AuMEGA Metals Cape Ray Drilling Extends Central Zone Mineralisation

Key Highlights

- **Central Zone Mineralisation Extended:** Diamond drilling at the Cape Ray Project intersected 1.85 g/t over 13.5 metres including 4.79 g/t over 0.85 metres from 340.5 metres (hole CRD412), extending mineralisation down plunge of Z04 at Central Zone, with the deposit remaining open in multiple directions.
- **Completed Comprehensive Mapping and Till Geochemical Sampling at Cape Ray West:** Completed the Company's largest surface program in the project's history, with 91 rock and1,082 till samples collected; assay results pending.
- **Preliminary Electromagnetic Survey Results:** Identified several discrete anomalies at Cape Ray with magnetic signatures consistent with the Central Zone deposits.
- **Mineral Resource Growth:** Targeting a material growth in mineral resources based on results from recent drilling and from the systematic exploration program.
- **Strong Treasury Position:** AuMEGA remains well funded with C$9.2 million in cash[1], fully supporting one of the largest and most systematic exploration campaigns in Company history.

(EDMONTON, CANADA) **AuMEGA Metals Ltd** (**ASX: AAM | TSXV: AUM | OTCQB: AUMMF**) ("AuMEGA" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its fully funded 2025 exploration program. This update highlights new drill results from the Cape Ray Project ("Cape Ray") and the Company's most comprehensive field initiatives to date on the Cape Ray Shear Zone ("CRSZ") in Newfoundland and Labrador ("Newfoundland"), Canada.

[1] As at 30 June 2025

The 2025 program represents one of the most extensive and technically integrated exploration efforts in AuMEGA's history. It combines the largest surficial geochemical campaign ever undertaken on the CRSZ with systematic mapping, project-wide geophysics, and targeted drilling — all designed to advance the Company's commanding district-scale land package along one of Atlantic Canada's most prospective gold belts.

AuMEGA Metal's Managing Director and CEO, Sam Pazuki commented

"Our 2025 exploration campaign is the most comprehensive program ever undertaken by the Company and is building a strong foundation for future discovery success. At Cape Ray, we have extended the mineralisation down plunge of Z04 at Central Zone with a highly encouraging intercept of 1.85 g/t gold over 13.5 metres. The Central Zone deposits form the largest component of the Company's mineral resource, and comprise a series of high-grade open pits with gold mineralisation remaining open along strike and down plunge. Our extensive geological review completed over the last three years leads us to believe we have considerable scope for resource growth in this area which requires a dedicated work program to update our mineral resources and identify further extensional target opportunities.

In parallel, we have completed the Company's largest-ever mapping and till geochemical program at Cape Ray West, with final results expected shortly. When integrated with the high-quality geophysics data we have been collecting, we are highly confident we will be able to generate new drill targets across this project.

Our Cape Ray regional activities will continue in conjunction with extensive, systematic exploration work at other targets along the CRSZ including Bunker Hill and Hermitage. We are building a pipeline of opportunities through our district-scale land package, along strike from the multi-million-ounce Valentine Project, which is expected to produce first gold imminently. With the recent transactions in Newfoundland including the acquisition of Calibre Mining by Equinox Gold, and Maritime Resources by New Found Gold, it is clear that major gold companies are recognising this jurisdiction as a major gold mining district."

Cape Ray Project – Brownfields Activity

The Cape Ray Project currently hosts 420 koz of gold in indicated resources and 141 koz in inferred resources, based on a gold price of $1,750 per ounce[2]. In late May 2025, the Company commenced an initial phase of diamond drilling aimed at testing extensions of existing mineral resources and newly identified grassroots drill targets.

The Company completed nine diamond drill holes totalling 2,559.7 metres across a 5.3 kilometre stretch spanning the deposits at Central Zone and Window Glass Hill (see Figure 1). The majority of the holes were designed to test conceptual targets significantly away from current resource boundaries, with some areas ranging from 0.6 kilometres to 0.8 kilometres from known mineralisation[3].

