

# NI43-101 Technical Report

on the  
Sage Property  
British Columbia, Canada  
At  
120° 54'' 03' Longitude  
And  
50° 43'' 45' Latitude  
NTS MAP maps 92I/10 and 92I15



For  
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## 1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by AMV Capital Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Sage Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of AMV Capital Corp. on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V). The author visited the Sage Property on May 7, 2018 with Andrew Molnar vendor of the property and owner of Rio Minerals Ltd.

The Sage Property claim consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 981 hectares located on NTS maps 92I/10 and 92I15 centered at 120° 54” 03” Longitude and 50° 43” 45” Latitude. The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. . An agreement dated November 30, 2017 (the “Agreement”) between Pontiac Resources Corp. (“Pontiac”) and Andrew Molnar (the 100% registered owner) states that Pontiac may obtain a 100% undivided interest in the Sage Property claims from Andrew Molnar in consideration of the payment of \$20,000 CDN. On January 31, 2019, AMV Capital Corp. and Pontiac amalgamated to form AMV Capital Corp. The Sage property is underlain by the following stratigraphic sequences: Tertiary - Kamloops Group: felsic volcanic rocks, Jurassic - Ashcroft Formation: pebble conglomerate, Triassic - Nicola Group: intermediate volcanic rocks

AMV Capital Corp. engaged the services of Rio Minerals Ltd design and undertake an exploration program on the Sage Property. Rio reported they undertook an exploration program from April 22nd to May 8th, 2018. The reported program consisted of the collection of 590 soil samples on one grid, the collection of 30 rock samples

In order to continue to evaluate the potential of the Property, a program of induced polarization ground geophysics and mapping and is warranted. The expected cost of the programme is \$201,060 CDN.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by AMV Capital Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Sage Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of AMV Capital Corp on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V).

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - [www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace](http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace);
- Mineral Titles Online - [www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca](http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca); and
- Geoscience BC - [www.geosciencebc.com](http://www.geosciencebc.com)

Mineral Assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Sage Property area historically filed by various companies were also reviewed. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 20 of this report.

The author visited the Sage Property on May 7, 2018 with Andrew Molnar (Vendor) whom is the principle of Rio Minerals Ltd the designer and operator of the 2018 exploration program. During site visit author reviewed the geological setting, access, and work procedure of the crew. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions in the provinces of British Columbia, and the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V).

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by AMV Capital Corp.

This evaluation of the AMV Capital Corp. Sage Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

## 2.1 UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Billion years ago	Ga	Milligram	mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm <sup>3</sup>	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m <sup>3</sup>	Millimetre	mm
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Month	mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	ppb
Diameter	∅	Parts per million	ppm
Gram	g	Percent	%
Grams per litre	g/L	Pound(s)	lb.
Grams per tonne	g/t	Power factor	pF
Greater than	>	Specific gravity	SG
Hectare (10,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	ha	Square centimetre	cm <sup>2</sup>
Gram	g	Square inch	in <sup>2</sup>
Grams per litre	g/L	Square kilometre	km <sup>2</sup>
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square metre	m <sup>2</sup>
Greater than	>	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilo (thousand)	k	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilogram	kg	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilometre	km	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Less than	<	Week	wk
Litre	L	Weight/weight	w/w
Litres per minute	L/m	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Metre	m	Yard	yd.
Metres above sea level	masl	Year (annum)	a

### 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of this report, the author has relied on ownership information on mineral title provided by AMV Capital Corp. in section four of this report,. The author's limited search of mineral tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied by the company.

### 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Sage Property claim consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 981 hectares located on NTS maps 92I/10 and 92I15 centered at 120° 54" 03" Longitude and 50° 43" 45" Latitude. The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table.

Table 2: Mineral Claims

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tenure No</b>	<b>Area ha</b>	<b>Issue Data</b>	<b>Good to date</b>
SAGE	1056980	306.802	2018/04/27	2026/JUL/15
SAGE 4	1060317	327.3553	2018/04/27	2026/JUL/15
SAGE 2	1057965	163.6348	2018/04/27	2026/JUL/15
SAGE 3	1057966	184.1028	2018/04/27	2026/JUL/15

There has been no reported historical production on the Sage Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Property for the recommend work.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Sage Property ownership as of April 30 2018. BC Mineral Titles online indicates that Andrew Molnar current registered 100% owner of all Sage mineral claims above. A review of the MTO website indicates that surface rights for entire Sage Property are privately held. However, this does not constitute as a legal opinion as to the status of the mineral claims that make up the Sage Property.

Work permits would be required to undertake an Induced polarization survey. No permits have been currently applied for.

Based on the author's site visit he did not observe any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

The property consists entirely of ranch land, and residential homes in the southern part of the property. The company would have to obtain permission to access ranch land and the residential home parts of the property. The historical work and the proposed work is on ranch land.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim).

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is \$5 per hectare per year, years three and four \$10 per hectare, years five and six \$15 per hectare, and \$20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program. permits have been currently applied for.

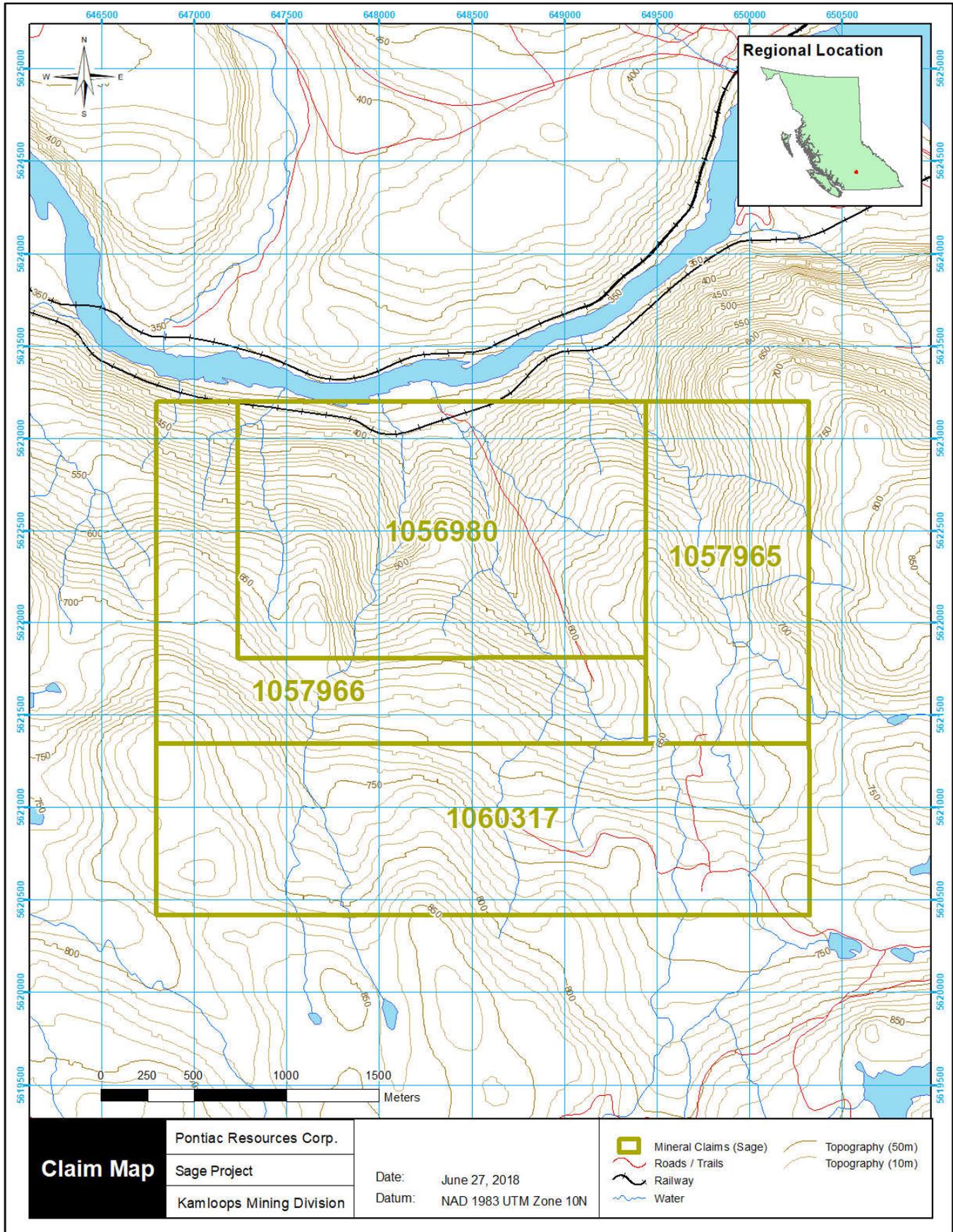
The author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Sage Property. The reported historical work and the proposed work is on private land.

The Sage Property claim consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 981 hectares located on NTS maps 92I/10 and 92I15 centered at 120° 54" 03" Longitude and 50° 43" 45" Latitude. The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. . An agreement dated November 30, 2017 (the "Agreement") between Pontiac Resources Corp. ("Pontiac") and Andrew Molnar (the 100% registered owner) states that Pontiac may obtain a 100% undivided interest in the Sage Property four mineral claims from Andrew Molnar in consideration of the payment of \$20,000 CDN. On January 31, 2019, AMV Capital Corp. and Pontiac amalgamated to form AMV Capital Corp.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



Figure 2: Claim Map



## **5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Sage property is located in south-central British Columbia, 40 km west of Kamloops, in the south shore of the Thompson River. Access to the property is by 10 km gravel road which leaves the Trans-Canada Highway at the town of Savona.

Local resources necessary for the exploration, development and operation of the Sage property are located in Kamloops. Kamloops has a resource-based economy and is a transportation hub for the CNR and CPR railways.

Currently, the common land use in the area is ranching. Surface rights are privately owned, and water is available year-round. The lakes are reserved for ranching and recreation. Water used by project activities is commonly hauled by truck from other public sources.

The property lies between 350 m to 950 m elevation covering rolling hills with deeply incised canyons. More than 50 % of the property is open range land with sage-brush, tumbleweed, and cactus vegetation. The rest of the property are sparsely wooded with no undergrowth. Precipitation is limited in this part of the Thompson Valley.

