

TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

FAME PROPERTY

Gaspard Lake Area, Clinton Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

BCGS Map Sheets 0920 046, 047, 056, 057
NTS Maps 0920/07, 10

Latitude 51° 28' 29" to 51° 30' 44" North
Longitude 122° 42' 51" to 122° 49' 13" West

with
Recommendations
for further Exploration

For

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Suite 605 - 815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC, V6Z 2E6

By
A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants

Effective date December 3, 2021
Report date February 10, 2022

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1.0 Summary

The Property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 82 km southwest of the City of Williams Lake and 94 km west-northwest of the town of Clinton. The Property consists of 11 contiguous MTO mineral titles in the Clinton Mining Division, and covers an area of 3,200 hectares. The Property can be reached via Highway 20 from Williams Lake, heading west for approximately 44 km to the village of Riske Creek, then along the 2000 Forest Service Road, followed by the 2200 and the 2900 Forest Service Roads, which lead onto the Property.

The author visited the Property on August 25, 2021, accompanied by geologist Chris Dyakowski, who is the optioner of the Property. Two of the principal showings were visited; outcrop, subcrop and float were examined; and several rock samples were collected to verify lithology and mineralization.

Longhorn Exploration Corp ("Longhorn") entered into an option agreement with Chris Dyakowski on May 10, 2021, to which Longhorn has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Fame Property. The option may be exercised by Longhorn by: incurring various exploration expenditures; making various cash payments; and issuing a certain number of shares, over the 36-month term of the option.

The Property lies within the southern portion of the Stikine terrane, within the Intermontane Belt of central British Columbia, which is generally a region of low topography and low structural relief. The Stikine terrane is a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic rocks, related sedimentary rocks, and co-magmatic intrusive rocks, and represents an island arc and marginal basin assemblage of rocks.

Lithologies within the southern part of the Stikine terrane include the mid-Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and the possibly genetically-related intrusions of the Cretaceous Mount Alex plutonic complex. The Spences Bridge Group occurs predominately within the Quesnel terrane to the south, where it forms a northwest trending volcanic belt, about 320 km long, stretching from north of Princeton in a northwest direction to east of Lillooet. Within the southern part of the Stikine terrane, the Spences Bridge Group occurs as a faulted, northern extension of the belt. It outcrops as a series of outliers in the region of the Property.

Spences Bridge Group rocks consist of a thick sequence of gently folded, volcanic rocks with lesser sediments, dipping shallowly to the northeast. Andesite is the predominant rock type, but lithologies can range from rhyolite to basalt. Quaternary glacial till and alluvium mantle the entire

region. Prominent striations indicate that the direction of glacial movement is north-northeast. Major regional structures in the area include the Fraser Fault, which is a north-northwest striking, right lateral, strike-slip fault, the Yalakom Fault and the Hungry Valley Thrust Fault.

The Property hosts several showings, which include the Discovery zone, the Twilight zone and the Kelsch - Double Diamond showings. In all showings, mineralization, classified as epithermal gold type, consists of white, massive to cockscomb-textured, drusy, quartz stockwork and open space filling, in an argillic altered, brecciated volcanic rock host. The host rocks are thought to be Spences Bridge Group andesitic rocks in the Discovery, Kelsch and Double Diamond showings, whereas the host rocks at the Twilight showing are felsic volcanic rocks.

Exploration for epithermal gold mineralization began in the mid-1980s with the opening of the Blackdome gold mine in 1986. At that time, geologist B. Bowen discovered gold-bearing, vuggy, quartz vein float along a logging road-cut while following up a stream sediment anomaly. The "Discovery Zone" on the present day Property, consisted of a northwest trending area roughly 100 by 400 metres. The following summer Bowen and partner A.C. Gordon continued prospecting and rock sampling. Gold values within vuggy vein and breccia float reached up to 38,200 ppb Au. They staked the Fame and Fortune mineral claims and optioned the property to Canamax Resources Inc. in 1988.

Canamax completed geological mapping and outlined the Kelsch showing and the Double Diamond Showing, to the northeast of the Discovery zone. This work was followed by backhoe trenching on 15 trenches on the Discovery showing as well as on the Kelsch and Double Diamond showings. Later that summer, diamond drilling was completed, totalling 702 metres in nine NQ core holes. Best intersection was a 1.5 metre interval grading 1.16 g/t Au on a granodiorite dike margin in the Discovery zone.

In 1990, the property was optioned to Goldsmith Minerals Ltd, which conducted ground magnetic and VLF resistivity surveys on five grids, looking for zones of silicification. At the Discovery and Twilight zones, resistivity anomalies were outlined as singular targets, whereas at the Double Diamond - Kelsch showing area, a series of parallel, northeast trending, resistive zones were outlined over an area of about 400 metres. The resistivity geophysical targets were drilled later that year with six NQ diamond drill holes totaling 817.9 metres; five holes located within the current Property. Holes 90-1 and 90-2 drilled the Twilight zone, intersecting vuggy, epithermal-type quartz veins and a few scattered one meter intervals containing anomalous gold up to 890 ppb Au. One drill hole (90-3) on the Discovery zone did not intersect significant mineralization.

Within holes 90-4 and 90-5 on the (Kelsch) Double Diamond showing, a few zones of quartz stringers and silicification were intersected, but no significant gold values were obtained. From 2007 to 2008, Appleton Exploration Inc. carried out gridded soil sampling over the Twilight zone, followed by excavator trenching in the Double Diamond showing (five trenches) and the Kelsch showing (three trenches), along with a limited gridded soil survey in these areas.

In 2010, San Antonio conducted an airborne magnetic and TEM survey later that year, covering an area of 3,170 hectares. A northeast trending area of low magnetic susceptibility, approximately 1.2 km wide, was outlined, coincident with the known showings on the Property. The following year, the company conducted an extensive soil geochemical survey and a limited amount of prospecting on the known showings. San Antonio continued exploration in 2012 by carrying out an induced polarization survey. Three zones of higher chargeability were outlined at a depth of 125 metres. In the south central part of the grid, one zone of high chargeability is coincident with a zone of higher resistivity, lying 200 metres east of the historical 1988 float samples that had high gold mineralization. This was thought to represent a potential pyritic, silicification zone related to epithermal mineralization. Two other chargeability anomalies lie in the southeast and southwest corner of the survey and remain open to the south and west. In addition, weaker chargeability anomalies were associated with the Double Diamond and Kelsch showings.

The resistivity at a depth of 125 m showed zones of higher resistivity that formed a ring shape, and were peripheral to the known gold showings. It was interpreted that the zones represent areas of silicification.

Recent work in 2021 by Longhorn included an airborne geophysical survey comprising magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric data. The 2021 airborne magnetic map showed similar results to the 2010 Aeroquest magnetic survey, with a magnetic low region between the two pronounced lineaments, which also contain the known showings on the Property. Several cross-cutting structures were outlined, trending to the northwest. Two additional lineaments were identified within the magnetic low region. The total field map of the VLF-EM airborne survey showed a high response with a north-south strike along the eastern edge of the survey area; however, VLF-EM data was likely affected by topography and overburden. The radiometric survey highlighted four regions of different activity levels; however, the mottled texture of the response suggests that this may be due to overburden rather than underlying structure.

The Property warrants further exploration for low sulphidation, epithermal gold mineralization. Several drill targets were outlined from the 2012 IP survey. In addition, two chargeability highs in

the southwest and southeast corners of the survey remain open. It is recommended that the IP survey be expanded to the south and west, to include the Twilight zone, to close off the chargeability highs, and to include geochemical targets generated from the 2011 soil survey, for a total of 20.5 line-km. The proposed grid should match the 2012 grid, of 100-m spaced lines oriented north to south, and having similar parameters as the 2012 survey. Concurrently, an infill soil survey should be completed. The 2011 soil grid consisted of lines spaced at 100 metres, running north to south, and soil samples collected at 50-m spacing along the lines. Because of thick overburden and the nature of epithermal gold deposits, soils collected at tighter line spacing of 50 metres, and at 25-m interval along the lines, will better define any potential geochemical anomalies. An infill soil survey of about 1,000 samples should cover the extent of the 2012 IP survey as well as the Twilight zone. Data generated from the two geochemical surveys should subsequently be combined and re-interpreted, providing greater accuracy in defining any geochemical anomalies. From the results of the new geophysical data, combined with the geochemical data, targets could be generated for any future drilling programs.

The budget for this phase is estimated to be \$200,000. This is based on an IP survey covering the Twilight zone, consisting of ten, north to south lines of one km in length; and 15 lines of 700 metres in length, for a total of 20.5 line-km. Some line cutting may have to be done in forested areas. An infill soil geochemical survey is also included.

Phase II should comprise a core drilling program to examine targets generated from the results of Phase I. Five holes of approximately 200 metre depths could reasonably test these targets. Permitting is necessary for an IP survey and a drill program. A Phase II program, which is contingent upon the results of Phase I, is estimated to cost \$221,000.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This technical report (the "Report") has been prepared at the request of Mr. Raymond Wladichuk, P.Geo., a director of Longhorn Exploration Corporation ("Longhorn"). The author A. Koffyberg has reviewed all geological data pertaining to the Fame Property (the "Property") and prepared an NI 43-101 technical report. The effective date of this Report is December 3, 2021. This Report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is written to support an Initial Public Offering of Longhorn Exploration Corp.

The author A. Koffyberg, MSc, PGeo, a geologist employed with Discovery Consultants of Vernon, BC, prepared and is responsible for all of this Report.

The author A. Koffyberg visited the Property on August 25, 2021, accompanied by geologist Chris Dyakowski, who is the optioner of the Property. Two of the principal showings were visited; outcrop, subcrop and float were examined; and several rock samples were collected to verify lithology and mineralization.

Longhorn is the optionee under the option agreement and can earn a 100% right, title and interest in the Property by making various cash payments, incurring various exploration expenditures, and issuing a certain number of shares.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

In preparing this Report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, geological maps and miscellaneous papers listed in Section 27 - References. Information used in the preparation of the Report includes a number of publically available reports filed by various companies for assessment credit with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. The source of information on the 2021 geophysical survey is from reports by J. Poon, PGeo of Precision GeoSurveys Inc, and by M. Cunningham, PGeo of Balch Exploration Consulting Inc.

Details of the status of mineral titles ownership is from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") system, managed by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mineral

tenures, mineral rights, and property agreements in British Columbia or elsewhere. A copy of the option agreement between Chris Dyakowski and Longhorn, dated May 10, 2021, was provided to the author. This reliance applies to information on the legal agreements between various parties as described in Section 4.2 of the Report. While the British Columbia government's mineral titles online website and the property option agreement were reviewed for this Technical Report as identified elsewhere herein, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Property is located in south-central British Columbia, approximately 82 kilometres ("km") southwest of the City of Williams Lake, BC, and about 50 km southeast of the community of Hanceville (Figure 4.1). The Property ranges from latitude 51° 28' 29" to 51° 31' 14" north and from longitude 122° 42' 50" to 122° 49' 13" west. The approximately centre, to within 100 m, is 616208E, 5704908 N, Zone 10, NAD 83, as UTM units.

4.2 Ownership

The Property consists of 11 contiguous MTO mineral titles in the Clinton Mining Division. These titles cover an area of 3,200 hectares (Figure 4.2). The titles are located on BCGS Map Sheets 0920 046, 047, 056 and 057. Table 4.1 lists the details of these titles. There are no underlying district lots on the Property. The mineral titles are 100% owned by Mr. Christopher Dyakowski.

Filing of work on the BC mineral Titles Online system on December 3, 2021 resulted in the mineral titles having an expiry date of September 30, 2025.

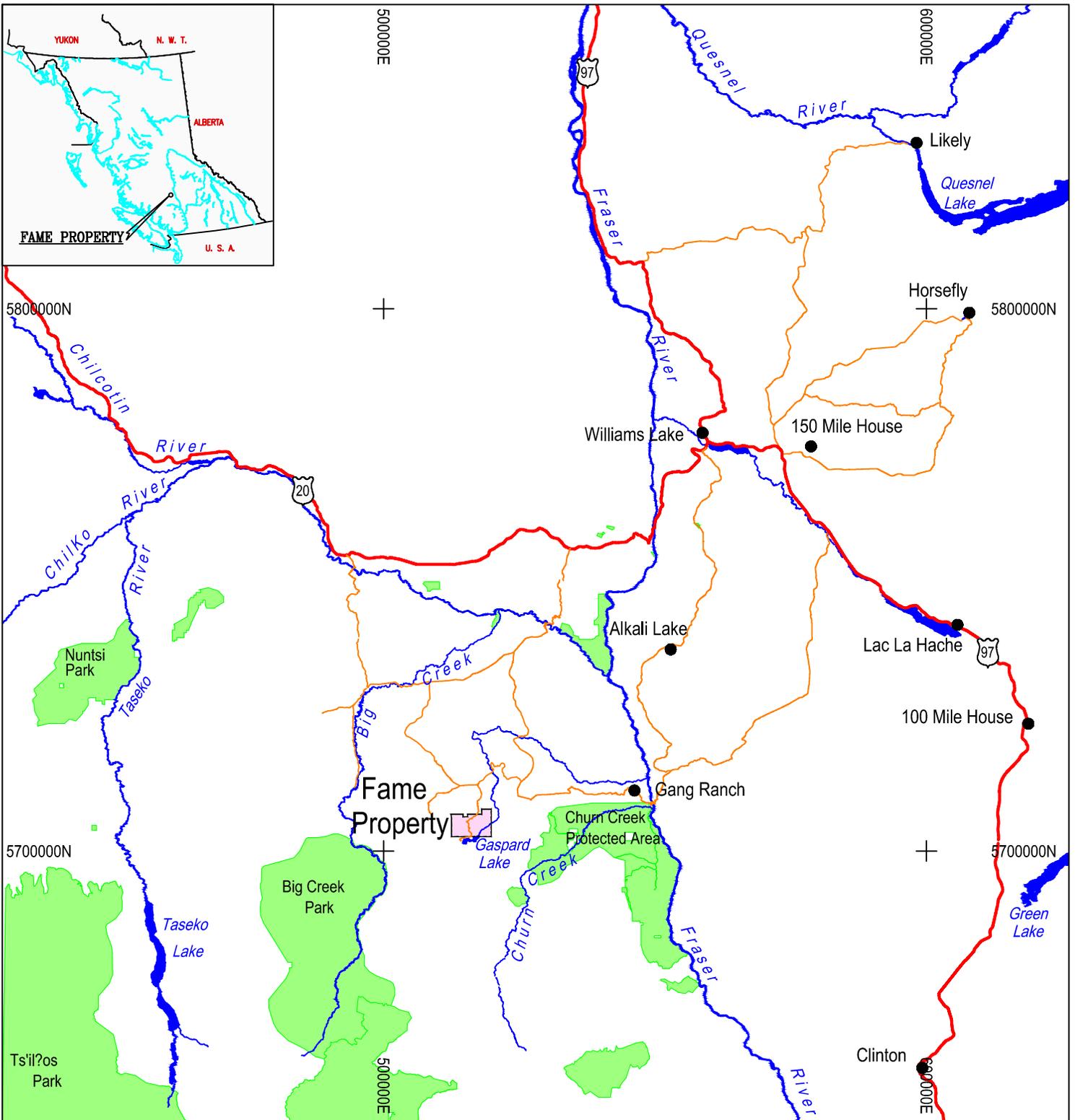
Longhorn entered into an option agreement (the "Agreement") with Christopher Dyakowski on May 10, 2021, to which Longhorn has the option (the "Option") to earn a 100% interest in the Fame Property. The Option may be exercised by Longhorn performing the following:

- i. Incurring exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 over a 36-month period, including a minimum \$200,000 on or before the 12-month anniversary of the Listing Date, and the final \$1,200,000 on or before the 36-month anniversary of the Listing Date;
- ii. Making cash payments totalling \$300,000, on or before the 36-month anniversary of the Listing Date;
- iii. Issuing 3,000,000 shares of Longhorn over a 36-month period, including 400,000 shares within 10 days of the Listing Date, with the final 1,000,000 shares on or before the 36-month anniversary after the Listing Date.

