MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
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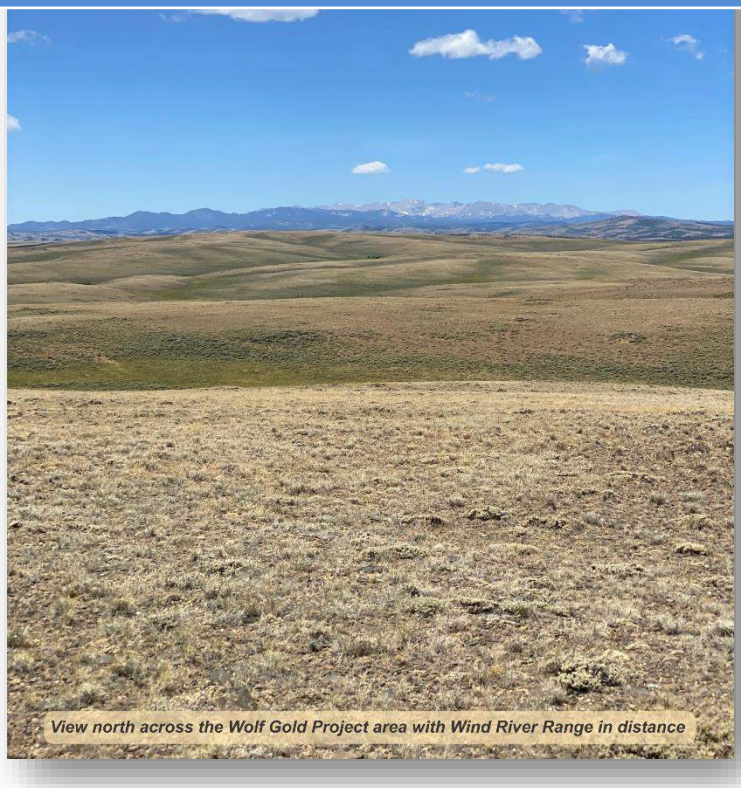
TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE WOLF GOLD PROJECT, FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING, USA



View north across the Wolf Gold Project area with Wind River Range in distance

Submitted to:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Wolf Gold Project is located in the historical Lewiston mining district in southwestern Wyoming, at the southeastern end of the Wind River Range in Fremont County. Visionary Gold Corp ("Visionary") began acquisition of mineral interests and to stake unpatented US lode mining claims in the Lewiston district in early 2020. Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Wolf gold exploration project at the request of Visionary. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended.

The Wolf property is a direct 17km east-southeast of Atlantic City, Wyoming, and a direct 45km south-southeast of the City of Lander, Wyoming. Access is by paved highway for about 50km, then by well-maintained public gravel roads for about 20km. The property covers a total area of 2165 hectares.

Topography of the project area is a gently rolling landscape at an elevation of about 2250 meters with high semi-arid climate and semidesert vegetation. Winters are very cold and summers pleasantly warm, with averages of 45cm rain and 335cm of snow.

Visionary has three types of mineral rights in the Wolf project area. The company staked 121 unpatented US lode mining claims in three separate groups covering an area of 915.3ha. The company has possessory mineral interest in the located lode claims under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Visionary has leased rights to two groups of patented lode mining claims, the Ruby group of four claims containing 41.7ha, and the Helen G group of two claims covering containing 17.5ha. Both leases are for three years, with provision to remain in effect so long as royalties are paid. The leases confer a 2% NSR royalty to the owners of the claims and an additional 2% royalty to a previous leaseholder who assigned the leases to Visionary. Visionary has leased mineral rights to Wyoming State land in 14 parcels covering 1190ha. Royalties for metallic mineral production from state lands, based on sales value per short ton production, range from 5% to 10%.

Wyoming is considered a favorable jurisdiction for mineral development. The state was ranked 6th of the United States for favorability and 29th of 76 jurisdictions internationally in the 2019 Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies. The nearby Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area does not impact this exploration area. The property is transected by the historic Oregon, California, Mormon-Pioneer, and Pony Express Trails. Surface activities must be planned and conducted to avoid disruption of these tracks.

Gold was discovered in the Lewiston and adjacent South Pass-Atlantic City mining districts in 1842, launching a period with many small mines through the remainder of the century. Another period of gold mining activity occurred between 1933 and 1941. Only minor amounts of gold have been mined since the Second World War. During the period 1962 through 1983, United States Steel mined banded iron formation, with the taconite iron ore shipped to the smelter in Geneva, Utah. This large-scale mining activity demonstrates the favorability of the location for mine development and production. Gold exploration campaigns have been conducted in the district by numerous companies over the past decades, with no results yet warranting mine development.

The Lewiston mining district occurs in an area of Archean rocks of the Wyoming craton – part of the ancient geologic core of North America. All known gold mineralization within the Atlantic City-South Pass and Lewiston districts is hosted within supracrustal rocks of the South Pass granite-greenstone terrane. Units lower in the stratigraphy include serpentinite, tremolite-talc-chlorite schist, pelitic schist, quartzite, amphibolite, and banded iron formation. These units are overlain by the Archean Miners Delight Formation, a unit dominantly of metagraywacke, interpreted to have been deposited in a deep ocean basin with sedimentary and volcanic contributions. All rocks of the South Pass granite-greenstone belt have been subjected to a sequence of deformational events that folded the rocks into a synclinorium. The Atlantic City-South Pass district is located along the northern limb of this fold; the Lewiston district is located along the southern limb. Gold mineralization was synchronous with deformation and metamorphism. Several periods of magmatism emplaced generally felsic plutons and mafic dikes.

Known gold mineralization in the South Pass granite-greenstone belt is dominantly localized along strike-parallel ductile shear zones, particularly where these shears penetrate competent lithologies. Most auriferous structures contain only minor silver. The lode gold deposits known in the Lewiston district are orogenic gold deposits that formed during orogenic or mountain-building events, presumably in Archean time. Orogenic gold deposits are typified by quartz-dominant vein systems with relatively low abundances of sulfide minerals. Gold to silver ratios of ores range from 10 to 1. Gold grades in orogenic gold deposits are commonly high, in the 5-30g Au/t range. There is a strong structural control of mineralization at all scales. Deposits are normally localized in second- or third-order structures proximal to large-scale trans-crustal structures. Ore commonly occurs in steeply inclined shoots with down-dip continuity of hundreds to a thousand meters or more.

Visionary initiated exploration activities in 2020. The company completed an initial program of geologic mapping centered on the historical Wolf Mine. This work helped define the dimensions, gold distribution and orientation of the mineral-controlling structure needed to design an effective drill-test. Rock-chip geochemical sampling, concentrated near the Wolf Mine, was designed to characterize the character and extent of alteration and mineralization at that occurrence. Systematic soil geochemical sampling extended across the Wolf group of claims. Three lines of an induced polarization electrical geophysical survey were completed within the same area.

To the best of our knowledge and available public and historical documents, the Lewiston district has never been tested by drilling. In effect, there has been no exploration below a depth of about 50 meters.

The Wolf property is a property of merit that warrants additional exploration. The existence of widespread alteration specifically in the area of the Wolf Mine and in the Miners Delight Formation at a district scale,

and mineralization with elevated precious metals grades in the historical record indicate potential for the Wolf Project to host gold deposits of economic interest.

A phased exploration program is recommended to prudently explore the property. Key objectives of Phase 1 exploration will be to determine the geological 'signature' of known mineralized structures and controls and to use these characteristics as vectors for the definition of other potentially mineralized areas. Work will be focused on the Wolf (Ruby) lease area and may include:

- Compilation of available historical technical and non-technical information.
- Multielement soil geochemistry.
- Geophysical surveys, including consideration of very low frequency electromagnetics (VLF-EM), ground magnetics, and induced polarization (IP) to define target zones within identified structural corridors.
- Development of an "exploration toolbox" and geological model for testing.

Phase 2 will refine targets and drill-test the Wolf Mine structural corridor and identify targets within the Lewiston district, through:

- Continued acquisition of geological, geochemical, and geophysical information along the Wolf Mine shear zone.
- Property-scale geological mapping to characterize the geological and structural framework of the property.
- Planning, permitting, and drilling of two or three fences of holes crossing the Wolf Mine structure, to define the geology to a depth of at least 100 meters.
- Expansion of multielement soil geochemistry data to cover principal targets areas within all three claim blocks.
- Expansion of geophysical surveys to cover target areas within all three claim blocks.

The estimated cost of Phase 1 exploration is US$196,650. The estimated cost of Phase 2 exploration is US$894,700.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lewiston district is an historical mining district located at the southern end of the Wind River Range in Fremont County, Wyoming. Beginning in early 2020, Galileo Exploration Ltd. (TSXV:GXL) began to acquire mineral interests, including staking unpatented US lode mining claims in the district. On November 25, 2020, Galileo announced a name change to Visionary Gold Corp. (Visionary) and launch of a new website (www.visionarygoldcorp.com) as part of a corporate reorganization and re-branding. Visionary has adopted "VIZ" as the new trading symbol for its common shares.

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Wolf gold exploration project in the Lewiston mining district of Fremont County, Wyoming, at the request of Visionary. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Wolf Gold Project in support of securities regulatory reporting requirements. The Wolf gold project is located in the historical Lewiston mining district at the southern limit of the Wind River Range in Fremont County, Wyoming. The district was discovered in the 1860's and saw intermittent limited production from several small mines in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Numerous companies have explored portions of the district in subsequent years. There have been no prior NI 43-101 technical reports prepared for the subject property. There are no current mineral resource estimates for the project area.

Odin D. Christensen is an independent consulting geologist retained by MDA for the preparation of this report. Dr. Christensen has more than four decades of experience as a professional geologist and is a qualified person under NI 43-101. The author is independent of and has no prior affiliation with Visionary. Michael W. Ressel works as a senior geologist for MDA in Reno, Nevada. Dr. Ressel has more than 30 years of experience as a geologist, is a qualified person under NI 43-101, and is independent of and has no prior affiliation with Visionary.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to MDA by Visionary relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, and interpretations. The authors have, as well, reviewed technical reports available in the public domain relative to geology and history of the project area. The authors have relied upon this material for the preparation of this report.

Dr. Christensen visited the Wolf project on October 1, 2020, accompanied by Mr. Wesley Adams, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Visionary. During the visit, Christensen toured the surface and reviewed the general geology of the district, including visits to numerous historical prospect pits and mines. Christensen collected a suite of samples for check geochemical analysis.

The authors have relied upon data and information available in the public domain and provided by Visionary. The authors have reviewed much of the available data and Dr. Christensen made a site visit. The authors have made judgements about the general reliability of the underlying data and have made

such independent investigations as deemed necessary in the professional judgement of the authors to be able to reasonably present the conclusions discussed herein.

The effective date of the technical report is October 31, 2020.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, MDA has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inches	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 miles	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square miles
1 square kilometer	= 0.386 square miles	

Weight

1 troy ounce	= 31.103 grams	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,2205 pounds

Concentration

1 percent (%)	= 10,000 parts per million (ppm)
1 part per million (ppm)	= 10,000 parts per billion (ppb)
1 troy ounce/ton	= 34.286 grams/ton

Currency. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States of America.

Deposit. Unless modified by some other adjective, "deposit" means "mineral deposit"; a mass of naturally occurring mineral material, usually in a concentration greater than local background concentrations, some of whose constituents may have economic value under certain circumstances. Some, but not all, mineral deposits may merit exploration for their economic potential. The use of the term does <u>not</u> imply that the deposit contains a "Mineral Resource", as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (2014).

Geographic Coordinates. Unless otherwise indicated, all geographic coordinates used in this report are Universal Transverse Mercator, North American 1983 Datum, Zone 12T, meters (UTM NAD83 Z12). See also "Public Land Survey System", below.

"Historical Estimate". As defined by NI 43-101 "means an estimate of the quantity, grade, or metal or mineral content of a deposit that an issuer has not verified as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve,

and which was prepared before the issuer acquiring, or entering into an agreement to acquire, an interest in the property that contains the deposit."

Public Land Survey System ("PLSS") is the surveying method developed and used in the United States to plat, or divide, real property for sale and settling. The following terminology from the PLSS is used in some parts of this report:

Range (R): A measure of the distance east or west from a referenced principal meridian, in units of six miles.

Section: An approximately one-square-mile block of land. There are 36 sections in a survey township.

Township (T): (1) Synonym for survey township, i.e., a square parcel of land of 36 square miles, or (2) A measure of the distance north or south from a referenced baseline, in units of six miles.

PLSS surveys in this portion of Wyoming are based in the 6th Principal Base and Meridian.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry – an analytical method
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (United States)
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimeters
°C	degrees centigrade
DEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FA	fire assay – an analytical method for precious metals
ft	foot or feet
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
g	gram
GA	billion years
GPS	Global Positioning System – satellite system used for ground location. Also colloquially refers to the receivers used to obtain such locations from the system.
g/t	grams per tonne. Expression of an element's concentration, e.g. "g Au/t".
ha	hectares
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma atomic emission mass spectrometry – an analytical method.
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry – an analytical method.
ICP_OES	inductively couples plasma mass spectrometry – optical emission spectroscopy – an analytical method.
ICP	inductively coupled plasma spectrometry; a more general term including the above three methods
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
LLC or L.L.C.	Limited Liability Company

m	meters
Ma	million years old
mm	millimeters
mt	metric tonnes
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101, a national instrument for the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects which come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA"). As a codified and standardized reporting format, it is sometimes voluntarily used even in situations where the CSA have no jurisdiction. Also written as "NI 43-101".
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce – in this report meaning troy ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
SFA	Sagebrush Focal Area – an area proposed as having outstanding sage grouse habitat
t	metric ton or tonne
ton	Imperial short ton
T, R	township and range, as in for example "T44N, R53E" or "T44 North, R53 East"

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, private land, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States. The authors did not conduct in-depth investigations of the environmental, permitting, or social-economic issues associated with the Wolf Gold Project, and the authors are not experts with respect to these issues.

The authors have relied upon Wesley Adams, Chief Executive Officer of Visionary, and Darren Lindsay, Director of Visionary, for information concerning the status of Visionary claims and property agreements associated with the Wolf project, and for information concerning the environmental, permitting and social-economic issues associated with the project.

Sections 4.0 and 13.0 are based on information provided by Visionary. The authors have verified, as possible, the consistency of the information provided in this section with public records, but they offer no professional opinion regarding the provided information.

The authors particularly acknowledge the value of numerous conversations and communication with Darren Lindsay, Director of Visionary.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Wolf Gold Project is located in southwestern Wyoming at the southern end of the Wind River Range in Fremont County, Wyoming. The property covers a total area of 2165 hectares (5350 acres) in all or parts of Sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, and 34, Township 29 North, Range 98 West, 6th Principal Meridian; and Sections 4, 5, 6 and 8, Township 28 North, Range 98 West, 6th Principal Meridian.

The Wolf project is located a direct 17 kilometers east-southeast of the small community of Atlantic City, Wyoming, and a direct 45 kilometers south-southeast of the City of Lander Wyoming, the county seat of Fremont County (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.3). The center of the property is at approximately 42.45 degrees North Latitude and 108.53 degrees West Longitude. The property is on the Radium Springs and Lewiston Lakes 7 ½ minute topographic quadrangle maps of the United States Geological Survey.

Figure 4.1 Wolf Project Area Location Map

Wolf Project - Fremont County - Wyoming

4.2 Wolf Project Mineral Tenures

Visionary has three types of mineral rights tenure in the Wolf project area: through US unpatented lode mining claims, through leased US patented lode mining claims, and through leases on Wyoming state lands.