The climate of the property is semi-arid due to its rain shadow location. The Property has short cold snaps where temperatures can drop to approximately -20°C (-4°F) when Arctic air manages to cross the Rockies and Columbia Mountains into the Interior.

The January mean temperature is -2.8°C. That average sharply increases with an average maximum temperature of 4.3°C in February. The average number of days below -10 °C (14°F) per year is 19.9 days as recorded by Environment Canada. The summer temperatures (June to mid-September) can reach temperatures 30+ degrees celsius with the odd rainstorm and relatively low humidity. The working season is March to November where general exploration can be undertaken.

Daytime humidity is generally under 40% in the summer, sometimes dropping below 20% after a dry spell, which allows for substantial nighttime cooling.

## **6 HISTORY**

*After Nagati & Wasylyshyn, 1989,*

The property has undergone every little serious exploration. During the depression (1930s), several claims were staked and there mains of several old trenches are still visible. No records indicate that any metals were produced. Small placer operation have been established on the Thompson River, at the mouth of Indian Gardens Creek. During the early 1970s, several claims were staked, presumably for porphyry copper, by a Mr.G.E.Trout. Remains of an old grid from this program can still be seen.

### **6.1 QPX Minerals Inc**

QPX Minerals Inc. (QPX) undertook an exploration program in 1988 and 1989 including chemistry, mapping, geophysics, rock sampling and drilling.

QPX established Three grids (A, B, and C) totalling 85.3 line km Figure 3: . The baseline for each was surveyed with an EDM Distamat instrument by Acme Explorations of Kamloops, B.C.

#### **Geological Mapping**

The entire grid area was mapped at a scale of 1:2500 (Figure 3: ) . As well, some areas of A grid were mapped in detail at a scale of 1:200.

#### **Geochemistry**

A total of 1,068 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold by fire assay/AA methods, for mercury by cold vapor furnace, and for arsenic, antimony, silver, copper, lead, and zinc by ICP . As well, 786 rock samples were collected from outcrop, drill core, and drill chips, and analyzed for gold, mercury, and a 30 element ICP suite. 92% of the samples were analyzed by Eco-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops, and the rest were sent to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver.

In general, the soil survey results were disappointing. This is probably due to a caliche Horizon in the soil which may have acted as a chemical barrier during supergene enrichment of the B horizon.

Four single sample anomalies greater than 40ppb Au exist but no large anomalies were located. Samples taken directly down slope of the auriferous quartz veins on A grid returned a maximum of only 14 ppb Au.

A total of 302 rock samples (167 grab samples and 135 channel samples) were taken from outcrop.

Several zones on A grid were found to host anomalous amounts of gold. Most of these are associated with narrow quartz veins within carbonate altered zones that trend at 160 to 180. These veins were found to host significant gold values (ie. up to 1.05 oz/ton over 25cm) in isolated locations but values and widths are not consistent along strike. Normally wherever quartz veining was seen, geochemically anomalous amounts of gold (i.e. >200 ppb) were found

## Geophysics

Geophysics All three grids were surveyed for magnetometry and VLF-EM. In all, 85.25 line km of magnetometry and 66.52 line kilometers of VLF-EM was performed. The work was contracted out to Lloyd Geophysics of Vancouver. 1.45 Drilling The property was drilled using two different drill systems. Four diamond drill holes totalling 556 m MineQuest Exploration

## Drilling

The property was drilled using two different drill systems. Four diamond drill holes totalling 556 m (Table 3).

Table 3: Diamond Drill Hole Data

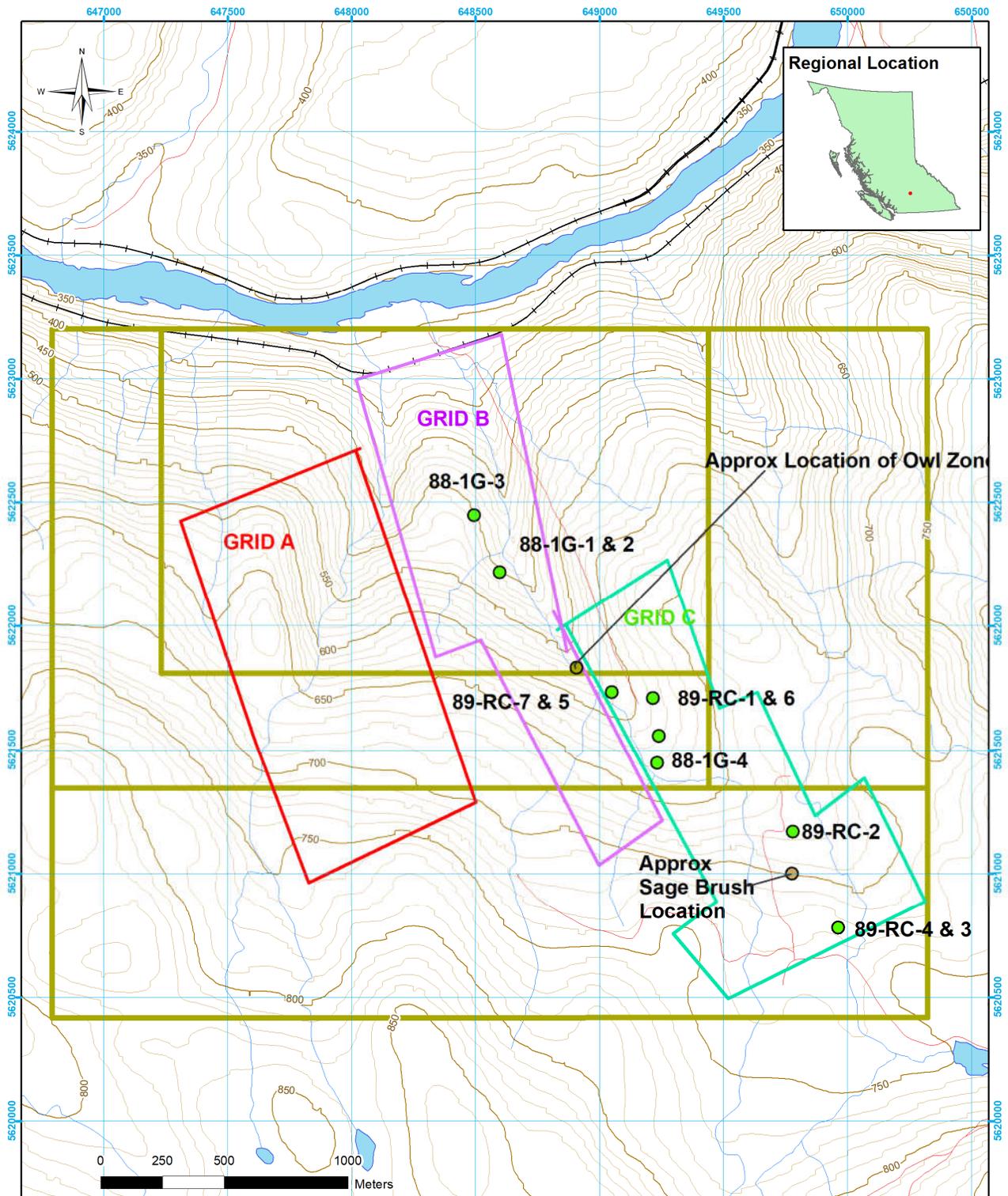
Drill Hole	Az	Dip	length (m)	Comments
88IG-1	39	-62	63.4	Total of 71 samples with only 5 with gold values over 100 ppb with the highest being 38 cm of 955 ppb gold
88IG-2	374	-70	81.1	Total of 55 samples with 3 samples greater than 100 ppb one sample gave 345 ppb Au, 128.4 Ag over 55 cm
88IG-3	79	-63	242.3	Total of 97 samples with 9 samples over 100 ppb gold, The highest gold value was 870 ppb gold over 23 c m .
88IG-4	260	-45	169.2	Total 122 samples with high sample giving 65 ppb gold.

Seven percussion holes totalling 479.9m were drilled. All of the holes were intended to further test the large base metal and silver-rich alteration zone found in diamond drill hole 88IG-4. All of the holes were located based on magnetic features and known surface geology. A total of 132 samples were collected from the drill cuttings. (Table 4)

Table 4: Reverse Circulation Data

Drill Hole	Az	Dip	length (m)	Comments
IND89RC-1/IND89RC-6	277	-48	144.8	The highest gold value in bed rock was 85 ppb over 3.05 m but one sample returned a silver value of 22.6 ppm over 3.05 m.
IND89RC-2	260	-47	96	A total of 32 chip samples were collected the highest gold sample was 30 ppb gold.
IND89RC-3	260	-47	41.1	Lost hole
IND89RC-4		-90	47.2	1.5 m of 35 ppb gold.
IND89RC-5	80	-47	77.7	Gold values did not exceed 10 ppb, silver values reached 3.2 ppm and the highest mercury was 215 ppb.
IND89RC-7	80	-46	27.4	No samples were collected.