Table 4.1: List of Mineral Titles, Fame Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Area (ha)
799487	FAME 1	Christopher Dyakowski	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	80.49
799502	FAME 2	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	281.68
799503	FAME 3	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	181.13
799522	FAME 4	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	181.10
799562	FAME 5	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	60.36
799564	FAME 6	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	80.51
799602	FAME 7	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	462.80
799623	FAME 8	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	483.14
799624	FAME 9	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	503.02
799642	FAME 10	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	503.28
799643	FAME 11	" "	092O	2010/JUN/26	2025/SEP/30	382.54
					Total hectares	3,200.05

*The status of all the mineral titles is listed as protected. The BC Ministry of Mines issued a blanket Time Extension (Protection) Order on March 27, 2020, that automatically applies to all titles with good to / expiry dates on or before December 31, 2021. The Order stated that these titles have been given extra time, to December 31, 2021, to register work (or payment instead of work). Enough work (or payment instead of work) must be registered on or before December 31, 2021 to bring the good to / expiry date of the titles into good standing.



Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Property Location & Access



kilometres
Datum = NAD 83 Zone 10



To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

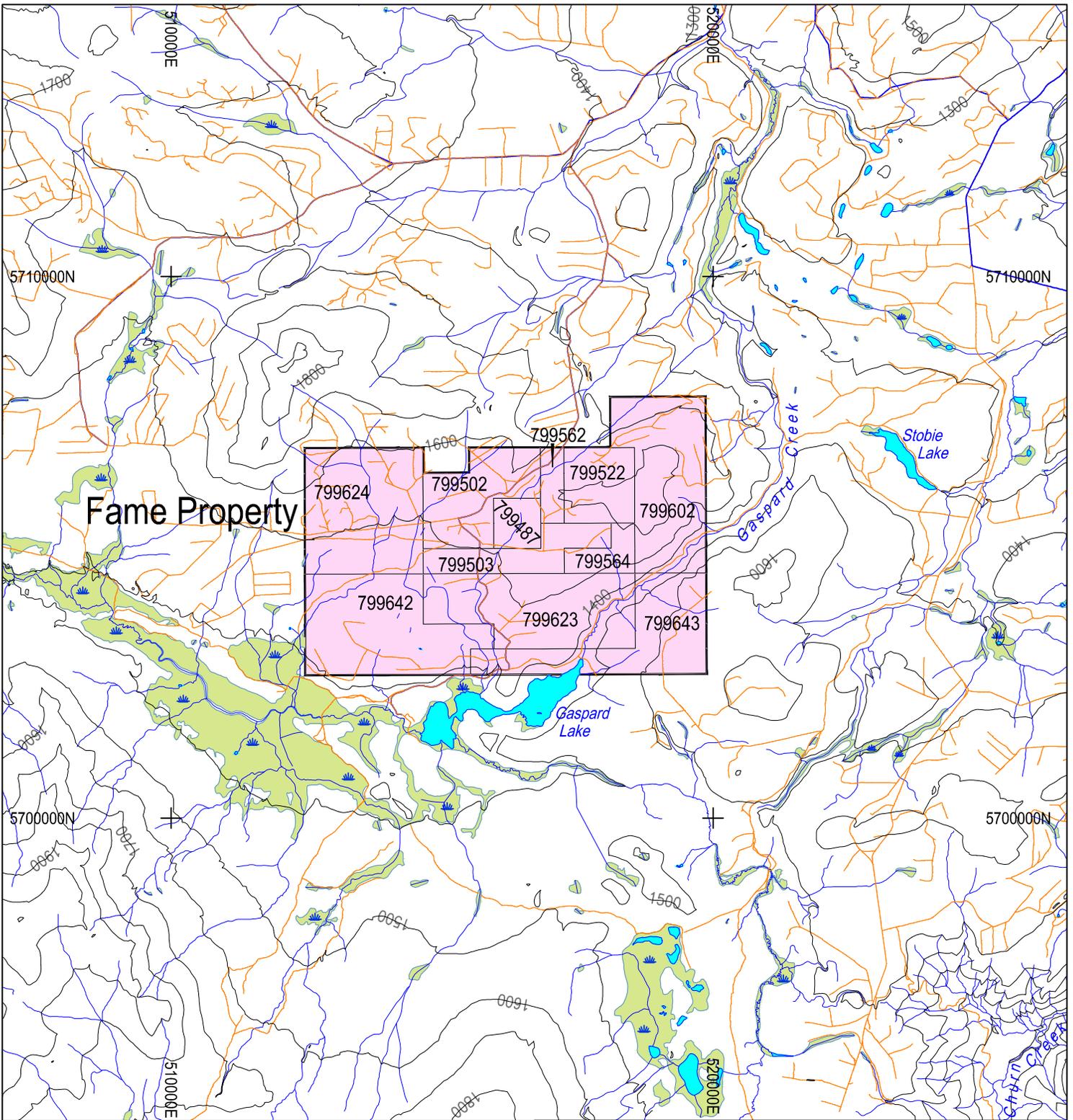
Base map after : NM10, NN10 digital BC

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:1,000,000

Date: Sept.30, 2021

Figure: 4.1



Fame Property

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Mineral Title Locations



kilometres

Datum = NAD 83 Zone 10

Topographic contour Interval = 100m



To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : Trim 1:20,000 / 0920.046,.047,.056,.057

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:100,000

Date: Sept.30, 2021

Figure: 4.2

4.3 Mineral title acquisition and work requirements

In British Columbia, an individual or company may acquire available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act. This is done by electronic staking as described in the Act and Regulations. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the title for the exploration of minerals or placer minerals. Mineral exploration permits are necessary for activities that include mechanical disturbance. A mining lease is required for mine production and treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining. Mine production, other than approved bulk sampling, can only take place upon the granting of a mining permit. However, the granting of a mining permit by provincial and/or federal governments is not guaranteed.

In order to maintain a mineral title in good standing, exploration work or payment instead of work ("PIW") to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the BC Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. These regulations state that the value of exploration and development work, required to maintain a mineral title for one year, is at least:

- \$5 per hectare during each of the first and second anniversary years; and
- \$10 per hectare during the third and fourth anniversary years; and
- \$15 per hectare during the fifth and sixth anniversary years; and
- \$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

The mineral titles were acquired in June of 2010. Therefore, the annual assessment requirement is based on a cost of \$ 20 per hectare. This makes the cost of maintaining the Property titles equal to \$64,001 for each year.

Up to 10 years of work or payment instead of work can be applied on a mineral title. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at any time and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Property, the owner must file a Statement of Work and submit an assessment report documenting the results of the work done on a property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

4.4 Permits and Liabilities

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction and access upgrading or construction, Longhorn, as operator, must file a Notice of Work ("NoW") permit application with, and be approved by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. The exploration permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement

of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond.

The filing of the NoW initiates engagement and consultation with other stakeholders including First Nations Groups. If there are land owners having surface rights overlying the mineral titles, they must be notified before work is done on the Property. In addition, access permission to the Property is needed from private property owners, to go through their lands to the areas of interest. A NoW will be necessary to carry out the work for an induced polarization survey and drill program outlined in Phase I and Phase II of the recommended exploration program.

4.5 Other Risks

The author is not aware of any particular political or regulatory issues that would adversely affect access, title or mineral exploration and development on the Property. There are no known environmental liabilities on the Property.

5.0 Accessibility, Physiography, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 82 km southwest of the City of Williams Lake and 94 km west-northwest of the town of Clinton. The Property can be reached via Highway 20 from Williams Lake, heading west for approximately 44 km to the village of Riske Creek. From Riske Creek, the 2000 Forest Service Road ("FSR"), also known as the Farwell Canyon Road, heads south across the Chilcotin River. At the "Y" road junction after 33 km, the FSR 2000 continues on the left fork, following the signs to the FSR 2200 and Gaspard Creek roads, followed by the right fork at the junction of the FSR 2200 and 2800. After 33 km, the road intersects the FSR 2900, which leads onto the Property. Total road distance from Williams Lake is approximately 120 km with a travel time of about two hours.

Alternatively, the Property can be reached from Clinton, by heading north on Highway 97 for 16 km to Chasm, then turning left onto the Meadow Lake gravel road. After 21 km, this road joins the Dog Creek (Canoe Creek) road. At a distance of 75 km from the highway, the Gang Ranch Road leaves the Dog Creek Road and crosses the Fraser River, and then passes by the Gang Ranch. About 5 km further is the turnoff for the FSR 3100, which heads west to the FRS 2800, and eventually to the junction of the FSR 2200 – 2800 roads, as mentioned above. Total road distance from Clinton is approximately 150 km with a travel time of three hours. Access within the Property is via a network of maintained and unmaintained gravel logging roads.

The Property, about 7 km east-west by 5 km north-south, lies within the Chilcotin Plateau, which is part of the larger Central Plateau, and is situated between the Coast Mountains to the west and the Fraser River to the east. The terrain in the region is characterized by low, rolling hills cut by sporadic, steep-sided gullies. The relief on the Property is about 300 metres, ranging from about 1,350 metres at Gaspard Lake to 1,665 metres in the northeast corner. There is little outcrop exposure through most of the Property; in general, exposures occur along road cuts and within river valleys. The general direction of glacial transport is north-northeast (Huntley, 1995).

Gaspard Lake lies to south of the Property and flows into Gaspard Creek. The southern part of the Property drains into Gaspard Lake whereas the northern part drains into Gaspard Creek, which flows north and east to eventually join the Fraser River. Creeks on the Property are small and usually ephemeral. Wetlands are present locally. Vegetation includes forested areas of lodge pole pine, with local spruce, poplar and willow near streams. Large parts of the Property have been logged and currently consist of grassland, clear-cuts or second growth forest, approximately 20 to 30 years old.

The climate of the region is semi-arid with an average annual precipitation of 426 mm (17 inches). Summers are hot and dry, averaging between 17 and 24°C, whereas winters are cold and typically between 0 and -15°C. Snow accumulates between November and April with an average light snowpack of about one metre. Exploration is best done from May to October.

The City of Williams Lake is the largest city in the Cariboo – Chilcotin region. Located along Highway 97, it is also supported by rail service and has regular scheduled air service to Vancouver. It can provide support services including heavy equipment rental, lodging, fuel and supplies. Some support services are also available in the town of Clinton.

There is sufficient water available on the Property for drilling at the exploration stage. Mining operations are not relevant at this time. Infrastructure such as power supply, along with available mining personnel are located at Williams Lake.

6.0 History

The history section has been summarized in a technical report by geologist G. Allen (2014); the following section has been adapted from his summary.

The area was first explored in the 1970s, when various companies explored for porphyry copper and uranium deposits. Long Lac Mineral Exploration Ltd drilled two percussion holes immediately southwest of the current Property, targeting uranium in basal Miocene sediments (Pegg, 1979). Drill hole WH/1 was abandoned in till at 30.5 metres and drill hole WH/2 penetrated till and 82.3 metres of apparent Miocene basalt. No radiation levels were reported, and neither hole reached their target depths.

Exploration for epithermal gold-silver mineralization in the region began in the mid-1980s with the opening of the Blackdome gold mine in 1986. At that time, geologist B. Bowen discovered gold-bearing, vuggy, quartz vein float along a logging road-cut while following up a stream sediment anomaly. The "Discovery zone", on the present day Property, consists of a northwest trending area roughly 100 by 400 metres (Bowen, 1988).

The following summer Bowen and partner A.C. Gordon continued prospecting and rock sampling in the area of the Discovery zone. Gold values within vuggy vein and breccia float reached up to 38,200 ppb Au (Bowen, 1988). They staked the Fame and Fortune mineral claims and optioned the property to Canamax Resources Inc ("Canamax") in 1988.

Canamax staked additional claims (Gas 1 to 17) and completed geological mapping at a scale of 1:20,000, with selected areas at a scale of 1:5,000. In addition, 2,873 soil samples were collected on three grids. The program outlined the Kelsch showing and the Double Diamond Showing, to the northeast of the Discovery zone. This work was followed by backhoe trenching on 15 trenches on the Discovery showing. Best rock chip results include 2 metres of 3,400 ppb Au; 1.7 metres of 3,920 ppb Au; 6 metres of 937 ppb Au; and 300 metres of 1,543 ppb Au, in 4 different trenches. Trenching was also done on the Kelsch and Double Diamond showings. Later that summer, diamond drilling was done in the Discovery area and the Kelsch showing, totalling 702 metres in nine NQ core holes (Harris, 1988). Best intersection was a 1.5 metre interval grading 1.16 g/t Au on a granodiorite dike margin. No information is given for holes GAS 88-4, 5 and 9. The company terminated their option the following year.

Bowen and Gordon continued to evaluate their property in 1989 (Bowen, 1989), staking additional mineral claims, and expanding the known area of mineralization. They prospected a total area of

30 square kilometres, took 128 rock chip and grab samples, 127 soil samples and 7 silt samples, as well as completed an air photo lineament study. They identified a new area of mineralization, termed the Twilight zone to the southwest of the Discovery zone. Interpretation of air photos identified a regional northeast trending feature termed the Kelsch Lineament, extending for several kilometres, and thought to be spatially related to the gold showings. A separate northwest structure, termed the Discovery Lineament was outlined, with the Discovery zone occurring along and parallel to the lineament.

In 1990, the property was optioned to Goldsmith Minerals Ltd ("Goldsmith"). Goldsmith conducted ground magnetic and VLF resistivity surveys on five grids, looking for zones of silicification (Cartwright and Petersen, 1990a, b). At the Discovery and Twilight zones, resistivity anomalies were outlined as singular targets, whereas at the Double Diamond - Kelsch showing area, a series of parallel, northeast trending, resistive zones were outlined over an area of about 400 metres.

