

Sookochoff Consultants Inc

BADEN RESOURCES INC.

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
BERTHA PROPERTY,
KAMLOOPS MINING DISTRICT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**

NI 43-101 Report

Author

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1.0 Summary

Baden Resources Inc. holds under an option agreement, the 1,543 hectare Bertha property ("Property") located 35 kilometres southwest of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Property is within 26 kilometres of the productive New Afton (formerly Afton) mine and within 22 kilometres of the world-class Highland Valley Copper mine, the largest open pit copper mine in Canada and one of the largest copper mining and concentrating operations in the world.

At Afton, mining commenced in 1977, with open-pit mineral reserves of the main orebody comprised 30,841,400 tonnes averaging 1.0 per cent copper, and was terminated in 1987 when the reserves were depleted. An estimated 3,000,000 tonnes grading 1.5 % copper was reported to remain to the south-southeast of the Afton open-pit.

In 2000, a wide "feeder zone" was outlined below and to the southwest of the Afton open-pit (Minfile) whereupon an ore deposit to the extent of 60,336,000 tonnes of reserves averaging 0.78 per cent copper, 2.0 grams per tonne silver, and 0.60 grams per tonne gold was developed. The mining of this New Afton Mine orebody commenced in 2012.

The orebody is classified as a porphyry copper/gold type deposit hosted by the Cherry Creek unit of the Iron Mask pluton, an intrusive to the Nicola rocks. The mineralization is predominantly controlled by the relative intensity of the fractured rocks. A regional north-south structure terminated the orebody to the west.

At Highland Valley Copper, the ore deposit is the primary mineral deposit in a cluster of nine major porphyry copper deposits that lie within a 15 square kilometer zone in the center of the Late Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The limits of the mineral deposit are controlled by relative fracture intensity and brecciation developed by the structural intersection of the regional north-south trending Lornex fault and the easterly trending Highland Valley fault systems. The original mineral zone at the cross-structural fault intersection, bisected by the Lornex Fault, which laterally displaced a portion of the mineral deposit to what is now referred to as the Lornex deposit.

The Bertha property is located within the Nicola Belt, a southern portion of the Quesnel Trough, bordered in part to the west by the Guichon Creek Batholith, host to the porphyry copper mines of the Highland Valley, and to the east by the Iron Mask Batholith, host to the New Afton Mine. As the likelihood of copper and or molybdenum minerals occurring nearby, small stocks within the Nicola Group are significant in the exploration for mineral deposits.

Since 1958, a minimum of 40 assessment reports (*Tables 4 & 5*) were filed on exploration work completed on the ground covered by the Bertha property. In evaluating the exploration results, as concuded by the author of this report, three areas which share some positive comparable exploration results were considered to warrant additional exploration for a potential concealed porphyry mineral deposit. The areas are the Bertha-Rhyolite-JHC in the northwest, the Plug Zone in the northeast, and the Des Zone in the southeast (*Figure 7*).

During February, 2020, Baden Resources Inc. completed a geophysical exploration program comprised of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over two of the three mineral zones of the Bertha Property; the Plug and the Des. A structural analysis and a rock sampling program were conducted over the Des Zone. The programs were successful in that the results reinforced the historical exploration results to the presence of a potential concealed mineral deposit at the two mineral zones.

Summary (cont'd)

At the Plug Zone, with the compilation of historical and 2020 exploration results, the 2020 magnetometer survey revealing a concealed intrusive with the VLF-EM survey revealing indicated northeasterly trending structures bordering and bisecting the 600 metre wide intrusive. With the historical copper-in-soil anomalies correlating with the indicated structures, it appears that the surficial mineralization originated from a deep-seated mineral-bearing intrusive.

As the Plug Zone is at a three structure structural intersection, the fracturing would have been intensive, potentially resulting in a concealed primarily copper porphyry deposit with the mineral zone related to the density of fractures. Although the anomalous copper zone, which is up to 700 metres by 1300 metres, may distort the size of a concealed mineral deposit, as the surface mineralization may have increased from the mineral migration within the structures, the historic IP anomaly would have a more reliable reflection of a potential mineral deposit.

The U shaped 600 metre wide 1972 IP anomaly, which envelops the Intrusive and correlates in part with the structure/ copper, may be a greater indication of the size of the potential concealed mineral deposit.

At the Des Zone the indications to a concealed mineral deposit are comparative to the Plug Zone. With an indicated structural intersection and the indicated intrusive stocks related to the structures reveal the foundation for a copper-in-soil anomaly.

From the results of the 2020 structural analysis on two claims which includes the Des Zone, three cross-structures on the major aeromagnetic indicated northeasterly trending structure extending through the Des and the Plug Zones, were indicated with intersecting northeasterly trending structures. The structures are indicated mineral controlling structures in configuring the 1972 copper anomaly (*Figure 35*). The cross-structure that correlates with the copper anomaly may be an indication that the source of the surficial mineralization is from the migration of mineral-bearing hydrothermal fluids of a concealed intrusive facilitated by the greatest intensity of fractures and brecciation at the cross-structures.

The quartz flooded fault and hydrothermally related brecciated, altered, and epithermal indicated rocks from the two rock sampled locations support the indicated concealed mineral-bearing intrusive. Although the rock samples did not reveal any visible mineralization, future assays could indicate pathfinder minerals which can be interpreted to the location of a potential intrusive related mineral zone. Epithermal veins generally occur above or adjacent to a mineral porphyry (*Figure 6*).

Due to snow cover, indications of intrusives and/or mineralization were not located, however, LaRue(1987) reports that volcanic rocks in proximity to the monzonite are pyriized and trace amounts of chalcopyrite were found in both monzonite and hornfels and that Lammler (1972) noted "granitic rock types found were medium-grained, equigranular monzonite to monzonite with porphyry aspects ..."

A geological and geophysical exploration program is recommended on all three mineral zones of the Bertha Property. The exploration would be predominantly comprised of IP surveys on the Bertha and the Des Zones with magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over the Plug Showing of the Plug Zone (*Figure 8*).

The geophysical surveys on the Plug Showing would be extended westward from the Meadow Showing to determine if the two Showings are connected as they are indicated from an open-ended western copper anomaly on the Meadow Showing of the Plug Zone (*Figures 8*).

The estimated cost of the recommended exploration program is \$101,800.00 with an estimated time of two months to complete.

Figure 1. Location Map
(Base Map: MapPlace 2)



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose

Officials of Baden Resources Inc. commissioned the author to provide a compliant National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on the Bertha property ("Property") with respect to the historical exploration work and the results of the 2020 exploration program and if warranted, to make recommendations for a continuing exploration program.

2.2 Source of Information and Data

The source of information for the Bertha 43-101 report was obtained from reports as listed in the References section of this report and from the results of the 2020 exploration program as reported on herein.

2.3 Personal Inspection

A personal inspection of the Bertha property was made on June 7, 2019.

2.4 Abbreviations

Table 1. List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AA	Atomic Absorption
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
C-Q-M	Carbonate-Quartz-Mariposite
Cu	Copper
°C	Degrees Celsius
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole

Table 1. *List of abbreviations (cont'd)*

E	East
EM	Electro-magnetic
ft	Foot (feet)
g	Gram(s)
GPS	Global Positioning System
g/t	Grams per tonne
ha	Hectare(s)
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry
km	Kilometre(s)
L	Litre(s)
lb.	Pound
m	Metre(s)
Mt	Million tonnes
N	North
NTS	National Topographic System
NAD83	North American Datum of 1983
oz/T	Ounces per ton
Pb	Lead
QP	Qualified Person
t	Tonne(s) [metric ton]
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
W	West
Zn	Zinc
°	Degree(s)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on other experts for this Bertha Property Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Description

The Bertha Property is comprised of ten contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1543.4688 hectares.

4.2 Location

The Bertha property is located within BCGS Maps 0921.047 / .048 of the Kamloops Mining Division, 210 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, 35 kilometres southwest of Kamloops and 22 kilometres east of the world-class Highland Valley Copper mine (*Minfile 0921SW012*), the largest open-pit mine in Canada.

Property Description and Location (cont'd)

Kamloops is a city in south-central British Columbia located at the confluence of the two branches of the Thompson River near Kamloops Lake and is the largest community in the Thompson-Nicola Regional District and the location of the regional district's offices. It is ranked 7th on the list of the 100 largest metropolitan areas in Canada and represents the 44th largest census agglomeration nationwide, with 90,280 residents in 2016. The Bertha property is centred at 5591257N 665609E (10U NAD 83)

4.3. Option Agreement

The terms of the "Bertha Property Option Agreement" between Ken Ellerbeck (Optionor) and Baden Resources Inc. (Optionee) dated January 20, 2020 are as follows.

*Table 2. Option Agreement**

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing		\$10 (Paid)	
Listing Date	100,000	\$10	
September 30, 2020			\$53,000 (Done)
1 st Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000		\$100,000
2 nd Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000	\$20,000	\$100,000
3 rd Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000	\$30,000	\$100,000
4 th Anniversary of Listing Date	200,000	\$250,000	\$300,000
Total:	600,000	\$300,020	\$653,000

4.4 Claim Maintenance

In order to maintain the claims in good standing, the value of exploration and development required for one year is at least

- (a) \$5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,
- (b) \$10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
- (c) \$15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years,
- (d) \$20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

*Other terms of the Option Agreement are:

- The Optionee acknowledges that on commencement of Commercial Production, the Property will be subject to the 2% NSR Royalty in favour of the Optionor.
- The Optionee may elect to purchase from the Optionor at any time prior to the commencement of Commercial Production one-half of the NSR Royalty (being one percent (1%), upon the payment to the Optionor of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

Property Description and Location (cont'd)**Claim Maintenance (cont'd)**

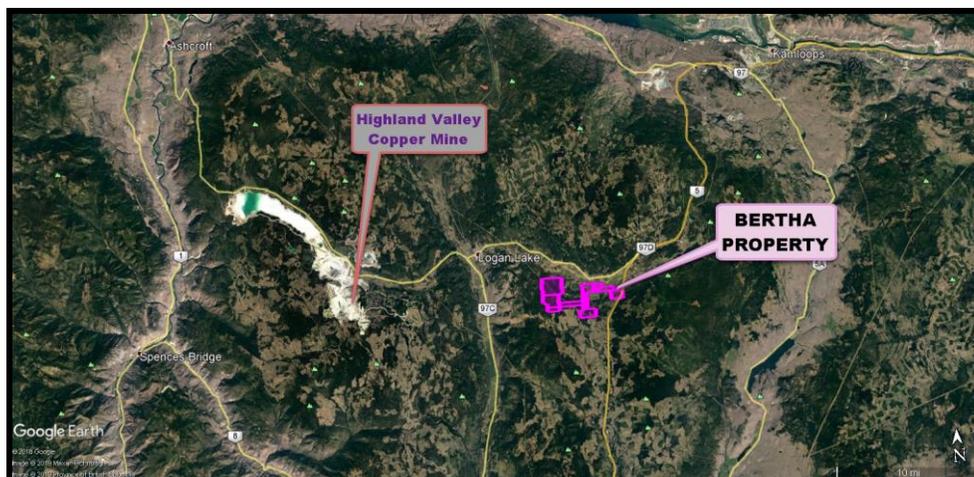
As an alternative to the exploration and development requirements, a recorded holder may make a payment. The required payment to maintain a mineral claim for an anniversary year is double the value of exploration and development that would be required to maintain the claim for the anniversary year. Should a claim not be renewed, the claim is cancelled at midnight of the "Good Until" date and the ground which was covered by the claim is available for staking by any person with a Free Miners Certificate at 10:00 am the following day.

The mineral tenures are for sub-surface rights only; there are no surface rights associated with the Tenure. There is no hindrance to access and/or access rights to the Property.

Table 3. Tenures of the Bertha Property
(from Mineral Titles Online)

Tenure number	Claim name	Expire date	Area in hectare
1039697	MEADOW-PLUG	25/10/2024	123.4801
1039713	PLUG IT	25/10/2024	82.3091
1049929	PLUG NORTH	25/10/2024	61.7282
1064406	RHYOLITE HOMFRAY	25/10/2024	411.4882
1064715	DES	25/10/2024	164.6966
1064900	DES-PLUG	25/10/2024	205.7844
1066816		25/10/2024	226.3857
1067470	HELLO MOLLY	25/10/2024	61.7528
1069575	BERTHA DES	25/10/2024	123.4954
1073890	DES 2	25/10/2024	82.3483

Figure 2. Bertha property location to Highland Valley Copper mine
(Base map from Google Earth)



Property Description and Location (cont'd)

4.5 Obligations and Liabilities

There are no current obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure or other environmental corrective action relating to the mineral claims. No environmental audit or assessment has been conducted.

The author is not aware of any liabilities on the property or significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

From Logan Lake, the Bertha property can be accessed by traveling east on Highway 97D for 16 kilometres to the junction with the Desmond Lake road thence southerly for one kilometres to Tenure 1049229 of the Bertha property.

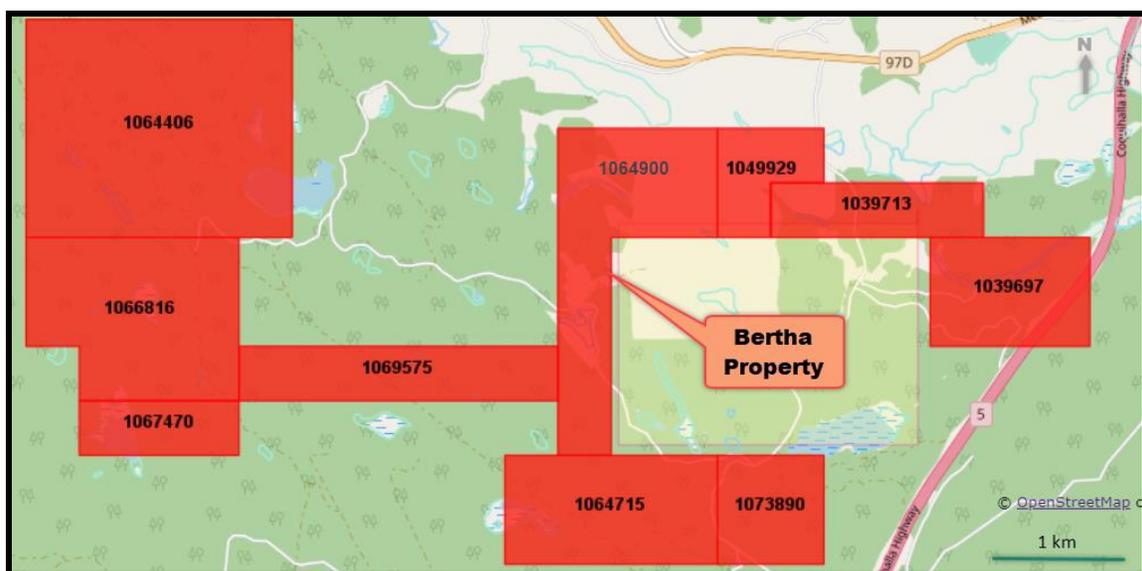
5.2 Climate

Kamloops' climate is a local steppe climate. There is little rainfall throughout the year with an average summer temperature of 20.8 °C. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in January, when it is around -4.8 °C.

On the Bertha property, minimal to moderate snow cover could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Kamloops is British Columbia's second-sunniest city with over 2,000 hours of sunshine annually, making it an ideal getaway destination in any of the four seasons. The city is located in the dramatic setting of mountains, river valleys, deserts and grasslands.

*Figure 3. Claim Map
(Base map from Google Earth)*



Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)**5.3 Local Resources**

Sufficient basic resources for an initial or an advanced exploration and development program would be available at Kamloops and is serviced daily by commercial airlines from Vancouver. Kamloops is the centre for most of the provisions to the Highland Valley Copper Mine.

5.4 Water and Power

Power requirements for the initial exploration and development at the Bertha Property would be fuel generated. Commercial power sources may be available from a 500 Kv transmission line that crosses the Bertha Property.

Water for all phases of the exploration and development program should be available from water courses on or adjacent to the Bertha Property.

5.5 Infrastructure

Kamloops is the “hub” city for the Interior of B.C.

- Airport: 7 daily & 8 weekends flights to Vancouver, 4 daily & 8 weekends flights to Calgary, daily & 2 weekends flights to Edmonton and 2 weekly & 1 weekend flight to Prince George.
- Located at the intersection of Western Canada’s four major highways.
- One of only two cities in Canada serviced by both national railways (CN Rail and CP Rail).
- Over 52 trucking and wide transport companies servicing North America based in Kamloops.

Kamloops is the natural trade and distribution hub in the southern BC interior, a financial, travel, and cultural focus, and the administrative centre for the Thompson-Nicola regional district.

As to surface rights for a mining operation at the Plug and Des Zones which are on Crown land, there are no other surface rights.

5.6 Physiography

The Bertha Property covers gentle to moderate forested slopes with localized logged areas. Elevations range from 1,240 m in the northeast to 1,460 m in the southwest.

6.0 HISTORY**6.1 History: Kamloops Area**

Mineral exploration and mining is a \$6 billion industry in British Columbia and has been a regional economic strength in Kamloops for decades. There are a number of metal and mineral mines, as well as industrial mineral operations, located in the Kamloops area.

With a rich mining history going back over 100 years, Kamloops has skilled mining personnel, mining consultants, assay labs, and mining suppliers ready to facilitate mining exploration and active mining. This significant concentration has resulted in a cluster of industries that have located here to support the mining operations (<http://venturekamloops.com/why-kamloops/industries/mining>).

6.2 History: Bertha Property

The history of exploration within ground covered by the Bertha property is set out in the following tables. The information is taken from the referenced Assessment Reports.