Figure 3: Historical Work Areas



<p>Pontiac Resources Corp.</p> <p>Sage Project</p> <p>Kamloops Mining Division</p>	<p>Date: July 2018</p> <p>Datum: Nad 83</p>	<p>Historical_Grids</p> <p>Mineral Claims (Sage)</p> <p>Railway</p> <p>Water</p>	<p>Topography (50m)</p> <p>Topography (10m)</p> <p>● Approx Historical Drilling</p>
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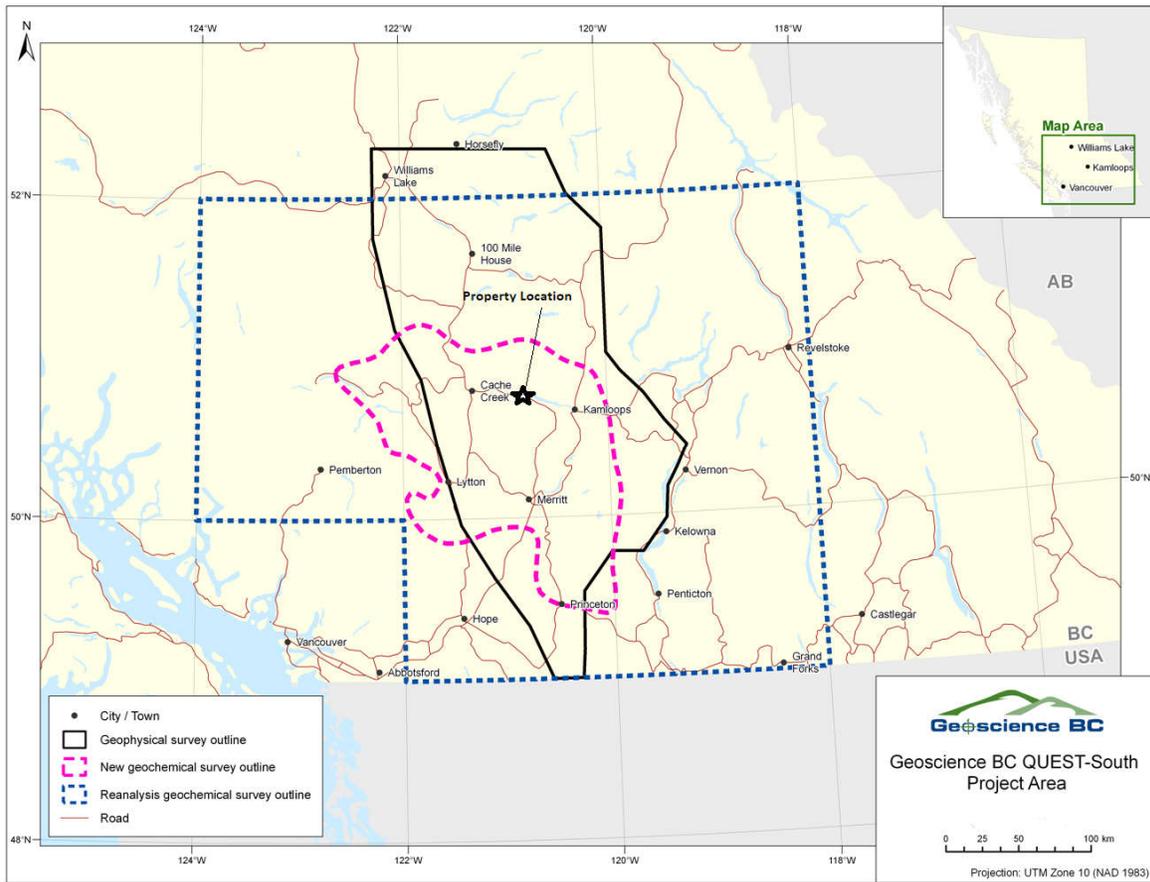
The author reviewed the location maps in Nagati & Wasylyshyn, 1989 assessment report and generated the map above based on the stream locations. Once in the field the 1989 drilling did not match up to what the author observed in the field. Field observation by the author indicate that the historical work is actually approximately 500 m to the west of the illustration above. The author believes that the location map in After Nagati & Wasylyshyn, 1989 assessment report is in error. However, the data in the in 1989 assessment report appears to correct and on the current property configuration.

## **6.2 Quest South Project Geoscience BC**

The QUEST-South Project is the third of a series of largescale regional geochemical geophysical data sponsored by Geoscience BC since 2007(Figure 3)

QUEST-South applies the QUEST and QUEST-West Project approach to British Columbia's southern interior. The project created a new geoscience information database over an area of 130,000 square kilometres from Williams Lake to the USA border, and aids mineral exploration companies in their quest for new discoveries. QUEST-South includes a new airborne gravity survey which covers 45,000 square kilometres between Williams Lake and the USA border, a new ground geochemical survey in the Merritt area, and the re-analysis of almost 9000 existing geochemical samples over eight 1:250,000 NTS Map sheets (an area of approximately 126,000 square kilometres) (see Figure 4 for locations).

Figure 4: Geoscience BC Map



## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

*After Wells et al 1990*



The Sage Property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Louis Creek Fault zone is thought to mark the eastern margin of this belt and lies 40 kilometres east to the of the Property.

Much of the area is underlain by Nicola Group (Triassic) volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks with local sedimentary units, commonly limestones. There is a predominant north-westerly strike to these units. The volcanics are typically green augite porphyritic andesites which are geochemically alkaline. In the Hefley Creek area to the north, the volcanics are intruded by a number of predominantly dioritic stocks of Triassic age (co-magmatic?).

Tertiary (Eocene) volcanic rocks, chiefly basalts, overlie the Nicola sequence with angular unconformity and cap most of the higher hills in the area (erosional remnants). Thick recent sand and gravel deposits occur along the Thompson Valley forming a number of terraces.

Figure 5: Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera  
 Modified after British Columbia Geological Survey

### 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

*After Nagati & Wasylyshyn, 1989,*

The grid areas were mapped (in 1988 and 1989) at a scale of 1:2500 and are underlain by the following stratigraphic sequences:

- Tertiary - Kamloops Group: felsic volcanic rocks
- Jurassic - Ashcroft Formation: pebble conglomerate
- Triassic - Nicola Group: intermediate volcanic rocks

The volcanic rocks of the Triassic Nicola Group underlie approximately 80% of the grid area. For the most part, these rocks are massive, dark green, weakly calcareous, often magnetic andesites. On the property, the Nicola is made up of a number of sub-units which include crystal lapilli tuffs, feldspar porphyries, fragmental breccias, and massive flows. Structural complications and lack of outcrop prevented effective correlation of the sub-units.

Because of its massive nature, stratigraphic attitudes within the Nicola are often difficult to measure. Where seen, however, stratigraphy trends at 160° to 190° and dips moderately (40°-50°) to the west. The structural foliations and quartz-carbonate altered zones also parallel the stratigraphic trends (i.e. 160° - 190°).

The Jurassic Ashcroft Formation, unconformably overlying the Nicola and found only on the southwest corner of the grid area, is a poorly sorted and bedded pebble conglomerate with abundant granitic clasts. In places, the Ashcroft is pale brown and weakly carbonate altered. No stratigraphic or structural attitudes were seen in this formation.

A limited amount of Tertiary Kamloops Group volcanic rocks are found on the east side of the grid area. These are mainly composed of greyish white, medium grained, felsic flows and tuffaceous rocks which often contain 1 to 2% biotite. Strongly altered varieties of the tuffs are seen at the Sagebrush occurrence but for the most part, the tuffs appear to be fresh. The Tertiary outcrops are located along a line oriented at 160° and are found over a strike length of 2.5 km. Stratigraphic attitudes are chaotic with dips and strikes changing radically within a few metres. In some instances, the rocks exhibit well developed folds. These features are felt to be convoluted flow bedding caused by viscous flows. Structural data in the Tertiary rocks is not available as they have undergone little deformation except at the Sage brush showing where foliation oriented at 030°-040° were observed.

The 1989 mapping was digitized by Rio Minerals Ltd and represents the current geology understanding of the Sage Property see Figure 6

## **Mineralization**

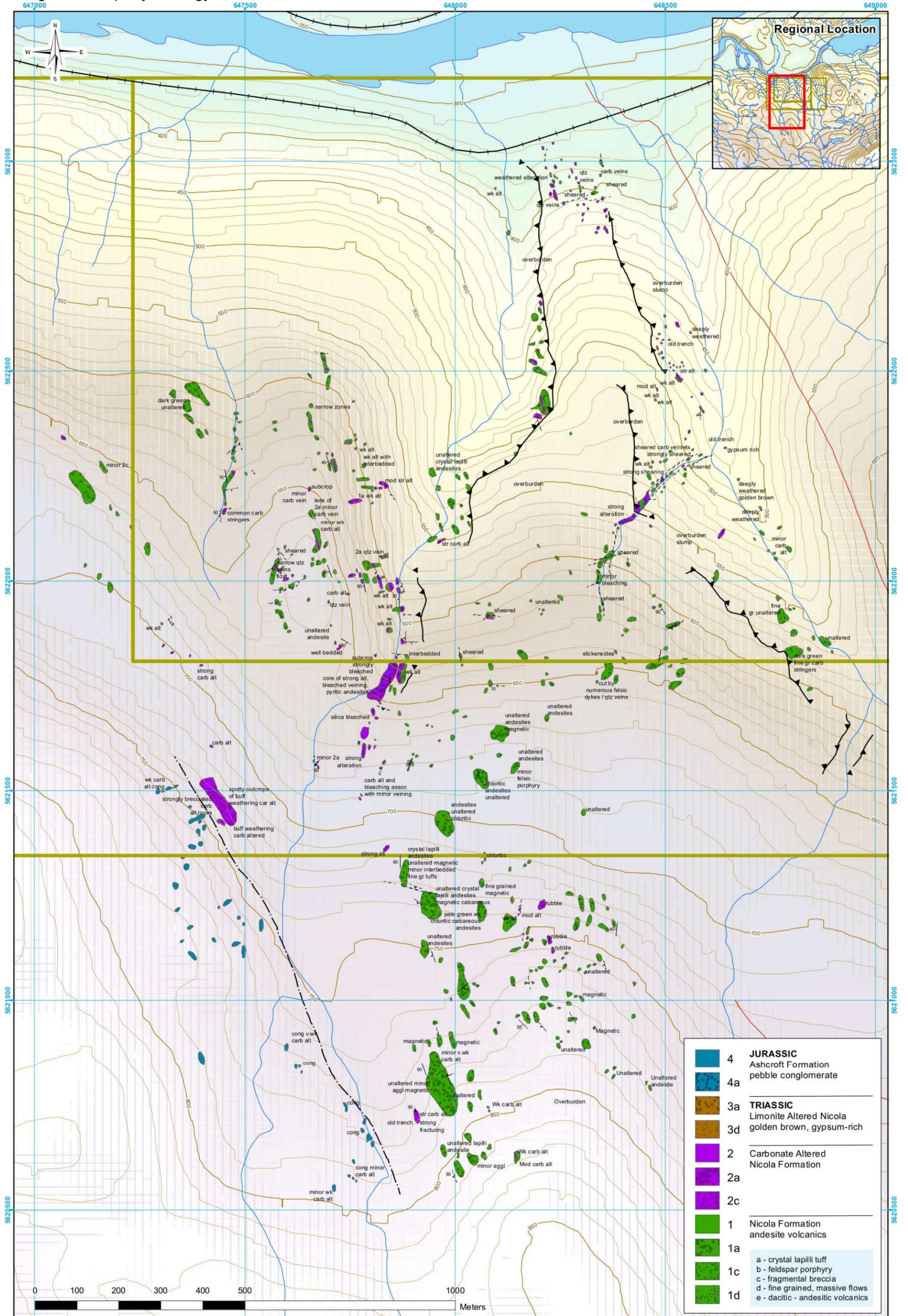
Two distinct styles of mineralization and alteration have been recognized at the indi showings. The first style occurs within Nicola andesites and consists of carbonate alteration as discrete zones which parallel stratigraphy. In the more intense zones, evidence of faulting is often seen. On the surface, the alteration zone is cut by carbonate stringers or veins. The veins are finely laminated, often with cockscomb textures and they parallel as well as crosscut the altered zones. Pyrite is common within the altered zones as disseminations and fine stringers. Quartz veins are found in about 10 per cent of the

