

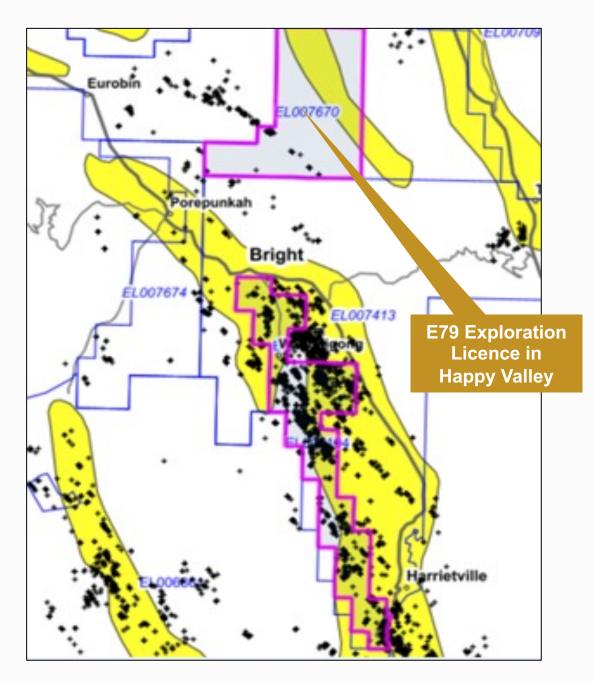
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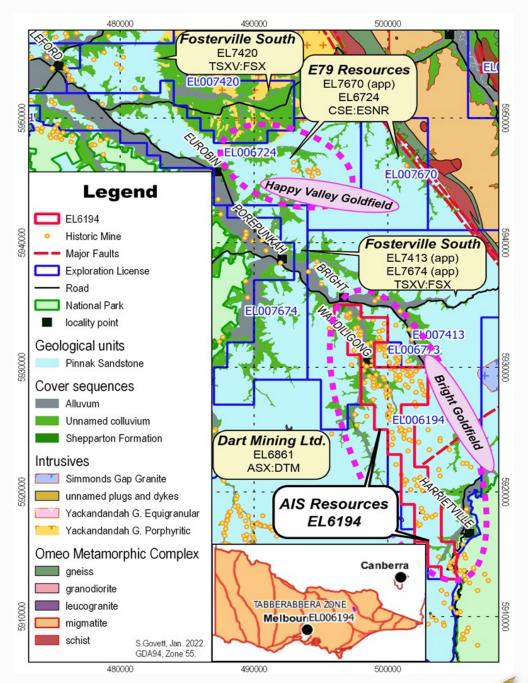
TSX-V: AIS OTCQB: AISSF

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Premium Location – Close Proximity to E79





Rockchips of Gold from Williams Reef Mine

Williams Reef Mine rockchips of gold located only 600m metres from where drilling has commenced.







