

**CLARITY GOLD CORP.**  
**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021**

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**OVERVIEW**

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The following management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”), prepared on May 31, 2021, should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim unaudited financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2021. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. These financial statements together with this MD&A are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the financial performance of Clarity Gold Corp. (the “Company”).

**FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

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Information contained in this MD&A that is not historical fact may be considered “forward looking statements”. These forward-looking statements sometimes include words to the effect that management believes or expects a stated condition or result. All estimates and statements that describe the Company’s objectives, goals or plans are forward looking statements. Since forward looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, including such variables as new information, changes in demand for commodity prices, legislative, environmental and other regulatory or political changes, competition in areas where the Company operates, and other factors discussed herein. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward-looking information.

**DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

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Clarity Gold Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 11, 2019. On November 1, 2019, the Company changed its name from 1222991 B.C. Ltd. to Clarity Gold Corp. The Company’s head office and registered office are located at 915 – 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2E9.

On June 25, 2020, the Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) by issuing 6,900,000 common shares at \$0.175 per share for gross proceeds of \$1,207,500. On June 29, 2020, the Company’s common shares commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the trading symbol “CLAR”. On July 1, 2020, the Company’s common shares commenced trading on the OTC Pink Sheets Market under the trading symbol “CLGCF”.

The Company is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of gold projects in Canada.

The Company is currently evaluating its exploration and evaluation assets and has not determined whether its projects contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts recorded for the exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves. The Company’s future capital requirements depend on many factors, including costs of exploration and development of the exploration and evaluation assets, cash flow from operations, costs to complete additional exploration, competition and global market conditions.

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada and the rest of the world in response to the increased impact from novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The Company continues to operate its business at this time. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impacts of COVID-19 on business operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company anticipates this could have an adverse impact on its business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows in 2021.

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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The following financial and operational highlights occurred during the three month period ended March 31, 2021, and to the date of this report of May 31, 2021:

- On January 11, 2021, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 1,563,956 Units at a price of \$0.96 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,501,398. Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at a price of \$1.25 per share until January 11, 2022.

The Company paid \$6,240 in legal fees, cash finder's fees of \$56,447, and issued 58,694 agent options with a fair value of \$32,357, which were recorded as share issue costs. Each agent option is exercisable into one additional common share at a price of \$0.96 per share until January 11, 2022. The fair value of the agent options was determined using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following inputs: volatility 100%, expected life of 1 year, and a risk-free rate of 0.18%.

- On January 26, 2021, the Company paid \$450,000 to Big Ridge Gold Corp., and issued 685,391 common shares with a fair value of \$1,007,525 pursuant to the Destiny Property Agreement.
- On January 28, 2021, the Company completed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 3,167,340 Units at a price of \$0.96 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$3,040,646. Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at a price of \$1.25 per common share until January 28, 2022.

The Company paid \$12,668 in legal fees, cash finder's fees of \$149,061, and issued 155,062 agent options with a fair value of \$124,026, which were recorded as share issue costs. Each agent option is exercisable into one additional common share at a price of \$0.96 per share until January 28, 2022. The fair value of the agent options was determined using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following inputs: volatility 100%, expected life of 1 year, and a risk-free rate of 0.15%.

- In February 2021, the Company received a total of \$52,500 from the exercise of 150,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.35 per share until July 31, 2022.
- On February 9, 2021, the Company announced that as a result of a review by the British Columbia Securities Commission the Company clarified and amended its disclosure with respect to the Company's November 30, 2020, news release on its Destiny Project. See "Destiny Project" in Exploration and Evaluation Assets section for details.
- On February 28, 2021, 800,000 shares were released from escrow pursuant to the May 5, 2020 escrow agreement.
- On March 5, 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered flow-through private placement of 2,054,405 common shares at \$1.85 per share for gross proceeds of \$3,800,649.

The Company paid cash finder's fees of \$266,045 and issued 143,808 agent options with a fair value of \$97,596 in connection with the private placement. Each agent option is exercisable at \$1.85 per share on a non-flow-through basis until March 5, 2023. The fair value of the agent options was determined using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following inputs: volatility 100%, expected life of 2 years, and a risk-free rate of 0.30%.

## **SUMMARY OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)**

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- On March 9, 2021, the Company announced that Forage Val d'Or had begun mobilization of a diamond drill to the Destiny Project. Trail and pad clearing were underway, and crews were establishing core processing facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec.
- On March 31, 2021, the Company reported the completion of the first two holes totalling 822 metres of the ongoing 10,000 metre diamond drilling program at the Destiny Project. These first holes were designed to test mineralization extent and continuity in the western portions of the DAC Zone and confirm historic drilling which identified mineralization here.

### **Appointment**

On March 16, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Olen Aasen to its Advisory Board. Mr. Aasen is an executive and corporate and securities lawyer with more than 14 years of experience in corporate, securities, mining and regulatory matters bringing a range of legal experience to the Company's team.

### **Granted options**

During the three month period ended March 31, 2021, the Company recognized a total of \$432,080 (2020 - \$Nil) in share-based compensation which was comprised of the following:

On March 15, 2021, the Company granted 550,000 share options to a member of the Company's Advisory Board, and two consultants. Each option is exercisable at \$1.48 per share until March 15, 2023. All of the options vested upon date of grant. The estimated fair value of the options was \$424,895, measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: share price \$1.48; exercise price - \$1.48; expected life - 2 years; volatility - 100%; dividend yield - \$0; and risk-free rate - 0.31%.

An additional \$7,185 of share-based compensation was recognized on vesting of options from the grant of 100,000 options granted on July 31, 2020.

### **Subsequent events**

#### *Exercised share options*

On April 9, 2021, the Company received \$17,500 from the exercise of 50,000 share options exercisable at \$0.35 per share until July 31, 2022.

#### *Acquisition of surface rights over Destiny Project*

On May 11, 2021, the Company announced the purchase of surface rights of two lots for a resulting total area of approximately 82 hectares over a key portion of the Destiny Project.

The total purchase of \$250,000 for two lots, at \$125,000 per lot involves a cash payment of \$25,000 per lot at closing, with the remaining balance of \$100,000.00 per lot payable in four equal consecutive installments of \$25,000 every quarter following the closing.

