ANACONDA MINING INC.

Annual Information Form

For the year ended December 31, 2020

March 30, 2021

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ABOUT THIS ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

In this annual information form ("Annual Information Form" or "AIF"), references to the "Company", "Anaconda" or "Anaconda Mining", mean Anaconda Mining Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates. The information in this document is presented as of December 31, 2020, unless otherwise indicated.

All references to dollar amounts and to "$" or "dollar" in this document are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Information

This AIF contains "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information is characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "budget", "target", "schedule", "estimate", "forecast", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate" and other similar words or statements that certain events or conditions "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" occur or be achieved. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information with respect to: the Company's expected production from, and further potential of, the Company's properties; the Company's ability to raise additional funds; the future price of minerals, particularly gold; the estimation of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources; conclusions of economic evaluations; the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production; capital expenditures; success of exploration activities; mining or processing issues; currency exchange rates; government regulation of mining operations; and environmental risks. Estimates regarding the anticipated timing, amount and cost of exploration and development activities are based on assumptions underlying Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates and the realization of such estimates. Capital and operating cost estimates are based on extensive research of the Company, purchase orders placed by the Company to date, recent estimates of construction and mining costs and other factors.

Forward-looking information is based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include: the COVID-19 pandemic, the requirement for additional funding for development and exploration; the fluctuating price of gold; success of exploration, development and operations activities; health, safety and environmental risks and hazards; uncertainty in the estimation of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources; replacement of depleted Mineral Reserves; the potential of production and cost overruns; obligations as a public company; the ability of the Company to obtain required licenses and permits; risks relating to government regulation and taxation; volatility in the market price of the Company's securities; risks relating to climate change; risks relating to title and First Nations; risks relating to the construction and development of new mines; the availability of adequate infrastructure; limitations on insurance coverage; the prevalence of competition within the mining industry; currency exchange rates (such as the Canadian dollar versus the United States dollar); risks relating to potential litigation; risks relating to the dependence of the Company on outside parties and key management personnel; as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to herein and in the Company's annual management's discussion and analysis as at and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and the Company's other public disclosure documents, available under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. The Company disclaims any obligation to update forward-looking information if circumstances or management's estimates, assumptions or opinions should change, except as required by applicable law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented to assist investors in understanding the Company's expected financial and operational performance and results as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented in the Company's plans and objectives and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

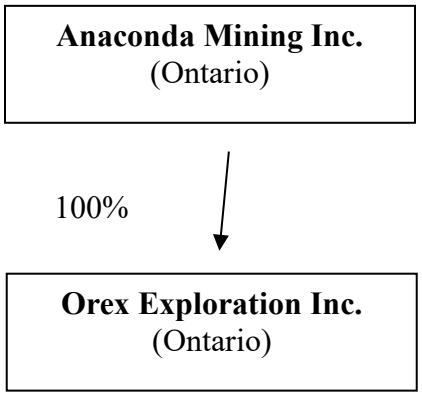
This AIF was prepared in accordance with Canadian standards for reporting of mineral resource estimates, which differ in some respects from United States standards. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the terms "inferred mineral resources," "indicated mineral resources," and "mineral resources" used or referenced in this AIF are Canadian mineral disclosure terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines, May 2014 (the "CIM Standards"). Until recently, the CIM Standards differed significantly from standards in the United States. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure requirements for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These amendments became effective February 25, 2019 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") with compliance required for the first fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The SEC Modernization Rules replace the property disclosure requirements for mining registrants that were included in SEC Industry Guide 7, which will be rescinded from and after the required compliance date of the SEC Modernization Rules. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources". In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" to be "substantially similar" to the corresponding definitions under the CIM Standards that are required under NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned that while the above terms are "substantially similar" to the corresponding CIM Definition Standards, there are differences in the definitions under the SEC Modernization Rules and the CIM Definition Standards. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the mineral reserve or mineral resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules. Readers are cautioned that "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies, except in limited circumstances. The term "resource" does not equate to the term "reserves". Readers should not assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Readers are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically mineable.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Anaconda Mining Inc. was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on April 12, 1994 under the name Mina Resources Inc. On April 28, 1997, the Company changed its name to Anaconda Uranium Corp. On July 22, 2002, the Company continued into the province of Ontario under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the "OBCA"), changed its name to Anaconda Gold Corp. and increased its authorized capital to an unlimited number of common shares. On April 17, 2007, the Company changed its name to Anaconda Mining Inc. and consolidated the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Company on the basis of one common share for two common shares then outstanding. On January 18, 2018, the Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on the basis of four (4) existing common shares for one (1) new common share. The number, exchange basis or exercise price of all stock options and warrants were also adjusted accordingly.

Anaconda's head and registered office is located at 20 Adelaide Street East, Suite 915, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2T6. Anaconda's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "ANX" and on the OTCQX Best Market in the United States ("OTCQX") under the symbol "ANXGF".

The following chart illustrates the material intercorporate relationships of the Company as at the date of this AIF. The chart shows the jurisdiction of incorporation of each material subsidiary and the percentage of votes attaching to all voting securities beneficially owned, controlled or directed (directly or indirectly), by the Company.



On May 19, 2017, Anaconda completed an acquisition of all the issued and outstanding common shares of Orex Exploration Inc. ("Orex") by way of a court-approved Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement"), by which the Company acquired the Goldboro Gold Project in Nova Scotia, Canada.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Anaconda Mining is a TSX and OTCQX-listed gold mining, development, and exploration company, focused in the top-tier Canadian mining jurisdictions of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The Company is advancing the Goldboro Gold Project ("Goldboro") in Nova Scotia, a significant growth project which is the subject of an ongoing feasibility study. Anaconda also operates mining and milling operations in the prolific Baie Verte Mining District of Newfoundland which includes the fully-permitted Pine Cove Mill, tailings facility and deep-water port, as well as ~15,000 hectares of highly prospective mineral property, including those adjacent to the past producing, high-grade Nugget Pond Mine at its Tilt Cove Gold Project.

The Goldboro Gold Project – Nova Scotia, Canada

The Goldboro Gold Project is a 100%-owned gold development project located in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, located approximately 180 kilometres northeast of Halifax and covering 600 hectares. The Goldboro Mineral Resource occurs in three spatially contiguous zones along the Upper Seal Harbour anticline, consisting of the Boston Richardson Zone, the East Goldbrook Gold Zone ("EG Gold System"), and the West Goldbrook Zone ("WG Gold System").

On February 22, 2021, the Company announced an updated and significantly expanded Mineral Resource Estimate ("Mineral Resource") prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for Goldboro, with an effective date of February 7, 2021. The Mineral Resource is based on validated results of 635 surface and underground drill holes, for a total of 113,132.9 metres of diamond drilling that was completed between 1984 and the effective date of February 7, 2021. The Mineral Resource includes 45,408.7 metres of drilling conducted by the Company including 17,941.7 metres of diamond drilling in 121 holes since the previous Mineral Resource Estimate of August 21, 2019.

Highlights of the updated Mineral Resource include:

- 1,089,800 ounces of gold (11,880,000 tonnes at 2.86 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold) within two constrained open pits within the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories, representing an increase in ounces of 1,361%;

- Overall, 1,946,100 ounces of gold (16,036,000 tonnes at an average grade of 3.78 g/t gold) within the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories, representing a 179% increase in combined open pit and underground ounces;
- 798,100 ounces of gold (5,306,000 tonnes at 4.68 g/t gold) within the Inferred Mineral Resource category; a 16% increase in combined open pit and underground.

The significant increase in the size of the Mineral Resource at Goldboro represents a step-change for the economic potential of Goldboro, especially with over one million ounces of Measured and Indicated Resources within constrained open pits. Consequently, in addition to continuing to advance a Feasibility Study, the Company has initiated a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for Goldboro. The Company has engaged Nordmin Engineering Inc. ("Nordmin"), replacing the previous consultants, to execute both the PEA and Feasibility Study.

Baie Verte Mining District, Newfoundland, Canada - Point Rousse Operation

The Company owns 100% of the Point Rousse Operation ("Point Rousse") which is situated within the larger Baie Verte Peninsula on the north-central part of Newfoundland. Point Rousse is comprised of the Argyle Gold Mine, the Stog'er Tight deposit, the fully permitted Pine Cove Mill, a 7-million tonne capacity tailings facility, and a deep-water port. The Pine Cove Mill is capable of processing approximately 450,000 tonnes of ore annually based on throughput of approximately 1,300 tonnes per day.

In 2021, the Point Rousse mine operations will be exclusively focused on production from the Argyle Mine, which together with existing stockpiles will contribute approximately 70% of mill throughput in the upcoming year, with mill throughput supplemented by Pine Cove and marginal stockpiles.

Anaconda is also conducting further work with the aim of extending the life of the Point Rousse operation, particularly given the recent drilling success at the Stog'er Tight Extension which is now subject to an infill diamond drill program to outline the deposit. The success at Stog'er Tight has resulted in a refinement of the Point Rousse exploration model that has resulted in a re-evaluation and prioritization of exploration targets. In Q1 2021, the Company announced the initiation of a 4,000 metre diamond drill program, which will include 1,000 metres of infill drilling at the Stog'er Tight Extension and will also include 3,000 metres of diamond drilling to test several priority targets which are within several kilometres of the Pine Cove Mill and in-pit tailings facility.

Baie Verte Mining District, Newfoundland, Canada – Tilt Cove Gold Project

The Tilt Cove Project is an exploration-stage gold-copper project located within the Baie Verte Mining District, near the community of La Scie, Newfoundland, approximately 45 kilometres by road from the Company's Pine Cove Mill. In May 2019, the Company significantly expanded the footprint of its Tilt Cove Project with the consolidation of a property package covering a 20-kilometre strike extent of the Betts Cove Complex, a highly prospective geological terrane with a record of past gold and copper production. In January of 2021, the Company further expanded Tilt Cove to the southeast to include additional prospective geology along strike with the Tilt Cove Project. The Tilt Cove Gold Project now includes a 35-kilometre strike extent of this highly prospective geological terrane, in addition to being adjacent to the Green Bay Fault, a crustal scale structure proximal and genetically linked to both the past producing, high grade, Nugget Pond and Hammerdown Mines. The Tilt Cove Project now comprises a total of 10,975 hectares of prospective mineral lands acquired via a combination of staking by the Company and the execution of option agreements, marking the first time the package has been assembled in 20 years.

The Tilt Cove Project is characterized by the same geological environment as part of the Point Rousse Complex, specifically the Nugget Pond horizon, an iron formation that hosted the historical high-grade-gold Nugget Pond Mine. The Company is currently executing a 10,000-metre drill program focusing on several high-priority targets with drilling expected to continue into the spring. The Company has drilled 3,569 metres at the Scarp Zone and West Pond Targets, and has also initiated drilling at the Betts Cove, Growler, West Pond and East Pond targets in the first quarter of 2021.

Initial drill testing of the Scarp Zone, based on ten (10) holes totaling 1,641 metres, has outlined a kilometre long strike extent of a VMS System including high-grade copper mineralization and elevated levels of gold. Drilling consistently encountered strongly altered and mineralized rocks that represent the volcanogenic massive sulphide

alteration system ("VMS System") believed to be part of the same geological system that hosts the nearby, past producing Tilt Cove Mine. The Tilt Cove Mine was active from 1864 to 1917 and again in 1957 to 1967.

The results highlight the prospectivity of the area for base metals through the discovery of high-grade copper mineralization in this previously untested area. The Company remains focused on the discovery of a high-grade gold deposit similar to the past producing Nugget Pond Mine but is pleased with the discovery of base metal mineralization in addition to precious metals, demonstrating the strong potential of the area. Further drilling is anticipated in this area in 2021, targeting other gold prospects both along strike and associated with the VMS alteration system.

Principal Product

The principal product of the Company is gold in the form of doré bars. The gold is refined under commercially competitive terms common to the industry and meets international delivery standards for gold bullion. Gold trades on numerous liquid markets worldwide, generally allowing for the orderly sale of gold at any time when the markets are open. The Company is not dependent on an individual purchaser with regard to the sale of any gold produced.

In 2020, Anaconda sold 17,918 ounces of gold in 2020 to generate metal revenue of $41.5 million at an average realized gold price of C$2,316 (US$1,728) per ounce, representing a 41% increase in metal revenue compared to 2019 due to a combination of significantly higher gold prices and higher gold production. In 2019, Anaconda sold 17,265 ounces of gold to generate metal revenue of $29.5 million at an average realized gold price of C$1,804 (US$1,360) per ounce, including 903 ounces of gold recovered and sold from the Goldboro bulk sample, which generated further proceeds of $1.8 million.

Competitive Conditions

The gold mining and exploration business is an intensely competitive business and the Company is a relatively small producer of gold in the context of the scale of the industry. The Company competes with numerous companies for capital, prospective mineral properties, qualified service providers, labour, equipment, and suppliers. The ability of the Company to acquire additional mineral properties in the future will depend on its ability to develop and operate its present properties, and on its ability to identify and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for development or exploration in the future.

Cycles

The mining industry is subject to mineral price cycles. The marketability of minerals and mineral concentrates is also affected by worldwide economic cycles.

Environmental Protection

The Company's mining, development, and exploration activities are subject to laws and regulations governing environmental protection, employee health and safety, waste disposal, environmental remediation and reclamation of mine and exploration sites, mine safety, hazardous goods regulations, and other matters. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations requires forethought and diligence in the conduct of the Company's activities.

Currently, the Company has posted performance bonds (through an insurance underwriter) with the respective agencies of the jurisdictions in which it operates, as financial assurance for its future asset reclamation obligations for the Point Rousse Project and the Goldboro Gold Project. These financial assurances given are based on the cost estimates outlined in the most recent mine closure plans accepted by the appropriate agencies in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Employees' Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The Company's business requires specialized skills and knowledge, including with respect to geological interpretation, engineering, construction, mechanical installation and repair, gold mining, processing, mine planning, regulatory compliance, accounting and financial reporting, and capital markets expertise. The Company has found that it can locate and retain employees and contractors with such skills and knowledge to enable the Company to achieve its business goals.

At the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Company had approximately 85 direct employees, and 95 full-time equivalents including contractors.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three-Year History

The general development of the Company since the end of 2020 for the last three years is described below.

Recent Developments

On March 30, 2021, the Company filed the updated technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 regarding the updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its Goldboro Gold Project in Nova Scotia, Canada, entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Goldboro Gold Project, Eastern Goldfields District, Nova Scotia."

On February 22, 2021, the Company announced an updated and significantly expanded Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100% owned Goldboro Gold Project in Nova Scotia, Canada. With an effective date of February 7, 2021, the updated Mineral Resource demonstrates the potential to meaningfully expand the scale of the Goldboro Gold Project, especially the surface mining potential from open pits.

On January 12, 2021, the Company announced that the holders of share purchase warrants expiring on January 10, 2021 had exercised their rights in full. As a result, the Company issued 7,837,544 common shares and received proceeds of $3,526,895 based on the exercise price of $0.45. In addition, the Company received proceeds of $487,500 from the full exercise of share purchase warrants that expired on December 23, 2020, for which the Company issued 1,381,250 common shares.

On January 7, 2021, the Company announced it had expanded and further consolidated the Tilt Cove Gold Project, which included an additional 4,175 hectares of prospective mineral property, acquired via staking and an option agreement, that covers an additional 14 kilometres of favourable geology and structure in the region.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020

On September 21, 2020, the Company filed the updated technical report regarding the updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100%-owned Point Rousse Gold Project (as defined below under the Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates), entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Update on the Point Rousse Project, Baie Verte, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada". The updated Mineral Resource, announced on August 4, 2020, included an open-pit Mineral Reserve for the Argyle Deposit ("Argyle"), which went into production during the fourth quarter of 2020.

On July 31, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate proceeds of $5.5 million, consisting of up to 9,500,000 flow-through common shares of the Company at a price of $0.58 per flow-through share. The proceeds of the financing are being used primarily for exploration and diamond drill programs at the Tilt Cove Project in Newfoundland and the Goldboro and Lower Seal Harbour Projects in Nova Scotia.

On July 30, 2020, the Company completed a share purchase agreement with Magna Terra Minerals Inc. ("Magna Terra") whereby Magna Terra acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, 2647102 Ontario Inc. (also known as "ExploreCo"), which held the Company's interests in the Cape Spencer Project in New Brunswick and Great Northern Project in Newfoundland in exchange for approximately 27% of Magna Terra's common shares.

On April 23, 2020, the Company announced that it had appointed Nordmin Engineering Inc. as the consultant for the Goldboro Gold Project to lead the Feasibility Study, replacing the previous consultant WSP Canada Inc. In addition, in light of feedback from Nova Scotia Environment and Anaconda personnel changes, a detailed review of all permitting activity to date was undertaken to identify further work required to support the filing of an Environmental Assessment Registration Document ("EARD"). As a result, it was determined that additional data collection and predictive work would be required. GHD Limited was appointed to lead the permitting activities for the Project and is overseeing the water monitoring program and other work to support the EARD and the subsequent Industrial Approval Application.

On April 9, 2020, the Company, through a subsidiary called Novamera Inc., completed a spin-out and $2.0 million financing with a venture capital firm to further the advancement of its Narrow Vein Mining Project. As part of the funding arrangement, the technology and related agreements were transferred to Novamera Inc., of which the Company retains a 34% undiluted interest and has no further direct financial obligations.

On March 31, 2020, the Company announced the appointment of Mary-Lynn Oke to the Board of Directors. Ms. Oke brings over 23 years of business experience built through a career which has included tax, finance, corporate, and senior leadership roles.

On February 6, 2020, the Company announced that Gordana Slepcev stepped down from the position of Chief Operating Officer. Given the advanced stages of the Goldboro Gold Project, the Company had no plans to fill the position at the time.

On January 16, 2020, the Company announced the results of an underground bulk sample program (the "Bulk Sample") undertaken at its 100%-owned Goldboro Gold Project. The objectives of the Bulk Sample were to confirm the geological interpretation of the deposit, test for spatial and grade continuity of the mineralized structures, validate key assumptions of the updated Mineral Resource model, and test certain types of mining methods. The Bulk Sample successfully tested a large area within the 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate with respect to continuity of gold grade and geological interpretation, confirming the position and continuity of mineralized zones. The average head grade of 3.81 g/t gold from the Pine Cove Mill showed a positive reconciliation of 8.5% to the mine grade of 3.51 g/t gold, demonstrating an upside bias within an acceptable range, while the high gravity recovery of 51% confirmed metallurgical test work.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2019

On December 18, 2019, the Company filed a technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 regarding an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its Goldboro, entitled "Goldboro Gold Project: Resource Update Phase 2, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia".

On October 15, 2019, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive Share Purchase Agreement with Magna Terra Minerals Inc. to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary ExploreCo, which held the Great Northern and Viking Projects in Newfoundland and Labrador and the Cape Spencer Project in New Brunswick.

On October 2, 2019, Dustin Angelo stepped down from the position of President and from the board of directors of the Company, and Kevin Bullock was appointed to the role of President in addition to his role of Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

On July 22, 2019, Anaconda announced that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs (the "Assembly") that governs the process by which the parties shall negotiate a Mutual Benefits Agreement regarding the Goldboro Gold Project

On July 17, 2019, Anaconda announced that it had entered into two option agreements to acquire 100% of the Country Harbour and Lower Seal Harbour properties, which comprise approximately 1,150 hectares of prospective mineral land within proximity of the Goldboro Gold Project.

On July 10, 2019, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 7,515,701 flow-through units of the Company at a price of $0.35 per unit, and 7,630,185 units of the Company at a price of $0.27 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of up to $4,690,646.

