

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE
PRINCETON PROPERTY
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION
PRINCETON AREA,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Prepared for Damara Gold Corp.

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Signed: November 24, 2020

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Appendices

- Appendix A 2020 Damara Sampling Analytical Certificates
- Appendix B 2020 Due Diligence Analytical Certificates

Section 1: Summary

1.1 Introduction

This Technical Report has been written at the request of Damara Gold Corp. (“**Damara**”) to satisfy TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) disclosure requirements related to Damara’s option to earn a 75% interest in the 22 claim, 8,955.3 ha Princeton Project (the “**Property**”) from Canarc Resource Corp (“**Canarc**”) as described in Section 4: Property Description and Location.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Property lies 35 kilometres south of Princeton, in south central British Columbia. The Property is accessible by driving 40 kilometers south on Highway 3 from Princeton to the Placer Mountain FSR. The Placer Mountain FSR is followed eastward approximately 18 kilometres to the discovery trenches. The nearby Copper Mountain open pit mining operation is located 18 kilometers south of Princeton, where a skilled mining workforce, mining contractors and drilling companies reside.

1.3 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Property is located within the southern end of the Intermontane Belt and the adjoining eastern margin of the Coast Belt. The southern Intermontane Belt is dominated by volcanic rocks and sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. These are intruded by co-magmatic plutons of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Copper Mountain and Hedley intrusions. Younger volcanic rocks and clastic sediments of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Spences Bridge and Princeton groups unconformably overlie the island arc assemblage.

Several current and past producing alkalic porphyry Cu-Au mines as well as numerous mineral occurrences are associated with the Nicola Group alkaline volcanic assemblage, including the Copper Mountain copper-gold porphyry deposit, located 18 kilometers north of the Property. The Nicola Group is also host to the Elk mesothermal gold deposit, located 70 km north of the Property. The quartz-sulfide veins at Elk have many similarities to the veins on the Property, including their massive quartz with minor sulfides, high gold grades and east-northeast orientation within a structural zone.

The gold-bearing veins on the property are massive to fractured and locally brecciated and limonite stained white quartz with trace to 5%, very fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Quartz vein material locally exhibits remnant vugs and cellular boxwork texture. Of 86 grab samples from float and outcrop occurrences collected between 2011 and 2020, gold values range from less than 1 g/t Au to 217 g/t Au, with an average of 14.896 g/t Au. The main vein within the

Wilson Gold Zone pinches and swells, with widths ranging from less than 10 cm to over 1.5 m. The main vein has been exposed discontinuously for 235 m and is open to the southwest, where it disappears under overburden, and to the northeast, where it is covered by younger volcanics

1.4 Exploration

The Property is in close proximity to and in the same geological setting as Princeton Copper's Copper Mountain porphyry copper mine and Gold Mountain's Elk gold deposit, as well as the southern end of the Spences Bridge Group epithermal gold-silver district, including Westhaven Gold Corp.'s Shovelnose deposit. On the Property, historical gold exploration commenced in 2008 with logging road prospecting which led to the discovery of high-grade gold mineralization in quartz vein material in float. During the following twelve years, additional surveys included roadside MMI and grid soil sampling (4,419 samples), prospecting, and rock sampling, trenching and bedrock sampling as well as a 2018 airborne magnetic survey of 2,347 line-km. The 2018 trench sampling program, expanded by additional trenching in 2019, outlined the Wilson Zone, an east-northeast trending structural corridor that hosts of high-grade gold values in quartz veins within claim 1053414.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Princeton Property is road accessible and lies within a highly mineralized belt, 18 km south of the Copper Mountain porphyry copper deposits and 70 km south of the Elk gold deposit. Discovered in 2008, the Property is being explored for orogenic or mesothermal-style, vein-hosted gold mineralization. Rock chip sampling and trenching at the main Wilson Gold Zone has identified a high grade, gold-bearing quartz-vein with an estimated strike length of 235 m, open in both directions. The veins are hosted mainly in Nicola Group volcanics. Along strike the system changes from a single vein in the southwest to a broader, granite-hosted vein stockwork to the northeast. The vein has not been drill tested.

During the due diligence Property visit, the author noted the difficulty of obtaining a representative sample across the width of the main quartz vein due to smooth rounded surfaces and the extreme hardness of the quartz. It is believed that the only way to get a representative average gold value across the width of the vein from surface exposures would be to use a diamond saw to cut a proper channel. Since this method has not previously been used on the Property, the author recommends that all historical samples be assumed to be grab samples and not truly representative of any widths reported.

The past producing Elk gold deposit, located 50 km east of Merritt BC and 70 km north of the Property, bears several notable similarities to the Princeton Project. Both deposits are recognized as mesothermal deposits hosted in Triassic Nicola volcanics and Jurassic granites.

A \$300,000 Phase I diamond drill program is recommended for the property, including approximately 10 holes with an average depth of 120 meters. The holes should be targeted to intersect the vein at depths from 25 to 75 m. Care should be taken to maximize recoveries in the veined intervals of the coring. The holes should be laid out on a 25m x 25m grid pattern initially to target the thickest, highest grade section of the exposed vein and to test the vein geometry at depth.

Depending on the results of the Phase I program, a Phase II program would entail a further 2,500 meters of drilling along strike of the veins encountered in the Wilson Zone, as well as mapping, prospecting and extending the geochemical and geophysical anomalies located outside of the Wilson Gold Zone. Additional excavator trenching may also be warranted to better expose any newly discovered vein showings and/or geochemical anomalies.

Section 2: Introduction

Damara has retained Gerald G. Carlson to produce a NI 43-101 Technical Report (“NI43-101 Report” or the “Report”) for the Princeton Project in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. This Report was prepared for Damara to satisfy TSX-V disclosure requirements related to Damara’s option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Princeton Project from Canarc as described below in Section 4.0. The Report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”.

This Report is based on information contained in publicly available assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (BCMEMP), professional opinions from first-hand experience at the Princeton Project, data compilations as well as unpublished reports provided by Damara. A complete list of references is provided at the end of this Report.

The author completed a site visit on September 20, 2020.

All map coordinates are given as North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), UTM zone 10N coordinates in meters or Latitude / Longitude. Other abbreviations and units used in this report are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 1. Abbreviations and Units of Measure.

Abbreviations		Abbreviations	
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	QA	Quality Assurance
ARIS	BC assessment report database	QC	Quality Control
ASL	Above sea level	RQD	Rock Quality Designation
Au	Gold	UTM	Universal Trans Mercator
C	Celsius	Units of Measure	
CSE	Canadian Stock Exchange	\$	Canadian dollar
Cu	Copper	cm	centimetre
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole	g/t	grams/tonne
EM	Electromagnetics	g/t	gram
FSR	Forest Service Road	ha	hectare
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada	kg	kilogram
ICP-MS	Induced Coupled Plasma - Mass Spec	km	kilometre
IP	Induced Polarization	km ²	square kilometres
MMI	Mobile Metal Ion	m	metre
Mo	Molybdenum	mm	millimetre
MTO	Mineral Titles Online	mV/V	millivolt per volt
NAD	North American Datum	nT	nanotesla
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101	ppb	part per billion
NSR	Net Smelter Return	ppm	part per million
NTS	National Topographic System	t	Metric tonne
PDF	Portable Document Format		

2.1 Scope of Work

The purpose of this Report is to provide information relating to the Princeton Project. The scope includes the general setting, geology, and exploration history, along with recommendations for ongoing exploration.

At the time of report writing, Damara has conducted one day of due diligence sampling on the Property, as reported in Section 9: Exploration Results.

The author prepared all sections of this report unless otherwise noted in the text.

In preparing this report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical, and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in Section 19: References. Of value are several publicly available assessment reports filed by previous operators on the Property. This information is available as free, downloadable PDF files from the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines ARIS system. These reports contain detailed information on the results of geological mapping, prospecting, diamond drilling and geochemical sampling conducted on the Property since its initial discovery. The writer is satisfied that the information contained in these reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Property.

2.2 Site Visit

A site visit was completed by the author on September 16, 2020 and is described further in Section 12: Data Verification.

Section 3: Reliance on Other Experts

For Section 4.0, the author has relied on Larry Nagy, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Damara, for the terms of their underlying agreement with Canarc. Also regarding Section 4.0, Mr. William Yeomans, Director of Damara, has communicated to the author that Damara is unaware of any environmental liabilities for the Property (W. Yeomans, Pers. Comm.). Also, Mr. Yeomans provided the results of Damara's due diligence sampling program on the Property that was carried out on August 20, 2020 (W. Yeomans, Pers. Comm.), as reported on in Section 9: Exploration Results. The author has not relied on a report, opinion, or statement of an expert for other information concerning legal, political, environmental, or other issues.

Section 4: Property Description and Location

4.1 Land Tenure

The Property is in south-central British Columbia and is located 36 kilometers due south of the town of Princeton B.C., in the Similkameen Mining Division, centred at 685,000 E, 5,450,000 N (NAD83, Zone 10N) (Figure 1).

The Property consists of 22 contiguous MTO mineral claims covering an area of 8,955.3 ha, as listed in Table I. Legal boundaries of the MTO claims are given by map coordinates to form a seamless grid over the province. Title ownership of the claims comprising the Property is currently divided between Sydney Wilson and Frances Jean Macpherson.

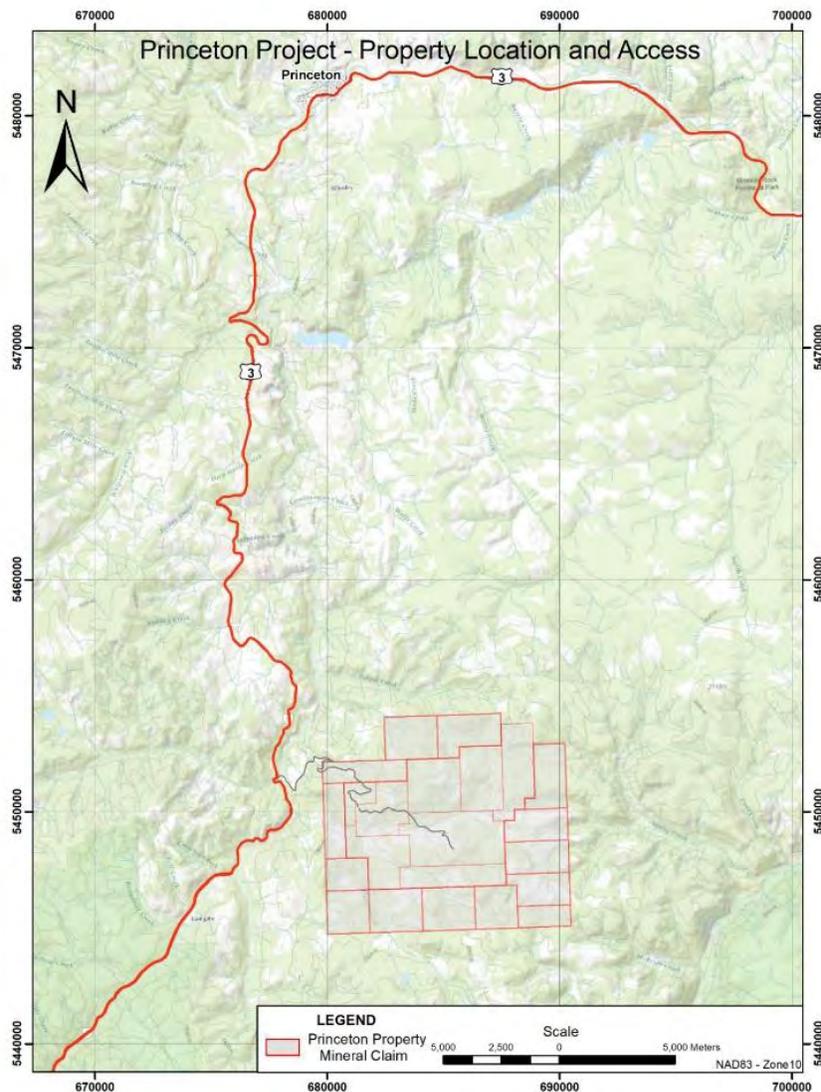


Figure 1. Princeton Property Location and Access

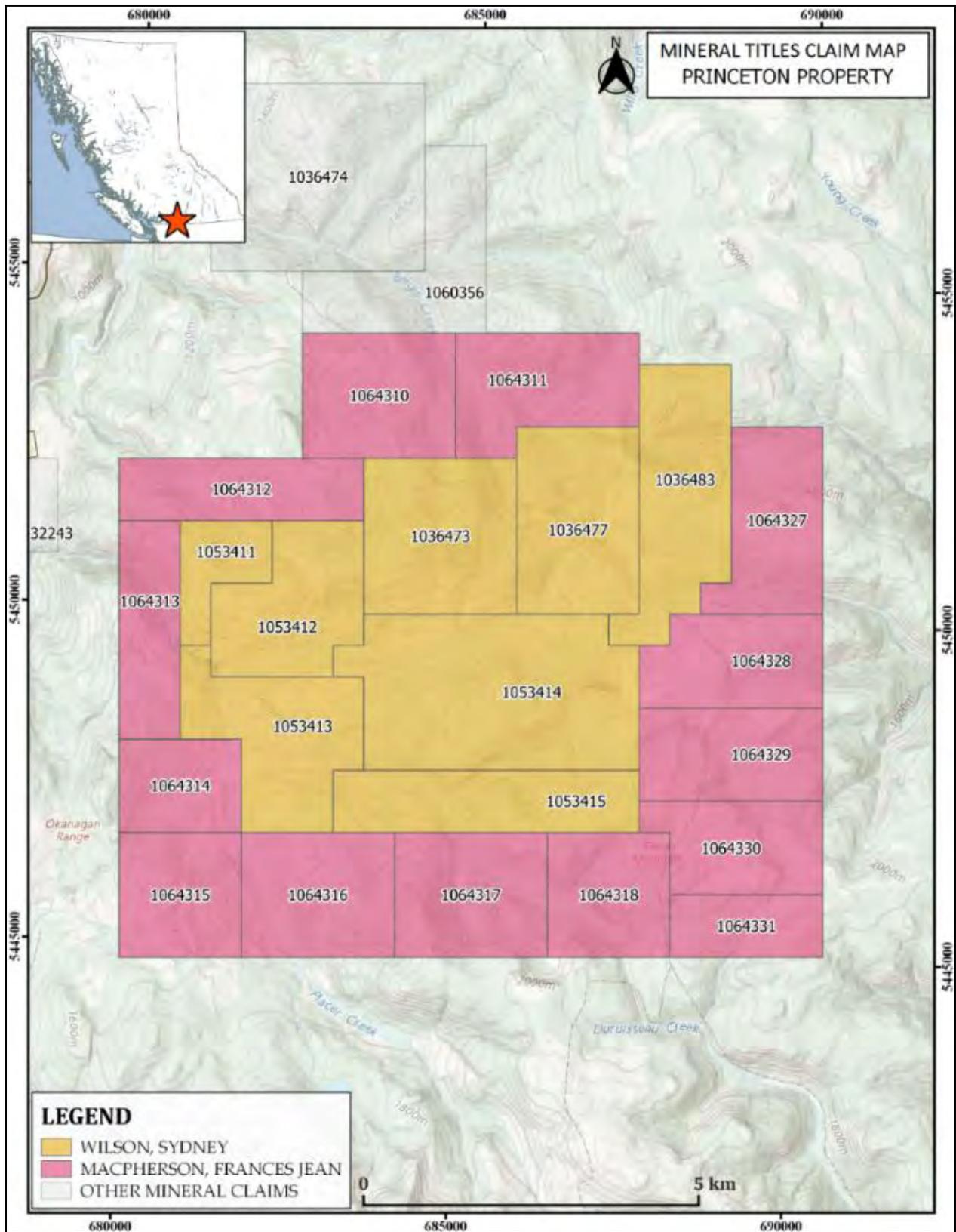


Figure 2. Princeton Property Claim Map

Table 2. Princeton Property Claim List

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
1036473	PLACER MT NW	Sydney Wilson	2-Jun-2015	30-Jun-2023	527.8
1036477		Sydney Wilson	2-Jun-2015	30-Jun-2023	506.7
1036483	PLACER MT NE	Sydney Wilson	2-Jun-2015	30-Jun-2023	527.8
1053411	PLACER CREEK W	Sydney Wilson	25-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2023	168.9
1053412	PLACER CREEK E	Sydney Wilson	25-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2023	422.3
1053413	PLACER CREEK S	Sydney Wilson	25-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2023	485.9
1053414	PLACER MT	Sydney Wilson	25-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2023	950.5
1053415	PLACER MT S	Sydney Wilson	25-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2023	422.6
1064310	CM 9	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	422.1
1064311	CM 10	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	422.1
1064312	CM 11	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	337.8
1064313	CM 12	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	295.7
1064314	CM 13	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	253.5
1064315	CM 14	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	338.1
1064316	CM 15	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	422.7
1064317	CM 16	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	422.7
1064318	CM 17	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	338.1
1064327	CM 26	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	401.1
1064328	CM 27	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	359.1
1064329	CM 28	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	380.3
1064330	CM 29	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	338.1
1064331	CM 30	Frances Jean MacPherson	6-Nov-2018	31-Dec-2021	211.4
				Total	8955.3

The initial eight claims, 4,012.58 ha, were staked by Sydney Wilson (“Wilson”) in 2008, (the “Wilson Claims”).