The resistivity geophysical targets were drilled later that year with six NQ diamond drill holes totalling 817.9 metres (Petersen, 1990); five holes located within the current Property. Holes 90-1 and 90-2 drilled the Twilight zone, intersecting vuggy, epithermal-type quartz veins and a few scattered one-metre intervals containing anomalous gold up to 890 ppb Au. One drill hole (90-3) on the Discovery zone did not intersect significant mineralization. Within holes 90-4 and 90-5 on the (Kelsch) Double Diamond showing, a few zones of quartz stringers and associated silicification were intersected, but no significant gold values were obtained.

Goldsmith carried out another reconnaissance VLF survey along the extensions of the Twilight and Kelsch showings (Cartwright and Petersen, 1990c). Resistivity anomalies were outlined north of Gaspard Lake and northeast of the Kelsch showing. Two reverse circulation drill holes were drilled in 1991 at the Twilight zone. Hole 91-1 twinned the former hole 90-2 to compare analytical results; similar gold values (660 ppb versus 980 ppb) were obtained at similar depths between 30.5 and 32 meters. Hole 91-2 was collared 100 metres to the southwest along the extension, but failed to drill any significant mineralization (Bowen, 1992). The property was allowed to lapse.

The property was re-staked by geologist L. Caron in 1998 as the Fame 1-6 claims. Exploration in 1998 and 1999 comprised prospecting, geological observations, rock sampling and air photo interpretation (Peatfield, 1999). Rock sampling of epithermal vein material in the historical Discovery trenches yielded gold values of 13,000, 8,470 and 5,060 ppb Au. Vuggy quartz vein float had values of 7,190, 2,130 and 1,090 ppb Au. Geologist G. Peatfield concluded that the property was under-explored and had potential for additional discoveries.

The property was staked by J.A. Kemp and J.T. Turner in 2004, converted to BC MTO online mineral titles in 2005, and subsequently optioned to Appleton Exploration Inc ("Appleton"). The property was explored in 2006 as part of the Stobart / Fame group of claims (Henneberry, 2007); a large property staked in order to cover the majority of the Spences Bridge Group rocks along its northern extension. As part of the 2006 exploration program, a 1,000 metre by 1,000 metre soil grid was established over the Twilight zone. Dispersed gold-in-soil anomalies were located over an area one kilometre by 600 metres, with values from 10 to 75 ppb Au. In total, seven rock grabs were collected: four on the Double Diamond showing, two from the Discovery zone and one from the Twilight zone. The two samples of quartz veins and breccias from the Discovery zone ran 2,270 and 150 ppb Au (Henneberry, 2007).

In 2007, the company continued exploration with excavator trenching in the Double Diamond showing (five trenches) and the Kelsch showing (three trenches), along with a limited gridded soil survey in these areas (Butrenchuk, 2008). Chip sampling resulted in 4 metres of 400 ppb Au and 5 metres of 460 ppb Au within two trenches in the Double Diamond showing. Trenching in the Kelsch showing failed to reach bedrock. Small gridded soil surveys were also completed in these showings. The claims were allowed to lapse in 2010.

The Property, as it exists today, was staked in 2010, using BC MTO online staking by Mr. R. Billingsley, and subsequently optioned to San Antonio Ventures Inc ("San Antonio"). San Antonio contracted Aeroquest Airborne to conduct an airborne magnetic and TEM survey later that year (Rudd, 2010). In total, 405 line-km were flown in an east-west direction, covering an area of 3,170 hectares. A northeast trending area of low magnetic susceptibility, approximately 1.2 km wide, was outlined, coincident with the Kelsch lineament, and with the known showings on the Property. Figure 6.1 outlines this area between lineaments A1 and A2. A similar, parallel magnetic low region trends along Gaspard Creek approximately 3 km to the southeast, labelled Fault B on Figure 6.1. Secondary cross cutting lineaments were also outlined, trending to the northwest (Lineaments C, D, E and F on Figure 6.1). Results from the AeroTEM survey outlined a conductor to the southwest of the Discovery zone; however it was thought that the response was due to water saturated, conductive alluvium or till.

In 2011, based on recommendations from a technical report by geologist J. Kerr (2011), the company conducted an extensive soil geochemical survey and a limited amount of prospecting on the known showings (Allen, 2011). Soil lines were set north-south, with 100 metre spacing, and grid stations at every 50 metres. In total, 4,417 "B" horizon soil samples were collected, resulting in the majority of the Property being surveyed, except for the eastern section.

Gold values range up to 339 ppb Au and form sporadic, isolated gold highs, with several high values located at the Discovery zone. Allen (2011) outlined a cluster of gold highs roughly parallel to and north of the Kelsch lineament. Other northwest gold anomalous trends were outlined. Arsenic values were low, generally less than 10 ppm As. Similarly, silver values were generally less than 0.5 ppm Ag, but did cluster in the northwest corner of the Property, suggesting an underlying lithology distinct from the rest of the grid. Copper values were less than 70 ppm Cu and were similar to silver.

The 2011 prospecting program resulted in a total of 26 rock samples and 12 soil samples collected. One rock consisting of quartz vein float, collected in the historic Double Diamond trench, contained 1,709 ppb Au and 50 ppm As (Allen, 2011).

San Antonio continued exploration in 2012 by contracting SJ Geophysics Ltd to conduct a 3D induced polarization (IP) survey. The survey covered the known showings on the Property as well as part of the 1.2 km wide magnetic susceptibility low along the Kelsch lineament. Lines were oriented north-south and spaced at 100 metre intervals, for a total of 15 line-km (Allen, 2014).

Three zones of higher chargeability were outlined at a depth of 125 metres. In the south central part of the grid, one zone of high chargeability is coincident with a zone of higher resistivity, lying 200 metres east of the historical 1988 float samples that had high gold mineralization. This represents a potential pyritic, silicification zone related to epithermal mineralization. Two other chargeability anomalies lie in the southeast and southwest corner of the survey and remain open to the south and west. In addition, weaker chargeability anomalies were associated with the Double Diamond and Kelsch showings.

The resistivity at a depth of 125 metres showed zones of higher resistivity that formed a ring shape, and were peripheral to the known gold showings. It is interpreted that the zones represent areas of silicification.

The Property was sold to Christopher Dyakowski in May, 2016. It was subsequently optioned to Calaveras Resources Corp ("Calaveras") in March, 2017, and an NI43-101 technical report was written by Allen (2017). In October, 2017, 18 rock and 30 soil samples were collected by the company, resulting in a partial completion of the recommended initial phase of work. Two rock samples returned 125 ppb Au and 77 ppb Au in the vicinity of the showings (Kerr, 2017). In December, 2017, Calaveras filed a news release disclosing that the company was considering conducting a 3D IP geophysical survey on the Fame property, as recommended in the initial phase

of work, as well as considering pursuing a blockchain transaction. In February, 2018, the company disclosed in a news release that its shareholders had approved the delisting of its shares on the CSE to pursue a blockchain transaction.

In summary, 14 diamond drill holes and 2 reverse circulation holes have been drilled on the Property by previous owners. Details of the results of these drill holes are presented in Table 6.1, and locations of the historical drill holes are shown on Figure 6.2, along with the results of the 2012 IP survey. Numerous rock samples, from outcrop, subcrop and float, have been collected in various exploration programs; the gold and arsenic values are highlighted in Table 6.2. Backhoe trenching, by Canamax in 1988 and Appleton in 2007, also outlined quartz veining, and kaolinite alteration of host volcanic rocks in several trenches in the Discovery, Kelsch and Double Diamond showings. Table 6.3 lists the significant historical gold and arsenic values from these historical trenching programs.

Table 6.1 Historical Drill Hole Summary – Fame Property

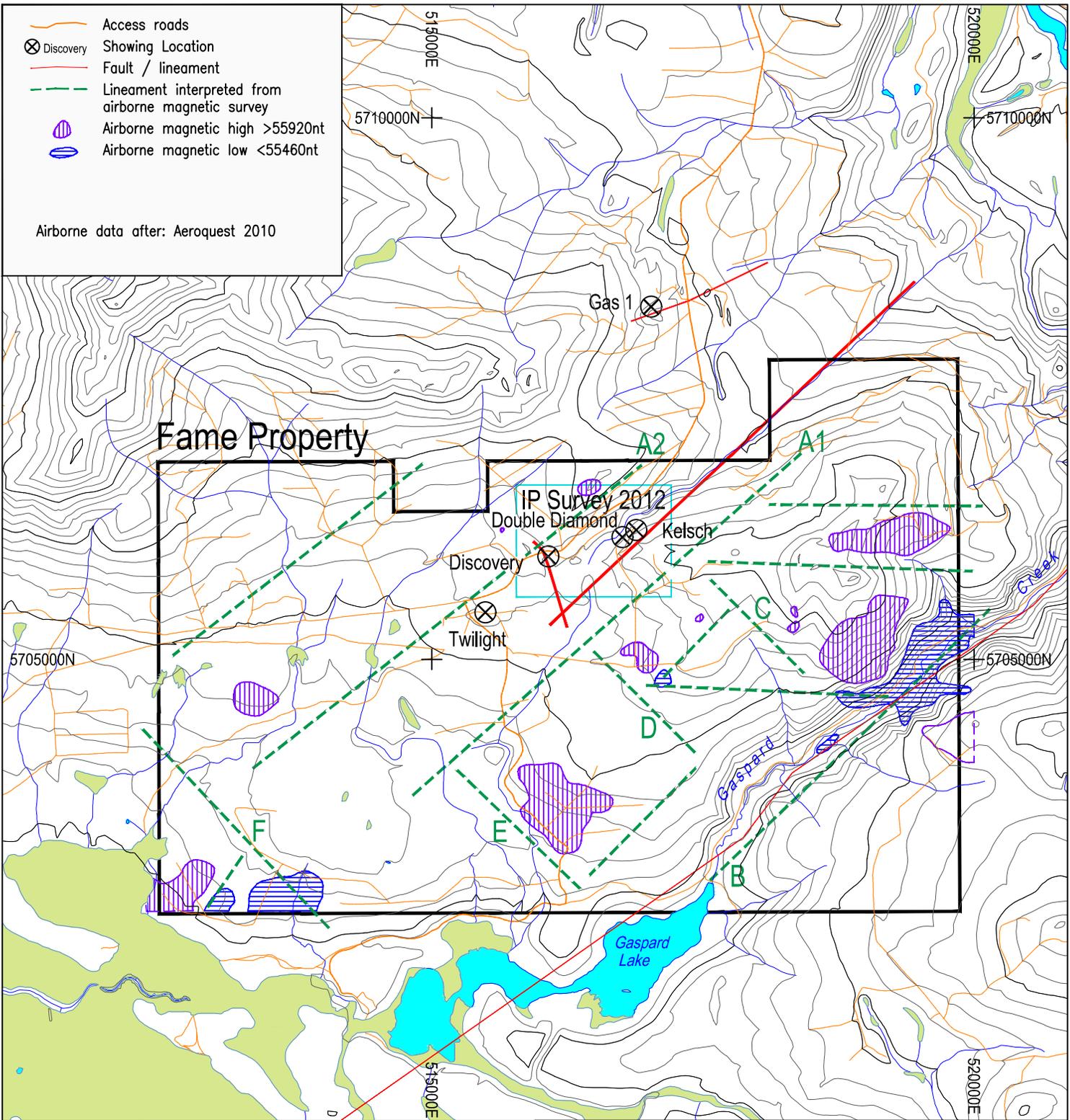
Hole ID	Type	Year	Company	Showing	Assessment Report	Best results
Gas 88-1	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	21.3 m zone of 20, 1 to 30 mm, drusy qtz veins; 1.3 m of 1.16 g/t Au
Gas 88-2	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	contains pyritic clay breccia zones
Gas 88-3	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	contains pyritic clay breccia zones
Gas 88-4	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	no drill log; assay data can not be correlated
Gas 88-5	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	no drill log; assay data can not be correlated
Gas 88-6	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	2, 5mm drusy qtz veins; jasper at bottom of hole; no drill log
Gas 88-7	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Kelsch	18386	strongly kaolinized; 360 ppb Au within a 25 cm qtz breccia; no drill log
Gas 88-8	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	no drusy qtz veins; jasper at bottom of hole; no drill log
Gas 88-9	DD	1988	Canamax Resources Inc	Discovery	18386	contains pyritic clay breccia zones; no drill log
90-1	DD	1990	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Twilight	20910	intensely fractured; no significant mineralization
90-2	DD	1990	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Twilight	20910	3 epithermal vein systems; 1 m intervals of 660, 890 and 410 ppb Au
90-3	DD	1990	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Discovery	20910	no significant mineralization
90-4	DD	1990	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Double Diamond	20910	qtz stringers, no significant mineralization
90-5	DD	1990	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Double Diamond	20910	qtz stringers, no significant mineralization
RC 91-1	RC	1991	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Twilight	22253	980 ppb Au across 1.5 m
RC 91-2	RC	1991	Goldsmith Minerals Ltd	Twilight	22253	no significant mineralization