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**EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

The following table is a reconciliation of exploration and evaluation costs for the three month period ended March 31, 2021:

	Destiny Project	Empirical Project	Gretna Green Project	Tyber Project	Total expenditures
Acquisition costs, December 31, 2020	\$ 305,000	\$ 228,681	\$ 161,666	\$ 161,666	\$ 857,013
Additions (Note 9)	1,457,525	-	-	-	1,457,525
Acquisition costs, March 31, 2021	1,762,525	228,681	161,666	161,666	2,314,538
Exploration and evaluation costs, March 31, 2021	\$ 43,845	\$ 103,453	\$ 8,367	\$ 5,883	\$ 161,548
<u>Additions:</u>					
Assays	4,035	-	-	-	4,035
Demobilization	800	-	-	-	800
Drilling	162,017	-	-	-	162,017
Environmental	412	-	-	-	412
Equipment rentals	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Field expenditures	60,883	-	-	-	60,883
Geological, (Note 9)	13,913	-	-	-	13,913
Geophysical	12,361	-	-	-	12,361
Licences and permits	18,586	-	-	-	18,586
Line cutting	37,199	-	-	-	37,199
Mapping	1,850	-	-	-	1,850
Meals and lodging	18,659	-	-	-	18,659
Miscellaneous	7,761	4,901	-	-	12,662
Mobilization	3,460	-	-	-	3,460
Sampling	3,530	-	-	-	3,530
Storage	1,320	-	-	-	1,320
Transportation	18,081	-	-	-	18,081
Total exploration and evaluation costs additions	367,467	4,901	-	-	372,368
Total exploration and evaluation costs, March 31, 2021	411,312	108,354	8,367	5,883	533,916

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Total acquisition and exploration and evaluation costs, March 31, 2021	\$ 2,173,837	\$ 337,035	\$ 170,033	\$ 167,549	\$ 2,848,454
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**EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONTINUED)**

The following table is a reconciliation of exploration and evaluation costs for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Destiny Project	Empirical Project	Gretna Green Project	Tyber Project	Total expenditures
Acquisition costs, December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Additions (Note 9)	305,000	218,681	161,666	161,666	847,013
Acquisition costs, December 31, 2020	<u>305,000</u>	<u>228,681</u>	<u>161,666</u>	<u>161,666</u>	<u>857,013</u>
Exploration and evaluation costs, December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 80,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,449
<u>Additions:</u>					
Administration	-	500	-	-	500
Assays	-	233	219	299	751
Field expenditures	-	62	-	-	62
Geological, (Note 9)	23,450	2,584	3,333	1,833	31,200
Licences and permits	-	2,100	500	500	3,100
Mapping	16,025	5,700	2,500	2,500	26,725
Meals and lodging	3,684	1,395	1,277	281	6,637
Transportation	686	10,430	538	470	12,124
Total exploration and evaluation costs additions	<u>43,845</u>	<u>23,004</u>	<u>8,367</u>	<u>5,883</u>	<u>81,099</u>
Total exploration and evaluation costs, December 31, 2020	<u>43,845</u>	<u>103,453</u>	<u>8,367</u>	<u>5,883</u>	<u>161,548</u>
Total acquisition and exploration and evaluation costs, December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 348,845</u>	<u>\$ 332,134</u>	<u>\$ 170,033</u>	<u>\$ 167,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,561</u>

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**Destiny Project**

On November 27, 2020, the Company entered into an Option Agreement (the “Destiny Agreement”) with Big Ridge Gold Corp. (“Big Ridge”) to acquire up to 100% of the Destiny Project (the “Option”). The 5,013 hectare project is located approximately 75 kilometres northeast of the city of Val d’Or in the prolific Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Pursuant to the terms of the Destiny Agreement, the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Destiny Project by making the following payments to Big Ridge:

<b>Payment Date</b>	<b>Cash Payment Amount</b>	<b>Shares Issuance Amount (\$’s)</b>	<b>Interest Earned in Destiny Project</b>
Previously paid on execution of the Letter of Intent dated October 29, 2020	\$50,000 (paid in fiscal 2020)	-	-
Within 60 days of the execution of the Destiny Agreement	\$450,000 (paid on January 26, 2021)	\$1,000,000 (685,391 shares with a fair value of \$1,007,525 issued on January 26, 2021)	-
12 months from the date of the Destiny Agreement	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	-
24 months from the date of the Destiny Agreement	\$750,000	\$1,500,000	49% earned
36 months from the date of the Destiny Agreement	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	100% earned
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,500,000</b>	<b>100% earned</b>

The Company may accelerate the exercise of the Option by making the cash payments and issuances of common shares earlier than the timeframes contemplated above. The number of common shares to be issued to Big Ridge pursuant to the Option will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the Company’s common shares to be issued at any point in time by the five (5) day volume weighted average closing price of the common shares on the day before such issuance of such common shares, subject to the policies of the CSE.

Concurrently with the exercise of the Option, the Company has agreed to grant to Big Ridge a 1.0% net smelter return royalty (the “Royalty”) with respect to production of all precious metals from the Destiny Project, with the Royalty to be payable by the Company following commencement of commercial production. The Company has the right to buy back the Royalty during the first three (3) years following the commencement of commercial production on payment by the Company to Big Ridge of \$1,000,000.

Exercise of the Option is subject to receipt of all applicable regulatory approvals and consents. The Company will be the operator responsible for carrying out all operations with respect to the Destiny Project during the term of the Destiny Agreement. If the Company acquires a 49% interest in the project and decides not to proceed with the acquisition of the further 51% interest in the project, then, for a period of 18 months following such time, Big Ridge will have the right to purchase back the 49% interest in the project for cash consideration of \$2,000,000.

The Company paid \$255,000 as a finders’ fee (equal to 3% of the aggregate consideration) for the transaction which had been accrued in the year ended December 31, 2020.

On January 26, 2021, the Company paid \$450,000 to Big Ridge, and issued 685,391 common shares with a fair value of \$1,007,525 pursuant to the Destiny Agreement.

## **Destiny Project (continued)**

### *Highlights of the Destiny Project*

- Located in the historical, mineral rich Abitibi Greenstone Belt.
- Gold mineralization occurs in high-grade quartz veins within shear zones starting at 15 m below surface (drill results include 167g/t Au over 1 m).
- Mineralization is open to depth and along strike.
- The DAC deposit is open along strike with only coarse drilling denoting high grade intercepts outside of 2011 resource area showing expansion potential along strike from the DAC Deposit over approximately 2.5 km to the Darla Zone. • Excellent infrastructure: ~75 km NNE of Val d'Or with road access.
- Considerable work done to date including over 50,000 m of diamond drilling.

The Destiny Project is located in the prolific Abitibi Greenstone Belt where more than 180 million ounces of gold have been produced historically along major structural breaks within the assemblage of Archean-age volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. The Destiny Project lies along the approximately 400 km long Chicobi Deformation Zone, a major structural break which is largely underexplored in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Destiny Project includes the DAC deposit, one of several gold zones along an approximately 6 km long segment of the Despinassy Shear Zone within the Chicobi Deformation Zone.