carbonate zones. Normally, these quartz veins contain geochemically anomalous gold values as well as minor amounts of tetrahedrite, galena, malachite and azurite. Results from diamond drilling these altered zones yielded up to 0.9 gram per tonne gold across 38 centimetres and up to 62.6 grams per tonne silver over 56 centimetres. One altered zone in the Nicola rocks, the Owl zone, is associated with strong silicification (not quartz veining) and contains massive pyrite.

The second style of mineralization occurs in Kamloops Group volcanic rocks and consist of quartz-sericite-pyrite altered zones. These zones are about 1500 metres east of the carbonate zones in the Nicola rocks. Two different styles of galena and sphalerite mineralization are present in the altered zones. The first is coeval with alteration and involves disseminations, blebs and stringers. The second, massive sulphides associated with gouge and shear zones, appears to be of post-mineralization age and is probably caused by remobilization of sulphides in later faults. One of the altered zones, the Sagebrush, was tested by a diamond-drill hole but gold values were consistently low, however, combined lead-zinc values yielded 2.23 per cent over 4.17 metres, 1.45 per cent over 1.82 metres and 0.55 per cent over 17 metres. Silver values yielded 77.5 grams per tonne over 1.5 metres and 74.7 grams per tonne over 0.3 metre. Geochemically anomalous arsenic and mercury values were also obtained (Nagati & Wasylyshyn, 1989).

The Sage brush occurrence, on historical "C" grid, consists of a few small scattered outcrops of quartz-sericite pyrite altered Tertiary rocks. Drilling proved this zone to be somewhat more extensive. The altered zones in the Tertiary volcanic rocks are normally pale grey to creamy white, pyritic, and contain variable amounts of sericite. The rocks appear silicified but, due to the original felsic chemistry, the amount of introduced silica is difficult to estimate. Minor veinlets of silica or carbonate are present. The less altered varieties still exhibit relict primary volcanic textures such as flow banding and volcanic breccia clasts. The more intense alteration leaves only a massive, siliceous, featureless unit with minor clasts. Pyrite is ubiquitous in the altered Tertiary rocks but is more abundant in the strongly altered zones. Two different styles of galena and sphalerite mineralization are present in the Tertiary rocks. The first style which is coeval with alteration, involves disseminations, blebs, and stringers. The second style (massive sulphides associated with gouge and sheared Tertiary rocks) appears to be of post-mineralization age and is probably caused by remobilization of sulfides in later faults.

Figure 6 Property Geology



4	<b>JURASSIC</b> Ashcroft Formation pebble conglomerate
4a	
3a	<b>TRIASSIC</b> Limonite Altered Nicola
3d	golden brown, gypsum-rich
2	Carbonate Altered Nicola Formation
2a	
2c	
1	Nicola Formation andesite volcanics
1a	a - crystal lapilli tuff
1c	b - feldspar porphyry
1d	c - fragmental breccia d - fine grained, massive flows e - dacitic - andesitic volcanics

<b>Historical Geology Map</b>	Pontiac Resources Corp.	Date: May 27, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bedding</li> <li>Foliation</li> <li>Jointing</li> <li>Roads (unmaintained gravel)</li> <li>Railway</li> <li>Mineral Claims (Sage)</li> <li>Waterbody</li> <li>Stream</li> <li>Topography (50m)</li> <li>Topography (10m)</li> </ul>
	Sage Project	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N	
	Kamloops Mining Division	Prepared by: K. Cupit, Rio Minerals Ltd.	
		Scale: 1:200,000	

## **8 DEPOSIT TYPES**

### **Epithermal Gold Mineralization**

An epithermal gold deposit is one in which the gold mineralization occurs within 1 to 2 km of surface and is deposited from hot fluids. The fluids are estimated to range in temperature from less than 100°C to about 300°C and, during the formation of a deposit, can appear at the surface as hot springs. The deposits are most often formed in areas of active volcanism around the margins of continents (Norcross 1997).

Epithermal gold mineralization can be formed from two types of chemically distinct fluids -- "low sulphidation" (LS) fluids, which are reduced and have a near-neutral pH (the measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions), and "high sulphidation" (HS) fluids, which are more oxidized and acidic. LS fluids are a mixture of rainwater that has percolated into the subsurface and magmatic water (derived from a molten rock source deeper in the earth) that has risen toward the surface. In both LS and HS models, fluids travel toward the surface via fractures in the rock, and mineralization often occurs within these conduits. LS fluids usually form large cavity-filling veins, or a series of finer veins, called stockworks, that host the gold. The hotter, more acidic HS fluids penetrate farther into the host rock, creating mineralization that may include veins but which is mostly scattered throughout the rock.

LS deposits can also contain economic quantities of silver and minor amounts of lead, zinc, and copper, whereas HS systems often produce economic quantities of copper. Geochemical exploration for these deposits can result in different chemical anomalies, depending on the type of mineralization involved. LS systems tend to be higher in zinc and lead, and lower in copper, with a high silver-to-gold ratio. HS systems can be higher in arsenic and copper with a lower silver-to-gold ratio (Norcross 1997).

### **Polymetallic Veins**

Epigenetic veins containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and silver in a carbonate and quartz gangue are associated with either a metasediment or igneous host. The emplacement of metasediment hosted veins can occur along structures in sedimentary basins that have been deformed and later intruded by igneous rocks. Igneous hosted veins typically occur along tectonic structures marginal to an intrusive stock. Polymetallic veins are often characterized by a set of steeply dipping parallel to offset veins that can vary from a few centimetres to more than 3 m wide. Alteration of polymetallic vein deposits is typically minimal. Exploration for polymetallic veins should consist of geochemical data analysis with identification of elevated zinc, lead, silver, copper, and arsenic values within alteration aureoles. Geophysical exploration methods include locating zones of low magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization responses.

## 9 EXPLORATION

Pontiac Resources . engaged the services of Rio Minerals Ltd (Rio) to designed and undertake an exploration program on the Sage Property Rio reported they undertook an exploration program from April 22<sup>nd</sup> to May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and March 20 to March 30 2019.. The 2018 d program consisted of the collection of 590 soil samples on one grid, the collection of 30 rock samples. The 2019 program consisted of 43.524 line kilometers of ground magnetics.

### 9.1 Soil Samples

The Sage soil grid covers a 1,300 x 800 meter area in the north-central portion of the property that is reported to be underlain by Triassic Nicola Group andesitic tuffs/flows, feldspar porphyry, fragmental breccia, and crudely layered volcanic rocks. Lithologies associated with gold bearing mineralization include silica-carbonate infilling (vein/breccia/stockwork) and weakly altered (carbonate-clay-quartz-sericite-chlorite-hematite-limonite) andesitic greenstone, volcanic breccia, andesitic tuffs-flows that trends north to northeast, and dips steeply. This is interpreted as a low sulphidization gold environment of deposition (paleo-hot spring activity related to bimodal volcanism).

### Gold

The gold values that are considered slightly anomalous (16-58 ppb Au), and highly anomalous (59-236 ppb Au) gold in soil values. In the southwest and northeast portion of the soil grid, elevated Au in soil values are located approximately 150 meters west of Farmer Creek (the main drainage in the grid area).

Anomalies are indicated in areas where little or no outcrop is observed. Generally, elevated Au in soil >16 ppb Au values occur sporadically, with exception of the central portion of the grid where 6 samples appear to trend west-northwest over a length of 300 meters

This group of anomalous Au in soil samples are reported to appear to be potentially related to WNW-ESE trending cross faulting conjugate to a major NNE trending fault that follows Farmer Creek. Two spot high Au in soil values of 236 & 169 ppb Au are located in the NE and SW portion of the grid have weak shoulder anomalies.

### Arsenic:

Elevated values of arsenic (72-311 ppm As) in soil roughly follows the south-central Au in soil anomaly. The highest arsenic value (311 ppm As at 648000 E, 5622150 N, correlates with a cluster of 3 samples of elevated gold (15-29 ppb Au).

There is not a directly identifiable direct correlation between gold and arsenic, except in the isolated arsenic in soil spot high therefore, arsenic is not a key pathfinder for gold mineralization.

### **Copper:**

Above average copper values (54-95 ppm Cu) in soil are erratically distributed and are interpreted as typical of Nicola Group volcanic rocks that exhibit above average copper content in comparison to other lithologies. The copper anomalies present on Sage Property are not considered an important pathfinder for gold mineralization.

### **Mercury:**

Mercury is considered an important pathfinder element for low sulphidization gold mineralization. Anomalous mercury in soil (0.15-0.57 ppm Hg) correlates with elevated gold in the NE and SW portion of grid as well as the bend in Farmer Creek at 5621750 N where the Hg-Au anomaly trends WNW-ESE. These 3 areas represent the best follow-up targets for further exploration of gold bearing mineralization on the Sage Property.