Free gold in quartz and shales



Large Quantities of Gold Taken from Bright Gold Project

Goldfield	Mine/Reef	From	То	Ore (t)	Oz.	Kg	grade (g/t)
	Pioneer	1861	1909	26,165	11,050	344	13
	Hillsborough	1873	1895	12,765	9,646	300	24
	Mt Orient	1879	1903	6,885	6,197	193	28
	Wallaby	1868	1891	6,466	5,847	182	28
	Try Again	1866	1909	7,134	5,825	181	25
	Homeward Bound	1870	1877	12,141	5,505	171	14
	Richardsons	1860	1872	2,812	5,433	169	60
	Elgin	1871	1871	2,684	3,831	119	44
Bright— Wandiligong— Freeburgh	English and Welsh	1872	1881	4,135	3,408	106	26
	Reliance	1860	1879	6,712	3,119	97	14
	Magpie	1871	1906	2,963	2,848	89	30
	Ebenezer	1861	1877	2,069	2,434	76	37
	Victoria	1861	1885	1,512	2,348	73	48
	Birthday	1876	1881	2,976	1,864	58	19
	Cornishmans	1860	1884	1,485	1,678	52	35
	New Moon	1869	1871	1,382	1,671	52	38
	Blowfly	1879	1891	687	1,661	52	75
	Woolshed	1861	1882	1,615	1,538	48	30
	Morgan Davis	1862	1886	666	1,068	33	50
	Harp of Erin Co.	1869	1878	4,369	1,052	33	7
	Rose, Thistle, & Shamrock	1861	1933	119,175	77,872	2,422	20
	Sambas	1910	1970	39,624	41,931	1,304	33
	Mons Meg	1880	1895	42,759	23,560	733	17
	United Miners	1867	1884	34,674	19,332	601	17
Harrietville	Tiddledee & Money King	1869	1890	12,919	15,871	494	38
	Johnsons & Lady Jane	1867	1940	39,635	12,535	390	10
	Red Robin	1941	1992	4,000	6,761	210	53
	Crescent	1890	1899	8,128	5,999	187	23
	Jackass	1878	1889	1,870	5,970	186	99
	Monarch	1896	1916	3,300	4,164	130	39
	Guerdon	1884	1909	8,128	3,937	122	15
	Biplane	1920	1925	6,924	3,762	117	17
	Buckeye	1877	1909	2,258	3,503	109	48
	Big Gun Extended	1890	1917	5,288	2,929	91	17
	Champion	1863	1882	967	2,271	71	73
	Landtax	1878	1880	2,929	2,244	70	24

The Past 100 Years Produced Considerable Quantities of Gold on the Bright Gold EL

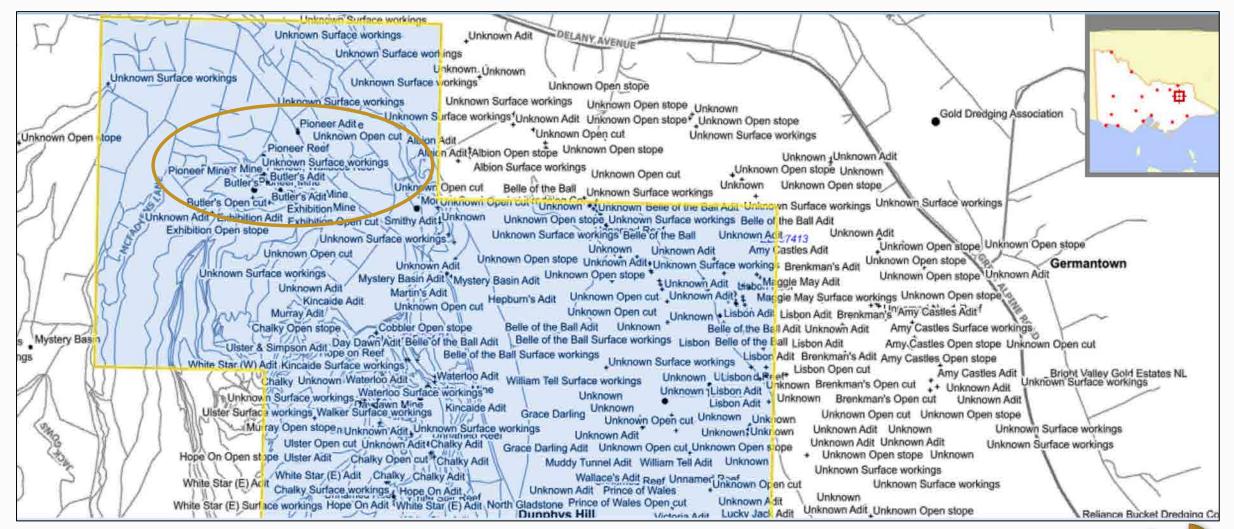
Early alluvial mining began in the Oven River Valley after the discovery of alluvial gold in the Buckland Valley to the west. Alluvial mining soon declined and hard rock mining of gold from quartz reefs initiated in 1858 at the Pioneer reef, then into the hills surrounding the valley.