6.3 History on ground presently covered by the Bertha property

Table 4. Historic claims/property, expenditures to current Tenures

Year	AR Reference	Historic Names of Claims/Property	Current Tenure Location	Cost	A-Appportioned E-Estimated
1888		Bertha Molly	1064406		
1958	228	Lucky Jim/Lucky Jim	1064406	435.00	
1958	234	Sunshine/Sunshine	1064406	200.00	E
1959	265		1066816		
1959	266		1064406	255.00	A
1959	18048		1064406	2,000.00	E
1972	4041	Plug / Plug	1039713	3,203.42	
1972	4042	Plug / Plug	1039713	6,300.00	
1972	4057	DES / Des	1064715	40,000.00	A
1978	7268	R / Homfray	1064406	3,440.00	
1980	8032	DES / Des	1064715	1,600.00	
1980	8397	R / R	1064406	4,538.00	
1981	9854	DES / Des	1064715	3,000.00	A
1982	10551	NADA / Nada	1064900	5,000.00	A
1984	12287	KLARA / Klara	1064715	4,000.00	A
1986	14959	WRT	1066816	5,515.00	A
1986	15060	WRT	1064406	4,000.00	A
1987	16189	Oly	1064406	1,032.00	
1987	17070	Des / Des	1064715	6,550.00	
1988	17337	Wrt / Wrt	1039713	13,385.08	A
1988	17849	Oly2 / Oly	1064406	2,412.50	
1988	18048.	WRT /WRT	1069575	10,000.00	A
1989	19140	Des /Des	1064175	130,986.15	
1992	22346	JB / Plug	1039713	3,486.42	
1992	22366	LC , Hom / Bertha		4,455.00	
1996	24862	S / Plug	103697	111,610.81	
1997	25405	S / Plug	103697	62,067.20	
2005	28671	Katrina / Katrina	1066816	2,500.00	
2007	No AR	Katrina / Katrina	1066816	3,457.00	
2007	29034	Mike / Mike	1066816	2,500.00	
2007	29495	Mike / Mike	1066816	4,600.00	
2008	No AR	Katrina / Katrina	1066816	2,675.00	
2009	30550	514098 / Hom	1069575	5,000.00	A
2016	35735	Mike / Bertha	1064406	3,624.60	
2015	35772	Plug Plug	1039713, 1039697	3,627.95	
2018	36958	679143 . Bertha	1064406	6,500.00	
2017	37206	PLUG NORTH / Plug	1039713	2,845.95	
2019	38178	1064406 / Rhyolite	1064406	2,660.20	

Table 4. **Historic claims/property, expenditures to current Tenures (cont'd)**

2019	38305	1066816 / Rhyolite	1066816	2,712.95	
2019	38307	1064715 / Des-Plug	1064715	2,703.45	
2019	38811	1064715 / Bertha	1064715	2,696.90	
2020	39010	Des-Plug/Bertha	1039697, 1064715	54,950.00	
2020	Allotted later	Des-Plug/Bertha	1064715	6,450.00	
2020	Allotted later	Des-Plug/Bertha	1073890	2,422.00	
Total Expenditure (1888 to 2020)				527,772.98	

During the most recent 36 months, there have been exploration expenditures on the current Bertha Property Tenures totalling \$83,941.45 as set above.

Table 5. **Summary of exploration history and exploration results**

Year Report Author	Owner (1) Operator (2)	Exploration type, area, amount, quantity	Results	Reference Assessment Report #
1888	Meadow Creek Mines (1)	120 sacks of copper ore prepared for shipment. 75 foot shaft of unknown age.		(1888 MMAR)
1958 McBeath	Vanex Minerals Ltd.	Geophysical: 9.0 km Magnetic	No anomalies	228
1958 McBeath	Vanex Minerals Ltd.	Geophysical: 9.0 km Magnetic	No anomalies	234
1959 Hill	Vanex Minerals Ltd.	Geophysical: 120.0 km Magnetic	No significant anomalies. Road building in the Homfray Lake area	266
1959	Vanex Minerals Ltd.	Diamond Drilling: 2 drill holes; 198 metres total.	Hole No. 1: The lower portion of the hole siliceous altered grey-green rock with considerable pyrite. Hole No. 2: Altered volcanics were noted but no mineralization was reported	18048
1972 Deleen/ Nordin	Texada Mines	Geochemical: 268 samples Geological: 775 hectares Geophysical: 23.3 km	One of four geochemical anomalies coincides with a magnetometer anomaly and an I.P. chargeability anomaly.	4041
1972 Scott/ Cochrane	Texada Mines	Geophysical: 14.3 km IP: 8.3 km	Three weak to moderate chargeability anomalies greater than 8.0 ms. Two coincident anomalies with SP anomalies	4042

Table 5. **Summary of exploration history and exploration results (cont'd)**

1972 Lammle	Newco Ventures	Geochemical: 1128 samples	Two large soil anomalies of moderate intensity in an area of intrusive diorite. Anomalies are subjacent to, or in the immediate proximity of intersections.	4057
1979 Sookochoff	Thunderbolt Resources Ltd.	Geophysical: 14.0 km, VLF; 14.0 km Magnetic,	Correlative magnetometer lows with VLF-EM anomalies possibly reflecting strong fault, shear zone or hydrothermal alteration	7268
1980 Mark	Thunderbolt Resources Ltd.	Geophysical: 4.1 km, VLF; 4.1km Magnetic	Northerly and northwesterly trending VLF-EM anomalies correlating with magnetic highs.	8032
1980 Mark	Thunderbolt Resources Ltd.	Geochemical: 383 samples	Anomalous values in copper, zinc, and molybdenum.	8397
1981 McQuarrie	Charles Boitard	Geophysical: 2.81 km IP	Two IP anomalies	9854
1982 Cukor	Visa Resources Ltd (1) I. Borovic (2)	Geochemical: Geophysical:	Apparent high magnetic response over the areas of trenching.	10551
1984 Cukor	V. Cukor (1) Promina Develop- ments Ltd.(2)	Geophysical: Magnetic, ground Physical; 3.6 km Line Grid	A definite northwest-southeast magnetic pattern was noted.	12287
1986 Crooker/ Rockel	Western Resource Technologies Inc.(2)	Geophysical: 4.0 km VLF; 4.0 km IP; 750 Magnetic;	Moderate to low VLF-EM conductance. One conductor appears coincident with a magnetic high.	14959
1986 Crooker/ Rockel	Western Resource Technologies Inc.(2)	Geophysical: 4.0 km VLF;750 m IP; 4.0 km Magnetic;	Anomalous geochemical concentrations. Several geophysical targets that require definition	15060
1987 Rockel	E.R. Rockel (1) Interpretex Resources Ltd. (2)	Geochemical: 17 soils; 2 rocks	No significant gold and silver anomalies over previous two VLF-EM conductors.	16189
1987 LaRue/ Boitard	C. Boitard (1) Menika Mining (2)	Geophysical: 3 km IP	The survey extended the north--northwest trending previous I.P. anomaly 200 metres. Two pfe peaks of 12% and 17% were the greatest to date.	17070
1988 Rockel	G.F. Crooker (1) Western Resource Technologies Inc (2)	Geochemical: 536 soil; 9 silt; 13 rock samples Geological: 8.0 hectares Geophysical: 18.6 km VLF; 16.8 km ground magnetic	One weak gold geochemical anomaly and a number of copper and zinc geochemical anomalies.	17337

Table 5. **Summary of exploration history and exploration results (cont'd)**

1988 Rockel	E.R. Rockel (1) E.R. Rockel (2)	Geochemical: 50 samples	Two anomalous gold zones correlate with slight arsenic highs.	17849
1988 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) Western Resource Technologies Inc (2)	Geochemical: 403 soil samples; 31 rock samples Geological: 200 hectares Geophysical: 6.0 km I.P.	Weakly anomalous gold, silver, copper and zinc.	18048
1989 Kim	C. Boitard (1) (2)	Drilling: 7 holes; 2046.6 m Geochemical: 45 samples	Bleaching, kaolinization and argillization plus mylonitized shear zones in places present moderate sulphide mineralization, but its auriferous content would not be significant to date.	19140
1992 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) (2)	Geophysical: 5.8 km VLF 6.3 km magnetic 6.3 km line/grid	One prominent circular shaped magnetic high defined. A number of weak to moderate strength VLF-EM conductors	22346
1992 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) (2)	Geophysical: 7.1 km VLF 7.4 km magnetic	Magnetic highs are mostly narrow, linear trends which coincide with conductor systems.	22366
1996 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) Goldcliff Resource Corporation (1) (2)	Geochemical: 24 silt samples 2697 soil samples Geophysical: 67.3 km VLF 91.0 km magnetic	Anomalous gold values in silt samples. A number of significant magnetic and electromagnetic features. Plug showing appears to be associated with a weak magnetic high, VLF conductivity	24862
1997 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) L.W. Saleken (1) Goldcliff Resource Corporation (2)	Drilling: 8 rotary drill holes Geochemical: 586 samples Physical: 5 trenches	Gold values of 0.7 to 2,850 g/t in 40-foot section with C-Q-M alteration of drill-hole PL02. Moderate south dipping zone of gold and silver mineralization.	25405
2005 Sookochoff	Aurora Capital Inc.	Geological: 489 hectares	Three cross-structural locations indicated	28671
2007 Sookochoff	L. Sookochoff (1) (2)	Geological: 370 hectares	Three cross-structural locations indicated	29034
2007 Sookochoff	L. Sookochoff (1) (2)	Geophysical: 2.0 km VLF	Four northerly trending VLF-EM anomalies	29495
2008 Sookochoff	Auror Capital Inc.	Geological:	Rhyolite:Zone of potential mineralization discovered.	No AR Figures 17-19
2008 Crooker	G.F. Crooker (1) (2)	Geochemical: 68 samples	The results of the survey did not yield any anomalous molybdenum antimony, or lead geochemical values.	30550

Table 5. **Summary of exploration history and exploration results (cont'd)**

2015 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Geochemical: 9 rock samples Prospecting: 3.0 hectares	Elevated level of Au, Ag and Cu in samples 1-4-9. Elevated levels of Pb, Zn in samples 1-4-9.	35772
2016 Sookochoff	C. & G. Delorme (1) (2)	Geological: Photo; 370.4 ha Geophysical: 4.5 km magnetic	Magnetometer low correlates with a former delineated cross-structure.	35735
2018 Sookochoff	L. Sookochoff (1) (2)	Historic analysis and evaluation	Recommended IP surveys and drill-hole to test the reported pyritic altered zone of the 1959 drill-hole	36958
2017 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Geochemical: 4 rock samples Prospecting: 2.0 hectares	Confirmed significant mineralization is present in the host Nicola Group rocks within the PLUG property	37206
2019 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Prospecting:	Confirmed significant mineralization is present in the host Nicola Group rocks within the Rhyolite property	38178
2019 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Prospecting:	Confidential until May 26, 2020	38305
2019 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Prospecting:	Confidential until April 25, 2020	38307
2019 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) (2)	Prospecting	Elevated copper values in rock samples	38811
2020 Sookochoff	K. Ellerbeck (1) Baden Resources (2)	Geophysical: - 32.8 km magnetic - 32.8 km VLF-EM	In compilation with historical results, revealed the location of a potential concealed mineral deposit	39010
2020 Sookochoff	K. Ellerbeck (1) Baden Resources (2)	Geological: Photo 8 rock samples	Three cross-structures. Brecciated rock sample correlate with one cross-structure over the 1972 copper geochem anomaly	Allotted later
2020 Ellerbeck	K. Ellerbeck (1) Baden Resources (2)	Geological: 6 rock samples	Breccia, epithermal veined rock samples correlate with a northerly fault zone.	Allotted later

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

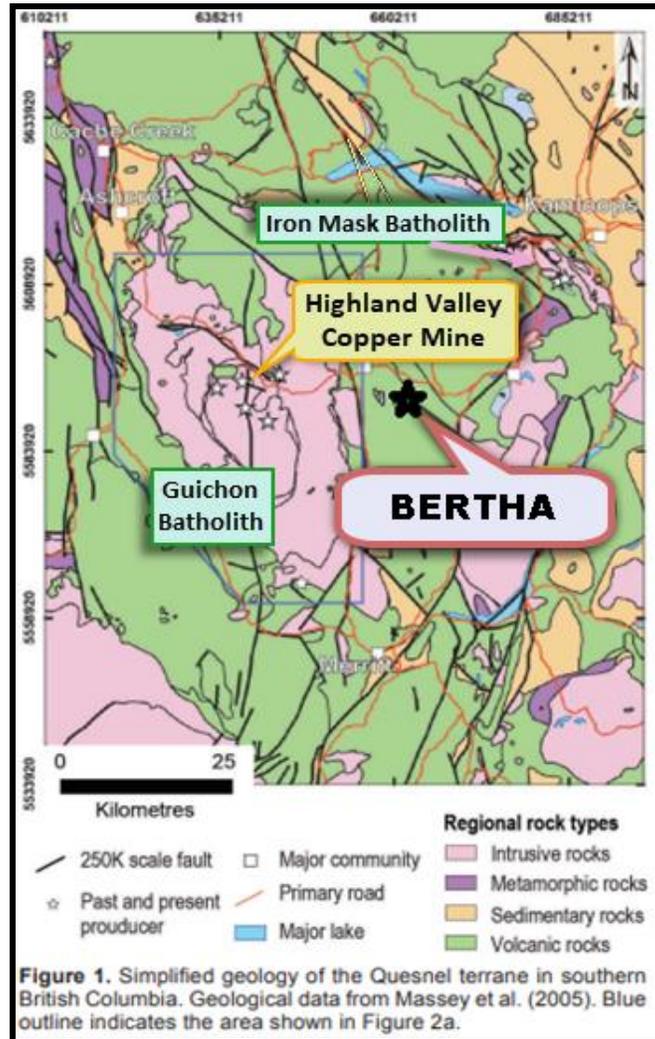
Regionally, the Bertha property is situated within the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (*Campbell and Tipper, 1970*).

The well-known Nicola Belt of Nicola Group rocks within the southern portion of the Quesnel Trough, comprised mostly of intermediate to basic volcanic flows and breccias with minor amounts of greywacke, argillite and limestone, continues nearly 200 km southward to its termination at the U.S. border.

Regional Geology and Mineralization (cont'd)

The Nicola Belt to the west is bordered in part by the Guichon Creek Batholith, host to the major porphyry copper mines of the Highland Valley, and in part to the northeast by the Iron Mask Batholith, host to the New Afton Mine. Principal structures, as suggested by regional aeromagnetic lineaments, trend mostly in a northwesterly direction.

Figure 4. Regional Geology: Quesnel Terranes
(Base map from Britton, 2016)

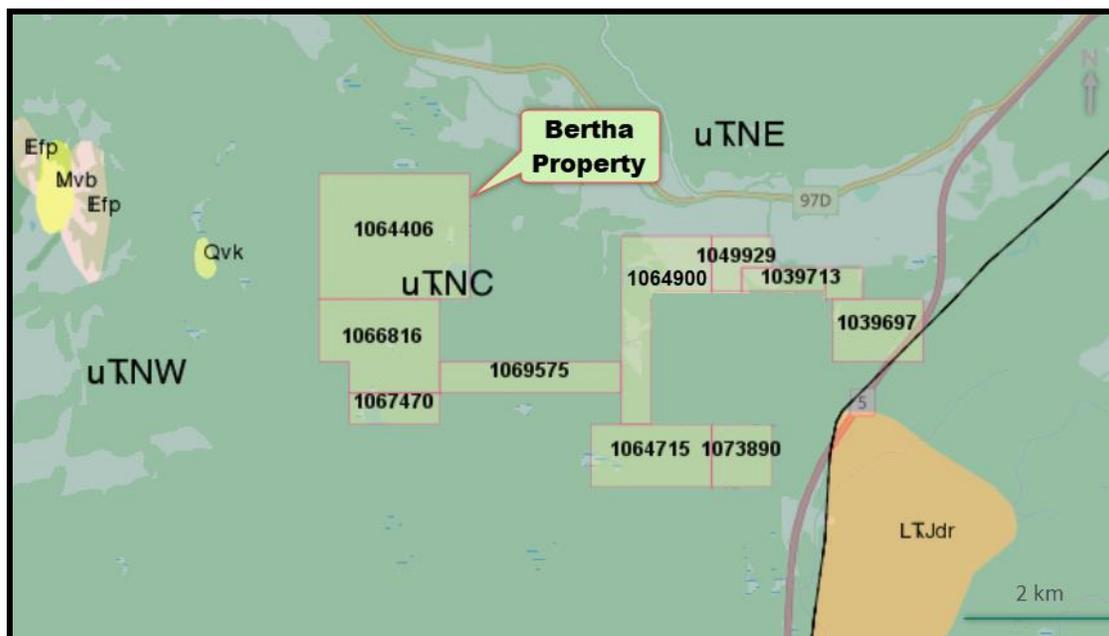


7.2 Local Geology and Mineralization

The Guichon Creek Batholith and the Nicola Group are well known for their economic importance. Small stocks within Nicola Group, because of the likelihood of copper and or molybdenum minerals occurring nearby, are economically significant as well.

Locally, the Bertha property is predominantly underlain by the Central and the Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Volcanics which are in a regional fault contact with the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Batholith four kilometres to the west.

Figure 5. **Property Geology**
(Base map from MapPlace 2)



LEGEND

Mvb

Pleistocene to Holocene-unnamed
alkaline volcanic rocks

Efp

Eocene-Penticton Group
andesitic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic-Nicola Group

uTrNW

Western Volcanic Facies
undivided volcanic rocks

uTrNC

Central Volcanic Facies
andesitic volcanic rocks

uTrNE

Eastern Volcanic Facies
basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrNva

andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTJdr

- dioritic intrusive rocks

Geological Setting and Mineralization (cont'd)

7.3 Property Geology and Mineralization (from Minfiles)

BERTHA MOLLY past producer (Stockwork)

MINFILE 092ISE012

Within Tenure 1066816

The Dupont Lake area is underlain mainly by Upper Triassic Nicola Group intermediate volcanics and derivatives. Approximately 8 kilometres to the west, Nicola Group rocks are in contact with the Lower Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith. Quartz diorite outcrops southwest of Dupont Lake.

The Bertha-Molly showing is hosted by purplish amygdaloidal andesites with intercalated reddish tuffs. These rocks are strongly fractured and chloritized.

Recent development has exposed malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, cuprite and pyrite hosted by shears and fracture-fillings in vesicular volcanics and red tuffs. Mineralization is structurally controlled with an apparent north trend. A common alteration is calcite and epidote, with silicification becoming stronger at depth.

Geological Setting and Mineralization (cont'd)**7.3 Property Geology and Mineralization (from Minfiles)****RHYOLITE showing (Hydrothermal, Epigenetic)**

MINFILE 092ISE021

Within Tenure 1064406

The area straddles a northwest trending contact between two volcanic sequences of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. To the west are plagioclase, plagioclase-augite intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic breccia, conglomerate, tuff, sandstone, local shale and augite porphyry bodies. The central portion to the east is underlain by aphanitic pillowed mafic flows. The contact between these two sequences hosts the Rhyolite occurrence.

The Rhyolite showing is underlain by grey, green or black amygdaloidal basalt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Varicoloured calcite amygdules occur within an aphanitic groundmass. Several beds of maroon to green volcanoclastic breccia occur within the basalt and contain maroon, subrounded to subangular clasts ranging up to 30 by 15 centimetres. Two northwest trending, light grey-green, aphanitic, siliceous and pyritic felsic dykes, 3 to 4 metres wide, also occur.