The Property was optioned by Tasca Resources Ltd. (“Tasca”) in 2016. According to the agreement, Tasca could earn a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 2% NSR (the “Wilson NSR”), by making payments of \$30,000, issuing 2,000,000 shares and completing \$1,200,000 in exploration by September 21, 2019. Tasca has the option to purchase up to one-half of the NSR for \$1,000,000.

Tasca then added 14 additional claims, bringing the total Property area to 14,650 ha, with the new claims being held in the name of Frances Jean MacPherson. These claims have an expiry date of December 31, 2021, following an extension of time order granted to all mineral claims in British Columbia as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The claims comprising the Property are shown in Figure 1.

In 2018, Tasca signed an agreement among Canarc, Tasca and Wilson (the “Canarc Agreement”) whereby Canarc would have the option to acquire an 80% interest in the Property by spending \$900,000 on exploration over a 2-year period. Canarc must then pay \$25,000 to Tasca upon the option earn-in and the formation of an 80:20 Joint Venture with Tasca.

Under the terms of the Canarc Agreement, Tasca retains a 1% NSR royalty (the “Tasca NSR”) on the property with Wilson retaining his original 2% NSR royalty on the Wilson Claims. The Tasca NSR and 50% of the Wilson NSR can be purchased by Canarc for \$1.0 million each.

In 2019, Tasca consolidated its capital on a two old shares for one new share and changed its name to Universal Copper Limited (“Universal”).

Also in 2019, the Canarc Agreement was amended whereby Canarc’s percentage earn-in amount was reduced from 80% to 75% in exchange for reducing its earn-in work commitment amount from \$900,000 to \$490,000 over a two year period, issuing 375,000 Canarc shares and paying \$25,000 to Universal. The shares have been issued and, of the work requirement, \$300,000 remains to be spent before December 31, 2020.

According to an assignment and assumption agreement between Damara and Canarc, dated October 15, 2020, Canarc has assigned its right to earn a 75% interest in the Property to Damara. In return, Damara will issue to Canarc that number of common shares that is equal to 9.9% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Damara following such issuance. On December 31, 2021, Damara will also issue that number of additional common shares that is required to increase Canarc’s aggregate ownership in Damara to 19.9%. Finally, Damara agrees to complete the outstanding minimum exploration expenditure of \$300,000 as required by Canarc’s underlying option agreement.

4.2 Permitting

A multi year exploration permit MX-4-693 dated February 27, 2012 was issued by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources to Tasca Resources Ltd. On September 11, 2020, the permit operations were extended to December 31, 2021. This permit allows for 50 trenches and test pits, 10 drill sites and 10 km of exploration trail.

Section 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is situated on Crown Land and is located approximately 35 kilometres south of Princeton in south-central British Columbia. Road access is via paved Highway 3 for

approximately 40 kilometres south from Princeton to the Placer Mountain Forest Service Road. The seasonal Placer Mountain Forest Service Road is followed east to km 7.8 At this point, turn left on to Redrock FSR and then at km 9.2, turn left on to Windy FSR. Following Windy FSR, stay to the right to km 18, the location of the discovery trenches (Figure 1).

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The producing Copper Mountain Mine is located 18 kilometres to the north. A skilled labour force, mining contractors and mining supplies, accommodations and heavy equipment are available in the nearby town of Princeton. Power lines along Highway 3 are located within 13 kilometers of the property. Water is available from seasonal creeks located throughout the claim block.

5.3 Climate

Climatic conditions are characterized by warm, dry summers with the exploration field season extending from mid-May through to late-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations exceeding 2 meters at upper elevations. Temperatures range from +30° C in July and August to -20° C during the months of January and February.

5.4 Physiography

Topographic relief on the claims is moderate to steep with lower elevations ranging from 1220 metres ASL along the western property boundary to upper elevations at a height of 2105 metres ASL on Placer Mountain along the eastern claim boundary.

Vegetation consists of thick stands of spruce and jack pine on north facing slopes and significantly sparser vegetation on remaining slopes. There is evidence of local Mountain Pine Beetle infestation where stands of pine are dead. Much of the property and surrounding hills have been heavily logged with extensive clear cuts. Rock outcrops are relatively rare except along high ridges, in deeply incised valleys and where clear-cut logging and road building has exposed previously covered bedrock.

Section 6: History

There is no recorded exploration work on the Property prior to staking by Wilson in 2008 following logging road prospecting that resulted in the discovery of quartz vein float.

Table 3. Exploration history of the Princeton Property.

Year	Company	Geology	Geophysics	Geochemistry			Trenching	
				Silt	Soil	Rocks	Number	Amount
2008	Sydney Wilson				59 (MMI)			
2009	Sydney Wilson	Mapping			120 (MMI)			
2010	Sydney Wilson				50 (MMI)			
2011	Widfire Capital				3650	124		
2013	Widfire Capital	Mapping		100	21	15		
2014	1007879 BC Ltd.	Mapping			383	7		
2015	1007879 BC Ltd.				38	29		
2017	Tasca Resources Ltd.				98			
2018a	Tasca Resources Ltd.	Trenching					17	376.6 m3
2018b	Canarc Resource Corp.		Aeromag (2347 line km)					
2019	Canarc Resource Corp.						8	710 m

R.T. Henneberry, P.Geo., was involved with all aspects of exploration work on the Property for the period from 2008 to 2018 and wrote or co-wrote numerous ARIS reports summarizing field work activities (Henneberry, 2008; Butrenchuk, Henneberry and Wesa, 2009; Henneberry and Wesa, 2010a; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2010b; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2012; Henneberry, 2014; Henneberry, 2015; Henneberry, 2017; Henneberry, 2018; Margolis and Henneberry, 2020)).

Henneberry (2017) summarized the history of field work activities for the property as follows:

“In the western part of the Property, known as the Placer Creek Block, a three-year program of Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling was completed. A total of 296 samples were obtained over a 1000 metre by 1500 metre grid. This program was successful in locating an open 1300 m long by 50 to 500 m wide silver anomaly and a two-line Au cluster anomaly 250 m wide by 300 m long (Henneberry and Wesa, 2010a). In the southern part of the Princeton property, known as the Placer Mountain Block, a north-south and an east-west reconnaissance MMI soil line was completed resulting in the collection of 59 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil samples. Several multi-element spot anomalies and small cluster anomalies were located (Henneberry, 2008). A second phase of MMI soil sampling, consisting of four lines totaling 50 samples, was completed in the summer of 2010. This survey was followed by prospecting later in the fall resulting in discovery of quartz vein float that returned values ranging from 10.3 ppb Au to 21 ppm Au (Henneberry and Wesa, 2010b).

Wilson subsequently optioned the Placer Creek and Placer Mountain blocks, along with the expired Willis Creek block to the north, collectively the Princeton Project, to Windfire Capital Corp. in 2011 as Windfire’s Qualifying Transaction for the TSX Venture Exchange. Windfire completed a two-stage exploration program of grid soil sampling and rock sampling concentrating on the

quartz vein float area on the Placer Mountain Block in 2011. The rock sampling included Area 2, where 13 of 36 samples of sub rounded to angular quartz float and outcrop comprising rusty weathered, limonite stained quartz with trace to 5%, very fine grain, disseminated pyrite returned gold values in excess of 10,000 ppb gold, or 10 grams per tonne, to a maximum of 66,237 ppb or 66.2 grams per tonne gold from three separate locations. Two phases of initial broad then follow up tighter grid soil sampling suggest that Area 2 hosts multiple, linear, parallel gold-in-soil anomalies with the strongest anomaly striking a minimum of 500 m to a maximum of 650 m in a northwestern direction. Road soil and rock geochemistry surveys and prospecting identified several other areas that also require follow up. (Henneberry and Wesa, 2012).

Windfire allowed its option to lapse in late 2013 and Wilson subsequently downsized the property to the key Placer Creek and Placer Mountain blocks and optioned the revised Princeton Project to 1007879 B.C. Ltd in July 2014. The numbered company completed a small program later in July to maintain the claims in good standing.

The 2014 1007879 B.C. Ltd. program consisted of property mapping and road soil sampling over the outlying areas of the Property. The mapping indicated the property is by underlain Triassic Nicola Group volcanics in the northwest and Eocene Princeton Group volcanics and intrusives throughout the remainder of the Property. The road soil sampling suggested the Nicola volcanics were anomalous in gold and copper, with a large 300 m by 300 m area of anomalous copper soil values highlighted. Gold anomalies in the Nicola volcanics consisted of numerous spot anomalies. Very few gold anomalies and minimal copper anomalies were in the Princeton Group rocks. The rock sampling found one weakly anomalous gold value in a bleached area within Princeton volcanics. (Henneberry, 2014).

1007879 B.C. Ltd. completed a prospecting and mapping program over three newly added claims July 2015. They took a combined 38 road soil samples from two areas and 29 quartz float samples, identifying a significant quartz corridor through the heart of the property. Two of the 29 quartz float samples returned significant gold values: 25,278 ppb Au and 1012 ppb Au, from the same general area. The newly added northern claims are underlain by Nicola Group volcanics and clastic sediments as a small outlier within Princeton Group andesitic volcanics and volcanics. Local beds of tephra and rhyolite were also noted. (Henneberry, 2015).

Tasca Resources Ltd. acquired the property in 2016 and completed a small exploration program in 2017, focusing on the strike extension of the newly highlighted Quartz Corridor, trending through the east central section of the property. A total of 98 road soil samples were taken in two areas, with the samples taken in Area 2a, the northern extension of the Quartz Corridor, returning anomalous gold-in-soil through a large section of the length traversing across the corridor. (Henneberry, 2017)."

In 2018 Tasca conducted a trenching program over the Wilson Gold Zone and traced the main high-grade quartz vein over 120 m along strike before it disappeared beneath increasing

overburden in both directions. Highlight bedrock assays included 217 g/t Au over 0.9 metres and 99.7 g/t Au over 0.9 metres.

In 2019, Canarc completed a district-scale reconnaissance program and 710 meters of trenching in seven trenches to more clearly define the extent of the previously discovered high-grade gold mineralization and to explore for parallel vein structures. The trenching extended the known length of the vein system to 235 m, mostly towards the northeast.

Canarc's 2019 reconnaissance exploration program included a high resolution airborne magnetic survey flown by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited between December 27th, 2018 and January 4th, 2019. The survey consisted of 2,347 km of airborne magnetics on NW/SE flight lines with a nominal spacing of 75 meters, and with orthogonal tie lines with a nominal spacing of 750 meters.

6.1 Historical Exploration Results

6.1.1 Soil and Rock Sampling Results

Figure 3 is a compilation of 4,744 historical soils collected during the initial road soil sampling, The Phase 1 and Phase 2 soil grid sampling programs completed during the period from 2011 to 2015 by Windfire and 1007879 B.C. All soil sample results for Phase 1 and 2 are presented as gradational symbols.

A more detailed soil map of gold values within the Phase 2 soil grid is provided in Figure 4, with the same information shown under gold in rock samples in Figure 5. The strongly anomalous gold values, higher than 120 ppb Au, closely reflect the location of the Wilson Gold Zone. The gold values can be seen to faintly reflect the east-northeast trend of the veins that make up the Wilson Gold Zone, but this pattern appears to have been smeared by glaciation from north to south.

Figure 5 summarizes the results of 253 rock samples, both float in bedrock within the Phase 2 Grid. A more detailed map of gold results from float and outcrop sampling within the Wilson Gold Zone with selected highlights is presented in Figure 6. All rock sample results and sample locations collected from 2008 to 2019 are presented on individual maps in the following ARIS reports: Henneberry, 2008; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2010b; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2010c; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2012; Henneberry, 2014; Henneberry, 2015; Henneberry, 2017; Henneberry, 2018; Henneberry, and Margolis, 2020.

