National Instrument 43-101
Technical Report

on the

SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP of Properties

(SBG Group),
Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions
British Columbia

for

WESTHAVEN VENTURES INC.
Suite 1056, 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 2B3

by

L. John Peters, P.Geo.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Property description: The Spences Bridge Group (SBG) of properties ("Properties") is composed of four non-contiguous groups of mineral claims situated along a 90 kilometre ("km") trend of the Spences Bridge Group of rocks located in south-central BC. The Properties consist of the [1)]Shovelnose, [2)]Prospect Valley, [3)]Skoonka Creek, and [4)]Skoonka North groups of claims. The Shovelnose Property consists of 32 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 17,625 hectares ("ha"), the Prospect Valley Property is composed of 21 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 10,927 ha, the Skoonka Creek Property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 2,784 ha, and the Skoonka North Property consists of 3 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 6,167 ha for a total landholding of 37,503 ha in 66 claims.

Location: The Shovelnose Property, the southernmost of the SBG Properties, is situated approximately 10 km east of the Coquihalla highway and 30 km southeast of the town of Merritt, the closest full service community which provides extensive infrastructure and skilled manpower. The Prospect Valley Property is located approximately 30 km west of Merritt (170 km northeast of Vancouver). The Skoonka Creek Property is situated between the communities of Lytton and Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia, approximately 10 km north of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Skoonka North Property, the northernmost of the SBG Properties, is located approximately 1 km northwest of the community of Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia. The Properties extend through 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 92H/15, 92I03, 92I05, 92I06, 92I11, and 92I12 in the Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions.

Ownership: At the date of this report all Properties are 100% owned by Westhaven. An underlying 2% NSR (net smelter return) royalty is payable to Almadex Minerals Ltd of Vancouver, BC from future production on the Prospect Valley and Skoonka Creek properties. An additional underlying 2% NSR royalty is currently payable to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd from future production on the Shovelnose property.

Property History: Between the 19th and 20th centuries the discovery of placer gold ignited the Fraser and Thompson Rivers gold rush. Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet district. There is evidence of past small-scale placer mining activity to the south and northwest extent of the Prospect Valley Property. In 2001-02 Fairfield Minerals Ltd, a predecessor company to the current Almadex (nee Almaden), completed regional-scaled prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling programs targeting the Spences Bridge Group of rocks. All of the ground comprising the SBG Properties was initially acquired based on anomalous stream silt sampling programs.

[1)] Shovelnose; The Shovelnose Property was initially staked by Strongbow Exploration Inc ("Strongbow") in 2005. In 2011 Strongbow optioned the Property to Westhaven. In 2015 Westhaven purchased the property and currently owns a 100% interest.

[2)] Prospect Valley; Attention was initially drawn to the area as a result of investigating a British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines' Regional Geochemical Sampling ("RGS") sample anomalous in gold located at the south edge of the Property (Bonanza Valley). The claims were staked by Fairfield in 2001 with ownership passing to Almaden Minerals Limited ("Almaden") in 2002 following a corporate merger. Additional claims were added to the Property from 2002 to 2005 to the current property size.

In 2004, Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. ("Spire") optioned the Prospect Valley property from Almaden and carried out two exploration programs. Altair Ventures Inc. ("Altair") optioned the PV property from Spire in 2009. The Altair option was allowed to lapse in 2011 and the Property reverted back to Berkwood Resources Ltd, a successor company to Spire. Through expenditures by Spire and Altair, Berkwood (nee Spire) vested a 100% interest in the Property. In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 70% interest in the Property from Berkwood. In 2016 Westhaven purchased the remaining 30% and currently holds a 100% interest in the Prospect Valley Property.

[3)] Skoonka Creek; The Skoonka Creek property was initially staked by Almaden as sixteen contiguous claims comprising 3,500 ha (SAM 1 to 16 claims). In early 2005, this land position was reconfigured into four claims: 515980, 516059, 516061 and 516092 and thirteen additional new claims were staked. At this point the Property was comprised of seventeen contiguous claims covering a north-south rectangular block of 10,190 ha.

In June 2005 Strongbow entered into an option joint venture agreement with Almaden to acquire an interest in the Skoonka property. At the time, Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp. acquired ground in the northern extreme of the current property limit in the area of Skoonka Creek. Following the 2005 and 2006 exploration expenditures, Strongbow had earned a 51% interest in the Skoonka Creek property as per the joint venture partnership with Almaden. In May 2007, Almaden elected not to participate in the 2007 exploration program at Skoonka Creek, therefore the program was entirely funded by Strongbow, with Almaden's interest being subsequently diluted. On May 24, 2017, Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property from Strongbow and Almadex.

[4)] Skoonka North; In 2004 Rolland Menard of Midland Recording Services Ltd staked claims in the Murray Creek area covering the aforementioned anomalous silt samples. In 2006 Strongbow optioned the Murray Creek Property and staked a large number of contiguous adjoining claims. The original claims were allowed to lapse and in 2018 Westhaven staked the current claims comprising the Skoonka North Property.

Geology: The SBG Properties are situated in the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera, characterized by allochthonous Mesozoic volcanic arcs. The Intermontane tectonic belt is a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief with mainly sub-greenschist metamorphic grade rocks exposed across its entire width.

The Properties are underlain predominately by the Spences Bridge Group of rocks which forms a 215 km long north-northwest trending mid-Cretaceous aged subaerial volcanic belt extending from near the settlement of Pavilion in the north to Princeton in the south.

The Spences Bridge Group consists of two principal lithostratigraphic units; [1)]the 2.5 km thick Pimainus Formation forming the lower unit comprised of basaltic to rhyolitic lavas intercalated with pyroclastic rocks consisting of welded and non-welded ignimbrite, tuff, lahar, conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, and coal and [2)]the 1 km thick Spius Formation forming the upper unit comprised mostly of amygdaloidal andesites and basalts with minor pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks. Rocks of the Spences Bridge Group are believed to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins, with the difference in volcanic rock lithologies from the Pimainus to the Spius Formation reflecting a transition from stratovolcano to shield morphology.

Mineralization: All four Properties host known gold mineralization showing characteristics typical of low sulphidation gold deposits.

[1] Shovelnose; Exploration to date has delineated six gold-quartz vein zones over a 3.5 km east-west trend in the west central portion of the Property hosted by Pimainus formation rocks including the Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, Alpine, and South zones. The majority of exploration to date focussed on the South zone. Drilling of 28,845 metres ("m") in the South zone since 2017 (68 holes) defined three subparallel gold-bearing quartz vein zones hosted in a rhyolite dome up to 250 m thick. Vein 1 consists of a zone of sheeted quartz veining traced over a strike length of 1,000 m and a vertical range of 350 m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2 is situated 100-150 m to the northeast of Vein 1 and has been traced for 760 m over a vertical range of 260 m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2 and located 50-100 m northeast of Vein 2, has been drill tested over a strike length of 170 m over a vertical range of 130 m. The strongest gold mineralization occurs over a 200 m vertical range in a shallow horizon (1100-1300 m asl) of boiling that features colloform-crustiform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar.

Other zones have limited drill testing including Line 6 (5 holes), Mik (6 holes), Tower (25 holes), and Alpine (7 holes). Gold mineralization was intersected in each of the zones tested to date, however, mineralizing vectors on these zones as well as the boiling zone levels are not well understood at this time.

[2] Prospect Valley; Exploration to date has delineated six gold-quartz vein showings hosted by Spius Formation rocks including Bonanza Valley, QCA, South Discovery, North Discovery, NEZ, and NIC. Several other targets have also been identified by exploration including Crown, Ridgeline, Dome, Dog Leg, and Teepee Creek.

At Bonanza Valley gold bearing sub-angular quartz float with distinctive low-sulphidation epithermal textures, occurs scattered within a 1.5 square km area that straddles Bonanza Creek valley. No bedrock source has been found for this float to date.

A total of 48 holes have been drilled in the Discovery zone to date, 20 in the north and 28 in the south. Quartz veins, hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization at the South and North Discovery zones are concentrated in the hanging wall of the Early Fault Zone and gradually decrease to the west and at depth. The zone is dominated by sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz veins and veinlets as well as disseminated and vein pyrite over an area 1.7 km long by 140 to 230 m wide. At least six styles of silicification and epithermal microcrystalline quartz veins have been identified in drill core and from surface geologic mapping.

The Northeast Extension area (NEZ), located 1,200 m northeast along strike of the North Discovery zone contains locally intense quartz stockwork and vein zones that have been traced for 135 m along a north-northeasterly strike and across a width of up to 32 m. The strike of the NEZ correlates well with the orientation of the South and North Discovery zones and may be part of a multi-km long epithermal system.

The NIC zone, located approximately 4.5 km northeast of the North Discovery zone, hosts gold-silver bearing quartz-vein and breccia float in an irregular zone of quartz veins and silica flooding along an approximate 20-m exposure hosted in clay altered andesite (± basalt) tuffs.

[3] Skoonka Creek; Exploration to date has delineated seven gold zones including the Deadwood, Discovery, Ember, Backburn, Bermuda, JJ, and Zebra zones. Two styles of gold mineralization have been noted to date, multi-stage massive quartz veins with associated breccia zones and narrow stockwork veinlets with disseminated pyrite. The first style is notably prominent in the JJ and Discovery zones. The JJ zone is composed of two main parallel auriferous quartz veins striking over a length of 175 m, with lesser parallel veins occurring peripheral to the main zone. The Discovery zone hosts a 4 m wide, 075° striking, steeply southeast dipping quartz breccia vein. The Deadwood zone, located 2 km northeast of JJ, consists of both outcrop and float in a 200 x 200 m area that contains quartz veining and intense silica alteration. The Ember zone contains veins identified to have a 100 m strike length and a width of up to 6 m, hosted in locally brecciated silicified lapilli tuffs cut by irregular quartz veinlets.

The second style of mineralization is observed primarily at the Zebra zone and to a lesser extent the Backburn zone. The Backburn zone contains centimetre-scale quartz stockwork and discontinuous quartz veins in a mixture of andesite crystal and lapilli tuffs. At the Zebra zone, stockwork quartz veining is poorly to moderately developed in altered and brecciated tuffs.

[4] Skoonka North; The BC Minfile database lists one gold occurrence on the Property corresponding to a northeast-trending lineament reflected topographically. Quartz veining is hosted in an amygdaloidal, porphyritic andesite flow.

Exploration concept/deposit analogy: Mineralization on all of the SBG Properties is typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems that contain precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks and breccias formed from boiling of near neutral pH chloride waters. A reduction in pressure or pH balance during ascent allows the fluid to boil ("boiling zone") dropping gold from the sulphidic waters. Below the boiling zone gold will remain soluble and not be significantly deposited. Above the boiling zone much of the gold has already dropped out of solution and consequently is no longer available for deposition. Regional structural control is important in localization of low-sulphidation epithermal deposits with brittle extensional structures (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins, cymoid loops, etc.) common. Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of 100's to 1000's of metres with a productive vertical extent seldom more than a few hundred metres and closely related to the elevation of paleo-boiling zones.

Status of exploration: The Properties are at varying stages of exploration and development.

[1] Shovelnose; Exploration on the Property first began in 2001 with regional scaled prospecting and silt sampling programs. From 2006 to 2010 Strongbow collected 52 silt samples, 4,544 soil samples, and 698 rock samples, completed 308 line-km of airborne magnetics, radiometrics, and apparent resistivity surveys, completed 23.2 line-km of ground magnetics, and excavated 22 trenches.

Westhaven has been actively exploring from 2011 to the present. From 2011 to 2019 Westhaven collected 28 silt samples, 5,914 soil samples, and 484 rock samples, completed 2,376 line-km of airborne magnetics and radiometrics, 426 line-km of ground magnetics, 22.3 line-km of IP, 2,802 ha LiDAR, 6 line-km of HVSR resistivity, 20.3 line-km of DC resistivity, 55 line-km of VLF-EM, excavated 5 trenches, and drilled 118 holes (40,131.3 m). A total of 6 gold mineralized zones have been discovered to date as well as a series of exploration targets. No recorded drilling was completed on the Property by previous operators prior to 2011. Exploration is currently ongoing.

2) Prospect Valley; While investigating a 1994 Regional Geochemical Survey silt anomaly Fairfield Minerals Ltd ("Fairfield") discovered mineralized quartz vein and breccia float in what became known as the Bonanza Valley area. Fairfield/Almaden collected 80 silt, 1,528 soil, and 178 rock samples as well as excavating 25 test pits and 10 trenches in the Bonanza zone from 2001 to 2003.

After optioning the Property in 2004, Spire actively conducted exploration programs from 2004 to 2008 completing the majority of work on the Property to date. Exploration consisted of the collection of 90 silt, 5,138 soil, and 97 rock samples, completing 1,232 line-km of airborne magnetics and 45 line-km of ground magnetics as well as 50 line-km of IP. Forty-eight trenches (1,089 m) were excavated and 38 holes (6,854 m) were drilled in the North and South Discovery and NIC zones.

After optioning the Property in 2009, Altair completed exploration from 2009 to 2010 including the collection of 416 soil and 24 rock samples and drilling 19 holes (1,964 m). From 2012 to 2015 Berkwood completed small exploration programs on selective areas of the Property.

In 2011 Giroux Consultants Ltd was retained by Altair to produce a NI43-101 compliant resource estimate on the Property, based on 45 drill holes completed between 2006 and 2010. North Discovery and South Discovery together host a NI43-101 compliant inferred resource of 166,000 ounces gold grading 0.511 grams per tonne Au from 10.1 million tonnes of rock, utilizing a 0.04 g/t Au grade cut-off and a block cut-off of 0.30 g/t Au (Awmack and Giroux, 2011, 2012).

In 2012, after Altairs option was allowed to lapse, Berkwood had Awmack and Giroux to republish the resource on the North and South Discovery zones. From 2012 to 2015 Berkwood collected 934 soil samples and completed 17 line-km of ground magnetics and 3 line-km of VLF-EM in the QAC area north of the Bonanza Creek zone.

In 2016 Westhaven completed property mapping, collected 1,028 soil and 78 rock samples, re-excavated 4 trenches, and drilled 8 holes (1,519 m). No follow-up exploration has been completed to present.

Three drilling campaigns have been completed on the Property by various operators to date; the 2006 to 2007 programs (38 holes) completed by Spire, the 2010 program (19 holes) completed by Altair, and the 2016 program (8 holes) completed by Westhaven for a total of 10,337 m drilled. Most of the drilling to date has focussed on three of the gold mineralized zones (Discovery North and South and NIC zones), however, another three zones and numerous exploration targets are also known to exist.

3) Skoonka Creek; Initial exploration by Almaden from 2003 to 2004 consisted of prospecting and the collection of 51 silt, 398 soil and 63 rock samples. From 2005 to 2015 Strongbow actively explored the Property. Exploration including collecting 110 silt, 7,499 soil (plus 285 Ah soils) and 2,646 rock samples, flying airborne surveys totaling 787 line-km of magnetics, 580 line-km of radiometrics and 787 line-km of apparent resistivity, and ground geophysical surveys including 12.4 line-km of VLF-EM, 80 line-km of ground magnetics and 5.5 line-km of IP. Following the aforementioned surveys, 17 trenches (895 m) were excavated and 45 holes (8,809 m) were drilled. A total of six gold mineralized zones were discovered through soil geochemistry, trenching, and drilling.

From 2017 to 2018 Westhaven collected 10 rock and 210 soil (sampled both A and B horizons) and completed a property-wide airborne magnetics survey (1,278 line-km).

[4] Skoonka North; From 2006 to 2007, Strongbow completed prospecting, collected 72 silt, 2,072 soil, and 171 rock samples, and flew 229 line-km of airborne magnetics, radiometrics, and apparent resistivity geophysical programs over portions of the Property. After acquisition in 2018 Westhaven flew 942 line-km of airborne magnetics and radiometrics over the entire Property.

<u>Conclusions and recommendations:</u> Follow-up exploration is warranted and recommended on each of the SBG Properties.

[1] Shovelnose: The South zone has sufficient density of drilling at the present time to determine the size and scope of gold mineralization but will require additional drilling prior to completing a NI43-101 compliant resource calculation. Defining north and south extensions of gold mineralization in the South zone should be the next priority.

Property-wide soil geochemical and magnetic surveys have uncovered additional targets east and southeast of the South Zone that require follow-up exploration. Formational relationships for gold mineralized zones west and northwest of the South zone, including (from west to east) Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, and Alpine have never been fully explained. Deeper drilling on these zones is also recommended after a detailed review of existing data.

Various geophysical methods have been employed at Shovelnose in the past to penetrate near surface cover and delineate deeply buried gold mineralization. CSAMT (Controlled-Source Audio-Magnetotelluric Technique) surveying has been used successfully on other properties to image geothermal fractures. A CSAMT test program should be implemented at areas of known gold mineralization in the South zone and extended outwards to other zones of mineralization if successful.

Metallurgical testing should also be completed on currently available core intervals to determine possible mill recoveries and ascertain any inherent problems with rock geochemistry.

[2] Prospect Valley: A comprehensive program of property-wide exploration and diamond drilling is recommended for the Prospect Valley property. Stream sediment samples should be taken from the eastern third of the property at the same density as those previously taken from the rest. Soil samples should be taken along reconnaissance contour soil lines throughout the drainages that returned Au-bearing stream sediment samples in the northern and northwestern portions of the property.

The Discovery zone soil grid should be extended for 3 km to the northeast toward the NEZ zone, with samples taken at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart.

Additional geological mapping and prospecting should concentrate on the NIC Zone, on the stream sediment anomalies in the northern and northwestern portions of the property, and corridors covering the northerly and southerly projected extensions of the major fault zone controlling the Discovery Zone. Prospecting should also focus on discovering sources for silt and soil geochemical anomalies, both from existing data and those that may be generated from new sampling.

A 6,000 m diamond drill program is also recommended. The majority of this (5,000 m) will consist of fifteen to twenty 150-400 m holes drilled to test the down-dip extent of the South Discovery Zone and the gap between the North and South Discovery zones. The remaining 1,000 m will serve to test targets developed elsewhere on the property. Initial metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Discovery Zone should be done to determine its amenability for heap leaching and other types of mineral processing.

3) Skoonka Creek: The following recommendations are adapted from the 2007 Assessment Report completed by Strongbow after the final round of drilling (Chang, 2008). Exploration programs including additional silt sampling, prospecting, and detailed structural mapping would aid in identifying structural controls for known areas of mineralization. A number of scattered anomalies occur that require follow-up investigations.

A suite of samples from each zone should be sent for petrographic analyses to determine mineralogical variables and near infrared reflectance spectroscopy to ascertain high and low temperature clay mineralogy to aid in defining epithermal alteration halos for drilling purposes.

Additional drilling is recommended in the Deadwood zone between the east and west areas of previous drilling in the area of the magnetic low lineament and at depth. Additional drilling in the JJ zone should be implemented east, west, and at depth from previous drilling. At the Discovery zone drilling should be completed from north to south at depth. At the Ember zone, additional drilling should be completed to the east, west, and at depth from previous drilling.

The 3 km long east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization associated with the Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn should be prospected and geologically mapped to determine the connectivity between the zones.

4) Skoonka North: Additional prospecting and geological mapping is recommended in the northwestern portion of the Property, in the vicinity of gold-in-soil anomalies delineated by the 2007 soil geochemistry survey completed by Strongbow Exploration.

The next recommended phase of exploration on all Properties is estimated to cost $8,446,000.

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2.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the historical exploration activities conducted to the end of 2019 on the Spences Bridge Group ("SBG") of Properties composed of the Shovelnose, Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek, and Skoonka North Properties (collectively the “Properties” or “SBG Properties”) by Westhaven Ventures Inc ("Westhaven"). The technical report was prepared at the request of Westhaven, a public company whose shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol WHN. The Properties are 100% owned by Westhaven.

