Thorn Property

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia
Atlin Mining Division
NTS 104K/7W, 10W
BCGS 104K/046, 047, 056, 057, 066
58° 34’ North Latitude
132° 50’ West Longitude

Prepared for:

Brixton Metals Corporation
409 Granville Street, Suite 551
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1T2

Prepared by:

Heather Burrell, B.Sc., P.Geo.
and
Andre M. Deiss, B.Sc. (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat.

Effective Date: June 23, 2021
Signature Date: October 27, 2021

SIGNATURE PAGE

Thorn Property NI 43-101 Technical Report

Effective Date: June 23, 2021

Prepared for:

Brixton Metals Corporation
409 Granville Street, Suite 551
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1T2

October 27, 2021

"Heather Burrell"

____

Heather Burrell, B.Sc., P.Geo.

October 27, 2021

"Andre M. Deiss"

____

Andre M. Deiss, B.Sc. (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

LIST OF TABLES

List of Abbreviations

Ag	silver
Au	gold
Cu	copper
Cd	cadmium
Hg	mercury
Bi	bismuth
As	arsenic
Sb	antimony
Mn	manganese
Mo	molybdenum
Pb	lead
Se	selenium
Te	tellurium
Zn	zinc
K	potassium
U	uranium
g/t	gram per metric tonne
g	gram
ha	hectare
t	metric tonne
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
ft	feet
L	litres
oz	Troy ounces
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
µm	microns
SG	Specific gravity
M	million
Ma	mega annum, million years ago
QP	Qualified Person
GPS	global positioning system
RQD	Rock quality designation
BC	British Columbia

BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey
DCIP	Direct current induced polarization
EM	electromagnetic
VLF-EM	Very low frequency electromagnetics
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic
VTEM	Versatile time domain electromagnetic
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
TIMS	Thermal ionization mass spectrometry
SWIR	Short wave infrared spectroscopy
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
PIMA	Portable infrared Mineral Analyser
MT	magneto-telluric
MMI	mobile metal ion
TE	transverse electric
TM	transverse magnetic
ASTER	Advanced spaceborne thermal emission and reflection
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
ASRMZ	Area-specific resource management zones
AR	Assessment Report
MDRU	Mineral Deposit Research Unit
VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
3D	three dimensional
±	Plus, or minus
>	Greater than
<	Less than
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
CRM	Certified Reference Materials

1 SUMMARY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Brixton Metals Corporation ("Brixton" or "the Company") retained Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer Cathro") to prepare this technical report in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101") for the Thorn Property ("the Property").

The Property is located in the Sutlahine River area of northwestern British Columbia (BC), approximately 130 km southeast of Atlin, BC, and 90 km east of Juneau, Alaska. The Property comprises 222 claims covering a total area of 2,596 km^2 (259,621 ha).

The Property is wholly owned by Brixton, with a small number of the original claims subject to underlying royalties.

The first discovery on the Property was made in 1951 and numerous exploration programs have been conducted on it over the ensuing 52 years; however, Brixton is the first company to hold title to the entire 2,595 km^2 land package.

The Property lies within the Traditional Territories of the Taku River Tlingit (TRTFN) and Tahltan first nations. The Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan (2011) outlines the policies applied to land use in the planning area, which includes the Property. The plan will establish management goals and guidelines for the area. Land designations and restrictions on development do not apply to mineral tenures held by Brixton; however, the Property surrounds, and in some places is adjacent to land that have been assigned various levels of protection.

1.1 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Property hosts three district scale Triassic, Cretaceous and Eocene, volcano-plutonic complexes, and related sedimentary units with several styles of mineralization related to porphyry and epithermal environments. Targets include sediment hosted Au, high sulphidation high-grade Ag-Au-Cu veins and breccia zones, polymetallic-bearing diatreme-breccia zones, volcanic hosted epithermal-type gold mineralization and Cu-Au-Ag porphyry targets.

The Property is located at the eastern edge of the Coast plutonic suite, hosted within rocks of the Intermontane terranes. Devonian to Mississippian, deformed and metamorphosed schists and gneisses of the Whitewater complex (Yukon Tanana terrane) are the oldest rocks on the property and likely form much of the basement to the overlying rocks of the Stikine terrane. The lower geological units within the Stikine terrane on the Property belong to the Mississippian to Permian Stikine assemblage, comprised of variably deformed and metamorphosed volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks. The Stikine assemblage represents the initiation of subduction and arc formation at the western edge of Stikinia. Unconformably overlying the Stikine assemblage are arc-related Upper Triassic rocks of the Stuhini Group, characterized by mafic to intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with volcaniclastic and marine sedimentary rocks. The Stuhini Group is intruded by and likely partially coeval with, Late Triassic, quartz-monzonite to gabbro bodies that cover much of the central portion of the property. In the north portion of the property, coarse to fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Laberge Group unconformably overly the Stuhini Group. These rocks are part of the Whitehorse trough; a Jurassic aged basin built upon the western margin of Stikinia that represents the early stages of northern Cordillera orogenesis. Jurassic aged dykes and sills of the Fourth of July suite are found locally on the property and may be related to minor exposures of similarly aged intermediate volcanic rocks. A rare, but metallogenically important mid-Cretaceous magmatic suite, the Thorn suite, intrudes the west-central portion of the property. The suite is composed of quartz-feldspar-biotite quartz-diorite that locally exhibits high degrees of alteration.

Two separate volcanoplutonic complexes overly the older rocks – the Late Cretaceous Windy Table complex, and the Paleocene Sloko complex. The Windy Table complex includes mafic to felsic volcanic flows, pyroclastic rocks, tuffs and breccias intruded by several subvolcanic porphyritic intrusions. Similarly, the Sloko complex comprises mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and coeval intrusive rocks. The Paleocene intrusive rocks form large batholith sized bodies at the eastern margin of the Coast plutonic complex and are assigned to the Sloko-Hyder suite. Although many of the youngest volcanic rocks on the property are mapped as belonging to the Sloko complex, it is likely that they are Windy Table age. The only Paleocene aged rocks that have been identified on the property (using geochronology) are intrusive in nature and belong to the Sloko-Hyder suite.

Structurally, the property is dominated by northwest-trending folds that are related to Jurassic aged northeast and southwest directed thrust faults. At least some of these faults were re-activated during a period of sinistral transpression. Several strike-slip and normal faults post-date Paleocene intrusions and crosscut all rock types on the property. North-south master faults dominate the trend with the maximum dilation in the northwest-southeast direction, creating northeast-trending veins sets.

To date, a total of 14 target areas hosting porphyry-epithermal style mineralization and veining have been delineated within the boundaries of the Property. These areas are defined by the presence of high-grade Au, Cu, and Ag mineralization obtained from surficial geochemical surveys and exploratory diamond drilling. These mineralized areas are predominantly located within a 75 km long, northwest to southeast trending corridor. Most of the work on the property has focused on the northwestern extent, where numerous zones of epithermal and porphyry style mineralization have been identified. In news releases and assessment reports Brixton refers to this area as “Camp Creek Zone, Camp Creek Corridor and Camp Creek Porphyry”; however, to aid in the overall understanding and interpretation of the district-scale mineral potential on the Property, this target has been collectively renamed the “Thorn Porphyry Target.” The Thorn Porphyry Target is underlain by the Thorn Stock (93.3±2.4 Ma). The Thorn Stock is the only mapped intrusive body of this age and it hosts significant epithermal and porphyry style alteration and mineralization in numerous zones, 3 of which (Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich) comprise the Mineral Resource on the property.

1.2 Exploration History and Significant Results

The Property hosts 64 BC Geological Survey (BCGS) minfile occurrences, 14 named zones and numerous smaller subzones representing areas with noteworthy mineralization. There are four main styles of mineralization on the property: Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralization; precious metal-rich polymetallic diatreme breccia; Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn high- to low-sulphidation veins; and intrusion-related sediment hosted Au-Ag mineralization. Most of the recent work on the Property has focused on the Thorn Porphyry Target in the northwestern part of the Property. The Thorn Porphyry Target includes 3 major zones (Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker) and multiple subzones, which are occurrences of surface mineralization.

Recent deep drilling within the Thorn Porphyry Target returned 0.57 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 43.18 g/t Ag, 0.55% Zn and 0.28% Pb over 554.70 m in THN19-150, including 277.80 m of 0.86 g/t Au, 0.28% Cu, 75.28 g/t Ag, 0.88% Zn and 0.48% Pb, and 0.07 g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, and 2.41 g/t Ag over 439.42 m in THN20-181, including 0.21 g/t Au, 0.77% Cu, 7.62 g/t Ag over 6.22 m.

Drilling at the Oban Zone has intersected polymetallic mineralization and significant results include: 1.71 g/t Au, 0.12% Cu, 628.00 g/t Ag, 2.39% Zn and 3.31% Pb over 95.08 m in THN11-60; 0.71 g/t Au, 0.03% Cu, 105.82 g/t Ag, 1.76% Zn and 0.90% Pb over 310.00 m in THN12-84; and, 0.57 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 43.18 g/t Ag, 0.55% Zn and 0.28% Pb over 554.70 m, including 1.35 g/t Au, 0.31% Cu, 133.62 g/t Ag, 1.61% Zn and 0.89% Pb over 135.96 m in THN19-150.

The Glenfiddich Zone hosts a high sulphidation quartz-sulphide breccia. The characteristic alteration is silica-prophyllite-sericite with minor calcite-ankerite-chlorite, and mineralization consists of pyrite-tetrahedrite and sulphosalts within a vuggy quartz breccia. Drilling has returned 2.5 g/t Au, 10.6% Cu and 583 g/t Ag over 2.2 m (THN13-121).

The Talisker Zone hosts multiple mineralized faults zones with intense brecciation and silicification. Mineralization consists of Au-Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb. THN11-42 returned 7.15m of 1.2% Cu, 0.89 g/t Au, 60.5 g/t Ag from 81.24m depth and 34.82m of 0.63 g/t Au, 22.4 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu from 117.82m depth.

The Outlaw Zone is a sediment hosted, intrusion related Au-Ag zone, characterized by a significant Au-in-soil anomaly that extends over 4 km in length. Rock samples have returned up to 68.8 g/t Au. Diamond drilling has intersected an Au horizon yielding values of up to 1.1 g/t Au over 60.00 m in THN14-128.

The Trapper Gold Zone is a recent acquisition for Brixton. Historical diamond drilling on the property returned 2.5 g/t Au over 22.8 m in TG11-011, including 93 g/t Au over 0.4 m, within a broader interval that graded 9.1 g/t Au over 4.2 m. Surface sampling has yielded up to 47 g/t Au-in-rock.

The Metla Zone is another recent acquisition for Brixton. Exploration in this zone has identified Cu-Au mineralization including: 4.6 g/t Au over 9 m from a 1989 trench; 1.8 g/t Au, 4.7% Cu and 31 g/t Ag in a float rock sample; and 15.4 g/t Au and 3.9% Cu from bedrock.

The Amarillo Creek Zone is a low sulphidation vein target with pyrite, tetrahedrite and visible Au in a sericite-allanite-illite-kaolinite altered quartz-barite vein hosted in the Thorn Stock. A float sample from this zone returned 265 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag.

The East Target Zone hosts a Cu-in-Soil anomaly defined by values >200 ppm Cu-in-soil. The peak value from a rock sample within this zone is 5.2% Cu.

1.3 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resources' models presented herein represent the second resource evaluation of the Thorn Property. The Qualified Person for the resource estimate is Mr Andre M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat. (400007/97), an "independent qualified person", a Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) for SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. The estimated Mineral Resources are summarized in Table 1-1, with an effective date of 23 June 2021. Findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. The geological models where update based on 2019 and 2020 exploration drilling, were applicable. The Mineral Resources where constrained near surface utilizing Lerch-Grossman (LG) pit optimization algorithms and the underground Mineral Resources were constrained by utilizing a Mineable Reserve Optimizer (MRO).

Table 1-1: Inferred Mineral Resource Statement, Thorn Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., June 23, 2021

Deposit	Type	Density (t/m³)	Tonnes x 1000	In-situ Grade						Contained Metal					
				AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (oz) x 1000	Ag (oz) x 1000	Au (oz) x 1000	Cu (lb) x 1000	Pb (lb) x 1000	Zn (lb) x 1000
Oban	LG Pit	2.82	2,113	148.7	75.03	0.52	NA	0.41	0.79	10,108	5,097	35	NA	19,155	36,740
	UG	2.82	1,191	129.0	54.79	0.55	NA	0.37	0.78	4,942	2,098	21	NA	9,662	20,578
Glenfiddich	LG Pit	2.84	804	69.40	16.91	0.54	0.13	NA	NA	1,794	437	14	2,229	NA	NA
Talisker	LG Pit	2.76	1,753	88.86	16.31	0.82	0.14	NA	NA	5,008	919	46	5,482	NA	NA
Total		2.80	5,861	115.9	45.38	0.62	0.14	0.40	0.79	21,852	8,551	116	7,711	28,817	57,318

Notes

1. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, whose definitions are incorporated by reference into the NI 43-101.

2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc analytical results were capped / cut where appropriate.

3. “NA” indicates that the respective estimated values for copper, lead and zinc are significantly lower than 0.1%. Therefore, “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” for the respective element in the mineralized zone is not attainable. Currently, no metallurgical studies have been completed on the respective mineralized zones.

4. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US$15.82 per tonne within a Whittle shell and US$28.82 per tonne for the underground portion of the Oban deposit, based on a sub-level caving footprint design generated in MRO. The Whittle shells were designed on slope angles between 44 and 55 degrees and variable metal recoveries based on the respective deposit mineralization style. The block models parent cell sizes are 10 x 10 x 10 m, 5 x 10 x 5 m, and 5 x 10 x 5 m for Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker respectively.

5. Dollar and silver equivalents are based on 2021 long-term consensus pricing of US$23/oz silver, US$1,600/oz gold, US$3.6/lb copper, US$1.0/lb lead, and US$1.1/lb zinc.

6. Oban metal recoveries applied: 50% for silver, 60% for gold, 60% for lead and 70% for zinc; for Talisker and Glenfiddich 65% for silver, 70% for gold and 75% for copper.

1.4 Interpretation and Recommendations

The Property lies in a geologically favourable area and hosts potential for significant porphyry and epithermal styles of mineralization. The size of the property, the high number of Minfile occurrences and the regional mineralization trends indicate there is strong potential for multiple porphyry centres.

Future work on the Property should include: drilling within the Thorn Porphyry Target; airborne Mobile Magneto Tellurics, magnetics and radiometric surveys; geological and alteration mapping; geochronology studies; property-wide soil and rock sampling; geochemical porphyry index and fertility vectoring; diamond drilling of select surface discoveries; and, a metallurgical study to be completed to determine metal recoveries for the different mineralization styles and deposits located in the Thorn Project area. Once the metallurgical studies have been conducted the Mineral Resource classification for the various Mineral Resource localities should be revisited. Furthermore, geological and structural models should be updated on a regular basis, based on exploratory drilling near to existing Mineral Resource areas.

The exploration results, updated geological model and the resource estimate presented in this Report, provide several opportunities to advance the Property. It is recommended that the exploration is consolidated focussing on the most prospective exploration targets and completing preliminary metallurgical study to establish metal recoveries. Furthermore, the development of a property wide live litho-structural, mineralization and alteration 3D model incorporating all exploration data as it becomes available, could assist in prioritizing exploration targets, exploration drill hole planning and assist with presentations to potential project investors.

Based on Brixton's Thorn Property project data and input parameters, the Mineral Resources are demonstrated to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). Based on the available drilling information the limits of the Glenfiddich and Talisker mineralization has been tested. However, the limits of the Oban mineralization and additional porphyry style targets intersected by drilling have not been established. Oban Mineral Resources drill hole spacing, and QA/QC support a higher level of resource confidence than Inferred. However, since no metallurgical studies have been completed there are both risks and opportunities reliant on tested metal recoveries. Recent drilling has intersected significant zones of porphyry style mineralization to the east and southeast of the Oban mineralization, which warrants additional exploration. Furthermore, there are several soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies property wide that warrant further exploration, to establish whether these anomalies can potentially be converted to future Mineral Resources with the applicable data support, QA/QC, geological modeling, and resource estimation.

2 INTRODUCTION

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer Cathro") was commissioned by Brixton Metals Corp. ("Brixton" or "the Company"), a Vancouver-based Canadian public company engaged in the business of exploration and development of precious metals, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with the trading symbol TSX-V:BBB to prepare an updated Technical Report in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101") for the Property.

The Property is wholly owned by Brixton. Brixton is a Vancouver-based junior mining company and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "BBB." The Company portfolio includes Cu, Au, and Ag properties in BC, as well as an Ag-Co project in Ontario. On February 26, 2013, Brixton acquired 100% interest in the Property subject to underlying royalties for consideration of $1.5 M cash and the issuance of 7 M common shares of Brixton to Kiska Metals. A small number of the original claims (Grey Rock (1041426, 1041427 and 1041399); Checkmate and Stuart (502741 and 502743); Kizmet (502779, 502801, 502803 and 502815), and Metla (393212, 1046482, 1046506, 1046977, 1046978, 1046979, 1046994 and 1056982)) are subject to two underlying royalties (1.5% and 3.5% of net smelter returns). The Company has the right to partially buy back both of the royalties. In addition to the royalties, Brixton must satisfy obligations to an underlying agreement in respect of the Property with Kiska Metals and Cangold Limited, a previous optionee of part of the Property, which requires the Company to issue 250,000 shares or make a 1-time cash payment of $1,000,000 upon commercial production related to a small number of claims (Checkmate and Stuart (502741 and 502743), and Kizmet (502779, 502801, 502803 and 502815)).

The Property is being explored for porphyry-epithermal style copper, gold, and silver mineralization by Brixton.

This Technical Report will be used by Brixton in fulfillment of its continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), and as a requirement for a short form prospectus.

This document updates and supersedes the technical report released in 2014 titled "Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada" by Myondo and Nowak of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK). Since 2014, the Property has expanded to include other mineral occurrences in the area and the exploration focus has changed as a result of successful exploration programs.

The key sources of information used in this report are listed in Section 27, References.

A draft of the Technical Report was provided to Brixton to check for factual accuracy. The Technical Report is effective as at 23 June 2021.

The primary author and qualified person (QP) responsible for this technical report is Heather Burrell, P.Geo., a Senior Geologist with Archer Cathro. Mrs. Burrell, conducted a QP site visit on March 10, 2021 and was accompanied by Monica Barrington, Brixton's Project Geologist. At the time of the visit, the Property was covered in approximately 2 to 3 m of snow. During the site visit Mrs. Burrell obtained an overview of the current exploration work, data chain of custody, QA/QC protocols, performed drillhole sample checks and reviewed the context of the overall project development goals with Brixton's Project Geologist. Mrs. Burrell has no affiliations with Brixton except that of an independent client and consultant relationship.

Andre M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat., a Resource Geologist with SRK reviewed and authored Section 14 of this report. Mr. Deiss (AMD) is an independent consultant with no affiliations with Brixton. AMD did not conduct a site visit, as this would duplicate the work that Mrs. Burrell had already completed during her site visit. AMD discussed, reviewed, and accepted Mrs. Burrell's site visit information. Mrs. Burrell and Mr. Deiss, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are considered Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and are members in good standing of an appropriate professional institution.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Authors did not rely on other experts in the preparation of this Technical Report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Property is located in the Sutlahine River area of northwestern BC, approximately 130 km southeast of Atlin, BC, and 105 km east of Juneau, Alaska (Figure 4-1). The Property is centered at 58º 22' north and 132º 35' west.

The Property is located in the Traditional Territories of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the Tahltan First Nation. The exploration camp is located on La Jaune Creek, upstream from its confluence with the Sutlahine River. A 1,000 m long airstrip located on the Sutlahine River flood plain near camp allows access via fixed-wing aircraft. All work areas on the Property are accessed by helicopter.

A magnetic declination of 19° 20' east was used for all compass measurements. All maps and reported coordinates are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83), Zone 8N.

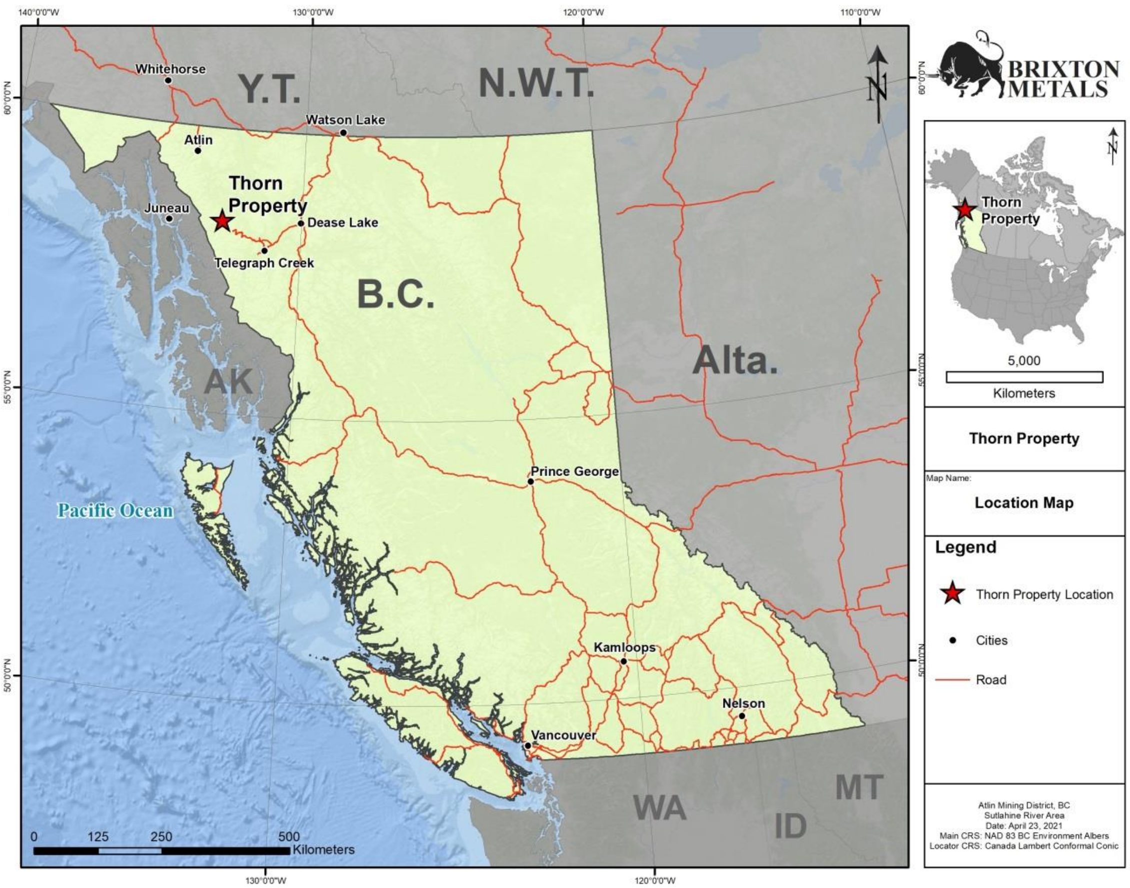


Figure 4-1: General location map

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Property comprises 222 contiguous mineral claims covering a total area of 2,596 km^2 (259,621 ha) within the Atlin Mining Division. The 222 mineral claim tenures are summarized below in Table 4-1 and are illustrated in Figure 4-2. These claims are in good standing, but have not been surveyed. The Province of BC owns the surface rights to the Property. There is no overlap between these claims or any pre-existing legacy claims. The Mineral Resource is located in Tenure 502741.

Table 4-1: Summary of Mineral Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
393212	METLA #1	500.00	2025-07-01
501261		1336.35	2027-06-15
501282		1351.95	2027-06-15
502741		1013.27	2027-06-15
502743		929.37	2027-06-15
502745		928.84	2027-06-15
502746		1282.25	2027-06-15

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
502747		1299.00	2027-06-15
502748		607.68	2027-06-15
502749		404.69	2027-06-15
502750		1148.12	2027-06-15
502775		1213.63	2027-06-15
502778		1061.93	2027-06-15
502779		1010.60	2027-06-15
502801		1010.13	2027-06-15
502803		1009.64	2027-06-15
502815		1261.38	2027-06-15
502817		591.89	2027-06-15
502821		423.08	2027-06-15
504172		455.77	2027-06-15
504173		303.84	2027-06-15
509580	SUTL14	67.42	2027-06-15
509581	SUTL16	269.82	2027-06-15
561758	ECHO	422.99	2025-07-01
657783	TWOON	405.86	2025-07-01
657803	JAILER	422.99	2025-07-01
657823	HX	423.24	2025-07-01
657843	WHEELNUS	405.86	2025-07-01
657844	KNEER	423.24	2025-07-01
657845	TWO-POODY	422.99	2025-07-01
657923	JOE-PO	406.29	2025-07-01
657943	WEENUS SOUP	422.87	2025-07-01
838799	FIRE KILL 1	422.26	2027-06-15
838801	FIRE KILL 3	405.64	2027-06-15
838802	FIRE KILL 4	422.67	2027-06-15
838803	FIRE KILL 5	422.72	2027-06-15
838804	GIBSON	422.60	2027-06-15
838805	FIRE KILL 5	423.06	2027-06-15
838826	GRANNY	422.92	2027-06-15
908229	BOB THE BUILDER	421.89	2027-06-15
908249	BOB THE BUILDER 2	422.11	2027-06-15
939771	BBB1	404.55	2027-06-15
939772	BBB2	421.45	2027-06-15
939773	BBB3	404.40	2027-06-15
939774	BBB4	320.15	2027-06-15
939775	BBB5	421.06	2027-06-15
939776	BBB6	421.06	2027-06-15

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
939777	BBB7	421.06	2027-06-15
939778	BBB8	421.06	2027-06-15
939794	BBB9	168.42	2027-06-15
1019734	BBB10	405.50	2027-06-15
1019736	BBB11	506.01	2027-06-15
1026551	BBB12	608.12	2027-06-15
1026552	BBB13	540.01	2027-06-15
1041399	TARDIS NW	67.36	2027-06-15
1041426	TARDIS W	33.68	2027-06-15
1041427	TARDIS SE	16.84	2027-06-15
1046144	SP1	710.38	2025-07-01
1046145	GT1	998.62	2025-07-01
1046146	SP2	1524.32	2025-07-01
1046147	GT2	1422.54	2025-07-01
1046148	SP3	1185.78	2025-07-01
1046149	GT3	1118.86	2025-07-01
1046150	SP4	1661.01	2025-07-01
1046151	GT4	1661.06	2025-07-01
1046152	SP5	1322.57	2025-07-01
1046153	GT5	1628.39	2025-07-01
1046154	SP6	1628.53	2025-07-01
1046155	GT6	1689.14	2025-07-01
1046156	SP7	1689.15	2025-07-01
1046157	GT7	1689.15	2025-07-01
1046158	SP8	1623.31	2025-07-01
1046159	GT8	1689.15	2025-07-01
1046160	SP9	879.23	2025-07-01
1046161	GT9	1672.24	2025-07-01
1046162	SP10	1384.92	2025-07-01
1046163	GT10	1435.42	2025-07-01
1046164	SP11	1080.68	2025-07-01
1046165	GT11	762.26	2025-07-01
1046166	SP12	422.53	2027-06-15
1046167	GT12	1697.61	2025-07-01
1046168	SP13	1629.54	2025-07-01
1046387	GT13	707.97	2027-06-15
1046388	SP14	1668.98	2027-06-15
1046389	GT14	1653.69	2025-07-01
1046390	SP15	1668.99	2025-07-01
1046391	GT15	1616.97	2025-07-01

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
1046392	SP16	1682.72	2025-07-01
1046393	GT16	1683.33	2025-07-01
1046394	SP17	860.57	2025-07-01
1046395	GT17	1028.30	2025-07-01
1046396	SP18	1215.87	2025-07-01
1046397	SP19	1623.49	2025-07-01
1046398	GT18	1626.55	2025-07-01
1046399	GT19	1697.17	2025-07-01
1046400	SP20	1531.94	2025-07-01
1046401	GT20	1686.71	2025-07-01
1046402	SP21	1690.72	2025-07-01
1046403	GT21	1694.72	2025-07-01
1046404	SP22	628.06	2025-07-01
1046405	SP23	1684.16	2025-07-01
1046406	GT22	1688.13	2025-07-01
1046407	GT23	1692.13	2025-07-01
1046408	SP24	1696.12	2025-07-01
1046409	SP25	1211.45	2025-07-01
1046410	GT24	1499.08	2025-07-01
1046411	SP26	1686.59	2025-07-01
1046482	METLA #2	152.71	2025-07-01
1046506	METLA #3	33.92	2025-07-01
1046977		1171.35	2025-07-01
1046978		1662.15	2025-07-01
1046979		1255.48	2025-07-01
1046994		1681.72	2025-07-01
1056982		50.90	2025-07-01
1069618	BBB 2019	1016.10	2025-06-15
1069619	BBB 2019-2	983.99	2025-06-15
1069620	BBB 2019-3	1494.02	2025-07-01
1069621	BBB 2019-4	1499.39	2025-06-15
1069622	BBB 2019-5	1416.01	2025-06-15
1069652	AU #1	1646.98	2025-07-01
1069653	AU #2	1630.11	2025-07-01
1069656	AU #3	1579.59	2025-07-01
1069657	AU #4	1647.50	2025-07-01
1069658	AU #5	1686.67	2025-07-01
1069659	AU #6	1687.88	2025-07-01
1069660	AU #7	1699.63	2025-07-01
1069661	AU #7	1684.13	2025-07-01

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
1069666	AU #8	1366.33	2025-07-01
1069667	AU #8	1403.75	2025-07-01
1069668	BBB 2019-6	985.19	2025-06-15
1069671	AU #9	1695.67	2025-07-01
1069672	AU #10	951.06	2025-07-01
1069673	AU #11	986.54	2020-07-15
1069674	AU #12	1667.80	2025-07-01
1070218	BBB #1	101.52	2025-06-15
1070219	BBB #2	169.30	2025-06-15
1070220	BBB #3	1543.06	2025-06-15
1070221	BBB #4	1304.65	2025-06-15
1070222	BBB #5	1051.55	2025-06-15
1070223	BBB #6	1527.79	2025-06-15
1070224	BBB #7	1019.00	2025-06-15
1070225	BBB #8	1307.66	2025-06-15
1070226	BBB #9	1408.48	2025-07-01
1070227	BBB #10	1647.69	2025-07-01
1070228	BBB #11	1425.26	2025-06-15
1070229	BBB #12	1696.75	2025-06-15
1070230	BBB #13	968.57	2025-06-15
1070231	BBB #14	1545.80	2025-07-01
1070232	BBB #15	1390.85	2025-07-01
1070233	BBB #16	1239.06	2025-07-01
1070234	BBB #17	747.27	2025-07-01
1070235	BBB #18	1544.09	2025-07-01
1070236	BBB #19	1545.47	2025-07-01
1070237	BBB #20	1680.84	2025-07-01
1070238	BBB #21	1683.11	2025-07-01
1070239	BBB #22	1699.05	2025-07-01
1070240	BBB #23	1684.68	2025-07-01
1070241	BBB #24	1648.96	2025-07-01
1070242	BBB #25	1532.05	2025-07-01
1070243	BBB #26	1615.41	2025-07-01
1070245	BBB #27	1668.09	2025-07-01
1070247	BBB #28	1667.13	2025-07-01
1070248	BBB #29	1651.06	2025-07-01
1070249	BBB #30	1687.30	2025-07-01
1070250	BBB #31	1686.50	2025-07-01
1070251	BBB #32	1515.80	2025-07-01
1070252	BBB #33	1532.05	2025-07-01

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
1070253	BBB #34	1633.91	2025-07-01
1070254	BBB #35	1548.72	2025-07-01
1070255	BBB #36	1669.26	2025-07-01
1070256	BBB #37	1635.48	2025-07-01
1070257	BBB #38	1533.53	2025-07-01
1070258	BBB #39	1534.30	2025-07-01
1070259	BBB #40	1654.51	2025-07-01
1070262	BBB #41	1382.94	2025-07-07
1070277	BBB #42	1501.67	2025-07-01
1070278	BBB #43	1502.51	2025-07-01
1070279	BBB #44	1536.37	2025-07-01
1070280	BBB #45	1143.39	2025-07-01
1070281	BBB #46	1381.23	2025-07-01
1070282	BBB #47	1058.89	2025-07-01
1070283	BBB #48	1572.77	2025-07-01
1070284	BBB #49	1640.62	2025-07-01
1070285	BBB #50	1436.46	2025-07-01
1070286	BBB #51	1538.39	2025-07-01
1070288	BBB #52	1435.35	2025-07-01
1070289	BBB #53	1334.54	2025-07-01
1070290	BBB #54	1437.07	2025-07-01
1070291	BBB #55	1557.40	2025-07-01
1070588	AU #13	1365.93	2025-07-01
1070639	BBB #56	1614.93	2025-07-01
1070640	BBB #57	1596.99	2025-07-01
1070641	BBB #58	1596.10	2025-07-01
1070642	BBB #59	1154.36	2025-07-01
1070643	BBB #60	1493.78	2025-07-01
1070644	BBB #61	1102.71	2025-07-01
1070645	BBB #62	1424.53	2025-07-01
1070646	BBB #63	1525.13	2025-07-01
1070678	GOLDEN RIDGE	1708.45	2025-07-01
1070680	TATSAMENIE GOLD 1	1559.35	2025-07-01
1070681	TATSAMENIE GOLD 2	1678.22	2025-07-01
1070682	TATSAMENIE GOLD 3	576.61	2025-07-01
1070683	TATSAMENIE GOLD 4	1697.50	2025-07-01
1070684	TATSAMENIE GOLD 5	934.34	2025-07-01
1070689	TATSAMENIE GOLD 6	1694.86	2025-07-01
1070691	TATSAMENIE GOLD 7	67.97	2025-07-01
1074436	BBB 2020	1255.55	2025-07-01

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Expiry Date*
1075197	BBB 2020	1106.27	2025-07-01
1075199	BBB 2020	323.34	2025-07-01
1078244	BBB 2020 #1	1109.64	2025-07-07
1078245	BBB 2020 #2	1162.76	2025-07-07
1078246	BBB 2020 #3	1571.69	2025-07-07
1078247	BBB 2020 #4	1111.12	2025-07-07
1078248	BBB 2020 #5	1436.91	2025-07-07
1078249	BBB 2020 #6	1706.41	2025-07-07
1078250	BBB 2020 #7	1585.17	2025-07-07
1078251	BBB 2020 #8	1549.22	2025-07-07
1078252	BBB 2020 #9	1513.87	2025-07-07
1078253	BBB 2020 #10	1580.07	2025-07-07
1078254	BBB 2020 #12	1356.75	2025-07-07
1078255	BBB 2020 #13	967.77	2025-07-07
1078256	BBB 2020 #11	16.97	2025-07-07

*Subject to approval of the 2020 Assessment Report and work filing

One area designated as a placer lease area overlaps with the mineral claims; however, there are no current registered placer claims (Figure 4-2).

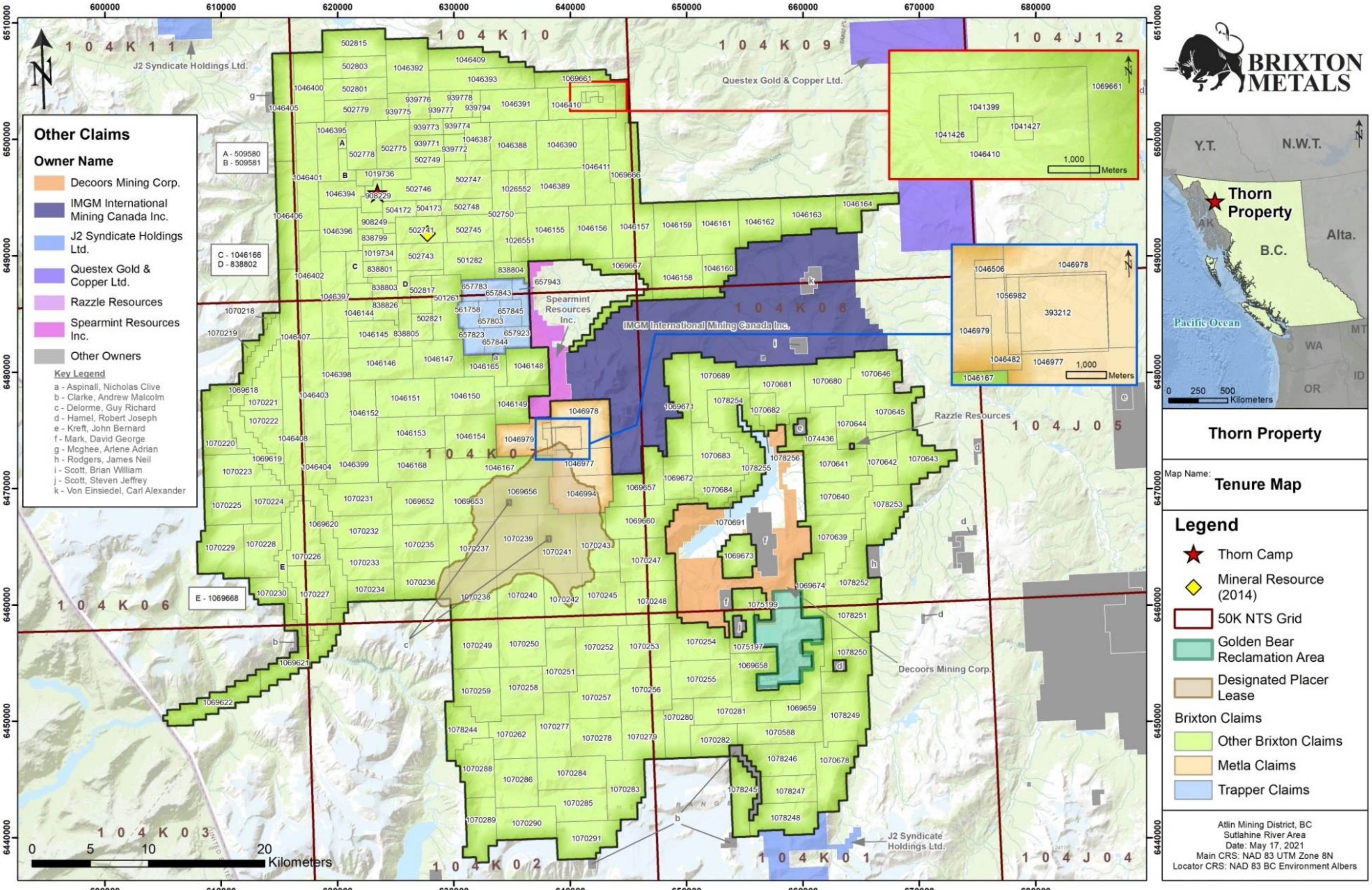


Figure 4-2: Map of mineral tenure

4.3 Underlying Agreements

In 2010, Brixton entered into a 2-phase option agreement with Rimfire Minerals Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kiska Metals Corporation ("Kiska Metals") for the Property.

On February 26, 2013, Brixton acquired 100% interest in the Property subject to underlying royalties for consideration of $1.5 M cash and the issuance of 7 M common shares of Brixton to Kiska Metals. A small number of the original claims (Grey Rock (1041426, 1041427 and 1041399); Checkmate and Stuart (502741 and 502743); Kizmet (502779, 502801, 502803 and 502815), and Metla (393212, 1046482, 1046506, 1046977, 1046978, 1046979, 1046994 and 1056982)) are subject to underlying royalties ranging to 3.5% of net smelter returns. Brixton has the option to purchase 50% of the NSR for $1,000,000. In addition to the royalties, Brixton must satisfy obligations to an underlying agreement in respect of the Property with Kiska Metals and Cangold Limited, a previous optionee of part of the Property, which requires the Company to issue 250,000 shares or make a 1-time cash payment of $1,000,000 upon commercial production related to a small number of claims (Checkmate and Stuart (502741 and 502743), and Kizmet (502779, 502801, 502803 and 502815)).

In August and September of 2016, Brixton increased its land holdings at the Property to a total of 94 contiguous mineral claims. In July of 2017, Brixton acquired 100% interest in the "Tardis" claims from Gray Rock Resources Ltd., subject to a 2% NSR in favour of the vendor. As per the agreement, Brixton holds the right to purchase 1% of the NSR prior to commercial production for $1,000,000. Throughout 2019, Brixton staked 69 mineral claims totalling 97,708.05 ha, contiguous with the Property.

In December of 2019, Brixton purchased 23 additional mineral claims (totalling 32,616.88 ha) subject to the issuance of 350,000 common shares to Surge Explorations Inc. In 2020, Brixton purchased the Metla Property (8 mineral claims; 6,508.24 ha) from Stuhini Exploration Ltd. and the Trapper Gold Property (9 mineral claims; 3,756.31 ha) from Kodiak Copper Corp. Brixton also staked an additional 16 contiguous mineral claims (totalling 19,353.49 ha) using BC's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) staking system.

4.4 Permits and Authorizations

In July 2013, Brixton announced the signing of an exploration agreement with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation ("TRTFN"). Under the agreement, the TRTFN recognizes and supports Brixton rights and interests in the Property and Brixton recognizes and respects the TRTFN's rights and environmental interests.

Brixton holds a multi-year exploration permit in good standing from the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: permit number MX-1-846 with an expiry date of March 31, 2026.

Brixton therefore holds the necessary permits to carry out future work.

4.5 Environmental Considerations

At the northern tip of the claim block, the Taku River/T'aku Teix' Protected Area overlaps with one of Brixton's claims (tenure number 502815). The overlap is acknowledged in the Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan and this tenure will be excluded from the protected area until it lapses (Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan, 2011).

The Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan, signed in 2011, outlines the policies applied to land use in the planning area. The plan includes full protection for new protected areas, and also provides management goals and guidelines for areas designated as Area-Specific Resource Management Zones ("ASRMZs"). Although the plan is finalized, its implementation is not. Not all land use designations have been formally established yet. The Property surrounds and is in places adjacent to lands that have been assigned various levels of protection (Figure 4-3).

The following information is taken from the Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan, which outlines management goals and mechanisms, and provides guidelines and provisions for the potential creation of new industrial access.

4.5.1 Protected Areas

Land designations and restrictions on development do not apply to claims held by Brixton. The following protected areas, some legally established and others still in the planning stage, lie adjacent to Brixton's claim block:

- North of the Property, the Taku river/T'aku Teix' and the Nakina-Inklin Rivers/ Yawu Yaa protected areas have been formally established and withdrawn from disposition. The Taku River/T'aku Teix' protected area overlaps with Brixton tenure number 502815. This is acknowledged in the land use plan and this tenure will be excluded from the protected area until it lapses (Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan, 2011).
- The Little Trapper Lake and Sheslay River protected areas are still in the negotiation stage; according to the Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan, a land withdrawal is planned, but has not been legally established yet.
    - The Little Trapper Lake Protected Area is surrounded by Brixton's claims but there is no overlap. This small area protects a significant salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. The area is surrounded by the Tatsamenie/Trapper Lakes Area-Specific Resource Management Zone (Section 4.5.2).
    - The Sheslay River Protected Area lies adjacent to a small portion of the easternmost claims. "If required for industrial development purposes, a single strategic industrial access route and a single Sheslay River crossing will be allowed through the protected area. However other access routes should be examined that avoid the Sheslay River protected area."

4.5.2 AREA-SPECIFIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES

The Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan (2011) defines ASRMZs as: *"geographically defined areas where there is resource management direction for some resource values that are incremental to the General Management Direction (Chapter 6.0). The management intent for ASRMZs is to maintain the sensitive values or specific uses for which the zone has been designated while allowing for a mix of appropriate land uses consistent with the management intent for the zone. Mineral exploration and development is considered an appropriate land use in all ASRMZs."* Consideration is given to potential road development.

The following ASRMZs, adjacent to/or overlapping the Property, have not yet been legally established. The finalized plan states the following intentions (Figure 4-3):

- The Tatsemenie-Trapper Lakes ASRMZ surrounds the Little Trapper Lake protected area. Float plane access for early-stage mineral exploration will be allowed.
- The Lower Sheslay River ASRMZ connects the Sheslay River Protected Area to the Nakina/Inklin Protected Area.

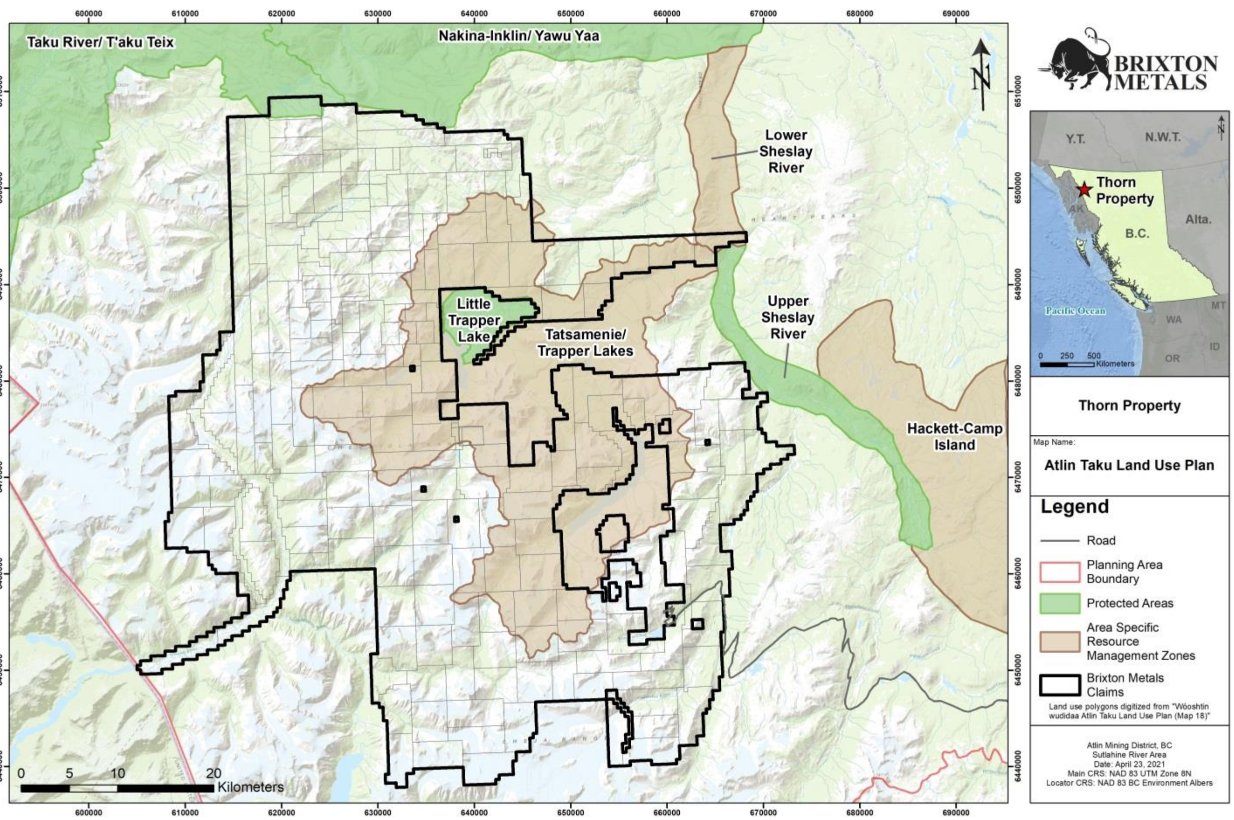


Figure 4-3: Atlin-Taku Land Use Plan

Brixton and Archer Cathro are unaware of any other environmental liabilities or any other risks that may prevent the Company from carrying out future work.

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

5.1 Accessibility

The Thorn Porphyry Target, where most exploration on the Property has been focused to date, is located approximately 30 km northeast of the BC-Alaska border; 105 km east-northeast of Juneau, Alaska; 280 km southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon; and 120 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, 130 km southeast of Atlin, and 160 km west of Dease Lake in northwest BC (Figure 4-1).

Access to the Property is best by fixed wing aircraft from Atlin or Whitehorse, Yukon. A 1,000 m long airstrip is located at the Thorn Exploration Camp, on the Sutlahine River floodplain. Access from camp to all exploration targets is currently via helicopter.

The Thorn Exploration Camp is located immediately south of the Sutlahine River, near its confluence with the linear northwest-trending La Jaune Creek. The airstrip and camp are located on the Sutlanhine River floodplain.

5.2 Local Resources & Infrastructure

Atlin, Dease Lake, and Telegraph Creek are the 3 closest towns to the Property. These towns have populations of less than 1,000 people and can provide limited air, food, lodging, and fuel services. The closest cities, each with a population of around 35,000 people, are Juneau, and Whitehorse. These cities are well-equipped to provide full services and support to the project including air support, hospitals, grocery stores, fuel, and motels. Both cities also have international airports with daily flights to Vancouver and seasonal international flights.

Dease Lake is located on Highway 37, a paved highway that links Kitwanga, BC, to the Alaska Highway. A gravel road links Dease Lake to Telegraph Creek, from which a branch road leads to the past-producing Golden Bear Mine, which is surrounded by the Property. This service road is currently closed, and its condition is unknown. The Property is not connected to the BC Hydro network.

The area covered by the mineral tenures is sufficient for future tailings storage, waste disposal, heap leach pads, and potential processing plant sites that may be necessary.

5.3 Physiography & Climate

The Property is located in the Chechidla Range, on the eastern slopes of the Boundary Ranges, which are the largest and most northerly subrange of British Columbia’s Coast Mountains. The terrane is mountainous, dissected by cirques and broad deep glacial valleys. The claim block encompasses a few lakes in its central and eastern portions, with Trapper and Tatsamenie lakes being the largest.

The Sutlahine River is the most significant river on the Property. It flows north eastwardly through the Property's northwest corner into the Inklin River, a tributary of the Taku River which in turn flows into the Pacific Ocean. Southeast of the Sutlahine River, the terrane is dissected by dominantly northeast-trending drainages. Elevations range from 340 m (1,100 ft) along the Sutlahine River to over 2,360 m (7,743 ft) at Chechidla Peak. Permanent snow and ice fields are present on many mountains in the southern part of the property around 1,500 m (4,920 ft) elevation within the Chechidla Range.

The original Thorn camp was located 6 km southeast of the current Thorn Exploration Camp near the confluence of Camp and La Jaune creeks. The Sutlahine River and Camp and La Jaune creeks form deeply incised canyons, of varying widths, that cut through glacial till and bedrock, forming an overall rugged terrain.

The treeline is at approximately 1,200 m elevation and forests consist mainly of mature hemlock, spruce, and fir trees with patches of devil's club and tag alder. In 2004, a forest fire burned approximately 1,000 ha along Camp and La Jaune creeks. The burn area continues to be dominated by relatively low brush surrounding standing, fire-killed trees.

Precipitation in nearby Atlin averages 347.3 mm per year (Environment Canada). Winter snowfall may accumulate up to several metres at higher elevations. Moderate temperatures allow exploration work on the Property to be conducted from May to November.

6 HISTORY

The area encompassed by the Property has a long and complex history, with documented exploration dating back to 1951. The current claim block is the result of several generations of options, staking, and amalgamations. Work conducted by previous operators on ground that is now within the current Property boundary is described in this section, while Brixton's more recent exploration and drilling programs are described in sections 9 and 10 of this report.

Previous reports grouped work geographically depending on if it was done north or south of the Sutlahine River. This practice has been discontinued in this report since the property has expanded significantly in recent years and a relatively small portion of the property lies north of the river.

Table 6-2 provides an exploration history framework for the Property based on the year, operator and type of work performed. Individual work programs are referenced, and summaries of the various programs are provided in the following subsections. Figure 6-1 illustrates areas of mineralization referenced in this report.

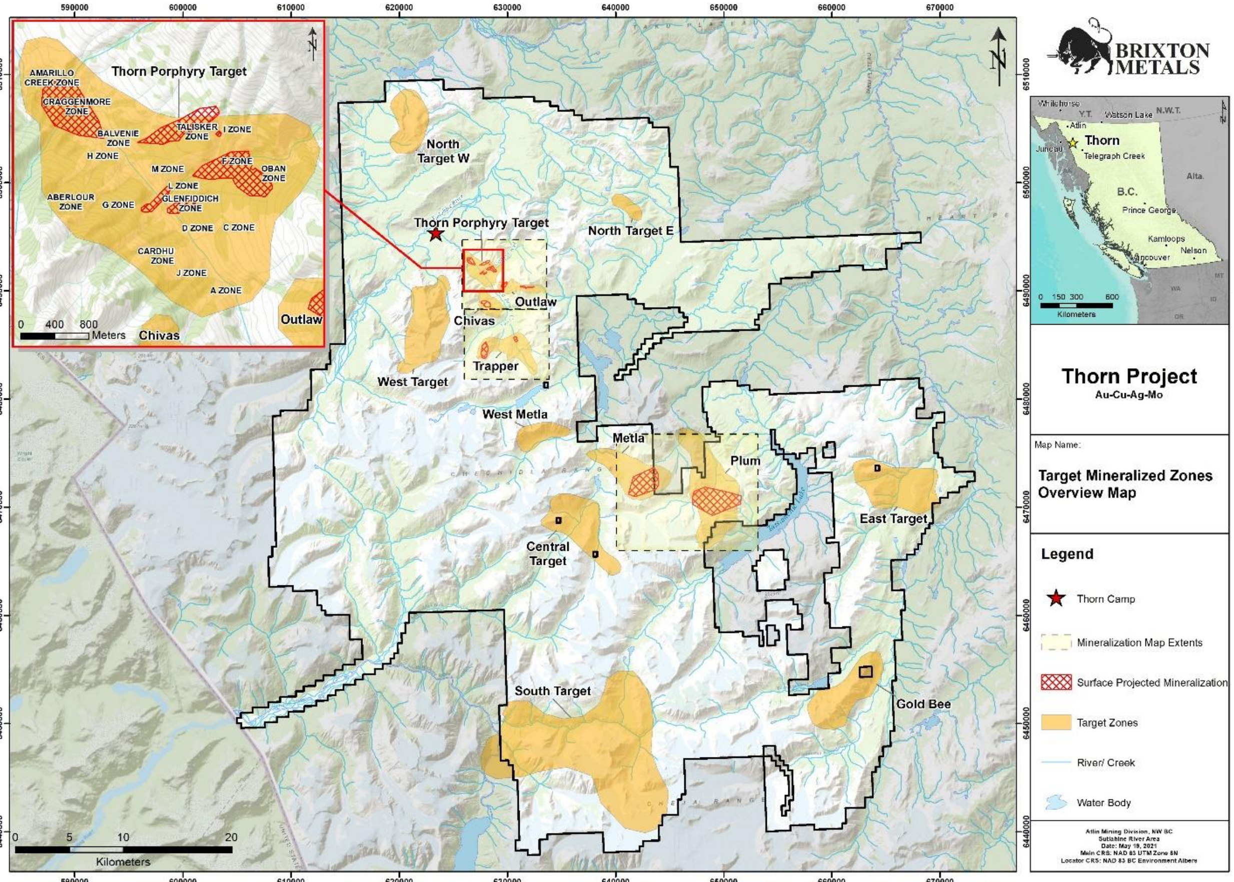


Figure 6-1: Mineralized zones

6.1 1951 TO 1970

The first known work in the area was conducted by Cominco in 1951 and 1952 and included geological mapping of 2 different properties south of the Sutlahine River in the northern part of the Property. This program defined regional structures and found occurrences of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena, mostly associated with limestone contacts (Irvine, 1951).

From 1961 to 1970, 15 companies worked in the area. Overall, approximately 300 rock, 2,000 soil, and 150 silt samples were collected and analyzed. Multiple magnetic, electromagnetic and IP geophysical surveys were also carried out. A total of about 1,200 m of diamond drilling was completed in 17 holes.

Julian Mining Company

In 1963, Julian Mining Company, the Canadian arm of Anaconda, staked the original Thorn Property. It carried out 3 consecutive field seasons of mapping and prospecting and identified 17 zones comprising 3 main mineralization/veining styles (Adamson, 1963; Adamson, 1964, 1965a, b):

- Quartz–pyrite–tetrahedrite–enargite veins (subzones B, C, D, F, I, L and M)
- Structurally controlled chalcopyrite–pyrite–quartz ± arsenopyrite veins
- Replacement zones (A, E, G, and H zones) and areas of widespread, low-grade disseminated chalcopyrite (J, P, and Cirque zones)

Diamond drilling was carried out on the A subzone, a quartz–barite–chalcopyrite–pyrite vein located immediately south of the Thorn Stock – an extensive and altered quartz–feldspar porphyry that extends at least 2,500 m down La Jaune Creek from the mouth of Camp Creek (Adamson, 1963; 1965a, b). The best drill intersection graded 2.40% Cu, 201 g/t Ag, and 1.4 g/t Au over 2.4 m (Adamson, 1963; 1965a, b).

American Uranium Limited

In 1969, American Uranium Limited carried out exploration work on the Ink and Lin claims (Sanguinetti, 1969). The Ink Claims encompassed enargite–pyrite–tetrahedrite veins located near the mouth of Camp Creek, while the Lin Claims covered the Cirque Zone (Sanguinetti, 1969). Trench samples collected from the B Subzone within the Thorn Porphyry Target returned values of up to 8.6 g/t Au and 312 g/t Ag with 0.03% Cu over 3.7 m (Sanguinetti, 1969). American Uranium Limited also identified a 500 m wide Cu- and Mo-in-soil geochemical anomaly at the Cirque Zone (Sanguinetti, 1969).

Can. Johns-Manville and Centex Mines

Can. Johns-Manville and Centex Mines both completed ground magnetic surveys and prospecting north of the Sutlahine River during the 1960s.

Taku Syndicate

From 1969 to 1970, Taku Syndicate conducted 2 ground magnetic surveys and collected 56 rock samples north and south of the Taku River.

6.2 1972 TO 1980

Nineteen exploration companies worked in the area from 1972 to 1980, mostly to the south of the Sutlahine River. Some of these companies, including Omni Resources and Rio Tinto, worked multiple claim blocks. Overall, 229 rock, 739 soil, and 100 silts samples were collected and analyzed; several ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out; and 2,252 m of diamond drilling was completed in 17 holes. In 1973, Can. Johns-Manville carried out a ground magnetic survey to the north of the Sutlahine River.

6.3 1981 TO 1985

From 1981 to 1985, 16 companies conducted extensive exploration work to the south of the Sutlahine River. Approximately 200 rock, 800 soil and 60 silt samples were collected in the area during this time. Ground and airborne magnetic, electromagnetic, and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were conducted. Seven different diamond drill campaigns produced a total of 6,924 m in 46 holes.

Chevron

In 1981, Chevron Canada Limited (Chevron) staked the Outlaw 1–4 claims (not to be confused with the current Outlaw Zone). In 1982, Chevron discovered a strong Au-, Ag-, As-, Sb-, Cu-, and Pb-in-soil geochemical anomaly over a 400 x 1,600 m area (Brown and Shannon, 1982). Chevron also collected 310 soil and 56 rock samples while conducting geological and geochemical surveys on its Tardis claim group, located to the northeast of the Outlaw claims (Brown and Shannon, 1982). Elevated As–Sb–Hg–F values in both rock and soil samples coincided with altered limestone in close proximity to the King Salmon fault, with the highest values correlating best with stronger alteration (Brown and Shannon, 1982). The best rock sample returned 1.05 g/t Au with elevated As, Sb, Hg, and F values (Brown and Shannon, 1982). This area now corresponds to the northeastern-most portion of the property (mineral tenures 1041399 and 1046410).

The following year, soil samples were collected at 50 m spacings over the heart of the Outlaw claims (Walton, 1984). Five trenches were blasted across an easterly-trending quartz–arsenopyrite–tourmaline vein and encountered low Au and Ag values (Walton, 1984). In 1985, 5 more trenches were blasted further east in an area of intense clay alteration coincident with high As - Sb soil geochemical values, but no data was filed for assessment.

6.4 1986 TO 1988

From 1986 to 1988, 18 companies collected a total of 1,170 rock, 1,270 soil, 110 silt and 130 heavy mineral samples from the Property. Multiple magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, 1 induced polarization (IP) survey, and 5,431 m of diamond drilling in 58 holes were also completed.

Inland Recovery Group Ltd. and American Reserve Mining Corporation

Significant results were obtained from a small drilling program conducted by Inland Recovery Group Ltd., in conjunction with American Reserve Mining Corporation. A total of 6,880 m of diamond drilling was completed in 8 holes on a coincident Au-, Ag-, Cu- and Zn-in-soil geochemical anomaly that extended west from the B Subzone (Woodcock, 1987). The best intersection (DDH-86-6) reportedly returned values of 3.78% Cu, 2.0 g/t Au and 153 g/t Ag over 2.77 m (Woodcock, 1987). Only highly altered and visibly mineralized sections of drill core were split and analyzed, as unsampled intervals within reported sections were assumed to be barren (Woodcock, 1987).

Chevron

In 1987, Chevron drilled a total of 654 m in 4 holes within the Outlaw claims (Walton, 1987). Drill hole O-5 yielded the best intersection of 8.3 g/t Au over 0.95 m, with many other assays in the range of 1 to 3 g/t Au (Walton, 1987). Sb and As were highly anomalous in drill core as well, likely due to disseminated stibnite and arsenopyrite (Walton, 1987).

Noranda, Cominco, and Platinum Syndicate

Noranda, Cominco, and Platinum Syndicate carried out exploration programs north of the Sutlahine River during this time, collecting a total of 44 rock, 150 soil, 14 silt, and 12 talus fine samples.

6.5 1989 TO 1991

From 1989 to 1991, 38 companies conducted work in the area. South of the Sutlahine River, 3,331 rock, 5,476 soil, 449 silt, 68 heavy mineral, and 9 metallurgical samples were collected and analyzed. Several ground and aerial magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted. Thirteen diamond drill holes were completed during this time, with a total meterage of approximately 3,000 m. North of the Sutlahine River, Cominco, Solomon, and Omega Gold collected and analyzed 111 rock, 390 soil, and 46 silt samples.

6.6 1991 TO 1998

From 1991 to 1998, 25 companies were active within the area. South of the Sutlahine River, 1,328 rock, 2,550 soil, 142 silt, and 60 heavy mineral samples were collected. A seismic survey and several magnetic, electromagnetic and IP surveys were performed. A total of 41,566 m of diamond drilling was completed in 192 holes. Omega Gold was the only company with an exploration program north of the Sutlahine River during this time. In 1991, it collected and analyzed 43 rock, 84 soil, and 23 silt samples.

Clive Aspinall

The original Thorn Property was allowed to lapse in 1989 but the showings were re-staked in 1993 by Clive Aspinall as the Check-Mate claim. In 1994, Aspinall reinterpreted the 1986 drill core and selected 31 core samples for geochemical analysis (Aspinall, 1994). The highest reanalyzed drill core sample yielded 9.06 g/t Au, 71.6 g/t Ag, 440 ppm As, 948 ppm Cu, 1111 ppm Pb and 1341 ppm Zn. The majority of the reanalyzed drill core returned Au values of >200 ppb (Aspinall, 1994).

Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation

In 1997, Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation staked the Stuart 1–3 claims, and in 1998, optioned the Check-Mate claim (Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998). Its most significant discovery was the MP Vein, a massive pyrite–enargite vein located near the mouth of Camp Creek. This vein assayed 6.88% Cu and 179.0 g/t Ag over 0.5 m (Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998). Eleven additional samples from the 1986 drill core were analyzed and 84 PIMA short wave infrared spectrometer readings were taken from select sections of drill core. These readings identified a dominant alteration assemblage of illite, pyrophyllite, and dickite (Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998).

6.7 2000 TO 2005

From 2000 to 2005, 9 exploration companies worked predominantly to the south of the Sutlahine River. A total of 2,192 rock, 3,114 soil, 371 silt, 1 metallurgical, and 9 whole-rock samples were analyzed.

Magnetic and IP surveys were carried out and 111 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 47,402 m.