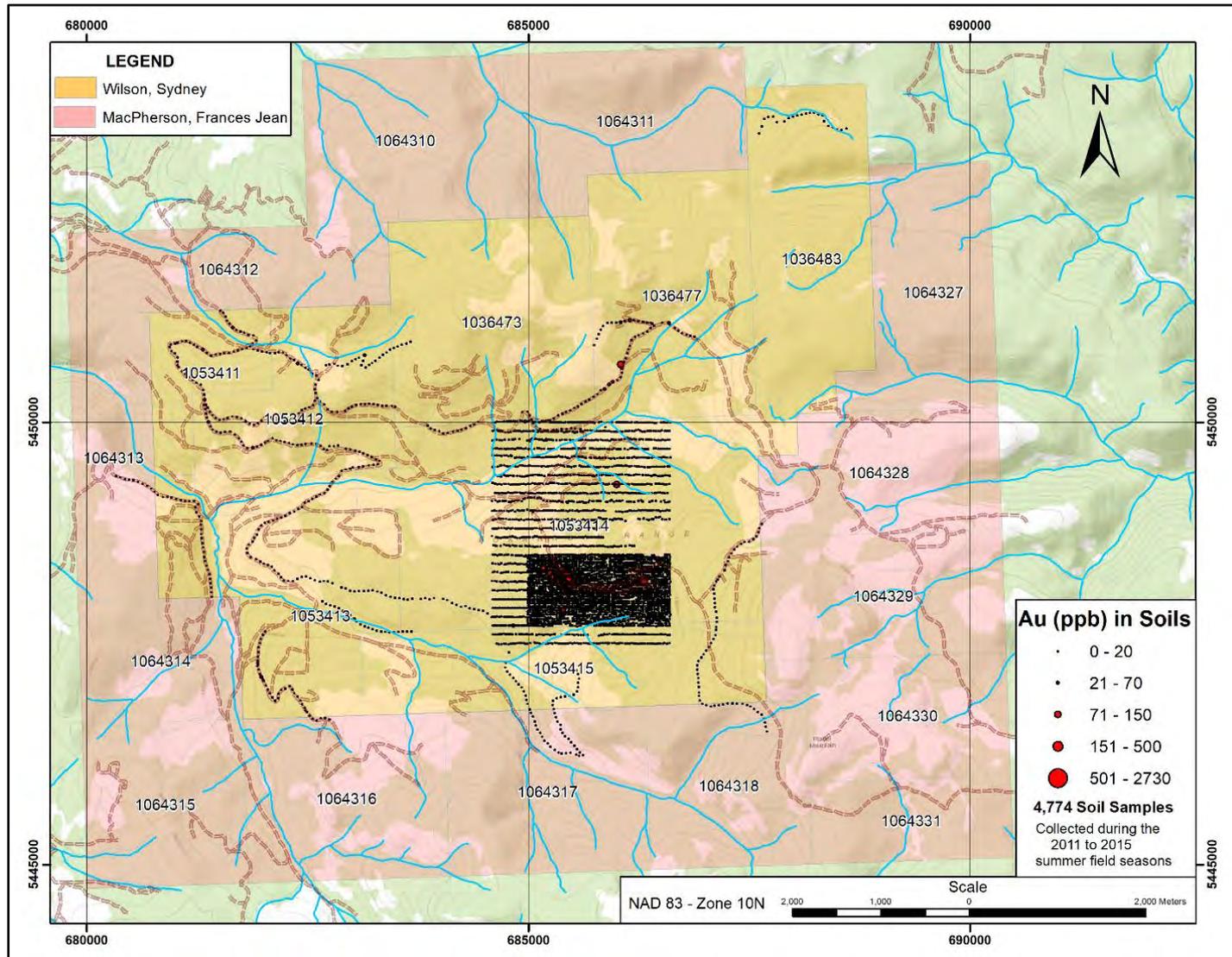


Figure 3. Au (ppb) in Soils on logging roads and Phase 1 and Phase 2 Soil Grids

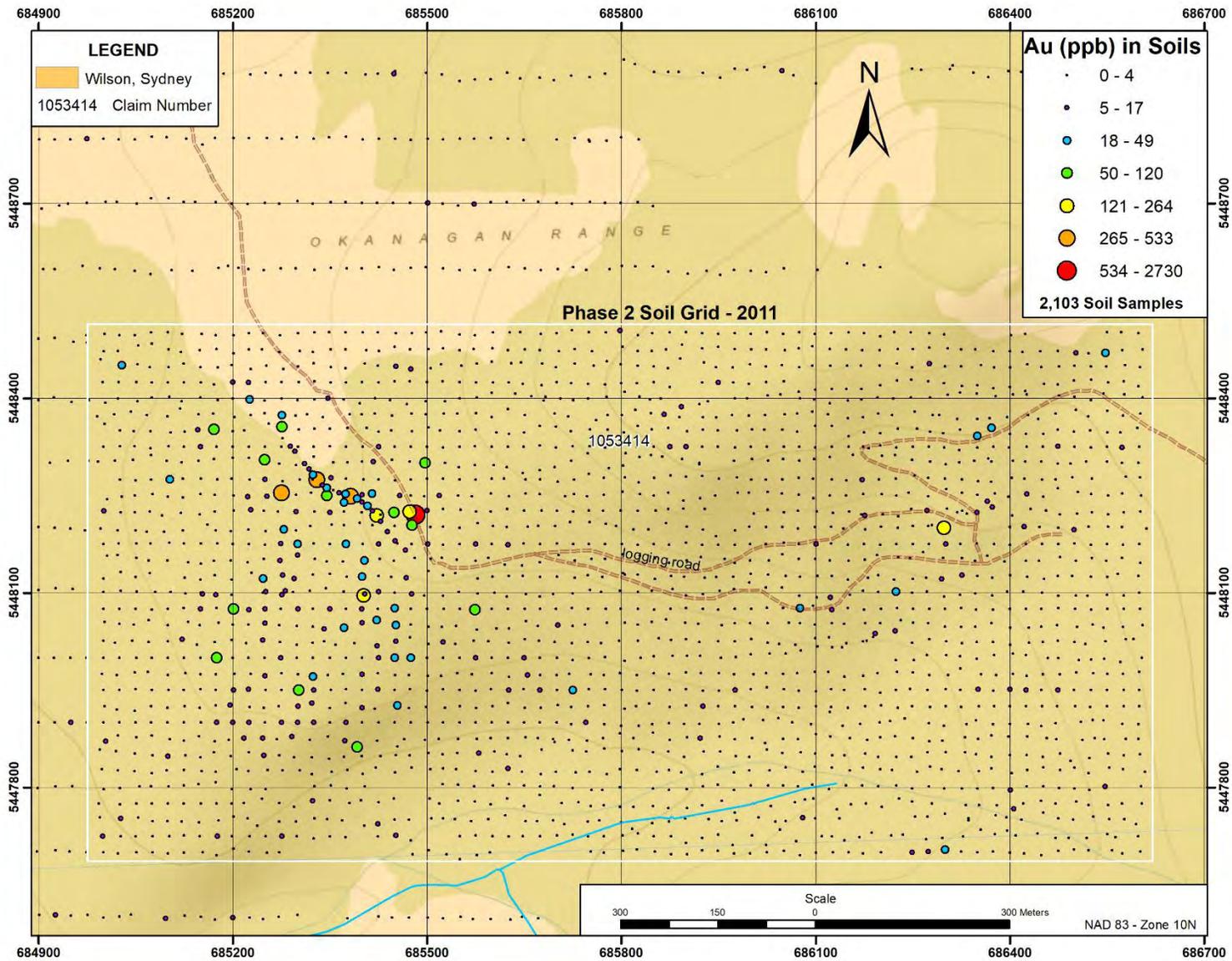


Figure 4. Au (ppb) in Soils on Phase 2 Soil Grids

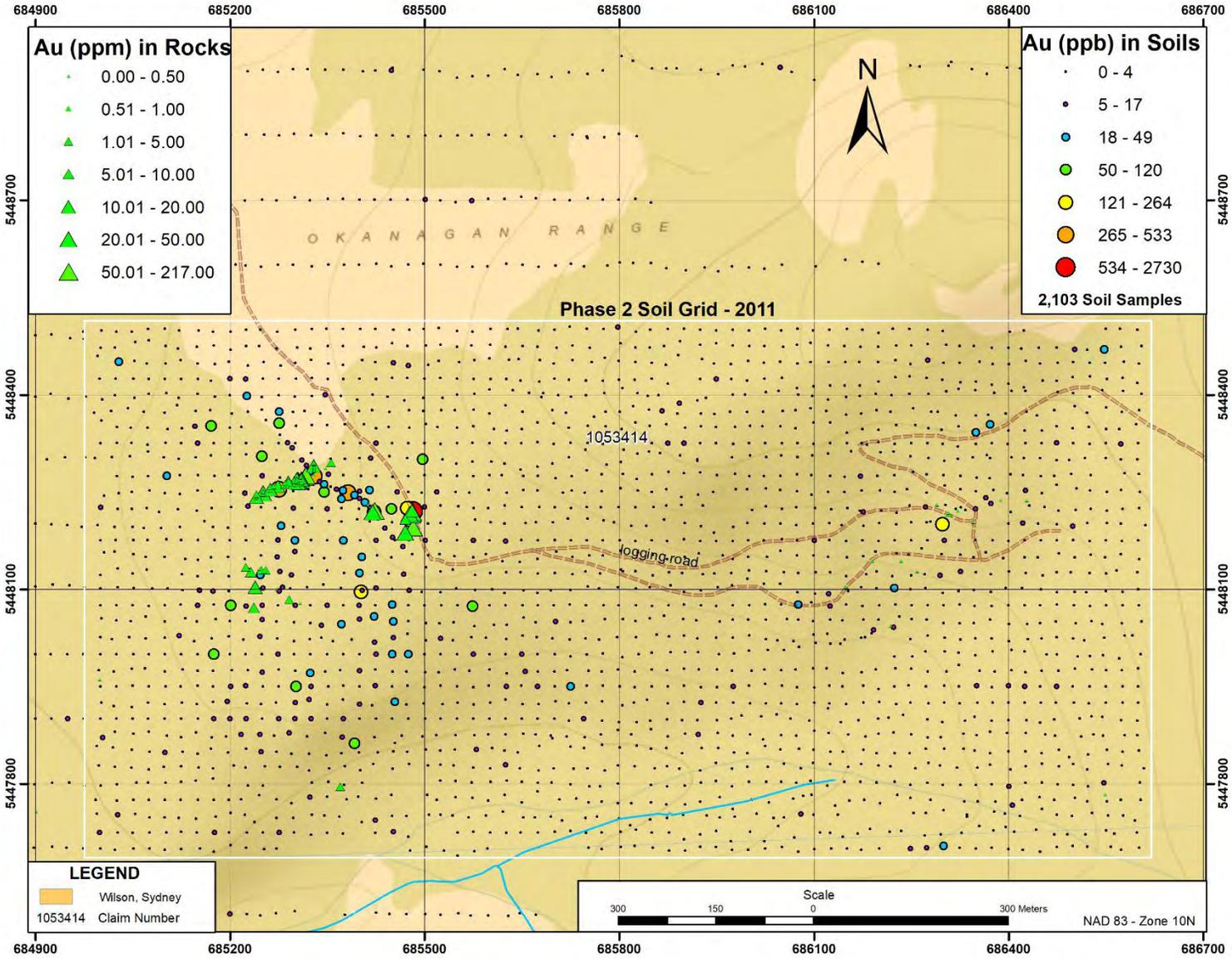


Figure 5. Au(ppm) in Rocks and Au(ppb) in Soils on Phase 2 Soil Grids

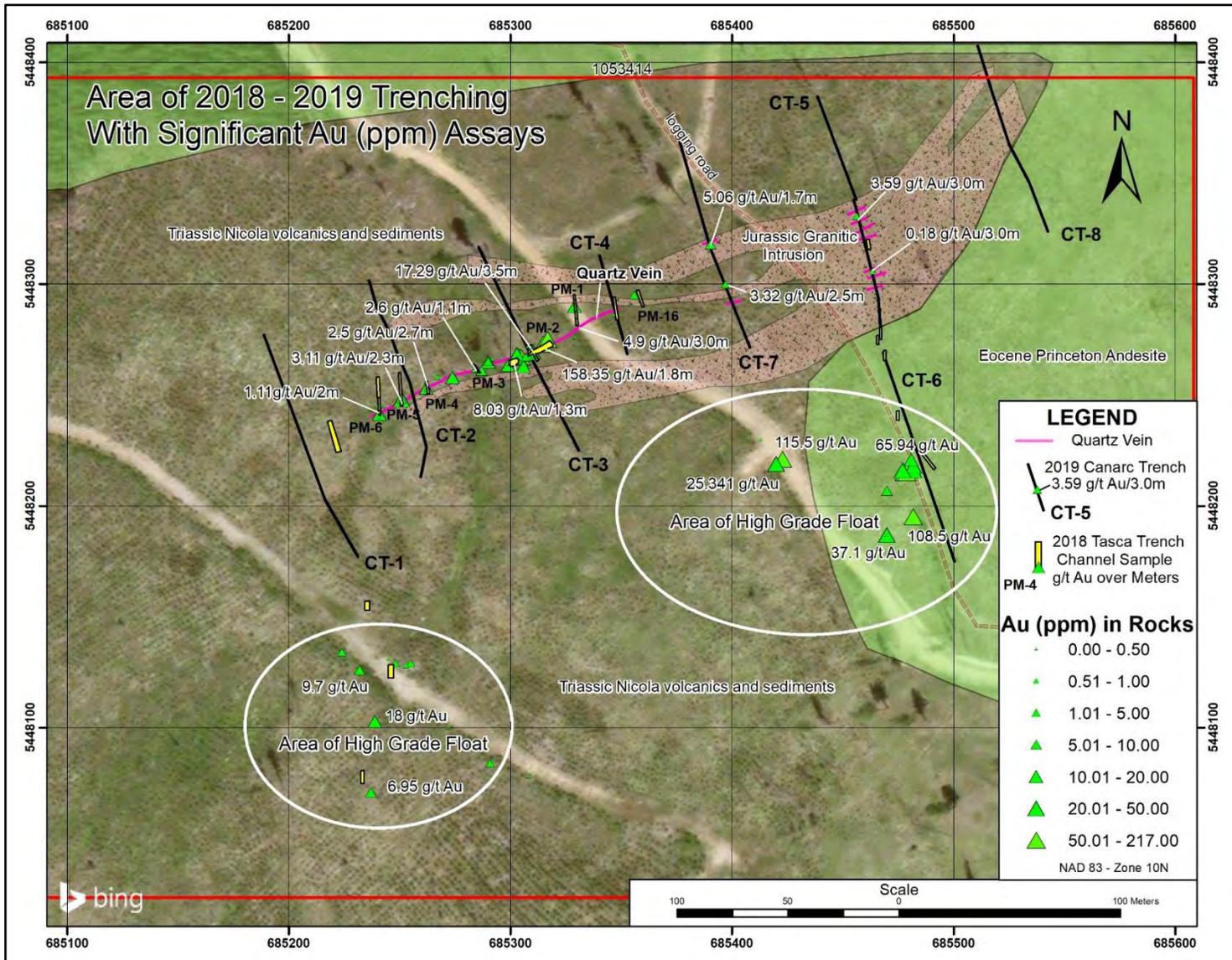


Figure 6. Tasca (2018) and Canarc (2019) Trenching Map with Gold Sampling Highlights

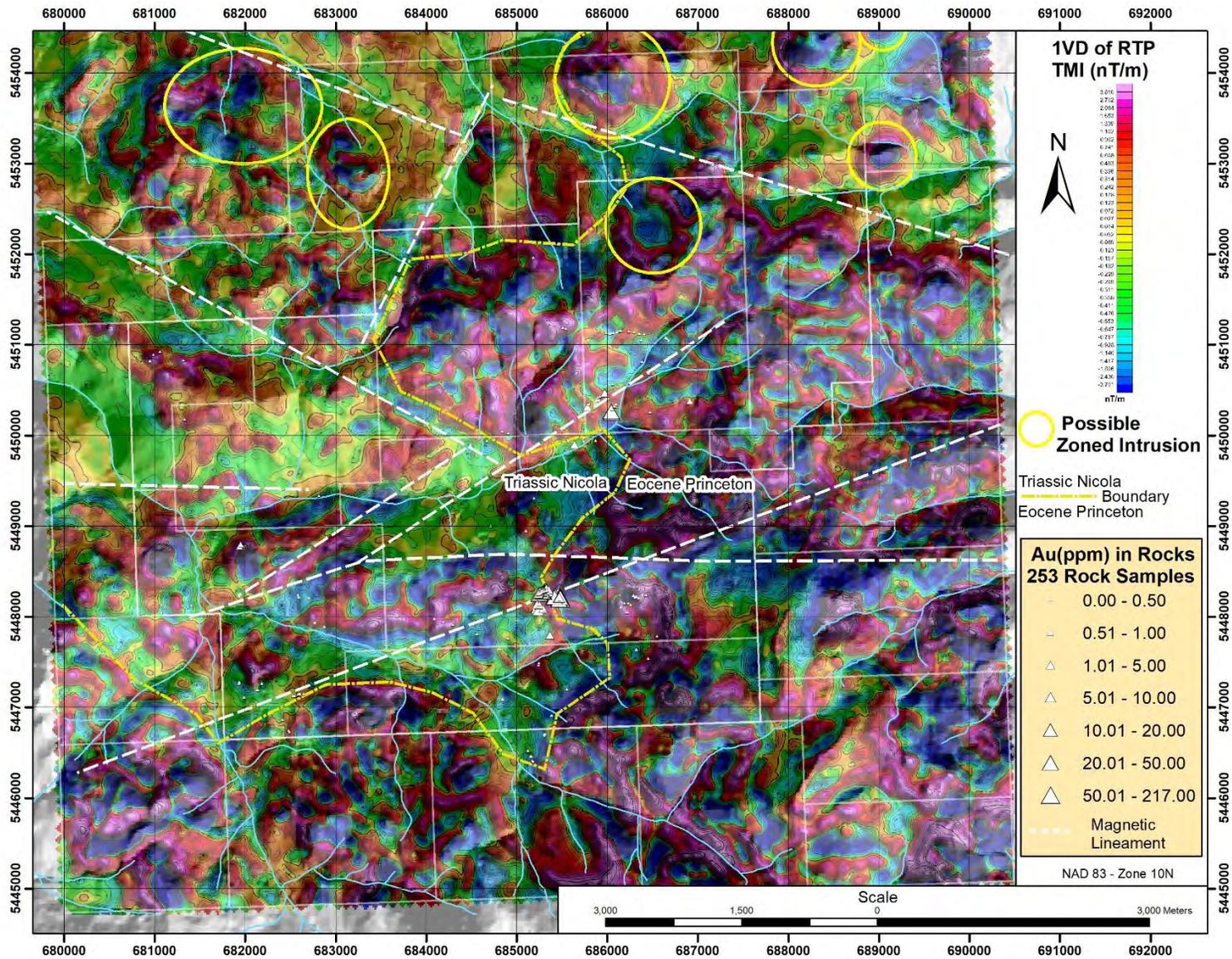


Figure 7. First Vertical Derivative magnetics showing geological features.