On May 9, 2019, the Company announced it had significantly expanded the footprint of its Tilt Cove Project, located within the Baie Verte Mining District approximately 45 kilometres by road from the Company's Pine Cove Mill, consolidating a significant property package covering a 20 kilometre strike extent of the Betts Cove Complex, a highly prospective geological terrane with a record of past gold and copper production.

On April 3, 2019, Kevin Bullock, a Professional Engineer with over 30 years of senior mining and capital markets experience, was appointed as Chief Executive Officer. Dustin Angelo remained with the Company as President, focusing on operations and the Company's ancillary business opportunities.

On March 12, 2019, the Company announced it had entered into a $5 million term loan from the Royal Bank of Canada. The term loan is repayable over a 24-month term and carried a fixed interest rate of 4.6% and a performance guarantee fee by Export Development Canada ("EDC") of 1.85%, payable quarterly based on the proportional amount outstanding. In December 2019, the Company extended the amortization period on the term loan to April 2022.

On January 24, 2019, the Company announced updated Mineral Resource Estimates for the Great Northern and Cape Spencer Gold Projects.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2018

On December 10, 2018, the Company filed the updated Technical Report for Goldboro, entitled "Anaconda Mining Inc., Goldboro Project Mineral Resource Update and Preliminary Economic Assessment".

On October 25, 2018, the Company announced an increase to Mineral Resource Estimate for the Goldboro Gold Project, in addition to updated after-tax economics with respect to the positive preliminary economic assessment on the Goldboro Gold Project.

On September 10, 2018, the Company executed an option agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Cape Spencer Gold Property, located east of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick. In conjunction with this transaction, the Company created ExploreCo with the intention that it would focus on early-stage gold exploration projects within Atlantic Canada.

On August 1, 2018, the Company registered its 100%-owned Goldboro Gold Project with the Nova Scotia Department of Environment, a significant milestone in the continued development of the Goldboro Gold Project.

On August 1, 2018, the Company received the permits required to proceed with the extraction of the proposed 10,000-tonne underground bulk sample at its 100%-owned Goldboro Gold Project. The bulk sample will provide valuable geological, operational and processing information for design and optimization of the overall project in a feasibility study.

On July 12, 2018, the Company withdrew its premium take-over bid to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of Maritime Resources Corp. (TSX-V:MAE)(“Maritime”). Anaconda did not take up any of the Maritime shares tendered in connection with the Offer.

On June 26, 2018, the Company completed the second and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 2,219,000 flow-through units of the Company at a price of $0.41 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $909,790 (total proceeds raised under the private placement are $4,465,290).

On June 25, 2018, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 8,671,952 flow-through units of the Company at a price of $0.41 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $3,555,500.

On May 9, 2018, the Company’s common shares begin trading on the OTCQX® Best Market, a top-tier public market in the United States, under the symbol "ANXGF".

On April 13, 2018, the Company announced a formal offer to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Maritime, in exchange for consideration of 0.390 of a common share of Anaconda for each common share of Maritime.

On March 29, 2018, the Company announced the resignation of Mr. Kevin Bullock from the Board of Directors effective March 31, 2018, due to other board conflicts.

On March 2, 2018, the Company filed a positive preliminary economic assessment for Goldboro entitled “Goldboro Project Preliminary Economic Assessment”.

On February 26, 2018, the Company filed a technical report for the Point Rousse Project titled “entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Update on the Point Rousse Project, Baie Verte, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada".

On January 29, 2018, the Company announced the acquisition of the Rattling Brook Deposit and nearby property in northwest Newfoundland, from Kermode Resources Ltd. The property comprises 425 hectares of property and is contiguous with Anaconda's existing land holdings in the immediate area. Pursuant to the acquisition, Anaconda paid Kermode Resources Ltd. $50,000 in cash and 1,113,218 common shares of $500,000 in value based on a twenty-day volume weighted average price as of January 24, 2018.

On January 18, 2018, the Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on the basis of four (4) existing common shares for one (1) new common share.

On January 18, 2018, the Company announced a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Argyle Deposit.

On January 17, 2018, the Company announced a positive preliminary economic assessment for its 100% owned Goldboro Gold Project in Nova Scotia.

RISK FACTORS

The operations of the Company are subject to significant uncertainty due to the high-risk nature of exploring for, developing and operating gold mines. The following risk factors could materially affect the Company's financial condition and/or future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward looking statements relating to the Company.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The 2019 novel strain of coronavirus causing a contagious respiratory disease known as COVID-19, which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, may pose a material risk to the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If a significant portion of our workforce becomes unable to work due to illness or provincial or federal government restrictions (including travel restrictions, isolation and quarantine requirements, lockdowns, and similar orders restricting certain activities that may be issued or extended by authorities), the Company may be forced to reduce or suspend operations, which could reduce production and limit exploration activities and development project and impact liquidity and financial results. Illnesses or government restrictions related to COVID-19 may also disrupt the supply of raw goods, equipment, supplies, and services upon which the Company's operations rely. The refinery upon which the Company relies to refine and process its gold doré are also subject to these risks and may be required to reduce or suspend operations, which could impact the Company's ability to sell its products and generate revenues. An outbreak of COVID-19 at the Company's operations could also cause reputational harm and negatively impact the Company's social license to operate. The COVID-19 pandemic has also increased cybersecurity and information technology risk due to the rise in fraudulent activity and increased number of employees working from home.

To date, Point Rousse continues to operate and the Company is executing its exploration programs with robust health and safety protocols in place, including social distancing and wearing masks. The Company critically reviews its policies and procedures based on recommendations from medical authorities. All work-related travel is limited to essential travel with all employees following applicable provincial health regulations. The Company also continues to monitor legislative initiatives to provide relief to businesses impacted by COVID-19 to determine their potential impacts or benefits (if any) to the Company.

To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects the Company's business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this AIF, such as those relating to the Company's operations, indebtedness and financing. Because of the highly uncertain and dynamic nature of events relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is not currently possible to estimate the impact, if any, of the pandemic on the Company's business. The Company will continue to actively monitor the situation and implement further measures to mitigate any repercussions that may occur as the result of a COVID-19 outbreak.

Fluctuations in the Market Price of Mineral Commodities

The profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent upon the market price of gold, which can fluctuate widely and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supply of mineral commodities, and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. A decline in the price of gold could cause production to be uneconomic, thereby having a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, mineral reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower metal prices could result in material write-downs of the Company's investment in mining properties. Declining commodity prices may require a reassessment of the feasibility of a project, which even if determined to be economically viable, may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Requirement of Additional Financing

The Company may not have a source of funds to continue current operations, or to engage in additional exploration and development which may be necessary to develop its properties, other than through the exercise of stock options, the exercise of warrants, and further financings. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Failure to obtain sufficient financing will result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties, or even a loss of a property interest.

Need for Additional Mineral Reserves

Mines have limited lives based on Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, consequently the Company must continually replace and expand its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and discover, develop, or acquire Mineral Reserves for production. The life-of-mine estimates contained in this Annual Information Form may not prove correct. The Company's ability to maintain or increase its annual production of gold will be dependent in significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production and to expand Mineral Reserves at existing mines.

Exploration Risks

The exploration for, and development of, mineral deposits involve a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the characteristics of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which can be volatile, and; government regulations, including regulations relating to taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, and environmental protection. As a result, actual costs and economic returns may differ significantly from those currently estimated for these projects.

Licences and Permits

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot be certain that it will be able to obtain necessary permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the development and operation of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations, and/or fines, penalties or other liabilities. The Company could also lose its mining concessions under the terms of its existing agreements.

Governmental Regulation of the Mining Industry

The mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, employment and occupational health, mine safety, use of water, toxic substances and waste disposal, and environmental protection, among others. Although the Company believes that it operates in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The Company is also subject to regulation by the relevant tax authorities. Risk exists with respect to tax audits and potential changes in and interpretation of tax regulations by the responsible tax authorities. Possible areas of tax audit and interpretation may include the Company's judgements in respect of qualifying Canadian exploration expenses and the related tax deductions renounced to investors under flow-through common share financings.

Climate Change

As part of the risk factors outlined in the Company's AIF, management and the Board have considered risks to the business from climate change. Climate change is an international concern and as a result poses risk of both climate changes and government policy in which governments are introducing climate change legislation and treaties at all levels of government that could result in increased costs, and therefore, decreased profitability. Climate change regulations may become more onerous over time as governments implement policies to further reduce carbon emissions, including the implementation of taxation regimes based on aggregate carbon emissions. Some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation. However, the cost of compliance with environmental regulation and changes in environmental regulation have the potential to result in increased cost of operations, reducing the profitability of the Company's operations or the potential economic value of its development projects.

In addition, our operations could be exposed to a number of physical risks from climate change, such as changes in rainfall rates, rising sea levels, reduced water availability, higher temperatures, increased snowpack and extreme weather events. While the Company has not experienced these events at this point, such events or conditions such as flooding or inadequate water supplies could disrupt mining and transport operations, mineral processing and

rehabilitation efforts, could create resource shortages and could damage our property or equipment and increase health and safety risks on site. Such events or conditions could have other adverse effects on our workforce and on the communities around our mines.

First Nations

Consultation and collaboration with First Nations groups is required of the Company in the environmental assessment, subsequent permitting, development and operation stages of certain projects. Certain First Nations groups may oppose projects at any given stage and such opposition may adversely affect the projects, the Company's public image, or the Company's share performance.

Canadian law relating to aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title rights, is in a period of change. There is a risk that future changes to the law may adversely affect the Company's rights to its projects. First Nations title claims as well as related consultation issues may impact the Company's ability to pursue exploration, development and mining at its projects. Managing relations with the local native bands is a matter of paramount importance to the Company. There may be no assurance however that title claims as well as related consultation issues will not arise on or with respect to the Company's properties.

Health, Safety and Environmental Risks and Hazards

Mining, like many other natural resource extractive industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities due to accidents that could result in serious injury or death and/or material damage to the environment and the Company's assets. The impact of such accidents could affect the profitability of the operations, cause an interruption to operations, lead to a loss of licenses, affect the reputation of the Company and its ability to obtain further licenses, damage communicate relations and reduced the perceived appeal of the Company as an employer.

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration, development or production of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations, including the Company, may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Market Price of Securities

Securities markets have had a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many resource companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily reflected operating performance, underlying asset value, or future prospects. Factors unrelated to the performance or prospects of the Company include macroeconomic events locally and globally and market perceptions of certain industries. Consequently, the market price of the Company's securities at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. In the past, following periods of volatility in market price of a company's securities, shareholders have instituted class action securities litigation against those companies. Such litigation, if initiated, could result in a substantial cost and diversion of management attention and resources, which could significantly harm the profitability and reputation of Anaconda Mining.

Reclamation Estimates and Obligations

It can be difficult to determine the exact cost amounts which will be required to complete all land reclamation activities on the Company's properties. Reclamation bonds and other forms of financial assurance may not reflect the total amount of money that will be spent on reclamation activities over the life of a mine. Accordingly, it may be necessary to revise planned expenditures and operating plans to fund reclamation activities. Such costs may have a material adverse impact upon the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

There is a potential future liability for clean-up of tailings deposited on the mining license areas during previous periods of mining and reprocessing. It is not possible to quantify at this time what the potential liability may be, and detailed assessments need to be made to determine future land reclamation costs, if any, in respect of the Point Rousse Project.

Increase in Production Costs

Changes in the Company's production costs could have a major impact on its profitability, many of which would be beyond the Company's control. Its main production expenses are contractor costs, materials, personnel costs and energy. Changes in costs of the Company's mining and processing operations could occur because of unforeseen events, including international and local economic and political events, a change in underlying commodity prices (including oil, steel and diesel), and scarcity of labour, and could impact profitability and/or mineral reserve estimates.

The Company relies on third-party suppliers for several raw materials. Any material increase in the cost of raw materials, or the inability by the Company to source third-party suppliers for the supply of its raw materials, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Uncertainty in the Estimation of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have economic viability. The figures for Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources contained in the Company's NI 43-101 compliant technical reports are estimates only, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realized, or that Mineral Reserves could be mined or processed profitably. Actual Mineral Reserves may not conform to geological, metallurgical or other expectations, and the volume and grade of ore recovered may be below the estimated levels. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any Mineral Reserve or Mineral Resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Short-term operating factors relating to the Mineral Reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause the mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger-scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. Lower market prices, increased production costs, reduced recovery rates and other factors may result in a revision of its Mineral Reserve estimates from time to time or may render the Company's Mineral Reserves uneconomic to exploit. Mineral Reserve estimates are not indicative of future results of operations. If the Company's actual Mineral Reserves and Resources are less than current estimates, or if the Company fails to develop its Mineral Resource base through the realization of identified mineralized potential, its results of operations or financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Evaluation of Mineral Reserves and Resources occurs from time to time and they may change depending on further geological interpretation, drilling results and metal prices. The category of Inferred Mineral Resource is often the least reliable mineral resource category and is subject to the most variability. The Company regularly evaluates its Mineral Resource estimates and it often determines the merits of increasing the reliability of its overall Mineral Resources.

Production Estimates

The Company has prepared estimates of future gold production for its existing and future mines. The Company cannot give any assurance that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production estimates could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial conditions. The realization of production estimates are dependent on, among other things, the accuracy of mineral reserve and resource estimates, the accuracy of assumptions regarding ore grades and recovery rates, the presence or absence of particular metallurgical characteristics, and the accuracy of the estimated rates and costs of mining, ore haulage and processing. Actual production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including the actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade or tonnage; dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics (whether based on representative

samples of ore or not); short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or adjacent ore grades from those planned; mine failures or slope failures; industrial accidents; natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, droughts, rock slides and earthquakes; encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions; changes in power costs and potential power shortages; shortages of principal supplies needed for mining operations, including explosives, fuels, chemical reagents, water, equipment parts and lubricants; plant and equipment failure; the inability to process certain types of ores; labour shortages or strikes; and restrictions or regulations imposed by government agencies or other changes in the regulatory environment. Such occurrences could also result in damage to mineral properties or mines, interruptions in production, injury or death to persons, damage to property of the Company or others, monetary losses and legal liabilities in addition to adversely affecting mineral production. These factors may cause a mineral deposit that has been mined profitably in the past to become unprofitable, forcing the Company to cease production.

Capital Cost Estimates

Capital and operating cost estimates made in respect of the Company's mines and development projects may not prove accurate. Capital and operating cost estimates are based on the interpretation of geological data, feasibility studies, anticipated climatic conditions, market conditions for required products and services, and other factors and assumptions regarding foreign exchange currency rates. Any of the following events could affect the ultimate accuracy of such estimate: unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage of ore to be mined and processed; incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made; delay in construction schedules, unanticipated transportation costs; the accuracy of major equipment and construction cost estimates; labour negotiations; changes in government regulation (including regulations regarding prices, cost of consumables, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting and restrictions on production quotas on exportation of minerals); and title claims.

Uninsured Risks

The Company may not carry insurance to protect against certain risks, including environmental pollution, earthquake damage, mine flooding or other hazards against which the Company, and in general, mining exploration corporations, cannot insure or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. Failure to have insurance coverage for any one or more of such risks or hazards could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and the Company will compete with many companies possessing greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for: mineral-rich properties which can be developed and produced economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties; the labour to operate the properties, and; the capital required to such properties. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees, or to obtain the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. An inability to obtain the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties may cause the Company to not satisfy the requirements under the option agreements pursuant to which it holds its interest in the properties. Further, increased competition can result in increased costs and lower prices for metal and minerals produced and reduced profitability. Consequently, the revenues of the Company, its operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Instability of Political and Economic Environments

The mining interests of the Company may be affected in varying degrees by political or economic stability. Associated risks include, but are not limited to terrorism, military repression, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Any change in regulations or shifts in political attitudes are beyond the control of the Company and may materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to the restrictions on production, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, land use, environmental legislation, water use, land claims of local people, and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Risk of Dilution

Under applicable Canadian law, shareholder approval is not required for the Company to issue common shares in certain circumstances. Moreover, the Company has commitments that could require the issuance of a substantial number of additional common shares, in particular options to acquire common shares under the stock option plan of

the Company. The future business of the Company will require substantial additional financing which will likely involve the sale of equity capital. The Company can also be expected to issue additional options, warrants and other financial instruments, which may include debt. Future issuances of equity capital may have a substantial dilutive effect on existing shareholders. The Company is not able at this time to predict the future amount of such issuances or dilution.

Litigation

Defence and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Although the Company is not currently subject to litigation and claims, it may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation or other proceedings. The results of litigation or any other proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Management is committed to conducting business in an ethical and responsible manner, which it believes will reduce the risk of conflict and legal disputes with third parties. However, if the Company is unable to resolve future legal disputes favourably, it could have material adverse effects on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Obligations as a Public Company

The Company's business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations that may from time to time increase both the Company's compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance, which could adversely impact the price of the Company's common shares. These rules and regulations, promulgated by governmental and self-regulated organizations, including, but not limited to, the Canadian Securities Administrators, the TSX, and the International Accounting Standards Board, continue to evolve in scope and complexity. The Company's efforts to comply with such legislation could result in increased general and administration expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Title Matters

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests.

Surface Rights

The Company does not own or control all of the surface rights at its properties and there is no assurance that surface rights owned by the government or other private individuals will be granted, nor that they will be on reasonable terms if granted. Failure to acquire surface rights may impact the Company's ability to access its properties, as well as its ability to commence and/or complete construction or production, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the profitability of the Company's future operations.

Conflict of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors, officers and/or advisors of and to other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. The Company expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in the OBCA and any other applicable law.

Community Relations

The Company's relationships with stakeholders are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the construction and development of its projects. Mineral resource companies face increasing public scrutiny of their activities and are under pressure to demonstrate that their operations have potential to generate satisfactory returns not only to their shareholders, but also to benefit local governments and the communities surrounding its properties where it operates. NGOs and civil society groups, some of which oppose resource development, are often vocal critics of the mining industry and its practices, including the use of hazardous substances and the handling, transportation and storage of various waste, including hazardous waste. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damages, lawsuits, increasing social investment obligations and pressure to increase taxes and future royalties payable to local governments and surrounding communities. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor

confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, obtain permits and licenses and/or continue its operations. As a result of these considerations, the Company may incur increased costs and delays in permitting and other operational matters with respect to its property interests.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Set forth below are the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Company's material mineral properties prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Such estimates were based on the following reports:

1. NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, GOLDBORO GOLD PROJECT, EASTERN GOLDFIELDS DISTRICT, NOVA SCOTIA for Anaconda Mining Inc., dated February 22, 2021, and authored by independent qualified persons Glen Kuntz, P. Geo., of Nordmin Engineering Ltd., and Tommaso Roberto Raponi, P.Eng., of Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. ("The Goldboro Technical Report").
2. NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT, MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE UPDATE ON THE POINT ROUSSE PROJECT, dated September 18, 2020, and authored by Michael Cullen, (P. Geo), Catherine Pitman (P. Geo.), Matthew Harrington (P. Geo), David Copeland (P. Geo.), Paul McNeill (P. Geo), Kevin Bullock (P. Eng.), Chris Budgell (P. Eng.) and Jordan Cramm (P.Eng.) ("The Point Rousse Technical Report").

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates are prepared in accordance with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as amended. Unless otherwise noted, the reported mineral resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. There have been no material changes to the Mineral Resources since the filing of the Technical Reports, other than from depletion due to mine operations, where applicable.

Table 1 – Consolidated Mineral Reserves

The Mineral Reserve Estimates for the Point Rousse Project have been calculated as of August 4, 2020 for Argyle and as of August 31, 2020 for Pine Cove. There have been no material changes to the Mineral Reserves since the filing of the Point Rousse Technical Report, other than from depletion due to mine operations.