This report is authored by L. John Peters, P.Geo, a consultant of Westhaven. The author was the project manager for much of the historic exploration activities completed on the Properties by Westhaven. The author is a Qualified Person as defined by the Canadian Securities Administrators' ("CSA") National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, according to the format and content specified in Form 43-101F1, Technical Report.

2.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to summarize the geological, geochemical and geophysical data for evaluation of the SBG Properties as of the effective date (29 March 2020). The report is intended to meet Westhaven’s disclosure obligations in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange and other regulatory organizations. This report may also be used to raise investment capital for future exploration.

2.2 Sources of Information

The sources of historical information and data used in the preparation of this report are referenced in Section 20 (References). Most of the technical data was taken from historic assessment reports, BC Geological Survey public data, and publicly available regional data including airborne geophysics, BC government regional stream sediments, and technical reports. All units specified in this report are metric unless otherwise specified. All maps have been created at UTM Nad83 (Zone 10) datum, the official datum utilized by the BC Geological Survey (“BCGS”).

2.3 Field Examinations

The author has visited the Properties on multiple occasions since 2012, managed Westhaven’s interests in the Properties since acquisition until 2018, and has subsequently been involved in the preparation of assessment reports, notices of work, application for land access and other ongoing reporting requirements. The author is well acquainted with the geological setting of the Properties as well as the geological, geochemical, and geophysical data collected from recent exploration campaigns.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not relied on reports, opinions or statements of legal or other experts who are not qualified persons for information concerning legal, environmental, political or other issues and factors relevant to the technical report. All information adopted for use in this report by the author is obtained from sources considered to be reliable and is believed to be true and correct. Technical conclusions from professional geologists involved with historic surveys were reviewed and proposed where it agreed with the author's opinions.

Historical geological, geophysical and analytical data used in this report have been compiled by the author and, to the author's knowledge, all of the survey data reported is factual. No responsibility is assumed for the accuracy of such items that were furnished by contracted parties and the author makes no personal warranties or representations concerning such historic information whatsoever.

4.0 Description and Location of Properties

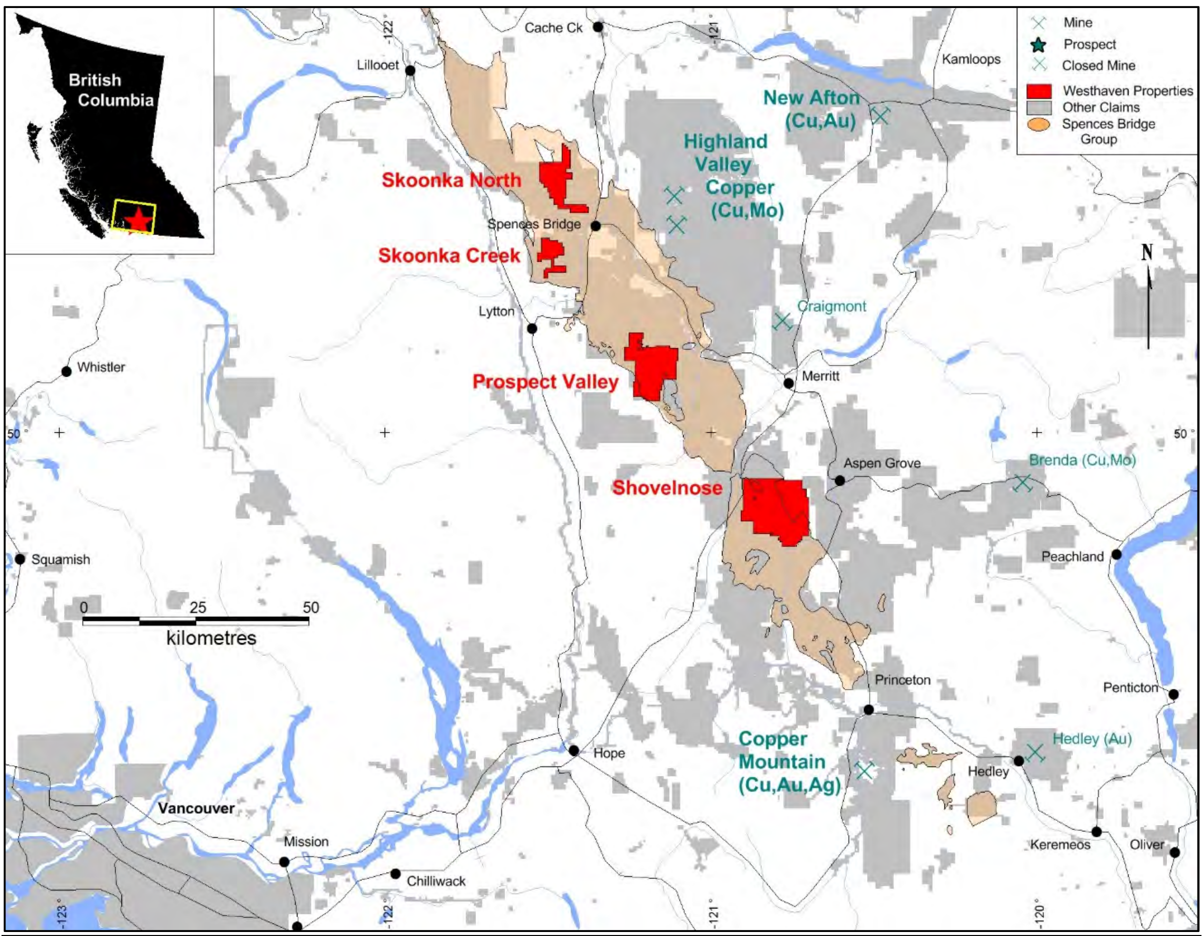


Figure 1: Location Map

The non-contiguous 1)Shovelnose, 2)Prospect Valley, 3)Skoonka Creek, and 4)Skoonka North Properties, commonly referred to as the SBG Properties, are situated on a 90 kilometre ("km") trend along the Spences Bridge Group of rocks (Figure 1).

1) The Shovelnose Property is located at latitude 49°52' N and longitude 120°50' W or UTM 655000E, 5526000N, approximately 30 km southeast of Merritt and 10 km east of the Coquihalla highway. The property area is situated within the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 92H/15 in the Nicola Mining Division.

Figure 2: Shovelnose Property (South Zone)

2) The Prospect Valley Property is located at latitude 50°08' N, longitude 121°11' 45" W or UTM 629000E, 5555000N, approximately 30 km west of Merritt, the closest full service community providing extensive infrastructure and skilled manpower. The property is situated approximately 170 km northeast of Vancouver and approximately 90 km southwest of Kamloops. The property area is situated within the 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheet 92I/03E within the Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions. The Property is located approximately 35 km south of the world-class porphyry copper producing Highland Valley mine.

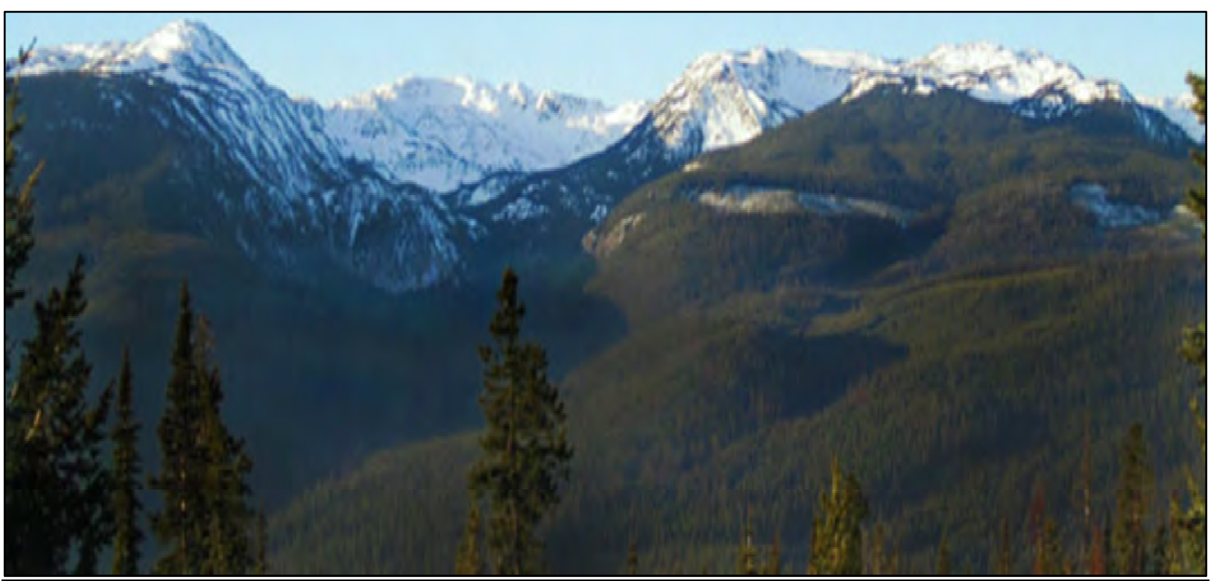


Figure 3: Prospect Valley Property (Looking Northwest)

3) The Skoonka Creek Property is located at latitude 50°22’ N and longitude 121°30’ W or UTM 606040E, 5578070N. It is situated between the communities of Lytton and Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia, approximately 10 km north of the Trans-Canada Highway. The property area is situated within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 92I/05 and 06 in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Figure 4: Skoonka Creek Property (Looking Southeast)

4) The Skoonka North property is located at latitude 50°29.8’ N and longitude 121°28.5’ W or UTM 608000E, 5595000N. It is situated approximately 1 km northwest of the community of Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia. The property area is situated within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 92I/05, 92I/06, 92I/11, and 92I/12 in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Figure 5: Skoonka North Property (Looking North)

All mineral rights in the province of British Columbia are currently acquired using an "on-line" system (“MTO”) administered by the BC Mineral Titles Branch under the Mineral Tenure Act. A mineral claim or tenure is defined as a claim to the minerals within an area which has been located or acquired by a method set out in the Mining Regulations. Map staked cells making up a mineral claim range in size from approximately 21 ha (457m x 463 m) in the south to approximately 16 ha at the north of the province. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. On-line staking is limited to a maximum of 100 selected cells per submission for acquisition of one claim or tenure.

At the date of this report all Properties are 100% owned by Westhaven. The Shovelnose Property currently consists of 32 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 17,625 ha (Figure 6), the Prospect Valley Property is composed of 21 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 10,927 ha (Figure 7), the Skoonka Creek Property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 2,784 ha (Figure 8), and the Skoonka North Property consists of 3 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 6,167 ha (Figure 9) for a total of 66 claims (37,503 ha).

A complete listing of mineral claims comprising the SBG Properties follows on Table 1.

Property	Claim #	Name	Issue Date	Good To	Area (ha)
Shovelnose	521054	SHOVEL-1	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.3
Shovelnose	521055	SHOVEL-2	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.3
Shovelnose	521056	SHOVEL-3	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.5
Shovelnose	521057	SHOVEL-4	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.5
Shovelnose	521059	SHOVEL-5	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.3
Shovelnose	521060	SHOVEL-6	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.5
Shovelnose	521061	SHOVEL-7	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.7
Shovelnose	521062	SHOVEL-8	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.7
Shovelnose	521063	SHOVEL-9	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	521
Shovelnose	521064	SHOVEL-10	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	521
Shovelnose	521065	SHOVEL-11	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.5
Shovelnose	521066	SHOVEL-12	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.7
Shovelnose	521067	SHOVEL-13	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.7
Shovelnose	521068	SHOVEL-14	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.3
Shovelnose	521069	SHOVEL-15	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	521
Shovelnose	521070	SHOVEL-16	12/10/2005	01/01/2030	520.9
Shovelnose	594225	SHOVEL-17	13/11/2008	01/01/2030	479.5
Shovelnose	594226	SHOVEL-18	13/11/2008	01/01/2030	521.3
Shovelnose	594227	SHOVEL-19	13/11/2008	01/01/2030	437.9
Shovelnose	594228	SHOVEL-20	13/11/2008	01/01/2030	500.6
Shovelnose	594229	SHOVEL-21	13/11/2008	01/01/2030	396.4
Shovelnose	895724	SHOVEL-22	31/08/2011	01/01/2030	521.3
Shovelnose	895725	SHOVEL-23	31/08/2011	01/01/2030	500.2
Shovelnose	895726	SHOVEL-24	31/08/2011	01/01/2030	500.1
Shovelnose	895727	SHOVEL-25	31/08/2011	01/01/2030	500
Shovelnose	895728	SHOVEL-26	31/08/2011	01/01/2030	500
Shovelnose	1015418	SHOVEL-33	20/12/2012	01/01/2030	542
Shovelnose	1015419	SHOVEL-34	20/12/2012	01/01/2030	730
Shovelnose	1017341	SHOVEL-35	01/03/2013	01/01/2030	334
Shovelnose	1017347	SHOVEL-36	01/03/2013	01/01/2030	125
Shovelnose	1041995	BROOK1	12/02/2016	01/01/2030	625
Shovelnose	1072427		04/11/2019	01/01/2030	2082
Prospect Valley	403445	PV 11	21/06/2003	28/09/2020	25
Prospect Valley	410537	SHAK 1	15/05/2004	28/09/2020	450
Prospect Valley	410538	SHAK 2	15/05/2004	28/09/2020	450
Prospect Valley	410539	SHAK 3	18/05/2004	28/09/2020	500
Prospect Valley	410540	SHAK 4	18/05/2004	28/09/2020	250
Prospect Valley	410556	NU 7	16/05/2004	28/09/2020	500
Prospect Valley	410557	NU 8	16/05/2004	28/09/2020	500
Prospect Valley	410558	NU 9	16/05/2004	28/09/2020	500

Prospect Valley	410558	NU 9	16/05/2004	28/09/2020	500
Property	**Claim #**	**Name**	**Issue Date**	**Good To**	**Area (ha)**
Prospect Valley	410559	NU 10	16/05/2004	28/09/2020	500
Prospect Valley	506056	PVE1	07/02/2005	28/09/2020	352
Prospect Valley	506060	PVE2	07/02/2005	28/09/2020	518
Prospect Valley	506062	PVE3	07/02/2005	28/09/2020	332
Prospect Valley	506065	PVE4	07/02/2005	28/09/2020	353
Prospect Valley	516440		08/07/2005	28/09/2020	1286
Prospect Valley	516457		08/07/2005	28/09/2020	415
Prospect Valley	516470		08/07/2005	28/09/2020	207
Prospect Valley	516550		10/07/2005	28/09/2020	1760
Prospect Valley	516552		10/07/2005	28/09/2020	974
Prospect Valley	516673		11/07/2005	28/09/2020	995
Prospect Valley	516813	PVE5	11/07/2005	28/09/2020	41
Prospect Valley	517426	PVE6	12/07/2005	28/09/2020	21
Skoonka Creek	503075	SAMS	13/01/2005	01/08/2020	248
Skoonka Creek	503076	SAMS	13/01/2005	01/08/2020	330
Skoonka Creek	503078	SAMS	13/01/2005	01/08/2020	21
Skoonka Creek	503082	SAMS	13/01/2005	01/08/2020	62
Skoonka Creek	503083	SAMS	13/01/2005	01/08/2020	62
Skoonka Creek	515980		04/07/2005	01/08/2020	1381
Skoonka Creek	516061		05/07/2005	01/08/2020	165
Skoonka Creek	516062		05/07/2005	01/08/2020	206
Skoonka Creek	1021710	516059a	05/07/2005	01/08/2020	165
Skoonka Creek	1021711	516059b	05/07/2005	01/08/2020	144
Skoonka North	1060477	LP1	07/05/2018	20/08/2021	2054
Skoonka North	1060478	LP2	07/05/2018	20/08/2021	2056
Skoonka North	1060479	LP3	07/05/2018	20/08/2021	2058

Table 1: List of Mineral Claims

In 2011, Westhaven optioned the Shovelnose property from Strongbow Exploration Inc ("Strongbow"). In 2015 Westhaven completed a purchase agreement with Strongbow to acquire the remainder of the Property by issuing shares and granting a 2% NSR to Strongbow. Westhaven retained the right to reduce the NSR to 1% by paying Strongbow $500,000 at any time. In 2015 Strongbow sold the 2% NSR to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd ("Osisko"). Currently, Westhaven owns a 100% interest in the Property, less the NSR. From 2012 to 2019, Westhaven acquired through staking 6 additional claims (4,438 ha) and allowed 11 claims to lapse (3,225 ha).

In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 70% interest in the Prospect Valley Property from Berkwood Resources Limited ("Berkwood"). In 2016 Westhaven purchased the remaining 30% and currently holds a 100% interest in the Prospect Valley property. An underlying 2% net smelter return("NSR") royalty is payable to Almadex (previously Almaden Minerals Limited or "Almaden").

In 2017 Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property from Strongbow and Almadex. Almadex retains its original NSR royalty of 2% from production.

On 7 May 2018 Westhaven staked a 100% interest in the Skoonka North mineral claims on MTO. No NSR royalty or other encumbrance is associated with this Property.