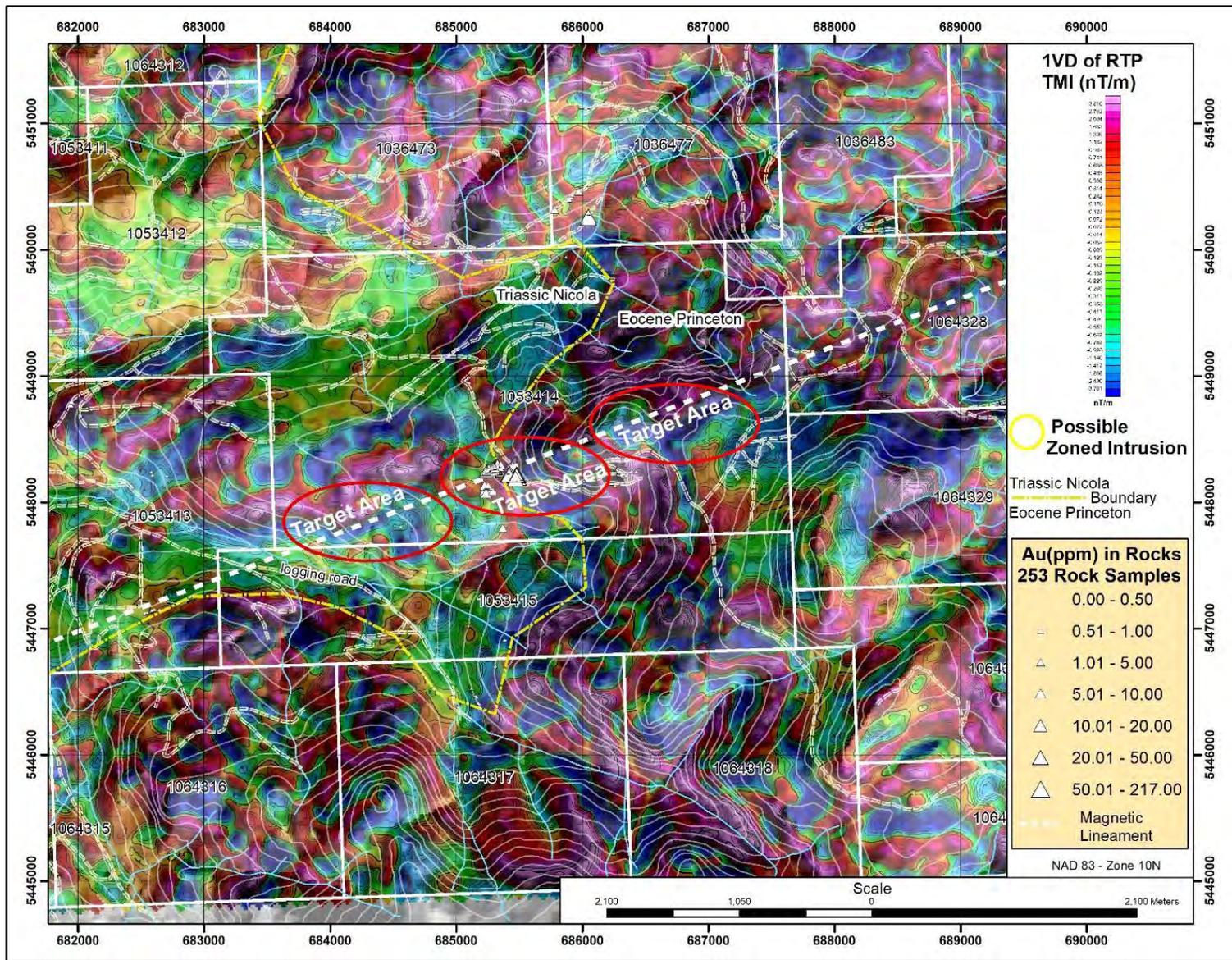


Figure 8. First Vertical Derivative magnetics showing ENE linear and target areas.

6.1.2 2018 Trenching Program

The 2018 trenching program (Henneberry, 2018) exposed gold-bearing quartz veins along 85 metres of strike, with extensions concealed by increasing overburden. Sampling highlights from the exposed vein included 217 g/t Au and 99.7 g/t Au. The Wilson Gold Zone, defined by outcrop and float occurrences of mineralized quartz vein material, is approximately 375 m in diameter. An additional, isolated area of gold-bearing quartz-vein float lies 2 km to the north but has not yet been rigorously explored.

6.1.3 2019 Trenching Program

The 2018 trenches were short and focused on the main quartz vein. Therefore, in 2019, eight trenches from 50 to 100 m in length, totaling 709 m, were completed to not only expose the main vein but also to test for possible parallel veins (Margolis and Henneberry, 2020). The trenches exposed the main vein zone for a 235 m strike length (see Figure 6). The vein system remains open to the southwest, where trench CT-1 failed to reach bedrock, 35 m southwest of the nearest vein exposure. In the southwestern part of the vein zone, channel samples from within the trench returned up to 44.2 g/t Au over 1.6 m vein width in the siltstone-hosted vein in trench CT3. Vein mineralization was extended 150 m to the northeast, where trenches CT5 and CT7 intersected quartz veins within granite, including: 3.59 ppm Au over 3 m that includes a quartz vein with 29.1 ppm Au over 20 cm in CT-5, and 5.06 ppm Au over 1.7 m containing a quartz vein assaying 5.57 ppm Au over 26 cm. The importance of this sampling is that it shows significant gold mineralization in wall rock adjacent to the vein.

The vein system was shown to change along strike from a single steep to moderate-dipping vein in the southwest to a broader, granite-hosted vein and stockwork zone to the northeast that is at least 35 m wide. No quartz veining was intersected in saprolitic granite in the most northeasterly trench, CT-8, 75 m northeast of CT-5. The 2019 program was not successful in identifying parallel veins. It remains unclear whether the gold-bearing quartz vein float southeast of these trenches is sourced from the main vein exposed in the trenches or whether a second parallel vein system exists beneath the overburden covered float.

Margolis and Henneberry (2020) report that granitic dikes exposed west of the main vein zone are roughly parallel to it and suggest that there may be a deeply-tapping east-northeast striking structural zone controlling both the emplacement of the dikes and the gold mineralization. In addition, they note that the granite-hosted vein stockwork exposed in the eastern part of the trenched area has locally strongly-elevated Te, Bi and W within the gold-bearing veins, thus suggesting a genetic link between the granitic dikes and gold mineralization.

6.1.4 Airborne Magnetic Survey

The results of the aeromagnetic survey, showing the first vertical derivative map, is included in Figure 7. It shows the strongly textured magnetics define the distribution of the Princeton Eocene

andesite volcanics relative to the magnetically quieter Triassic Nicola volcanics and sediments. The contact is shown with a dashed yellow-orange line. The survey results suggest that the Eocene volcanic rocks, overlying the Nicola volcanics are more extensive than what is shown on current government geology maps. This is important as the younger volcanics also mask the older gold quartz vein mineralization.

Seven circular to elliptical shaped zoned features on the northern half of the survey area (yellow circles and ellipses on Figure 7) are possibly zoned intrusions with low magnetic syenitic to monzonitic central cores and more iron rich gabbro or fenitized outer peripheral zones.

A well-defined 070° structure coincides with the location the Wilson Gold Zone. This structure extends across the entire width of the airborne survey footprint in the southern half of the map. Magnetic lows along this structure may represent areas of magnetite destruction related to hydrothermal alteration and could be important exploration targets (see Figure 8), particularly where the structure is tangential to granodiorite or granitic intrusions.

6.2 Data Handling, Quality Assurance and Quality Control

There is good continuity of sample handling QA/QC protocols over the history of the project, since each year from 2011 to 2019, Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., was acting supervisor for annual fieldwork, as documented in annual assessment reports: Henneberry, 2008; Henneberry and Wesa, 2010b; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2010c; Henneberry, and Wesa, 2012; Henneberry, 2014; Henneberry, 2015; Henneberry, 2017; Henneberry, 2018; Margolis and Henneberry, 2020.

All soil and rock samples, after collection, were placed in poly bags and then sealed with zap straps in a rice bag, along with one standard. Shipments of 10 to 20 rice bags were then shipped directly to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver (“Acme”) from 2011 to 2015, to Acme’s successor company, Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (“BV”) in 2015 and to ALS Global in North Vancouver (“ALS”) in 2017 and 2018.

At all labs, after sieving and drying, soil samples were subjected to an aqua regia leach and analysis by 36 element ICP-MS. Rock samples were crushed to 70% passing through a 10-mesh screen. A 250 g split is pulverized to 95% passing through a 150-mesh screen. A 30 g sub-sample of the pulverized pulp is leached with aqua regia followed by 36 element ICP-MS analysis.

In 2018, four of the 56 rock samples returned values more than 100 g/t gold. These four samples received ALS’s Au-GRA21 procedure where a 30 g sample is fire assayed with a gravimetric finish.

The quality control procedures for the 2011 to 2018 programs employed duplicate samples and standards. Details are reported in each of the assessment reports listed above. The author feels that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the soil and rock sampling programs on the Property were adequate for a program at this exploration stage.

For the 2019 Canarc exploration program, similar sample handling procedures were utilized. Samples were shipped to ALS for standard sample prep and aqua regia dissolution followed by ICP-MS finish. Samples assaying over 10 ppm Au were further analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (method Au-GR21). Two gold standards and one gold blank supplied by WCM Minerals Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C., were submitted within the sample stream for quality control at a rate of approximately 1 per 20 samples. Results are listed in Table 4, and all values are within 5% of the standard value.

Table 4. 2019 Program Control Sample Results (from Margolis and Henneberry, 2020)

Trench	Sample	Control Sample	Control Gold (ppm)	Assay Gold (ppm)	Variance
CT-3	101310	Blank	0.000	<0.005	0.00
CT-3	101330	PM436	0.387	0.383	99%
CT-3	101350	Blank	0.000	<0.005	0.00
CT-5	101370	PM1129	3.460	3.640	105%
CT-7	101416	PM436	0.387	0.396	102%
CT-8	101436	PM436	0.387	0.402	104%
CT-8	101450	PM1129	3.460	3.530	102%
CT-4	101470	PM1129	3.460	3.580	103%
CT-4	101490	PM436	0.387	0.398	103%
CT-2	101520	Blank	0.000	<0.005	0.00
CT-2	101540	PM1129	3.460	3.560	103%

6.3 Historical Drill Programs

There has been no known drilling on the Property.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no known historical mineral resource estimates for the Property.

6.5 Historical Production

No ore production has been reported for the Property.

Section 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology surrounding the Property is presented in Figure 9. The Property is located within the southern end of the Intermontane Belt and the adjoining eastern margin of the Coast Belt. The southern Intermontane Belt is dominated by volcanic rocks and sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, within the Quesnellia Terrane. The volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by co-magmatic plutons of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Copper Mountain and Hedley intrusions, and comprise a west-facing magmatic arc. This island arc assemblage is intruded by post-accretionary intrusions of the Late Jurassic and Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex and Osprey Lake Batholith. Younger volcanic rocks and clastic sediments of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Spences Bridge and Princeton groups unconformably overlie the island arc assemblage.

The Methow Terrane is located to the west of the Pasayten fault and represents the eastern margin of the Coast Belt in the map area. This terrane comprises a wedge of clastic sediments derived from the erosion of the Quesnellia Terrane to the east. The Methow Terrane consists of fine grain sediments and mafic volcanics of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Ladner Group, overlain by the Upper Jurassic Thunder Lake Sequence, and coarse clastic sediments of the partly coeval Cretaceous Jackass Mountain and Pasayten Groups.

The oldest rocks in the vicinity of the Property belong to the Triassic Nicola Group. They consist of basaltic and undivided volcanics and overlying clastic sediments which are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade in the central portion of the region. The Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been intruded by early Jurassic granites and undivided intrusives, Jurassic tonalites and Jurassic to Cretaceous granodiorites.

The youngest units in the vicinity of the Property are Eocene andesites of the Princeton Group, while further to the west, the Middle Eocene Princeton Group Allenby Formation fossiliferous sediments were cyclically deposited in the Princeton Basin located west of the Boundary Fault (Figure 9). Cyclic deposition of sediments resulted from repeated episodes of hydrologic and topographic change associated with seismic activity along the Boundary Fault along the eastern flank of the Princeton Basin. Middle Eocene Allenby Formation sediments are juxtaposed against metamorphic and metavolcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group along this structure, as per the latest downloadable digital version of the provincial geological map of British Columbia by Cui et. al. (2017).

The southwestern corner of the map area is transected by the Pasayten Fault and is underlain by clastic sediments of the Jurassic Ladner, Jackass Mountain and Cretaceous Pasayten Groups.