Probable Mineral Reserves					
	Category	**Cut-off Grade (g/t)**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces Gold (ozs)**
Point Rousse Project					
Argyle	Probable	0.56	535,600	2.06	35,480
Pine Cove – Mine and Run of Mine	Probable	0.50	170,900	1.40	7,700
Pine Cove – Marginal Stockpile	Probable	0.50	252,600	0.55	4,470
Total			**959,100**	**1.27**	**47,650**

Notes:

- Mineral Reserves have been rounded to 100 tonnes, gold grade to 0.01 g/t Au and ounces gold to 10 ounces. Minor discrepancies in summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 2 – Consolidated Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resource Estimates reported in the table below are inclusive of Probable Mineral Reserves reported above. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There have been no material changes to the Mineral Resources since the filing of the Technical Reports, other than from depletion due to mine operations at the Point Rousse Project, where applicable.

Mineral Resource Estimates				
	Deposit	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Ounces Gold (ozs)**
Goldboro Gold Project				
Measured		7,521,000	3.58	866,200
Indicated		8,515,000	3.95	1,079,900
		16,036,000	**3.78**	**1,946,100**
Inferred		5,306,000	4.68	798,100
Point Rousse Project – Open Pit ("OP") Constrained				
Indicated	Argyle	488,000	3.14	49,300
Indicated	Pine Cove	722,000	1.64	38,100
Indicated	Stog'er Tight	102,000	2.39	7,800
		1,311,000	**2.26**	**95,100**
Inferred	Argyle	9,000	3.80	1,100
Inferred	Pine Cove	13,000	1.56	700
Inferred	Stog'er Tight	134,000	3.06	13,200
		156,000	**2.98**	**14,900**
Point Rousse Project – Out of Pit ("OoP")				
Indicated	Argyle	62,000	2.86	5,700
Indicated	Pine Cove	83,000	3.01	8,000
Indicated	Stog'er Tight	14,000	4.27	1,900
		159,000	**3.06**	**15,700**
Inferred	Argyle	56,000	3.89	7,000
Inferred	Pine Cove	93,000	2.93	8,800
Inferred	Stog'er Tight	210,000	3.62	24,400
		359,000	**3.48**	**40,200**
Total Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources				**2,056,900**
Total Inferred Mineral Resources				**853,200**

Notes:

- Mineral Resources have been rounded to 100 or 1,000 tonnes, gold grade to 0.01 g/t Au, and ounces gold to 10 or 100 ounces. Minor discrepancies in summation may occur due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Point Rousse Project have been estimated as of August 4, 2020 for Argyle and as of August 31, 2020 for Pine Cove. There have been no material changes to the Mineral Resource since the filing of the Point Rousse Technical Report, other than from depletion due to mine operations.
- Point Rousse Open Pit Constrained: cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t and gold price assumption of CAD $1,900 per ounce (US$1,425 per ounce) (Source: The Point Rousse Technical Report)
- Point Rousse Out of Pit: cut-off grade of 2.00 g/t gold and gold price assumption of CAD $1,900 per ounce (US$1,425 per ounce) (Source: The Point Rousse Technical Report)
- The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Goldboro Project have been estimated as of February 7, 2021, the effective date of the Goldboro Technical Report. Parameters for Goldboro include an Open pit cut-off grade of 0.44 g/t gold and underground cut-off grade of 2.60 g/t gold, at a gold price of CAD$2,000 per ounce (approximately US$1,550 per ounce).

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Anaconda Mining's material properties are the Goldboro Gold Project in Nova Scotia and the Point Rousse Project in Newfoundland. The following summaries of the material properties are based in part on the respective filed technical reports for each property.

In addition to the material properties, the Company has other early-stage exploration properties as outlined below in the section entitled "Other Projects".

THE GOLDBORO GOLD PROJECT, NOVA SCOTIA

On March 30, 2021, the Company filed an updated technical report for the Goldboro Gold Project prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 regarding an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate ("Mineral Resource") for Goldboro. Each author has reviewed and approved the technical and scientific information that has been summarized from the Goldboro Technical Report included in this AIF. Paul McNeill, P. Geo., and Kevin Bullock, P. Eng., have also reviewed other technical and scientific information not summarized from the Goldboro Technical Report and included in this AIF.

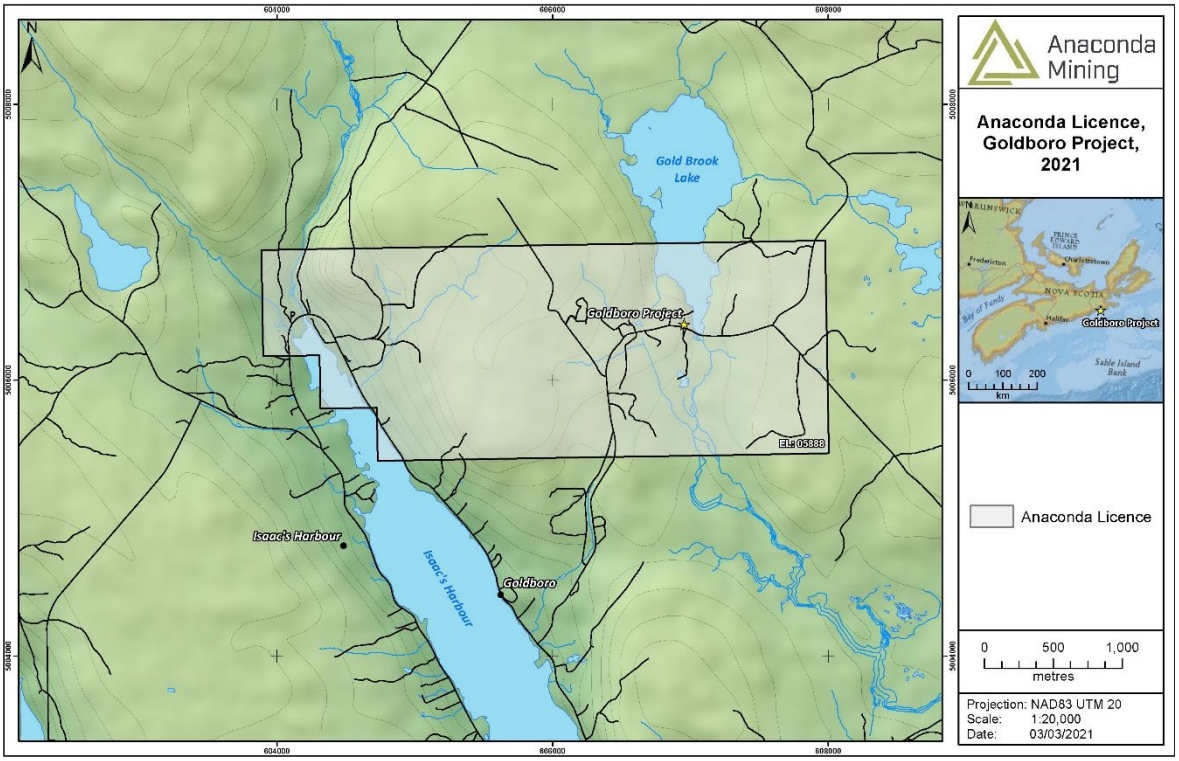
All summaries and references to the Goldboro Technical Report are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Goldboro Technical Report, which is available under Anaconda's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Property Description and Location and Access

The Project is comprised of three domains known as the West Goldbrook (WG), Boston Richardson (BR), and East Goldbrook (EG) Gold Systems. The WG Gold System is separated from the BR Gold System by a north trending, near vertical fault with tens of metres of apparent offset. The EG Gold System is separated from the BR Gold System by a thick greywacke sequence or marker unit.

The Goldboro Property (the Property) is situated on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, Canada. The Property's central point is approximately located at 45° 12' 2.6" N latitude and 61° 39' 2.0" W longitude. The Property consists of 37 contiguous claims, registered through the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Orex Exploration Inc., covering a total area of approximately 592 hectares held under Exploration Licence No. 05888. This title is in its 42nd year of issue and is renewed every two years, with the next renewal date on November 29, 2021.

The Property is located approximately 175 km northeast of the city of Halifax, 60 km southeast of the town of Antigonish, and 1.6 km north of the village of Goldboro, on the eastern shore of Isaac's Harbour, in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, Canada. The elevation is nominally 70 m above sea level.



All-weather Highway 316 links the village of Goldboro to the town of Antigonish. A secondary gravel road named Goldbrook Road, accessible from Highway 316, crosses the Property, and passes near the historical BR shaft and exploration decline. Smaller logging roads and trails provide good access to most areas of the Property.

History

Gold mineralization on the Property was first discovered in 1862 by Howard Richardson of the Geological Survey of Canada in quartz veins within the Isaac's Harbour anticline. The gold bearing BR Belt (slate and quartz) was subsequently discovered by Howard Richardson in 1892. The Richardson Gold Mining Company (Richardson Gold Mining) began production from the belt in 1893 at an average reported grade of 13.03 grams per tonne (g/t) gold milled. Milling recoveries were reported to be in the 50% to 60% range.

From 1901 to 1905, three gold bearing belts were intersected in the Dolliver Mountain mine, located 2 km west of the Boston Richardson Mine. In 1904, 7,195 tonnes were milled at a grade of 0.87 g/t to produce 205 ounces (oz) of gold. In 1905, several bodies of quartz and slate were intersected by a 152 metres (m) deep drill hole at the bottom of the main shaft along the anticlinal axis, but results were unsatisfactory, and mining at Dolliver Mountain mine ceased.

From 1909 to 1910, the WG exploration shaft intersected five gold bearing belts. Three of these were mill tested, but the milling results were considered unsatisfactory, and the mine was abandoned.

The total gold recovery from 1893 to 1910 for the Property has been estimated to be 376,303 tonnes at an average recovered gold grade of 4.11 g/t to produce 54,871 oz. However, mill recovery is reported to be approximately 67%. Operations at the mine continued on a small scale in 1911 and 1912.

In 1981, Patino Mines (Québec) Ltd. completed a geophysical program covering the Upper Seal Harbour district. In 1984, Onitap Resources Inc. (Onitap) acquired 37 claims overlying the Property. Between 1984 and 1988, Onitap conducted diamond drilling programs, airborne Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys, and surface Induced Polarization (IP) surveys. During this period, several new mineralized belts were discovered.

Orex Exploration Inc. and/or Exploration Orex Inc. (Orex) acquired the Property from Onitap in 1988. Excepting a period of inactivity from 1996 to 2004, Orex pursued both surface and underground exploration programs, including large amounts of core drilling, metallurgical testing programs, resource estimation programs, and economic assessments of the Property.

Osisko Mining Corporation (Osisko), under the terms of an agreement with Orex, carried out an extensive core drilling assessment of the Property during the 2010 to 2012 period.

In March of 2017, the Company acquired control of the Property under the terms of a court approved Plan of Arrangement whereby Orex became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Work programs carried out in all years between 2017 to 2020 by the Company primarily focused on expansion and infill drilling of the Deposit as well as conducting an underground bulk sample (the Bulk Sample) in 2018.

Geological Setting and Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Project is located within the Appalachian Orogen and is underlain by the rocks of the Cambrian to Ordovician aged Meguma Supergroup. These include sedimentary rocks of the Goldenville Formation and overlying, younger Halifax Formation. A minimum 1.5 km thick stratigraphic section of the Goldenville Formation is centred on the Deposit and regional upright anticline, with Halifax Formation rocks located 1.6 km to the south.

At the Deposit, the Goldenville Formation consists of alternating greywacke and argillite beds with an approximate true thickness of 950 m. The base of the stratigraphic sequence intersected in the BR Gold System consists of roughly 325 m of alternating greywacke and argillite, with varying proportions of both rock types, ranging in thickness from less than 1 m up to 10 m. This is overlain by the Marker Horizon, which consists of a 40 m to 50 m greywacke bed that is commonly intersected during drilling and in underground workings. The Marker Horizon appears to thin or is offset by the New Belt Fault on the northern limb of the anticline toward the west. Above the Marker Horizon is the EG Gold System, approximately 560 m thick, consisting of alternating greywackes, and argillites. Within the EG Gold System there is a second, thick, greywacke sequence varying in thickness from 20 m to 60 m. This may represent a new marker unit within the stratigraphy.

The structure of the Project area is dominated by the Upper Seal Harbour Anticline. The anticline folds all levels of stratigraphy observed in core and underground to form an upright, tight anticline that plunges 20° eastward. The enveloping surface to bedding also dips moderately eastward at 20°. Younging is upward, orthogonal to the hinge, and limbs of the fold. An axial planar cleavage is well developed at all levels of stratigraphy but pervasive within the hinge of the fold. The intersection of the axial planar cleavage forms an intersection lineation commonly observed on bedding surfaces that plunge parallel to the fold axis. All bedding and first-generation structures are refolded by open reclined folds that modify the axial plane and limbs of the Upper Seal Harbour Anticline. The axial plane of second generation folds dips shallowly, and an axial planar the core and within underground workings.

All earlier structures are deformed by late brittle faults. One generation of these faults, which includes the New Belt Fault, are steeply dipping, and occur both parallel, and cross-cutting regionally folded stratigraphy. These faults also disrupt the stratigraphy on the northern limb of the fold structure in the WG and BR Gold Systems, although kinematics, and displacement are not known. A second generation of faults strike northerly and are steeply dipping, these offset the axial trace of the anticline. The WG Fault forms the boundary between the WG and BR Gold Systems. Displacement along the WG Fault indicates roughly 50 m of normal, west side down movement, and approximately 30 m of right lateral movement.

Turbiditic rocks in the hinge zone of the Upper Seal Harbour Anticline have been variably altered with carbonate, sericite, sulphide, tourmaline, and chlorite assemblages that post-date growth of regional metamorphic mineral assemblages. The nature of alteration varies as a function of lithology and proximity to mineralization. Greywacke/sandstone units have varying amounts of biotite and muscovite that have likely detrital, metamorphic, and alteration origins. The greywacke and quartz-rich units generally exhibit weaker alteration than the finer argillite /mudstone units but when altered the greywacke/quartz-rich units exhibit bleaching that consists of both albite and sericite alteration. These units also exhibit irregular quartz alteration proximal to cleavage fractures in the rock; these zones also arsenopyrite in some instances.

In contrast, the siltstone/mudstone/argillite units exhibit the greatest changes in alteration mineralogy proximal to veins. Background siltstones are generally layered and laminated and are brown-green with minor biotite and chlorite, whereas proximal to well mineralized veins they exhibit black to black-green colouration and are pervasively altered to chlorite with biotite, sericite, albite, quartz, carbonate, and sulphide. Often these zones have chlorite-biotite, as well as carbonate spots, and they are cut by quartz veins. Further, they ubiquitously have arsenopyrite proximal to veins that host mineralization and in the various belts; arsenopyrite ranges from mm-scale up to several centimetres and locally contains pressure shadows with quartz ±carbonate. The alteration extent within these argillites, however, is limited spatially (m-scale) due to individual beds having limited spatial extent. Despite their limited distribution the argillite beds are disproportionally veined compared to other rock types. The whole rock geochemistry of the argillites demonstrates gains in potassium oxide (K2O), iron oxide (Fe2O3), sodium oxide (Na2O), and aluminum oxide (Al2O3) proximal to mineralization and this decreases at distance from mineralization. Multi-element assays illustrate that locally these argillites are enriched in Au, arsenic (As), sulphur (S), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), iron (Fe), barium

(Ba), potassium (K), sodium (Na), manganese (Mn), calcium (Ca), strontium (Sr), and phosphorus (P), particularly with increasing abundances of mineralization.

Gold and sulphide mineralization is associated with both wall rock and veins. Argillites contain diagenetic pyrite (locally framboidal), pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite. There are several generations of veins with the majority of gold associated with vein generations later generations where gold occurs both in veins and wall rock, with the majority of coarse gold in veins associated with second generation arsenopyrite, galena, and to a lesser extent chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Microscopically, gold occurs as inclusions in arsenopyrite, often spatially proximal to galena inclusions. Gold also occurs as coarser grains or wires along grain edges and cracks in the arsenopyrite, indicative of potential coalescence and remobilization from grain interiors to grain margins.

Pyrrhotite is a commonly occurring sulphide phase in wall rock and typically is present as disseminated blebs, sometimes flattened in bands along foliation planes, or as irregular blebs at quartz vein contacts. Pyrrhotite also occurs in both wall rock and veins as a fracture coating phase and as very fine stringers. Chalcopyrite is almost exclusively confined to quartz veins and is present as fine-grained blebs concentrated along microfractures. Galena in small amounts is present in association with quartz vein hosted visible gold and within the wall rock. Sphalerite is rarely observed, but where present occurs as mm-scale blebs within or along fractures within quartz veins.

The gold mineralization observed in both core and microscopically is reflected in the multi-element geochemistry in the Deposit. Preliminary evaluations of the assay database illustrate that there are strong Au-As-S-Pb-Cd associations reflective of the mineralogy. There are also local enrichments in zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), Fe, nickel (Ni), and Cobalt (Co) reflective of the presence of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The turbidite-hosted gold deposits of Nova Scotia have been compared to similar-age turbidite-hosted quartz vein deposits elsewhere in the world, particularly those in the Bendigo and Ballarat areas of the Lower Paleozoic Lachlan Fold Belt in the state of Victoria, Australia, and have historically been similarly classified. Robert et al. (1997) recognized this deposit class and proposed that it be identified as a member of the 'Turbidite-hosted, quartz-carbonate vein deposit (Bendigo Type)' category. Ryan and Ramsay (1996) also addressed the similarity of Nova Scotia turbidite-hosted gold deposits with those in Victoria. As noted by Gervais et al. (2009), categorization within the USGS classification system of mineral deposits presented by Berger (1986) places the Deposit in the broad 36a category of 'Low Sulphide Gold-Quartz Vein Deposits.'

The Deposit is a turbidite-hosted orogenic gold deposit hosted within a sequence of alternating argillites and greywacke metamorphosed to greenschist facies. These deposit types are typically characterized by the formation of gold bearing quartz veins within the argillite units, commonly referred to as mineralized belts, that are interbedded with greywacke units. There are currently 68 stacked mineralized Belts ranging in thickness from 1 m to 20 m in the Deposit. The metasedimentary units on the Property are folded into the tight, gently east-plunging Upper Seal Harbour Anticline and gold mineralization has typically been deposited at various positions and times during the fold formation process. Veins, which form during deformation, occur in three major geometries commonly referred to as reefs: saddle reefs, leg reefs, and spur reefs. Saddle reefs occur about the apex of the fold and are the dominant vein types within some deposits. Leg reefs extend down the limbs of the fold, beyond the saddle reef, and are generally parallel with the metasedimentary layers. These are also commonly termed BP veins in the Nova Scotia goldfields. Spur reefs are veins that cross between layers and may be in the apex of the fold or on its limbs. This style of vein is in part captured under the term "angular" in the Nova Scotia goldfields.

The Deposit contains all three types of reefs outlined above but is also characterized by mineralization within the argillite forming the Belts. Because the Deposit contains saddle, leg, and spur reefs, and often has gold mineralization within the argillite hosting the veins, it has the potential to contain significantly more gold resources than deposits of a similar style that contain gold only within the quartz veins (reefs) themselves. The trace of the Upper Seal Harbour Anticline transects the Property and is found near the Dolliver Mountain prospect 2 km to the west of the Deposit, demonstrating that the structure which hosts gold continues for several kilometres.

Exploration

The Company acquired its interest in the Property early in 2017 under terms of a court approved Plan of Arrangement whereby Orex became a subsidiary of the Company. On this basis, work completed by Orex and others prior to the acquisition is considered historical in terms of current NI 43-101 technical reporting.