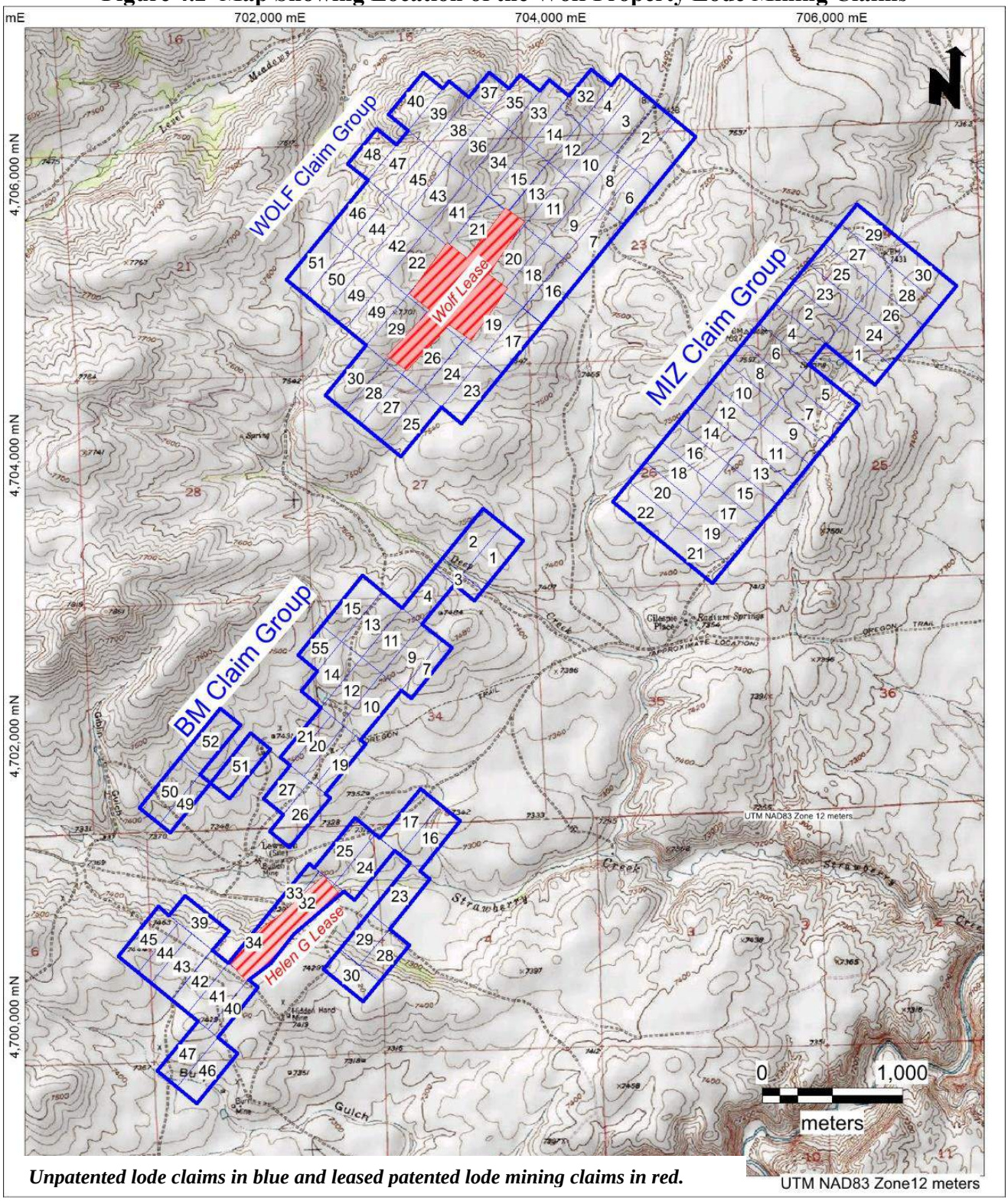
Table 4.1 Type and Areas of Mineral Tenure at the Wolf Property, Wyoming

Mineral Tenure	Number	Area, hectares
Unpatented lode claims	121	915.3
Patented lode claims	2	59.2
Wyoming state lands	14	1190

4.2.1 Lode Mining Claims

Visionary, through Lost Creek Corporation ("Lost Creek"), a Wyoming corporation and wholly owned subsidiary, has staked 121 United States lode mining claims in the project area. The claims occur within three named claim groups, with a total area of 915.3 hectares. The named claim groups comprise five non-contiguous claim blocks that are separated by no more than about one kilometer from an adjacent block. The location of these claims is shown in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3. The company has a possessory mineral interest in the located lode claims under the General Mining law of 1872 as amended. Surface access as needed for mineral exploration is administered by the BLM.

Figure 4.2 Map Showing Location of the Wolf Property Lode Mining Claims



Unpatented lode claims in blue and leased patented lode mining claims in red.

Table 4.2 List of US Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

Claim Name	Serial Number	Meridian Township Range Section	Subdivision	Location Date
BM 1	WMC314342	06 T29N R98W 027	SE	07/19/2020
BM 2	WMC314343	06 T29N R98W 027	SE	07/19/2020
BM 3	WMC314344	06 T29N R98W 027	SE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NE	
BM 4	WMC314345	06 T29N R98W 027	SW,SE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NE,NW	
BM 7	WMC314346	06 T29N R98W 034	NE,NW	07/19/2020
BM 9	WMC314347	06 T29N R98W 034	NE,NW	07/19/2020
BM 10	WMC314348	06 T29N R98W 034	NW,SW	07/19/2020
BM 11	WMC314349	06 T29N R98W 024	NW	07/19/2020
BM 12	WMC314350	06 T29N R98W 034	NW,SW	07/19/2020
BM 13	WMC314351	06 T29N R98W 027	SW	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NW	
BM 14	WMC314352	06 T29N R98W 033	NE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NW	
BM 15	WMC314353	06 T29N R98W 027	SW	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NW	
BM 16	WMC314354	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW,SE	
BM 17	WMC314355	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW,SE	
BM 19	WMC314356	06 T29N R98W 033	SE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW	
BM 20	WMC314357	06 T29N R98W 033	SE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW	
BM 21	WMC314358	06 T29N R98W 033	SE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NW,SW	
BM 23	WMC314359	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 005	NE	
BM 24	WMC314360	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 005	NE	
BM 25	WMC314361	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 005	NE	
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW	
BM 26	WMC314362	06 T28N R98W 005	NE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 033	SE	
		06 T29N R98W 034	SW	
BM 27	WMC314363	06 T29N R98W 033	SE	07/19/2020
BM 28	WMC314364	06 T28N R98W 004	NW,SW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 005	NE,SE	
BM 29	WMC314365	06 T28N R98W 004	NW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 005	NE,SE	
BM 30	WMC314366	06 T28N R98W 005	SE	07/19/2020
BM 32	WMC314367	06 T28N R98W 005	NE	07/19/2020
BM 33	WMC314368	06 T28N R98W 005	NE	07/19/2020

Claim Name	Serial Number	Meridian Township Range Section	Subdivision	Location Date
BM 34	WMC314369	06 T28N R98W 005	NE,NW,SW	07/19/2020
BM 39	WMC314370	06 T28N R98W 005	NW,SW	07/19/2020
BM 40	WMC314371	06 T28N R98W 005	SW	07/19/2020
BM 41	WMC314372	06 T28N R98W 005	SW	07/19/2020
BM 42	WMC314373	06 T28N R98W 005	SW	07/19/2020
BM 43	WMC314374	06 T28N R98W 005	NW,SW	07/19/2020
BM 44	WMC314375	06 T28N R98W 005	NW,SW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 006	SE	
BM 45	WMC314376	06 T28N R98W 005	NW,SW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 006	NE,SE	
BM 46	WMC314377	06 T28N R98W 005	SW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 008	NW	
BM 47	WMC314378	06 T28N R98W 005	SW	07/19/2020
		06 T28N R98W 008	NW	
BM 49	WMC314379	06 T29N R98W 033	SW,SE	07/19/2020
BM 50	WMC314380	06 T29N R98W 033	SW	07/19/2020
BM 51	WMC314381	06 T29N R98W 033	SE	07/19/2020
BM 52	WMC314382	06 T29N R98W 033	NE,SW,SE	07/19/2020
BM 55	WMC314383	06 T29N R98W 033	NE	07/19/2020
		06 T29N R98W 034	NW	
MIZ 1	WMC314292	06 T29N R98W 024	SW,SE	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 025	NW	
MIZ 2	WMC314293	06 T29N R98W 024	SW	07/17/2020
MIZ 4	WMC314294	06 T29N R98W 024	SW	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 025	NW	
MIZ 5	WMC314295	06 T29N R98W 025	NW	07/17/2020
MIZ 6	WMC314296	06 T29N R98W 023	SE	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 024	SW	
		06 T29N R98W 025	NW	
MIZ 7	WMC314297	06 T29N R98W 025	NW	07/17/2020
MIZ 8	WMC314298	06 T29N R98W 023	SE	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 024	SW	
		06 T29N R98W 025	NW	
		06 T29N R98W 026	NE	
MIZ 9	WMC314299	06 T29N R98W 025	NW	07/17/2020
MIZ 10	WMC314300	06 T29N R98W 025	NW	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 026	NE	
MIZ 11	WMC314301	06 T29N R98W 025	NW,SW	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 026	NE	
MIZ 12	WMC314302	06 T29N R98W 025	NW	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 026	NE	
MIZ 13	WMC314303	06 T29N R98W 025	NW,SW	07/17/2020
		06 T29N R98W 026	NE,SE	
MIZ 14	WMC314304	06 T29N R98W 026	NE	07/17/2020
MIZ 15	WMC314305	06 T29N R98W 026	NE,SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 16	WMC314306	06 T29N R98W 026	NE,SE	07/17/2020

Claim Name	Serial Number	Meridian Township Range Section	Subdivision	Location Date
MIZ 17	WMC314307	06 T29N R98W 026	SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 18	WMC314308	06 T29N R98W 026	NE,SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 19	WMC314309	06 T29N R98W 026	SW	07/17/2020
MIZ 20	WMC314310	06 T29N R98W 026	NE,NW,SW,SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 21	WMC314311	06 T29N R98W 026	SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 22	WMC314312	06 T29N R98W 026	SW,SE	07/17/2020
MIZ 23	WMC314390	06 T29N R98W 024	SW	09/01/2020
MIZ 24	WMC314391	06 T29N R98W 024	SW,SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 025	NE	
MIZ 25	WMC314392	06 T29N R98W 024	SW,SE	09/01/2020
MIZ 26	WMC314393	06 T29N R98W 024	SW,SE	09/01/2020
MIZ 27	WMC314394	06 T29N R98W 024	NW,SW,SE	09/01/2020
MIZ 28	WMC314395	06 T29N R98W 024	SE	09/01/2020
MIZ 29	WMC314397	06 T29N R98W 024	NE,NW,SW,SE	09/01/2020
MIZ 30	WMC314396	06 T29N R98W 024	SE	09/01/2020
WOLF 1	WMC314313	06 T29N R98W 014	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NE	
WOLF 2	WMC314314	06 T29N R98W 014	SW,SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NE,NW	
WOLF 3	WMC314315	06 T29N R98W 014	SW,SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 4	WMC314316	06 T29N R98W 014	SW,SE	07/18/2020
WOLF 6	WMC314317	06 T29N R98W 023	NE,NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 7	WMC314318	06 T29N R98W 023	NW,SW	07/18/2020
WOLF 8	WMC314319	06 T29N R98W 023	NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 9	WMC314320	06 T29N R98W 023	NW,SW	07/18/2020
WOLF 10	WMC314321	06 T29N R98W 023	NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 11	WMC314322	06 T29N R98W 023	NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 12	WMC314323	06 T29N R98W 023	NW	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 024	SW	
WOLF 13	WMC314324	06 T29N R98W 022	NE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 14	WMC314325	06 T29N R98W 014	SW	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 15	WMC314326	06 T29N R98W 022	NE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 16	WMC314327	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	SW	
WOLF 17	WMC314328	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	SW	
		06 T29N R98W 027	NE	
WOLF 18	WMC314329	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW,SW	
WOLF 19	WMC314330	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
WOLF 20	WMC314331	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW,SW	

Claim Name	Serial Number	Meridian Township Range Section	Subdivision	Location Date
WOLF 21	WMC314332	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,SE	07/18/2020
WOLF 22	WMC314333	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,NW,SW,SE	07/18/2020
WOLF 23	WMC314334	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 027	NE	
WOLF 24	WMC314335	06 T29N R98W 022	SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 027	NE	
WOLF 25	WMC314336	06 T29N R98W 027	NE,NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 26	WMC314337	06 T29N R98W 022	SW,SE	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 027	NE,NW	
WOLF 27	WMC314338	06 T29N R98W 027	NE,NW	07/18/2020
WOLF 28	WMC314339	06 T29N R98W 022	SW	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 027	NW	
WOLF 29	WMC314340	06 T29N R98W 022	SW,SE	07/18/2020
WOLF 30	WMC314341	06 T29N R98W 022	SW	07/18/2020
		06 T29N R98W 027	NW	
WOLF 32	WMC314398	06 T29N R98W 014	SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 33	WMC314399	06 T29N R98W 014	SW	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 015	SE	
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 34	WMC314400	06 T29N R98W 015	SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NE	
		06 T29N R98W 023	NW	
WOLF 35	WMC314401	06 T29N R98W 014	SW	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 015	SE	
WOLF 36	WMC314402	06 T29N R98W 015	SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NE	
WOLF 37	WMC314403	06 T29N R98W 015	SE	09/01/2020
WOLF 38	WMC314404	06 T29N R98W 015	SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NE	
WOLF 39	WMC314405	06 T29N R98W 015	SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NE	
WOLF 40	WMC314406	06 T29N R98W 015	SW,SE	09/01/2020
WOLF 41	WMC314407	06 T29N R98W 022	NE	09/01/2020
WOLF 42	WMC314408	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,NW,SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 43	WMC314409	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,NW	09/01/2020
WOLF 44	WMC314410	06 T29N R98W 022	NW,SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 45	WMC314411	06 T29N R98W 022	NE,NW	09/01/2020
WOLF 46	WMC314412	06 T29N R98W 022	NW	09/01/2020
WOLF 47	WMC314413	06 T29N R98W 015	SW,SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NE,NW	
WOLF 48	WMC314414	06 T29N R98W 015	SW	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NW	
WOLF 49	WMC314415	06 T29N R98W 022	SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 50	WMC314416	06 T29N R98W 022	SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 51	WMC314417	06 T29N R98W 022	NW,SW	09/01/2020
WOLF 52	WMC314418	06 T29N R98W 021	SE	09/01/2020
		06 T29N R98W 022	NW,SW	

4.2.1.1 Lode Mining Claims Obligations and Recordation Information

Initial Federal Mining Claim Location and Recordation

The BLM, pursuant to Title 43 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR), Part 3834, requires recording at the BLM Certificates of Location and Location Maps within 90 days of location of a claim. Recordation of the Certificates of Location and Location maps at the BLM and Fremont County was timely.

The unpatented lode claims in the Wolf Project area have not been surveyed by a registered surveyor, nor is there any requirement for a registered survey to hold the claims. The unpatented Wolf, MIZ and BM lode claims were located using sub-meter accuracy GPS equipment by a professional claim staker.

Recurring Annual Federal Mining Claims, BLM Filing Requirements – Annual Maintenance Fee

The BLM, pursuant to 43 CFR Part 3834, requires filing an annual Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims on or before noon September 1 of each year in to maintain active claims. The payment is prospective and covers the period of September 1 of the current year through August 31 the following year. The filing dates and requirements at the BLM are subject to change.

- The BLM Annual Filings and BLM Serial Register Pages were acquired and reviewed on or before October 31, 2020.
- The BLM annual maintenance fees for the 121 lode claims have been paid. The payment and timely recordation is required for BLM to designate "Active Status" for the claims from September 1, 2020 through September 1, 2021.
- All of the claims listed in Table 4.1 are in "active" status according to the BLM website LR2000.

4.2.1.2 Annual Federal and State Obligations

The BLM administers unpatented claims on Federal lands under the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended. Annual BLM maintenance fees for claims, payable by noon on September 1 of each year, are $165 for each claim. For the Wolf project, annual Federal claim fees are 121 x $165 = $19,965. Annual Fremont County, Wyoming, Affidavit of Notice of Intent to Hold fees for claims, payable by December 30, are $15 per unpatented lode claim for a total of $1815. Annual fees are subject to change.

4.2.2 Leased Patented US Lode Mining Claims

Visionary has leased rights to two groups of patented lode mining claims.

4.2.2.1 Ruby Lease

The Ruby claims are described in the lease agreement as:

Ruby, Ruby #1, Ruby #2, Ruby #4, Lode-mining claims designated by the Surveyor General as Survey #505, embracing a portion of Sections 22 and 27, Township 29 North, Range 98 West, of the 6th Principal Meridian, in the Lewiston Mining District, US Patent Lander 08160, consisting of 103.009 acres.

There is a lease agreement, dated June 12, 2020, by and between Janet E. Schrankler, individually and acting as authorized trustee of the Schrankler Family Revocable Trust, a Trust under the laws of Minnesota, and Gyorvary-Lee Mining ("GLM"), a Wyoming company for the Ruby group of claims ("Ruby Claims Lease"). The lease permits lessee the right to explore and, if warranted, to mine valuable minerals found on those claims. The initial term of the lease is three years, and the lease shall remain for so long as royalties are paid the lessor. The lease specifies a net smelter returns production royalty of two and one-half percent (2½ %). Advance Royalty Payments specified are:

$2500 upon execution of the agreement;
$2500 on or before the first anniversary;
$2500 on or before the second anniversary;
$2500 on or before each subsequent anniversary for so long as the agreement is in effect.

There is a Lease Assignment Agreement, dated September 4, 2020, by and between GLM and Lost Creek, by which GLM agreed to assign to Lost Creek, and Lost Creek agreed to assume from GLM, all of GLM's rights, title, interests, obligations and liabilities of the Ruby Claims Lease and the Helen G Claims Lease. The lease assignment specifies:

Payments on execution of $20,000 for the Ruby Claim Lease and $10,000 for the Helen G Claims Lease;
Payment on the first anniversary of $30,000 for the Ruby Claim Lease and $10,000 for the Helen G Claim Lease;
Annual payments shall be credited against future Royalty payment obligations and toward the Royalty buy-out.

There is a Net Smelter Returns Royalty Agreement, dated September 4, 2020, by and between Lost Creek and GLM, by which Lost Creek grants to GLM a royalty equal to two percent (2%) of Net Smelter Returns from the production and sale of mineral from the properties. Within 5 years from the effective date of the agreement, Lost Creek has the option, but not the obligation, to purchase the royalty for two-million dollars ($2,000,000). There is provision to renew the royalty buy-out for one five-year extension.

Payments due on execution of all Ruby Lease agreements have been paid.