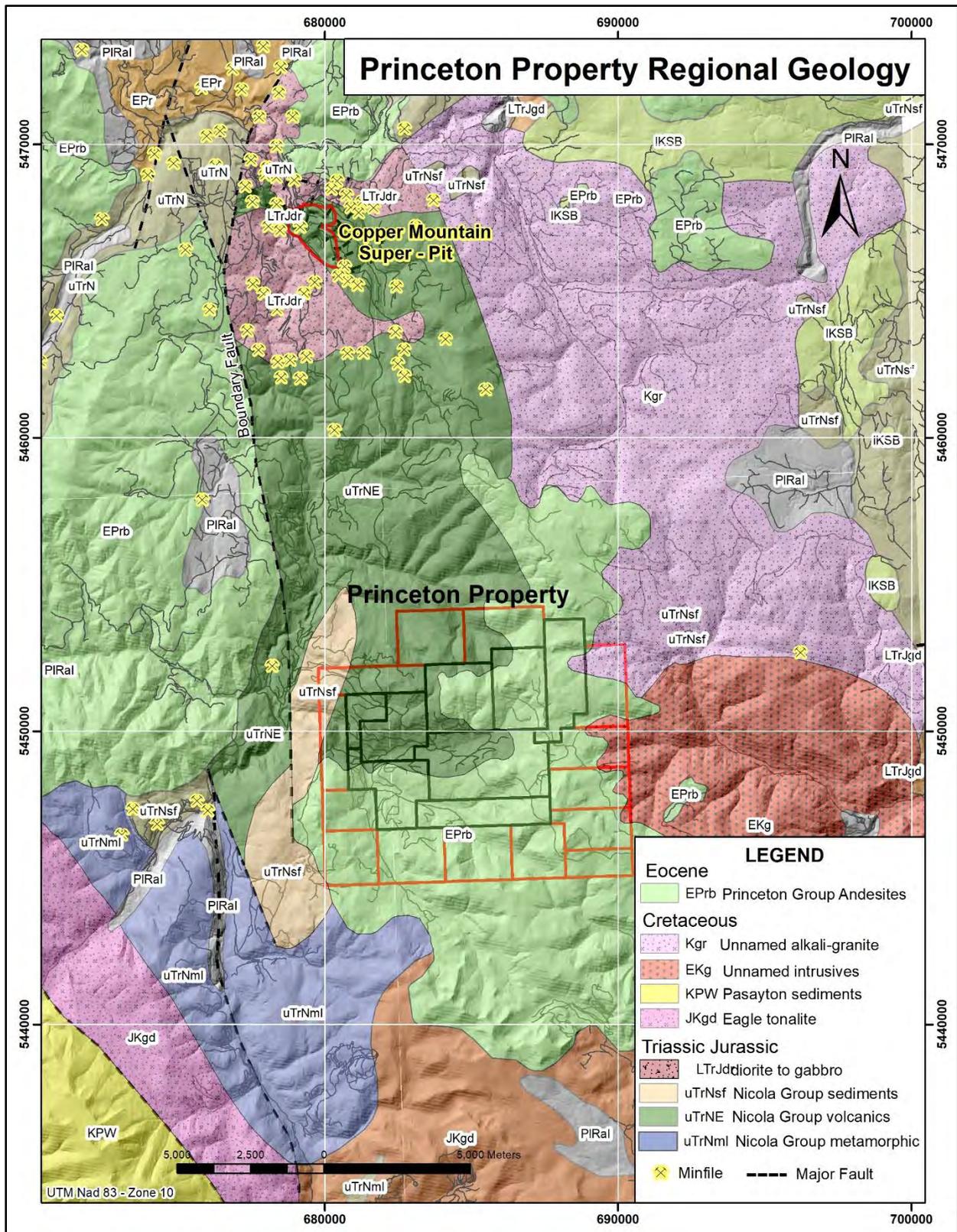


Figure 9. Regional Geology Surrounding the Princeton Property

7.2 Regional Metallogeny

7.2.1 Nicola Cu-Au Belt

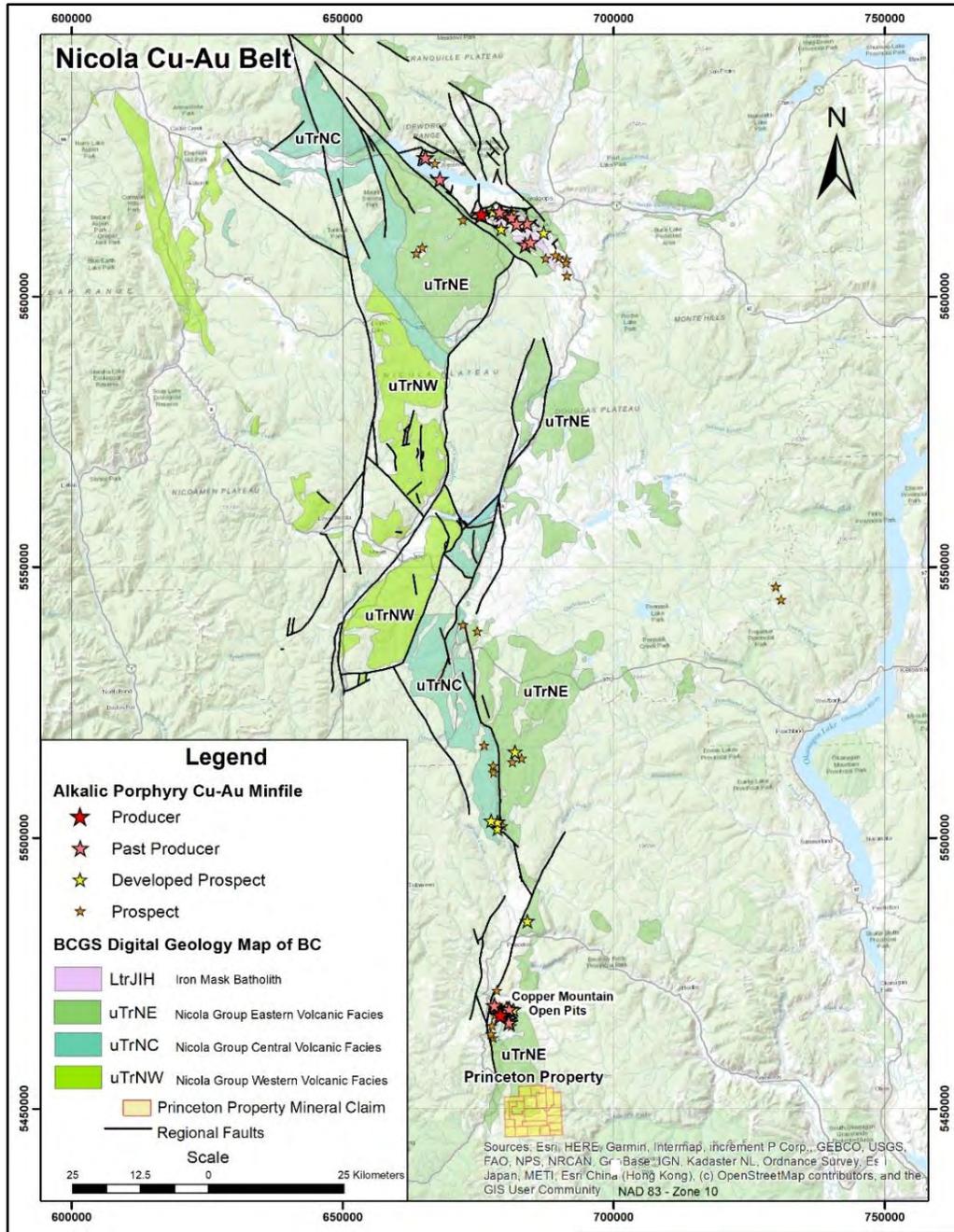


Figure 10. Distribution of Regional Nicola Alkalic Porphyry Cu-Au Minifiles

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group is a thick assemblage of alkaline volcanic rocks which are subdivided into a Western, Central and Eastern Volcanic Facies. Several current and past producing alkalic porphyry Cu-Au mines as well as numerous mineral occurrences are associated

with this north-south trending alkaline volcanic assemblage. A high density of documented Cu-Au Minfile occurrences on the northern half of the regional geology map in Figure 9 surround the Copper Mountain deposit, located 18 kilometers north of the Property. The entire Nicola Cu-Au belt is presented in Figure 10.

The Western Volcanic Facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola volcanic belt consists of calc-alkaline mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanic rocks, while the Central Facies consists of mafic flows and pyroclastics with abundant subvolcanic intrusions such as the Iron Mask batholith (Afton Ajax camp). The Eastern Volcanic Facies (map label uTrNE) consists mainly of mafic volcanoclastic rocks and is the Nicola volcanic facies underlying the Princeton Property.

Several major northerly trending deep-seated fault systems predominate throughout this belt and quite often define the boundaries between the individual volcanic facies of the Nicola volcanics. The Copper Mountain deposits as well as the Property are in the Eastern Volcanic Facies near a major north-south fault.

The Nicola Cu-Au belt is part of the Quesnel Terrane which was originally accreted onto the North American continent through subduction. Arc-related plutons are important to the Nicola volcanic belt metallogeny.

The nearby Copper Mountain porphyry deposit is dated at 204 Ma and associated rock types include diorite, monzonite, syenite, diorite porphyry dikes, and felsite dikes. Mineralization in the deposit includes bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, and pyrite.

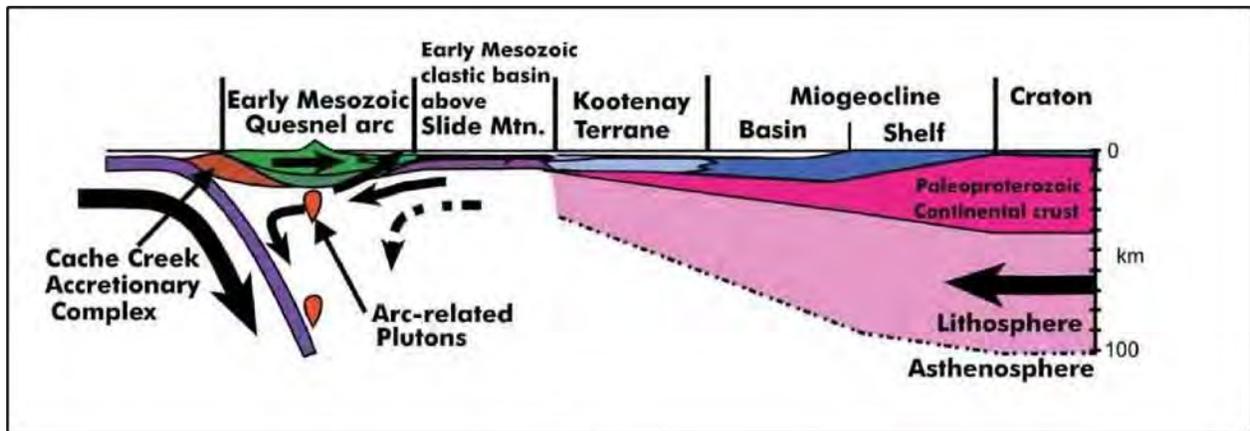


Figure 11. Quesnel Terrane Accretion - From Monger et al. (2002).

Because the Property located within the southern extension of this belt, with a major N-S fault located immediately to the west, the Property is recognized as having potential for hosting porphyry Cu-Au style mineralization. Younger Princeton Group andesites unconformably overlie the favourable Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic facies over much of the region in the vicinity of the Property. In areas where the Princeton Group andesites are eroded away, favourable exposures of the underlying Nicola volcanics and related intrusives reach surface where airborne magnetics

and standard geochemical exploration methods would prove to be effective for exploring for Cu-Au porphyries.

The Nicola Belt also hosts the Elk gold deposit, 70 km north of the Property, where east-northeast trending, low sulphide, gold bearing quartz veins are hosted in Jurassic granitic intrusives and adjacent Nicola volcanics.

7.2.2 Spences Bridge Group

The Early Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group is Late Albian (113-100Ma) in age and is part of the Intermontane Terrane. The Spences Bridge Group forms a northwest trending belt that is 430 km long and from 3 to 24 km wide, and up to 3400 m in true thickness, extending from Princeton through to east of Lillooet (Duffel and McTaggart, 1952). Arc-related, calc-alkaline volcanic sequences comprising the Spences Bridge Group are represented by the laterally extensive, older Pimainus Formation, and the younger, centrally located Spius Formation, both of which were deposited by a series of aligned, fault-controlled shield volcanos. The development of this arc was related to collision and accretion of the Insular and Intermontane Terranes (Thorkelson and Smith, 1989).

Figure 12 is a regional geological map of the distribution of the Spences Bridge Group Formations in relation to the older Cache Creek, Quesnellia and Stikinia Terranes. Major dextral strike slip faults, including the Fraser River fault, bound and controlled the distribution of the volcanic deposition of the Spences Bridge Group along this extensive arc of shield volcanoes.

The Spences Bridge Group volcanic sequence unconformably overlies the Quesnellia Terrane and is mapped as undivided andesite with lesser rhyolite and basalt. This undivided unit is located less than 15 km to the northeast of the Princeton Project, strikes to the northwest and dips gently to the northeast. The low sulphidation epithermal model proposed by Buchanan (1981) is considered applicable to the styles of low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits observed throughout the Spences Bridge Gold District.

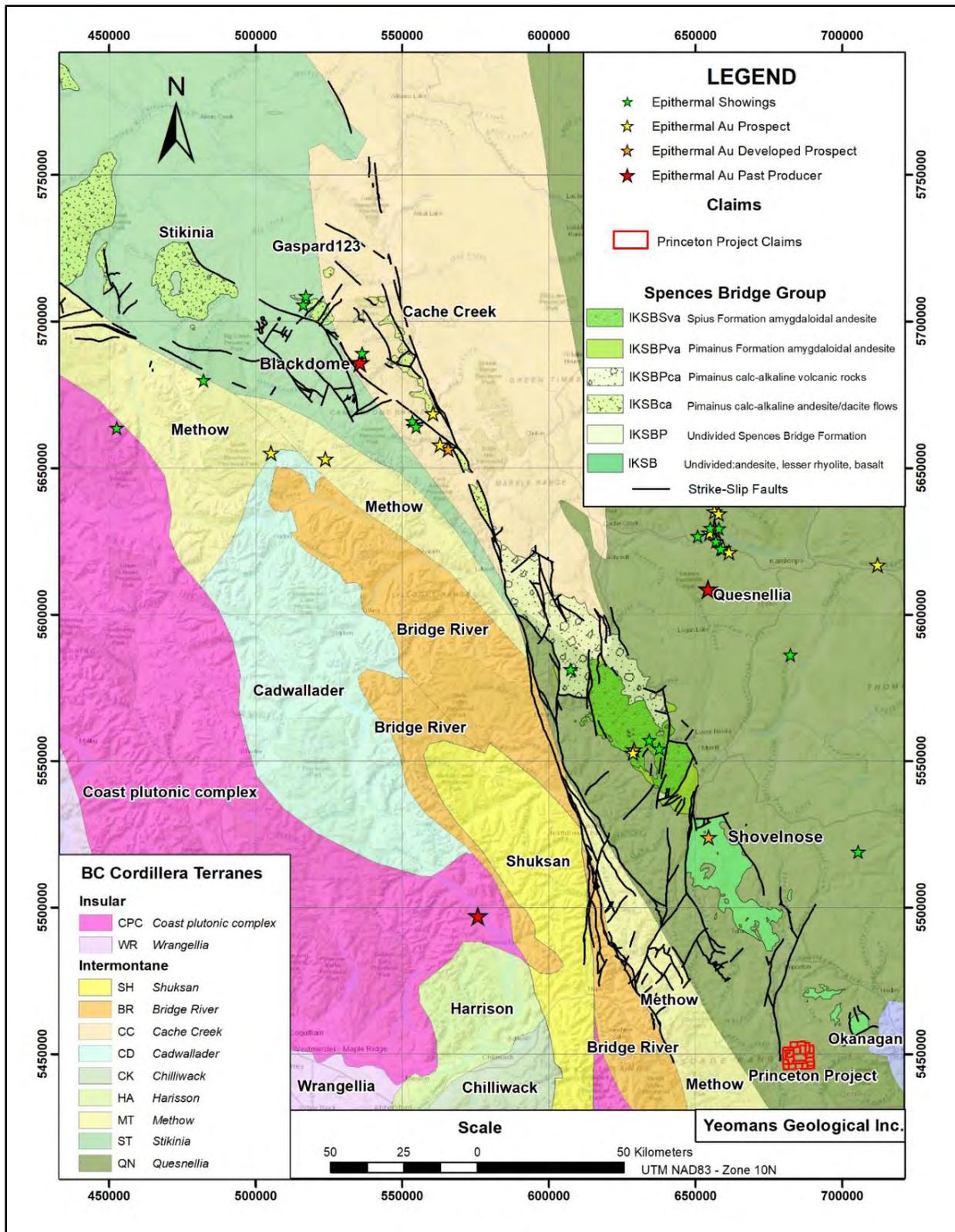


Figure 12. Distribution of Spences Bridge Group Epithermal Au Deposits near Princeton Property

7.3 Property Geology

The description of the Property geology is extracted from Henneberry (2018), in which he states:

“The geology map of the key historic block of the Princeton property is based on 179 outcrop locations and is shown in Figure 13. The property is largely underlain by Eocene Princeton Group rocks, with two outliers of Triassic Nicola Group rocks in the northern and western sections of the property, respectively.

The dominant unit remains the Eocene Princeton Group, predominantly fine, fragmental and agglomeratic volcanoclastics on an andesitic affinity and a dacitic intrusive. Nicola Group rocks, andesitic volcanoclastics and fine clastic sediments outcrop as two distinct areas in the northern and western sections of the property, separate by the Eocene volcanoclastics. The mapping appears to show the Nicola Group rocks are significantly more aerially restricted than in the latest version of the British Columbia Geological Survey Digital Geology (Cui et al, 2013).

The Nicola Group rocks were mapped as two outliers through the northern and western sections of the claim group. The western outlier is comprised predominantly of grey weathering, dark grey green fine grained andesitic volcanoclastics. Outcrop exposures varied from blocky to platy and fissile. Limonite and iron oxides were noted in most exposures, with the rock appearing almost gossanous in some locations. A few instances of bull quartz blow outs were noted with quartz approximately 1 to 4 metres long by 20 to 50 centimetres wide. Mineralization ranged from nothing to disseminated pyrite in concentrations ranging from trace to 2% to 3%.

The northern outlier is comprised of the same andesitic volcanic along with interbedded fine clastic sediments. The sediments are rusty weathering, largely argillaceous rocks, with some siltstone interbeds. These units strike 158° to 160° and dip 73° E with one exception, where a 020° /60° W strike and dip were recorded. The beds range from centimetres to tens of centimetres in thickness and carry traces to less than ½% pyrite.

The Princeton Group rocks outcrop through most of the claim block and consist largely of andesitic volcanoclastics and a dacitic intrusive. Small units include rhyolite and tephra units and mafic and granodiorite intrusives.

The andesitic volcanoclastics are the most widespread, occurring throughout the claim block and consisting largely of two units: a finer grained dark grey black green unit and a similar unit with fragments to clasts of plagioclase or more typical porphyritic andesite. These units weather grey brown to tan brown and locally show weak to strong groundmass hematite. Exposures range from blocky to platy to shattered. Locally, the fragmental contains larger clast and bombs to the point where it is agglomeratic. Commonly, the agglomerate shows varying hues of pink red due to hematite content. Bombs from 10 to 20 centimetres in size were noted.

The dacitic intrusive is a dull grey brown color on weathered surface and cleaner grey brown on fresh surface. The rock displays plagioclase laths to 5 millimetres and hornblende laths to 5

millimetres. Biotite is also observed, though it has been weathered to limonite in some instances. Quartz eyes to 7 millimetres were also observed. Outcrop is typically blocky.

One exposure of grey white weathering, grey white quartz eye rhyolite was noted in the northeast corner of the claim block. Clay was noted along fractures along with iron oxides and limonite. An ash flow tuff or tephra unit was mapped along a 300-metre stretch of logging road in the northern part of the claim block. The unit is cream to grey white in color and fine grained and almost appears rhyolitic in texture in one exposure. Local organic fragments were noted within the unit. The Cation Exchange Capacity was tested and found to be low in the mapped exposures.

Two exposures of a grey black, fine to medium grained intrusive dyke were noted in the southwest section of the claim block. No contacts were noted.

A small granodiorite plug, which may be a more granodioritic phase of the Princeton Group dacitic intrusive, was noted in the eastern section of the claim block. The rock is grey white on both the weathered and fresh surface. It is coarse grained and carries quartz and feldspar. Hornblende laths to 1 centimetre were observed. The one exposed contact has considerable associated limonite and iron oxides. The recently added claims surrounded and lying to the north of the original Princeton block have not yet been mapped.”

Near the Wilson Gold Zone trenches, the Nicola Group and Jurassic granite have been heavily weathered. Margolis and Henneberry (2020) and Yeomans (Pers. Comm.) interpret this to be saprolitic weathering dating to the early to middle Eocene Epoch because of a tropical environment at that time. This weathering profile was subsequently preserved beneath the Princeton Allenby Formation and andesites that were unconformably deposited over top of the Nicola volcanics and intrusives. It appears that this thin layer of Eocene andesite capped and preserved the underlying saprolitized rocks from erosion by more recent glacial activity.

Currently the property geology presented in Figure 13 is only mapped for the Wilson claims.