Table 6.2 Significant Historical Rock Results – Fame Property

Sample ID	Report	Year of work	Area of Sampling	Rock Type	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
6DB-072R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, north of road	altered volcanic rock	129	215
6DB-074R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, north of road	altered volcanic rock	101	477
7DG-012R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, float	vuggy qtz vein	7,190	58
7DG-001R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, subcrop	siliceous, vuggy vein breccia	5,530	84
7DG-011R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, subcrop	vuggy qtz veinlets in bleached andesite	3,940	84
7DB-005R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, subcrop	composite of vuggy qtz vein material	645	63
7DB-003R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, outcrop	hematized andesite cut by qtz veinlets	265	156
7DB-010R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, road cut	bleached andesite, clay alt'n, minor qtz, rusty	355	223
7DB-014R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, subcrop	rusty andesite with vuggy qtz veinlets	127	395
7DB-020R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, float	vuggy, rusty qtz	3,960	95
7DB-021R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, north of road cut, float	vuggy, rusty qtz	590	91
7DB-022R	AR 17638	1987	Discovery area, subcrop	siliceous, vuggy vein breccia	5,430	85
7DB-024R	AR 17638	1987	SE of Discovery area, float	siliceous, vuggy vein breccia	38,200	76
7DB-025R	AR 17638	1987	SE of Discovery area, float	siliceous, vuggy vein breccia	7,420	56
7DB-026R	AR 17638	1987	SE of Discovery area, float	bleached andesite with abundant qtz veinlets	4,560	130
9DG-51R	AR 19251	1989	Discovery area, outcrop	rusty qtz breccia	8,630	n/a
9DG-44R	AR 19251	1989	Discovery area, outcrop	outcrop of rusty quartz breccia	590	n/a
9DB-45F	AR 19251	1989	Discovery area, float	volcanic rock, vuggy qtz veinlets	11,850	n/a
9DB-46F	AR 19251	1989	Discovery area, float	vein breccia	22,560	49
98-02	AR 25983	1999	Discovery area (east), float	vuggy qtz vein	2,130	120
98-03	AR 25983	1999	Discovery area (east), float	vuggy qtz vein	485	4
98-05	AR 25983	1999	Discovery area (east), float	vuggy qtz vein	1,090	52
98-09	AR 25983	1999	Discovery zone historic trenches	epithermal vein material	5,060	146
98-10	AR 25983	1999	Discovery zone historic trenches	epithermal vein material	8,470	58
1012	AR 25983	1999	Discovery zone historic trenches	epithermal vein material	13,000	102
75140	AR 28950	2007	Discovery zone	qtz vein, limonite	150	180
75141	AR 28950	2007	Discovery zone	qtz vein, limonite	2,270	65
130984	AR 32620	2011	Discovery area, road cut	rusty qtz breccia	180	288
130985	AR 32620	2011	Discovery area, road cut	rock chip composite from talus	154	181
130986	AR 32620	2011	Discovery area, road cut	small qtz veins within altered volcanic rock	286	123
9DG-32F	AR 19251	1989	Double Diamond	qtz breccia float	360	n/a
9DG-33R	AR 19251	1989	Double Diamond	qtz breccia vein, rock grab	230	n/a
1010	AR 25983	1999	Double Diamond historic trenches	epithermal breccia	105	11
75136	AR 28950	2007	Double Diamond	limonitic qtz veins	160	45
75138	AR 28950	2007	Double Diamond	limonitic qtz veins	155	30
37714	AR 32620	2011	Double Diamond historic trenches	qtz stringers in altered breccia in old trench	519	41
37715	AR 32620	2011	Double Diamond historic trenches	qtz veins in old trench	152	45
37716	AR 32620	2011	Double Diamond historic trenches	old trench material, qtz veining	1,709	50
130993	AR 32620	2011	Double Diamond historic trenches	old trench material	74	183
FRS-1	Kerr Report	2017	Double Diamond		125	29
86686	AR 29934	2008	Kelsch showing	altered volc breccia with qtz stringers	845	17
86687	AR 29934	2008	Kelsch showing	altered volc breccia with qtz stringers	1,650	15
9DG-72R	AR 19251	1989	Twilight showing	1.3 metres across qtz vein breccia	1,860	9
9DG-69F	AR 19251	1989	Twilight showing	volcanic flow with strockwork veining, float	760	8
9DG-74R	AR 19251	1989	Twilight showing	composite of qtz breccia, subcrop	850	18
9DG-70R	AR 19251	1989	Twilight showing	green dacite with vuggy qtz	590	15
9DG-71R	AR 19251	1989	Twilight showing	massive silica vein material, vuggy	580	8
98-11	AR 25983	1999	Twilight showing	epithermal breccia	140	6
1009	AR 25983	1999	Twilight showing	epithermal breccia	950	8
FRS-10	Kerr Report	2017	Twilight showing		77	16

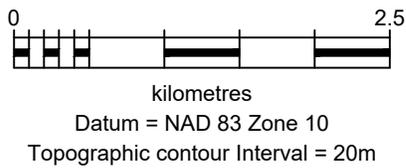
Table 6.3 Historical Trench Results – Fame Property

Sample ID	Trench	Year, Company	Length (cm)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
Discovery showing					
88 GHT 61	D1	1988, Canamax	15	2,270	100
88 GHT 60	D2	1988, Canamax	100	2,300	140
88 GHT 62	D2	1988, Canamax	20	2,000	50
88 GHT 63	D2	1988, Canamax	25	620	45
88 GHT 67	D3	1988, Canamax	25	4,490	60
88 GHT 64	D4	1988, Canamax	70	1,000	90
88 GHT 65	D4	1988, Canamax	30	240	180
88 GHT 66	D4	1988, Canamax	20	1,420	1000
88 GHT 57	D5	1988, Canamax	8	14,800	120
88 GHT 58	D5	1988, Canamax	100	3,800	180
88 GHT 59	D5	1988, Canamax	100	3,000	190
88 GHT 39	D6	1988, Canamax	100	4,600	150
88 GHT 40	D6	1988, Canamax	70	2,950	250
88 GHT 38	D7	1988, Canamax	100	2,100	140
88 GHT 37	D8	1988, Canamax	35	2,550	210
88 GHT 35	D9	1988, Canamax	20	3,100	180
88 GHT 36	D9	1988, Canamax	20	2,500	620
88 GHT 34	D10	1988, Canamax	30	4,750	280
88 GHT 87	D10	1988, Canamax	200	500	130
88 GHT 88	D10	1988, Canamax	200	2,180	164
88 GHT 89	D10	1988, Canamax	200	130	186
88 GHT 32	D11	1988, Canamax	25	5,250	570
88 GHT 33	D11	1988, Canamax	25	7,000	230
88 GHT 80	D11	1988, Canamax	100	210	394
88 GHT 81	D11	1988, Canamax	100	1,820	158
88 GHT 82	D11	1988, Canamax	100	2,600	366
Kelsch showing					
88 GXT 254	K3	1988, Canamax	70	905	160
88 GXT 255	K4	1988, Canamax	50	700	11
88 GXT 256	K4	1988, Canamax	90	1,250	17
88 GXT 231	K5	1988, Canamax	100	360	18
88 GXT 232	K5	1988, Canamax	100	875	14
88 GXT 233	K5	1988, Canamax	100	325	17
88 GXT 257	K6	1988, Canamax	90	435	12
88 GXT 258	K7	1988, Canamax	50	110	50
88 GXT 259	K8	1988, Canamax	70	3,560	22
88 GXT 260	K8	1988, Canamax	70	200	15
88 GXT 261	K9	1988, Canamax	100	600	22
	FM-07-01	2007, Appleton	no bedrock		
	FM-07-07	2007, Appleton	no bedrock		
	FM-07-08	2007, Appleton	no bedrock		
Double Diamond					
88 GHT 508	trench	1988, Canamax	-	80	n/a
88 GHT 509	trench	1988, Canamax	-	30	n/a
88 GHT 509	trench	1988, Canamax	-	30	n/a
88 GHT 510	trench	1988, Canamax	-	50	n/a
41973	FM-07-03	2007, Appleton	100	195	23
41980-41983	FM-07-04	2007, Appleton	400	400	182
41978	FM-07-04	2007, Appleton	100	250	120
41975	FM-07-04	2007, Appleton	100	305	239
41990	FM-07-05	2007, Appleton	100	95	40
41905-41909	FM-07-06	2007, Appleton	500	460	102



— Access roads
 ⊗ Discovery
 — Fault / lineament
 - - Lineament interpreted from airborne magnetic survey
 Airborne magnetic high >55920nt
 Airborne magnetic low <55460nt

Airborne data after: Aeroquest 2010



Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

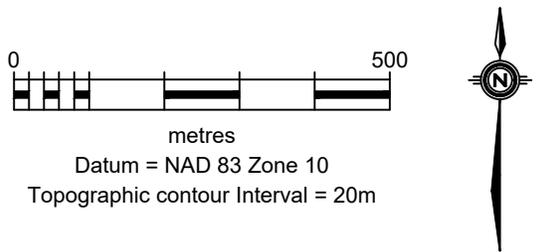
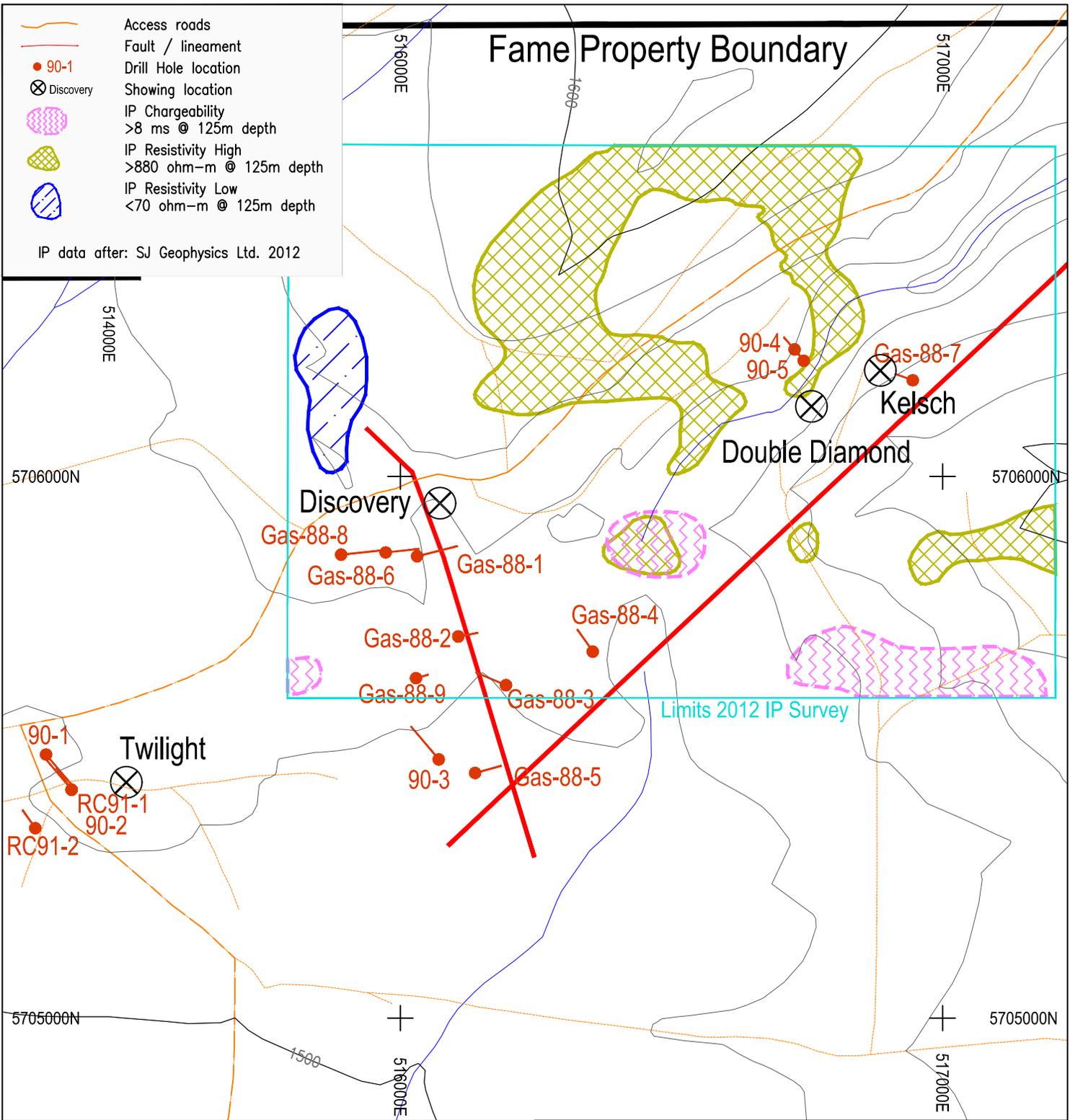
Clinton MD, BC

Historical Geophysical Surveys

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : Trim 1:20,000 / 0920.046,.047,.056,.057

Dwg. by:	Discovery	Scale:	1:50,000
Date:	Sept.30, 2021	Figure:	6.1



Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Historical Drilling

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.
Base map after : Trim 1:20,000 / 0920.046,.047,.056,.057

Dwg. by:	Discovery	Scale:	1:10,000
Date:	Sept.30, 2021	Figure:	6.2

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the southern portion of the Stikine terrane, within the Intermontane Belt of central British Columbia, which is generally a region of low topography and low structural relief. The Stikine terrane is a northwest-trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic rocks, related sedimentary rocks, and co-magmatic intrusive rocks, and represents an island arc and marginal basin assemblage of rocks.

Lithologies within the southern part of the Stikine terrane include the mid-Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and the possibly genetically-related intrusions of the Cretaceous Mount Alex plutonic complex (Thorkelson, 1985). The Spences Bridge Group occurs predominately within the Quesnel terrane to the south, where it forms a northwest trending volcanic belt, about 320 km long, stretching from north of Princeton in a northwest direction to east of Lillooet. Within the southern part of the Stikine terrane, the Spences Bridge Group occurs as a faulted, northern extension of the belt. It outcrops as a series of outliers in the region of the Property.

Spences Bridge Group rocks consist of a thick sequence of gently folded, volcanic rocks with lesser sediments, dipping shallowly to the northeast. Andesite is the predominant rock type, but lithologies can range from rhyolite to basalt. Rocks of this group are interpreted to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins (Thorkelson, 1985). Age dating of plant megafossils indicates an age of about 100 Ma, suggesting that the volcanic rocks were deposited in post-accretionary time within the Quesnel, Cache Creek and Stikine terranes.

The rocks are unconformably overlain by Miocene to Pliocene plateau basalts and related clastic sediments of the Chilcotin Group. The rocks consist of dark to medium grey, orange-brown weathering basalts. Individual flows commonly range from a few metres to more than 10 metres thick. Layering is near horizontal, the rocks are undeformed and the minerals are unaltered (Scharizza and Riddell, 1997). Quaternary glacial till and alluvium mantle the entire region. Prominent striations indicate that the direction of glacial movement is north-northeast.

Major regional structures in the area include the Fraser Fault, which is a north-northwest striking, right lateral, strike-slip fault, the Yalakom Fault, and the Hungry Valley Thrust Fault. The Fraser Fault is a major fault of Eocene age; magnetotelluric and seismic data suggest that it penetrates the entire crust. Vertical movements are on the order of less than 3 km, but right lateral offsets have been measured over a distance of 100 km. It is estimated that movement along the dextral Yalakom Fault is between 70 and 120 km since the Tertiary (Scharizza and Riddell, 2007). The

Hungry Valley Thrust Fault occurs 5 km south of the Blackdome deposit and has displaced Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks northwest onto Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks.

The region was geologically mapped by H. W. Tipper of the Canadian Geological Survey ("GSC") in 1963, and updated in 1978. Further geological mapping resulted in a new compilation by the GSC in 2013 (Mahoney et al., 2013). Figure 7.1 shows the regional geology. The legend is given as Figure 7.2.

There are several known mineral deposits in the region, which are described below. Past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the Fame 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 this technical report.

Blackdome Deposit

The Blackdome deposit is located approximately 24 km southeast of the Fame Property. As described in a NI43-101 technical report by Godard et al., (2010), the Blackdome deposit is a low sulphidation, epithermal, Au-Ag bearing deposit, characterized by low temperature deposition of quartz veining, clay alteration, bleaching and silicification. The ore bodies are relatively high grade, small shoots located along fault zones. Ore shoots have a strike length of about 30 to 60 metres and measured 50 to 100 metres up and down dip, and is strongly structurally controlled.

Host lithologies are flows from andesite to rhyolite in composition and volcanoclastic rocks of mid-Eocene age, dated at 51.5 Ma. The Eocene strata are disconformably overlain by post-ore, Lower Miocene aphanitic basalt flows, seen at the peak of Blackdome Mountain. Andesitic and rhyolite dikes intrude the Eocene rocks along the same trend as the ore-bearing structures.