A summary of historical exploration was presented in Section 1.3. Work completed by the Company on the Property since its acquisition in 2017 includes the completion of 46,149.1 m of diamond drilling and three Mineral Resource Estimates. Additionally, the Company conducted an underground Bulk Sample from which a total of 13,028 tonnes

of mineralized material was mined and stockpiled on surface with 10,023 tonnes shipped to the mill at Point Rousse near Baie Verte, NL for processing and production of gold doré bars. The Company has also completed two phases of detailed metallurgical studies on both high-grade and low-grade mineralization from the Deposit and found recoveries averaging 96%.

In 2020 the Company retained Nordmin to conduct an assessment of the Project. Through an interactive process with the Company, Nordmin undertook a full re-examination of the mineralogical, lithological, structural, and geochemical correlations influencing the higher-grade and lower-grade gold areas within the Project. This resulted in more detailed geological modelling to better represent geological characteristics of the Deposit as observed in drill core and during the Bulk Sample, the recognition of the importance of low-grade mineralization associated with and adjacent to high-grade mineralization and the incorporation of an additional 17,941.7 m of diamond drilling. The results of this analysis and modelling are the subject of a Technical Report with a Mineral Resource effective date of February 7, 2021.

Drilling

Work completed by the Company on the Property since its acquisition in March of 2017 includes several years of drilling programs, the completion of several Mineral Resource updates and associated technical reports.

A total of 65,968 m of surface and underground diamond drilling was completed between 1984 and 2011. Orex was corporately involved in all programs from 1988 through 2011, and earlier programs were carried out by Onitap, Petromet Resources Ltd., and Greenstrike Gold Corp. In 2010, reverse circulation (RC) drilling equipment was used by Osisko to explore near surface gold mineralized structures on the Property by recovering basal till and bedrock samples for gold assaying and whole rock analysis. The program consisted of 64 RC drill holes completed in the EG, BR Ramp, and WG Areas. Assay results from the RC drill program were not used for the Resource Estimate.

The Company has completed a total of 46,149.1 m of diamond drilling on 228 drill holes since acquiring the project in 2017. Drilling since 2017 has largely been focused on infill and expansion drilling designed to update and upgrade the Mineral Resource at the Project as well as collect samples for metallurgical testing.

In addition to the drilling and associated metallurgical programs, the Company retained Nordmin in 2020 to conduct extensive remodelling of the Deposit geology and to also model low-grade mineralization found within the altered wall rock adjacent to high-grade veins.

All drilling completed for the Company from 2017 to 2020 was provided by Logan Drilling, recovering NQ, or HQ size core using conventional wireline drilling equipment. Core logging, geological interpretations and mineralogical/geochemical studies, core sampling, downhole surveying, and collar location surveying was completed in the same manner for each program under the project supervision of Mr. Paul McNeill, P.Geo., Mr. Steve Barrett, P.Geo., Ms. Tanya Tettelaar, P.Geo., Ms. Alana Haysom, P.Geo. and Mr. David A. Copeland, P.Geo., all employees of the Company, and geological consultant Dr. Stephen Piercey, P.Geo. Drill core samples were collected systematically down each hole based on the occurrence of visual alteration, mineralization, and quartz veining. Samples ranged in length from 0.3 m to 1.0 m depending on the nature and width of veining and mineralization while trying to best honour geological contacts. Samples were collected of half-sawn drill core and shipped to Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, Newfoundland and Labrador (Eastern Analytical) for analysis via standard 30 g fire assay (FA) with atomic absorption (AA) finish. Samples were also analyzed at Eastern Analytical via screen metallics using the entire sample for samples assaying greater than 0.5 g/t gold and select samples for 34 element induced couple plasma (ICP) analysis. Check assays on select fine fraction pulps from the metallic screen FA sample were analyzed for gold at ALS Minerals (ALS) in North Vancouver, BC. Downhole orientation surveys were conducted under supervision of site technical staff using a Reflex downhole instrument at nominal 30 m intervals. Drill collars were surveyed using a differential GPS by Company employees or contractors.

In 2017, the Company completed diamond drilling in 13 drill holes (BR-17-01 to BR-17-13) totalling 4,196.3 m. The first five drill holes of the program were designed to acquire samples for metallurgical testing, verify historical drilling, and test the potential extents of the Deposit at depth.

During 2018 the Company completed 61 drill holes (BR-18-17 to BR-18-71) totalling 18,277.3 m focused on infilling areas of Inferred resources as outlined in the 2018 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) filed on March 2, 2018 and expanding the Deposit along strike and down plunge, and at depth along the host fold structure. Drilling focused on testing the down plunge, down dip, and along strike extension of the BR Gold System, EG Gold System, and WG Gold System. In addition, several holes tested the depth extent of the BR Gold System to depths of 525 m.

During 2019 the Company completed 33 drill holes (BR-19-72 to BR-19-104) totalling 5,733.8 m with the purpose of both infilling certain portions of the Deposit while expanding the Deposit eastward.

Infill drilling at the BR Gold System consisted of drilling select areas in order to upgrade from Inferred Mineral Resources to Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. Infill and expansion drilling of the near surface mineralization potential of the EG Gold System in proximity to the optimized open pit shell as well as deeper exploration holes successfully intersected gold mineralization in all drill holes.

From June to December 2020, the Company completed 121 drill holes (BR-20-105 to BR-20-224) on the Property totalling 17,941.7 m of drilling. The 2020 program focused on targeting under-drilled areas of the Deposit to upgrade Mineral Resources from the Inferred to Indicated and Measured Resource categories within the WG and EG Gold Systems with a focus on testing near surface mineralization within conceptual open pits as part of the ongoing Feasibility Study (FS). Drilling also focused on testing areas with the conceptual open pit that had seen little historical drilling.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security and Data Verification

Drill holes from programs completed between 1984 and 2011 are included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate database. The sampling approaches in programs carried out prior to 2005 generally reflect sampling of visibly determined mineralized belts, respective of major geological units, plus varying amounts of adjacent material. Exceptions to this, which include continuous core sampling and/or total core rather than half core sampling, pertain to certain historical metallurgical programs. Continuous mineralized zone sampling, respective of major lithologic units, pertains to 2005, and later programs.

Drill core samples from surface drilling programs carried out in 2005 (HQ core) and 2008 (NQ core) were generated by Orex during this period. Samples were sent to ALS facilities in either Val-d'Or, Québec (2005) or Timmins, Ontario (2008) (ALS is independent of the Company). Standard rock sample crushing and grinding procedures at ALS were followed by initial FA fusion-FA finish analysis of 50 g pulp splits.

If the initial result met or exceeded a 2.5 g/t gold threshold, analysis of a second coarse reject split was carried out using a gravimetric finish. Composite metallurgical samples were created from coarse reject materials selected by Orex consultants. These were submitted to SGS Lakefield (SGS is independent of the Company) for whole sample metallurgical testing. A quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) program that included analysis of Certified Reference Material (CRM), field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates, pulp split duplicates, and blank samples was carried out with respect to both the 2005 and 2008 programs, and results of these programs are presented in the report.

The 2010 to 2011 Osisko program was carried out under project supervision of Mr. J. Lafleur, P. Geo. and site supervision by consultant Mr. Bruce Mitchell, P. Geo. W.G. Shaw and Associates Ltd. provided most core logging, sample cutting, and field support staff for both programs, and Mercator supplied one P. Geo. staff geologist to assist with the 2011 core logging. The NQ sized core was logged, photographed, sampled, bagged, tagged, and sealed at the Goldboro site by qualified personnel. Logging utilized Gemcom GemsTM Logger software, and project protocols included progressive, systematic, and secure off site backup of digital drilling, logging, and sampling data. At ALS, each sample was crushed to 70% < 2 mm, split to 250 g using a riffle splitter, pulverized to 85% at < 0.075 mm, and made into a 50 g sample of the pulp. The 50 g pulp was fire assayed with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish (ALS codes Au-AA24 and Au-AA26). Samples exceeding the AAS threshold were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish (ALS code Au-GRA22). All samples containing visible gold were directly assigned for processing using the total metallic screen method with FA-AA or gravimetric finish.

A review of assessment reporting related to the various drilling programs carried out during the 1984 to 2005 period showed that, with the exception of the metallurgical and check sampling program carried out by Placer in 1995, no structured programs designed to systematically monitor QA/QC issues for drill core were in place. Orex drilling programs in 2005 and 2008 and Orex-Osisko programs in 2010 and 2011 were subject to rigorous QA/QC programs, with some procedural changes incorporated during the period.

During 2017 to the effective date of the current Mineral Resource Estimate, drill core samples were collected systematically down the hole based on the occurrence of visual alteration, mineralization, and quartz veining. Samples ranged in length from 0.3 m to 1.0 m depending on the nature and width of veining and mineralization samples, while trying to best honour geological contacts. Samples were collected of quarter-sawn drill core and shipped to Eastern Analytical (who is independent of the Company) for analysis via standard 30 g FA with AA finish. Samples were also analyzed at Eastern Analytical via total pulp metallics method (screen metallic) using the entire sample for samples assaying greater than 0.5 g/t gold, and all samples were submitted for 34-element ICP analysis.

Sample bags are sealed with zip ties to ensure sample integrity and securely shipped to Eastern Analytical for analysis. Drill core is stored in racks at the Company core storage facility at the Project site. Security of site operations, core, samples, and core storage are addressed on an ongoing basis by site staff.

Core sample records, lithologic logs, laboratory reports and associated drill hole information for all drill programs completed in the 1984 to 2011 period were digitally compiled for use in Gemcom-Surpac Version 6.2.1® (SurpacTM) deposit modelling software. Historical and current drilling program information was reviewed, and digital records of historical drilling were checked for both consistency and accuracy against original source documents available through Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR) or received from Orex. All 2010 and 2011 drill hole coordination and orientation data inputs were checked, and validation of approximately 20% of the assay dataset for sample interval and assay value information against corresponding source documents was carried out.

From 2011 until current, all drill hole data was compiled into a validated Microsoft Access® database that Nordmin reviewed digitally using a combination of Datamine and Target software programs.

The QP completed a spot check verification on the Project of:

- Drill holes—62 (12%) of the lithologies, 1,042 (10%) of the geotechnical measurements, 3,843 (8%) of the assays.
- Chip samples—84 (6%) of the lithologies, 168 (12%) of the assays.

The geology was validated for lithological units from the Company's Geovia GEMS logger. The geological contacts and lithology are aligned with the core contacts and lithology and are acceptable for use.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The original objective of the metallurgical study was to quantify the metallurgical response of mineralization from the Deposit as it related to an underground mining scenario (Underground Program). Recently, additional testwork was conducted to examine the response of mineralization from the Deposit that could be developed in an open pit scenario, including low-grade material not previously tested (Open Pit Program). The Open Pit Program was designed with the intent to develop the parameters for process design criteria for comminution, gravity concentration, leaching, carbon adsorption, cyanide destruction, and carbon elution, and gold refining in the process plant on low-grade material not previously tested.

The Underground Program focused on high-grade material within the BR and EG Gold Systems, whereas the Open Pit Program is concerned with previously untested, and adjacent, low-grade material from the WG, BR and EG Gold Systems. The Open Pit Program samples were collected within two resource constrained open pits based on the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes mineralized domains defined by wireframed higher-grade belts (Higher-Grade Belts) and recently recognized, disseminated lower-grade mineralization that surrounds the Higher-Grade Belts (Lower-Grade Domains). Samples from the western open pit represent mineralized material from the WG, BR and EG Gold Systems and samples from the eastern open pit represent mineralized material from the EG Gold System. Collectively the samples are representative of all three gold systems of the Deposit. Samples were organized into four separate grade ranges: Minimum (<0.3 g/t gold), Low (0.3–2.0 g/t gold), Medium (2.0-4.0 g/t gold) and High (>4.0 g/t gold).

Thirty-three sample composites representing mineralization from Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains and within the two constrained open pits, were composited from 161 individual drill core samples. Two Master Composites; Comp 1, and Comp 2, were prepared from the 33 composited drill core samples. Comp 1 was exclusively composed of material from the western half of the western constrained pit while Comp 2 comprised of material from both the eastern half of the western pit and the eastern pit. A Blended Composite was made using a 50:50 blend of the two Master Composites.

Samples from the Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains were submitted for head analysis, a suite of comminution testing, gravity, cyanidation of the gravity tailings, cyanide detoxification testwork and arsenic precipitation. From the Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains a gold recovery model was derived from the test data and will be incorporated for use in process design and mine scheduling.

The Open Pit Program tested distinct grade bins ranging from 0.16 g/t gold to 4.46 g/t gold, with an average head grade of 1.04 g/t gold. The metallurgical testing demonstrated excellent recoveries within composites representative of potential mill feed for the Project with a range of recoveries between 89% to 98%, complementing the results of the Underground Program which demonstrated a range of recoveries from 87% to 99% on higher-grade areas of the Deposit (head grades ranged between 0.90 g/t gold and 23.0 g/t gold).

A summary of results from the Open Pit Program includes:

- The optimum grind was found to be 80% passing 100 µm. This was the same finding from the Underground Program. Optimal leach time was found to be 36 hours.
- Combined overall gold extraction ranging from 86% to 99%, averaging 92%.
- Extended Gravity Recoverable Gold (E-GRG) of 76% gold on the single Blended Composite.
- Batch gravity recovery of gold (GRG) ranging from 3% to 84%, averaging 26%.
- Gold leach extractions ranging from 80% to 96%, averaging 89%, with a final residue values of 0.01 g/t to 0.45 g/t gold, averaging 0.06 g/t gold.
- The samples from the Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains showed similar recovery characteristics.
- Cyanide destruction using the SO2/air method testing with batch and continuous testing demonstrated that a CNWAD concentration below 3 mg/L could be achieved with 45 minutes of retention time using a conventional addition ratio of 5.0 g SO2/g CNWAD.
- Arsenic precipitation of the Cyanide Destruction product with ferric sulphate reduced arsenic in solution to below 0.5 mg/L and is in line with industrial practice at 8:1 iron to arsenic.
- Semi-Autogenous Grinding [SAG] Mill Comminution (SMC) Tests fell in the range of 28.1 to 32.9 A x b values considered to be hard to very hard (resistance to impact breakage).
- Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi) average of 15.2 kWh/t which spanned the medium to medium-hard range of hardness.
- The average Abrasion Index (Ai) value was 0.228 g, which is low to medium abrasion.

The metallurgical testwork completed during the Underground and Open Pit Programs was appropriate to the mineralization type and to establish the optimal flowsheet that includes open pit feed material. Tests were performed using samples that are typical of the mineralization styles found within the various mineralized zones.

Samples selected for testing were representative of the various types and styles of mineralization present within Deposit. Samples were selected from a range of depths within the Deposit. Sufficient samples were taken so that tests were performed on sufficient sample mass.

The metallurgical testwork used to establish the processing parameters indicated a strong positive correlation between the gold feed grade and total recovery. The total recovery improves as a function of increasing gold feed grade.

Testing cyanide destruction and arsenic precipitation indicated that parameters within the range of industry standards were suitable for meeting the required effluent characteristics.

A summary of parameters from the open pit test work is as follows:

Parameter	Unit	Value
Ai – 75th percentile	g	0.27
BWi – 75th percentile	kWh/t	15.7
Leach Feed Grind (80% passing)	µm	100
Cyanide Consumption – average across testwork	kg/t	0.16
Lime Consumption – average across testwork	kg/t	0.57
GRG – average across testwork	%	26.4
Leach Gold Recovery – average across testwork	%	65.7
Total Gold Recovery – average across testwork	%	92.2
Total Gold Recovery – calculated at 2.86 g/t – resource	%	95.0

Source: BaseMet,2021

Mineral Resource Estimate

Nordmin, through an interactive process with the Company, undertook a full re-examination of the mineralogical, lithological, structural, and geochemical correlations influencing the higher-grade and lower-grade gold areas within the Project. The Deposit consists of three domains referred to as the BR, EG, and WG Gold Systems. The WG Gold System is separated from the BR Gold System by a north trending, near vertical fault with tens of metres of apparent offset. The EG Gold System is separated from the BR Gold System by a thick greywacke sequence or marker unit. Stratigraphic younging is from west to east with the anticlinal fold plunging shallowly to the east.

From a modelling perspective, each of the Deposit Gold Systems was separated into its own domain. Each domain was further sub-domained into Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains.

Detailed wireframing was completed based on plan-oriented sections to mirror likely mining patterns based on the geometry of the Deposit. Special attention was given to consistent smoothing of the wireframe linework to mimic the underlying geological controls on mineralization, including geological bedding, regularly dipping north, and south limbs of the large-scale anticlinal fold geometry and down the plunge of the anticline. Historical workings of three underground mines, which traced the outline of the fold geometry down the fold plunge and along anticlinal limbs coincident with gold mineralization were also used to orient wireframes. All wireframes are independent of each other without overlap across wireframes or across domains.

Explicit modelling was used to create the Mineral Resource, which allows for mineralization to better reflect the Deposit geology and associated geochemistry.

Multiple test scenarios were evaluated to determine the optimum processes and parameters to use to achieve the stated criteria. Each scenario was based on nearest neighbour (NN), inverse distance squared (ID2), inverse distance cubed (ID3), and ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation methods.

All test scenarios were evaluated based on global statistical comparisons, visual comparisons of composite samples versus block grades, and the assessment of overall smoothing. Based on results of the testing, it was determined that all scenarios including the draft and final resource estimation methodology would constrain the mineralization by using hard wireframe boundaries to control the spread of high-grade and low-grade mineralization. OK was selected as the most representative interpolation method as the most representative of all domains in the Project.

Block models were defined with parent blocks at 2.0 m x 2.0 m x 2.0 m (Northing x Easting x Elevation). All wireframe volumes were filled with blocks from the prototype. Block volumes were compared to the wireframe volumes to confirm there were no significant differences. Block volumes for all wireframes were found to be within reasonable tolerance limits. Sub-blocking was allowed to maintain the geological interpretation and to accommodate the Higher-Grade Belts and Lower-Grade Domains (wireframes), the specific gravity (SG), and the category application. Sub-blocking has been allowed to the following minimums:

- 2.0 m x 2.0 m x 2.0 m blocks are sub-blocked two-fold to 0.5 m x 0.5 m in the N-S and E-W directions with a variable elevation calculated based on the other sizes.

Block models were not rotated nor clipped to topography. Because dynamic anisotropy requires the full, folded wireframes for calculation, blocks were permitted to estimate above surface but had an “air” code applied and were removed from reporting. The Mineral Resource Estimate was conducted using Datamine Studio RM™ version 1.8.32.0 within the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Modified Transverse Mercator (MTM) Zone 4 datum.

Four block models were independently estimated, WG, EG, the Marker Horizon unit, and BR. These then had extraneous fields removed and were combined into one overall resource block model.

The Mineral Resources were classified using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and the 2019 CIM Best Practice Guidelines and have an effective date of February 7, 2021. The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on validated results of 635 surface and underground drill holes, for a total of 113,132.9 m of diamond drilling completed between 1984 and February 7, 2021, as well as 1,230 chip samples comprised of 822.7 m from the 2018 to 2019 underground bulk sampling campaign. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes 45,408.7 m of drilling conducted by the Company, including 17,941.7 m of diamond drilling in 121 drill holes since the Previous Mineral Resource Estimate of August 21, 2019. Nine drill holes totalling 1,001.9 m were removed from the database due to inconsistent sample lengths.