Large scale bucket dredging spanned the period 1900-1909, with over 40 dredges in the upper Oven River. Production declining by 1914 and completely ceased in the 1920s.

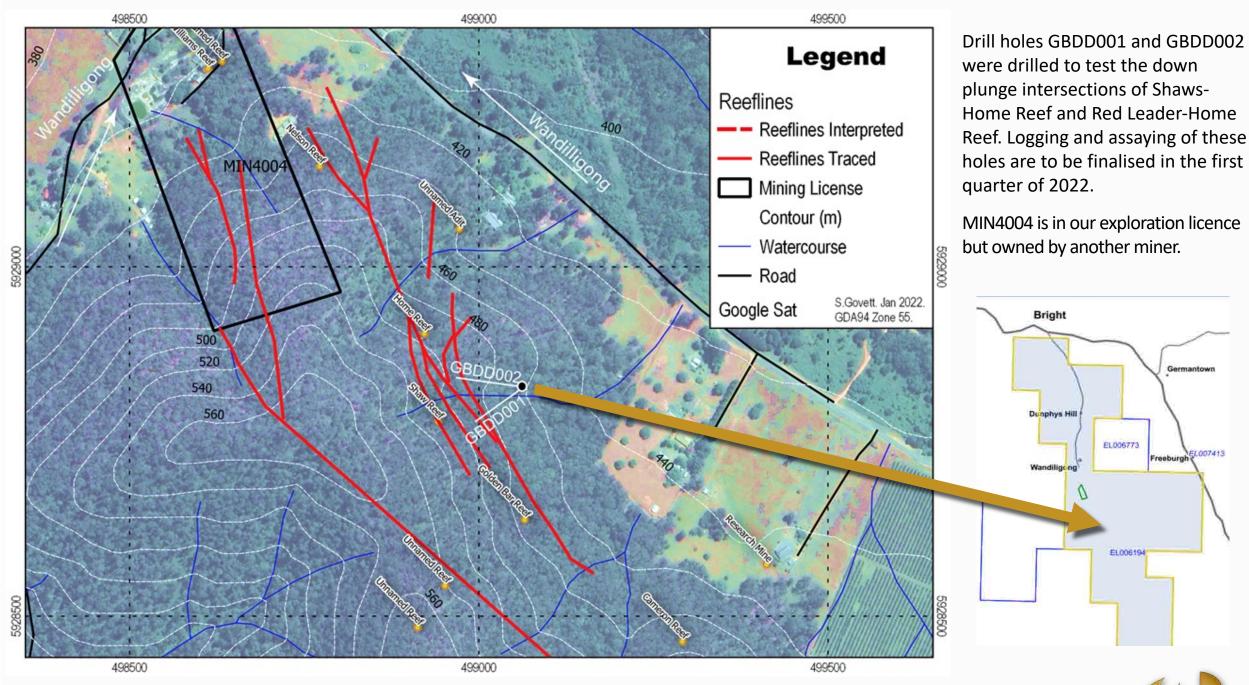
Over 140 registered gold production centres in the tenement are held on record within Victorian government geoscience. From remote field work it is evident that many more unregistered pits, trenches, and test sites exist throughout the area. It is quite possible that upwards of a 1,000 localities have been tested or extracted from.

Highlights – 250 Historical Mines, Reefs & Workings

Th northern section of the Exploration Licence shows the large number of historic mines, reefs and workings that are walk-up targets for drilling. The Pioneer Mine (shown in the gold ellipse) was the most successful mine in the northern area and will be drilled shortly by AIS Resources. Adjacent to the Pioneer mine is a cleared pine plantation area. The town of Bright is to the north.



Golden Bar Reef Drill Holes – GBDD001-002







Stewart Govett and Chief Geologist Denis Walsh inspecting some of the 223 metres of DDH core from two drill holes showing massive sulphides that may contain gold and a large quartz vein intersected with pyrites and arseno-pyrites.