Gold and silver mineralization occurs in quartz veins and siliceous breccias. Minerals hosting precious metals include native gold, electrum, silver, and several silver sulphides and sulphosalts. Accessory minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite as disseminations and fracture fillings. Alteration of host rocks associated with mineralized veins includes argillic and potassic alteration, and silicification.

Veins are classified as epithermal and are thought to have formed from the upward movement of hot hydrothermal fluids in mid-Eocene to early Oligocene time. Veins are structurally controlled and occupy faults and extensional structures. Vein/fault systems generally strike north-northeast and

dip 40-70° northwest. North to northeast trending extensional structures, that were generated by the regional northwest trending faulting, are the host for the gold mineralization at Blackdome (Godard et al., 2010).

The No. 1 and 2 vein systems are the major mineralized structures and have been traced for almost four kilometres. These veins were the principal producers for the historic mine. Production began in 1986 by Blackdome Mining Ltd., and continued until 1990, producing a total of 7,000 kg (225,000 ounces) of gold and 17,000 kg (547,000 ounces) of silver from 338,000 tonnes of ore, at a grade of 21.9 g/t Au (Gruenwald, 2002). From 1998 to 1999, a further 203.6 kg (6,547 ounces) of gold and 538 kg (17,300 ounces) of silver were produced from 21,286 tonnes of ore.

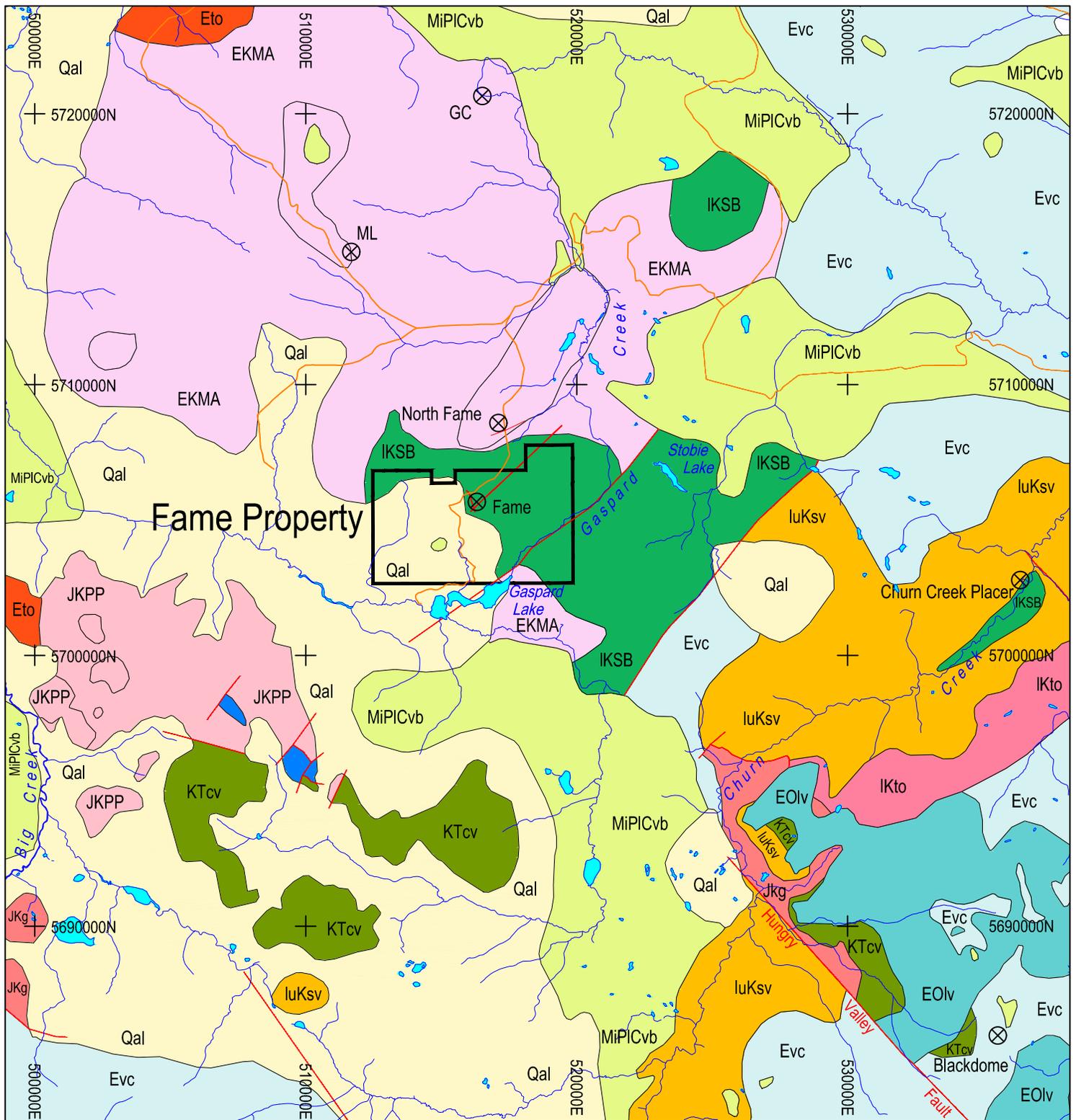
Shovelnose showing

The Spences Bridge Group is an important target for epithermal, precious metal mineralization, and was first recognized as such in the early 2000s. The largest mineralization outlined to date is the Shovelnose low sulphidation, epithermal prospect owned by Westhaven Gold Corp. Other low sulphidation epithermal gold occurrences situated along the northwest trend of the Spences Bridge Group rocks include Prospect Valley, Stoonka Creek and Skoonka North.

On the Shovelnose property, structurally hosted, low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization has been found in seven zones (Laird, 2021). Six of those zones are structurally linked along a four km, northerly trend that remains open to the north and south. Soil geochemistry, magnetic data, and to a lesser extent IP surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends, which have helped to target exploration (Laird, 2021).

Exploration has largely focussed on the South Zone. Three northwest-trending gold-bearing vein zones have been identified at the South Zone, the longest (Vein 1) striking four km, with a vertical extent of 350 metres, along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. The South zone is underlain by rhyolite crystal lithic tuffs and rhyolite flows of the Pimainus Formation, which is the lower unit of the Spences Bridge Group. The formation is 2.5 km thick and in general consists of basaltic to rhyolitic lavas intercalated with pyroclastic rocks.

As of February, 2021, 220 core holes have been drilled on the property. Mineralization on the South Zone occurs within a 200-metre vertical range between 1,100 and 1,300 metres above sea level. Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident. Gold pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite), selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).



Fame Property

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Regional Geology



kilometres
Datum = NAD 83 Zone 10



See Figure 7.2 for Geological Legend

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : NM10, Digital BC

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:200,000

Date: Sept.30, 2021

Figure: 7.1

LEGEND



Access roads
 Minfile Occurrence / Showing Location
 Fault

Qal	Quaternary: alluvium cover
MiPICvb	Miocene: Chilcotin Group; basaltic volcanic rocks
EOlv	Eocene to Oligocene: unnamed, undivided volcanic rocks
Evc	Eocene: unnamed volcanoclastic rocks
Eto	Eocene: unnamed tonalite intrusive rocks
KTcv	Cretaceous to Tertiary: unnamed volcanoclastic rocks
IKto	Late Cretaceous: unnamed tonalite intrusive rocks
luKcv	Lower to Upper Cretaceous: unnamed volcanoclastic rocks
luKsv	Lower to Upper Cretaceous: unnamed marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
IKSB	Lower Cretaceous: Spences Bridge Group; calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
EKMA	Early Cretaceous: Mount Alex Plutonic Complex; includes- quartz diorite, granodiorite and tonalite intrusive rocks
EKP	Early Cretaceous: Piltz Peak and Mount Wales Plutonic Suite: dioritic intrusive rocks
JKPP	Early Cretaceous: Piltz Peak and Mount Wales Plutonic Suite: tonalite intrusive rocks
Jkg	Jurassic to Cretaceous: unnamed intrusive rocks
JKml	Jurassic to Cretaceous: unnamed lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

Geology after: BCGS: NM 10 / Map Place 1

See Figures 7.1 & 7.3 for Geological Maps
 To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.
 Base map after : NM10, Digital BC with geology

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Geological Legend

Dwg. by:	Discovery	Scale: 1:200,000
Date:	Sept.30, 2021	Figure: 7.2

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is covered with extensive glacial till, so the underlying local geology is not well understood. The eastern and central parts of the Property are underlain by the mid-Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, consisting of calc-alkaline andesitic rocks. Spences Bridge Group rocks in this area are part of the northern, faulted extension of the main body of Spences Bridge Group volcanic belt to the south. On the Property, these rocks consist of dark green, red or purple andesite with an aphanitic or porphyritic texture, and volcanic breccia comprised of andesitic fragments (Harris, 1988). These rocks are sometimes cut by veins of calcite-epidote-quartz up to 0.5 metres wide. Near the showings, the rock is moderately fractured, sheared and brecciated. Geological mapping by Butrenchuk in 2007 suggested that the andesitic rocks belong to the Sprius Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. The western part of the Property is covered by glacial till and alluvium. A small plug of Miocene to Pleistocene-aged Chilcotin Group alkaline volcanic rocks is exposed in this area. Part of the southeast corner is underlain by tonalite of the Early Cretaceous Mount Alex plutonic complex. Prospecting by Bowen and Gordon (1988), and geological mapping by Harris (1988) within the Property, indicated that the northwestern portion of the Discovery zone, as well as the host rocks in the Twilight showing, are underlain by light grey, banded, felsic volcanic tuffs, and were thought to be of possible Eocene age.

A northeast trending fault has been mapped along Gaspard Creek, and lies parallel to the “Kelsch lineament”, as defined in historical programs. The Kelsch lineament is spatially related to all the known showings on the Property.

7.2.1 Mineralization

The Property hosts several showings, which are detailed below. In general, mineralization found to date has been documented in float and in outcrop and subcrop in the vicinity of the Discovery zone and along the north margin of the northeast trending Kelsch lineament. In all showings, mineralization consists of white, massive to cockscomb-textured, drusy, quartz stockwork and open space filling, in an argillic altered, brecciated volcanic rock host. The host rocks are thought to be Spences Bridge Group andesitic rocks in the Discovery, Kelsch and Double Diamond showings, whereas the host rocks at the Twilight showing are felsic volcanic rocks.

Discovery Showing

Drusy quartz veins, 0.5 to 20 cm wide and associated kaolinized volcanic rocks strike northwest, dip southwest and are exposed over a strike length of 35 metres and a width of 37 metres. Canamax collected thirty rock chip samples from a trenching program in 1988, exposing a roughly 30-metre wide zone with sporadic, limonite stained, quartz stockwork zones up to 1 metre wide,

with individual quartz veins up to 20 cm in width. Best rock chip results include 2 metres of 3,400 ppb Au; 1.7 metres of 3,920 ppb Au; 6 metres of 937 ppb Au; and 300 metres of 1,543 ppb Au, in four different trenches (Harris, 1988). Three diamond drill holes on the showing encountered lower gold values in drusy quartz veins, jasper veins and a clay breccia zone (Harris, 1988). Hole GAS88-1 intersected a 16-metre zone of sporadic, kaolin altered andesite, cut by millimetre to centimetre scale, drusy quartz veins. Gold values up to 560 ppb Au were obtained, but the overall gold grade appeared to be in the 100 – 200 ppb Au range.

Kelsch Showing

The showing, located approximately 900 m northeast of the Discovery Zone, consists of a northeast striking, steeply dipping, drusy quartz breccia vein up to 3 metres wide, hosted in andesitic rocks. Canamax discovered the showing in 1988 and hand-trenched the showing, exposing the structure for 15 metres. Eleven chip samples across the zone averaged 847 ppb Au and 33 ppm As. Shearing cuts both the vein and the host rocks are locally strongly kaolinized. It is located northwest of the northwesterly striking Kelsch lineament. A 1988 drill hole by Canamax at the showing encountered broken, kaolinized rock and was shut down at 52.7 metres, failing to reach its target depth. One interval, at a depth of 44.7 metres, yielded 360 ppb Au within a 25-cm quartz breccia (Harris, 1988). Two drill holes were drilled by Goldsmith in 1990; the best intersection was in hole 90-4, within a fault zone at a depth of 73 metres, and contained 410 ppb Au (Petersen, 1990). Two grab samples collected in 2007 by Appleton returned values of 845 and 1650 ppb Au within altered volcanic breccia containing chalcedony.

Double Diamond Showing

Discovered by Bowen and Gordon in 1988, the showing is located on the northwestern side of the Kelsch lineament, 130 metres southwest of the Kelsch showing. Hand trenching by Canamax exposed a quartz breccia zone, hosted in kaolinized volcanic rocks, exposed for 9.5 metres long and 2 metres wide, striking to the northeast and dipping 60 degrees northwest. Three representative samples assayed 80, 50 and 30 ppb Au (Harris, 1988).