Resource Type	Gold Cut-off (g/t)	Category	Tonnes ('000)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Troy Ounces
Open Pit	0.44	Measured	6,137	2.73	538,500
		Indicated	5,743	2.99	551,300
		Measured + Indicated	11,880	2.860	1,089,900
		Inferred	1,580	1.75	89,000
Underground	2.60	Measured	1,384	7.36	327,700
		Indicated	2,772	5.93	528,600
		Measured + Indicated	4,156	6.41	856,200
		Inferred	3,726	5.92	709,100
Combined Open Pit and Underground*	**0.44 and 2.60**	**Measured**	**7,521**	**3.58**	**866,200**
		Indicated	**8,515**	**3.95**	**1,079,900**
		Measured + Indicated	**16,036**	**3.78**	**1,946,100**
		Inferred	**5,306**	**4.68**	**798,100**

** Combined Open Pit and Underground Mineral Resources; The Open Pit Mineral Resource is based on a 0.44 g/t gold cut-off grade (CoG), and the Underground Mineral Resource is based on 2.60 g/t gold CoG.*

Mineral Resource Estimate Notes

1. Mineral Resources were prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) and the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019). Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. This estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
2. Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a CoG of 0.44 g/t gold that is based on a gold price of CAD$2,000/oz (approximately US$1,550/oz) and a gold processing recovery factor of 96%.
3. Underground Mineral Resource is reported at a CoG of 2.60 g/t gold that is based on a gold price of CAD$2,000/oz (approximately US$1,550/oz) and a gold processing recovery factor of 97%.
4. Assays were variably capped on a wireframe-by-wireframe basis.
5. SG was applied using weighted averages to each individual wireframe.
6. Mineral Resource effective date February 7, 2021.
7. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates and totals may not add correctly.
8. Excludes unclassified mineralization located within mined out areas.
9. Reported from within a mineralization envelope accounting for mineral continuity.

Input Parameters for Mineral Resource Calculation

Open Pit

For the Open Pit Mineral Resource, a pit limit analysis was undertaken using the Lerchs-Grossman (LG) algorithm in Geovia's Whittle 4.7 software to determine physical limits for a pit shell constrained Mineral Resource. The parameters used to generate the pit shell are outlined in the following table:

Parameter	Value
Currency Used for Evaluation	CAD$
Block Size	In-Situ model regularized to 2.0 m x 2.0 m x 5.0 m
Overall Stope Angle	Rock: Varied by Sector, Range 42°-50° Overburden: 25°
Open Pit Mining Cost	$3.50/$t_{mined}$ Overburden $5.00/$t_{mined}$ Rock +$0.02/t per 10 m for depths between 100 m to 200 m +$0.03/t per 10 m for depths below 200 m
Process Cost *Includes assumptions for Milling, G&A, tailings, and rehabilitation*	$24.50/$t_{processed}$
Selling Cost *Includes doré transportation, refining, and royalty*	$24.84/troy ounce
Percent Payable	99.95%
Metal Price	$1.550 USD per troy ounce Exchange Rate: 1 USD$=1.3 CAD$ $2.000 CAD/troy ounce (rounded)
Process Recovery	Based on Grade – Recovery Curve: $\frac{Block\ Grade - (0.0262 \times ln(Block\ Grade) + 0.0712)}{(Block\ Grade \times 100) - 0.083}$ Average Recovery 96%
Resources Used to Generate Pit Shell	Measured + Indicated (no Inferred Resources were used to create the open pit physical limits)
Pit Shell Selection	Revenue Factor RF 0.76
Production Rate Assumption	4,000 tonnes per day

The milling CoG is used to classify the material contained within the pit shell limits as open pit resource material. This break-even CoG is calculated to cover the Process and Selling Costs using the parameters listed above. The Open Pit Mineral Resource CoG is estimated to be 0.44 g/t gold. For resource cut-off calculation purposes, a mining recovery of 100% and mining dilution of 0% was applied. The Mineral Resource Estimate excludes unclassified mineralization located within mined out areas.

Underground

For the underground Mineral Resource, the parameters used to calculate the CoG are as outlined in the following table:

Parameter	Value
Currency Used for Evaluation	CAD$
Block Size	In-Situ model regularized to 2.0 m x 2.0 m x 5.0 m
Underground Mining Cost *Includes assumptions for operating waste development, surface rehandle*	$96.25/$t_{processed}$
Process Cost *Includes assumptions for Milling, G&A, tailings, indirect costs*	$44.30/$t_{processed}$
Underground Support Cost *Includes assumptions for sustaining underground capital, infill diamond drilling*	$22.50/$t_{processed}$
Selling Cost *Includes doré transportation, refining, and royalty*	$24.84/troy ounce
Percent Payable	99.95%
Metal Price	$1.550 USD$ per troy ounce Exchange Rate: 1 USD$=1.3 CAD$ $2.000 CAD$/troy ounce (rounded)
Process Recovery	97%
Production Rate Assumption	1,200 tonnes per day

The underground Mineral Resource CoG is estimated to be 2.60 g/t gold. For resource cut-off calculation purposes, a mining recovery of 100% and a mining dilution of 0% were applied. The Mineral Resource Estimate excludes unclassified mineralization located within mined out areas.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The following buildings and infrastructure are envisioned for the Project to support Project development and operation:

- Administration office
- Maintenance workshop and warehouse
- Process plant building and laboratory
- Fuel storage
- Explosive magazines
- Tailings storage facility
- Access roads, stockpile pads
- Open pit, waste dumps, organic stockpiles
- Underground portal, ventilation fans, and compressors
- Electrical system – main substation

The locations of surface facilities have not been subjected to detailed studies. Geotechnical studies will be required to be completed to determine optimal locations for the various infrastructure items.

To date, the Company has arranged access to the Property for the purpose of exploration through agreements with both private and Crown entities. Much of the Property, including all the BR, EG historical workings, is underlain by Crown Land. Similarly, access to private lands, and securing agreements with landowners has not proven to be difficult.

At the effective date of this Technical Report, the Company held access agreements that specifically apply to surface core drilling. The Company has the necessary Crown Land permits for additional drilling and trenching or expects to receive them through normal exploration permitting process.

The presence of past mining operation infrastructure, including several historical tailings sites associated with the past operation of the historical Boston Richardson Mine and location within the Gold Brook Lake-Seal Harbour Lake watershed are recognized as important environmental site factors. Provincial regulators indemnified Orex in 1995 from any environmental liabilities resulting from historical mining activities, assuming that old tailings storage areas are not impacted during exploration or mining activities.

The Company continues to successfully manage the Industrial Approval related to the 13,028 tonne underground Bulk Sample collected in 2018 to 2019.

Critical permits required to proceed with mine development, operation and reclamation include the Environmental Assessment Registration and Industrial Approval authorization pursuant to the Nova Scotia Environment Act. Baseline studies are in progress, and the Company plans to submit an Environmental Assessment Registration Document (EARD) to Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) for a Class 1 Environmental Assessment as early as late Q4 2021. The Company will apply for the required Industrial Approval in Q4 2022.

It will also be necessary for the Company to make an application for and receive various permits associated with Mining and Crown Land access, mining, and milling permits, water use, wetland alteration, and sewage treatment to support authorization for future mining at this site. Applications to federal authorities are also required, including but not limited to a Fisheries Act Authorization through Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) for alteration and destruction of fish habitat, as well as a Schedule 2 addition for tailings placement. These applications will be made in 2022, as regulations, and associated timelines dictate.

Applications for these approvals or permits have not been made at the effective date of this Technical Report.

Productive and open relationships with all stakeholders and rightsholders are a key component of the Project. The Company has an active strategy for stakeholder consultation and Mi'kmaq engagement. These include, but not limited to, ongoing communications with The Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaw Chiefs, Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO), Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation, the Municipality of the District of Guysborough (MODG), the Goldboro Gold Project Community Liaison Committee (CLC), and the general public.

The Company maintains an active information sharing relationship with officials of KMKNO and representatives of Patqnkek Mi'kmaw Nation, including more than a dozen meetings since June 2017. On June 2, 2019, the Company and the Assembly of Mi'kmaw Chiefs signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that governs the process by which the parties shall negotiate a Mutual Benefits Agreement which reflects a desire to build a mutually beneficial relationship with respect to the Project. Baseline information for Indigenous Peoples was gathered through the ongoing engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and completion of a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study, with the purpose of identifying and documenting land and resource use (within 5 km of the Project), which is recognized as holding great importance to the Mi'kmaq people.

Consultations have been ongoing with the MODG and people within the community. This includes annual meetings with MODG, quarterly newsletters sent to every household in the municipality as well as the creation of the CLC. The CLC was set up to foster environmental stewardship, and act as a vehicle for transparent and ongoing communications between community, stakeholders, and the Company on matters pertaining to potential development at the Project and to ensure regular communication between the community and the Company. In addition, the Company has held public open houses within the Community. The Company and MODG signed a Community Benefits Agreement in October 2019.

Exploration, Development and Production

The Company is currently completing preliminary economic assessment and feasibility technical studies and collecting baseline information that will support an EARD application. If the feasibility study results are positive, the Company will move toward a production decision. Pending regulatory approvals and funding, the Company would start site construction.

Recommendations

The recommended program is focused on advancing technical and related studies toward a feasibility study anticipated in Q4 of 2021. Based on the updated Mineral Resource and recent metallurgical test work, and in parallel with the

feasibility study, a preliminary economic analysis will also be completed by early Q2 to enable the Company to communicate meaningfully the potential economics associated with the Project with its stakeholders.

The recommended program is divided into two phases. Phase 1 recommendations are immediate priorities and are anticipated to impact the Project as part of the ongoing feasibility study. Phase 2 recommendations include exploration activities that are designed to target potential opportunities to expand the Project further, with emphasis on targeting mineralization to the west of the existing Mineral Resource.

Phase 1 recommendations are anticipated to require a budget of C$10.45 million, as follows:

Item	Cost (C$)
Inferred Mineral Resource conversion – 3,500 m of infill drilling	$ 700,000
Technical studies – PEA (Q2 2021)	$ 370,000
Technical studies – FS (Q4 2021)	$ 2,750,000
Geotechnical and hydrogeology drilling	$ 4,125,000
Environmental geochemical analysis and study	$ 500,000
Environmental baseline studies/assessment	$ 2,000,000
Total	**$ 10,445,000**

Phase 2 recommendations are anticipated to require a budget of C$3.75 million, as follows:

Item	Cost (C$)
Inferred Mineral Resource conversion – 11,500 m of infill drilling	$ 2,300,000
Exploration – Geophysical surveys west of the Deposit	$ 450,000
Exploration – 5,000 metre drill program west of the Deposit	$ 1,000,000
Total	**$ 3,750,000**

POINT ROUSSE PROJECT

On September 21, 2020, the Company filed the Point Rousse Technical Report. The following scientific and technical information is summarized from the Point Rousse Technical Report and has been updated to reflect the current production, development and exploration activities of the Company. Each author has reviewed and approved the technical and scientific information that has been summarized from the Point Rousse Technical Report included in this AIF. Paul McNeill, P. Geo., and Kevin Bullock, P. Eng, have also reviewed other technical and scientific information not summarized from the Point Rousse Technical Report and included in this AIF.

All summaries and references to the Point Rousse Technical Report are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Point Rousse Technical Report, which is available on SEDAR under Anaconda's profile at www.sedar.com.

Property Description, Location and Access

Anaconda Mining Inc.'s Point Rousse Project is located within the Baie Verte Mining District, on the Point Rousse/Ming's Bight Peninsula, in the northern portion of the Baie Verte Peninsula, approximately 6 km northeast of the town of Baie Verte, in north central Newfoundland, in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The area encompassing the Point Rousse Project includes six mining leases and seven mineral licences with a total of 5,552 hectares (55.52 square km). The Company has exclusive mineral rights to these mining leases and mineral licences. All mining leases and mineral licences are in good standing with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. All mineral licences were obtained either through staking or through option agreements with other parties, and the Company is currently registered as the owner of a 100% interest in all mineral licences.

The Point Rousse Project is subject to the following royalty agreements:

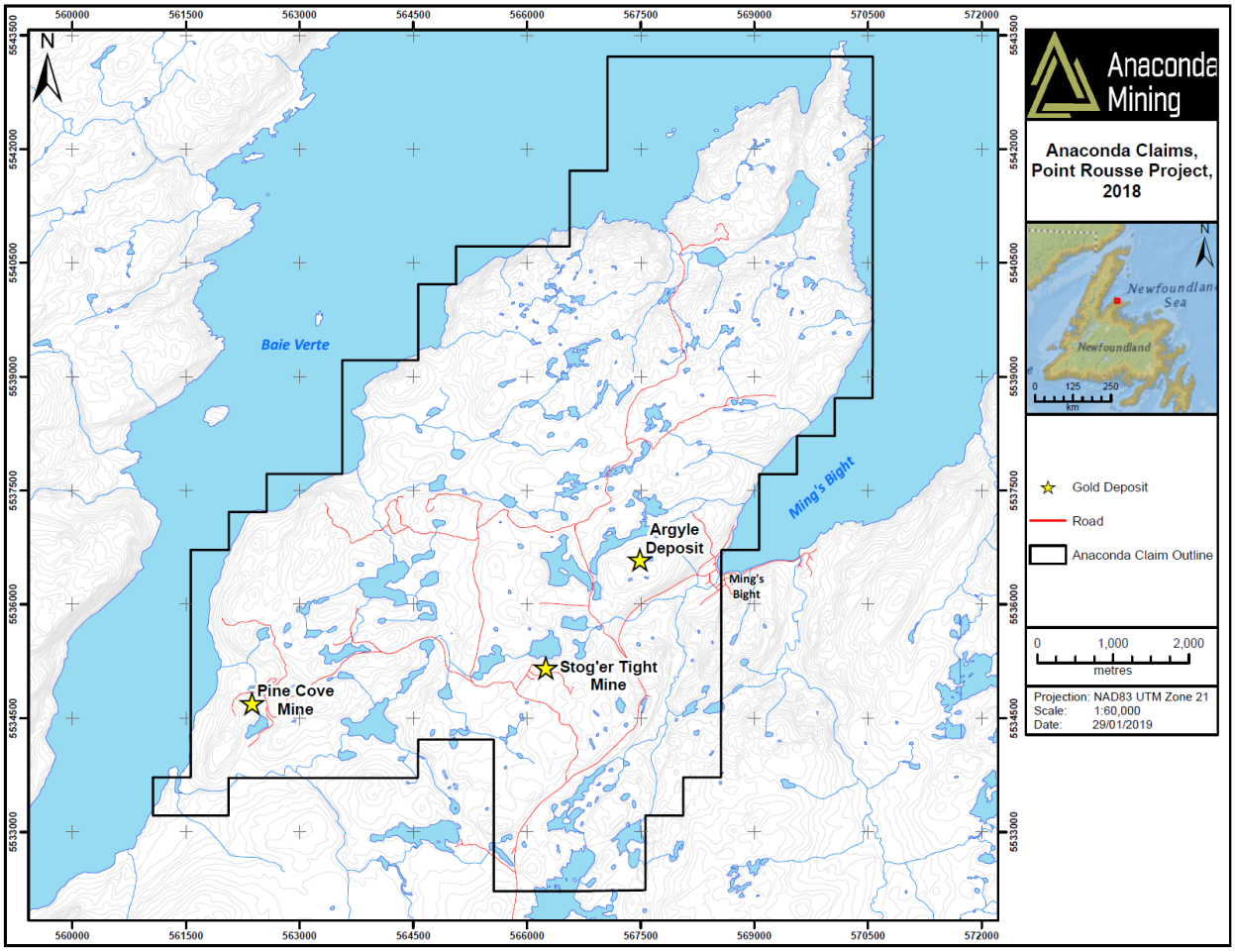
- A net profits interest agreement over the Point Rousse Mining Leases with Royal Gold Inc. whereby the Company is required to pay Royal Gold Inc. 7.5% of net profits, calculated as the gross receipts generated from the claims less all cumulative development and operating expenses. The Company does not anticipate paying on the Net Profits Interest in the next year;
- A net smelter return of 3% is payable to a third-party on gold produced from the Stog'er Tight Property, with an option to buy back 1.8% for $1,000,000;

- A $3,000,000 capped NSR on 4 of the 7 mineral licences in the Point Rousse Project, which form part of the Argyle Deposit. The NSR is calculated at 3% when the average price of gold is less than US$2,000 per ounce for the calendar quarter, and is 4% when the average price of gold is more than US$2,000 per ounce for the calendar quarter;
- A $3,000,000 capped NSR of 3% on a mineral license that forms part of the Argyle Deposit. Once the aggregate limit has been met and 200,000 ounces of gold has been mine from the mineral license, the NSR decreases to 1%.

Access to the Point Rousse Project is via paved highway from the Trans-Canada Highway to the town of Baie Verte (Route 410), then along the La Scie Road (Route 414) to the Ming's Bight Road (Route 418). The Pine Cove gravel road, which leaves the Ming's Bight road approximately 8 km from the La Scie Road, provides the final 5.5 km of access to the mine site. In addition, Route 418 provides limited access to the eastern portion of the Point Rousse Project. The Point Rousse Project can also be reached via a short boat ride from Baie Verte. Access to the remainder of the Point Rousse Project is by gravel road access. All localities within the Company's mineral properties are similarly accessible by ATV or walking.

The Company has not experienced any significant shut downs or risks related to the ability to access the Point Rousse Project either through access issues, the right to perform work or through environmental factors and is not aware of any significant risk related to access, ability to conduct work or environmental liabilities.

The Project covers three prospective gold trends: the Scrape Trend, the Goldenville Trend and the Deer Cove Trend. These trends have approximately 20 km of cumulative strike length and include three deposits and numerous prospects and showings all located within 8 km of the Pine Cove Mine and Mill. Anaconda has been mining and developing within the Scrape Trend since 2010 and has expanded and improved Project infrastructure and mill capacity.



Anaconda has been mining continuously at the Point Rousse Project since 2010 and has expanded and improved Project infrastructure and mill capacity.

Advancements at the Point Rousse Project since the 2018 Technical Report include:

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimates for the Pine Cove, Stog'er Tight and Argyle Deposits;
- Completed construction on road access from the Stog'er Tight Mine to Argyle;
- Updated the mine plan for the Argyle Deposit, where mining commenced in Q4 2020;
- Expanded mineralization along strike and at depth from Stog'er Tight; and
- Collection of 5,976 hectares of LiDAR data over the Point Rousse Project area.

History

The Pine Cove Deposit was discovered in June 1987 by South Coast Resources Ltd. following initial acquisition of the claims in 1985. In November 1988, Corona Corp. optioned the property from Varna Resources Inc. and conducted detailed geological, geophysical and soil geochemistry surveys, followed by trenching and diamond drilling in 24 holes. In the fall of 1991, Nova Gold Resources Inc. optioned Corona's 70% interest in the Pine Cove property with the view to mine the deposit by open pit after definition drilling. Other work by Electra Mining Consolidated/Electra gold/Raymo Processing in 1996, and New Island Resources Inc. in 2000 lead to further definition of the resource.

In 2003, Anaconda acquired an exclusive option from New Island to earn a 60% interest in the Pine Cove project. In the fall of 2004, a 5,000-tonne bulk sampling program was completed and a feasibility study published in 2005. A production decision followed, construction was initiated in 2007 and production commenced in 2008. Start-up issues resulted in reconfiguring the mill with a flotation circuit to produce a gold-pyrite concentrate. Commercial production enabled Anaconda to earn a total of 60% of the project. In January 2011, Anaconda acquired New Island's remaining 40% interest.