4.2.2.2 Helen G Lease

The claims are described in the lease agreement as:
Mill, Helen G. (aka Allen G.) and Star Lode-mining claims, designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 68, embracing a portion of Section 5, Township 28 North, Range 98 West, 6th PM. Overland Mining District; Mineral Certificate #26, containing 43.30 acres, together with all improvements, machinery, tools and equipment situate in the County of Fremont; State of Wyoming.

There is a lease agreement, dated July 6, 2020, by and between Janet E. Schrankler, individually and acting as authorized trustee of the Schrankler Family Revocable Trust, a Trust under the laws of Minnesota, and GLM for the Helen G group of claims ("Helen G Claims Lease"). The lease permits lessor the right to

explore and, if warranted, to mine valuable minerals found on those claims. The initial term of the lease is three years, and the lease shall remain for so long as royalties are paid the lessor. The lease specifies a Net Smelter Returns Production Royalty of two and one-half percent (2½ %). Advance Royalty Payments specified are:

$2500 upon execution of the agreement;
$2500 on or before the first anniversary;
$2500 on or before the second anniversary;
$2500 on or before each subsequent anniversary for so long as the agreement is in effect.

There is a Lease Assignment Agreement, dated September 4, 2020, by and between GLM and Lost Creek, for the Ruby Claims Lease and Helen G Claims Lease, as described above.

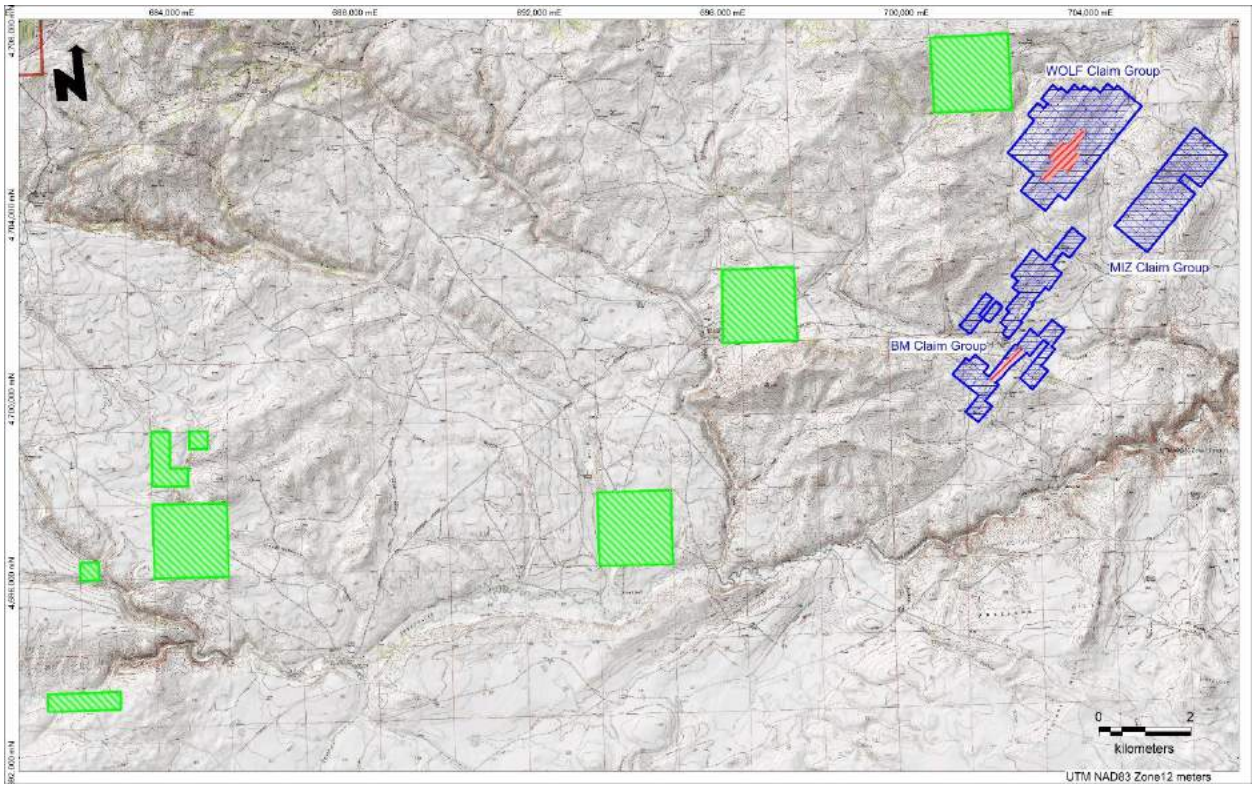
There is a Net Smelter Returns Royalty Agreement, dated September 4, 2020, by and between Lost Creek and GLM, for the Ruby Claims Lease and Helen G Claims Lease, as described above.

Payments due on execution of all Helen G Lease agreements have been paid.

4.2.3 Wyoming State Lands

Visionary has leased mineral rights to Wyoming state land in 14 parcels for a total of 1190 hectares (2940 acres). Annual lease for Wyoming state sections are $1.00 per acre for lease years 1 through 5, $2.00 for lease years 6-10. Extending the leases for a third ten-year period imposes a $3.00 per acre charge and a fourth ten-year period a $4.00 per acre per year charge.

Figure 4.3 Map Showing the Location of the Wolf Property Lode Mining Claims and Wyoming State Leases



Unpatented lode mining claims in blue, leased Wyoming state lands in green, and leased patented lode claims in red.

4.2.4 Agreements and Encumbrances

4.2.4.1 Federal Royalty

There is no federal royalty, under the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended. The holder of mining claims on federal lands has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on their claims without payment of royalties to the federal government.

4.2.4.2 Royalty for State Lands

There is a royalty obligation to the State of Wyoming for production from the leased state-owned lands. Following is text from Wyoming Administrative Rules - Office of Lands and Investment Wyoming (2020).

"Section 7. Royalties.
(a) Royalties for metallic & non-metallic rocks & minerals shall be based on the terms of the particular lease agreement, subject to all state royalty statutes and rules, and shall be based on the total consideration received for state production. The following royalty rates shall apply, unless a different rate is specifically authorized by the Board:

Sales Value Royalty per Ton as a Percentage

$ 00.01 to $ 50.00	5%
$ 50.01 to $100.00	7%
$100.01 to$150.00	9%
$150.01 and up	10%

but in no case will royalty be less than fifty cents ($0.50)/ton

(b) After a metallic & non-metallic rocks & minerals lease becomes an operating lease, the Board may reduce the royalty payable to the state, as to all or any of the lands or formations covered by the lease, if it determines that such a reduction is necessary to allow the lessee to undertake additional operations or to continue to operate with a reasonable expectation that the operations will be profitable.

Such a reduction in the royalty payable to the state shall in all cases be conditioned upon the cancellation of all cost-free interests. The Board may also impose other conditions to the reduction in royalty."

4.3 Environmental Permits

Any surface disturbance associated with mineral exploration activities in Wyoming on both public and private lands requires approval from the Land Quality Division of the Wyoming State Department of Environmental Quality ("DEQ"). The Land Quality Division is charged to ensure that any land disturbances resulting from exploration and mining are minimal and that affected areas are restored properly once mining is complete. This authority is derived from the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, as well as the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act

Through FMG Engineering of Rapid City, South Dakota, a License to Explore by Dozing application was made through the Lands Quality Division of the Wyoming State Department of Environmental Quality on September 17, 2020 for an initial work program of trenching and drilling by Lost Creek. The DEQ representative visited the site prior to the application. Additional information has been requested in support of the original application, which has been submitted to DEQ for review. Additionally, as part of the permitting application process, Visionary has reached out to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Habitat Protection Services for a sage grouse habitat protection determination.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

Visionary is not aware of any existing environmental liabilities on the property.

4.5 Surface Rights

Access to all properties is by existing roadways across public land.

Visionary has surface access rights to the Wolf Mine and Helen G Mine private land parcels.

Visionary has a possessory mineral interest in the located lode claims under the General Mining law of 1872 as amended. Exploration, mining, and mineral processing activities involving locatable minerals on BLM-administered land are controlled by the regulations at 43 CFR Subparts 3715 and 3809.

Operators are required by these regulations to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation to land, water, and air. BLM Surface Management Handbook H-3809-1 explains policies, processes, and procedures for the implementation of the 3809 regulations. The 3809-2 BLM Handbook Surface Management Bond Processing explains the policies and procedures for processing bonds required under the 3809 regulations.

Casual use activities are those that would cause negligible disturbance, such as collection of rock and mineral specimens with hand tools and hand panning and therefore not involving mechanized equipment or explosives. For activities under Subpart 3809 other than casual use, operators are required to either submit a notice or a plan of operations.

Notices are submitted for exploration activities covering 5 acres or less and the removal of bulk samples of less than 1,000 tons of presumed ore for testing. Exploration using existing tunnel sites would typically require the filing of a notice. Operators must not segment a project by submitting a series of notices for the purpose of avoiding filing a plan of operations. Notices are filed with the appropriate BLM Field Office.

A Plan Of Operations is required for any exploration that would disturb more than 5 acres on BLM-administered land, involve bulk sampling of 1,000 tons of more of presumed ore for testing, and for operations greater than casual use in special status areas as listed at 3809.11(c). A Plan Of Operations is typically required for operations on mill sites. Plans are filed with the appropriate Field Office of the BLM. Use and occupancy of the public lands in association with the development of locatable mineral deposits must be approved by the BLM; see 43 CFR Subpart 3715. The location of a mining claim, mill site or tunnel site does not give the claimant an exclusive right to surface resources of the claim or site.

Visionary has leased mineral rights from Wyoming state-owned sections. Surface use rights for development and production must be negotiated with the state separately.

4.6 Location Favorability

The diversity of Wyoming's minerals has been an anchor for the state's economy in the past and will continue to contribute to its development in the future. Energy minerals – coal, uranium, oil and gas – contribute significantly to the state economy and employment, although the energy sector of the economy is currently depressed. Residents and state leaders understand the importance of responsible mineral development within the state.

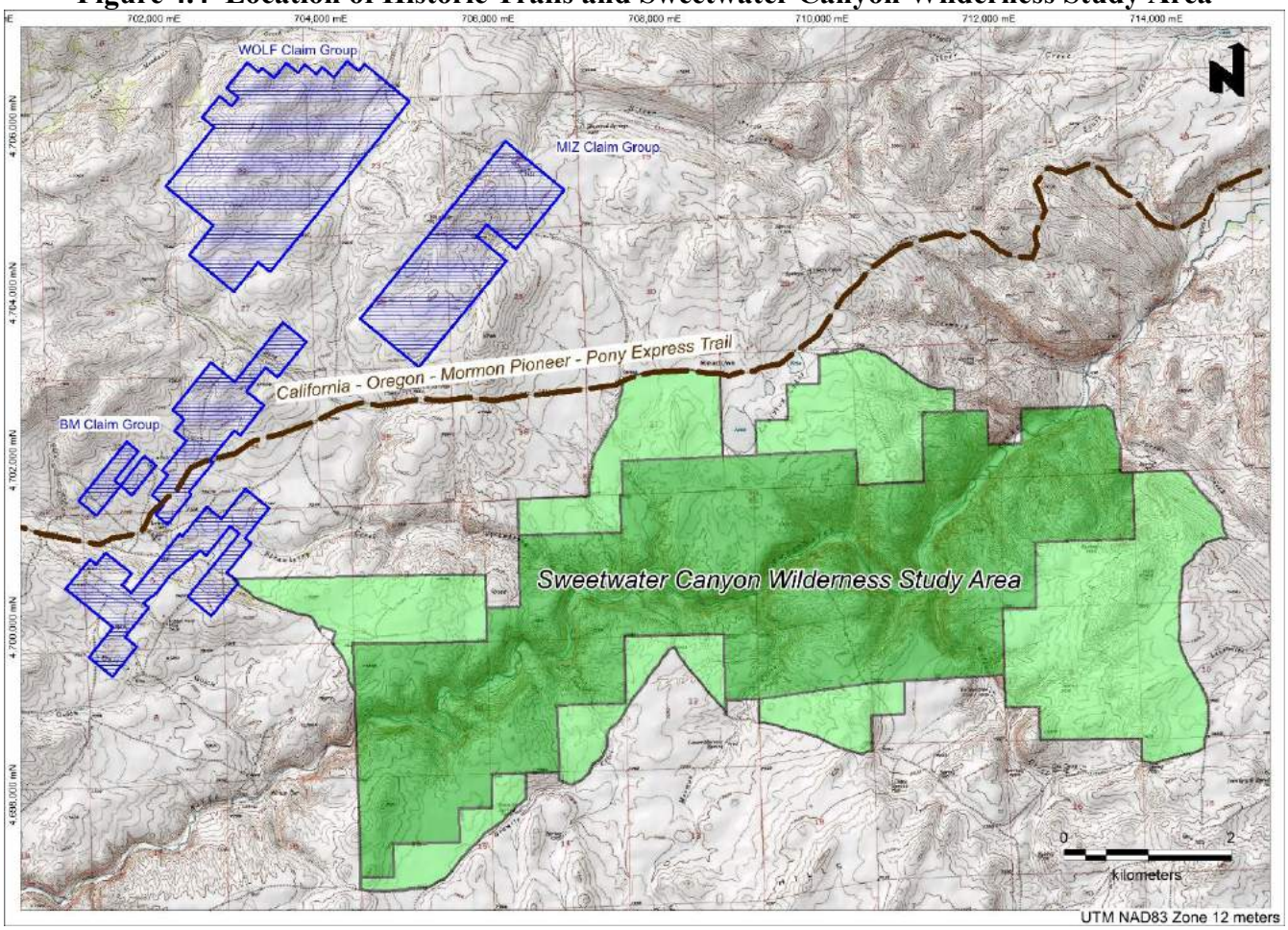
Since 1997, the Fraser Institute, an independent, non-partisan research and educational organization based in Canada, has conducted an annual survey of people in mining and exploration companies to assess how mineral endowments and public policy factors such as taxation and regulation affect exploration and mining investment. The purpose is to develop a "report card" that governments can use to improve their mining-related public policy in order to attract investment in their mining sector and to better their economic productivity and employment.

The 2019 survey included 76 jurisdictions from all continents except Antarctica and Asia. In the survey, Wyoming was overall rated 6th in the United States for favorability, trailing only Nevada, Alaska, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah. Wyoming was rated #29 of the 76 jurisdictions worldwide.

4.7 Location Cultural Sites

South Pass, Wyoming is a significant geological and historical location in the American West as it was the only place along the northern half of the US continental divide that wagon trains could cross safely during the great western expansion of the mid-1800's. South Pass allowed hundreds of thousands of west-bound migrants to travel beyond the continental divide from the early 1840's through 1869. It is the lowest point along the continental divide between the central and southern Rocky Mountains and provided pioneers headed west a natural crossing point. This favorable location was the nexus for the Oregon Trail, Mormon-Pioneer Trail, California Trail and Pony Express Trail (Figure 4.4). There are numerous historic trails identified and both historical and modern monuments and markers within the area. In many places, modern roads follow the historic trails. There are no explicit restrictions to working within this area, but activities must be planned and conducted to avoid disturbing remaining evidence of these trails.

Figure 4.4 Location of Historic Trails and Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area



All green shading is the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area. Darker green shading is that portion of the WSA recommended for Wilderness designation. Blue shading is the Visionary Wolf property.

4.8 Wilderness Study Area

The Wolf project area is near the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WSA), part of which has been further recommended for Wilderness Area Designation (Day et al., 1988). The bulk of the WSA is located at least 2km southwest of the project area, with one small extension just reaching the BM claim group (Figure 4.4).

The Sweetwater Canyon WSA encompasses 3,665ha (9,056 acres) of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The 2241ha (5,538 acres) recommended for future Wilderness designation is centered on Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 4 km long and averages 150 meters deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown, and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon attracts visitors for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study, and photography.

Exploration or motorized travel is not permitted within the WSA. There is no surrounding buffer area in which surface activities are restricted.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Wolf property is located approximately 17 direct kilometers east-southeast of the community of Atlantic City Wyoming and 45 direct kilometers south-southeast of the larger city of Lander, Wyoming. From Lander, the property is accessed by driving 15 km south on US Highway 287, then southwest for 28 km on Wyoming Highway 28. Turn south to follow Dickerson Ave for 2.5 km, then left to follow Atlantic City Road for 4.5 km to reach Atlantic City. From Atlantic City the property can be reached in about 20 km by several different well-maintained gravel roads. Access within the property area is by a network of unimproved 4-wheel drive roads.

Wyoming Highway 28 to Atlantic City is maintained and open year-round. Gravel roads between Atlantic City and Lewiston are open as weather permits.

5.2 Climate

As with much of the state of Wyoming, the project area experiences a semi-arid climate with cold, dry winters and hot slightly wetter summers. The weather can change rapidly within the course of a day. Strong persistent winds are common.

The area is a high semidesert. The pediment and south-facing slopes support sparse grass, sage-brush, and prickly pear cactus, and the north facing slopes and creek valleys are covered with sagebrush, grass, willow, aspen, and pine. Most creeks and rivers in the region are perennial, although a few tend to dry by August. Spring runoff in late June to early July makes many streams impassible.