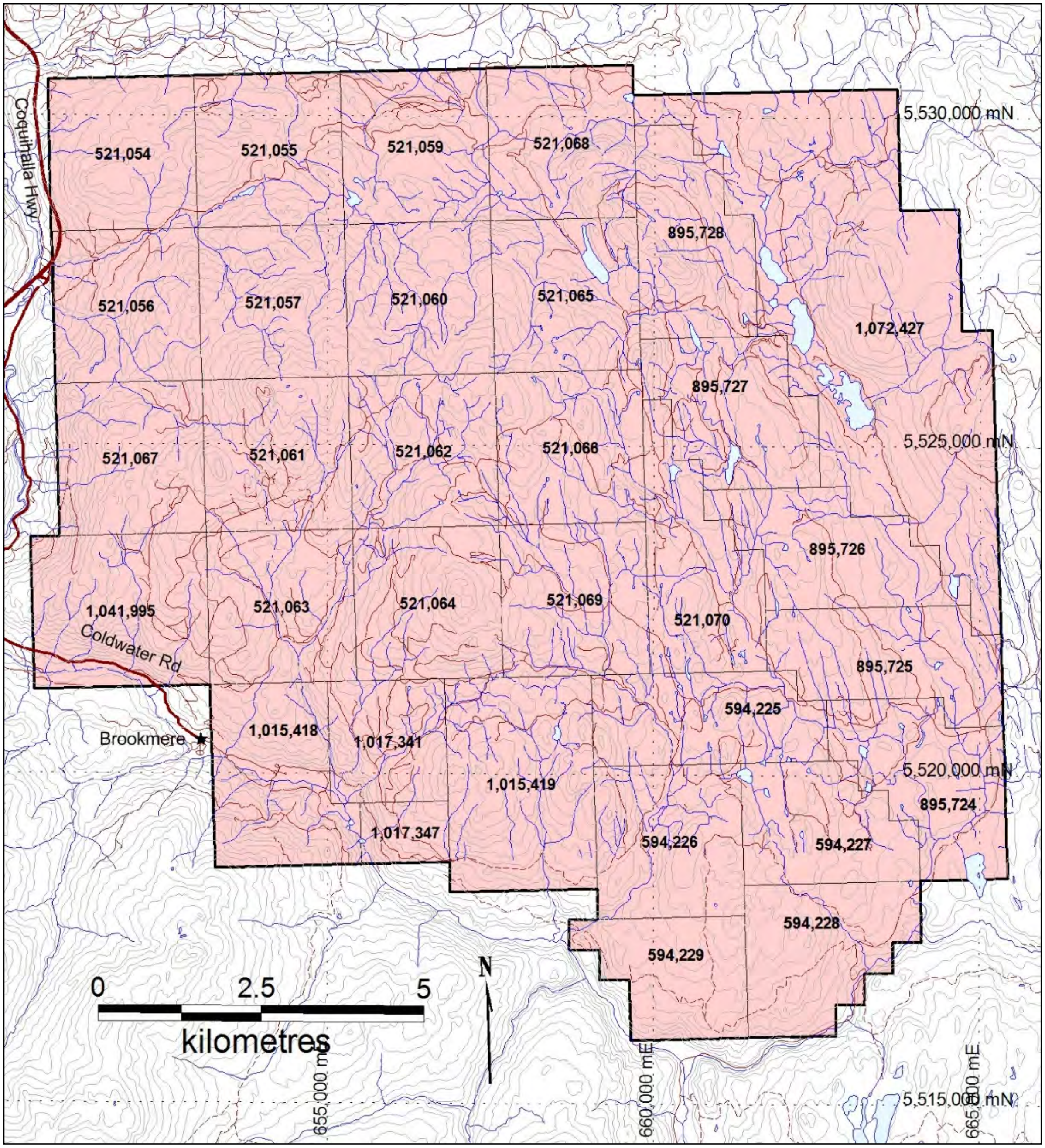


Figure 6: Shovelnose Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

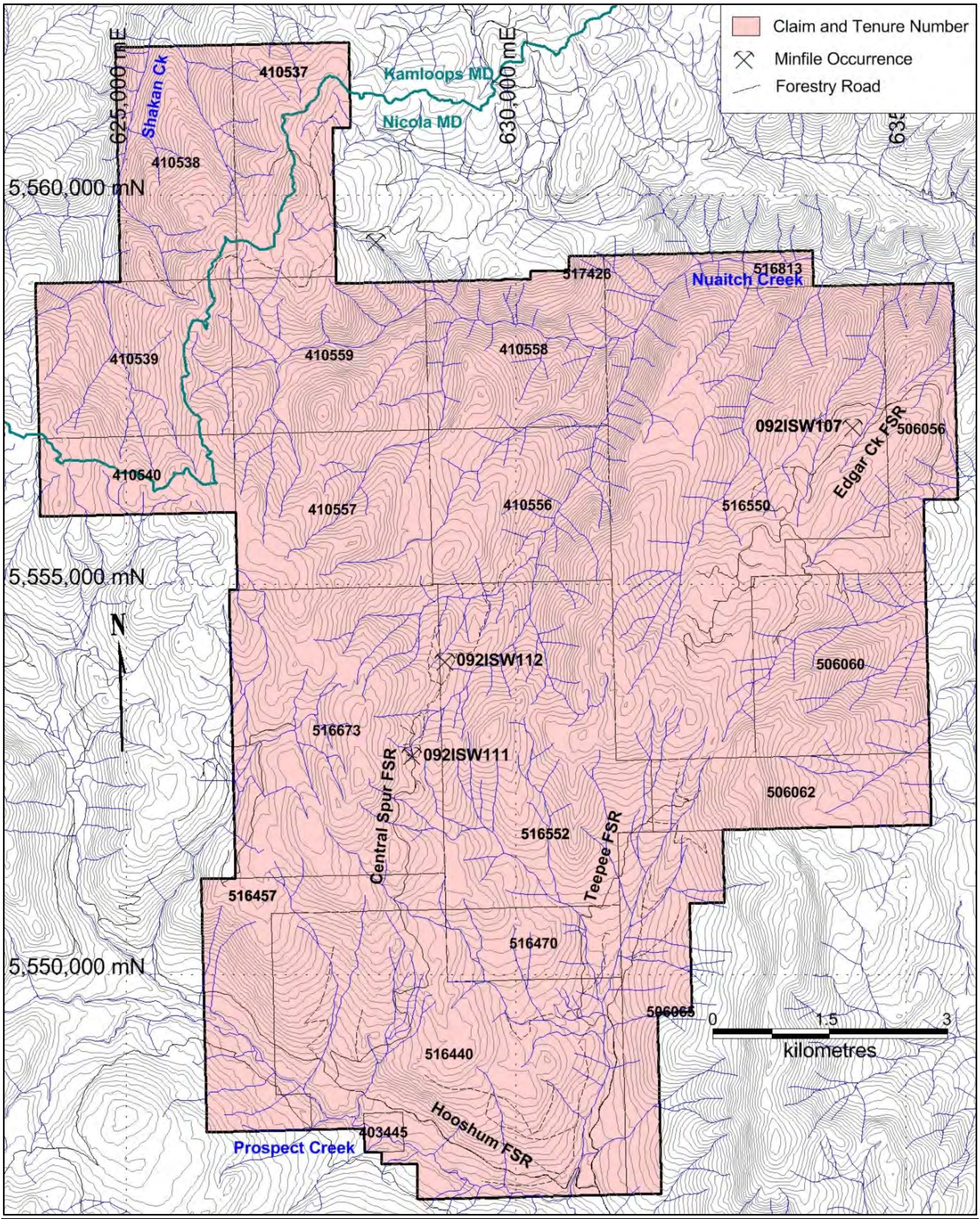


Figure 7: Prospect Valley Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

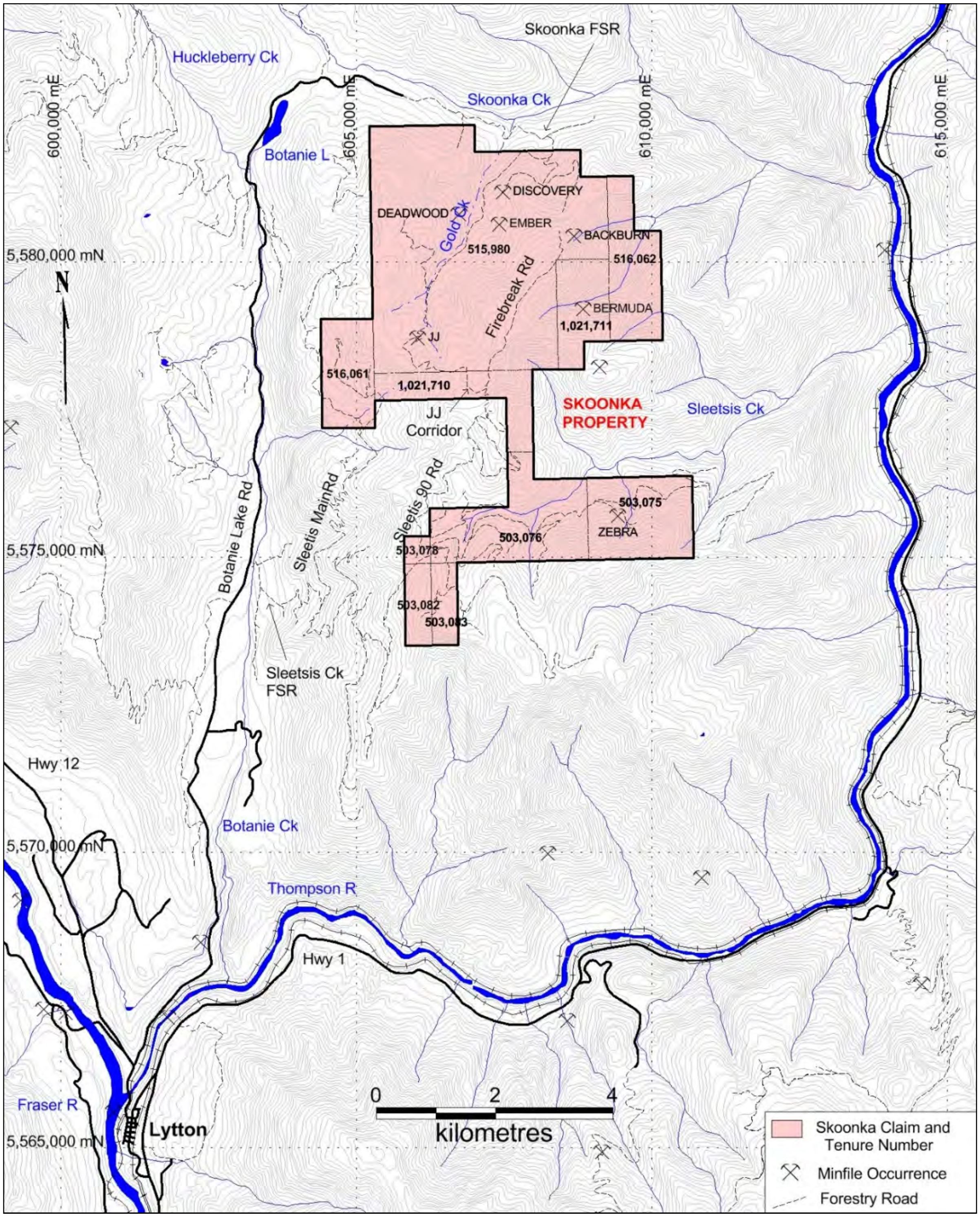


Figure 8: Skoonka Creek Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

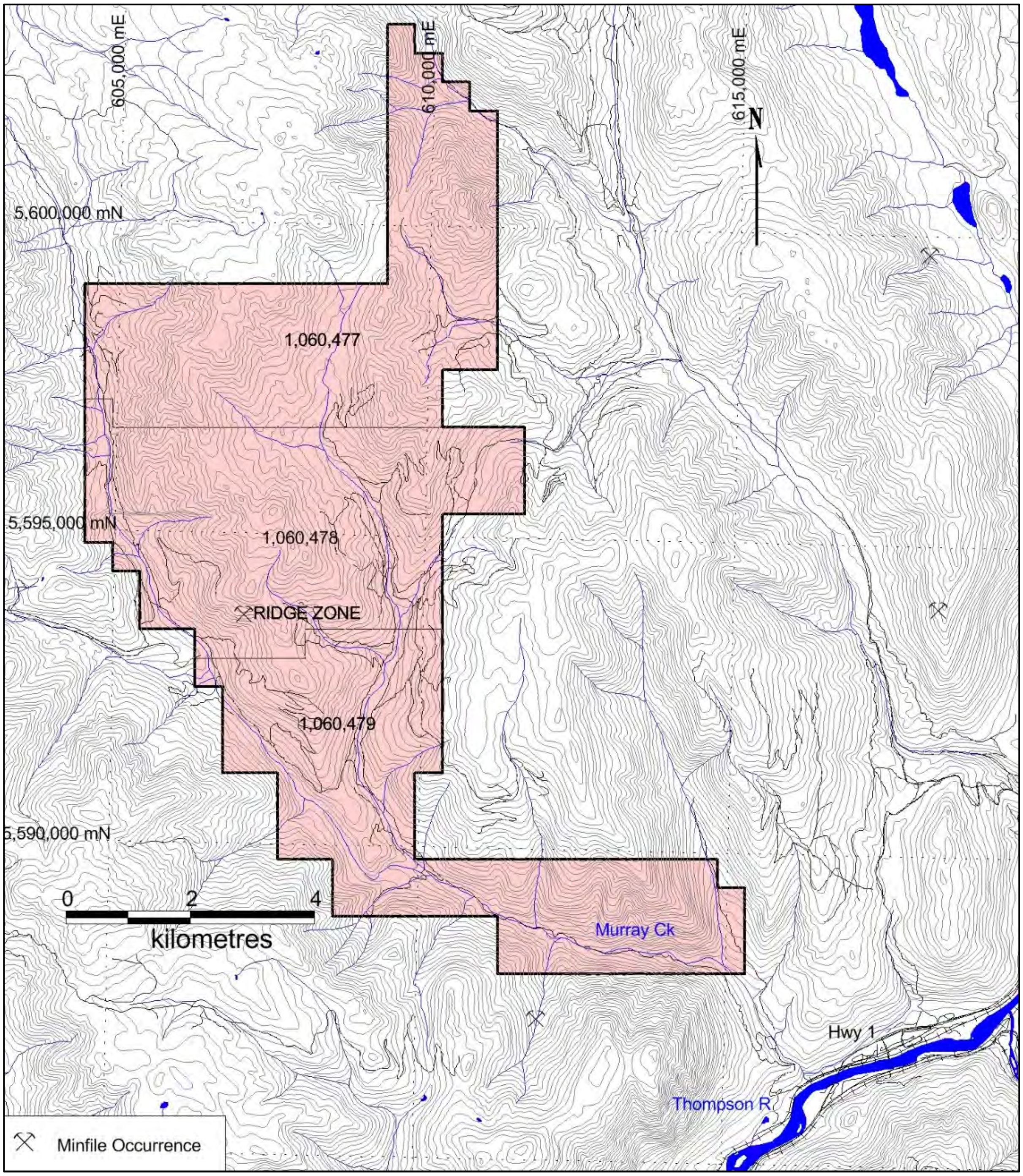


Figure 9: Skoonka North Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

A mineral claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date") and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was completed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Exploration and development work is defined in Section 1 of the BC Mineral Tenure Act Regulation as either physical exploration and development or technical exploration and development. Failure to maintain a mineral claim results in an automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture. When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, the claim expiry date may be moved forward to any new date depending on the amount of expenditures. With a payment instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time (in years) between the acquisition date to the next immediate expiry date. A schedule of work requirements to keep a mineral claim in good standing follows on Table 2.

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:
$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
$15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Mineral Claim - Cash-in-lieu of work:
$10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
$20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
$30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
$40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Table 2: Assessment Work Requirements

On 27 March 2020, due to the COVID-19 virus epidemic, the Chief Gold Commissioner for British Columbia announced a time extension for registering work for a property to 31 December 2021. In effect, all expiry dates prior to this date would be moved forward in time. This applies to the Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek, and Skoonka North Properties in their entirety. The Shovelnose claims have expiry dates in 2030.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

1) Shovelnose; The Shovelnose Property is located by road approximately a half-hour drive southwest of Merritt, BC and 2.5 hours from Vancouver. To enter the northern portion of the Property, turn east off the Coquihalla Highway at the Coldwater exit and travel approximately 3 km north to the Kane Valley road. For the south and central portions of the Property, including the focus areas drill tested in from 2012 to 2019, turn southeast off the Coquihalla Highway onto the Coldwater road, towards the community of Brookmere. Drive to kilometre 41 marker and turn north onto the South Shovelnose forest service road ("FSR"). The close proximity to both the community of Merritt and the Coquihalla Highway provides the project with good logistical support, access, and an excellent transportation and power supply corridor. A radio/cellular tower is located on the top of Shovelnose Mountain providing excellent communication throughout the Property. A gas pipeline runs roughly east-southeast across the northern part of the Property. The Coldwater River runs along the western Property boundary and represents a potential water source. Over 400 km of active and deactivated logging roads and trails allow for easy access to most of the Property with 4-wheel drive vehicles.

The Shovelnose Property lies within the Coldwater River drainage basin in the western area of the Okanagan Plateau in the Intermontane physiographic region. It is situated on a plateau with several small steep rolling hills including Shovelnose Mountain. Shovelnose Mountain lies within a broad transition from coastal to interior climatic zones. The area has been logged numerous times historically and contains extensive access and recreational ATV trails, as well as numerous cattle pastures. Small-scale tree harvesting operations utilizing various access roads to the project area have been intermittently ongoing through 2019 and into 2020 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Shovelnose Physiography (2016 Google Earth Image)

Elevations range from 860 m above sea level (asl) on its lower western margin at the Coldwater River to 1,680 m at the peak of Shovelnose Mountain (Figure 10). Forests are generally mixed pine with open grassy areas to wetlands, particularly at lower elevations to the north and east. Northern slopes tend to be more densely overgrown. Bedrock is scattered and sparse with some exposures in road-cuts at both lower and higher elevations. Unknown thicknesses of soil and till cover are extensive on lower slopes.

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30 mm) with mild winters (~ -3ºC) and temperate spring and fall seasons (~ 7ºC). It is one of the warmest places in the Thompson-Nicola region, with warm and sunny summers (~ 26ºC) and 2,030 hours of sunshine (Environment Canada, 2011; City of Merritt, 2011). Higher elevations at Shovelnose Mountain result in more extreme temperature and precipitation ranges.

Exploration activities are possible throughout most of the year, however, access to the Property can be subject to road washout conditions during spring rains and hampered by snow accumulations during the winter, particularly at higher elevations.

2) Prospect Valley; The Prospect Valley Property is approximately a 3.5 hour drive from Vancouver. The southern, northern and eastern extents of the Property are easily accessible from Merritt via a combination of paved highway and a network of gravel roads and trails.

Road access is available via Provincial Highway No.8 from Merritt 18 km west to the Sunshine Valley Road West (prominently signed as access to the Spius Creek Fish Hatchery) then turning onto the Prospect FSR after 1 km. The portion of the Prospect FSR with residences and ranches is also locally known as Petit Creek Road. At the Kilometer 24 marker, Hooshum Road branches off Prospect FSR to the west, toward the southern portion of the Property. Teepee Road leads north from Hooshum Road at 27.7 km, and its associated spurs provide access to the eastern and southeastern claims. Primary access to the South and North Discovery zones is by a rough road, known as the "Central Spur", running north from Hooshum Road at km 32. Secondary access to the southwestern property area, including Bonanza Valley, is along a deactivated logging road ("West Spur") driveable by ATV, which leaves Hooshum Road at kilometre 32.5. The southernmost claims, immediately north of Prospect Creek, are partially accessible on foot along a 2 km former logging road known as "Hooshum South".

Figure 11: Prospect Valley Physiography (2016 Google Earth Image)

The eastern part of the property in the area of the NIC gold showing is accessible via the Cummings Road, which branches off Prospect FSR near kilometer 4.2, and thence along the Edgar Creek FSR and its spurs which extend south to within 1.4 km of the northernmost extensions of the Teepee road system. The Teepee road system was the location of intense logging activity during the 2015 field season at Prospect Valley. A number of old, but serviceable logging spur-roads branch off from these main roads, providing access to the south and east parts of the property. The north-central portion of the property has limited access, where helicopter support may be necessary.

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30 mm) and presents mild winters (~ -3ºC) with a temperate spring and fall seasons (~ 7ºC). It is one of the warmest places in the Thompson-Nicola region, with warm and sunny summers (~ 26ºC) and 2,030 hours of sunshine (Environment Canada, 2011; City of Merritt, 2011). While the Prospect Valley Property is only 30 km from Merritt, it is at a higher elevation, therefore the temperature ranges and total precipitation will tend to be more extreme. An extensive snow pack prohibits most winter work, particularly on those portions of the property at higher elevations.

The claims are situated within the Intermontane physiographic region of rolling upland terrain on the southern Interior (Nicoamen) Plateau, adjacent to the northeast flank of the Cascade Mountains. Topography is moderate to locally steep, with elevations ranging from 800 m asl in the river valleys of the northeast and southern limits of the property to approximately 1,900 m asl along the mountain peaks of the central and northwest claim areas (Figure 11). The property covers three large river drainages which trend northward to the Nicola River; namely Shakan, Nuaitch and Prospect Creeks, located to the north, east and south portions of the Property respectively.

Soil and glacial-till cover is extensive and commonly quite deep (to >5 m). In general, the sparse bedrock exposures are largely restricted to road cuts, steep slopes and local topographic highs. The local glacial ice-flow direction, identified by glacial striae by Almaden in 2002, is approximately 192^{o}.

Vegetation consists mainly of widely spaced lodge pole pine and Douglas fir grading to more dense concentrations of balsam fir, spruce, and alder along creek valleys. Portions of the original Prospect Valley claims have been previously logged during the 1960s. Segments of the Property are used by local ranchers for cattle grazing, particularly at lower elevations.

There is intermittent cellular telephone access on the property, however an analog high-power handset is necessary for local communication.

Merritt is the nearest full-service community to both the Shovelnose and Prospect Valley Properties. Merritt is a town of approximately 7,000 people, most of whom are engaged in the forestry, ranching, and hospitality industries. The town lies at the cross-roads of the Coquihalla Highway (#5) between Vancouver and Kamloops, the Okanogan Connector Highway (#97C) between Merritt and Kelowna, and Highway 8 between Merritt and Spences Bridge. Merritt has a wide range of suppliers and contractors available for mineral exploration and mining, including a bulk fuel dealer, heavy equipment contractors, a helicopter base, and labour. Merritt is served by a 69 kV electrical transmission line. Mainlines for the CP and CN railroads run down the Fraser River, located 25 km west of Prospect Valley and the CPR formerly had a spur line into Merritt.