Rimfire Minerals

In February of 2000, Rimfire Minerals optioned the Check-Mate and Stuart claims and carried out an airborne magnetic/electromagnetic geophysical survey in July of the same year. Resistivity lows outlined the extension under till cover of alteration flanking high-sulphidation-style veins (Awmack, 2000). A total of 26 weak electromagnetic conductors were also identified in covered areas near altered felsic porphyry lithologies and known mineralized veins (Awmack, 2000). Later that summer, field work focused on high-sulphidation veining present within the Thorn Stock. This work resulted in locating and sampling several previously reported zones and in discovering two major veins — the Tamdhu and Catto veins (Awmack, 2000). Samples collected from quartz–pyrite–enargite–tetrahedrite veins, such as the Tamdhu Vein, assayed up to 22.1 g/t Au and 2,400 g/t Ag, while arsenopyrite-bearing veins located near the margins of the Thorn Stock assayed up to 57.4 g/t Au over 2.0 m (Awmack, 2000). Soil samples collected across the Thorn Stock outlined several strong multi-element anomalies, only some of which could be explained by known mineralization. All remaining unsampled core from Inland Recovery's 1986 diamond drilling program was split and analyzed (Awmack, 2000).

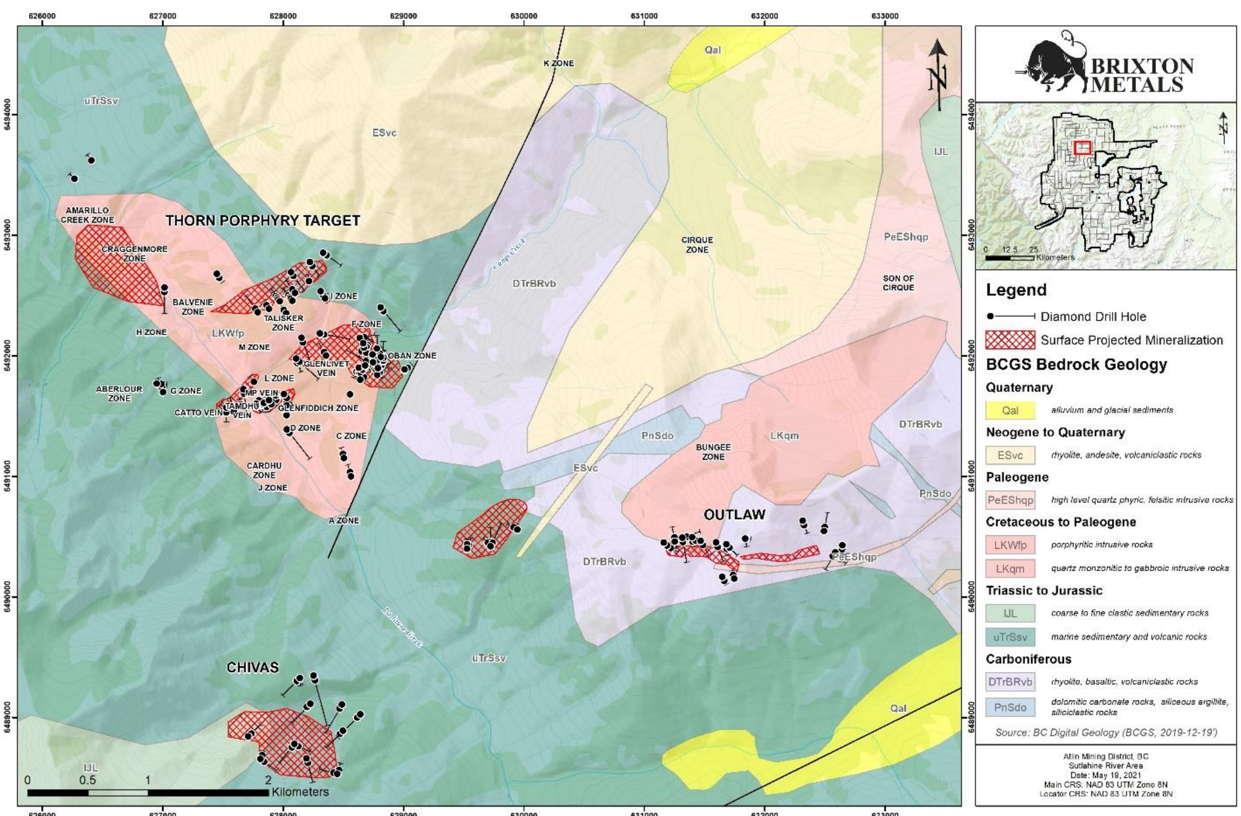


Figure 6-2: Thorn Porphyry Target Zones and Subzones

First Au Strategies Corporation and Cangold Ltd.

In March 2002, First Au Strategies Corporation (First Au Strategies) optioned the Property from Rimfire Minerals. It conducted a 2-phase exploration program to locate Julian Mining Company's mineralized zones, to follow up on the 2,000 soil geochemical anomalies, and to drill-test several high-sulphidation vein systems (Awmack, 2003). Samples from the Tamdhu Vein yielded 3.7% Cu, 3.1 g/t Au, 454 g/t Ag over 1.65 m and a sample from the I Subzone returned 3.2 g/t Au and 101 g/t Ag over 2.3 m. Prospecting within a soil geochemical anomaly resulted in the discovery of the Oban Zone, a breccia pipe with matrix-hosted pyrite–sphalerite–boulangerite mineralization (Awmack, 2003). Subsequent diamond drilling on the Oban Zone intersected a pyritic breccia with weakly anomalous As, Pb, and Zn values; however, no sphalerite–boulangerite mineralization was encountered in drill core (Awmack, 2003).

During the 2003 field season, Cangold Limited (Cangold), which was formerly First Au Strategies, carried out mechanical trenching and 876 m of diamond drilling in 8 holes within the Oban Zone. Five holes drilled in the Oban Zone intersected significant amounts of pyrite–sphalerite–boulangerite mineralization and the best intersection returned 1.22 g/t Au and 188 g/t Ag over 38.6 m (Baker, 2004).

In 2004, Cangold's 2 stage exploration program on the Property was interrupted by a forest fire. A preliminary stage of ground geophysics (IP and HLEM) revealed 2 linear chargeability zones oriented subparallel to the Thorn Porphyry Target (collectively the Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker zones plus numerous smaller Subzones, and specifically the area which hosts the F Subzone, Tamdhu, and MP veins, among others (Baker, 2004). During the second stage, a total of 1,810 m of diamond drilling was completed in 12 holes to test a variety of geological and geophysical targets, including the Oban Zone. Drilling of 1 linear chargeability anomaly – the Talisker Zone – yielded 1.27 g/t Au over 56.1 m (Baker, 2005).

Cangold and Rimfire

In 2005, Cangold and Rimfire Mineral completed additional IP survey coverage north of Cangold's 2004 survey, initial mapping and sampling of the Windy Table volcanic rocks, and 656 m of diamond drilling in 5 holes directed at testing the mineralization potential of geophysical targets (Baker and Simmons, 2006). The most significant assayed drill interval returned 4.44 g/t Au, 408 g/t Ag, and 2.95% Cu over 4.2 m from DDH-05-37 in the Talisker Zone (Baker and Simmons, 2006).

In 2005, Adam Simmons completed his M.Sc. thesis on the geology and geochronology of the Property and surrounding area. His work enhanced the understanding of the relative timing of intrusion and exhumation of the Thorn Stock, the deposition of the Windy Table volcanic rocks, and the precipitation of polymetallic mineralization in the Oban Zone, as well as the high-sulphidation vein systems related to the Thorn Porphyry Target (Simmons, 2005).

6.8 2006 TO 2009

From 2006 to 2009, 12 exploration companies worked within the area, with the collection and analysis of 910 rock, 1,683 soil and 93 silt samples. Two ground magnetic surveys, 1 IP survey, and remote sensing surveys were also carried out during this time. In 2006, Saturn Minerals completed a total of 1,347 m of diamond drilling in 7 holes (Ostler, 2007). Rimfire Minerals collected 19 rock samples north of the Sutlahine River in 2007.

6.9 2010 TO 2013

Between 2010 and 2013, numerous exploration companies carried out work in the area. Paget Minerals (Paget) and Chieftain Minerals (Chieftain) completed a combined 44 surface diamond drill holes (Paget (3) and Chieftain (41)) totalling approximately 17,079 m. Work completed by Ocean Park Ventures, IMGM Mining, Gulfside Minerals, Colorado Resources, Optima Minerals, Von Einsiedel & Carl Alexander, Nash Meghji, Eagle Plains Resources, Chieftain, and Clive Aspinall and Martin Dawson resulted in the collection of 1,243 rock, 5,227 soil and 456 silt samples.

In 2010, Brixton entered into a 2-phase option agreement with Rimfire Minerals for the Property and acquired 100% interest in February 2013. The work carried out since then by Brixton is described in sections 9 and 10.

In 2011, Ocean Park Ventures worked on the Trapper Gold Property (now part of the Property) and completed 42 diamond drill holes totalling 8,377.84 m (Zyla et al., 2013). The most significant intercept from this drill program included: 2.51 g/t Au and 7.50 g/t Ag over 22.86 m in TG-11-011, including 92.80 g/t Au and 18.80 g/t Ag over 0.41 m (Zyla et al., 2013). This intersection contains a zone of quartz-carbonate stockwork with visible Au hosted in a feldspar-porphyry sill. This auriferous zone was also intersected in numerous other drill holes completed at the West Ridge Zone in 2011.

6.10 2014

In 2014, 3 separate exploration programs were carried out south of the Sutlahine River. IMGM Mining collected and analyzed 31 rock and 467 soils samples; Clive Aspinall and Martin Dawson prospected the Metla Property (now part of the Property), and Chieftain relogged existing core and resampled 10 core intervals.

6.11 2015

In 2015, 5 additional exploration programs were conducted in the area. A total of 223 rock, 1,046 soil and 4 silt samples were collected. Centerra Gold carried out ground magnetic and IP surveys, and completed 11 diamond drill holes totalling 1,703.24 m (Dessureau, 2016).

6.12 2016 TO 2019

From 2016 to 2019, multiple companies including DeCoors Mining, Stuhini Resources, Von Einsiedel & Carl Alexander, and IMGM Mining carried out prospecting and surface geochemical sampling in the area and collected a combined total of 319 rock, 138 soil and 17 silt samples. Barry Hanslit performed a ground magnetics survey. IMGM Mining completed an IP survey and 1 diamond drill hole to a depth of 289.90 m.

Table 6-1: Summary of exploration history on the Property (1951 to 2018)

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1951	Cominco				(Irvine, 1951) AR Report 00076
1952	Cominco				(Irvine, 1952) AR Report 00077
1959	Kennco	silts, rocks			(Barr, 1989) Private Report for Shannon Energy Ltd.
1961	Totem Minerals				(MacRae and Valentine, 1961) AR Report 00383
1962	Kennco	250 soils			(Ney, 1963) AR Report 00476
1963	Julian Mining Co.	300 soils, rocks	Ground magnetics	4 DDH (EQ): 71m	(Adamson, 1963) Private Report for Julian Mining Company. BCDM Annual Report (1963, p. 6)
1963	Terratest	9 rocks			(Bernius, 1963) AR Report 00543
1964	Williamson		Airborne magnetics Ground magnetics		(Cannon, 1964) AR Report 00586
1964	Julian Mining Co.	N/A	Ground IP		(Adamson, 1964) Private Report for Julian Mining Company.
1964	Newmont	789 soils	Airborne: magnetic Ground IP & magnetics		(Brant and Gutrath, 1965) AR Report 00668
1965	Julian Mining Co.	rocks	Ground IP & magnetics	5 DDH (EQ): 244 m	(Adamson, 1965a) Private Report for Julian Mining Company.
1965	Julian Mining Co.	N/A	Ground IP & magnetics	2 DDH (EQ): 61 m 6 DDH (BQ): 828 m	(Adamson, 1965b) Private Report for Julian Mining Company.
1966	New Taku Mines		Airborne EM Ground EM		(Selmser, 1966) AR Report 00841
1966	Can. Johns-Manville	Rocks	Ground magnetics		(Aspinall, 1966) AR Report 01030
1967	Kennco			Sampled existing drill core, 9 samples	(Burton, 1967) AR Report 01171
1967	Homestake	27 soils			(Buccholz, 1967) AR Report 01165
1967	Mt. Ogden Mines		Airborne EM & magnetics Ground EM & magnetics		(Selmser, 1968) AR Report 01627
1968	Geophoto Services	144 silt and soils, 136 rocks	Ground EM & magnetics		(Estabrooks, 1969) AR Report 02059; 02060

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1969	American Uranium	57 silts, 143 soils, rocks	Ground magnetics		(Sanguinetti, 1969) AR Report 02512
1969	American Uranium	300 soils, rocks	Ground magnetics		(Sanguinetti, 1969) AR Report 02512
1969	American Uranium	460 soils and rocks	Ground magnetics		(Reeve, 1970) AR Report 02512
1969	Centex Mines		Ground magnetics		(Jury, 1969) AR Report 01925
1969	Taku Syndicate	Silts			(White, 1970) AR Report 02537; 02648; 02649
1970	Taku Synd.	56 rocks	Ground magnetics		(White, 1970) AR Report 02537; 02648; 02649
1971	Codero Min.			6 DDH: 26.8 m recovered	(Archer, 1972) AR Report 03670
1972	Evergold	224 soils			(Sevensma, 1972) AR Report 03842
	NRD Min.	35 rock, 190 soils			(Wetmore, 1973) AR Report 04628
1973	Can. Johns-Manville		Ground magnetics		(Aspinall and Conn, 1973) AR Report 04913
1974	Hudson Bay Exploration		Ground magnetics		(Armstrong, 1974) AR Report 05154
1976	Rio Tinto Can. Ex.	298 soils			(Holtby, 1976) AR Report 06019
1976	Kennco	15 rocks, 7 silts, 24 soils			(Stevenson, 1976) AR Report 05924
1977	Rio Tinto Can. Ex.			2 DDH (NQ): 288.7 m	(Holtby, 1977) AR Report 06400
1977	Marge Ent.				(Nevin, 1977) AR Report 06639
1977	Mattagami Lake Mines	58 rocks, 37 silts		Sampled existing drillcore, 38 samples	(Morra, 1978) AR Report 06897
1978	Omni Resources	96 rocks			(Nevin, 1978) AR Report 07175
1979	Noranda	prospecting			(MacArthur, 1979) AR Report 08030
1979	Semco Mining				(Payne, 1979) AR Report 07707
1979	Northern Horizon	14 rocks			(Kruzick, 1979) AR Report 07558
1980	Mafeking Minerals		Ground EM and magnetics	3 DDH (BQ): 138.6 m	(Estabrooks and Dalidowicz, 1980) AR Report 09578
1980	Omni Resources			4 DDH (NQ): 845.8 m	(Clouthier and Elliott, 1980) AR Report 09246
1980	Berglynn Resources	21 rocks, 61 silts, 26 soils			(Clouthier, 1980) AR Report 08436; 09107
1980	Omni Resources			2 DDH (NQ-BQ): 952.7 m	(Clouthier and Elliott, 1980) AR Report 09246
1980	Anglo-Canadian Mining Corp.				(Nelson, 1980) AR Report 09007
1980	Utah Mines	chip samples			(Christopher, 1980) AR Report 08962
1980	Comaplex Resources		Ground EM		(Greig, 1980) AR Report 08933
1980	Valiant Res.			Sampled existing drillcore, 9 samples	(Payne, 1980) AR Report 08433
1980	Chevron	42 rocks, 212 soils			(Shannon, 1981) AR Report 09541; 10158; 10159

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1981	Glory Ex.		Ground magnetics	5 DDH (NQ): 998.4 m	(Saunders, 1981) AR Report 09499
1981	Newex Synd.	rocks and soils			(Pautler, 1981; Stephen and Pautler, 1981) AR Report 09824; 09859
1981	Omni Resources			7 DDH (NQ): 1,203.6 m	(Elliott, 1981) AR Report 10452
1981	Island Mining & Exploration	17 rocks		11 DDH (BQ): 888 m	(Elliott and Hemingway, 1981; Holcapek, 1981) AR Report 10026; 09592
1981	Anglo-Canadian Mining Corp.		Ground EM		(White, 1981) AR Report 09857
1981	Cominco	silts and soils			(Sorbara, 1981) AR Report 09717
1981	Comaplex Resources			9 DDH (BQ): 972.63 m	(Lintott, 1981) AR Report 09495
1981	J.R. Woodcock	11 silts, 31 rocks			(Woodcock, 1981; Woodcock, 1982) AR Report 10243
1982	Chevron	rocks and soils from multiple claims			(Brown and Shannon, 1982; Shannon and Thicke, 1982; Shannon and Derek, 1982; Shannon, 1982) AR Report 10532; 10616; 10701; 10753; 10758; 10759; 10760
1982	J.C. Stephen Ex.	rocks, silts, and soils			(Paulter, 1982) AR Report 11265
1982	Newex Synd.	rocks and soils			(Stephen and Hill, 1982) AR Report 11233
1982	Cominco	70 soils, rocks	Airborne EM & magnetics		(Sorbara, 1982; Klein, 1982) AR Report 11181; 10587
1982	Berglynn Resources			1 DDH (NQ): 31.2 m	(Rayner, 1982) AR Report 11089
1982	Comaplex Resources		Airborne EM & magnetics		(Lintott, 1982) AR Report 10719; 11018
1983	Kerr Addison Mines	rocks, soils	Ground EM		(Nelson and Daley, 1983) AR Report 12141
1983	Silver Talons Mines	soils			(Salazar, 1983) AR Report 12707
1983	Cominco	soils	Ground EM & magnetics		(Sorbara, 1983; Lajoie, 1983) AR Report 11786; 11361
1983	Omni Resources		Ground EM		(White and Candy, 1983) AR Report 11421
1983	Inland Recovery	37 silts, 435 soils, 5 rocks	Ground VLF-EM		(Wallis, 1983) AR Report 11923
1983	Chevron	208 soils, 42 rocks	Ground EM & magnetics		(Walton, 1984;) AR Report 12654; 12751; 12775; 12797; 12975; 13107
1984	Chevron	rocks, soils		5 DDH (NQ/HQ): 857.1 m	(Shannon and McAllister, 1984; Walton, 1984 ;Bruaset, 1984; Kucera and Simpson, 1984; Shaw, 1984) AR Report 13111; 13112; 12654; 12751; 12775; 12797; 12975; 13107; 13068; 12628; 12688
1984	Majcen	rocks			(Simpson, 1984) AR Report 13251
1984	Newmont	rock, soils	Ground EM		(Heagy, 1984) AR Report 12695

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1984	Kerr Addison Mines			8 DDH (NQ): 1,972.3 m	(Daley, 1985) AR 13811
1985	Chevron	rocks, 207 soils	Ground EM		(Walton, 1985; Shannon and Hewgill, 1986) AR Report 14052
1985	Noranda	144 rocks, 34 silts, 58 soils			(Webster, 1986) AR Report 14367
1986	North American Metals			15 DDH: 1457 m	(Titley, 1986) AR Report 15751
1986	Inland Recovery			8 DDH (NQ): 688 m	(Woodcock, 1987) AR Report 15897
1986	Sage Resources	48 rocks			(Copeland, 1987) AR Report 15894
1986	North American Metals	14 rock, 398 soils			(Wasylyshyn and Titley, 1987) AR Report 15549; 15550
1986	Noranda	30 silts, 22 heavy minerals			(Reid, 1987) AR Report 15477
1986	Basaba Ent.		Ground IP		(Mark, 1987) AR Report 15895; 17513
1986	Noranda	14 silts, 12 talus fines, 22 rocks, 4 pan concentrates			(Reid, 1987) AR Report 15477
1987	Chevron	22 rocks, 36 soils	Ground EM	34 DDH (HQ/NQ): 2,550.81 m	(Moffat and Walton, 1987; Walton, 1987; Lee and Walton, 1987) AR Report 16310; 16726; 16523
1987	Cominco	98 rocks, 141 soils			(Termuende, 1987) AR Report 16570
1987	Tymar Management		Airborne EM & magnetics		(Mark, 1987) AR Report 15895; 17513
1987	Stetson Resources	230 rocks, 121 soils			(Freeze, Dynes and Wetherill, 1988; Freeze, 1988; Freeze, Dynes, Robb and Wetherill, 1988) AR Report 17908; 17909; 17891
1987	Georgia Resources	199 soils			(Lambert, 1988) AR Report 17516; 17517; 17518
1987	Northwind Ventures	233 rocks, 67 silts, 345 soils	Ground EM		(Bojczyszyn, 1988) AR Report 17310
1987	Cominco			1 DDH: 735.78 m	(Sisson and Payne, 1988; Casselman, 1988) AR Report 17054; 17137
1987	Dominion Explorers	32 rocks			(Fekete, 1988) AR Report 17051
1987	Platinum Syndicate	28 rocks, 30 silts, 42 soils			(Dunn, 1988) AR Report 17238
1988	Chevron	16 rocks, 3 silts 18 heavy minerals			(Titley, 1988; Schiller and Fipke, 1988) AR Report 17487; 17745; 18021
1988	Allan Resources	397 rocks, 61 heavy minerals			(Freeze, 1988) AR Report 18709
1988	Westmin Resources	24 rocks, 7 silts, 21 soils			(Lane, 1988) AR Report 17917
1988	Shannon	7 heavy minerals			(Wetherill, 1988) AR Report 18049

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1988	Omni Resources		Airborne EM & magnetics		(Woods and Murton, 1988) AR Report 17839
1988	Dia Met Minerals	43 heavy minerals			(Schiller and Fipke, 1988; Fipke, 1989) AR Report 17745; 18021; 19323
1988	Omni Resources	205 rocks, 16 silts, 242 soils			(Wilkins and MacKinnon, 1989) AR Report 18803
1988	Cominco	22 rocks, 150 soils			(Mawer, 1988) AR Report 18040
1989	Equity	71 rocks, 18 heavy minerals			(Dynes, 1989; Dynes & Wetherill, 1989) AR Report 19375; 19376; 19212; 19270; 19377
1989	Cathedral Gold Corp	136 rocks, 14 silts, 34 soils			(Bishop, 1989) AR Report 19285; 19300; 19301
1989	Cominco	207 rocks, 10 silts, 70 soils		1 DDH: 359.66 m	(Smith, 1989; Aulis, 1989; Mawer, 1989; Muraro, 1989) AR Report 19326; 19453; 19226; 18428
1989	Cyprus Gold	40 rocks, 69 soils			(Bruland, 1989) AR Report 18945
1989	Shannon	Heavy minerals			(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991) AR Report 21756; 21812
1989	Gulf International	Rocks			(reported in Baker and Simmons, 2006; original Kikauka, 1989) AR Report 28151; 19309; 19310
1989	Teck	24 rocks, 42 silts			(Schellenberg, 1989) AR Report 19259
1989	Interex Resources	5 rocks, 25 soils			(Thompson, 1989) AR Report 18926
1989	Ecstall Mining	76 rocks, 46 silts, 45 soils			(Nicholson and Church, 1989) AR Report 19539
1989	Cominco	10 silts, 56 soils, 11 rocks			(Smith, 1989) AR Report 19326
1990	Allan Resources	5 rocks, 39 heavy minerals	Ground EM & magnetics		(Wetherill, 1990) AR Report 20325
1990	Armeno Resources	30 rocks, 35 silts, 110 soils	Ground EM & magnetics	4 DDH: 674 m	(Allen, 1990) AR Report 20929
1990	Bergvinson	26 rocks, 188 soils			(Wesa, 1990) AR Report 20323; 20324; 20325
1990	Solomon Resources	25 rocks, 2 silts, 167 soils			(Aspinall and Strain, 1990) AR Report 20433
1990	Dia Met Minerals				(Fipke, 1990) AR Report 19549
1990	Dominion Explorers	9 metallurgic			(Abolins, 1990) AR Report 20423
1990	Homestake	22 rocks, 27 silts		2 DDH (NQ/HQ): 233 m	(Marud, 1990; McBean, 1990) AR Report 20669; 20655
1990	Pacific Centure Exploration	46 rocks, 9 silts			(Dewonck and Brucciani, 1990) AR Report 20692
1990	Slocan Developments	34 rocks, 8 silts			(Dewonck and Brucciani, 1990) AR Report 20690
1990	Ticker Tape Resources	33 rocks, 6 silts			(Dewonck and Brucciani, 1990) AR Report 20691
1990	Golden Trump Resources	56 rocks, 7 silts			(Dewonck and Brucciani, 1990) AR Report 20694
1990	Ecstall Mining	37 rocks, 22 silts, 243 soils			(Church, 1990) AR Report 20657

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1990	International KRL Resources		Airborne EM & magnetics		(Smith, 1990) AR Report 20096; 20097
1990	Equity				(Dynes, 1990) AR Report 19684
1990	Waterford Resources	896 rocks, 1314 soils	Ground EM & magnetics		(Kiesman, 1991; Oliver, 1991) AR Report 21779; 21987
1990	Solomon Resources	105 rocks, 13 silts, 402 soils			(Aspinall, 1991) AR Report 21522; 21530; 21531
1990	Stow Resources	167 rocks, 53 silts, 354 soils	Ground EM & magnetics		(Aspinall, 1991) AR Report 22037
1990	International KRL Resources	11 rocks			(Lambert, 1991) AR Report 21085
1990	Cominco			2 DDH: 1,614.22 m	(Aulis, 1991) AR Report 20901
1990	Tahltan Holdings		Ground EM & magnetics		(MacDonald, 1991) AR Report 20855
1990	Solomon	13 silts, 250 soils, 57 rocks			(Aspinall, 1991) AR Report 21522; 21530; 21531
1991	Adrian Resources		Airborne EM & magnetics		(Dvorak, 1991) AR Report 21757
1991	Homestake	182 rocks, 72 silts, 635 soils	Ground EM & magnetics		(Howe, 1991; Southam, 1991) AR Report 21990; 21842; 21947
1991	Georgia Resources		Ground EM & magnetics		(Terry, 1991) AR Report 21436
1991	Chevron	246 rocks, 464 soils			(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991) AR Report 21756
1991	Core Ventures	40 rocks, 134 soils			(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991) AR Report 21812
1991	International Corona Corp	160 rocks			(Rye, 1991) AR Report 21687
1991	North American Metals	38 rocks			(Southam, 1991) AR Report 21964
1991	Pacific Centure Exploration				(Cann and Crowe, 1991) AR Report 22210
1991	Golden Rule Resources	21 rocks			(Evans, 1991) AR Report 21968
1991	Teck	5 rocks, 194 soils			(Betmanis, 1991) AR Report 21718
1991	Glider	469 soils, 232 rocks		4 DDH – undocumented	(Cann and Lehtinen, 1991) AR Report 21756
1991	American Bullion Minerals	75 rocks, 32 silts, 124 soils	Ground EM		(Konkin, 1991) AR Report 21844; 21845
1991	Omega Gold Corp	43 rocks, 84 soils, 23 silts			(Chapman, 1991) AR Report 21905; 21906; 21907; 21908
1991	Cons. Parklane Res.	32 rocks, 12 silts, 109 soils			(Haynes and Crowe, 1992) AR Report 22208
1991	Georgia Resources	22 rocks, 22 silts, 66 soils			(Terry, 1992) AR Report 22384
1991	International KRL Resources	43 rocks, 42 silts, 106 soils			(Terry, 1992) AR Report 22426
1991	Goodgold Resources				(Cann and Lehtinen, 1992) AR Report 22207
1991	Goldbelt Res.			1 DDH (BQ): 195 m	(Taylor, 1992) AR Report 22164
1991	Tymar Resources				(Daigle, 1992) AR Report 22127
1991	Core Ventures	34 rocks, 83 soils			(Daigle, 1992) AR Report 22128

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1991	Int. Suneva	47 rocks, 85 soils			(Crowe, 1992) AR Report 22268
1991	Pulse Res.	2 rocks, 4 silts, 74 soils			(Cann and Lehtinen, 1992) AR Report 22205
1991	Maple Resources	29 rocks, 19 silts, 388 soils		3 core samples	(Cann and Lehtinen, 1992) AR Report 22204
1991	International Corona Corp	41 rocks			(Rye, 1992) AR Report 22141
1991	Omega Gold	23 silts, 84 soils, 43 rocks			(Chapman, 1991) AR Report 21905; 21906; 21907; 21908
1992	Toltec Resources				(Cann and Crowe, 1992) AR Report 22209
1992	Homestake	282 rocks, 214 soils	Ground IP		(Howe, 1992) AR Report 22646; 22697
1992	North American Metals Corp	184 rocks, 185 soils			(Howe and Reddy, 1993) AR Report 23046
1993	Exponential Holdings	63 soils			(Dynes, 1994) AR Report 23554
1993	Allan Resources	47 rocks, 21 silts, 146 soils	Ground EM & magnetics		(Olfert, 1994) AR Report 23431
1994	Clive Aspinall			Core sampling	(Aspinall, 1994) AR Report 23612
1994	Firesteel Resources			14 DDH: 1,312.72 m	(DuPre, 1994) AR Report 23858
1994	North American Metals Corp	546 rocks, 1056 soils	Ground EM & magnetics	40 DDH (HQ/NQ): 3,695.64 m	(Zuran, 1994; Pigage, 1994; Hamilton, 1994) AR Report 23621; 23603; 23552; 23597; 24623
1994	Ecstall Mining				(Graf, 1995) AR Report 24616
1995	North American Metals Corp			30 DDH (HQ/NQ): 4,560.22 m	(Hamilton, 1995) AR Report 24167
1996	North American Metals Corp			33 DDH: 5,606.72 m	(Hamilton, 1996; McPhee, 1996) AR Report 25369; 24668
1996	Canamera Geological	7 rocks, 34 silts, 84 soils, 60 heavy minerals	Ground IP	2 DDH (NQ): 789.5 m	(Bridge and Awram, 1997) AR Report 25150; 25151
1997	North American Metals Corp			2 DDH (HQ): 311.49 m	(Hamilton, 1997) AR Report 25315
1997	New Polaris Gold			1 underground DDH: 290.2 m	(Karelse, 1998) AR Report 25533
1998	Clive Aspinall	42 rocks, 9 silts			(Aspinall, 1998) AR Report 25669
1998	Xplorer Gold Corp		Ground EM & magnetics	12 DDH (BQ): 1,752 m	(Davis and Jamieson, 1998; Thorson, 1998; Power, 1998; Lee, 1998) AR Report 25970; 25816; 25745; 25458; 25459; 25460
1998	Kohima Pacific	2 rocks		Core sampling	(Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998) AR Report 25725
2000	Rimfire Minerals	20 silts, 553 soils, 121 rocks, 9 whole rocks	384 line-km airborne EM, magnetics	Core sampling	(Awmack, 2000; Smith, 2000) AR Report 26433; 26390
2002	First Au & Rimfire	10 silts, 71 rocks		7 DDH (ATW): 498 m, 248 samples	(Awmack, 2003; Lewis, 2002; Lang and Thompson, 2003) AR Report 27120; Private Report for Rimfire Minerals Corporation and First Au Strategies Corp.
2002	Clive Aspinall				(Aspinall, 2003) AR Report 27145

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
2002	New Polaris Gold	1 metallurgic			(Moors, 2003) AR Report 27057
2003	Cangold & Rimfire	28 silts, 133 soils, 231 rocks		8 DDH (ATW): 876 m, 455 samples	(Baker, 2004) AR Report 27379
2003	Clive Aspinall	7 rocks			(Aspinall, 2004) AR Report 27410
2004	Cangold & Rimfire	73 silts, 452 soils, 129 rocks	31.1 line-km IP/Res, 7.5 line-km HLEM	12 DDH (BTW): 1,810m, 860 samples	(Baker, 2005) AR Report 27673
2004	Solomon Resources	309 rock, 52 silts, 1091 soils			(Tupper and Hilchey, 2004; Tupper, 2005) AR Report 27761; 27715; 27771; 27775
2004	Rimfire Minerals	85 rocks, 92 silts, 504 soils			(Simmons, 2004) AR Report 27589
2004	New Polaris Gold			7 DDH (NQ2): 5,417 m	(Moors, 2005) AR Report 27728
2004	Clive Aspinall			11 core samples	(Aspinall and Payne, 2005) AR Report 27704
2004	Rimfire Minerals	22 silts, 278 soils, 40 rocks			(Simmons, 2004) AR Report 27589
2005	Cangold & Rimfire Minerals	50 silts, 350 soils, 391 rocks	17.4 line-km IP/Res	5 DDH (BTW): 656 m, 521 samples	(Baker and Simmons, 2006) AR Report 28151
2005	Barrick	848 rocks, 46 silts, 31 soils			(Mann and Newton, 2006) AR Report 28089; 28090; 28196
2005	Clive Aspinall				(Aspinall, 2006) AR Report 28057
2005	Barrick	29 rocks			(Mann and Newton, 2006) AR Report 28089; 28090; 28196
2006	Saturn Minerals	86 rocks		7 DDH: 1,347.1 m	(Mastalerz, 2007; Ostler, 2007) AR Report 29516; 28977
2006	Optima Minerals	26 rocks, 79 silts	Ground magnetics		(Mark, 2007) AR Report 29409
2006	Xplorer Minerals	118 soils	Ground IP & magnetics		(Mark, 2007) AR Report 29190
2006	Indico Tech.	129 rocks			(Aspinall, 2007) AR Report 29058
2007	Paget Minerals	133 rocks, 4 silts, 45 soils			(Bradford, 2007) AR Report 29345; 29395; 29431
2007	Nakina Resources				(Parvie and Mark, 2007) AR Report 29612
2007	Sungro Minerals				(Foreman, 2007) AR Report 29683
2007	DeCoors Mining Corp	420 soils			(Payie and Mark, 2007) AR Report 29612
2007	Rimfire Minerals	19 chip samples			(Duncan, 2008) AR Report 29771
2007	Rimfire Minerals	19 rocks			(Duncan, 2008) AR Report 29771
2008	Richfield Ventures	221 soils			(Greig, 2008) AR Report 30409
2008	Saturn Minerals	27 soils	Remote sensing		(Mark, 2008) AR Report 30456
2008	Nakina Resources	663 soils	Ground IP		(Mark, 2009) AR Report 31063
2008	Optima Minerals	99 soils			(Mark, 2009) AR Report 30835
2008	Richfield Ventures	379 rocks			(Tempelmen-Kluit, 2009) AR Report 30980
2008	Clive Aspinall	19 rocks, 10 silts, 90 soils			(Aspinall, 2009) AR Report 30661

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
2010	Constantine Metal Resources	26 rocks, 2 silts, 95 soils			(Greig, 2011) AR Report 31984
2010	Clive Aspinall	5 rocks, 10 silts			(Aspinall, 2011) AR Report 32184; 32511
2011	Paget Minerals			3 DDH (HQ/NQ): 1,005.8 m	(Volkert, 2011) AR Report 32560; 32561; 32562
2011	Chieftain Minerals			32 surface DDH (NQ): 12,532.38 m, 50 underground DDH (NQ): 18,625 m	(Coster and Armstrong, 2012; Armstrong, 2012) AR Report 33482; 33468
2011	Ocean Park Ventures	566 rocks, 2436 soils	Ground IP & magnetics Airborne EM & magnetics	42 DDH (NQ2/BTW): 8,377.84 m	(Clift, 2012; Clift and Zyla, 2012) AR Report 33489; 33269
2011	Gulfside Minerals	13 rocks, 20 soils	Remote sensing		(Burton, 2012) AR Report 32637
2011	Clive Aspinall				(Aspinall, 2012) AR Report 33388
2012	Colorado Resources	445 rocks, 2474 soils	Ground IP		(Dawson and Norris, 2012) AR Report 33664
2012	Optima Minerals				(Mark, 2012) AR Report 34484
2012	Nash Mehgji	257 soils	Ground IP and magnetics		(Mark, 2013) AR Report 34648
2012	Ocean Park Ventures	72 rocks			(Wilkins, 2013) AR Report 34047
2012	Eagle Plains Resources	49 rocks, 134 silts, 31 soils			(Gallagher, 2013) AR Report 33635
2013	Chieftain Metals		Ground IP & magnetics		(Armstrong, 2013) AR Report 34358
2013	Chieftain Metals		Ground IP	9 DDH (NQ): 3,540 m	(Armstrong, 2014) AR Report 35684
2013	Clive Aspinall, Martin Dawson	15 rocks			(Aspinall and Dawson, 2014) AR Report 34596
2014	IMGM Mining	83 rocks, 322 silts			(Yang, 2014) AR Report 35004
2015	Chieftain Metals			10 core samples	(Armstrong, 2015) AR Report 35684
2015	Clive Aspinall, Martin Dawson				(Aspinall, 2015) AR Report 35751
2015	IMGM Mining	31 rocks, 467 soils			(Yang, 2015) AR Report 35789
2015	DeCoors Mining Corp	209 soils			(Mark, 2016) AR Report 36045
2015	Centerra Gold	177 rocks, 4 silts, 250 soils	Ground IP & magnetics	11 DDH: 1,703.24 m	(Dawson and Gibson, 2016) AR Report 36037
2015	Andrew Molnar	7 rocks			(Strickland, 2016) AR Report 35998
2016	IMGM Mining	39 rock, 587 soils	Ground IP		(Yang, 2016; Yang, 2017) AR Report 36420; 37052; 37497
2016	DeCoors Mining Corp	26 rocks			(Mark, 2017) AR Report 36461
2017	Barry Hanslit	89 rocks, 9 soils	Ground magnetics		(Hanslit and Miller, 2017) AR Report 37092

Year	Operator	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
2017	J2 Syndicate	144 rocks, 17 silts, 45 soils			(Benz, 2017) AR Report 37087; 37144
2017	IMGM Mining	19 rocks, 27 soils			(Yang, 2018) AR Report 36420
2017	DeCoors Mining Corp	16 rocks, 57 soils			(Mark, 2018) AR Report 36941
2018	DeCoors Mining Corp	20 rocks			(Mark, 2019) AR Report 37796
2018	IMGM Mining			1 DDH (NQ): 289.9 m	(Yang, 2019) AR Report 37706

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Bedrock mapping in the Property area largely consists of regional 1:250,000 scale work completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (Souther, 1971). Portions of the northwestern and southeastern parts of the property (NTS 104K/11 and 1, respectively), have been mapped at 1:50,000 scale by the BC Geological Survey (Mihalnyuk et al., 1995; Bradford and Brown, 1993).

The Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane terranes, which in this region comprises the Stikine and Yukon-Tanana terranes (Figure 7-1). The region surrounding the Property is dominantly underlain by the Stikine terrane with minor tectonic slivers of the Yukon-Tanana terrane. Both of these terranes are intruded by several ages of plutonic suites and overlain by Jura-Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic overlap assemblages.

7.1.1 Yukon-Tanana terrane (?)

The oldest rocks in the region belong to the Whitewater metamorphic complex, which is characterized by Devonian to Mississippian quartz-rich graphitic schist, intercalated with quartzite and metabasite, minor marble, quartzofeldspathic schist, monzonitic orthogneiss and serpentinized ultramafic rocks (Mihalynuk et al., 1994). The complex outcrops at the westernmost edge of the Intermontane terrane, where it is extensively intruded by Mesozoic to Cenozoic magmatic rocks of the Coast plutonic complex. The Whitewater complex continues along strike from the Property to the northwest, where they may be equivalent to Yukon-Tanana terrane rocks in southern Yukon (Nelson et al., 2013). To the southwest of the Property these rocks quickly become consumed by the Coast Plutonic complex.

7.1.2 Stikine terrane

The Stikine terrane underlies much of northwest BC, east of the Coast Plutonic complex. The Stikine terrane in this region consists of Paleozoic through to Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by several magmatic suites of varying composition (Mihalnyuk et al., 1994). The Stikine terrane is believed to represent the onset of subduction along the western margin of the Intermontane terranes during the latest Devonian through to the Middle Jurassic (Nelson et al., 2013). The oldest rocks within the Stikine terrane belong to the Mississippian to Permian Stikine assemblage, which outcrops extensively along the eastern margin of the Coast plutonic complex, from southern Yukon to west-central BC (Monger, 1977; Mihalnyuk et al., 1994; Nelson et al., 2013). The Stikine assemblage consists of variably metamorphosed mafic to felsic volcanic flows and tuffs, intercalated with marble and limestone, volcaniclastic sandstone, breccia and chert (Mihalnyuk et al., 1994). It is likely that the Stikine assemblage was deposited on Yukon-Tanana rocks (or equivalent metamorphosed basement) as a response to subduction initiated during the latest Devonian. By the Middle Permian, subduction had ended, and with it, the accumulation of arc derived volcanic and magmatic rocks within Stikinia. Shortly after, west dipping subduction under the eastern margin of the Intermontane terranes began, eventually leading to the closure of the Slide Mountain ocean, a Paleozoic oceanic terrane that separated the Intermontane terranes from the western margin of Laurentia (Colpron et al., 2007). Another switch in subduction polarity occurred in the Late Triassic, resulting in the subsequent development of voluminous volcanic and magmatic rocks and the formation of an extensive arc system that dominates the rocks of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes (Nelson et al., 2013).

Late Triassic rocks within the Stikine terrane are represented by the Stuhini Group, a regionally extensive package of mafic to felsic volcanic flows, pyroclastic rocks and associated volcanically derived sedimentary rocks (Mihalnyuk, 1999). Locally the Stuhini Group has been separated into 2 belts– 1 is dominated by volcanic rocks, while the other comprises sedimentary rocks with lesser interbedded carbonates (Simmons et al., 2003). The upper part of the Stuhini Group is characterized by limestone overlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Sinwa Formation. A local boulder conglomerate found near the top of the Sinwa Formation is often regarded as separating the Stuhini Group from overlying Jurassic rocks (Mihalnyuk, 1999). Late Triassic quartz-monzonite and ultramafic rocks are found within the Stuhini Group and older Stikine assemblage.

7.1.3 Overlap Assemblages

Overlying the Triassic rocks of Stikinia in northern BC are Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse trough. The Whitehorse trough largely consists of Lower to Middle Jurassic clastic rocks of the Laberge Group, unconformably overlain by the Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Tantalus Formation. The Whitehorse trough is found from southern Yukon into northwestern BC and is believed to represent an Early to Middle Jurassic collisional, syn-orogenic piggyback basin developed on top of the Intermontane terranes during the beginning of northern Cordilleran orogenesis (Colpron et al., 2015).

Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary volcanic rocks are found in localized centres developed along the western margin of the Intermontane terranes, which include the Windy Table volcanoplutonic complex and the Sloko Group, respectively. The Windy Table complex is characterized by intermediate to felsic volcanic flows, tuffs and breccias and associated volcaniclastic rocks (Mihalnyuk, 1999). These rocks are found from southern Yukon into northwestern BC and may be correlative with similar Late Cretaceous volcanic rocks in west-central BC. Correlative sub-volcanic intrusions are common and deeper intrusions form several porphyry copper occurrences along the length of the western Intermontane terranes.

The early Tertiary Sloko Group volcanic rocks comprise intermediate to felsic volcanic flows, volcanic breccia, and tuffs. These rocks are found along the entire length of the western Intermontane terranes. In Yukon equivalent rocks are found within the Rhyolite Creek volcanoplutonic complex (Israel and Westberg, 2011). These early Tertiary volcanic complexes are the extrusive equivalent to the voluminous Paleocene intrusions of the Coast plutonic complex found at the boundary between the Intermontane terranes and the Insular terranes to the west.

7.2 Regional Structure

Several phases of deformation have affected the region. Paleozoic deformation and metamorphism are shown by the nature of the Whitewater metamorphic complex. This deformation is poorly constrained and at this time has not been directly linked to any one tectonic event. Early Jurassic compressional deformation is found throughout the western Intermontane terranes, where west and southwest directed thrusting has resulted in the burial of Triassic strata, as well as the exhumation of deeper rocks and formation of the Whitehorse trough. This is the timing of the onset of northern Cordilleran orogenesis and is attributed to the accretion of the Intermontane terranes to the western margin of Laurentia as well as the initial accretion of the Insular terranes to the western margin of the Intermontane terranes (van der Heyden, 1992; Nelson et al., 2013). Sinistral strike-slip faulting may have accompanied this event, as seen by sinistral oblique deformation along the King Salmon fault, found just north of the project area (Mihalnyuk et al., 2017). Sinistral transpressional tectonics occurred along the western margin of the Intermontane terranes from the Late Jurassic to the Early Cretaceous, with several sinistral strike-slip faults identified along the BC coast (Monger et al., 1994; Israel et al., 2006; Nelson et al., 2013). This was followed by Early to Late Cretaceous compressional tectonics that formed several thrust belts along the western Cordilleran margin and likely reactivated earlier formed thrusts (Crawford et al., 1987; Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994; Vice et al., 2020). Compressional tectonics gave way to dextral strike-slip faulting in the Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary, followed by extension and dextral transtensional faulting. Just north and west of the Property, the Llewellyn fault was the locus of dextral strike-slip deformation (Mihalnyuk et al., 2017).

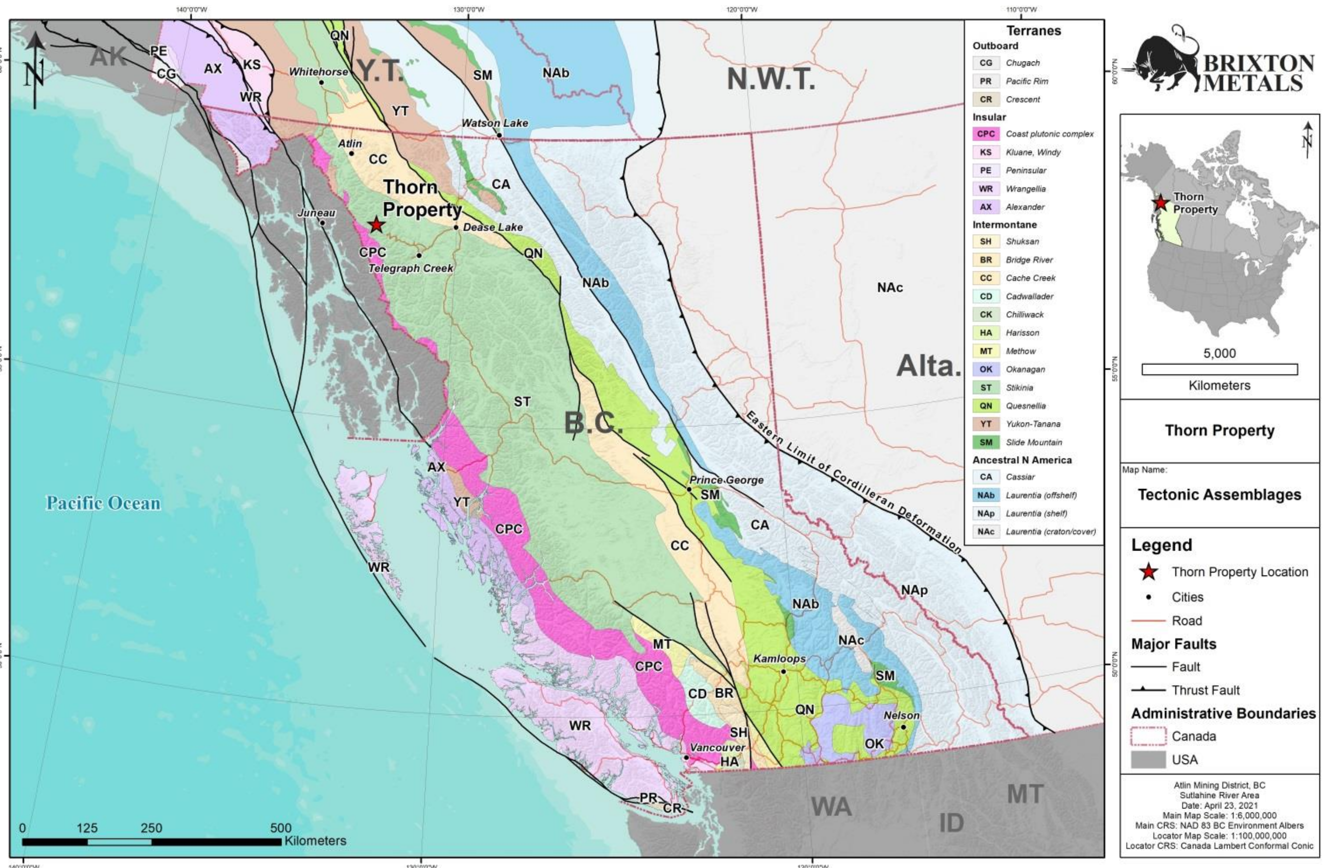


Figure 7-1: Thorn Porphyry Target Zones and Subzones

7.3 Regional Mineralization

The northwestern portion of Stikinia is host to arc assemblages that are cut by several coeval plutonic suites that span from the Late Triassic to the Middle Jurassic. The mineral endowment of these magmatic suites is demonstrated by the numerous porphyry, epithermal, and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits that contain Au, Ag, and Cu mineralization. Noteworthy examples of the deposit types in this portion of Stikinia are described in the following paragraphs.

Figure 7-2 illustrates the location of the Thorn Porphyry Target with respect to major deposits in the region, including Galore Creek, Red Chris, Schaft Creek, Snip Mine, Eskay Creek, Tulsequah Chief and Nickel Mountain. The following paragraphs provide information on properties within the northwestern part of British Columbia. This information is being provided to highlight the mineral endowment of northwestern BC. It is not being provided to state or imply that the issuer will obtain similar information on its own property.

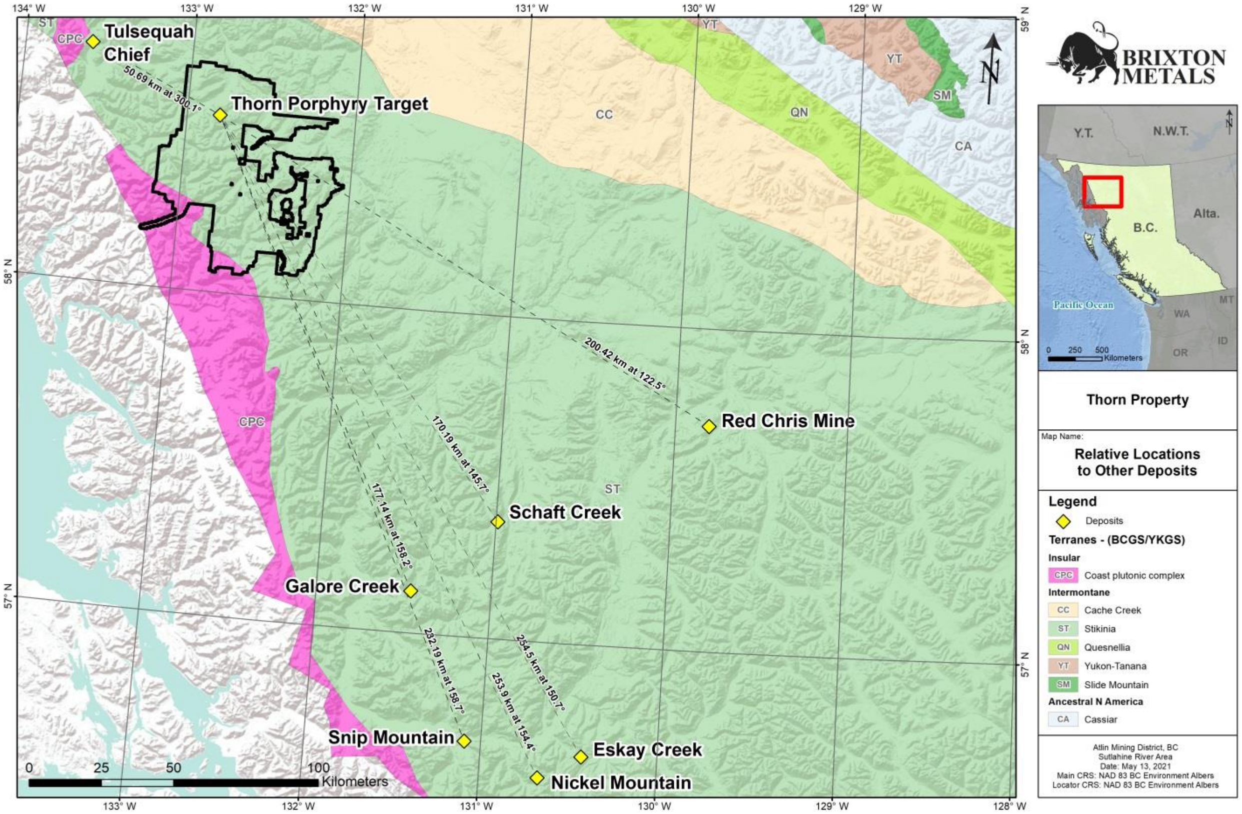


Figure 7-2: Thorn Porphyry Target Zones and Subzones

The Galore Creek deposit, located approximately 175 km southeast of the Thorn Porphyry Target, is classified as an alkalic Cu–Au–Ag porphyry deposit. The Reserves and Resources for Galore Creek are provided in Table 7-1 (Galore Creek Mining Corporation, Reserves and Resources, 2011).

Table 7-1: Galore Creek Reserves and Resources

Mineral Reserve Statement

Category	Tonnage (Million tonnes)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (Billion pounds)	Contained Au (Million ounces)	Contained Ag (Million ounces)
		Diluted Grade					
Proven	69.0	0.61	0.52	4.94	0.9	1.15	11.0
Probable	459.1	0.58	0.29	6.18	5.9	4.30	91.2
Total Proven and Probable	***528***	***0.59***	***0.32***	***6.02***	***6.8***	***5.45***	***102.1***

Effective Date 11 July 2011, Jay Melnyk, P.Eng.

Mineral Resource Table (exclusive of Reserves)

Category	Tonnage (Million tonnes)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (Billion pounds)	Contained Au (Million ounces)	Contained Ag (Million ounces)
Measured	39.5	0.25	0.39	2.58	0.22	0.50	3.27
Indicated	247.2	0.34	0.26	3.81	1.85	2.04	30.26
Total Measured and Indicated	**286.7**	**0.33**	**0.27**	**3.64**	**2.07**	**2.53**	**33.54**
Inferred	346.6	0.42	0.24	4.28	3.23	2.70	47.73

Effective Date 11 July 2011, G. Kulla, P.Geo.

The Red Chris Mine, located 200 km southeast of the Thorn Porphyry Target, is an alkalic to calc-alkalic Cu–Au–Ag porphyry deposit hosted in a Triassic stock that intrudes the Stuhini Group. The 2020 metals production was 88.3 million pounds Cu and 73,787 oz Au (Imperial Metals Corporation, Annual Mine Production, 2020).

The Schaft Creek porphyry Cu–Au–Mo–Ag deposit, located approximately 170 km southeast from the Thorn Porphyry Target, is hosted in volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. The Mineral Resource Statement for Schaft Creek is provided in Table 7-2 (Copper Fox Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate Update, 2021).

Table 7-2: Schaft Creek Mineral Resource Statement

		Average Value				Material Content			
	Mass	Cu	Au	Mo	Ag	Cu	Au	Mo	Ag
Category	Mt	%	g/t	%	g/t	million lb	million t. oz	million lb	million t. oz
Measured	176	0.32	0.22	0.018	1.46	1,262	1.28	71	8.26
Indicated	1,169	0.25	0.15	0.017	1.22	6,505	5.69	440	45.99
Total M&I	**1,346**	**0.26**	**0.16**	**0.017**	**1.25**	**7,767**	**6.97**	**511**	**54.25**
Inferred	344	0.17	0.11	0.013	0.84	1,303	1.18	96	9.28

Note: Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

The former Golden Bear Mine, which is surrounded by the southeastern portion of the Property, has been classified as either a mesothermal, low-sulphidation epithermal, or carbonate-hosted Au and Ag deposit. Table 7-3 below lists the reserves for the Golden Bear Mine (BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE 104K 079).

Table 7-3: Reserves for the Golden Bear Mine

Reserves calculated in 1987 for the Bear Main zone were as follows:

Category	Tonnes	Grams per tonne gold
Proven	847,140	13.60
Probable	369,190	7.54
Total	1,216,330	12.00

Mineable, diluted open pit and underground ore reserves were as follows:

Open pit	300,160	16.46
Underground	295,624	20.91
Total	595,784	18.51

The former Snip Mine, which lies about 230 km south-southeast of the Thorn Porphyry Target, produced approximately 1 M oz of Au from 1991 until 1999 at an average Au grade of 27.5 g/t (Skeena Resources, 2021). The Snip deposit is an auriferous southwest-dipping shear vein system; it is hosted within Upper Triassic Stuhini Group feldspathic metasediments that are intruded by Early Jurassic stocks and plutons.

The former Eskay Creek Mine, which lies 250 km southeast of the Thorn Porphyry Target, was the highest-grade Au mine in the world when in production. From 1994 to 2008, the mine produced 3.3 M oz of Au and 160 M oz of Ag at average grades of 45 g/t Au and 2,224 g/t Ag (Skeena Resources, 2021). It is described as a high-grade epithermal/VMS deposit.

Base-metal mineralization is hosted in the Tulsequah Chief VMS deposit, a past-producer of Cu and base metals located 50 km northwest of the Thorn Porphyry Target and hosted in arc-related bimodal volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Chieftain Metals Ltd., 2016); and in Garibaldi Resources' Nickel Mountain magmatic Ni massive sulphide deposit, located 250 km to southeast of the Thorn Porphyry Target (Garibaldi Resources Corp., 2021).

7.4 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by Paleozoic through to Tertiary strata, dominated by volcanic rocks with intercalated clastic sedimentary and carbonate rocks, and intruded by several ages of magmatic rock (Figure 7-3).

The oldest rocks in the area are early Devonian to Permian Whitewater complex, tentatively correlated with the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The Whitewater complex is found in the southernmost part of the Property, where it is faulted against the Stikine assemblage and the Windy Table volcanoplutonic complex and intruded by the Coast plutonic complex. The Whitewater complex consists of strongly metamorphosed and deformed quartz-rich graphitic schist intercalated with quartzite and metabasite, minor marble, quartzofeldspathic schist, monzonitic orthogneiss and serpentinized ultramafic rocks (Bradford and Brown 1993).

Mississippian to Permian Stikine rock assemblages are found throughout the Property, but are most common in the southern and eastern portions. The assemblage has an unknown stratigraphic relationship with the slightly older Whitewater complex, but may be stratigraphically overlying it and/or partially correlative with it. In the northern, and central part of the Property the Stikine assemblage is intruded by Late Triassic quartz-monzonite. The assemblage extends to the eastern portion of the Property where it is faulted against a large Late Triassic pluton. Large roof pendants of the Stikine assemblage are found within the Coast plutonic complex at the western and northwestern margins of the Property. The Stikine assemblage is characterized by variably metamorphosed mafic to felsic volcanic flows and tuffs intercalated with marble and limestone, volcaniclastic sandstone, breccia and chert.

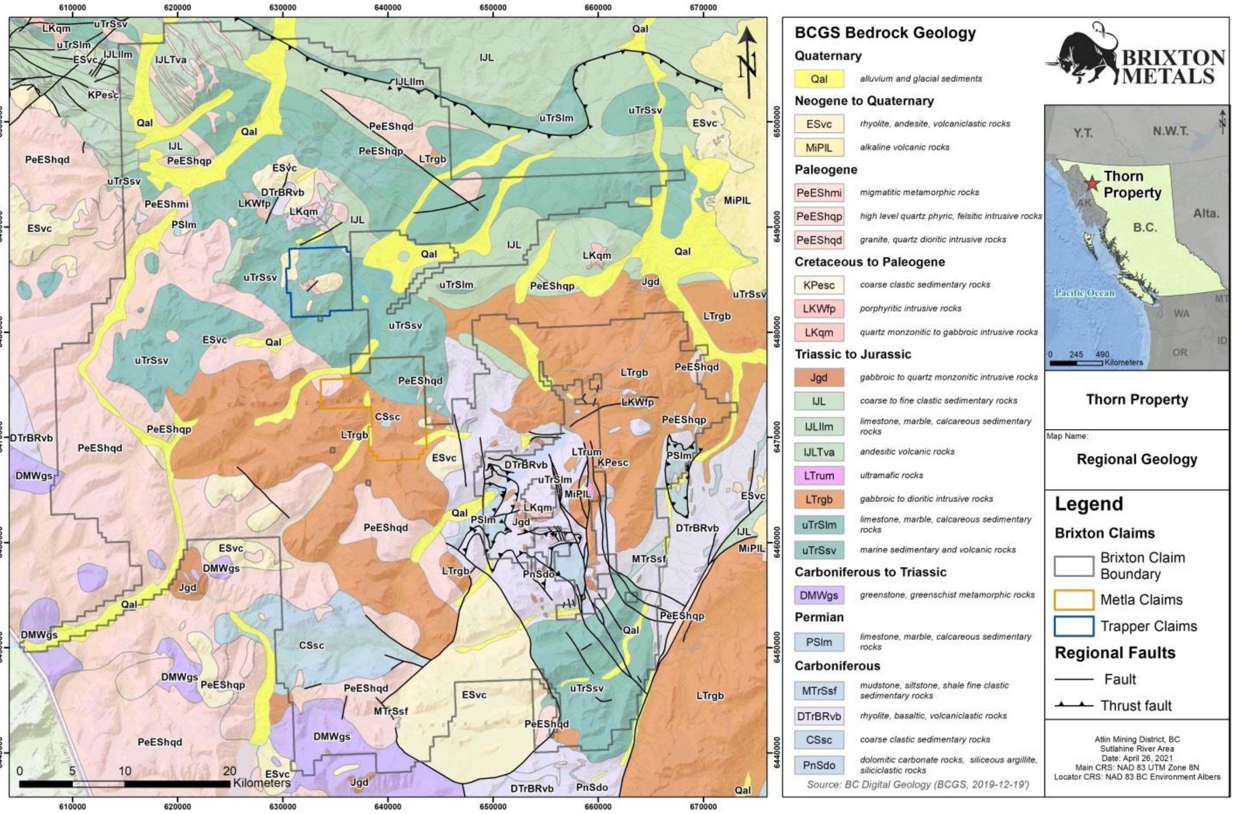


Figure 7-3: Property geology

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group is found in the southern and northwestern portions of the Property. In the south, the Stuhini Group unconformably overlies the Stikine assemblage and is faulted against the Late Cretaceous Windy Table volcanoplutonic complex. In the northwestern portion of the Property, the Stuhini assemblage overlies the Stikine assemblage and is intruded by Late Triassic and Tertiary plutonic rocks. Small exposures of Late Cretaceous Windy Table volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the Stuhini Group as do slivers of Jurassic Laberge Group. Within the Property boundary, the lower parts of the Stuhini Group consist of submarine mafic volcanic rocks that pass upwards into increasing amounts of interbedded conglomerate and siltstone (Simmons, 2005). The Sinwa Formation defines the upper parts of the Stuhini Group in the area and consists of 5 to 20 m of limestone and clastic sedimentary rocks that can be traced through the southern part of the Property. Dolomitization and skarnification is common within the calcareous rocks of the Sinwa Formation on the Property.

Very small amounts of the Jurassic Laberge Group are found on the Property and are generally confined to the northernmost portion, where they unconformably overlie rocks of the Stikine assemblage, the Stuhini Group and Triassic quartz monzonite. In this area, the Laberge Group consists of Lower Jurassic wacke, argillite, siltstone and minor conglomerate (Mihalnyuk et al., 2017). Various amounts of calcareous matrix are found in all rock types.

The Late Cretaceous Windy Table volcanoplutonic complex outcrops extensively in the west-central part of the Property and is found sporadically within a northwest-trending belt. Volcanic rocks of this complex unconformably overlie, and the magmatic phases intrude, all older rocks. Within the Property boundary, the Windy Table complex is characterized by a basal, cobble to boulder conglomerate with clasts of quartz-diorite to diorite, overlain by dacite and andesite tuff and lesser flows and volcaniclastic sandstone (Simmons, 2005). Flows become more prominent near the top as do pyroclastic deposits with welded lapilli-block and ash tuffs. The volcanic rocks can reach up to 1800 m in thickness. Coeval subvolcanic intrusions are common and often form vertical dykes that appear to be feeders to flow domes higher in the sequence. The intrusions include; biotite bearing, porphyritic diorite and monzonite; biotite and hornblende bearing monzonite to granodiorite; plagioclase megacrystic dykes; and rare aphanitic trachytic dykes (Simmons, 2005). Three intrusive bodies assigned to the Windy Table complex (Cirque Zone monzonite, Son of Cirque Stock, and Bungee monzonite-granodiorite) are roughly located along the contact between the Windy Table volcanic sequence and the underlying strata. The age of the Windy Table complex is ca. 86-80 Ma (Mihalnyuk, 2003; Simmons, 2005).

The Sloko Group is found within the Property; however, its extent is not well constrained because of the similarities to the older Windy Table complex. The only unequivocal Sloko Group is found in the northern part of the Property where it intrudes the Jurassic Laberge Group. The similarities between the Windy Table and Sloko Group in the field makes breaking out the younger volcanics difficult. Simmons (2005) reports finding less quartz in the Sloko Group and the younger rocks are rarely unaltered.