Mineralization occurs in amygdaloidal basalt near the flow-volcanoclastic contact and is related to narrow quartz-carbonate veinlets within shears. Several old trenches indicate the shear zone strikes approximately 335 to 345 degrees and dips steeply west. Pyrite is present with minor chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and sphalerite. Rock samples from this zone assayed up to 0.377 per cent copper, 0.218 per cent zinc and are weakly anomalous in gold and silver values (Assessment Report 18048).

Additional information on the mineralization within the Bertha property is provided in a report by Western Resource Technology wherein:

“During the 1985 exploration program a showing of "rhyolite" with up to 5% pyrite was found along the main road. A sample taken from the outcrop assayed 0.78 oz/ton Ag, 1.76% Cu and 1.52% zinc. Outcrop is generally sparse over the eastern section of the grid although several old trenches were found in the immediate vicinity of the showing. Weakly silicified andesite and rhyodacite were exposed in the trenches with up to 5% pyrite. Sample 87-005 gave weakly anomalous values of 5.5 ppm Ag and 55 ppb Au.

The proximity of these showings to the flow-pyroclastic contact makes the area a good target for stratabound massive sulphide mineralization.”

JHC showing (Volcanic redbed Cu)

MINFILE 092ISE147

Within Tenure 1064406

The property lies west of Homfray Lake and is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The area straddles a northwest trending contact between two volcanic sequences. East of the contact zone are very fine-grained red flows with occasional feldspar (plagioclase?) phenocrysts. The matrix contains moderate amounts of hematite disseminations. To the west are grey volcanics with an aphanitic to fine-grained matrix and associated feldspar and/or augite phenocrysts. Alteration consists of epidote, chlorite and carbonate. The contact zone parallels the main northwest structural trend. Northeast and north trends are also evident.

Drilling (1971) intersected disseminated chalcocite in porphyritic and amygdaloidal basalt. Fracturing and narrow shears in amygdaloidal andesite contain epidote, carbonate, quartz, malachite and chalcopyrite. A chip sample assayed 4.27 per cent copper and 14.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 17337).

*Geological Setting and Mineralization (cont'd)***7.3 Property Geology and Mineralization (from Minfiles)****MEADOW CREEK** showing

MINFILE 092ISE155

Within Tenure1039697

The area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which are cut by small granitic plugs and sills. Sparse outcroppings of Nicola Group rocks along Meadow Creek consist of altered andesite, lapilli tuff, amygdaloidal basalt and minor lenses of limy sediments which strike east to southeast and dip steeply to the north. Alteration minerals include chlorite, epidote, carbonate and hematite. A quartz-mariposite-carbonate rock outcrops along Meadow Creek and is in contact with a chlorite-mica-feldspar(?) schist that strikes 020 degrees and dips 65 to 90 degrees to the east. The schist and mafic dioritic to hornblende andesite sills form a southeastward plunging asymmetrical syncline.

Locally, an alteration zone contains gold and silver mineralization and is exposed over a surface area of 32 metres long by 2 metres wide. The alteration zone consists of chlorite-mica (fuchsite) feldspar schist containing a quartz vein stockwork that is accompanied by pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

PLUG showing (Volcanogenic)

MINFILE 092ISE196

Within Tenure1066816

The area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group that are cut by small granitic plugs and sills. Sparse outcroppings of Nicola Group rocks along Meadow Creek consist of altered andesite, lapilli tuff, amygdaloidal basalt and minor lenses of limy sediments that strike east to southeast and dip steeply to the north. Alteration minerals include chlorite, epidote, carbonate and hematite. A quartz-mariposite-carbonate rock outcrops along Meadow Creek and is in contact with a chlorite-mica-feldspar schist that strikes 20 degrees and dips 65 to 90 degrees to the east. The schist and mafic dioritic to hornblende andesite sills form a southeastward plunging asymmetrical syncline.

The quartz mariposite carbonate rock contains minor amounts of silver-bearing galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. An outcrop of highly pyritic quartz feldspar porphyry contains minor amounts of chalcopyrite.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES**8.1 Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)**

Massive sulphides deposits are currently forming in undersea locations characterized by "Black Smokers". These Black Smokers are plumes of sulphide-rich fluids and represent the venting of hydrothermal fluids, rich in base and precious metals, onto the ocean floor. In contrast to other volcanic-hosted deposits, many Besshi-type deposits (named after a the Besshi Copper Mine in Japan) form thin, laterally extensive sheets of pyrrhotite- and (or) pyrite-rich massive sulfide rock; however, the characteristics of Besshi-type deposits vary considerably. Besshi deposits are notable for their ore concentrations of copper and cobalt and only minor concentrations of zinc (S. Master, 1997 and 1998).

Deposit Types (cont'd)

8.2 Auriferous quartz - Lode Gold deposits

Gold may occur as deposits called lodes, or veins, in fractured rocks. Lode deposits are considered primary gold deposits because they are bedrock deposits that have not been moved. They come in a range of shapes and sizes and can form tabular cross-cutting vein deposits but also may be breccia zones, irregular replacement bodies, pipes, stockworks, and other shapes.

8.3 Sedex

Sedex Deposits are formed when ore bearing fluids discharge onto a seafloor and mix with seawater. When the two fluids mix, a variety of chemical processes take place that result in the precipitation of minerals on the seafloor. These deposits are laid down congruent with the stratigraphy of the seafloor and are fine grained and finely laminated characteristics of "sedimentary deposits."

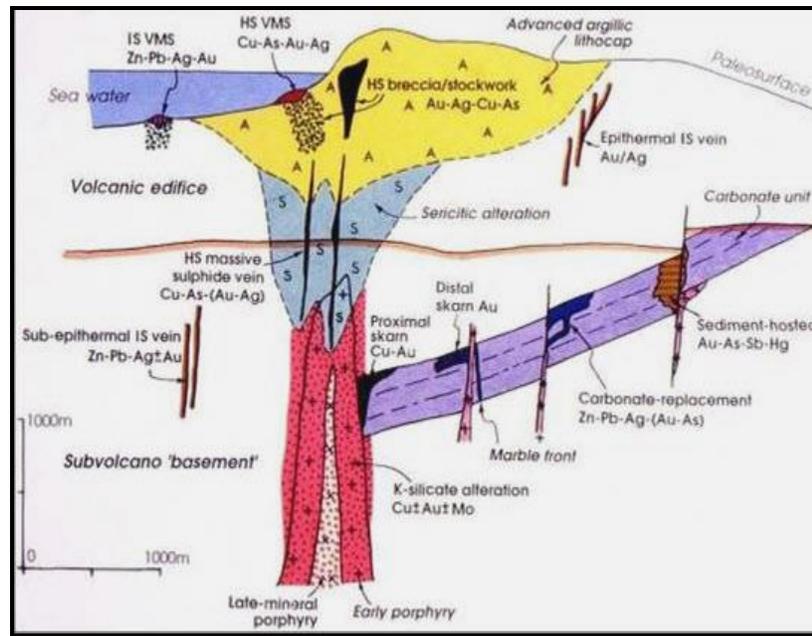
Concentrated amounts of minerals can be found in "trap sites," which are depressed areas of the ocean floor where the minerals may settle. Occasionally, mineralization develops in the faults and feeder conduits that fed the mineralizing system. There are a few different mechanisms that may create the mineralizing fluids that form Sedex deposits. They may be from magmatic fluids from sub seafloor magma chambers and hydrothermal fluids generated by the heat of a magma chamber intruding into saturated sediments.

Fluids that come from a shallow depth are rich in iron and manganese, fluids that penetrate deeper pick up lead and zinc. Copper is picked up by fluids that reach an even greater depth. The Sullivan Pb-Zn Mine in British Columbia was worked for 105 years and produced 16,000,000 tonnes of lead and zinc, as well as 9,000 tonnes of silver. It was Canada's longest lived continuous mining operation and produced metals worth over \$20 billion in terms of 2005 metal prices. Grades were in excess of 5% Pb and 6% Zn.

The ore genesis of the Sullivan ore body is summarized by the following process: Sediments were deposited in an extensional second-order sedimentary basin during extension; Earlier, deeply buried sediments devolved fluids into a deep reservoir of sandy siltstones and sandstones; Intrusion of dolerite sills into the sedimentary basin raised the geothermal gradient locally; Raised temperatures prompted over-pressuring of the lower sedimentary reservoir which breached overlying sediments, forming a breccia diatreme; Mineralizing fluid flowed upwards through the concave feeder zone of the breccia diatreme, discharging onto the seafloor; Ore fluids debouched onto the seafloor and pooled in a second-order sub-basin's depocentre, precipitating a stratiform massive sulfide layer from 3 to 8 m thick, with exhalative chert, manganese and barite (www.en.wikipedia.org; Lyons, W. et al., 2006; Lydon, 1996; Taylor et al., 2000).

Figure 6. Geological model of types of mineral occurrences that may occur in a volcanic environment

(Map from: <http://earthsci.org/mineral/mindep/skarn/skarn.html>)



8.4 Potential mineral deposit types

8.4.1 Porphyritic copper-gold

Porphyry copper deposits contain disseminated mineralization, meaning that a large volume of shattered rock contains a ramifying network of tiny quartz veins, spaced only a few centimetres apart, in which grains of the copper ore occur with pyrite. The shattered rock serves as a permeable medium for the circulation of a hydrothermal solution, and the volume of rock that is altered and mineralized by the solution can be huge: porphyry coppers are among the largest of all hydrothermal deposits, with some giant deposits containing many billions of tons of ore. Although in most deposits the ore averages only between 0.5 and 1.5 percent copper by weight, the tonnages of ore mined are so large that more than 50 percent of all copper produced comes from porphyry coppers. (Summary excerpt from britannica.com).

Porphyry coppers are often associated with stratovolcanoes. As a result of the volcanism that rings the Pacific Ocean basin, porphyry coppers are conspicuous features of mineralization along the western borders of North and South America and in the Philippines. Among the major deposits are El Teniente, El Salvador, and Chuquicamata in Chile, Cananea in Mexico, and, in the United States, Bingham Canyon in Utah, Ely and Yerington in Nevada, and San Manuel in Arizona.

8.4.2 Epithermal

Epithermal gold deposits are a type of lode deposit that contain economic concentrations of gold, silver and in some cases base metals including copper, lead and zinc. Gold is the principal commodity of epithermal deposits, and can be found as native gold, or alloyed with silver.

Potential mineral deposit types (cont'd)

Epithermal (cont'd)

As a lode deposit, epithermal deposits are characterized as having minerals either disseminated through the ore-body or contained in a network of veins. Epithermal deposits are distinctive from low-grade bulk tonnage deposits such as porphyries in that they are typically high-grade, small size deposits. A few characteristics distinguish epithermal deposits. These deposits are found near the surface and mineralization occurs at a maximum depth of 1 km, but rarely deeper than 600 m. These deposits represent a high-grade, easily mineable source of gold (excerpt from "an overview of Epithermal Gold Deposits"; www.nasdaq.com).

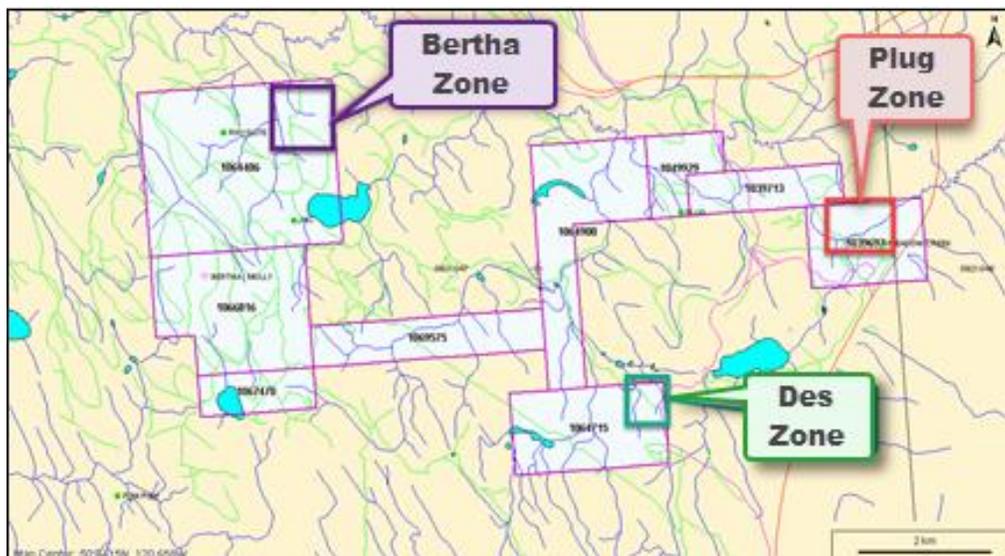
8.4.3 Skarn

Skarns or tactites are hard, coarse-grained metamorphic rocks that form by a process called *metasomatism*. Skarns tend to be rich in calcium-magnesium-iron-manganese-aluminium silicate minerals, which are also referred to as calc-silicate minerals. These minerals form as a result of alteration which occurs when hydrothermal fluids interact with a protolith of either igneous or sedimentary origin. In many cases, skarns are associated with the intrusion of a granitic pluton found in and around faults or shear zones that intrude into a carbonate layer such as a dolomite or limestone. Skarns can form by regional, or contact metamorphism and therefore form in relatively high temperature environments. The hydrothermal fluids associated with the metasomatic processes can originate from either magmatic, metamorphic, meteoric, marine, or even a mix of these. The resulting skarn may consist of a variety of different minerals which are highly dependent on the original composition of both the hydrothermal fluid and the original composition of the protolith.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The Bertha property includes three prime mineral zones, Bertha, Plug, and Des, on which historical exploration results were sufficiently encouraging, as deemed by the author of this report, to warrant an advanced exploration program.

Figure 7. Index Map: Location of the three Mineral Zones on the Bertha Property
(Base claim map from MapPlace)



9.1 Bertha-Zone

Due to snow conditions, the Bertha Zone was not included in the 2020 exploration program, however, it remains a prime exploration target that is to be recommended for future exploration program which is warranted based on positive historical exploration results; some of which are summarized as follows.

- At the JHC mineral showing, a 1959, the core of a 109 metre diamond drill hole revealed that the lower portion of the hole encountered a siliceous, altered grey-green rock with considerable pyrite. This is typical of a halo effect to a mineral bearing intrusive.
- Subsequent geological and geological exploration results on the specific area revealed indications for such an intrusive in the scattered anomalous values of gold, silver, and copper in soil samples, malachite and chalcopryrite mineralization of 4.2% copper in a rock sample, and the common location of a porphyry resource at the transitional zone between 1st derivative high and low magnetometer expressions.
- At the Rhyolite mineral showing, exploration results also indicate potential stratabound massive sulphide mineralization in the reported pyrite concentrations of up to 20%, with minor chalcopryrite, azurite, malachite and sphalerite. The sampling indicated anomalous gold (41 ppb), silver (4.1 ppm), copper (3770 ppm) and zinc (2183 ppm) values all in the proximity of these showings to the flow-pyroclastic contact.
- The Bertha past producer is classified by Minfile as a stockwork; a stockwork is commonly associated to a porphyry type deposit.
- Historical exploration results indicated three localized cross-structures within the eastern portion of Tenure 106686 (Sookochoff, 2007); two of which are shown peripheral to the Bertha Molly Minfile location and may indicate the location of the 1888 reported 75 foot shaft of unknown age and the 120 sacks of copper ore prepared for shipment (1888 MMAR).

9.2 2020 Exploration Program

During February, 2020 Baden Resources Inc. completed a geophysical program on the Plug and the Des Zones. The program encompassed 32.8 line kilometres of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys on each of the two Zones and was completed at a cost of \$54,950.00.

The initiation of the program the program was based on encouraging historical exploration results and from previous exploration work the writer has done on ground covered by the Bertha property.

The selected areas for exploration were based on the conclusions by the author, which included the following historical information:

9.2.1 Plug Zone

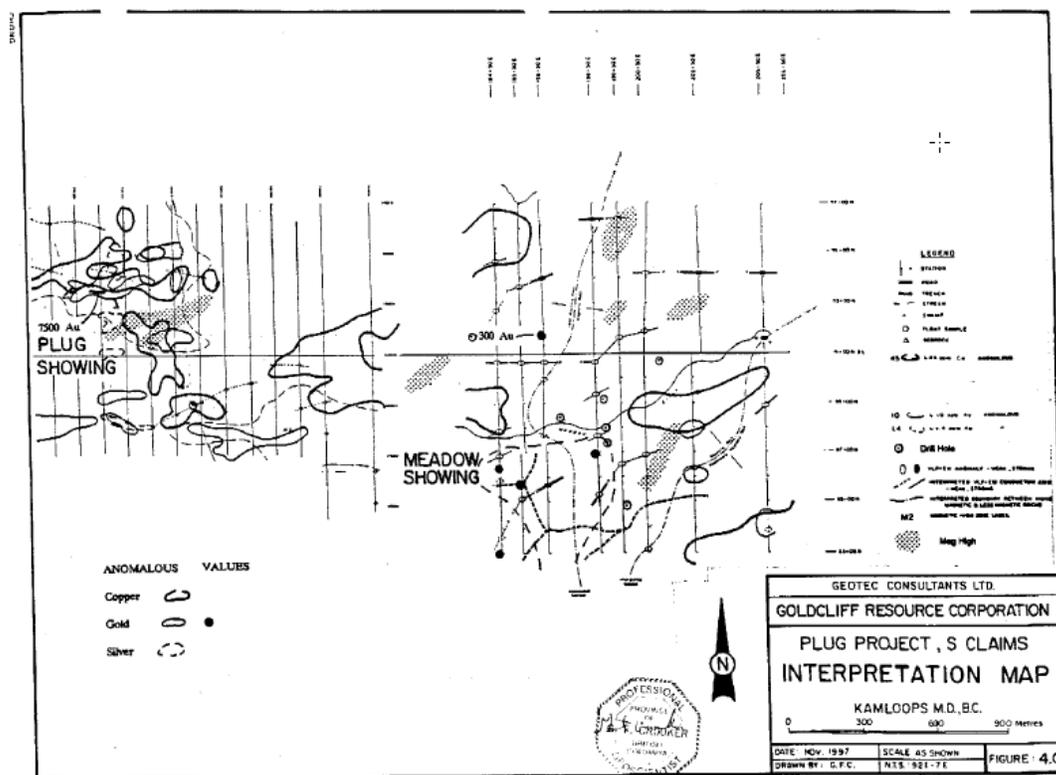
- Exploration results in this specific area are indicative of a potential mineralized porphyry. As the area contains locations of carbonate-quartz-mariposite (C-Q-M) altered rock which contains minor amounts of silver-bearing galena, sphalerite, and chalcopryrite, the mariposite alteration is significant as it is often associated with precious metal mineralization. A grab sample of carbonate altered rock reportedly assayed 7.5 grams per tonne (g/t) gold and 67.5 g/t silver (Crooker, 1998).