3) Skoonka Creek; The Skoonka Creek Property is accessible by ground transport within a 3-hour drive from Vancouver, BC. Access to the Property from Lytton, the nearest community, is via the Botanie Lake Road, located approximately 1 km northeast of the Trans-Canada Highway, along Highway 12. Primary access points to the property are through the Sleetis Creek FSR located approximately 9 km from the start of the Botanie Lake Road for the southern area of the property and the Skoonka FSR through Botanie Indian Reserve #15, which is located at the north end of Botanie Lake Road. The Sleetis Creek and Skoonka FSR's are linked via a 1.5 km connecting road dubbed the "JJ Connector", which was built in 2006 to allow easier access through the Property. The Firebreak road is a 2.6 km long, deactivated fire trail, which was cleared in 2006 to allow access to the Backburn area. A new trail was constructed in 2007 to provide access to the Ember area by joining the end of the Discovery Road, also known as the West Spur Road, to the Central Spur Road. More recent logging road construction was in progress in the JJ West area subsequent to 2013 and a branch off of the Sleetis Main Road was being extended.

The Skoonka Creek Property commonly sees active logging between the months of June and November, during which time logging vehicles and equipment share the road and radio communication is essential.

The Property lies within the western margin of the Intermontane physiographic region, on the Scarped Range between the Fraser Plateau and the northern Cascade Mountains. The topography consists of rolling upland to rugged mountain terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,060 m asl at Sleetis Creek in the southern portion of the Property to 1,780 m asl in the northern portion of the Property (Figure 12). Gold Creek is a northward flowing branch of Skoonka Creek which, subsequently flows eastward into the Thompson River.

Figure 12: Skoonka Creek and Skoonka North Physiography (2016 Google Earth Image)

Soil and glacial till cover is generally thin although extensive, and is generally thicker (> 5m) at lower elevations, particularly in the northern part of the property (Balon, 2005). Bedrock is moderately to well-exposed in road cuts, some stream gullies, steep slopes and ridge tops; otherwise bedrock exposure is poor to moderate. Based on the glacial striae in outcrop along the West Spur Road, the predominant ice direction is approximately 110° (Balon, 2005).

Forests, consisting of mainly spruce, occur mainly along creek valleys with dense brush of alders and willows common along most of the stream gulleys and road cuts. Approximately 40% of the Property has been clear-cut logged.

The climate is semi-arid with hot dry summers. Average temperatures range from 0° C in the winter months to 28° C in the summer with record highs to 45° C. All areas of the property are generally free of snow from late May or early June through October.

Exploration activities are possible throughout most of the year, however, access to the Property can be subject to road washout conditions during spring rains and hampered by snow accumulations during the winter, particularly at higher elevations. Lack of surface water for drilling activities can be a potential issue in the summer months and may require the use of water trucks or other considerations.

4) Skoonka North; The Skoonka North Property is accessible by ground transport within a 3.5 hour drive from Vancouver, BC. Access to the Property from Spences Bridge, the nearest community, is via the Murray Creek FSR, accessed from Highway 1 on the western side of the Thompson River. Alternatively, the Property can be accessed via the Laluwissin FSR off Highway 12 just north of Lytton.

The Skoonka North Property lies within the western margin of the Intermontane physiographic region, between the Thompson and Fraser drainage basins. The topography is variable, comprising rolling upland to rugged mountain terrain, with elevations ranging from 395 to 1,890 m asl Tributaries of Murray Creek drain most of the Property to the southeast into the Thompson River.

The Property lies within the transition from coastal to interior climatic zones hosting a variety of habitats ranging from wet montane to subalpine forests to the west and dry forest and scattered grassland to the east. Temperatures exceeding 40°C in the summer has a significant effect on forest types; northern slopes tending to be denser and overgrown while south facing slopes remain dry and open.

Bedrock exposure ranges from steep, partially inaccessible cliffs through good exposure in the highlands. A significant blanket of till fills much of the valley in the Murray Creek drainage.

6.0 History

This sections summarises exploration activities completed on the SBG Properties to date.

Between the 19th and 20th centuries the discovery of placer gold ignited the Fraser and Thompson Rivers gold rush. Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet district. In particular, the Nicoamen River, located 23 km northwest from Shovelnose Mountain, played a role in initiating the gold rush in the Merritt region. There is evidence of past small-scale placer mining activity along Prospect Creek (south end of the Prospect Valley Property) and in the Shakan Creek drainage (northwest corner of Prospect Valley Property). A brief reference to historical placer gold from Shakan Creek appears in the 1933 Report of the BC Minister of Mines. The upper reaches of this drainage constitute a designated placer area since 1987.

In 2001-02 Fairfield Minerals Ltd (“Fairfield”), a predecessor company to the current Almadex (nee Almaden), completed regional-scaled prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling programs targeting the Spences Bridge Group of rocks.

1) Shovelnose; A silt sample anomaly in an east-west trending creek southeast of Kingsvale, on the north-western flank of Shovelnose Mountain, returned 68 ppb Au, prompting Strongbow Exploration Inc (“Strongbow”) to stake the Shovelnose claims in October 2005. Between 2006 and 2010 Strongbow actively explored the Shovelnose Property resulting in the discovery of four gold zones (Mik, Line 6, Tower, and Brookmere) and two geochemical targets (Mik-SE and Shovelnose-SE).

Strongbow's 2006 exploration program on the Shovelnose Property included reconnaissance silt sampling (52), prospecting, trenching, bedrock mapping, and soil (247) and rock (162) sampling. A total of 15 rock samples returned assays of greater than 100 ppb Au, the highest rock grab sample assay from the Tower zone returned 505 ppb Au (Stewart and Gale, 2006).

In 2007 Strongbow completed regional and detail-scaled soil (3,838) and rock (162) sampling, prospecting and airborne geophysics (308 line-km) over the Shovel-1 through Shovel-16 claims. Follow-up gold-in-soil geochemistry resulted in the discovery of the Line 6, Mik and Tower zones.

Exploration in 2008 consisted of select infill and detailed grid soil sampling (272), detailed and reconnaissance prospecting, rock sampling (243), bedrock mapping over the southwestern portion of the Property, and mechanized trenching over the Mik and Line 6 zones.

Exploration in 2009 was mainly focused on expanding the previously discovered mineralized trends and soil geochemical anomalies. Work consisted of follow-up prospecting and mapping of anomalous gold-in-soil samples in the Mik and Line 6 zones and in an anomalous copper zone located in the northern part of the Property. Additional mechanical trenching was conducted to extend the Mik zone to the southwest. Discovery of more quartz veins in the Line 6 zone prompted the excavation of two hand trenches, followed by mechanical trenching.

In 2010 Strongbow completed ground magnetics (23.2 line-km), prospecting, and infill auger soil sampling (274). The focus of the 2010 exploration was to better define and expand the known areas of mineralization and find new gold targets in the southeast portion of the Property.

In 2011 Strongbow optioned the Property to Westhaven. In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the property and currently owns a 100% interest, less a 2% NSR royalty payable to Osisko Gold Royalty Ltd.

In 2011 Westhaven completed a program including soil (972), stream silt (28), rock grab (107), and rock chip (91) sampling, mechanical trenching (146.5 m), and diamond drilling (606m in 7 holes). Drilling tested the Mik (3 holes), Line 6 (3 holes) and Tower (1 hole) zones.

In 2012 Westhaven completed 5.8 line-km (3 lines) of reconnaissance-scaled Induced Polarization ("IP") and ground magnetic geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the Tower, Mik, and Line 6 zones. Follow-up diamond drilling consisted of 5 holes totaling 778.5 m. The 2012 drill program tested the Tower zone (holes SN-12-02, 03, and 04), intersecting a zone of intensely silicified, limonite stained rhyolite tuff with pyritized grey chalcedonic quartz flooding. Gold mineralization was encountered in all five drill holes, however, the Tower zone appeared to host the largest consistent near surface gold mineralization discovered on the Property to that date.

In 2013 Westhaven completed programs consisting of prospecting, IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys (3.75 line-km on 5 lines) and diamond drilling (8 holes totaling 1,043 m) in the Tower zone area. The main focus of the 2013 drill program was to test extensions of mineralization at the Tower zone.

In 2015 Westhaven completed an airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey over an area of 19.5 km^2 as well as IP (12.75 line-km), VLF-EM (54.94 line-km), and ground magnetic (23.45 line-km) geophysical surveys. The most significant discovery was the Alpine zone, a northwesterly trending, moderate intensity resistivity anomaly coincident with a moderate intensity chargeability anomaly, located approximately 450 m east of the Tower zone that had been defined over a strike length of 1 km. Follow-up diamond drilling consisting of 5 holes totaling 1,408 m were drilled in the Line 6 (2 holes), Tower (2 holes), and Alpine (1 hole) zones.

In 2016 Westhaven completed 9 diamond drilling holes totaling 1,902 m. Three holes were drilled into the Tower zone in an attempt to ascertain the geometry of possible feeder zones to the upper lower-grading gold mineralized tuffs and six holes tested the Alpine Zone IP chargeability anomaly.

In 2017 Westhaven completed geological mapping, 11.075 line-km of ground magnetics, and 7 holes of diamond drilling totalling 3,269 m. Four drillholes targeted the Tower Creek fault in the proximity of the Tower Zone over a strike length of 420 m, one drillhole attempted to intersect the Tower Zone at depth, and two drillholes targeted a long linear northeast trending magnetic low anomaly that truncates the south end of a long north-south trending chargeability anomaly.

In 2018 Westhaven completed 2,376 line-km of airborne magnetics and radiometrics over the entire Property, 31.791 line-km of ground magnetics southeast of previous ground magnetics surveys, 6 line-km of passive seismic (HVSR) over the 2018 ground magnetics grid to delineate the overburden depths of glacial till overlying bedrock, and 22 diamond drill holes totalling 8,613 m.

The 2018 drill program targeted gold bearing quartz vein feeder zones in the newly discovered South zone. Drillholes SN18-01 to 11 were all collared and oriented (southeast) targeting a northeast trending linear magnetic low feature interpreted as a structural feature. At the time it was believed that this structural feature may be the feeder source for the previously encountered near surface gold mineralization. Drillholes SB18-12 to 22, oriented to the northeast, targeted a north-northwesterly trending feature hosting strong gold mineralization. Most of the diamond drill holes intersected gold mineralization. Three distinct gold feeder zones were delineated by drilling with the strongest gold grades (“Boiling Zone”) occurring between 1,100 and 1,300 m elevation asl.

In 2019 Westhaven completed petrographic (49) and Terraspec analyses (89) on select 2018 drillcore. Geophysical surveys included a second LiDAR survey (845 ha), ground magnetics (327 line-km), and DC resistivity (20.3 line-km). A total of 4,901 soils and 215 rock samples were taken during mapping and prospecting. A diamond drilling program consisting of 49 holes (21,849.3 m) focused on the South zone.

2) **Prospect Valley**; While investigating a 1994 Regional Geochemical Survey silt anomaly (150 ppb Au; rerun 193 ppb Au), Fairfield discovered mineralized quartz vein and breccia float in what became known as the Bonanza Valley area in the Prospect Valley Property. The best sample ran 43.34 g/t Au and led to the decision to stake claims (Balon and Jakubowski, 2003). Property ownership passed to Almaden in February 2002 following a corporate merger.

Early 2001 to 2003 exploration efforts focused on both the Bonanza Valley area and to a lesser extent on the NIC zone (located on the northeast property corner). In 2002, Almaden

carried out grid-based soil sampling in the Bonanza Valley area. Soil results delineated a 500 x 2000 m northerly-trending gold-in-soil anomaly near the area where high-grading vein float was previously found. A total of 25 test-pits and 10 trenches were machine excavated. Nine of the test pits exposed bedrock, and quartz stringers were noted in three of the test pits (Balon and Jakubowski, 2003).
The following year, Almaden expanded the property to the north and carried out limited prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling. The NIC zone was discovered in 2003, and was hand-trenched to expose a mineralized quartz vein and breccia zone over a 20 m strike length. Channel sampling across the NIC vein gave results of 6.15 g/t Au over 0.5 m, 3.72 g/t Au over 0.7 m and 2.70 g/t Au over 1.4 m (Almaden Minerals Ltd.; News Release January 7, 2004.). Also in 2003, Almaden surveyed five 1-km long lines of IP over part of the Bonanza Valley area, showing poorly-defined resistivity features trending north-northeast within the area of anomalous gold-in-soils (Balon, 2004).

In 2004, Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. ("Spire") optioned the Prospect Valley property from Almaden and carried out two exploration programs. In July, Spire completed a soil sample survey over the NIC area, and carried out helicopter-supported stream sediment sampling. The silt sampling program returned 18 anomalous values (>10 ppb Au) in three clusters in the central, north-central, and northwestern parts of the property. In November, Spire followed up on their July results by hand-pitting anomalous soil sample sites from the NIC grid and by running reconnaissance soil lines across two of the three clusters of anomalous silt samples. In the Discovery zone (then referred to as Anomaly Cluster 1), soil sampling resulted in an open-ended 150 x 250 m long gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly (>50 ppb Au; >15 ppm As). A hand dug trench within the anomaly, now known as part of the South Discovery zone, exposed limonitic quartz veins and breccias hosted in basalt bedrock (Moore, 2005) and a 4-m composite chip sample averaged 0.62 g/t Au.

The Prospect Valley claim block was flown for topography in 2004, oriented by the B.C. government, and photographed at a scale of 1:30,000 using a horizontal datum of UTM NAD83 Zone 10, and a vertical geodetic datum. The final maps were revised in May 2007 which included topography on 5 m contour intervals, ponds, intermittent streams, streams, swamps, existing roads, and vegetation/tree clusters. These base maps were used for all subsequent mapping activities in 2007 and plotted at various scales.

In the summer and fall of 2005, grid soil sampling was expanded in the North and South Discovery zones. A well-defined north-northeast trending gold-in soil anomaly (>20 ppb Au) was delineated, covering an area 300-500 m wide by 3.0 km long, roughly coincident with anomalous Ag, As, Sb, and Mo. The best results from additional trenching were 10.0 m averaging 501 ppb Au (Moore, 2006).

In 2006, Spire carried out combined ground magnetic and IP surveys over the Discovery area (nee "RM"), delineating a pronounced magnetic low, moderate chargeability high and resistivity high coincident with the multi-element soil geochemical anomaly (Thomson, 2007). Ground magnetic surveying was also completed at the NIC zone.

Two separate drill programs were completed in 2006, with 23 holes (3,734.6m) drilled on the North and South Discovery zones and 5 holes (1,344.0m) drilled on the NIC zone. Most holes on the Discovery zone intersected short intervals exceeding 1.0 g/t Au. The most significant drill intersection was from drillhole RM2006-21 in the South Discovery zone, returning 1.64 g/t Au from a 36.8 m interval of stockwork veining, silicification, and brecciation (Thomson, 2007). Two holes on the NIC zone intersected significant gold mineralization, with a mineralized quartz vein in hole NIC2006-01 averaging 3.2 g/t Au across 1.3 m core length, and a silicified interval with sparse stockwork in hole NIC2006-05 yielding 1.06 g/t Au across 4.69 m (Thomson, 2007).

Spire commissioned a helicopter-borne magnetic survey over the entire property in 2007, with east - west trending flight lines spaced 100 m apart. The results established that mineralization in the Discovery zone was hosted within a north-northeast trending linear magnetic low. Additional magnetic lows (Mag A, Mag B, SE Mag Low, and NW Dome Mag Low) were identified as potential targets (Johnson and Jaramillo, 2008).

In the same year, ten trenches were dug by hand and with a small heli-portable excavator on the North and South Discovery zones, exposing mineralization and improving knowledge of its geometry and controls. Detailed geological mapping at 1:1000 scale was completed on the North and South Discovery zones. Ten diamond drill holes (1,775.4 m) on the North and South Discovery zones expanded upon mineralization outlined in the 2006 drill program (Johnson and Jaramillo, 2008).

In 2008, Spire investigated the Bonanza Valley target through mapping and trenching. Two hand-trenches were dug; which exposed weak to moderate phyllic alteration with a few quartz stringers but no significant gold values. Access to the South Discovery zone was improved by upgrading the ATV trail to a rough four-wheel drive road (Jaramillo, 2009).

Altair Ventures Inc. (“Altair”) optioned the PV property from Spire in 2009, and conducted grid infill soil sampling in the South Discovery area. In early 2010, Altair drilled 11 holes (1,242 m) within the South Discovery zone; the best hole reported 0.89 g/t Au over 68.7 m from drillhole 10-08. Prospecting in September 2010 led to the recognition of quartz-carbonate stockwork veining at the NE Extension zone, some 1,200 m northeast of the North Discovery zone. Eight holes (722 m) were drilled to test the NE Extension zone, but only one (10-13) intersected epithermal-style alteration and veining grading 0.20 g/t Au over 5.64 m (Callahan and Gruenwald, 2011).

In 2011 Giroux Consultants Ltd was retained by Altair to produce a NI43-101 compliant resource estimate on the Prospect Valley Property, based on the 45 drill holes completed between 2006 and 2010. North Discovery and South Discovery together host an inferred resource of 166,000 ounces Au grading 0.511 g/t Au from 10.1 million tonnes, above a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au (Awmack and Giroux, 2011; 2012).

In 2012 Berkwood, a successor company to Spire, retained PT Asia Sejati Industries to complete a study including 3-D inversion modelling of the IP chargeability and resistivity surveys combined with the soil geochemistry completed on the property, as well as an independent block modelling for a resource calculation based on the same 45 holes used by Awmack and Giroux. At a block cut off of 0.3 g/t Au, an inferred resource on the North and South Discovery zones was calculated at 12.0 million tonnes grading 0.46 g/t Au.

Later that year, Berkwood extended grid soil sampling 1 km north (Northeast Extension zone) of previous soil sampling programs in the North Discovery zone, outlining several anomalous areas with values up to 953 ppb Au. Additionally, 2.3 km of road access was established at Discovery, and a 10-person exploration camp was constructed in the Northeast Extension zone (Kikauka, 2014).

In 2014, Berkwood extended ground magnetics surveys 1.5 km south from the existing ground grid covering North and South Discovery zones. During the course of this survey, common and widespread banded chalcedonic quartz veins were discovered, and the area became known as the “QCA” target.

In 2015, exploration programs consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling, prospecting, VLF-EM geophysical surveying, and core re-logging were undertaken on portions of the Prospect Valley property focussed in the vicinity of the QCA target.

In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 70% interest in the Property from Berkwood. In 2016 Westhaven purchased the remaining 30% and currently holds 100% interest in the Prospect Valley Property.

In 2016 Westhaven completed soil sampling (1,028), geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling (76), trenching re-excavation (3), and diamond drilling (8 holes - 1,519 m).

3) **Skoonka Creek**; A regional silt geochemical survey was carried out by the BC government for NTS sheet 92I, with the remaining materials reanalyzed in 1994, and re-released as BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666. Two gold anomalies (19 ppb and 23 ppb) located within the Skoonka Creek drainage were the initial attraction for Almaden in this area. The Skoonka Creek property was initially staked by Almaden as sixteen contiguous claims comprising 3,500 ha (SAM 1 to 16 claims). In early 2005, this land position was reconfigured into four claims: 515980, 516059, 516061 and 516092 and thirteen additional new claims were staked. At this point the Property was comprised of seventeen contiguous claims covering a north-south rectangular block of 10,190 ha.

In 2003, Almaden collected 22 rock, 41 stream sediment, and 14 soil samples. Prospecting led to the discovery of gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz vein rubble in a road cut adjacent to Gold Creek (Discovery zone). Follow-up work by Almaden in 2004 consisted of the collection of 41 rock, 8 silt, and 417 soil samples along road cuts, as well as prospecting and bedrock mapping, and hand trenching and channel sampling at the JJ and Discovery zones. In addition, clearing and minor road repairs were completed to maintain drivable access.

