarial services;
  - (e) internal audit outsourcing services;
  - (f) management functions;
  - (g) human resources;
  - (h) broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;
  - (i) legal services;
  - (j) expert services unrelated to the audit; and
  - (k) any other service that the Canadian Public Accountability Board or any other applicable regulatory authority determines is impermissible.
  
2. In the event that the Corporation wishes to retain the services of the Corporation's external auditors for minimal non-audit services (e.g. tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning), the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation shall consult with the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (the "**Committee**"), who shall have the authority to approve or disapprove on behalf of the Committee, such non-audit services in accordance with the requirements set forth under the "Exemption for minimal non-audit services" provided by Section 2.3 (4) of National Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees*, whereby
  - (a) the aggregate fees paid for all the non-audit services that are not approved by the Committee is reasonably expected to constitute no more than five per cent of the aggregate fees paid by the Corporation and its subsidiary entities to the Corporation's external auditor during the financial year in which the services are provided;
  - (b) the Corporation or the subsidiary entity of the issuer, as the case may be, did not recognize the services as non-audit services at the time of the engagement; and
  - (c) once recognized as non-audit services, the services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee of the issuer and approved, prior to the completion of the audit, by the Committee.
  
3. All other non-audit services shall be approved or disapproved by the Committee as a whole as set forth herein.
  
4. The Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation shall maintain a record of non-audit services approved by the Chair of the Committee or the Committee for each fiscal year and provide a report to the Committee no less frequently than on a quarterly basis.