2020 Exploration Program (cont'd)
Plug Zone (cont'd)

- As the mineralization appears to be directly related with the alteration, the association is assumed to be derived from hydrothermal fluids which would be sourced from a buried crystallizing magmatic chamber. This is indicated from trench samples which gave an assay average of 4.35 g/t gold and 522 g/t silver over a strike length of 11.98 metres including 20.78 g/t gold and 113 g/t silver over a width of 0.56 metres (Crooker, 1998). In testing the trench mineralization to depth, percussion drill (PDH-02) assays returned an average of 1.30 g/t gold and 1.72 g/t silver over a length of 9.92 metres (Crooker, 1997).
- An indication for a potential concealed mineral resource at the Meadow Creek showing is the reported anomalous chargeability anomaly peaking at 15 m.s. which may be due to an increase in volume percent sulphides or other polarizing material (Cochrane, 1972.) and at the Plug showing, a large area of C-Q-M alteration, a weak magnetic high, VLF conductivity, and an interpreted fault intersection at the centre of the detail grid area.

Figure 8. Compilation Map Showing the Plug and Meadow Showings of the Plug Zone

(Map from AR 25405; Crooker 1997; Figure 4.0; page 15)



The 2020 exploration program of the Plug Zone was over the Meadow Showing.

Figure 9. Plug Zone: Exploration Grid Location and Magnetometer Survey Results
(Base Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

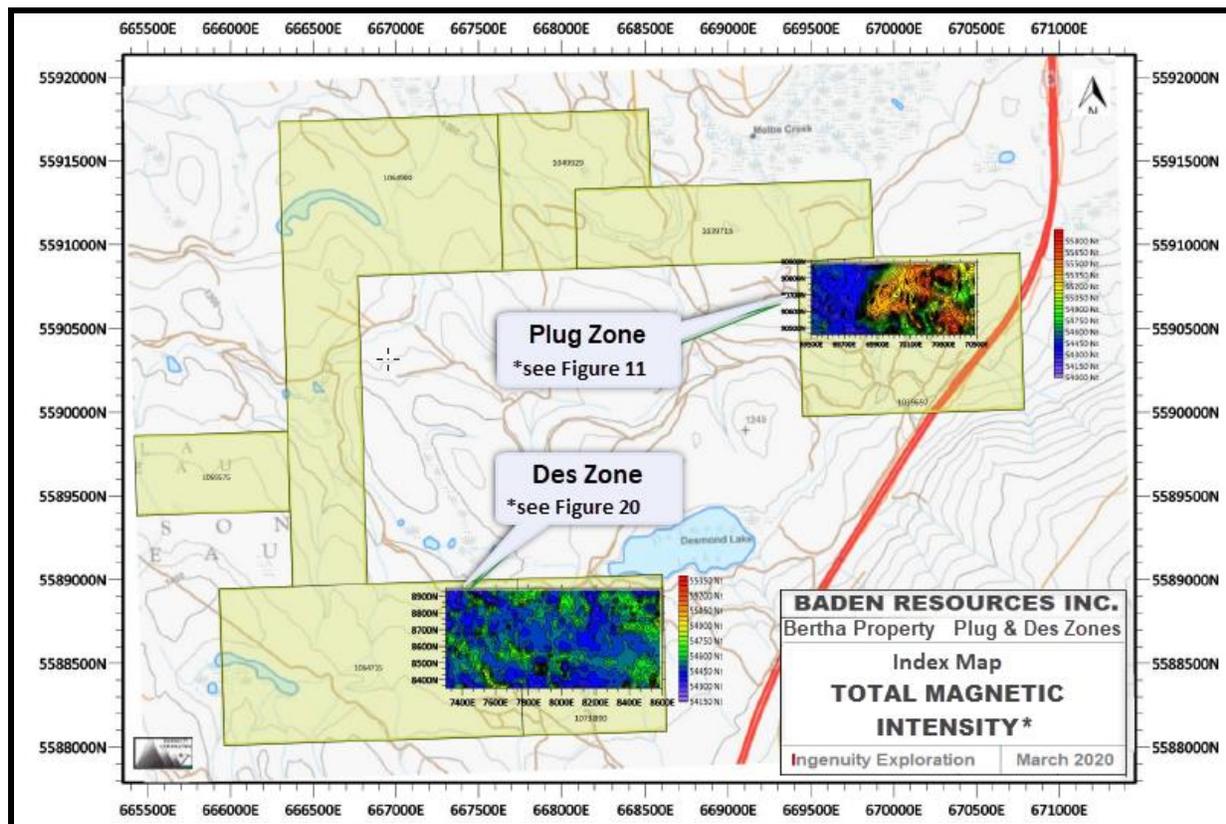


Figure 10. Plug Zone: Compilation Map 2020 Magnetic Map and Contoured IP

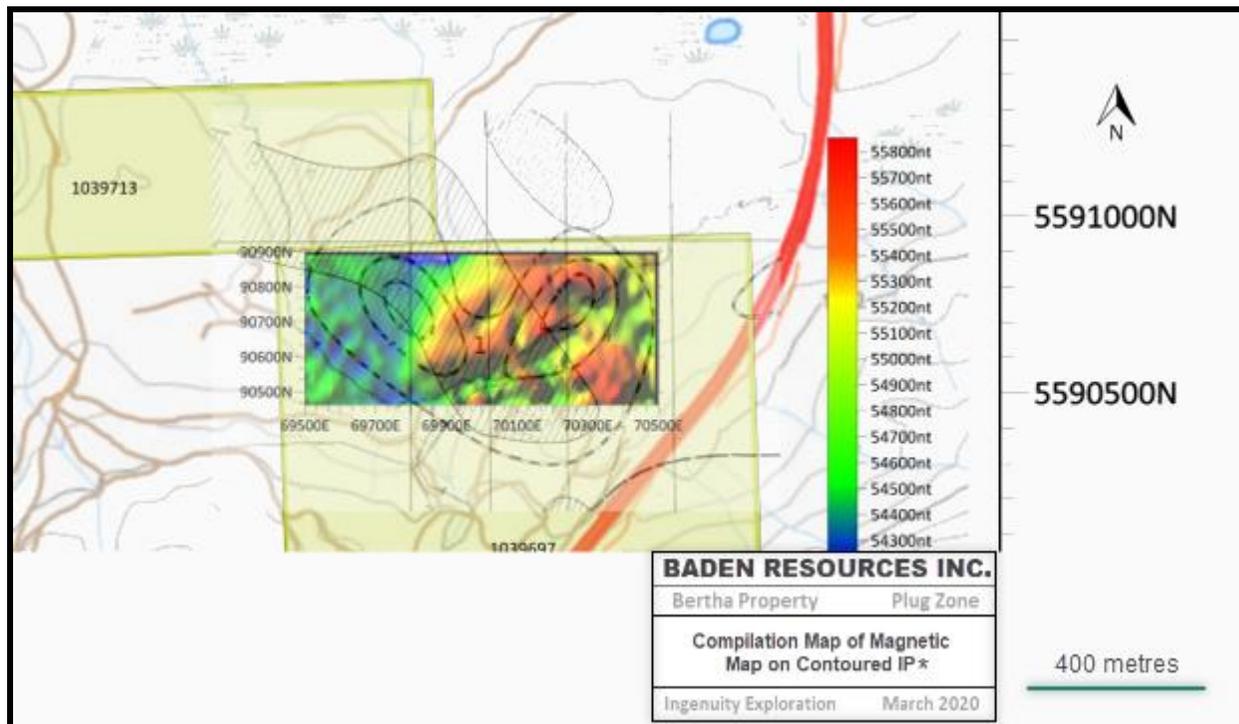


Figure 11. Plug Zone: Total Magnetic Intensity Colour Relief

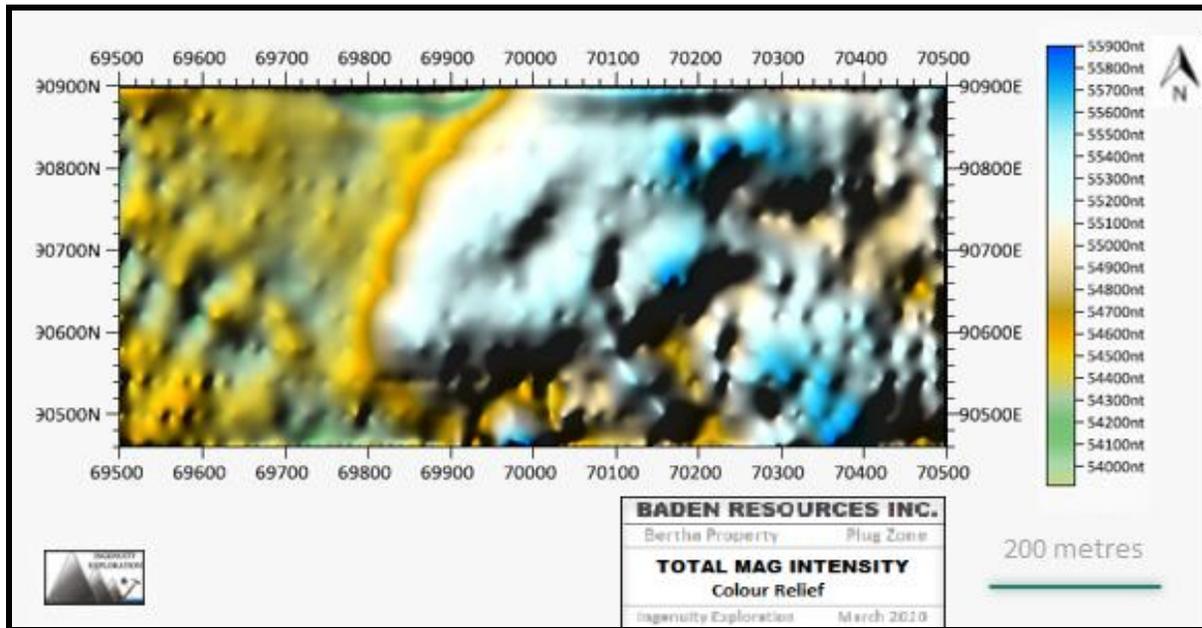


Figure 12. Plug Zone: Total Magnetic Intensity 3D View
(Base Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

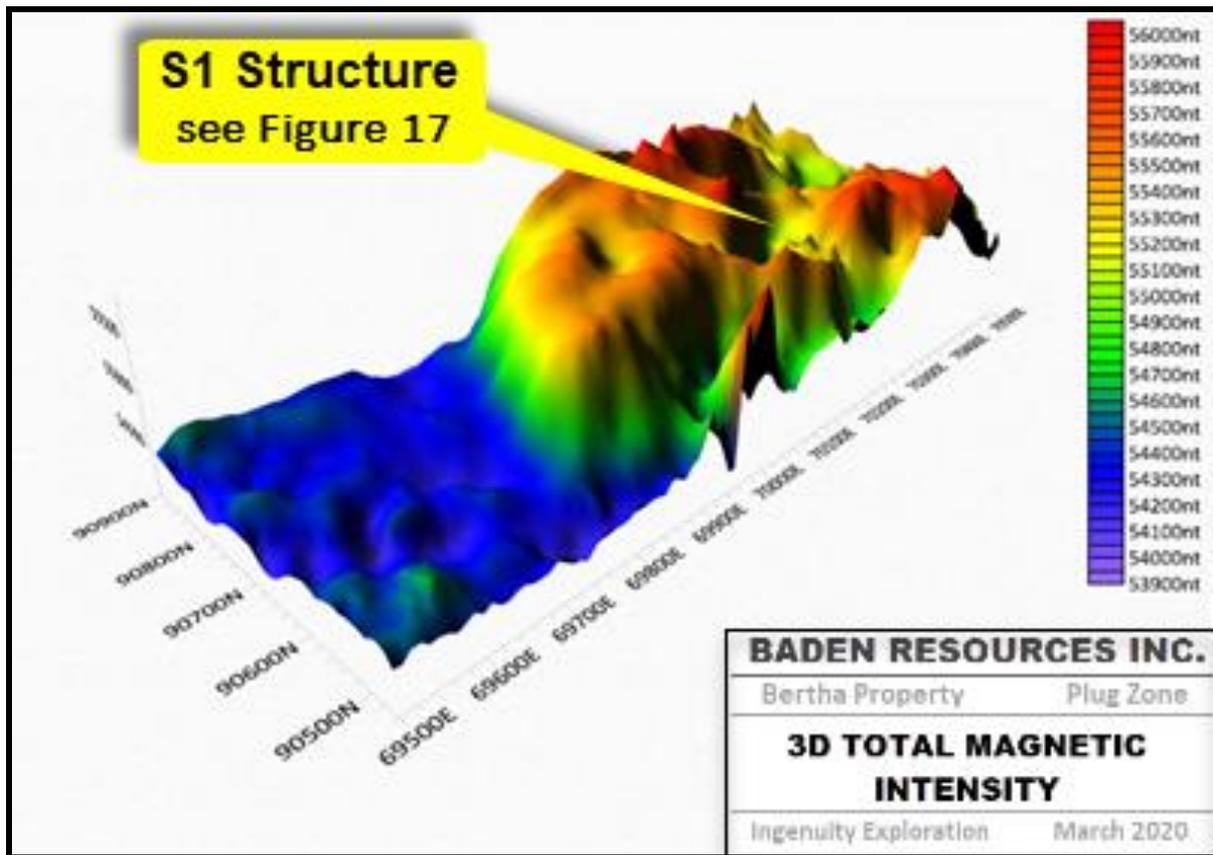


Figure 13. Plug Zone: Correlation Map of 2020 Magnetometer Survey and 1972 ppm gold/silver geochem anomalies

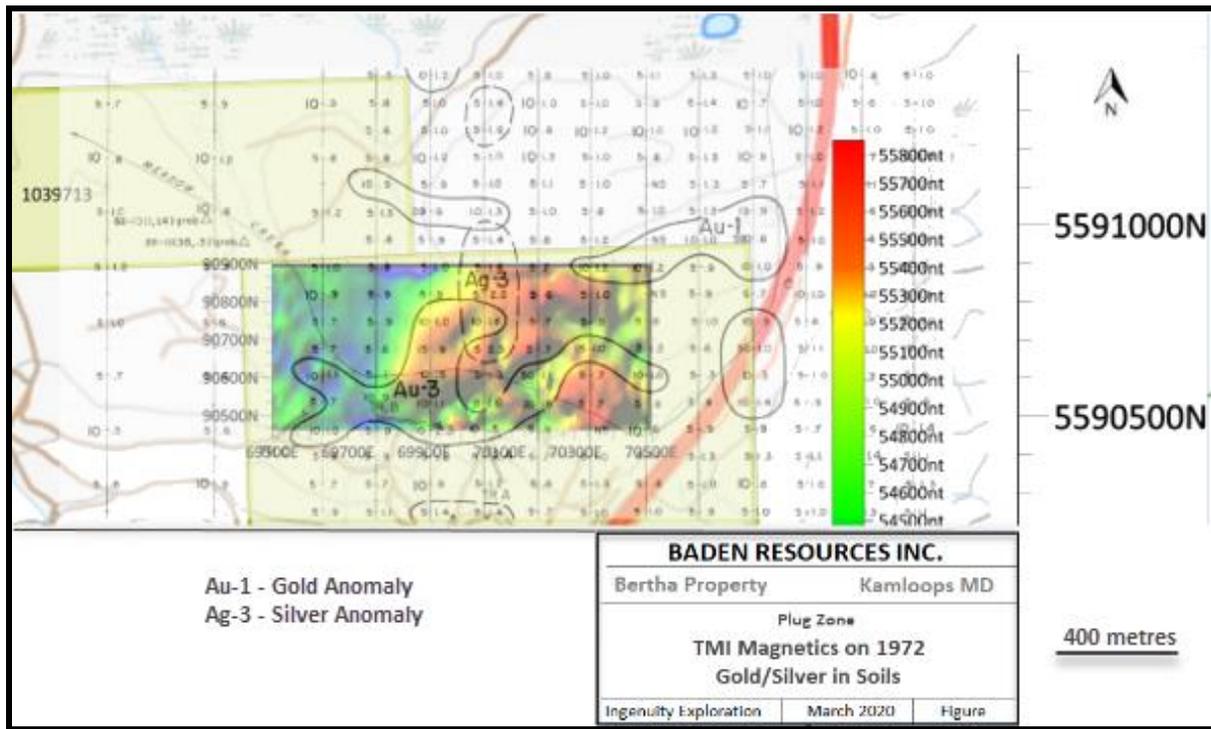


Figure 14. Plug Zone: Compilation of 2020 TMI Magnetics and 1972 Copper-in-Soil Anomalies

(*Copper geochem map from a selected area of Map M-4 in AR 4057; Lammler, 1972)

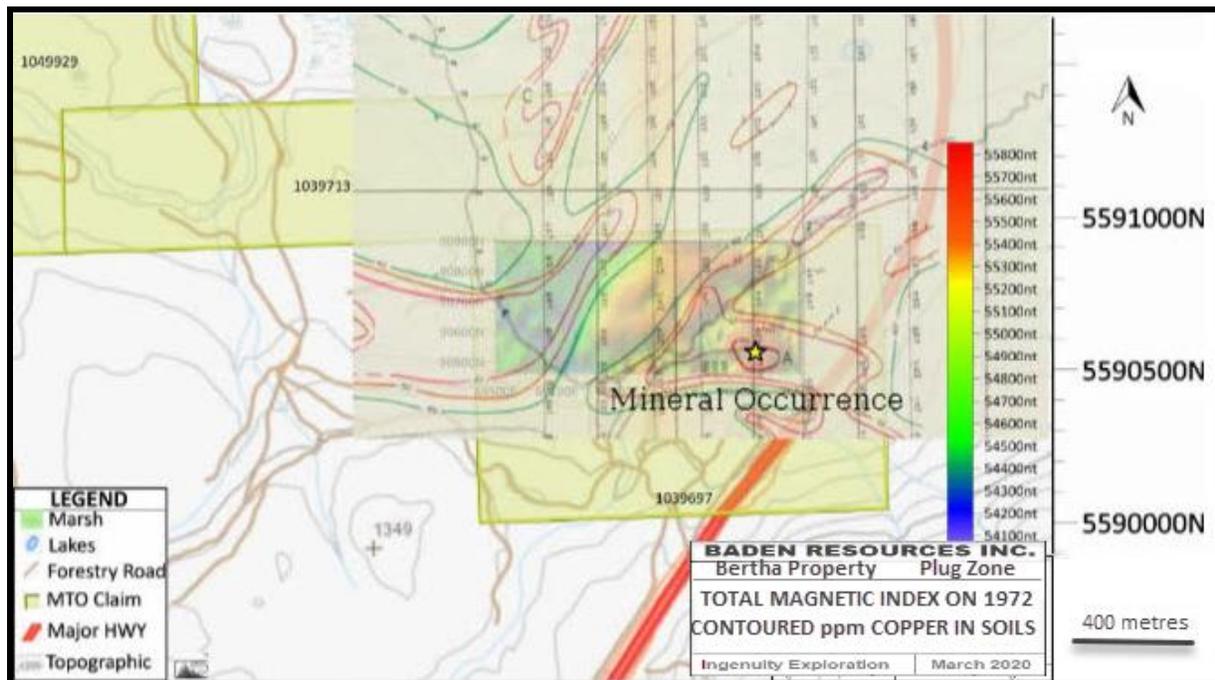


Figure 15. Plug Zone: VLF EM Fraser In-Phase
(Base Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