AIS Resources' Chief Geologist Denis Walsh and Stewart Govett have determined that 223 metres of DDH core from two drill holes produced in the most drilling show massive sulphides that may contain gold and a large quartz vein intersected with pyrites and arseno-pyrites.

Comparison of the structural relationships between five gold deposits in Ordovician rocks of the central Victorian slate belt reveals a similar history and structural control of gold mineralization.

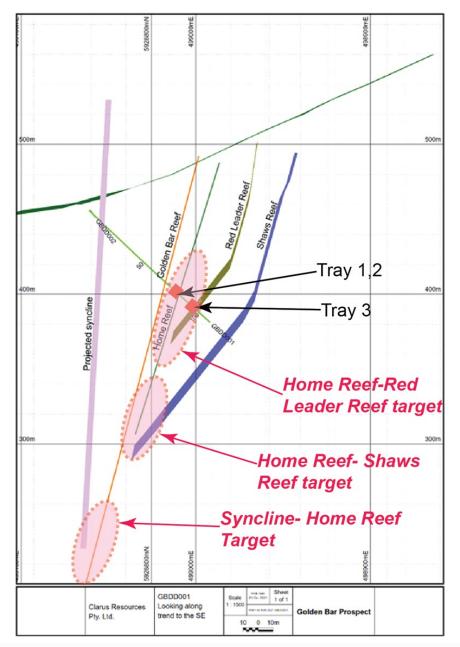
Large quartz veins, spatially associated with gold mineralization, such as the famous saddle reefs of Bendigo, formed during the second deformation, earlier than the gold mineralization itself.

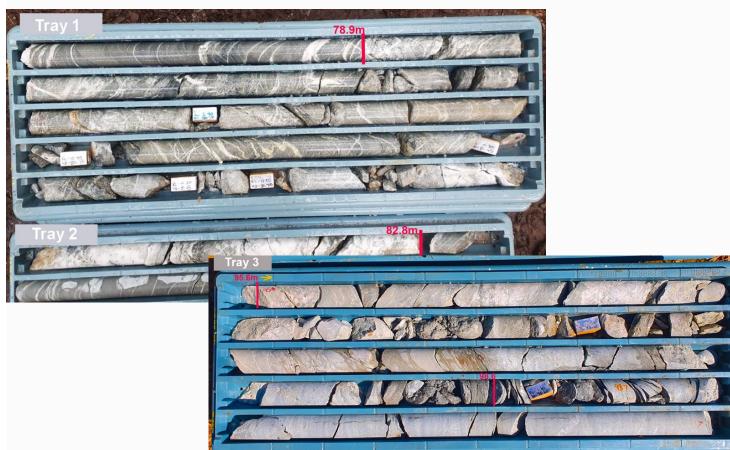
Access of fluids resulting from metamorphism and deformation to the brecciated, fractured and jostled blocks of country rock created conditions suitable for the precipitation of gold through a sequence of alteration, replacement and infill.

The dominant structural relationships that resulted in the generation of these sites were (A), the high angle of the axial plane of the fourth deformation to earlier structures and (B), the presence, during mineralization of large, pre-existing quartz veins that acted as structural discontinuities on which brecciation could occur. These factors allow a predictive capacity for exploration in the region.