The Stog'er Tight area was staked in 1986 by Pearce Bradley and optioned to International Impala. Impala formed a 50/50 joint venture arrangement with Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. and in 1987, an extensive soil geochemistry survey and trenching resulting in the discovery of several mineralized zones. Noranda conducted geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and an 8,000 m diamond drilling program, outlining more mineralized zones. In 1996, Ming Minerals Inc. purchased the Stog'er Tight property from Noranda and extracted a 30,735 tonne bulk sample grading 3.25 g/t gold from the Stog'er Tight Deposit. The material was processed at the former Consolidated Rambler mill, located approximately 7.5 km south of Stog'er Tight. Due to lower than expected head grade and poor mill recoveries, no further work was completed at that time.

Tenacity began mining and toll milling at the Rambler Metals and Mining PLC's Nugget Pond mill located 47 km by road to the east. A total of 29,695 tonnes of material with an estimated average grade of 4.80 g/t gold was trucked to the mill. The actual mill head grade was 1.92 g/t gold. The difference between the estimated grade and the actual head grade was attributed to mining dilution. No further work was undertaken and the Stog'er Tight Mining Lease was subsequently acquired by 1512513 Alberta Ltd. and optioned by Anaconda in 2012. The Company has conducted Mining, development and exploration activities at the Point Rousse Project since assembling the entire Project in 2012.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Many gold deposits in Newfoundland are typical of orogenic gold deposits. They are associated with large scale fault systems everywhere they are found in the province. The gold deposits at Point Rousse are orogenic gold deposits and are associated with the Scrape Thrust – a secondary fault associated with the larger-scale Baie Verte – Brompton Fault. gold mineralization is intimately associated with disseminated and massive pyrite within the host rock indicating that iron rich rocks are an important precursor to mineralization. Alteration within mafic volcanic and gabbroic rocks can be is characterized by albitization and carbonitization. Iron and titanium rich lithologies associated with the Scrape Thrust are typical host rocks.

The Point Rousse Project overlies rocks of the Cambro-Ordovician ophiolitic Betts Cove Complex and Snooks Arm Group cover rocks. The Betts Cove Complex includes ultramafic cumulates, gabbros, sheeted dykes and pillow basalts. The Snooks Arm Group consists of a lower banded magnetite and jasper iron formation referred to as the Nugget Pond Horizon (Goldenville Horizon within the Point Rousse Complex) overlain by tholeiitic basalts overlain by calc-alkaline basalt, clinopyroxene-phyric tuff, mafic epiclastic wackes and conglomerates, iron formation and

tholeiitic basalts. Four phases of regional deformation termed D_1 through D_4 are evident, with gold related to D_1 - D_2 progressive deformation potentially synchronous with the emplacement of the Taconic allochthons.

The most prospective geology of the Point Rousse Project is divided into three gold trends: The Scrape Trend, the Goldenville Trend and the Deer Cove Trend. The Scrape Trend is defined by Snooks Arm group cover rocks associated with the Scrape Thrust Fault. The Scrape Trend is host to the Pine Cove, Stog'er Tight and Argyle deposits. The Goldenville Trend is defined by the geology associated with the Goldenville Horizon of the Snooks Arm Group and a suite of prospects found within these rocks. The Deer Cove Trend is defined by the Snooks Arm Group volcanic rocks associated with the Deer Cove Thrust and a suite of prospects along this fault including the Deer Cove quartz vein, which contains intersections of high-grade gold.

Exploration

Anaconda has conducted systematic exploration on the Point Rousse Project since 2012:

- An airborne DIGHEM magnetic and electromagnetic survey including 725.2 line km at a 100 m line spacing (2012);
- An initial compilation of historical soil samples, ground magnetics and geology over the project area (2012);
- Reprocessing of historical ground magnetic, VLF and IP surveys (2012 and 2015);
- Compilation of remaining geological and geochemical data sets for the project area (2015);
- Collection of 5,976 ha of LiDAR data over the entire Point Rousse Project (2018);
- Twenty-five trenches and test pits and 200 m of channel samples in the area between Pine Cove and Romeo and Juliet (2012);
- 12.3 km of ground magnetic and 10.55 km of ground IP geophysical surveys at Pine Cove East (2018);
- 17.6 km of ground magnetic and 15.6 km of ground IP geophysical surveys at Deer Cove Deposit (2018);
- 121.75 m of channel samples from 12 trenches in the Stog'er North area (2014);
- Collection of 2,984 soil samples in the Argyle and Goldenville areas (2012, 2014 and 2018);
- 205.41 m of channel samples from 13 trenches and 69 rock samples in the Argyle area (2014, 2015, and 2018); and
- 15.85 km of ground magnetic and 13.4 km of ground IP geophysical surveys at the Argyle Deposit.

Since the 2018 Technical Report exploration work has had the primary goal of expanding known resources adjacent to existing the Pine Cove and Stog'er Tight Deposits as well as further infill and delineation at the Argyle Deposit. Exploration work has included:

- Diamond and percussion drilling at Pine Cove, Anoroc, Stog'er Tight and Argyle;
- Geological mapping and prospecting at Anoroc (2019);
- Geological prospecting and mapping; including the collection of 69 rock samples, and soil sampling (490 B-Horizon samples) at Argyle (2018). Soil sample results include 1 sample of 200 ppb gold and 12 samples over 50 ppb gold. Rock sample results include 1 sample of 250 ppb gold with the rest returning <25 ppb;
- Line cutting, ground magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys at the Pine Cove East, Argyle and Deer Cove Grids (2018); and
- Collection of LiDAR data for the entire Point Rousse Project area, including 5,976 hectares.

The result of this work includes an expansion of the Pine Cove Deposit, expansion of the Argyle Deposit and recent discovery of more mineralization at the Stog'er Tight 278 zone.

Drilling

The Company drilled 16,003.5 m in 221 diamond drill holes and 4,082 m in 251 percussion holes since the 2018 Technical Report. Diamond drilling was primarily focused in three areas of the Point Rousse Project: Argyle (7,083.6 m in 91 holes), Stog'er Tight plus 278 Zone (3,827 m in 55 holes) and Pine Cove (3,280.5 m in 221 holes). Twelve exploration diamond drill holes were drilled at the Anoroc prospect, west of the Pine Cove mine, totaling 1,812.4 m. Percussion drilling was focused on mineral definition and delineation at the Pine Cove Mine (1,389 m in 86 holes), Stog'er Tight Deposit (1,836.7 m in 104 holes) and at the Argyle Deposit (856.3 m in 61 holes).

At Pine Cove drilling tested the expansion of the open pit mainly in the Pine Cove Pond area to the south and south-west of the mine as well as west of the pit. Drilling encountered mineralization in the hanging wall of the Scrape

Thrust – a structure interpreted to provide the necessary deformation and fluid pathways for mineralizing fluids that were involved in forming the Pine Cove Deposit. Previous drilling did not drill in these specific areas. The result of the drilling was the expansion of known mineralization both in the foot wall of the main part of the Pine Cove Deposit as well as along its westerly strike. This ultimately resulted in the expansion of the mine plan at the Pine Cove Mine.

Selected highlighted composited assays from the drilling at Pine Cove include:

- 1.50 g/t gold over 5.0 m from 10.0 to 15.0 m in hole PC-18-269;
- 2.50 g/t gold over 9.0 m from 17.0 to 26.0 m in hole PC-18-271;
- 4.20 g/t gold over 4.0 m from 18.0 to 22.0 m in hole PC-19-290;
- 1.79 g/t gold over 8.0 m from 23.5 to 31.5 m in hole PC-19-295, including 2.0 m of 4.38 g/t gold (24.5 to 26.5 m);
- 1.43 g/t gold over 9.0 m from 28.5 to 37.5 m in hole PC-19-297, including 4.0 m of 2.27 g/t gold (29.5 to 33.5 m);
- 1.48 g/t gold over 10.0 m from 3.3 to 13.3 m in hole PC-19-313, including 3.0 m of 3.10 g/t (3.3 to 6.3 m); and
- 13.01 g/t gold over 8.5 m from 0.5 to 9.0 m in hole PC-20-325, including 1.0 m of 24.20 g/t gold (2.0 to 3.0 m)

At Stog'er Tight, drilling in 2018 focused in the area surrounding the Stog'er Tight Mine. Drilling in 2019 and 2020 shifting focus west and along strike of the Stog'er Tight Mine. Drilling intersected mineralization with a similar geological character to the Stog'er Tight Deposit. Drilling in the spring of 2020 encountered mineralization over significant widths indicating that the Stog'er Tight deposit continues along strike and is open for expansion.

Selected composited Highlights from this drilling includes:

- 5.45 g/t gold over 20.0 m from 44.0-64.0 m in hole BN-20-311, including 1.0 m of 33.9 g/t gold (55.0 to 56.0 m) and 1.0 m of 17.10 g/t gold (62.0 to 63.0 m);
- 5.45 g/t gold over 20.0 m (44.0 to 64.0 m), including 33.90 g/t gold over 1.0 metre in diamond drill hole BN-20-311;
- 18.42 g/t gold over 5.0 m from 48.0-53.0 m in hole BN-20-309, including 1.0 m of 74.4 g/t gold (50.0 to 51.0 m);
- 8.01 g/t gold over 4.0 m from 65.0-69.0 m in hole BN-18-288, including 1.0 m of 14.70 g/t gold (67.0 to 68.0 m);
- 5.12 g/t gold over 3.0 m from 72.0-75.0 m in hole BN-18-291;
- 1.15 g/t gold over 13.0 m from 24.0-37.0 m in hole BN-19-294, including 5.0 m of 2.26 g/t gold (32.0 to 37.0 m);
- 5.55 g/t gold over 8.0 m from 25.0-33.0 m in hole BN-19-295, including 3.0 m of 14.45 g/t gold (30.0 to 33.0 m) and 1.0 m of 39.7 g/t gold (30.0 to 31.0 m);

Importantly, these recent drill intercepts are not included in the 2020 Stog'er Tight Mineral Resource Estimate. A 4,000-metre drill program is ongoing at Stog'er Tight.

Drilling at Argyle was largely for the purpose of infill drilling to better understand the geometry of mineralization and improve understanding of grade characteristics. This information was used in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in the 2020 Technical Report. Some exploratory drilling took place northeast of the main deposit in 2018 that successfully intersected zones of mineralization. Follow up work is required in this area to better understand the extent of this mineralization in this area.

Selected composited highlight from the drilling at Argyle include:

- 4.75 g/t gold over 8.0 m from 66.7-74.7 m in hole AE-18-64, including 3.0 m of 10.91 g/t gold (66.7 to 69.7 m);
- 4.85 g/t gold over 8.5 m from 59.0-67.5 m in hole AE-18-65;
- 7.87 g/t gold over 7.0 m from 44.0-51.0 m in hole AE-18-74;
- 46.33 g/t gold over 9.0 m from 32.0-41.0 m in hole AE-18-83, including 1.0 m of 413.9 gold g/t;
- 4.83 g/t gold over 5.0 m from 48.0-53.0 m in hole AE-19-119;

- 4.94 g/t gold over 8.0 m from 45.0-53.0 m in hole AE-19-121, including 4.0 m of 8.60 g/t gold (49.0 to 53.0 m);
- 15.97 g/t gold over 2.0 m from 38.0-40.0 m in hole AE-19-122, including 1.0 m of 31.80 g/t gold (38.0 to 39.0 m);
- 4.56 g/t gold over 4.5 m from 37.0-41.5 m in hole AE-20-138, including 0.5 m of 24.7 g/t gold (39.5 to 40.0 m);
- 5.26 g/t gold over 4.0 m from 19.5-23.5 m in hole AE-20-140; and
- 2.16 g/t gold over 8.5 m from 15.0-23.5 m in hole AE-20-143.

**Note: all values are for down hole lengths and not true width. True width represents approximately between 75% and 90% of the actual interval.*

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Diamond drill core is delivered from the drill rig to the core logging and storage facility at the end of shift. The core and core trays are labeled, and the core is logged daily, which includes documentation of core recovery, lithology, alteration, mineralization, and magnetic susceptibility.

The core is selectively sampled through the mineralized zone and with a shoulder of at least 1 m either side of this. Broader sampling of the margins of mineralization within select holes or mineralized zones may occur.

Core is cut with a diamond saw lengthwise and generally divided into 1 m samples except where there is a reduction due to core loss or to respect geological boundaries. One-half of the cut core is bagged for analysis and the remaining half is retained in the core tray.

The sample is sealed with a plastic cable tie in a labelled plastic bag containing a corresponding sample tag matching a sample tag that remains with the core in its sampled location. The sample numbers are also labelled on the outside of each bag and checked against the contents prior to delivery to the laboratory. Anaconda employees deliver the sample batches to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, Newfoundland and Labrador by truck. Eastern Analytical is independent of Anaconda.

The remaining core is permanently stored in racks at either the Pine Cove or Stog'er Tight core storage facility. Pulps and rejects are archived in a storage facility at Eastern Analytical Laboratories in Springdale, NL.

All fire assays are completed at Eastern Analytical, which is ISO 17025 and CALA accredited. The lower detection limit for the gold is 0.01 ppm. Mineral Resource estimates for Pine Cove, Stog'er Tight and Argyle include samples analysed by fire assay and samples determined by gravimetric finish.

Check assays were completed on drill core samples from the Argyle Deposit using ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS is independent of Anaconda. Pulps from 2018, 2019 and 2020 Argyle drill programs were analysed. Overall, the gold assay grades from Eastern Analytical reproduced very well in check assays. The check assay results validate the fire assay results obtained from Eastern Analytical and used in the Argyle Mineral Resource Estimate.

A systematic quality control sampling program is employed throughout all diamond drill programs that includes the insertion of a natural blank and powdered reference standards for gold for at least every 25 core samples collected and at least one blank and one standard per sample shipment. Sample preparation and analytical procedures have been reviewed by Qualified Persons who concluded that data is collected according to industry standards and are adequate for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. Results are monitored by senior Qualified Persons at Anaconda. If a batch fails a partial re-run of the samples is undertaken with a repeat standard; if this fails, the whole batch is re-run with a new standard.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical test work at Point Rousse has been conducted only on samples from the Argyle Deposit to determine if Argyle gold mineralization could be milled at the Pine Cove Mill. Core samples collected from the Argyle Deposit were analysed and tested by RPC Science and Engineering of New Brunswick for grinding, flotation, gravity, and leaching characteristics. RPC Science and Engineering is independent of Anaconda. The core samples were crushed on arrival and blended to create a representative 25 kg sample, with a sub-sample being sent out for whole rock analysis, multi-element ICP analysis, and gold fire assay.

The milling curve was generated for the Argyle samples and was similar to that used for the Pine Cove material in a previous study done by RPC. Grindability test work on the Argyle Deposit is recommended to confirm this finding. Utilizing the milling curve, four respective size fractions were generated for preliminary flotation test work to assess the liberation characteristics of the Argyle Deposit material. These four size fractions were as follows: 70% passing 150 µm, 80% passing 150 µm, 90% passing 150 µm and 100 % passing 150 µm. Flotation test work was carried out utilizing a flow sheet like the Pine Cove Mill configuration.

The test work indicated that four grind sizes tested on the Argyle material resulted in high gold recoveries. At a grind size of 80% passing 150 µm, which is currently employed at the Pine Cove mill, a sample containing a grade of 63.98 g/t gold in 4.6% of the mass at a recovery of 95.9% could be produced. When the liberation was increased to 90% passing 150 µm the gold recovery in the sample was further increased to 96.7% at a lower gold grade of 34.14 g/t gold in 6.3% of the mass.

Scoping flotation test work at varying grind sizes showed that while the highest cumulative gold recovery of 96.7% could be attained at 90 % passing 150 µm, the highest cumulative gold grade could be attained at 80% passing 150 µm. At 80% passing 150 µm the cumulative concentrate contained 63.98 g/t gold in 4.6% of the mass with a gold recovery of 95.9%.

Centrifugal gravity concentration test work indicated that a gold concentrate could be produced prior to flotation at a grind size of 100% passing 425 µm. The gravity concentrate obtained 13.80 g/t gold in 8.0% of the mass at a recovery of 48.9%. Additional centrifugal gravity concentration test work at increased liberation was recommended on the Argyle feed material to evaluate the extent to which the gold recovery could be increased.

Cyanidation test work on a combination of flotation concentrate fractions indicated that a gold extraction value of 88.2% was obtained with a NaCN consumption value of 2.96 kg/t at a NaCN concentration of 2 g/L on this material. The lower extraction and higher consumption obtained as compared to the whole ore was potentially due to the higher S contents in the flotation concentrate material. The final residue grade was still high at 6.88 g/t gold. Further work to optimize the leaching recovery will be completed, as it is expected it should be closer to the leaching performance of other Point Rousse ores.

Samples of Argyle diamond drill core were also tested by RPC ARD test work. It was determined that of the 20 samples submitted, 18 were potentially not acid generating, 1 was potentially acid generating, and 1 was uncertain (NP/AP value between 2.0 and 1.0).

The results of the Mineral Processing work at Argyle indicate that gold mineralization at Argyle can be milled efficiently at the Pine Cove Mill.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Resources for the Pine Cove Mine and Stog'er Tight Deposit were estimated by Ms. Catherine Pitman, P.Geo. Director and Principal Geologist with AdiuvareGE. Modelling and the gold block grade estimation were carried out using Datamine™ software. Mr. Matthew Harrington, P. Geo., of Mercator Geological Services Ltd. is responsible for the Argyle Deposit Mineral Resource estimate that was completed using GEOVIA SurpacTM Ver. 2020 modeling software.

The total Mineral Resources, inclusive of Mineral Reserves, for the Point Rousse Project are as follows:

Point Rousse Mineral Resources **Open Pit ("OP") Constrained**				
Deposit	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Indicated Tonnes**	**gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Argyle	0.5	488,000	3.14	49,300
Pine Cove	0.5	722,000	1.64	38,100
Stog'er Tight	0.5	102,000	2.39	7,800

Total OP Indicated	**0.5**	**1,311,000**	**2.26**	**95,100**
Deposit	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Inferred Tonnes**	**gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Argyle	0.5	9,000	3.80	1,100
Pine Cove	0.5	13,000	1.56	700
Stog'er Tight	0.5	134,000	3.06	13,200
Total OP Inferred	**0.5**	**156,000**	**2.98**	**14,900**

Point Rousse Mineral Resources Out of Pit ("OoP")				
Deposit	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Indicated Tonnes**	**gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Argyle	2.0	62,000	2.86	5,700
Pine Cove	2.0	83,000	3.01	8,000
Stog'er Tight	2.0	14,000	4.27	1,900
Total OoP Indicated	**2.0**	**159,000**	**3.06**	**15,700**
Deposit	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Inferred Tonnes**	**gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Argyle	2.0	56,000	3.89	7,000
Pine Cove	2.0	93,000	2.93	8,800
Stog'er Tight	2.0	210,000	3.62	24,400
Total OoP Inferred	**2.0**	**359,000**	**3.48**	**40,200**

Combined Point Rousse Mineral Resources				
Category	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Tonnes**	**gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Indicated	0.5/2.0	1,470,000	2.34	110,800
Inferred	0.5/2.0	515,000	3.33	55,100

Mineral Resource Estimate Notes

1. Mineral Resources were prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, the CIM Definition Standards (2014) and 2019 CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines.
2. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Open Pit Mineral Resources occur within an optimized pit shell developed by Dassault Systèmes Canada Inc.; base-case optimization parameters include: mining at $4.00 per tonne, combined processing and G&A at $29.00 per tonne, and a gold price of CAD$1,900/oz (US$1,425/oz).
4. "Open Pit" Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t gold within the optimized pit shell and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods.
5. "Out of Pit" Mineral Resources are external to the optimized pit shell and are reported at a cut-off grade of 2.00 g/t gold. They are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction using conventional underground mining methods based on a mining cost of $91 per tonne, processing and G&A cost of $29.00 per tonne, and a gold price of CAD$1,900/oz.