Several ages of magmatic rocks are found throughout the Property. The oldest intrusions are found in the east and central parts of the Property and are Late Triassic in age. These are characterized by variably altered quartz-monzonite, quartz-diorite and rare gabbro. Jurassic intrusions of the Fourth of July suite (ca. 168 Ma) occur in the east-central and west-central parts of the Property, where they form 3 to 4 m wide rhyodacite dykes.

The 98-88 Ma Thorn suite is found as a 3.5 by 1.5 km stock composed of quartz-plagioclase-biotite porphyritic quartz-diorite (Simmons, 2005). The stock is pervasively altered making it easily distinguishable from Late Cretaceous intrusions of the Windy Table complex. The Thorn Stock is the main host to mineralization in the Thorn Porphyry Target (Figure 6-2). Sericite associated with a mineralized hydrothermal breccia from the Oban Zone, with varying degrees of sericite-clay-ankerite alteration, was dated at 89.45±0.5 Ma (Simmons, 2005).

The most abundant magmatic rocks on the Property belong to the Tertiary Sloko-Hyder suite of the Coast plutonic complex. These rocks form a northwest-trending belt that encompasses the southwestern, western and northwestern portions of the Property. The Sloko-Hyder suite is characterized by medium-grained, biotite, hornblende quartz-diorite to granodiorite and are coeval with the Sloko Group volcanic rocks.

The lithologies present on the Property are listed in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Table of formations: Stratigraphy and Intrusive rocks (see Figure 7-3)

LATE CRETACEOUS TO PALEOCENE		
Sloko and Windy Table Volcanic and Plutonic rocks	ESva	Andesite volcanic rocks (may be Late Cretaceous)
	Esvf	Rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks (may be Late Cretaceous)
	PeEShgr	Granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks (may be Late Cretaceous)
	PeEShgp	High-level quartz phyric, felsic intrusive rocks (may be Late Cretaceous)
	LKWfp	Feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks (may include mid-Cretaceous Thorn suite)
LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC		
Laberge Group – Takwahoni Formation	lJLlst	Argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
LATE TRIASSIC		
Undifferentiated intrusive rocks	MLTrqd	Quartz-diorite, diorite and gabbro
UPPER TRIASSIC		
Upper Stuhini Group - Sinwa Formation	uTrSls	Limestone, bioherm/reef, marine sedimentary rocks
Lower Stuhini Group	uTrSs	Undivided sedimentary rocks
	uTrSsv	Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
MISSISSIPPIAN TO PERMIAN		
Stikine Assemblage	CSvc	Volcaniclastic
	PnSNa	Rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
	PnSdo	Dolomitic carbonate rocks
	PnSsv	Marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN		
Whitewater Complex	DMWgs	Quartz-rich graphitic schist, quartzite, metabasite, monzonitic orthogneiss, serpentized ultramafic

7.4.1 Surficial Geology

The surficial geology map available on the BC Geological Survey's MapPlace 2 website shows that most of the Property is underlain by bedrock. This surficial unit is capped in 3 areas by ice or snowpack that follow northeast-trending ridge lines. East of an approximate line connecting Trapper Lake with Tatsemenie Lake, the bedrock transitions into deposits of glacial blankets and veneers.

7.5 Structure

In 2013, a detailed structural study was carried out by SRK under contract to Brixton. The study used a combination of field mapping, geophysical and stereo-photo interpretation, oriented core logging, and 3D modelling. During this study, SRK identified broad northwest-plunging folds, apparently affecting all strata, and numerous brittle and ductile faults grouped into north-south (dextral), north northeast-South southwest (dextral), northeast-southwest (dextral), east-west (sinistral), and northwest-southeast (sinistral) sets. Figure 7-4 illustrates SRK's structural interpretation, with the main mineralized zones overlying geology.

SRK interpreted all structures on the Property to be the result of a single D_1 event characterized by northeast-southwest oriented maximum shortening. Under such a regime, the north-south dextral faults are the master faults, with north northeast-South southwest set representing P (synthetic) shears, northeast-southwest sets representing R (synthetic) shears, east-west representing P' (antithetic) shears, and northwest-southeast set representing R' (antithetic) shears. Synthetic shears have the same sense of motion as the master fault whereas antithetic shears have the opposite sense of displacement.

Outcrop-scale representations of this fault geometry were observed on the Property. Veins oriented northeast-southwest to north northeast-south southwest are fault-fill veins interpreted to have been formed as a combination of tensional veins and fault-fill veins along the favourably oriented R, and to a lesser extent, P shears.

An unnamed prominent north-striking fault juxtaposes the Thorn Stock against Stuhini Group strata just downstream from the confluence of Camp and La Jaune creeks. The apparent offset of the Thorn Stock suggests dextral displacement. Three northwest-striking fault zones extend from the north-striking dextral fault described above to the F Subzone, which lies northeast of the Oban Zone (Figure 6-2).

Near the confluence of La Jaune and Camp creeks a set of R shears have developed between the north-striking dextral fault and an inferred north-striking dextral fault northeast of the F subzone. Similarly, the Talisker Zone and remaining northwest-striking veins are also considered to represent R shears (and dilational veins as described above), controlled by an overall north-striking dextral system. The Lagavulan vein is interpreted as a P shear to the same system. The orientation of the La Jaune Fault is such that it could have been reactivated as an R' shear to the same event. This is supported by the limited evidence suggesting sinistral shear. The timing of this deformation event is constrained to the early Late Cretaceous, as faults are observed crosscutting the Windy Table Suite (as old as 85.5±0.7 Ma) and the Thorn Stock (93.3±2.4 Ma); also, high-sulfidation veins utilizing this fault network have been dated at 79.3 ± 1.4 Ma (Simmons, 2005).

Au and Ag mineralization identified to date occurs in areas of cross-faulting. The high degree of cross-faulting interpreted by SRK in 2013 provides for many exploration targets.

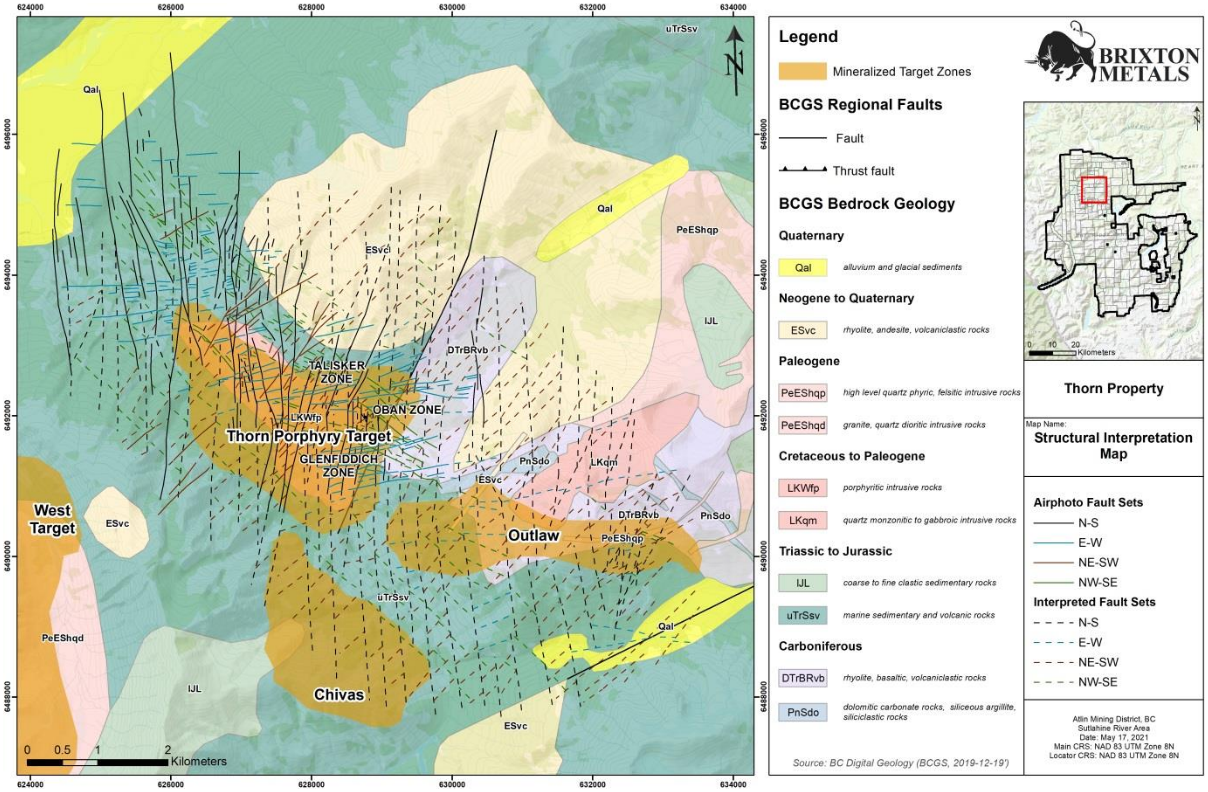


Figure 7-4: Structural interpretation

7.5.1 CHIVAS ZONE

The Chivas Zone was not included in SRK's 2013 study as it was first identified in 2014. In 2016, preliminary geological mapping identified major fracture and fault zones oriented north-south and northeast-southwest, which contain gossanous zones along their intersections. In 2017, a preliminary structural analysis of the Chivas Zone recognized 2 distinct vein orientations: northeast-southwest (Population A) and east-west (Population B).

The presence of slickenlines and grooves indicate that many veins are fault-fill shear veins, though shear sense could not be determined due to lack of kinematic indicators. Measured mesoscopic faults have a mean orientation that strikes southwest and dips steeply to the northwest. This orientation is comparable to that of vein Population A.

Due to the nature of the host rocks present at the Chivas Zone, only a small population of bedding data was collected. Though it would be improper to infer a regional fold-style based on minimal data, the bedding orientations locally exhibit an asymmetric closed-to-tight fold pattern that plunges gently to the east and verges to the south, suggesting that this may be the structural grain for the area.

Preliminary structural data collected at the Chivas Zone correlates well with the 2013 observations made by SRK for the remainder of the Property. Northeast-southwest oriented veins (Population A) correspond to the main mineralized fault-fill vein orientation observed by SRK, interpreted to represent R and locally P shears in a Riedel shear system. Both vein populations consist of polyphase quartz ±

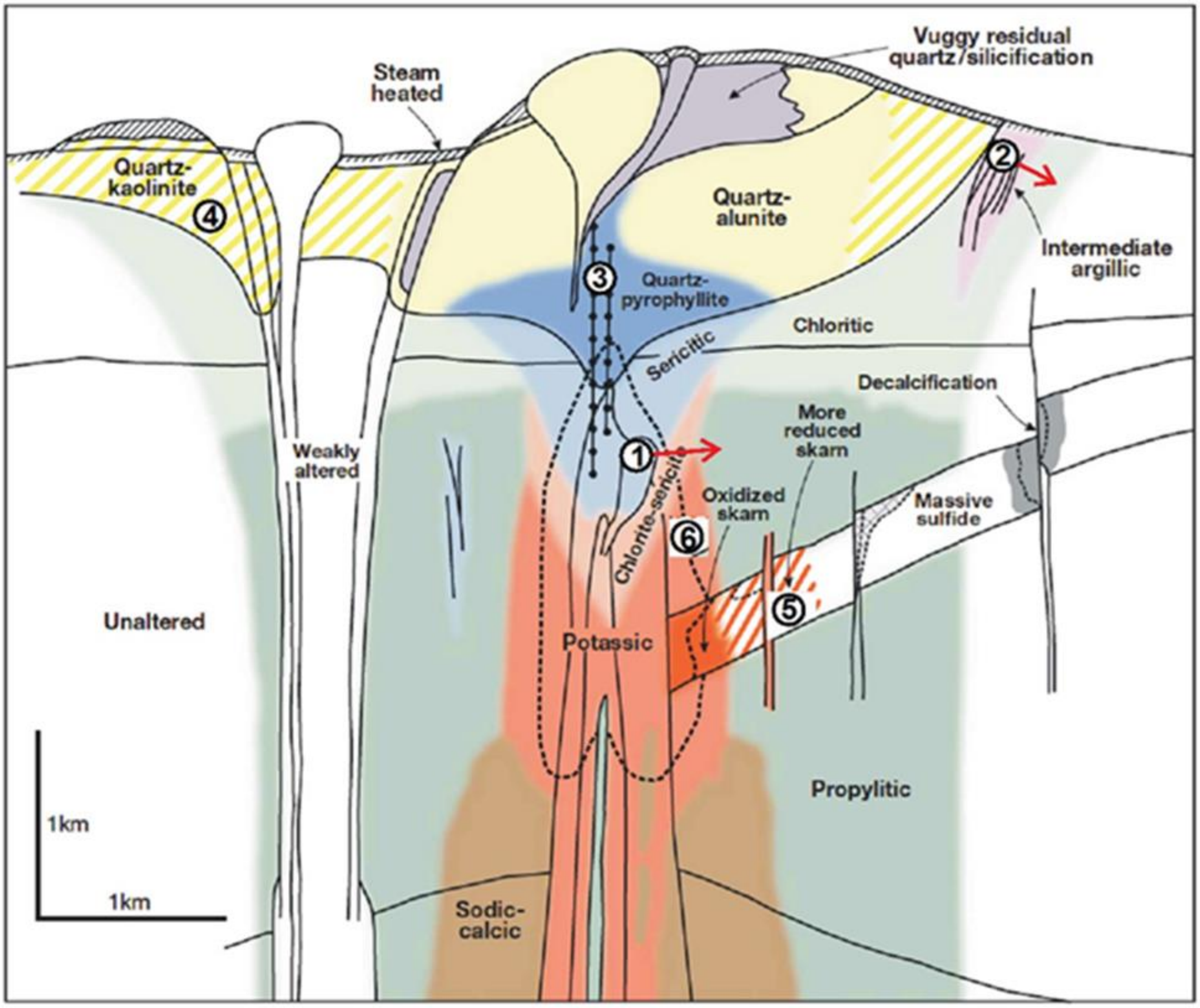
carbonate and carbonate veins that host a favourable sulphide mineralization assemblage of pyrite–galena–sphalerite ± chalcopyrite ± tetrahedrite observed throughout the Chivas Zone.

7.6 Alteration

Alteration assemblages observed at different prospects within the Thorn Porphyry Target indicate that they formed in the porphyry-epithermal environment:

- Within the Camp Creek drainage, the presence of chlorite, sericite, magnetite, and epidote suggests a link to deeper portions of the propylitic and phyllic alteration zones within a porphyry deposit model.
- The dominance of sericite and clay minerals at the Oban Zone suggest that it is located at the shallower depths of a porphyry system.
- Wall rock alteration adjacent to the pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins (i.e., “B Subzone”) have also been investigated by petrographic (Simmons, 2005), SEM (Lang and Thompson, 2003) and PIMA (Poliquin and Poliquin, 1998) methods. These have confirmed that away from a quartz–sulphide ± sulphosalt core, a zone of pyrophyllite–dickite–sericite, (± diaspore, alunite, rutile) occurs for up to 5 m. This alteration is generally confined to the planar fault structures that host the sulphide-sulphosalt veins, whereas the adjacent porphyry wall-rock is characterized by a weaker illite-kaolinite-smectite (sericite?) assemblage, with increasing amounts of chlorite observed outwards from the mineralized area.
- Alteration at the Chivas Zone reflects that of the propylitic, phyllic, and potassic zone in porphyry systems, which is confirmed by the observed style of mineralization. Similar alteration minerals are also seen at the Talisker Zone.
- The Outlaw and Glenfiddich zones both exhibit strong clay alteration throughout, which suggests an epithermal-type environment. The spatial distribution of these different prospects indicates the presence of a large porphyry system.

Figure 7-5 shows a schematic representation of alteration features associated with a porphyry-epithermal system. The figure is annotated with numbers identifying the interpreted environment of selected zones on the property.



Source: after Sillitoe, 2010

Figure 7-5: Hydrothermal alteration in porphyry-epithermal environments and setting of occurrences

1. *Transition from sericitic to chlorite–sericite to propylitic alteration observed at the Oban Zone*
2. *Transition from argillic to chloritic alteration observed around high to intermediate sulfidation veins*
3. *Quartz pyrophyllite alteration observed in the Glenfiddich Zone*
4. *Regional kaolinite and alunite as recorded by ASTER data*
5. *Semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite proximal to intrusions observed at the Outlaw Zone*
6. *Potassic and phyllic alteration as observed at the Chivas Zone*

7.6.1 Thorn Porphyry Target

Observations from drilling at the Thorn Porphyry Target (collectively the Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker zones plus numerous smaller Subzones) indicate that 2 distinct types of alteration are present and that they vary with depth. At the top of the diamond drill holes, alteration minerals are mostly selective biotite and chlorite with minor patchy epidote and clay minerals. At greater depths there is a sharp transition to locally strong pervasive silicification and magnetite alteration with local secondary biotite. Moderate sericite alteration that is selective or pervasive occurs throughout the hole. As outlined in

Lowell and Guilbert (1970), magnetite can occur in deep portions of the propylitic alteration zone of a porphyry deposit, suggesting that this prospect is likely positioned at the transition between the propylitic and phyllic alteration zone.

7.6.2 Oban Zone

The Oban Zone breccia is heterogeneously altered and locally contains fragments that show variable degrees of sericite-clay-ankerite alteration. The dominance of inner pyrophyllite-diaspore-dickite-rutile-alunite alteration, as well as the presence of local tin-bearing minerals (Simmons, 2004), indicates an initially hot, acidic hydrothermal system on the order of 250°C or greater (Henley and Ellis, 1983; Hedenquist et al., 2000). An outward decreasing temperature and acidity gradient observed for this system is evident in the presence of the outer zones of illite-smectite-chlorite-sericite-dominated alteration, which favors lower temperatures of formation (~200°C) as well as more neutral pH fluid conditions.

This suggests an outward transition from sericitic-ankerite alteration, through chlorite-sericite alteration, to propylitic alteration as indicated at Point 1 in Figure 7-6. These alteration assemblages are associated with intergrown and banded massive sulphide, consisting of pyrite, sphalerite, ankerite, chalcopyrite, and galena.

7.6.3 Glenfiddich Zone

The Glenfiddich Zone contains vuggy quartz veins and breccias within intense pyrophyllite ± quartz ± sericite ± orthoclase alteration, suggesting this zone may be within the quartz-pyrophyllite alteration zone of a porphyry system, as shown as Point 3 on Figure 7-6.

7.6.4 Talisker Zones

Alteration minerals at the Talisker Zone include pervasive sericite with an overprint of patchy to pervasive chlorite. Selective potassium-feldspar, biotite, as well as patchy clay alteration (often pyrophyllite) occur locally. This alteration assemblage would indicate that this zone is located in the phyllic alteration zone of a porphyry system, likely at Point 1 in Figure 7-6. A lack of sulphide-bearing veins would suggest that this zone is distal to the high-grade core of the system.

The Glenfiddich Zone contains vuggy quartz veins cross-cutting intense pyrophyllite ± quartz ± sericite ± orthoclase alteration suggesting this zone is located near the Point 3 in the schematic of Figure 7-6. The Glenfiddich Zone contains a broad halo of intense pyrophyllite alteration around the breccia-vein alteration zone, suggesting that this area may be located within the quartz pyrophyllite alteration zone of a porphyry system.

7.6.5 Chivas Zone

At the Chivas Zone, Stuhini Group mafic volcanic rocks exhibit early propylitic alteration consisting of pervasive chlorite–epidote–hematite that pre-dates the structurally controlled carbonate–quartz–pyrite-dominated alteration assemblage which is locally associated with polymetallic mineralization.

Later alteration is zoned with respect to a feldspar porphyry stock (Chivas Porphyry) and a fine-grained felsic intrusive phase of similar composition:

- Isolated patches of quartz–sericite–pyrite and weak sericite–pyrite zones are observed in the main felsic stock and locally in the Stuhini host rocks. Minor silicified zones, locally associated with illite–sericite alteration, accompany coarse-grained quartz veins and stockwork zones hosted within, and proximal to, the Chivas Porphyry.
- A 200 to 300 m zone of chlorite-, epidote- and hematite veinlets, with more localized potassic and carbonate alteration, extends outwards from the Chivas Porphyry. Carbonate alteration observed in these zones is also locally concentrated within an extensive, northeast-southwest to dominantly north-northwest to south-southeast trending carbonate breccia zone that has a mapped extension of 1200 m throughout the western portion of the Chivas Zone. Here, host rocks are intensely brecciated, infilled, and completely replaced by carbonate. Ankerite is the dominant carbonate mineral observed at the Chivas Zone, with lesser calcite and locally abundant pyrolusite.

Beyond the main carbonate trend, carbonate-rich alteration zones are also associated with carbonate–quartz–barite-filled shears. These alteration zones appear spatially related to the main carbonate breccia/replacement zone and appear to overprint the early propylitic alteration.

7.6.6 Outlaw Zone

The Outlaw Zone alteration assemblages resemble that of a possible skarn system. The dominant alteration assemblage observed at this zone consists of illite, silica (as broad hornfels), quartz stockwork and veinlets, actinolite and carbonate, which is locally associated with kaolinite.

ASTER alteration mapping (Posescu and Thompson, 2012) at a regional scale identified a broad zone of illite, alunite, and kaolinite alteration within Windy Table volcanic rocks in the upper Amarillo Creek area, as well as alunite in the area of the Outlaw Zone. This may correspond to the quartz–kaolinite and quartz–alunite alteration zones typical of a lithocap, as represented in points 3-4 on Figure 7-6. Occurrences of semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite proximal to intrusions could suggest a skarn environment; however, the alteration mineralogy and an absence of calcareous host rocks do not necessarily support this theory.

7.6.7 Trapper Gold Zone

At the Trapper Gold Zone, alteration varies from chlorite-dominated to iron-carbonate dominated with localized silicified zones. The iron-carbonate zone measures approximately 3 km long and 1 km wide and affects the andesitic lapilli tuff, tuff breccia, dioritic intrusions and extrusive equivalents, as well as basaltic rocks. This zone extends northwest along trend but remains largely under-investigated and unmapped. This alteration zone is also open to the southeast.

7.6.8 Conclusions

The pyrophyllite-diaspore-dickite-rutile-alunite assemblage corresponds to temperatures of formation of approximately 250°C and is consistent with acidic fluid conditions (Henley and Ellis, 1983; Hedenquist et al., 2000). By contrast, an illite-smectite-chlorite assemblage is favoured at lower temperature (~200°C) and more neutral conditions. Thus, the alteration mineralogy surrounding the high sulphidation-style veins records positive temperature gradient towards, and decrease in acidity away from the veins, which indicates wall-rock buffering of acidic fluids. Such systematics in alteration mineralogy can provide a vector towards mineralization. The changes in alteration described above occur over a short distance; however, broader-scale alteration zonation can also provide a vector (e.g., a down-temperature gradient from illite to illite-smectite to smectite). Overall, the alteration observed within and adjacent to the Thorn Porphyry Target correlates well with the alteration model of a porphyry-epithermal system, as illustrated in Figure 7-5.

7.7 Property Mineralization

The Property encompasses a large area that includes 64 mineral occurrences hosting varying types of mineralization. Work by Brixton has focused mainly on occurrences concentrated within the Thorn Porphyry Target near the confluence of Camp and La Jaune creeks. This area is underlain by the Thorn Stock and encompasses surface and subsurface mineralization. Within the Thorn Porphyry Target there are three distinct zones (Oban, Talisker, and Glenfiddich), and a number of smaller surface showings, or Subzones, as listed in Table 7-5.

7.7.1 Minfile Occurrences

Sixty-four Minfile occurrences lie within the Property (Table 7-5) and Figure 7-6 shows their location.

Table 7-5: Minfile Occurrences

Minfile Number	Minfile Name	Status	Commodities
104K 018	THORN A	Showing	Cu-Ag-Au-Pb-Ba
104K 027	LC 2	Showing	Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cd
104K 028	MAD	Showing	Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn-Au-As
104K 029	BS - J	Showing	Cu-Mo
104K 030	CIRQUE	Prospect	Cu-Mo-Ag
104K 031	THORN	Prospect	Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn-Au-Pb
104K 035	BING	Prospect	Cu-Mo-Ag-Au-Pb-Zn
104K 039	ORO	Showing	Cu-Au
104K 063	TUN	Showing	Cu-Mo
104K 064	HOPE	Showing	Ag-Pb-Zn-Mo
104K 073	GRIZ	Showing	Au-Pb-Zn-Ag
104K 078	TRAPPER (INLAW)	Prospect	Pb-Au-Ag-Cu-Zn
104K 083	EAST OUTLAW	Prospect	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu
104K 093	SECOND CREEK	Prospect	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 099	HIGHLINER	Showing	Ag-Cu-As-Sb
104K 100	ORO 4	Showing	Au
104K 101	TAN 3	Showing	Cu-As
104K 102	TAN 4	Showing	Ag-Cu-Au
104K 103	TAN	Showing	Cu-Ag-Au
104K 110	FULL	Showing	Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn
104K 112	TARDIS	Showing	Fluorite
104K 114	GRIZ 3	Showing	Ag-Pb-Zn-Au
104K 115	EMU	Showing	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn
104K 116	CAMP CREEK CORRIDOR	Prospect	Ag-Au-Cu-Sb-Pb-Zn
104K 119	MUSE	Showing	Cu-Ag
104K 121	DB	Showing	Cu-Ag-Au
104K 123	RO	Showing	Cu
104K 124	JON	Showing	Au
104K 125	DOT	Showing	Cu-Ag
104K 131	BALVENIE	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 132	CRAGGANMORE	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 133	TALISKER	Developed Prospect	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 145	BRYAR	Showing	Au-Zn-Ag
104K 146	SUTL	Showing	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn
104K 149	OKSARAH	Showing	Cu-Ag
104K 152	EAST ANT DIORITE	Showing	Cu-Mo-Ag-Au
104K 153	SKARNFACE	Showing	Cu-Ag-Au
104K 156	DIAL	Showing	Cu-Ag
104K 158	PARK 13	Showing	Cu
104K 159	HANK	Showing	Pb-Ag-Zn
104K 160	BORGE	Showing	Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag
104K 161	METLA	Prospect	Au-Ag-Cu-Pb
104K 162	TUNJONY LAKE	Showing	Cu-Ag-Au
104K 163	DAISY	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn
104K 166	BING SKARN	Showing	Cu-Mo-Zn-Ag-Au
104K 167	THORN G	Showing	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu

Minfile Number	Minfile Name	Status	Commodities
104K 168	OBAN	Developed Prospect	Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu
104K 169	THORN C	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 170	I ZONE	Prospect	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 172	LAGAVULIN	Showing	Au-Ag-Zn
104K 173	COPPER RIDGE	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu-Zn
104K 174	WINDOW	Showing	Cu-Ag
104K 175	WEST RIDGE	Prospect	Au-Ag
104K 176	TRAPPER (OUTLAW)	Showing	Cu-Au-Ag-Zn
104K 179	CUTTY SARK	Showing	Au-Ag-Zn-Cu
104K 180	CHIVAS	Prospect	Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu
104K 181	SUTLRIDGE	Showing	Ag-Au-Cu
104K 183	MOTHERLODE 2	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 186	GLENFIDDICH	Developed Prospect	Au-Ag-Cu
104K 188	BUNGEE	Showing	Zn
104K 190	MOTHERLODE 1	Showing	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn
104K 191	K ZONE	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn
104K 192	SON OF CIRQUE	Showing	Au-Ag-Sb
104K 193	RTA-2	Showing	Au-Ag-Cu

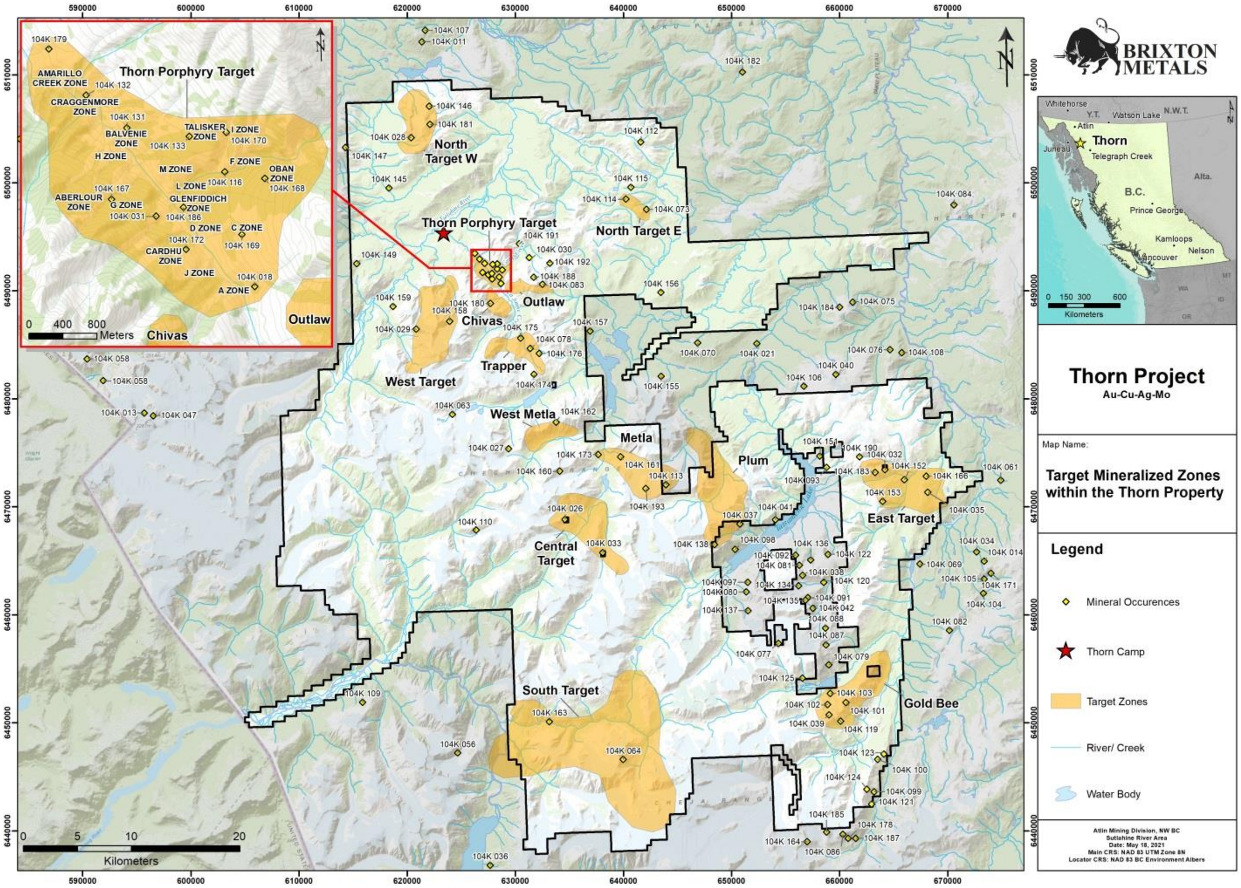


Figure 7-6: Minfile occurrences, targets, zones and subzones on the Property

The following types of mineralization are present on the Property:

- Precious metal-rich polymetallic diatreme breccia
- Au–Ag–Cu–Pb–Zn high- to low-sulphidation veins
- Intrusion-related sediment-hosted Au–Ag mineralization
- Cu–Au–Mo porphyry mineralization.

Table 7-6 lists the targets, zones and subzones as defined by work on the Property. Most of the work by Brixton has focused on the Thorn Porphyry Target, which is underlain by the Thorn Stock and encompasses surface and subsurface mineralization (Figure 6-2 and Figure 7-7).

Table 7-6: List of targets, zones and subzones

Targets	Zones	Subzones
Thorn Porphyry Target	Oban	
	Glenfiddich	
	Talisker	
		MP Vein
		A
		C
		D
		F
		G
		H
		I
		J
		L
		M
		Balvenie
		Tamdhu
		Cardhu
		Craggenmore
		Lagavulan
		Amarillo Creek
North Target W		
North Target E		
Outlaw		
Chivas		
West Target		
Trapper		
West Metla		
Metla		
Central Target		
Plum		
East Target		
South Target		
Gold Bee		
Aberlour		
	Cirque Zone	

7.7.2 Thorn Porphyry Target

Figure 7-7 illustrates the geology, mineralization and diamond drill hole collars in the Thorn Porphyry Target and surrounding zones

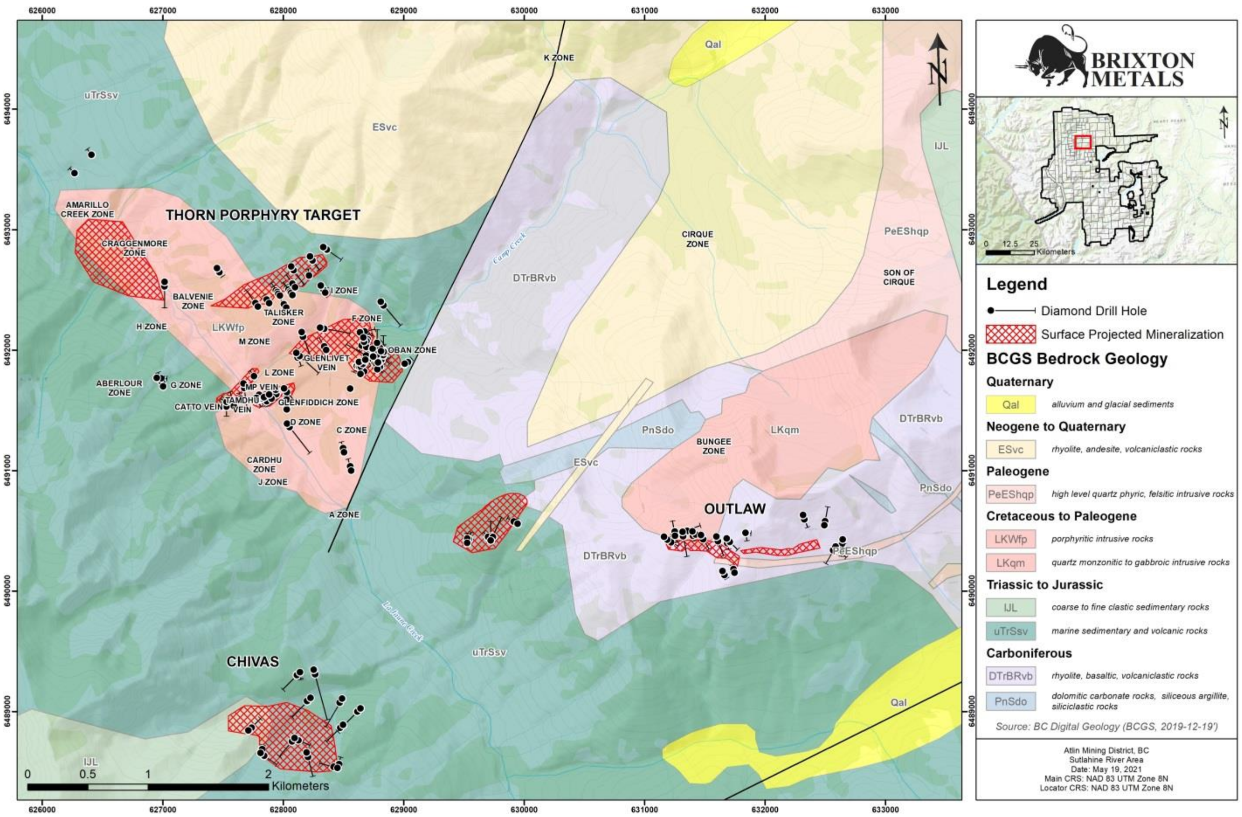


Figure 7-7: Map of the Thorn Porphyry Target and surrounding zones

In 2019, THN19-162 tested the Thorn Porphyry Target at depth. THN19-162 intersected pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite in porphyry-style veins starting at a vertical depth of 320 m. Cu and Mo grades increased with depth. The drill hole was terminated in mineralization due to the early onset of winter.

This area was followed up in 2020 with additional diamond drilling after the completion of an IP survey. Similar changes in mineralization styles, reflecting the transition between the epithermal and porphyry environments, were observed around 300 m depth in 3 deep drill holes (THN20-180, THN20-181, and THN20-182). THN20-181 intersected significant Cu mineralization (0.189% Cu over 439.42 m) from 518 m to 957.42 m, which was the end of hole. Cu-bearing veins are mainly hosted in coarse-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry with enclaves of mafic volcanic rocks. Overall, porphyry-type vein density and Cu grades gradually increased with depth, with chalcopyrite as the dominant sulphide. THN20-181 ended in hydrothermal breccia mineralized with chalcopyrite in the matrix (0.775% Cu over 6.22 m from 951.20 to 957.42 m depth)

Photo 7.6.2-1 – Thorn Porphyry Target, THN20-182 at 771.54 m

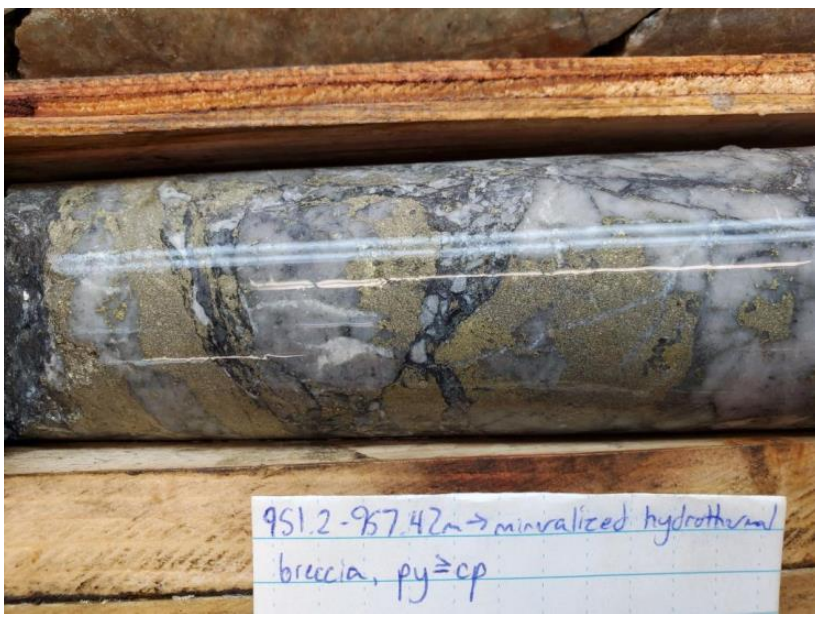


Photo 7.6.2-2 – Thorn Porphyry Target, THN20-181 at 951.4 m

7.7.3 Oban Zone

The Oban Zone is interpreted as a magmatic-hydrothermal diatreme breccia. The breccia forms a circular body, approximately 300 m in diameter, enclosed in the Thorn Stock (Figure 7-8). Polymetallic Ag–Au–Pb–Zn–Cu mineralization is hosted within the breccia matrix.

The most abundant breccia contains subangular-to-rounded and well-rounded (milled) fragments almost entirely composed of fine- to medium-grained quartz-diorite porphyry with altered biotite ± feldspar ± quartz phenocrysts and lesser altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Breccia matrix consists of rock flour or fine-grained igneous material of the same composition. A second breccia phase commonly observed contains subangular to subrounded polymictic fragments of light grey highly siliceous fine-grained material in a matrix of rock flour and/or sand-sized fragments.

Photo 7.6.3-1 – Oban Zone, THN19-150 at 158.08 m

The third breccia phase is a crackle breccia, which is a fragmented diorite porphyry showing very little transport of fragments. Fractures cross-cutting the crackle breccia are commonly filled with sulphides/sulphosalts and transitions between breccia phases are generally gradational. The breccia is generally silica-poor and ankerite-sericite rich.

Drilling in 2019 intersected clasts containing mineralized porphyry-style veins below 420 m depth in THN13-121. The relogging of THN13-121 identified A-type porphyry veins in the last 8 m of the drill hole, suggesting the drill holes was vectoring towards a previously unrecognized porphyry centre. The limits of the diatreme breccia in the Oban Zone are currently poorly constrained. Another breccia was intersected in THN11-59 and THN19-163 in the Talisker Zone, which lie 1 km and 500 m north, respectively of the Oban Zone

7.7.4 Glenfiddich Zone

The Glenfiddich Zone is located immediately east of the confluence of Camp and La Jaune creeks. Here, several outcrops show northeast-striking zones of intense silicified zones (vuggy-silica or brecciated-vein) cutting highly altered Thorn Stock. Abundant vugs, up to 50 cm across are present but no euhedral quartz. Vugs appear to have formed by the weathering out of sulphides leaving a residual yellow stain, as vugs in drill core are filled with sulphides and sulphosalts (pyrite, tetrahedrite, enargite). Drilling at Glenfiddich Zone in 2014 extended the strike of the zone and confirmed the historical drill results. Drilling at Glenfiddich Zone in 2019 intersected porphyry style mineralization in THN19-162.

THN19-162 intersected near surface, low-grade base metal mineralization including: 0.19 g/t Au, 7.97 g/t Ag, 0.20% Pb and 0.39% Zn over 9.00 m from 34.00 to 43.00 m depth, and 0.16 g/t Au, 7.29 g/t Ag, 0.13% Pb and 0.25% Zn over 13.00 m between 97.00 to 110.00 m. Porphyry-style mineralization occurred in the deeper portion of the drill hole, with 0.16 g/t Au, 0.16% Cu, 0.011% Mo and 1.90 g/t Ag over 230.82 m from 323.00 to 553.82 m depth, including 0.21% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo and 2.43 g/t Ag over 91.00 m starting at 425.00 m, 0.22% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo and 2.59 g/t Ag over 59.25 m starting at 456.75 m, and 0.29% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 0.017% Mo and 3.44 g/t Ag over 8.00 m starting at 470.00 m. Sulphide mineralization is hosted in a diorite porphyry phase of the Thorn Stock and is generally disseminated; however, at depths greater than 320 m, sulphides are hosted in porphyry-style veins. THN19-162 ended in low-grade mineralization.

7.7.5 Talisker Zone

The Talisker Zone was first identified by drilling a blind IP chargeability anomaly in 2004 (Baker, 2005). This zone can be defined as a northeast-striking high-sulfidation vein corridor entirely covered by Quaternary till and Windy Table volcanic rocks (Awmack, 2012). Mineralization consists of pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins hosted in planar fault structures. The zone has been successfully drill-tested over a strike length of 600 m and is still open to the northeast. THN11-15 yielded results up to 1.41 g/t Au over 49.78 m (Awmack, 2012).

In 2019, THN19-161 was drilled at the Talisker Zone to test the down-dip extension of the mineralization intersected in THN11-15. Sulphide mineralization was disseminated, and vein-hosted and noteworthy intervals included 0.17 g/t Au over 14.00 m, from 30.00 to 44.00 m depth, and 0.11 g/t Au over 8.00 m, from 275.00 to 283.00 m depth.

7.7.6 Chivas Zone

The Chivas Zone was first identified in 2014 by a single 700 m soil line, which returned values up to 11,000 ppb Au-in-soil (Angen et al., 2014). The Chivas Zone is a broad Au-in-soil anomaly, measuring approximately 3.5 km long and up to 2 km wide that remains open in several directions (Schwab et al., 2017). The area is underlain by the favourable Stuhini Group volcanic rocks and is proximal to the interpreted “Red-Line” unconformity that separates Jurassic clastic sediments from Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic rocks.

Anomalous soils have a strong Au–Ag–Te ± Cu ± Mo signature and single samples have returned up to 16,700 ppb Au-in-soil (Schwab et al, 2017).

The main north-south fracture zone, identified in 2016, is up to 25 m wide and contains a sulphide assemblage of magnetite–pyrite–galena ± chalcopyrite ± tetrahedrite–tennantite-stibnite-bornite-malachite and limonite associated with quartz-carbonate veins.

Mineralization assemblages observed at surface within the Chivas Zone can be subdivided into the 3 following groups:

- **Disseminated pyrite and pyrite-bearing stringer veins.** This is the most common type of mineralization style at the Chivas Zone. Stuhini Group rocks can contain up to 15% pyrite as disseminations, fracture-fills, aggregates, clots, and veins as well as pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in zones of abundant disseminated pyrite. Up to 40% pyrite occurs as replacement near the main felsic porphyry intrusion (informally called the Chivas Porphyry). These zones are characterized by bright orange-yellow gossans and contain abundant limonite and jarosite.

- **Vein-hosted polymetallic sulphide mineralization.** Shear-hosted quartz veins and quartz ± carbonate breccia systems contain up to 15% galena, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite, 2% sphalerite, and 1% tetrahedrite. The carbonate ± pyrite-rich veins and breccias show a relatively late pulse of quartz–sulphide veining as lenses along the outer margins of carbonate-filled shears.

- **Disseminated pyrite–chalcopyrite ± polymetallic quartz stockwork veins.** This mineralization style, the least common one, is confined to a 75 m wide northwest-southeast trending corridor centered along the Chivas Porphyry. It is spatially related to a local alteration zone proximal to the intrusion. These veins are thin (< 5mm), closely spaced (up to 40 veins/m), consist of fine-grained granular quartz, and generally contain pyrite–chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite–galena–tetrahedrite.

A 2 m wide west-southwest dipping quartz-breccia system located in the northwest portion of the Chivas Zone exhibits multiple generations of quartz veining as well as late calcite infill and crystalline quartz and manganese oxide along fractures. This breccia system, forming anastomosing stockwork-style veining, is mineralized with 1% disseminated pyrite and <1% combined sphalerite and galena. Quartz-rich polymetallic veins are locally associated with increased silicification of the adjacent wall rock.

Photo 7.6.6-1 – Chivas Zone, THN19-156 at 409 m

7.7.7 OUTLAW ZONE

The Outlaw Zone refers to a clastic sediment-hosted Au zone with a large Au-in-soil geochemical anomaly associated with a strong magnetic gradient. Two holes drilled in 2019 intersected significant Au ± Ag mineralization hosted in strongly altered and silicified siltstone, granodiorite, and rhyodacite. Mineralization consists of semi-massive, disseminations, and veinlets of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and lesser chalcopyrite.

Au is associated with pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization, rarely with only pyrrhotite. Elevated Ag, As, Pb, and Bi (± Sb ± Te) are associated with Au mineralization. The highest Au values often occur near lithological contacts and at the margins of pyrite mineralization fronts. Evidence for several generations of hydrothermal activity at the Outlaw Zone is present in the form of brecciated quartz veins/vuggy quartz concentrated along an approximately 5 m wide shear zone that strikes northwest and dips steeply to the northeast.

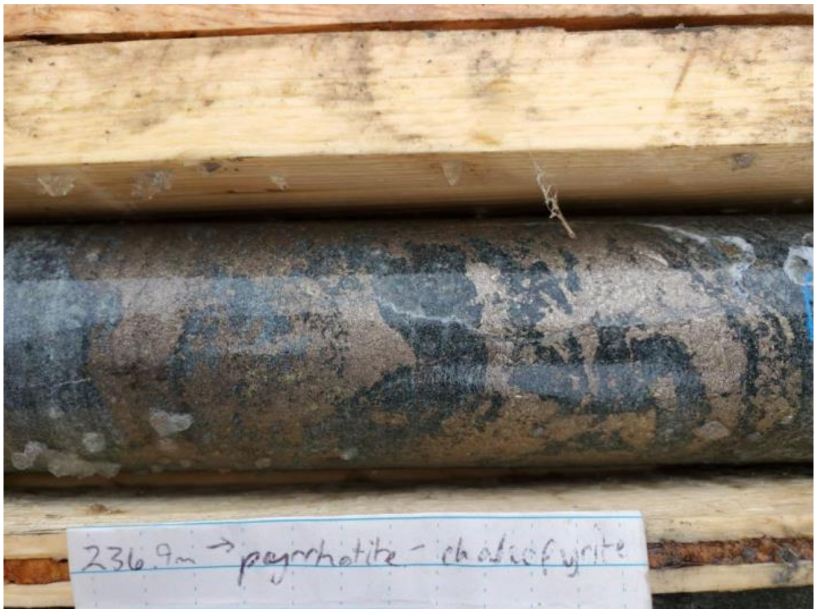


Photo 7.6.7-1 – Outlaw Zone, THN20-173 at 236.9 m

7.7.8 Trapper Gold Zone

Mineralization observed at the Trapper Gold Zone is dominated by auriferous sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and stockwork that locally contain visible Au. This mineralization style is speculated to be related to, and partially hosted within, a small dioritic intrusion and associated sills that extend from the central portion of the showing. Sulphides observed in veins include pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and lesser arsenopyrite. Local malachite staining is also observed within andesitic lapilli tuff and basaltic units that straddle the boundaries of the central diorite intrusion. Andesitic lapilli tuff and basaltic rocks of the Stuhini Group also host significant networks of auriferous quartz-carbonate stockwork veining at surface and at depth.

7.7.9 Metla Zone

Mineralization at the Metla Zone, located to the southeast of the Trapper Gold Zone, consists mostly of chalcopyrite–pyrite +/- bornite-bearing quartz veins that are dominantly hosted in potassic-altered foliated felsic intrusive rocks and locally in volcanic rocks. Trench sampling by Cominco in 1989 returned values of up to 4.6 g/t Au over 9 m.

7.7.10 Aberlour Zone

The Aberlour Zone represents a high-grade Au target defined by values in rock and chip samples ranging from 6.91 to 57.38 g/t Au. The mineralization is hosted in a 1 to 4 m wide structurally controlled quartz-sulphide zone that is hosted in mafic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. The zone is partly exposed in a recessive drainage, trends northwest-southeast, and dips steeply.

In 2004, a chip sample returned up to 57 g/t Au and 89 g/t Ag over 2 m. In 2016, a chip sample returned 19.39 g/t Au and 136 g/t Ag over 1 m. Sulphide mineralization is dominated by pyrite-tetrahedrite (-tennantite?) ±galena associated with silicified hydrothermal breccia.

8 Deposit Types

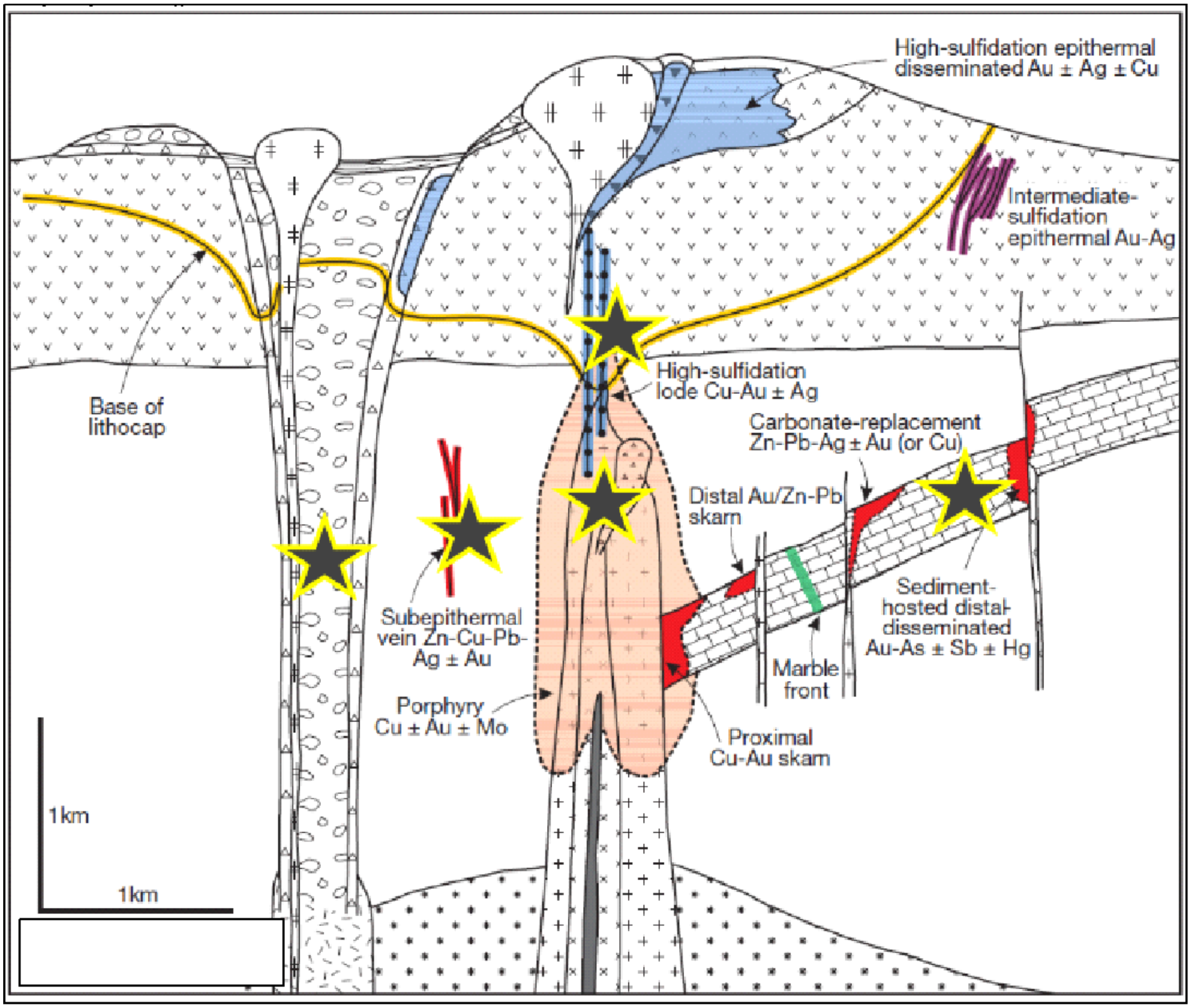
The Property is interpreted to host several mineralization styles related to porphyry and epithermal environments. These 2 categories (porphyry and epithermal) are interpreted as endmembers of a continuum of mineralizing environments: porphyry deposits, forming at depth, give rise to magmatic and hydrothermal activity that can form other related deposit types depending on the setting and the composition of the host rocks. Epithermal deposits form at or near the surface, the distal expression of that magmatic and hydrothermal activity.

The various deposit types reflect the range of mineralizing settings and processes occurring in these environments. Figure 8-1 provides a schematic model that illustrates the setting and the spatial distribution of the significant mineralized zones on the property, which are interpreted to correspond to the following deposit types:

- High- to intermediate-sulphidation veins (Glenfiddich and Talisker zones)
- Low-sulphidation vein (Amarillo Creek Zone)
- Diatreme breccia (Oban Zone)
- Cu-Mo porphyry and base metal veins (Thorn Porphyry Target)
- Intrusion-related sediment hosted Au-Ag (Outlaw Zone)

Examples of significant deposits of these types in northwest BC include the Galore Creek and Red Chris mines and the Shaft Creek project (porphyry deposits), the former Golden Bear Mine (low-sulphidation epithermal deposit), and Eskay Creek (high-sulphidation epithermal/VMS deposit).

The main deposit types encountered on the property are summarized below and illustrated schematically in Figure 8-1.



Stars indicate interpreted setting of Thorn occurrences

Figure 8-1: Schematic model of porphyry-epithermal environments

8.1 High- to Intermediate-Sulphidation Epithermal Deposit Type

BC Geological Survey (BCGS) Deposit Profile H04 (Pantelyev, 1996) describes high-sulphidation deposits as veins, vuggy breccias and sulphide replacements ranging from pods to massive lenses that occur in volcanic sequences associated with high-level hydrothermal systems marked by acid-leached, advanced argillic, and siliceous alteration.

Deposits are hosted in volcanic/volcaniclastic sequences and their associated subvolcanic equivalents and generally form at depths ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 km. They form veins and massive sulphide replacement pods, lenses, stockwork, and breccias. Mineralization-controlling structures are a significant feature.

Common minerals include enargite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, sphalerite, and pyrite. Two types of mineralization are commonly present: massive enargite–pyrite and/or quartz–alunite–gold. Alteration minerals typically include pyrophyllite, diaspore, alunite, sericite/illite, kaolinite/dickite, and silica. Advanced argillic alteration is characteristic and can be extensive and visually prominent. Quartz occurs as fine-grained replacements and, characteristically, as vuggy, residual silica in acid-leached rocks.

The signature of these deposits includes geochemical pathfinders such as Au, Cu, and As, as well as magnetic lows caused by hydrothermal leaching.

Mineralization at the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones is interpreted as high- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal-type.

8.2 Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Deposit Type

BCGS Deposit Profile H05 (Pantelyev, 1996) describes low-sulphidation Au and Ag epithermal deposits as occurring in high-level (epizonal) to near-surface hydrothermal environments (such as hotsprings) associated with volcanism. Au and Ag mineralization is hosted in quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias. Characteristic textures include open-space filling, crustiform and banded veins, and multiple brecciation. Mineralization also occurs in stockworks and as disseminations. Deposits can exhibit strong metal zoning, both vertically and along strike. Structural controls are important and fault flexures and intersections can host high-grade mineralization.

The main minerals include pyrite, electrum, Au, Ag, argentite and subordinate chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, Ag sulphosalts or selenides. Alteration assemblages include multiple stages of silicification accompanied by adularia and calcite. Various argillic alteration assemblages characterize the geometry of these deposits; sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages flank the silicified zones; intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite–illite–montmorillonite (smectite)] form adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite–alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominate at depth and peripherally.

Elevated values in rocks of Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn are used as a geochemical footprint. Potassic alteration of wallrock may be detected by radiometric surveys. These near-surface deposits may be used as vectors for deeper mineralization.

The Amarillo Creek Zone is interpreted as low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization.

8.3 Diatreme Breccias

Diatreme breccias are formed in epithermal-porphyry environments by explosive degassing that rapidly brings material sourced at depth to the (near-) surface, often forming a volcanic vent. These pipe-shaped breccias can provide controls on mineralization. Sillitoe (2010) describes magmatic-hydrothermal breccia as typically forming “pipes or irregular bodies consisting of monomict angular to subrounded clasts within rock-flour matrix, hydrothermal cement, fine grained igneous material, or some combination of the 3. These types of breccia typically transition at depth through increased clast content into unbrecciated inter-mineral porphyry. High grade mineralization is generally concentrated along the margins of the diatreme due to greater permeability.” The Oban Zone is interpreted as a diatreme breccia.

8.4 Cu ± Mo ± Au Porphyry Deposit Type

This type of deposit is a significant contributor to the mineral endowment of northwestern BC. The BC Geological Survey Deposit Profile I05 (Panteleyev, 1995) offers the following description:

Porphyry deposits form large deposits that display characteristic distribution of mineralogy and alteration. Stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures, and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite, and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host-rock intrusions and wallrocks.

Various geophysical techniques, such as radiometric, magnetic surveys, and IP surveys, are used in porphyry exploration. The Thorn Porphyry Target hosts porphyry alteration in mineralization in deep drill holes.

8.5 Polymetallic Veins

Polymetallic veins associated with volcanic or intrusive rocks are usually contemporaneous with the magmatic activity producing those rocks. They commonly contain sphalerite, galena, Ag, and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. Typical veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano-tectonic structures and can cut older intrusions. They can occur in the periphery of any porphyry mineralization.

A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy veining. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides occur as patches and pods, and fine-grained disseminations are confined to veins.

9 EXPLORATION

This section summarizes the exploration work conducted by Brixton between 2010 and 2020. No fieldwork took place in 2015.

Table 9-1: Summary of Brixton exploration work

Year	Surface Sampling and Geology	Geophysics	Other
2010	156 soil and 81 rock samples	467 line-km airborne EM and magnetics	
2011	104 rock, 159 soil, and 2 silt samples		
2012	1 rock and 362 soil samples	3D IP data inversion	
	SKR structural analysis	Multispectral ASTER data processing	
2013	13 rock and 1,386 soil samples		
2014	16 soil samples		
2016	247 rock and 2,303 soil samples	15.49 line-km Titan-24 DCIP	
2017	56 rock and 517 soil samples	172.60 km^2 Aerial LiDAR survey	Archaeological assessment
	Detailed 1:2,500 scale geological and alteration mapping		
2018	28 Soils, 87 Rocks		
2019	22 Soils, 25 Rocks, 19 Water	9.20 Line-km TITAN-24 DCIP & MT	
2020	5,268 soils, 1,352 rocks	Acquisition of ASTER and Sentinel-2 data and alteration mineral mapping	
		12.5 line-km IP survey	
		Borehole IP on two drill holes	
		715 line-km (63.9 km^2) airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys	
		Acquisition and processing of LiDAR data over three property areas	

9.1 SURFACE SAMPLING AND GEOLOGY

This section describes soil, rock and silt sampling conducted by Brixton. The rock sample location map is shown on Figure 9-1, while the soil sample location map is shown on Figure 9-2.

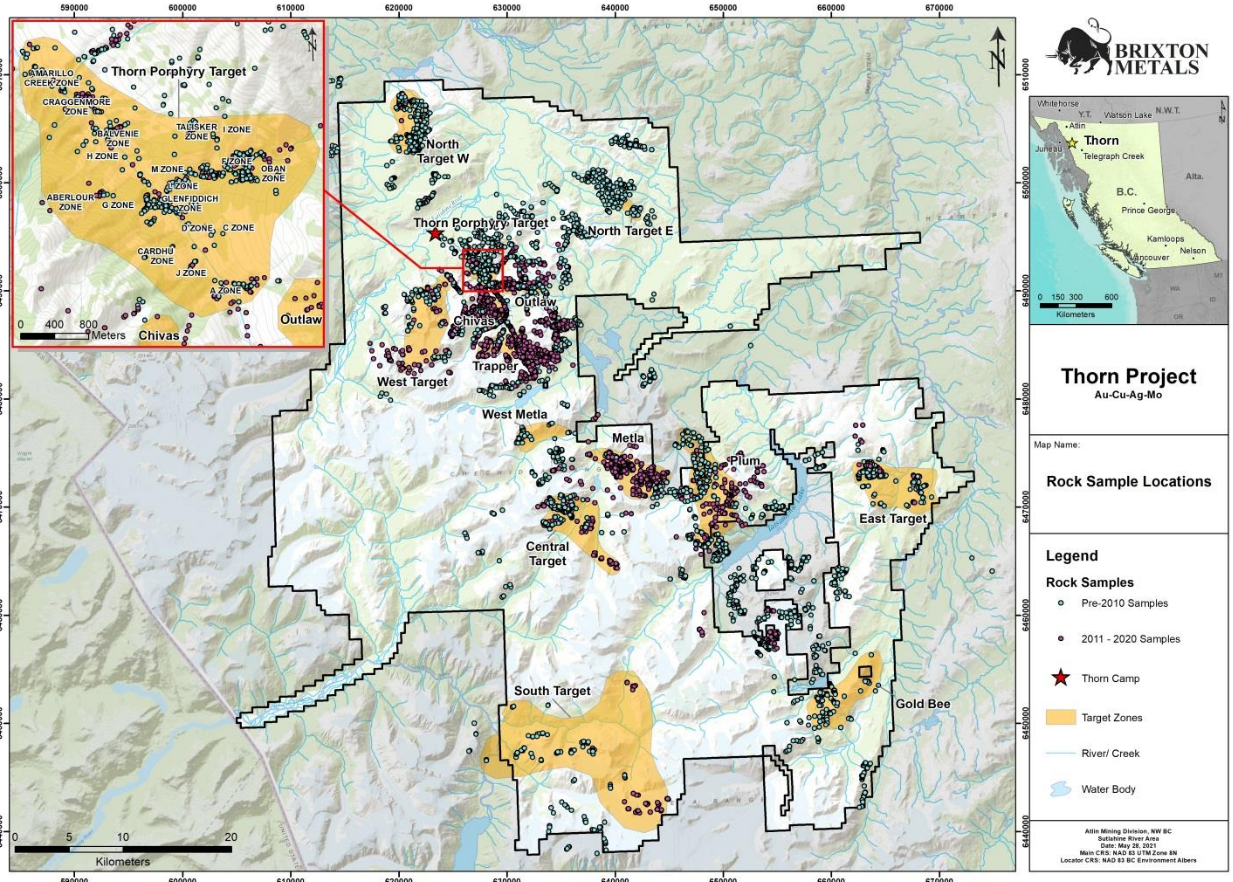


Figure 9-1: Rock sample location map

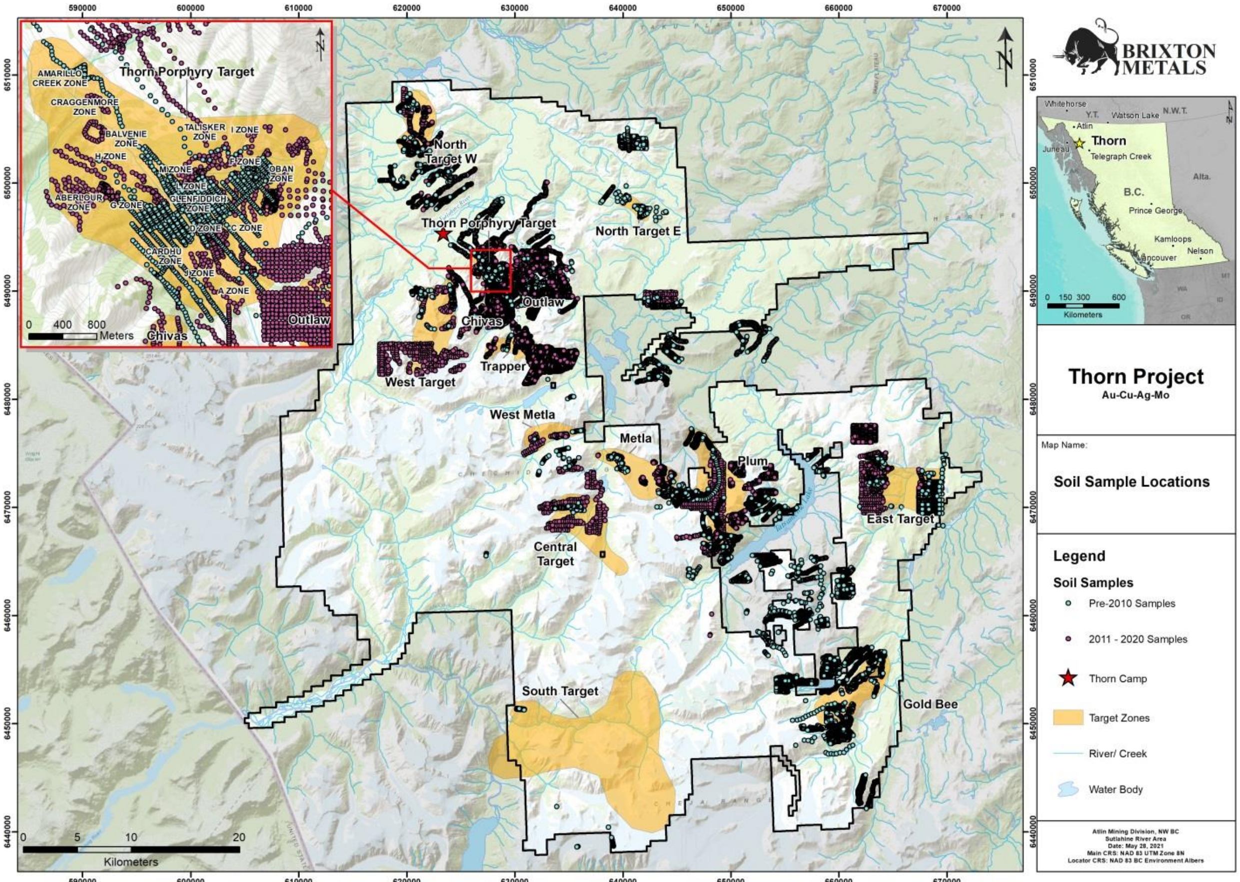


Figure 9-2: Soil sample location map

9.1.1 2011

In 2011, a total of 104 rock samples, 159 soil samples, and 2 silt samples were collected from the Property. Mapping and rock sampling were conducted in various locations within the Thorn Stock, documenting the structural setting of the veins and leading to development of several 2011 drill targets.