Approximately 2.5 km east along strike of the DAC deposit is the Darla zone. In between the Darla and DAC is the coarsely drilled GAP zone where 2012 drilling intercepted anomalous gold in all 12 holes which were spaced 100 m apart.

Exploration of the Destiny Project dates back to the 1930s with the first serious diamond drilling campaign commencing in 1998 by Cameco. Continued exploration and drilling campaigns supported a maiden NI 43-101 resource estimation being authored in 2007 and the most recent NI 43-101 resource estimation in 2011 in the Technical Report, dated March 1, 2011, authored by, Todd McCracken, P. Geo., and filed by Big Ridge on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) on March 7, 2011 (the "2011 Technical Report"). Since the publishing of the 2011 Technical Report, only 15 drill holes totaling approximately 3,473 m were completed as well as geochemical surveys and a geophysical compilation targeting VMS mineralization.

Previous work on the property can be summarized as follows:

- 172 Diamond drill holes comprising approximately 50,400 m
- Reconnaissance till sampling from 11 Sonic drill holes
- 2,430 MMI geochemical samples
- 982 line km of airborne VTEM surveys
- 171 line km of ground magnetics surveys • 128 line km of IP

## Destiny Project (continued)

Salient results from previous drill programs on the Destiny Project:

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
DAC	<b>DES9917</b>	117.2	140.8	23.6	6.15
DAC	including	118.8	121.9	3.1	23.95
DAC	and	134.8	138.5	3.7	12.46
DAC	<b>DES0032</b>	159.9	169.2	9.3	3.98
DAC	including	161.2	165.9	4.7	5.37
DAC	and	163.3	165.9	2.6	7.78
DAC	<b>DES05-64</b>	161.8	170.5	8.7	5.42
DAC	including	161.8	163.2	1.4	22.14
DAC	<b>DES05-66</b>	130.3	133.1	2.8	5.18
DAC	and	138.3	139.3	1.0	3.37
DAC	and	142.2	143.6	1.4	8.83
DAC	<b>DES05-67</b>	163.7	170.9	7.2	8.81
DAC	Including	166.0	168.7	2.7	19.49
DAC	<b>DES05-79</b>	130.6	133.1	2.5	10.70
DAC	and	142.0	145.0	3.0	5.04
DAC	<b>DES05-81</b>	323.7	325.8	2.1	3.41
DAC	and	333.7	339.0	5.3	4.01
DAC	including	333.7	338.5	4.8	4.32
DAC	<b>DES06-85</b>	214.0	216.5	2.5	4.31
DAC	and	221.7	222.7	1.0	167.00
DAC	<b>DES06-96</b>	254.4	261.2	6.8	2.46
DAC	and	272.7	275.7	3.0	3.04
DAC	<b>DES10-137</b>	372.9	374.0	1.1	25.65
Darla	<b>DES06-91</b>	115.1	117.2	1.2	19.67
Darla	<b>DES08-104</b>	104.5	107.0	2.5	6.73
Darla	including	104.5	105.2	0.7	19.73
Gap	<b>DES12-147</b>	85.5	91.5	6.0	16.10
Gap	including	87.5	88.5	1.0	90.30
Gap	and	146.0	148.0	2.0	2.55
West	<b>DES05-75</b>	79.8	80.5	0.7	3.36
West	and	82.7	84.2	1.5	1.50
West	and	90.3	91.8	1.5	1.23
South	<b>DES0051</b>	308.6	309.9	1.3	2.22
South	<b>DES0056</b>	49.0	49.2	0.2	3.03
South	and	144.6	145.3	0.7	1.69
South	and	319.00	319.2	0.2	2.23
Zone 21	<b>DES9921</b>	93.8	99.8	6.0	2.49
Zone 21	including	93.8	94.8	1.0	7.03
Zone 20	<b>DES9920</b>	218.4	220.4	2.0	4.60

### The DAC Deposit

The 2011 Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the DAC Deposit, Destiny Property, Quebec" included the following estimates:

## Destiny Project (continued)

Class	Tonnes	Au (gpt)	Au (ounces)
Indicated	10,800,000	1.05	360,000
Inferred	8,300,000	0.92	247,000

### Notes:

- The 2011 Technical Report was prepared for Alto Ventures Ltd. (now Big Ridge) and Pacific Northwest Capital Corp.
- Values rounded to reflect summary nature of the estimate
- Cut-off grade 0.5 g/t Au - Au price of US\$973/Oz
- US\$ to CAD\$ conversion of 1.02
- Au recovery 94%
- 4:1 Strip ratio
- Operating cost of \$14.30/t at 10,000 tpd

On January 15, 2021, the Company reported on its progress from a recent site visit by personnel as part of 2021 exploration planning, and a summary of ongoing data interpretation and compilation where 25% of the 172 drill holes from previous operators on the whole project area intercepted visible gold, as noted in drill logs of the Destiny Project.

Highlights of the site visit and ongoing data compilation and interpretation:

- Viewed historic drill core of the project stored in Val d'Or
- Collected 24 samples of drill core for geophysical rock property testing
- Engaged Abitibi Geophysics to conduct data compilation and robust inversion
- Visited the project site to evaluate conditions and access in advance of applying for drill permits
- Met with additional potential key contractors, professionals, and suppliers
- 65 intercepts within with an average width of 0.71m assayed above 10 gpt Au within 43 holes of the 172-drill hole database
- 43 (25%) of 172 drill holes intercepted visible gold
- Collected multimedia and video footage to aid in compiling historic data

### Ongoing Data Compilation and Evaluation

The Company's team has been diligently compiling and interpreting all available data for the Destiny Project. Of the 172 known diamond drill holes on the entire property, 43 (25%) of them report visible gold in the drill logs. 38 of these holes are within the DAC zone where the 2011 resource is located.

Zone Name	Number of Holes with Visible Gold	Total Number of Holes
DAC	38	77
Darla	2	23
Gap	2	19
West	1	7
Outside DAC, Gap, Darla, and West	0	46
Total	43	172

The average depth of drilling below surface is approximately 220 m over the project area. The DAC Zone, where the 2011 resource is located, has seen the deepest drilling with an average depth of approximately 275 m below surface and only 3 holes are 600 m or deeper, with the deepest being approximately 710 m below surface which confirmed the presence of the mineralized structure at depth and intercepted anomalous gold. The coarsely drilled Gap zone immediately on strike to the east of the DAC has seen Zone Name Number of Holes with Visible Gold Total Number of Holes DAC 38 77 Darla 2 23 Gap 2 19 West 1 7 Outside DAC, Gap, Darla and West 0 46 Total 43 172 - 3 - limited drilling with only 4 holes deeper than 200 m to a maximum depth below surface of only approximately 360 m.