7.4 Mineralization

The gold-bearing veins on the property are massive to fractured and locally brecciated and limonite stained white quartz with trace to 5%, very fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Quartz vein material locally exhibits remnant vugs and cellular boxwork texture. Of 86 grab samples from float and outcrop occurrences collected between 2011 and 2020, gold values range from less than 1 g/t Au to 217 g/t Au, with an average of 14.896 g/t Au. The main vein within the Wilson Gold Zone pinches and swells, with widths ranging from less than 10 cm to over 1.5 m. It has been exposed intermittently by trenching over a strike length of 235 m.

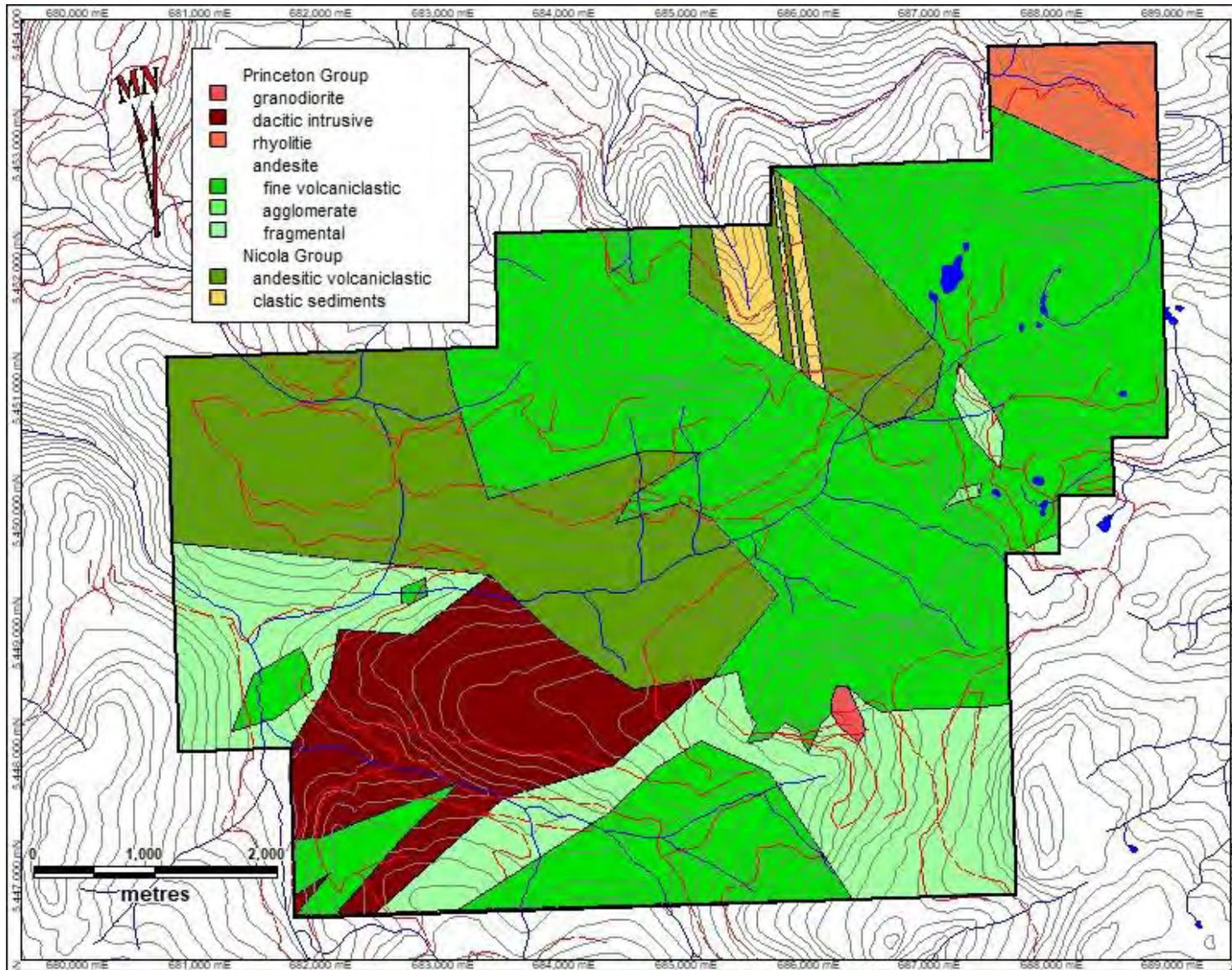


Figure 13. Property Geology of Central Wilson Claims

Section 8: Deposit Types

Mineralization on the Property has many similarities to orogenic mesothermal lode gold and shear hosted deposits. To date the gold bearing quartz veins identified on the property bear similarities to the Elk deposit located 80 kilometers to the north of the Property (see Section 15; Adjacent Properties). In both cases, gold mineralized quartz veins are hosted in the Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic Facies intruded by early Jurassic granites and undivided intrusives. These have been interpreted to be orogenic or mesothermal quartz veins that are structurally controlled by shears and fractures and contain minor abundances of sulphides (<5%), mainly pyrite, while reporting high-grade gold values. At the Elk gold deposit there is an abundance of free gold, but the gold is extremely fine (0.03 mm to 0.1mm) and therefore not readily visible in a hand sample.

The main vein exposure at the Property is hosted in Nicola volcanics and a granite dike, while at the Elk deposit the veins are hosted mainly within granitic rocks adjacent to their contact with Nicola volcanics. Figure 14 presents a model of gold deposit types published by Poulsen et al. (2000), which includes the typical orogenic setting.

The current degree of understanding of the geology, structure, and controls on gold mineralization on the Property are at an early stage. Future exploration programs, including drilling, should attempt to further define these elements to develop representative geological models

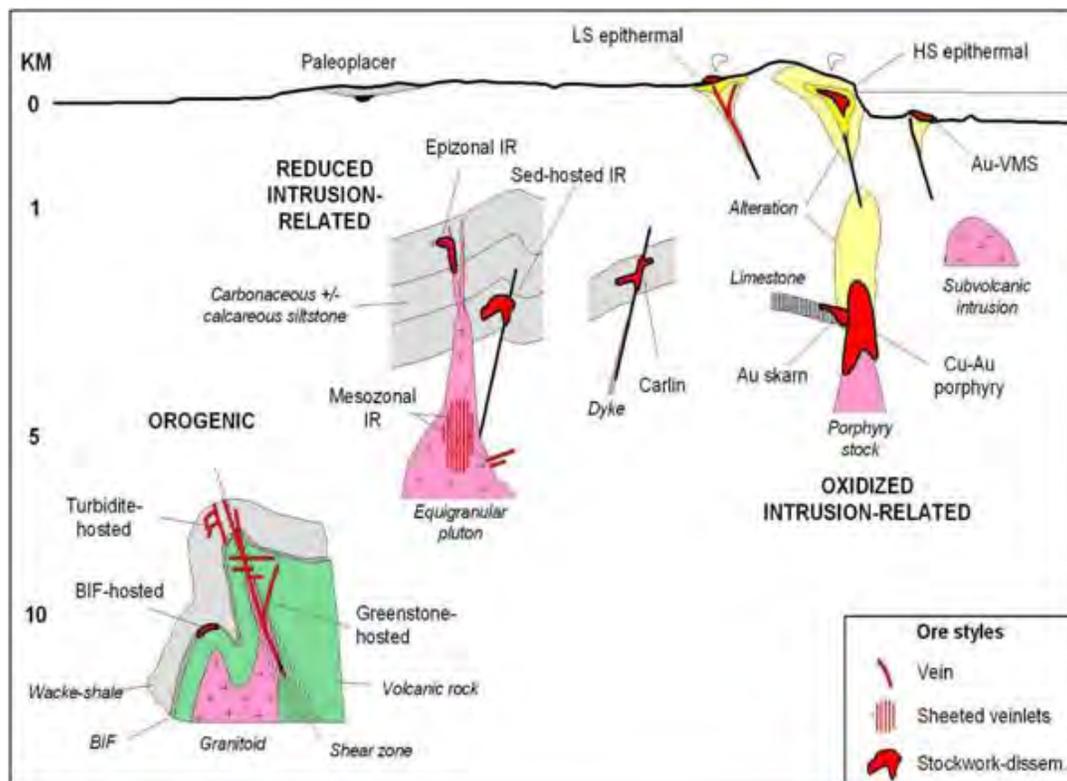


Figure 14. Gold Ore Styles – From Poulsen et al. (2000)

Section 9: Exploration Results

On August 20th, 2020, Damara conducted a due diligence field examination of the Property (Yeomans, Pers. Com.). Ten quartz vein grab samples were collected from quartz vein exposures and trenches that had been excavated by Canarc in 2019. Four grab samples were taken from exposed bedrock quartz vein samples while six locally derived quartz float boulders were also collected from the trenches.

Figure 15 is a sample location map for the samples, while Table 5 provides sample descriptions and assays. In the case where a given individual sample was assayed a second time to obtain a gravimetric finish, the average of the first and second assay for the sample was used and plotted on the map in Figure 15. Given the high gold values obtained in two bedrock samples and one float sample, metallic screening analysis were carried out. In every case metallic screening gold values were higher than regular fire assay, demonstrating that a nugget effect is likely present with this quartz vein mineralization. Metallic assay results are shown in the far-right hand column of the table.

Table 5. 2020 Damara Sample Descriptions with Fire Assay and Screen Metallic Results (from Yeomans, pers. Comm.)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Type	Au (ppm)	Au Dup (ppm)	Au Avg (ppm)	Au Metallics (ppm)
PRINCETON-001	685205	5448235	Milky quartz float	Float	0.37		0.37	
PRINCETON-002	685200	5448245	Dark grey silicified and altered rock cut by 5 mm qtz veinlets	Float	0.11		0.11	
PRINCETON-003	685260	5448253	Malachite-goethite mineralized quartz vein from trench	Bedrock	4.1		4.1	
PRINCETON-004	685257	5448250	Malachite-goethite mineralized quartz vein from trench	Bedrock	8.95		8.95	
PRINCETON-005	685220	5448146	Goethite-cemented quartz breccia	Float	2.74	3.75	3.24	
PRINCETON-006	685240	5448072	Milky quartz vein float with weak goethite	Float	53.5	68.1	60.8	76.9
PRINCETON-007	685245	5448100	Strongly goethite mineralized quartz vein float	Float	5.77	5.92	5.85	
PRINCETON-008	685333	5448068	Quartz vein float with trace pyrite as blebs	Float	0.45		0.45	
PRINCETON-009	685311	5448270	High graded quartz-goethite portion of vein from trench	Bedrock	41.5		41.5	43.6
PRINCETON-010	685308	5448268	Representative sample of quartz w/ minor goethite from trench	Bedrock	29.1		29.1	31.8

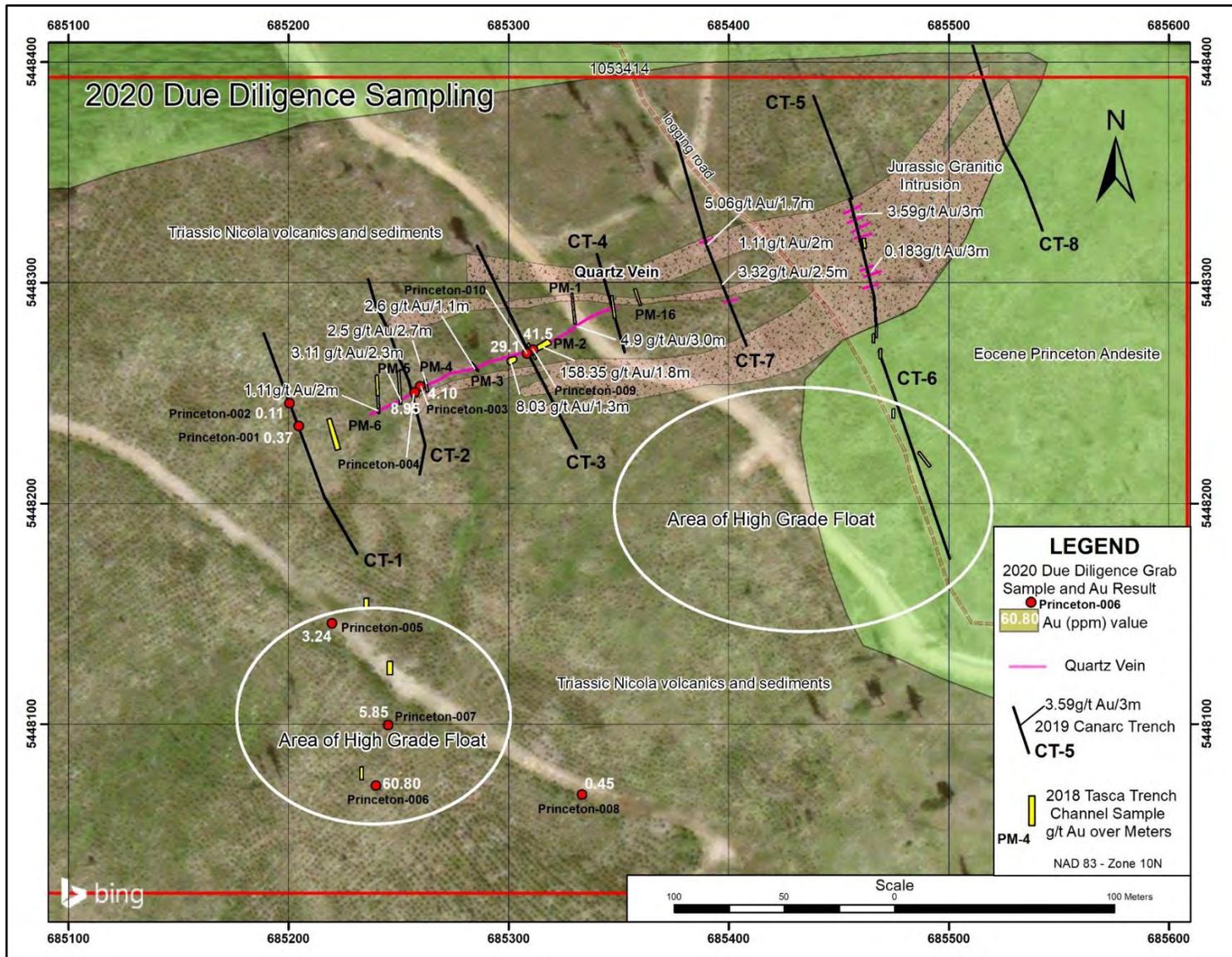


Figure 15. 2020 Damara Due Diligence Grab Sample Au Assay Results

Section 10: Drilling

There is no record of any type of drilling on the Property.

Section 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

For the August 20, 2020 field program, the samples were sealed in standard plastic sample bags, zip tied and transported to the Damara office in Kelowna. The samples were shipped to MSALABS in Langley BC, where the samples underwent analysis by Method Code FAS-111, which involves fire assay for Au, 30g fusion, with AAS finish. Duplicate analysis was performed on samples Princeton-006 and Princeton-007, and two internal standard control blanks as well as STD OxG140 and STD G319-9.

The metallic screening analysis was carried out on a 1000 g sub-sample, followed by analytical method MSC-130 metallic screening plus fire assay, with a 30 g fusion. Table 5 presents the results of the metallic screening analytical results. Two lab STD BLANKS and two STD OxN155 and STD G319-9 were inserted in the sample stream.

The analytical certificates are provided at the end of the report in Appendix “A.”

The author is of the opinion that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for the due diligence sampling program on the Princeton property were adequate for this type of early-stage exploration program. The analytical results demonstrated similar results to what has been reported for previous exploration programs over the past ten years.

Section 12: Data Verification

On September 16th, 2020, the author examined the Property in the company of William Yeomans, Director of Damara. The author examined the main vein exposure in several trenches as well as float occurrences in the vicinity. The author collected five samples for assay including three from the main vein and two float samples. Figure 16 is a sample location map for the five samples collected by the author. Sample descriptions and summary results are shown in Table 6.

During the Property visit, the author noted the difficulty of obtaining a representative sample across the width of the main quartz vein due to smooth rounded surfaces and the extreme hardness of the quartz. Samples collected by the author are chip samples over a given length and width of the vein, with an effort to be as representative as possible.

However, it is believed that the only way to obtain a representative average gold value across the width of a surface exposure of the vein would be to use a diamond saw to cut a proper channel. Since this method has not previously been used on the Property, the author recommends that all historical samples be assumed to be grab samples and not truly representative of any widths reported.

The samples were sealed in standard plastic sample bags, zip tied and transported by the author directly to MSALABS in Langley BC, where a 30 g sample from each was analysed by fire assay followed by Atomic Absorption finish.

The analytical certificates are provided at the end of the report in Appendix “B.”