Nineteen rock samples returned values with greater than 0.3 g/t Au, with the highest grading 20.90 g/t Au and 1,100 g/t Ag. Silt and soil sampling were concentrated on the ridges north of the Sutlahine River, yielding generally low geochemical values.

9.1.2 2012

Brixton collected 362 soil samples and 1 rock sample from the Amarillo Creek Zone, with the objective of locating the source of the float boulder sample discovered in 2004 that assayed 265 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag. Results outlined a northeast-trending Ag-Au-Zn-Pb anomaly associated with northeast-trending ASTER alteration data (alunite-illite-kaolinte) and EM conductors in the upper Amarillo Creek drainage.

9.1.3 2013

In 2013, Brixton collected 1,368 soil samples and 13 rock samples. Results from the sampling increased the known extent of mineralization in the Oban Zone to double its original size (Angen et al., 2014).

The Outlaw Zone geochemical anomaly was expanded to an area measuring up to 2,500 m long in an east-west direction and up to 900 m wide in a north-south direction with the highest soil sample yielding 2,390 ppb Au (Angen et al., 2014). The coincident Au-in-soil anomaly, magnetics anomaly, and structural setting have defined a broad-scale Au target.

The company contracted SRK to perform a detailed structural analysis of the Thorn Porphyry Target and surrounding areas. SRK identified a consistent structural network of faults within the 11 km x 5.5 km area. Areas with a high degree of cross faulting have shown to be of importance for mineralization. The preliminary interpretation suggested that the master faults trend north-south to north-northeast, with subordinate northeast-southwest and east-west faults. The maximum and favorable dilation appears to occur in the northwest-southeast direction as evidenced by northwest-southeast veining in several rock outcrop locations. The analysis is outlined in Section 7.4.

Progressive reclamation of historical drill sites was also carried out (Angen et al., 2014).

9.1.4 2014

A total of 16 soil samples were collected in 2014. A new Au-in-soil anomaly named the Chivas Zone was discovered 3.5 km west of the Outlaw Zone on the opposite side of La Jaune Creek. One soil sample returned values of 11,000 ppb Au, 12.70 ppm Ag and 11.40 ppm Te (Thompson and Posescu, 2014).

9.1.5 2016

In 2016, a total of 2,303 soil samples and 247 rock samples were collected. Geological mapping and soil sampling were conducted within the Chivas and Outlaw zones over a 2-week period. Minor sampling took place at the Trapper Gold, Aberlour, and Amarillo Creek zones.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were normally collected at 50 m sample intervals along contour lines with spaced 100 to 200 m apart. Sample spacing in gossanous areas and on IP cut lines was reduced to 25 m. Samples were collected from the B-horizon where possible, and as talus fines in areas of poor soil development, till, or clay-rich soil. All soil samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse.

At the Chivas Zone, a new Au-in-soil anomaly was identified which corresponded with a near surface IP chargeability high measuring 3.5 km long and 1.9 km wide. This anomaly remains open (Schwab et al., 2017). A second Au-in-soil anomaly was also discovered approximately 800 m west of the Outlaw Zone, and 2 distinct sediment-hosted Au zones were also documented at the Outlaw Zone (Schwab et al., 2017).

Rock Sampling

Rock samples were collected along the soils contour and IP lines and also in other prospecting locations. Descriptions collected at sample sites included location, sample type, lithology, alteration, as well as mineralization type, abundance, and style. In many cases, representative samples were retained if they contained abundant mineralization or to represent geological units. All rock samples were sent to the ALS in Whitehorse.

The highest Au grade was collected from a rock sample in the Aberlour Zone that returned 19.35 g/t Au, 136 g/t Ag, and 5.67 ppm Te.

9.1.6 2017

The 2017 exploration activities focused primarily on the Chivas Zone, where an extensive and open Au-in-soil anomaly coincided with chargeability anomalies. The 2017 exploration program included a 2-week mapping program at the Chivas Zone and the collection of 517 soil samples and 56 rock, mostly at the Chivas Zone.

The mapping and sampling of the Chivas Zone delineated a new 1.2 km long Cu anomaly oriented along the center of the Chivas Porphyry.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected from the B-horizon where possible, or as talus fines in areas of poor soil development. Samples every 50 or 100 m along contour lines spaced 100 to 200 m apart. Sample spacing was reduced in gossanous areas. Basic statistics for soils are listed in Table 9-2. The most impressive soil sample from 2017 (SS16-LJ409) was collected from the Chivas Zone, and returned values of: 6,920 ppb Au, 190 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm As, 804 ppm Cu, 1.38% Pb, 3.67 ppm Te and 1.34% Zn (Table 9-3).

Table 9-2: 2017 Soils – Basic statistics for Au and Ag

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
Max	6,920	190
Min	5	0.02
Median	100	0.18

Table 9-3: Significant 2017 soil sampling results

Zone	Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Te (ppm)
Chivas	SS16-LJ409	6,920	190	804	>10,000	13,750	13,400	4
	SS16-LJ408	3,450	30.8	243	>10,000	13,800	15,150	3
	SS16-LJ410	2,940	99.7	477	>10,000	5,160	16,550	2
	SS16-SE-811	2,140	25.9	851	>10,000	1,180	3,220	10
	SS16-LJ003	400	3.81	10,400				

Rock Sampling

In 2017, 56 rock samples were collected along the soils contour lines in areas of prospecting and geological mapping. Samples were described at sample collection sites based on location, type of sample collected, lithology, alteration, as well as mineralization type, abundance and style. Representative samples of various lithologies or mineralization types were collected.

Rock sampling at the Chivas Zone outlined a new area of anomalous Cu-rich rock samples (up to 1.1.5% Cu) extending for 1.2 km. Other significant results from this zone are outlined in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: Chivas zone 2017 significant rock sample results

Zone	Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Te (ppm)
Chivas	R617205	1.11	31.6	51.5	>10,000	271	631	
	S044703	4.49	9.3	1,630	121.5	815	309	
	S044704	1.63	291	3,510	414	28,400	38,300	0.57
	S044706	1.39	33.9	11,350	726	149	522	
	S044726	2.85	9.42	804	>10,000	4,170	954	10.5
	S044614	0.80	22.4	43,800	14.1	10.3	92	4.74

Soil and rock samples were also collected at the Cirque Zone and numerous previously untested areas.

9.1.7 2018

In 2018, Brixton carried out a small exploration program that included the collection of 28 soil and 87 rock samples from established and under-explored areas throughout the Property. Brixton also commissioned geological studies confirming the relevancy of the epithermal-porphyry model for the property.

Soil sampling

Soil samples were generally collected at 25 to 50 m sample spacing along ridgeline contours, sometimes at closer spacing in areas of interest. Samples were collected as talus fines due to poor soil development in the areas chosen for sampling. All samples collected were photographed and described at sample sites noting the soil horizon and depth of the sample collected, type of surrounding landscape, contamination (i.e., road), slope steepness, color, moisture, clast composition and percentage of rock, clay, organics and sand present in each sample. Field duplicate samples were also collected at intervals of every 10 samples.

One sample from the Chivas Zone returned 2,100 ppb Au-in-soil, which was the peak for the 2018 sampling program. Basic statistics for the 2018 soils are outlined in Table 9-5 and other significant soil results are outlined in Table 9-6.

Table 9-5: 2018 Soils – Basic statistics for Au and Ag

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
Max	2,100	1870
Min	5	80
Median	20	220

Table 9-6: Significant 2018 soil sampling results

Zone	Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
Chivas	W847902	Talus Fines	100	1.39	314	121	1.86
	W847928	Talus Fines	170	1.87	310	121	11.6
	W847905	Talus Fines	2,100	0.97	108.50	1,070	1.38

Rock Sampling

A total 87 rock samples were collected in 2018 from the Chivas, Outlaw, Talisker and Glenfiddich zones, as well as along the Cirque Zone and in the area of anomalous soil geochemistry between the Oban and Outlaw zones. All samples collected in 2018 were described at sample collection sites based on location, type of sample collected, lithology, alteration and mineralization type, abundance and style where appropriate.

Seven of the 87 rock samples assayed higher than 1 g/t Au, the highest value was a grab sample from a 3.5 m wide shear zone hosting banded and sheared quartz-carbonate vein material with 5% pyrite, less than 0.5% combined galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite with minor malachite from west of the Outlaw Zone that returned 39.4 g/t Au. Locally, rock samples collected from hematite breccia cross-cutting and affecting Stuhini Group intermediate-to-mafic volcanic rocks at the Chivas Zone returned values of up to 3.88 % Cu. Significant results are presented in Table 9-7.

Table 9-7: Significant 2018 rock sampling results

Zone	Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Outlaw (western extent)	R617751	Composite	9.27	18.75	227	1,020	0.52	206	133
	R617764	Grab	12.55	269	>10,000	569	0.97	67,500	7,200
	R617754	Grab	39.4	54.5	>10,000	838	4.37	1,750	3,260
Chivas	S053502	Grab	0.471	29.6	4.1	38,800	0.53	7.4	138

Geological Studies

Detailed geological mapping (1:2,500 scale) was carried out to the northwest of the Chivas Zone and in the area of the Ag–Au–As soil anomaly that covers part of the Oban and Outlaw zones. Mapping in the northwestern part of the Chivas Zone focused on determining the extent of the Chivas Porphyry and related alteration zones.

The Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU) at the University of British Columbia carried out a comprehensive study that focused on vein mapping and determining alteration mineralogy patterns and trends at the Chivas Zone. In addition to detailed mapping, this study also included the re-logging of 6 diamond drill holes from the 2017 program and the collection of 389 drill core samples for short wave infrared spectrometry (SWIR). The purpose of this project was to determine a vein paragenesis and to investigate the evidence for porphyry-style mineralization and alteration at the Chivas Zone.

Brixton also contracted Riedell Exploration Ltd. (Riedell) to conduct a petrographic and petrochemical study of the Thorn Intrusive Suite. This study included sampling intrusive and volcanic rock units from drill core and outcrop from the Chivas, Oban, Outlaw and Talisker zones in order to assess mineralization styles and elemental zoning patterns present within the Thorn Porphyry Target, and to compare these observations to other district-scale porphyry systems. Riedell also provided a downhole interpretation of geology and geochemistry and provided possible locations of additional porphyry center(s) in the Thorn Porphyry Target, specifically in the vicinity of the Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker zones.

This information was used to predict the potential locations of multiple porphyry centres and to assess the district-scale mineralization styles and metal zoning patterns on the Property, which compare favourably to other significant porphyry districts (Barrington & O'Brien, 2018).

9.1.8 2019

The 2019 surface sampling program focused on the Chivas Zone. It included the collection 22 soils and 25 rocks as well as detailed mapping at 1:2,500 scale.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were generally collected from ridges and valleys proximal to the Chivas Zone. Sample spacing was between 25 to 50 m, sometimes less in areas of interest. Samples were collected from the Upper B and C soil horizons or as talus fines in areas of poor soil development. All samples collected were photographed and described at sample collection sites, noting the soil horizon and depth of the sample collected, type of surrounding landscape, contamination (i.e., road), slope steepness, color, moisture, clast composition, as well as percentage of rock, clay, organics, and sand present in each sample.

The highest Au-in-soil was 330 ppb Au and the highest Cu-in-soil was 5,580 ppm Cu. The most significant results are presented in Table 9-8.

Table 9-8: Significant 2019 soil sampling results

Zone	Sample ID	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo
		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Chivas	R617812	330	0.02	425	29.8
	Q001968	340	0.002	1,950	47
	Q001974	140	0.003	5,580	424

Rock Sampling

A total of 25 rock samples were collected from or near the Chivas Zone. All samples collected in 2019 were described at sample collection sites based on location, type of sample collected, lithology, alteration and mineralization type, abundance and style where appropriate.

The highest Au assay in rock was 1.03 g/t Au, 29.8 g/t Ag, 243 ppm Cu, 7.36 ppm Mo, 2,100 ppm Pb and 2,380 ppm Zn (Table 9-9).

Table 9-9: Chivas 2019 rock sampling results

Zone	Sample ID	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
			(g/t)	(g/t)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Chivas	R617801	Composite Chip	0.07	0.81	933	146.5	9.7	44
	R617852	Rock	1.03	29.8	243	7.36	2,100	2,380
	R617853	Rock	0.33	10.5	232	0.62	3,280	7,430
	R617855	Select Grab	0.63	186	518	0.61	21,300	4,130

Infill soil and rock sampling and mapping carried out at the Chivas Zone was successful in constraining the composition, boundaries and alteration assemblages associated with the Chivas Porphyry. The spatial distribution of these prospects indicates the presence of multiple porphyry-epithermal systems within the Property (Barrington et al., 2020).

9.1.9 2020

Property-wide geochemical surveys were carried out in 2020.

Soil Sampling

A total of 5,268 soil samples were collected across the Property. Samples were mainly collected from the Upper B and C soil horizons and as talus fines in areas of poor soil development. All samples collected were described at sample collection sites, noting the soil horizon and depth of the sample collected, type of surrounding landscape, contamination (i.e., road/man-made disturbance), slope steepness, color, moisture, clast composition and percentage of rock, clay, organics, and sand present in each sample.

The geochemical surveys were successful in identifying several new target areas, as well as increasing the mineralization extent of known zones. The range of values is shown in Table 9-9. Of 5,268 soil samples, 20 returned values > 1,000 ppb Au, 44 samples returned > 500 ppb Au, 245 samples returned > 100 ppb Au, 456 samples returned > 50 ppb Au, and 974 returned > 30 ppb Au. The highest-grade soil sample of 2020 was collected from Central Target and it yielded 16,750 ppb Au-in-soil. Significant results are outlined in Table 9-10.

Table 9-10: 2020 Soils – Basic statistics

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Max	16,750	112	3860
Min	5	0.01	1.1
Median	0	0.22	82.20

A summary of the most significant soil samples of 2020 and their locations is presented in Table 9-11.

Table 9-11: 2020 Soils – Basic statistics

Sample ID	Location	Sample Type	Soil Horizon	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
A0571291	Central Target	Soil	Upper B	16,750	1.5	229	10.15
A0571450	Central Target	Soil	Talus	13,300	6.64	141.5	1.62
A0671255	Outlaw (west)	Soil	C	11,700	3.37	333	5.22

Rock Sampling

A total of 1,354 rock were collected across the Property in 2020. All samples were described at sample collection sites; information on location, type of sample collected, lithology, alteration and mineralization type, abundance, and style were recorded as appropriate. The geochemical surveys were successful in identifying several new target areas, as well as increasing the mineralization extent of known zones.

A total of 79 rock samples returned assay values > 1.0 g/t Au, with 21 samples > 5.0 g/t Au. Sixty-five rock samples graded > 1% Cu, with 4 samples returning values > 5% Cu.

The sample of rusty shear-hosted quartz-carbonate vein from the western part of the Outlaw Zone returned 68.8 g/t Au, while a sample of malachite- and galena-rich float from the central part of the Outlaw Zone returned 0.42 g/t Au, 2,890 g/t Ag, 1,950 ppm Cu, 1.70 ppm Mo, > 20% Pb and 7.1% Zn.

A sample of brecciated quartz vein with fine-grained massive sulphide cement from the Thorn Porphyry Target yielded 7.41 g/t Au, 1615 g/t Ag, 7.21% Cu, 5.09 ppm Mo, 1,590 ppm Pb and 6.1% Zn.

A summary of the most significant rock samples of 2020 and their locations is presented in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12: Significant 2020 rock sampling results

Sample ID	Location	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y644109	Outlaw (west)	Outcrop /Vein	68.8	123	1,490	2.36	15,400	1,820
Y642280	Trapper	Outcrop /Vein	47	127	1,930	0.76	56,100	26,100
Y643048	Outlaw	Float	0.42	2,890	1,950	1.7	>200,000	7,060
Y640879	Thorn Porphyry	Outcrop /Vein	7.41	1,615	72,100	5.09	1,590	6,080

9.2 Geophysics

This section describes the various geophysical surveys. A map showing the footprint of each survey is shown in Figure 9-3, while Figure 9-4 illustrates the areas covered by LiDAR surveying

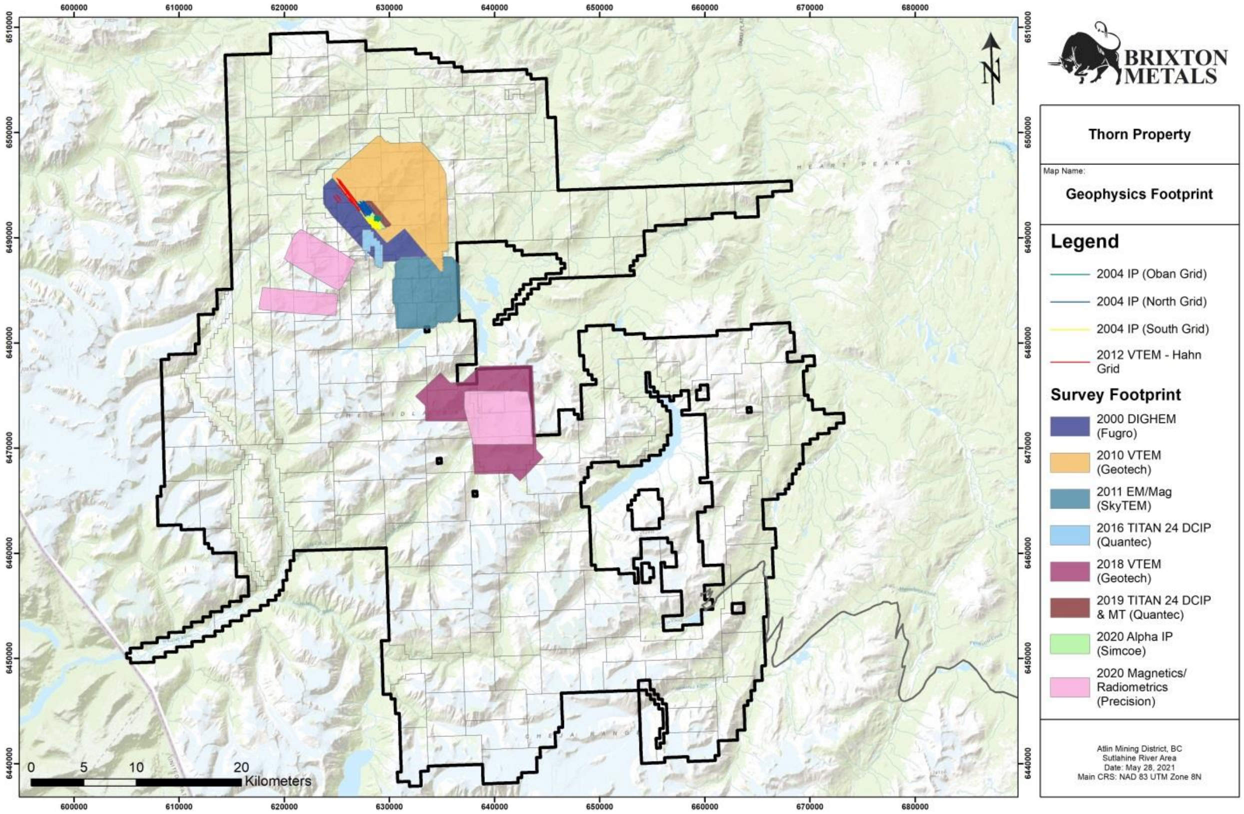


Figure 9-3: Footprint of various geophysical surveys

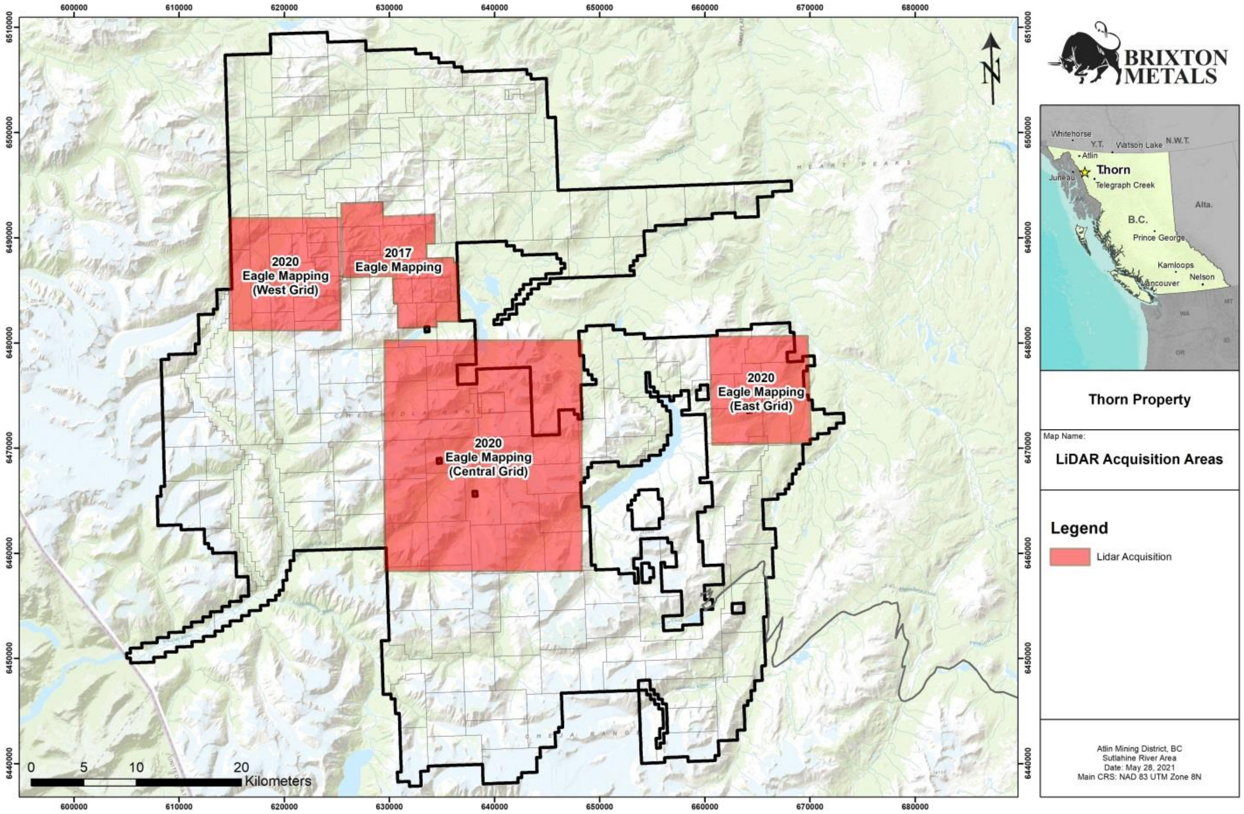


Figure 9-4: Footprint of various LiDAR surveys

9.2.1 2010

In 2010, Geotech Ltd. was contracted by Brixton to carry out a helicopter-borne VTEM/magnetic survey over the east-central portion of the Property, in an attempt to see through the Windy Table volcanic rocks (Awmack, 2011).

A total of 467.3 line-km's were surveyed on lines generally oriented at 140°/320°, with tie-lines at 050°/230°. Lines were spaced every 200 m over most of the survey area, with lines spaced at 100 m intervals over a 1.2 x 5.4 km area encompassing the known extent of the Thorn Porphyry Target (Awmack, 2011).

A previously unrecognized broad conductive zone was located approximately 2,000 m northwest of the Talisker Zone and parallel to it (Awmack, 2011). It was interpreted to represent another high-sulphidation alteration/veining corridor within the Thorn Stock, located below its nonconformity with the Windy Table volcanic rocks (Awmack, 2011).

Figure 9-5 illustrates the reprocessed airborne VTEM data with structural interpretation overlain on the image.

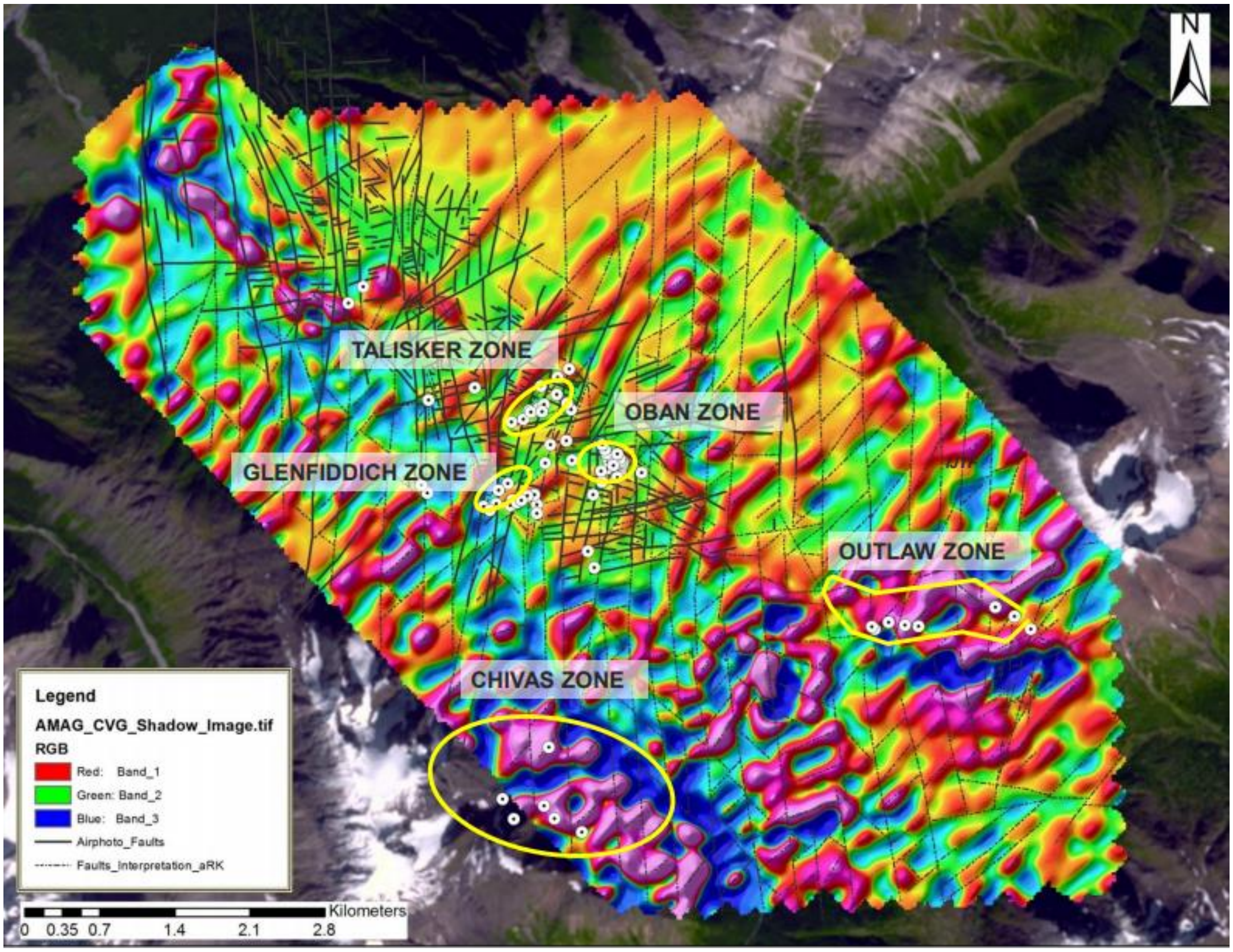


Figure 9-5: Reprocessed airborne magnetics with structural interpretation

9.2.2 2012

Multispectral ASTER data was acquired and processed to identify hydrothermal alteration assemblages. Mira Geoscience was contracted on behalf of Brixton to perform a 3D inversion of IP chargeability and DC resistivity data over the Oban Zone (Posescu and Thompson, 2013).

A northeast-trending ASTER alteration (alunite-illite-kaolinte) zone and EM conductors in the upper Amarillo Creek drainage area were found to be coincident with the Au–Zn–Pb soil anomaly.

9.2.3 2016

Quantec Geophysics was contracted to conduct a Titan-24 DCIP ground geophysical survey over the Chivas Zone using a dipole-dipole array. The grid consisted of 7 north-south lines at 300 m spacing, with 100 m stations set out along each line (Figure 9-6). The survey covered a total of 15.49 line-km. Data were processed, reviewed, and inspected for quality assurance on site at the end of each day.

The survey was successful in identifying a strong near surface chargeability high anomaly measuring 2.4 km along strike and up to 1.8 km in width. This chargeability high is coincident with an Au-in-soil anomaly that spans 3.5 by 1.9 km within the Chivas Zone.

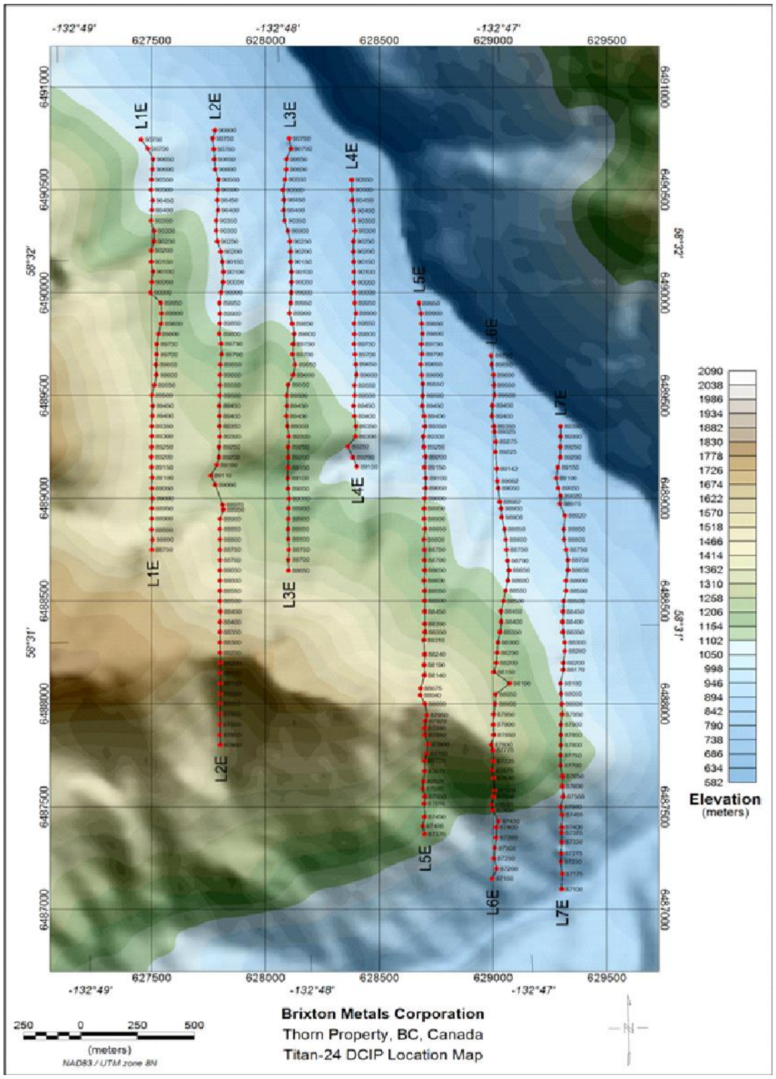


Figure 9-6: 2016 Titan-24 DCIP survey location map – Chivas Zone

9.2.4 2017

Brixton contracted Eagle Mapping Ltd. (Eagle Mapping) of Port Coquitlam, B.C. to acquire and process aerial LiDAR data over the Property. The data acquisitioned covered approximately 210 km^2, 172.60 km^2 of which were on Brixton claims at the time. Further processing of an area measuring 86 km^2 (48.60 km^2 on Brixton claims at the time) was requested.

Data acquisition was conducted with a point density of 8-15 pts/m^2, with a >50% overlap and a ±15 cm vertical/±30 cm horizontal accuracy. Raw data was processed by Eagle Mapping and included the extraction of topographic contours, a digital elevation model (DEM) and a digital surface mode (DSM) down to a resolution of 1 m. All GPS data was processed using Terrascan/Terramodeler and GlobalMapper.

The purpose of the aerial LiDAR survey was to obtain high-resolution topographic data for the Property, which will support planning and execution of future geochemical surveys and diamond drilling programs, in addition to providing a means to better interpret the locations and extent of regional-scale structures throughout the Property.

9.2.5 2019

Brixton's 2019 exploration program included line-cutting and a TITAN-24 DCIP and MT survey totalling 9.20 line-km over 3 lines. The survey took place at the end of September was regrettably was suspended due to deteriorating weather conditions. Nonetheless, this IP survey was successful in delineating a high chargeability anomaly (and numerous outcropping high conductivity anomalies) within the Thorn Porphyry Target (Figure 9-8)

Three DCIP and MT lines (L1500E, L1800E and L2100 E) covering 9.20 line-km were completed within the Thorn Porphyry Target (Figure 9-7). Survey lines were oriented at 322° azimuth with a line spacing of 300 m. The DC and IP data were acquired using the dipole-dipole configuration with a dipole length of 100 m, whereas the MT data were collected in TE&TM-mode configuration. Data was processed, reviewed, and inspected for quality assurance on site at the end of each day.

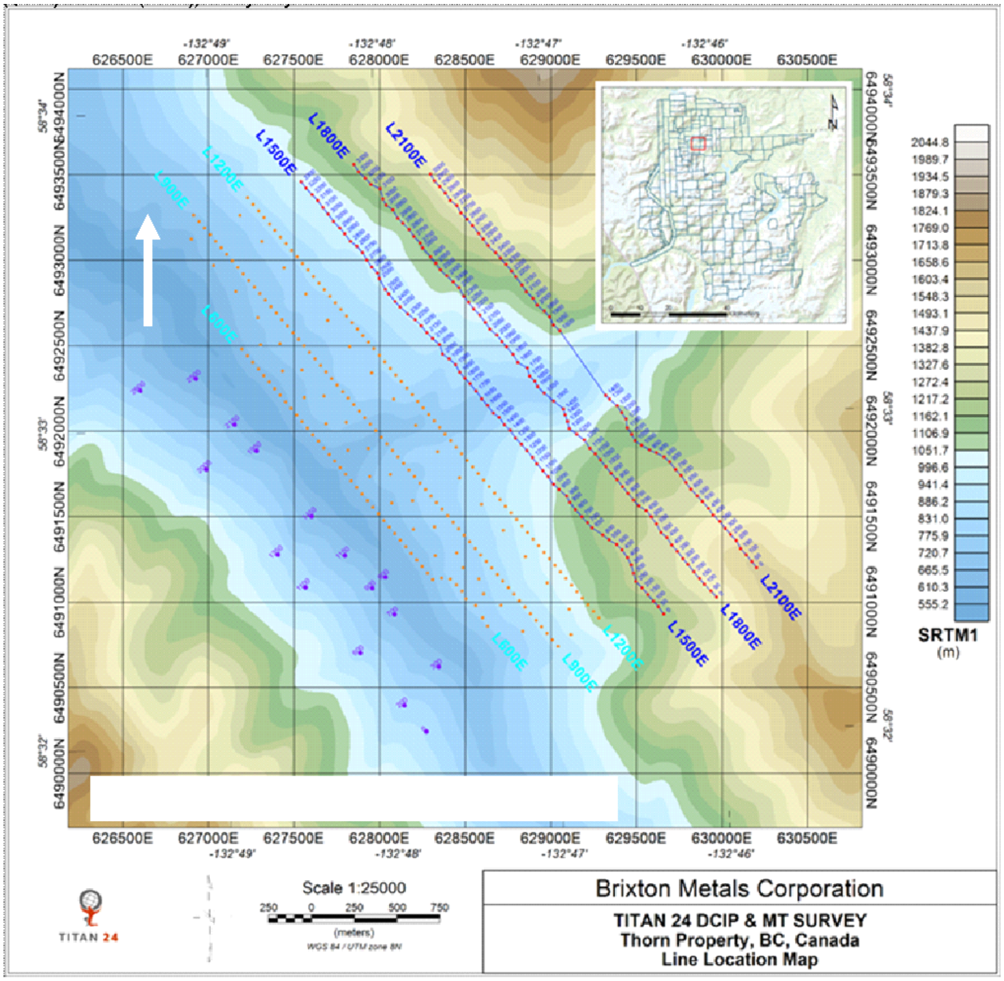


Figure 9-7: Location map for 2019 TITAN-24 DCIP & MT surveys

These surveys mapped the subsurface to test for resistivity and chargeability signatures associated with typical porphyry targets.

Several high conductivity anomalies were detected, some extending from near-surface to 500 m deep. The most significant anomaly is a high chargeability zone (L15_IP_1a/b) observed in line L1500E. Several drill holes (including: THN19-150, -151, -153 and -163) intersected this anomaly and high Au, Ag and Cu assays.

9.2.6 2020

Several geophysical surveys were conducted in 2020:

- A 12.5 line-km of IP survey over the Thorn Porphyry Target, with complementary borehole IP completed on 2 of the 2019 drill holes (THN19-151 and 19-162)

- A 715 line-km (63.9 km^2) airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over 2 areas at the West Target Zone, as well as over the newly acquired Metla Zone

- Acquisition of ASTER and Sentinel-2 data and alteration mineral mapping over the entire Thorn Property
- LiDAR acquisition and data processing over 3 areas within the Property.

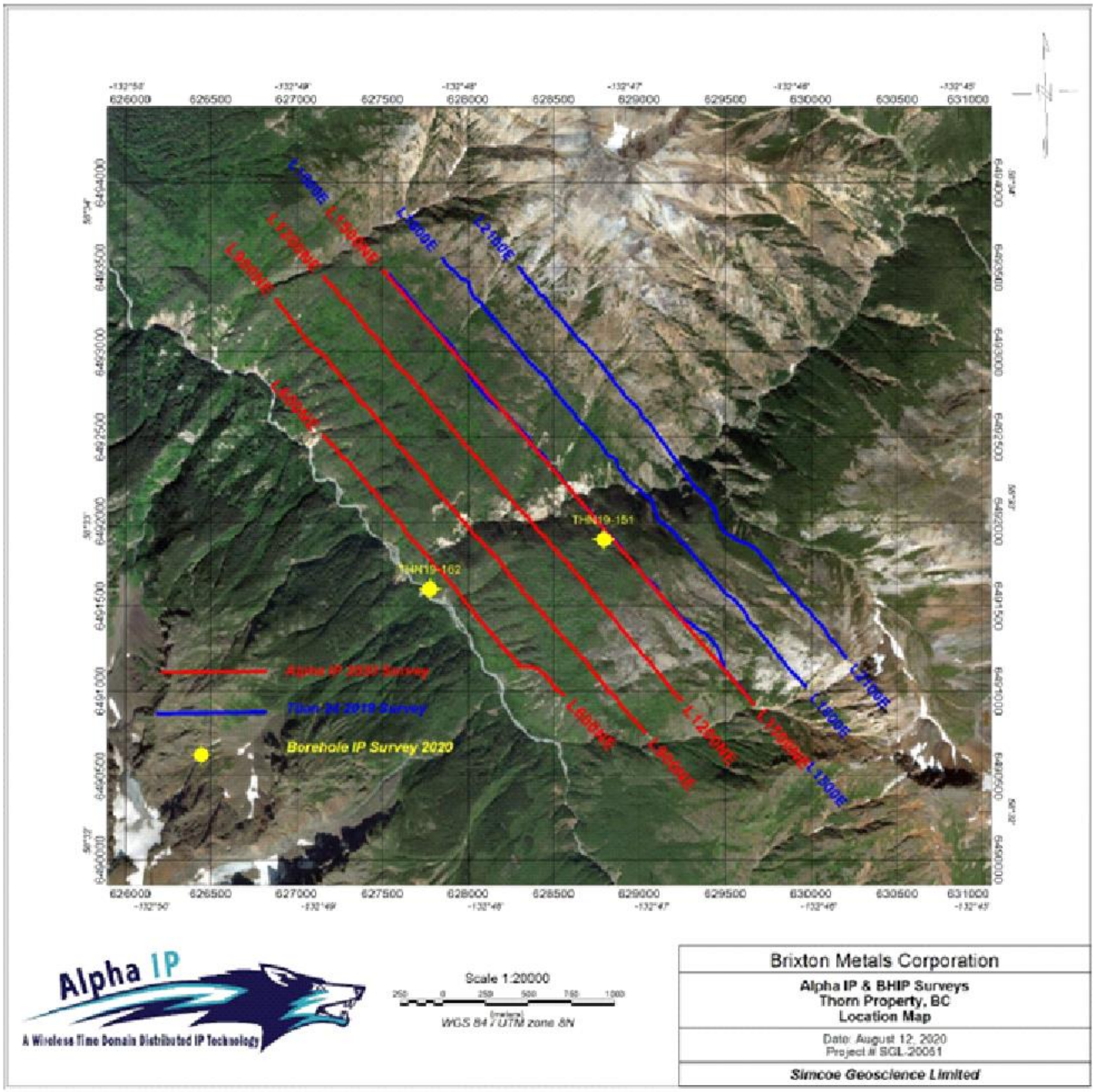
2020 IP Survey

Brixton contracted Simcoe Geoscience Ltd. (Simcoe), based out of Stouffville, Ontario, to complete an Alpha IP™ survey over the portion of the Thorn Porphyry Target that was not surveyed in 2019 due to weather. Simcoe also conducted borehole IP surveys on 2 drill holes completed in this area during the previous field season. Survey lines cut in 2019 were oriented at 322° azimuth with a line spacing of 300 m (Figure 9-8).

Four profiles, totalling 12.5 line-km of Alpha IP data, were acquired using ‘dipole-pole-dipole’ configuration at 100 m station spacing. Current injections at every 50 m were completed by adopting “reverse and forward” pattern and “off-end” for maximum depth penetration and highest resolution.

A borehole IP survey was completed on holes THN19-151 and THN19-162. The geophysical instruments employed for the downhole surveys were a GDD GRx16 9 IP receiver, the Huntec Mk4 2.5 kW and the Walcer Tx KW10 transmitters. The Electrical IP/Resistivity method was employed, and 2 measurement configurations/arrays were used in this survey, namely the pole-dipole (radial detection) array and the gradient (directional) array. Data was processed, reviewed, and inspected for quality assurance by Simcoe personnel on and off site at the end of each field day. Previously acquired airborne magnetic data was also reprocessed, modelled in 3 dimensions, and interpreted for structures and their possible relation with chargeability and resistivity anomalies

The Alpha IP survey over the Thorn Porphyry Target delineated 7 high chargeability targets. Priority targets identified in L900NE and L600NE were drill tested by 3 deep drill holes.



Source: Brixton Metals

Figure 9-8: Location map for 2020 Alpha IP and Borehole IP surveys

2020 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

In 2020, Brixton contracted Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (Precision) based out of Langley, BC, to carry out high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveys over the West Target and Metla zones on the Property. These surveys will assist with geological mapping and targeting of important host structures and porphyry-type alteration. A total of 715 line-km of magnetic and radiometric data was collected over a total area of 63.9 km^2.

Two survey blocks were flown within the West Target Zone. Each surveyed area was flown at a line spacing of 100 m, with tie lines flown at 1000 m spacing. The projection utilized for these surveys was WGS84 in UTM Zone 8N. Thorn North block covers an area of 20 square kilometers and lines were flown at headings of 120°/300°, whereas tie lines were flown at headings of 030°/210°. The Thorn South block covers an area of 14.9 km^2 and survey lines were flown at headings of 095°/275° with tie lines flown at headings of 005°/185°. The Metla Zone survey block covers an area of 29 km^2. For this area, survey lines were oriented at 090°/270° and tie lines were flown at 000°/180°.

These surveys were flown using an Airbus AS350 helicopter at a nominal height of 50 m above ground level. The survey aircraft was equipped with a cesium vapor magnetometer, spectrometer, data acquisition system, laser altimeter fluxgate magnetometer, barometer, temperature/humidity probe, pilot guidance unit, and GPS navigation system. In addition, 2 magnetic base stations were used to record temporal magnetic variations. For the magnetic surveys, a Scintrex CS-3 split-beam cesium vapor magnetometer mounted on the front of the helicopter in a non-magnetic and non-conductive “stinger” configuration was utilized to measure total magnetic intensity. The CS 3 magnetometer was orientated at $45^{o}$from vertical to couple with local magnetic field. For the radiometric surveys, Gamma radiation data were collected by an Advanced Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS 5) system manufactured by Nuvia Dynamics. The AGRS is an intelligent, self-calibrating, fully integrated gamma detection system containing five thallium activated synthetic sodium iodide crystals: 16.8 L downward looking and 4.2 L upward looking, with 256 channel output at 1 Hz sampling rate.

Zones of magnetic lows correlate well with the inferred boundaries of the large felsic intrusion that dominate each area, as well as inferred large-scale structures affecting the intrusions. Low eTh/K ratios, which can be used as an indication of increased potassic alteration (K-feldspar, biotite), also locally correlate with zones of magnetic lows in each survey block. These areas may represent areas of increased alteration (+K-feldspar, magnetite destruction) and structural complexity.

9.3 Other Studies

9.3.1 2017 Archaeological Assessment

In 2017, prior to any exploration activities, Rescan Tahltan Environment Consultants, on behalf of Brixton, conducted a desktop Archaeology Overview Assessment on a portion of the Chivas Zone (422.6 ha of mineral tenure 838800). This assessment relied on publications and data obtained from the BC. Archaeology Branch and required no field work.

The purpose of this study was to identify any known archeological sites, to predict the locations of any archeologically sensitive areas, and to create an initial GIS-based archaeological model for area of the Chivas Zone that was targeted for exploration work in 2017.

Rescan Tahltan Environment Consultants determined that areas with high archaeological potential cover only 1.2% (5.6 ha) of the focus area, whereas archaeological lows cover ~ 98.7% (417 ha). No archaeological sites are currently recorded in the area that was studied, therefore exploration activities for 2017 could proceed. A recommendation that an *Archeological Chance Find Procedure* be implemented during all future exploration activities/programs, and that all staff be educated, which was carried out by Brixton in 2017.

9.3.2 2020 Mineral Deposit Research Unit – Brixton Porphyry Vectoring Study

In 2020, the Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) and Brixton conducted a porphyry vectoring study on skeleton core from the Thorn Porphyry Target. Research is being conducted by Farhad Bouzari, Shaun Barker and Hildebrando Leal-Mejia. The study aims to characterize hostrocks, alteration and mineralization using 144 skeleton core samples from 4 drill holes (THN11-47, THN20-180, THN20-181 and THN20-182) to provide vectors for higher grade mineralization.

Skeleton core samples showcased samples of the following rock types: Porphyry V, X, Y and Z, volcanic, fine grained volcanic, and hydrothermal breccia.

Preliminary study findings have shown 1 phase, termed "Porphyry X" appears to be the most fertile porphyry on a geochemical basis as it hosts the highest concentrations of Cu, Mo and Au. Photos 9-1 and 9-2 below illustrate the K feldspar staining of Porphyry X at 885.45 m in THN20-181.

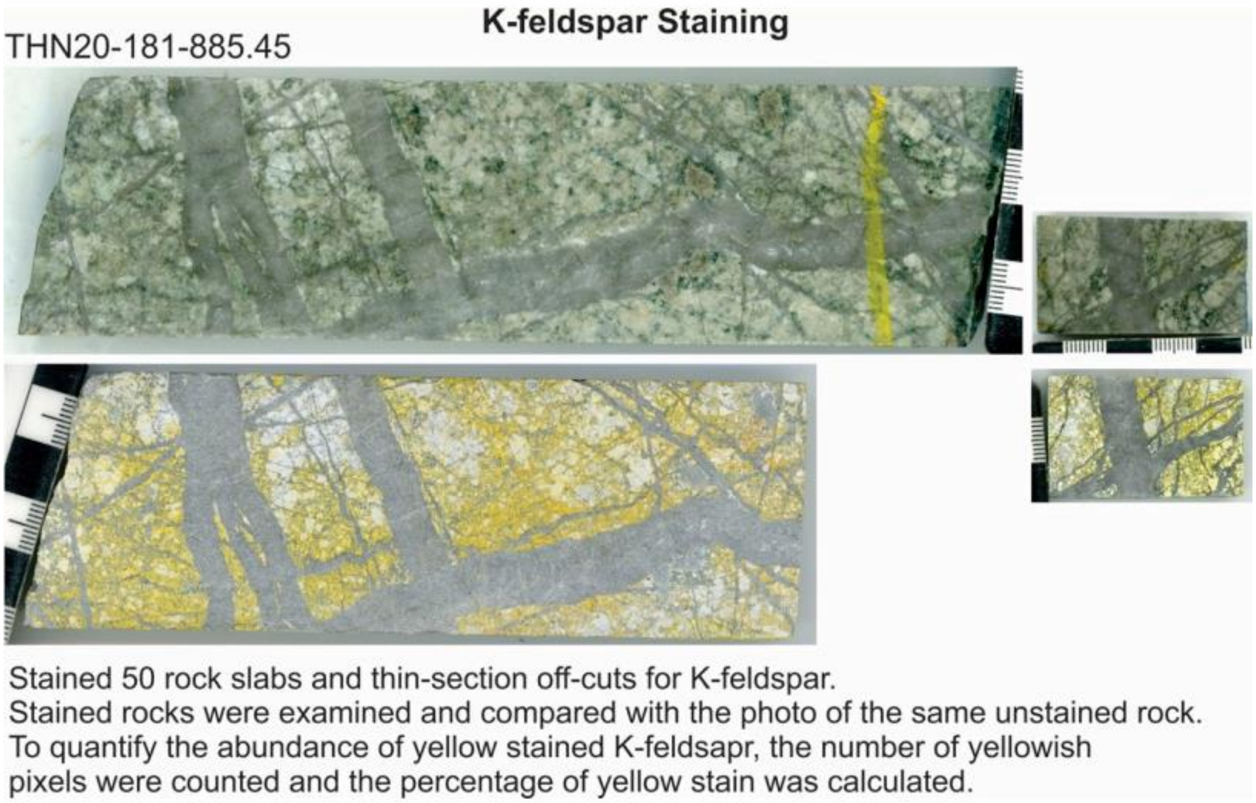


Photo 9.3.2-1: K feldspar staining within THN20-181, Porphyry X

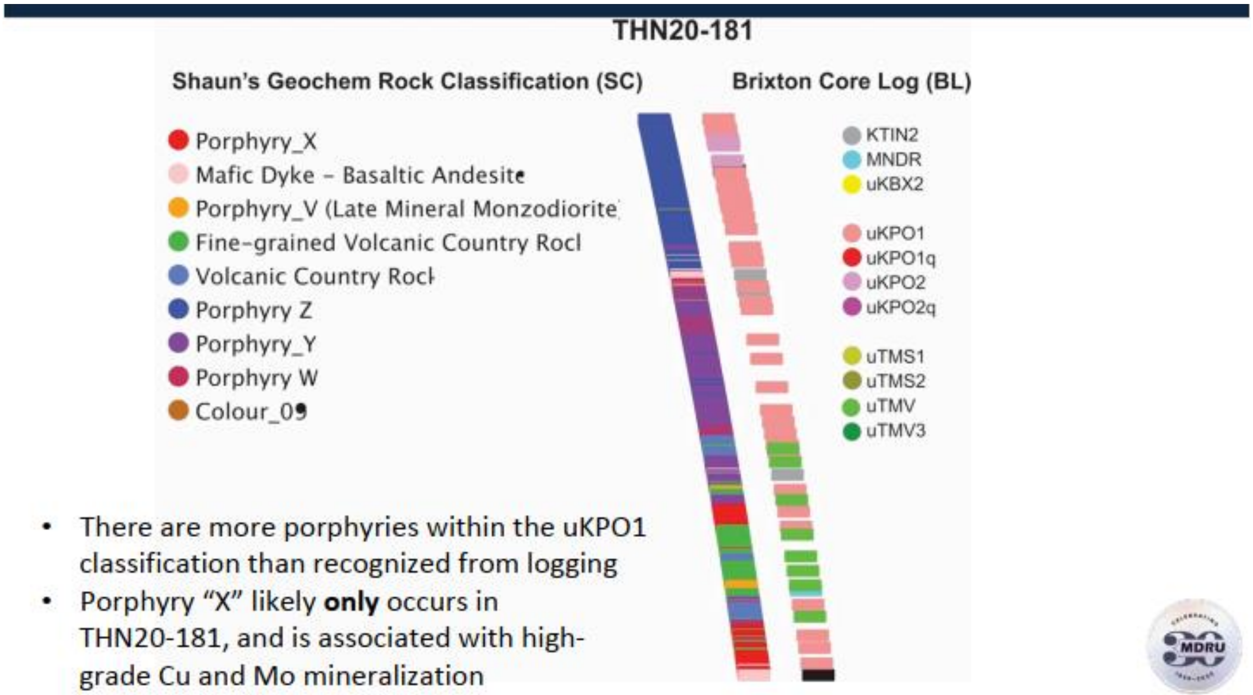


Photo 9-2: Rock classifications for THN20-181

9.4 EXPLORATION CONCLUSIONS

To date, a total of 14 zones and multiple subzones hosting porphyry-epithermal style mineralization and veining have been delineated within the boundaries of the Property based on the presence of high-grade Au-Cu-Ag (± Pb-Zn) mineralization obtained from surficial geochemical surveys and exploratory diamond drilling. Most of these zones define a 75 km mineralized trend across the Property, the exception is the South Target Zone. Each subsequent program on the Property highlights the potential for additional high-grade Au and Cu mineralization associated with the porphyry-epithermal environment on a district scale.

Results from the 2020 exploration program were highly encouraging and included the expansion of surface Au- and Cu-in-soil anomalies and surface mineralization.

Geochemical sampling is an effective exploration technique on the Property. During, or following, geochemical sampling programs new areas of mineralization have been identified. Geological and alteration mapping significantly aid in identifying and characterizing the areas of known mineralization.

10 DRILLING

10.1 PRE-2011 (PRE-BRIXTON) DRILLING

Drilling on the Property pre-2011 was conducted by four different operators during five drilling campaigns, as outlined in Table 10-1. This work primarily focused on the northwestern part of the Property, within the Thorn Porphyry Target. Figure 10-1 illustrates the locations for all the drill holes completed on the property from 1986 to 2020.

Table 10-1: Summary of relevant drilling history

Year	Operator	Number of DDH	Core Size	Length (m)	No. of Samples	Zones
1986	Inland Recovery and American Reserve	8	NQ	688	270	B
2002	First Au & Rimfire	7	ATW	498	248	D, F, I, L, Tamdhu, Oban, Cardhu
2003	Cangold & Rimfire	8	ATW	876	455	B, D, F, K, M, Oban, Cirque, Outlaw, Son of Cirque
2004	Cangold & Rimfire	12	BTW	1810	860	A, B, K, L, D, Tamdhu, Cragganmore, Outlaw, Oban, Talisker, Amarillo Creek, Balvenie
2005	Cangold & Rimfire	5	BTW	656	521	Cragganmore, G, K, Talisker, Outlaw, Amarillo Creek, Balvenie

10.2 BRIXTON DRILLING (2011 TO 2020)

All holes drilled on the Property (for which data is available) were drilled by diamond drilling. All drill core is stored is stored in stacks next to the core logging and cutting facilities, located at camp near the northern end of the Thorn airstrip (NAD83 UTM zone 8 coordinates 623494 E, 6495290 N).

Brixton has carried out drilling campaigns every year since 2011, except in 2015 and 2018. An outline of drilling conducted prior to 2011 by previous operators is included in Section 6. Core recovery for all drill programs varied but was generally greater than 95%.

Figure 10-1 illustrates the locations for all drill holes completed on the property from 1986 to 2020. Figure 10-2 illustrates a typical cross-section through the Oban Zone. Table 10-2 summarizes the significant drilling conducted on the property.

Table 10-2: Brixton Diamond Drill Campaigns

Year	Operator	Number of DDH	Core Size	Length (m)	No. of Samples	Zones
2011	Brixton Metals	21	NQ2 and NQ	5,682.37	3,851	Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich, HS Veins
2012	Brixton Metals	26	NQ	2,889.67	2,518	Oban
2013	Brixton Metals	35	NQ	6,078	4,748	Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich
2014	Brixton Metals	8	NQ	1287.46	1,175	Glenfiddich, Outlaw
2016	Brixton Metals	9	NQ	1,644.91	1,303	Outlaw, Aberlour
2017	Brixton Metals	10	NQ	2,445	2,660	Chivas
2019	Brixton Metals	14	NQ & HQ	8,042.44	4,111	Oban, Chivas, Outlaw, Talisker, Glenfiddich, Thorn Porphyry
2020	Brixton Metals	19	NQ	5,291.99	2,625	Outlaw (west), Outlaw (central), Thorn Porphyry
Total		**165**		**33,751.84**	**14,522**	

The mineralization at the Property is generally disseminated and does not necessarily have a well-defined strike and dip. Most drill holes were oriented to intersect the broad zones of mineralization and oriented in various directions to evaluate the possibility of higher-grade mineralized corridors within the mineralized zones. For this reason, sample lengths are not necessarily representing true thickness, but rather width of mineralization within a broader mineralized body.

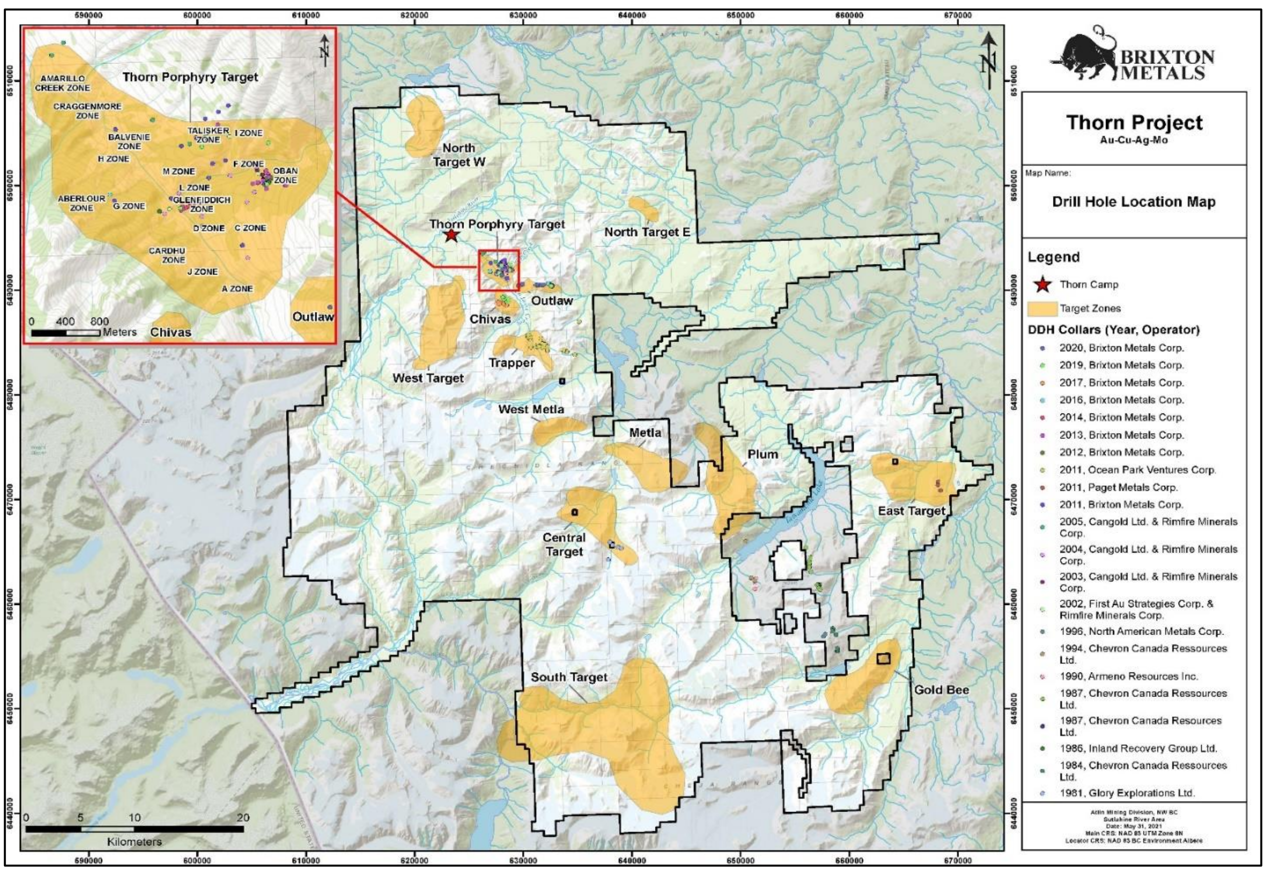


Figure 10-1: Drill hole location map

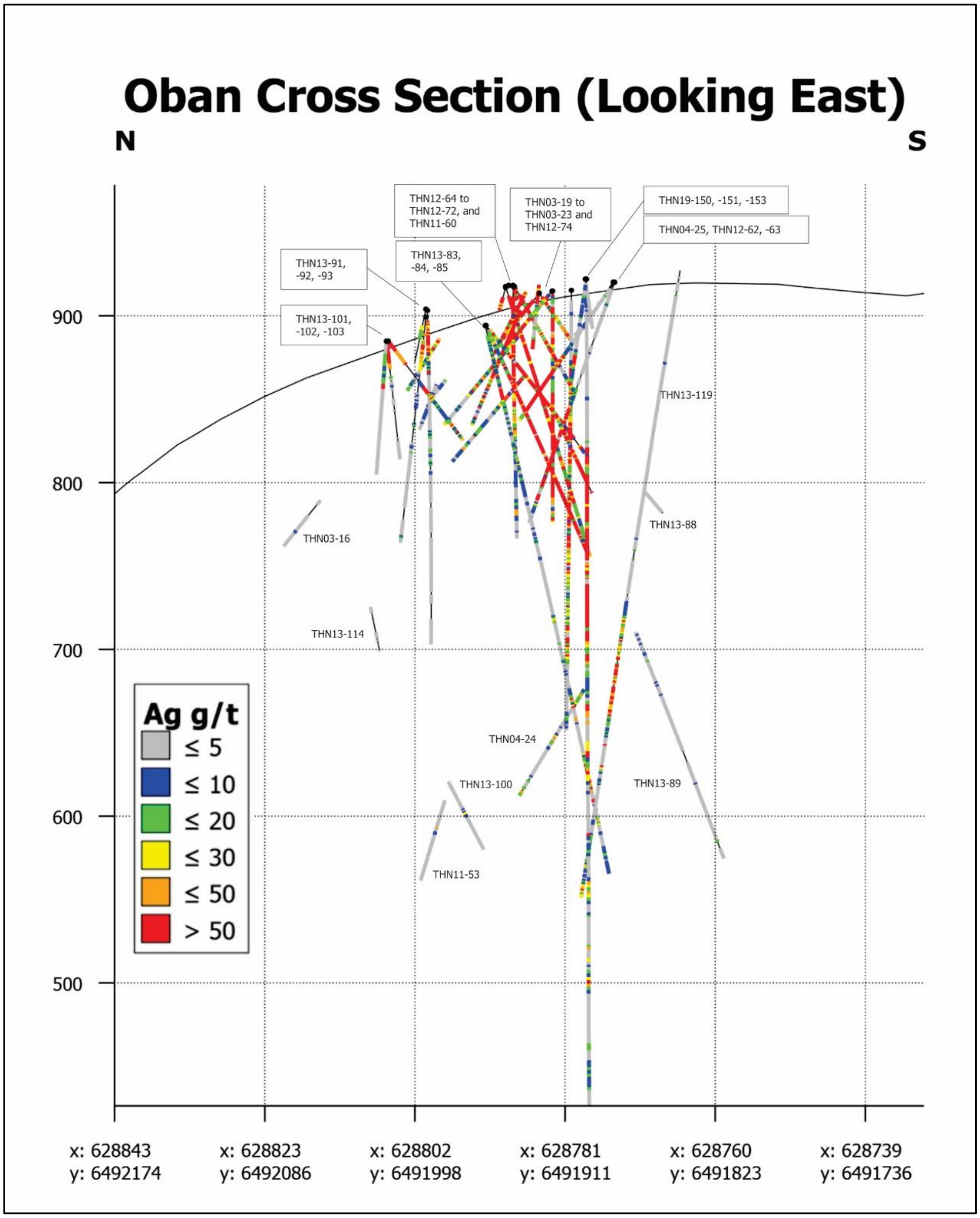


Figure 10-2: Typical cross-section of the Oban Zone showing Ag grades. Looking east

10.2.1 General Drilling Procedures

Brixton's drilling procedures were generally followed during all of the 2011 to 2020 drill programs. Departures from the protocols listed here are specified in sections describing specific programs.