Modelled Section of the Home, Shaws and Golden Bar Reefs

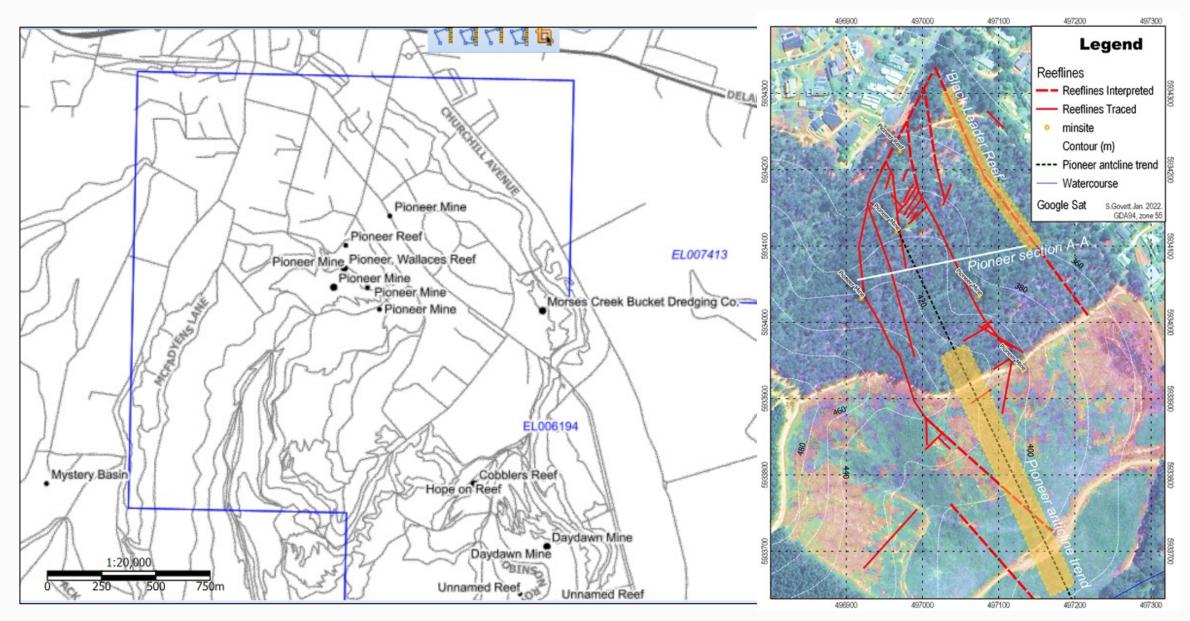




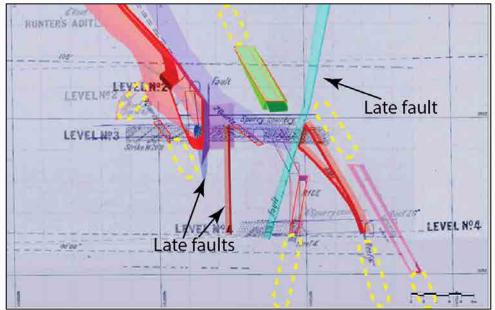
A historical account comes from the last records of mining immediately above these intersections by way of the Kenny, 1966. Mining concluded in 1905 on mining fronts associated with the Home Reef and Shaws Reef. It was calculated that Shaws Reef yielded a grade of 10.14 g/t from 487.7 ton of ore and Home Reef yielded 22.28 g/t from 287 ton of ore. The weighted average from a total of 779.3 ton of ore is14.66 g/t, with auriferous pyrite contributing between 1.2-1.5 g/t. Geological Survey of Victoria Bulletin No.44, pp.39-40.

Pioneer Mine – Our Next Highly Prospective Target

Detailed map of the numerous prospective opportunities around the various Pioneer Mine sites and reefs.



Pioneer Mine – Our Next Highly Prospective Target







L: Target Drill Hole location. R: Pioneer reef & adit obscured by undergrowth.

The Pioneer Mine has significant unrealized mineral potential, as no modern mining or meaningful exploration has occurred on this property since mining ceased.

Three-dimensional modeling from mining records in the previous year demonstrated the potential for widths of quartz reef amenable to modern mining methods.