## Destiny Project (continued)

### *Completion of Recent Site Visit and Ongoing Planning*

The drill core is securely stored in a fenced yard within the city of Val d'Or where it is neatly racked or palletized and easily accessible for review. The Company's personnel were able to visit the drill core and twenty four (24) samples were taken for representative rock properties testing conducted by Abitibi Geophysics. The results of this testing will aid Abitibi and the Company in further characterizing the rocks through a comprehensive multi-technique geophysical inversion. This will help us build a better understanding of previous geophysical survey results and continued interpretation and targeting as we advance the understanding of the project.

### *Technical Report and Update on Technical Disclosure*

On February 9, 2021, the Company announced that as a result of a review by the British Columbia Securities Commission (the "BCSC") the Company wishes to clarify and amend its disclosure with respect to the Company's November 30, 2020 news release on its Destiny Gold Project. Additionally, the Company was planning a drill program on the Destiny Project which was being designed to verify historic drilling, and will work towards filing a new National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate.

In the News Release the Company disclosed a historical estimate from a 2011 NI 43-101 technical report. The disclosure did not contain all of the information required under Section 2.4 of NI 43-101 describing the historical estimate. In order to clarify this disclosure, the Company has filed the technical report "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Destiny Property, Despinassy Township, Quebec, Canada" for the Project on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) on February 9, 2021 (the "Clarity Report") which describes the estimate from the 2011 report as an historical estimate.

The DAC Historical Estimate:

Class	Tonnes	Au (gpt)	Au (ounces)
Indicated	10,800,000	1.05	360,000
Inferred	8,300,000	0.92	247,000

Notes:

- The historical estimate at DAC is considered historical as defined in NI 43-101. See the following table with important disclosures regarding historical estimates.
- The historical estimate for DAC is contained in the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the DAC Deposit, Destiny Property, Quebec" effective March 1, 2011, completed by Todd McCracken of Wardrop Engineering Inc for Alto Ventures Ltd (now Big Ridge Gold Corp) and filed on SEDAR.
- Values were rounded to reflect the summary nature of the estimate.

In accordance with Section 2.4 of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and despite section 2.2 an issuer may disclose an historical estimate, using the original terminology, if the disclosure identifies the following:

**Source and date of the historical estimate, including any existing technical report** Information relating to this historical estimate is summarized from a technical report authored by Todd McCracken, P.Geo. of Wardrop Engineering Inc entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the DAC Deposit, Destiny Property, Quebec" effective March 1, 2011 filed on SEDAR for Alto Ventures Ltd (now Big Ridge Gold Corp).

## **Destiny Project (continued)**

**Relevance and reliability of the historical estimate** The 2011 Report was compiled in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining (2005) standards and best practices for Mineral Resources, adhering to NI 43-101. Alto Ventures established a QAQC program that was reviewed by the independent QP who accepted the data as suitable for mineral resource estimation at that time.

**Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimate** Capped gold grade was interpolated using IDW method into a block model constrained by mineralized domains. Parameters used include a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, Au price of US\$973/Oz, US\$ to CAD\$ conversion of 1.02, Au recovery 94%, 4:1 Strip ratio, Operating cost of \$14.30/t at 10,000 tpd, density of 2.76

**Resource categories used** In accordance with NI 43-101 as defined in 2011, the DAC historical estimate used the terms inferred and indicated mineral resource having the same meanings ascribed to those terms by the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

**More recent estimates or data available to the issuer** There are no more recent estimates available to the issuer. There are only 17 drill holes totalling approximately 4,485 m completed that are not included in the 2011 historical estimate, with only one hole being within the historical estimate area.

**Work needed to be done to upgrade or verify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves** An independent Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to review the historical data and historical estimate to determine what further work would be required to write an updated current Technical Report in accordance with NI 43-101. It is envisaged that this will involve an update/refinement to the geologic model and grade interpolation methods. Clarity Gold Corp. states with equal prominence that it is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves. Investors should not rely on the historical estimate as a current mineral resource estimate until it has been verified and supported in a technical report in accordance with NI 43-101.

### *Drilling Contractor Secured for Destiny Project*

On February 12, 2021, the Company announced that it secured Forage Val d'Or as the drill contractor for the Destiny Project.

### *Mobilization of Drill Rigs to Destiny Project*

On March 9, 2021 the Company announced that Forage Val d'Or had begun mobilization of a diamond drill to the Destiny Project, 75 km north of Val d'Or, Quebec. Currently, trail and pad clearing were underway, and crews were establishing core processing facilities in Val d'Or.

The first drilling is designed to confirm historic drilling results and provide continuous assays across the mineralized zone where previous drilling only sampled specific intervals. From there, the drilling is planned to infill, test, and extend mineralization to depth in the DAC Zone and along the GAP and Darla Zones.

The Company will be completing an initial 10,000 metres of drilling on the Destiny Project and has secured the drilling contractor to complete this work. Depending on weather and ground conditions, the drilling program may be completed in phases to reduce costs of drilling through the spring thaw.

On April 7, 2021, the Company reported that a second drill rig had begun mobilizing to the Destiny Project. The drill rig was to commence operations at the Gap Zone, a coarsely drilled zone along strike and east of the DAC Zone.

## **Destiny Project (continued)**

### *Completion of First Two Drill Holes at the Destiny Project*

On March 31, 2021, the Company reported the completion of the first two holes totalling 822 metres of the ongoing 10,000 metre diamond drilling program at the Destiny Project. These first holes were designed to test mineralization extent and continuity in the western portions of the DAC Zone and confirm historic drilling which identified mineralization here.

The Company's management has designed the sampling and assaying procedures to accurately assess coarse gold in the system.

There are several drill pads and trails cleared through the DAC and Gap Zones which are designed to: infill existing drilling, test extension to depth, or along strike of the known mineralization at the project. The Company will continue drilling and preparing additional sites and trails as long as spring weather permits.

Drill core is transported to a facility in Val d'Or where it is logged, photographed, and sampled. Once logging is complete, samples of half core are prepared and will be securely shipped to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Timmins for processing and analysis, an ISO 17025 certified facility. The Company has established a QA/QC program consisting of inserting quality control (QC) samples at regular intervals in the sample stream, including blanks, duplicates, and reference materials. Samples are anywhere from 0.30 m to 2 m long and commonly ~1 m long. Specific Gravity (SG) measurements are taken every 10 m outside of the shear zone and 5 m within the zone.