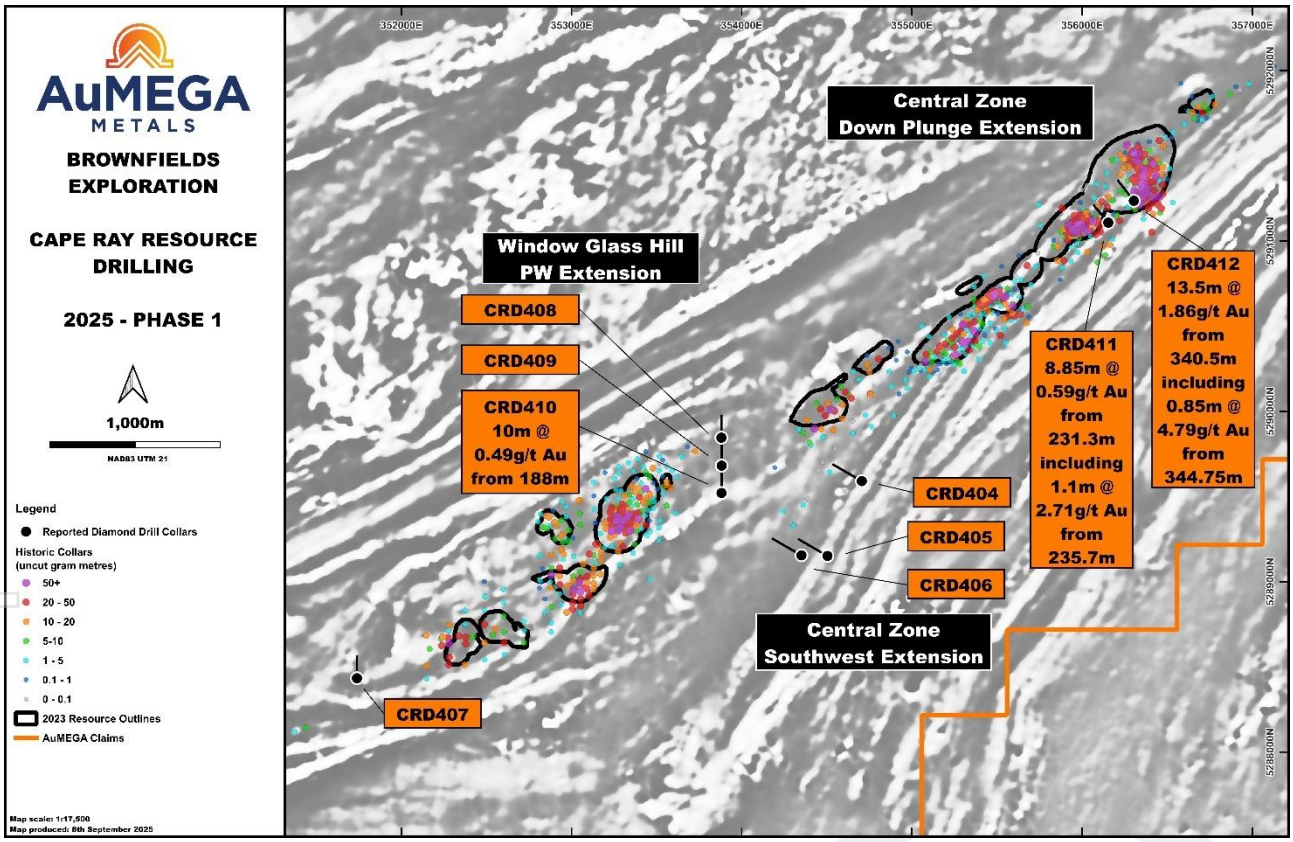

Figure 1: Cape Ray 2025 Drill Program – Phase One

[2] News release dated 30 May 2023
[3] News release dated 30 May 2025

Of most significance is drill hole CRD412 which intersected 1.85 g/t gold over 13.5 metres including 4.79 g/t over 0.85 metres from 340.5 metres, extending mineralisation down plunge of the Z04 deposit at Central Zone (see Figure 2). CRD412 was targeting an area approximately 80 metres across strike and consisting of 160 metres of plunge extent where historical drilling has not adequately tested the extent of the Z04 deposit. Further review of the intercept indicates the deposit remains open up plunge towards Z41 deposit to the northwest.

This significant intercept demonstrates that low-cost, resource growth potential remains at Cape Ray. These results combined with last year's significant drill intercepts at Central Zone[4] demonstrate that the deposits are still open both along strike, and up and down plunge.

The Company also recognises that there is a material silver component in its Cape Ray deposits which was not included in the last Mineral Resource update and will undertake additional work with an aim to provide an initial silver mineral resource estimate to accompany the existing gold inventory.

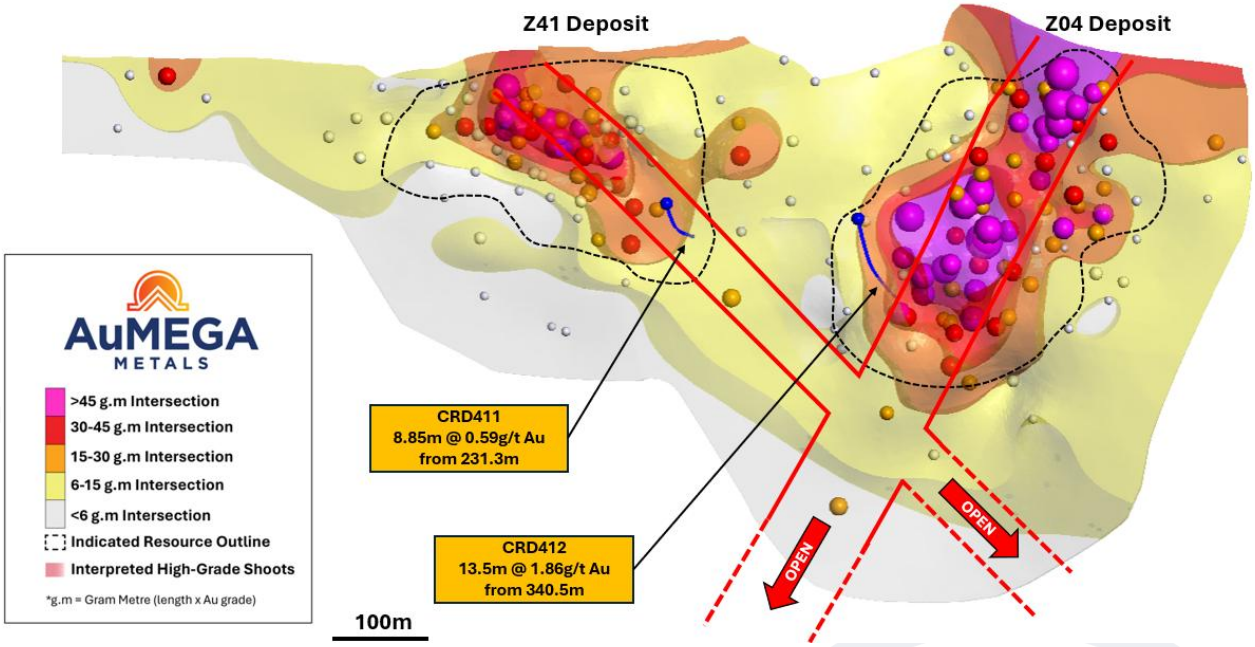

Figure 2: Long Section of the Z04 and Z41 deposits displaying the interpreted gold mineralisation extended down plunge. The long section plane is orientated 50 degrees towards the southeast, looking towards the northwest.