6. "Combined" Mineral Resources are the tonnage-weighted average summation of Open Pit and Out of Pit Mineral Resources.
7. Mineral Resources were interpolated using Ordinary Kriging methods applied to 1 metre downhole assay composites capped at 15 and 30 g/t gold (Pine Cove and Stog'er Tight) and 20 g/t gold (Argyle).
8. An average bulk density value of 2.77 g/cm3 was applied to all Mineral Resources.
9. Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
10. Mineral Resource tonnages and troy ounces have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and 100, respectively; totals may vary due to rounding.

Mineral Reserves for Argyle and Pine Cove were calculated internally by Mr. Jordan Cramm, P.Eng. (Mine Manager) and Mr. Kevin Bullock, P.Eng., (President and Chief Executive Officer) at Anaconda, who take responsibility for the Mineral Reserve Statement.

The Pine Cove Mineral Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource prepared by Adiuvare Geology and Engineering Ltd. with effective date August 8, 2020 and internal reconciliation of stockpiled marginal and ROM effective August 31, 2020. The Pine Cove Mineral Reserve has an effective date of August 31, 2020.

The Argyle Mineral Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource prepared by Mercator with effective date of August 4, 2020. The Argyle Mineral Reserve has an effective date of August 4, 2020.

Mineral Reserves were prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, the CIM Definition Standards (2014) and 2019 CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Deposit	Category	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes	gold (g/t)	Ounces
Argyle^	Probable	0.56	535,592	2.06	35,477
Pine Cove - Mine+ROM*	Probable	0.50	170,851	1.40	7,706
Pine Cove - Marginal Stockpile*	Probable	0.50	252,560	0.55	4,466
Total	**Probable**	**0.50**	**959,003**	**1.55**	**47,649**

^ Argyle Probable Mineral Reserve with Effective date August 4, 2020

* Pine Cove Probable Mineral Reserve with Effective date August 31, 2020

The Pine Cove Mineral Reserve is reported from Indicated Resource blocks at a 0.50 g/t cut-off within the optimized pit shell design developed by Anaconda; optimization parameters include: mining at $3.50 per tonne, combined processing and G&A at $28.60 per tonne, average pit slope angles of 48 degrees (north) and 35 degrees (south) daily mill throughput of 1,200 tonnes per day, and average process recovery of 87%, and a gold price of CAD$1,900/oz (US$1,425/oz).

The Pine Cove Mineral Reserve was derived from the ultimate pit shell design created using mining software Surpac 6.8 and running a reserve report between this shell and the most recent topographic surface available at the effective date of this report, created by Anaconda. The block model used for the Pine Cove Reserve report was the gold grade block model produced by AdiuvareGE in with Effective date August 8, 2020. Probable Mineral Reserves are estimated at the internal cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold and gold price of $1,900/ounce (CAD) using only Indicated Mineral Resource blocks. Proven reserves were not reported, as the block model prepared by AdiuvareGE that was used for reserve reporting did not contain measured blocks.

The Argyle Mineral Reserve was derived from an ultimate pit shell design based on parameters from the pit shell used to constrain the Mineral Resource. The ultimate pit shell design was created using Surpac 6.8™ mining software and running a reserve report between this shell and the most recently surveyed topographic surface. Probable Mineral Reserves were estimated at a cut - off grade of 0.56 g/t gold and gold price of CAD$1,900/oz (US$1,425/oz) and are based only on Indicated Mineral Resource blocks. Argyle Pit slopes were optimized at overall ultimate pit angles of 48 degrees (north) and 35 degrees (South). Proven Reserves were not defined, as the block model used for reserve reporting did not contain Measured Mineral Resource blocks.

Mining Operations

The Company previously mined from the Pine Cove Pit, which was an open pit, hard-rock gold mining operation, consisting of drilling, blasting, excavation and loading of haul trucks for ore and waste transport to surface. Between 8,000 and 10,000 tonnes per day of combined waste and ore is mined. The mine is a 350-metre wide open pit that reached a depth of approximately 150 metres when production ended in the fourth quarter of 2020. The Pine Cove Pit is now a full-permitted and operational in-pit tailings facility, with over 10 years of storage capacity at existing throughput rates of approximately 1,300 tonnes per day.

The Company is now mining at the Argyle Deposit, now that mining has ceased at the Pine Cove Pit. Total gold ounces mined at Argyle over the 22-month life of mine is expected to be 35,477 ounces at an average grade of 2.06 g/t gold from 535,592 tonnes of ore mined. The Mine is being developed as a conventional open pit operation with associated waste rock storage areas and ore stockpiles. Total mined waste tonnes are 4,346,119 tonnes at an average strip ratio of 8.1 waste tonnes to one ore tonne.

The pit design was based on five-meter contour intervals. The benches were quadrupled to a final height of 20 metres with berm widths of 8 metres and a batter angle of 75 degrees. The main access ramps are designed at a -10% gradient with 15 metre ramps to facilitate two-way 40 tonne truck traffic. Final pit bottom access ramps (final 40 metres depth) are designed at a gradient of –10% and a width of 10 metres to accommodate one-way traffic. The Argyle pit design includes elements based on previous mining experience at the Pine Cove and Stog'er Tight Mines.

It is anticipated that a total of approximately 64,000 m^3 of overburden material will be stripped in preparation for the Argyle Mine, along with 16,000 m^3 of organics. The depth of overburden that will be stripped is estimated to be, on average, 2 metres. The overburden material and organics stockpile will be located the waste dump and the Pit. Organics are estimated to include 30,000 m^3. No overburden will be removed from the site road bases or the foundation of the waste dumping area.

The waste dump at Argyle is located to the south of the open pits and will be constructed as an Environmental Control Berm. The Berm was designed using an embankment slope of 1.5:1, 3 m catchment berm widths, and 6 m bench heights (overall slope of 2:1). The total capacity of the planned berm is approximately 3,109,975 tonnes. The balance of the waste rock for the site will be utilized for laydown and road construction, with the remaining rock being back filled into the west portion of the pit. Backfilling the western portion of the pit with the waste rock from the main zone of the pit provides a means to reclaim the land back to its original state and topography.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The Pine Cove Mill operates as a grind/flotation circuit followed by leaching. Comminution is via a two-stage crushing plant followed by a 10 ft by 14 ft primary ball mill, which processes an average of 1,340 tonnes per day of ore. Cyclone overflow feeds the flotation circuit, with three column cells for roughing, one scavenger/staged reactor cell, and one cleaner cell. The concentrator has a flotation circuit which produces a gold-pyrite concentrate that advances to the leach circuit. Mass concentration is typically 1.5 to 2.0%, with a recovery of 92 to 93%. Flotation concentrate is thickened in a 4.5 m diameter thickener and reground in a 5.5 ft by 10 ft diameter ball mill down to a P80 of 20 microns. Leaching is conducted in a series of four 75 m^3, mechanically-agitated leach tanks. Two drum filters and a Merrill-Crowe circuit are used for gold recovery from the pregnant solution. Cyanide destruction of leach tailings is achieved through the Inco SO_2 process. The mill currently achieves 86-88% recovery.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The Point Rousse Project has significant access, mining, milling and tailings infrastructure. At Pine Cove these include year-round access roads, administrative buildings and warehousing, a port facility, the Pine Cove Mill and the Pine Cove Mine which is currently being used as a tailing storage facility with approximately seven (7) million tonnes of capacity. 25kV three phase power is supplied by the provincial power grid and water is sourced at a pond located near the mine. At Stog'er Tight, infrastructure includes access roads, water supply, office buildings and electrical power.

Development and mining of the Argyle deposit will leverage much of the infrastructure at both Stog'er Tight and Pine Cove including office buildings and roads to access the Argyle site and truck ore. As part of the Argyle development a section of road 750 m will be connected to the Stog'er Tight access, water will be provided from a nearby source and power will be taken from the provincial power supply.

Access

- 5.5 km long all-weather gravel road that links the mine with the Ming's Bight Highway (Route 418)
- Mine roads/ramp, maintained by Bailey
- Access roads to Romeo & Juliet and Anoroc

Administration Buildings

- Administration office – wooden building with pitched roof
- Engineering and Geology – modified trailer with pitched roof
- Emergency Response Building – modified trailer
- Mine Dry – modified trailer with pitched roof

Exploration

- Core logging building and core storage racks

Mill

- Mill Building – steel building, which includes the onsite assay laboratory
- Reagent Storage – wooden building
- Warehouse – 3 modified Sea Can Containers
- Primary Crusher – enclosed
- Mill reclaim pump and 6" HDPE pipeline system running from the Polishing Pond to the Pine Cove mill

Mine

- Standard open pit operation with 15 m wide ramp
- Waste Dumps (Reclaimed West Dump, South Dump and North Dump)
- Tailings Ponds TSF 1 and TSF2 (Phase I) – with geomembrane lined waste rock embankment
- Polishing Pond
- Run of the Mine Ore Pad and Ore Stockpiles (Including Marginal Piles)
- Topsoil Stockpiles
- Open pit dewatering system

Mine Contractor

- Garage – steel building
- Office – modified trailer
- Aggregate Crusher
- Maintenance Shop – Crusher Area
- Ship loading Office
- Ship loading Conveyance System

Power

- 25 kV three-phase power line connected to the provincial power grid – the mill consumes 900,000 kW hours per month on average
- 150 KW/600 V through on-site generators for essential power to the plant for sanitary/minimum equipment operations

Water Supply

- Pine Cove Pond water supply. The mill consumes an average of 70-80 m3 of water per hour

Port

- Causeway and Timber Cribs
- Barge offloading Facility
- Access Road and Laydown

The Point Rousse Project, including the previously mined Pine Cove and Stog'er Tight pits and the current Argyle mine, are in compliance with all current mining and effluent regulations.

The Argyle project was released from the Environmental Assessment process and the Development, Rehabilitation and Closure plans were accepted by the Department of Natural Resources in 2020. In addition, a Certificate of Approval for the project was received from the Department of Municipal Affairs and Environment. Development

commenced in Q3 2020 including cutting and access construction, with further development and subsequent mining commencing in Q4 2020.

Capital and Operating Costs

A forecast of projected capital expenditures for the Project's current mine life is as follows:

Capital Expenditure	2021	2022
Pine Cove Mill	1,477,000	250,000
Argyle Mine	5,093,000	-
Total	6,570,000	250,000

Capital expenditure at Argyle includes approximately $3,800,000 of mine development for pushbacks, which will also support ongoing mining in 2022. Estimated capital costs for 2021 reflect the continued development and production from the Argyle Deposit however do not reflect potential upside at the Stog'er Tight Extension, which is currently subject to a and diamond drill program. The success of that program may require further development capital.

Approximate operating unit costs per tonne of ore for the Point Rousse Project are based on costs used in the budget, which reflects current mining and development plans and is supported by mining experience since 2010. Ore Trucking cost is related to transport of ore from Stog'er Tight or Argyle to the Pine Cove Mill.

Operating unit costs per tonne of ore for the Point Rousse Project are in include in the following tables. It should be noted that the mill and admin associated costs are associated with Pine Cove while Stog'er Tight and Argyle only encompass the mining activities associated with each site.

Operating Cost Estimates (Pine Cove)	Unit Basis	Cost per Unit ($)
Drilling & blasting	Total material mined	1.74
Load/haul	Total material mined	1.74
Services (indirect & maintenance)	Total material mined	4.91
Processing	Tonnes Milled	14.51
General and administrative	Tonnes Milled	3.11
Variable costs (shipments & refinery)	Tonnes Milled	0.33

Operating Cost Estimates (Stog'er Tight)	Unit Basis	Cost per Unit ($)
Drilling & blasting	Total material mined	1.79
Load/haul	Total material mined	1.63
Trucking (Stog'er Tight)	Tonnes mined	3.06

Operating Cost Estimates (Argyle)	Unit Basis	Cost per Unit ($)
Drilling & blasting	Total material mined	1.85
Load/haul	Total material mined	1.75
Trucking (Argyle)	Tonnes mined	4.90

Development and Production

Anaconda is projecting to produce between 18,000 and 19,000 ounces of gold in 2021. Mill feed in 2021 will be predominantly from mining at the Argyle Gold Mine, with supplemental ore feed from Pine Cove and marginal stockpiles, although the Company continues to investigate opportunities to defer marginal ore feed. Operating cash costs per ounce for the full year are expected to be between $1,425 and $1,475 per ounce of gold sold (US$1,100 -

US$1,145 at an approximate exchange rate of 0.775), reflecting the relatively lower grade profile of Argyle in the earlier part of the mine plan, the impact of processing lower grade marginal ore, and increased trucking costs to the Pine Cove Mill from Argyle. Mine grade is expected to increase significantly towards the end of 2021 and into 2022 at Argyle which, along with a decrease in the stripping ratio, is expected to lead to a marked decrease in operating cash costs per ounce sold. Furthermore, any opportunity to displace marginal ore will positively impact operating costs on a per ounce sold basis.

The Company expects to incur approximately $6,600,000 of sustaining capital expenditures for the mine and mill operations in 2021, which includes approximately $3,800,000 of mine development for pushbacks at the Argyle Gold Mine, which will also support ongoing mining in 2022. Looking further ahead at Point Rousse, the Company continues to infill drill the Stog'er Tight extension and advance baseline permitting activities, given its strong potential to extend the life of mine of the Point Rousse operation.

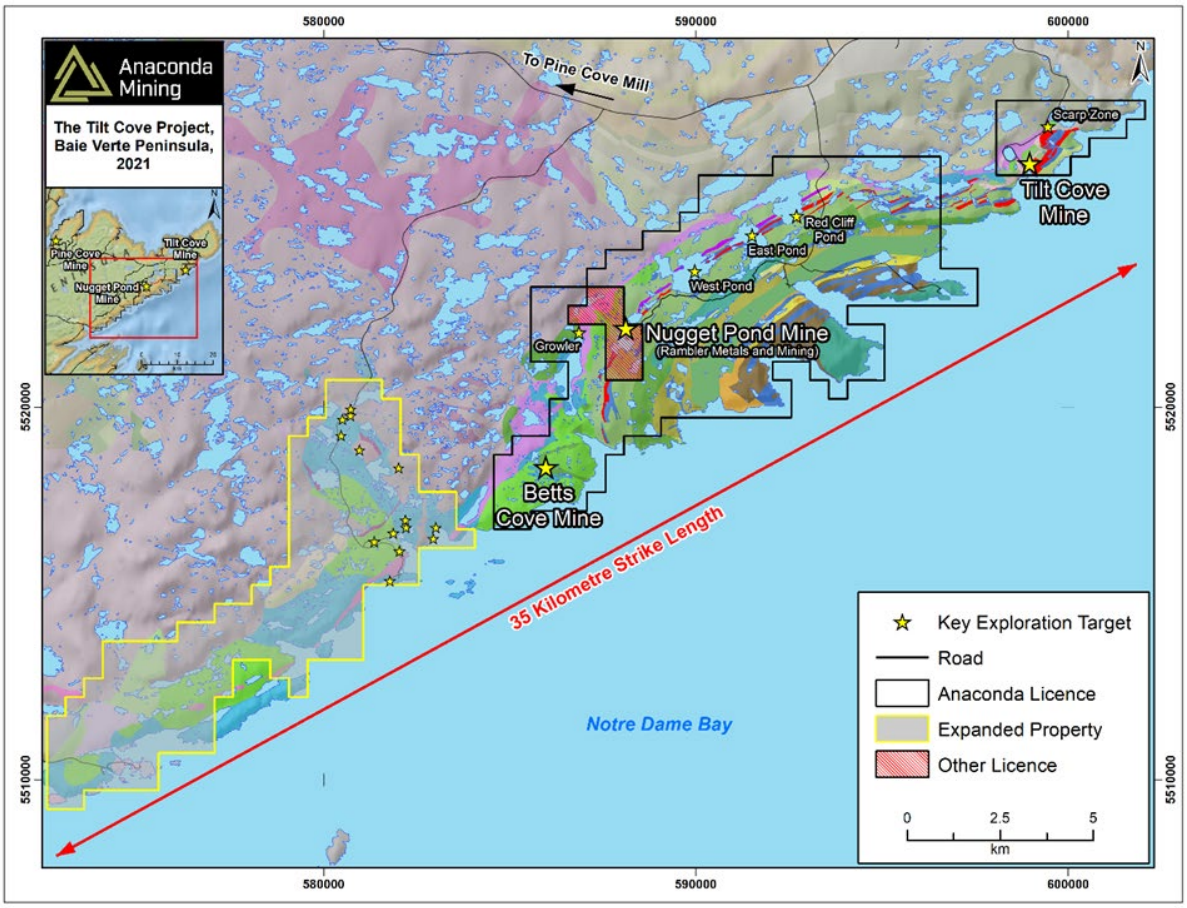
OTHER PROJECTS

In addition to the material properties outlined in this AIF, the Company has the following exploration properties, which are not considered material properties for the purposes of the Company's AIF.

Tilt Cove Gold Project

The Tilt Cove Project is an exploration-stage gold-copper project located within the Baie Verte Mining District, near the community of La Scie, Newfoundland, approximately 45 kilometres by road from the Company's Pine Cove Mill. In May 2019, the Company significantly expanded the footprint of its Tilt Cove Project with the consolidation of a property package covering a 20 km strike extent of the Betts Cove Complex, a highly prospective geological terrane with a record of past gold and copper production. In January of 2021, the Company further expanded Tilt Cove to the southeast to include additional prospective geology along strike with the Tilt Cove Project. The Tilt Cove Gold Project now includes a 35-kilometre strike extent of this highly prospective geological terrane, in addition to being adjacent to the Green Bay Fault, a crustal scale structure proximal and genetically linked to both the past producing, high grade, Nugget Pond and Hammerdown Mines. The Tilt Cove Project now comprises a total of 10,975 hectares of prospective mineral lands acquired via a combination of staking by the Company and the execution of option agreements, marking the first time the package has been assembled in 20 years.

The Tilt Cove Project is characterized by a similar geological environment as part of the Point Rousse Complex, specifically the Nugget Pond horizon, an iron formation that hosted the historical high-grade-gold Nugget Pond Mine, which produced 168,748 ounces of gold, with an average grade of 9.85 g/t gold.



DIVIDEND POLICY

Although the Company has not declared or paid dividends on any common shares since incorporation and does not anticipate declaring or paying dividends in the foreseeable future, the Board of Directors of the Company may declare from time to time such cash dividends out of the monies legally available for dividends as the Board of Directors considers appropriate. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the capital requirements of the Company, results of operations and such other factors as the Board of Directors considers relevant.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares of which there were 163,162,528 common shares issued and outstanding as at the date of this AIF. The holders of the common shares have the right to one vote per common share at any meeting of shareholders, to receive any dividend declared by the Board of Directors, and to receive on a pro rata basis the remaining property of the Company on its dissolution, liquidation, winding up or other distribution of its assets or property among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs. The common shares do not contain any pre-emptive subscription, redemption or conversion rights.

As at March 30, 2021, the Company had 5,503,750 share warrants outstanding at an average exercise price of $0.28, which expire between September 15, 2021 and October 11, 2021.

The Company has adopted a stock option plan and a share unit plan (collectively, the "Incentive Plans"). The Incentive Plans are each a "rolling evergreen" plan and provide that the number of common shares of the Company available for issuance from treasury under the Incentive Plans shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of grant. Any increase in the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company will result in an increase in the available number of common shares issuable under the Incentive Plans. Any issuance of common shares from treasury pursuant to the settlement of stock options or share units granted pursuant to the Incentive Plans shall automatically replenish the number of common shares issuable under the Incentive Plans. When each stock option or share unit is exercised, cancelled, or terminated, a common share shall automatically be made available for the grant of a stock option or share unit under the Incentive Plans.