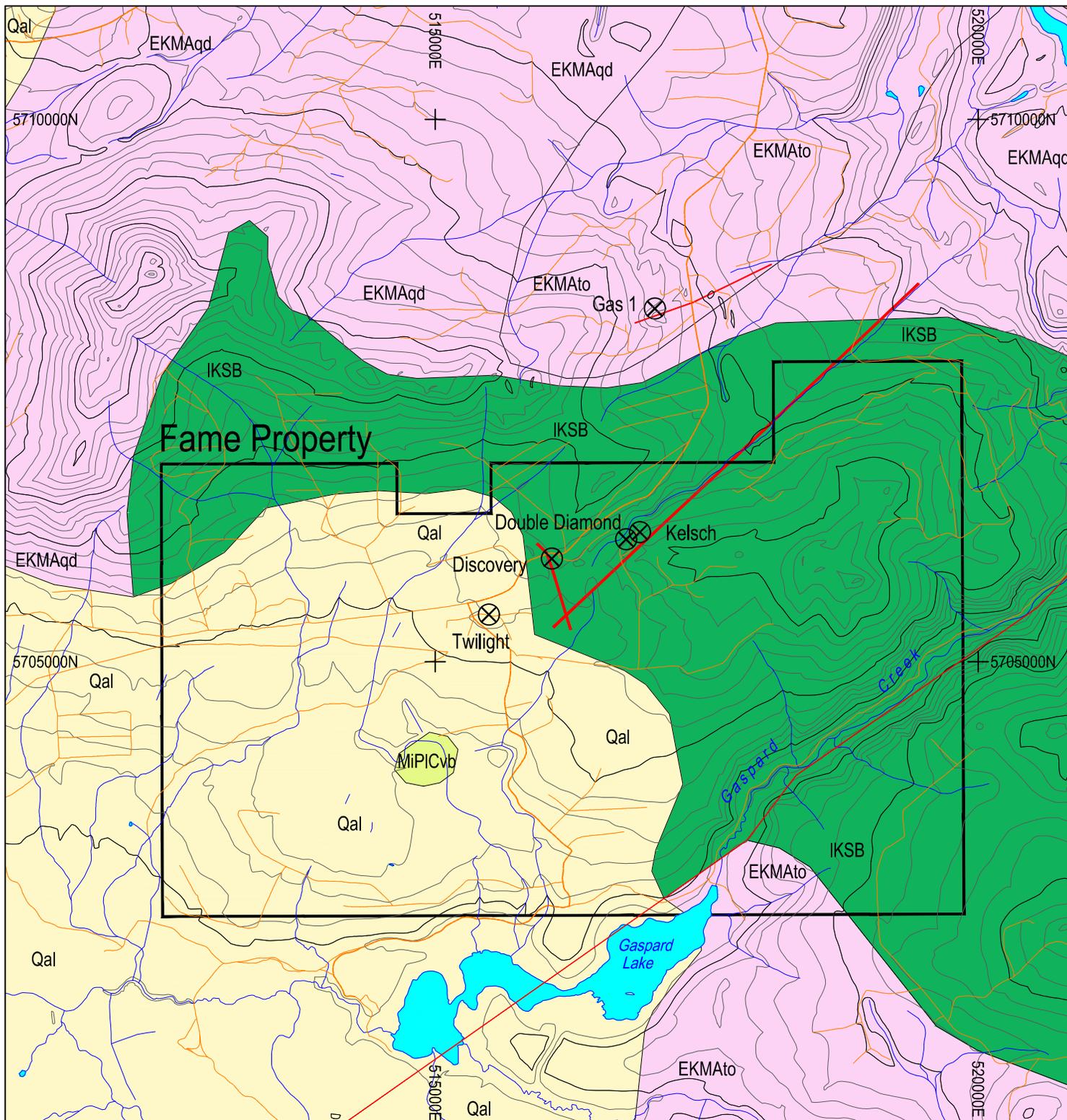
Twilight Showing

The showing was discovered by Bowen and Gordon in 1988. It is located approximately 700 metres southwest of the Discovery Zone, occurring in a low-lying area (Bowen, 1989). Drusy quartz vein breccia and stockwork veining occur in at least four, separate, northeast trending, mineralized structures across an exposed area of about 60 metres. Bowen and Gordon collected 15 rock chip and grab samples in 1989 and 8 returned anomalous gold values of greater than 400 ppb Au. One

quartz vein breccia structure had a width of about 70 cm (9DG-72R). Chip sampling yielded gold grades up to 1.86 g/t Au across 70 cm in a quartz vein breccia.

Mineralization is hosted by a medium green, feldspar, porphyritic dacite unit which locally exhibits flow banding and pervasive jasper alteration. Abundant chalcedony is also present. Exotic granodiorite fragments within the dacite were noted in two localities. Bowen postulated the age of the host rock to be probably Eocene.

Two diamond drill holes were drilled in 1990 by Goldsmith; hole 90-2 intersected three 1-metre epithermal systems carrying anomalous gold values of 660 ppb Au (31-32 m downhole); 890 ppb Au (57-58 m); and 410 ppb Au (79-80 m). Hole 90-1 failed to intersect significant mineralization; the rock was intensely fractured and weathered (Petersen, 1990).



kilometres
 Datum = NAD 83 Zone 10
 Topographic contour Interval = 20m



See Figure 7.2 for Geological Legend

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : Trim 1:20,000 / 0920.046,.047,.056,.057

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

Property Geology

Dwg. by: Discovery

Scale: 1:50,000

Date: Sept.30, 2021

Figure: 7.3

8.0 Deposit Type

The main target type on the Property is an epithermal gold deposit. As noted by Allen (2014), mineralization on the Fame Property is characterized by quartz veins with textures that include open crystal-lined vugs, cockscomb texture, and rare thin banding. Argillic alteration is restricted to structures and their margins. Sulphides are present but in low abundance.

As described by the BC Geological Survey deposit model type H04 (Panteleyev, 1996) for low sulphidation epithermal gold – silver deposits, this type of deposit is typically hosted in volcanic island and continent-margin arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures. These deposits can form in most types of volcanic rocks, though calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. These deposits can be of any age, though Tertiary deposits are the most abundant. Jurassic deposits are important in British Columbia, such as the deposits of the Toodoggone district.

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward - flaring ore zones centered on structurally-controlled, hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large vein systems of greater than one metre wide and hundreds of metres in strike length can occur. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High grade ore are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in branched veins.

In some districts, epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenic event, either structural, magmatic or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within one kilometre of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hot spring systems or in deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-filled units, radial and ring dike fracture sets are all ore fluid channeling structures. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high grade ore.

Veins are composed of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony and calcite. They may contain lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca-Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite. Veins commonly exhibit open space filling, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

Mineralization within the veins consists of pyrite, electrum, gold, silver and argentite, with lesser chalcocite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and / or selenide minerals. Deposits

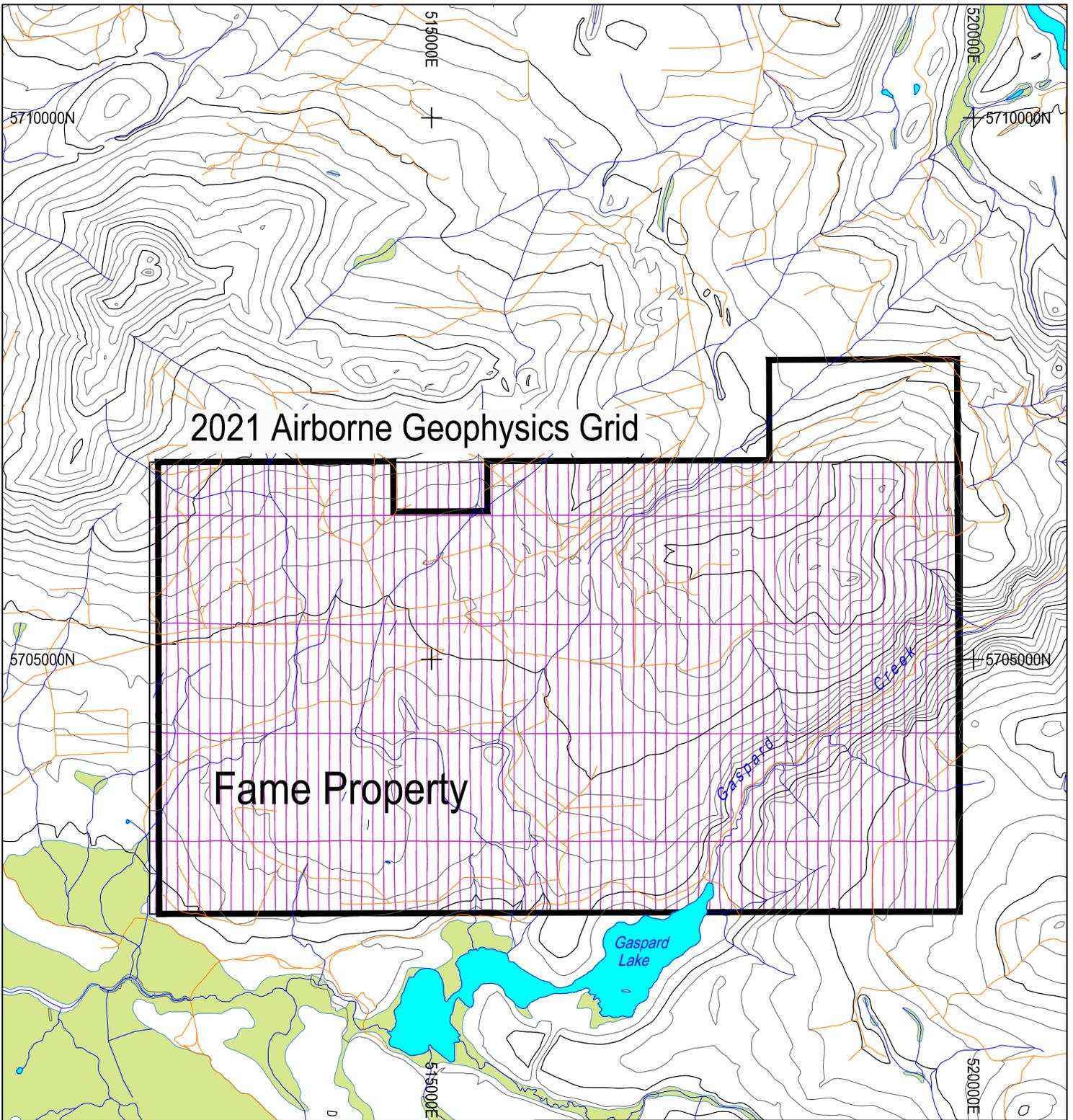
can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 metres from a base-metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base-metal zone and an underlying base-metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base-metal, pyritic zone. That is, from surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg to Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu to Ag-Pb-Zn.

Alteration is important in this deposit model. Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration form adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Examples of low sulphidation epithermal deposits in Canada include: Toodoggone District including Lawyers, Baker and Shas, BC; Blackdome, BC; Premier, BC; and Cinola, BC. International examples include: Comstock Lode, Nevada, USA; Creed, Colorado USA; and Pachuca, Mexico.

9.0 Exploration

Longhorn carried out exploration on the Property in August, 2021. The program consisted of an airborne geophysical survey that was flown over the Property. Magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric data was obtained. Figure 9.1 shows the extent of the airborne geophysical survey.



2021 Airborne Geophysics Grid

Fame Property

Longhorn Exploration Corp.

Fame Property

Clinton MD, BC

2021 Airborne Survey Flight Lines



kilometres
Datum = NAD 83 Zone 10
Topographic contour Interval = 20m

Geophysics after: Precision Geosurveys Inc. Job 21176

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : Trim 1:20,000 / 0920.046,.047,.056,.057

Dwg. by:	Discovery	Scale:	1:50,000
Date:	Sept.30, 2021	Figure:	9.1

9.1 Airborne Geophysical Survey Parameters

In August, 2021, Longhorn contracted Precision GeoSurveys Inc., of Langley, BC, to perform a helicopter-supported– airborne geophysical survey over the Property. The survey block was flown at 100-m line spacing along north-south lines and tie lines were flown at 1,000-m spacing along east-west lines, for a total of 343 line-kilometres and an aerial extent of 31.2 square kilometres. The base of the operation was at Tyax Lodge, BC, located south of the survey block. Airborne gradient magnetic, very-low-frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and radiometric data were collected.

The nominal flight height was approximately 50 m above ground level, with a tolerance of ± 10 m in the event of tall trees, steep topography, mitigation of wildlife harassment or cultural features. The survey was flown using an AS350 helicopter. The aircraft is owned and operated by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. It was equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, cesium vapor magnetometer, fluxgate magnetometer, a VLF-EM receiver, gamma ray spectrometer, barometer and temperature/humidity probe. Magnetic base stations, consisting of two GEM GSM-19T magnetometers, were used to record temporal magnetic variations (Poon, 2021). The magnetometer was a Scintrex CS-3 split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer, mounted on the front of the helicopter in a non-magnetic and non-conductive "stinger" configuration, to measure total magnetic intensity. During flight along a survey line, small attitude changes in the pitch, roll and yaw of the helicopter were measured by a triaxial fluxgate magnetometer, to apply corrections to the magnetic data.

For the VLF survey, a Herz Totem-2A system was used as the receiver from the VLF transmitter stations. It was also placed within the "stinger" at the front of the helicopter to minimize interference from electromagnetic fields generated from the aircraft. The two transmitting stations used were station NLK of Seattle, Washington (line data) and station NAA of Cutler, Maine, USA (ortho data). Signal strength from Cutler, Maine, was weak and unreliable; therefore incomplete VLF-EM data were collected (Poon, 2021).

Gamma radiation data were collected by an Advanced Gamma Ray spectrometer (AGRS-5), manufactured by Nuvia Dynamics. The AGRS is a self-calibrating, fully integrated detection system containing five thallium-activated synthetic sodium iodide crystals, with user-selectable 256, 512 or 1024 channel output at 1 Hz sampling rate. The AGRS system was mounted in the rear passenger cabin of the helicopter, away from the fuel tank to minimize variable gamma attenuation from fluctuating fuel levels.

9.2 Airborne Geophysical Survey Results

Aeromagnetic survey

The airborne magnetometer survey results are illustrated on Figure 9.2 (total magnetic intensity), Figure 9.3 (calculated vertical gradient) and Figure 9.4 (in-line gradient). The magnetometer survey shows a range of 527.9 nT, based on the total magnetic intensity (Fig 9.2), indicating a generally subdued magnetic response across the surveyed area.

The results highlight multiple magnetic features on the Property. From the total magnetic intensity and the calculated vertical gradient, a general magnetic trend in a northeast direction is outlined. An area of low magnetic susceptibility occurs in the centre of the survey, trending northeast, and flanked by two linears labelled A, as seen on Figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4. The linears, or lineaments A, B, and C all trend northeast and likely represent faults (Cunningham, 2021, Allen, 2014). The Gaspard Creek valley follows the presumed fault corresponding to lineament B (Allen, 2014). A secondary set of lineaments, labelled H, J, K and L, cross cut the primary lineaments at various angles, and are likely a series of secondary faults. Sub-parallel lineaments M and N have been interpreted as possible continuations of lineaments J and K (Cunningham, 2021); with lineament M proximal to the Discovery, Ketsch and Double Diamond showings, indicated by the green circles on Figure 9.2.

The magnetic high intensities do not appear to correlate well with underlying lithologies, in relation to the Spences Bridge andesitic rocks in the north and northeast portion, and the glacial till in the south and southwest portion of the Property. A circular magnetic high, on the south-central part of the survey, has the highest magnetic response of the survey. Because of the presence of glacial till in this area, the cause is uncertain. In general, the magnetic survey has outlined features related to underlying structures, rather than lithologies.

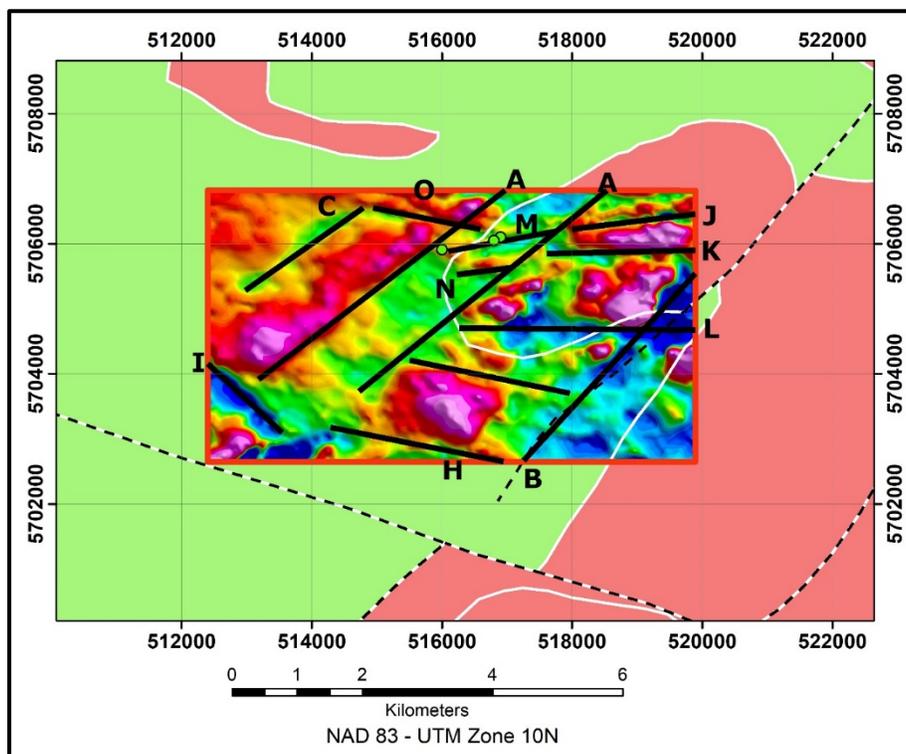


Figure 9.2 – Magnetics: Total magnetic intensity survey data. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are linear structures identified in the magnetic data. Background geology map has white outlines with: green – intrusive quartz diorite; and red – calc-alkaline volcanics (Cunningham, 2021).