[4] News release dated 11 September 2024

The other holes drilled in the recent program recorded important stratigraphic and structural information which will be incorporated into a full-field geological model to be used for targeting. No significant gold assays were recorded in these holes.

Final multi-element assays, including silver results, for the spring and summer drill program at Cape Ray remain pending.

Cape Ray Project – Greenfields Activity

AuMEGA is also advancing multiple complementary exploration streams. In May 2025, a project-wide electromagnetic ("EM") survey was completed. Preliminary data demonstrate several discrete EM anomalies interpreted to represent zones of high conductivity (possible areas of sulphide and/or graphitic sedimentary rocks) coincident with magnetic signatures that are consistent with known deposits at Central Zone. Final processing of the EM survey is underway, with results expected to be reported in the near term.

In July, the Company also executed its largest-ever till geochemical and mapping program at Cape Ray West. In total, 1,082 till samples and 91 rock samples were collected across 16 kilometre², providing unprecedented coverage of this underexplored area. Historical datasets confirm strong correlations between till anomalies and known deposits (see Figure 3), making this program particularly significant. Pending assay results will be integrated with EM and airborne magnetic data to create a layered targeting model, supporting the next round of drilling.

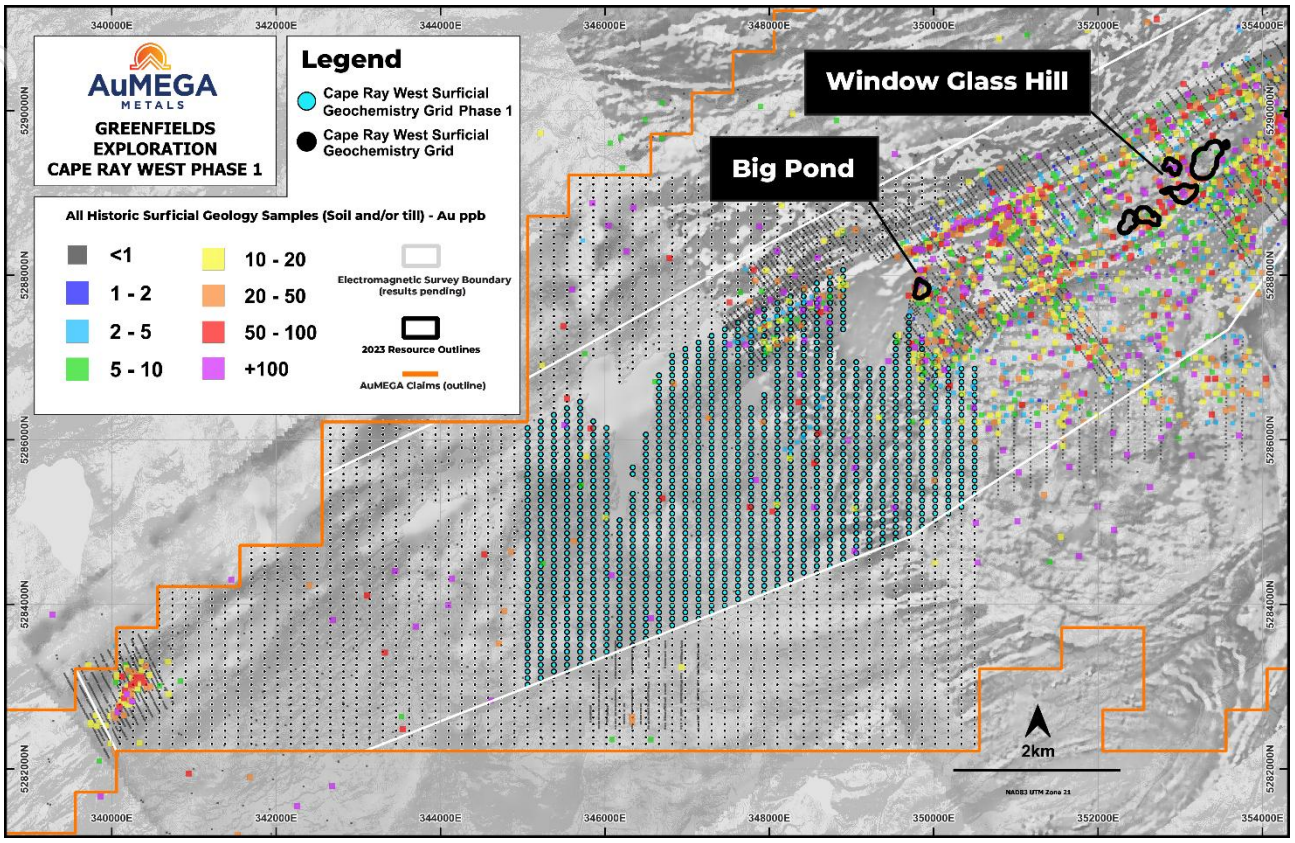

Figure 3: Cape Ray West Till and Rock Sampling Program

Based on this work, AuMEGA is planning further exploration activities designed to expand the mineral resource base at Cape Ray.