As of December 31, 2020, 5,930,834 options under the Company's Stock Option Plan were outstanding, exercisable at an average exercise price of $0.30. The expiry dates of the stock options are between April 6, 2021 and November 6, 2025.

As of December 31, 2020, there were 1,466,567 share units outstanding, which represent the right to receive one common share (subject to adjustments) issued from treasury per share unit. The number of share units granted, and any applicable vesting conditions, are determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors on the date of grant.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The common shares of the Company trade on the TSX under the symbol "ANX". Information concerning the trading prices and volumes on the TSX during the year ended December 31, 2020, is set out below.

ANX Trading Price and Volume for Fiscal 2020

Month	High ($)	Low ($)	Close ($)	Share Volume
January	0.285	0.205	0.22	3,250,253
February	0.27	0.175	0.19	2,915,565
March	0.22	0.095	0.14	5,910,237
April	0.245	0.14	0.225	4,639,454
May	0.295	0.215	0.26	5,032,389
June	0.35	0.26	0.34	4,341,125
July	0.58	0.35	0.54	7,819,567
August	0.78	0.53	0.65	9,156,486
September	0.67	0.45	0.48	4,081,961
October	0.61	0.45	0.55	5,084,060
November	0.64	0.5	0.54	5,380,413
December	0.62	0.53	0.61	2,540,078
January 2021	0.62	0.53	0.57	3,337,972
February 2021	0.93	0.53	0.77	7,345,084

Prior Sales

During the recently completed fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued the following securities:

Date	Type of Security	Number of Securities	Price per Security / Exercise Price ($)	Nature of Transaction
December 2020	Common Shares	1,239,296	0.37	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
December 2020	Common Shares	215,625	0.24	Exercise of Stock Options
December 2020	Common Shares	8,651	0.58	Acquisition of Mineral Properties
November 2020	Common Shares	1,436,500	0.43	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
November 2020	Common Shares	100,000	0.24	Exercise of Stock Options
November 2020	Stock Options	20,000	0.61	Grant of Stock Options
November 2020	Share Units	27,869	0.61	Grant of Share Units
October 2020	Common Shares	400,000	0.24	Exercise of Stock Options
October 2020	Common Shares	2,240,300	0.42	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
October 2020	Common Shares	100,000	0.315	Redemption of Share Units
September 2020	Common Shares	91,295	0.20	Redemption of Share Units
September 2020	Common Shares	191,250	0.30	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
September 2020	Common Shares	242,499	0.28	Exercise of Stock Options

Date	Type of Security	Number of Securities	Price per Security / Exercise Price ($)	Nature of Transaction
September 2020	Common Shares	22,465	0.267	Acquisition of Mineral Properties
September 2020	Stock Options	250,000	0.61	Grant of Stock Options
August 2020	Common Shares	200,000	0.24	Exercise of Stock Options
August 2020	Common Shares	434,028	0.34	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
August 2020	Common Shares	628,163	0.315	Redemption of Share Units
August 2020	Common Shares	22,707	0.44	Acquisition of Mineral Properties
July 2020	Common Shares	9,500,000	0.58	Financing (flow-through)
July 2020	Common Shares	404,583	0.31	Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants
July 2020	Common Shares	208,500	0.24	Exercise of Stock Options
July 2020	Share Units	44,223	0.50	Grant of Share Units
June 2020	Common Shares	112,500	0.20	Exercise of Stock Options
May 2020	Common Shares	200,000	0.20	Exercise of Stock Options
May 2020	Share Units	66,111	0.23	Grant of Share Units
April 2020	Common Shares	125,000	0.20	Exercise of Stock Options
April 2020	Common Shares	100,000	0.315	Redemption of Share Units
March 2020	Common Shares	452,417	0.28	Redemption of Share Units
March 2020	Common Shares	52,724	0.23	Acquisition of Mineral Property
March 2020	Share Units	881,317	0.21	Grant of Share Units
March 2020	Stock Options	308,750	0.21	Grant of Stock Options
February 2020	Common Shares	8,333	0.315	Redemption of Share Units

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Address, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table sets forth the name, province or state, country of residence, position held with the Company and principal occupation of each of the directors and executive officers of the Company, as at the date of this AIF. The directors of the Company were appointed by the directors to fill vacancies on the board or elected by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders on July 30, 2020 and hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are duly elected or appointed.

The number of common shares beneficially owned, or controlled, or directed, are presented as at the date of this AIF.

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation	Year Became a Director	Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned, or Controlled or Directed[(1)]
Jonathan Fitzgerald Ontario, Canada	Director and Non-Executive Chairman	President of Stope Capital Advisors	2017	127,500
Kevin Bullock Ontario, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	President and Chief Executive Officer, Anaconda Mining	2019	1,335,833
Robert J. Dufour Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, Anaconda Mining	N/A	984,789
Michael Byron Ontario, Canada	Director	President, Byron Geological Inc.	2012	79,500
Lewis Lawrick[(2)] Ontario, Canada	Director	President & CEO of Magna Terra Minerals Inc. and Managing Director of Thorsen-Fordyce Merchant Capital Inc. (private investment company)	2007	2,543,925[(2)]
Mary-Lynn Oke Toronto, Ontario	Director	Finance Consultant	2020	63,333

Notes:

(1) The information as to the number of common shares of the Company beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the directors and executive officers, but which are not registered in their names and not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by such directors and executive officers.

(2) Mr. Lawrick beneficially holds 1,973,995 common shares through Thorsen-Fordyce Merchant Capital Inc., a private company controlled by Mr. Lawrick, and 2,375 common shares through VLL Investments Inc., a private company controlled by Mr. Lawrick and 567,555 personally.

Each of the foregoing individuals has been engaged in the principal occupation set forth above opposite his name during the past five years or in a similar capacity with a predecessor organization, except for:

- Mr. Bullock acted as Chief Executive Officer of Mako Mining Inc. (previously Golden Reign Resources) from January 2016 until March 2019.
- Mr. Byron acted as President and Chief Executive Officer of Nighthawk Gold Corp. from November 2015 to January 2021.
- Ms. Oke served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Manitoba Business Unit for HudBay Minerals Inc., from July 2012 to January 2018.

As at the date of this AIF, the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, 5,134,880 common shares of the Company, being approximately 3.1% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The information as to the number of common shares beneficially owned,

directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, by the directors and executive officers, but which are not registered in their names and not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by such directors and officers.

The committees of the Board of Directors are constituted as follows:

Corporate Governance	Audit	Compensation
Jonathan Fitzgerald (Chair) Michael Byron Lewis Lawrick	Mary-Lynn Oke (Chair) Lewis Lawrick Michael Byron	Lewis Lawrick (Chair) Michael Byron Mary-Lynn Oke

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

The following information has been furnished by the directors and executive officers of the Company. No director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date hereof or has been, within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that:

(a) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

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

No director or executive officer of the Company, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of the Company, or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best knowledge of the Company, and other than disclosed in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest between the Company and any of its directors or officers except that certain of the directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries also serve as directors, officers and/or advisors of and to other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict.

Lewis Lawrick is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director, and Michael Byron is a director of Magna Terra. Another employee of Anaconda is the Chief Financial Officer of Magna Terra. The Company owns a 27% interest in Magna Terra. Messrs. Lawrick and Byron have declared their interest to the board of directors of Anaconda with respect to their involvement with Magna Terra and have refrained from voting on all matters related to Magna Terra at any meetings of the board of directors of Anaconda.

The Company expects that any decision made by any such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and any other applicable law.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no material legal proceedings or regulatory actions that the Company is or was a party to, or that any of its property is or was the subject of, since the beginning of its most recently completed financial year. In addition, the Company is not aware of any such proceedings known to be contemplated. However, in July 2019, the Company announced that NIL Group Limited ("NIL") had filed a Statement of Claim (the "Claim"), alleging that the Company is responsible for certain additional costs in relation to the shipping of bulk sample material from Goldboro to the Point Rousse operation. The Company considers the Claim to be without merit and in August 2019, the Company filed its Statement of Defense and Counterclaim against NIL and its principals, alleging, among other things, contractual breach, negligent and/or fraudulent misrepresentation, and fraudulent deceit. As of December 31, 2020, the Company had been named as a third-party defendant in a separate claim filed by a supplier which was engaged by NIL. The Company had no contractual relationship with the plaintiff in this claim and consequently the Company considers the claim to be without merit and has filed a Statement of Defense against the claim.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director or executive officer, or person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of common shares, or any associates or affiliate thereof, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction of the Company within the three most recently completed fiscal years and during the current fiscal year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the common shares is TSX Trust Company at its office in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business and not required to be filed under Section 12.2 of National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* ("NI 51-102"), there are no contracts which are regarded as material which are still in effect and which were entered into by the Company within or before the year ended December 31, 2020.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Names and Interests of Experts

The following are the qualified persons involved in preparing the NI 43-101 Technical Reports or who certified a statement, report or valuation from which certain scientific and technical information relating to the Company's material mineral projects contained in this AIF has been derived, and in some instances extracted from:

- Glen Kuntz, P.Geo., of Nordmin Engineering Ltd., and Tommaso Roberto Raponi, P.Eng., of Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. , who are independent of Anaconda as defined by NI 43-101, and who prepared the Goldboro Technical Report.
- Catherine Pitman, P. Geo., of Adiuvare Geology and Engineering Ltd., Michael P. Cullen, P. Geo., of Mercator Geological Services Limited, and Matthew Harrington, P. Geo., of Mercator Geological Services Limited, who are independent of Anaconda as defined by NI 43-101, and Paul McNeill, P. Geo., David

Copeland, P. Geo., Kevin Bullock, P. Eng., Jordan Cramm, P. Eng., and Chris Budgell, P. Eng., all of Anaconda Mining Inc., who prepared the Point Rousse Report.

Each of the named experts held, directly or indirectly, less than one percent of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the preparation of the Point Rousse Technical Report and the Goldboro Technical Report. Each author has reviewed and approved the technical and scientific information include in this AIF, which has been summarized from the Point Rousse Technical Report and the Goldboro Technical Report. Paul McNeill, P. Geo. and Kevin Bullock, P. Eng., have also reviewed other technical and scientific information included in this AIF, which is not summarized from the Point Rousse Technical Report and the Goldboro Technical Report.

The Company's auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, who have prepared an independent auditor's report dated February 25, 2021 in respect of the Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that they are independent to the Company within the meaning of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario CPA Code of Professional Conduct.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The following information is provided in accordance with Form 52-110F1 – *Audit Committee Information Required in an AIF* under the National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110"). The full text of the Audit Committee Charter, as passed by the Board, is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

The Audit Committee's Charter

The Audit Committee has adopted a written charter setting out its purpose, which is to oversee all material aspects of the Company's financial reporting, control and audit functions. The Audit Committee is responsible for, among other matters, (a) monitoring the performance and independence of the Company's external auditors, (b) reviewing certain public disclosure documents, and (c) monitoring the Company's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal control.

Composition of the Audit Committee

As at the date of this AIF, the Audit Committee is composed of the following three directors: Ms. Oke (Chair), Byron and Lawrick, all of whom are considered "independent" and "financially literate" (as such terms are defined in NI 52-110).

Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate, meaning each member, can read and understand financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements and understands internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Collectively, the Audit Committee has the education and experience to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in the Audit Committee Charter.

The education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member are summarized below:

Name	Education and Experience
Mary-Lynn Oke (Chair)	Chartered Professional Accountant (2000) – CPA Ontario Currently Finance Consultant Previously Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Manitoba Business Unit for HudBay Minerals Inc., from 2012 to 2018
Dr. Michael Byron	Professional Geologist, PhD (Carleton University) President and Chief Executive Officer, Nighthawk Gold Corp.
Lewis Lawrick	President & CEO, Magna Terra Minerals Inc. (2012 – Present) President, VLL Investments Inc. (1994 – Present) Managing Director, Thorsen-Fordyce Merchant Capital Inc. (2005 – Present)

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on any of the exemptions regarding the Audit Committee provided in NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has there been a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor that was not adopted by the board of directors.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee's Charter sets out responsibilities regarding the provision of non-audit services by the Company's external auditors. This policy requires Audit Committee pre-approval of permitted non-audit services.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP received fees from the Company as detailed below:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	$	$
Audit Fees[(1)]	**217,747**	196,350
Tax Fees[(2)]	**37,990**	31,254
Total Fees	**255,737**	227,604

(1) Audit fees include fees for services rendered by the external auditor in relation to the quarterly reviews and annual audit of Anaconda's financial statements and in connection with the Company's statutory and regulatory filings, including out-of-pocket expenses of $2,690.

(2) Tax fees are comprised of fees for tax services, including tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's information circular for the annual and special meeting of shareholders held on July 30, 2020 available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information relating to the Company, including the audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, may be found under the Anaconda Mining profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE "A"

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. **Purpose and Objectives**

The purpose of the Audit Committee (the "Committee") is to:

(a) assist the board of directors' (the "Board") oversight of the Company's financial integrity, specifically:

(i) the integrity of the Company's financial statements and other financial reporting;
(ii) the independent auditor's qualifications and independence;
(iii) the performance of the Company's internal audit functions and internal auditors;
(iv) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and
(v) any other matters as defined by the Board.

(b) manage, on behalf of the shareholders, the relationship between the Company and the external auditors by:

(i) recommending to the Board the nomination and remuneration of the external auditors;
(ii) overseeing the work of the external auditors for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of any disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;
(iii) pre-approving all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiaries by the Company's external auditor; and
(iv) managing the relationship and facilitating communication between the Company and the external auditors.
(v) prepare any report that is required to be included in the Company's annual information form ("AIF") relating to the Committee.

2. **Authority**

The Board authorizes the Committee, within the scope of its responsibilities, to seek any information it requires from any employee and from the external auditors, to retain outside legal or professional counsel and other experts and to ensure the attendance of the Company's officers at meetings as appropriate.

3. **Organization**

(a) Membership

(i) The Committee shall be comprised of at least three members, appointed annually by the Board and each member shall be:

(A) neither an officer or employee of the Company or any of its affiliates;
(B) "independent" as defined in National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees ("NI-52-110"), in that they are free from any direct or indirect material relationship that, in the opinion of the Board, would reasonably interfere with the exercise of independent judgement as a member of the Committee; and
(C) "unrelated" members for the purposes of the Toronto Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Guidelines.

(ii) No member of the Committee may serve as a consultant or service provider to the Company.

(iii) All members of the Committee must be "financially literate" as defined in NI 52-110.

(iv) At least one member of the Committee must possess accounting or related financial expertise and shall have:

(A) an understanding of financial statements and the generally accepted accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;
(B) the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and mineral reserves;

(C) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

(D) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

(E) an understanding of audit committee functions.

(v) The financial expertise referred to in subsection (iv) must have been acquired through educational means alone, or in combination with a complex financial or accounting employment background.

(vi) A Chair shall be appointed by the Committee.

(vii) A quorum for any meeting shall be two members.

(viii) The secretary of the Committee shall be such person as nominated by the Chairman.

(b) Committee Meetings

(i) The time and place of all Committee meetings shall be determined by the Committee, provided that meetings are held at least quarterly. Special meetings shall be convened as required.

(ii) Matters reported to the Committee or submitted for consideration shall be reported or submitted together with all necessary information and documentation prior to the Committee meetings.

(iii) The Committee shall be provided quarterly financial statements, including a comparison of current period actual results to budget and prior year, as well as certain operating statistics and analyses as the Committee may require from time to time.

(iv) The external auditor of the Company shall be given notice of every meeting of the Committee and, the expense of the Company, shall be entitled to attend and be heard thereat.

(v) Any member of the Committee or the external auditor may call a meeting of the Committee.

(vi) The Committee may invite such other persons (e.g. the CEO) to its meetings, as it deems appropriate.

(vii) The proceedings of all meetings will be recorded in the minutes.

4. Reporting to the Board

The Committee shall report to the Board following every meeting and at such other times as the Chair of the Committee may determine appropriate.

5. Remuneration of Committee Members

(a) No member of the Committee may earn fees from the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than directors' fees (which fees may include cash and/or securities or options or other in-kind consideration ordinarily available to directors, as well as all of the regular benefits that other directors receive).

(b) For greater certainty, no member of the Committee shall accept any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Company.

6. Duties and Responsibilities

(a) Financial Information

(i) Annual Financial Statements: Before the release of the Company's annual financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), press release and AIF the Committee shall meet with management and the external auditors to review and discuss the contents of those documents. The Committee shall then present a report to the Board based on this review.

(ii) Interim Financial Statements: Before the release of the Company's interim financial statements and related MD&A and press release, the Committee shall review those documents. They shall then provide a report to the Board based on this review.

(iii) Review Procedures: The Committee must establish procedures and periodically assess such procedures for review of the Company's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements.

(iv) Accounting Treatment: The Committee shall review and discuss with management and the external auditors:

(A) the quality of the Company's accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant accounting changes and the Company's application or selection of accounting principles;
(B) any analysis prepared by management and/or the external auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including all alternative treatments of financial information within GAAP that the external auditor has discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments and the treatment preferred by the external auditor;
(C) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures on the financial statements of the Company; and
(D) any material written communications between the external auditor and the Company including any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

(b) Disclosure of Other Information

(i) The Committee shall review:
(A) the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made in connection with earnings press releases; and
(B) financially related press releases (paying particular attention to any use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information).

(c) External Auditor

(i) External auditors shall report directly to the Committee, and provide to them an annual audit plan for approval.

(ii) The Committee shall:

(A) Make recommendations to the Board as to the selection of the firm of independent public accountants to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company;
(B) Review and approve the Company's independent auditors' annual engagement letter and audit plan, including the proposed fees contained therein, and make recommendations thereon to the Board;
(C) Review the performance of the Company's independent auditors and make recommendations to the Board regarding the replacement or termination of the independent auditors when circumstances warrant; and
(D) Oversee the independence of the Company's independent auditors by, among other things:

(1) Recommending approval by the Board of the appointment, compensation and work carried out by the independent auditors, including the provision of both audit related and non-audit related services to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(2) Requiring the independent auditors to deliver to the Committee, at least annually, a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the independent auditors and the Company and confirming their independence from the Company.

(3) Actively engaging in a dialogue with the independent auditors with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact upon the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action to satisfy itself of the auditors' independence.

(d) Financial Risks

Financial Risks: The Committee shall meet periodically with management to discuss and review the current areas of greatest financial risk and whether management is managing these effectively.

(e) Planned Decisions

The Committee shall discuss and review planned decisions, including but not limited to strategic initiatives, management's plans to access the equity and debt markets, major transactions and significant related party or other contracts or negotiations.

(f) Legal and Regulatory Compliance

The Committee shall review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements as reported on by the general counsel and meet with outside counsel whenever deemed appropriate. In addition, the Committee shall obtain regular updates from management and the Company's legal counsel regarding compliance matters, as well as certificates from the Chief Financial Officer as to required D - 6 statutory payments and bank covenant compliance and from senior operating personnel as to permit compliance.

(h) Annual Budget

The Committee shall work with the Board to determine an appropriate annual budget for the Committee and its required activities, including but not limited to the compensation of the external auditors and any outside counsel or other experts retained by the committee.

7. Complaint Procedure

The Committee shall put in place procedures to deal with:

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.

(ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

(iii) The Committee shall support the auditor, when appropriate, when issues arise, and management and the auditor disagree.

8. Hiring Policies

The Committee shall review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and any former external auditors of the Company.

9. Review and Amendments to the Charter

(a) By the Committee: The Committee shall review this Charter annually and recommend to the Board any amendments it considers appropriate or desirable.

(b) By the Board: The Board shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually or whenever necessary and shall consider all recommendations received by it from the Committee.