Table 5.1 Climate Data for Atlantic City, Wyoming: 2000-2020.
NOWData from NOAA, 2020

Climate Data for Atlantic City, Wyoming: 2000-2020							
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Avg Hi Temp, °F	42	43	52	65	74	82	
Avg Lo Temp, °F	-21	-20	-8	0	16	25	
Record Hi Temp, °F	46	46	60	69	81	85	
Record Lo Temp, °F	-29	-31	-22	-9	10	20	
Avg Precip, in	1.03	1.84	1.75	2.00	2.72	0.76	
Avg Snowfall, in	16.0	23.6	26.1	24.0	8.7	Tr.	
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Avg Hi Temp, °F	85	84	81	66	54	41	84
Avg Lo Temp, °F	31	31	22	6	-11	-21	-24
Record Hi Temp, °F	88	90	87	72	61	46	90
Record Lo Temp, °F	26	25	19	-20	-26	-32	-32
Avg Precip, in	0.56	0.93	1.53	1.06	1.20	1.38	17.60
Avg Snowfall, in	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.0	11.4	19.5	131.9

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest community to the project area is Atlantic City, Wyoming, and the nearest city is Lander Wyoming, about 75 road kilometers distant.

Atlantic City is a census-designated place in Fremont County, Wyoming, United States. The population was 37 at the 2010 census. The community was founded as a mining camp following the 1867 gold rush in the region. The town declined following the end of the placer gold rush in the early 1870s but continued to exist as advances in mining technology allowed further extraction of gold. From the 1960s until 1983, Atlantic City was the location of the large US Steel Atlantic City iron mine.

The town today has rustic flavor, with a small cluster of residences and the preserved Atlantic City Mercantile store and restaurant along the main road through town. It attracts a small number of tourists in the summer as well. A major attraction is the nearby South Pass City State Historical Park, which is open during summer months.

Lander is the principal city and county seat of Fremont County, Wyoming. The city's population was 7,487 at the 2010 census. Lander is located just south of the large Wind River Indian Reservation, which had a population of 27,088 in 2010.

Foundations of the Lander economy are public sector employment and tourism. Located at the foot of the Wind River Mountains, Lander serves as a point of departure for camping, hunting, fishing, wilderness travel, climbing, and mountaineering. In addition to the wilderness climbing and mountaineering opportunities in the Wind River Range, rock climbing areas close to town attract significant numbers of rock climbers to Lander. Lander is the International Headquarters of the National Outdoor Leadership School and offices of other environment and land-related non-profit organizations including the Wyoming Outdoor Council, the Wyoming office of The Nature Conservancy, the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, and Wyoming Catholic College.

Lander is home to numerous State and Federal government offices, including the U.S. Forest Service (Washakie Ranger District, Shoshone National Forest), the Bureau of Land Management (Lander Field Office), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a Resident Agency of the Denver Field Office of the FBI, as well as the Wyoming Life Resource Center and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. Lander Regional Hospital is a general medical and surgical hospital with 71 beds. Lander is also the service center for the surrounding area of traditional agriculture and grazing.

Lander has a public airport, but the closest commercial air service is from the Riverton Regional Airport, 50 km distant, with service to Denver. Riverton is the largest city in Fremont County, with a population in 2010 of 10,600.

5.4 Physiography

The Wolf property is an area of gentle to rolling topography which forms the southern foothills of the Wind River Range. The area is a sage brush covered desert with elevations ranging from 2200-2300 meters (7200-7700 ft). The area is drained by Strawberry Creek and Deep Creek into the Sweetwater River,

which drains eastward to the North Platte River and eventually to the Mississippi River. The Continental Divide, here a barely discernable drainage divide, is located about 30 km west of the property.

Vegetation coverage is mostly a sparse mixture of sagebrush and various grasses, forbs and cacti.

Figure 5.1 Typical Topography, Vegetation, and Rock Outcroppings of the Project Area

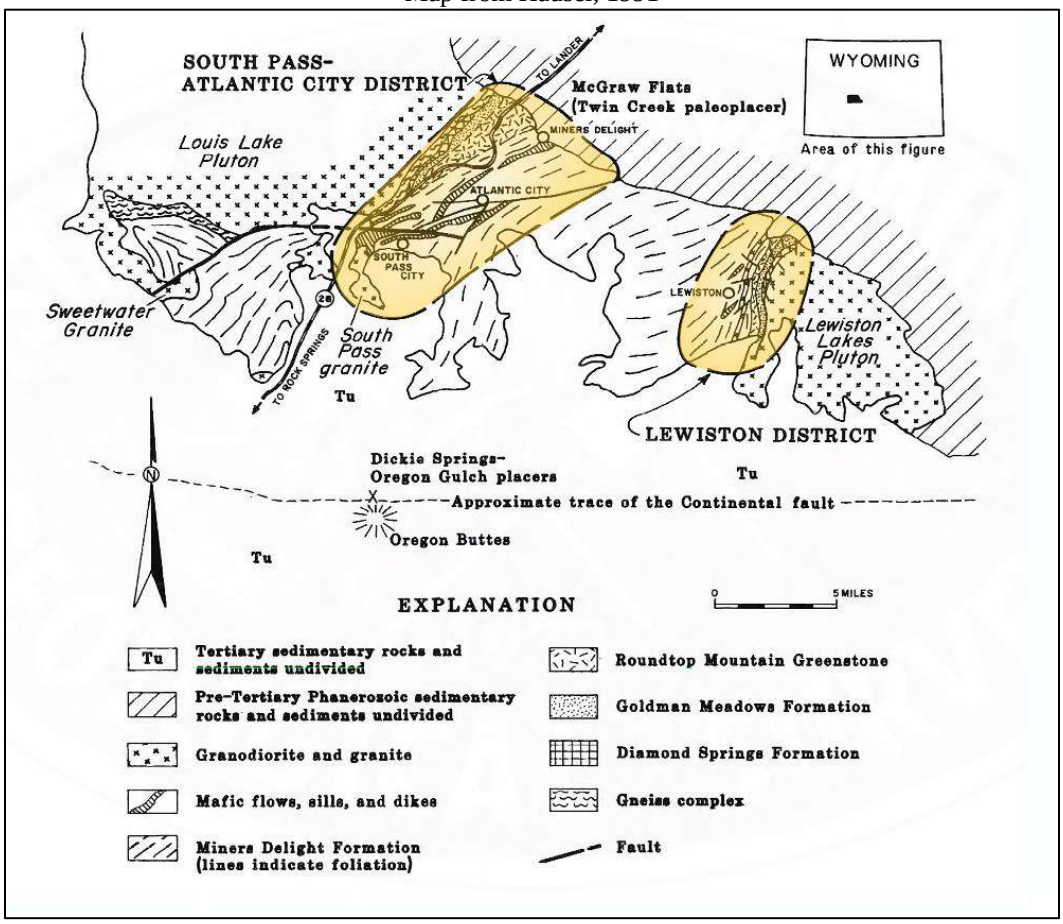
6.0 HISTORY

6.1 History of the Lewiston District

The history of the Lewiston mining district is linked closely to that of the adjacent Atlantic City district. The following discussion of the early history is abstracted from Hausel, 1991.

Several different mining district names have been applied to the mines of the South Pass granite-greenstone belt. Some of the more common names applied to the mining districts have included the Sweetwater district, the Atlantic City district, the South Pass district, the Atlantic City-South Pass City district, the Lewiston district, the Overland district, the Miners Delight district, and the Strawberry Creek district. This report follows Hausel in recognizing two mining districts: the South Pass-Atlantic City mining district and the Lewiston mining district. (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1 Location of the South Pass-Atlantic City and Lewiston Mining Districts
Map from Hausel, 1991



Records suggest gold may have been found in the South Pass region as early as 1842. This initial discovery was probably made in the area presently known as the Lewiston district. However, no significant development occurred for more than two decades because of the primitive and hostile environment of the Wyoming Territory during much of the 1800s.

Sometime in 1863, placer gold was discovered in the vicinity of Oregon Buttes (Figure 6.1) along the Overland Trail, a few miles south of the exposed greenstone terrane. This discovery was rich enough to attract a "colony of prospectors" who worked the placers for three months before they were attacked and killed by Indians. Because of increased hostilities following the massacre, the Overland Trail was abandoned for a safer route farther to the south. From 1864 to 1882, this region continued to be a battleground, which inhibited prospecting and mining.

In 1867, gold was discovered on Willow Creek 10-15 km north of the Oregon Buttes placers. The source of this gold was traced upstream, leading to the discovery of the Carissa lode near South Pass. During the following winter, a handful of prospectors worked the lode with primitive hand tools and mortars, recovering more than 400 ounces of gold.

News of the discovery soon infected many migrants, and a gold rush followed. Within a short time, the gold camps of Atlantic City, Miners Delight, and South Pass City were established to support hundreds of gold seekers. Nearly overnight, the population of Atlantic City grew to more than 500. Although the exact peak population at Miners Delight is unknown, it certainly numbered in the hundreds, and South Pass City swelled to more than 2,000 inhabitants. Continued Indian hostilities made prospecting hazardous and few prospectors dared stray far from the established gold camps.

By 1870, the U.S. Army had established Camp Stambaugh, near Smith Gulch between Atlantic City and Miners Delight, to protect the nearby mining camps. Although the district was slow to develop, by 1872 as many as 12 stamp mills were operating with a total of 161 stamps.

Most mills in the district were poorly designed, which resulted in significant losses to the tailings. Combined with the refractory nature of some ores, this often resulted in a significant loss of gold. Flooding was a major problem, affecting several mines developed in highly permeable shear zones that provided good access for ground water. Mining continued for several years but appears to have declined markedly by 1875. In 1878, the army abandoned Camp Stambaugh but continued to patrol South Pass.

The region known as the Lewiston district, 20 km southeast of Atlantic City, received some interest, but activities were limited because the district was far removed from the towns. The date when the district was established is unclear. It is reported that Martin Lewis discovered placer gold on Strawberry Creek in 1875, which led to the establishment of Lewiston. Lewis' discovery occurred on the north bank of Strawberry Creek (Figure 4.2); in the following two years as much as 19,000 oz of gold may have been recovered from what became known as the Bullion mine (although Hausel questions this number).

Gold was found south of Strawberry Creek at Wilson Bar (Figure 7.3) in 1878. Gold from Wilson Bar was traced upstream to the Burr lode, which may have been found as late as 1886. The Hidden Hand lode was probably not discovered until the early 1890s, although early activity on the mine is not well documented. In the 1930s, mining on the Hidden Hand lode intersected a rich shoot that produced several sacks of specimen-grade ore with 75 to 1,650 oz of gold per ton and a few rare specimens that reportedly contained 10 percent gold!

Another period in gold mining activity occurred between 1933 and 1941, when the E.T. Fisher Company dredged 6 miles of Rock Creek. The operation continued until the United States entered World War II.

After the Second World War, only minor amounts of gold were mined as the focus of mining shifted from gold to iron. Serious exploration of the banded iron formation north of Atlantic City began in 1954. In 1962, U.S. Steel Corporation shipped the first taconite iron-ore pellets from the Atlantic City open-pit mine to Geneva, Utah, for smelting. From 1962 until operations ceased in 1983, more than 90 million tons of iron ore were mined and shipped.

Gold mining activities were minimal from the 1950s through 1980s. As gold prices have risen and fallen, numerous gold exploration programs have been undertaken, with mixed results. None have resulted in discoveries meriting development. Companies known to have conducted exploration programs in the Atlantic City–South Pass and Lewiston districts include Anaconda Mining, Homestake Mining, Noranda, Freeport Gold, US Borax, Golden Predator Mines Inc., Newmont Mining Corporation, and AngloGold Ashanti. There are currently two small-scale seasonal private mining operations active within the Lewiston district.

Galileo Exploration (now, Visionary Gold) began investigating the potential of the Lewiston district in early 2020, recognized that despite a long history, the district has realized little modern exploration and almost no drilling. The Atlantic City-South Pass mining district remains effectively unexplored below a depth of about 150 meters, and the Lewiston district unexplored below a depth of about 50 meters. The company began property acquisition soon thereafter.

6.2 Previous Exploration

As noted above, numerous companies have conducted exploration within the Lewiston district. The records available to Visionary are incomplete. For much of the exploration completed more than 20 years ago, before GPS technology became widely used, it is difficult to ascertain accurate locations of samples. Much of the historical exploration information exists only in paper format, which will require digitization to render it of best value. Research and compilation of historical exploration records is a component of the planned work program.

6.2.1 Geochemical Investigations

Numerous companies have collected rock geochemical samples across the Wolf project area. Much of this data has yet to be acquired, digitized, and organized for ready review.

6.2.2 Geophysical Investigations

Gradient Geophysics completed ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the Hidden Hand and Wolf Mine areas for Quincy Energy in 2006. Visionary has a copy of the interpretive report, but not the original data. The magnetic survey appears to be most useful for mapping discontinuities in the magnetic character of the Miners Delight Formation. Discontinuities in magnetic response patterns may reflect fault offsets. The IP survey showed a subtle but distinct chargeability increase over the historic Wolf Mine workings. While the exact location of the IP response cannot be determined from the available records, the report suggests that IP may be a useful exploration technique in this location.

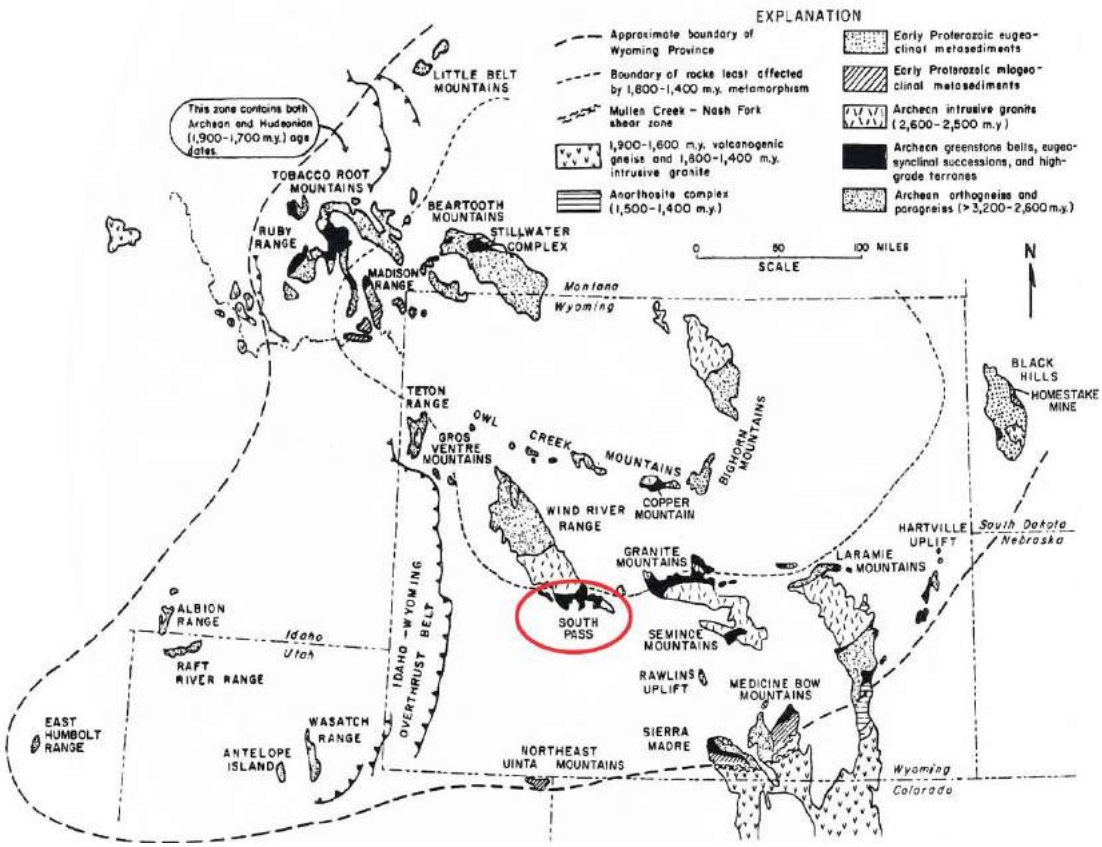
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The following discussion of the geologic setting of the Lewiston district is primarily based upon the various reports of Dan Hausel listed in the References. The Atlantic City-South Pass and Lewiston mining districts occur within Archean rocks of the Wyoming craton. The Wyoming craton underlies a major portion of Wyoming, and parts of western South Dakota, southern Montana, eastern Idaho and northern Utah (Figure 7.1). Rocks of the Wyoming craton can be generally divided into three types: early quartzofeldspathic gneisses, metamorphosed supracrustal sequences, and late Archean granites. The early gneisses have been dated at 2,800 to 3,000 Ma and represent protocontinental masses upon which the supracrustal sequences were deposited. The Wind River Range is cored by high-grade Archean amphibolite- to granulite-facies metamorphic rocks, and Archean migmatite that grades into diorite and granite. The southern margin of the Archean terrane in the Wind River Range is intruded by granodiorite of the Louis Lake batholith (approximately 2.63 Ga) which adjoins the South Pass greenstone belt. The southeastern flank of the greenstone belt lies in fault contact with, and is locally intruded by, granodiorite of the Lewiston Lakes pluton.

The South Pass granite-greenstone terrane is one of several fragmented supracrustal volcano-sedimentary metamorphic terranes exposed in the cores of Laramide uplifts within the Wyoming Province.