Current Field Work

At Bunker Hill, AuMEGA has launched its most extensive surface geochemical program to date, designed to systematically define and refine drill targets across what is considered one of the most prospective and underexplored parts of the CRSZ[5]. In early August, the Company commenced an expansive till geochemical sampling and mapping campaign covering nearly the entire Bunker Hill Project. This initiative represents a step-change in scale and detail, with over 4,400 samples planned across an area of ~75 kilometre². This program is currently 50% complete and results from this program will refine drill targets.

At Hermitage, AuMEGA is preparing for the largest surface exploration campaign ever undertaken on the project. This upcoming effort follows a series of encouraging results from previous surficial sampling and the

[5] News releases dated 26 May & 22 January 2025, 25 November 2024 & 22 March 2023

completion of a high-resolution airborne magnetic survey in late 2024[6]. These earlier programs confirmed the presence of several high-grade gold anomalies along the project's central corridor, highlighting Hermitage as a priority growth opportunity within the portfolio.

Looking Ahead

With fieldwork well underway and multiple large datasets pending, AuMEGA anticipates a steady cadence of news flow throughout the remainder of 2025. Key upcoming milestones include:

- Final multi-element assay results from Cape Ray drilling.
- Processed results from the Cape Ray EM survey.
- Assay results from the Cape Ray till geochemical program.
- Assay results from the Bunker Hill till geochemical program.
- Launch of the Hermitage surface program.
- Commencement of additional drilling at Cape Ray and Bunker Hill.
- Resource expansion initiatives at Cape Ray

All future activities will be based on results.

< END >

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

To learn more about the Company, please visit www.aumegametals.com, or contact:

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Canada Phone: +1 780 665 4925
Australia Phone: +61 8 6117 0478
Email: info@aumegametals.com

[6] News release dated 4 February 2025

About the Company

AuMEGA Metals Ltd (**ASX: AAM** | **TSXV: AUM** | **OTCQB: AUMMF**) is utilising best-in-class exploration to explore on its district scale land package that spans 110 kilometers along the Cape Ray Shear Zone, a significant under-explored geological feature recognised as Newfoundland, Canada's largest identified gold structure. This zone currently hosts Equinox Gold's Valentine Gold Project, a multi-million-ounce deposit which is the region's largest gold project, along with AuMEGA's expanding Mineral Resource.

The Company is supported by a diverse shareholder registry of prominent global institutional investors, and strategic investment from B2Gold Corp, a significant, intermediate gold producer.

Additionally, AuMEGA holds a 27-kilometre stretch of the highly prospective Hermitage Flexure and has also secured an Option Agreement for the Blue Cove Copper Project in southeastern Newfoundland, which exhibits strong potential for copper and other base metals.

AuMEGA's Cape Ray Shear Zone hosts several dozen high potential targets along with its existing defined gold Mineral Resource of 6.1 million tonnes grading an average of 2.25 g/t, totaling 450,000 ounces of Indicated Resources, and 3.4 million tonnes grading an average of 1.44 g/t, totaling 160,000 ounces in Inferred Resources[7].

AuMEGA acknowledges the financial support of the Junior Exploration Assistance Program, Department of Industry, Energy and Technology, Provincial Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

Reference to Previous Announcements

In relation to this news release, all data used to assess targets have been previously disclosed by the Company and referenced in previous JORC Table 1 releases. Please see announcements dated: 30 May 2023, 30 May 2025, 11 September 2024, 26 May 2025, 22 January 2025, 25 November 2024, 22 March 2023

In relation to the Mineral Resource estimate announced on 30 May 2023, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

[7] News release dated 30 May 2023

Competent Person's Statements

The information contained in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Mr. Giles Dodds, Exploration Manager for AuMEGA Metals. Mr. Giles Dodds is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr. Dodds consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Collars and Intercepts

Table 1: DRILL COLLAR INFORMATION

DIAMOND DRILL COLLAR INFORMATION								
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**UTM_E**	**UTM_N**	**RL (m)**	**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth(°)**	**Hole Depth (m)**	**Status**
CRD404	Southwest Extension	354706	5289590	271	-50	300	352	**See Table 2**
CRD405	Southwest Extension	354351	5289155	201	-50	300	322	NSR
CRD406	Southwest Extension	354510	5289146	230	-50	300	250	NSR
CRD407	Window Glass Hill	351741	5288443	307	-50	360	199.7	NSR
CRD408	Window Glass Hill	353878	5289854	289	-50	360	250	**See Table 2**
CRD409	Window Glass Hill	353902	5289723	268	-50	0	205	**See Table 2**
CRD410	Window Glass Hill	353881	5289521	251	-50	0	232	**See Table 2**
CRD411	Z41	356154	5291108	335	-65	320	331	**See Table 2**
CRD412	Z04	356304	5291236	335	-67	322	418	**See Table 2**

NSR = No Significant Results. All coordinates are displayed in NAD83, UTM Zone 21.