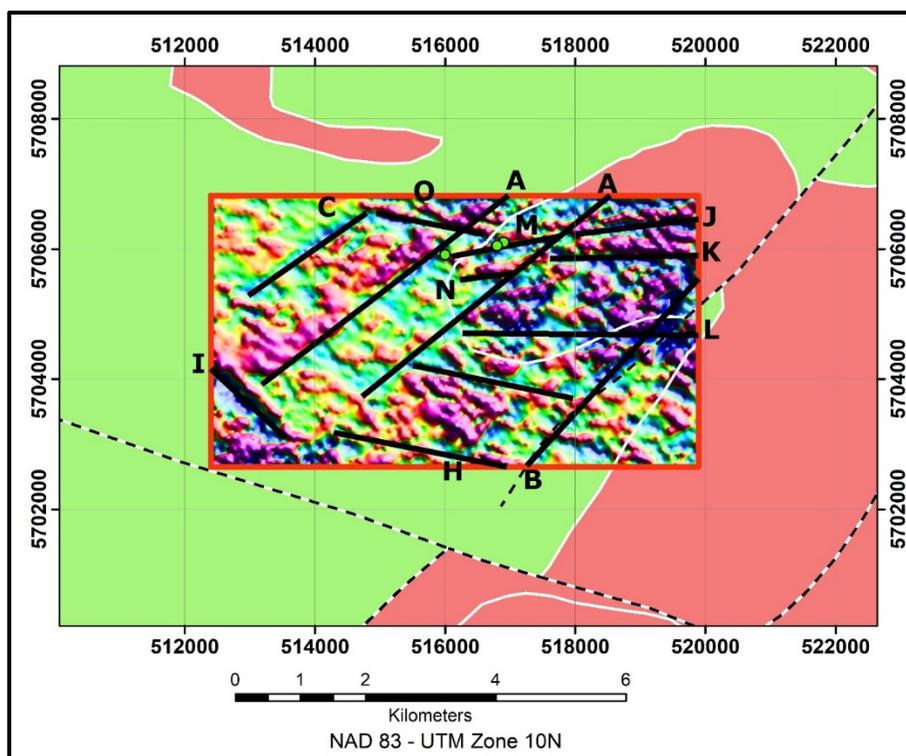


Figure 9.3 – Magnetics: calculated vertical gradient of the Fame block. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are linear structures identified in the magnetic data (Cunningham, 2021). Background geology map description - see Fig 9.2.

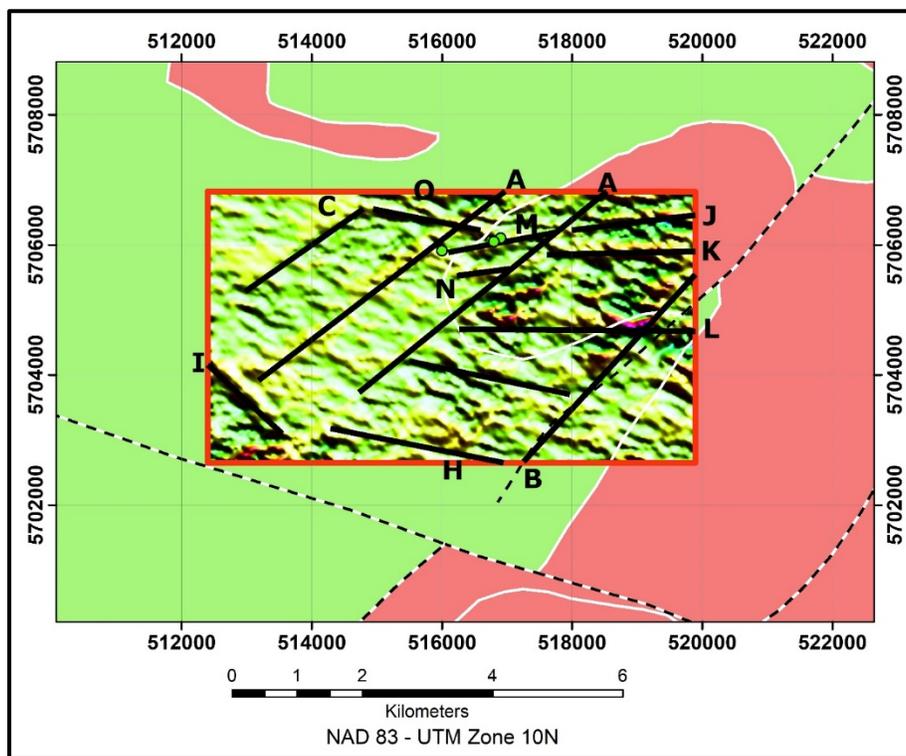


Figure 9.4 – Magnetics: In-line gradient of the Fame block. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are linear structures identified in the magnetic data (Cunningham, 2021). Background geology map description - see Fig 9.2.

EM-VLF Survey

A Fraser filter was applied to the VLF airborne data to convert maximum gradients into peaks, resulting in positive anomalies which correspond to conductors (Poon, 2021). The results of the VLF-EM survey are shown as total field strength from station NLK in Seattle Washington, on Figure 9.5. In general, a linear high response of the total field strength cuts across the centre of the Property in a north to south direction. A sub-parallel but shorter high response is present further east in the north corner of the survey. These responses are labelled as lines 1 and 2 on Figure 9.5. These responses appear to reflect topographic lows, when compared to the digital terrain model (Cunningham, 2021), shown on Figure 9.6. A separate line, labelled B, trends northeast-southwest and correlates to lineament B on the magnetic maps, reflecting the presumed fault along the Gaspard Creek valley (Cunningham 2021).

A series of four lineaments labelled as lines 3, 4, 5 and 6 are oriented west-east. It is not certain whether these lines reflect topography and/or overburden, or underlying conductive structures (Cunningham, 2021). The Discovery, Ketsch and Double Diamond showings occur near line 3.

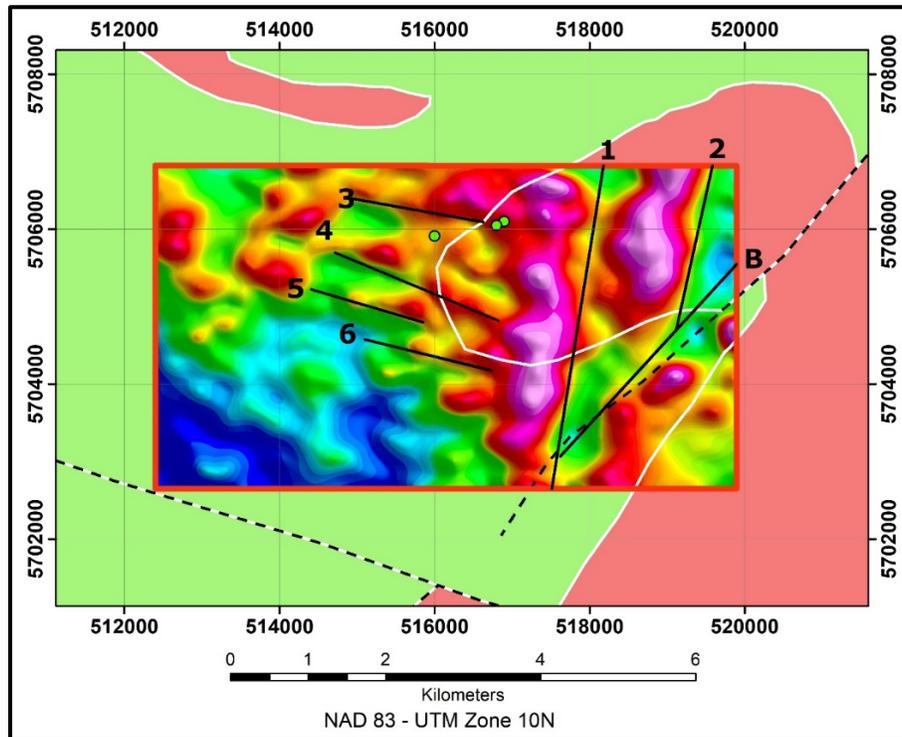


Figure 9.5 – VLF-EM: Total Field for station NLK over the Fame block. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are linear structures identified in the VLF-EM data (Cunningham, 2021). Background geology map description - see Fig 9.2.

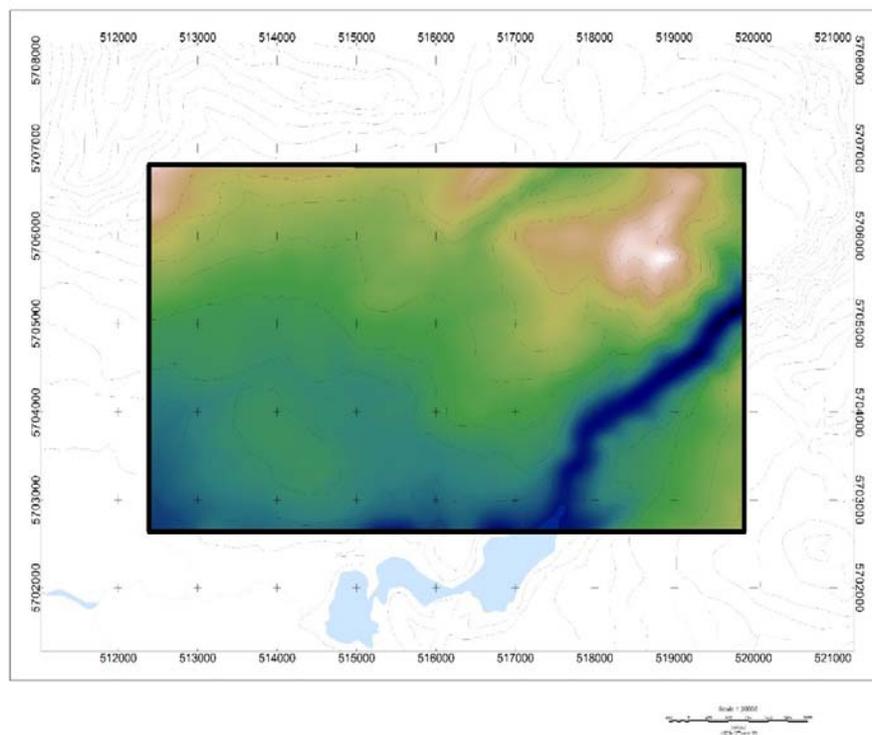


Figure 9.6 – DTM: Digital Terrain Model over the Fame block (Poon, 2021).

Radiometric Survey

Radiometric surveys measure gamma rays from radioactive elements at the terrain surface, typically down to 1 m (Poon, 2021). These surveys highlight areas of potassium-rich intrusive rocks, and zones of potassic alteration. Four regions of radioactivity have been outlined, labelled R1 to R4 (Cunningham, 2021), based on the total radiometric count (Figure 9.7) and the percent potassium (Figure 9.8). Higher potassium levels are present in regions R1 and R3. The mottled texture within these regions suggests that the higher levels correspond to overburden and not underlying granitic lithologies (Cunningham, 2021). Similarly, the lower potassium levels within regions R2 and R4 may be the result of the presence of surface water in the form of creeks and lakes (within R4: Gaspard Creek) or water-saturated till and alluvium (within R2).

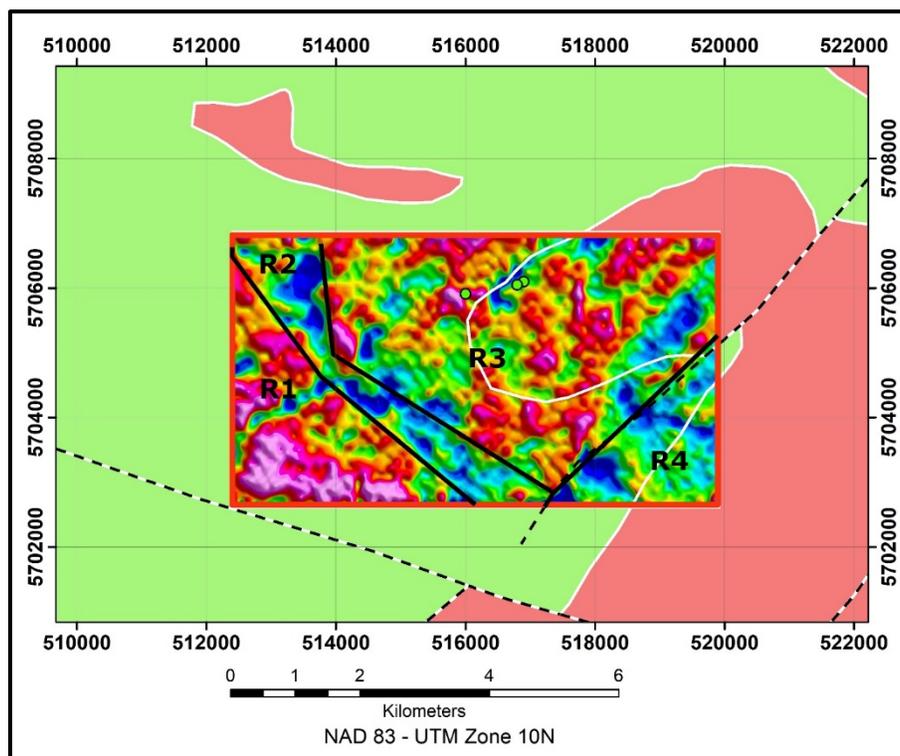


Figure 9.7 – Radiometrics: Total count over the survey block. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are separating lines between potentially different radiometric regions (Cunningham, 2021). Background geology map description - see Fig 9.2.