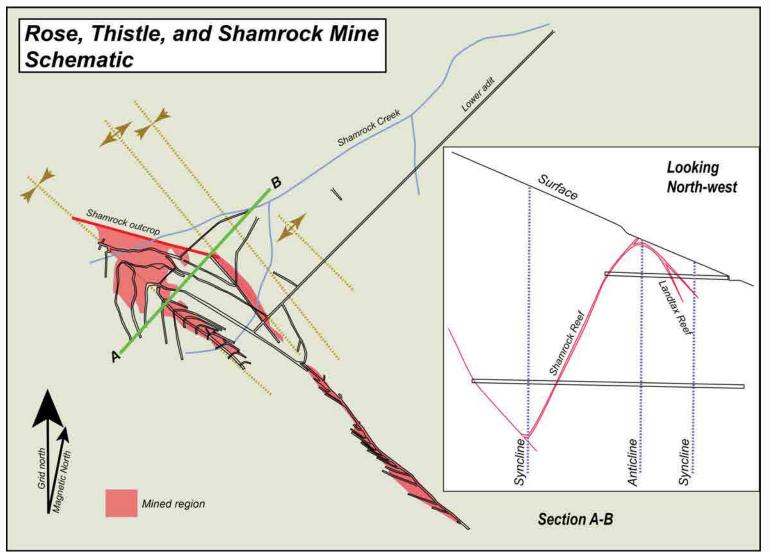
Modelling from the plans retained at Pioneer demonstrate at least one east dipping reef bulge at the axial plane and continues to surface. Way from the fold hinge widths appear at less than 0.5m, while on intersecting the hinge a 'neck' style of reef occurs as west dipping limb reef also dilates. Modeling also suggests that there more than one, or a series of stacked reefs in proximity of the anticline.

At the intersect with the hinge this 'bulge' zone is up to 12m wide (Kenny, 1966) and at the time of writing it was quoted that the grade of this zone was 12.2 g/t. While mining the lower levels of this mine the No.5 adit intersected a reef called the Black Leader which was quoted as being between 0.3-2.0m wide and grading 20 oz/t (633 g/t). This prospect is of the highest priority owing to its high grades and nested high-grade lodes. Initial planning is to test the down-plunge extension of the neck reef



The Rose, Thistle and Shamrock Mine Prospect

Rock sample at (RTS) BR0016 grading 1.92 g/t Au. Sample is from waste rock proximal to undocumented minor shaft, note the pyrite pseudomorphs.







Previous Exploration Work Program

Recent work in 2020 included field activities that were focused on examining historic surface geochemistry in proximity to the Rose Thistle and Shamrock workings. Two undocumented surface workings were sampled where rock samples containing gold were found in waste rock samples at both these locations. This and numerous other rock samples from the location near historic high grade soil results frequently returned approximately 1ppm gold.

Clarus undertook 3D modeling of historic mines in the tenement from data collected by handheld GPS. These areas were related to Mongrel, Lone Hand, Pioneer, Golden Bar, and Hillsborough/John Bull gold prospect areas. Clarus undertook a maiden drill program at the Golden Bar prospect for two holes down plunge from historically known mining fronts. The core is currently being processed.

• High Resolution LiDAR

Airborne LiDAR is Lidar is an acronym of "light detection and ranging" or "laser imaging, detection, and ranging". Lidar sometimes is called 3-D laser scanning, a special combination of 3-D scanning and laser scanning which is used in exploration to produce a high resolution surface of the ground through tree cover. It is useful in showing remote historic workings and can assist further planning and discovery of unregistered mine activities.

Synthetic Aperture Radar

Multi-polarized satellite synthetic aperture radar (SAR) may be used to estimate surface and shallow electrical conductivities. Multiple passes with different look angles may be merged to fill-in radar topography shadows while time series stacking may be used to remove weather related artifacts. L-band SAR, with a wavelength of 23.5 cm, can see through moderate vegetation and depth penetration of several meters is possible, depending on the target and local geology. Satellite-based SAR systems offer a cost-effective proxy for targeting and planning of surface geochemistry. A decades old SAR database also allows for remote exploration.

Diamond Drilling

- o Continue to drill for extension down dip and down-plunge at Golden Bar Prospect
- Planning and initiate drilling at Pioneer (Feb 2022 rig will be available)

Soil Sampling

To be evaluated following interpretation of SAR and LiDAR across the tenement (commencing on Mongrel line Feb 2022)

Reconnaissance

To be evaluated following interpretation of SAR and LiDAR across the tenement.

3-D modeling



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