Figure 7 Gold in Soils

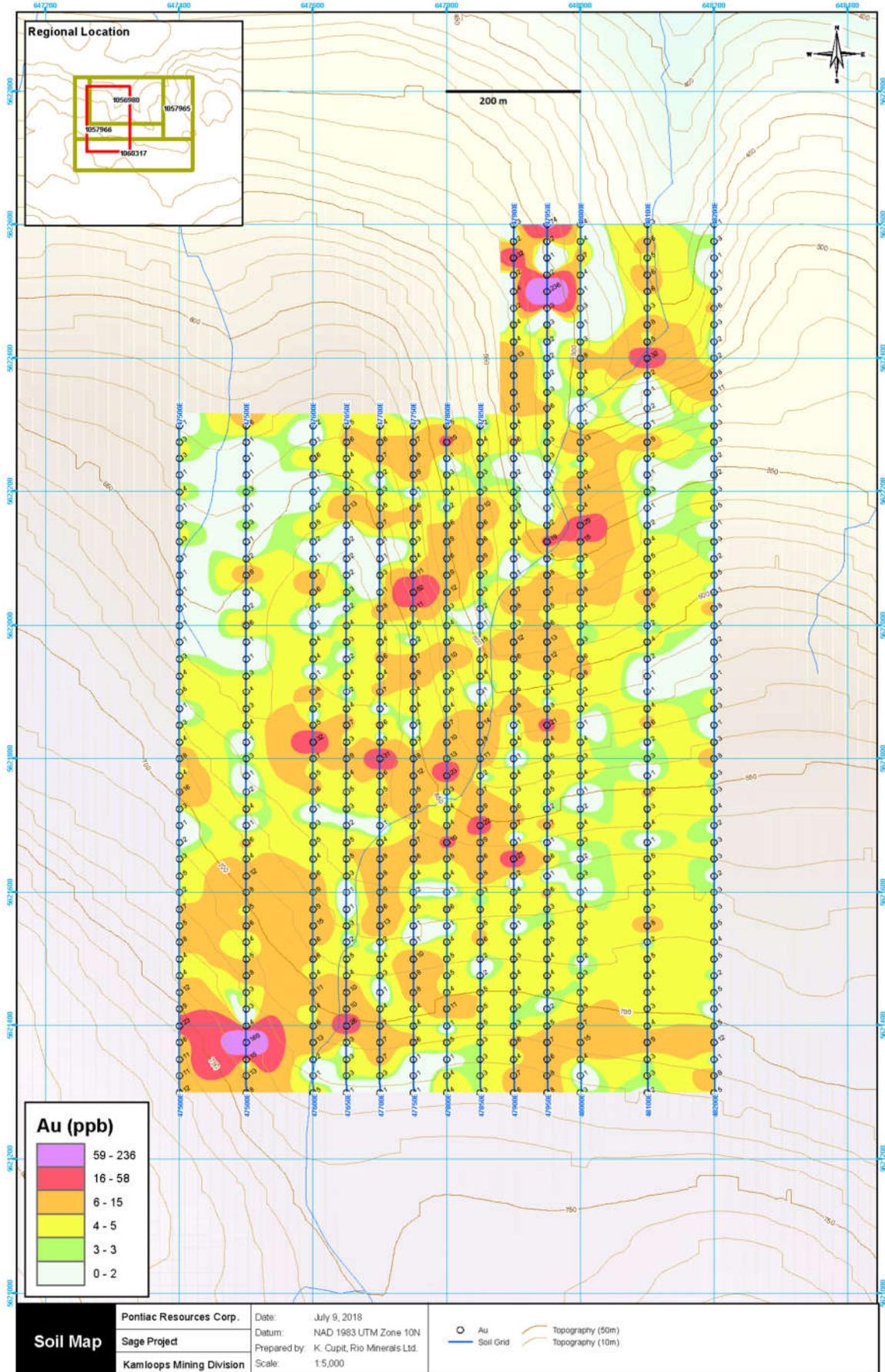


Figure 8 Arsenic in Soils

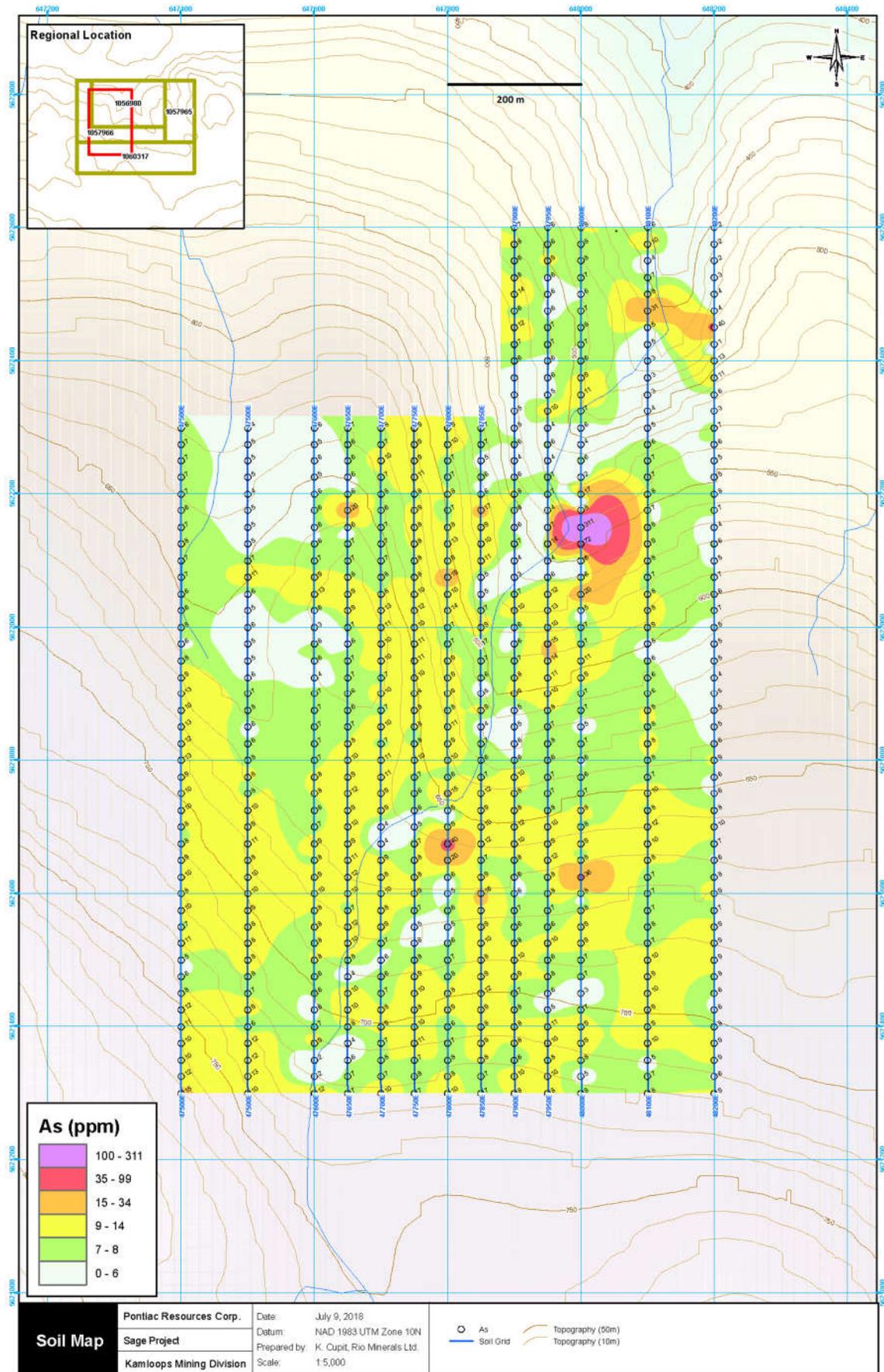


Figure 9 : Copper in Soils

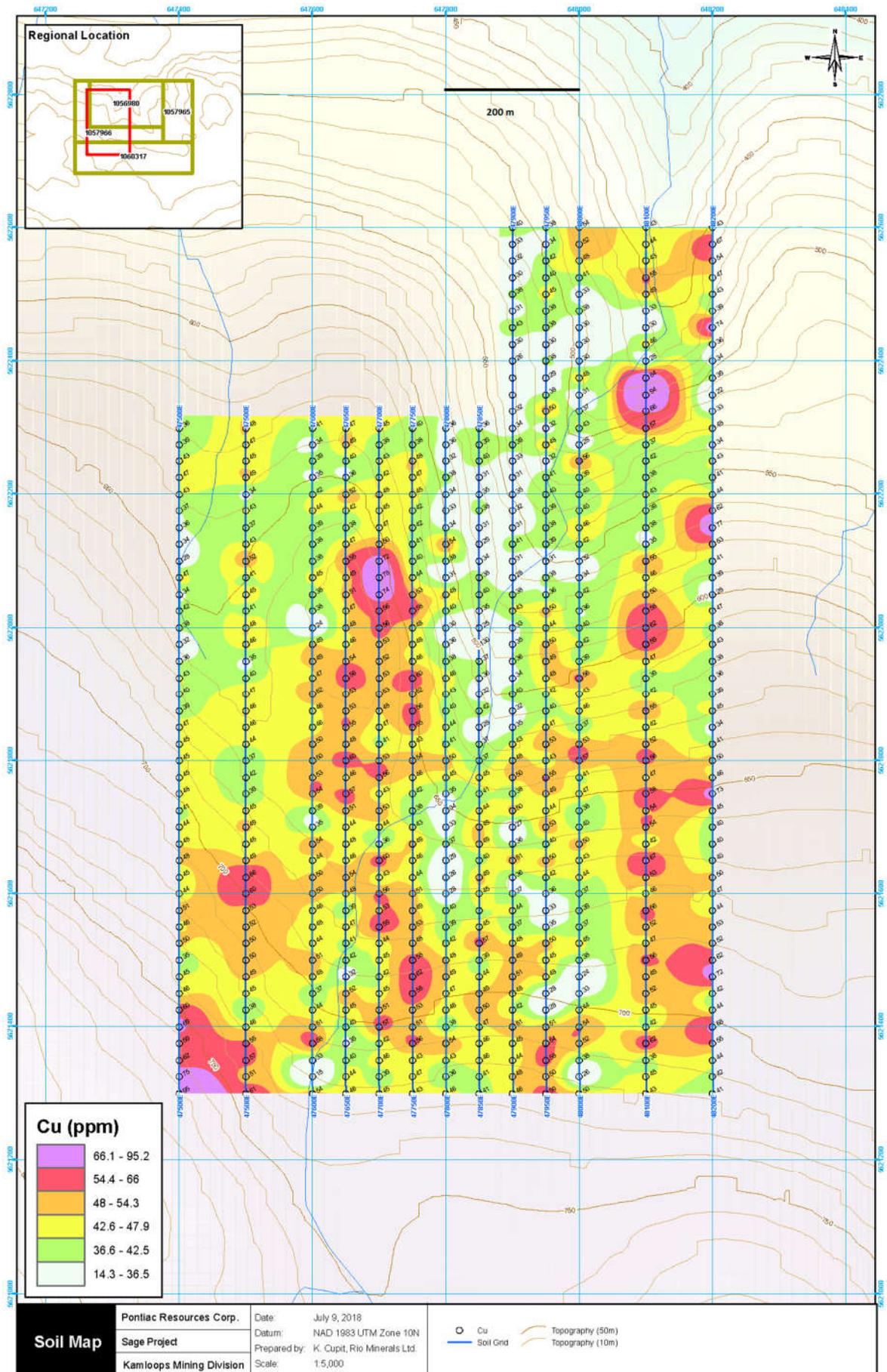


Figure 10: Mercury in Soils

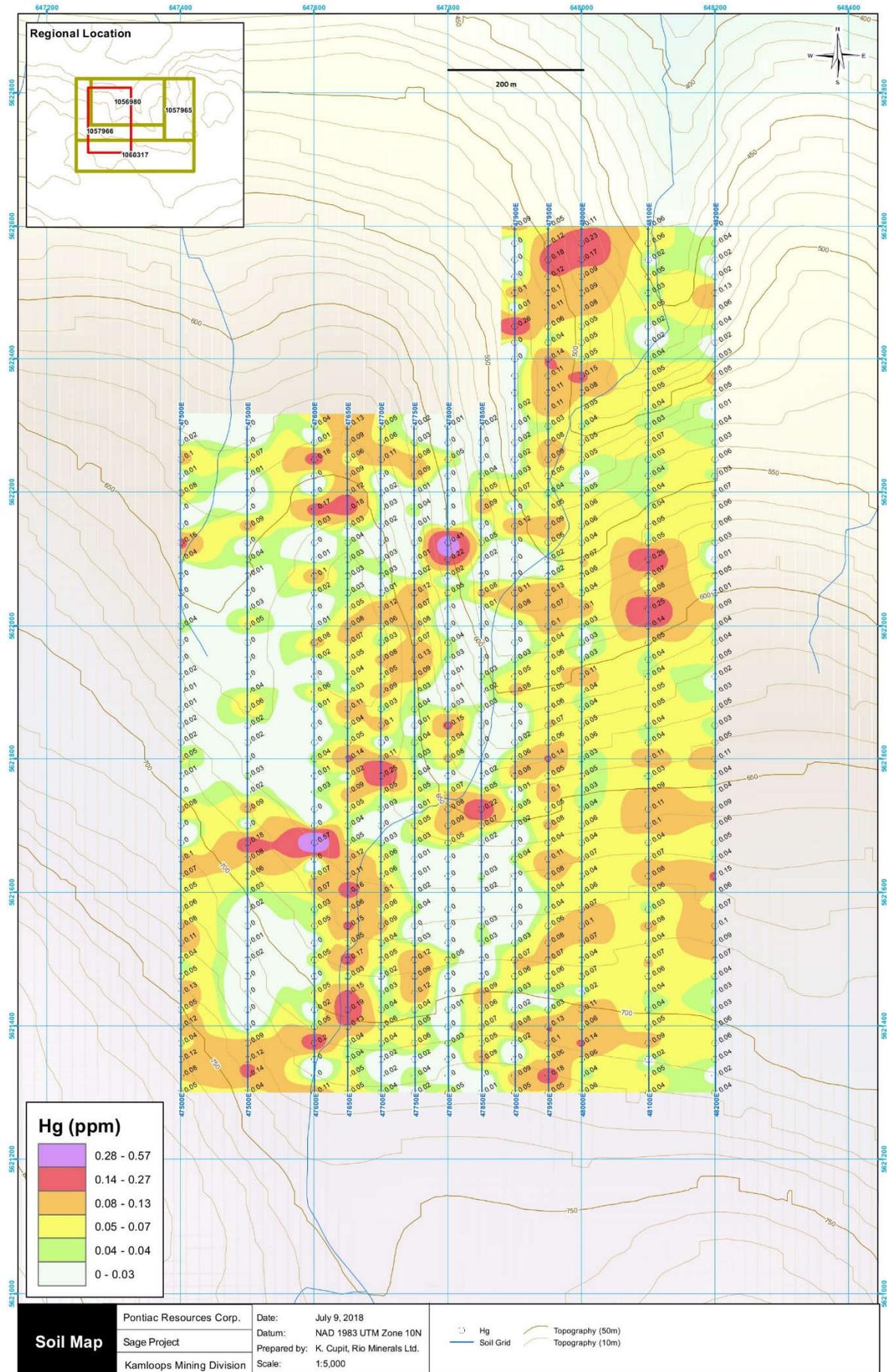
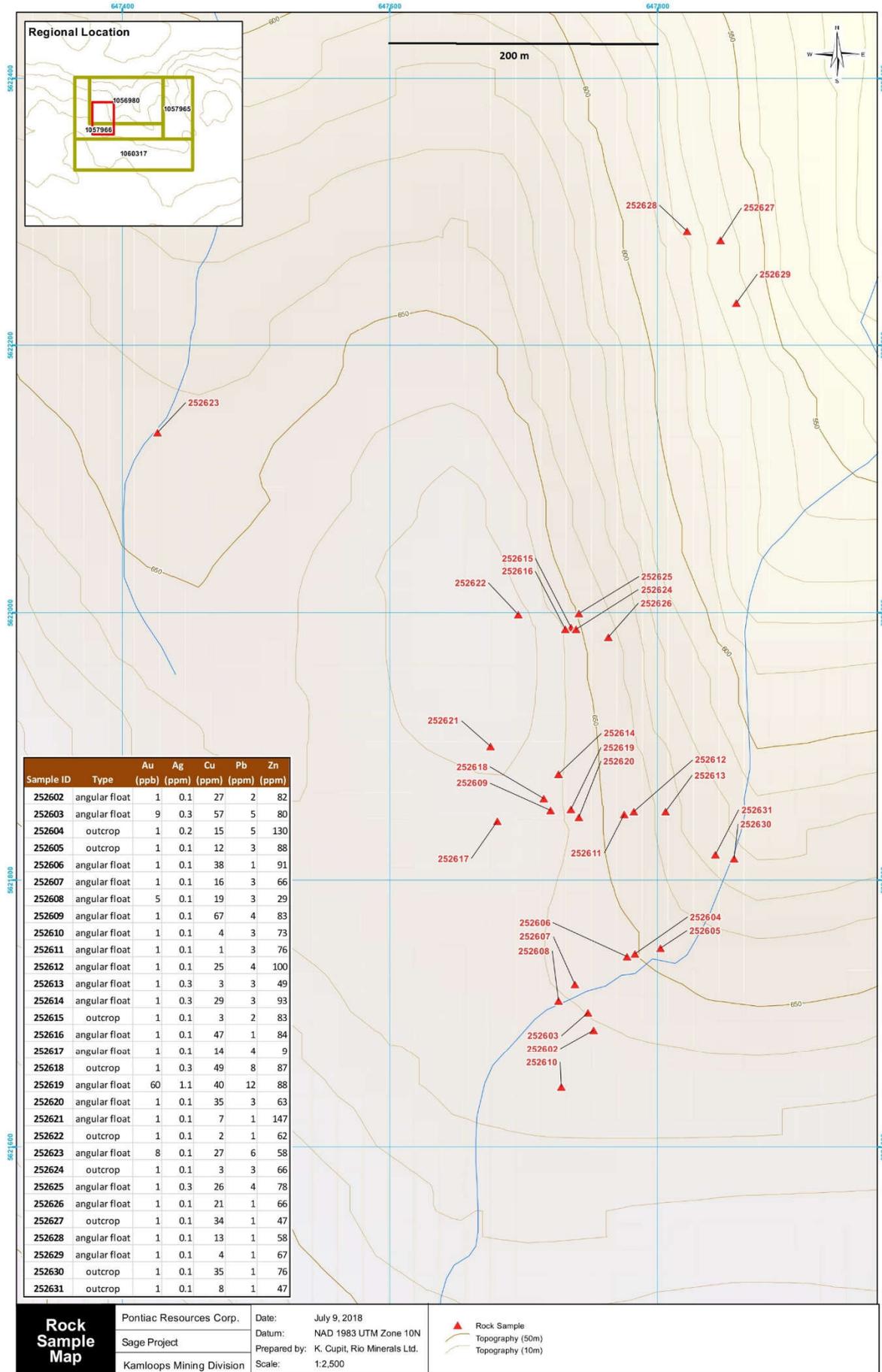


Figure 11 Rock Results



## 9.2 Ground Geophysics

A program of ground magnetics was carried out on the Sage claims during the period 20–30 March 2019. An effective total of 43.524 line-kilometres of data was acquired in 11 days of field work. Data was acquired on east–west traverses at 50 meter intervals using a GSM-19 walking magnetometer (GEM Systems, Canada) using a 2-second sampling rate yielding an average reading separation of 1.5 m. Diurnal activity was monitored using a GSM-19 magnetometer in base station mode; the diurnal or ‘basemag’ readings were subsequently merged with the rover readings in order to apply the appropriate diurnal corrections. (Figure 12)

A structural interpretation was undertaken based on the magnetic data; a series of value-added magnetic derivatives and multiscale edge detection guided this process.