Figure 7.1 Location of the South Pass Granite Greenstone Belt in the Wyoming Craton
Map from Hausel, 1991



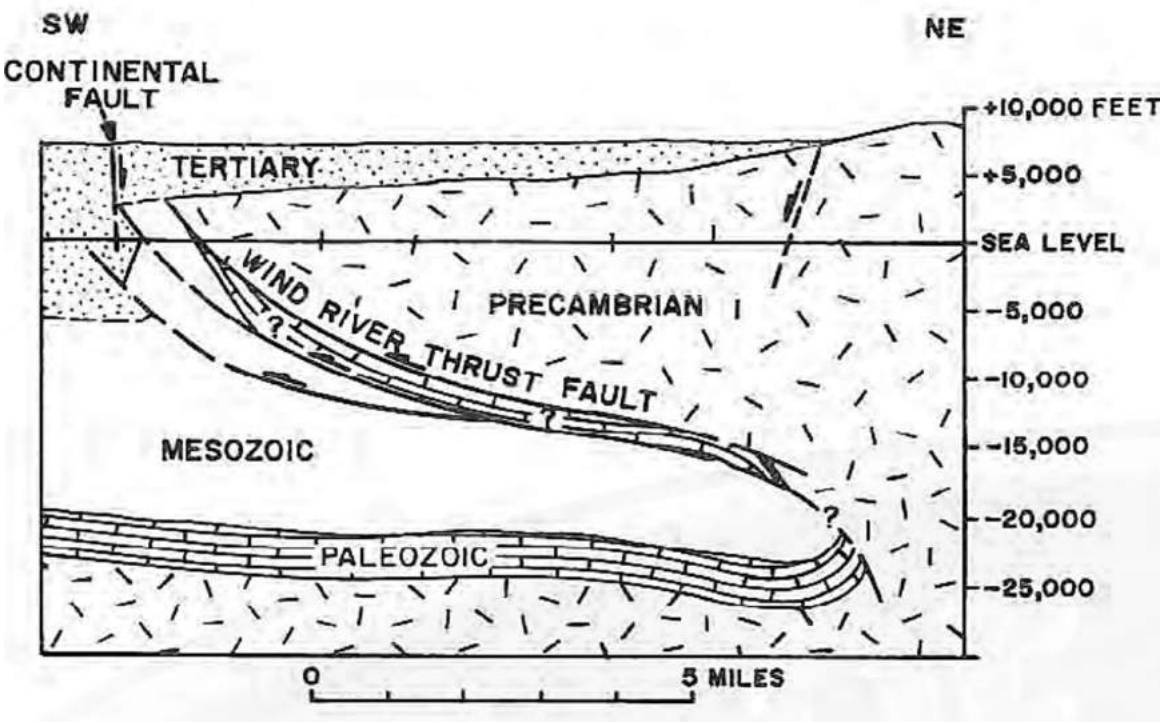
Following deposition and lithification of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the South Pass greenstone belt, the entire belt was deformed and tightly folded into a deep synclinorium. Regional metamorphism was contemporaneous with deformation. Structures and fabrics of rocks within the gold deposits suggest that gold mineralization was associated and synchronous with this deformation and metamorphism.

All known gold occurrences in the Lewiston district are hosted within the Miners Delight Formation, the youngest of the Archean supracrustal units, dated at 2,800 ± 100 Ma.

The youngest Precambrian rocks in the Wind River Range are a swarm of mafic dikes of tholeiitic affinity. These rocks have reported whole-rock ages of 2,010 to 1,270 Ma, and K-Ar ages of pyroxene between 1,600 and 1,880 Ma (Spall, 1971).

The Wind River Range is a Precambrian basement-cored uplift. The range was uplifted during the Late Cretaceous-early Tertiary Laramide orogeny and thrust to the west and south along moderately dipping thrust faults. The toe of the Wind River thrust (the basal decollement) is approximately marked at the surface by the Continental fault, located immediately north of Oregon Buttes and south of the South Pass granite-greenstone belt and about 15 km south of Lewiston (Figure 6.1). The Continental fault, a high-angle normal fault, intersects the buried Wind River thrust fault (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2 Cross-Section Across the Southern Margin of the Wind River Range
Figure from Hausel, 1991

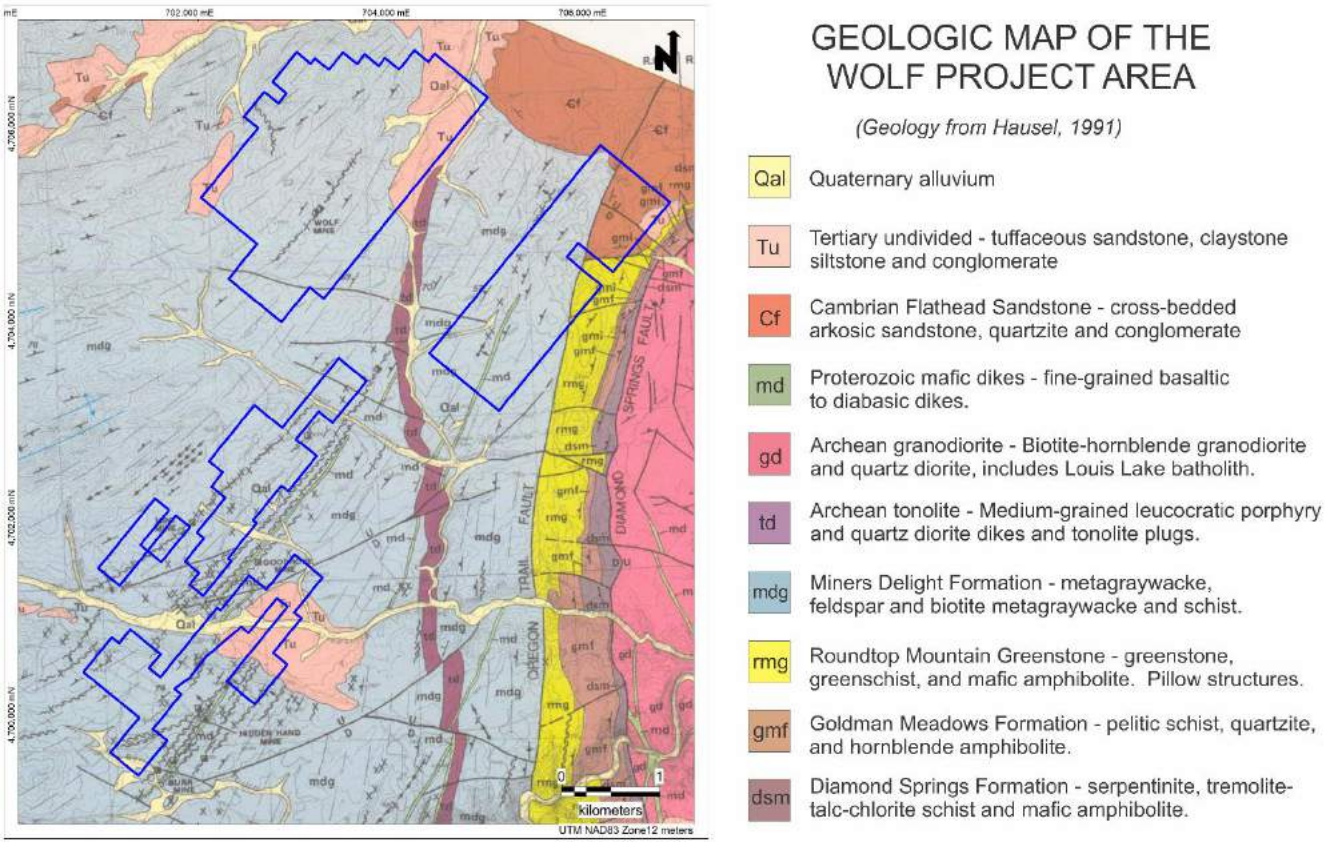


Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks on the eastern flank of the Wind River Range dip northeastward into the Wind River Basin. Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks on the western flank are buried by syn- and post-Laramide Tertiary rocks. To the south, the Precambrian terrane is buried by Tertiary sedimentary rocks that have a sinuous contact with the greenstone terrane.

7.2 District Geological Setting

The geology of the Lewiston district and project area are shown in Figure 7.3. All known bedrock gold mineralization within the Atlantic City-South Pass and Lewiston districts is hosted within the supracrustal rocks of the South Pass granite-greenstone terrane (Bailey, 1968; Hausel, 1991). Hausel (1991) has subdivided the supracrustal rock sequence into four mappable units (from oldest to youngest): The ultramafic rocks of the Diamond Springs Formation, the Goldman Meadows Formation, the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone, and the Miners Delight Formation. All four units host mafic sills and dikes of more than one generation. Older dikes may have undergone regional metamorphism, while younger dikes remain unmetamorphosed. The greenstone belt has been regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite facies and locally overprinted by a retrograde greenschist-facies event.

Figure 7.3 Geologic Map of the Wolf Project Area



Blue lines are the outline of patented and unpatented claims of Visionary's Wolf property

Descriptions of the four Archean units follow, from oldest to youngest, from Southerland and Hausel (2006) (Figure 7.3).

Diamond Springs Formation:
The Diamond Springs Formation consists predominantly of serpentinite, tremolite-talc-chlorite schist, and amphibolite. Compositionally, these rocks are typical of the basal volcanic members in other Archean terranes and represent high-magnesian, sub-marine flows and sills.

Goldman Meadows Formation:
The Goldman Meadows Formation conformably overlies the Diamond Springs Formation and contains two distinct lithologies: a member consisting of pelitic schists, quartzites and amphibolites, and an iron-formation subunit composed of banded quartz-magnetite-amphibolite iron formation (BIF). The BIF consists of laminated fine-grained layers of magnetite and metachert and varying amounts of amphibole.

Roundtop Mountain Greenstone:
The Roundtop Mountain Greenstone is predominantly greenstone, greenschist and amphibolite, but also includes minor mica schist, hornblende-mica schist, and metabasalt. The unit is exposed on both limbs of the South Pass synclinorium, and in most places conformably overlies the Goldman Meadows Formation. Much of the unit is composed of metamorphosed pillow basalts.

Miners Delight Formation:
All known bedrock gold mineralization within the Lewiston district is hosted within the Miners Delight Formation, named for the historical gold mining camp of Miners Delight within the Atlantic City-South Pass district. The unit has a diverse assemblage of lithologies but is dominated by metagraywacke, which underlies about 90% of the exposed region. Estimates of the unit thickness range from 1500m to 6100m, although the actual thickness is indeterminable. The unit lacks definitive stratigraphic markers and is everywhere highly deformed. The contact between the Miners Delight Formation and the underlying Roundtop Mountain Greenstone is the Roundtop fault, which is locally marked by mylonitized, brecciated, and strongly folded rocks.

Feldspathic and biotite metagraywacke interbedded with mica schist dominates the Miners Delight Formation. The metagraywacke is generally a fine-grained, bedded turbidite with bedding-parallel foliation. The rocks are metamorphosed to between greenschist and amphibolite metamorphic grade.

Mafic amphibolite (hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite) layers are prominent within the Miners Delight Formation in a narrow belt that runs from South Pass City to Miners Delight. Field relationships and rock textures indicate the protolith for these layers to have been a mixture of mafic flows and sills within the graywacke package.

Graphitic schist is found in narrow beds along the margins of mafic amphibolite. The schist is black to dark gray, commonly stained by iron-oxide, and intensely sheared.

A unit within the Miners Delight containing diverse lithologies has been mapped as the “mixed member” of the Formation. The unit includes a variety of meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks: metagraywacke, amphibolite, meta-conglomerate, tremolite-actinolite schist, chlorite schist, grunerite schist, and quartzofeldspathic gneiss. The chemistry of the actinolite schist within the mixed member suggests komatiite parentage.

Other lithologies recognized and mapped within the Miners Delight include metachert, marble, meta-andesite and meta-dacite. The unit is interpreted to have been deposited in a moderately deep oceanic basin with seafloor and island-arc volcanic contributions.

Intrusive Rocks:
Three episodes of granite emplacement within the South Pass granite greenstone terrane are distinguished (Hausel, 1991).

Archean intrusive rocks of the first granitic event include light-colored, metamorphosed leuco-dacite porphyry, quartz diorite, and tonalite dikes and plugs intruded along shear zones. These rocks are most abundant along the eastern margin of the Lewiston district. The leucocratic intrusive rocks are locally gold mineralized in several locations.

The Louis Lake batholith, along the northwestern greenstone belt margin, and the Lewiston Lakes Pluton, along the eastern flank of the belt (Figure 7.3), comprise the second granitic event. These rocks are primarily quartz diorite and granodiorite with lesser granite. The age of these intrusive bodies is approximately 2.63 Ga. Gold mineralization is not known in these rocks.

Two plutons intruded the Miners Delight metasedimentary rock in the western part of the greenstone belt. The South Pass pluton is dome-shaped with weakly foliated rock of porphyritic texture that grades into garnet-bearing pegmatitic granite. The Sweetwater granite is a fine- to medium-grained leucocratic granite cut by numerous quartz-feldspar aplite dikes.

A swarm of post-deformation Proterozoic mafic dikes that show chilled selvages cut the Archean terrane. The dikes range from 3-60 meters wide and can be followed for kilometers along strike. The rocks are fine-grained basalt and diabase. Gold mineralization is not known from within the dikes.

The supracrustal rocks of the greenstone belt have been affected by a complex deformational history that created structural settings favorable for epigenetic mineralization. At least three episodes of deformation and metamorphism are recognized and distinguished.

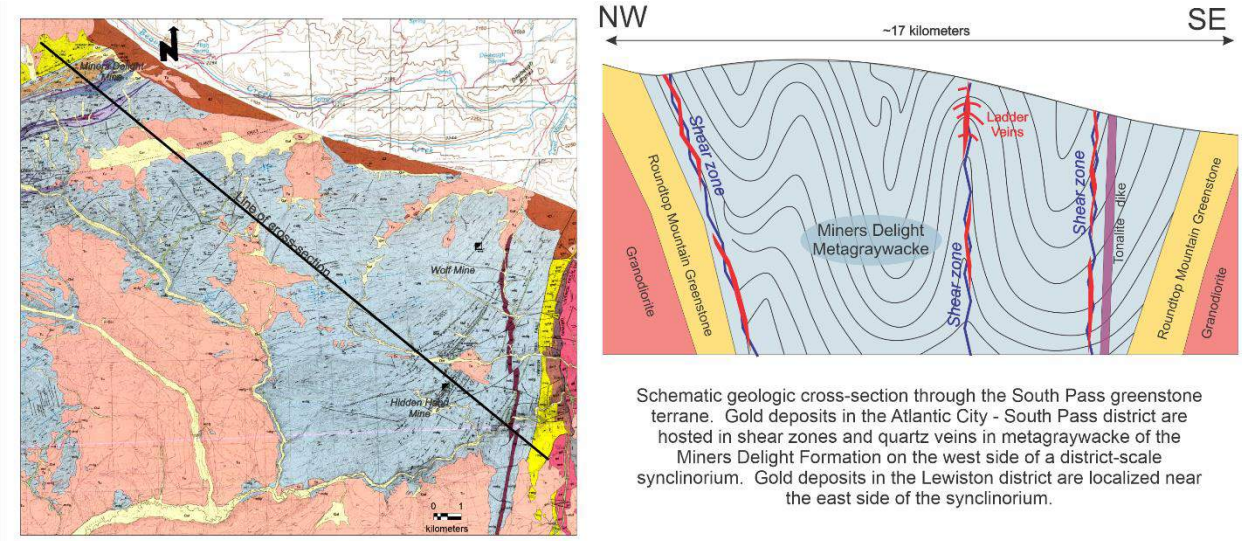
The first episode of compressional deformation and metamorphism created a synclinorium of now northeast-trending tight, upright or isoclinal folds. Continued deformation produced regional foliation and some shearing parallel to the original bedding. Foliation-parallel shear zones focused gold-bearing fluids during this period of deformation. In the Lewiston district, the shears appear to be relatively simple, parallel to the limb of a regional fold. This period of deformation was accompanied by metamorphism up to amphibolite grade.

A second phase of deformation folded the original folds of the first phase into broad synform-antiform pairs, creating open folds with axes nearly perpendicular to the first-stage fold hinges. The second phase of deformation was synchronous with emplacement of granodiorite and accompanied by contact metamorphism. This phase of deformation is not evident in the Lewiston area.

A third deformational event produced brittle fracturing in response to the uplift of the region during the Laramide orogeny. These brittle faults are distinct from the early ductile fold and shear fabrics and structures. Most Laramide faults cut regional foliation and bedding at high angles.

A schematic geologic section across the South Pass greenstone belt is shown as Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.4 Schematic Geologic Map and Northwest-Southeast Cross Section Across the South Pass Greenstone Belt



Geologic cross-section to the right illustrates auriferous shear zones cutting the synclinorium in Miners Delight Formation. Geologic map from Hausel (1991)

7.3 Gold Mineralization

Known lode gold mineralization within the South Pass greenstone belt is localized along strike-parallel shear zones, particularly where these shears penetrate structurally competent lithologies, such as amphibolite or along contacts between rocks of contrasting competence. Hausel (1991) distinguishes five styles of precious metal mineralization: (1) auriferous foliation-parallel shears, (2) auriferous quartz veins, (3) argentiferous (Ag-As-Au) veins and shears, (4) chalcopyrite-dominant (Cu-Au-Ag) veins and shears, and (5) copper-silver stockworks.