### *Update on Ongoing Drilling Activities*

On April 23, 2021, the Company provided an update of the ongoing 10,000 metre planned diamond drilling program at the Destiny Project. To date, the Company's technical team has processed and dispatched samples from approximately 2,300 m of drill core. Drilling so far has concentrated on infill of the western portions of the DAC Zone and confirmation of historic drilling which identified mineralization here. The recently added second drill rig is focusing on drilling infill, and extension to depth in the GAP Zone.

All of the completed holes in this program so far have intercepted the mineralized structure at or near expected depths. As we approach completing 25% of the planned metres we look forward to providing a further update as we receive and process assay results.

### *Acquisition of surface rights over Destiny Project*

On May 11, 2021, the Company announced the purchase of surface rights of two lots for a resulting total area of approximately 82 hectares over a key portion of the Destiny Project.

The surface rights cover the core of the historic work and were purchased from a local family in the region. Securing these surface rights will allow the Company to work efficiently and provide security to advance the project.

The acquisition of these surface rights will allow the Company to cost effectively carry out its work as the drilling program progresses. It is a move forward for the security of advancing the Destiny Project as a long-term investment. In addition to providing easier access to the work area, these surface rights secure a space for project infrastructure as we advance.

## Destiny Project (continued)

The total purchase of \$250,000 for two lots, at \$125,000 per lot involves a cash payment of \$25,000 per lot at closing, with the remaining balance of \$100,000 per lot payable in four equal consecutive installments of \$25,000 every quarter following the closing. The previously mentioned total area is net of an approximately 1.86 hectare portion of one of the lots that will be subdivided and transferred to the vendors. The Company will have a right of access servitude through this subdivision.

## Empirical Project

The initial Empirical Project (“Empirical”) consists of three unpatented mineral claims totaling 5,401.35 hectares which are located in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. The Empirical claims were recorded with British Columbia’s Mineral Titles Online as being owned by James Rogers, the Company’s Director and CEO as bare trustee in favour of the Optionor, Longford Capital Corp., but have since been transferred to the Company.

On July 2, 2020, the Company paid \$7,013 to stake two unpatented mineral claims totaling 4,007.50 hectares, which are adjacent and contiguous to the west and south of the Empirical Project.

On July 5, 2020, the Company acquired an additional unpatented mineral claim covering 1,109.73 hectares, which is adjacent and contiguous to the east of the Empirical Project. As consideration for the acquisition, the Company paid \$3,334 cash, and issued 416,667 common shares with a fair value of \$158,334 to an arm’s length private company.

The Empirical Project now totals 6 unpatented mineral claims covering 10,518.58 hectares.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement (the “Agreement” or the “Option”), the Company can earn a 100% interest in the initial 3 unpatented Empirical claims (Empirical 1, 2 and 3) by making the following payments to the Optionor:

<b>Terms and Due Dates</b>
Issue 2,000,000 common shares by October 22, 2019 (issued at a value of \$10,000)
Pay \$50,000 within 5 days of the common shares being approved for listing on a stock exchange (paid on June 29, 2020)
Incur a minimum of \$80,000 in exploration costs on Empirical by October 1, 2020 (incurred)
Incur a minimum of \$200,000 in exploration costs on Empirical by October 1, 2021
Grant a 2% net smelter royalty (“NSR”) to the Optionor upon exercise of the Agreement

The NSR is payable following commencement of commercial production. The Company has the right to reduce the NSR from 2% to 1% at any time prior to commencement of commercial production by paying \$1,500,000 to the Optionor.

In addition to the terms outlined above, the Agreement contains a 5 km area of influence provision pursuant to which any claims staked by the Company within 5 km of the Empirical property boundary will automatically be included as part of the Agreement and subject to the 2% NSR.

## **Empirical Project (continued)**

### *Empirical Project Description*

The Property lies just to the east of Mount Brew within the Pacific Ranges which are the southernmost subdivision of the Coast Mountains. They run northwest from the lower stretches of the Fraser River to Bella Coola and Burke Channel and include 4 of the 5 major coastal icecaps in the Southern Coast Mountains. The icecaps are the largest temperate-latitude icecaps in the world and feed a number of major rivers (by volume). The highest peak in the Pacific Ranges is Mount Waddington at an elevation of 4,019 m.

The area encompasses a series of barren ridges rising to an elevation of 2,200m and interwebbing valleys and alpine meadows. Elevations over the Property ranges from 1,250 m in the valley of Enterprise Creek to over 2,591 m on Mount Bew.

The Property can be accessed west of Lillooet on Route 99 via an old logging road that partially follows Enterprise Creek from Duffy Lake Road and onto the Empirical 1 claim block. Texas Creek road is also accessible via Route 99 and runs between 1 and 2 km from the property's edge along its eastern border. Currently the Property does not have road access within the Property boundaries and the topography is steep and rugged, therefore helicopter access for exploration would be the most practical means of access. Helicopter service is available from Lillooet, BC.

The Property is predominantly underlain by low-grade metamorphosed sediments of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group (previously referred to as Lillooet and Brew Groups by Duffell and McTaggart in 1951). These rocks have been intruded by granodiorite and quartz-diorites of the Cretaceous or later. The Relay Mountain Group consists mainly of banded argillite, impure quartzite, boulder conglomerate, and contains marine fossils of early Lower Cretaceous age. Marshall Creek Fault trends northwest across the Property and divides the Relay Mountain Group of rocks from the Permian-Jurassic Bridge River Group of metasedimentary rocks. Along the Marshall Creek fault is a large area of carbonate alteration within the greenstones on the southwest side of the fault, and pervasive shear zones approximately 5-30 cm wide (Grextan & Bruland, 1988). Intruding into the Bridge River Complex, south of Reilly Creek and lying between the Marshall Fault and the Lillooet Fault, is a narrow band of Tertiary granodiorite.

Faulting is prevalent in the region with both Marshall Creek fault and Lillooet fault (splays from the Fraser River Fault System) crossing the property. The area between Towinock Creek and Spray Creek is extensively faulted and gently folded. The locally major, northwesterly trending fault crossing the Property was referred to as the Tow Fault by Hollister (1979). The faults follow a predominant northwesterly trend, however north-easterly, northerly, and easterly trends have also been observed on the Property. Movement along the faults appear to be predominantly dextral and the age of the faulting is uncertain. However, movement appears to have occurred post-dacite emplacement as dyke swarms have been shattered along the Tow fault line (McKillop, 1979).