Table 2: SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS TABLE: 0.2g/t Au & 0.5g/t Au cut-off*

SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS							
Hole ID	**0.2 g/t Au cut-off**			**0.5 g/t Au cut-off**			
	From (m)	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Comments**
CRD404	221.8	1.2	0.64	-	-	-	*Including 0.4m at 1.22g/t Au from 221.8m*
	302	1	0.25	-	-	-	
CRD408	15	2	0.86	16	1	1.52	
	91	5	0.25	94	1	0.52	
	103	1	0.41	-	-	-	
	110	1	0.26	-	-	-	
	149	4	0.26	-	-	-	
CRD409	36	1	0.21	-	-	-	
	125	3	0.30	-	-	-	
	144	1	0.25	-	-	-	
	161	1	0.21	-	-	-	

SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS							
Hole ID	0.2 g/t Au cut-off			0.5 g/t Au cut-off			
	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CRD410	51.53	1.97	0.36				
	106	4	0.56	106	1	1.98	
	188	10	0.49	188	1	3.18	
	211	1	0.25				
	222	1	0.21				
CRD411	196.65	1.85	1.21	196.65	0.85	2.33	
	224	6.3	0.56	225	5.3	0.63	*Including 1m at 1.74g/t Au from 225m & 0.75m at 1.95g/t Au from 229.55m*
	231.3	8.85	0.59	232.3	4.5	0.87	*Including 1.1m at 2.71g/t Au from 235.7m*
	248	1	0.29	239	1.15	0.75	
	251.25	1	0.32				
	264	1	0.27				
	269.5	1	0.97	269.5	1	0.97	
	301.78	2.62	0.26				
CRD412	238.3	9	0.78	238.3	8.7	0.80	*Including 0.7m at 4.34g/t Au from 238.3m*
	256	4	0.34	256	1	0.87	
	266	5	1.07	266	4	1.23	*Including 1m at 3.19g/t Au from 267m*
	276	1	1.18	276	1	1.18	
	295.2	0.63	2.21	295.2	0.63	2.21	
	340.5	**13.5**	**1.86**	**340.5**	**13.5**	**1.86**	*Including 0.85m at 4.79g/t Au from 344.75m*
	369	1	0.20				

* All composites are reported with maximum 4 metres of internal waste material and reported with a 0.2g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Shorter, higher grade intervals not included in the 0.2g/t and 0.5g/t Au cut-offs are included in the comments.

Appendix 2 – JORC Table 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling Techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>Diamond drill core is geologically logged and marked up for sampling by inhouse geologists. Sampling at various intervals is based on geological observations. Sample lengths range between 0.2m – 1.2m but are typically 1m in length. Drill core is cut in half to produce half core samples to be submitted for analysis.
All sampling was carried out under AuMEGA's sampling guidelines which adheres to industry best practice.
Historic diamond drilling results by AuMEGA and others have employed various sampling techniques over time. For historic drill results, methodology and reporting standards, refer to AuMEGA's announcement dated 6 May 2020.

For geophysical results:
• Geophysical results within this ASX Release relate to an airborne electromagnetic survey conducted by Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. (Axiom) in conjunction with RPM Aerial Services and Breton Air over the AuMEGA's Cape Ray Shear Zone in southwestern Newfoundland.
• The survey was flown using Axiom's proprietary 30Hz Xcite™ TDEM System towed by Breton Air's Bell 407 helicopter collecting time domain electromagnetic and magnetic data simultaneously.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">ELECTROMAGNETICS SYSTEM</th></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Xcite™ TDEM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor Configuration</td><td>Coincident Tx-Rx</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weight</td><td>450kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Structure</td><td>Fully inflatable frame</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aircraft Type</td><td>Bell 407</td></tr>
<tr><td>Engine Type</td><td>Turbine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fuel Type</td><td>Jet A-1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transmitter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diameter</td><td>18.4m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of Turns</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current</td><td>280A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak Dipole Moment</td><td>300,000 NIA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Frequency</td><td>30 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waveform</td><td>Nominal square wave – typically 5.4mS on time</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diameter</td><td>0.613m (effective) (X), 1.0m (Z)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of Turns</td><td>200 (X), 100 (Z)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation</td><td>X & Z axis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Configuration</td><td>Concentric to Tx</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording</td><td>625 kbps</td></tr>
<tr><td>Time Gates</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Time Gate Windows</td><td>0.04ms to >11ms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurements</td><td>dB/dT & integrated B-field</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

			Acquisition System
			Type: NRG RDAS II
			CPU: Dual Core
			Operation Temperatures: -40 to 65 Degrees Celsius
			Standard Sampling Rate: 20Hz
			GPS Positioning
			Type: Novatel DL-V31L2
			Differential Correction: Yes
			Code Tracked: L1/L2
			Number of Satelites: 12
			Recording Rate: 20 Hz
			MAGNETOMETER SENSOR
			Type: Single Sensor Scintrex CS3
			Measurement Range: 15,000 – 105,000 nT
			Gradient Tolerance: 40,000 nT/m
			Operating Temperature: -40 to +50 Degrees Celsius
			Recording Rate: 20 Hz
			Magnetometer Counter
			Type: NRG RDAC II
			Internal System Noise: <0.0001 nT
			Adc Inputs: 24
			Magnetometer Inouts: 4
			Recording Rate: 20 Hz
			GROUND BASE STATION (MAGNETOMOTER)
			Type: NRG Ver 2
			Manufacturer: NRG Engineering
			Range: 15,000 to 105,000 nT
			Sensitivty Recording Range: 0.0006 nT / Hz RMS 1 Hz
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	All diamond drill samples are dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns and are assayed for gold via 50-gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish. A 48 element 4-Acid Digest with ICP-MS finish is also carried out on selected samples. AuMEGA uses ALS Laboratories on all Diamond Drill samples.	
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling NQ-sized (47.6 mm diameter) or HQ sized (63.5mm) core drilling has been completed by Major's Contracting Limited utilising a Duralite 1800 track-mounted. Standard tube drilling methods were generally employed with triple tube drilling methods requested in areas of poor recovery. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool where competent core is encountered. Drill core is cleaned and pieced together at the drill site with complete orientation being conducted by AuMEGA staff members at the Project's facilities. Downhole surveys are recorded using either a REFLEX EZ-SHOT (CRD405-407) or an OMNIx42 (CRD 408-412) survey tool and are recorded at 50 m intervals downhole and every 1 m on a continuous shot upon completion of drilling.	

Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond drill core recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 3m interval. Core recovery was calculated as a percentage recovery of actual core length divided by expected core length.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Diamond drilling triple tube core barrels are requested in areas of expected poor recovery through the main fault zones. Sample bias is not anticipated as there was no significant core loss in mineralised segments of the drill hole. Sampling does not include intervals of significant core loss.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All diamond drill core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of drill core is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, strain intensity, alteration, veining and sulphides. Geotechnical logging records core recovery, RQD, fracture counts and fracture sets. Density measurements are recorded for each core box using standard dry/wet weight "Archimedes" technique. All drill core is digitally photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drill core was cut in half to produce a ½ core sample using an Almonte core saw. Historical diamond drilling results by AuMEGA and others have employed various sampling techniques over time. For historic drill results methodology and reporting standards, refer to AuMEGA's announcement dated 6 May 2020.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core results are discussed in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All diamond drill samples are dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns and are assayed for gold via 50-gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish. A 48 element 4-Acid Digest with ICP-MS finish is also carried out on selected samples. AuMEGA uses ALS Laboratories on all Diamond Drill samples. This method is considered appropriate for the sampled medium and the mineralisation style. Historic diamond drilling results by AuMEGA and others have employed various sampling techniques over time. For historic drill results, methodology and reporting standards, refer to AuMEGA's announcement dated 6 May 2020.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	Diamond drill samples: half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias, with the ½ core containing orientation line retained in the core tray. No field duplicates are submitted – samples are selected for duplicate re-assaying based on assay results. Coarse rejects from original samples are re-split and pulverised for re-assay as requested.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No diamond drill field duplicates are submitted: high-grade mineralised samples are selected for duplicate re-assaying based on assay results. Coarse rejects from original samples are re-split and pulverised for re-assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All diamond drill samples are dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns and are assayed for gold via 50-gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish. A 48 element 4-Acid Digest with ICP-MS finish is also carried out on selected samples. AuMEGA uses ALS Laboratories on all Diamond Drill samples. Mineralised veins, selected zones of alteration and/or routine 1:5 samples are analysed using 48 element full digest geochemistry (ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish). These methods are considered appropriate for mesothermal lode gold-style mineralisation.

<table>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</td><td>No new geophysical surveys are reported in this release for Diamond Drilling. For Axiom's Xcite™ TDEM System please see relevant sections of the JORC Table. Physical results of the TDEM Survey will be released in the short-term.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>Diamond drill samples: Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from OREAS were inserted every 20 samples and coarse blank samples are inserted after expected high grade samples.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>All assays are reviewed by AuMEGA. All significant results are checked by Exploration Manager, Database Manager, and the Competent Person. No independent geologists were engaged to verify results.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>Twinned holes were not used during this drilling program.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging programs (MX Deposit) with built-in validation. Logging information is uploaded and validated in an SQL database (Datashed). All original logging information are also kept in archive.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>No assay data was adjusted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</td><td>Diamond drill collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Drill hole collars are subsequently surveyed using Differential GPS (sub-metre accuracy) at the end of each field season.
A REFLEX EZ-SHOT or an OMNIx42 survey tool is used to record drill hole deviation. All downhole surveys are corrected to True Azimuth based on local magnetic declination.

For the TDEM geophysical survey:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">GROUND BASE STATION (ELECTROMAGNETICS)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Model</td><td>Scintrex CS3 Cesium Vapor Magnetometer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location (NAD83 UTM Zone 21)</td><td>NAD83_Easting: 341,389
NAD83_Northing: 5,272,954</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td>0.0006 nT @ 1Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording Rate</td><td>20Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resolution</td><td>0.01nT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gradient Tolerance</td><td>40,000nT/m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dynamic Range</td><td>15,000 to 105,000 nT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Absolute Accuracy</td><td><2.5 nT throughout range</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">GPS POSITIONING – ELECTROMAGNETIC SENSOR</th></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Novatel DL-V31L2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differential Correction</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Code Tracked</td><td>L1/L2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of Satelites</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording Rate</td><td>20 Hz</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>Specification of the grid system used</td><td>Drill hole collars are recorded in NAD 83 UTM Zone 21N.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</td><td>Digital Elevation Models (DEM) data is acquired from aeromagnetic data, ranging from 30m to 60m spaced flight lines, A LiDAR survey coverage provides <1m topographic elevation precision across the main Cape Ray Shear Zone corridor adjacent to the Company's mineral resources. SRTM (satellite) DEM data provides approximately 5m topographic elevation precision across the entire project in lieu of higher-resolution data mentioned above.