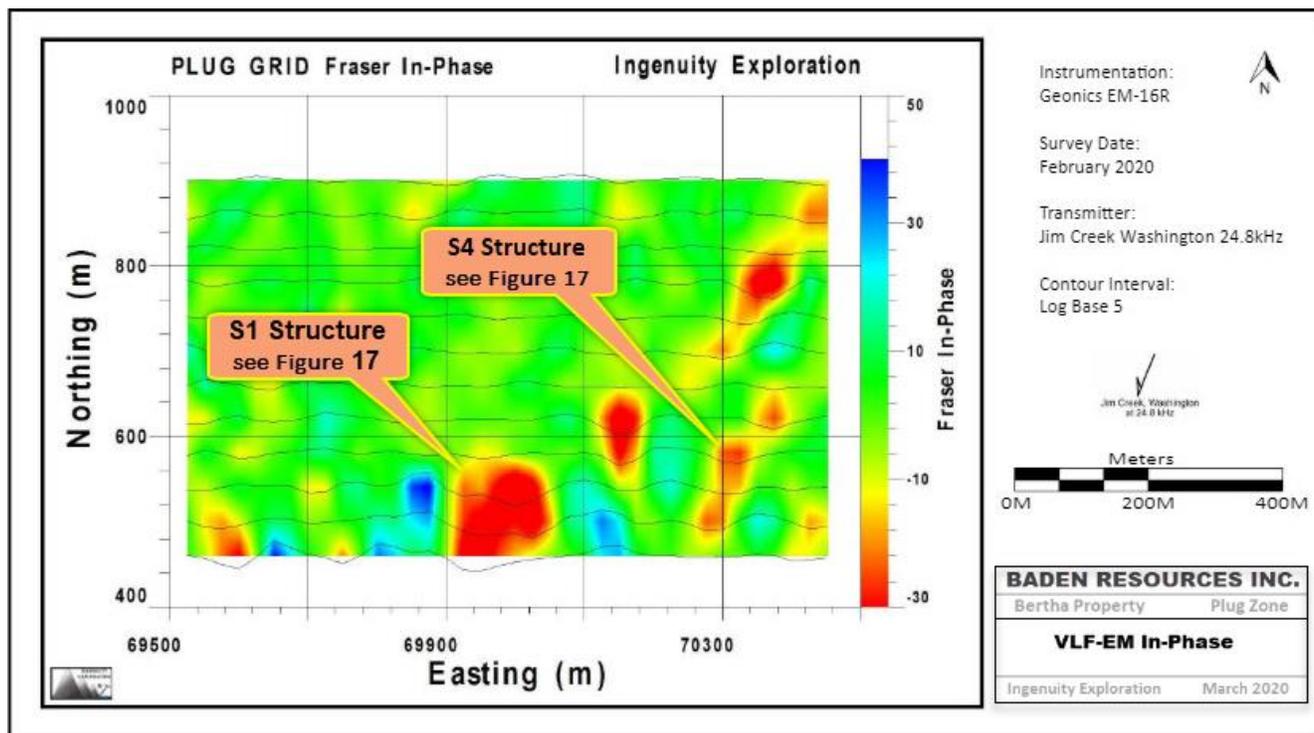
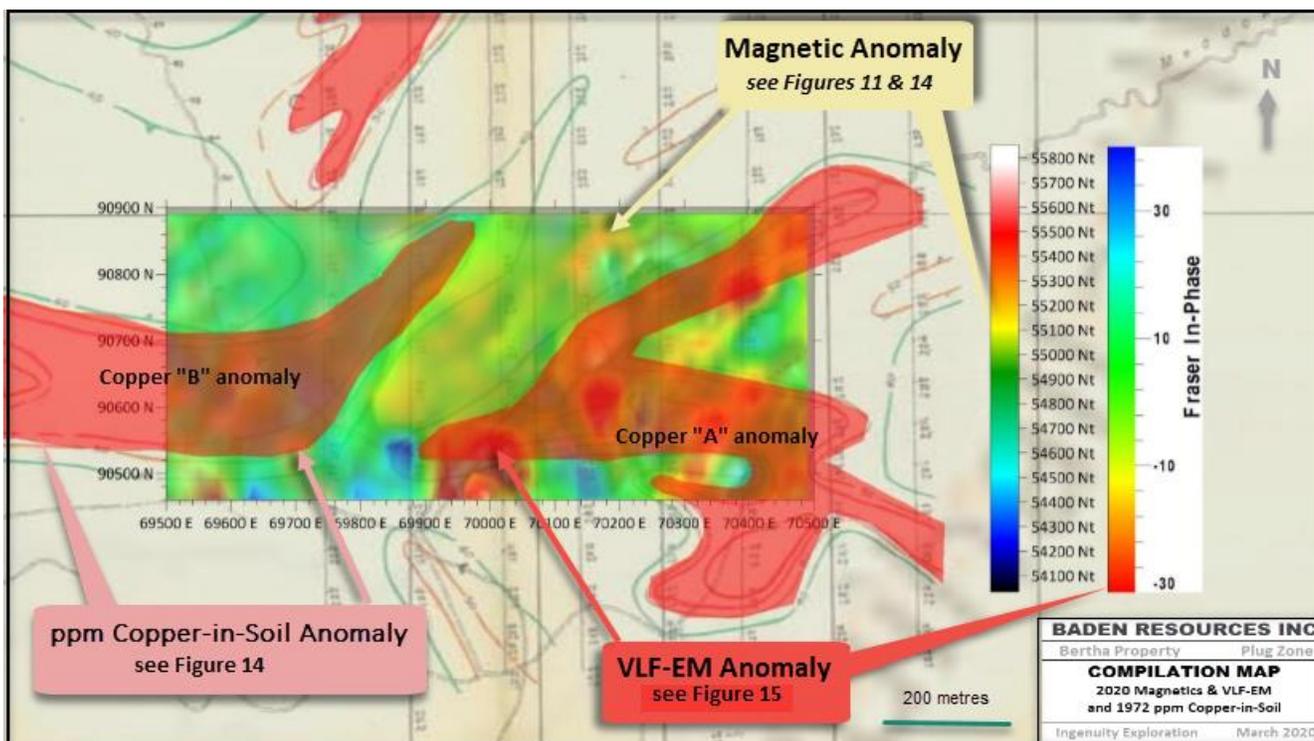
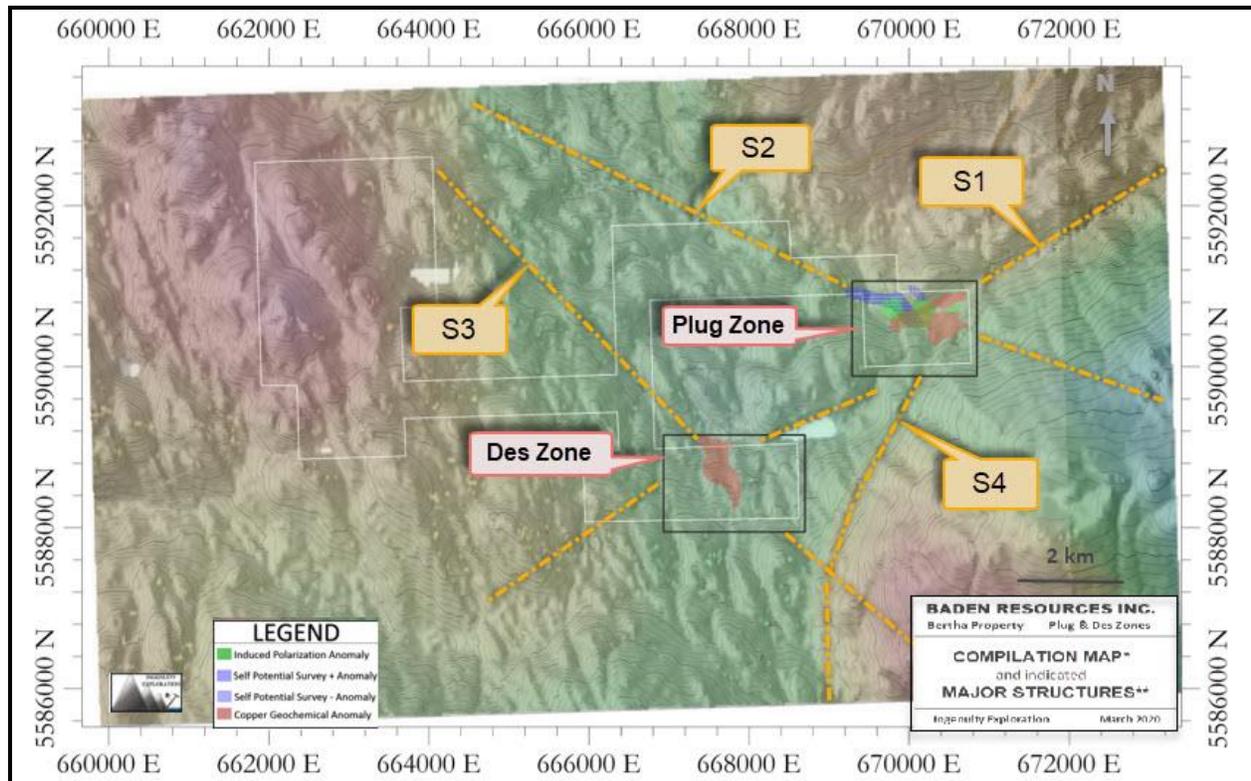


Figure 16. Plug Zone: Compilation Map 2020 Magnetic and VLF-EM Anomalies on 1972 Copper-in-Soil with Anomalies Shaded Red



(Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

Figure 17. Plug and Des Zones: Compilation Map of Coloured Copper-in-Soil and IP/ Self Potential Anomalies on a Shaded Relief Map with Indicated Structures
(Base Map: Ingenuity Exploration)



9.2.2 Des Zone

From 1972, when a 640 metre north-northwesterly trending copper in soil anomaly was delineated (Hogan, 1972) to 1989 when exploration consisted of seven diamond-drill holes and 45 soil samples (Kim, 1989), the progressive exploration on the ground covered by the Des Zone area, the results provided many indications of a potential concealed mineral mineral zone. These include:

- Five intersecting regional aeromagnetic lineaments. The possible economic significance of these several lineaments is readily apparent as is the area of their intersections (Lammle, 1972).
- Two large soil anomalies of moderate intensity in an area of intrusive diorite. Anomalies are subjacent to, or in the immediate proximity of, the intersections (Lammle, 1972);

Although no significant mineralization resulted from the 1989 drilling program, localized disseminations of native copper in a basalt/trachyandesite was logged (Assay of 503 ppm copper in a section of noted native copper flakes).

A 68 metre section at the bottom of Hole No. Des 89-5 included quartz-carbonate alteration with pyritic disseminations. In addition, localized sections of kaolinized and argillized core is indicated as proximal to an intrusive with a moderate amount of epidote occurring in places.

Des Zone (cont'd)

The highest copper assay of 965 ppm, where no mineralization was logged, was from a section of serpentinite which could be a favourable rock type causing the deposition of stray minerals in an ideal chemical environment.

All the drill core assays revealed a very high carbonate content indicating a general area of alteration with noted carbonate and disseminated pyrite, possibly in zones of increased fracturing and/or brecciation, although there was no obvious increase in carbonate or iron content in the logged carbonate/pyrite sections.

The interpretation of the exploration results is that the signatures of a deep-seated porphyritic intrusive are migrating to surface via the fractures caused by, or associated with, the regional structures. The intersection of the five structures would be the prime location for surficial indication of the intrusive content, as the location should be the zone of maximum brecciation and the ideal zone for migration of hydrothermal fluids to surface.

Figure 18. Des Zone: Compilation Index Map of the 2020 Magnetometer Grid and Survey Results
(Base Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

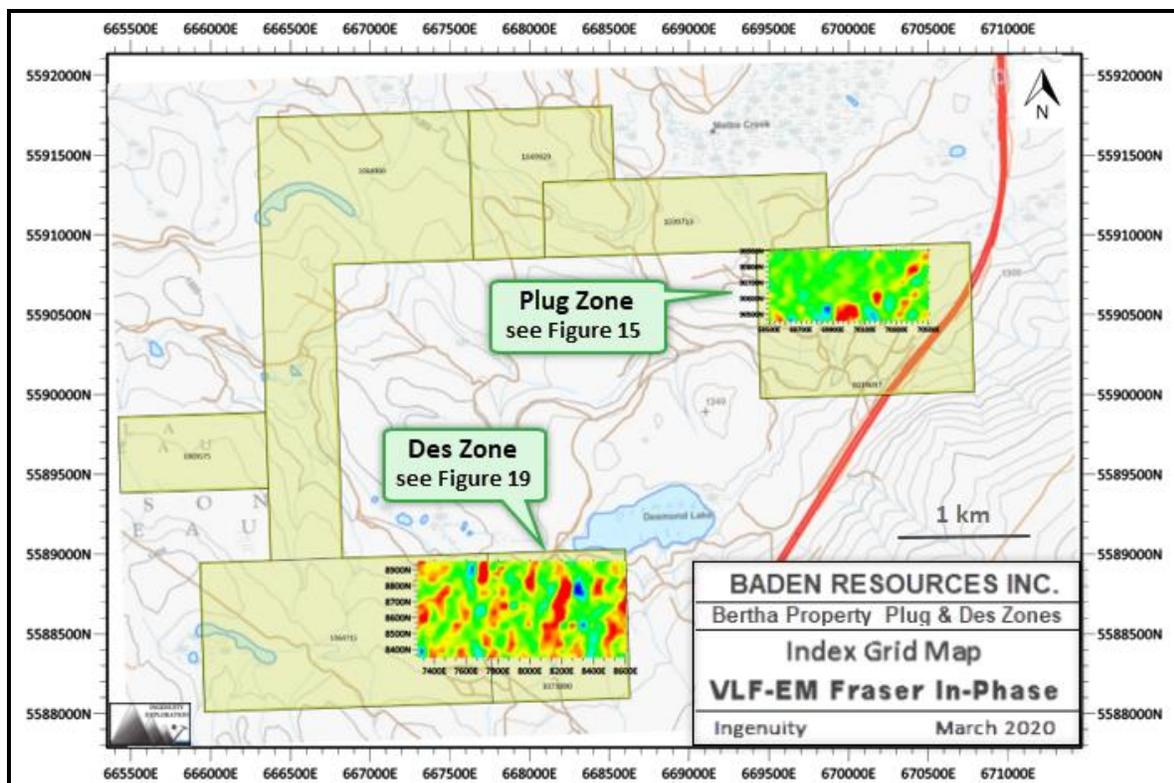


Figure 19. Des Zone: VLF-EM Fraser In Phase
(Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

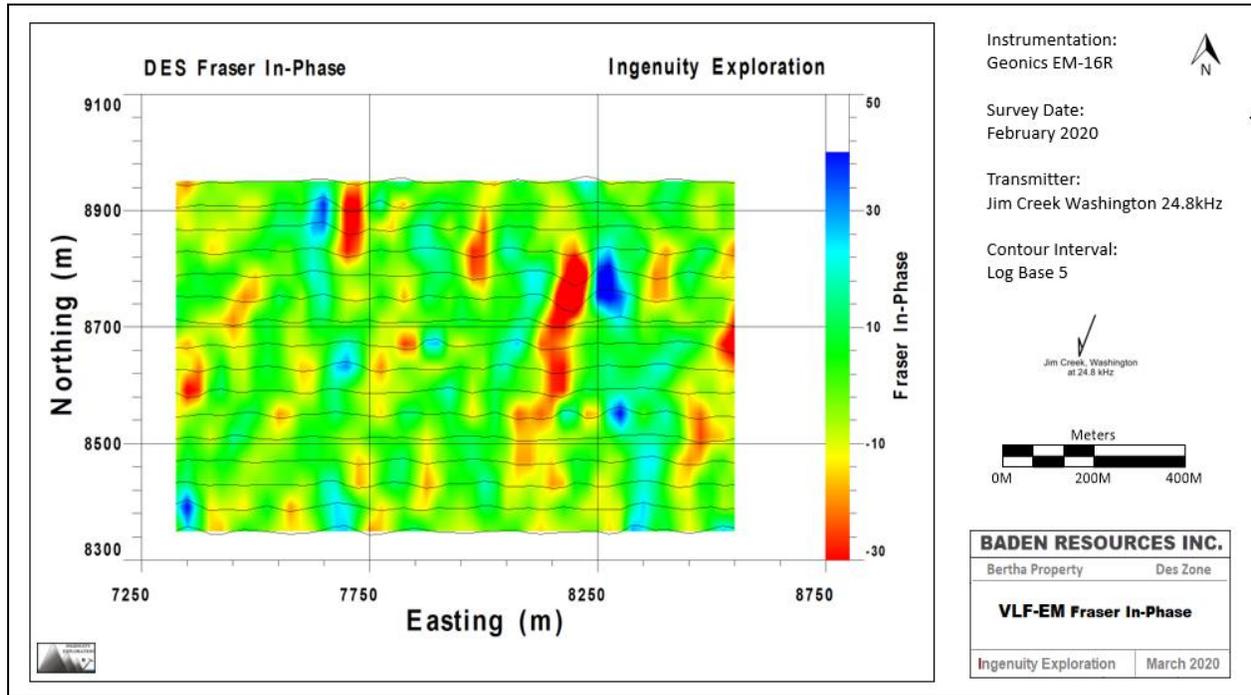


Figure 20. Des Zone: Total Magnetic Intensity
(Map: Ingenuity Exploration)