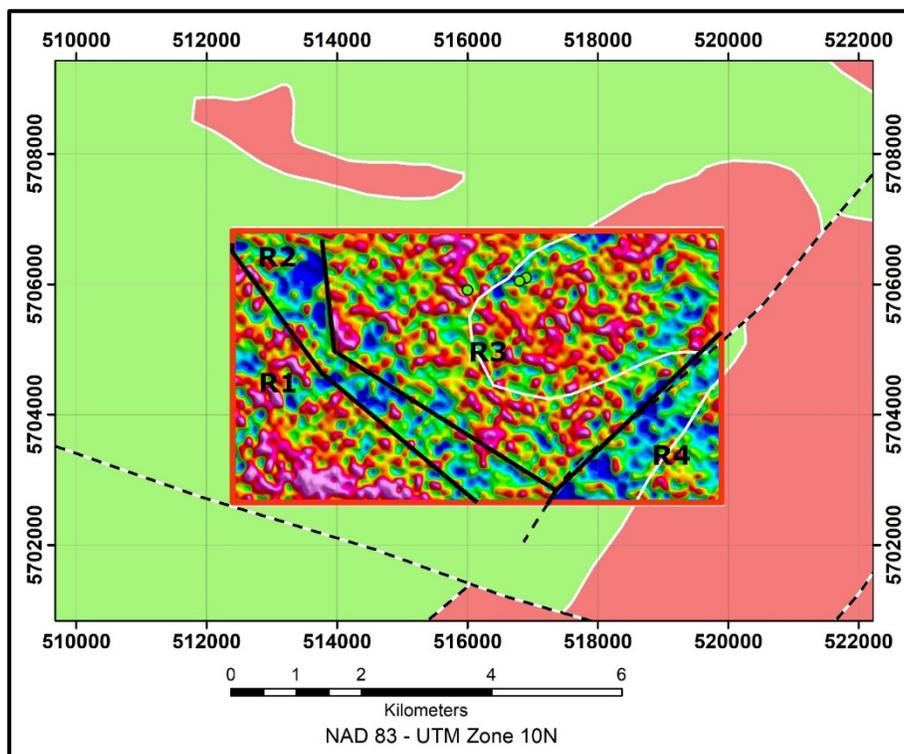


Figure 9.8 – Radiometrics: Percentage potassium over the survey block. Black dashed lines are previously interpreted faults. Solid black lines are separating lines between potentially different radiometric regions (Cunningham, 2021). Background geology map description - see Fig 9.2.

10.0 Drilling

No drilling has been carried out on the Property by Longhorn. Historical drilling conducted between 1988 and 1991 is described in section 6 - History, and summarized in Table 6.1. No resource has been defined by the historical drilling.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No rock or soil samples have been collected on the Property by Longhorn. Historical rock and soil geochemical sampling is described in section 6 – History.

12.0 Data Verification

Work programs carried out prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards in 2001 were reported under a different standard of disclosure. The author is satisfied that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature and style of the known mineral occurrences on the Property. Assessment reports with certified lab reports detailing historical work have been reviewed. Multiple, historical drill programs by various operators, run by professional geologists,

and the collection of anomalous rock samples by subsequent professional geologists, confirmed the presence of epithermal gold-type mineralization.

Three separate, historical drill programs have been carried out on the Property; details of which are given in section 6 - History. The first program was conducted by Canamax, resulting in nine holes totalling 702 metres, eight of which were in the Discovery zone and one at the Kelsch showing. Assay data for the core samples from hole GAS 88-1 to GAS88-3, and GAS88-6 to 88-8 are presented in logs or sections in BC assessment report 18386 (Harris, 1988). The best section that is documented was from drill hole GAS88-1 within a zone of clay altered breccia at a granodiorite dike margin of 1.5 metres grading 1.16 g/t Au. A zone projected to be the down-dip extension of the surface mineralization at the Discovery zone intersected 111 ppb Au across 21.3 metres. GAS 88-7, drilled in the Kelsch showing, failed to reach its target depth because of drilling difficulties. No data are available for holes GAS88-4, 5 and 9.

Drilling by Goldsmith in 1990 totalled 664.8 metres in five core holes, testing the Twilight, Discovery and Double Diamond showings. Assay data, logs and sections are given in BC assessment report 20910 (Petersen, 1990). The company drilled two reverse circulation holes in 1991, twinning a previous hole to compare analytical results, and aiming to increase the gold grade with a larger sample size in the RC holes. Assay data, logs and sections are given in BC assessment report 22253 (Bowen, 1992).

Data verification included a site visit to the Discovery and Twilight showings. During the site visit, the rock type and mineralization style of the showings was confirmed. The historical drill sites were not located; however this is not unusual given the time frame of 30 years since the diamond drilling by Goldsmith. No core boxes of the historical drilling were located; however, there was evidence on the ground that drilling had taken place. In addition, the locations of several historical trenches were located.

During the site visit, four rock samples were collected from various showings. The Property was accessed using a 4-wheel drive vehicle from Big Creek Lodge, which provided accommodation for field work on the Property. Table 12.1 describes the rocks collected during the site visit. The lithologies and presence of mineralization at the showings has been verified.

Table 12.1: Rock samples collected during the visit

Sample	Showing / Area	Easting (Zone 10)	Northing (Zone 10)	Description	Analytical Results Au (ppm)
983R21-001	Twilight zone	515427	5705463	subcrop; vuggy, drusy qtz within brown volcanic rock	0.112
983R21-002	Discovery zone	516023	5706015	outcrop above road; qtz stringers, up to 2 cm wide cutting dark andesite	<0.005
983R21-003	Discovery zone	516045	5706011	outcrop along rock cut, composite, rusty faults, carbonate stringers in andesite	<0.005
983R21-004	Discovery zone	516149	5705984	float, qtz stockwork veining, epidote, altered andesite	0.33

The 2021 rock samples were delivered by courier to MSALabs in Langley, BC for sample preparation and analysis. Sample preparation involved crushing the entire sample; followed by pulverizing a 250 g sub-sample to 85% passing 75 µm. Fire assay with atomic absorption finish, and multi-element analysis (ICP-AES/MS on 0.5 g sample) was done for gold and a 39-element analysis.

No standards, blanks or duplicates were submitted due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. MSALabs is an ISO 170258 and ISO 9001 accredited laboratory. In the author's opinion, MSALabs works to industry standards. MSALabs is independent of Longhorn and the author.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

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

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no resource or reserve estimates determined for the Property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this Report because the Property is an early stage exploration property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Blackdome deposit lies 24 km southeast of the Property. See Section 7.1 – Regional Geology for general information about this deposit. 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 this technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed the sources of information cited under References. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this Report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Property is host to gold mineralization in association with epithermal gold-type mineralization. Several mineral occurrences are present on the Property, including the Discovery, Kelsch, Double Diamond and Twilight showings. The Discovery zone is associated with north-northwest striking and moderately dipping, southwest structures. The Twilight, Kelsch and Double Diamond showings are associated with northeast striking and moderately to steeply, northwest dipping structures.

The Property is in an area of geological potential, located within the northern extension of the Spences Bridge Group of volcanic rocks. The Spences Bridge Group volcanic belt is an important, low sulphidation, epithermal, precious metal camp, as evidenced by several showings outlined in the southern part of the volcanic belt, including the Shovelnose occurrence.

The Property has primarily been explored by prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling in the late 1980s through to the early 1990s, trenching in 2007, and more recently, from 2010 to 2012, with an airborne geophysical survey, a grid-based soil sampling program and an IP geophysical survey. The recent 2021 work by Longhorn included an airborne magnetometer, VLF-EM and radiometric geophysical survey.

The presence of a thick mantle of glacial till in the region has obscured outcrop and hampered exploration. Historical drilling did not have the gold grades as seen on surface, but have not fully tested the showings. The geophysical IP survey conducted in 2012 provided new information at depth and outlined several drill targets. These targets have not yet been tested. Soil geochemical gold anomalies generated in 2011 also remain untested.

Recent work in 2021 by Longhorn includes an airborne geophysical survey comprising magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric data. The 2021 airborne magnetic map shows similar results to the 2010 Aeroquest magnetic survey, with a magnetic low region between the two pronounced lineaments, which also contain the known showings on the Property. Several cross-cutting structures are outlined, trending northwest. Two additional lineaments were identified within the magnetic low region. The total field map of the VLF-EM airborne survey showed a high response with a north-south strike along the eastern edge of the survey area; however, VLF-EM data was likely affected

by topography and overburden. The radiometric survey highlighted four regions of different activity levels; however, the mottled texture of the response suggests that this may be due to overburden rather than underlying structure.

The Property is at the exploration stage. The author has confidence in the reliability of the geological and geochemical data as presented in historical reports as well as the 2021 exploration program carried out by Longhorn. The historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature and style of the known mineral occurrences on the Property. The exploration completed to date makes the Fame Property a property of merit for further exploration.

By way of comparison, soil geochemistry, magnetic data (magnetic lows) and to a lesser extent IP and DC resistivity surveys (resistivity highs), have been instrumental in defining zones and linear trends that have helped to target exploration on the Shovelnose property. These techniques will also be helpful in future exploration programs on the Property, to overcome the difficulties of searching for targets beneath a blanket of glacial till. The Property remains underexplored for this reason.

26.0 Recommendations

The Property warrants further exploration for low sulphidation, epithermal gold mineralization. The 2012 IP survey that was conducted over most of the known showings was successful in delineating zones of higher chargeability, which may relate to zones of disseminated pyrite or other sulphides; higher resistivity, which may relate to either intrusions or zones of silicification; in addition to providing depth profiles of targets. Several drill targets were outlined from the 2012 survey (Allen, 2014). In addition, two chargeability highs in the southwest and southeast corners of the survey remain open. It is recommended that the IP survey be expanded to the south and west, to include the Twilight zone, to close off the chargeability highs, and to include geochemical targets generated from the 2011 soil survey, for a total of 20.5 line-km. The proposed grid should match the 2012 grid, of 100-metre spaced lines oriented north to south, and having similar parameters to the 2012 survey. Any geophysical targets generated from the survey should be explored in the field.

Concurrently, an infill soil survey should be completed. The 2011 soil grid consisted of lines spaced at 100 metres, running north to south, and soil samples were collected at 50-metre spacing along the lines. Because of thick overburden and the nature of epithermal gold deposits, soils collected at tighter line spacing of 50 metres, and an interval of 25-m along the lines, will better define any potential geochemical anomalies. An infill soil survey, covering the extent of the 2012 IP survey as well as the Twilight zone, should sample the lines in between the original north-south lines, and

continue further west at 50-metre spacing, for about 500 metres west and 500 metres south. This would generate about 1,000 soil samples. Data from the two geochemical surveys should subsequently be combined and re-interpreted, providing greater accuracy in defining any geochemical anomalies. From the results of the new geophysical data, combined with the geochemical data, targets could be generated for any future drilling programs.

The budget for this phase is estimated to be \$200,000. This is based on an IP survey covering the Twilight zone, consisting of ten, north to south lines of one km in length; and 15 lines of 700 metres in length, for a total of 20.5 line-km. Some line cutting may have to be done in forested areas. An infill soil geochemical survey is also included.

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed program, more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the Property. It is the opinion of the author that the character of the Fame Property is of sufficient merit to justify the Phase I recommended program.

Recommended Phase I Exploration Budget

Project Manager	5	days	@	\$750	/day	\$3,750
Soil Samplers (4)	40	days	@	\$350	/day	\$14,000
Vehicle	10	days	@	\$150	/day	\$1,500
Fuel						\$1,500
ATV rental						\$1,000
Accommodation & meals (x4)	10	days	@	\$200	/day	\$2,000
Soil Analysis - ICPMS	1000	samples	@	\$35	/sample	\$35,000
Field Supplies						\$500
IP Geophysical Survey	20.5	ln-km	@	\$4,000	ln-km	\$82,000
Line-cutting	20.5	ln-km	@	\$1,750	ln-km	\$35,875
Report						\$6,000
				Subtotal		\$183,125
				Contingency - 10%		\$18,313
				Total Budget		\$201,438

Phase II should comprise a core drilling program to examine targets generated from the results of Phase I. Five holes of approximately 200 metre depths could reasonably test these targets. Permitting is necessary for a drill program. A Phase II program, which is contingent upon the results of Phase I, is estimated to cost \$221,000.

Recommended Phase II Exploration Budget

Project Manager	2	days	@	\$800	/day	\$1,600
Geologist	25	days	@	\$600	/day	\$15,000
Assistant	25	days	@	\$450	/day	\$11,250
Vehicle	25	days	@	\$150	/day	\$3,750
Fuel						\$650
Room and Board (x2)	25	days	@	\$200	/day	\$10,000
Core Saw	0.5	month	@	\$1,500	/month	\$750
Drilling Mob/Demob						\$2,000
Drilling metreage	1,000	metres	@	\$125	/metre	\$125,000
Drilling moves/sites	5	sites	@	\$1,000	/site	\$5,000
Analysis - ICP	500	samples	@	\$40	/sample	\$20,000
Field Supplies						\$500
Report						\$6,000
Subtotal						\$201,500
Contingency - 10%						\$20,150
Total Budget						\$221,650

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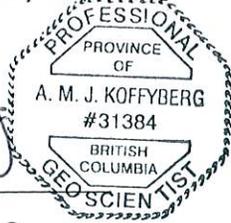
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Date and Signature

Effective date: December 3, 2021

Report date: February 10, 2022

A. Koffyberg



A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants

Certificate of Qualified Person

Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Business Address:

Unit 10 - 100 Kalamalka Lake Road
Vernon, BC V1T 7M2
Telephone: (250) 542-8960
Fax: (250) 542-4867
email: info@discoveryconsultants.com

Mailing Address:

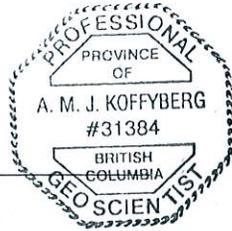
P.O. Box 933
Vernon, BC V1T 6M8

I, Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist in mineral exploration and employed by Discovery Consultants, Unit 10, 100 Kalamalka Lake Road, Vernon, BC., V1T 7M2. Discovery Consultants has a Permit to Practice in the Province of British Columbia, Permit # 1003564.
2. I am a 1987 graduate of Brock University of Ontario with a Bachelor of Science degree in combined Geological Sciences/Chemistry. In addition, I have obtained an M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1994.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 31384.
4. I have been practising my profession for over 25 years since graduation. I have been involved with many projects, primarily in Canada, in both base metals and precious metal deposits. I have worked on early-stage exploration properties up to advanced properties, including sampling and drilling on porphyry copper and SHV gold deposits. This work includes analysing and reviewing geochemical, geophysical and drilling exploration programs.
5. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT on the FAME PROPERTY, CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA" for Longhorn Exploration Corp., and dated February 10, 2022.
6. The Report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from available documentation, the results of the 2021 exploration program, and a property visit carried out on August 25, 2021. I have had no other involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Report.
7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations, and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101.
8. I am independent of Longhorn Exploration Corp. and the optionor, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and I hold no interest in the Fame Property or in Longhorn Exploration Corp.
9. As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 10th day of February, 2022

A. Koffyberg



Signature of A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants,
Vernon, BC