Table 6. Gold assay results and descriptions for samples collected by author

Sample No	Easting N83Z10	Northing N83Z10	Type	Au(g/t)	Description
PAu-01	685307	5448271	Bedrock	56.50	Vein - mainly bull quartz, rusty fractures (Random chip sample - 1.2 m width x 1 m length)
PAu-02	685288	5448267	Bedrock	1.14	Vertical qtz vein face, qtz with rusty fractures (Random chip sample - 20 to 30 cm wide x 50 cm length)
PAu-03	685311	5448272	Bedrock	149.10	Chip sample from 30 cm wide mainly bull qtz vein
PAu-04	685487	5448218	Float	132.50	Grab sample from strongly rusted quartz boulder
PAu-05	685426	5448221	Float	18.00	Grab sample from quartz boulder with rusty fractures

These samples show reasonably good agreement with previous sampling results. For example, PAu-01, a chip sample across the main 1.2 m wide vein exposure in Trench CT-3 (see also Figure 16A) and assaying 56.5 g/t Au was taken from the same general location as previous sampling (samples 297525, -526, Henneberry 2018) which gave 158.35 g/t Au over 1.8 m. Sample PAu-03, a chip sample across 30 cm, was taken approximately 3 m farther east and assayed 149.1 g/t Au.

Sample Pau-02, taken approximately 25 m farther west (see Figure 16B), ran 1.14 g/t Au over 30 cm of exposed vein, as compared with 2.6 g/t Au over 1.1 m in roughly the same location (Henneberry 2018).

Two float samples, Pau-04 and Pau-05, were collected from the area of high-grade float approximately 150 m to the southeast of the main vein exposure. The sample from a rusty, fractured, and brecciated boulder assayed 132.5 g/t Au (average of two analyses – see Figure 16C) and the other, from a more massive quartz boulder, assayed 18.0 g/t Au.

The sampling confirms two key observations. The main vein and quartz float, which may or may not be derived from the main vein, locally assays very high gold values. Secondly, because of these high grades, it is very likely that future comprehensive sampling of the vein, either through surface channel sampling or by drilling, will likely encounter a nugget effect.

Determining average grades for future evaluation of the economic potential of the vein will present challenges.



Figure 16. Site visit photos: A – Main vein exposure, trench CT-3, sample Pau-01; B – Main vein exposure, trench PM-3, sample PAu-02; C – Float boulder, rusty fractured and brecciated quartz, sample PAu-05; D – William Yeomans standing along trench CT-3.

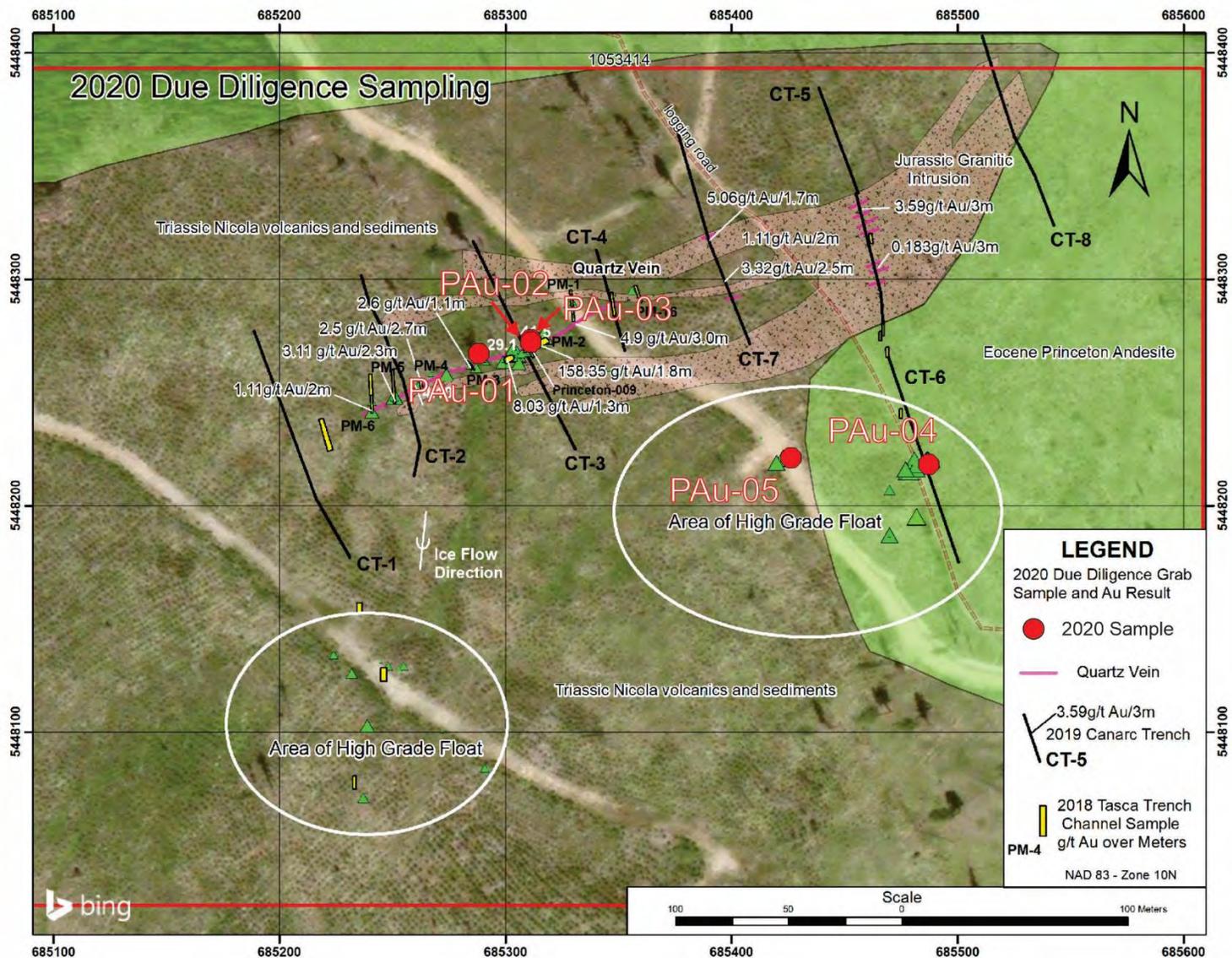


Figure 17. Sample locations and gold results for samples collected by author.

Section 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken on the Princeton Project.

Section 14: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the Princeton Project.

Section 15: Adjacent Properties

15.1 Copper Mountain

The Copper Mountain deposit is a conventional open-pit alkalic copper-gold porphyry mining operation located 13 kilometers north of the northern boundary of the Princeton Property. The deposit is 75% owned by Copper Mountain Mining Corporation and 25% owned by Mitsubishi Materials Corp. The mine operates at a rate of 35,000 tonnes per day and produces 90 million pounds of copper per annum. According to the Copper Mountain website, <https://www.cumtn.com/operations/copper-mountain-mine/overview/> the current total proven and probable resource is as follows:

Table 7. Copper Mountain Resource Summary

MINERAL RESERVES							
	TONNES ('000S)	COPPER (%)	GOLD (G/T)	SILVER (G/T)	COPPER (M LBS)	GOLD (K OZ)	SILVER (K OZ)
Proven (Pit)	148,694	0.28	0.11	1.04	927	540	4,955
Proven (Stockpile)	52,687	0.15	0.04	0.45	179	68	762
Total Proven	201,381	0.25	0.09	0.88	1,106	608	5,717
Probable (Pit)	264,223	0.22	0.10	0.61	1,297	908	5,186
Probable (Stockpile)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Probable	264,223	0.22	0.10	0.61	1,297	908	5,186
Proven & Probable (Pit)	412,917	0.24	0.11	0.76	2,224	1,448	10,141
Proven & Probable (Stockpile)	52,687	0.15	0.04	0.45	179	68	762
Total Proven & Probable	465,604	0.23	0.10	0.73	2,403	1,516	10,903
<i>Mineral Reserve Notes:</i>							
1. Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) and CIM Definition Standards were followed for Mineral Reserves.							

The deposit is hosted in Nicola Group Eastern Volcanic facies which extends south through the Property. A preliminary review of the high resolution 2019 airborne magnetic data has demonstrated that Copper-Mountain type alkalic intrusions may occur on the property (see

Figure 7). Zoned intrusions intersected by a large variety and number of felsic to mafic dikes are recognized as top priority targets.

15.2 Elk Deposit

Located 70 km to the north, the past producing Elk deposit appears to present a good analogy to mineralization on the Property. The deposit is hosted in Jurassic age granitic rocks of the Osprey batholith as well as Nicola Group volcanics. Feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes of the upper Cretaceous Otter intrusions cut the Nicola volcanic sequence as well as the Osprey granite. Tertiary andesite dikes cut all rock types. Gold mineralization at the Elk deposit appears to be spatially associated with the andesite dikes.

Wilson et al, (2016) stated:

“Gold mineralization occurs within quartz-sulphide veins and stringers most often within phyllic and silica altered Osprey Lake rocks and adjacent phyllic and silica altered Nicola volcanic rocks. Pyrite is the most common sulphide, ranging from 5% to 80% with higher percentages often associated with chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Gold occurs as fine-grained free gold (typically less than 50 µm) in quartz, and within quartz-pyrite box-work, and in fractures within veins. Gangue minerals include quartz and altered wall rock clasts (xenoliths), with minor amounts of ankerite, calcite, barite, and fluorite. Most of the previous mine production occurred within the quartz-monzonite and granodiorite border phase of the batholith.”

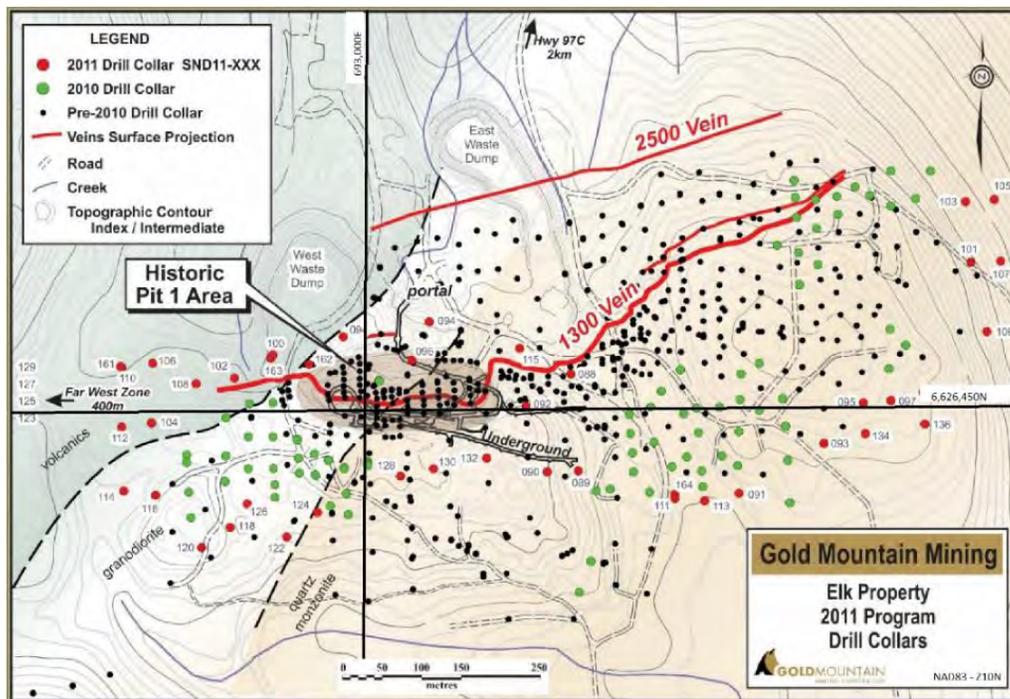


Figure 18. Elk Gold Deposit Geology – Mesothermal Quartz Veins

In general, the gold is free and extremely fine (0.03 to 0.10 mm) and there seems to be a correlation between bismuth, copper, zinc, and gold. Vein orientations are generally east-northeast and dip moderately to steeply southward. Veins occur in mainly the intrusion and to a lesser extent in the Nicola volcanics, and appear to be structurally controlled by fault/fracture zones. Figure 18 is a surface map of the Elk gold deposit vein system (from Wilson et. al., 2016).

The author has been unable to verify the information in this section and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Section 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information currently available.

Section 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

The Princeton Property is road accessible and lies within a highly mineralized belt, 18 km south of the Copper Mountain porphyry copper deposits and 70 km south of the Elk gold deposit. The earliest recorded exploration on the property was in 2008 with the discovery of gold-bearing quartz boulders in newly built logging roads. Since that time, the Property has been explored with soil geochemical surveys, prospecting and geological mapping, an airborne magnetic survey, trenching and rock sampling.

The Property is being explored for orogenic or mesothermal-style, vein-hosted gold mineralization. Rock-chip sampling, largely of float, identified gold-bearing, low-sulfide quartz veins within the Wilson Gold Zone, including outcrop and float, over a roughly 375 m diameter area. An additional, isolated area of gold-bearing quartz-vein float lies 2 km to the north but has not yet been rigorously explored.

Trenching in 2018 and 2019 exposed gold-bearing quartz veins hosted in Triassic Nicola volcanics and sediments as well as a hematized granitic host rock believed to be Jurassic in age. The trenching established a minimum strike length of 235 m for the main vein system. Highlights from 2018 include grab samples assaying 217 g/t Au and 99.7 g/t Au. In 2019, eight trenches from 50 to 100 m in length were completed for 709 m in total. The vein system remains open to the southwest and to the northeast where it appears to extend under younger volcanic cover. Along strike the system changes from a single vein in the southwest to a broader, granite-hosted vein stockwork to the northeast that is at least 35 m wide. In the northeastern trenches, assays include 3.59 ppm Au over 3 m containing a quartz vein assaying 29.1 over 20 cm in CT-5 and 5.06 ppm Au over 1.7 m containing a quartz vein assaying 5.57 ppm Au over 26 cm. The significance of these numbers is the suggestion that significant gold values occur in the wall rock as well as the vein.

No quartz veining was intersected in the northeast-most trench, CT-8, 75 m northeast of CT-5. It remains unclear whether the gold-bearing quartz vein float south of the trenching is simply sourced from the veining exposed in the trenches or whether it is sourced from bedrock veining yet to be identified.

Margolis and Henneberry (2020) report that granitic dikes exposed west of the main vein zone are roughly parallel to it and suggest that there may be a deeply-tapping east-northeast striking structural zone controlling both the emplacement of the dikes and the gold mineralization. In addition, the granite-hosted vein stockwork exposed in the eastern part of the trenched area has locally strongly-elevated Te, Bi and W within the gold-bearing veins, thus suggesting a genetic link between the granitic dikes and gold mineralization.

The mineralized quartz veins were subject to tropical saprolite weathering and as a result, visible sulphide mineralization is rare in the exposed veins in the trenches. The sulphides are typically weathered to a goethite oxide and sulphides are normally found after breaking open fresh pieces of quartz. Geochemical dispersion haloes are severely muted because of tropical weathering and transport, leaving gold as the key pathfinder element in soil surveys. It is not known how extensive the saprolite is beneath the Eocene cover on the property. Care will be required in drilling through the soft saprolite, which is locally mineralized, to ensure good core recovery.

During the due diligence Property visit, the author noted the difficulty of obtaining a representative sample across the width of the main quartz vein due to smooth rounded surfaces and the extreme hardness of the quartz. It is believed that the only way to get a representative average gold value across the width of the vein would be to use a diamond saw to cut a proper channel. Since this method has not previously been used on the Property, the author recommends that all historical samples be assumed to be grab samples and not truly representative of any widths reported.

The 2019-2020 magnetic survey aided in defining the contact between the less-magnetic Nicola Group and more strongly magnetic Eocene volcanics, and it also led to the delineation of a well-defined 070° structure that coincides with the location of the Wilson Gold Zone. Magnetic lows along this structure may represent areas of magnetite destruction related to hydrothermal alteration and could be important exploration targets.

The past producing Elk gold deposit, located 50 km east of Merritt BC and 70 km north of the Property, bears several notable similarities to the Princeton Project. Both deposits are recognized as orogenic deposits hosted in Triassic Nicola volcanics and Jurassic granites. Both deposits contain extremely fine non-refractory gold characterized by unusually high gold grades in quartz veins that for the most part appear to be relatively barren in hand specimen. The two

deposits also share a fracture/fault control with a similar bearing of N70°E. Aeromagnetic data suggests that there are multiple subparallel structures with this potentially favourable orientation.