For the TDEM geophysical survey:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">ALTIMETER</th></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>SF11/C (loop) and SF00 (helicopter)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range</td><td>0-60m and 250m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resolution</td><td>1cm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording Rate</td><td>20 Hz</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>Diamond drill collar spacing is variable:
First-pass targets such as southwest extension and PW extension are variable in spacing due to the nature of the targets
Down plunge drilling at Z04 & Z41 are roughly on an 80m step out down plunge.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</td><td>The new exploration drilling completed to date this year is not yet sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>No physical compositing of samples has occurred. Numerical compositing of samples has been applied to calculate the significant intercept at a 0.2g/t and 0.5g/t Au cut-off. A maximum of 4m consecutive internal waste is included in the numerical composite calculations. Shorter, higher-grade widths are called out within these intercepts where applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</td><td>In greenfields diamond drill holes the orientation is approximately perpendicular to regional tectonic fabric and structural grain unless planned collar has topographical limitations.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</td><td>The orientation of drill holes was determined by previous geological and structural mapping. In areas where no outcrop is available, regional geological/structural trends are applied in conjunction with the magnetic inversion the Company has over the main Cape Ray Shear Zone corridor. However, given the limited amount of first pass drilling into each target area, the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole orientation has not yet been confirmed. At this stage only the down-hole lengths have been reported, and true width is not known.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample Security</td><td>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</td><td>All core sample intervals are labelled in the core boxes with sample tags and aluminium tags. Cut core samples are collected in plastic bags labelled with the sample number and a sample tag. Plastic sample bags are collected in large rice bags for despatch with 10 samples per rice bag.
Rice bags are labelled with the company name, sample numbers and laboratory name, and are delivered to the ALS Preparation Facility in Moncton, New Brunswick by Day and Ross.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</td><td>All QAQC data is reviewed by the Database Manager, Exploration Manager and/or Competent Person to ensure quality of assays; batches containing multiple Certified Reference Material (CRM) that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed. Any batches containing individual CRM's greater than 3 standard deviations from expected values are also re-assayed.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	AuMEGA owns 100% of all tenements on the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, and 100% of all tenements on the Hermitage Project located approximately 50km North of Grey River, Newfoundland, Canada. All tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting. See Appendix 3 for detailed list of AuMEGA tenements The most proximate Aboriginal community to the Project site is the Miawpukek community in Bay d'Espoir, formerly known as "Conne River". It is approximately 230 kilometres to the east of the Cape Ray Project, 90km of the Hermitage Project site and 75km west from the Blue Cove Project site. It is not known at this time if the Project sites is proximate to any traditional territories, archaeological sites, lands or resources currently being used for traditional purposes by Indigenous Peoples. This information will be acquired as part of future environmental baseline studies. The Crown holds all surface rights in the Project area. None of the property or adjacent areas are encumbered in any way. The area is not in an environmentally or archeologically sensitive zone and there are no aboriginal land claims or entitlements in this region of the province. There has been no commercial production at the property as of the time of this report.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The claims are in good standing with the relevant regulatory bodies. All Permits required for exploration activities are secured prior to site activities commencing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Cape Ray Project: initially discovered in 1977 by Rio Canada Exploration Limited (Riocanex). Since that period the area has been the subject of numerous academic and government geological studies, and exploration by various mining companies. Historical work is summarised in AuMEGA Announcement 19 July 2018.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cape Ray Project: Orogenic gold mineralisation is hosted in the NE striking Cape Ray Shear Zone (CRSZ): a major tectonostratigraphic boundary between the Gander and Dunnage zones in southwest Newfoundland, Canada. Areas along and adjacent to the southwest portion of the Cape Ray Fault Zone have been subdivided into three major geological domains. From northwest to southeast they include: The Cape Ray Igneous Complex (CRIC), the Windsor Point Group (WPG) and the Port aux Basques gneiss (PABG). These units are intruded by several pre-to late tectonic granitoid intrusions. Hosted by the CRSZ are the Cape Ray Gold Deposits (CRGD); zones 04, 41 and 51 (Central Zone), Window Glass, Big Pond and Isle Aux Morts. The CRGD consists of electrum-sulphide mineralisation that generally occurs in steeply southeast dipping boudinaged quartz veins at the Central Zone, Big Pond and Isle aux Morts Deposit. Mineralisation at the Window Glass Hill Deposit is hosted in the Window Glass Hill Granite: a Silurian aged granite that has intruded into the WPG. Mineralisation is hosted in gently westward dipping electrum-sulphide bearing quartz veins. The style of lode gold mineralisation in the CRGD has a number of characteristics in common with mesothermal gold deposits. The relationship of the different mineral zones within a major ductile fault zone, the nature of quartz veins, grade of metamorphism, and alteration style are all generally compatible with classic mesothermal lode gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill hole collar co-ordinates, hole orientations, depths and significant intercepts are reported in Appendix 1, Table 1 and 2 as well as in the body of text and figures.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Significant intercepts are calculated by numerical compositing using a 0.2g/t and 0.5g/t Au cut-off. A maximum of 4m consecutive internal waste is included in the numerical composite calculations. Where significant short intervals of high-grade material form part of a broad lower grade composite, these intervals are explicitly stated in the drill hole information table. No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Given the limited amount of first pass drilling into each target area, the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole orientation has not yet been confirmed. At this stage only the down-hole lengths have been reported and true width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See figures in release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill holes have been reported in Appendix 1 (including holes with no significant results (NSR) as well as in the body of text and figures.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant/material data has been reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Test for lateral extensions of mineralisation along strike on the Branch Fault (see figures in body of text) as well as identifying new mineralised zones across the Bunker Hill Project area as the field mapping and geochemical programs advance.