A large 200 +m thick quartz-diorite boss intrudes the metasediments on the south fork of Towinock Creek which includes both porphyritic and granitic textures (McKillop, 1986). Results from Duval's 1979 work program reported that the boss was largely devoid of magmatic orthoclase, but contained variable amounts of quartz, biotite, hornblende and plagioclase (Hollister, 1979).

The boundaries of two small Cretaceous/Tertiary quartz diorite sills south of Spray Creek were refined by Hollister in 1979, however the bosses were so altered by ground water the precise mineralogy could not be determined. Numerous north-easterly trending, fine-grained dacite dykes were found between these sills and described as fresh mixtures of quartz and plagioclase with lesser orthoclase and mica-believed to be differentiates of the quartz-diorite sills (Hollister, 1979; McKillop, 1979). Dyke swarms are vertical to steep, west-dipping and reportedly occur parallel to the major faults on the property suggesting that the emplacement was structurally controlled (McKillop, 1979; McKillop, 1986). Metamorphic grade of rocks also increased at higher elevations suggesting that reverse faulting may be present in the claims area (McKillop, 1979).

## Empirical Project (continued)

The northern most quartz diorite boss (south of Towinock Creek) was reported by Hollister (1979) to show zones of potassic and phyllic alteration with areas of erratic pyritization occurring throughout. However, this was not confirmed by McKillop during the follow-up program of the same year. The follow-up program did suggest that the sericite and biotite alteration observed within the quartz-diorite boss may be related to a north-westerly trending set of quartz veins, as alteration appeared to decrease with increasing distance from the veins (McKillop, 1979). Quartz veins vary from 0.3cm to approximately 1m in width and are predominantly sub-parallel to faulting, however many other directions were also reported (McKillop, 1979). Composition of quartz veins in order of decreasing abundance: pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, and chalcopyrite (McKillop, 1979).

The southern quartz diorite bosses (south of Spray Creek) were reportedly strongly pyritized, however due to extensive weathering it was no longer possible to categorize hypogene alteration stages at the surface (Hollister, 1979).

The Property is likely associated with a widespread hydrothermal Cu-Au-Mo porphyry style deposit. The mineralized zones are believed to be located within quartz diorite stockworks located just south of Towinock Creek near the Tow Showing and just south of Spray Creek near the Spray Occurrence. This area is underlain by a thick sequence of schistose argillites of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group which have been intruded by porphyritic quartz diorite stocks (MINFILE: 092INW090). The porphyritic quartz-diorite stocks, and to a lesser degree, the enclosing sediments have undergone multiple episodes of fracturing and related quartz veining providing the pathways for sulphide mineralization.

The formation of this style of deposit is related to orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries (subduction-related magmatism), or extension settings related to strike-slip faulting or back arc spreading during continent margin accretion (Panteleyev, 1995). It is generally recognised that Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposits are associated with granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite granitoid rock types. Cu-Au-Mo porphyries tend to occur as large zones of hydrothermally altered host rock and are closely related to island-arc volcano-plutonic suites. Composition of intrusions range from basalt-andesite volcanic and gabbro-diorite-quartz-diorite associations. These deposits are characterized by quartz stockworks, veins, sulphide bearing veins (pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, with lesser molybdenum), closely spaced fractures and fracture selvages. These subvolcanic Intrusions are commonly emplaced by multiple successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Grain size may range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms.

The timing of gold mineralization within these systems can be early or late and is related to magmatic or circulating meteoric waters. Early gold mineralization is closely associated with the potassic alteration zone and bornite and late mineralization is associated with pyrite and either sericitic, advanced argillic or skarn-destructive argillic alteration (Gendall, 1994). These deposits may be present in stockwork veins, skarns, or as carbonate and non-carbonate replacement (Gendall, 1994). Copper-gold style porphyries tend to be smaller in size compared to coppermolybdenum style porphyries (Gendall, 1994). Regional structures and structural lineaments act as mineralization controls in these systems and therefore the degree of fracturing and veining tends to favour the concentration of Cu and Au in these areas (Gendall, 1994; Panteleyev, 1995).

Mineralized zones occur at depths of 1 km or less and are mainly associated with the development of brecciated zones or preferential replacement in host rocks with a high degree of primary permeability (Panteleyev, 1995). Ore-grade stockworks are linked to zones of intensely developed fractures that are coincident or intersect multiple fracture sets. Propylitic alteration halo is widespread and generally surrounds an early potassic alteration core (which is commonly wellmineralized). Overprinting of early mineralization by younger mineralized phyllic alteration is also common. Pyrite is typically the predominant sulphide mineral, and the predominant ore minerals are chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals include tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite.

## **Empirical Project (continued)**

These deposits can be of the silica-oversaturated, silica-saturated and silica-undersaturated subtypes based on the modal composition of the associated alkalic intrusions and to a lesser extent on alteration (Lang & McLaren, 2003). The Property shows characteristics consistent with that of a silica-oversaturated alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit on the basis of abundant quartz-sulphide veins, siliceous alteration, widespread, but weak sericitic alteration, and the presence of strong molybdenum mineralization, however the quartz-normative composition has not been reported in historical reports (Lang & McLaren, 2003). This particular style of deposit is favourable because, on average, they contain a greater tonnage of mineralization compared to other alkalic copper-gold porphyry types. Significant examples of silica-oversaturated alkalic copper-gold-molybdenum deposits include Goonoombla/North Parks and Cadia-Ridgeway in Australia and Skouries in Greece (Lang & McLaren, 2003).

The Empirical Expansion claims have multiple copper showings in the Southeast, including the Rickhill Showing where six surface rock samples collected in 1959 averaged 0.95% copper over 12.9 meters (Minfile 092INW022). Elevated copper in soil samples indicate that this zone of copper mineralization may be extended up to a total of 30 metres (Skerl, 1959). In 1970, 538 soils were collected with copper intensities ranging between 6 ppm to 212 ppm (Assessment report 02530).

The additional ground to the southwest of the Empirical Project consists of two molybdenum showings namely, the Molybdenite Lake and Fyp showings where historic samples taken from quartz veins have assayed up to 0.32% molybdenum and 0.35 g/t gold (Nelson, J. (1985-10-01): B.C. Gold Reconnaissance 1985 - Lillooet Project - Final Report; Assessment Report 30875; (Minfile 092ISW109,092ISW110). Previous work has focused on the area's molybdenum potential, with minimal exploration for gold.

### *Empirical Project Exploration Program*

Longford Exploration was commissioned by the Company to carry out an exploration program on the Empirical Property. Longford Exploration mobilized a crew of four from Vancouver, British Columbia on October 4, 2019 to carry out a 7-day geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program. The field program ran from October 5, 2019 to October 12, 2019 with the crew being dispatched from the Lillooet Blackcomb Helicopter base or utilizing the Texas Creek forest service road for access.