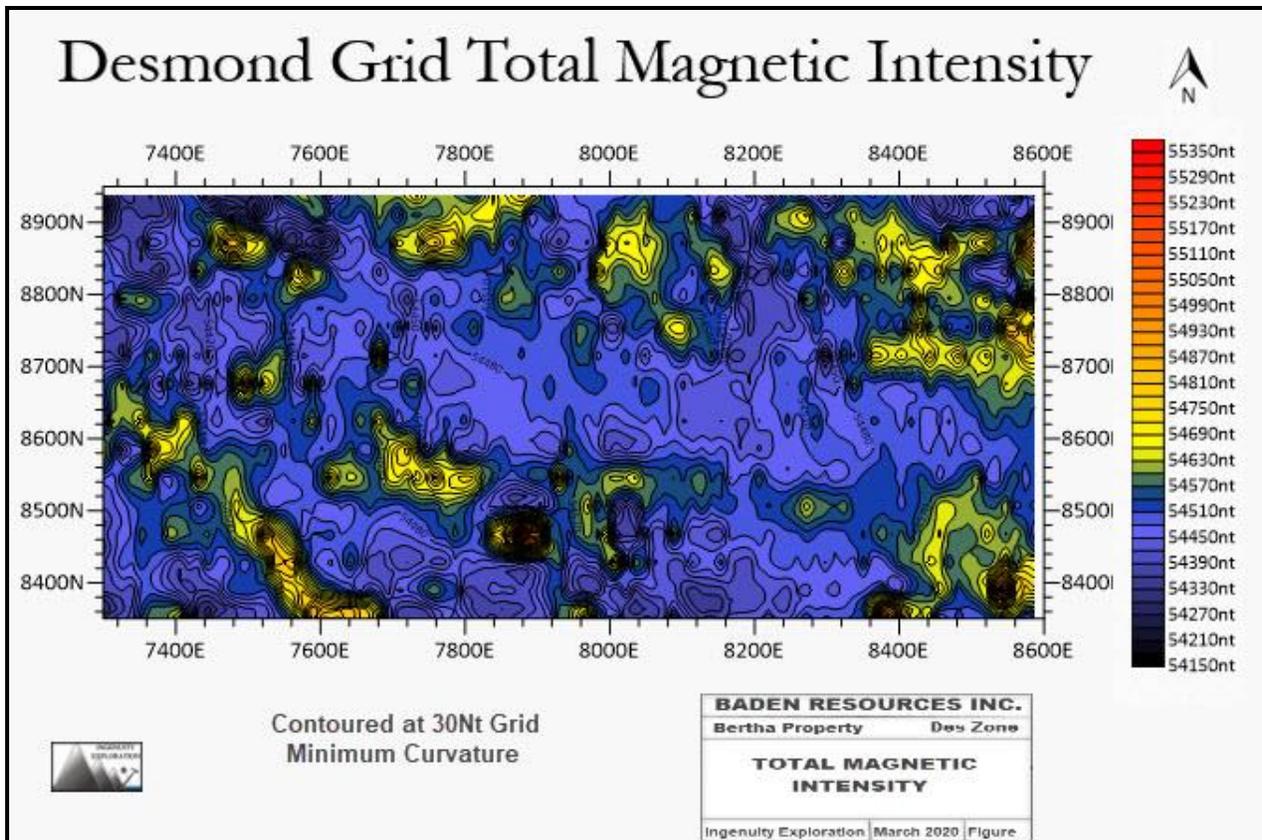


Figure 21. Des Zone: Compilation of 2020 Total Magnetic Intensity and 1972 ppm Copper in Soil

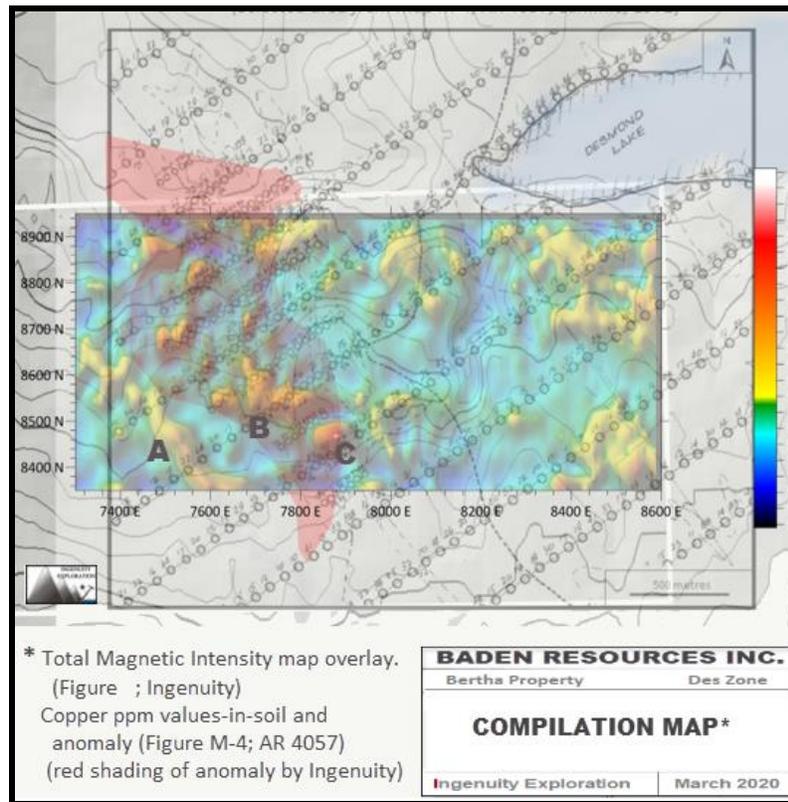
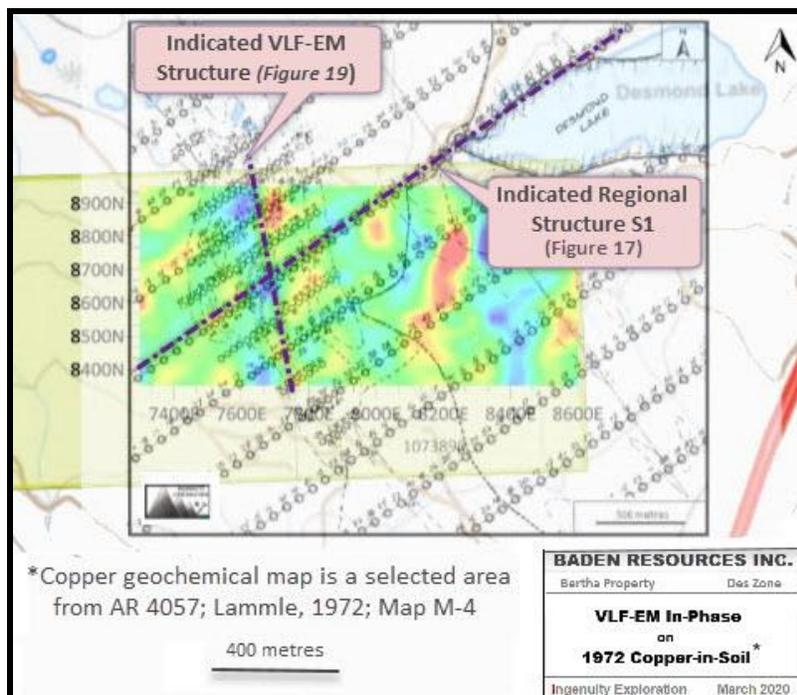


Figure 22. Des Zone: Compilation Map of 2020 VLF-EM and 1972 ppm Copper in-Soil



9.2.2.1 Des Zone: Structural Analysis

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections that could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any residual fluids from a potentially mineral laden reservoir source.

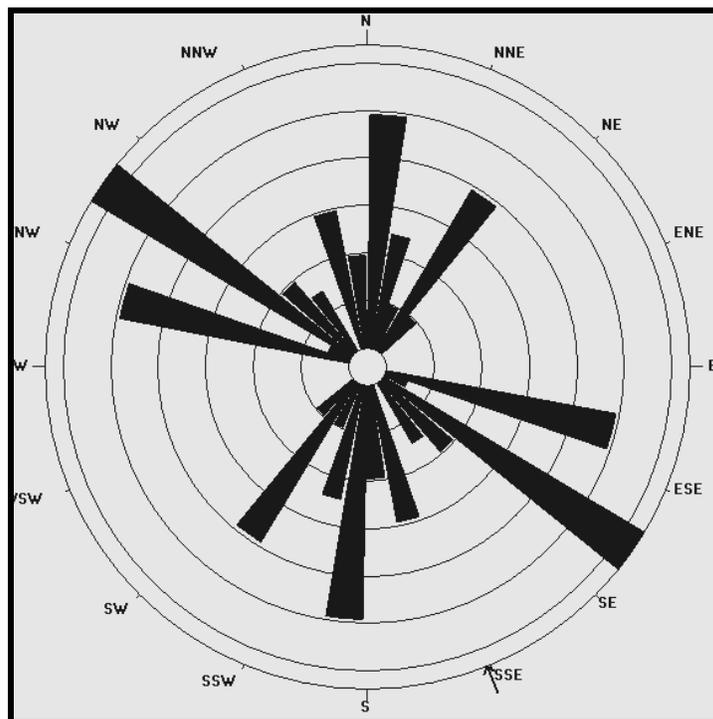
b) Method

A shaded relief image for two Tenures of the Bertha property **1064715 and 1073890**, was obtained from MapPlace2. The shaded relief image provided by MapPlace2 uses a single direction of light oriented at 325°N to create its shading and does not represent a composite image composed of multiple light directions. The DEM image was examined and lineaments were delineated manually. The manually defined lineaments defined from a shaded relief image can represent joints, faults or shear zones. Professional experience was used to define all lineaments, primary structures and prospective areas shown in Figure 22.

c) Results

Three cross-structural locations, A, B, & C were delineated from indicated major northeasterly and northwesterly trending structures.

Figure 23. Rose Diagram from Indicated lineaments of Tenures 1064715 and 1073890



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 68

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.0 data]

Maximum = 19.1% [13 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 158-338

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±28.1°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 158.3 - 338.3

Circ. Median = not calculated

Circ. Mean Dev. about median = not calculated

(Not calculated if too many data, or data are

axial (non-polar), and too coarsely grouped

Circ. Variance = 0.27

Circular Std.Dev. = 45.66°

Circ. Dispersion = 3.93

Circ. Std Error = 0.2405

Circ. Skewness = -0.22

Circ. Kurtosis = -8.91

kappa = 0.59

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 19.09

Mean Resultant length = 0.2808

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.2042; Sbar = -0.1927

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 13.8876; Sbar = -13.1042

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.38

Mean direction of doubled angles = 049

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 24. **Des Zone: Indicated Cross-Structures**
(Base Map: MapPlace 2)

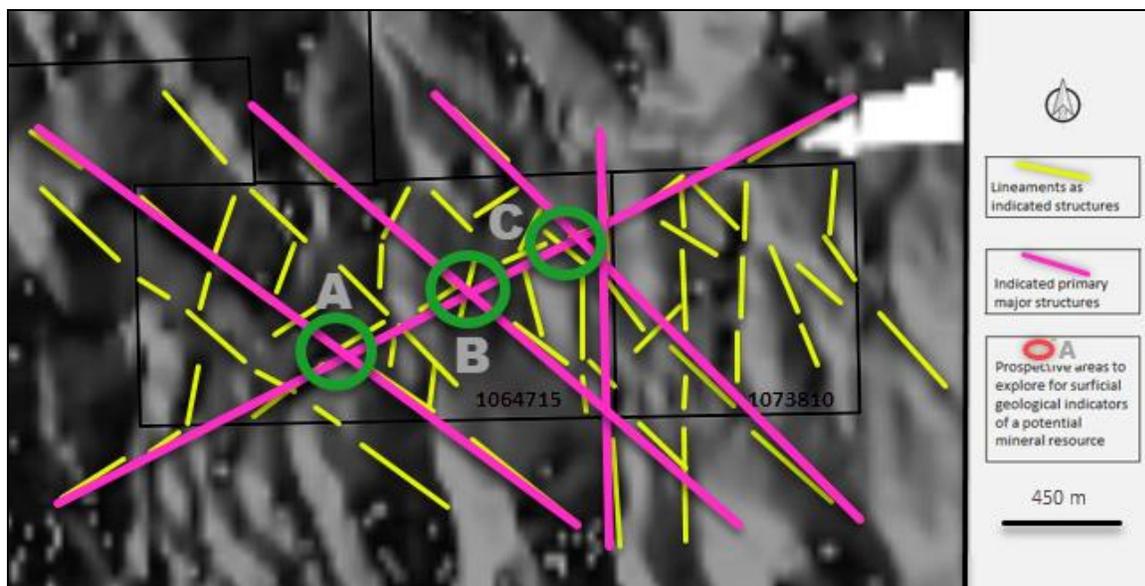


Table 6. **Approximate location of cross-structures**
(UTM-10NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)
A	666555	5588259	1372
B	667004	5588490	1358
C	667382	5588690	1374

Figure 25. Des Zone: Compilation of Indicated Cross-Structures and 1972 Copper Soil Geochemical Anomaly
 (Base Map: MapPlace 2)

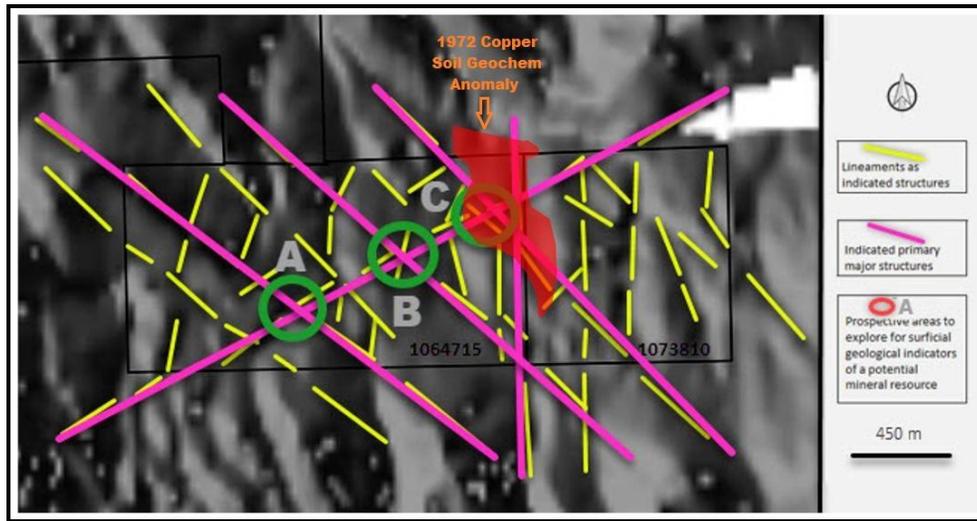
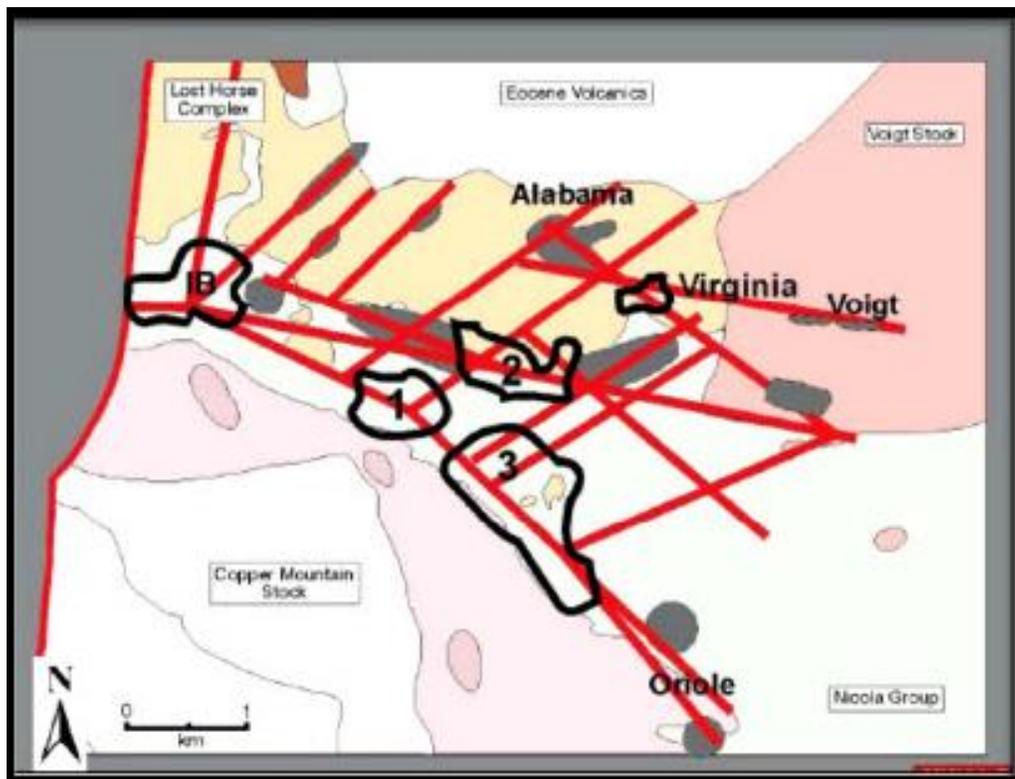


Figure 26. Geology and Ore Deposits: Similco (Copper Mountain) Camp*
 (Note the ore deposit locations controlled by cross-structures)
 (Map from Giroux & Holbek, Figure 9.4)



*** This map is reproduced herein for information purposes only and does not reflect on the mineral deposit model at the Bertha Property**

9.2.2.2 Des Zone: Rock Sampling Northwest Area

Figure 27. Des Zone: Index Map Northwest Rock Sampling Area (Map: Ingenium Exploration)