Appendix 4 – Tenement Schedule

Holder	Licence No.	Project	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Comments
Cape Ray Mining Limited	025560M	Cape Ray	20	5.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	025855M	Long Range	32	8.00	Royalty (d)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	026125M	Bunker Hill	190	47.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	030881M	Intersection	255	63.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	030884M	Intersection	255	63.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	030996M	Malachite	205	51.25	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	030997M	Long Range	60	15.00	Royalty (d)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	031557M	Cape Ray	154	38.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	031558M	Cape Ray	96	24.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	031559M	Grandy's	32	8.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	031562M	Grandy's	37	9.25	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032060M	Cape Ray	81	20.25	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032061M	Cape Ray	76	19	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032062M	Isle Aux Morts	72	18	Royalties (a) (b) (c)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032256M	Hermitage	12	3.00	Royalty (e)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032764M	Hermitage	256	64.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032770M	Hermitage	252	63.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032774M	Hermitage	8	2.00	Royalty (e)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032818M	Hermitage	95	23.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	032941M	Malachite	256	64.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	033080M	Bunker Hill	190	47.5	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	033110M	Hermitage	183	45.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	035822M	Bunker Hill	38	9.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	036567M	Hermitage	44	11.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	036749M	Hermitage	10	2.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	036866M	Blue Cove	20	5.00	Royalty (f)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	036879M	Blue Cove	10	2.50	Royalty (f)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037158M	Blue Cove	22	5.50	Royalty (f)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037159M	Blue Cove	8	2.00	Royalty (f)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037160M	Blue Cove	18	4.50	Royalty (f)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037301M	Koorae	12	3.00	Royalty (g)
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037478M	Intersection	104	26.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037525M	Hermitage	10	2.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037526M	Hermitage	4	1.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037529M	Hermitage	4	1.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037774M	Blue Cove	30	7.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037775M	Blue Cove	13	3.25	

Holder	Licence No.	Project	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Comments
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037776M	Blue Cove	11	2.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037777M	Blue Cove	7	1.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037778M	Blue Cove	13	3.25	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	037790M	Blue Cove	39	9.75	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	038327M	Hermitage	56	14.00	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	038337M	Isle Aux Morts	49	12.25	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	038374M	Intersection	62	15.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	038878M	Intersection	7	1.75	
Spencer Vatcher	038879M	Bunker Hill	101	25.25	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	039094M	Malachite	78	19.50	
Cape Ray Mining Limited	039253M	Intersection	54	13.50	
Spencer Vatcher	039254M	Bunker Hill	119	29.75	
Giles Dodds	039473M	Bunker Hill	206	51.50	
TOTAL	**50**		**3966**	**991.50**	

Notes:
The Crown holds all surface rights in the Project area. None of the property or adjacent areas are encumbered in any way. The area is not in an environmentally or archeologically sensitive zone and there are no Aboriginal land claims or entitlements in this region of the province.
There has been no commercial production at the property as of the time of this report.
Royalty Schedule legend:

(a) 1.75% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty held by Alexander J. Turpin pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated 25 June 2002, as amended 27 February 2003 and 11 April 2008. The agreement between Alexander J. Turpin, Cornerstone Resources Inc., and Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc., of which 1.0% NSR can be repurchased or $1,000,000 reducing such royalty to a 0.75% NSR. The agreement which royalty applies to Licences 14479M, 17072M, 9338M, 9339M and 9340M covering 229 claims, all as described in the foregoing agreements.

(b) 0.25% NSR royalty held by Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. and Cornerstone Resources Inc. (collectively the "Royalty Holder") pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated 19 December 2012, as amended 26 June 2013, between the Royalty Holders and Benton, which royalty applies to Licence 017072M, as described in the foregoing agreement.

(c) Sliding scale NSR royalty held by Tenacity Gold Mining Company Ltd. pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated 7 October 2013 with Benton Resources Inc.:
   i. 3% NSR when the quarterly average gold price is less than US$2,000 per once (no buy-down right).
   ii. 4% NSR when the quarterly average gold price is equal to or greater than US$3,000 per ounce with the right to buy-down the royalty from 5% to 4% for CAD $500,000; On Licences 7833M, 8273M, 9839M and 9939M as described in Schedule C of the foregoing agreement.

(d) 1.0% NSR royalty held by Benton Resources Inc pursuant to the terms of the sale agreement between Benton and AuMEGA of which 0.5% NSR can be repurchased for $1,000,000 reducing such royalty to a 0.5% NSR. The agreement which the royalty applies to covers licences 025854M, 025855M, 025858M, 025856M and 025857M covering 131 claims.

(e) 1.0% NSR royalty pursuant to an option agreement with Roland and Eddie Quinlan (50% each) with an option to repurchase 0.5% of the royalty at a later date for a sum of C$500,000. The Company retained a First Right of Refusal on the sale of the royalty.

(f) 1.0% NSR royalty pursuant to an option agreement with Wayde and Myrtle Guinchard with an option to repurchase 0.5% of the royalty at a later date for a sum of C$500,000. The Company retained a First Right of Refusal on the sale of the royalty.

(g) 1.0% NSR royalty pursuant to an option agreement with Wayde Guinchard with an option to repurchase 0.5% of the royalty at a later date for a sum of C$500,000. The Company retained a First Right of Refusal on the sale of the royalty.