In June 2005 Strongbow entered into an option joint venture agreement with Almaden to acquire an interest in the Skoonka property. Strongbow took over operation of the Skoonka Creek project and completed regional silt sampling (29 samples), detailed and regional soil sampling (3,588 samples), geological mapping and prospecting (224 rock samples), ground magnetic and VLF geophysics surveys and diamond drilling (11 holes, 1258 m). This work highlighted five main areas of interest: JJ, Discovery, Gold Creek, Ember and Backburn. Eleven drill holes were drilled at JJ to test a coincident geophysical and soil geochemical anomaly that was interpreted to represent the host structure for high grade epithermal quartz veins. Drilling results highlighted 20.2 g/t Au over 12.8 m and extended the surface showing to a strike length of approximately 350 m.

The 2006 exploration program consisted of both reconnaissance and detailed work. A total of 4,533 soil, 76 silt, and 1,624 rock samples were collected. In addition to sampling, surface work involved mapping and prospecting, and detailed soil and hand/mechanized trenching over zones with anomalous gold results. A 206 line-km airborne geophysical (magnetics and electromagnetics) survey was flown to cover the 2005 regional soil sampling grid. Ground geophysical surveys comprised 33.7 line-km of magnetics over five grids (Discovery, JJ, Ember, Deadwood and Backburn) and a 5.45 line-km IP survey over the JJ zone. Drilling, conducted over two phases totalling 4,403.29 m (21 holes), successfully tested the Discovery zone (3 holes) down to a depth of 110 m over a 50 m strike length and extended the JJ mineralization (18 holes) over a strike of 750 m and a depth of 250 m. Road building in the north half of the property allowed a link between the north and south network of forestry roads and provided access for detailed work and drilling.

Also in 2006, Anglo-Canadian Uranium Corp. (Anglo) completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling (54 samples) in the northern extreme of the current property limit in the area of Skoonka Creek. Although areas were discovered hosting several percent disseminated pyrite mineralization, no significant gold, silver or copper mineralization was detected.

Following the 2005 and 2006 exploration expenditures, Strongbow had earned a 51% interest in the Skoonka Creek property as per the joint venture partnership with Almaden. In May 2007, Almaden elected not to participate in the 2007 exploration program at Skoonka Creek, therefore the program was entirely funded by Strongbow, with Almaden's interest being subsequently diluted.

In 2007 Strongbow completed geological mapping, grid and trench soil sampling (2,262 samples), trench rock sampling (783 samples), mechanized and hand trenching (432 m), ground geophysics (33.9 line-km of magnetometer surveying) and airborne geophysics (580 line-km) consisting of airborne magnetics, apparent resistivity, and radiometrics, diamond drilling (3,147 m in 13 holes) and road construction (1.46 km). Summer surface work focused on developing the Ember, Deadwood, Backburn, and Zebra zones as drill targets for follow-up. Property-scale mapping (1:10,000) covered the eastern part of the property and focused on the Spius and Pimainus Formation contact while detailed mapping (1:2,500) was conducted over the Backburn and Zebra zones. Ground geophysics was conducted over Deadwood, Ember, Backburn, and Zebra areas. The airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown to cover 70% of the property and tied onto the 2006 airborne survey area. The fall diamond drilling program tested the Deadwood (6 holes), Ember (2 holes), Backburn (4 holes), and JJ (1 hole) zones. In addition a 1.46 km road was constructed to provide backhoe and drill access to the Ember zone.

Detailed soil grid sampling, soil trenching, and prospecting aided in extending and identifying new geochemical anomalies in each area, which was then followed up by hand or mechanized trenching over the best zones on surface. The DIGHEM V airborne results were useful for distinguishing the relatively more magnetic Spius Formation from the less magnetic Pimainus Formation and mapping large-scale structures. Ground magnetic surveys carried out over the gold zones were useful for mapping lineaments that may represent alteration or faults. The focus of the Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn diamond drilling was to test the down dip extent of their respective surface showings. The single hole drilled at the JJ zone was designed to test the potential for a significant north-dipping conjugate structure that may be linked to the high-grade JJ veins. Drilling successfully extended the JJ and Discovery zones of mineralization and both remain open at depth. The Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn gold zones defined a 3-km long corridor of low grade gold mineralization. Following the 2007 exploration program Strongbow had earned a 65.86% interest in the property.

In 2013 a small program of geological mapping and A soil horizon ("Ah") sampling (64 samples) and prospecting was completed by Strongbow. Results from the Ah sampling reflected historic B-horizon results, however, it was noted that Ah horizon soil samples returned more subdued values. In August 2013 the Skoonka property was reduced to the current holding of 10 claims comprising 2,783.59 ha.

In 2015 a larger program of A and B soil horizon sampling was carried out (222 samples). Anomalous values were identified in both horizons, with gold and mercury being more prominent in the Ah horizon, antimony anomalies similar in both horizons and arsenic more prominent in B horizon samples. In addition, 15 rock samples were collected with 11 being from the JJ-West area.

On May 24, 2017, Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property from Strongbow and Almadex. In 2017 Westhaven extended the Ah sampling grid (105 samples). In 2018 Westhaven completed a combined airborne magnetics and radiometrics survey (491 km) over the entire property.

4) **Skoonka North**; A regional silt geochemical survey was completed in 1982 on NTS Mapsheet 92I and initially published as GSC Open File 866. The same sample pulps were reanalyzed in 1994 and re-released as GSC Open File 2666. Two gold anomalies were present on the Property, one at the headwaters of East Murray Creek that returned 47 ppb Au and a second to the west in Murray Creek that returned 15 ppb Au.

In 2004 Rolland Menard of Midland Recording Services Ltd staked claims in the Murray Creek area covering the aforementioned anomalous silt samples. In 2006 Strongbow optioned the Murray Creek Property and staked a large number of contiguous adjoining claims.

In 2006 Strongbow completed a reconnaissance-scale grassroots exploration program over much of the Spences Bridge Group of rocks including within the Property area. Work included prospecting, mapping, silt sampling, and soil geochemistry.

In 2007 Strongbow completed detailed grid soil sampling, soil trench sampling, prospecting, and airborne geophysical surveys over the west-central portion of the Property. Airborne surveys included magnetics and radiometrics.

The original claims were allowed to lapse and in 2018 Westhaven staked the current claims comprising the Skoonka North Property. Later in the same year Westhaven completed an airborne magnetics and radiometrics survey (695 km) over the entire Property.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The SBG Properties are situated in the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Monger et al., 1982) which is characterized by allochthonous Mesozoic volcanic arcs. The Intermontane tectonic belt is a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief with mainly sub-greenschist metamorphic grade rocks exposed across its entire width.

In terms of economic importance, metallogeny of the Intermontane Belt is dominated by porphyry-style copper-molybdenum deposits and by orogenic-type gold mineralization (e.g. Cariboo district). In the vicinity of Prospect Valley, two major deposits are hosted by the Triassic-Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith: the globally significant Highland Valley copper mine with current proven and probable reserves of 484,000,000 tonnes @ 0.31% Cu (Teck,

2019) and the Craigmont VMS mine (past production 402,704,469 kg copper; BC MINFILE database) near Merritt which currently produces magnetite for industrial process uses.

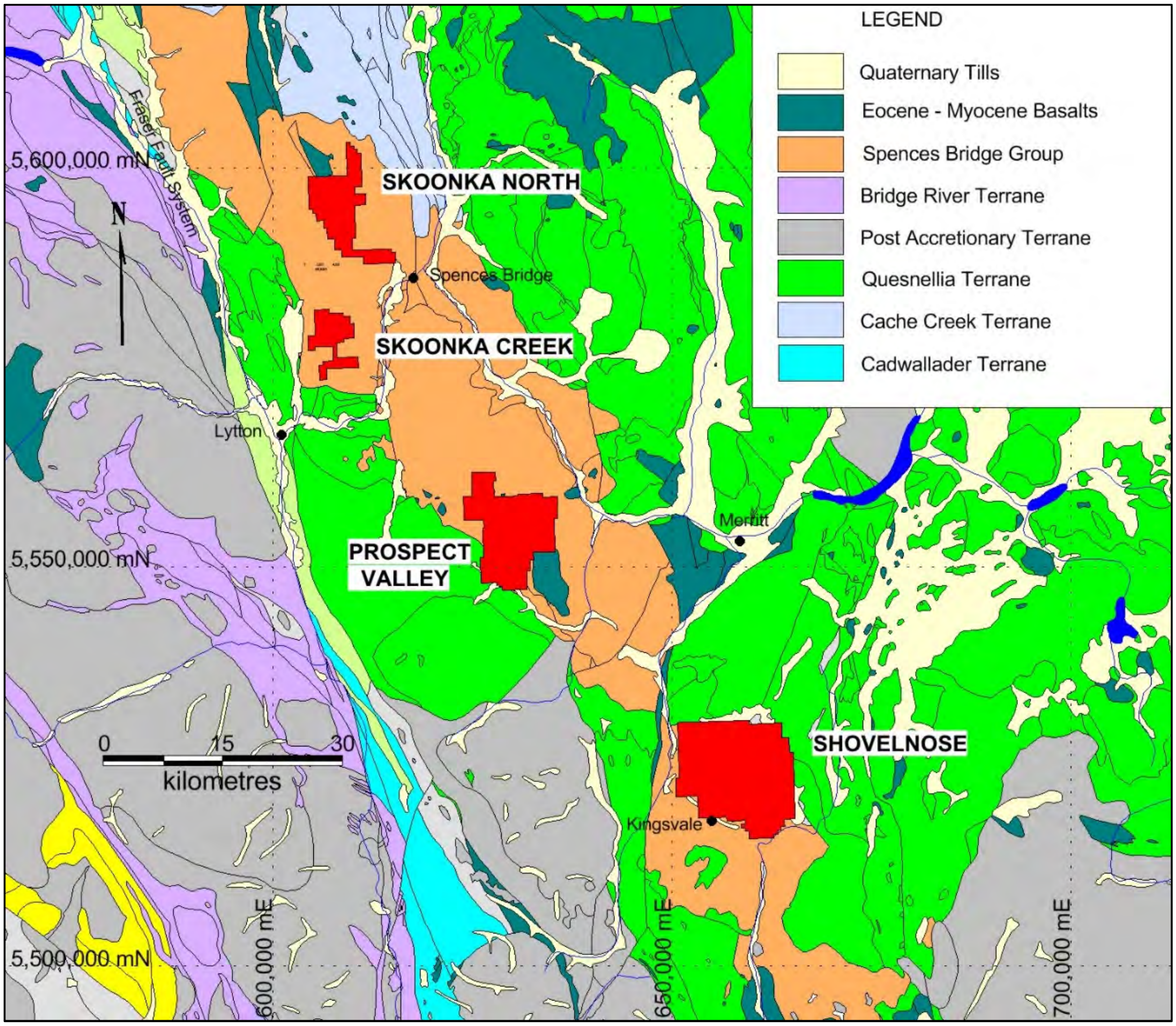


Figure 13: Geological Terrane Map (after Diakow, et al, 2017)

Post-accretion epithermal styles of gold (e.g. the past producing Blackdome Mine) some 160 km northwest of Prospect Valley (Taylor, 2007) are sparsely distributed throughout the Intermontane belt.

The Properties are underlain predominately by the Spences Bridge Group, a mid-Cretaceous subaerial volcanic succession (Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989: Diakow and Barrios, 2008) that overlaps several terranes within the Intermontane Belt (Thorkelson and Smith, 1989). The Spences Bridge Group, located east of the Fraser Fault System, forms a 215 km north-northwest trending belt (400 km^2) extending from 50°46'N near the northern settlement of Pavilion to almost 49°N south of Princeton, BC (Figure 13).

The Spences Bridge Group consists of two principal lithostratigraphic units based on work by Thorkelson and Rouse (1989) as illustrated on Figure 14. The Pimainus Formation comprising the lower unit is 2.5 km thick and consists of basaltic to rhyolitic lavas intercalated with pyroclastic rocks consisting of welded and non-welded ignimbrite, tuff, lahar, conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, and coal. The Spius Formation, formerly called the Kingsvale Group by early government geologists (Rice, 1947, Duffell and McTaggart, 1952, and others prior to Thorkelson, 1985) forming the upper unit is 1 km thick and consists mostly of amygdaloidal andesite and basalt with some scoria and minor pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks (Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989; Thorkelson and Smith, 1989). Both volcanic units were subaerially deposited, concurrent with folding and faulting, and share a contact that varies from gradational to unconformable, and is locally faulted. Thorkelson and Smith (1989) identified the Spius Formation to be slightly more alkaline than the Pimainus Formation and characterized by higher levels of high-field-strength elements.

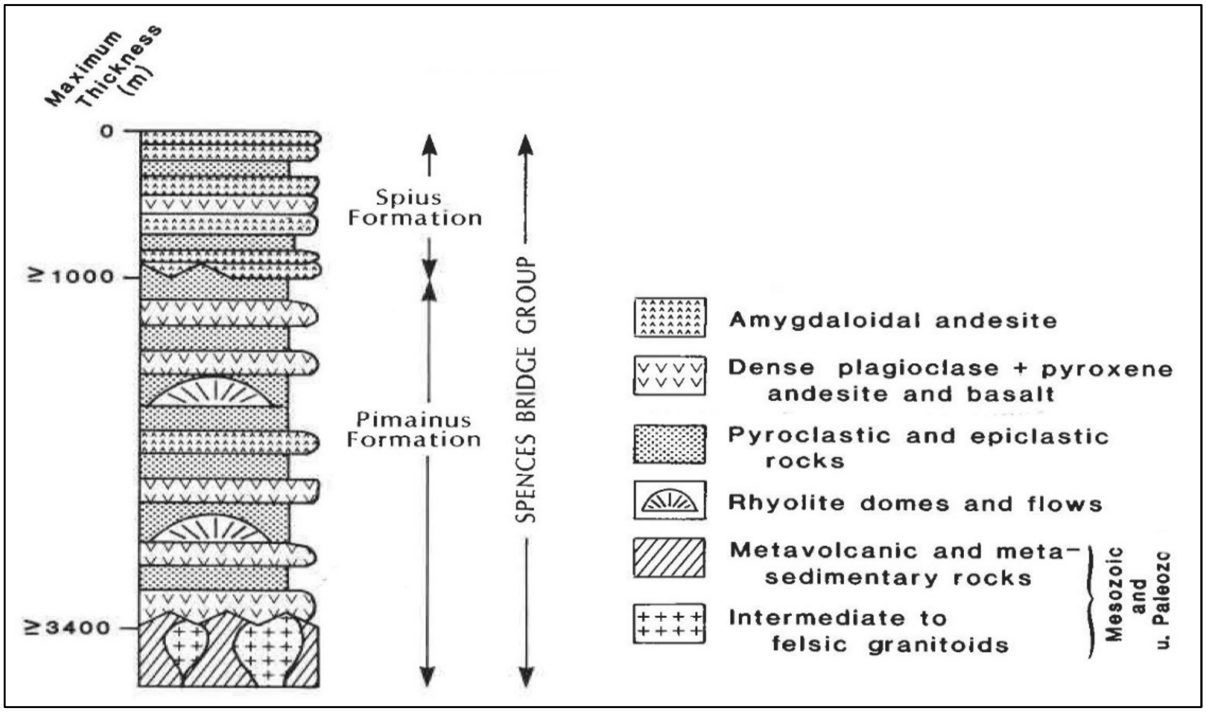


Figure 14: Stratigraphic Column of the Spences Bridge Group (Thorkelson, 1988)

The work of Devlin (1981) and Monger (1982, 1985) indicated that near the town of Spences Bridge deposition of the Spius Formation was preceded by a period of faulting and folding. Near Shovelnose, however, angular relations did not develop, as indicated by exposures roughly 5 km east of Kingsvale, where the lowest flow of the amygdaloidal andesite unit rests conformably on Pimainus Formation felsic tuffs and sandstones. Stratigraphic relations are gradational about 4 km southeast of the Spius Creek - Prospect Creek confluence near Prospect Valley.

Rocks of the Spences Bridge Group are believed to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins. Thorkelson and Smith (1989) suggest the difference in volcanic rock lithologies from the Pimainus to the Spius Formation reflect a transition from stratovolcano to shield morphology. Age dating of the Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks using Rb-Sr (whole rock?), U-Pb on zircon, K-Ar on hornblende and biotite, and paleobotany (fossil leaves) and palynology indicates the volcanic rocks to be late Albian (ranging from 96.8 - 104.5 million years old ("Ma"); Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989; Thorkelson and Smith, 1989).

The Spences Bridge Group and equivalent strata unconformably overlie several rock units of the Quesnel, Cache Creek, and Stikine terranes. On Quesnellia, southeast of Spences Bridge, the Cretaceous succession overlies volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and plutonic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Guichon batholith, the lower Mesozoic Mount Lytton Plutonic Complex, and other felsic to intermediate intrusions (Monger, 1985; Preto, 1979). North of Spences Bridge, basement rocks are comprised of sedimentary and volcanic formations of the Pennsylvanian to Lower Jurassic Cache Creek Group (Monger, 1985; Duffel and McTaggart, 1952). Nowhere is the Spences Bridge Group conformable with older rocks. Near Gillis Lake, a few km west of Kingsvale, "basement" rocks comprise the Nicola Group and at least two medium-grained plutonic phases. The oldest rocks are andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic facies of the Nicola Group, typically metamorphosed to lower greenschist grade, with incipient foliation. They occur as roof pendants in dominantly plutonic rock. Grey granodiorite to diorite, the first granitoid to intrude the Nicola Group, is commonly agmatitic with dark xenoliths. Intruding both units is pink granite, commonly mylonitized, with fabric that apparently parallels its intrusive contacts. Preto (1979) reported a 203 ± 5 Ma K- Ar date from a pink granite clast in Pimainus conglomerate and 203 ± 5 and 200 ± 5 Ma K- Ar mica dates from the Allison Lake pluton, from localities north of Princeton. If those granitoids and the pink granite are correlated, then all rocks on which the Spences Bridge Group was deposited are Early Jurassic and older.

Four localities near Kingsvale, located immediately southwest of Shovelnose, attest to moderate topographic relief of basement rocks at the time of Spences Bridge Group deposition, as suggested by Rice (1947) and Drysdale (1914). Nine km east-northeast of Kingsvale a paleotopographic high is evident where the two lowest strata of Pimainus Formation pinch out against plutonic basement rocks. Five km south-southwest of Kingsvale, on the western slopes of Shovelnose Mountain, two inliers of granite are exposed within Pimainus Formation rhyolite and andesite (Rice 1947; Thorkelson 1986). Rice also mapped a small granitoid inlier, 10 km north of Kingsvale, west of the Coldwater River.

Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks are locally overlain by Eocene-aged volcanic and sedimentary units of the Princeton and Kamloops Groups (Monger and McMillan, 1989; Diakow and Barrios, 2008) and Miocene-aged Chilcotin Group basalts. These younger units consist of basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, with minor tuffs and clastic sediments.

Locally thick deposits of Pleistocene as well as recent glacial till and alluvium are prevalent in all of the major creeks and river valleys. Much of the region was overridden during the last Pleistocene glaciation by ice moving southeastwards, but more directly southwards across the Prospect Valley area (Nicoamen Plateau; Ryder, 1975).

7.2 Property Geology

1) **Shovelnose**; The geology of the Shovelnose Property (Figure 15) is taken from property-scale mapping by Strongbow geologists (Leatherman, 2007; Cooley, 2008), regional observations from mapping by Diakow and Barrios (2008), and subsequent mapping by Westhaven geologists L. John Peters, Peter Fischl (2012-2017), and Marty Henning (2019). Where mapped, the Property is underlain by late Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and equivalent-aged intrusive rocks and early-late Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks of the Pimainus Formation, unconformably overlain by resistive mafic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Princeton group exposed to the northeast. A series of small potassium feldspar phyric syenite bodies and mafic dykes intrude into and cross-cut the volcanic stratigraphy. Outcrops are generally small and most abundant on topographic highs.