Section 18: Recommendations

A \$300,000 Phase I diamond drill program is recommended for the property. Due to the favourable logistics and proximity to mining and exploration support services, it is anticipated that the all-in drilling cost will be approximately CDN \$250/metre, which accounts for the drilling cost, personnel, field equipment, analytical and other related drilling costs.

Approximately 10 holes with an average depth of 120 meters should be completed. Care should be taken to maximize recoveries in the veined intervals of the coring. A water truck may also be required for the drilling program as it is unclear whether a large enough volume of water will be available in the surrounding creeks to support drilling at various times of the year.

From the 2018-2019 trenching programs, there is evidence for multiple mineralized vein sets in both the saprolitized granite and Nicola volcanics. It was noted during the field visit that the deepest trenches remained in saprolite from surface to the bottom of the trench. Figure 19 is a proposed diamond drill hole plan for the fall 2020 program.

The Phase I drill plan should be laid out on a 25 m x 25 m grid pattern initially to target the thickest, highest grade section of the exposed vein and to test the vein geometry at depth. It is suspected that the veins will pinch and swell along strike and at depth and that multiple vein sets and zones of brecciation may be encountered in the host volcanics and sediments as well as the quartz veins. All the breccias appear to be related to movement along the major N70°E structure and it is suspected that the zone of deformation and alteration along this structure will be wider than the veins themselves.

Depending on the results of the Phase I program, a Phase II field program would entail a further estimated 2,500 m of drilling along strike of the veins encountered in the Wilson Zone, as well as mapping, prospecting and extending the geochemical and geophysical anomalies located outside of the Wilson Zone.

Several new soil geochemical grids should be established to expand on the historic soil sampling, focusing on the anomalous areas identified during the historic reconnaissance soil samples collected along road cuts. Prior to carrying out the grid-based soil survey, an orientation survey should first be conducted by collecting both B- and Ah-horizon soils across the known mineralized veins, to see which soil horizon returns a greater relative Au response.

Depending on the results of the prospecting and geochemical sampling, additional excavator trenching may also be warranted to better expose any newly discovered vein showings and/or geochemical anomalies.

Table 8. Estimated costs for the proposed exploration program, Princeton Property

Phase 1

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Phase I Diamond Drilling (all-in cost)	1200	meters	\$250	\$300,000
			Total	\$300,000

Phase 2

Expense		Units	Unit cost	Total
Soil Sampling (all-in per sample cost)	3000	samples	\$60	\$180,000
Geologic Mapping/Prospecting	14	person days	\$1000	\$14,000
Excavator Trenching	30	hours	\$150	\$4,500
Phase II Diamond Drilling (all-in cost)	2500	meters	\$250	\$500,000
Report Preparation	5	person days	\$600	\$3,000
			Total	\$701,500

Total Phase 1 + 2 **\$1,001,500**

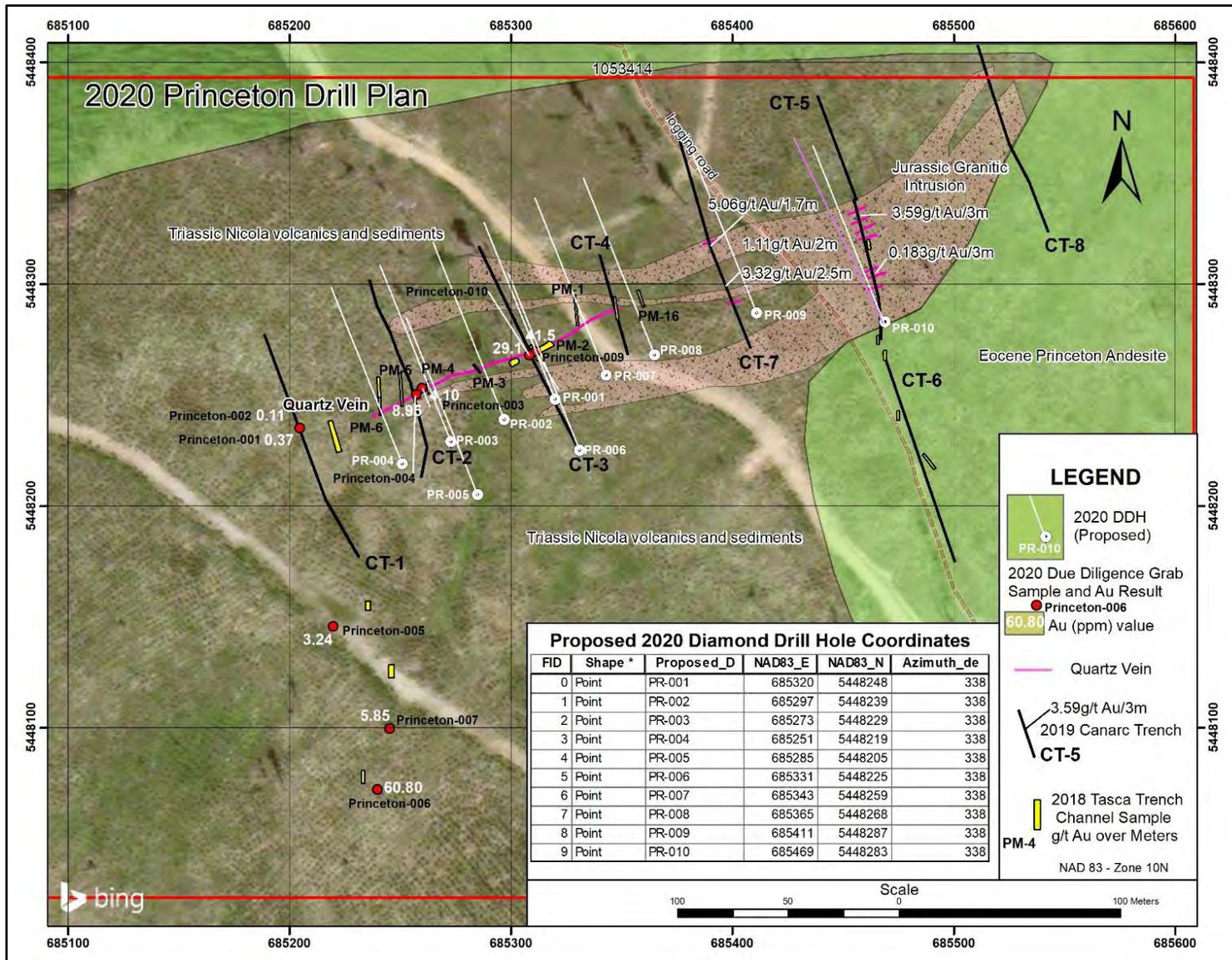


Figure 19. Proposed 2020 Phase I Drill Program – Princeton Property

Section 19: References

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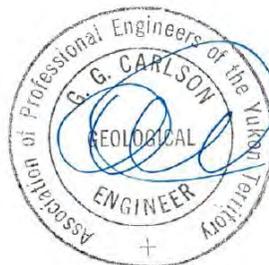
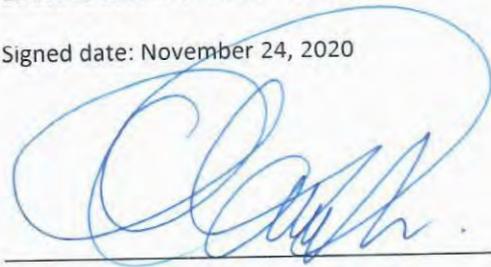
QUALIFIED PERSON'S CERTIFICATE

I, Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P.Eng., residing at 1740 Orchard Way, West Vancouver, BC, V7V 4E8, do hereby certify:

1. I am a consulting mineral exploration geologist and President and CEO of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., 11th Floor – 1111 Melville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3V6.
2. This Certificate applies to the report entitled “Technical report for the Princeton Property, Similkameen Mining Division, Princeton Area, British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of October xx, 2020
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, with a degree in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1969). I have advanced degrees in Economic Geology from Michigan Technological University (M.Sc., 1974) and Dartmouth College (Ph.D., 1978).
4. Since 1969, I have been involved in geological mapping, mineral exploration and the management of mineral exploration companies continuously, except between 1972 and 1978 when I was in graduate studies.
5. I am a member in good standing of Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia, Registration No. 12513 and of Engineers Yukon, Registration No. 0198.
6. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and according to NI 43-101 I am a qualified person owing to my education, experience and registration with professional associations.
7. I completed a site visit on September 20, 2020.
8. I have completed a review of data provided by Damara and publicly available assessment reports.
9. I am independent of Damara Gold Corp. (the “Issuer”), Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Vendor”) and the Princeton Property as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I am responsible for all sections in this report and confirm they have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of this report for which I am an author or co-author contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed so as to make the technical report not misleading.

Effective date: November 24, 2020

Signed date: November 24, 2020



Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Consent of Qualified Person

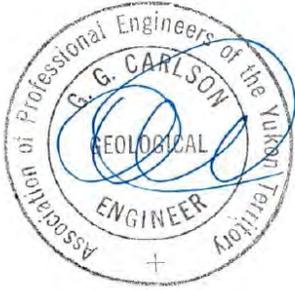
To: Damara Gold Corp.
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
TSX Venture Exchange

I, Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P. Eng. do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled *Technical Report for the Princeton Property, Similkameen Mining Division, Princeton Area, British Columbia, Canada* and dated October 20, 2020 (the "**Technical Report**") by Damara Gold Corp. (the "**Issuer**"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Fundamental Acquisitions and details based on the news release of October 19, 2020 and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Dated this 24th day of November, 2020.



Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P. Eng.



Appendix A

2020 Damara Sampling

Analytical Certificates



MSALABS

MSALABS
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To: **Ridgeline Exploration Services**
335-1632 Dickson Avenue
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 7T2
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2010627

Project Name: Princeton
Job Received Date: 25-Aug-2020
Job Report Date: 31-Aug-2020
Number of Samples: 10
Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:

Coarse gold may be present in some samples.

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information that can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
FAS-415	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS



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Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Ridgeline Exploration Services**
335-1632 Dickson Avenue
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 7T2
Canada

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010627
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Project Name: Princeton
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Job Report Date: 31-Aug-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg	Method Analyte Units	FAS-111 Au ppm	FAS-415 Au ppm
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--	LOR	<0.005	
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.005	
PRINCETON-001	Rock	2.58		0.370	
PRINCETON-002	Rock	2.93		0.105	
PRINCETON-003	Rock	4.24		4.101	
PRINCETON-004	Rock	1.64		8.947	
PRINCETON-005	Rock	7.71		2.741	
PRINCETON-005PD	QC-PD	--		3.747	
PRINCETON-006	Rock	2.97		>10	53.5
PRINCETON-007	Rock	3.63		5.774	
PRINCETON-008	Rock	2.45		0.450	
PRINCETON-009	Rock	7.80		>10	41.5
PRINCETON-010	Rock	1.18		>10	29.1
DUP PRINCETON-007				5.916	
DUP PRINCETON-006					68.1
STD BLANK				<0.005	
STD BLANK					<0.9
STD OxG140				1.016	
STD G319-9					99.0

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***



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FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
FAS-415	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS



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Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg	Method Analyte Units	FAS-111 Au ppm	FAS-415 Au ppm
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--	LOR	<0.005	
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.005	
PRINCETON-001	Rock	2.58		0.370	
PRINCETON-002	Rock	2.93		0.105	
PRINCETON-003	Rock	4.24		4.101	
PRINCETON-004	Rock	1.64		8.947	
PRINCETON-005	Rock	7.71		2.741	
PRINCETON-005PD	QC-PD	--		3.747	
PRINCETON-006	Rock	2.97		>10	53.5
PRINCETON-007	Rock	3.63		5.774	
PRINCETON-008	Rock	2.45		0.450	
PRINCETON-009	Rock	7.80		>10	41.5
PRINCETON-010	Rock	1.18		>10	29.1
DUP PRINCETON-007				5.916	
DUP PRINCETON-006					68.1
STD BLANK				<0.005	
STD BLANK					<0.9
STD OxG140				1.016	
STD G319-9					99.0

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***



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To: **Ridgeline Exploration Services**
335-1632 Dickson Avenue
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 7T2
Canada

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010627A
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Project Name: Princeton
 Job Received Date: 25-Aug-2020
 Job Report Date: 10-Sep-2020
 Number of Samples: 3
 Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:
 Samples originally from YVR2010627

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information that can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-920-MET	Dry, Crush to 2mm, split 1000g sub-sample, pulverize and sieve past 106 micron mesh in order to obtain plus and minus fractions

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
MSC-130	Metallic Screening 1000g, Fire Assay, 30g Fusion

Signature:
 Yvette Hsi, BSc.
 Laboratory Manager
 MSALABS



MSALABS
 Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
 Langley, BC V1M 4B4
 Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Ridgeline Exploration Services**
335-1632 Dickson Avenue
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 7T2
Canada

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010627A
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Project Name: Princeton
 Job Received Date: 25-Aug-2020
 Job Report Date: 10-Sep-2020
 Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg	Method Analyte Units	MSC-130 total g	MSC-130 (+) g	MSC-130 (-) g	MSC-130 Total Au ppm	MSC-130 Au (+) ppm	MSC-130 Au (-) ppm	MSC-130 Au (-) D ppm
		0.01	LOR	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.01	0.01
PRINCETON-006	Rock	2.97		1017.7	21.4	996.3	76.9	1180.1	54.47	51.97
PRINCETON-009	Rock	7.80		1075.5	15.4	1060.1	43.6	568.2	35.41	36.50
PRINCETON-010	Rock	1.18		899.2	17.3	881.9	31.8	780.7	17.16	17.02
STD BLANK								<0.9	<0.01	<0.01
STD BLANK										
STD OxN155								101.5	7.70	7.70
STD G319-9										

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***



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TEST REPORT:	YVR2010627A
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Project Name: Princeton
 Job Received Date: 25-Aug-2020
 Job Report Date: 10-Sep-2020
 Number of Samples: 3
 Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:

Samples originally from YVR2010627

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information that can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-920-MET	Dry, Crush to 2mm, split 1000g sub-sample, pulverize and sieve past 106 micron mesh in order to obtain plus and minus fractions

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
MSC-130	Metallic Screening 1000g, Fire Assay, 30g Fusion

Signature:
 Yvette Hsi, BSc.
 Laboratory Manager
 MSALABS



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To: **Ridgeline Exploration Services**
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Canada

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010627A
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Project Name: Princeton
Job Received Date: 25-Aug-2020
Job Report Date: 10-Sep-2020
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg	Method Analyte Units	MSC-130 total g	MSC-130 (+) g	MSC-130 (-) g	MSC-130 Total Au ppm	MSC-130 Au (+) ppm	MSC-130 Au (-) ppm	MSC-130 Au (-) D ppm
		0.01	LOR	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.01	0.01
PRINCETON-006	Rock	2.97		1017.7	21.4	996.3	76.9	1180.1	54.47	51.97
PRINCETON-009	Rock	7.80		1075.5	15.4	1060.1	43.6	568.2	35.41	36.50
PRINCETON-010	Rock	1.18		899.2	17.3	881.9	31.8	780.7	17.16	17.02
STD BLANK								<0.9	<0.01	<0.01
STD BLANK										
STD OxN155								101.5	7.70	7.70
STD G319-9										

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

Appendix B

2020 Due Diligence Sampling

Analytical Certificates

For

Damara Resource Corp.



MSALABS
 Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
 Langley, BC V1M 4B4
 Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Damara Gold Corp.**
Suite 335 - 1632 Dickson Ave
Kelowna, BC Canada
V1Y 7T2

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010685
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Project Name: Princeton Gold
 Job Received Date: 16-Sep-2020
 Job Report Date: 13-Oct-2020
 Number of Samples: 5
 Report Version: Final

COMMENTS:

Coarse gold may be present in some samples.

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information that can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
FAS-415	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
 Laboratory Manager
 MSALABS



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To: **Damara Gold Corp.**
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Kelowna, BC Canada
V1Y 7T2

TEST REPORT:	YVR2010685
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Project Name: Princeton Gold
 Job Received Date: 16-Sep-2020
 Job Report Date: 13-Oct-2020
 Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg	Method Analyte Units	FAS-111 Au ppm	FAS-415 Au ppm
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--	LOR	<0.005	0.9
960	Rock	1.63		>10	56.5
961	Rock	1.26		1.14	
962	Rock	0.97		>10	149.1
963	Rock	1.72		>10	141.3
0963PD	QC-PD	--		>10	123.7
964	Rock	0.55		>10	18.0
DUP 964				>10	
DUP 962					164.9
STD BLANK				<0.005	<0.9
STD BLANK					
STD OxK160				3.568	
STD OxQ115					25.5

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***