Drilling was contracted to Diamond Drilling Ltd. from Kamloops, BC. All drill sites were accessed by helicopter. Downhole surveys were conducted on all drill holes using a Reflex EZ Shot, readings were taken at 50 m intervals. All collars were surveyed using an Altus APS-3 differential GPS.

Drill core was placed in wood core boxes with depth markers marking the end of every drill run. Boxes were covered and flown by helicopter from the drill to the core logging facility in camp where it was then logged for geotechnical data (recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD)), and for lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. The core was then photographed and cut in half using a gas or electric core saw.

Half-core samples, generally varying in length between 1 and 2 m (sometimes less, depending on mineralization, alteration, structure), were then placed in labelled and tagged bags which were then sealed and prepared for shipping. All core (except that which was determined to be visually barren) was split.

For all drill campaigns conducted by Brixton the core recovery was generally good (>95%).

10.2.2 2011 Drilling

In 2011, Brixton conducted an exploration program that included 5,682.37 m of diamond drilling in 21 holes. The drilling targeted mainly the high-sulphidation veins at the Oban Zone.

Core recovery was generally very good with few exceptions. THN11-54 encountered bad ground during drilling, but the recovery was still greater than 95%. THN11-55 had to be abandoned as the drill rods became stuck in a clayey fault zone. The second proposed hole, on the B subzone/Lagavulin Zone, had to be abandoned due drilling problems caused by thick till overburden.

Significant mineralization was encountered in 16 of the holes and are summarized below in Table 10-3.

- The area of mineralization at the Talisker Zone was expanded from 200 m to 500 m strike length; the best intersection assayed 1.41 g/t Au over 49.78 m (THN11-51).
- The most significant intercept of the 2011 diamond drilling program was collected from the Oban Zone (THN-11-60) which intersected 628 g/t Ag, 1.71 g/t Au, 3.31% Pb and 2.39% Zn over 95.08 m (Awmack, 2012).
- Unconformity-related mineralization was confirmed in 1 of the 4 holes testing the contact between the Thorn Stock and the non-conformably overlying Windy Table volcanic rocks. THN11-56 intersected 12.35 g/t Au and 138 g/t Ag over 0.9 m in intensely silicified Thorn Stock, starting less than 2 m below the unconformity.
- Higher Au and Cu grades were encountered at depth in the Oban Zone. For example, THN11-57 returned 4.1 g/t Au, 0.93% Cu and 103 g/t Ag over 18.58 m, starting at 201 m depth.

Table 10-3: Significant 2011 drilling results

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Talisker	THN11-51	52.16	101.94	49.78	1.41	19	2493	350	346
Oban	THN11-57	46	67.39	21.39	0.31	89.5	111	2,221	2,748
	including	*46*	*57.5*	*11.5*	*0.38*	*137*	*164*	*3,661*	*2,772*
		201.00	219.58	18.58	4.10	103.0	9,290	3,311	3,002
	THN11-60	210.84	221.29	10.45	0.18	392.8	175	15,315	7,446
	including	*215.5*	*221.29*	*5.79*	*0.21*	*663*	*235*	*26,188*	*12,101*
	including	*215.5*	*217.9*	*2.4*	*0.27*	*1,177.1*	*353*	*46,808*	*21,054*

10.2.3 2012 Drilling

In 2012, Brixton carried out 2 phases of diamond drilling to confirm and expand high-grade Ag-Au-Zn-Pb-Cu mineralization at the Oban Zone. A total of 2,889.67 m was drilled in 26 holes (Posescu and Thompson, 2013) spread over 2 phases of drilling. Results confirmed and significantly expanded the high-grade polymetallic mineralization discovered in drill hole THN11-60. Drilling extended the Oban Zone to an apparent width of up to 140 m, a depth of 325 m and a strike length of 130 m.

THN12-84 intersected mineralization starting at surface. The best intercept of the program was from THN-12-84, which intersected 0.71 g/t Au, 105.82 g/t Ag, 0.90% Pb, and 1.76% Zn over 310.00 m, and included 1.45 g/t Au, 251 g/t Ag, 2.78% Pb and 3.99% Zn over 17.00 m. Significant results are summarized in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4: Significant 2012 drilling results

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Oban	THN12-63	67.48	148	80.52	0.94	140.16	0.14	1.09	1.49
	including	*80.5*	*96.5*	*16*	*1.85*	*192.35*	*0.05*	*1.74*	*1.24*
	including	*108.5*	*121.5*	*13*	*1.63*	*402.15*	*0.13*	*2.96*	*3.31*
	THN12-65	6.1	90	83.9	1.03	161.81	0.03	1.29	1.49
	including	*6.1*	*19*	*12.9*	*1.72*	*512.66*	*0.09*	*4.24*	*1.54*
	including	*25.5*	*38.5*	*13*	*1.15*	*192.26*	*0.06*	*1.04*	*0.98*
	THN12-72	6.1	110.95	104.85	1.1	88.01	0.11	0.24	0.63
	including	*22*	*75*	*53*	*1.57*	*126.54*	*0.13*	*0.37*	*1.09*
	THN12-73	6.1	90	83.9	0.94	105.27	0.03	0.47	0.47
	THN12-83	24	174.5	150.5	1.37	165.3	0.11	0.92	1.25
	Including	*24*	*97.7*	*73.7*	*1.49*	*284.15*	*0.12*	*1.31*	*1.78*
	Including	*49*	*62*	*13*	*2.01*	*725.55*	*0.13*	*3.33*	*3.68*
	THN12-84	26	336	310	0.71	105.82	0.03	0.90	1.76
	including	*26*	*227*	*201*	*0.95*	*145.03*	*0.05*	*1.26*	*2.35*
	including	*44*	*167*	*123*	*1.19*	*190.68*	*0.06*	*1.74*	*3.25*
	including	*104*	*121*	*17*	*1.45*	*251.47*	*0.05*	*2.78*	*3.99*
	THN12-85	30	52	22	0.56	39.4	0.04	0.21	2.69
	Including	*38*	*46*	*8*	*1.01*	*76.35*	*0.09*	*0.45*	*6.83*
	THN12-85	261	327	66	0.39	17.81	0.59	0.16	0.16
	Including	*264*	*294*	*30*	*0.48*	*30.9*	*1.18*	*0.25*	*0.23*

10.2.4 2013 Drilling

In 2013, Brixton drilled 35 diamond drill holes during a 2-phase exploration program for a total of 6,078 m at the Oban, Talisker, and Glenfiddich zones. Phase 1 of the drill campaign focused on the Oban Zone. The goal was to test the extent of mineralization intersected in 2011 and 2012 drill holes (Awmack, 2012; Posescu and Thompson, 2013).

Phase 2 of the drill program targeted further extension of Oban Zone mineralization, tested the extents of the Talisker and Glenfiddich zones, and tested chargeability anomaly east of the Oban Zone.

Results from the 2013 drilling doubled the size of the known mineralized footprint at the Oban Zone. The size of the zone was increased to measure approximately 210 m in a north-south direction, by 150 m in an east-west direction, to nearly 400 m in depth and it remains open in all directions. High grade mineralization was concentrated at the intersection of cross faults near the Thorn Stock/diatreme-breccia boundary.

Near surface mineralization was intersected at the Glenfiddich Zone (583.05 g/t Ag, 10.62% Cu, and 2.55 g/t Au over 2.21 m)

Significant results from the 2013 drilling are summarized in Table 10-5.

Table 10-5: Significant 2013 drilling results

Zone	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Oban	THN13-88	6.5	35	28.5	0.13	22.54	0.01	0.24	0.53
	THN13-88	50	67	17	0.27	11.3	0.01	0.09	0.38
	THN13-89	38.2	151.7	113.5	0.14	58.65	0.01	0.13	0.37
	including	*49*	*74.76*	*25.76*	*0.3*	*189.27*	*0.02*	*0.32*	*0.38*
	THN13-90	5.4	167.03	161.63	0.38	62.15	0.02	0.29	0.79
	including	*28.5*	*31.5*	*3*	*0.59*	*363.67*	*0.02*	*1.21*	*0.48*
	THN13-119	200.52	294	93.48	0.39	41.8	-	0.33	0.59
	including	*237*	*273*	*36*	*0.75*	*80.69*	-	*0.59*	*0.8*
Talisker	THN13-120	108	116	8	0.31	14.16	0.12	-	0.2
	including	*109*	*110*	*1*	*0.89*	*46.1*	*0.44*	-	-
Glenfiddich	THN13-121	25	41	16	1.96	48.34	0.12	-	-
	including	*34.5*	*38*	*3.5*	*4.58*	*143.46*	*0.38*	-	-
	including	*25*	*26*	*1*	*10.4*	*17.7*	-	*0.29*	*0.46*
	THN13-121	74.4	76.61	2.21	2.55	583.05	10.62	-	-
	including	*76*	*76.61*	*0.61*	*3.57*	*985*	*18.28*	-	-
	THN13-122	40	50	10	1.21	31.06	-	-	0.13
	including	*42*	*44*	*2*	*3.64*	*98.35*	*0.12*	-	-

10.2.5 2014 Drilling

In 2014, Brixton drilled 8 holes totalling 1,287.46 m in 8 NQ holes at the Outlaw and Glenfiddich zones. Significant assay results are listed in Table 10-6 and Table 10-7.

Brixton drilled 4 drill holes at the Outlaw Zone and discovered a new sediment-hosted Au zone. The mineralization is hosted by siltstone and greywacke and appears to be intrusion related. The mineralization occurs as semi-massive to disseminated, and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pyrite, bismuth, and chalcopyrite. Significant intersections (THN-14-128) returned 1.15 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag over 59.65 m from a depth of 76 m. This interval also included 3.08 g/t Au and 10.77 g/t Ag over 9.00 m (Thompson and Posescu, 2014).

Drilling at the Glenfiddich Zone focused on validation of mineralized intersections from historical drill holes and on testing the extent of mineralization along strike. The mineralization was extended along strike and to a depth of 60 m (Thompson and Posescu, 2014).

Table 10-6: Significant 2014 drilling results – Outlaw Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
THN14 -127	3.05	14.63	11.58	1.96	13.78
including	*5.5*	*11.5*	*6*	*3.23*	*22.7*
THN14-128	76	135.65	59.65	1.15	5.64
including	*76*	*85*	*9*	*3.08*	*10.77*
THN14-128	179	205	26	0.16	0.96
THN14-129	64	109	45	0.15	0.13
THN14-130	8	10	2	-	250.5

Table 10-7: Significant 2014 drilling results – Glenfiddich Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
THN14-123	68	76	8	1.26	12.11	0.05	-	0.05
THN14-124	17.5	29.13	11.63	0.57	7.54	-	0.08	0.22
THN14-124	45	58.37	13.37	0.35	10.85	0.14	0.02	0.03
THN14-125	6.1	73	66.9	0.3	17.03	0.11	0.08	0.19
including	*46*	*49*	*3*	*2.13*	*70.97*	*0.72*	-	-
THN14-126	17	54	37	0.48	14.76	-	0.06	0.12
including	*43*	*44*	*1*	*4.1*	*58.1*	*0.13*	*0.09*	*0.29*

10.2.6 2016 Drilling

In 2016, Brixton drilled a total of 1,644.91 m in 9 NQ diamond drill holes at the Outlaw (5 holes) and Aberlour zones (4 holes) (Schwab et al., 2017). The diamond drill was a Hydrocore 2000 rig capable of drilling to depths in excess of 1,000 m. Early winter conditions curtailed the program: the original plan to drill 3,000 m was cut short and the survey of drill collars was postponed to the following season.

Drilling at the Outlaw Zone followed up on the 2014 drilling program with the goal of extending the known mineralization to the east and west along the large gold-in-soil anomaly. The drilling identified 2 distinct sediment-hosted gold-bearing zone; significant results are outlined in Table 10-8. Combined drilling and sampling extended the size of the Outlaw Zone to 450 m along strike (Schwab et al., 2017).

Table 10-8: Significant 2016 drilling results – Outlaw Zone

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
THN16-132	0	18	18	1.61	12.3
THN16-132	78	130	52	0.94	5.95
including	*120*	*130*	*10*	*3.61*	*23.75*

The maiden drill program on the Arberlour Zone was conducted by Brixton. It tested a structurally controlled silica-sulphide zone hosted in Stuhini Group mafic volcanic rocks and associated anomalous and high-grade gold in rock, chips, and soil samples. Mineralization was intersected near surface. Gold grades are associated with strong silicification, iron oxide, moderate to strong clay alteration and disseminated pyrite. as well as elevated Pb, Zn, and As.

THN16-139 returned 5.50 g/t Au over 0.45 m, associated with strongly silicified hydrothermal breccia with chlorite-pyrite-tetrahedrite (tennantite)-arsenopyrite veinlets. Table 10-9 outlines the significant results.

Table 10-9: Significant 2016 drilling results – Arberlour Zone

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
THN16-136	13	16	3	1.72	-
including	*15*	*16*	*1*	*4.42*	-
THN16-137	22.5	24	1.5	0.58	-
THN16-138	30	31	1	0.91	10
THN14-139	24	26	2	1.48	-
including	*25*	*25.45*	*0.45*	*5.5*	*33*

10.2.7 2017 Drilling

The 2017 drill program was the first time the Chivas Zone was tested by drilling. A Hydrocore 2000 drill rig was used to test a northwest-trending 7 km^2 Au- and Te-in-soil anomaly discovered in 2016 that was coincident with a strong chargeability anomaly. Mineralization is hosted mainly in volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group and is associated with the contact with a feldspar porphyry as well as with north-south and northeast-southwest trending stuctures. A total of 2,455 m of NQ-sized core we drilled in 10 holes, testing for mineralization to the north, northwest and southeast of the anomaly, and at depth.

The drilling procedures followed those outlined in section 10.2.1 with the following modification:

- There was no downhole survey of THN-17-148 as the hole was abandoned at a depth of 90.53 m due to poor ground conditions.

Drilling successfully expanded the known existing mineralization at the Chivas Zone and identified multiple Au-Ag-bearing zones hosted within Stuhini Group mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic lithologies, and proximal to their contact with the multi-phase Chivas Porphyry. Drill hole THN17-142 intersected 2 mineralized zones:

- An upper zone which returned 0.46 g/t Au and 39.74 g/t Ag over 21.00 m.
- A lower zone that intersected 0.99 g/t Au, 19.46 g/t Ag, 0.66% Zn, and 0.19% Pb over 18.00 m. This lower interval included 2.63 g/t Au, 45.15 g/t Ag, 1.5% Zn, 0.18% Cu and 0.42% Pb over 6.45 m (Barrington et al., 2017).

Fine-grained molybdenite veinlets and quartz-chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins were observed in THN17-149.

10.2.8 2019 Drilling

Brixton conducted 2 phases of drilling in 2019. NQ-sized core was drilled using a Hydracore 2000 capable of drilling to depths of 600 m, whereas HQ-sized core was drilled using a Zinex U5, capable of drilling to a maximum depth of 1,000 m.

Phase 1 consisted of 1 deep HQ hole to test for porphyry-style mineralization at depth and throughout the Oban Zone. THN19-150 ended at 829 m depth. Phase 2 included 2 additional drill holes at the Oban Zone to follow up on results of the first phase. Also, in Phase 2, 11 diamond drill holes, both HQ and NQ, tested mineralization at the Chivas (6 hole), Outlaw (2 hole), Talisker (1 hole), Glenfiddich (1 hole), and Thorn Porphyry Target (1 hole) zones, for a total of 8,042.44 m drilled. Highlights are summarized in Table 10-9.

The drilling procedures followed those outlined in section 10.2.1 with the following modification:

- Magnetic susceptibility was measured as part of the geotechnical logging.
- All the 2019 drill core was cut and sampled.

Table 10-10: Significant 2019 drilling results

Zone	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Oban	THN-19-150	97.00	651.70	554.70	0.57	43.18	0.24	0.28	0.55
	including	*97.00*	*374.80*	*277.8*	*0.86*	*75.28*	*0.28*	*0.48*	*0.88*
	including	*97.00*	*232.96*	*135.96*	*1.35*	*133.62*	*0.31*	*0.89*	*1.61*
	THN-19-151	100.18	357.05	256.87	0.61	50.18	0.04	0.41	1.2
	including	*120.18*	*144.58*	*24.40*	*2.42*	*128.22*	*0.21*	*1.02*	*3.05*
Outlaw	THN19-159	95.00	132.78	37.78	1.17				
	including	*118.00*	*130.00*	*12.00*	*3.28*				

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
Thorn Porphyry Target	THN19-163	157	166.03	9.03	0.29	2.87			0.2

Overall, 8 out of 14 diamond drill holes were terminated in low-to moderate-grade porphyry-epithermal style mineralization. The spatial distribution of these prospects indicates the presence of multiple porphyry-epithermal systems within the Property (Barrington et al., 2020).

10.2.9 2020 Drilling

A total of 5,291.00 m was drilled in 19 holes in 2020. Diamond drilling at the Outlaw Zone was completed in the western (8 NQ holes) and central (8 NQ holes) parts of the zone. Drilling was done using a Hydracore 2000 drill rig capable of drilling to depths of 600 m. The top 20 to 40 m section was drilled using HQ core, in order to maximize recovery of near-surface mineralization. Core recovery was good during this program and RQD fell within acceptable ranges for drill programs.

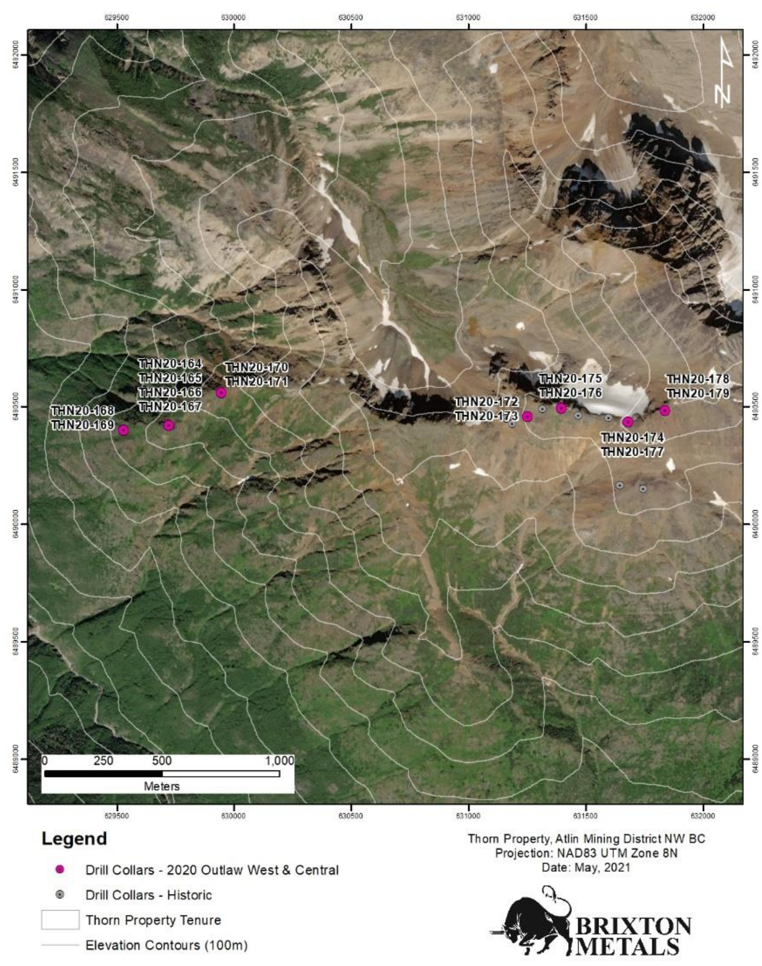


Figure 10-3: 2020 Outlaw Zone drill hole locations

The Thorn Porphyry Target (3 deep NQ drill holes) was drilled using a Hydracore 4000 drill rig, capable of drilling to depths of >1,000 m.

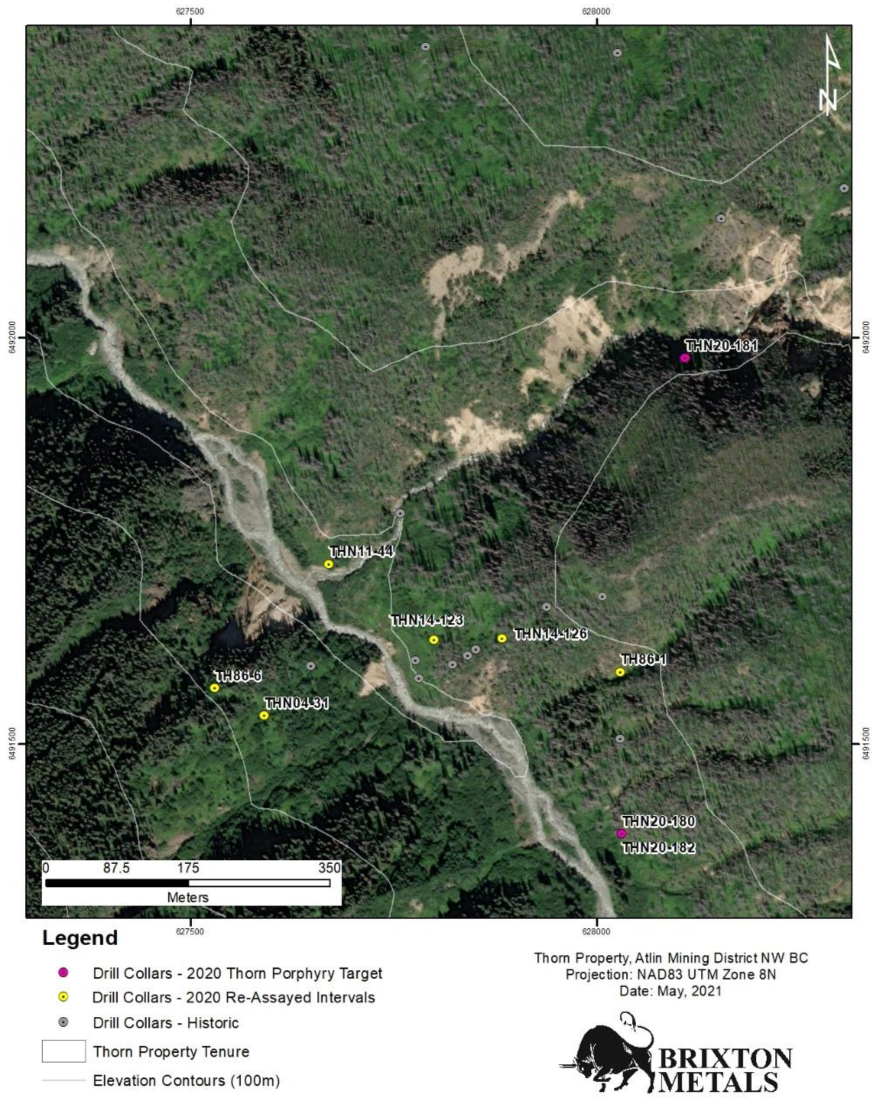


Figure 10-4: 2020 Thorn Porphyry Target drill hole locations

The drilling procedures followed those outlined in Section 10.2.1 with the following modification:

- Magnetic susceptibility was measured as part of the geotechnical logging.
- All the 2020 drill core was cut and sampled.

Au mineralization at the Outlaw Zone is associated with pyrite-pyrrhotite ± magnetite ± galena ± arsenopyrite veins associated with quartz-carbonate veining or with strong silicification and iron oxide alteration ± carbonate alteration in argillaceous and minor limey sediments and in or near felsic dykes. Chlorite alteration is also present. Magnetite was noted in place.

Drilling in the central part of the Outlaw Zone expanded the gold anomaly by 164 m along strike, which increased the near surface Au mineralization to 600 m strike length. The best 2020 drill intercept in the central part of the Outlaw Zone was from THN20-176 and it returned 5.98 g/t Au and 15.2 g/t Ag over 1 m, within a broader interval that graded 0.7 g/t Au over 27 m. Similar gold grades were intersected in THN20-169 in the western part of the Outlaw Zone and the best sample returned 8.7 g/t Au and 33.8 g/t Ag over 1 m.

Selected significant results from the Outlaw Zone drilling are summarized in Table 10-11.

Table 10-11: Significant 2020 drilling results – Outlaw Zone

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Outlaw (west)	THN20-164	41.1	43	1.86	3	6.5
	THN20-164	50	52	2	1.6	4
	THN20-169	18	19	1	8.73	33.8
Outlaw (central)	THN20-172	*71*	*76*	*5*	*1.7*	*116.1*
	THN20-173	100	113.5	13.5	0.9	11.4
	THN20-173	147	151	4	2.4	7
	THN20-175	3.9	8	4.1	1.7	3.8
	THN20-175	60	64	4	1.4	6.3
	THN20-175	*133*	*139*	*6*	*0.9*	*2.6*
	THN20-176	7	10	3	1.3	3.8
	THN20-176	69	96	27	0.7	3.1
	including	*89.1*	*96*	*6.9*	*2.2*	*8.4*
	THN20-177	133	181.4	48.4	0.5	0.5
	including	*137*	*141*	*4*	*2.4*	*0.9*

Seven high-chargeability IP targets over the Thorn Porphyry Target were drill tested by 3 deep drill holes. Cu mineralization (chalcopyrite veins and blebs) as well as porphyry-style veining and associated target alteration (biotite) was intersected in all 3 holes starting at around 350 m depth. Mineralization is hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and coarse-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry.

Significant Cu mineralization was intersected in the bottom of THN20-181, in the form of a hydrothermal breccia with a chalcopyrite–pyrite-rich cement; assays returned 0.775% Cu and 0.293% Mo over 6.22 m (Photo 10-1); this interval was contained within a broad zone of 0.19% Cu over 439.42 m. Vein density increased with depth. Highlights from the 2020 drilling are summarized in Table 10-12. The hole ended in mineralized hydrothermal breccia.

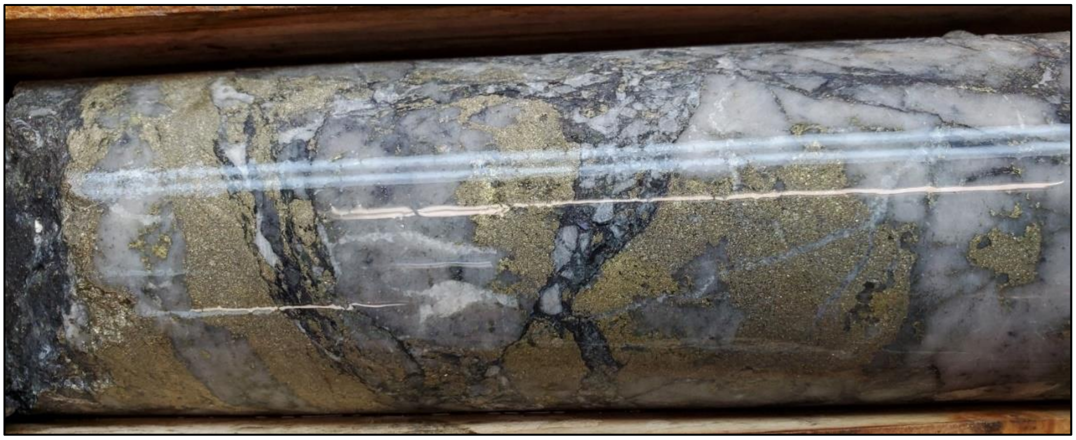


Photo 10.2.9-1: Quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-rich hydrothermal breccia intersected at the end of THN20-181. This interval graded 0.775% Cu and 0.239% Mo over 6.22 metres.

Table 10-12: Significant selected 2020 drilling results – Thorn Porphyry Target

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
THN20-180	349	576.79	227.79	0.05	0.96	712.85	50.40
including	*555*	*576.79*	*21.79*	*0.07*	*1.06*	*1,059.75*	*89.73*
THN20-181	518	957.42 (eoh)	439.42	0.07	2.41	1,889.60	139.83
including	*679*	*957.42*	*278.42*	*0.09*	*2.57*	*2,347.42*	*195.83*
including	*852*	*957.42*	*105.42*	*0.11*	*3.75*	*3,201.80*	*335.41*
including	*951.2*	*957.42*	*6.22*	*0.21*	*7.62*	*7,745.34*	*2,934.77*
THN20-182	387	861	474	0.05	0.93	1,060.84	72.67
including	*530.98*	*642*	*111.02*	*0.07*	*1.31*	*1,382.82*	*105.00*
including	*570*	*590*	*20*	*0.12*	*2.09*	*2,535.95*	*113.47*

Infrared Spectroscopy

Select core samples from 2020 drilling at Thorn Porphyry Target were submitted for shortwave infrared spectroscopy (SWIR). In all 3 diamond drill holes, the position of the white mica absorption feature increases with depth, mirroring the general increase in Cu values downhole. Illite crystallinity, which can be used as a proxy for the temperature of hydrothermal fluids responsible for the observed alteration assemblages, is high throughout all 3 of the drill holes (>1.2 µm) and shows the general trend of increasing with depth. The highest illite crystallinity value (8.4 µm) is observed near the bottom of THN20-181, which corresponds to an intersection of chalcopyrite–pyrite-rich hydrothermal breccia.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Soil and Rock Samples

11.1.1 Sample Shipment and Security

All soil and rock samples from The Property are shipped directly from camp via Tintina Air to Atlin or Whitehorse. From the Atlin airport the samples are transported to ALS Minerals by Annuk Expediting and Logistics or Bob's Contracting and from the Whitehorse airport the samples are transported to ALS Minerals by Small's Expediting.

All soil samples are dried prior to shipment and secured with flagging. Each rock and core sample bags are secured with flagging tape or zip ties and rice bags for shipment are secured using zip ties.

11.1.2 2016-2017

Soils

All soil samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified and independent from Brixton. Soil samples were sieved to 180 microns (-80 mesh) and both fractions were retained. Pulps were shipped to ALS's North Vancouver laboratory for analysis. Table 11-1 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Rocks

All rock samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified and independent from Brixton. Rock samples were fine crushed to 70% nominal passing 2 mm. They were then split using a riffle splitter into a 250 g sample and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp sample was sent to ALS's analytical laboratory in North Vancouver. Tables 11-2 and 11-3 outline the preparation, digestion and techniques used to analyze the samples.

Table 11-1: 2016-2017 Soil sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2016-2017 Soil	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Received sample weight
	LOG-22			Sample login
	SCR-41			Screen to -180µm and save both
Analysis	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Cu-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

Table 11-2: 2016 Rock sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2016 Rock	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-22			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
Analysis	ME-ICP41	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-GRA21	WST-SIM	Fire Assay	
	Au-AA24	AAS	Fire Assay	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Cu-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

Table 11-3: 2017 Rock sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2017 Rock	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-22			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-22Y			Split sample – Boyd Rotary Splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
Analysis	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Cu-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

11.1.3 2018

Soils

Field duplicate samples were collected at intervals of every 10 samples.

All soil samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified. Soil samples were sieved to 180 microns (-80 mesh) and both fractions were retained. Table 11-4 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-4: 2018 Soil sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2018 soil	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Received sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample login
	SCR-41			Screen to -180µm and save both
Analysis	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	

Rocks

All rock samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified. Rock samples were fine crushed to 70% nominal passing 2mm. They were then split using a riffle splitter into a 250g sample and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Table 11-5 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-5: 2018 Rock sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2018 Rock	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
Analysis	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	Fire Assay	
	AU-GRA21	WST-SIM	Gravimetric	
	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Cu-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

11.1.4 2019

Soils

All soil samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified. Soil samples were sieved to 180 microns (-80 mesh) and both fractions were retained. Table 11-6 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-6: 2019 Soil sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2019 soil	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Received sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample login
	SCR-41			Screen to -180µm and save both
Analysis	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	

Rocks

All rock samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified. Rock samples were fine crushed to 70% nominal passing 2 mm. They were then split using a riffle splitter into a 250 g sample and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Table 11-7 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-7: 2019 Rock sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2019 Rock	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
Analysis	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	ME-MS61	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG62	ICP-AES	Four Acid	
	Ag-OG62		Four Acid	
	Pb-OG62		Four Acid	

11.1.5 2020

Soils 2020

All soil samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified and independent from Brixton. Soil samples were sieved to 180 microns (-80 mesh) and both fractions were retained. Table 11-8 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-8: 2020 Soil sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2020 soil	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Received sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample login
	SCR-41			Screen to -180µm and save both
Analysis	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46		Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46		Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46		Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

Rocks

All rock samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, which is ISO9001:2008 certified. Rock samples were fine crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. They were then split using a riffle splitter into a 250 g sample which was pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Table 11-9 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples.

Table 11-9: 2020 Rock sampling preparation and analytical techniques

2020 Rock	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
	OA-HSUL10			Handling of high sulphide samples
	LOG-21d			Sample logging – client barcode dup
	SPL-21d			Split sample - duplicate
	PUL-31d			Pulverize split - duplicate
Analysis	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	Au-OG43	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	Ore grade Au
	ME-MS41	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-MS61	ICP-MS	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG62	ICP-AES	Four Acid	

	Cu-OG62		Four Acid	
	Ag-OG62		Four Acid	
	Pb-OG62		Four Acid	
	Zn-OG62		Four Acid	

11.2 Drill Core Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

11.2.1 2000 - 2005 Drill Programs – Rimfire Minerals, First Au and Cangold

All samples were packed into individual plastic bags with uniquely numbered assay tags denoting the Hole ID and interval information then secured with zip ties. The samples were packed into rice sacks and sealed with uniquely numbered non-resealable security straps. The rice sacks were trucked via BTS to the Acme Laboratory and ALS Chemex (subsequently renamed ALS Minerals) Laboratories in Vancouver for assaying. Both Acme and ALS Chemex are certified by ISO-9001-2000 and were independent of Rimfire, First Au, and Cangold. Acme and ALS Chemex reported that all bags were received in good condition, with all security straps intact, and with no evidence of tampering.

In 2000 and 2002, the samples were delivered to Acme Labs in Vancouver where they were prepared using sample preparation method: R200-250: crush to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 1000 g, and pulverize 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were analyzed for Au by fire assay and 34-element ICP using aqua regia digestion.

From 2003 to 2005, the samples were sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver where they were prepared using sample preparation method PREP-31y: crush to 70% passing 2 mm, split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for Au by fire assay and 34-element ICP using aqua regia digestion.

Assays on pulps were carried out for high geochemical values of Au, Ag, Pb, or Zn. “Metallics” assays for Au were carried out on rejects when initial geochemical values exceeded 10,000 ppb Au (SRK, 2014).

11.2.2 General Brixton Sample Preparation, analysis, and Security Procedures (2011–2020)

Protocols that apply to all of Brixton’s drilling program are summarized below. Additional or different procedures are mentioned in the section describing individual programs.

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocols for core samples were developed by Brixton and reviewed by Geospark Consulting Inc. (Geospark).

QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream randomly with 1 blank, 1 standard, and 1 laboratory duplicate, within every 20 core samples. Table 11-1 lists the different control samples that were inserted in the sample stream of each program. Certified Reference Materials were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN) of Langley, BC. Various materials were used as blanks, as outlined in Table 11-10.

Table 11-10: Types of control samples

Year	Certified Reference Materials	Blanks
2011	CDN-ME-11, CDN-ME-12 and CDN-ME-17	red scoria
2012	CDN-FCM-6, CDN-ME-18	red scoria
2013	CDN-FCM-6, CDN-ME-18, CDN-ME-1101, CDN-ME-1206 and CDN-ME-1305	red scoria
2014	CDN-ME-1101, CDN-ME-1301 and CDN-ME-1305	red scoria
2016	CDN-ME-1301 and CDN-ME-1305	red scoria and siliceous river rock
2017	CDN-CM-36 and CDN-GS-5Q	marble landscaping aggregate
2019	CDN-CM-36, CDN-CM-43, CDN-GS-5Q, CDN-ME-1301, CDN-ME-1305, CDN-ME-1306 OREAS 603b	siliceous river rock
2020	CDN-ME-1306, CDN-CM-43, CDN-CM-18	siliceous river rock

For all drill programs, the drill core and control samples were packed into individual plastic bags with uniquely numbered assay tags and sealed with zip ties. The samples bags were then packed into rice sacks, which were sealed with uniquely numbered security straps to deter and identify evidence of tampering. Samples from individual holes were batched and shipped together. Some long holes required multiple batches and shipments, which were labelled accordingly. All samples were then shipped to ALS's preparation facilities in Whitehorse.

11.2.3 2011-2012

The core samples were shipped to 2 laboratories that had sample preparation facilities in Whitehorse, AGAT Labs, of Mississauga, ON and ALS. Both laboratories are ISO 9001:2008 certified.

In 2011, the core samples were shipped via Small's Expediting and Bob's Contracting. In 2012, rice sacks were shipped via Tintina Air to Whitehorse where they were transported via Small's Expediting to AGAT and ALS laboratories.

Samples were prepared and analyzed according to the procedures listed in Table 11-11. Table 11-11 outlines the preparation, digestion, and techniques used for the samples, by laboratory.

Table 11-11: 2011–2012 preparation and analytical methods

	AGAT	ALS
Sample Prep	**Method 224-001**	**Method PREP-31y**
	Crush to 75% passing 2 mm	Crush to 70% passing 2 mm
	Split 250 g	Split 250 g
	Pulverize 85% passing 75 microns	Pulverize 85% passing 75 microns
Analysis	Au by fire assay with atomic absorption finish	Au by fire assay with atomic absorption finish
	45-element ICP-AES (aqua regia digestion)	35-element ICP-AES (aqua regia digestion)

In 2011, a majority of the samples from the second phase of drilling were re-routed by ALS to its laboratory in Anchorage, Alaska, due to a back-log at the Whitehorse facility. The Anchorage preparation facility was not ISO-certified in 2011.

11.2.4 2013–2014

During Phase 1 drilling, samples were shipped via Tintina Air to Whitehorse and Small's Expediting delivered them to ALS's preparation lab and during Phase 2 drilling the samples were shipped via Tintina Air to Whitehorse and Small's Expediting delivered them to Acme preparation lab. ALS are registered to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 17025 accreditations for laboratory procedures, Acme Labs was certified compliant with ISO 9001:2008. Table 11-12 outlines the preparation and analytical methods used by each laboratory.

Table 11-12: 2013–2014 preparation and analytical methods

	ALS Technique	ALS (Phase 1)	ACME Technique	ACME (Phase 2)
Sample Prep	WEI-21	Method PREP-31y	R200-250	Method R200-250
	LOG-22	Crush to 70% passing 2 mm		Crush to 80% passing 10 mesh
	LOG-23	Split 250 g		Split 1000 g
	LOG-21d	Pulverize 85% passing 75 microns		Pulverize 85% passing 200 mesh
	SPL-21d	Split sample – duplicate		
	PUL-31d	Pulverize split – duplicate		
	SCR-21	Screen to 100 to 106 microns		
	CRU-31	Fine crushing – 70% passing 2 mm		
	BAG-01	Bulk master for storage		
	CRU-QC	Crushing QC test		
	PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC test		
	SPL-22Y	Split sample – Boyd rotary splitter		
	PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% passing 75 microns		
Analysis	Ag-GRA21	30 g fire assay, GRAV finish, WST-SIM	G601	Pb collection, fire assay fusion, atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au)
	Cu-AA46	Ore grade Cu, aqua regia, atomic absorption	1DX15	1:1:1 aqua regia, ICP-MS analysis (36 elements)
	Zn-AA46	Ore grade Zn, aqua regia, atomic absorption	8AR	Aqua regia digestion 0.5g/100 mL (overlimit Pb, Zn)
	Au-SCR21	Au screen, fire assay, 100 to 106 microns	G6Gr	Pb collection, fire assay, 30G fusion, GRAV finish (overlimit Ag)
	Au-AA25D	Ore grade Au, 30 g fire assay, atomic absorption duplicate		

	Au-AA25	Ore grade Au, 30 g fire assay, atomic absorption finish		36 elements, aqua regia, ICP-MS
	ME-ICP41	35 elements, aqua regia, ICP-AES		

11.2.5 2016

A total of 1,303 drill core samples and 229 QA/QC samples were assayed in 2016. Samples were shipped via Tintina Air to Whitehorse where Small's Expediting delivered them to ALS's preparation lab. The sample pulps were then analyzed at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver.

The Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn results reported within the 2016 analytical certificates by ALS have been analyzed for Au using fire assay with an atomic absorption finish and for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn using ICP-AES analysis with aqua regia digestion. Over limit analysis for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn was performed using an ore grade aqua regia digestion. Over limit analysis for Au used a gravimetric finish.

The analytical results for Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn have been reviewed for inferred precision and inferred accuracy through detailed review of field duplicates, lab duplicates, standards, and blanks inserted into the analytical batches by Brixton for QA/QC of the reported analytical results. The field duplicate pairs were reviewed within scatter plots displaying the correlation within the sample pairs. The strength of the correlation is a measure of the inferred precision within the results. The statistics of the duplicate results compared to the original primary samples were also reviewed.

The field standard and blank instances were reviewed and defined as failing when results were in excess of 3 standard deviations from the expected mean for the standard material. Any failed blank or standards were further reviewed looking for any indication of sample contamination, instrumentation issues or an accuracy deficiency; reruns were requested whenever an accuracy deficiency or instrument issue is found in order to maintain top quality results within Brixton's assay database.

The secondary analytical laboratory, Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd., of Vancouver, performed check sample analysis on a selection of primary sample pulps using similar analytical methodologies. These provide insight to any potential bias in the primary assay results. There were 36 internal field duplicates and 40 lab duplicates performed within the analytical batches analyzed. Field duplicates provide blind to the lab representation of the precision within the sample assay results. These are where a primary and duplicate sample are given unique identities and are equal sized parts of a drill core interval.

The field duplicates have performed well for each of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn and with a strong overall assay results correlation it is inferred that strong precision is within the reported primary assay results. Core samples were crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh and pulverized at 85% passing 200 mesh. Table 11-13 outlines the preparation and analytical methods used for core samples.

Table 11-13: 2016 Core sample preparation and analytical methods

2016 Dril	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21d			Sample logging
	SPL-21d			Split sample – duplicate
	PUL-31d			Pulverize split – duplicate
	LOG-22			Sample login
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% <75µm
	LOG-23			Pulp login
Analysis	ME-ICP41	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Au-AA23	AAS	Fire Assay	
	Au-GRA21	WST-SIM	Fire Assay	
	Ag-GRA21	WST-SIM	Fire Assay	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	

11.2.6 2017

A total of 2,307 drill core samples and 353 QA/QC samples were assayed in 2017. Samples were shipped via Tintina Air to Whitehorse where Small's Expediting delivered them to ALS. The sample pulps were then analyzed at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, registered to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 17025 accreditations for laboratory procedures.

Core samples were crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Table 11-13 outlines the preparation and analytical methods used for core samples.

Table 11-14: 2017 Core sample preparation and analytical methods

2017 Drill	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21d			Sample logging
	SPL-21d			Split sample – duplicate

2017 Drill	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
	LOG-22			Sample login
	PUL-31d			Pulverize split – duplicate
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-22Y			Split sample – Boyd Rotary Splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% <75um
	LOG-23			Pulp login
Analysis	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	ME-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Ag-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Pb-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Zn-OG46	ICP-AES	Aqua Regia	
	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	

11.2.7 2019

A total of 4,111 core samples and 729 QA/QC samples were submitted to ALS in Whitehorse.

Core samples were finely crushed and sieved to <75 microns. Table 11-15 outlines the preparation and analytical methods used for core samples.

Table 11-15: 2019 Core sample preparation and analytical methods

2019 Drill	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample logging
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% <75µm
	SPL-21d			Split sample – duplicate
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	LOG-23			Pulp login
	LOG-21d			Sample login
	PUL-31d			Pulverize split – duplicate
Analysis	ME-MS61	ICP-MS	Four Acid	
	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	ME-OG62	ICP-AES	Four Acid	
	Ag-OG62		Four Acid	
	Pb-OG62		Four Acid	
	Zn-OG62		Four Acid	
	Cu-OG62		Four Acid	

Pulps of the 2019 drill core samples were screened for Au and analyzed by fire assay digestion and atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Table 11-16: 2019 Pulp sample analytical methods

2019 Pulp Sample	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Analysis	Au-SCR21		Screen	
	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	Au-AA25D			

11.2.8 2020

A total of 2,625 core samples and 431 QA/QC samples were assayed by ALS in Whitehorse.

Table 11-17: 2019 Pulp sample analytical methods

2020 Drill	Technique	Instrument	Digestion	Comment
Sample Prep Sample Prep	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
	LOG-21			Sample logging
	CRU-QC			Crushing QC test
	PUL-QC			Pulverizing QC test
	CRU-31			Fine crushing – 70% <2mm
	SPL-21			Split sample – riffle splitter
	PUL-31			Pulverize split to 85% < 75µm
	OA-HSUL10			Handling of high sulphide samples
	LOG-21d			Sample logging – client barcode dup
	SPL-21d			Split sample - duplicate
	PUL-31d			Pulverize split - duplicate
	WEI-21			Receive sample weight
Analysis	ME-MS61	ICP-MS	Four Acid	
	Au-AA25	AAS	Fire Assay	
	ME-OG62	ICP-AES	Four Acid	
	Ag-OG62		Four Acid	
	Pb-OG62		Four Acid	
	Zn-OG62		Four Acid	
	Cu-OG62		Four Acid	

11.2.9 2020 Re-Assay Program

In 2020, Brixton selected 66 historical (NQ- and BQ-sized) drill core samples from 7 holes drilled in the area of the Thorn Porphyry Target for reassay. Geochemical analysis of base metal over-limits and other elements was originally carried out by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES. However, in 2020, drill core samples were quartered and over-limits for Ag, Pb Cu and Zn and 48 additional elements were analyzed using four acid digestion and ICP-MS finish on the quarter-core. Reanalyzing using a four-acid digestion provides a more complete digestion than aqua regia. Results from the reassaying program are provided in Table 11-18.

A comparison between the original assay and the reassay values confirmed that values increase for Au and Cu using a four-acid digestion.

Table 11-18: 2020 Drill core reassay results following four acid digestion

Drill hole	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
THN14-123	S056067	67	69.5	0.58	404
THN14-123	S056068	69.5	72	0.71	210
THN14-123	S056069	72	75	1.42	325
THN14-123	S056071	117	119.5	0.01	17.2
THN14-123	S056072	119.5	122	0.01	15.5
THN14-123	S056073	122	124.5	0.04	16.2
THN14-123	S056074	124.5	127	0.37	10.3
THN14-123	S056076	127	129.5	0.05	15.1
THN14-123	S056077	129.5	132	0.01	17.1
THN14-123	S056078	132	134.5	0.01	14.3
THN14-123	S056079	134.5	137	0.01	13.8
THN14-123	S056080	137	139.5	0.02	28
THN14-123	S056082	139.5	142	0.02	20.8
THN14-123	S056083	142	144.5	0.01	51.4
THN14-123	S056084	144.5	147	0.02	41.7
THN14-123	S056086	147	148.74	0.01	56.5
THN11-44	S056087	65	67	0.13	6,280
THN11-44	S056088	67	69	0.06	1,800
THN11-44	S056089	290	292.5	<0.01	42.1
THN11-44	S056090	292.5	295	<0.01	60.2
THN11-44	S056091	295	297.5	0.01	70.2
THN11-44	S056093	297.5	300	<0.01	24.6
THN11-44	S056094	300	302.5	<0.01	32.6
THN11-44	S056095	302.5	305	<0.01	19.2
THN11-44	S056096	305	307.5	0.05	60.1
THN11-44	S056097	307.5	310	0.01	14.7
THN11-44	S056098	310	312.5	<0.01	12.8
THN11-44	S056100	312.5	315.8	<0.01	37.8
TH86-1	S056951	90	93.27	0.02	29.3
TH86-1	S056952	93.27	96.46	<0.01	16.3
TH86-1	S056953	96.46	102.34	0.01	29.6
TH86-1	S056954	102.34	105.46	0.06	93.8

Drill hole	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
TH86-1	S056955	105.46	109.63	0.01	33.2
THN14-126	S056957	40	42	0.4	960
THN14-126	S056958	42	44	2.65	953
THN14-126	S056959	44	46	1.19	881
THN14-126	S056961	85	87.5	0.03	16
THN14-126	S056962	87.5	90	0.12	34.6
THN14-126	S056963	90	92.5	0.04	12
THN14-126	S056964	92.5	95	0.04	39.1
THN14-126	S056965	95	97.5	0.01	14.3
THN14-126	S056966	97.5	100	0.01	34.5
THN14-126	S056968	100	103.02	0.04	10.3
TH86-6	S056969	60.05	63.09	0.1	39.4
TH86-6	S056970	63.09	66.14	0.1	643
TH86-6	S056971	66.14	70.95	0.55	7,300
TH86-6	S056972	70.95	76.4	0.15	6,000
TH86-6	S056973	76.4	82.1	0.04	362
TH86-6	S056975	82.1	85	0.08	1750
TH86-6	S056976	85	89	<0.01	127.5
THN04-31	S056977	180	182.16	0.23	789
THN04-31	S056978	193.41	195.91	0.13	1,080
THN04-31	S056980	195.91	198.41	0.05	893
THN04-31	S056981	198.41	201	0.23	2,400
THN04-31	S056982	201	203.5	0.03	395
THN04-31	S056983	203.5	206	0.02	248
THN04-31	S056984	206	208.5	0.02	634
THN04-31	S056985	208.5	211	<0.01	40.8
THN04-31	S056986	211	213.5	<0.01	22.8
THN04-31	S056988	213.5	216	0.02	89.5
THN04-31	S056989	216	219.5	0.02	111
THN11-58	S053545	255.5	258	0.01	8.8
THN11-58	S053546	258	260.5	0.01	18.7
THN11-58	S053547	260.5	263	<0.01	4.2
THN11-58	S053549	263	265.5	<0.01	12.6
THN11-58	S053550	265.5	268.22	<0.01	14.4

11.2.10 Specific Gravity/ Density

Specific gravity data was collected in 2013 and 2014.

In 2013, 14 representative pulp samples weighing roughly 0.25 kg each were submitted to AGAT Labs, to get average specific gravity values for the dominant lithologies and mineralization grades in the study area. These specific gravity results were not used for the resource estimation as they were from pulp samples and not whole core.

In 2014, Brixton collected 391 density measurements on drill core and also sent 34 drill core samples to ALS to be analyzed as cross-reference. The measurements were collected from the dominant lithologies and from mineralized and non-mineralized drill core from the Oban, Talisker, Glenfiddich and Outlaw zones.

The specific gravity (SG) or density of a rock is determined using Archimedes Principal which states that a body immersed in a fluid becomes lighter by an amount equal to the weight of the fluid that is has displaced. Density = Mass / Volume. 1 cm^3 of pure water at 'standard temperature and pressure' has a weight of 1 gram. Therefore, water has a density of 1 g/cm^3. Specific gravity is the density of a substance divided by the density of water. Since water has a density of 1 $gram/cm^3$, and since all of the units cancel, specific gravity is the same number as density but without any units. A quartz vein with dimensions of 0.5 x 30 m x 200 m = has a volume of 3000 m^3. Pure Quartz has a SG of 2.65. 3000 m^3 (volume) x 2.65 (SG) = 7950 tonnes (mass). A Mettler XS4002s scale was used to determine the SG of cut core.

11.2.11 QA/QC

There are no details available for the sample security from the 1986 drill holes. There are few to no details available regarding sample preparation, collection, or analysis during the 1986 program. For all of its exploration programs, Brixton routinely inserted commercially available Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks, plus duplicates into each batch. Table 11.19 summarizes the number of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples analyzed from 2002 to 2020.

Drilling completed by CanGold during the 2000 to 2005 field programs followed strict QA/QC procedures. Sample preparation, quality control and security followed industry accepted practices. The analytical QA/QC protocol included blanks, sample duplicates and standards submitted from the field as well as those included in the internal laboratory QA/QC procedures.

Strict QA/QC protocols were followed by Brixton during the 2011 to 2020 drill programs. The QA/QC protocols were reviewed by Geospark annually. Quality control samples were inserted into the drill core sample stream randomly with one blank, one standard, and one duplicate within every 20 core samples. Standard samples were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories and varied by year. These standards include: CDN-FCM-6, CDN-ME-18, CDN-ME-11, CDN-ME-1101, CDN-ME-1206, CDN-ME-1305, CDN-CM-18, CDN-CM-36, CDN-CM-43, CDN-GS-5Q, CDN-ME-1301, CDN-ME-1305, CDN-ME-1306, and OREAS 603b. When a CRM fails (returns greater than 3 standard deviations from the expected value) the assay batch is re-run. The CRMs chosen by Brixton are appropriate to monitor laboratory accuracy within the porphyry and epithermal sample streams submitted for analysis.

QA/QC protocols for drill core samples were developed by Brixton and reviewed by GeoSpark. Blank, duplicate, and CRMs were inserted into the sample stream for at least every 20 core samples. The CRMs were acquired from CDN and standards inserted varied depending on the type and abundance of mineralization visually observed in the primary sample. From 2011 to 2015, the blank material used was red scoria, in 2016 red scoria and siliceous river rock material was used, in 2017 marble landscaping aggregate was used and in 2019 and 2020 siliceous river rock.

Data validation has been done during the field programs, with data reviewed daily and corrections made immediately, if necessary. Drill hole locations, downhole surveys and mineral intersections were plotted as they became available. The following paragraphs provide details of Brixton's data validation procedures for data collection primarily focussing on data associated with diamond drilling.

A thorough review of all data and QA/QC from 2002 through the 2020 drill programs was compiled and is summarized in Table 12-2 below. The quality control data accounts for close to 5% of the data set for blanks, standards, and duplicates. This insertion rate is considered to be adequate and in-line with industry best practices. Data from Brixton's drill programs from 2016 to 2020 was compiled and is summarized in Table 12-3 below.

Table 11-19: QA/QC summary from 2002 to 2020

Type	Count	(%)
Core Samples	2,4583	
Field Duplicate	624	2.5%
Laboratory Duplicate	589	2.4%
CRM	1,169	4.8%
Blank	1,276	5.2%

Table 11-3: QA/QC summary from 2016 to 2020

Type	Count	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Core Samples	10,479	1,303	2,307	N/A	4,111	2,758
Field Duplicate	36	36	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laboratory Duplicate	546	40	114	N/A	245	147
CRM	524	21	115	N/A	242	146
Blank	600	77	124	N/A	241	158

11.2.12 BLANKS

Blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during sample preparation and to monitor analytical accuracy of the lab. True blanks should not have any of the elements of interest much higher than the detection levels of the instrument being used. Blank material assays should be less than twice the detection limit for that element.

There were a total of 1,276 blanks inserted into the sample stream between 2002 and 2020. Of these, 11 were considered elevated in 1 or more of the metals of interest. Upon closer inspection, it was determined that any potential carry over from preceding samples was minor and would not have an appreciable impact.

11.2.13 Standards

CRM samples provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay deliveries. All of the CRMs used by Brixton from 2016 to 2020 are commercial standards, as were those inserted by previous operators, with the exception of two custom standards created from samples in the Oban Zone only, which were used in 2004 by a previous owner.

A total of 1,169 CRMs were inserted into the sample stream between 2002 and 2020. In general, these performed well for gold and silver, but poorer for base metals. Typically, the standards fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected means for the metals of interest. Only 14 of the 1,169 CRMs returned results that differed from the expected mean by more than 3 standard deviations. Of these, the second standard in the sample batch performed well. There is no reason to believe that there is a systematic bias introduced by the lab. Prior to 2014, four of the commercial standards accounted for the majority of the failures. Use of these standards was discontinued in subsequent drilling.

Results from the CRM assays performed as expected and do not indicate any bias that would affect the sample results.

11.2.14 Duplicates

A total of 36 field duplicates and 546 laboratory pulp duplicates were used to monitor assay results between 2016 and 2020. Field duplicates were only collected in 2016.

Results from the duplicate samples closely resemble those of the original sample. The Author considers the performance of the duplicates is acceptable. It is recommended that future programs include additional field duplicates to monitor sample preparation and bias.

A total of 1,213 duplicates were used to monitor assay results between 2002 and 2020.

Field duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor the accuracy of the sample collection. A total of 624 field duplicates that were collected. No field duplicates were collected subsequent to 2016.

Pulp duplicate samples are typically collected to monitor the analytical accuracy of the primary laboratory. A total of 546 laboratory duplicates were collected.

Results from the duplicate samples closely resemble those of the original sample. Approximately 75% of the paired values yielded less than 10% of the half-absolute relative difference for Au and 80% less than 10% of the half-absolute relative difference for the other metals of interest. The Author considers the performance of the duplicates is acceptable. It is recommended that future programs resume collection of field duplicates to monitor sample preparation and bias.

11.3 Database Validation

Assay data from programs completed between 2004 and 2020 were reviewed by the Author. Randomly selected original assay certificates were compared to the database. No discrepancies were identified. Historical assays without assay certificates from the lab, drilled between 1986 and 2004, were reviewed and compared against current drilling results in the same zones. Assay data provided by Brixton were reviewed by the Author. Randomly selected original assay certificates were compared to the database. No discrepancies were identified.

It is the opinion of the Author that the drill hole database and exploration data provided by Brixton is accurate and fit for purpose.

12 Data Verification

The Author has reviewed Brixton's QA/QC procedures and is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are consistent with industry best practices. The geochemical data for the Property was verified by reviewing analytical certificates and digital data. QA/QC measures show favourable reproducibility in laboratory standards, blanks, and duplicates. There is no evidence of data tampering or contamination during collection, shipping, analytical preparation, or analysis. It is the Author's opinion that the data provided in this Technical Report is reliable. Mrs. Burrell visited the property on March 10, 2021, as outlined in Section 12.1, and 4 core samples from the 2016, 2012 and 2020 drilling campaigns were collected for sample verification. It is Mrs. Burrell's opinion that the data provided is adequate for the purposes of use in this Technical Report.

12.1 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted by Heather Burrell, P.Geo. on March 10, 2021 from 1030 to 1730. At the time of the visit, the Property was covered in approximately 2 to 3 m of snow as shown on Photo 12-1. The core storage facility was located using avalanche probes and core boxes dug out by hand.

Onsite data verification was done and the box tags on all boxes dug out were cross-checked for the respective drill hole and box numbers. All marker blocks and sample tags within the boxes unstacked were checked and were verified to be in the correct sequence. There were no limitations to the onsite data verification and no discrepancies were encountered and as such, the field data collection component is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

Samples from 4 previously sawn intervals were collected for resampling. Flagging was left in the core boxes so the quarter-core could be replaced in summer 2021. Mrs. Burrell bagged and tagged the half-core samples and transported them on her persons via helicopter to Atlin and truck Archer Cathro's facility in Whitehorse. A core saw located in the Yukon Geological Survey's building in Whitehorse was used to halve the drill core and a representative quarter-core sample was delivered by the Author to ALS for analysis. Table 12-1 below shows a comparison of these duplicate samples versus the corresponding values in the database.

Photo 12.1-1 – The author looking at THN16-132

Table 12-1: 2013–Comparison of original core vs quarter core results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original	Resample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
THN16-132	11.66	12.75	1.1	Q049989		1.095	15.9	482
					B0051444	1.04	18.45	425
THN17-149	253.00	254.00	1.0	V327600		0.06	10.6	523
					B0051442	0.11	12.0	574
THN20-165	34.54	36.15	1.6	B0056621		1.8	5.7	146
					B0051443	10.4	11.95	217
THN20-182	570.00	572.00	2.00	B0059482		0.3	4.3	5830
					B0051441	0.31	3.75	5090

The quarter-core resampling confirmed the previous assay results. In one case (B0051443), the Au value increased almost 10 times, which can be attributed to a nugget effect.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing has been performed on the different styles of mineralization present in the Thorn Project area.

14 Mineral Resource Estimate

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource model presented herein represents the second resource estimation on the Property and was completed between May and June 2021 by Mr Andre M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat. (400007/97), an “independent qualified person”. AMD’s findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. This section describes the work undertaken by AMD, including key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the Mineral Resource models for Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker zones together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

Statistical analysis and resource estimation were completed in Datamine Supervisor™ version v8.14.3.0 (Supervisor) and Datamine Studio™ RM version 1.10.69.0 (Datamine) software. The geological model update was completed in Leapfrog™ Geo version 2021.1.2 (Leapfrog) software. The Thorn Project maiden Mineral Resources were originally estimated in 2014 by SRK (SRK, 2014) utilizing Geovia GEMS™ (Gemcom).