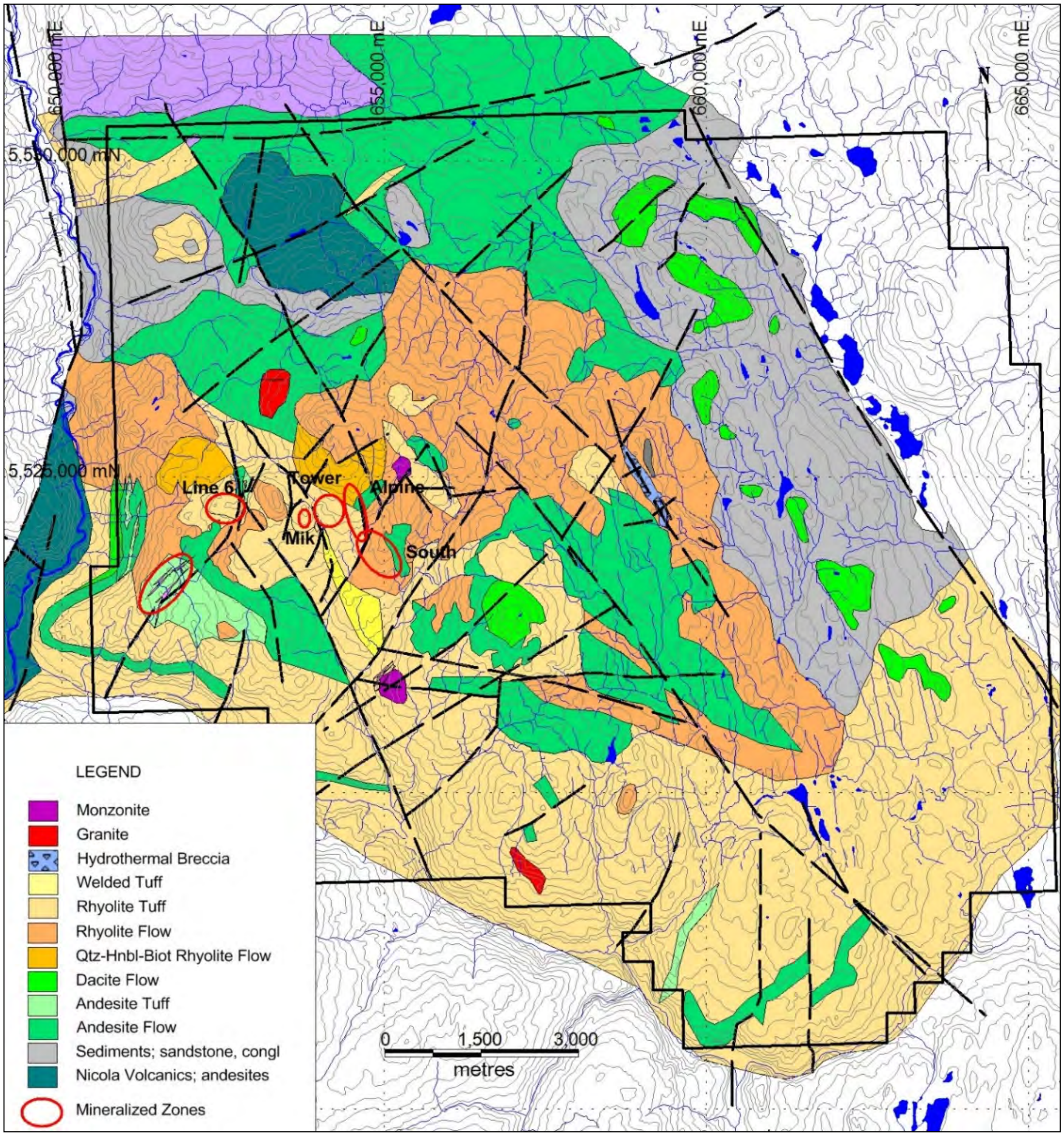


Figure 15: Shovelnose Property Geology and Gold Mineralized Zones (Henning et al, 2019)

<u>Nicola Group</u>: The oldest rocks on the Property are represented by limited occurrences of strongly altered and deformed intermediate volcanic rocks and weathered granite mapped in the eastern and northern portion of the Property. Both units have been proposed as part of the lower Triassic Nicola Group, which has been confirmed by U-Pb dating at 224.6 ± 0.9 Ma and 224.5 ± 0.3 Ma (Diakow and Barrios, 2008). These rocks typically occur on the eastern sides of northeast-trending faults, implying that these faults have primarily a west-side down normal sense of displacement and the older Nicola rocks have been exposed in the up-thrown sides. Monzonite has only been observed in the south part of the Property as a unit composed

primarily of potassium-feldspar and plagioclase, with minor hornblende and biotite locally altered to chlorite. Although this unit is cut by syenite dykes, its age relative to the volcanic rocks and granitic intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group is uncertain. Recent mapping by the government suggests the age of this intrusion is Cretaceous (Diakow & Barrios, 2008).

Princeton Group: *Basalt Flows*; On the eastern margin of the Property, several small, round-topped hills host the erosional remnants of fine-grained weakly amygdaloidal and weakly porphyritic basalt. Mapping by Diakow and Barrios has defined this unit as correlative to the Princeton Group volcanic rocks. The base of this unit can be observed as an outlier on the northern portion of this Property, which overlies a fine charred regolith layer with striated wood fragments.

Spences Bridge Group: Unconformably overlying the Nicola Group rocks is the Spences Bridge Group, consisting of locally carbonate altered andesitic flows and flow top breccias, with intervening volcanoclastic debris flows and rhyolite flows of the Pimainus Formation. Andesite flows are typically massive, grey-green, plagioclase porphyritic flows. Andesite tuff is generally plagioclase porphyritic and poorly sorted, ranging from ash through ash-lapilli and ash-block tuff clast sizes. A minor component of these tuffaceous rocks appears to be epiclastic in nature. Alteration facies include pervasive chlorite, propylitic, hematitic and pervasive silicification alteration. Carbonate is abundant, particularly near the margins of cross-cutting andesite dykes. These rocks are offset by north-northeast trending normal faults and are locally cut by northeast-trending syenite dykes in the southwest part of the Property.

Felsic Volcanoclastic Rocks and Flows; Felsic flows occupy topographic highs on Shovelnose Mountain, often flowing down slopes into gullies and other depressions in the paleo-topography. The oldest felsic flow is a hornblende biotite quartz eye rhyolite that occurs along the lower slopes on the southwest side of Shovelnose Mountain, and on the northwest side of a smaller hill that occurs 2 km southwest of Shovelnose Mountain. This hornblende and biotite-bearing unit is locally overlain by a fine-grained rhyolite with feldspar crystals that were observed at the peak of Shovelnose Mountain and also large areas to the east and west of the peak. These resistive peaks of yellowish-grey and reddish-grey to maroon siliceous rhyolite are ubiquitously flow-banded, aphanitic to porphyritic, fine- to medium-grained, contain clear quartz eyes, and are composed of 10% subhedral feldspar phenocrysts, 1 to 2% subhedral hornblende crystals, and occasional biotite. Locally, the rhyolite is coarser-grained and contains more phenocrysts. Flow banding is highly variable with regards to azimuth and dip; however in areas with columnar jointing, the flow banding is more consistently sub-horizontal. Flow breccias were also observed within the rhyolite flows. A third felsic unit that contains both potassium feldspar and plagioclase in an aphanitic maroon to grey green flow-banded matrix forms a topographic high approximately 4 km east-southeast of Shovelnose Mountain. This maroon-matrix unit is tentatively identified as dacitic and is very similar to rocks encountered along the western edge of the Property, in topographic lows along the valley occupied by the Coldwater River and on the east side of the Brookmere road. Its age relative to the two rhyolite flows mentioned above is uncertain. Diakow and Barrios (2008) mapped this unit as part of the youngest rhyolite flow unit.

A conspicuous upper unit of crystal lithic rhyolite tuffs overlies and is often interbedded with rhyolite flows. These rocks generally exhibit a crudely developed planar subhorizontal fabric interpreted to have formed from compaction and flow while the rocks were still hot, shortly after eruption and deposition. Many lithic clasts within this unit are flattened, representing fiamme formed by compacted pumice fragments. Clasts range from rhyolitic near surface to heterolithic and andesitic with depth and rarely exceed pebble sizes. Crystal fragments in this unit consist of broken coarse-grained feldspars. The porosity of this unit acted as a permeable unit when in contact with epithermal mineralization and is the main host to the gold-bearing quartz veins in surface outcroppings at the Mik, Line 6, and Tower zones on the Shovelnose Property.

Syenitic and Mafic Dykes; Syenite dykes have been mapped on the Property as northeast-trending, bright orange to red units that can measure up to 100 to 200 m in width and contain up to 30% coarse-grained potassium feldspar. There appears to be a broad area of ankerite, calcite, silica and pyrite alteration associated with their occurrence. At the Brookmere showing the dykes are sub-parallel to the weakly mineralized quartz veins and to the faults, and crosscut Spences Bridge volcanoclastic rocks. At the south part of the Property, the dykes are emplaced along, and crosscut, the contact between an older monzonite intrusion and Princeton Group crystal siliceous lapilli tuff. Although the dykes appear to postdate both Spences Bridge and Princeton Group volcanoclastic rocks, it is uncertain if there is one or two generations of syenite dykes. Mafic dykes are typically dark greenish-brown, aphanitic and moderately- to strongly-magnetic, with occasional anhedral black mafic phenocrysts (<1 mm). The dykes crosscut the Princeton Group rhyolite flow and tuffaceous lithologies suggesting a subsequent volcanic event.

Faults; Recent mapping has outlined generally northeast trending, west-side down normal faults that offset the underlying Nicola Group and Spences Bridge Group rocks. Less abundant northwest-trending structures have also been mapped. These northwest trending faults, most notably in the South Zone, appear to vertically offset lithologies. In the northwest part of the Property where only limited mapping has been conducted, several east-northeast parallel faults have been observed to cut Nicola Group and Spences Bridge rocks. However, it is uncertain if these faults offset the Princeton Group rocks as well and how they relate to the northeast and northwest trending earlier faults.

Local Geology; A circular feature, identified through magnetics (see Section 9.1.2), encompasses all of the gold mineralized zones known to date and is interpreted as a possible collapsed caldera feature. Certain characteristics of the lithologies vary from similar lithologies outside of the caldera zone. Near surface rhyolite tuffs within the caldera occur in thick beds to 50 m depth and often contain siliceous fragments. Welded tuffs have been found to occur only in the caldera area. Rhyolite flows within the caldera area are often composed of quartz-hornblende-biotite with higher specific gravity than rhyolite flows found outside. Three granite-monzonite intrusive bodies occur at the boundary of the caldera feature, generally near the juncture of the caldera periphery and intersecting structural features.

2) **Prospect Valley**; The following description of the Prospect Valley geology is adapted from the 2007 mapping by Spire (Thomson, 2008).

Spences Bridge Group: Detailed geologic mapping by Spire in 2007 confirmed that the Spences Bridge Group is exposed throughout the majority of the Prospect Valley claim area. The majority of the Prospect Valley Property is underlain by Spences Bridge Group Spius Creek Formation that is dominated by andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccia. The dominant rock types mapped throughout the Prospect Valley Property include mafic-phyric basalt, aphyric basalt, mafic-phyric amygdaloidal basalt, and mafic-phyric andesite. In general, these mafic volcanic rocks are fine-grained, vary in color from dark brown, dark green, black, and maroon, and contain moderate amounts of amygdules. Mafic minerals dominated by olivine and pyroxene make up 3% to 10% of the basalt and andesite flow rocks (by volume) and are typically altered to hematite, hydro-biotite, and chlorite. Bright to dark green chert inclusions are locally abundant in basalt. The groundmass of the volcanic rocks varies from aphanitic to very fine-grained (trachytic). Amygdules and breccia matrix material commonly consist of zeolite minerals, calcite, and opaque white to translucent light blue-grey and/or clear-banded chalcedony (agate).

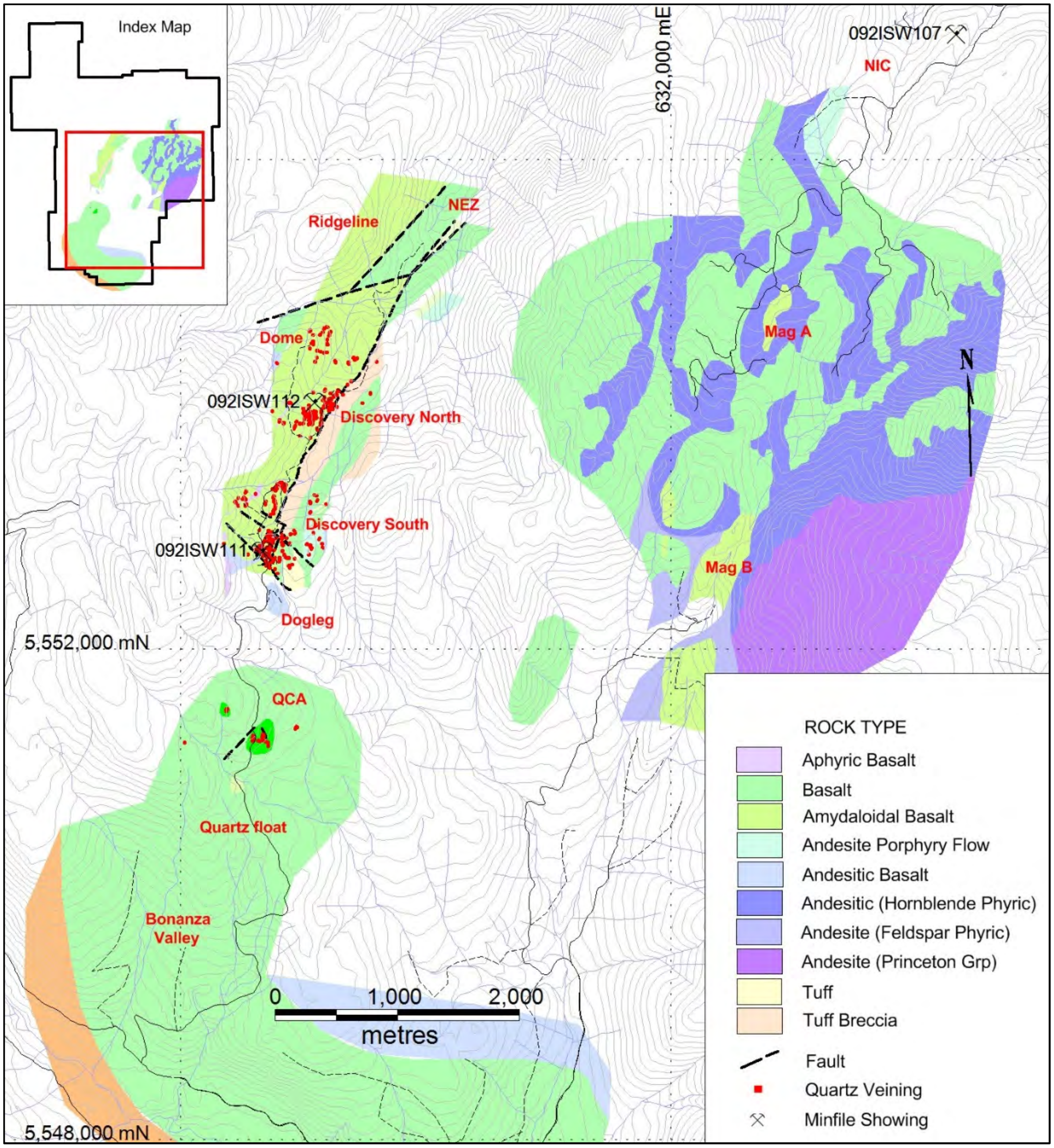


Figure 16: Prospect Valley Property Geology and Gold Targets (after Thompson, Fischl, et al)

The Spences Bridge Group Pimainus Formation forms a narrow northwest trending segment on the southern extent of the property. Typically, these volcanic rocks comprise a thick accumulation of subaerial intermediate to felsic volcanoclastics and porphyritic flows that show great variations in lithology and/or texture over very short distances. Locally intercalated with these volcanic rocks are minor amounts of water lain tuffs, sandstones and tuffaceous conglomerates. The pyroclastic rocks form the most widespread sequence and consist of varicoloured (tan to rusty-orange, white, grey, brown, maroon, mauve, purple) lapilli tuffs, fine to coarse ash tuffs and explosion breccias/ agglomerates.

Fossilized non-marine plant stems, twigs and leaves are common in these rocks. The feldspar porphyry flows, which are exposed along a short segment of the Central Spur road (south-central part of the property), are very fine-grained maroon to dark brown rocks containing up to 10% plagioclase by volume.

The majority of work completed on the Prospect Valley Property focused on the North and South Discovery zones following the Early Fault Zone (EFZ) gold mineralization (Figure 16). The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit forms a continuous southwest-striking body that is not exposed on surface but has been intersected by drilling for a minimum linear length of 1.7 km. The surface trace projection of the EFZ closely parallels a drainage corridor throughout the South Discovery zone. The true width of the main EFZ body ranges from 1 to 12 m with moderate dips to the west ranging from 30° to 45°. Other strands of this fault zone occur along different orientations (with dips of up to 67° to the west) that are interpreted to join the main zone at depth. The sense of movement along the EFZ is difficult to assess since no well-defined marker beds may be traced from the hanging wall to the footwall across the main fault zone. The EFZ separates two distinctly different volcanic rock sequences with generally oxidized, nonmagnetic amygdaloidal-rich basalts and lesser andesites in the hanging wall and moderately magnetic basalt and tuff breccia with some intercalations of argillite and volcanoclastic rocks (tuff and lapilli tuff) in the footwall. Rocks that make up the EFZ have characteristics of fault and hydrothermal breccias.

The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit cuts multiple rock types within the Spences Bridge Group including mafic-phyric basalt, amygdaloidal basalt, intraformational breccia, tuff breccia, and argillite/chert. This unit is typically clast-rich and characterized by homogeneous angular to subangular volcanic clasts less than 12.5 centimetres (cm) in diameter (average 0.3 cm to 1 cm diameter). In the shallow portions of the hydrothermal system, the breccia matrix is dominated by quartz, hematite and pyrite whereas hematite, pyrite, calcite, chlorite, and/or zeolite are abundant in the deeper portions of the hydrothermal system.

Rocks located in the footwall of the EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit outcrop in the eastern fault block and consist mostly of dark green to black to brown tuff breccia, basalt, and mafic-phyric basalt. In outcrop, the basaltic rocks dominate the immediate footwall south of 5552890m N with tuff breccia occurring to the north. Local intercalations up to 12 m thick of lithic tuff and crystal tuff are exposed in the footwall basalts. Drilling in the footwall basaltic rocks also cut intercalations of black carbonaceous argillite, tuff sandstone, vitric tuff, black chert/argillite, argillite/sandstone, and rare coal seams. The volcanic flow units in the footwall are almost always highly magnetic (in sharp contrast to the non-magnetic to slightly magnetic hanging wall rocks to the west). The footwall rocks exhibit a gentle westerly regional dip (up to 6°).

Volcanic rocks in the hanging wall of the EFZ are dominated by nonmagnetic mafic-phyric amygdaloidal basalt with lesser intercalations of nonmagnetic aphyric basalt in the South Discovery zone, and with moderately magnetic mafic-phyric basalt and intraformational breccia in the North Discovery zone. Intraformational breccia up to 20 m in true thickness is locally present within the hanging wall contacts between hanging wall rock units are often conformable and gradational with varying sizes and amounts of amygdules near the flow bases and tops. The mafic-phyric basalt unit dominates in the lower part of the hanging wall volcanic rock sequence.