The analysis of lineaments is of fundamental importance to understanding geological structures and the stress regimes in which they are produced. Multi-scale edge detection was substantially developed by CSIRO in Perth in the late 1990s. It combines wavelet analysis, potential field edge detection, and upward continuation to attempt to recover the horizontal location of property contrast interfaces, and to characterize their extension in depth. The method is based on Fourier techniques for continuation, reduction-to-pole and total horizontal derivatives, coupled with automatic edge detection (Figure 13).

A synthesis of the structural elements as inferred from the magnetics is presented above (Figure 13). The principal magnetic axes, determined from the peaks of the tilt derivative trends, are shown as mid-weight dashed lines. The edges of magnetic bodies (worms) are indicated by light-weight grey lines. An extension fault as mapped by the current BCGS digital geology (open file 2017-8) is shown as a mid-weight red line, with actual, suggested placement indicated by the red arrows. An east–west fault cutting through the NW-trending fabric is shown by a stylized, mid-weight black line.

Overall, the area surveyed reflects a NNW structural fabric as being predominant; note that the drainage of this area is similarly oriented with creeks and streams presumably influenced at least in part by the underlying structural weaknesses.

Notwithstanding the dominant trends, an inferred fault cuts through the centre at ~080°; structural offsets, disturbances are noted at several intersections, and may present opportunities for increased fracturing and possibly related mineralization. Some indication of similarly trending cross-cutting linears are also indicated, particularly to the south.

Figure 12 Total Magnetic Intensity

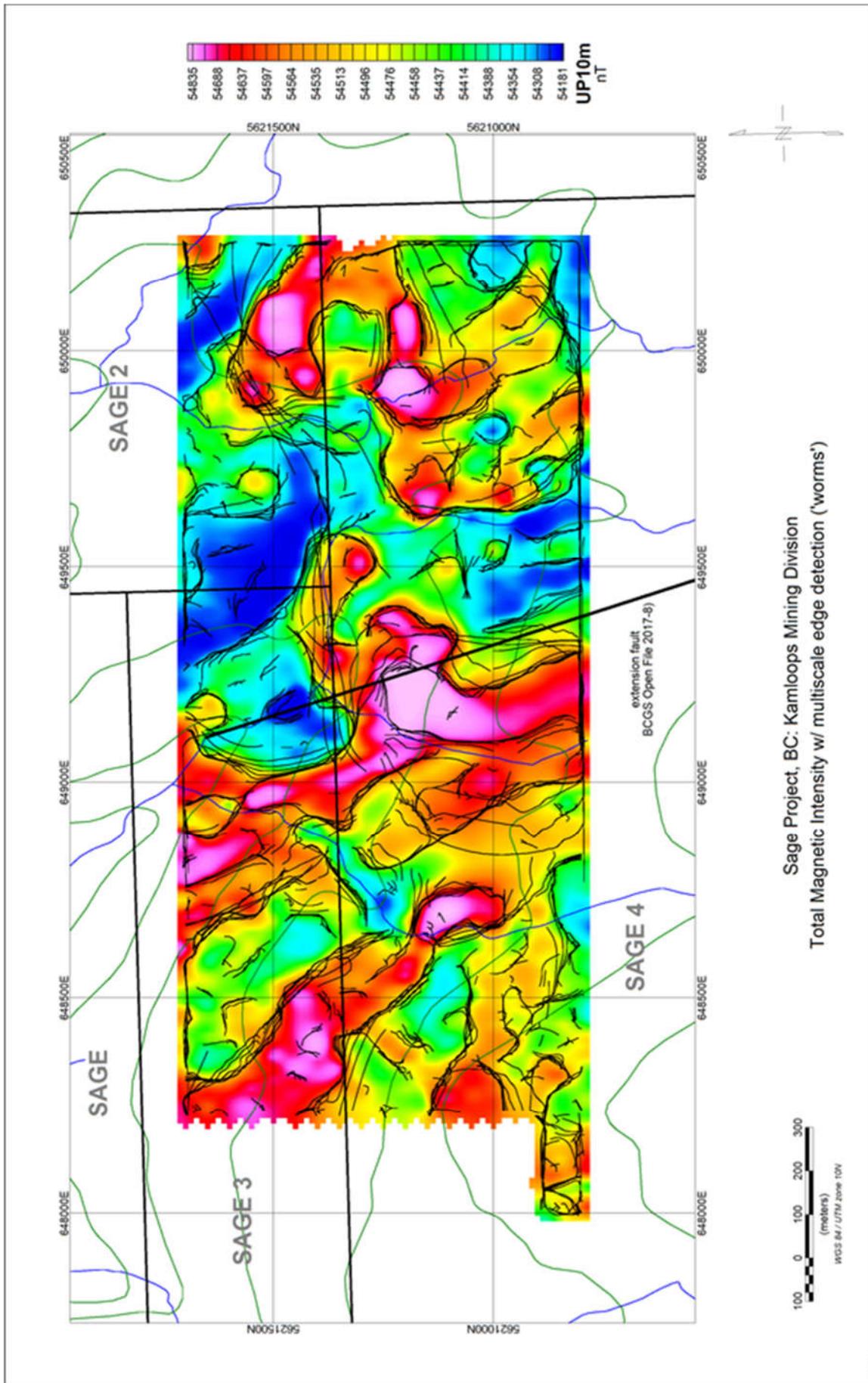
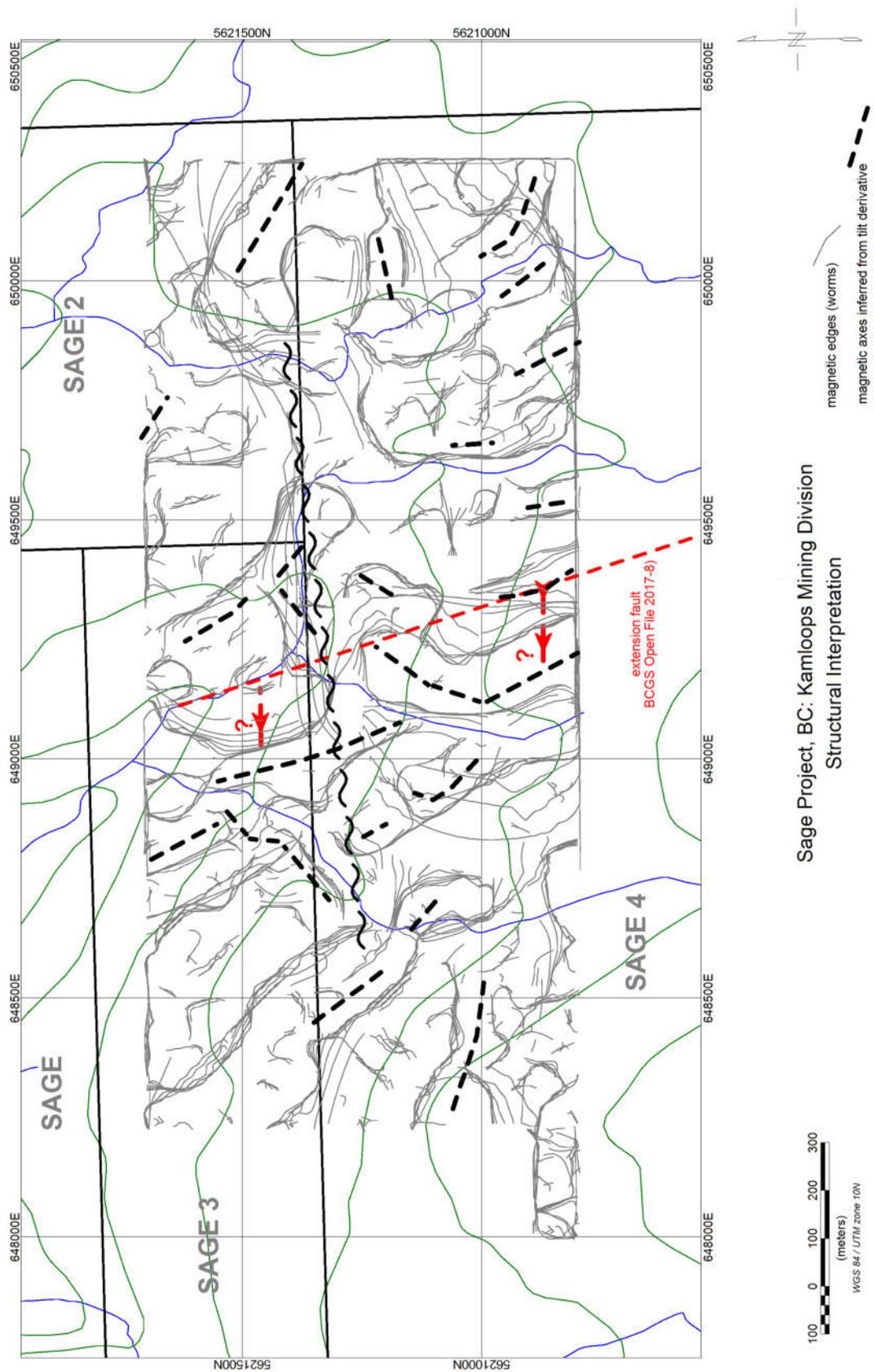


Figure 13 Structural Interpretation



## **10 DRILLING**

AMV Capital Corp. has not performed drilling on the Sage Property to date.

## **11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY**

The AMV Capital Corp. rock, and soil sampling program was carried out of town of Ashcroft, BC which is located approximately 28 kilometers to the west of the property. Access to the Sage Property was gained via four-wheel drive truck and ATV. The crew consisted of two soil samplers, crew chief, and one geologist (whom visited the property for approximately 4 days).

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, location UTM coordinates, sample type, color, depth, texture, etc. This data was transferred from the field sheets to a portable computer in camp.

Soil samples were taken on the Sage Property during the 2018 programme. Soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 25 metres from the B Horizon from a consistent depth of 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 549000N 54600E.

The thirty rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC.

The soil samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC.

All the soil and the rock samples underwent a 39 element ICP OES 30g, and Fire assays with AA finish for gold at Activation Laboratories in Kamloops (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008). Activation Laboratories in Kamloops is independent of AMV Capital Corp Inc, the vendor of the Sage Property and the author of this report.