AMD reviewed the 2014 geological model, estimation parameter, assumptions, and the estimates with the previous report’s Mineral Resources QP, utilizing Gemcom. AMD is of the opinion that the 2014 Mineral Resource estimation parameters were reasonable, except for the 90% metallurgical recoveries applied for all elements, the underground resource definition methodology, and the long-term commodity price forecast, which needed to be updated to 2021 long-term commodity consensus price forecasts. The 2021 estimate addresses these issues by applying variable metal recoveries based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects and considering the grades required for potential saleable concentrates. To address the underground resource definition issue in terms of “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” (RPEEE) Datamine’s Mineable Reserve Optimizer (MRO) was utilized. MinePlan Economic Planner version 4.00-12 (MEP) software which utilizes a Lerch and Grossman (LG) pit optimization algorithm, was utilised to define open pitable resources for the Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker mineralization zones.

Based on the recent geophysical surveys’ results and interpretations, in conjunction with the 2019 and 2020 drill holes, the continuity and shape morphology of the Oban Zone at depth was re-interpreted. The recent drilling did not impact the 2014 Talisker and Glenfiddich interpreted mineralization. Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

In the opinion of AMD, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global Mineral Resources in the Property area at the current level of sampling. The Mineral Resources presented herein have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines”

(November, 2019) and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 (May, 2014).

14.2 Resource Database

The Thorn Project exploration database comprises geological lithology and assay information for exploration drilling conducted by Inland Recovery & American Reserve, First Au, Cangold, Rimfire, and Brixton Metals. The database was provided to AMD in a MS Excel™ (Excel) format by Brixton personnel in May 2021. The Thorn database used to estimate the three zones contains a total of 14,173 samples from 108 diamond drill holes. **Table 14-1** provides a summary of the database used for the resource estimation and exploration target potential determination. **Figure 14-1** illustrates the drill hole locations for each deposit.

The drill hole information was validated for logging convention errors i.e., gaps, overlaps, duplicate intervals, and the analytical values were checked for anomalous or switching of values. No obvious errors were encountered. Drill hole collar positions were checked against the topographic digital terrain model (DTM). The collars matched the DTM position well.

Table 14-1: Exploration data used for the mineral resource estimation for Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich zones

Year	Operator	Type	Number	Type	Length (m)	Number of Samples
1986	Inland Recovery and American Reserve	DDH	4	NQ	346	270
2002	First Au & Rimfire	DDH	3	ATW	229	134
2003	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	8	ATW	876	449
2004	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	7	BTW	1,208	567
2005	Cangold & Rimfire	DDH	1	BTW	176	144
2011	Brixton Metals	DDH	12	NQ	2,940	1,955
2012	Brixton Metals	DDH	26	NQ	2,890	2,518
2013	Brixton Metals	DDH	34	NQ	6,019	4,748
2014	Brixton Metals	DDH	4	NQ	464	418
2019	Brixton Metals	DDH	6	HQ / NQ	3,335	1,686
2020	Brixton Metals	DDH	3	NQ	2,503	1,284
Total			**108**		**20,986**	**14,173**

In 2014 SRK completed a 100% validation of the Thorn Project Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, and Zn assays for drill holes drilled between 2004 and 2011 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays were reviewed and compared against current drilling results to determine if they were an acceptable representation of the zones. This represented 100% of all the Thorn Project assay data and minor errors found were corrected in 2014. AMD performed an independent review of the SRK 2014 data in conjunction with the 2021 Excel data provided on a drill hole-by-drill hole basis and found no inconsistencies and therefore, accepts the SRK 2014 findings. Furthermore, AMD compared the 2019 and 2020 drilling assay certificates to the assay results provided in MS Excel[TM] spreadsheets. No errors were encountered.

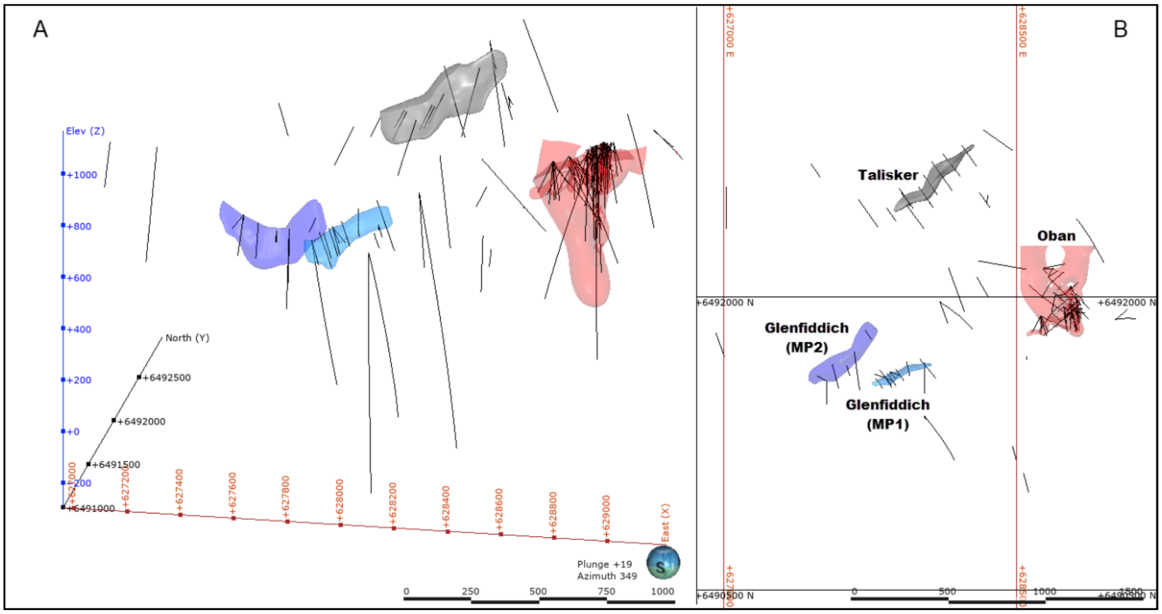


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-1: 3D view looking north (A) and plan view (B) of drill hole locations and modelled mineralized zones (Oban is red, Glenfiddich is blue, and Talisker is grey)

Nine additional holes have been drilled since 2014 in the Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker zone area. Three of the drill holes namely: THN19-150, THN19-151 and THN19-153 intersect the Oban Breccia and confirm historical drilling grades intersections. These drill holes also assist in improving the geological model definition for Oban (Figure 14-2). THN19-150 demonstrates continuation of the mineralized breccia below the previously defined Oban resource. The Oban mineralization at depth forms discrete mineralization zones in contrast to the more massive mineralization at shallower depths.

THN19-161 has been drilled in the proximity of the Talisker Zone and does not intersect any significant mineralization that would indicate that the mineralization continues along strike, dip, or plunge. Similarly, THN19-162 drilled in the proximity of Glenfiddich 1 also does not indicate any extension of the respective mineralization along strike, dip, or plunge. However, THN19-162 does intersect higher Au, Ag and Cu grades at 200 m below the Glenfiddich 1 modelled zone.

The remainder of the drill holes imply additional Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn +/- Moly mineralization in spatial association with the breccia 500 m east and approximately 600 m deeper that the Oban THN19-150 drill hole mineralization intersections. This mineralization is possibly associated with post-porphyry intrusive rocks. In Figure 14-2 this deeper mineralization is shown in drill holes THN19-162, THN20-180, THN20-181 and THN20-182. The average distance between these holes exceeds 250 m, increasing with depth. AMD is of the opinion that there is insufficient information to indicate that these four drill holes form part of a single mineralized zone, that would facilitate the reporting of an exploration target potential in the respective area. Additional drilling s required to improve the understanding and interpretation of this area.

AMD is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of Mineral Resources.

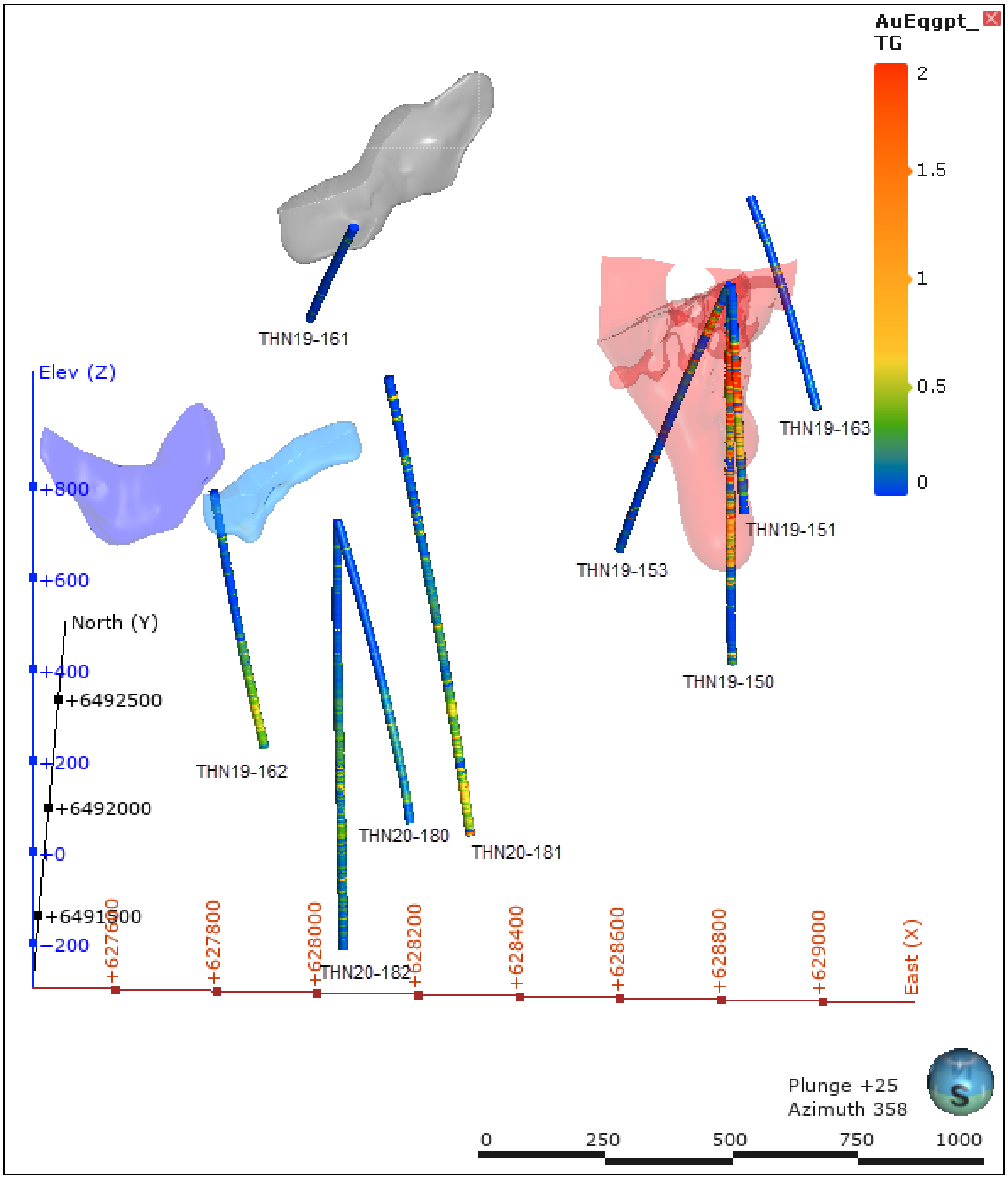


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-2: Brixton 12019 and 2020 drill hole positions (Oban is red, Glenfiddich is blue, and Talisker is grey)

14.3 Geological Model

Geological and grade models were created based on the drilling for the 3 deposits and based on structural studies conducted by SRK in 2013 (Barnett, Mvondo, Siddorn 2013 SRK).

For the Oban Zone, lithological models were constructed for the Overburden, a lower grade Thorn Stock, and a high-grade Oban Breccia (Figure 14-3) based on drill hole logged intersections. The Talisker and Glenfiddich zones were designed by SRK in 2014 and AMD reviewed and accepted these models as no new drilling intersected these zones since 2014. All models were created within Leapfrog. Each designed solid was assigned a rock code for resource reporting purposes (**Table 14-2**).

Table 14-2: Rock Codes assigned to the modelled zones

Rock Code	Solid Name
101	Oban Breccia
102	Thorn Stock
201	Glenfiddich Zone 1 (MP1)
202	Glenfiddich Zone 2 (MP2)
301	Talisker Zone
98	Overburden (Waste)
99	Waste

14.3.1 Oban

The Oban Breccia and Stock models were updated in 2021 and are based on drill hole lithology (Figure 14-3). THN19-150 has facilitated the extension of the Oban mineralization at depth. THN19-151 and THN19-153 indicate that the breccia zone is reducing in size along strike and dip of the respective mineralization. An overburden solid was updated from the drill hole intersections and the topography.

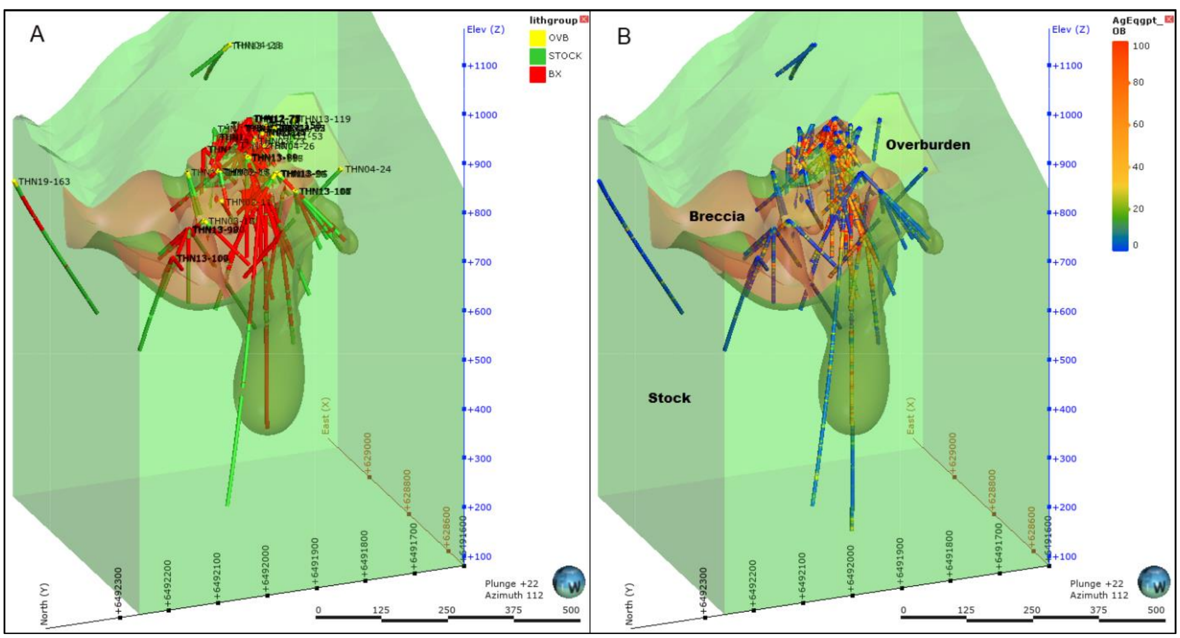


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-3: 3D view (A) Oban Overburden, Stock and Breccia solids based on drill hole lithology, (B) drill hole silver equivalent (based on Ag, Au, Pb and Zn) grades in relation to solids

To facilitate statistical analysis and limit the estimates to areas of immediate interest, an exploratory data analysis envelope was designed up to a maximum of 75 m distance from the closest drill hole. This is essentially the extent of the "Stock" in Figure 14-3. AMD is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of Mineral Resources for the Oban mineralization.

14.3.2 Glenfiddich

The Glenfiddich Zone was designed as two low grade zones. The modelled zones roughly follow the expected fault pattern in this area and were designed at a 0.2 g/t Au equivalent (AuEqgpt_TG) threshold. The model extends away from closest drill hole intersections for up to 30 m distance in the Glenfiddich-1 Zone and 50 m in the Glenfiddich-2 Zone. Figure 14-4 show the modelled zones. An overburden solid was created from the drill hole intersections and the topography. AMD reviewed and accepted the 2014 Glenfiddich geological models, primarily, due to the grade shells being a reasonable representation of the mineralization and since the post-2014 drilling did not indicate any extensions to the mineralized zone. AMD is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of Mineral Resources for the Glenfiddich mineralization.

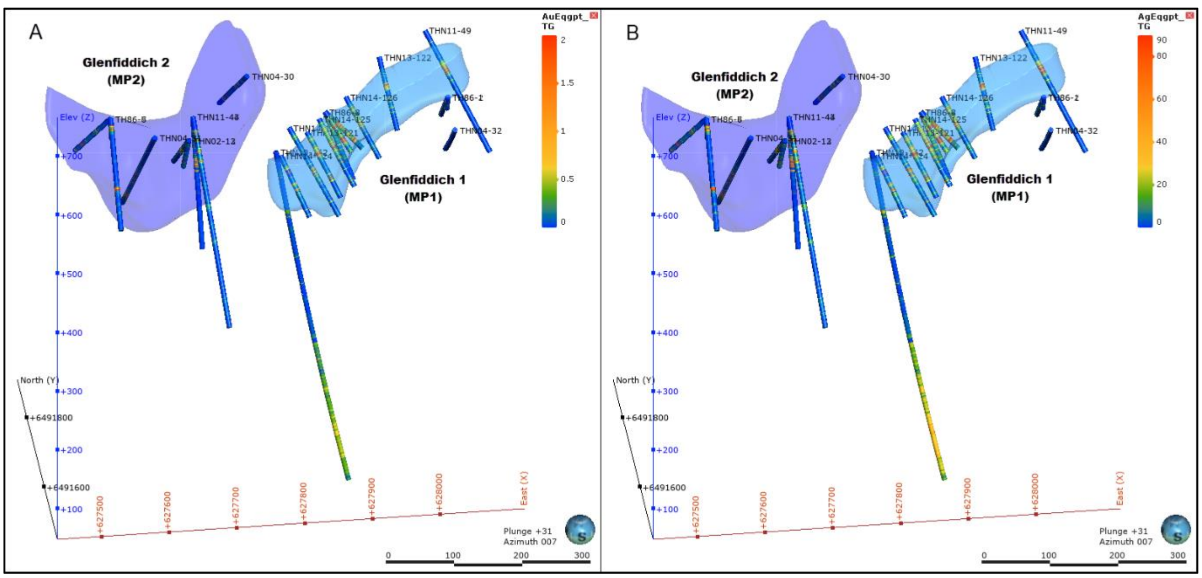


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-4: 3D view (A) drill hole gold equivalent (based on Au, Ag and Cu) and (B) drill hole silver equivalent (based on Ag, Au and Cu) grades in relation to the Glenfiddich 1 and 2 solids

14.3.3 Talisker

The Talisker Zone was designed as one low grade zone which consists of multiple higher-grade zones in similar orientations. The modelled zone roughly follows the expected fault pattern in this area. Similarly, to Glenfiddich, this model was designed at a 0.2 g/t Au equivalent (AuEqgpt_TG) threshold. The model extends approximately 50 m away from closest drill hole intersections. **Figure 14-5** show the modelled zone. AMD reviewed and accepted the 2014 Talisker geological model, primarily, due to the grade shells being a reasonable representation of the mineralization and since the post-2014 drilling did not indicate any extensions to the mineralized zone. AMD is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of Mineral Resources for the Talisker mineralization.

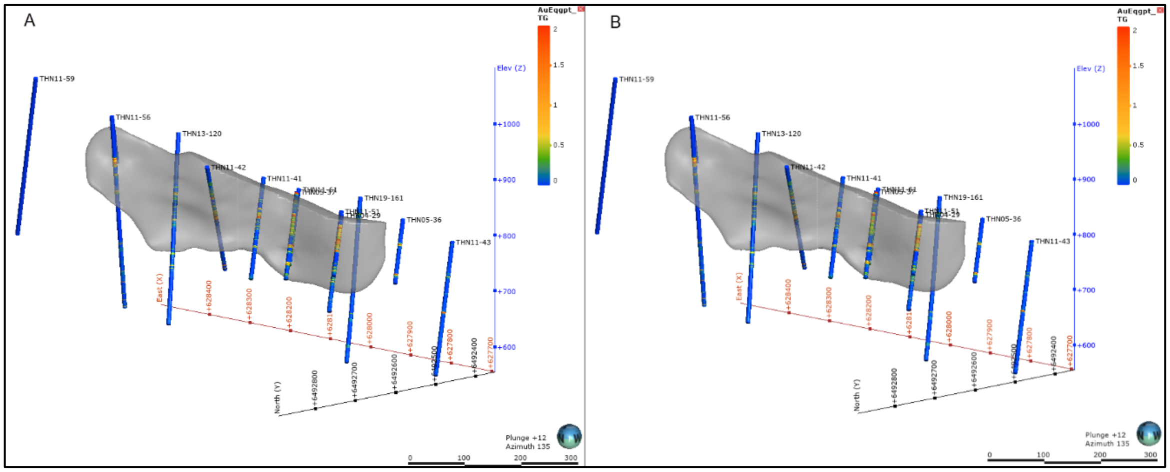


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-5: 3D view (A) drill hole gold equivalent (based on Au, Ag and Cu) and (B) drill hole silver equivalent (based on Ag, Au and Cu) grades in relation to the Talisker solid

14.4 Assay Compositing

Almost all the sample data inside the modelled zones were collected at less than 2.0 m intervals. For the resource estimation, the assays were composited to 2.0 m lengths. Composites with lengths less than 0.5 m were not used in the estimation process. Composite intervals were assigned to honour contacts in the models. No bias was observed between grade and sample length intervals.

14.5 Data Statistics

The most valuable metals in all zones are Ag and Au. Statistics of declustered composite grades used for the estimation within the mineralized zones are presented in **Figure 14-6** to **Figure 14-10**.

Figure 14-11 represents the raw analytical results trend with increasing depth from right to left in 50 m vertical increments in the Oban Breccia. The elements have been split into 4 groups based on their analytical value magnitude. Trend lines based on the information were superimposed. Cu, Mo, Co values increase with depth. Ag, Pb, Zn and As decrease with depth. Au tends to be enriched near surface and drops off significanty initially then stabilizes, and begins to increase at depth again. These grade trends are typical within a porphyry system.

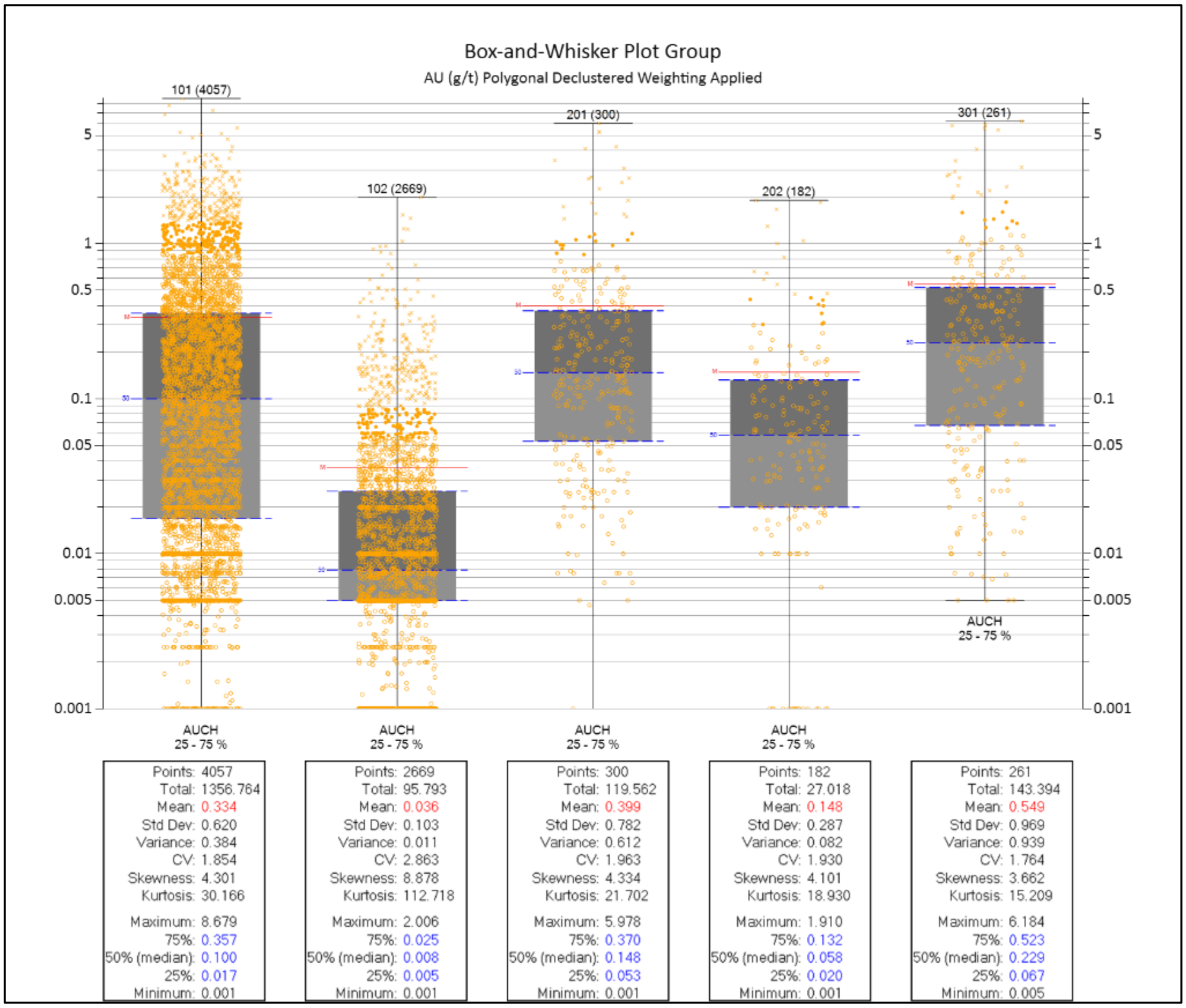


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-6: Basic statistics for declustered Au composite assays (g/t) in the mineralized zones (orange points indicate individual drill hole composite values)

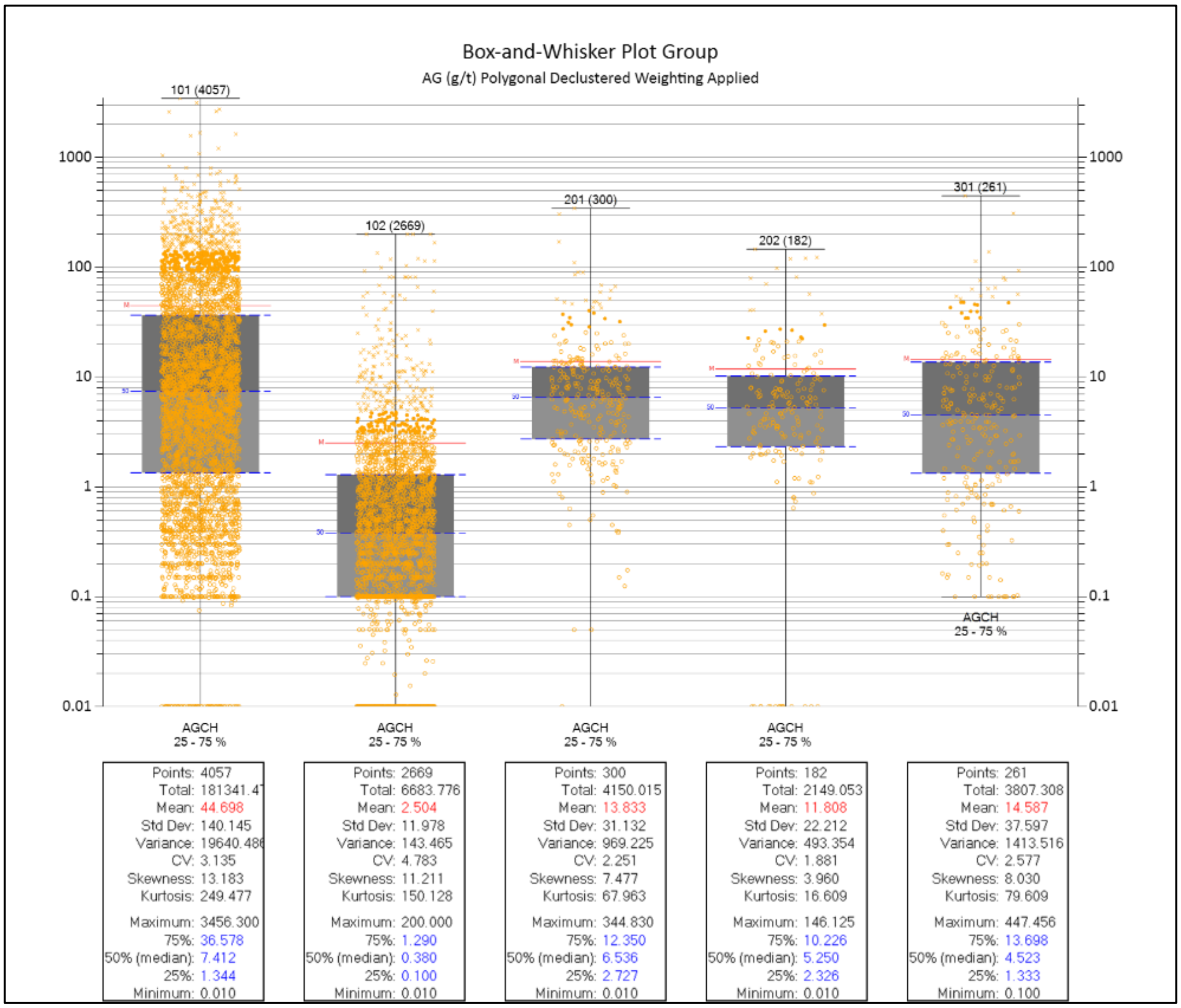


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-7: Basic statistics for declustered Ag (g/t) composite assays in the mineralized zones (orange points indicate individual drill hole composite values)

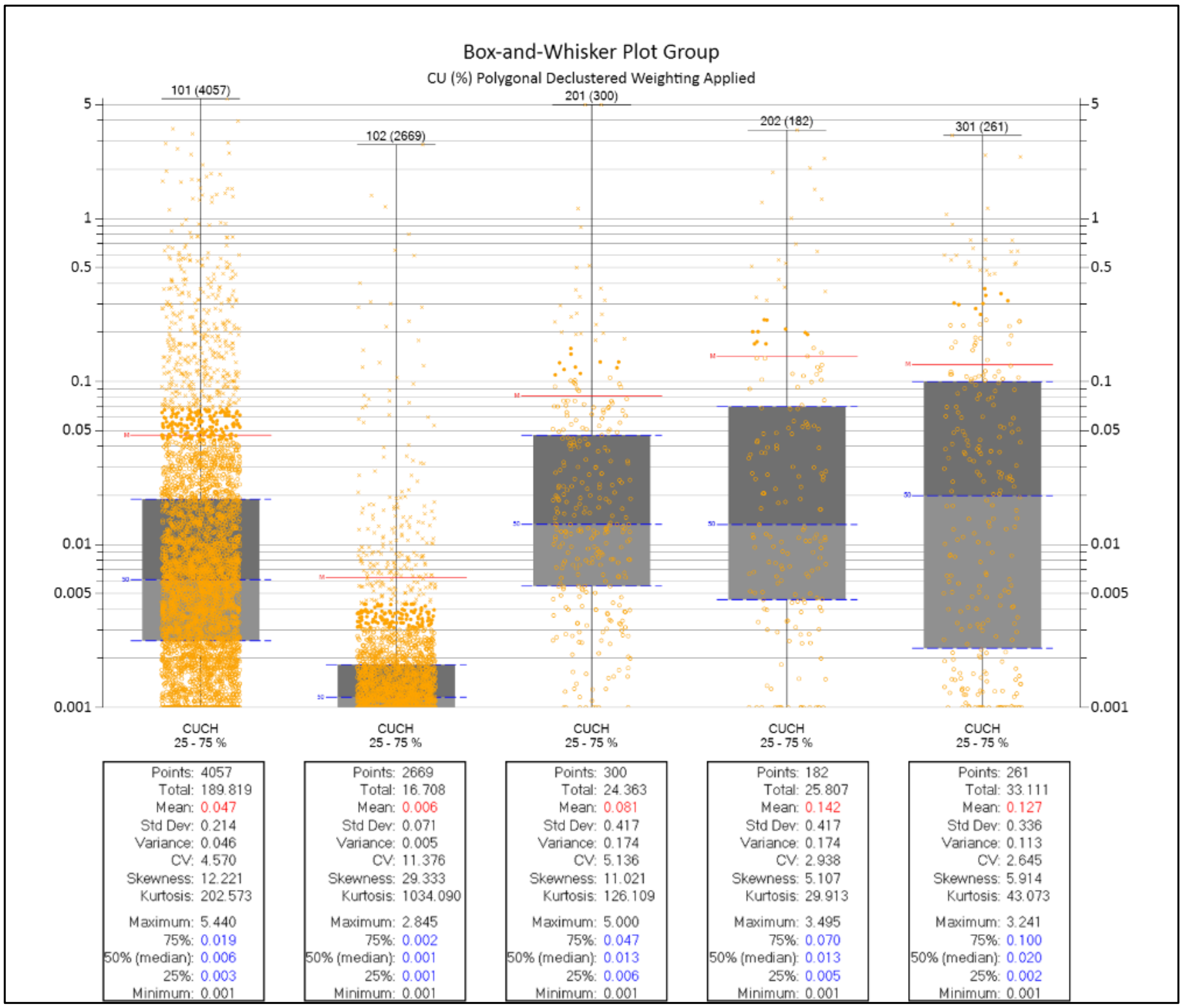


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-8: Basic statistics for declustered Cu (%) composite assays in the mineralized zones (orange points indicate individual drill hole composite values)

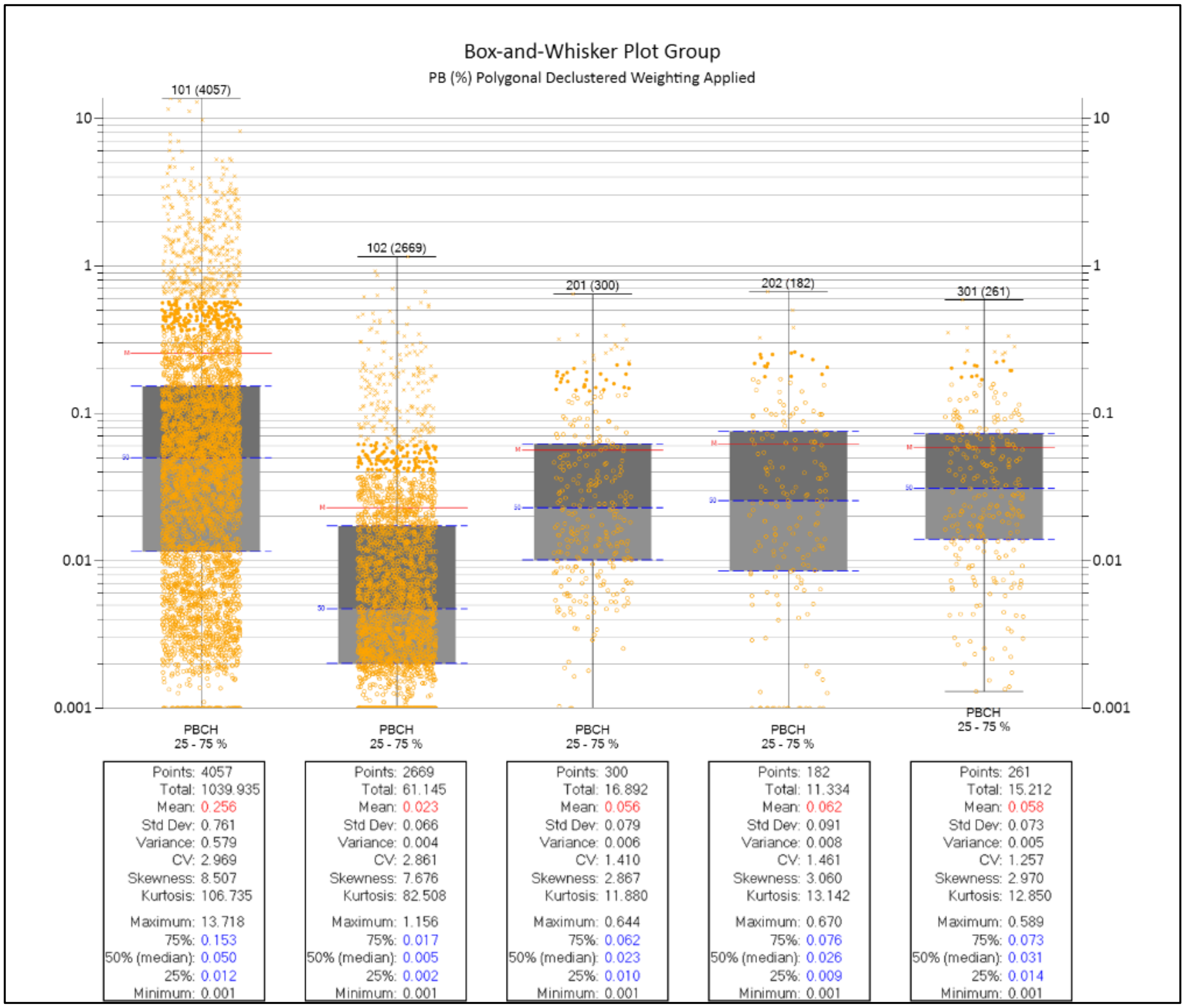


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-9: Basic statistics for declustered Pb (%) composite assays in the mineralized zones (orange points indicate individual drill hole composite values)

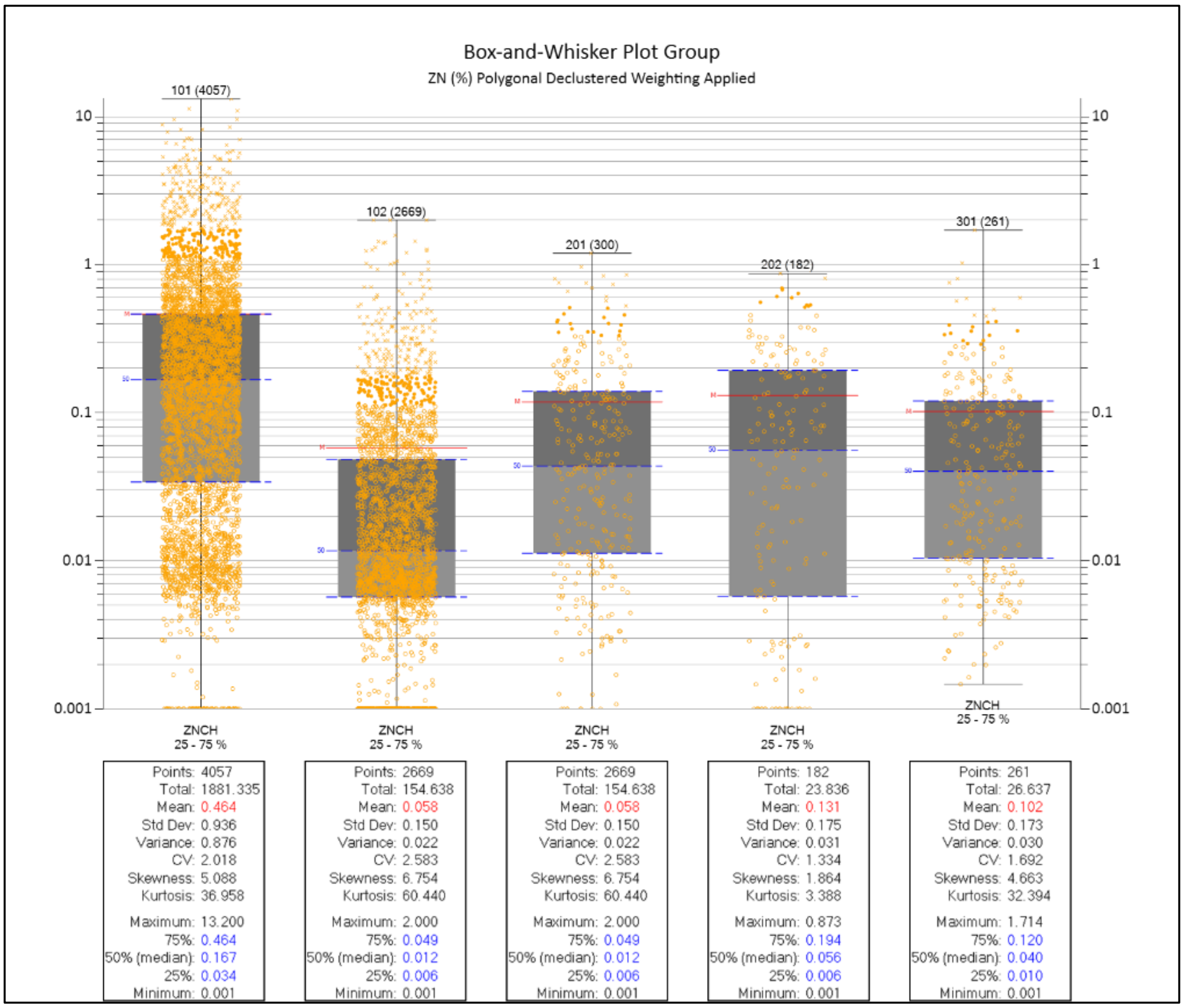


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-10: Basic statistics for declustered Zn (%) composite assays in the mineralized zones (orange points indicate individual drill hole composite values)

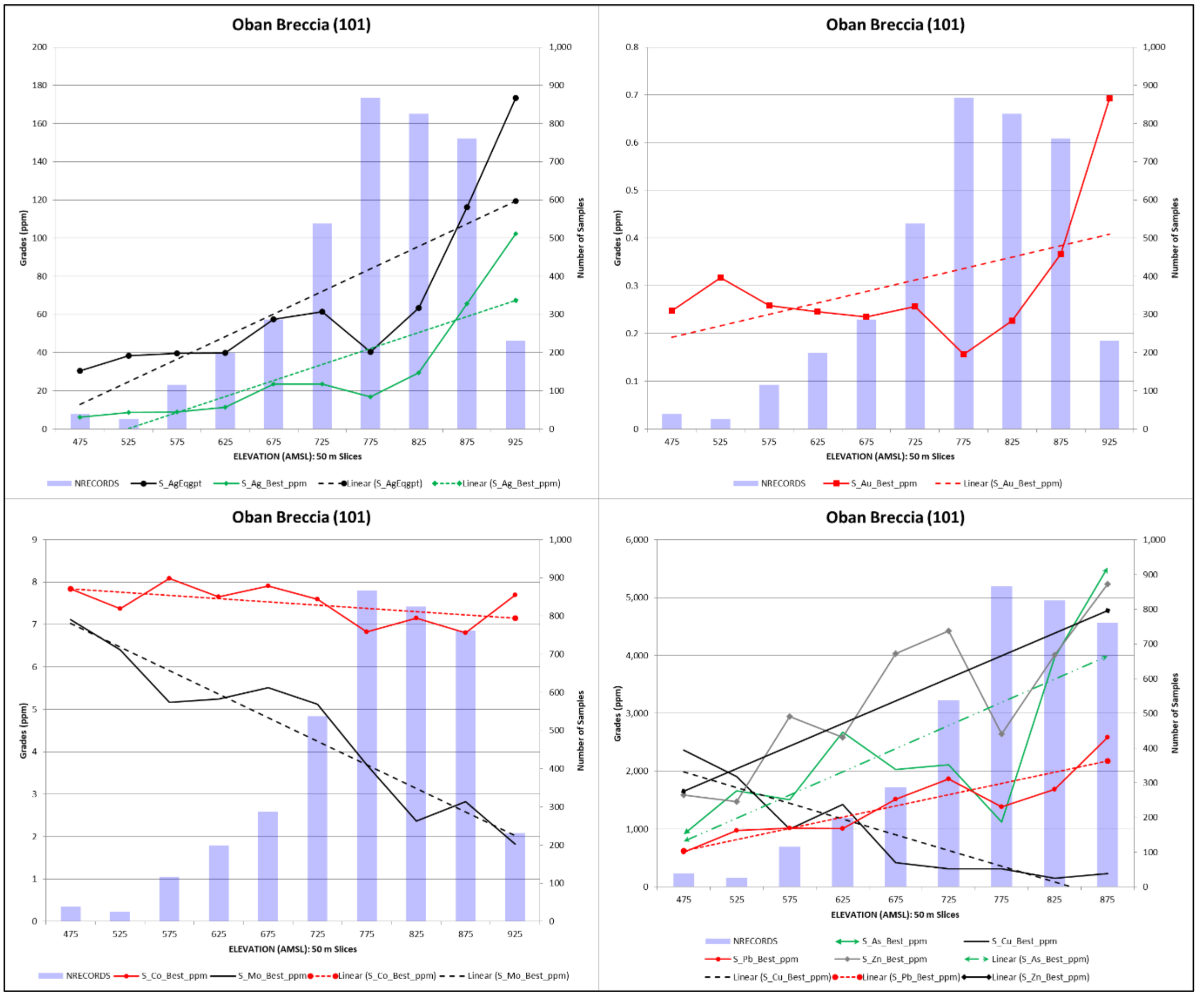


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-11: Oban Breccia vertical grade trends

14.6 Variography

AMD reviewed the experimental variograms and variogram models generated for all metals within the Oban Breccia zone with the previous QP and accepted them as applicable for the 2021 Oban resource estimate. AMD was able to replicate similar nugget, sill and ranges utilizing Datamine. The nugget effect values (i.e., metal variability at very close distance) were established from downhole variograms. The nugget values range from 10 to 25 percent of the total sill modelled for each metal. Note that the sill represents the grade variability at a distance beyond which there is no correlation in grade. Variogram models utilized for grade estimation in the Oban Breccia zone are summarized in **Table 14-3**. There are insufficient samples available for all other zones to model mineralization representative variograms.

Table 14-3: Oban Breccia variograms

Metal	Nugget C_0	Sill C_1 and C_2	Datamine Rotations (LLL rule)			Ranges a_1, a_2 (m)		
			Around Z	Around Y	Around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
Ag	0.10	0.70	-90°	-40°	-20°	10	10	20
		0.20				70	20	200
Au	0.12	0.45	-90°	-40°	-20°	20	20	35
		0.43				125	25	600
Pb	0.15	0.58	-90°	-40°	-20°	10	10	25
		0.27				70	20	200
Zn	0.25	0.63	-90°	-40°	-20°	40	20	60
		0.12				45	20	125

14.7 Estimation Methodology

Two estimation methods were utilized to determine the block grades in the models. The Ordinary kriging (OK) method was utilized for the Oban breccia. All other modelled zones utilized the Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation method. AMD re-estimated Oban breccia and stock domains, incorporating the 2019 and 2020 Brixton exploration drilling in Datamine. The Oban breccia represented the only zone that has enough data to support variography required for the OK estimation method.

Block grades were estimated for both OK, ID^2 interpolation methods in three successive passes in Datamine. A Nearest Neighbor (NN) estimate was completed for validation purposes and those results are depicted in **Figure 14-18** and **Figure 14-19** swath plots, respectively. A three-pass approach was selected to avoid potential over-smoothing of estimated block grades. The first pass considered a high-grade restricted search (**Table 14-4**) with minor capping (Cap Limit) applied to composites to allow for a true reflection of the grade distribution within the deposit. The following two passes considered the application of a high-grade restriction threshold (High Grade Restriction) as a capping restriction to composites to prevent grade smearing during the estimation process. A hard boundary was utilized between the Oban Breccia and Stock domains, preventing sharing of composites across the boundaries (**Figure 14-12**).

AMD reviewed the Glenfiddich and Talisker estimates with the previous QP and accepted the results. 2021 check ID^2 estimates completed on Glenfiddich and Talisker produced the same results from the estimates as those produced in 2014.

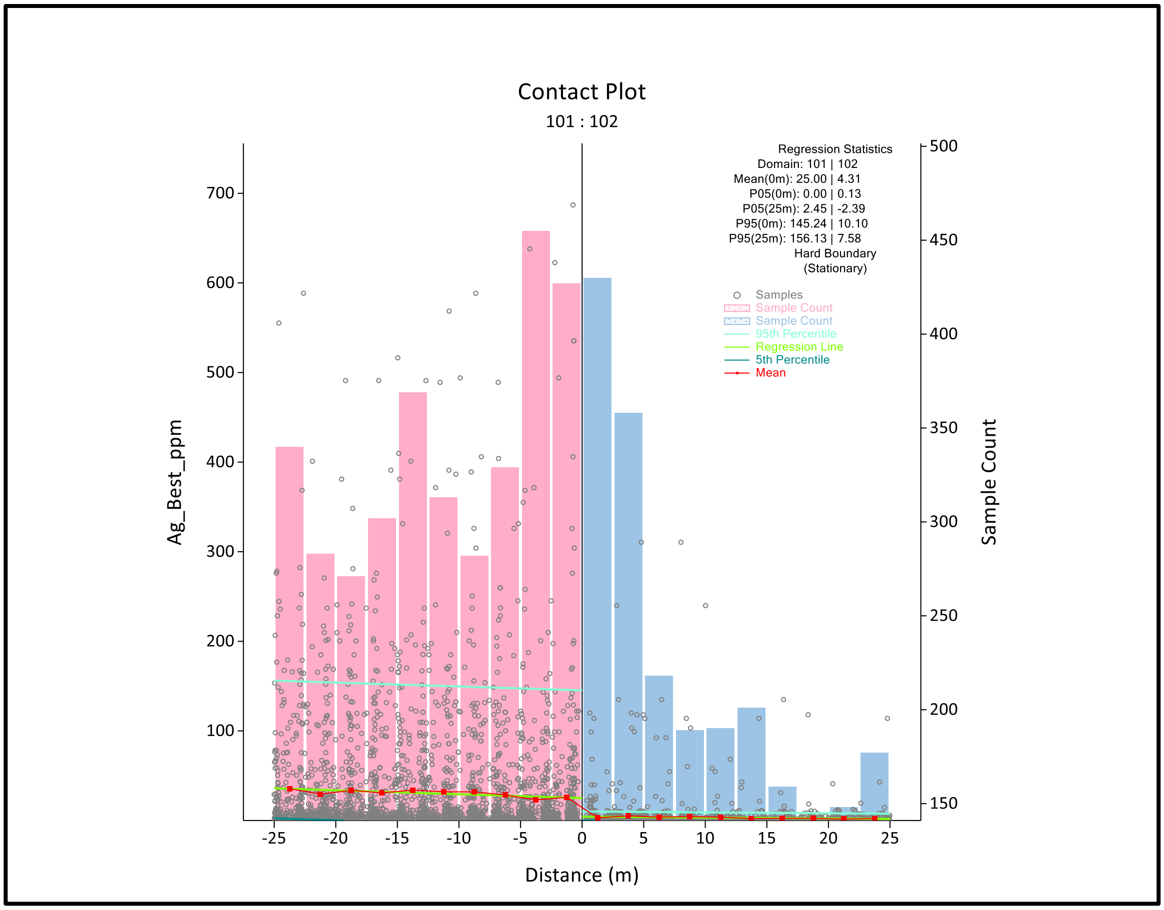


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-12: Oban Breccia (101) and Stock (102) estimation domain contact analysis

14.7.1 Evaluation of Extreme Assay Values

Block grade estimates may be unduly affected by very high-grade assays. Therefore, the assay data were evaluated for extremely high-grade assays and capped. The capping was limited to only the most extreme outlier values. The next step involved the choice of high-grade population thresholds defined from composite grade probability plots. To restrict further influence of high-grade assays assigned to the high-grade population, high grade search ellipsoids were designed with search radii smaller than those applied for other data. **Table 14-4** presents the capping per domain and the high-grade restrictions / capping for each metal and estimation domain. AMD reviewed Talisker and Glenfiddich's 2014 capping strategy and accepted the parameters as appropriate for estimation purposes. Oban's capping strategy was updated based on the additional drilling and composites that intersected the mineralization during the 2019 and 2020 drilling campaigns.

Table 14-4: Extreme assay capping and high-grade restrictions

						High Grade Restriction			
Name	**Domain**	**Commodity**	**Cap Limit**	**Number of Assays Capped (Pass 1)**	**Number of Assays in the High-Grade Population**	**X (m)**	**Y (m)**	**Z (m)**	**High-Grade Threshold (Pass 2 and 3 Assays Capped)**
Oban Breccia	101	Ag	NA	0	21	15	10	25	660 g/t
		Au	NA	0	40	20	15	40	2.9 g/t
		Pb	NA	0	26	20	15	40	4 %
		Zn	NA	0	12	20	15	40	7 %
Oban Thorn Stock	102	Ag	200 g/t	4	30	15	10	25	45 g/t
		Au	NA	0	23	20	15	40	0.5 g/t
		Pb	NA	0	12	20	15	40	0.5 %
		Zn	2%	3	25	20	15	40	0.8 %
Glenfiddich 1	201	Ag	600 g/t	2	4	15	10	25	100 g/t
		Au	NA	0	7	15	10	25	3 g/t
		Cu	5%	2	6	15	10	25	0.5 %
Glenfiddich 2	202	Ag	NA	0	12	15	10	25	30 g/t
		Au	NA	0	7	15	10	25	0.7 g/t
		Cu	NA	0	8	15	10	25	0.7 %
Talisker	301	Ag	NA	0	8	15	10	25	70 g/t
		Au	NA	0	6	15	10	25	4 g/t
		Cu	NA	0	12	15	10	25	0.6 %

14.7.2 Bulk Density Assignment

Bulk Density (BD) data were provided for nine drill holes located in all three zones. Approximately 10% of the BD samples were sent to ALS Laboratories as umpire samples to check the accuracy of the field BD samples. **Figure 14-13** shows the field BD determination samples plotted against the lab BD values. There is a very good correlation between the two sources of BD values, indicating adequate quality of the field data.

For the estimation, the BD values were averaged for each deposit, as presented in **Table 14-5**. No additional BD values where available for the 2021 estimation process. AMD reviewed, replicated, and accepted the 2014 BD results being appropriate for 2021 resource tonnage determinations.

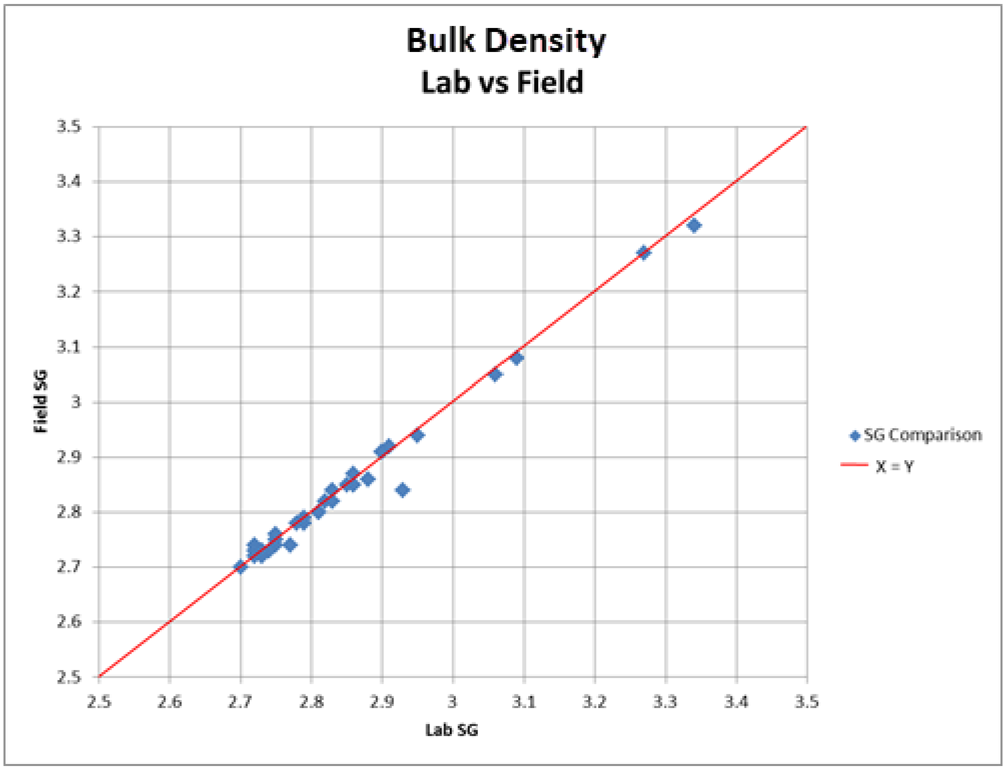


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-13: BD field and ALS lab results.

Table 14-5: BD field and ALS lab results

Deposit	Density (t/m3)	# Drill holes	# Samples	Notes
Oban Breccia	2.82	3	178	
Oban Stock	2.74	1	11	
Glenfiddich 1	2.84	3	56	
Glenfiddich 2	2.84	-	-	(No direct data. Assumed from Glenfiddich 1)
Talisker	2.76	2	26	

14.7.3 Block Model Definition

Table 14-6 shows description of the block models from the Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker zones. In the Oban Zone, the block size utilized was 10 x 10 x 10 m and in the other 2 zones, the models were smaller, utilizing 5 x 10 x 5 m blocks. Note that for the Glenfiddich and Talisker zones the block models were rotated to align the blocks with general strike of the mineralization.

Table 14-6: Specifications for the Oban, Glenfiddich and Talisker block models

Description		Easting	Northing	Elevation
		(X)	(Y)	(Z)
Oban	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	628,530	6,491,610	80
	Parent Block Dimension	10	10	10
	Number of Blocks	62	64	105
	Rotation			NA
Glenfiddich	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	6,270,53.032	6,491,588.389	250
	Parent Block Dimension	5	10	5
	Number of Blocks	185	100	150
	Rotation			-45
Talisker	Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	627,493.934	6,492,464.645	450
	Parent Block Dimension	5	10	5
	Number of Blocks	130	100	150
	Rotation			-45

14.7.4 Estimation Parameters

A three-pass interpolation process into parent block was utilized to estimate grades utilizing the parameters outlined. The high-grade restricted first pass was customized to deal with high-grade values and restrict their influence over the surrounding significantly lower grades, preventing conditional bias from occurring (**Table 14-4). Table 14-7** details the search ranges, sample neighborhood parameters and restrictions for subsequent passes. In the Oban Zone, search ellipse orientations were derived from variograms. In other zones the search ellipse orientations were based on azimuths and dips of fault patterns in the area. The same search ellipse orientation was used for both passes and for all metals. As mentioned, high grade restrictions were applied for composite assay grades from high grade populations. Cu is not included in the Oban estimates, and Pb and Zn are not included in the Glenfiddich and Talisker estimates as the data indicates that the respective estimated values for copper, lead and zinc are significantly lower than 0.1%. Therefore, RPEEE for the respective element within the mineralized zone is not attainable and cannot be substantiated as no metallurgical studies have been completed on the respective mineralized zones.

Table 14-7: Estimation parameters

Metal	Pass	Min Sample	Max Sample	Limit by Drill Hole	Datamine Rotations (LLL rule)			Radii (m)		
					Around Z	Around Y	Around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
Oban Breccia & Stock	1	5	16	4	-90°	-40°	-20°	*	*	*
	2	5	16	4	-90°	-40°	-20°	30	20	45
	3	5	16	4	-90°	-40°	-20°	60	40	90
Zone	**Pass**	**Min Sample**	**Max Sample**	**Limit by Drill hole**	**Gemcom Rotations**			**Radii (m)**		
					Azimuth	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**X-Rot**	**Y-Rot**	**Z-Rot**
Glenfiddich 1	1	5	16	4	-80°	80°	345°	*	*	*
	2	5	16	4	-80°	80°	345°	30	10	45
	3	5	16	5	-80°	80°	345°	60	10	90
Glenfiddich 2	1	5	16	4	-55°	55°	130°	*	*	*
	2	5	16	4	-55°	55°	130°	50	20	100
	3	5	16	5	-55°	55°	130°	50	20	70
Talisker	1	5	16	4	55°	-80°	135°	*	*	*
	2	5	16	4	55°	-80°	135°	45	30	100
	3	5	16	5	55°	-80°	135°	30	20	75

Notes

1. * Pass 1 radii vary for each element estimated, see **Table 14-4.**

14.8 Resource Validation

All estimated zones were validated by completing a series of visual inspections and by:

- Comparison of Datamine reported estimated resources with manually calculated resources from exported block grades within an Excel spreadsheet.
- Comparison of local "well-informed" block grades with composites contained within those blocks.
- Comparison of average assay grades with average block estimates along different directions - swath plots.

Visual inspection of the estimated block grades was completed on all three deposits. **Figure 14-14** to **Figure 14-16** show the estimated Ag grades with the LG optimized open pit shells shell and the MRO underground optimized sub-level caving stopes (SLC).

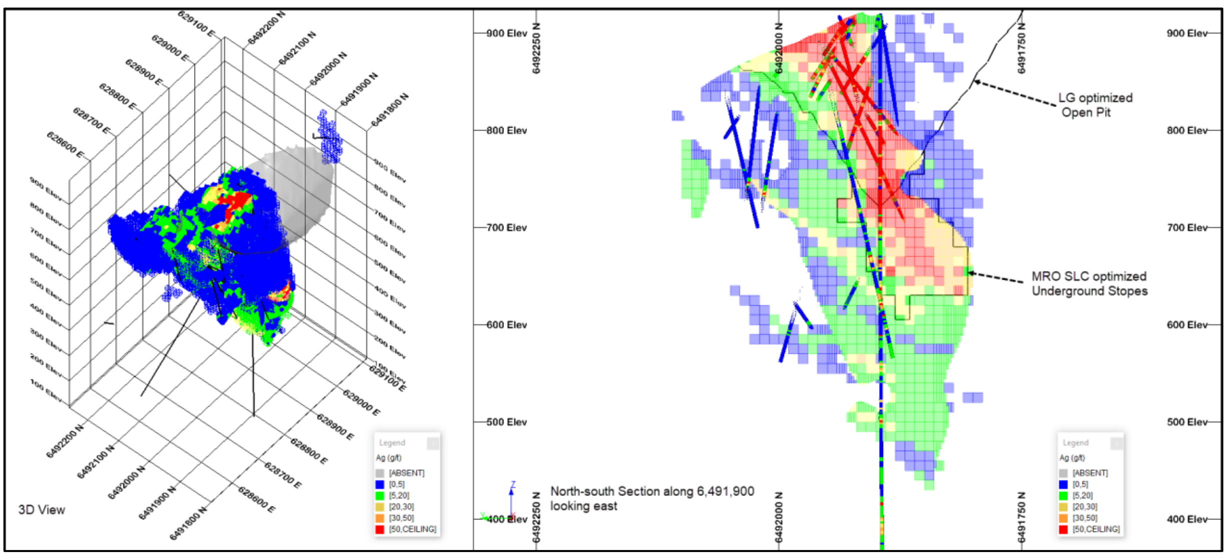


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-14: Oban Zone estimated blocks with the LG and MRO optimized shells and stopes and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking east with a 15 m clipping applied)

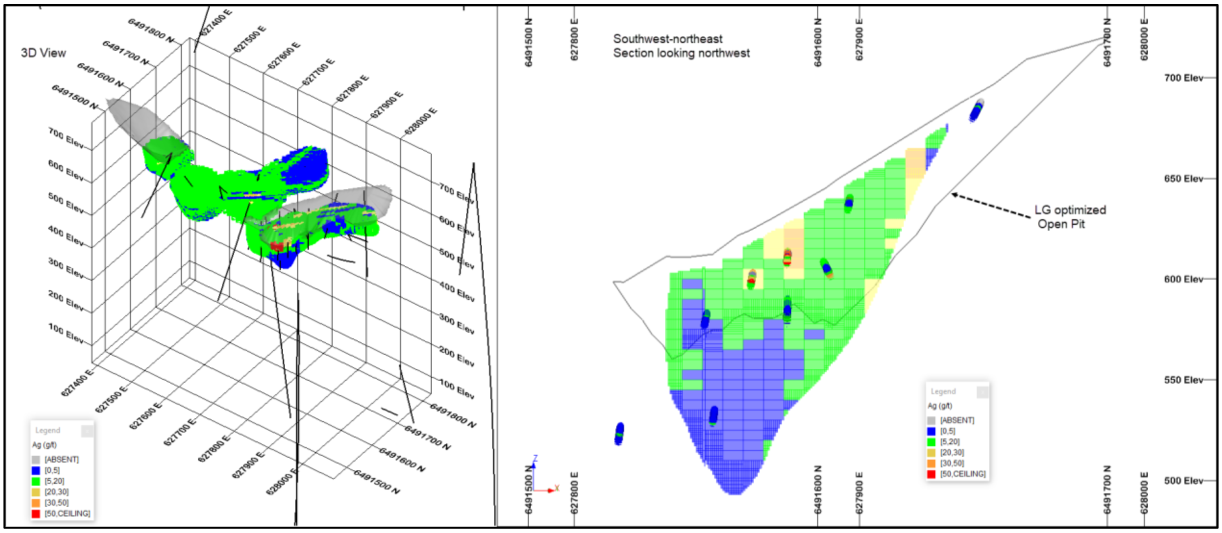


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-15: Glenfiddich Zone estimated blocks with the LG optimized shells and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking northwest with a 10 m clipping applied)

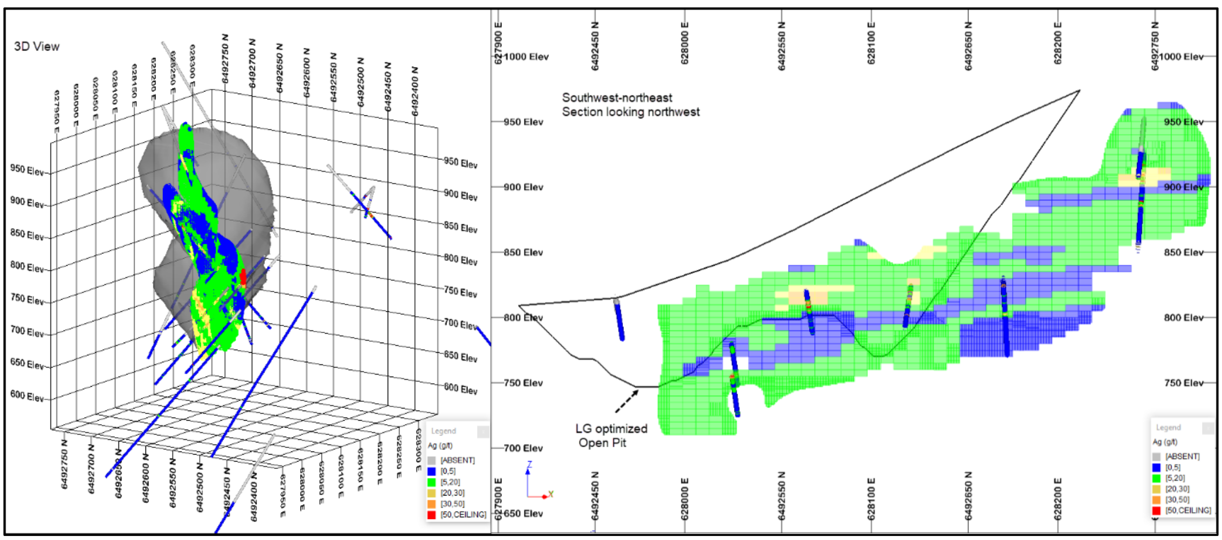


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-16: Talisker Zone estimated blocks with Whittle shell and drilling, Ag g/t. 3D and section view (looking north-west with a 10 m clipping applied)

Considering that most of the current resource is located in the Oban Zone, the focus of the validation exercises has been on this zone. **Figure 14-17** shows a comparison of estimated Ag and Au block grades with drill hole assay composite data contained within those blocks in the Oban breccia. On average, the estimated blocks are similar to the composite data, with not much scatter around the X = Y line. This indicates that estimated block grades are quite variable and not over-smoothed. Similar results were noted for all other metals.