Faults; Four main fault systems have been identified in the North and South Discovery zones: 1) the southwest-striking Early Fault Zone (EFZ) described below; 2) southwest striking high-angled faults; 3) northwest and east trending transverse faults; and 4) late fault zones. High-angled faults have been identified sporadically throughout the hanging wall volcanic rocks, with northerly to northeasterly strikes and moderate (50° to 70°) dips to the northwest. Numerous intact planar walled quartz veins lie adjacent and parallel to the faults.

Transverse faults (T1 to T4) cut the volcanic rocks in the South Discovery zone with steep dips and fault traces that are almost perpendicular to the main southwest strike of the EFZ and the mapped set of southwest striking quartz veins. They locally contain abundant quartz-vein fragments within fault gouge; rare quartz veins strike subparallel to these faults indicating both pre- and post-mineralization activity. The transverse faults appear to confine the known gold mineralization in the South Discovery zone. Late faults cut all lithologies, including the late dykes.

The late fault zones are concentrated in the footwall rocks, with up to 4 separate splays of late faults identified on some cross-sections. Late faults range up to 11 m in true thickness, are sinuous and appear to have a listric character in the footwall rocks. Interpretations suggest that the relative offset associated with the late fault zones is minimal.

Rocks within the South and North Discovery zones can be separated into four packages distinguished relative to their position with respect to the EFZ: 1) early fault zone/hydrothermal breccia; 2) footwall rocks; 3) hanging wall rocks; and 4) late dyke rock that cuts both footwall and hanging wall rocks.

Dykes; Late andesite to basalt dykes are epigenetic to the EFZ and are typically both unaltered and unmineralized. The dykes typically intrude the footwall of the EFZ but also cut the EFZ. A major dyke (2-17 m thick), intersected in drilling over 1.6 km throughout the length of the Discovery zone, strikes northeast and dips to the west from 28° to 42° in the South Discovery zone, and from 40° to 45° in the North Discovery zone. Narrow dykes < 2 m wide occur adjacent to the main late dyke zone.

Alteration; Multiple alteration assemblages are spatially associated with quartz veining at the EFZ and include (from proximal to distal locations relative to the EFZ): pervasive silicification and silica breccia, sericitic/argillic, potassic, propylitic, hematite, and zeolite+calcite. In addition, the dominant vein mineralogy appears to be vertically zoned which may be correlated with the gold mineralization.

Hydrothermal alteration in the South and North Discovery zones is focused along the EFZ and in the overlying hanging wall rocks and exhibits lateral and vertical zoning relationships. Alteration is most intense in the immediate hanging wall rocks relative to the EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit and generally decreases in intensity away from the contact. Microcrystalline quartz veins, siliceous breccias, and microcrystalline K-feldspar are typically more abundant adjacent to or within the EFZ, and decrease in abundance laterally away from the EFZ. Pervasive microcrystalline beige-colored K-feldspar generally occurs as either narrow alteration haloes to individual microcrystalline quartz veins or as intense wallrock flooding at lithological contacts or adjacent to zones containing higher quartz vein densities.

This microcrystalline K-feldspar alteration is usually associated with disseminated to very fine-grained pyrite that makes up to 7 percent of the rock by volume.

Argillic alteration, observed within the South Discovery zone between 5552730m N and 5552970m N and within the North Discovery zone between 5553830m N and 5554050m N, was found 70 to 140 m west of the hanging wall contact of the EFZ, spatially associated with sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz veins in basalts and amygdaloidal basalts. Argillic alteration occurred as white clays, with disseminated pyrite and sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz.

Propylitic alteration was pervasive in the footwall of the EFZ consisting of pervasive chlorite alteration of mafic-phyric basalt and tuff breccia units. Veins and veinlets in the propylitic zone consist mostly of calcite + chlorite ± pyrite. Fractures are typically lined with chlorite and lesser calcite.

Hematite-rich alteration dominates in the hanging wall rocks within and distal to the EFZ occurring in the matrix and as wispy veins and veinlets less than 1 cm wide that mostly occur in mafic-phyric basalt. Hematite-rich amygdaloidal basalt distal to the EFZ can locally be associated with fine silicification and disseminated pyrite with some calcite ± zeolite veinlets.

Amygdule mineral fillings are usually laterally zoned relative to the EFZ. Proximal to the EFZ, the amygdules are replaced by druzy quartz, pyrite, and locally iron-oxide (after pyrite). At moderate distances away from the EFZ, the amygdules are replaced by calcite with lesser quartz ± chlorite ± pyrite. At distal locations from the EFZ, amygdules are typically replaced by zeolite + calcite ± chlorite ± montmorillonite. ± celadonite. The amygdules can be filled with more than one alteration mineral and may exhibit zoning from the core to the rim.

Clay minerals observed road outcroppings at the QCA zone, located to the south of the South Discovery zone include halloysite, kaolinite, montmorillonite and smectite. Feldspars in the porphyry flows were reportedly variable replaced by adularia and/or sericite and possibly illite. Adularia was also observed in a thin-section study of quartz float material from the same area.

<u>Princeton and Kamloops Groups:</u> In the central and north-central regions of the claims, the Spences Bridge Group volcanics are occasionally covered by Eocene (?) mafic to felsic volcanics of the Princeton and Kamloops Groups. These undifferentiated volcanics consist of basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, with minor tuffs and sediments. Several bodies of andesite porphyry intrusive rock with rare quartz eyes due south of Mimenuh Mountain were previously identified by Monger and McMillan (1989) as part of the Eocene Kamloops Group. One other andesite porphyry body (sill?) of unknown affiliation outcrops in the east-central part of the South Discovery zone.

The basal contact of the Spences Bridge Group with older Triassic-Jurassic dioritic intrusions is projected to straddle the southwestern property boundary but is covered by extensive overburden.

3) **Skoonka Creek**; The geology of the Skoonka Creek Property is taken from mapping by Strongbow geologists F. Chang, J. Walsh, and D. Gale in 2006-2007, R. Campbell in 2014, and subsequent 2017 mapping by Westhaven geologist Peter Fischl (Figure 17).

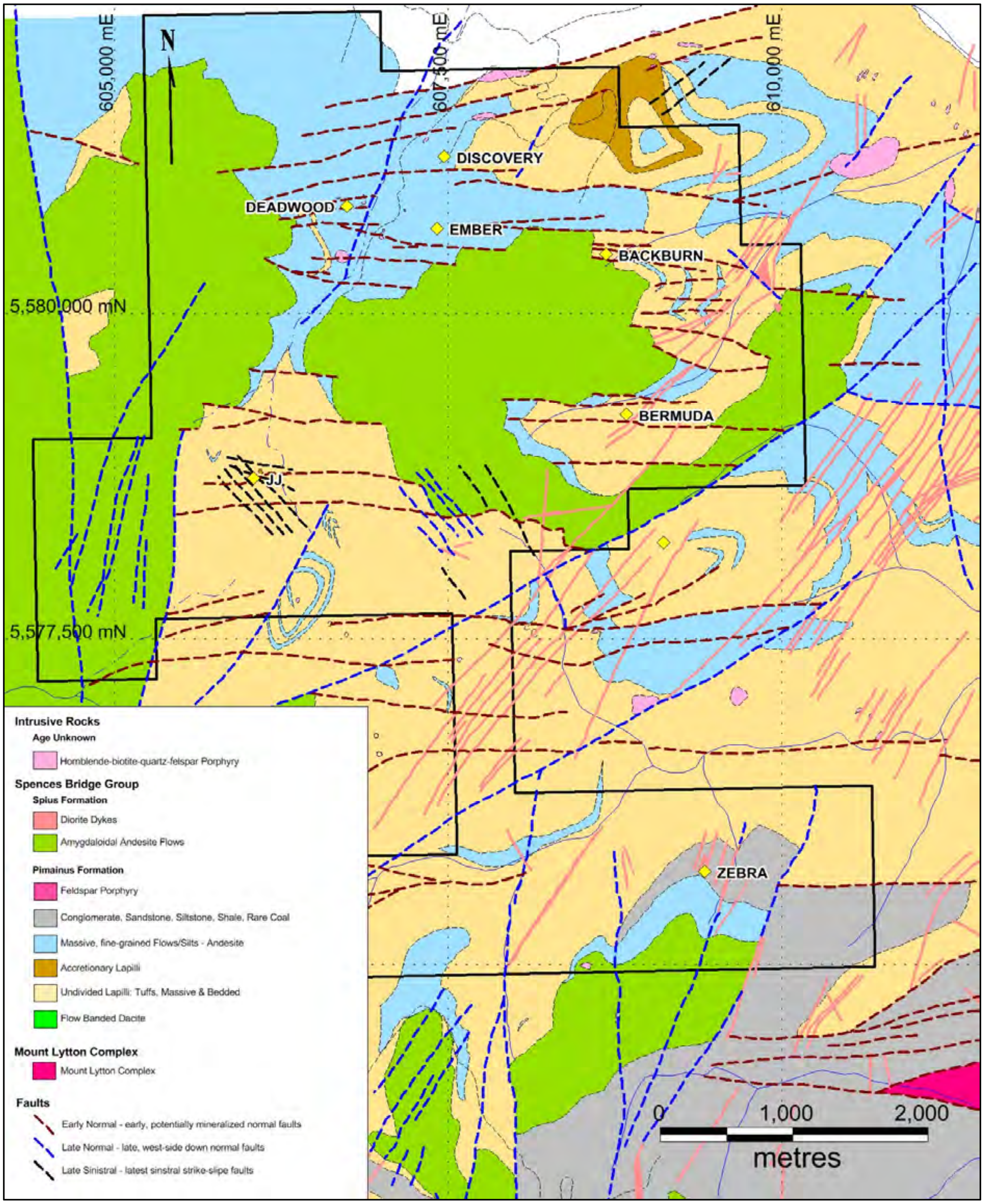


Figure 17: Skoonka Creek Property Geology (after Chang, F. et al, 2007)

Spences Bridge Group: The Skoonka Creek Property is underlain mainly by Spences Bridge Group rocks. In the southern part of the Property a 500 m thick exposure is evident in two deeply eroded tributaries that drain southward into the Thompson River. The base of the outcropping consists of Mount Lytton Complex rocks that occur as layered units likely representing volcanoclastic rocks, intruded and metamorphosed by at least one granitic intrusion (Cooley, 2006). This unit is unconformably overlain by basal Pimainus Formation rocks consisting of mainly subangular to well-rounded cobbles and boulders of epidotized metavolcanics that likely represent eroded clasts of Mount Lytton Complex rocks (Cooley, 2006). The thickness of the conglomerate is variable and the unit is likely absent in many places.

Above the basal conglomerate, the remainder of the Pimainus Formation rocks consists of mainly pyroclastic-dominated volcanic rocks with minor sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and rare coal. The predominant rock type in these pyroclastic units is a poorly sorted, weakly to non-bedded monomictic lapilli-ash tuff. Clasts are generally sub-rounded to well-rounded and range in size from lapilli to boulder. Also present within the Pimainus Formation are well stratified and sorted fragmental units with grain sizes that range from medium-grained to lapilli-size to cobble and boulder-dominated layers. Grading in bedded units is generally normal (coarsening upwards), although in most outcrops grading is not consistent. These units are interpreted to be air fall deposits. Andesite flows, previously mapped as fine-grained crystal tuff (Cooley, 2006), make up approximately 25% of this section and may contain up to 50% amygdules, which are commonly filled with quartz, epidote or calcite.

Near the top of the Pimainus Formation lies a sequence of generally metre-thick sandstone, interbedded with decimetre-thick shale layers. Above this sedimentary sequence is a variably thick layer of coarse-grained lithic fragments that resembles the polymictic volcanoclastic to epiclastic unit. This unit is dominant and well exposed in the southeast part of the property where it is in contact with the Mount Lytton complex and may represent reworked Pimainus tuffs that were deposited in some low-lying areas prior to eruption of Spius Formation flows (Cooley, 2006). Andesite dykes, thought to represent feeders to Spius flows, cut this unit and indicate that this uppermost pyroclastic unit was unlithified when the dykes intruded.

The Spius Formation andesite flows that occur on the property have been subdivided into two main rock types: massive fine-grained flows and amygdaloidal flows. Massive flows occur as layered units with rarely visible flow tops and as thick featureless flow packages. They commonly occur at the base of amygdaloidal flows (Cooley, 2006). The massive flows are fine to medium-grained, dark greenish black or dark purple in colour, commonly with maroon streaks. The flows exhibit conchoidal fracture and contain up to 20% coarse-grained (<5mm), tabular to acicular plagioclase crystals. Mafic minerals comprise approximately 5% of the rock and are tentatively identified as pyroxene, which are commonly altered to a dark red unidentified mineral or to chlorite.

Amygdaloidal flows are generally fine-grained to aphanitic. Amygdules are commonly vesicular, filled with calcite, silica or zeolite, and less commonly epidote, with rare chlorite. Amygdule-rich layers often occur at the tops of thicker flow horizons and commonly exhibit flow top and flow bottom autolithic breccia (Cooley, 2006). These flows are more resistant to erosion than the underlying pyroclastic strata of the Pimainus Formation and commonly form a thin layer that caps most of the high ridges in the project area.

The uppermost flows of possible Spius affinity, which overly the amygdaloidal flows, are exposed in a 6 km long down-dropped normal fault block that lies along the northwest part of the Skoonka Creek project area. These flows are predominantly felsic, fine-grained flows with flow banding. Within the upper most portion of the Spius, the youngest flow is hornblende-phyric (Cooley, 2006).

Felsic Plugs: Felsic plugs are predominantly represented by hornblende-phyric plagioclase porphyry. The porphyry generally contains up to 70% white stubby to elongated laths of plagioclase and 1 to 10% hornblende crystals (Cooley, 2006). The felsic plugs have only been observed within Pimainus Formation or older units and may not occur within the overlying Spius Formation flows. These plugs are not altered, they are interpreted to intrude along normal faults in the project area, and are spatially associated with nearby alteration zones characterised by strong silicification and disseminated pyrite in host rocks (Cooley, 2006). The adjacent alteration is most likely caused by an earlier alteration event, along a structure that controlled subsequent porphyry emplacement.

Dykes and sills: Diorite dykes typically intrude all units within the Spences Bridge Group, particularly the underlying Pimainus Formation but rarely the uppermost amygdaloidal flows of the Spius Formation. They are a common feature on the eastern half of the property where they intrude along and parallel to older normal fault zones. The dykes have also been displaced by later faulting. These dykes typically dip steeply to the west and have a north to northeast strike. Proper identification of these diorite dykes on the outcrop scale can be extremely challenging. These dykes contain amygdules that confuse them with amygdaloidal flows in smaller outcrops. In addition, where feldspar crystals are present, these dykes can easily be misinterpreted as an amygdaloidal crystal tuff. Where these dykes occur as fine-medium grained, massive bodies they become difficult to distinguish from massive flows.

Faults: Structural geology of the Skoonka Creek property is characterised by kilometre-scale blocks of uniformly-dipping (~30°) pyroclastic rocks and overlying flows that define distinctive dip domains with abrupt boundaries (Cooley, 2006). The dip domain boundaries are commonly marked by abrupt changes in rock type, which implies the presence of faults. These faults strike east-west to northeast-southwest. Drastically different dip directions across these faults suggest independent rotations within individual blocks, all within a broad zone affected by normal faulting (Cooley, 2006). In contrast to the domains of uniformly-dipping strata, most ridge crests, and the 6 km long section along the northwest edge of the project area, are underlain by horizontally-bedded flows that do not show evidence of rotation (Cooley, 2006). These horizontally-bedded flows that belong to the upper part of the Spius Formation are interpreted to have been deposited after much of the normal faulting had occurred. The area is cut by linear, north to northeast-trending features that transect dip domain boundaries and displaces the horizontally-bedded flows. These late normal faults consistently show a west-side down sense of displacement, with no apparent strike-slip movement and are interpreted to be late normal faults that cut the earlier structures and younger units (Cooley, 2006). The youngest faults observed on the property strike northwest-southeast and typically display a sinistral sense of displacement on the order of metres to tens of metres and are observed to offset geologic contacts, including diorite dykes (Cooley, 2006). These sinistral faults have en-echelon calcite and zeolite veins associated with them.

4) **Skoonka North**; The geology of the Skoonka North property is taken from prospecting and mapping by Strongbow geologists F. Chang, F. Mitchell, and D. Gale in 2006-2007 (Figure 18).

<u>Spences Bridge Group</u>: The Property is wholly underlain by the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. Property-scale geology can be divided into two unique layered domains, a coherent flow-dominated stratigraphy to the west and an andesite tuff dominated stratigraphy to the east and south. These domains may represent different facies of the volcanic units or stratigraphic levels due to differential erosion and exhumation (Gale, 2006). Overprinting the stratified units on smaller scales are intrusive domains throughout the

Property including at least two suites of mafic dykes, and two areas of highly variable felsic intrusion compositions.

The westernmost lava flows range from aphanitic to coarsely porphyritic and likely represent compositions ranging from andesite to basalt. To the east, thinner lava flows are intercalated with andesitic tuffaceous units. Through both areas, these flows are most commonly amygdaloidal, rarely flow banded and sometimes autobrecciated. Phenocrysts found in these flows include dominantly tabular to fine felted plagioclase and lesser pyroxene. Amygdules can be up to fist sized with chlorite and quartz the most common amygdule-filling minerals present.

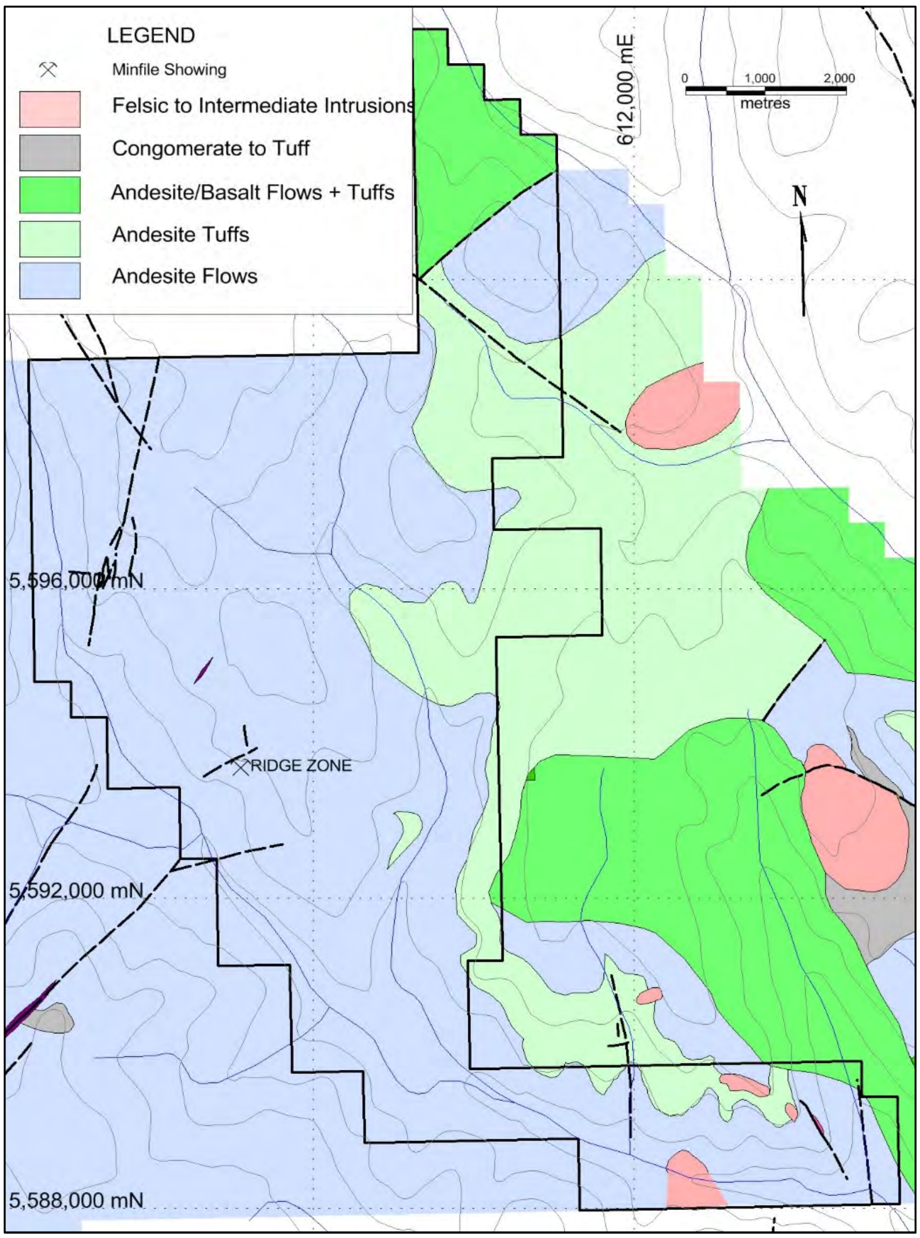


Figure 18: Skoonka North Property Geology (Chang et al, 2007)

Poorly sorted, monomictic ash, lapilli ash and block ash porphyritic andesite tuffs occur at intermediate to high elevations to the east of the Property. The dominant tuffaceous unit is a crystal tuff that is so phenocryst rich in places as to appear as an intrusive rock. Tuff units are rarely welded.