A witness sample of each rock sample has been retained as is available for viewing. All rock sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for viewing. A QA/QC program was not undertaken on the 2018 exploration program designed by Rio Minerals Ltd.

The historical work reviewed by the author did not reveal any formal QA/QC program in the historical data. However, the author review of Eco-Tech Laboratories assays sheets for the historical drilling indicate the data is of good quality. In addition much of the geological work undertaken by AMV Capital Corporation (Pontiac) verifies historical work

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

## **12 DATA VERIFICATION**

During the Sage Property visit, the author collected samples to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the sampling program as a verification measure.

The author examined the Sage Property on May 7 2018 with Andrew Molnar the vendor and the owner of Rio Minerals Ltd and examined several locations on the Sage Property to determine the overall geological setting.

The author took samples on the visit from five locations and these were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Kamloops, British Columbia,. Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) is in Kamloops, and is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited (Lab 790) by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP-OES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP. Activation Laboratories Ltd Actlabs is independent of AMV Capital Corp. and the Author.

Figure 14 is the samples and historical drill hole locations collected by the author and the sample station which is repeats from the 2018 work program. Figure 14 shows the location of the author collected samples. Table 5 illustrates select assays from the author site visit and the samples collected by AMV Capital Corp. The author's collected samples do appear to demonstrate repeatability of the data collected by AMV Capital Corp. see Table 5

Table 5: Author Select Assays

Sample No	Nad83N	Nad83E	Comments	Resample	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Hg ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Hg ppm
LW18-02	647649	5621476	1988 core storage poor condition, sample taken light brown, quartz	1988 core	< 2	< 0.2	23	< 1	23	< 1						
LW18-03	647693	5621996	silicification, carbonate, limonite, ankerite	252622	< 2	0.2	37	< 1	28	< 1	1	0.1	2	< 1	25	< 1
LW18-04	647738	5621986	silicification, carbonate, limonite, ankerite	252624	< 2	< 0.2	2	< 1	34	< 1	1	0.1	3	< 1	24	< 1
477500/ 21700N	647754	5621699	Soil	477500E/ 21700N	3	0.3	46	< 1	47		1	0.2	49.1	0.7	28.4	0.01
47800/ 21975N	647729	5621987	Soil	477330E/ 21975N	10	< 0.2	50	< 1	23	< 1	5	0.2	35.8	0.5	30.4	0.04
H-DDH	647754	5621686	Historical Drill Pad location													
H-DDH2	647657	5621996	Historical Drill Pad location													
Author Collected Data										Pontiac Resources Corp Data						

### 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

### 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no current mineral resources on the Sage Property.

### 15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

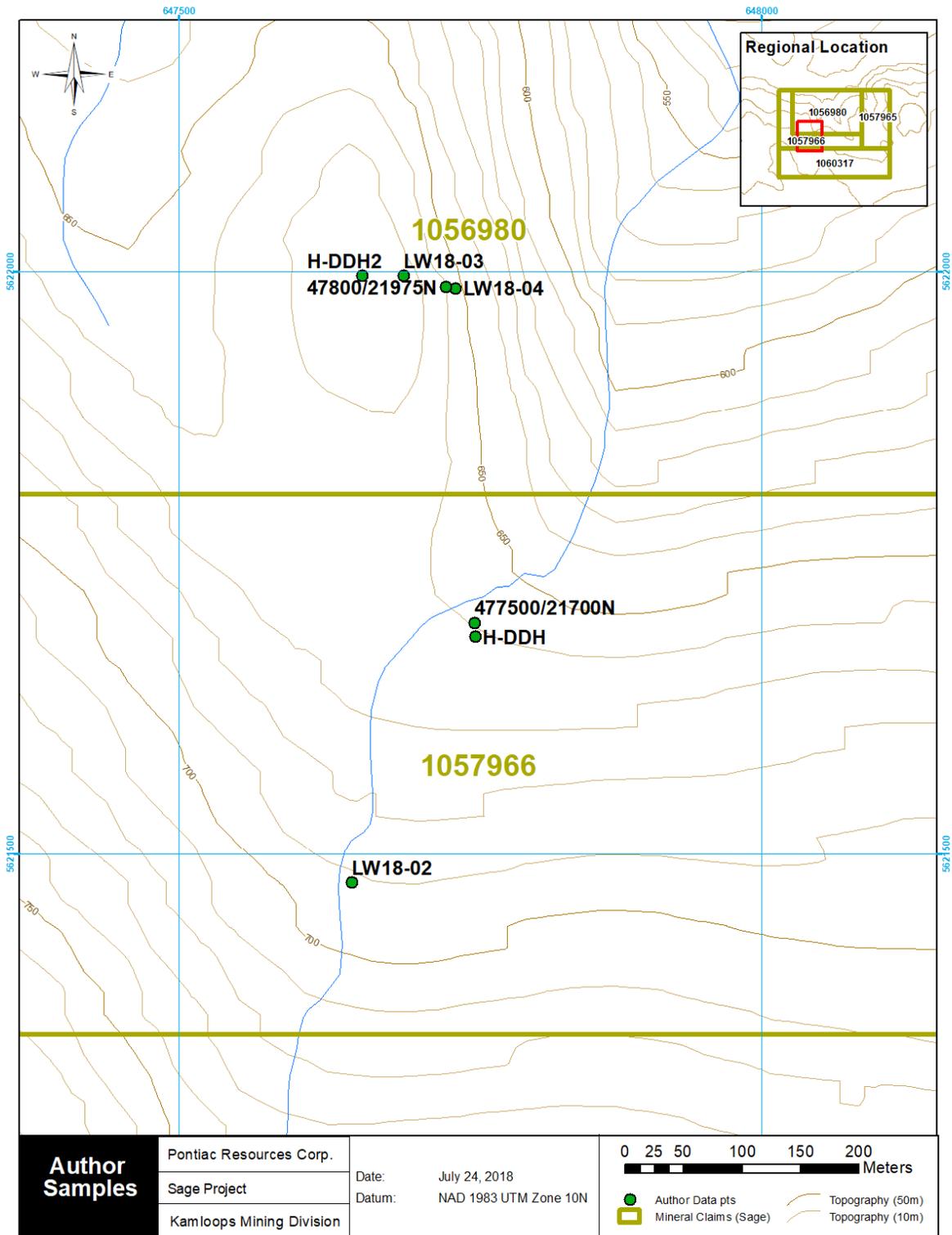
### 16 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of June 11 2018 a check of British Columbia mineral title online website indicates there are no adjacent mineral properties to the Sage Property.

### 17 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production or any environmental liabilities associated with the Sage Property. AMV Capital Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance.

Figure 14 Author Samples



## 18 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by AMV Capital Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Sage Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of AMV Capital Corp. on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V).

The Sage property straddles the Deadman Fault and splays off the fault. Movement along these faults has provided the loci for possible epithermal alteration and mineralization.

Where these systems cut the Triassic Nicola rocks, carbonate alteration of the andesites predominates; where the faults cut Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks, quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration is developed.

Quartz veins hosted by carbonate alteration in the Nicola Group generally contain geochemically anomalous amounts of gold but the economic potential of this type of exploration target appears limited.

The alteration and mineralization hosted by Tertiary volcanic rocks on historical C Grid is a very attractive exploration target and warrants further work.

The alteration observed on historical C Grid is a phyllic alteration of felsic volcanic rocks. Based on epithermal models, phyllic alteration may represent too high a temperature regime for gold deposition. Therefore, further stepping out from diamond drill hole 88IG-4 is required.

Once again as in 1989 generally the soil survey results were disappointing. This is probably due the 1989 identification of a caliche horizon in the soil. The historical identified caliche horizon which may have acted as a chemical barrier during supergene enrichment of the B horizon. Based on two separate soils surveys the one in 1989 and 2018 standard B horizon soil sampling does not appear to be an effective tool for mineral exploration.

## 19 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Sage Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Sage Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids, samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed Sage Property geological maps;

Further work on the eastern side of the claims, near the Tertiary hosted alteration, is strongly recommended. In order to test and map more of the alteration seen on historical C grid, a grid extension to the south is necessary.

Due to very limited out crop and caliche horizon the, further geophysical surveying is crucial. Historically, magnetometry has been moderately successful at delineating the structure. Further magnetic surveys on an extended grid may locate more alteration. The use of modern induced polarization ground geophysics would provide information to identify mineralization

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the Property, a program of induced polarization ground geophysics and mapping and small back pack drill testing program is warranted. The expected cost of the programme is \$201,060 CDN.

Table 6: Proposed Budget

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Total (\$)</b>
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	\$10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Induced Polarization Survey Crew and Gear	days	\$6,500	15	\$ 97,500
Backpack drill and operator	days	\$1,200	10	\$ 12,000
Backpack drill helper	days	\$350	10	\$ 3,500
Geologist	days	\$800	22	\$ 17,600
Helper	days	\$500	20	\$ 10,000
ATC	days	\$100	20	\$ 2,000
Truck	days	\$150	20	\$ 3,000
Assays	sample	\$40	200	\$ 8,000
Reports	Lump Sum	\$10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Hotel and Food for Crews	days	\$150	40	\$ 6,000
Field supplies/Safety Supplies		\$3,500		\$ 3,500
Contingency 10%				\$ 17,960
<b>TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$ 201,060</b>

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## 21 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Sage Property at 120° 54" 03' Longitude And 50° 43" 45' Latitude with an effective date of April 23, 2019 .

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious & base metals, diamonds, potash and coal mineral exploration throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, Europe, South America, South East Asia, West Africa, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

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

I visited the Sage Property on May 7, 2018.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Sage Property at 120° 54" 03' Longitude And 50° 43" 45' Latitude with an effective date of April 23, 2019.

I am independent of AMV Capital Corp. Inc and Andrew Molnar, in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Sage Property. The Sage Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Sage Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Sage Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Technical Report on the Sage Property at 120° 54" 03' Longitude and 50° 43" 45' Latitude with an effective date of April 23, 2019 , technical report with effective date April 23, 2019 is signed

Original Sealed and Signed

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On this day April 23, 2019  
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.