Most gold-bearing structures are dominated by gold with only minor silver. Copper-bearing lodes carry gold and silver with Au/Ag ratios generally much lower than Au/Ag ratios for gold-dominant veins.

Most gold recovered from the greenstone terrane has been from mineralized shear zones, and true quartz vein production is less common (Hausel, 1991). The few true quartz vein deposits are described as milky quartz or gray translucent quartz within metagraywacke, schist, greenstone and tonalite porphyry host rocks. More common are deposits developed in metagraywacke-hosted shear zones. These shear zones are described by Hausel (1991) as narrow (±2 meters) ductilely and brittlely deformed, cataclasite zones that dip steeply and strike parallel to the foliation of the enclosing rock. Mineralized shear zones pinch and swell both along strike and dip.

Quartz and carbonate minerals are common in the shear zones. Quartz occurs in short veins and lenses, as stretched boudins, and as sheared lenses parallel to the wall rock foliation. More than one generation of quartz may be present, with different generations of quartz cross cutting. Shear zone sulfides include pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

The localization of gold mineralization within shear zones is varied. Ore shoots developed at shear intersections are common. Fold closures appear to have localized some ore shoots. Favorable environments for development of open-space and ore-shoot development occur at contacts between lithologies of contrasting competence.

In shallow workings, much of the gold occurs as native metal, although this may represent supergene redistribution of gold originally associated with primary sulfide minerals. Gold ore in the Atlantic City district is enriched in As, Ag, B, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Ni, Sc, and V compared to the average igneous rock (Bayley, 1968).

Mines of the Lewiston District

There are considerable similarities among all the historic mines in the Lewiston district (Hausel, 1991). All followed gold-bearing shear zones in metagraywacke in the Miners Delight Formation. For the most part, the auriferous shears parallel regional foliation, although they locally cut foliation at oblique angles near the apices of folds. Near-horizontal ladder veins cross-cutting shear zones have been observed by Visionary geologists. Strike-parallel shears can be traced on the surface for hundreds of meters. Shear widths, as observed at surface exposures, vary from 1 to 15 meters.

Most of the historical mines in the Lewiston district are now inaccessible because of caving at the portal or because of reclamation activities of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. Few of the mines were deeper than 30 meters and there has been no deep drilling.

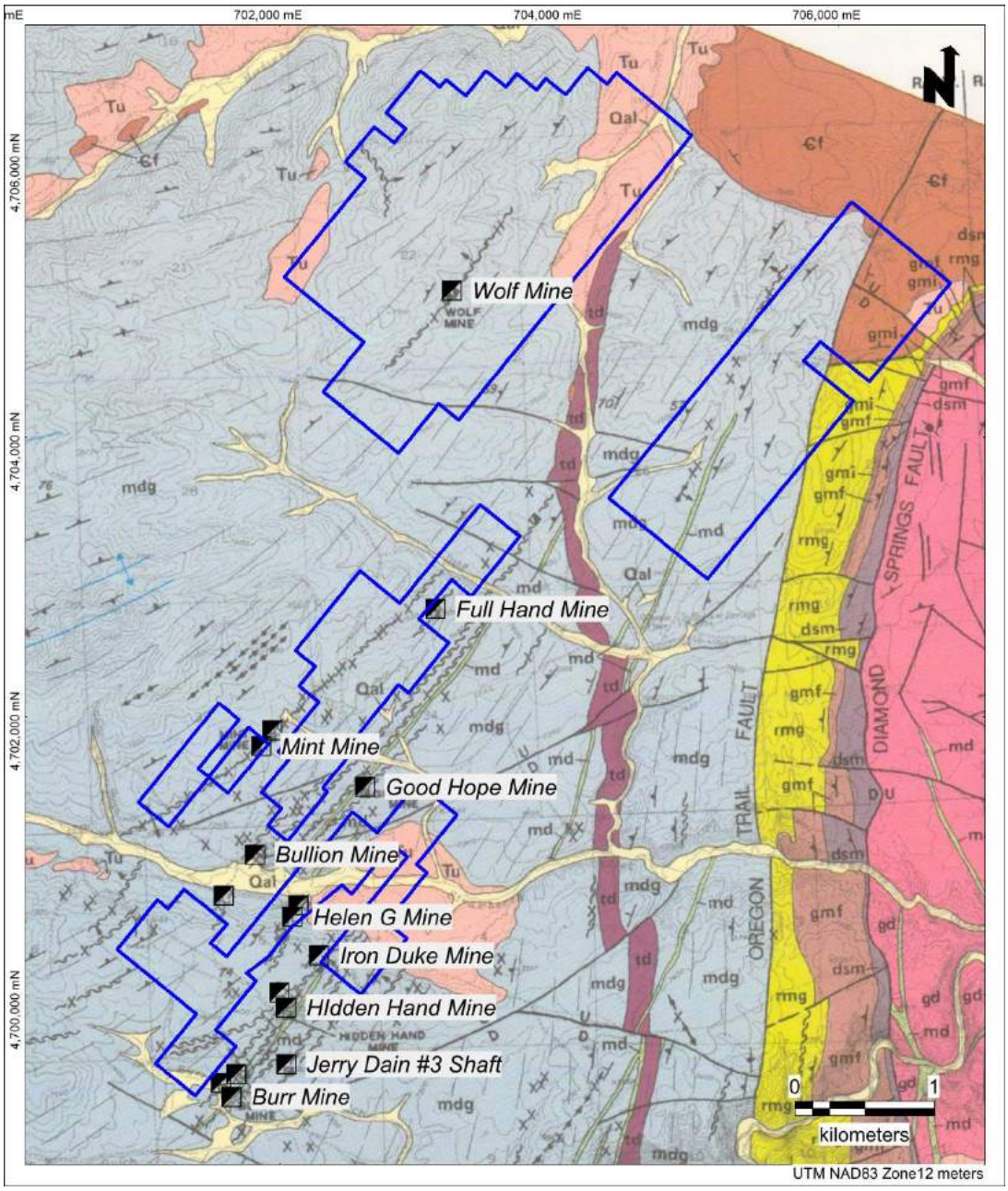
Gold occurs in fractures in quartz and in association with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Wall rock alteration includes hematite, carbonate minerals and chlorite, with weak sericite and local tourmaline. The hematite observed in these shallow workings may be supergene from the oxidation of primary disseminated sulfide minerals. Reported gold grades of these shear zones vary from nil to thousands of ounces per ton (Hausel, 1991), although such exceptionally high-grade material occurs in limited quantity and may reflect supergene enrichment. Anomalous concentrations of silver, copper, tungsten, and tin are reported in the district. A few of the larger mines warrant mention (following descriptions of Hausel, 1991) (Figure 7.5).

Burr Mine: The Burr lode was the first significant deposit found in the district, in 1894. The workings follow generally northeast- and northwest-striking shear and fracture zones. Irregular rich pockets were mined that yielded 858g Au/t to 8,580g Au/t, with some rare specimen-grade material that assayed as high as 57,970g Au/t. One 5-meter-wide zone was reported to have averaged 17.15g Au/t. In addition to gold, the mine contains tungsten as veins, stringers and lenses of scheelite. Samples were reported to contain from 2.5 to 70% WO_3. This suggests potential for the use of ultraviolet lamps during prospecting.

Goodhope Mine: A shallow shaft was sunk on a northeast-trending vertical chloritized shear zone in metagraywacke. South of the shaft, the shear was trenched for some 30 meters, exposing sheared quartz lenses with visible gold. Sampling by Hausel, 1991, returned samples of 40.5g Au/t, 17.1g Au/t, and 21.6g Au/t (1.18oz Au/t, 0.35oz Au/t and 0.63oz Au/t, respectively).

Hidden Hand Mine: The Hidden Hand shaft was sunk on a 3-10 meter-wide northeast-trending, northwest-dipping chloritized shear in metagraywacke. The shaft was sunk to 35 meters, and the shear explored by approximately 200 meters of drifts. Mined ore assayed as high as 2,571g Au/t (75oz Au/st).

Figure 7.5 Selected Prominent Historical Mines in the Lewiston Mining District



Geologic map as in Figure 7.3. Blue line is outline of the Wolf property

In 1916, about 1000 short tons of ore with an average grade of 137g Au/t (4oz Au/st) were stockpiled. One rich shoot yielded specimen grade ore that assayed up to 106kg Au/t (3,100oz Au/t). The record of the Hidden Hand Mine demonstrates the potential for exceptionally high grades within the district.

Mint and Gold Leaf Mines: Two shafts, located about 150 meters apart were sunk on a northeast-trending, vertical silicified shear in metagraywacke. The shear, traceable over nearly 3 kilometers, has fewer than a couple dozen prospects and exploratory shafts along this length and has apparently never been drill-tested. At the Mint shaft, the shear varies from 1 to 2 meters in width. Visible gold is present in current exposures. Hausel, 1991, reports modern channel samples with assays of 44.2g Au/t, 104.6g Au/t, and 20.9g Au/5 (1.29oz Au/t, 3.05oz Au/t and 0.61oz Au/t, respectively).

Wolf (Ruby) Mine: Three shafts less than 30 meters deep were sunk on a 1500-meter-long northeast-trending, northwest-dipping chloritized shear. Vein quartz is not abundant but where present is often broken by later deformation. Due diligence rock geochemical samples collected by Visionary in 2020 yielded gold grades of up to 19.873g Au/t sampled from a mine dump and 2.634g Au/t from outcrop.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The lode gold deposits known in the Lewiston district are best classified as orogenic gold deposits, a diverse group of gold deposits that form in response to major orogenic or mountain-building events caused by accretion or changes in subduction direction or dip. Some subtypes of orogenic deposits include Motherlode-, Bendigo-, and Homestake-types. Orogenic deposits have also been classified based on host-rock such as turbidite-, slate-, BIF-, intrusion-, greenstone-, or volcanic-hosted deposits. The single consistent characteristic of the deposits is their common association with deformed metamorphic terranes of all ages, from Archean to modern. The following discussion largely follows the descriptions of Groves et al., 1998, 2003, and 2018, and Goldfarb et al., 2005.

Orogenic lode gold deposits were formed during deformational processes at convergent tectonic plate margins during both continental margin accretionary (oceanic-continental) and collisional (continent-continent) orogens. They typically occur in granite-greenstone terranes or in terranes dominated by metasedimentary turbiditic rocks.

Figure 8.1 Schematic Illustration of Gold-Rich Epigenetic Mineral Deposits

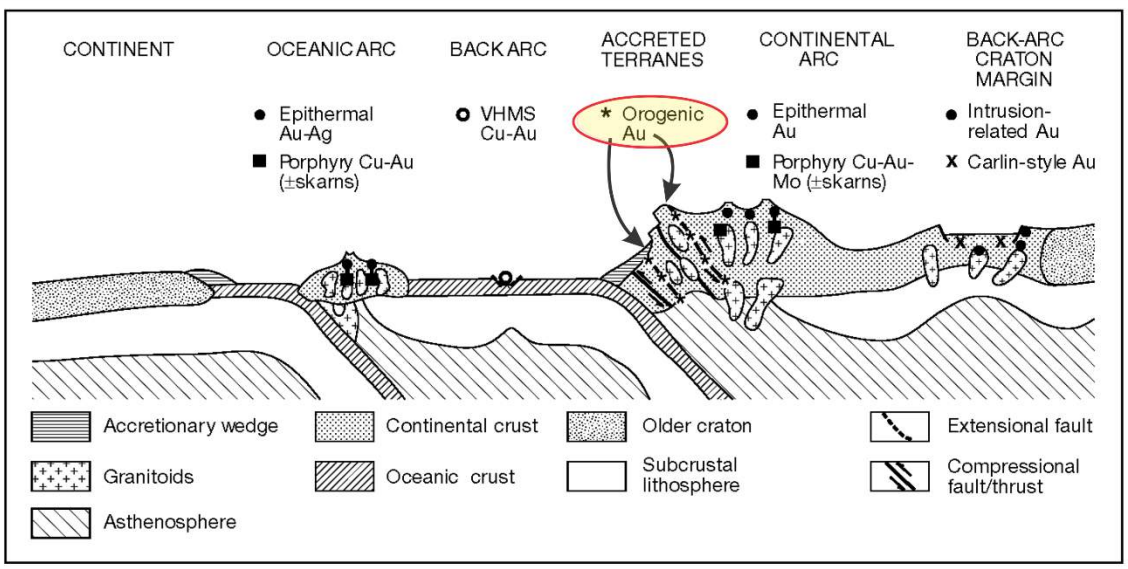


Figure illustrates gold-rich epigenetic deposit environments of formation in idealized plate tectonic settings. Vertical scale is exaggerated to allow schematic depth of formation to be shown. From Groves et al. 2003. VHMS – volcanic-hosted massive sulfide.

Orogenic gold deposits are typified by quartz-dominant vein systems with <3-5% sulfide minerals and <5-15% carbonate minerals, albite, sericite, fuchsite, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline. Vein systems may be continuous along a vertical extent of 1-2 km with little change in mineralogy or gold grade. Gold to silver ratios range from 10 to 1, with the gold in places entirely within the vein and elsewhere in the wall rock. Gold grades in orogenic gold deposits are commonly high, in the 5-30 g Au/t range. Arsenopyrite is the most common sulfide mineral in metasedimentary rocks, whereas pyrite and pyrrhotite are more common in metamorphosed igneous rocks. Lode gold deposits typically are anomalous in Ag, As, B, Bi, Hg, Sb, Te, and W. Concentrations of Cu, Mo, Pb, Sn and Zn are generally only slightly elevated above regional background.

Alteration aureoles surrounding lode deposits are often limited to a few meters or less. Greenschist-facies lode gold deposits typically have a proximal sericite-dominant alteration zone, surrounded by carbonate-rich zones. Carbonate minerals in the alteration zones include ankerite, dolomite, or calcite. Sulfides include pyrite, pyrrhotite, or arsenopyrite. Alkali metasomatism produces albite, sericite, or less commonly fuchsite, biotite or K-feldspar.

Orogenic lode gold deposits are epigenetic hydrothermal deposits, with gold deposited from low-salinity, near-neutral H_2O-CO_2-bearing ore fluids over a range of crustal depths from 3-20 km. Gold in these fluids was transported as a reduced sulfur complex. The deposits are widely considered to have formed from crustally derived metamorphic fluids generated at the amphibolite-greenschist metamorphic facies transition. The source of the gold fluids was likely devolatization of a subduction slab and overlying sediment wedge during subduction.

Figure 8.2 Schematic Representation of Crustal Environment of Orogenic Gold Deposits

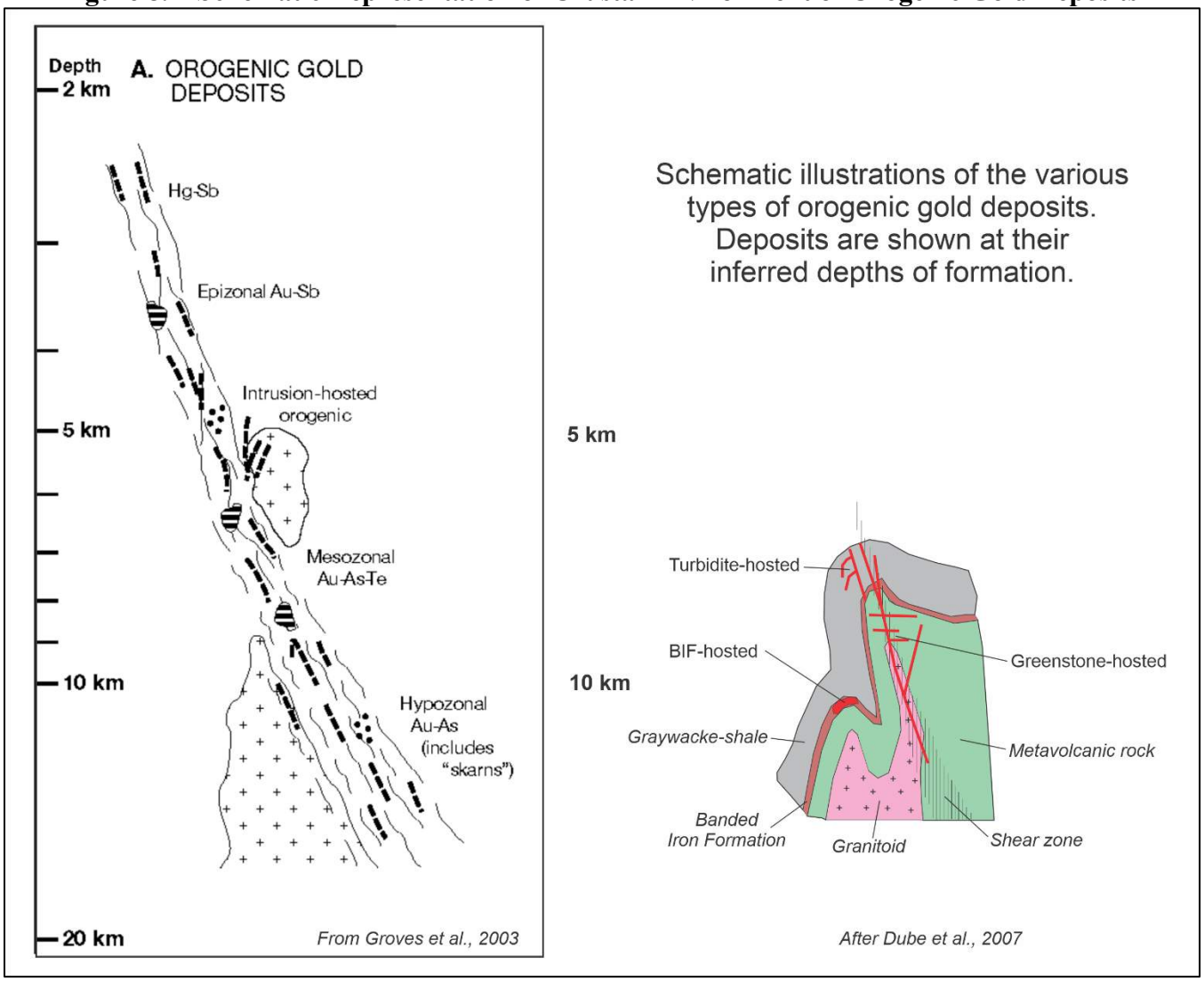


Figure illustrates orogenic deposits in terms of depth of formation and structural setting, highlighting deposit variations due to depth.