The program was a first pass exploration plan designed to assess the Property's potential for gold and copper mineralization and verify historical results and previous workings. A total of 102 rocks and 50 soil samples were collected during the program.

### *2019 Rock Sampling*

Prospecting activities focused on locating structures, contacts, mineralization and observed lithologies, particularly in the area surrounding the Towinock and Spray showings of quartz-diorite sills where previous work (MINFILE: 092INW090 and 092INW088) reported samples returning values of 2,100 ppb Au over 3 m in DDH-CH81-3, 3,670 ppb Au over 21 m, and a 3 m interval grading 7,860 ppb Au in DDH-CH81-4 (Price & Ditson, 1986).

Given the steep terrain and snow, crews sampled along the outcropping quartz diorite found on the ridges of the Towinock and Spray sills. To the north of Towinock Creek, a third, poorly explored, quartz diorite Riley sill was explored and prospected briefly but due to deep snow and cliffs the area was left for future exploration in better conditions. Focus was given to drill collar locations of DDH-81-03 and DDH-81-04 which intercepted 3.00 m and 21.00 m at 2.10 g/t and 3.67 g/t Au during a 1981 program. Historical drill hole collars were identified, and core box stashes were found and prospected for mineralization. The condition of the historic core and boxes is well preserved with some sample tags still legible; future programs might spend time to relog and resample this core.

## Empirical Project (continued)

### 2019 Rock Results Overview

The table below highlights the average, maximum and minimum values returned by the talus fine.

<b>Statistical Analysis of 2019 Property Exploration Program Results</b>						
	<b>Au (ppb)</b>	<b>Ag (ppm)</b>	<b>Cu (ppm)</b>	<b>Mo (ppm)</b>	<b>Pb (ppm)</b>	<b>Zn (ppm)</b>
Mean	42.82	0.51	39.45	40.87	5.85	125.76
Median	0.80	0.10	34.85	3.70	2.70	57.50
Mode	0.25	0.05	30.80	0.20	1.50	49.00
Max	3,175.40	31.90	117.50	513.00	2.00	5,093.00
Min	0.25	0.05	3.20	0.05	0.40	2.00

### 2019 Talus Fine Sampling

50 talus fine samples were collected across the Spray sill saddle in the vicinity of the historic insoil copper/gold anomalies. Select samples were taken in proximity to areas of historic sampling to verify historically reported analytical results, as well as to the North West and South East of historic samples to test for an extension of highly anomalous results.

### 2019 Talus Fine Results Overview

The table below highlights the average, maximum and minimum values returned by the talus fine samples.

<b>Statistical Analysis of 2019 Property Exploration Program Talus Fines/Soil Results (n=50)</b>						
	<b>Au (ppb)</b>	<b>Ag (ppm)</b>	<b>Cu (ppm)</b>	<b>Mo (ppm)</b>	<b>Pb (ppm)</b>	<b>Zn (ppm)</b>
Mean	13.19	0.65	191.20	131.79	21.78	976.86
Median	7.50	0.45	168.40	32.85	14.35	682.50
Mode	1.60	0.20	149.80	13.70	14.10	375.00
Max	88.80	4.50	426.10	748.00	117.90	6,845.00
Min	1.00	0.10	54.40	6.70	5.10	137.00

### 2019 Program Summary

During the 2019 Property exploration program identified a strongly bedded sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks intruded by quartz diorite and dacite sills/dykes and subsequently folded and faulted on the property. Later intrusions of andesite-dacite feldspar porphyry and basaltic dykes were also observed followed by a lessor folding and faulting event. Metasedimentary rocks observed consisted of locally dominant, argillite with siltstone, phyllite and calcite-chlorite sub schist and minor quartzite and chert. Most sedimentary/volcanic derived rocks were weakly calcareous, with or without calcite-ankerite lenses and laminae. More massive, dark grey-black (graphitic) argillite and intrusive rocks were observed to be non-calcareous. The pervasive, moderately to strongly hornfelsed character of the metasedimentary and volcanic rocks masked the local effects of sill and dyke emplacement. Mineralization was primarily observed in 2-10 cm wide quartz veins and fracture surfaces in the medium to coarse grained light grey quartz diorite found at the Towinock and Spray sills. Blebs of sulphides were found within quartz veins and disseminated throughout the vein selvages with visible pyrite, chalcopyrite, trace sphalerite, black to red gossanous weathered material and minor molybdenum.

## Empirical Project (continued)

The table below highlights the number of rock and soil/talus samples collected on the Property which fall within the typically anomalous range.

### Statistical Analysis of 2019 Property Exploration Talus Fines/Soil Results (n=50)

	Crustal Abundance	Typical Anomalous Conc in Rock	No. of Rock Samples within anomalous range	Typical Anomalous Conc in Soil	No. of Soil/Talus Fine Samples within anomalous range
Au	4 ppb	50-100 ppb	2	40-100 ppb	4
Ag	70 ppb	0.5-1 ppm	8	0.2-0.5 ppm	48
Cu	55 ppm	100-200 ppm	3	50-200 ppm	50
Pb	13 ppm	40-100 ppm	0	40-100 ppm	4
Zn	70 ppm	100-500 ppm	20	200-300 ppm	48
Mo	1.5 ppm	5 to 20 ppm	50	2 to 5 ppm	50
W	1.5 ppm	10 to 50 ppm	1	2 to 10 ppm	0
Ni	75 ppm	100-200 ppm	2	100-200 ppm	1
As	1.8 ppm	5 to 10 ppm	41	5 to 20 ppm	50

On July 22, 2020, the Company announced that a field crew had been mobilized to evaluate the Empirical Expansion Project. The Company has multiple historic showings and designed and carried out field programs to follow up on the encouraging historic results.

On October 22, 2020, the Company provided an update on its latest site visit to the Empirical Project. The objective of the reconnaissance program was to review the geology and mineralization, locate and verify historic mineral showings, and plan for further exploration on the Empirical Expansion Project. A team of three spent three days on site mapping out road access and locating historic mineral showing where previous work identified mineralization. In the eastern extension, the team was successful in locating and confirming mineralization at two of the more extensively worked showings, namely the Rickhill and Mud showings. In the western expansion claims, the FYP showing was located. A total of 10 grab samples were collected from the three showings visited and results are presented in Table 1 below.