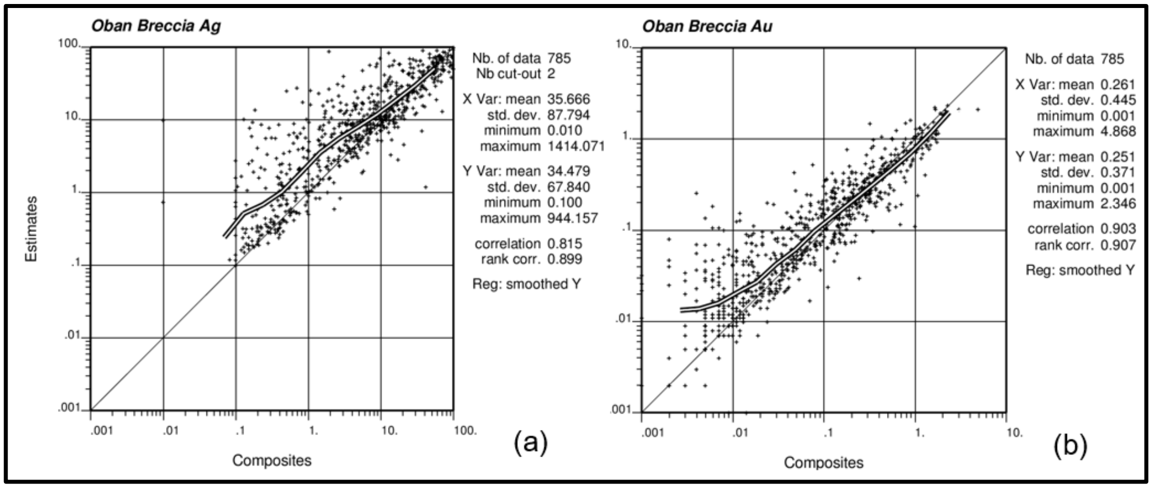


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-17: Comparison of block estimates with drill hole assay data contained within the blocks in the Oban Breccia zone for Ag and Au: (a) Ag; (b) Au

As a final check, average composite grades and average block estimates were compared along different directions. This involves calculating de-clustered average composite grades and comparison with average block estimates along east-west, north-south, and horizontal swaths. **Figure 14-18** and **Figure 14-19** show the swath plots for Ag and gold in the Oban zone. Note that the average assay grades may sometimes be slightly higher than the estimated block grades. Most likely this is a result of limiting the influence of high-grade intersections on block estimated values. A similar relationship can be shown for all other metals. Overall, the validation shows that current resource estimates are a good reflection of drill hole assay data. The NN estimates closely follow the OK estimate trends, which in turn mimic the general trends based on the declustered drill hole composites.

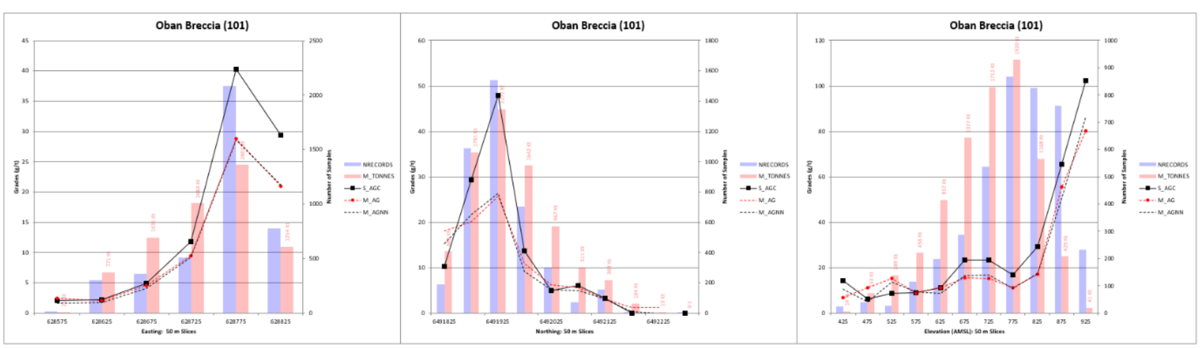


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-18: Oban Breccia declustered Average Ag composite grades Compared to Ag block Estimates

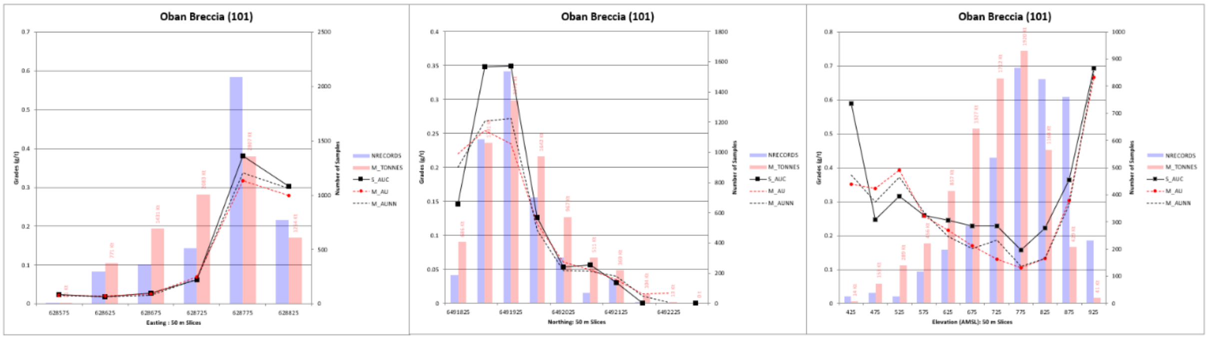


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-19: Oban Breccia declustered average Au composite grades compared to Au block estimates

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices” Guidelines, November 2019. Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The Mineral Resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The Mineral Resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic and other factors. There is insufficient information in this early stage of study to assess the extent to which the Mineral Resources will be affected by these factors that are more suitably assessed in a conceptual study.

Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on the results of an economic evaluation as part of a preliminary feasibility study or feasibility study. As such, no mineral reserves have been estimated by SRK as part of the present assignment. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Mineral Resources for the Thorn Project were classified in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May ,2014). These have been updated and the Mineral Resources have been declared according to May 2021 long-term consensus pricing with an approximate 10% increase applied to the values for resource purposes.

The Oban Zone was sampled by core drill holes spaced at 15 m to 30 m, to a depth of about 120 m. Below that depth, the deposit was sampled on a wider drill pattern casting a higher degree of uncertainty on the interpretation of Au mineralization boundaries at depth. The Talisker Zone was sampled by core drill holes spaced at approximately 80 m and the Glenfiddich Zone was sampled by core drill holes at approximately 50 m.

Drill hole spacing in all zones is sufficient for geostatistical analysis and for evaluating spatial grade variability in the Oban Zone and, to a lesser extent, in the other two zones. AMD is therefore of the opinion that the amount of sample data is adequate to demonstrate reasonable confidence of the grade estimates in the Oban Zone and lower confidence in the other two zones.

AMD has classified the Mineral Resources in all zones into an Inferred category. In both the Talisker and Glenfiddich zones, the drill hole spacing, at roughly 75 m, is too large for this style of mineralization to consider an assignment to an Indicated category. In addition, a part of the resource in both deposits is based on historic drilling for which there is no documentation of sampling practices or analytical quality control procedures. On the other hand, the Oban Zone has been very well sampled; particularly down to a depth of 120 m. Unfortunately, because metallurgical recoveries are unknown, the Oban deposit has not been assigned to an Indicated category. Once metallurgical studies have been conducted, the Mineral Resource classification for the Oban Zone should be revisited.

14.10 Tabulation of Mineral Resources

The CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a Mineral Resource as:

“(A) concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.”

The “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade/value, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, AMD considered that majority of the Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich zones are amenable for open pit extraction. However, underground mining potential exists at depth for the Oban mineralization. Primarily, due to the Oban breccia high-grade mineralization morphology footprint reducing significantly at depth, that would not support the stripping ratios required to extract this material at depth. A low-cost bulk mining method, such as sub-level caving (SLC) is a consideration.

Processing and milling were considered in relation to a low tonnage (1,000 to 2,000 tonnes per day) two simultaneous product processing and milling process, that would alternate between a Pb/Zn and a Cu floatation metallurgical process to accommodate the different styles of mineralization present on the Thorn Project.

To determine the quantities of material offering RPEEE by an open pit, MEP's LG pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions were utilized to evaluate the proportions of the block models that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit. A US dollar (USDpt) value was assigned to each block based on long-term consensus pricing and appropriate element recoveries for each of the respective mineralized zones.

The Oban USDpt value calculation per block model cell is as follows:
USDpt_OB = ((AG*1*AG recovery) + (AU*69.565*AU recovery) + (PB%*29.814*PB recovery) +(ZN%*32.795*ZN recovery)) * 0.739
where factors are based on commodity prices and recoveries (Table 14-8 and Table 14-9).

The Glenfiddich and Talisker USDpt value calculation per block model cell is as follows:
USDpt_TG = ((AG*1*AG recovery) + (AU*69.565*AU recovery) + (CU%*107.329*CU recovery)) * 0.739
where factors are based on commodity prices relative to the Ag price and recoveries (Table 14-8 and Table 14-9).

All estimated blocks were considered as an Inferred resource category for the open pit optimization process. The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of the Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade/value. The parameters of the LG shells used are shown in **Table 14-8**. Copper was not included in the parameters for the Oban LG shells and neither lead nor zinc were used for the Glenfiddich and Talisker pit shells optimization. Only material at a marginal US$15.82/t cut-off within the optimized open pits was reported for the open pit Mineral Resources.

Table 14-8: Pit optimization parameters

Metal	Price	Oban Recovery	Talisker and Glenfiddich Recoveries
Au	US$ 1,600 / oz	60%	70%
Ag	US$ 23 / oz	50%	65%
Cu	US$ 3.6 / lb	0%	75%
Pb	US$ 1.0 / lb	60%	0%
Zn	US$ 1.1 / lb	70%	0%
	Overall Pit Slope:		**55°**
	Mining Cost:		**$ 2.00 / t**
	Processing and Milling, G&A Costs:		**$ 13.82 / t milled**

To determine the quantities of material offering RPEEE by underground SLC, Datamine's MRO stope optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions wer utilized to evaluate the proportions of the block models that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined underground. All remaining estimated blocks outside of the LG optimized open pit were considered as an Inferred resource category for the MRO optimization process. The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of the Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade/value. The parameters utilized for the MRO stope optimization are shown in **Table 14-9**. Copper was not included in the parameters for the Oban MRO stopes and neither lead nor zinc were utilized in the Glenfiddich and Talisker MRO stope optimization. Only consolidated stopes at a marginal US$28.82/t cut-off were considered as underground Mineral Resources. These only occurred in the Oban Zone, below the LG optimized open pit. The consolidated underground footprint dimensions for the Oban Zone are 140 m vertical height, 100 m along strike and 50 m width. No reasonable consolidated MRO shapes were produced during the MRO optimization runs on Glenfiddich and Talisker mineralized zones below the LG optimized pits.

Even though, Glenfiddich and Talisker are more suited to a Au equivalent, a Ag equivalent has been utilized for comparison and standardization of the Inferred Mineral Resource declaration as presented in **Table 14-10**. Based on average Ag grades, Ag contributes 42% of the USDpt value for the Oban Mineral Resources, 23% of the USDpt for the Glenfiddich Mineral Resources and 17% for the Talisker Mineral Resources. Based on average Au grades, Au contributes 27% of the USDpt value for the Oban Mineral Resources, 56% of the USDpt for the Glenfiddich Mineral Resources and 64% for the Talisker Mineral Resources.

Table 14-9: Underground SLC optimization parameters

Metal	Price	Oban Recovery	Talisker and Glenfiddich Recoveries
Au	US$ 1,600 / oz	60%	70%
Ag	US$ 23 / oz	50%	65%
Cu	US$ 3.6 / lb	0%	75%
Pb	US$ 1.0 / lb	60%	0%
Zn	US$ 1.1 / lb	70%	0%
Stope shape height (level spacing) fixed dimension:			**25 m**
Stope shape longitudinal fixed width dimension:			**15 m**
Stope shape traverse maximum width dimension:			**200 m**
Stope shape traverse minimum width dimension:			**5 m**
HW and FW dilution:			**0.5 m**
Mining Cost:			**$ 15.00 / t**
Processing and Milling, G&A Costs:			**$ 13.82 / t milled**

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit and underground optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the RPEEE by an open pit and underground SLC, and do not represent an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

The comparison between the 2021 and 2014 resource declaration is as follows:

- The overall tonnage has decreased by 21%, Brixton does not deem this as material.
- Ag equivalent grade ounces have increased by 1.6%
- Ag ounces have increased by 1.8%
- Au ounces have decreased by 11%
- Cu pounds have decreased by 17.1%
- Pb pounds have increased by 1.6%

- Zn pounds have increased by 4%

AMD assessment of the factors attributing to the changes in tonnage and metal content are as follows:

- The application of variable element metal recoveries considering the different styles of mineralization present, which are significantly lower than the 90% recoveries applied across the board in 2014, has reduced the open pitable resources significantly.
- The Oban geological model footprint has reduced in width and strike at depth due to the 2019 and 2020 exploration drilling results, impacting the material under consideration for open pit and underground stope optimization, reducing the overall resource tonnage.
- Based on the grade trends as shown for Oban in Figure 14-11, the changes in metal content can be explained. Since the optimized pit shells produced in 2021 do not attain the depths of the 2014 pit shells, the Mineral Resources are concentrated in the Ag richer zones of the deposit. Therefore, not impacting the Ag content materially. The Au, Cu, Pb and Zn values tend to increase with depth and therefore as this material is not accessed in the open pit shells the metal content has generally reduced.
- Oban underground Mineral Resources have increased based on the use of an MRO optimization strategy considering a low-cost bulk mining method i.e., SLC and the use of a lower marginal cut-off of US$28.82/t relative to the US$50/t utilized in 2014. In 2014 no stope optimization and demonstration of RPEEE was completed for the Oban underground Mineral Resources.

Table 14-10: Inferred Mineral Resource Statement, Thorn Project, British Columbia, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., June 23, 2021

Deposit	Type	Density (t/m³)	Tonnes x 1000	In-situ Grade						Contained Metal					
				AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (oz) x 1000	Ag (oz) x 1000	Au (oz) x 1000	Cu (lb) x 1000	Pb (lb) x 1000	Zn (lb) x 1000
Oban	LG Pit	2.82	2,113	148.7	75.03	0.52	NA	0.41	0.79	10,108	5,097	35	NA	19,155	36,740
	UG	2.82	1,191	129.0	54.79	0.55	NA	0.37	0.78	4,942	2,098	21	NA	9,662	20,578
Glenfiddich	LG Pit	2.84	804	69.40	16.91	0.54	0.13	NA	NA	1,794	437	14	2,229	NA	NA
Talisker	LG Pit	2.76	1,753	88.86	16.31	0.82	0.14	NA	NA	5,008	919	46	5,482	NA	NA
Total		2.80	5,861	115.9	45.38	0.62	0.14	0.40	0.79	21,852	8,551	116	7,711	28,817	57,318

Notes

1. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, whose definitions are incorporated by reference into the NI 43-101.

2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc analytical results were capped / cut where appropriate.

3. “NA” indicates that the respective estimated values for copper, lead and zinc are significantly lower than 0.1%. Therefore, “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” for the respective element within the mineralized zone is not attainable. Currently, no metallurgical studies have been completed on the respective mineralized zones.

4. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US$15.82 per tonne within a Whittle shell and US$28.82 per tonne for the underground portion of the Oban deposit, based on a sub-level caving footprint design generated in MRO. The Whittle shells were designed on slope angles between 44 and 55 degrees and variable metal recoveries based on the respective deposit mineralization style. The block models parent cell sizes are 10 x 10 x 10 m, 5 x 10 x 5 m, and 5 x 10 x 5 m for Oban, Glenfiddich, and Talisker respectively.

5. Dollar and silver equivalents are based on 2021 long-term consensus pricing US$23/oz silver, US$1,600/oz gold, US$3.6/lb copper, US$1.0/lb lead, and US$1.1/lb zinc.

6. Oban metal recoveries applied: 50% for silver, 60% for gold, 60% for lead and 70% for zinc; for Talisker and Glenfiddich 65% for silver, 70% for gold and 75% for copper.

14.11 Sensitivity of the Block Model to Selection of Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a cut-off grade. **Table 14-11** shows tonnage and grade in the Oban, Talisker, and Glenfiddich block models at different Dollar Value Equivalent cut-offs within the LG open pit and MRO optimized shells. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US$23 Silver/oz, US$1,600/oz Gold, US$3.6/lb Copper, US$1/lb Lead, and US$1.1/lb Zinc long-term commodity pricing, with variable metal recoveries based on the mineralization style. Cu is not included in the Oban Silver Equivalent grade calculations and Pb and Zn are not included in the Glenfiddich and Talisker Silver Equivalent grade calculations respectively. Their values are significantly lower than 0.1% and at this time the QP does not consider these values having RPEEE since no metallurgical work has been undertaken on any of the respective mineralized material. The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grade. Value tonnage curves for the in-pit and underground portions, where applicable (Oban only) for the three zones are presented in **Figure 14-20** to **Figure 14-23**.

14.12 Factors that may Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource estimate:

- Changes to local interpretations of lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralization zones' geometry
- Changes to long-term consensus metal pricing assumptions
- Changes to the metallurgical recovery and cost assumptions
- Changes to the conceptual open pit and underground optimization assumptions utilized for the RPEEE aspect of Mineral Resources
- Changes to the Mineral Resource classification approach
- Changes to regional socioeconomic conditions
- Changes to social, environmental, and permitting licenses

14.13 Comments on Section 14

It is in AMD's opinion that the Mineral Resources have been estimated in conformity with the CIM November 2019 "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" and classified in accordance with the May 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Mineral Resources are constrained by reasonable open pit and underground mining assumptions.

There are no other known environmental, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political or other relevant factors that would materially affect the estimation of Mineral Resources that are not discussed in this Report.

Table 14-11: Cut-off value sensitivity table for in-pit and underground estimation

Deposit	US Dollar Equivalent/t Cut-Off	Density (t/m³)	Tonnes x 1000	Grade AgEq (g/t)	Metal AgEq (oz) x 1000	Grade Ag (g/t)	Metal Ag (oz) x 1000	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (oz) x 1000	Grade Cu (%)	Metal Cu (lb) x 1000	Grade Pb (%)	Metal Pb (lb) x 1000	Grade Zn (%)	Metal Zn (lb) x 1000
Oban (LG Open Pit)	70	2.82	654	291.32	6,125	143.91	3,026	1.02	21	NA	NA	0.89	12,832	1.52	21,916
	60	2.82	770	270.68	6,701	134.15	3,321	0.95	24	NA	NA	0.81	13,750	1.41	23,936
	50	2.82	943	245.63	7,447	122.89	3,726	0.86	26	NA	NA	0.72	14,969	1.27	26,403
	40	2.82	1,152	220.74	8,176	111.22	4,119	0.76	28	NA	NA	0.64	16,254	1.14	28,953
	30	2.82	1,467	191.27	9,021	96.87	4,569	0.66	31	NA	NA	0.54	17,465	0.99	32,018
	20	2.82	1,873	162.52	9,787	82.25	4,953	0.56	34	NA	NA	0.45	18,582	0.86	35,512
	15	2.82	2,156	146.55	10,158	73.87	5,120	0.50	35	NA	NA	0.41	19,488	0.78	37,075
	10	2.82	2,511	129.85	10,483	64.86	5,236	0.45	36	NA	NA	0.36	19,929	0.70	38,751
	5	2.80	3,333	101.58	10,885	49.93	5,350	0.36	39	NA	NA	0.28	20,574	0.56	41,149
Oban (MRO Underground)	70	2.82	247	216.96	1,723	88.36	702	1.00	8	NA	NA	0.58	3,158	1.28	6,970
	60	2.82	346	198.38	2,207	81.97	912	0.89	10	NA	NA	0.53	4,043	1.18	9,001
	50	2.82	571	171.41	3,147	72.53	1,332	0.74	14	NA	NA	0.47	5,917	1.02	12,840
	40	2.82	822	151.31	3,999	64.40	1,702	0.64	17	NA	NA	0.42	7,611	0.92	16,672
	30	2.82	1,149	131.31	4,851	55.79	2,061	0.55	20	NA	NA	0.37	9,373	0.80	20,265
	20	2.82	1,376	119.43	5,284	50.24	2,223	0.50	22	NA	NA	0.34	10,314	0.73	22,145
	15	2.82	1,436	116.09	5,360	48.83	2,254	0.49	23	NA	NA	0.33	10,447	0.72	22,794
	10	2.82	1,475	113.78	5,396	47.80	2,267	0.48	23	NA	NA	0.33	10,731	0.70	22,763
	5	2.82	1,516	111.08	5,414	46.59	2,271	0.47	23	NA	NA	0.32	10,695	0.69	23,061
Glenfiddich (LG Open Pit)	70	2.84	62	212.45	423	52.05	104	1.32	3	0.63	861	NA	NA	NA	NA
	60	2.84	89	186.76	534	44.88	128	1.26	4	0.49	961	NA	NA	NA	NA
	50	2.84	134	159.87	689	37.95	163	1.17	5	0.37	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA
	40	2.84	213	132.72	909	30.81	211	1.04	7	0.26	1,221	NA	NA	NA	NA
	30	2.84	346	107.72	1,198	24.96	278	0.88	10	0.19	1,449	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20	2.84	560	84.77	1,526	20.38	367	0.70	13	0.14	1,728	NA	NA	NA	NA
	15	2.84	852	67.13	1,839	16.42	450	0.52	14	0.12	2,254	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10	2.84	1,068	58.48	2,008	14.59	501	0.45	15	0.11	2,590	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5	2.84	1,245	52.22	2,090	13.22	529	0.40	16	0.09	2,470	NA	NA	NA	NA
Talisker (LG Open Pit)	70	2.76	235	189.54	1,432	35.00	264	1.69	13	0.34	1,761	NA	NA	NA	NA
	60	2.76	347	167.89	1,873	29.72	332	1.53	17	0.30	2,295	NA	NA	NA	NA
	50	2.76	556	143.88	2,572	25.54	457	1.32	24	0.25	3,064	NA	NA	NA	NA
	40	2.76	895	121.91	3,508	20.75	597	1.14	33	0.20	3,946	NA	NA	NA	NA
	30	2.76	1,264	106.24	4,317	18.56	754	0.99	40	0.17	4,737	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20	2.76	1,607	93.81	4,847	17.04	880	0.87	45	0.15	5,314	NA	NA	NA	NA
	15	2.76	1,785	87.81	5,039	16.12	925	0.81	46	0.14	5,509	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10	2.76	2,036	79.92	5,231	14.82	970	0.74	48	0.13	5,835	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5	2.76	2,304	72.26	5,353	13.40	993	0.67	50	0.11	5,587	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes

1. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc assays were capped / cut where appropriate.
2. **NA** indicates that the respective estimated values for copper, lead and zinc are significantly lower than 0.1%. Therefore, they shouldn't be considered as having "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" for the respective mineralized zone. Currently, no metallurgical studies have been completed on the respective mineralized zones.

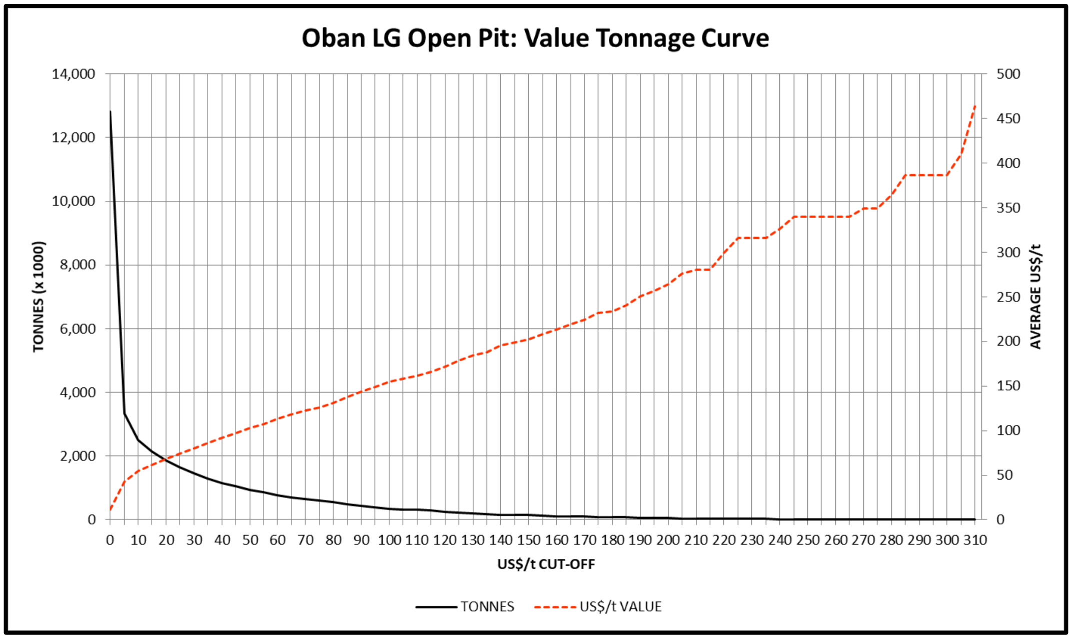


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-20: US Dollar Equivalent value tonnage curve for Oban open pit

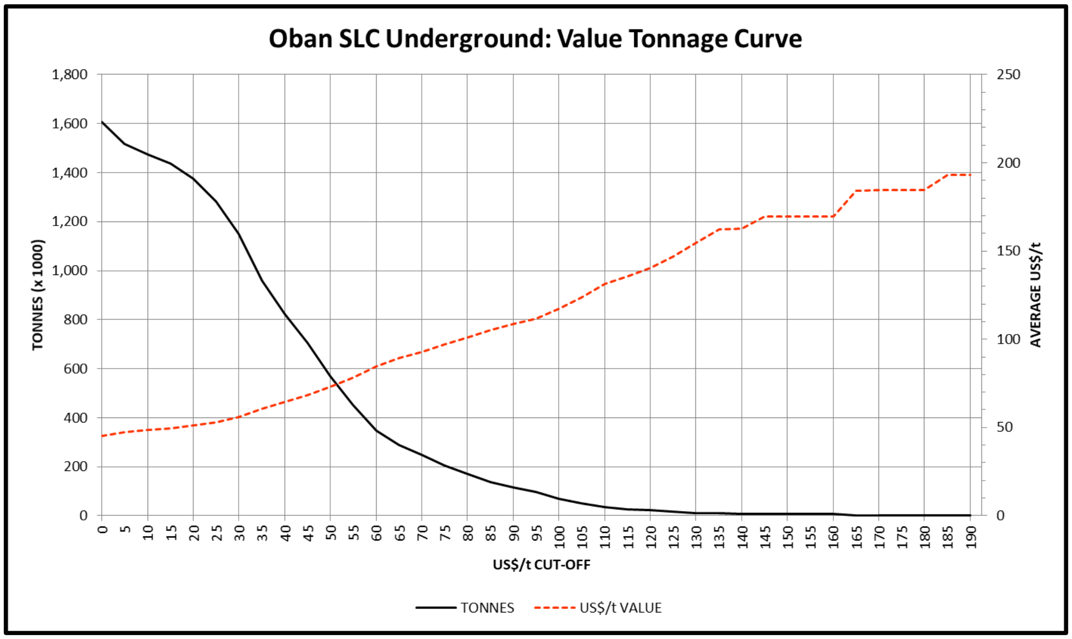


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-21: US Dollar Equivalent value tonnage curve for Oban underground

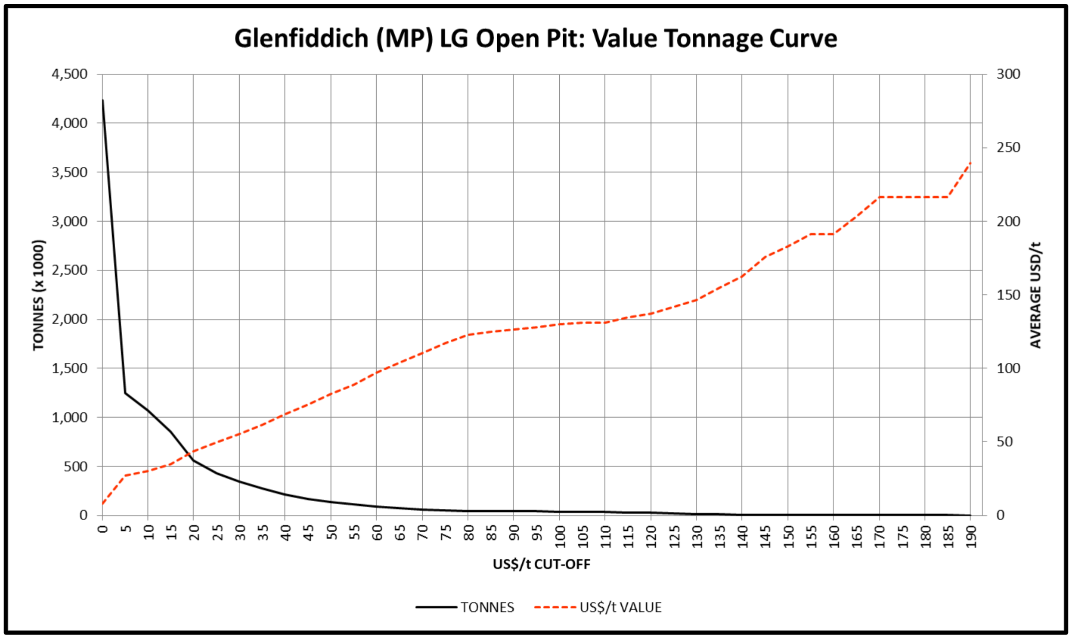


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-22: US Dollar Equivalent value tonnage curve for Glenfiddich open pit

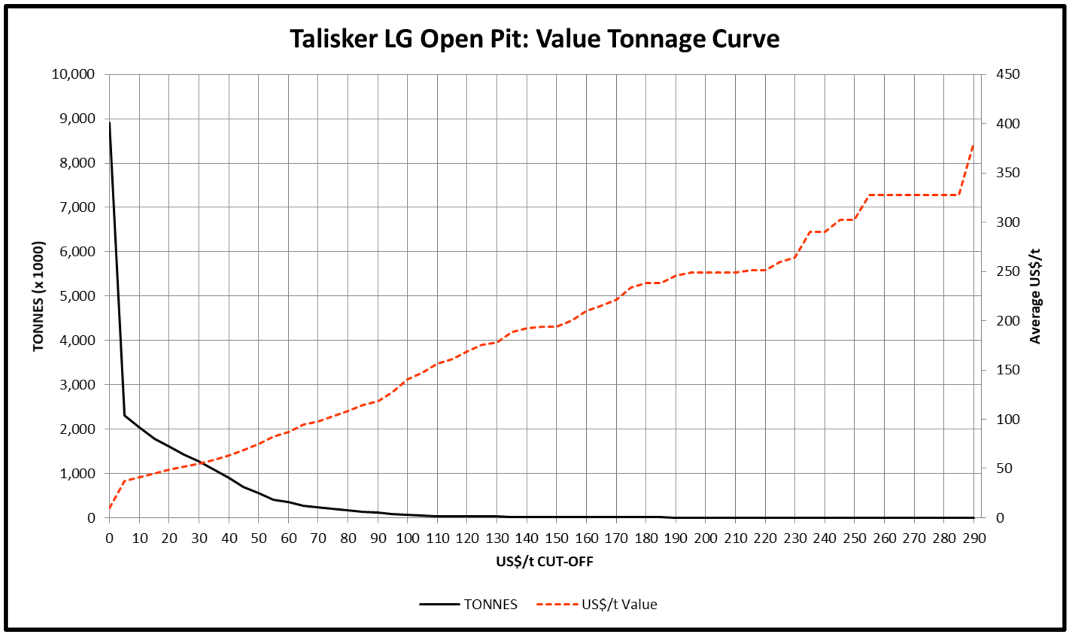


Figure provided by SRK 2021

Figure 14-23: US Dollar Equivalent value tonnage curve for Talisker open pit

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

16 Mining Methods

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17 Recovery Methods

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22 Economic Analysis

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23 Adjacent Properties

Six companies and 11 individuals or parties hold property interests adjacent to the Property. Figure 23-1 illustrates the distribution of these holdings. Mineral tenure expiry dates listed below may be "Protected" to 2021 under a BC Ministerial Order because of COVID19. "The time to make cash in lieu or register work on claims that have expiry dates before December 31, 2020 is extended to December 31, 2021. Claims with expiry dates past this date are not subject to this Order" (Government of BC, 2020).

The following paragraphs provide information on adjacent properties. This information has been compiled from publically available sources, but has not been verified by the Author. The adjacent property information disclosed is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

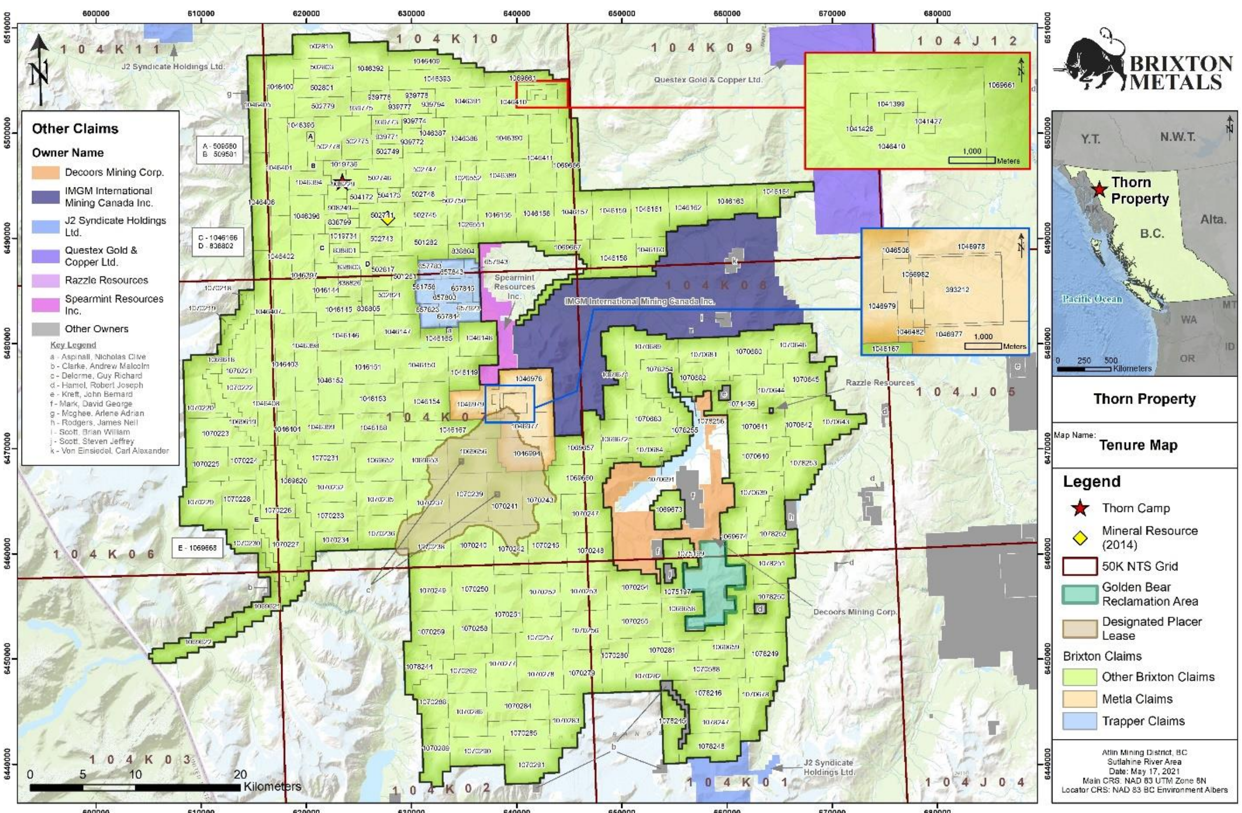


Figure 23-1: Adjacent Properties

23.1 Golden Bear

The Golden Bear deposit fits carbonate-hosted disseminated Au–Ag and low-sulphidation epithermal models. The deposit was first discovered Chevron in 1980, and underground drilling and excavation began in 1986. Mining continued until 2000, and the mine was closed in 2002. Approximately 380,000 tonnes of ore were mined in 2000, the final year in which underground mining took place.

Intensely folded and metamorphosed Permian, Triassic, and older strata separated from less folded and metamorphosed Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanics rocks by an Upper Triassic unconformity. The Permian strata consists of limestone and dolomitic limestone, with local chert, shale, and sandstone. The Upper Triassic rocks consist of crystal tuff to lapilli tuff with minor chert, jasper, greywacke, and limestone. Both are a part of the Stikine assemblage. Foliated Jurassic to Triassic hornblende diorite intrudes the pre-Triassic rocks. A major northwest-trending fault called the Ophir Break Zone extends for 10 km and is defined by quartz–iron carbonate–pyrite–fuchsite and quartz–dolomite alteration zones. One deposit, the Bear Main, and 2 showings, the Fleece Bowl and the Totem Silica zones, occur along the major north-trending structure. Listwanites occur in the tuffs and host Au mineralization and are located about 1.5 km apart. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, scorodite, native Au, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite occur as amygdules in lapilli and altered fuchsite-bearing tuff. Pyrite also occurs as late-stage veins and early breccia matrix filling. Gypsum is associated with mineralization (BC Mine Information, 2021).

The area of the deposit is designated as a reclamation area and is classified as a *No Mineral Claim Registration* land reserve. A 160 km road connects to the Dease Lake-Telegraph Creek road, but its condition is unknown.

23.2 Decoors Mining

Aside from 1 small claim owned by Jeffrey Scott (good to March 27, 2020), the claims north and west of the former Golden Bear Mine are owned by Decoors Mining. Targets in this area include VMS, skarn, porphyry, and vein-related mineralization. In 2018, Decoors Mining collected 24 MMI soil samples and 20 rock samples. Rock samples were taken at the Extension and Backbone Showing areas, and most samples contained sulphide-bearing veins. The best Au sample at Extension returned 281.4 g/t Au and at the Backbone Showing returned 387.6 g/t Au and >10,000 ppm Cu (Mark, 2019). There was physical and geochemical work done in 2020, however the report is kept confidential until July 2021. Many of the Decoors claims are valid until June 01, 2021, Protected due to COVID19.

23.3 Heart Claims

Questex Gold & Copper Ltd. own the Heart claims and have been exploring in the area since 2011, targeting high-grade low-sulphidation gold and silver mineralization. The 2015 exploration program confirmed Au mineralization along 2 lithologically and structurally defined corridors:

- The Top Zone, where a grab sample returned 12.1 g/t Au and 2786 g/t Ag.
- The Midas Zone, where several grab samples ran over 30 g/t Au, the best grab sample returning 151.2 g/t Au and 195 g/t Ag.

The last exploration program was conducted in 2016 consisting of 10 diamond drill holes at the Midas, Top, and End zones, done by Centerra Gold. Drilling returned up to 0.10 g/t Au over 84.36m (HP16-02), and 0.16 g/t over 34.92m (HP16-06) at the Midas Zone. This Au mineralization is associated with fine grained disseminated pyrite and narrow (1–2mm) pyrite veinlets hosted within a quartz–feldspar-porphyritic rhyolite. Mineralized hydrothermal breccias were intersected at the contacts between porphyritic rhyolite units and brecciated volcanic fragmental rocks (Dawson and Gibson, 2016 and Dessureau, 2016). Claims were last renewed in October 2020 and are valid until March 31, 2027.

23.4 IMGM Claims

IMGM International Canada Inc (IMGM) owns most of the claims east and north of the Metla Zone. IMGM first initially staked the claims in 2013, and last did work on the claim blocks in 2018 and 2019, with the drilling of 2 diamond drill holes. In 2014, 3 rock samples collected from a 5 × 5 m gossanous outcrop returned 10.05 g/t Au and 249 g/t Ag.

In 2015 and 2016, IMGM discovered Cu–Au–Ag mineralization northwest of the Tat Zone; this was described as disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization within a broad structural zone hosted in andesite. Grab rock samples returned 0.78 g/t Au, 129 g/t Ag and 0.74% Cu. Drilling in 2018 and 2019 intersected strong propyllitic alteration with sheeted quartz–pyrite veins and trace chalcopyrite; the best interval in the program returned values of 0.161 g/t Au, 23.7 g/t Ag, 0.26% Cu, 0.82% Zn and 0.04% Pb (Yang, 2019). IMGM claims are valid till January 31, 2021, protected due to COVID19

This block also encloses smaller claims that are owned by Von Einsiedel and Carl Alexander (valid until February 28, 2025), Brian Scott (valid till July 13, 2020, protected due to COVID19) and John Kreft (valid until February 06, 2021, Protected due to COVID19).

The main rock types in this area are Stuhini Group volcanics, Middle to Late Triassic quartz diorite, and Early Jurassic argillite and conglomerate. There are also occurrences of limestone and various intrusive phases such as quartz-phyric felsic intrusive rocks, granodiorites and diorites.

23.5 Prickle Claims

Owned by Spearmint Resources Inc., these claims incorporate the southern portion of Trapper Lake. Only a few historical rock samples are documented in the area, some have anomalous Cu values. Volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group underlie across the whole area. Claims are valid until June 15, 2020, protected due to COVID19.

23.6 Guy Delorme Claims

Guy Delorme owns 2 very small claims in the central portion of the Brixton claims in an area of anomalous Cu and Mo grades as well as at the site of 2 historical drill holes. The host rock is mainly Middle to Late Triassic quartz diorite to granodiorite intrusions as well as Eocene granitic intrusions of the Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite. This area is abundant in porphyry-style veining. The claim that incorporates the historical drill holes is valid until April 24, 2021, protected due to COVID19, the second claim is valid until April 20, 2022.

23.7 Clive Aspinall

Clive Aspinall owns a very small claim just west of Trapper Lake. The claim overlies Tunjony Lake and is underlain by Stuhini Group volcanic rocks; it is valid until November 01, 2020, protected due to COVID19.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

24.1 2019 Baseline Water Quality Sampling

During Phase 2 of the 2019 exploration program, 18 baseline water quality samples were collected from along La Jaune Creek (and associated drainages) near the Glenfiddich, Talisker, Oban, Outlaw and Chivas zones, as well as along and near the confluence of the Sutlahine River and La Jaune Creek. Location data was noted for all samples collected and upstream and downstream conditions were photographed. gives the locations of the water quality sampling sites.

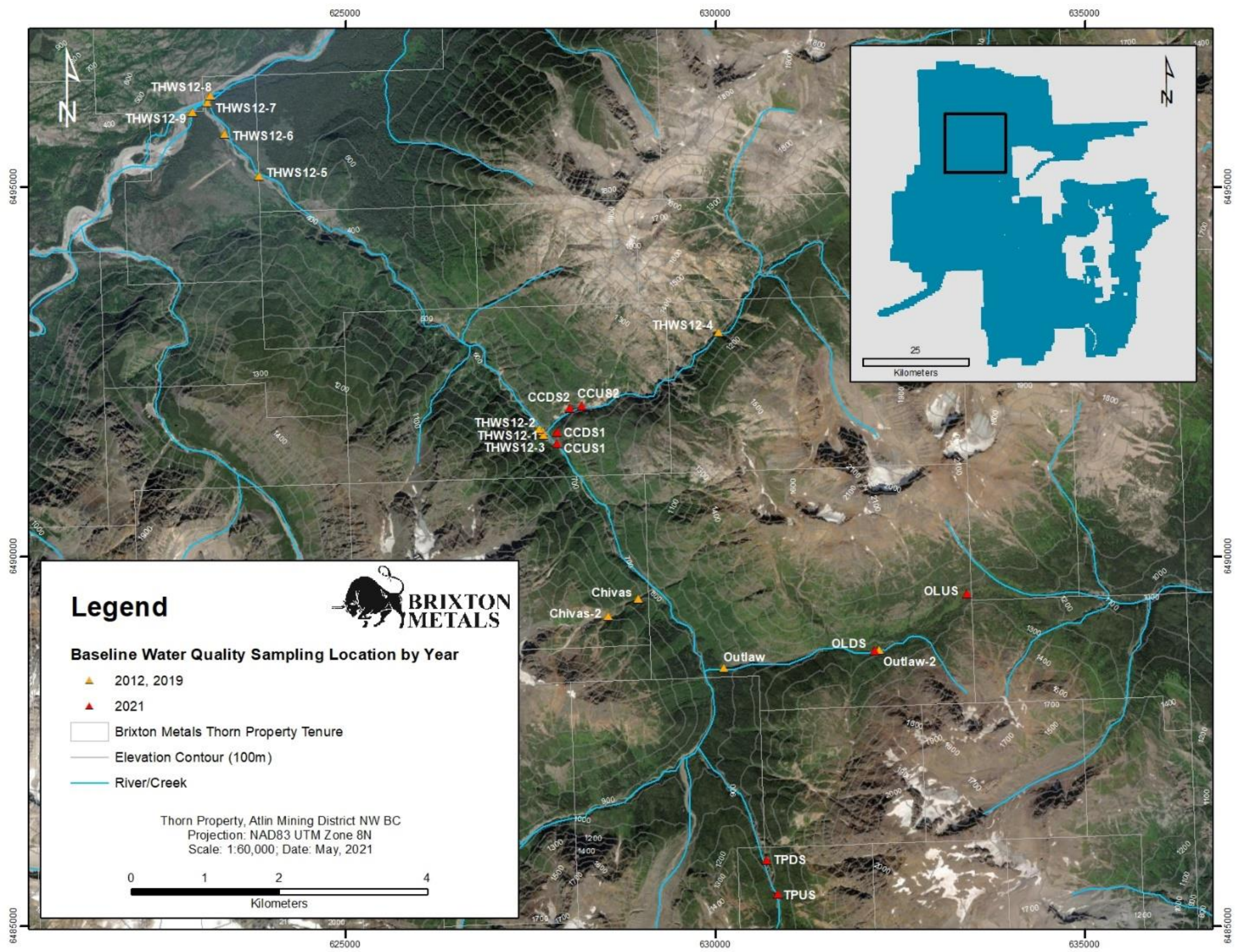


Figure 24-1: Water quality monitoring sites

All baseline water quality samples were sent to the ALS Environmental preparation facility in Burnaby, BC which is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 certified.

Water quality samples collected in September of 2019 were filtered to 0.45 µm, preserved with nitric acid and analysed for dissolved metals by Collision/Reaction Cell (CRC)ICPMS.

Samples collected in October of 2019 were also analysed for dissolved metals (Chivas and Outlaw zones; see above method), total metals by digestion (nitric and hydrochloric acid) with a CRC ICPMS finish, as well as for physical properties and Hg content. For dissolved Hg analysis, samples were filtered to 0.45 µm, preserved with hydrochloric acid and underwent cold-oxidation (bromine monochloride) prior to reduction (stannous chloride) and analysis by Cold Vapour-Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry or Cold Vapour-Atomic Fluorescence Spectroscopy.

24.1.1 Results

Baseline water quality samples collected at the Property in September of 2019 exhibit low values for As, Hg, Se, Pb, Zn, and Cu; however, slightly elevated dissolved Cd is locally observable. The highest Cd levels were observed in samples THWS-12-1 (0.277 µg/L) and THWS-12-2 (0.237 µg/L) and were collected along La Jaune Creek in the vicinity of the Glenfiddich Zone, where base metal-sulphide mineralization occurring within 320 m of the surface is dominated by disseminated and vein hosted pyrite, sphalerite, sulphosalts and galena. Cd readily substitutes for Zn in sphalerite and, to a lesser extent, for Pb and Cu in other sulphide minerals. Elevated Cd levels are also generally associated with bedded sulphides in sediment-hosted mineral deposits (i.e., in the Outlaw Zone).

Elevated Cd was not detected in sample THWS-12-3, which was collected 55 m upstream from sample THWS-12-1. Additionally, Cd levels become diluted in samples collected downstream toward the confluence of La Jaune Creek and the Sutlahine River and was not detected in Chivas-2 and Outlaw-2 samples collected in October of the same year. This suggests that elevated Cd may be site dependent and the result of increased seasonal precipitation/runoff. In October of 2019, dissolved sulphate was elevated in sample Chivas-2, collected 470 m upstream from the Chivas Zone sample collected in September of 2019. This may be the result of higher seasonal flow rates (at higher elevations) resulting in increased metal leaching (sulphide minerals, sulphosalts) due to increased water/rock interaction. It is recommended that improved water quality sampling protocols be implemented for future water sampling.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Intoduction

Based on the review of all relevant reports and data, the QP's for this Report have provided the interpretations and conclusions in the sub-sections that follow.

25.2 Mineral Tenure, Surface Rights and Agreements

Information provided by Brixton and available through the Mineral Titles Online (BC), regarding the mineral tenure over the Project area supports that the Brixton has a valid title that is sufficient to support the estimation of Mineral Resources.

To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property that are not discussed in this Report.

25.3 Geology, Mineralization and Exploration

The Thorn Project is an advanced copper-gold prospect located in the Sutlahine River area of northwestern BC, approximately 130 km southeast of Atlin, BC, and 90 km east of Juneau, Alaska. The Property comprises 222 claims covering a total area of 2,596 km^2 (259,621 ha).

The Property has been explored intermittently since 1951. Mineral exploration work has included regional to focused geological mapping, prospecting, hand and mechanized trenching, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys, and diamond drill programs. The Property hosts three district scale Triassic, Cretaceous and Eocene, volcano-plutonic complexes and related sedimentary units with several styles of mineralization related to porphyry and epithermal environments. The 4 main styles of mineralization on the property are: Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralization; precious metal-rich polymetallic diatreme breccia; Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn high- to low-sulphidation veins, and intrusion-related sediment hosted Au-Ag mineralization.

To date, a total of 14 target areas hosting porphyry-epithermal style mineralization and veining have been delineated within the boundaries of the Property. These areas are defined by the presence of high-grade Au, Cu, and Ag mineralization obtained from surficial geochemical surveys and exploratory diamond drilling. These mineralized areas are predominantly located within a 75 km long, northwest to southeast trending corridor. Most of the work on the property has focused on the northwestern extent, where numerous zones of epithermal and porphyry style mineralization have been identified (Thorn Porphyry Target). The Thorn Porphyry Target is underlain by the Thorn Stock (93.3±2.4 Ma). The Thorn Stock is the only mapped intrusive body of this age and it hosts significant epithermal and porphyry style alteration and mineralization in numerous zones, 3 of which (Oban, Talisker and Glenfiddich) comprise the Mineral Resource on the property.

The Thorn Project constitutes a property of merit based on proximity to the past producing Golden Bear Mine; presence of extremely favourable geology consisting of the Thorn Stock plutonic; presence of extensive porphyry and epithermal mineralization on surface and in drill holes; and evidence of significant structures and untested geophysical targets.

Drill and surface sample highlights from various zones on the Property are restated in the paragraphs below to emphasize the number of anomalous targets within the geographically large Property.

Recent deep drilling within the Thorn Porphyry Target returned 0.57 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 43.18 g/t Ag, 0.55% Zn and 0.28% Pb over 554.70 m in THN19-150, including 277.80 m of 0.86 g/t Au, 0.28% Cu, 75.28 g/t Ag, 0.88% Zn and 0.48% Pb, and 0.07 g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, and 2.41 g/t Ag over 439.42 m in THN20-181, including 0.21 g/t Au, 0.77% Cu, 7.62 g/t Ag over 6.22 m.

Drilling at the Oban Zone has intersected polymetallic mineralization and significant results include: 1.71 g/t Au, 0.12% Cu, 628.00 g/t Ag, 2.39% Zn and 3.31% Pb over 95.08 m in THN11-60; 0.71 g/t Au, 0.03% Cu, 105.82 g/t Ag, 1.76% Zn and 0.90% Pb over 310.00 m in THN12-84; and, 0.57 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 43.18 g/t Ag, 0.55% Zn and 0.28% Pb over 554.70 m, including 1.35 g/t Au, 0.31% Cu, 133.62 g/t Ag, 1.61% Zn and 0.89% Pb over 135.96 m in THN19-150.

The Glenfiddich Zone hosts a high sulphidation quartz-sulphide breccia. The characteristic alteration is silica-prophyllite-sericite with minor calcite-ankerite-chlorite, and mineralization consists of pyrite-tetrahedrite and sulphosalts within a vuggy quartz breccia. Drilling has returned 2.5 g/t Au, 10.6% Cu and 583 g/t Ag over 2.2 m (THN13-121).

The Talisker Zone hosts multiple mineralized faults zones with intense brecciation and silicification. Mineralization consists of Au-Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb. THN11-42 returned 7.15m of 1.2% Cu, 0.89 g/t Au, 60.5 g/t Ag from 81.24 m depth and 34.82 m of 0.63 g/t Au, 22.4 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu from 117.82m depth.

The Outlaw Zone is a sediment hosted, intrusion related Au-Ag zone, characterized by a significant Au-in-soil anomaly that extends over 4 km in length. Rock samples have returned up to 68.8 g/t Au. Diamond drilling has intersected an Au horizon yielding values of up to 1.1 g/t Au over 60.00 m in THN14-128.

The Trapper Gold Zone is a recent acquisition for Brixton. Historical diamond drilling on the property returned 2.5 g/t Au over 22.8 m in TG11-011, including 93 g/t Au over 0.4 m, within a broader interval that graded 9.1 g/t Au over 4.2 m. Surface sampling has yielded up to 47 g/t Au-in-rock.

The Metla Zone is another recent acquisition for Brixton. Exploration in this zone has identified Cu-Au mineralization including: 4.6 g/t Au over 9 m from a 1989 trench; 1.8 g/t Au, 4.7% Cu and 31 g/t Ag in a float rock sample, and 15.4 g/t Au and 3.9% Cu from bedrock.

The Amarillo Creek Zone is a low sulphidation vein target with pyrite, tetrahedrite and visible Au in a sericite-allanite-illite-kaolinite altered quartz-barite vein hosted in the Thorn Stock. A float sample from this zone returned 265 g/t Au and 631 g/t Ag.

The East Target Zone hosts a Cu-in-Soil anomaly defined by values >200 ppm Cu-in-soil. The peak value from a rock sample within this zone is 5.2% Cu.

The exploration information detailed in this report provides an in-depth and exhaustive look at the work that has been conducted on the Thorn property. The systematic and thorough approach that Brixton is using, largely based on geochemistry and geology, has proven successful and will likely result in new discoveries during subsequent field programs, as has been the case for previous work programs. Recent studies conducted by Brixton and MDRU have focussed on porphyry vectoring looking at characterizing hostrocks, alteration and mineralization from 4 drill holes. The study aims to characterize hostrocks, alteration and mineralization to provide vectors for higher grade mineralization. Preliminary study findings have shown that 1 phase, termed "Porphyry X," appears to be the most fertile porphyry on a geochemical basis as it hosts the highest concentrations of Cu, Mo and Au.

The above interpretations and the following recommendations for future work are based on results from diamond drilling, geophysical surveying, geochemistry, and geological mapping. The Author foresees no specific risks that would impact continued exploration and development on the property.

25.4 Mineral Resources

The 2021 Mineral Resource estimation conforms with the CIM November 2019 "Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" and is reported in accordance with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

Comparison between the 2021 and 2014 resource declaration is as follows:

- The overall tonnage has decreased by 21%, Brixton does not deem this as material.
- Ag equivalent grade ounces have increased by 1.6%
- Ag ounces have increased by 1.8%
- Au ounces have decreased by 11%
- Cu pounds have decreased by 17.1%
- Pb pounds have increased by 1.6%
- Zn pounds have increased by 4%

The resource estimate incorporates additional exploration drilling, which has improved the definition and confidence in the Oban Breccia mineralization. The Oban geological model footprint has reduced in width and strike at depth, impacting the material under consideration for open pit and underground stope optimization, essentially a contributing factor to the 2021 resource tonnage decline as Oban is the major Mineral Resource contributor of the three zones estimated.

Oban underground Mineral Resources have increased based on the use of an MRO optimization strategy considering a low-cost bulk mining method i.e., SLC and the use of a lower marginal cut-off of US$28.82/t relative to the US$50/t utilized in 2014. In 2014 no stope optimization and demonstration of RPEEE was completed for the Oban underground Mineral Resources.

Based on the Oban grade trends from surface to depth, changes in resource metal content can be explained. Since the optimized pit shells produced in 2021 do not attain the depths of the 2014 pit shells, the Mineral Resources are concentrated in the Ag richer zones. Therefore, not impacting the Ag content materially. However, the Au, Cu, Pb and Zn values tend to increase with depth and therefore as this material is not accessed in the open pit shells these metal contents have generally reduced.

The application of variable metal recoveries based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects is the main contributing parameter to the 21% decrease in Mineral Resource tonnage. In 2014 a fixed 90% recovery was applied for all metal recoveries. Metal recovery sensitivity studies completed on the open pit and underground stope optimization corroborate that this the metal recoveries are the main cause of the reduction in Mineral Resource tonnage.

Factors that could impact the Mineral Resource estimates include; changes to local interpretations of lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralization zones' geometry; changes to long-term consensus metal pricing assumptions; changes to the metallurgical recovery and cost assumptions; changes to the conceptual open pit and underground optimization assumptions utilized for the RPEEE aspect of the Mineral Resources; changes to the Mineral Resource classification approach; changes to regional socioeconomic conditions; and changes to social, environmental, and permitting licenses.

25.5 Conclusions

Based on Brixton's Thorn Property project data and input parameters, the Mineral Resources are demonstrated to have RPEEE. Based on the available drilling information the limits of the Glenfiddich and Talisker mineralization has been tested. However, the limits of the Oban mineralization and additional porphyry style targets intersected by drilling have not been established. Oban drill hole spacing, and QA/QC support a higher level of Mineral Resource confidence than Inferred. However, since no metallurgical studies have been completed there are both risks and opportunities reliant on tested metal recoveries. Recent drilling has intersected significant zones of porphyry style mineralization to the east and southeast of the Oban mineralization, which warrants additional exploration. Furthermore, there are several soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies property wide that warrant further exploration, to establish whether these anomalies can potentially be converted to future Mineral Resources with the applicable data support, QA/QC, geological modeling, and resource estimation.

26 Recommendations

The exploration results, updated geological model and the resource estimate presented in this Report, provide several opportunities to advance the Thorn Property project. It is recommended that the exploration is consolidated focussing on the most prospective exploration targets and completing preliminary metallurgical study to establish metal recoveries. Furthermore, the development of a property wide litho-structural, mineralization and alteration 3D model incorporating all existing exploration data could assist in prioritizing exploration targets, exploration drilling planning and assist with presentations to potential project investors.

26.1 Geology and Exploration

26.1.1 Thorn Porphyry Target

- Continuation of systematic rock sampling along Camp Creek, as well as La Jaune Creek near the confluence.
- Re-enter THN20-181 and drill deeper to determine the vertical extent of the chalcopyrite-rich hydrothermal breccia and associated geochemically distinct, Cu and Au anomalous porphyry phase intersected at the bottom of the hole in 2020.
- Sampling of post-mineralization dykes cross cutting the hydrothermal breccia and coarse-grained feldspar–biotite-porphyry for lithogeochemistry and possible U-Pb geochronology. This will assist with constraining the upper age limit of high-grade copper mineralization and breccia formation.
- Additional, deep infill diamond drilling (4,000 m) in the area of THN20-181 and exploratory drilling to target the core of the porphyry system.
- Additional SWIR studies on any future drill holes completed in this area.

26.1.2 West Target Zone

- Completion of detailed geologic and alteration mapping (1:2,500 scales) over the entirety of the West Target area. Mapping should focus on distinguishing the different phases of the quartz monzonitic intrusion, as well as the density and structural orientation of high grade, Cu-bearing porphyry-style veining throughout the area.
- Additional systematic rock sampling for assay and lithogeochemistry, Short Wave Infrared Spectroscopy (SWIR), as well as potential U-Pb geochronology by TIMS to aid the determinations of the source and (relative/absolute) age of mineralization in this area.
- Drill test quartz-rich stockwork zones associated with high grade Cu mineralization.

26.1.3 Outlaw Zone

- Channel (rock saw) sampling at the Outlaw Zone.

- Extend soil and rock sampling south of the Outlaw Zone toward the Trapper Gold Zone.
- Structural and geochemical analysis of auriferous vein sets, associated structures, and host rocks to properly characterize the deposit type, to determine if more than 1 generation of Au mineralization is present, and to assist with 3D deposit modelling, infill drilling, and resource estimation.
- 2000 m of infill drilling in the central and eastern parts of the Outlaw Zone.
- Systematic sampling of intrusive phases (crowded porphyries, diorite, feldspar–biotite porphyry) mineralized felsic dykes, and post-mineralization mafic dykes for lithogeochemical purposes.