There is strong structural control of mineralization at a variety of scales. The deposits are normally localized within second- or third-order faults and shear zones, proximal to large-scale, often trans-crustal, compressional structures. Controlling structures are highly variable in type, ranging from (a) brittle faults to ductile shear zones with high-angle to low-angle, reverse to strike-slip to oblique-slip motion; (b) fracture arrays, stockwork networks or breccia zones in competent rocks; (c) foliation zones; or (d) fold hinges in ductile turbidite sequences. The major regional structures are zones of regional fluid flow, with tapping of the major regional structures into lower order structures allowing for more effective physical and chemical changes to ore fluids and ore deposition. These gold deposits commonly have extensive down-plunge continuity of hundreds to a thousand meters or more. Extreme pressure fluctuations from repeated tectonic fault motion and fluid release result in flat-lying extensional veins and mutually cross-cutting steep fault veins that characterize many deposits. Temporally, the deposits commonly form during the late stages of orogenesis. Although deposits are found in rocks characterized by a wide range of metamorphic grade, these deposits are most common in low- to mid-greenschist facies rocks.

The tapping of ore fluids from regional structures into lower order structures allows for ore deposition through physical changes and chemical reactions that desulfidize or chemically reduce the ore fluid, causing gold deposition. Chemical processes that cause gold deposition commonly involve reactions with iron-rich or reduced-carbon-rich rocks. Critical characteristics of orogenic gold deposits are summarized in Table 8.1.

Orogenic lode gold deposits of Archean to Tertiary age are the predominant gold deposit type in metamorphic belts and include several giant (>250 t Au) and numerous world-class (>100 t Au) deposits. Orogenic gold deposits account for an estimated 75% of the gold mined through all history, including the tonnage of Witwatersrand, the world's largest district (~30% of gold extracted) – either as the erosion of primary gold deposits or from hydrothermal accumulation. Such deposits are thus the largest, single genetic type of gold deposit.

Table 8.1 Table Summarizing Critical Characteristics of Orogenic Gold Deposits

Table after Groves et al., 2003

Critical characteristics	Orogenic gold deposits
Age range	Middle Archean to Tertiary; peaks in Late Archean, Paleoproterozoic, Phanerozoic
Tectonic setting	Deformed continental margin mainly of allochthonous terranes
Structural setting	Commonly structural highs during later stages of compression and transtension
Host rocks	Variable; mainly mafic volcanic or intrusive rocks or graywacke-slate sequences
Metamorphic grade of host rocks	Mainly greenschist facies but subgreenschist to lower granulite facies
Association with intrusions	Commonly felsic to lamprophye dikes or continental margin batholiths
Mineralization style	Variable; large veins, vein arrays, saddle reefs, replacement of iron-rich rocks
Timing of mineralization	Late-tectonic; post-greenschist to syn-amphibolite metamorphic peak
Structural complexity of orebodies	Complexity common, particularly in brittle-ductile regimes
Evidence of overprinting	Strong overprinting in larger deposits; multiple veining events
Metal association	Au-Ag ± As ± B ± Bi ± Sb ± Te ± W
Metal zoning	Cryptic latral and vertical zoning
Proximal alteration	Varies with metamorphic grade; normally mica-carbonate - iron-sulfide
P-T conditions	0.5-4.5 kbars, 220° - 600°C; normally 1.5 ± 0.5 kbars, 350° ± 50°C
Ore fluids	Low-salinity H_2O-CO_2 ± CH_4 ± N_2
Proposed heat sources	Varied; asthenosphere upwelling to midcrustal granitoids
Proposed metal sources	Subducted/subcreted crust and/or supracrustal rocks and/or deep granitoids

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Geological Mapping

Exploration of the Lewiston district begins with an exceptional head-start, building upon excellent geologic mapping of the Wyoming Geological Survey (Hausel, 1984, 1988a, 1988b).

Visionary completed an initial program of geological mapping in 2020, conducted by consulting geologist Robert Kell. The work was focused at and around the Wolf Mine. A principal objective of this work was to define the orientation of mineralized structures necessary to plan an early drill test. The horizontal length of the altered zone at the Wolf Mine is 40 to 45 meters, and the horizontal width of the zone at the #2 shaft approaches 3 meters. The dip of the altered and possibly mineralized interval of silicified and quartz-veined chlorite-altered metagraywacke is variable from 65 to 80 degrees to the northwest. Hausel (1991) indicates the depth of the Wolf Shaft #2 to be 27 meters (90 feet); field evidence reported by Kell suggest a more likely depth of only 13-15 meters. Kell reported that oxidation reaches a depth of at least 15 meters.

9.2 Geochemical Sampling

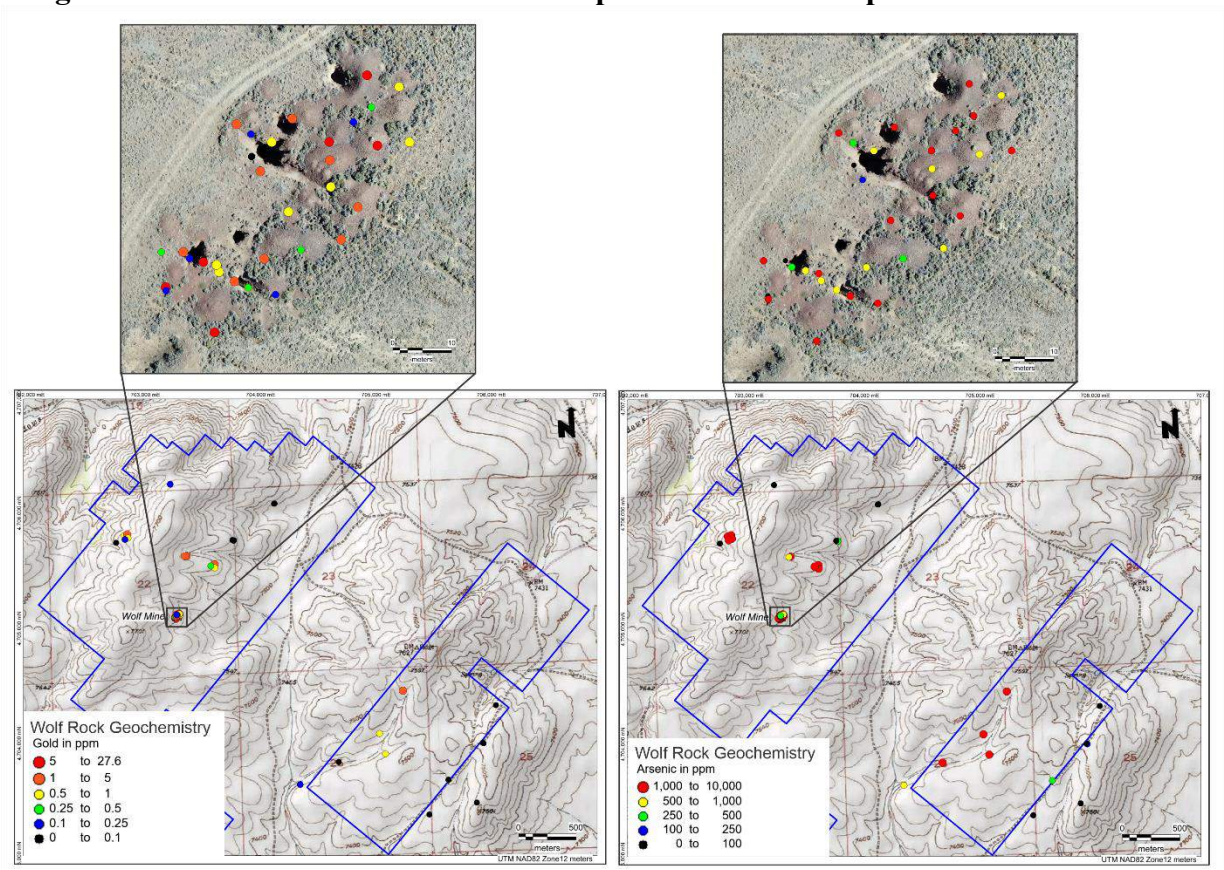
Visionary Gold undertook programs of rock and soil geochemistry on the Lewiston project in 2020. This included reconnaissance rock-chip and dump sampling across the district as well as more focused sampling within the Wolf and Miz claim block areas. Lines of soil samples were collected within the Wolf claim block.

Rock samples included a combination of representative rock-chip samples, channel-samples, and dump samples. A total of 66 samples were collected within the Wolf and Miz claim block areas (Figure 9.1). Thirty-two of these samples were accurately located samples collected within the various workings of the Wolf Mine to characterize the geology and mineralization of that occurrence.

Soil samples were collected along lines, spaced at 100m or 150m, oriented northwest-southeast to cross the stratigraphic and structural fabric of the Wolf claim block area (Figure 9.2). Samples were collected at 25-meter stations along these lines. Samples were taken from pits dug to approximately 15 centimeters. The soil profile is not well developed in this area, so no characterization of the sampled horizon was made.

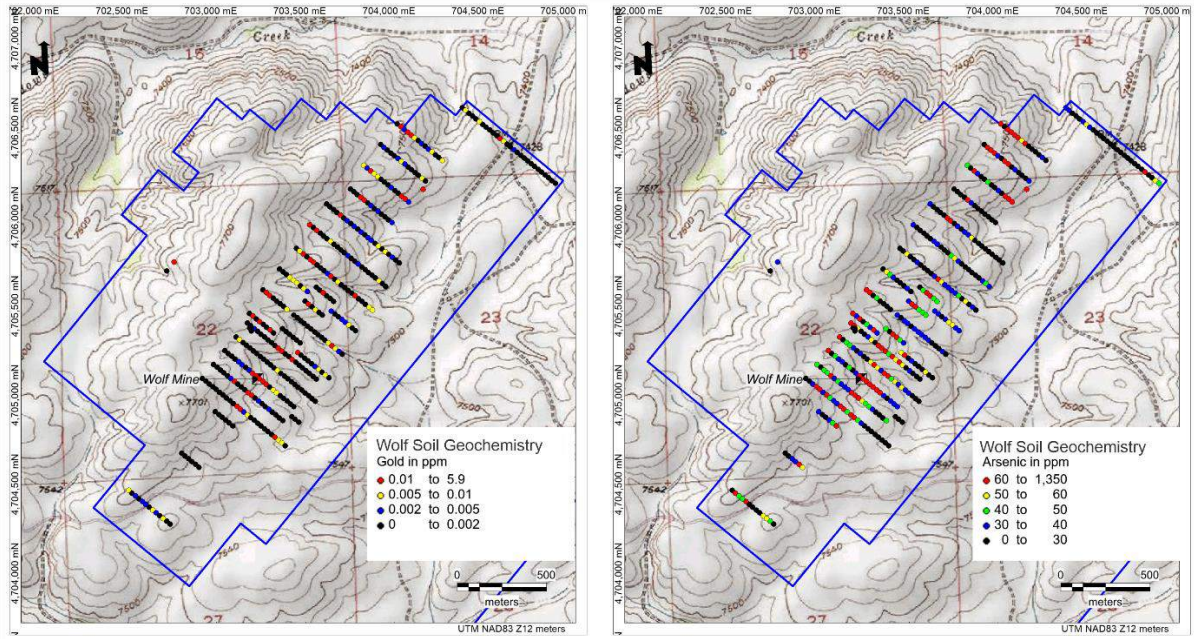
Samples were analyzed for multielement chemistry, as discussed in Section 11. Interpretation is ongoing. Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2 indicate that the distribution of anomalous gold and arsenic within rocks and soils is quite widespread, with a strong northeast-southwest orientation. Arsenic is shown to be an important pathfinder element for this mineralization.

Figure 9.1 Gold and Arsenic in Rock-Chip Geochemical Samples from the Wolf Mine



Upper inset shows gold and arsenic in rock samples in the immediate Wolf Mine area.

Figure 9.2 Gold and Arsenic in Soil Geochemical Samples from the Wolf Mine Area

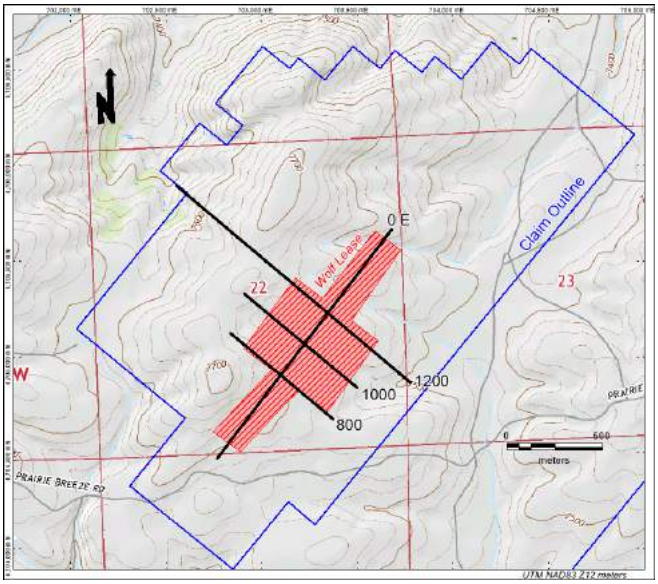


9.3 Geophysical Investigations

Visionary contracted Collier Geophysics LLC of Stephenville, Texas, to conduct an orientation induced polarization ("IP") electrical geophysical survey over the Wolf Mine area. IP is a geophysical technique used to map the resistivity and electrical chargeability (capacitance) of subsurface materials. In an IP survey, an electrical current is transmitted into the subsurface through two electrodes, and the voltage is monitored through two other electrodes. The method is one of the most widely used geophysical techniques in mineral exploration and is especially useful for mapping the distribution of disseminated sulfide minerals within rock in the subsurface.

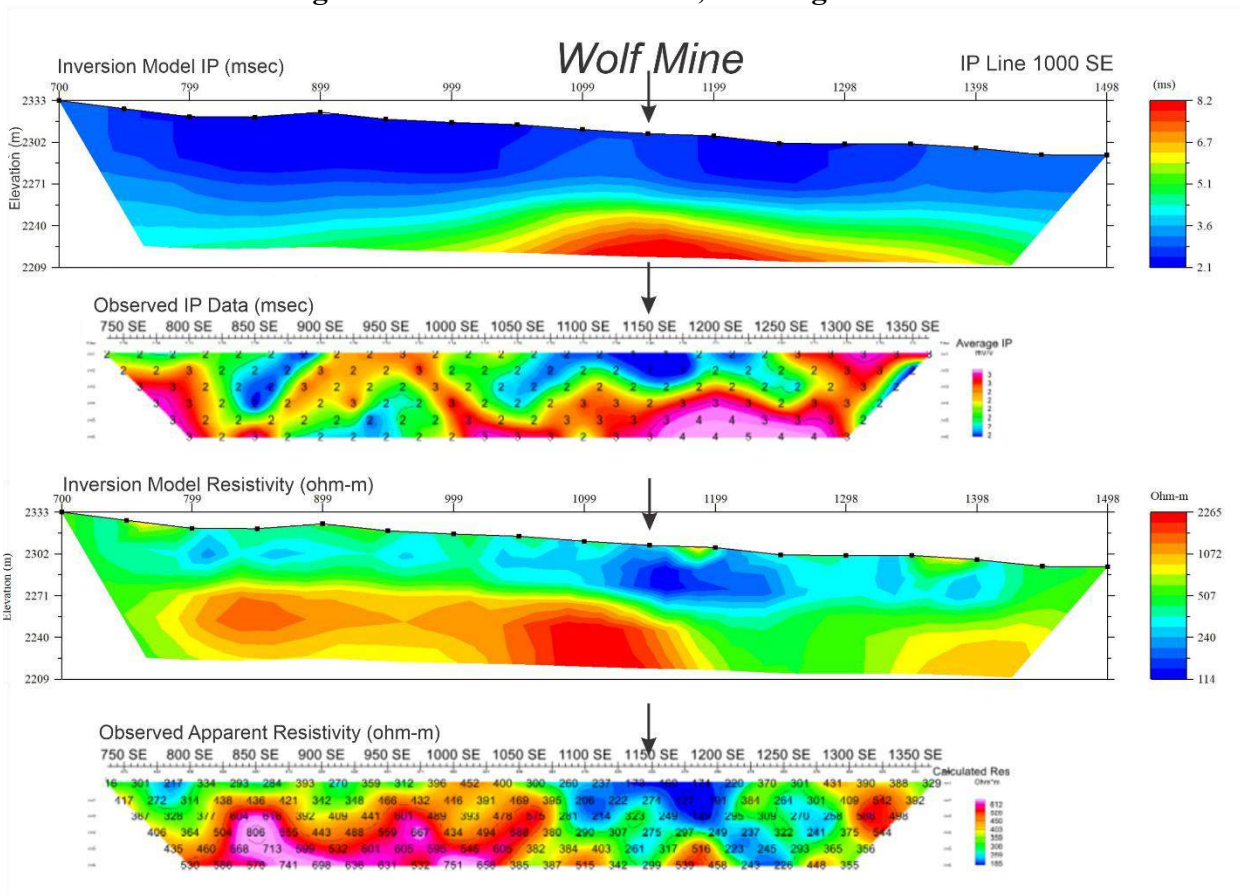
The IP survey at Wolf Mine collected data along four lines with a total length of about 4.5 km (Figure 9.3). The survey was a dipole-dipole array with 50-meter dipole spacing. The results of line 1000, which passed directly across the Wolf Mine are shown in Figure 9.4.