### Empirical Project Expansion – Grab Sample Results

Showing Name	Description	Sample ID	Gold (ppb)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Silver (g/t)
N/A	Approx. 20cm wide qtz vein 225/65 in equigranular diorite with minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining.	3297501	1.9	0.27	55.5	5.5
N/A	Host to 3297501, diorite with trace disseminated sulfide weathering to malachite.	3297502	0.2	0.17	1.9	0.05
Rickhill	Sample from outcrop at Rickhill Showing in historic blast trench	3297503	15.7	0.95	1.9	12.2
Rickhill	Sample from outcrop at Rickhill Showing in historic blast trench	3297504	29.8	1.97	1.3	15.6
Rickhill	Sample from outcrop at Rickhill Showing in historic blast trench	3297505	6	1.13	0.8	10.6
Rickhill	Sample from outcrop at Rickhill Showing in historic blast trench	3297506	22.1	1.26	9.7	15.1
MUD	Sample from outcrop in historic trench	3297508	4	0.54	0.8	4.7
MUD	Sample from outcrop in historic trench	Y995703	2.5	0.11	4	1.2
MUD	Sample from outcrop in historic trench	Y995704	2.5	0.32	6	3.8
FYP	Quartz Vein	Y995705	23	-	3	0.1

*\*The reader is cautioned that grab samples are selective by nature and may not represent the true grade or style of mineralization across the property.*

## Tyber Project

On July 5, 2020, the Company acquired the Tyber Project which is comprised of one mineral claim covering 928.70 hectares located 1.4 kilometres south of Arrowsmith Lake, British Columbia. As consideration for the acquisition, the Company paid \$3,333 cash, and issued 416,667 common shares with a fair value of \$158,333 to an arm's length private company.

### *Tyber Project Description*

The Tyber gold-copper-silver project is located in southeast Vancouver Island in the Nanaimo mining division, 1.4 km south of Arrowsmith Lake and 18 km southwest of Parksville. Historic rock samples taken from the property between 1916 and 1986 assayed up to 2.328 oz/t Au (from historic adit dump), 16% Cu and 305.5 oz/t Ag (1916 BC Mines Annual Report; Minfile 092F236). The Tyber Project consists of several mineralized shear zones ranging from less than 0.30 m to 2.60 m. Two historical adits on the Tyber Project, believed to be targeting mineralized quartz veins within local shear zones, extend approximately 14 m and 47 m in length (1981 Assessment Report 09432).

### *Tyber Project Exploration Program*

On July 15, 2020, the Company announced that it had finalized plans and was mobilizing a field crew to the Tyber Project.

On October 22, 2020, the Company provided an update on its one day visit to the Tyber Project. Access roads and trails were mapped, and a recently constructed logging road was prospected. The crew prospected the area of the main showing and successfully located one of two historic adits which was caved in, and only the waste dump was accessible. Two samples were collected from the waste dump and two grab samples of quartz vein material were collected. Results are presented in the following table:

**Tyber Project – Grab Sample Results**

Showing Name	Description	Sample ID	Gold (ppb)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)
Tyber	Strongly altered and weathered core of quartz-carbonate vein	3293806	13.4	-	0.1
Tyber	Quartz vein with approx. 2% pyrite	3293807	4.8	-	0.05
Tyber	Select sample of waste dump at the adit	Y995701	22	0.18	3.5
Tyber	Select sample of waste dump at the adit	Y995702	296	3.89	41.1

*\*The reader is cautioned that grab samples are selective by nature and may not represent the true grade or style of mineralization across the property.*

## Gretna Green Project

On July 5, 2020, the Company acquired the Gretna Green Project, which is comprised of one mineral claim covering 1,331.13 hectares located 24 kilometres southwest of Port Alberni, British Columbia. As consideration for the acquisition, the Company paid \$3,333 cash, and issued 416,666 common shares with a fair value of \$158,333 to an arm's length private company.

### *Gretna Green Project Description*

The Gretna Green gold-copper-silver project is located in the Alberni mining division, approximately 24 km southwest of Port Alberni and 1.3 km north of Henderson Lake. Historical reports show that a selected sample assayed 48.00 grams per tonne gold, 51.43 grams per tonne silver and 17.8 percent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1921; Minfile 092F24). Limited information on the Gretna Green Project is available.

## **Gretna Green Project (continued)**

### *Gretna Green Project Exploration Program*

On July 15, 2020, the Company announced that it had finalized plans and was mobilizing a field crew to the Gretna Green Project.

On October 22, 2020, the Company provided an update on the Gretna Green exploration program. Due to a generalized description from the historic report in 1921, the field team was unable to locate the site where a selected sample assayed 48.00 grams per tonne gold, 51.43 grams per tonne silver, and 17.8% copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1921; Minfile 092F24). The field team collected five grab samples with weakly anomalous gold values ranging from 9 ppb to 53 ppb.

### **QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL**

Five rock grab samples (Y995701-Y995705) were collected by Rory Kutluoglu, P.Geo., secured with zip ties and remained in his custody until personally delivered for analysis to ALS Global Laboratories (Geochemistry Division) in Vancouver, Canada (an ISO 9001:2008 accredited facility). Additional sampling undertaken by Longford Exploration personnel following procedures reviewed or supervised by Rory Kutluoglu, P.Geo and Qualified Person for the Company. A secure chain of custody was maintained in transporting and storing of all samples. Gold was assayed using a fire assay with atomic emission spectrometry and gravimetric finish when required (+10 g/t Au). Analysis by four acid digestion with 48 element ICP-MS analysis was conducted on all samples with silver and base metal overlimits re- - 4 - analyzed by atomic absorption or emission spectrometry. ALS Laboratories practices stringent Quality Control Protocols for exploration and ore grade samples which includes insertion of sample reduction blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighted pulp replicates and reference materials.

Fourteen rock grab samples (3297501-3297508, 3293801-3293807) were collected by Longford Exploration personnel following procedures reviewed or supervised by Rory Kutluoglu, P.Geo and QP for the Company. Samples were secured with zip ties and remained in custody of Longford Exploration until delivered for analysis to Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BV") in Vancouver, Canada (an ISO 17025 9001:2008 accredited facility). A secure chain of custody is maintained in transporting and storing of all samples. Gold was assayed using a fire assay with atomic emission spectrometry and gravimetric finish when required (+10 g/t Au). Analysis by aqua regia digestion with 36 element ICP-MS analysis was conducted on all samples with silver and base metal overlimits re-analyzed by atomic absorption or emission spectrometry. BV practices stringent Quality Control Protocols for exploration and ore grade samples which includes insertion of sample reduction blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighted pulp replicates and reference materials.

Rock chip samples from outcrop/bedrock are selective by nature and they may not be representative of the mineralization hosted on the project.

### **QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENT**

All scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A was reviewed by Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. The Qualified Person visited Clarity's Projects.