26.1.4 Trapper Gold Zone

- Extensive rock sampling for assay and lithogeochemistry, infill soil sampling.
- Determine lithology, alteration, vein, and mineralization styles on surface and in historical drill core to properly characterize and compare the deposit with other Au-rich zones.
- Detailed structural analysis of Au- and Cu-bearing structures to assist with 3D deposit modelling and drill targeting.
- Drill test (and infill) the northwestern area of the Trapper Gold Target (2,000 m). High-grade Au in sulphide-rich, shear-hosted quartz-carbonate veining exposed at surface. Drilling in this area will determine the extent of these high-grade veins at depth, as well as test the east-west extent of the feldspar–biotite porphyritic sill, and associated dykes and stockwork zones. Visible Au was observed along the margin of a porphyritic dyke intersected in this area in 2011.

26.1.5 Metla Zone

- Detailed geologic and alteration mapping of the Metla Zone and surrounding area at 1:10,000 or 1:5,000 scales, with a focus on structural orientation of high-grade Cu/Au veining associated structures.
- Petrographic and whole rock lithogeochemical analysis of select rock units, most notably the foliated diorite unit.
- U-Pb geochronology of mineralized intrusive phases and/or high-grade veining.
- Additional systematic rock, soil and stream sampling with attention paid to mineralization that appears to be related to Late Cretaceous intrusions.
- Systematic channel (rock saw) sampling of exposed mineralized porphyry vein sets.
- IP Survey over a portion of the central part of the Metla Zone, specifically the areas of low resistivity and specific conductors outlined in the 2018 VTEM survey (Geotech) and the 1991 airborne geophysical survey (Dvorak, 1991).
- Diamond drilling to test the extent of mineralization within the underlying intrusive complex.

26.1.6 Other Targets

(North Target West, North Target East, Central Target & Central Target NW, East Target, East Target W, South Target, Gold Bee and Plum)

- Detailed geologic, structural and alteration mapping at the North Target West and East zones with special focus on detailed vein density mapping, vein paragenesis and the composition and characteristics of fertile intrusive phases.
- Reconnaissance rock and soil sampling and select channel (rock saw) sampling on high grade Cu/Au vein sets and host rocks present at the East and Central targets to determine the extent of mineralization in these areas, as well as carry out lithogeochemical analysis on select lithologies.
- SWIR spectroscopy on select rock samples hosting favourable, porphyry-type alteration assemblages.
- U-Pb geochronology by TIMS on select host intrusive and/or extrusive phases of unknown age.

26.2 Proposed Exploration Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the 2-phase exploration program budget laid out in Table 26-1 is proposed for the Property. Phase 2 is contingent on results from Phase 1.

Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Budget

Thorn 2021 Phase 1 Budget	**Amount**
Drilling	$4,000,000
Camp Upgrades	$400,000
Soil-Rock Sampling	$200,000
Geological Mapping & Studies	$200,000
Airborne Geophysical (MMT / Magnetics) 300 sq km	$200,000
Archaeological Studies	$50,000
Reclamation, water sampling	$40,000
Reporting	$40,000
Total	$5,130,000
Thorn 2021 Phase 2 Budget	
Drilling	$5,000,000
Metla Camp Establishment	$500,000
Soil-Rock Sampling	$400,000
Geological Mapping & Studies	$200,000
Airborne Geophysical (MMT Magnetics) 300 sq km	$200,000
Archaeological Studies	$50,000
Reclamation	$50,000

Reporting	$40,000
Total	$6,440,000

26.3 Mineral Resources

AMD proposes the following recommendations:

- Complete a preliminary metallurgical study to determine metal recoveries for the different mineralization styles and deposits located in the Thorn Project area. A budget of US$40,000 is proposed to complete a metallurgical study on seven 50 kg samples, based on drill hole half core representing potential different mineralization styles and lithologies. The study would be focussed on hardness and flotation testing of the samples. Once the metallurgical studies have been conducted the Mineral Resource classification for the various Mineral Resource localities should be revisited and adjusted accordingly.
- Develop a property-wide live litho-structural, mineralization and alteration 3D model incorporating all exploration data as it becomes available for use in prioritizing exploration targets, exploration drill hole planning and assist with presentations to potential project investors.
- Drill hole core density measurements should be routinely taken to build-up a density database that can be utilized to assign a representative density values to the several different rock lithologies and mineralization styles, either by estimation or where the values do not vary significantly, a representative mean value could be considered for future resource estimates.

27 References

Abolins, U. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Anty Property. Dominion Explorers Inc. AR Report 20423.

Adamson, R. S., 1963, Thorn Property Report, Taku Project: Private report for Julian Mining Company.

Adamson, R. S., 1964, Thorn Project: Private report for Julian Mining Company.

Adamson, R. S., 1965a, Thorn Project - 1965: Private report for Julian Mining Company.

Allen, Donald G. 1990, Drilling, Geological, Geophysical and Geocehmical Report on the Ram Property. Armeno Resources Inc. AR Report 20929.

Adamson, R. S., 1965b, Thorn Project - 1965, Cirque Zone: Private report for Julian Mining Company.

Angen, J., Posescu, S., Thompson, G. (2014): 2013 Geological, Geochemical, and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property, Brixton Metals Corporation.

Archer, A. 1972, Report on Diamind Drilling Program Mike 1-32 Claims MT. Lester Jones Area. Cordero Min. AR Report 03670.

Armstrong, A. 1974, Geological and geophysical report on the Tun claim group, Tunjong Lake, Telegraph Creek area. Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. AR Report 05154.

Armstrong, Brett. 2012, 2011 Exploration Program: Diamond Drilling on the Tulsequah Chief Mine. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 33468.

Armstrong, Brett. 2013, 2013 Tulsequah Project: Magnetic and Induced Polarization 3D Geophysical Data Inversion. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 34358.

Armstrong, Brett. 2014, Tulsequah Project 2014 Feasibility Study Optimization. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 35093.

Armstrong, Brett. 2015, Tulsequah Project 2015: BB11092 Lithogeochemical Re-Sampling. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 35684.

B. D Armstrong. 2014, 2013 Tulsequah Project: Tulsequah Chief and Banker Exploration Drilling. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 34969.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 1966, Geological and Geophysical Survey of Ace Claims 1-14. Can. Johns-Manville. AR Report 01030.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Conn, H. 1973, Geophysical Report on the Tseta Creek Chrysotile Occurrence, Ace Claim, Tseta Creek, Hahlin Mt., Atlin Area. Can. Johns-Manville. AR Report 04913.

Aspinall, C.; Strain, D.M. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the LJ Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 20433.

Aspinall, C., 1991, Geological and Geochemical Work on the King Claims 2-6, 10-14: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #21,530, p. 101.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 1991, Exploration Program on the Taku Project Final Report of the 1991 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical. Stow Resources Ltd. AR Report 22037.

Aspinall, C. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the King Claims. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 21530.

Aspinall, C. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Wahb PropertySolomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 21522.

Aspinall, C. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Take Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 21531.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 1991, Geochemical Report on the Denver, Rocky Gold, Juneau, Niagara 8 and Highland Girl Claims. 388605 B.C. Ltd. AR Report 21121.

Aspinall, N. C., 1994, Assessment Report of 1994 Work on the Thorn-Sutlahine Au-Ag-Cu Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #23,612, p. 57.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 1994, Relogging of Drill Core on the Check-Mate Claim. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 23612.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 1998, Assessment Report on Check-Mate 2. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 25669.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2003, Assessment Report, Geological Reconnaissance of Rocks Types, Alteration and Structure on the Metla 1 Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Dawson, James Martin. AR Report 27145.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2004, Petographic Studies and Geochemical Report on the Check-Mate 2 Claim. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 27410.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Payne, John G. 2005, Geological Reconnaissance of the Southern Sector of the BWM Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 27704.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2006, Prospecting Report on the BWM Claim. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 28057.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2007, Rock Geochemistry and Petrology Report on the Metla Property. Indico Technologies Ltd. AR Report 29058.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2009, Geochemical Report on the Metla Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 30661.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2011, Geochemistry Reconnaissance on West Boundaries Metla Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Dawson, James Martin. AR Report 32511.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2011, Geochemical Report on the Metla Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 32184.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2012, Petrology of One Rock Sample Number 8R299851 Collected from Tunjony Lake Island. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. AR Report 33388.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Dawson, James Martin. 2014, Report on 2013 Rock Geochemistry Pre-3D-IP Grid Survey, Proposed Selection of an Exploration Air Airstrip, Metla Property. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Dawson, James Martin. AR Report 34596.

Aspinall, Nicholas Clive. 2015, Re-Evaluation Assessment of Metla Model With On Site Observations. Aspinall, Nicholas Clive; Dawson, James Martin. AR Report 35751.

Aulis, R.J. 1989, Diamond Drilling Report on Tulsequah Chief. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 19453.

Aulis, R.J. 1991, Diamond Drilling on Tulsequah Chief Crown Grant. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 20901.

Awmack, H. J., 2000, 2000 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #26,433, p. 275.

Awmack, H. J., 2003, 2002 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #27,120, p.210.

Awmack, H. J., 2011, 2010 Geophysical Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report, p. 76.

Awmack, H.J., 2012, 2011 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report, p. 5-27

Awmack, Henry James. 2012, Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property. Brixton Metals Corporation. AR Report 32769.

Baker, E.M., Kirwin, D.J., Taylor, R.G., 1986. Hydrothermal breccia pipes. E.G.R.U. Contribution 12, James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia, 45 p.

Baker, Darcy E. L. 2004, 2003 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property. Rimfire Minerals Corporation; Cangold Limited. AR Report 27379.

Baker, D. E. L., 2004, 2003 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #27,379, p.326.

Baker, D. E. L., 2005, 2004 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #27,673, p. 326.

Baker, D. E. L., and Simmons, A., 2006. 2005 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #28,151, p. 290.

Barr, D. A., 1989, Geological Report on the Property: Private Report for Shannon Energy Ltd.

Barrington, M., Schwab, D., Posescu, S., 2017 Geological, geochemical and diamond drilling report on the Property: BC MEMPR Assessment Report (36829), Brixton Metals Corporation.

Barrington, M., O'Brien, D., 2018 Geological and geochemical report on the Property: BC MEMPR Assessment Report (38219), Brixton Metals Corporation.

Barrington, M., Binner, M., Thompson, G., 2019 Geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling report on the Property: BC MEMPR Assessment Report (38219), Brixton Metals Corporation.

Barrington, M., Binner, M., Thompson, G., 2020 Geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling report on the Property: BC MEMPR Assessment Report (39429), Brixton Metals Corporation.

BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; MINFILE Record Summary No 104K 079; https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=104K++079

Benz, Diana. 2017, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Eldorado Property. J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd. AR Report 37087.

Benz, Diana. 2017, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Goldengate Property. J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd. AR Report 37144.

Bernius, G. 1963, Summer Field Season Report on Erickson-Ashby. Terratest. AR Report 00543.

Betmanis, A.I. 1991, Geochemical Report on the Bush and Whatnot Claims. Teck Ex. AR Report 21718.

Bojczyszyn, Tom. 1988, Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Evaluation of the Ericksen-Ashby Property. Northwind Ventures. AR Reports 17310.

Bouzari, F., Hart, C., Hunt, J., 2018: Report on Drill Core Logging Investigations from Chivas. Report Prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation, December 2018.

Bishop, Sandra T. 1989, Geology and Geochemistry Report on the WHIT Property. Cathedral Gold Corp. AR Report 19301.

Bishop, Sandra T. 1989, Geology and Geochemistry Report on the EST Property. Cathedral Gold Corp. AR Report 19300.

Bishop, Sandra T. 1989, Geology and Geochemistry Report on the Tulin Property. Cathedral Gold Corp. AR Report 19285.

Bouzari, F., Hart, C., Hunt, J., 2018: Report on Drill Core Logging Investigations from Chivas. Report Prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation, December 2018.

Bradford, J.A., and Brown, D.A. 1993, Geology, mineral occurrences and geochemistry of the Bearskin and Tatsamenie Lakes area, northwestern British Columbia (NTS 104K/1, 8S). British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1993-1 (1:50,000 scale map).

Bradford, John. 2007, Geochemical and Geological Report on the Slam Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 29431.

Bradford, John. 2007, Rock, Soil and Silt Geochemistry and Geological Mapping on the Fae Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 29395.

Bradford, John. 2007, Rock Geochemistry and Geological Mapping on the Icy Lake Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 29345.

Brant, A.; Gutrath, Gordon Charles. 1965, Report of Geophysical Surveys - Geochemical Survey and Geological Survey, Bing No. 48 and Bing No. 83 Claim Groups. Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited. AR Report 00668.

Bridge, Dane A.; Awram, David, 1997, Report of 1996 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration Work Done on the Ant-Bing Property. Canamera Geological Ltd. AR Report 25150.

Bridge, Dane A.; Awram, David, 1997, Report of 1996 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration Work Done on the Hearts Peak Property. Canamera Geological Ltd. AR Report 25151.

Brown, D., and Shannon, K., 1982, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Outlaw Claims 1-4: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 10532, p. 18.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Nie #8 Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10758.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Nie Group, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10759.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Ram Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10760.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Tardis Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10616.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Hardluck Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10753.

Brown, Derek A.; Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Goat Claims, Atlin Mining Division, Trapper Lake Area. Chevron Standard. AR Report 10701.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the EL 1, 4-5 Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11966.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geochemical and Physical Work on the Muse Claim, Samotua River Area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11781.

Brown, Derek A.; Thicke, M. 1983, Trench Geology and Geophysical Report on the Totem Group, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11663.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Misty Group, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11408.

Brown, Derek A.; Gray, Michael J. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Nie Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11965.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological, Geochemical and Trenching Report on the Tot Group, Tatsamenie Lake Area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11779.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geochemical and Geological Report on the Sham and Rock Claims, Tatsamenie Lake Area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11780.

Brown, Derek A.; Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Vein Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11497.

Bruaset, Ragnar. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Tot Claim. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 13068.

Bruland, Tor. 1989, Geological and Geochemial Report on the Barb Property. Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. AR Report 18945.

Buchholz, John. 1967, Geological Report by L.E. White, P. Eng. and J. Buchhhold, Geologis on the Anty Group of Mineral Claims. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 01165.

Burton, Alex D.K. 1967, Report on King Salmon Lake Property. Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited. AR Report 01171.

Burton, Alex D.K. 2012, Technical Assessment Report on the Northern Treasure Property. Gulfside Minerals Ltd. AR Report 32637.

Cann, R. M., and Lehtinen, J., 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Outlaw Claims: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #21,756, p. 80.

Cann, Robert M.; Crowe, G.G. 1991, Prospecting Report on the Park 20-23 Claims. Pacific Centure Explorations Ltd. AR Report 22210.

Cann, Robert M.; Lehtinen, Jim J. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Golden Met Claims. Core Ventures. AR Reports 21812.

Cann, Robert M.; Lehtinen, Jim J. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Outlaw 1-2 Claims. Chevron Minerals Ltd.; Cons. Parklane Res. AR Report 21756.

Cann, Robert M.; Lehtinen, Jim J. 1992, Geoloigcal and Geochemical Report on the Sure and Fate Claims. Maple Resource Corp. AR Report 22204.

Cann, Robert M.; Lehtinen, Jim J. 1992, Geochemical Report on the Chip'n Dale Property. Pulse Res. AR Report 22205.

Cann, Robert M.; Lehtinen, Jim J. 1992, Prospecting Report on the Piper and Dash Claims. Goodgold Resources. AR Report 22207.

Cann, Robert M.; Crowe, G.G. 1992, Geological and Geochemical report on the Tunjony Lake Property. Toltec Resources. AR Report 22209.

Cannon, D. 1964, Report of Geological and Geophysical Survey Conducted over the K.S. Group of Mineral Claims, King Salmon Lake, BC. Williamson, J. AR Report 00586.

Casselman, M. 1988, Diamond Drilling on the Tulsequah Chief Crown Grant. Cominco Ltd.; Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 17137.

Chandler, T.E.; Dawson, G.L. 1994, Geological, Geophysical and Drilling Report on the Tulsequah Chief Claims. Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 23763.

Chandler, T.E.; Price, G.; Curtis, K.M.; March, R.B.; McGrath, Brian T. 1995, 1994 Exploration Program: Diamond Drilling, Geology and Reserve Estimation of the Tulsequah Chief Mine. Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 24183.

Chandler, T.E. 1995, 1995 Tailings and Plant Site Evaluation Program: Diamond Drilling, Geology, Geophysics and Geotechnical Assessment. Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 23951.

Chapman, J., 1991, Assessment Report on the Tulsequah D Project: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #21,907, p. 65.

Chapman, Jim. 1991, Prospecting Report on the F 1 Claim. Omega Gold Corp. AR Report 21905.

Chapman, Jim. 1991, Prospecting Report on the E 4-8 Claims. Omega Gold Corp. AR Report 21906.

Chapman, Jim. 1991, Prospecting Report on the D 1-8 Claims. Omega Gold Corp. AR Report 21907.

Chapman, Jim. 1991, Prospecting Report on the A 1-8 Claims. Omega Gold Corp. AR Report 21908.

Christopher, Peter A. (1980): "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Val 1 & 3 Claims." Utah Mines Limited. AR Report 08962.

Church, Calvin. 1990, Geochemical Report on the Nick 1-9 Claims. Ecstall Mining Corporation. AR Report 20657.

Clift, Brady. 2012, Geochemical and Geological Assessment Report on the Metla Property. Ocean Park Ventures Corp. AR Report 33489.

Clift, Brady; Zyla, Tess. 2012, Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical, Diamond Drilling Report on the Trapper Gold Property. Ocean Park Ventures Corp. AR Report 33269.

Clouthier, G. 1980, Geological, Geochemical Report; Eric, Sue Claims; South of Atlin. Berglynn Resources Limited. AR Report 08436.

Clouthier, G. 1980, A Preliminary Geochemical Evaluation of the Stuhini #1, #2, #3. Berglynn Resources Limited. AR Report 09107.

Clouthier, G.; Elliott, T. 1980, Diamond Drilling Report on the Redcap Property. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 09246.

Colpron, M, Nelson, J.L., and Murphy, D.C. 2007. Northern Cordilleran terranes and their interactionsthrough time. Geological Society of America, GSA Today, vol. 17 issue 4/5, pages 1-10.

Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011. A Digital Atlas of Terranes for the Northern Cordillera. Accessed online from Yukon Geological Survey (www.geology.gov.yk.ca), [August 20, 2013].

Colpron, M., Crowley, J.L., Gehrels, G., Long D.G.F., Murphy, D.C., and Bickerton, L. 2015. Birth of the northern Cordilleran orogen, as recorded by detrital zircons in Jurassic synorogenic strata and regional exhumation in Yukon. Lithosphere, vol. 7, issue 5, p. 541-562.Crawford, M.L., Hollister, L.S. and Woodsworth, G.J. 1987. Crustal deformation and regional metamorphism across a terrane boundary, Coast plutonic complex, British Columbia. Tectonics, vol. 6 , issue 3, p. 343-361.

Copeland, D.J. 1987, Geological & Geochemical Analysis on Oro Claims. Sage Resources Ltd. AR Report 15894.

Copper Fox Metals, 2021, Mineral Resource Estimate Update, https://copperfoxmetals.com/news/copper-fox-provides-corporate-update-77107/

Coster, I.P.D.A.; Armstrong, Brett. 2012, 2011 Exploration Program: Diamond Drilling on the Big Bull Mine. Chieftan Metals Inc. AR Report 33482.

Crowe, G.G. 1992, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Green, Black and Red Claims. Int. Suneva Res. AR Report 22268.

Curtis, K.M. 1994, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Tulsequah and Vega claims. Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 23762.

Daigle, P. 1992, Prospecting Report on the Golden Glory 1-4 Claims. Tymar Resources. AR Report 22127.

Daigle, P. 1992, Report on the Met II Project. Core Ventures. AR Report 22128.

Daley, F. 1985, Assesment Report on the 1984 Diamond Drill Program on the Hart Claim Group, BC, Canada. Kerr Addison Mines. AR Report 13811.

Davis, J.W.; Jamieson, Micheal D. 1998, Diamond Drilling Report on the Red Cap Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25970.

Dawson, Greg; Norris, Jessica. 2012, 2012 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Heart Peaks Property. Colorado Resources Ltd. AR Report 33664.

Dawson, Greg; Gibson, Jodie. 2016, 2015 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report. Centerra Gold Corp. AR Report 36037.

Dewonck, B.; Brucciani, P. 1990, Geochemical Report on the Flannigan-Slough Project. Slocan Developments Ltd. AR Report 20690.

Dewonck, B.; Brucciani, P. 1990, Geochemical Report on the Whitewater 1-2 Claims. Ticker Tape Resources Ltd. AR Report 20691.

Dewonck, B.; Brucciani, P. 1990, Geochemical Report on the Mt. Strong Project. Pacific Centure Explorations Ltd. AR Report 20692.

Dewonck, B.; Brucciani, P. 1990, Geochemical Report on the Ace 1-6 Claims. Golden Trump Resources Ltd. AR Report 20694.

Duncan, R., 2008, 2008 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kizmet Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #29,771, p. 41.

Dunn, D.St.C. 1988, Report on Prospecting on the PT 1-2 Claims. Dunn, D.St.C.; Platinum Synd. AR Report 17238.

DuPre, Dave. 1994, Drilling Report on the ZO Claims. Firesteel Resources Inc. AR Report 23858.

Dvorak, Z. 1991, Geophysical Report on the Metla Area. Adrian Resources Ltd.; Galico Resources Inc. AR Report 21757.

Dynes, W.J. 1989, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Plum Property. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19375.

Dynes, W.J. 1989, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Yeth Property. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19376.

Dynes, W.J.; Wetherill, J.F. 1989, Geological Report on the Sutlahine Property. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19212.

Dynes, W.J.; Wetherill, J.W. 1989, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Law Property. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19377.

Dynes, W.J.; Wetherill, J.F. 1989, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Nahlin Mountain Property. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19270.

Dynes, W.J. 1990, Prospecting Report on the Mac Claims. Equity Silver Mines Ltd. AR Report 19684.

Dynes, W.J. 1994, Geochemical Report on the Bing Claims. Exponential Holdings Ltd. AR Report 23554.

Elliott, T. 1981, Diamond Drilling on the Red Cap Claims, Taku River Area, Atlin Mining Division. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 10452.

Elliott, T.; Hemingway, Alan Brent. 1981, Diamond Drilling on the Ericksen-Ashby Claims, Taku River Area, Atlin Mining Divison. Island Mining & Explorations Company Ltd. AR Report 10026.

Engebretson, D.C., Cox, A., and Gordon, R.G., 1985. Relative motions between oceanic and continental plates in the Pacific basin; Geological Society of America, Special Paper 206, p. 1-59.

Environment Canada. Canadian Climate Normals for Atlin, BC. Accessed online from Environment Canada (www.climate.weather.gc.ca), [August 20, 2013].

Estabrooks, E.M. 1969, A Geological Report on the LC-1 Claim Group. Geophoto Services. AR Report 02059.

Estabrooks, E.M. 1969, A Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the LC-2 Claim Group. Geophoto Services. AR Report 02060.

Estabrooks, E.M.; Dalidowicz, F. 1980, Diamond Drilling, Geophysical, Geological and Line Cutting Report of the Jony Claims, SE of Tulsequah. Mafeking Minerals 1980 Partnership. AR Report 09578.

Evans, B.T. 1991, Reconnaissance Mapping and Sampling, Thorn Property. Golden Rule Resources Ltd. AR Report 21968.

Fekete, Mark. 1988, Assessment Report on the BR Mineral Claim Group. Dominion Explorers Inc. AR Report 17051.

Fipke, C. 1989, Geochemical Report on the Ban Claims. Dia Met Minerals Ltd. AR Report 19323.

Fipke, C. 1990, Geological Report on the Honk Claims. Dia Met Minerals Ltd. AR Report 19549.

Foreman, Ian. 2007, Technical Assessment Report on the Chevron Property. Sungro Mineral Inc. AR Report 29683.

Freeze, J.C.; Dynes, W.J.; Wetherill, J.W. 1988, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Vardis Mineral Claims. Stetson Resources Management. AR Report 17908.

Freeze, J.C. 1988, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Tatsamenie Properties. Allan Resources. AR Report 18709.

Freeze, J.C.; Dynes, W.J. 1988, Geological Report on the Vine Mineral Claims. Stetson Resources Management. AR Report 17910.

Freeze, J.C. 1988, Geological Report on the Sal Property. Stetson Resources Management. AR Report 17909.

Freeze, J.C.; Dynes, W.J. 1988, Geological Report on the Ant Property. Stetson Resources Management. AR Report 17907.

Freeze, J.C.; Dynes, W.J.; Robb, Warren; Wetherill, J.W. 1988, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Fae Property. Stetson Resources Management. AR Report, 17891.

Gabrielse, H., 1985. Major Dextral Transcurrent Displacements Along the Northern Rocky Mountain Trench and Related Lineaments in North-Central British Columbia; Geological Society of America Bulletin 96, no. 1, p. 1-14.

Gabrielse, H., Murphy, D.C., and Mortensen, J.K., 2006. Cretaceous and Cenozoic dextral orogen-parallel displacements, magmatism, and paleogeography, north-central Canadian Cordillera. In Haggart, J.W., Enkin, R.J., and Monger, J.W.H., eds. Paleogeography of the North American Cordillera: Evidence For and Against Large-Scale Displacements; Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 46, p. 255-276.

Gaibor, A., Dunkley, P., Wehrle, A., Lesage, G., Den Boer, D., Conde, F., 2013. The discovery and understanding of the Far Southeast copper – gold porphyry, Luzon Philippines; NewGenGold 2013 Conference proceedings, p. 233-247.

Galore Creek Mining Corporation, 2011, Reserves and Resources (www.gcmc.ca).

Gallagher, Chris. 2013, 2012 Geochemical and Geological Report on the Ringer Property. Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. AR Report 33635

Garabaldi Resources Corp., 2021, https://www.garibaldiresources.com/projects/canada/nickel-mountain/

Gilles Dessureau. 2016, 2016 Diamond Drilling and Geophysical Report on the Heart Peaks Property. Centerra Gold Inc. AR Report 36329.

Graf, Chris. 1995, 1994 Soil Sampling and Prospecting Program on the CST 1, 2, 3 Claims - Explore B.C. Program 94/95 - M144. Ecstall Mining Corporation. AR Report 24616.

Greig, Charles J. 1980, Geochemical and EM-16 Geophysical Report on the SEQ-1 and SEQ-2 Mineral Claims. Comaplex Resources International. AR Report 08933.

Greig, Charles J. 2008, 2008 Geochemical Program, Trapper Lake/Inlaw Property. Richfield Ventures Corp. AR Report 30409.

Greig, Charles J. 2011, 2010 Exploration Program on the Trapper Gold Property. Constantine Metal Resources Ltd. AR Report 31984.

Gutrath, Gordon Charles. 1965, Report of Geological Survey, Bing Group No. 15. Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited. AR Report 00653.

Halley, S., Dilles, J. and Tosdal, R. (2015): Footprints: hydrothermal alteration and geochemical dispersion around porphyry copper deposits; in SEG Newsletter, January 2015, pp. 11-17.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1994, Geological, Geophysical and Drilling Report on the Bandit Claims. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 23597.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1994, Technical Report of Activities on the Grizzly Project - Explore B.C. Program 94/95 - A17. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 24623.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1994, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Ram-Tut-Tot Claims. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 23552.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1995, Diamond Drilling Report on the Ursa Project. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 24167.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1996, Technical Report of Activities on the Grizzly Diamond Drilling Project. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 25369.

Hamilton, Andrew P. 1997, Diamond Drilling Report on the Golden Bear Property. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 25315.

Hanslit, Barry; Miller, Janet. 2017, 2017 Exploration Report on the Geochemical, Geological, Geophysical Program - Metla Property. Hanslit, Barry. AR Report 37092.

Harraden, C.; McNulty, B.; Gregory, M. and Lang, J. (2013): Shortwave infrared spectral analysis of hydrothermal alteration associated with the Pebble porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, Iliamna, Alaska; in Society of Economic Geologists, Inc. Economic Geology, v. 108, pp. 483-494.

Haynes, L.R.; Crowe, G.G. 1992, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Park 10-13 Claims. Cons. Parklane Res. AR Report 22208.

Heagy, A. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Terr 1 Claim. Newmont Ex. of Can. AR Report 12695.

Hedenquist, Jeffrey and Arribas, Antonio and Gonzalez-Urien, Eliseo, 2000. Exploration for Epithermal Gold Deposits. Reviews in Economic Geology. 12. P.245-277.

Henley, R. and A.J. Ellis, 1983. Geothermal systems ancient and modern; a geochemical review. EarthScience Reviews 19 (1983): 1-50.

Holcapek, F. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report of the Cap 6 Claim, East of Cassiar. Island Mining & Explorations Company Ltd. AR Report 09592.

Holtby, M.H. 1977, Diamond Drilling Report on the Icy Lake Group, Tatsamenie Lake Area. Rio Tinto Can. Ex. AR Report 06400.

Holtby, M.H. 1976, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Peach and Plum Claim Group, Telegraph Creek Area. Rio Tinto Can. Ex. AR Report 06019.

Howe, Jane M. 1991, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Bandit Property. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 21990.

Howe, Jane M. 1992, Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Assessment Report on the Bandit Property. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 22646.

Howe, Jane M. 1992, Geophysical Report on the Grand, Slam and Strike Claims. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 22697.

Howe, Jane M.; Reddy, Doug G. 1993, Geochemical and Geological Surveys on the Ram, Tut and Tot Claims. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 23046.

Hunt, J., Bouzari, F., Hart, C., 2019: Chivas Alteration Mineralogy Patterns and Trends. Report Prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation, February 2019.

Imperial Metals Corporation, 2020, Annual Mine Production, https://www.imperialmetals.com/assets/docs/ops/annual-mine-production-summary.pdf

Irvine, W.T. 1952, Geological Report on the Spec Claims. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 00077.

Irvine, W.T. 1951, Geological Report on the Ericson Ashby Claims. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 00076.

Israel, S., Schiarizza, P., Kennedy, L.A., Friedman, R.M., and Villeneuve, M., 2006. Evidence for Early to Late Cretaceous sinistral deformation in the Tchaikazan River area, southwestern British Columbia: Implications for the tectonic evolution of the southern Coast belt. *In* Haggart, J.W., Enkin, R.J., and

Monger, J.W.H., eds. Paleogeography of the North American Cordillera: Evidence For and Against Large-Scale Displacements; Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 46, p. 331-350.

Israel, S., Schiarizza, P., Kennedy, L.A., Friedman, R.M., and Villeneuve, M., 2006. Evidence for Early to Late Cretaceous sinistral deformation in the Tchaikazan River area, southwestern British Columbia: Implications for the tectonic evolution of the southern Coast belt. In Haggart,

J.W., Enkin, R.J., and Monger, J.W.H., eds. Paleogeography of the North American Cordillera: Evidence For and Against Large-Scale Displacements; Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 46, p. 331-350.

Jury, R. 1969, Magnetometer Survey of the Magnet and Nomad Claim Groups, Atlin Area, BC. Centex Mines. AR Report 01925.

Karelse, Peter. 1998, Diamond Drilling Report - New Polaris Gold Mines. New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. AR Report 25533.

Kiesman, W.D. 1991, Geological, Geophysical and Geochemcial Report on the Vine 1-4 Claims. Waterford Resources. AR Report 21779.

Kikauka, Andris. 1989, Geological Report of the Daisy 8 Claim. Gulf International Minerals Ltd. AR Report 19310.

Kikauka, Andris. 1989, Geological Report of the Daisy 3, 5, and 6 Claims. Gulf International Minerals Ltd. AR Report 19309.

Klein, Jan. 1982, Report on a Dighem Helicopter EM and Magnetic Survey over the Tulsequah Property, Atlin Mining Division. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 10587.

Konkin, K.J. 1991, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Maple Leaf Property. American Bullion Minerals Ltd. AR Report 21844.

Konkin, K.J. 1991, Prospecting Report on the Rizz 1-4 Claims. American Bullion Minerals Ltd. AR Report 21845.

Kruzick, John H. 1979, Geological and Geochemical Survey Crag Claim Group. Northern Horizon Resource Corporation. AR Report 07558.

Kucera, R.; Simpson, R.H. 1984, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Oro Claims. Sage Resources Ltd. AR Report 12628.

Kyba, J. and Nelson, J.L, 2015, Stratigraphic and tectonic framework of the Khyber-Sericite-Pins mineralized trend, lower Iskut River, northwest British Columbia. In: Geological Fieldwork 2014, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, British Columbia Geological Survey Paper 2015-1, pp. 41-58

Lajoie, J.J. 1983, Geophysical Report on the Big Bull, Big Bull Extension, Bull 2-4, 8-9, Atlin Mining Division. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 11361.

Lang, J. R., and Thompson, A., 2003, Thorn Property, British Columbia, Petrography and SEM Analysis of Eight Polished Thin Sections: Private report for Rimfire Minerals Corporation and First Au Strategies Corp.

Lambert, Ellen. 1988, Geochemical Report on the Ala 9 Mineral Claim. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 17518.

Lambert, Ellen. 1988, Geochemical Report on the Lis Mineral Claim. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 17517.

Lambert, Ellen. 1988, Geochemical Report on the Hill 2 Mineral Claim. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 17516.

Lambert, Ellen. 1991, Prospecting Report on the Ala 9 Claim. International KRL Resources Corp. AR Report 21085.

Lane, Ronald W. 1988, Geochemical Report on the Barb Mineral Claims. Westmin Resources Ltd. AR Report 17917.

Lang, J. R., and Thompson, A., 2003, Thorn Property, British Columbia, Petrography and SEM Analysis of Eight Polished Thin Sections: Private report for Rimfire Minerals Corporation and First Au Strategies Corp.

Lee, T.; Walton, Godfrey. 1987, Diamond Drilling Nie, Elnie and Misty Groups. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 16523.

Lee, Carmen C. 1998, Magnetic Survey and HLEM Survey on the Lester Jones Block, Red Cap Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25458.

Lee, Carmen C. 1998, Magnetic and HLEM Survey on the Kap Block, Red Cap Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25459.

Lee, Carmen C. 1998, Magnetic and HLEM Survey on the King Salmon Block, Red Cap Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25460.

Lewis, P., 2002, Structural Analysis of Au-Ag-Cu Mineralization in the Camp Creek Area, Thorn Property: Private report for Rimfire Minerals Corporation and First Au Strategies Corp.

Lintott, K. 1981, Assesment Report on Trenching and Drilling GO-1 Claim. Comaplex Resources International. AR Report 09495.

Lintott, K. 1982, Airborne Geophysical Report on the Seq 1-2 Claims, Tulsequah River Area, Atlin Mining Division. Comaplex Resources International. AR Report 11018.

Lintott, K. 1982, Airborne Geophysical Report on the Mud Mineral Claim, Tulsequah River Area, Atlin Mining Division. Comaplex Resources International. AR Report 10719.

Lowell, J.D., and Guilbert, J.M., 1970, Lateral and vertical alteration-mineralization zoning in porphyry ore deposits: Economic Geology, v.65, p. 373-408.

MacArthur, Ronald G. 1979, Prospecting Report Fool Mineral Claim. Noranda. AR Report 08030.

MacDonald, Ken. 1991, Geophysical Report on the Ant 1-2 Claims. Tahltan Holdings. AR Report 20855.

MacRae, R.; Valentine, K. 1961, Geological Report on the Nan Claim Group. Totem Minerals Inc. AR Report 00383.

Mann, Richard K.; Newton, Adrian C. 2006, 2005 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Luwa Property. Barrick Gold Inc. AR Report 28089.

Mann, R. K., and Newton, A. C., 2006, 2005 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kizmet, LJ, Sutlahine, EMU, LAW, BS-J, Tunjony and Plum Properties: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #28,196, p. 268.

Mann, Richard K.; Newton, Adrian C. 2006, 2005 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Fall Property. Barrick Gold Inc. AR Report 28090.

Mann, R. K., and Newton, A. C., 2006, 2005 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kizmet, LJ, Sutlahine, EMU, LAW, BS-J, Tunjony and Plum Properties: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #28,196, p. 268.

Mark, David G. 1987, Geophysical Report on Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Surveys over the Goat 1, 2, Canyon and Bear Claims. Tymar Management. AR Reports 17513.

Mark, David G. 1987, Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surveys over a Portion of the Kap Claim Group. Basaba Ent. Inc. c/o C.M. Walkinshaw. AR Report 15895.

Mark, David G. 2007, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Taku Property. Optima Minerals Inc. AR Report 29409.

Mark, David G. 2007, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Red Cap Property. Xplorer Minerals Inc. AR Report 29190.

Mark, David G. 2008, Geochemical and Sattelite Imagery on the Pete Property. Saturn Minerals Inc. AR Report 30456.

Mark, David G. 2009, Exploration Report on Induced Polarization, Resistivity, Magnetic and MMI Soil Surveys. Nakina Resources Inc. AR Report 31063.

Mark, David G. 2009, Exploration Report on an MMI Soil Geochemistry and Satellite Imagery Work. Optima Minerals Inc. AR Report 30835.

Mark, David G. 2011, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Tatsamenie Property. Nakina Resources Inc. AR Report 32360.

Mark, David G. 2012, Interpretive report on BC Government Airborne Geophysics and Regional Stream Sediment Sampling. Optima Minerals Inc. AR Report 34484.

Mark, David G. 2013, Exploration Report on Geophysical and Geochemistry Surveys over the Extension and Ophir North grids. Meghji, Nash. AR Report 34648.

Mark, David G. 2016, Exploration Report on Geochemistry Surveys. DeCoors Mining Corp. AR Report 36045.

Mark, David G. 2017, Exploration Report on an XRF Geochemistry Survey on the Extension Grid within the Tatsamenie Property. DeCoors Mining Corp. AR Report 36461.

Mark, David G. 2018, Exploration Report on a Soil Geochemistry Survey Over the Extension Grid Within the Tatsamenie Property. DeCoors Mining Corp. AR Report 36941.

Mark, David G. 2019, Report on the 2018 Exploration Program Within the Extension Grid Within the Tatsamenie Property. DeCoors Mining Corp. AR Report 37796.

Marud, D.E. 1990, Diamond Drilling Report on the Bandit Property. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 20669.

Mastalerz, Krzysztof. 2007, Geochemical and Preliminary Stratigraphic-Structural Evaluation on the Pete-ME Property. Saturn Minerals Inc. AR Report 29516.

Mawer, A.B. 1988, Geological - Geochemical Report, Per Group. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 18040.

Mawer, A.B. 1989, Geological and Trenching Report on the Metla Property. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 19226.

McBean, D.A. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Nie Group. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 20655.

McGuigan, Paul J.; Harrison, Don J.; Dawson, G.L. 1993, Diamond Drilling and Geological Report on the Tulsequah Chief, Big Bull Mines. Redfern Resources Limited. AR Report 22939.

McKay, D, 2016, 2016 geological Mapping Report on the Property, Internal Report for Brixton Metals

McPhee, Christine. 1996, Reverse Circulation Drilling Report on the Totem 2 Claim. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 24668.

Meghji, Nash. 2007, Assessment Report on the Tatsamenie Property. Meghji, Nash; Nakina Resources Inc. AR Report 29258.

Mihalynuk, M. G., 1999, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Tagish Lake Area, Northwestern British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 105.

Mihalynuk, M. G., Smith, M. T., Hancock, K. D., and Dudka, S., 1994, Regional and Economic Geology of the Tulsequah River and Glacier Areas (104K/12 & 13), Geological Fieldwork 1993, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1994-1, p. 171-197.

Mihalynuk, M. G., Meldrum, D., Sears, S., and Johannson, G., 1995, Geology and Mineralization of the Stuhini Creek Area (104K/11), Geological Fieldwork 1994, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1995-1, p. 321-342.

Mihalynuk, M. G., Mortensen, J., Friedman, R., Panteleyev, A., and Awmack, H. J., 2003, Cangold Partnership: Regional Geologic Setting and Geochronology of High Sulphidation Mineralization at the Property.

Moffat, L., and Walton, G., 1987, Diamond Drilling, Outlaw Claims: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #16,310, p. 55.

Moors, James Gregory. 2003, New Polaris Project, Metallurgical Research Report. New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. AR Report 27057.

Moors, James Gregory. 2005, Diamond Drilling Report on the New Polaris Property. New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. AR Report 27728.

Morra, F. 1978, Geological and Geochemical Survey Anderson Molydbenite Property. Mattagami Lake Mines. AR Report 06897.

Muraro, T.W. 1988, Big Bull Property, 1987 Assessment Report on Geological Survey. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 16983.

Muraro, T.W. 1989, Geological Survey on the Big Bull Property. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 18428.

Nelson, J. 1980, Geological Report on the Ono and Oya Claims. Anglo-Canadian Mining Corporation. AR Report 09007.

Nelson, J.; Daley, F. 1983, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Hart 1-6 Claims. Kerr Addison Mines. AR Report 12141.

Nelson, J.L., Colpron, M., and Israel, S. 2013. The cordillera of British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska: tectonics and metallogeny. *in* Tectonics, metallogeny and discovery: The North American Cordillera and similar accretionary settings, eds. M. Colpron, T. Bissig, B.G. Rusk and J. Thompson, Society of Economic Geologists, Special Publication vol. 17 p. 53-110.

Nevin, A.E. 1978, Geology and Sampling Report Taku, Moly 4, Border 2-3, 8-9, Eric 1. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 07175.

Nevin, A.E. 1977, Geological Report on the Moly/Taku Groups. Marge Ent. AR Report 06639.

Ney, C. 1963, Geology & Geochemistry Samotua Prospect Fae Claims, Atlin Mining Division, BC. Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited. AR Report 00476.

Nicholson, George E.; Church, Calvin. 1989, Geochemical Report on the Tulsequah Project. Ecstall Mining Corporation. AR Report 19539.

Noakes, Steve B.; Dawson, J. Greg. 2011, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Hearts Peak Property. Colorado Resources Ltd. AR Report 32535.

Olfert, Ernest G. 1994, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Chid Property. Allan Resources. AR Report 23431.

Oliver, Jim L. 1991, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Tatsa, Ant and Bing Claims. Waterford Resources. AR Report 21987.

Oliver, J. L., 1996, Geology of the Stikine Assemblage Rocks in the Bearskin (Muddy) and Tatsamenie Lake District, 104K/1 and 104K/8, Northwestern British Columbia, Canada and Characteristics of Gold Mineralization, Golden Bear Mine, Queen's University, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, 242 p.

Ostler, John. 2007, Drilling on the Maple Leaf 1 Claim in the Northern Part of the Maple Leaf-Rizz Property. Saturn Minerals Inc. AR Report 28977.

Panteleyev, A., 1995. Selected mineral deposit profiles, volume 1 - metallics and coal, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, British Columbia Geological Survey Open File 1995-20.

Pantelyev, A., 1996. Selected mineral deposit profiles, volume 2 - metallic deposits, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, British Columbia Geological Survey Open File 1996-13.

Pautler, Jean. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Griz 1-2 Mineral Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Newex Synd. AR Report 09824.

Pautler, Jean. 1982, Prospecting Report on the Terr 1 Claim, Atlin Mining Division. J.C. Stephen Ex. AR Report 11265.

Payie, Garry J.; Mark, David G. 2007, MMI Geochemical Report on the Tatsamenie Property. Meghji, Nash; DeCoors Mining Corp. AR Report 29612.

Payne, John G. 1980, Geochemical and Prospecting Report; HI YOGI Claims, NW of Mount Ogden. Valiant Res. AR Report 08433.

Payne, John G. 1979, Geological Report Erickson - Ashby Claim. Semco Mining. AR Report 07707.

Payne, John G.; Sisson, W.G. 1988, Geological Report on the Tulsequah Property. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 17054.

Pigage, L. 1994, Drilling Report on Mining Lease 40. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 23603.

Poliquin, M. J., and Poliquin, J. D., 1998, Geology and Hydrothermal Alteration Mineralogy of the Thorn Prospect: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #25,725, p. 69.

Pontual, S. (2018). Rapid and reliable mineralogy using spectral geology and aiSIRIS. Spectral analysis workshop, Vancouver, 2018 (MDRU workshop), 1-78.

Posescu, S., and Thompson, G., 2013. 2012 geological, geochemical, and diamond drilling report on the Property; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report. 37 p.

Posescu, Sorin; Schwab, D.; Barrington, M. 2017, 2017 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report. Brixton Metals Corporation. AR Report 36829.

Power, Michael A. 1998, Ground Total Magnetic Field and VLF-EM Surveys at the Red Cap Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25745.

Province of British Columbia and Taku River Tlingit First Nation, 2011. Wóoshtin wudidaa – Atlin Taku Land Use Plan, July 19, 2011.

Rayner, G.H. 1982, Diamond Drilling Report on the Cap 4 Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Berglynn Resources Limited. AR Report 11089.

Reeve, A. 1970, Report on the Ink and Lin Claim Groups. American Uranium. AR Report 02512.

Reid, W. 1987, Geological and Geochemical Report on the KS-1 and KS-2 Claim Blocks. Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. AR Report 15477.

Riedell, B., 2018: Thorn Project; Follow-up Report; Riedell Exploration Ltd. Report to Brixton Metals Corporation, October 2018.

Riedell, B., 2019: Thorn Project: Preliminary Review of MDRU Logging and Downhole Geochemistry; Riedell Exploration Ltd. Report to Brixton Metals Corporation, January 2019.

Reid, W., 1987, Geological and Geochemical Report, 1986, on the KS-1 and KS-2 Claim Blocks: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #15,477, p. 22.

Ross, P., Bourke, A., Schnitzler, N. and Conly, A. (2019). Exploration vectors from near infrared spectrometry near the McLeod Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide deposit, Matagami District, Quebec. Economic Geology, v. 114(4), 613-638.

Rye, K.A. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Red Cap Property. International Corona Corp. AR Report 21687.

Rusmore, M.E., and Woodsworth, G.J., 1994. Evolution of the eastern Waddington thrust belt and its relation to the mid-Cretaceous Coast Mountains arc, western British Columbia. Tectonics, vol. 13, issue 5 pp. 1052-1067.

Rye, K. A., 1992, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Thorn-Stress Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #22,141, p. 39.

Rye, K.A. 1992, Prospecting and Geochemical Report on the Stress 1-3 Claims. International Corona Corp. AR Report 22141.

Salazar, Guillermo. 1983, Geochemical Report on the Banker - Sparling Group. Silver Talon Mines Ltd. AR Report 12707.

Sanguinetti, M. H., 1969, Report on the Ink and Lin Groups: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #2,512, p. 48.

Saunders, C. 1981, Diamond Drilling Report on the Trapper Lake Property. Glory Ex. AR Report 09499.

Schellenberg, G. 1989, Geochemical Report on the Bush and Whatnot Claims. Teck Ex. AR Report 19259.

Schiller, E.A.; Fipke, C. 1988, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Bandit Mineral Claims. Dia Met Minerals Ltd. AR Report 18021.

Schiller, E.A.; Fipke, C. 1988, Geochemical Assessment Report on the Bandit Claims. Chevron Minerals Ltd., Dia Met Minerals Ltd. AR Report 17745.

Schwab, D., Posescu, S., Thompson, G.R., 2017. 2016 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property, Assessment Report for Brixton Metals Corporation, February 21, 2016.

Selmser, C. 1968, Geophysical Report, Magnetic and Electromagentic Survey, Pat Group, Tusequam, BC. Mt. Ogden Mines. AR Report 01627.

Selmser, C. 1966, Geophysical Report Electromagnetic Air Support - Sparling and Banker Groups. New Taku Mines. AR Report 00841.

Sevensma, P.H. 1972, Norm Group Geological and Goechemical Report. Evergold Corp. AR Report 03842.

Shannon, K. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Tut 1-4 Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Standard. AR Report 10159.

Shannon, K. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report of the Barb Claims, North of King Salmon Lake. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 09541.

Shannon, K. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Sam 1-2 Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Standard. AR Report 10158.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Emu Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Standard. AR Report 11108.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Misty Group Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10757.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Ewe Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10756.

Shannon, K. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Bear Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10754.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Barb 1,3,4, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Standard. AR Report 11107.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Bandit 1 and 2 Claims, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10755.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Survey, Gringo Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 10752.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1983, Geochemical Report on the Snow Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11962.

Shannon, K.; Thicke, M. 1983, Trench, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Thor Group. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11963.

Shannon, K.; McAllister, S.G. 1984, Drilling and Geochemical Report on the Bear Group. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 13111.

Shannon, K.; McAllister, S.G. 1984, Diamond Drill Project, Totem Group. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 13112.

Shaw, D. 1984, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the NIE Claim Group, SNIE Claim Group, NIE 8 Claim and Duck Claim. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12688.

Sillitoe, R.H., 2010. Porphyry Copper Systems; Economic Geology, v. 105, pp. 3-41.

Simmons, A., 2005, Geological and Geochronological Framework and Mineralization Characterization of the Property, and Associated Volcanoplutonic Complexes of Northwestern British Columbia, Canada, University of British Columbia M.Sc. thesis.

Simmons, A. T., 2004, 2004 Geological and Geochemical Report on the LJ and Sutlahine Properties: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #27,589, p. 181.

Simmons, A. T., Tosdal, R., Baker, D., and Baknes, M., 2004, Geologic Framework of the Thorn Epithermal Deposit, Northwestern BC, Poster Abstract for the 2004 Mineral Exploration Roundup, BC & Yukon Chamber of Mines

Simmons, A. T., Tosdal, R. M., Baker, D. E. L., Friedman, R. M., and Ullrich, T. D., 2005, Late Cretaceous Volcanoplutonic Arcs in Northwestern British Columbia: Implications for Porphyry and Epithermal Deposits, Geological Fieldwork 2004, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 2005-1, p. 347-360.

Simpson, R.H. 1984, Geological Report on the ORO 4 Claim. Majcen, L. AR Report 13251.

Skeena Resources website, https://skeenaresources.com/eskay-creek/overview/, accessed April 13, 2021.Smith, S. W., 1989, Assessment Report on the Geological and Geochemical Work on the Bryar Mineral Claim: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #19,326, p. 23.

Smith, P.A. 1990, Airborne Geophysical Survey on the Sea 1-3 Claims. International KRL Resources Corp. AR Report 20097.

Smith, P.A. 1990, Dighem III Survey. International KRL Resources Corp. AR Report 20096.

Smith, P. A., 2000, Dighem Survey, Thorn Project, B.C.: Private report for Rimfire Minerals Corporation. AR Report 26390.

Sorbara, J.P. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Pat, Birds, Ross, Big Bull No. 4, Co1-Co5, Crown Grants: Big Bull, Big Bull No. 6, Big Bull No. 5, Big Bull No. 1, Jean, Hugh, Tulsequah Chief, Tulsequah Bonanza, Tulsequah Bald Eagle, Tulsequah Elva Fr., River Fr., Atlin Mining Division. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 09825.

Sorbara, J.P. 1981, Geological Report on the CO-2 Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 09717.

Sorbara, J.P. 1982, Geochemical and Geological Report for the Goat I Claim, Atlin Mining Division. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 11181.

Sorbara, J.P. 1983, Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Report on the Goat I Cliam, Taku River Area. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 11786.

Southam, Phillip J. 1991, Prospecting Report on the Ban Claims. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 21842.

Southam, Phillip J. 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Slam Claim. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 21964.

Southam, Phillip J. 1991, Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Trenching Report on the Misty Nie Property. Homestake Canada Inc. AR Report 21947.

Souther, J. G., 1971, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Map-area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 362.

SRK, 2014, Independent Technical Report for the Thorn Project, Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Canada, by Mvondo, H. and Nowak, M., December 12, 2014. Prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation.

Stephen, J.C. (Exploration); Pautler, Jean. 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Hart Claim Group, Atlin Mining Division. Newex Synd. AR Report 09859.

Stephen, J.C.; Hill, G. 1982, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Hart Claim Group, Atlin Mining Division. Newex Synd. AR Report 11233.

Stephen, J. and Perera, S., 2016, Geophysical Report for Titan-24 DC-IP Survey over the Property (Northern, BC, Canada)

Stevenson, R.W. 1976, Geochemical Report on the Fae claim group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited. AR Report 05924.

Strickland, Derrick. 2016, Assessment Report on the Fae Property. Molnar, Andrew W. AR Report 35998.

Tamas, C.G. and Milesi, J.P., 2002. Hydrovolcanic breccia pipe structures – general features and genetic criteria – I. phreatomagmatic breccias; Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai, Geologia, V. XLVII, pp. 127-147.

Taylor, K.J. 1992, Diamond Drill Report on the Ala 9 Claim. Goldbelt Res. AR Report 22164.

Tempelman-Kluit, Dirk. 2009, An Examination of the Bing Property. Richfield Ventures Corp. AR Report 30980.

Termuende, Tim J. 1987, Geology and Geochemistry Report on Talon 1 and 2 Mineral Claims. Cominco Ltd. AR Report 16570.

Terry, M. 1991, Geophysical Report on the Lis 2 Claim. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 21435.

Terry, M. 1991, Geophysical Report on the Hill 2 Claim. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 21436.

Terry, M. 1992, Geological Report on the Sea 1 to 4 Mineral Claims. International KRL Resources Corp. AR Report 22426.

Terry, M. 1992, Geological Report on the Lis Mineral Claims. Georgia Resources Inc. AR Report 22384.

Thicke, M. 1983, Geochemical Report on the Nie 8 Claim, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11964.

Thicke, M.; Shaw, D. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Bandit Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11824.

Thompson, W. 1989, Propsecting Report on the Golden Met Property. Interex Resources Inc. AR Report 18926.

Thompson, Gary R.; Posescu, Sorin. 2012, 2012 Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property. Brixton Metals Corp. AR Report 33597.

Thompson, Gary R.; Posescu, Sorin. 2014, 2014 Geological, Geochemical, and Diamond Drilling Report. Brixton Metals Corporation. AR Report 35192.

Thompson, Gary Robert; Posescu, Sorin. 2014, 2013 Geological Geochemical and Diamond Drillling Report Thorn Property. Brixton Metals Corporation. AR Report 34506.

Thompson, Gary R.; Posescu, Sorin; Schwab, D. 2017, 2016 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Property. Brixton Metals Corporation. AR Report 36638.

Thorson, Jon P. 1998, Geological Report on the Ericksen-Ashby Property. XPlorer Gold Corp. AR Report 25816.

Titley, E. 1986, 1986 Geological Report on the Bear and Bear 1 Mineral Claims. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 15751.

Titley, E. 1988, Assessment Report on a Geochemical Survey, Geochemical Sampling and Photogrammetry on the Sam 1 Claim. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 17487.

Tupper, David W.; Hilchey, Andrew C. 2004, Geochemical Assessment Report on the La Veta Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 27761.

Tupper, David W. 2005, Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Checkmate Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 27715.

Tupper, David W. 2005, Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Metla Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 27771.

Tupper, David W. 2005, Geochemical and Geological Assessment Report on the Tatsa Property. Solomon Resources Ltd. AR Report 27775.

van der Heyden, P., 1992. A Middle Jurassic to early Tertiary Andean-Sierran arc model for the Coast Belt of British Columbia. Tectonics, vol. 11 pp. 82-97.

Venter, N., Prikhodko, A., and Kumar, H., 2010, Report on a Helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) and Aeromagnetic Geophysical Survey: Appendix C to this report, p. 17.

Vice, L., Gibson, H.D., and Israel, S. 2020. Late Cretaceous to Paleocene tectonometamorphic evolution of the Blanchard River assemblage, southwest Yukon: New insight into the terminal accretion of the Insular terranes in the northern Cordillera. Lithosphere, 2020-1.

Volkert, David. 2011, Geological and Prospecting Report on the Slam Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 32561.

Volkert, David. 2011, Drilling Report on the Fae Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 32562.

Volkert, David. 2011, Drilling Report on the Bing Property. Paget Minerals Corp. AR Report 32560.

Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. 2011, Geological and Technical Assessment Report. Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. AR Report 32358.

Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. 2013, Geological and Technical Assessment Report. Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. AR Report 34491.

Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. 2016, Geological and Technical Assessment Report. Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. AR Report 36526.

Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. 2018, Geological and Technical Assessment Report Trial Drone Survey - High Resolution Photography and Topographic Mapping Soil Geochemical Survey. Von Einsiedel, Carl Alexander. AR Report 37153.

Wallis, J. E., 1983, Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysics of the Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #11,923, p. 25.

Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geophysical Report on the Barb 1, 3-4 Claims, King Salmon Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12144.

Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Rod Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11819.

Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Barb 1, 3, 4, Atlin Mining Division. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11508.

Walton, Godfrey. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Outlaw 1-4 Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12654.

Walton, Godfrey; Thicke, M. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Survey on the Iver Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11816.

Walton, Godfrey; Thicke, M. 1983, Geochemical Survey on the Slam Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11818.

Walton, Godfrey; Gray, Michael J. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Tan Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11820.

Walton, Godfrey; Gray, Michael J. 1983, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Highliner Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 11821.

Walton, G., 1984, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Work, Outlaw 1-4 Claims: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #12,654, p. 42.

Walton, Godfrey. 1984, Geochemical Report on the Thor 1 Claim. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12751.

Walton, Godfrey. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Inlaw 1 Claim. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 13107.

Walton, Godfrey. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Surveys on the Giver and Taker Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12975.

Walton, Godfrey. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Ho and Hum Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12797.

Walton, Godfrey. 1984, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Slam Group, Tatsamenie Lake area. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 12775.

Walton, Godfrey. 1985, Geophysical and Geochemical Survey El 1, 4 and 5 Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 14052.

Walton, G., 1987, Tats Project, 1987 Summary Report: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #16,726, p. 133.

Walton, Godfrey; 1987, Diamond Drilling Outlaw 1-2 Claims. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 16310.

Walton, Godfrey. 1987, Tats Project. Chevron Minerals Ltd. AR Report 16726.

Walton, Godfrey; Moffat, L. 1987, Diamond Drilling and Physical Work on Tot and Ram-Tut Groups. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 16528.

Walton, Godfrey; Moffat, L. 1987, Geology and Geochemical and Physical Work on the Bandit Group. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. AR Report 16360.

Wasylyshyn, R.S.; Titley, E. 1987, Geochemical Survey Muse Group. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 15549.

Wasylyshyn, R.S.; Titley, E. 1987, Geochemical Survey Sam 1 Claim. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 15550.

Webster, M. 1986, Geology and Geochemical Report, 1985 on the Full 1, 2 and 4 Claims Block. Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. AR Report 14367.

Wesa, G.L. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Taku Claims. Bergvinson, Erik. AR Report 20323.

Wesa, G.L. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Baker Claims. Bergvinson, Erik. AR Report 20324.

Wesa, G.L. 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Red Claims. Bergvinson, Erik. AR Report 20325.

Wetherill, J.F. 1988, Geochemical Report on the Ram Mineral Claim. Shannon Energy. AR Report 18049.

Wetherill, J.F. 1990, Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Tatsa & GBE Properties. Allan Resources. AR Report 19953.

Wetmore, D. 1973, Report on Geochemical & Reconnaissance Geological Surveys - Tess Group. NRD Min. AR Report 04628.

Wheeler, J.O., 1961. Whitehorse map-area, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312.

White, L. G., 1970, Geophysical Report on a Magnetometer Survey, Mad and Nut Claim Group: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #2,537, p. 15.

White, L.G. 1970, Report on the Geology of the B, S, and J Claim Group. Taku Synd. AR Report 02648.

White, L.G. 1970, Geophysical Report on a Magnetometer Survey "B" and "J" Claim Groups. Taku Synd. AR Report 02649.

White, Glen E. 1981, Vector Pulse Electromagnetometer Survey on the Ono Claims, Tulsequah area, Atlin Mining Division. Anglo-Canadian Mining Corporation. AR Report 09857.

White, Glen E.; Candy, Cliff. 1983, Geophysical Report on a Vector Pulse Electromagnetometer Survey on the Goldcap Property, Atlin Mining Division. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 11421.

Wilkins, Andrew L.; MacKinnon, H.F. 1989, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Red Cap Prospect. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 18803.

Wilkins, Andrew L. 2013, Geochemical and Geological Report on the Metla Property. Ocean Park Ventures Corp. AR Report 34047.

Woodcock, J. R., 1982, The Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #10,243, p. 41.

Woodcock, J.R. 1981, Geochemical and Geological Report on the Property, Atlin Mining Division. J.R. Woodcock Cons. AR Report 10243.

Woodcock, J. R., 1986, The Property: Private report for American Reserve Mining Corporation.

Woodcock, J. R., 1987, Drilling Report, Thorn Property: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #15,897, p. 90.

Woodcock, John R. 1987, Drilling Report for Daisy, Daisy 2 Claims. American Reserve Mining Corp. AR Report 15897.

Woods, Dennis V.; Murton, J.C. 1988, Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the Cap 2-4 and Goat 1 Claims. Omni Resources Incorporated. AR Report 17839.

Wyld, S.J., Umhoefer, P.J., and Wright, J.E., 2006. Reconstructing northern Cordilleran terranes along known Cretaceous and Cenozoic strike-slip faults: Implications for the Baja British Columbia hypothesis and other models. In Haggart, J.W., Enkin, R.J., and Monger, J.W.H., eds. Paleogeography of the NorthAmerican Cordillera: Evidence for and Against Large-Scale Displacements; Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 46, p. 277-298.

Yang, Wanjin. 2014, Report on Geology, Stream Sediment and Rock Sample Geochemistry. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 35006.

Yang, Wanjin. 2014, Assessment Report on Prospecting with Silt and Rock Samples Geochemistry Claims. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 35004.

Yang, Wanjin. 2015, Claims Assessment Report on Geology, Grid Soil and Rock Sample Geochemistry. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 35789.

Yang, Wanjin. 2016, Assessment Report on Geology, Grid Soil and Rock Sample Geochemistry at the Tat and Jason Target within IMGM Tatsamenie Lake Propery Claims. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 36420.

Yang, Wanjin. 2017, Assessment Report on Geophysical IP Line Survey at the Tat Target Claims. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 37052.

Yang, Wanjin. 2017, Assessnment Report on Geology, Grid Soil and Rock Sample Geochemistry at the Tat Target within IMGM Tatsamenie Lake Property Claims. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 37497.

Yang, Wanjin. 2019, Claims Assessment Report on Diamond Drill Program. IMGM International Mining Canada Ltd. AR Report 37706.

Zuran, Rick J. 1994, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Misty-Nie-Sam Property. North American Metals Corp. AR Report 23621.

Websites:

http://apps.empr.gov.bc.ca/pub/mapplace/mp2/fusion/templates/mapguide/slate/index.html?ApplicationDefinition=Library://mp2.ApplicationDefinition&locale=en; consulted in April 2021.

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/geographic-data-services/web-based-mapping/imapbc; consulted in April 2021.

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/crown-land-water/land-use-planning/regions/skeena/atlin-taku-lup;; consulted in April 2021.

28 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Heather Burrell, P.Geo., of Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist and Partner with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, with offices at 1016-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver British Columbia, V6B 1L8 and 41 MacDonald Road, Whitehorse Yukon, Y1A 0G8.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Thorn Property NI 43-101 Technical Report Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Atlin Mining Division" with an effective date of 23, June 2021 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation ("the Issuer").

3 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada (Bachelor of Science in Earth and Ocean Sciences, 2006). I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (Reg. #34689). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2006 and have relevant experience in precious and base metals deposits.

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

5 I visited the Thorn Property on March 10, 2021 via helicopter from 1030 to 1730 hours.

6 I am responsible for part of Section 1, Sections 2 through 13 inclusively, and Sections 15 through 18 of the Technical Report.

7 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

8 I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9 I have read NI 43-101 and Sections 1 to 13 and 15 to 18 of the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10 As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: June 23, 2021

Signing Date: October 27, 2021

"Heather Burrell"

Heather Burrell, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Thorn Property NI 43-101 Technical Report Sutlahine River Area, British Columbia, Atlin Mining Division" with an effective date of June 23, 2021 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Brixton Metals Corporation ("the Issuer").

I, Andre Marcel Deiss, BSc. (Hons), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Consultant with the firm SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., which has an office at Suite 2200 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3X2, Canada.
2. I graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa - BSc. (1992) and BSc. Hons (1993). I have worked as a geoscientist for a total of 27 years since my graduation from university with experience in geology and geostatistics. I have operational experience in exploration, open pit and underground scenarios. Acting in a consulting capacity since 2000, I have provided geological, geostatistical and mine planning services to companies in Southern and Eastern Africa, Europe, Asia, North and South America. I have extensive experience with base metal and precious metal mining projects such as the Thorn Project.
3. I am a member in good standing of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), registration number 400007/97.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
6. I accept professional responsibility for Section 14, relating to the Mineral Resource estimation and declaration.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.
8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report not misleading.
9. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and Section 14 of the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated the 27th day of October 2021, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

"Andre M. Deiss"

Andre M. Deiss, BSc. (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat.

Principal Consultant – Resource Geology

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

srk consulting