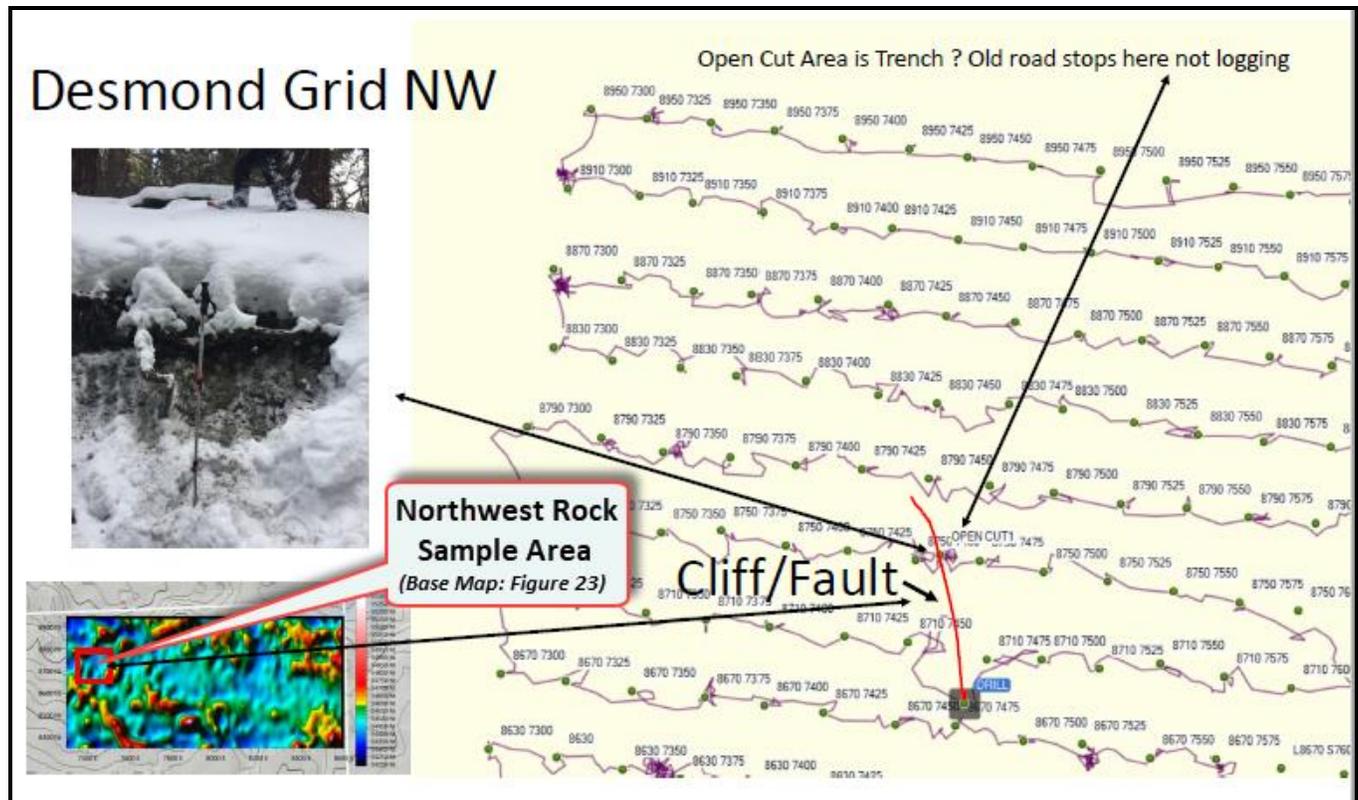


Table 7. Des Zone Northwest: Rock Sample UTM Locations and Descriptions (UTM-10NAD 83)

Sample No	UTM East	UTM North	Description
Des Gully 1	667460	5588765	Heterolithic breccia;< 2 cm sub-angular frags in a light brown altered fine-grained volcanic groundmass
Des Gully 1b	667460	5588763	Same as Des Gully 1
Des Gully 1c	667460	5588763	Same as Des Gully 1; qtz-carb < 1cm quartz veinlet; no alteration;
Des Gully 1d	667460	5588763	Same as Des Gully 1c; qtz-carb stringers; very light alteration; splashes quartz on fracture surfaces
Des Gully 2	667463	5588754	Same as Des gully 1d
Des Gully 3a	667963	5588764	Heavily altered/oxidized brown to whitish-brown breccia
Des Gully 3c	667963	5588764	Same as Des Gully 3a
Des Gully 4	667483	5588735	Breccia: light gray from quartz flooding
Des Gully 4a	667483	5588735	Breccia: unaltered

Figure 28. **Des Zone: Northwest Rock Sample Locations**
(Base Map: MapPlace 2)

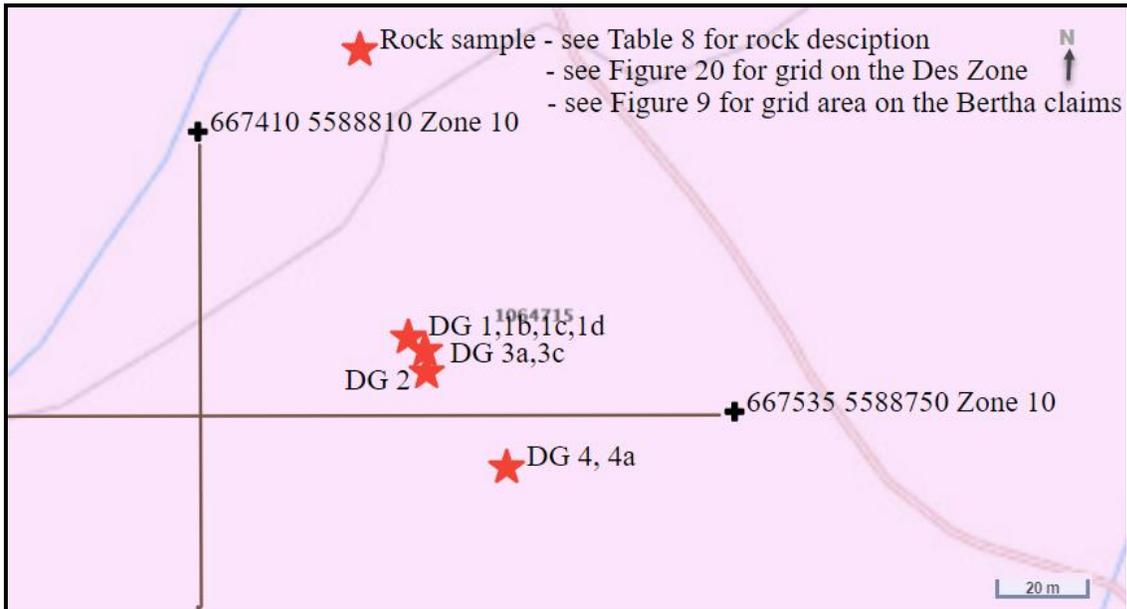


Figure 29. **Des Zone Northwest: Sample DG 1b**
(Base Map: MapPlace 2)



Figure 30. **Des Zone:Rock Sample DG-1 (Des Gully-1)**
(Note the variable quartz flooding and alteration of minerals in the heterolithic breccia fragments)



Figure 31. **Des Zone: Index Map South Rock Sampling Area**
(Map: Ingenium Exploration)

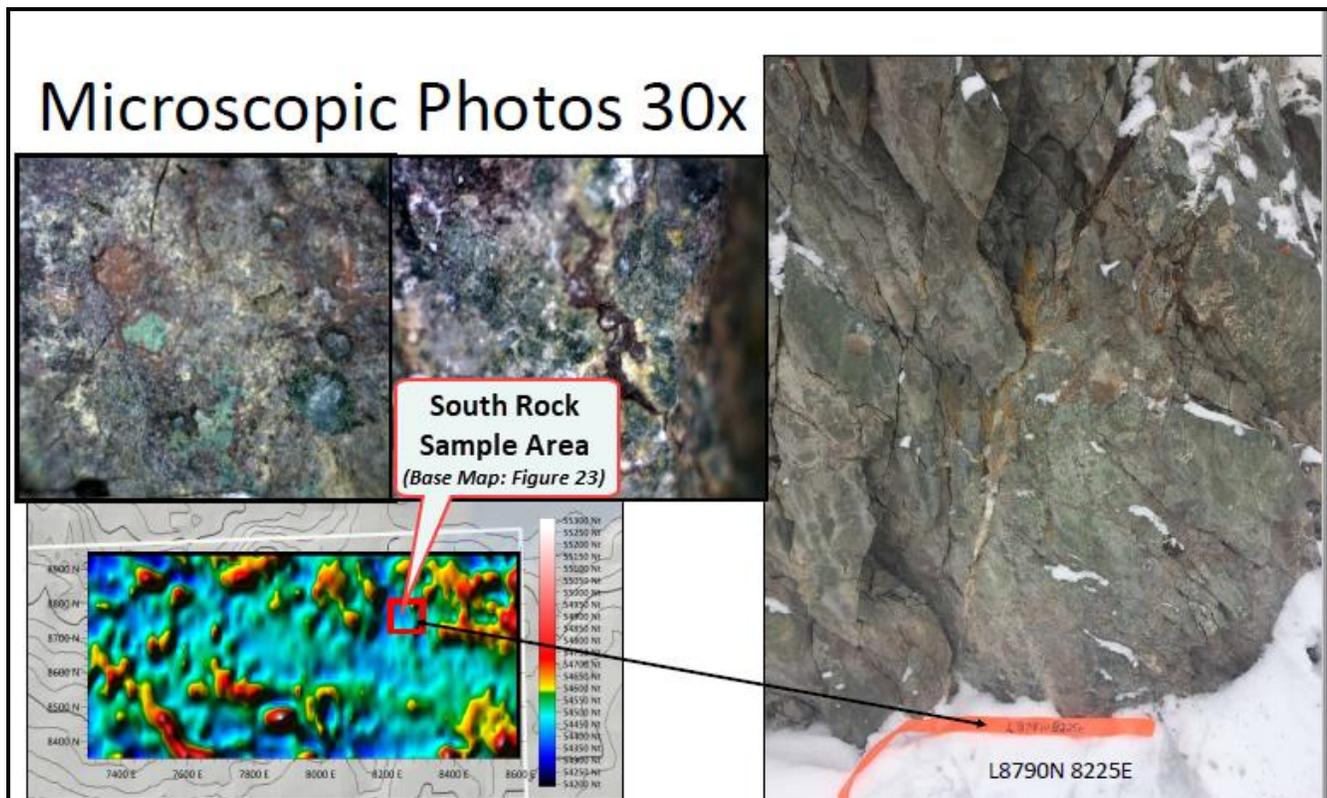


Table 8. Des Zone South: Rock Sample UTM Locations and Descriptions
(UTM-10NAD 83)

Sample No	UTM East	UTM North	Description
Des S-2020-1 (DS 1 on sample map)	668238	5588784	Breccia: Multiphase in a feldspar porphyry andesite; frags up to 20 cm with internal breccia; random quartz stringers; local boudinage type texture bordering large fragments
Des S-2020-2	668238	5588778	Breccia: Same as Des S-2020-1; local heavy alteration
Des S-2020-3	668255	5588772	Breccia: 2 cm epithermal quartz vein
Des S-2020-4	668228	5588789	Well fractured tightly packed crackle breccia cemented with quartz flooding
Des S-2020-5	668211	5588795	Breccia Zone showing local angular tightly packed fractured crackle breccia sub-rounded fragments
Des S-2020-6	668209	5588745	Breccia Zone with local argillic alteration

Figure 32. Des Zone South: Rock Sample Locations
(Base Map: MapPlace 2)

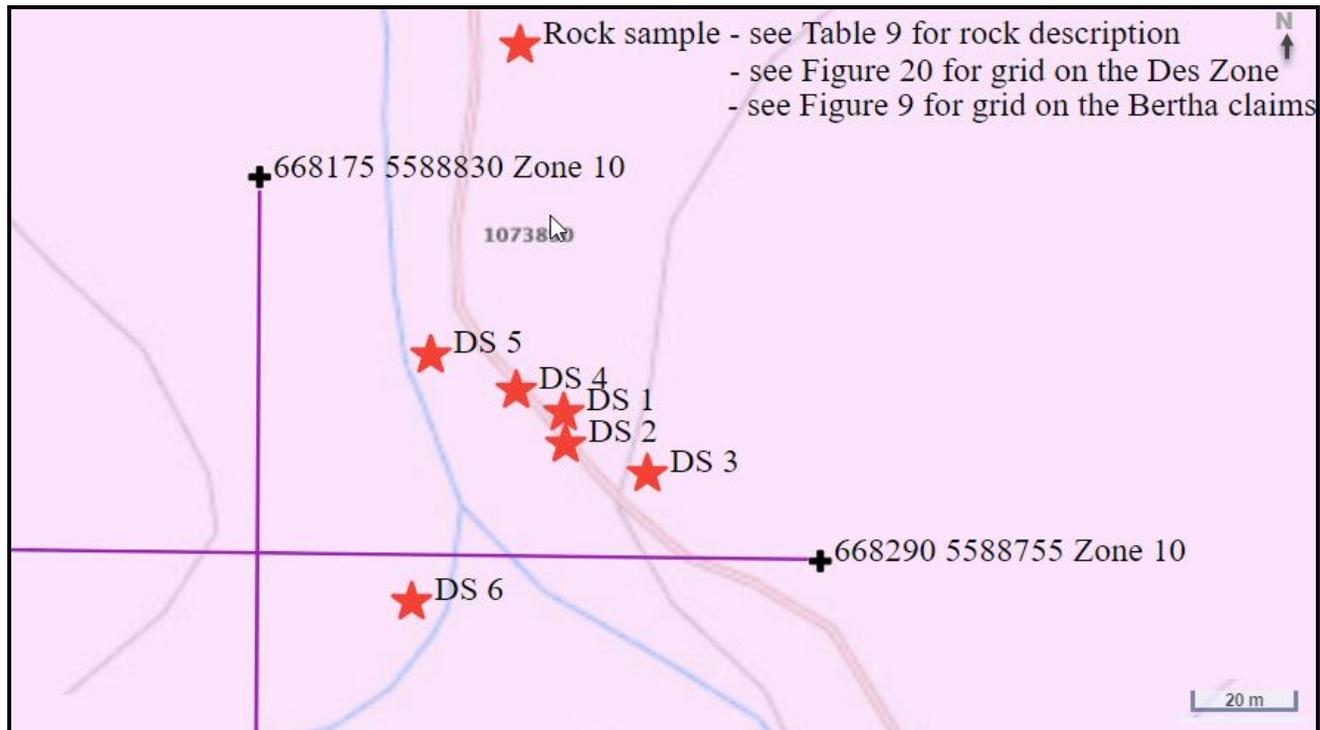


Figure 33. Des ZoneSouth: Rock Sample DS 3 (Des-2020-3)



Figure 34. Des Zone: Cross-Structures and Rock Sample Locations (Base Map: Google Earth)

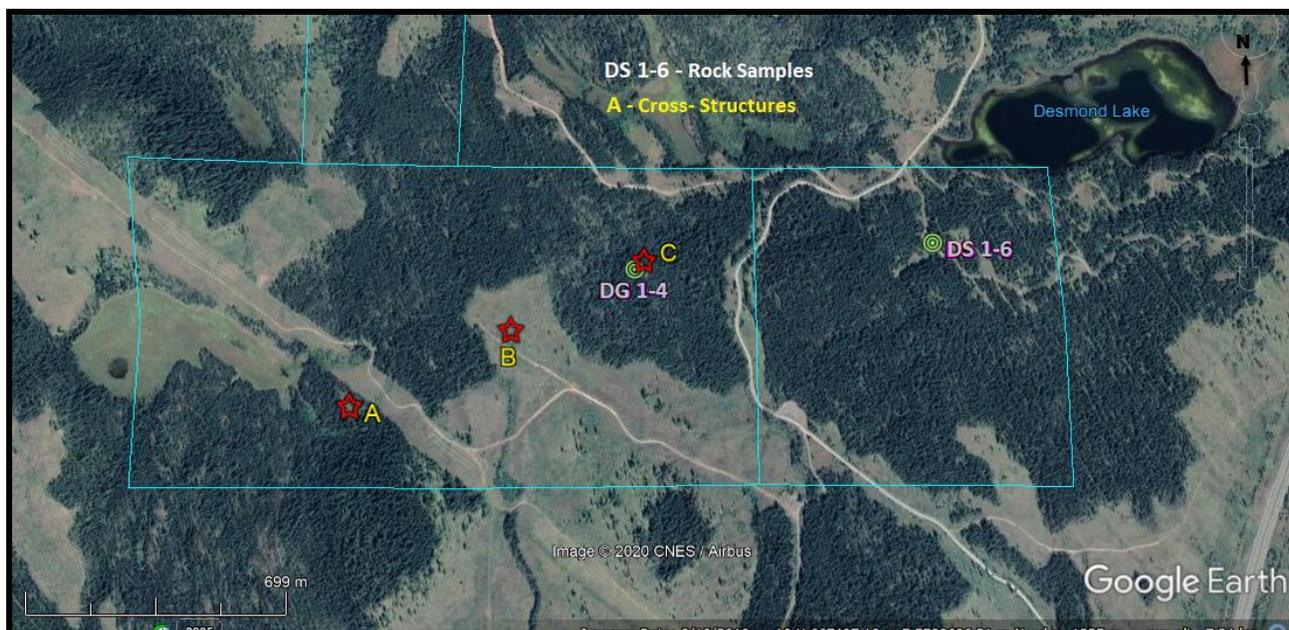
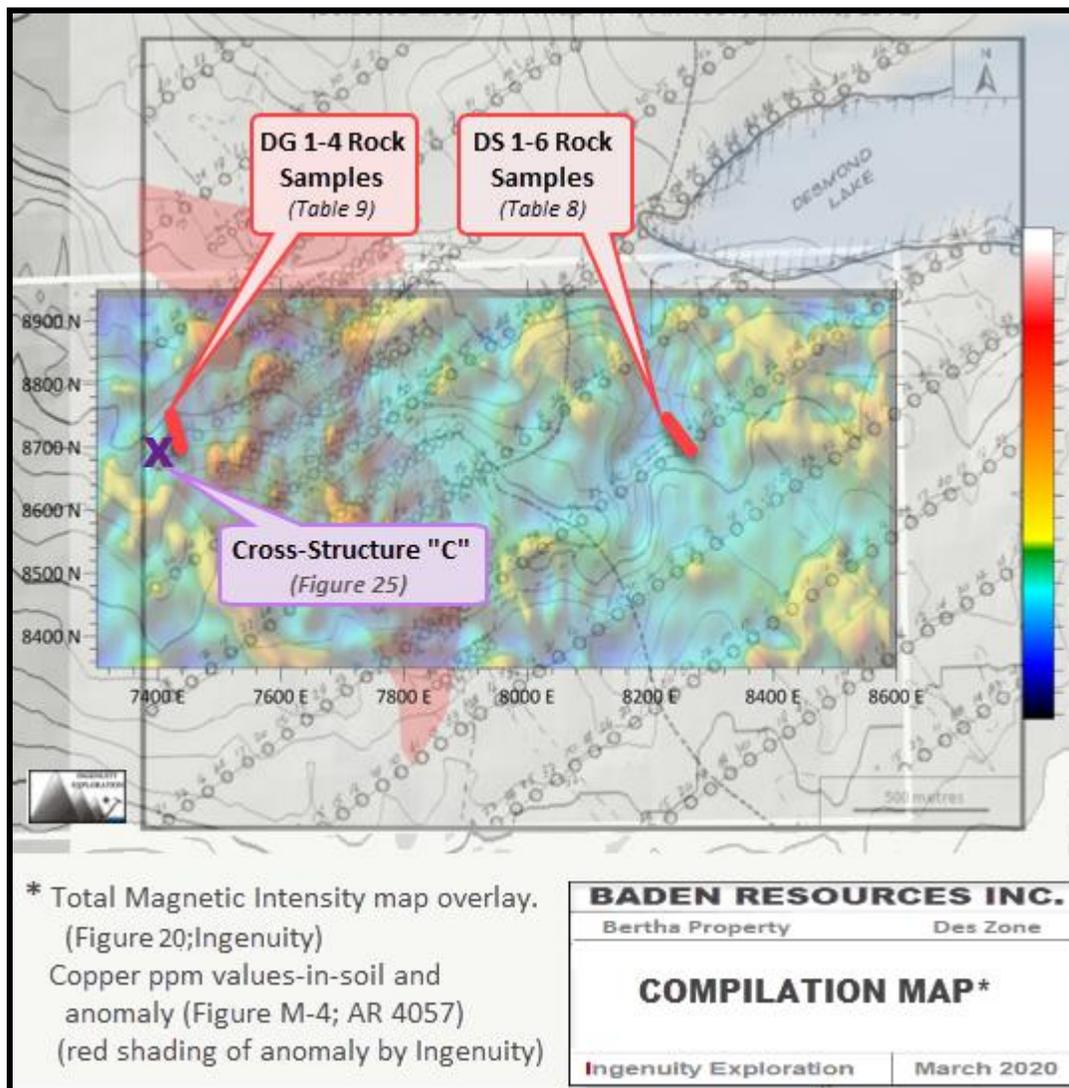


Figure 35. Des Zone: Compilation of 2020 Total Magnetic Intensity, Rock Sample Locations, and Cross-Structure "C" and 1972 Copper in Soil Anomaly,



10.0 DRILLING

Baden Resources Inc. has not performed drilling on the Bertha Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The four rock samples taken at the Des Zone were not analyzed.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No data to verify at this time.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Bertha Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Bertha Property.