Figure 9.3 Location of 2020 IP Geophysical Lines at the Wolf Mine



Blue lines are the property outline at the Wolf Mine area. Black lines are the lines of the IP geophysical survey. Scale bar is 500m long.

Figure 9.4 IP Section 1000 SE, Looking Northeast



This IP section confirms that the resistivity and chargeability of the mineralized structures is moderately distinct from the surrounding bedrock beneath an oxidized zone that averages about 50 meters thickness. There is a weak but detectable IP chargeability response (top diagram in Figure 9.4) surrounding the location of the Wolf vein beneath the zone of oxidation shown in blue. There is a distinct bedrock resistivity discontinuity at the location of the Wolf Mine, with elevated resistivity to the west of the mapped structure (Inversion model resistivity in Figure 9.4).

9.4 Remote Sensing

9.4.1 Satellite Imagery

Many minerals have reflectance spectral characteristics that may be used for mineral identification. Remotely acquired multispectral imagery can be an effective tool to map geologic units and particularly areas of hydrothermal alteration. Fathom Geophysics completed a review and interpretation of public-domain satellite-acquired remote sensing data over the Lewiston project area for Lindsay Geological in 2020 (Core, 2020). ASTER data were downloaded from NASA's Earth Data Search website. Sentinel-2 data were downloaded from the European Space Agency's Copernicus Open Access Hub. The goal of the investigation was to generate mineral index and spectral correlation maps to aid in mapping geology and alteration related to gold mineralization.

The ASTER data were treated as two different datasets: one that included the VNIR (very-near infrared) and SWIR (short-wave infrared) bands and one that included the TIR (thermal Infrared) bands. Two datasets were required because the VNIR and SWIR band measure reflectivity of the earth's surface and TIR measures emissivity from the surface. The TIR data has resolution of 90 meters and the SWIR and VNIR data have 30m and 15m resolution, respectively. With this resolution, satellite imagery is of value in mapping large-scale, not detailed, geologic features.

The multispectral data was processed to prepare district-scale thematic maps covering the entire South Pass granite-greenstone belt and more detailed maps of the Lewiston project area. The altered area surrounding known mines and mineralization does not have a strong signature. The only alteration phases that are apparent in the remote sensing data are chlorite and jarosite. Jarosite is likely a secondary mineral from the weathering and oxidation of sulfide minerals and not a primary alteration mineral.

The satellite maps are useful, however for tracing stratigraphic units under thin cover and for mapping those faults that displace the surface trace of these units.

9.4.2 Drone-acquired Aerial Imagery

Visionary acquired high-resolution aerial imagery by drone to cover the Wolf Mine and an area in the central BM claims. The images are elongate in a NE-SW direction, with dimensions of 300-940m for the Wolf Mine image and 400x950m for the image in the vicinity of the Hidden Hand Mine. The drome imagery is of exceptional resolution and clarity. It can be used as a base for detailed geological reconnaissance, geological mapping, recognition of past disturbances, and visible evidence of alteration (for example, insets on Figure 9.1)

10.0 DRILLING

To the best of our knowledge, available public records, and historical documents, the Lewiston project area has never been drill-tested.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Rock-chip Geochemical Samples

Rock chip and channel geochemical samples collected by Visionary were prepared and analyzed in two different laboratories.

Rocks analyzed by Skyline Assayers and Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona were prepared by crushing the entire sample, splitting, then pulverizing to 95% of material passing through a 150-mesh screen. Gold was determined by Skyline method FA-01-50, which is a 50-gram fire assay with aqua regia digestion of the bead and AA finish. Pulped samples were also analyzed by Skyline method TE-2, which is a 31-element geochemical package with aqua regia sample digestion and ICP-OES element determination.

Rocks analyzed by Paragon Geochemical were prepared by their method PUPP-1kg, which involves crushing a sample up to 1 kg, splitting, and pulverizing to 85% passing a 200-mesh screen. Gold was determined by Paragon method Au-OES30 which involves fire assay fusion, aqua regia digestion and ICP-OES finish for a 30-gram sample. Samples were analyzed by Paragon method 35AR-OES, which is a 35-element geochemical package involving aqua regia sample digestion and ICP-OES element determination.

Documentation of chain of custody was not maintained. Standard reference material samples were not included within sample analytical groups.

11.2 Soil Geochemical Samples

All 2020 Visionary soil geochemical samples were submitted to Paragon Geochemical for preparation and analysis. A total of 393 soil samples were collected and analyzed as illustrated in Figure 9.2.

Samples were prepared by drying and sieving with the analyzed fraction passing an 80-mesh screen. Gold was determined by Paragon method Au-OES30, which involved fire assay fusion, aqua regia digestion and ICP-OES finish for a 30-gram sample. Samples were also analyzed by Paragon method 35AR-OES, which is a 35-element geochemical analytical package involving aqua regia sample digestion and ICP-OES element determination.

Documentation of chain of custody was not maintained. Standard reference material samples were not included within sample analytical groups.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The authors have obtained and reviewed original laboratory assay certificates for the rock and soil geochemical samples discussed in Section 11 of this report and confirm that the results illustrated in Figures 9.1 and 9.2 are consistent with analytical results determined by the independent analytical laboratories.

During his visit to the Wolf project area, Odin Christensen collected 6 samples to verify the presence of gold on the property, as summarized below. Three of the six samples contained significant concentrations of gold, with one sample from the Wolf Mine containing 8.41g Au/t.

Wolf Project - Odin Christensen Wolf Project Check Samples - October1, 2020						
Sample	Easting	Northing	Description	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm
267083	703217	4705065	Rock chips at Wolf Mine. Sheared Miners Delight metagraywacke.	8.41	1.035	418
267084	703210	4704964	Rock chips from prospect dump. Metagraywacke with 2-3 mm quartz veinlets.	0.018	0.058	350
267085	705232	4704533	Rock chips from prospect pit. Sheared Miners Delight metagraywacke phyllite.	0.0289	0.128	442
267086	704995	4704046	Rock chips from prospect dump. Metagraywacke with iron- and copper-oxide staining.	0.598	1.49	>10000
267087	702022	4700483	Prospect pit near Helen G Mine. Black phyllite with discontinuous quartz veinlets.	0.403	0.08	405
267088	701993	4700435	Rock chips Helen G shaft. Sheared biotite phyllite with broken clasts of quartz veining.	0.0401	0.03	270

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been completed on samples from the property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been completed on the property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates have been completed on the property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

As the property is in an early exploration stage, no discussion of mining methods is included in this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

As the property is in an early exploration stage, there is no discussion of recovery methods in this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

As the property is in an early exploration stage, there is no project infrastructure.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There is no information for this report section as the project is not in production.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Visionary will, as a component of the Wolf gold exploration project, complete the required environmental and culture studies, using industry best practices. To the best of the Company's knowledge, no previous such studies have been undertaken in this area.

The Company submitted an application for a License to Explore ("LE") by Dozing application through the Lands Quality Division of the Wyoming State Department of Environmental Quality on September 17, 2020 for an initial work program of trenching and drilling by Lost Creek. As of the date of this report the approval of this application is pending. As part of the application consultation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Habitat Protection Services for a sage grouse habitat protection determination is required prior to receiving the LE approval. Protection of sage grouse habitat is a priority of land management agencies. (Wilson et al., 2016)

It is expected that there will be terms and conditions associated with any approvals and bond amounts will then be determined and payments made to cover rehabilitation of proposed disturbances.

It is expected that archeological surveys will be required as part of the terms and conditions of any permit approved by the State of Wyoming for the exploration program.

No environmental or cultural studies have been completed by Visionary as of the date of this report and no external historical studies have been located.

20.1 Native American Interests

It is recognized that the project area was used by native peoples for hunting and travel for millennia before the arrival of Euro-Americans in the 1800's. The native peoples in Wyoming were nomadic tribes known as the Plains Indians, which include the Arapaho, Arikara, Bannock, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Gros Ventre, Kiowa, Nez Perce, Sheep Eater, Sioux, Shoshone and Ute tribes. Wyoming's trails, roads and highways follow centuries-old Native American hunting and trade routes. For generations, these native people lived, tracked game, and gathered plants along watercourses and over mountain passes in the seasonal subsistence patterns of their lives. In the late 1800s a series of conflicts and treaties with different tribes resulted in the relocation of tribes onto reservations, in the case of the Shoshone and Arapaho to the Wind River Reservation north of Lander.

No known archeological sites are known on the project area. The project permitting process will include an archeological survey to identify any cultural sites.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There is not information for this report section as the property is not in production.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There is no information for this report section as the property is not in production.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are currently no active mines or exploration projects on property adjacent to the Wolf project. Historical mines in the Lewiston mining district are discussed in Section 7 of this report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

As of the effective date of this report, Visionary continues to secure additional mineral interests in the Lewiston district by staking unpatented US lode mining claims.

Visionary has collected additional rock chip geochemical samples from within the Lewiston district, for which analytical results had not been received as of the effective date of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold was discovered in the Lewiston and South Pass-Atlantic City mining districts in 1842, launching a period with many small mines through the remainder of the century. The district realized another period of gold mining activity occurred between 1933 and 1941. Only minor amounts of gold have been mined since the Second World War. Although the district hosts numerous small mines, none have been long-lived or of large tonnage. There has been production of some bonanza grade material, but of limited volume. The Lewiston district has been explored by many companies over the past several decades without discovery of mineralization warranting development, yet to the best of our knowledge, the district has never been tested by drilling.

The Lewiston mining district occurs within Archean-age rocks of the Wyoming craton. All known bedrock gold production within the Lewiston district was from shear-zone-hosted orogenic gold deposits hosted within metagraywacke of the Miners Delight Formation. Known gold deposits in the nearby Atlantic-City South Pass district are larger than those known in Lewiston. Turbidite-hosted orogenic gold deposits in other districts worldwide include numerous large and vertically extensive deposits.

Historical mines in the district have produced gold from shear zones. Available public-domain geological mapping documents the continuation of these favorable structural corridors within the district. Rock and soil geochemical sampling by Visionary demonstrate that these structural corridors have elevated concentrations of gold and pathfinder elements. Reconnaissance induced polarization electrical geophysical data completed in 2020 suggests that this technique may effectively map volumes of rock affected by hydrothermal alteration and perhaps mineralization hidden at depth.

The Lewiston district hosts a cluster of small, but relatively high-grade, gold deposits that were mined historically. Available geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and orientation geophysical surveys suggest that the extent of gold mineralization is greater than currently known, and that modern exploration tools can be effectively deployed for discovery. Surface exposures are encouraging. To the best of our knowledge, the district has never been drilled and the geology remains unknown below a depth of about 50 meters.

The Lewiston property warrants additional exploration. A phased exploration program is recommended to prudently explore the property as outlined in Section 26.0.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wolf gold property is a property of merit that warrants a phased mineral exploration program. The existence of widespread alteration specifically in the area of the Wolf Mine and in the Miners Delight Formation at a district scale, and mineralization with elevated precious metals grades in the historical record indicate potential for the Lewiston Project area to host gold deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, it is recommended that a phased program of data compilation and review, field exploration, geological modeling, and drilling be undertaken to further evaluate this potential.

Key objectives would be to determine the geological 'signature' of known mineralized structures and controls and to use these characteristics as vectors for the definition of other potential mineralized areas. This work should include the capture of subsurface geological and geochemical information by drilling to have a more complete model for further exploration.

The following phased exploration approach is recommended:

Phase 1: Objective – develop exploration targets within the Wolf (Ruby) Lease.

- Compile all available historical information, including both technical and non-technical (historical public record sources), across the district.
- Expand multielement grid soil geochemical surveys to determine the distribution of anomalous pathfinder element and to highlight mineralized structural corridors within the district.
- Evaluate the use of geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, magnetometry and induced polarization) surveys to refine core target areas within identified structural corridors.
- Develop an exploration toolbox and a geological model of the key target areas.

Phase 2: Objectives – expand target development and drill evaluate Wolf Lease area targets.

- Continue to gather and assess geological, geochemical, and geophysical information along two to three sections crossing of the Wolf Mine structure.
- Undertake property scale geologic mapping, building upon available public-domain mapping, to define additional shear zones and potential structural targets.
- Plan, permit, and conduct a drill program to define the geology and assess the mineralization along two or three sections crossing the Wolf Mine structure to a depth of at least 100 meters.
- Expand soil geochemical sampling grids to cover: (i) areas not previously covered by the Wolf grid, (ii) the Miz property and, (iii) the BM property.
- Expand the successful geophysical survey methods to encompass the project property (magnetometry), and along structures of interest (induced polarization).

Table 26.1 Proposed Phased Exploration Program Budget

Phase	Activity	Units	Unit Cost	Est. Cost, US$	Cost, C$
Phase 1	Data compilation			$35,000	
	Soil geochemistry – 2 persons	10 days	$3000/day	$30,000	
	Geophysics - IP	10 line-km	$5000/km	$50,000	
	Geophysics – magnetics	50 line-km	$100/km	$5,000	
	Geological Mapping	14 days	$1250/day	$17,500	
	Analytical	450 samples	$30/sample	$13,500	
	Reporting		$20,000	$20,000	
		Subtotal, Phase 1		$171,000	
	Contingency 15%			$25,650	
		Phase 1 Total Cost		**$196,650**	**$255,645**
Phase 2	Permitting			$25,000	
	Drilling	1500m	$300/m	$450,000	
	Soil geochemistry – 4 persons	21 days	$3000/day	$63,000	
	Geophysics – IP	15 line-km	$5000/km	$75,000	
	Geophysics – magnetics	425 line-km	$100/km	$42,500	
	Geological Mapping	14 days	$1250/day	$17,500	
	Analytical	3500 samples	$30/sample	$105,000	
		Subtotal, Phase 2		$778,000	
	Contingency 15%			$116,700	
		Phase 2 Total Cost		**$894,700**	**$1,163,110**

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28.0 AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

Odin D. Christensen, PhD, CPG

I, Odin D. Christensen, PhD, hereby certify that:

I am a consulting mineral exploration geologist, doing business as Hardrock Mineral Exploration Inc. at 2192 N Fremont Blvd, Flagstaff Arizona, 86001, USA.

I am one of the authors of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Lewiston Project, Fremont County, Wyoming" ("the report") prepared for Visionary Gold Corp.with an effective date of October 31, 2020.

I graduated from the University of Minnesota, Duluth, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology in 1970, and from Stanford University with a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in Geology in 1975.

I am a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG #8676) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG). I am a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists, a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (#555470).

I have been employed as a professional geologist for 45 years since graduation, including 39 years in mineral exploration and mining. I have explored for and worked as a mine geologist on gold deposits in Nevada as well as in other locations in North America, South America, Europe, Asia and the Pacific Islands.

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I visited the Lewiston project October 1, 2020.

I take responsibility for all sections of this report. I have relied upon other experts as described in Section 3.0.

I am independent of Visionary Gold Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

As of the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 8th day of December 2020

Odin D. Christensen
Signature of Qualified Person
Odin D. Christensen, PhD, C.P.G.

Michael Ressel, Ph.D., C.P.G.

I, Michael Ressel, C.P.G., do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed by Mine Development Associates, Inc., located at 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada, 89502, in the position of resource geologist.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from California Polytechnic University, Pomona in 1989, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1996, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 2005.

I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#12096) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining, geological consulting, and academia for more than 30 years.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously worked on gold-silver deposits in Nevada and other states in the U.S., in Canada, Mexico, Africa, and Australia. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am a co-author of this Technical Report titled "*Technical Report on the Wolf Gold Project, Fremont County, Wyoming, USA*" prepared for Visonary Gold Corp., with an effective date of October 30, 2020. Subject to those issues discussed in Section 3.0, I am co-responsible for all sections of this Technical Report. I have relied on other experts as described in Section 3.0.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I have not visited the Wolf Property.

I am independent of Visionary Gold Corporation and all their respective subsidiaries, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, as of the effective date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 8th day of December 2020

Michael W. Ressel
Signature of Qualified Person
Michael W. Ressel, C.P.G.