15.0 TO 22.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL REPORTS

These sections are excluded from this technical report as the Bertha Property is not in an advanced stage of exploration.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Producing Mines in the Area

The producing mines in the area are provided herein for informative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect the type of a mineral deposit that could occur on the Bertha property.

The author has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report

Figure 35. Producing mines in the area of the Bertha property



Highland Valley Copper mine

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Highland_Valley_Copper_mine)

History

Early Years]

The earliest roots of the Bethlehem mining operations began when the Jersey zone was staked and bonded to a French syndicate c. 1886–c. 1887. This claim changed hands several times until finally in October 1954 when the Huestis-Reynolds-McLallen Syndicate sponsored a prospective examination covering 100 claims including Jersey and surrounding zones

Copper was known to occur in the Cascade Mountains near Princeton as the productive mines of Allenby in 1914 had shown. On the strength of this, prospectors searched for other deposits in the region. These they found north of Merritt and east of Ashcroft at Logan Lake at the Jersey zone.

1950s-1960s

In February 1955, the Bethlehem Copper Corporation finalized the purchase of the 141 claims in the area and partnered with ASARCO to develop the property. The deposit was large but of low grade copper ore (less than 1 percent). The mines sat waiting for the richer deposits to yield, and for technology to improve to process large amounts of ore.

In February 1960, Bethlehem Copper Corporation made an agreement with the Japanese group Sumitomo for US\$5.5 million to bring the property into production. Construction began in July 1961. At the time, Jersey and East Jersey were identified as zones containing suitable ore for production, and an assessment was completed of the area between the two zones. It was found that this middle area did not have suitable deposits to favour commercial operation and the Jersey and East Jersey zones were mined separately. This operation of two mines in close proximity by the same company lead to a case brought before the Supreme Court of Canada on what constituted a mine for tax purposes.^[3]

Production of the East Jersey pit began on November 28, 1962, and continued until February 17, 1965, when a rock slide forced the Company to end the pit's life early. Production of the Jersey pit began quickly after.

1970s and 1980s

The Jersey pit was given an extension in 1977, extending its life another 5 years. Two minor additional pits were also operated for brief periods during this time: Huestis from 1970 to 1976 and Iona from 1976 to 1979.^[2]

On the south side of the valley the Lornex mine began mining in 1972

In 1981 Cominco, who already owned the claim to the Valley Copper deposit located west of Bethlehem, purchased Bethlehem Copper to consolidate the nearby operations. Mining of the original Bethlehem Copper pits ceased in 1982. The Bethlehem concentrator continued to operate on ore from the Valley Copper deposit until June 1989.

Producing Mine in the Area (cont'd)
Highland Valley Copper (cont'd)

1950s-1960s

Production on the Valley Copper mine, now the largest mine and most noticeable feature, began in January 1983. ^[5] For fifty years the ore was dug using shovels and open pit methods. A very large pit ensued--half a mile deep and two miles in diameter.

Highland Valley Copper was created in mid-1986 when the Highland Valley mining operations of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. were combined into a new single entity, structured as a partnership.

The Highmont mill on the south side of the valley was acquired in 1988 when Highmont Mining Company joined the partnership. This mill had been closed down in 1984 when the Highmont deposit became uneconomical.

Current operation

The current mining operation is named Highland Valley Copper and operates one of the world's largest open-pit mines. The Highland Valley Copper Mine consists of several large deep pits, dug to expose low-grade copper and molybdenum bearing ore deposits. Large electric shovels and explosives are used to carve out the rock and ore with diesel haul trucks carrying the material to crushing and milling facilities on the site.

A large tailing pond is maintained to support these operations (48.5 million tonnes of tailings pumped in 2003), with two containment embankments to retain the tailings from the environment.

In April 2017 freezing pipes caused 850 cubic meters of process water to spill. The spill was contained on site and returned to the tailing pond. Trojan Pond, a previous tailing pool used in the operation, began to be reclaimed in 1990 and is now a self-sustaining ecosystem and used for sport fishing.

Copper and molybdenum mineral concentrates, which include trace amounts of silver and gold, are sent via truck to nearby rail facilities in Ashcroft where the ore is carried to the Port of Vancouver and to international destinations (primarily Japan and China for copper and steel production). The mine employed approximately 1300 persons in 2011.

(for more detailed information on the history, geology, and mineralization on the Highland Valley mine go to Minfile 092ISW012)

NEW AFTON (AFTON) producer (Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au)
(from <http://2014review.newgold.com/operations-newafton.php>)

"New Afton is a low-cost gold and copper producer with significant upside potential, primarily through increases to mill capacity and exploration at the site's highly prospective C-zone.

In 2014, the mine's second full year of production, New Afton continued its track record of excellence by achieving a 20 percent increase in gold production over the year before. The increase in gold production was driven by the combination of a 17 percent increase in throughput and a 4 percent increase in grade, which was only partially offset by an expected 2 percent decrease in recovery stemming from the higher throughput.

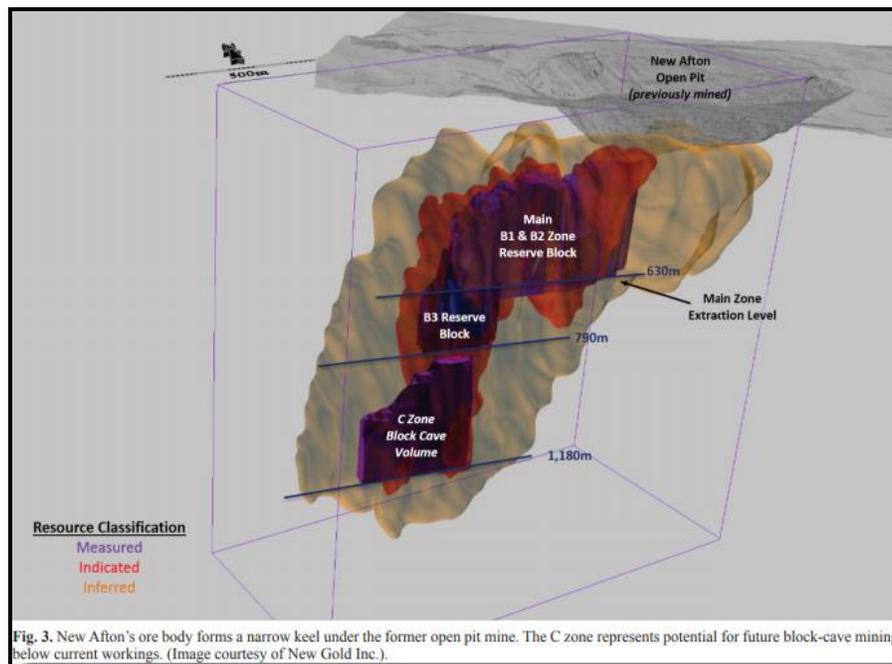
Adjacent Properties (cont'd)
Producing Mine in the Area (cont'd)
New Afton (Afton) (cont'd)

Costs were also low for the year. All-in sustaining costs of minus \$650 per ounce were below guidance, while total cash costs of minus \$1,248 per ounce were within guidance.

The spirit of continuous improvement is strong at the mine. Steady increases in throughput since start-up in June 2012 have increased mill throughput from its 11,000 tonnes per day (tpd) design capacity. In mid-2015, we plan to complete a mill expansion that takes the mill to 14,000 tpd. This one-time \$45 million investment has the potential to increase cash flow by over \$20 million per year.

The C-zone is a continuation of the main New Afton deposit that lies down and along strike of the reserve that is currently being mined. In 2014, results indicated five years of additional mine life, with 522,000 ounces of gold and 377 million pounds of copper contained, and estimated full year average production of 107,000 ounces of gold and 77 million pounds of copper. This resource remains open at depth with the potential to grow laterally to the west. The C-zone is a truly exciting resource with potential that promises to further enhance New Afton's track record for exceeding expectations."

Figure 36 New Afton mineral resource
 (from Britton, 2006)



(for more detailed information on the history, geology, and mineralization on the Afton mine go to Minfile 092INE023)

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and/or information on the Bertha Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2020 exploration program results provided the information that, in compliance with the historic exploration results, indicated specific areas for additional exploration to locate indicated concealed mineral zones and specifically, an intrusive related porphyry deposit

With the compilation of the 2020 magnetometer and the VLF-EM survey results with the historic exploration results, the compilation provided considerable supportive geological evidence to the potential for a concealed copper/gold porphyry deposit.

Plug Zone

- The magnetometer survey results indicated the configuration of a concealed intrusive (*Figure 11*) whereas the VLF-EM survey results indicated two northeasterly trending structures; one bordering the intrusive to the east, with another 400 metres east. The two indicated structures correlate with the regional S1 and S4 structures (*Figure 17*);
- Also correlating with the two structures is a 1972 copper anomaly “A” (*Figure 16*) which correlates with 400 metres of the S4 structure and with 800 metres of the S1 structure; both of which are connected by a 400 metre east-west copper anomaly (*Figure 16*). Copper anomaly “A” does not show for 400 metres below the southern end of the intrusive to the western copper anomaly “B” which extends for 500 metres and is open to the west. The eastern end of the “B” anomaly, extending for 400 metres northeasterly, may indicate a structure along the western border of the indicated intrusive;
- Linking copper anomalies “A” and “B”, which are associated with the intrusive, the copper anomaly, a result of migrating seepage of mineral-bearing hydrothermal fluids from a buried intrusive via the structures, the integrated 700 metre x 1300 metre copper anomaly may indicate a plan view of a concealed mineral zone;
- The IP anomaly with a configuration of the indicated intrusive (*Figure 10*). and generally correlating with the copper anomaly quite likely reveals the sulphide mineralization;
- The gold anomaly (*Figure 13*). generally correlating with the copper anomaly, may indicate the peripheral zone to a copper porphyry deposit;
- The copper anomaly at the intersection of three major faults; the faults being the mineral controls, which is apparent as the copper anomaly is configured to a pattern related to the fault directions. The pattern also indicates east-west and north-south mineral controlling structures which are discontinuous secondary structures that are obvious on the DEM topographical map of *Figure 17*.

Des Zone

- The copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly shown in shaded red on *Figure 21* is at a structural intersection between regional structures S1 and S3 (*Figure 17*) with secondary indicated northerly trending structures (*Figure 22*) all of which configure the geochem anomaly (*Figure 21*) and are likely the mineral controls to a concealed mineral zone;

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)**Des Zone (cont'd)**

- The magnetic moderately high anomalies A, B, & C shown on Figure 20 are interpreted as:
 1. Anomaly A, bordering the southwest trend of the copper geochem anomaly, may be an intrusive dyke within the northwest trending regional structure S3 or an echelon structure, which controlled the southwest extension of the mineralization.
 2. Within the 120 x 120 metre Anomaly B, a possible reflection of a concealed intrusive, two spotty magnetic highs (*Figure 20*) within the copper anomaly may indicate portions of the intrusive that migrated higher within an appropriate location of an indicated structure;
 3. Anomaly C, located at the southeastern extent of the copper geochem anomaly (*Figure 21*), with a spotty magnetic high, may be an indication of a near surface portion of a larger intrusive that is associated, and possibly the source of the 1,000 metre x 500 metre copper anomaly.
- The northerly trending VLF-EM indicated structure through the heart of the copper geochem anomaly (*Figure 22*) is the third of the three structures that may have provided the mineral controlling open space brecciation and fractures for the deposition of mineral-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

Structural Analysis

- All three indicated cross structures determined from the structural analysis (*Figure 24*) are common to the indicated major aeromagnetic indicated structure trending through the Des and the Plug Zones (*S1 on Figure 17*) which supports the initial concept that the S1 structure is a primary mineral controlling structure;
- The northeasterly and the northwesterly trend of cross-structure "C" (*Figure 25*) supported the initial perception from the regional structural trend that these were the mineral controls;
- Cross-structure "C" correlating with the 1972 copper geochem anomaly (*Figure 25*) lends support to the cross-structures as primary locations to explore for surface indications of mineral bearing hydrothermal fluids from a waning magmatic chamber and ultimately a potential concealed mineral resource.

Rock Sampling

- The sampling in the Northwest and the South/East areas indicated that both areas were at structural/fault zones in that the samples were all of a fault and related hydrothermally altered breccia. The northwest rock sample location correlates with a northwesterly trending structure which appears to control the limit of the copper anomaly (*Figure 34*);
- The concealed hydrothermal system, potentially an indication of a mineral-bearing porphyry, is indicated by the general quartz flooding of the breccia. The quartz flooding is the result of the obvious cementing of breccia fragments and veins or veinlets in hand specimens (*Figure 28*), and the obscure random quartz stringers and quartz enveloping certain minerals with related variable alteration which is only revealed in an enlarged rock sample photo (*Figure 29*);

Interpretation and Conclusions (cont'd)**Rock Sampling (cont'd)**

- The epithermal vein of sample DS 3/Des-2020-3 is an additional indication of a concealed mineralized porphyritic zone in that epithermal veins (*Figure 32*) relate to a mineral porphyry in located above or adjacent to a mineral porphyry (*Figure 6*).

The author is confident that the results of the historical and the 2020 exploration information is sufficiently reliable to warrant the continuing exploration program recommendations.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An IP survey should be completed on each of the three mineral zones of the Bertha Property with magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the Plug Showing of the Plug Zone for the westward extension from the Meadow Showing to determine if the two Showings are connected as indicated that they may be from an open-ended western copper anomaly on the Meadow Showing (*Figure 8*).

26.1 Estimated exploration costs

Exploration			Days	\$Rate/day	\$Sub-cost	\$Total cost
-------------	--	--	------	------------	------------	--------------

Digitize historic data			Contract			\$ 5,500.00
------------------------	--	--	----------	--	--	-------------

			Days	\$Rate/day	\$Sub-cost	
VLF & Mag	People	2	12	375	9,000	
	Transportation		12	275	3,300	
	Accommodation		12	75	900	
	Meals		12	50x2	1,200	
	VLF&Mag rental		12	100x2	2,400	
	Support costs				2,500	19,300.00
			Days	\$Rate/day	\$Sub-cost	
Geological survey						
	Geologist	1	10	800	8,000	
	Assistant	1	10	300	3,000	
	Accommodation		10	75	750	
	Meals		10	50	500	
	Transportation				50	\$12,500.00

Estimated exploration costs (cont'd)

IP Survey	Contract	10 km @ \$4,000.00	40,000.00
------------------	----------	--------------------	-----------

Engineering and Report	12,000.00
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Engineering: associated costs*		Days	\$Rate/day	\$Sub-cost	
	Truck rental	9	275	2,475	
	Fuel			1,000	
	Accommodation	8	75	600	
	Meals	8	50	400	
	Office & sundry			525	5,000.00
Contingencies					7,500.00

Estimated cost of the proposed exploration program	\$101,800.00
---	---------------------

*The engineering and associated costs are directly related to the exploration program of the Bertha property as set out in the above Table and are integral to the successful completion of the exploration program and include the review of the digitalized historic exploration data which can be superimposed and correlated to determine a potential correlative anomalous mineral for the initial exploration of the Bertha, Plug, and the Des mineral zones of the Bertha Property.

Subsequent related engineering would be the field investigation of the area selected for exploration, the supervision of the contracted exploration programs, the review of the reports submitted on the results of the geological, and geophysical exploration, and the correlation of information into a final report with recommendations for a future exploration program.

It is estimated that the recommended exploration program would take two months to complete.

27.0 REFERENCES

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of the 43-101 Report: April 17, 2020.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Consulting Geologist & Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

1. I certify that I am a Consulting Geologist. with an address at Suite 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver BC Canada V6G 2M6

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science, Geology major from the University of British Columbia in 1966.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.

4. I have worked as a geologist for 54 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report titled “Technical Report on the Bertha Property for Baden Resources Inc.” dated April 17, 2020. I performed a personal examination of the Bertha property on June 7, 2019 and have previously performed exploration work on the Bertha Property since 1978 which is detailed in the References.

7. I have had prior involvement with the Bertha Property as a former owner of some ground covered by the Bertha property.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 17th day of April, 2020.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Appendix 1

Photos

Local argillic alteration in well fractured pseudo breccia



Altered macro breccia with inclusive sub-angular breccia fragments hosted by a volcanic with local boudinlike texture



Heterolithic Breccia



Crackle Breccia