A highly variable sequence that includes well-rounded cobble conglomerate, grading down to fine sandstone, siltstone and rarely mudstone occurs to the east and west of the Property. Clasts are generally volcanic dominated, Pimainus in composition, with rare accessory quartz feldspar porphyry clasts. At one locality there is a striking abundance of quartz clasts within the conglomerate, in cases comprising up to 10% massive bull quartz. There are some pyritic clasts, and pyrite-rich matrix in places producing gossanous weathering at the surface.

Intrusions and dykes: There appear to be distinct regions or corridors hosting a variety of intrusive rocks which cross-cut local stratigraphy. These include mafic dykes and dyke swarms, quartz feldspar porphyries and rare, apparently highly alkaline, feldspar porphyry intrusions. There appear to be at least two, and possibly three, orientations of dykes present on the properties. The most obvious set is a series that follows a northeast structural trend starting in the central Property. This trend can be traced by topographic lineaments and discontinuously through scattered outcrop over 6 km. A second north-south trending series has been observed scattered throughout the Property, although these cannot be traced along obvious regional structures. A third east-west trending series is interpreted to exist on the Property. On outcrop scales the dykes occur as sub-meter to tens of meters wide exposures of aphanitic to felted texture mafic intrusions, which in some cases are strongly magnetic. Mafic dykes can show up in “swarms”, for example, an exposure of tuff in a road cut has up to 5 dykes ranging from 0.15 to 5 m in width over a 50 m exposure. Many of these dykes clearly are much younger than the Pimainus Formation host, suggesting they may be feeders to overlying Spius flows that have been eroded away. Others are closer in mineral assemblage to local andesite flows and thus are interpreted to be comagmatic. More felsic intrusions ranging from quartz-feldspar-biotite, to more alkaline K-feldspar intrusions occur to the east of the Property. Unlike their mafic counterparts, these intrusions tend to be localized and form either wide dykes or more equant intrusions.

Structure and bedding: Bedding measurements on the property are generally shallow, dipping less than 35º towards the south and east. Bedding measurements are slightly warped around a subhorizontal northwest-southeast axis, which could result either from natural variations in paleosurface slopes or alternatively weak northeasterly compression resulting in gentle folding (Stewart and Gale, 2006). Bedding is also observed to steepen (up to 56°), close to normal faults, where bedding appears to warp due to local drag folding. Several north-south and east-west structures are interpreted from fault, foliation and joint measurements throughout the Property. These features are also evident from topographic lineaments, suggesting they could be sympathetic to larger structures buried beneath some of these linear valleys.

There are numerous dykes and parallel, possibly neotectonic, faults mapped around the Property. While the presence of dykes suggest some of these north-south features are possibly Miocene or older, some topographic features (e.g. a small, open, fault-bounded canyon to the northwest) indicate faulting has occurred, or is continuing since the last glaciation. Additionally, in the field, a moderate south-dipping normal fault was traced over more than 2 km on the eastern side of the Property.

Alteration: Zeolite, quartz, carbonate, and epidote are the most common alteration minerals observed throughout the Property. Zeolites in their most common form are fracture, amygdule and vug fillings, as radiating white fibrous minerals. Quartz veining is ubiquitous, particularly where volcanic rocks are strongly amygdaloidal. Some of the quartz filled amygdules and fractures are chalcedonic. Based on regional mapping outside the Property, there appears to be a consistent background diagenetic or regional alteration silica overprint to the Pimainus Formation, which is not present in the Spius Formation. Carbonate alteration is nearly as abundant as silicification. Generally it appears to be a pervasive diffuse alteration although in some cases there are obvious radiating veinlets emanating from mafic dykes and plugs, particularly those that appear to be blind intrusions that did not breach their host to the surface. Coarse calcite crystals up to 10 cm wide have been observed in wide vugs in volcanic flows. Epidote is present most commonly as alteration of feldspars, with some radiating epidote cavity fill. Less abundant alteration minerals include hematite, chlorite, kaolinite and dickite. Locally pervasive hematite either selectively alters amphiboles or exists as a matrix replacement product. Chlorite alteration is in some cases intense enough to render the rock green, more often it is a minor component filling fractures or amygdules. The intensity and occurrence appears related to the relative permeability of a given rock (tuffs tend to alter green more readily). An occurrence of kaolinite and dickite was confirmed by PIMA analysis in an alteration halo of an alkaline K-feldspar porphyry dyke hosted in coherent basalt, although this alteration appears to be barren of mineralization. Additionally, there is patchy localized potassic alteration altering plagioclase to pink K-feldspar and patchy green to yellow propylitic alteration.

7.3 Mineralization

MinFile: British Columbia's Ministry of Energy and Mines' mineral inventory database (MINFILE) contains geological, location and economic information on industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits and occurrences in the province. Mineral occurrences situated within the Properties are listed on Table 3.

Property	Number	Name	Status
Shovelnose	092HNE308	Line 6	Showing
	092HNE309	Mik	Showing
Prospect Valley	092ISW107	NIC	Showing
	092ISW111	South Discovery	Prospect
	092ISW112	North Discovery	Developed Prospect
Skoonka Creek	092ISW104	JJ	Showing
	092ISW105	Discovery	Showing
	092ISW123	Zebra	Showing
	092ISW125	Bermuda	Showing
	092ISW126	Backburn Central	Showing
	092ISW127	Ember	Showing
	092ISW129	Deadwood	Showing
Skoonka North	092ISW122	Ridge Zone	Showing

Table 3: MinFile Occurrences on the Properties

[1)] **Shovelnose**; A number of new showings and a developed prospect has been delineated since Minfile has updated their database.

Exploration to date has delineated six gold-quartz vein zones situated within a 3.5 km area in the west central portion of the Property hosted by Pimainus Formation rocks to date; Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, Alpine, and South zones (Figure 19). All zones show characteristics typical of low sulphidation gold deposits. A newly discovered area (East zone) situated approximately 4 km east of the South zone exhibits classic hydrothermal breccia textures in outcropping rhyolite flows along a northwest trending structural corridor.

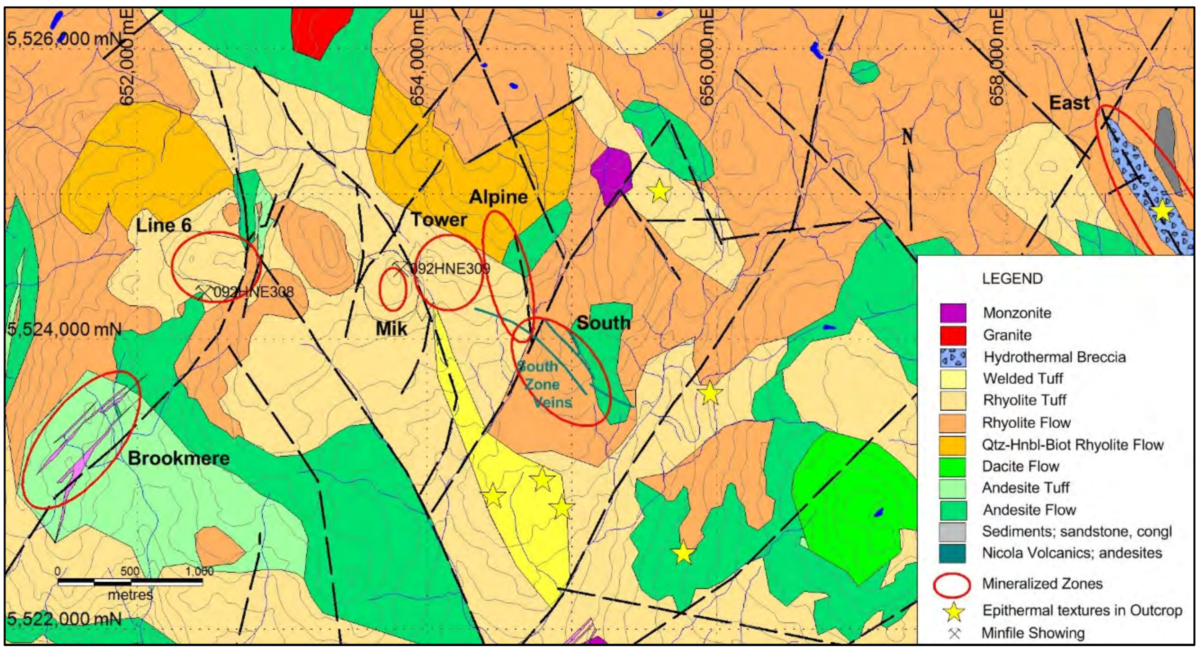


Figure 19: Shovelnose Mineralized Zones and Geology

The **South** zone; Drill testing of a northeast trending linear magnetic low in late 2017 intersected a gold-bearing quartz vein zone averaging 0.52 g/t Au over 85 m. This is considered a "blind discovery" since any surficial expression of the South Zone is obscured by 40 to 100 m of glacial till. The South zone was the focus of the 2018 and 2019 drill programs by Westhaven. The easternmost of the drill tested gold zones discovered to date, it is situated immediately south of the Alpine zone and may occur as an extension of the aforementioned. The South zone is underlain by mainly rhyolite crystal lithic tuffs at bedrock surface in the north and rhyolite flows to the south, both underlain by mafic and heterolithic tuffs to a basement of basalts and andesites.

Drilling of over 28,845 m since 2017 has defined three subparallel gold-bearing quartz vein zones hosted in a rhyolite dome up to 250 m thick. Vein 1 consists of a zone of sheeted quartz veining traced over a strike length of 1,000 m and a vertical range of 350 m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2 is situated 100-150 m to the northeast of Vein 1 and has been traced for 760 m over a vertical range of 260 m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2, located 50-100 m northeast of Vein 2, has been drill tested along a strike length of 170 m over a vertical range of 130 m.

Vertical zonation of certain mineralogical and textural indicators assisted in the vectoring to higher grade mineralization. Strongest gold mineralization occurs over a 200 m vertical range in a shallow paleo-horizon (1100-1300 m asl) of boiling that features colloform-crustiform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar.

Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident at the South zone. The first phase consists of a hydrothermal breccia healed by a dark silica-pyrite matrix. This is followed by brown-grey to black variably pyritic chalcedony, occurring in centimetre to metre scale veins that is quite common in Vein 2. This chalcedony is cut by pale grey cryptocrystalline commonly colloform-crustiform banded quartz +/- adularia +/- pyrite/marcasite +/- ginguro in centimetre to metre scale veins and breccia veins. This third phase carries significant gold mineralization. Examples of this include hole SN19-01 which intersected 39.3 g/t gold over 12.66 m in Vein 1 and hole SN19-10, which intersected 5.13 g/t gold over 52.1 m in Vein 2.

Gold bearing quartz veins generally contain little sulphides, often with only trace visible sulphides or electrum (a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver with trace amounts of copper and other metals) in high gold-grading samples, but often also contain dark sulphide-rich "ginguro" bands which correlate with exceptionally high grades. The ginguro bands are interlayered with fine crustiform layered quartz-adularia. In veins with low sulphide but high gold grades, the electrum occurs in bands transitioning from microcrystalline to prismatic crystals (both quartz and adularia). In these veins the electrum is associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena as well as sulphosalts and tellurides.

Pathfinder elements, those elements associated with gold and silver mineralization, include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite) selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

The **Tower** zone, located approximately 1,200 m south of the cell/radio tower on the summit of Shovelnose Mountain, consists of a near surface flat lying permeable lithology consisting of limonite-stained felsic crystal lithic tuffs that have been intensely silicified from surface to a depth of approximately 60 m. These tuffs are underlain by non-mineralized heterolithic tuffs and rhyolite flows. Silicification is pervasive and/or localized along fractures and vuggy/drusy cavity fillings to the west and occurs within stockwork and veins to the east.

Quartz veining within the upper crystal lithic tuffs occurs as; 1) light grey to white chalcedonic veins occurring as narrow veins to stockworks, 2) dark pyrite-rich quartz ("ginguro") veins, 3) silica flooding zones, and 4) quartz breccia infilled with strongly deformed dark pyritic quartz exhibiting foliation, layering, ribbon, tension gashes, etc developed near the Tower Creek fault zone. Grey quartz gets its colour from up to 10% fine pin-prick sized pyrite disseminated inside veining. Pyritic quartz veins, occurring in the southern portion of the Tower zone, have returned assays grading up to 1.7 g/t Au. Drilling intersected a feeder zone to the upper zone of mineralization to a depth of 250 m striking northwest and dipping approximately 70° westward, paralleling the Tower Creek fault. At depth, this feeder zone occurs as white quartz stockwork containing high levels of silver and low levels of gold mineralization suggesting the structure was intersected below the boiling point horizon.

Clay alteration is ubiquitous and composed of mainly low-temperature clays including kaolinite, halocite, K and Mg illites, and montmorillonite. Locally intense clay alteration follows a trend from the zone, roughly north-northwest for 800 m along a rarely exposed structure.

The **Alpine** zone, located approximately 300 m east of the Tower zone and immediately north of the South zone, is defined by a 1 km long IP chargeability and high resistivity anomaly trending to the northwest. In the northern portion of the anomaly, drilling intersected ginguro quartz veins in rhyolites. In the southern portion of the anomaly, the chargeability delineated a thick (up to 150 m) northwest striking interval of siliceous crystal lithic tuff dipping approximately 35° to the southeast that is both lithologically similar and parallel to the upper silicified rhyolite tuffs intersected in the Tower zone.

Quartz occurs primarily as flood zones and ginguro veins and chalcedonic stockworks. Gold mineralization occurs over large intervals within the upper rhyolite tuffs averaging approximately 0.23 g/t Au and 1.4 g/t Ag with smaller intervals of up to 16.7 g/t Au over 0.5 m.

Quartz veins within the upper crystal lithic tuffs dip predominately 40° westward. IP chargeability inversions delineated a moderately high coincident chargeability and resistivity anomaly dipping 40° westward, suggesting a possible feeder zone to the upper mineralized zone that has yet to be tested by drilling at depth.

The **Mik** zone, located 400 m to the west of the Tower zone, is defined by a 200 m wide zone of gold mineralization at surface, including anomalous gold in soil samples extending 200 m to the north and 50 m south of the zone. Narrow gold bearing quartz veins at the Mik zone are hosted in heterolithic, matrix-supported, unsorted crystal lithic tuff. Clasts are composed of felsic fragments that represent massive to flow banded rhyolite and siliceous sinter material, clay, limonite, sericite, and chlorite-altered fragments, and rare wood fragments. Matrix material has been altered predominantly to sericite-clay-silica. Mineralization is also represented by south to southwest striking, shallow to moderately dipping veins. Vein textures are massive to weak colloform banding, and where the veins are wider, they exhibit local cockscomb texture with calcite pseudomorphs of quartz. The quartz veins range from approximately 1 to 20 cm thick but are most commonly in the 1 to 10 cm thickness range. Unlike at Line 6, quartz vein breccia phases were not observed at Mik. Locally, veins are stacked or occur as thin sheets but are not evenly spaced. Veining appears to decrease in abundance and width to the east.

The **Line 6** zone is located approximately 1 km west of the Mik zone and is hosted within a crystal lithic tuff containing siliceous fragments. The zone is defined by a 400 m wide, approximately east-west striking zone of gold mineralization, surrounded by a 600 x 400 m outer zone of anomalous gold in soil geochemistry. Mineralization style is represented by south to southwest-striking, shallowly to moderately-dipping, weakly colloform-banded to massive quartz veins that vary in thickness from 0.5 to 20 cm. Vein breccia phases are also observed at the Line 6 zone, locally up to 60 cm thick. Wall rock alteration comprises patchy to pervasive silica and limonite, patchy to fracture-filled manganese alteration, and patchy to pervasive argillic-sericite alteration in the wall rock.

The **Brookmere** showing, located approximately 800 m southwest of the Line 6 zone, comprises several extensive vein systems that are exposed in proximity to, and aligned sub-parallel to, the syenite dykes in the southwest region of the Property. One vein system, which was thoroughly sampled in 2006, has been traced for 200 m north-northwest from the southern property boundary (Stewart and Gale, 2006). Veining consists of coarse, centimetre-scale cockscomb quartz coating open fractures and fault breccia. The veins are generally south-southeast striking (160°) with moderate to steep southwest dips (50° to 60°), which is different from the predominantly south-southwest striking veins at the Mik and Line 6 zones and therefore do not appear to be the southwestern extension of those zones. While some of these veins appear to have the characteristics of epithermal veins, and seem to be associated with extensively developed silica alteration, laboratory analyses returned no significant gold values.

2) **Prospect Valley**: Exploration to date has delineated six gold-quartz vein zones hosted by Spius Formation rocks to date; Bonanza Valley, QCA, South Discovery, North Discovery, NEZ, and NIC (Figure 16). Several targets have also been identified by exploration including Crown, Ridgeline, Dome, Dog Leg, and Teepee Creek.

The **Bonanza Valley** area, located at the south end of the Property, is situated approximately 3 km southwest of the South Discovery zone. No diamond drilling or systematic geological mapping has been completed on the Bonanza Valley area to date. Gold bearing sub-angular quartz float with distinctive low-sulphidation epithermal textures, ranging from 3 to 30 cm in size, occurs scattered within a 1.5 km^2 area that straddles Bonanza Creek valley. All samples with values greater than 1 g/t Au contained quartz as veins or breccia matrix hosted in intermediate pyroclastic rock. No bedrock source has been found for this float to date.

Prospecting and trenching was completed on a small portion of the **Central Spur** area (QCA) to the north of Bonanza Valley where feldspar porphyry flows were noted containing up to 10% phenocrysts 0.5 to 2mm in length. Irregular masses of blocky fractured, dense, fine-grained, undifferentiated volcanic rocks of andesite-basalt composition were noted in locations in the Central and East Spur areas.

A total of 48 holes have been drilled in the **Discovery** zone to date, 20 in the north and 28 in the south. Quartz veins, hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization at the South and North Discovery zones are concentrated in the hanging wall of the EFZ and gradually decrease to the west and at depth. The zone is dominated by sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz veins and veinlets and disseminated + vein pyrite over an area 1.7 km long by 140 to 230 m wide.

At least 6 styles of silicification and epithermal microcrystalline quartz veins have been identified in drill core and surface geologic mapping. The early first stage of silicification is related to the development of the EFZ/Hydrothermal breccia. Although no distinct veins are associated with this rock, the morphology of this zone is similar to a structural fissure vein that exhibits a continuous strike length over 1.7 km and dips moderately to the west. The EFZ is associated with: (1) clast-rich hydrothermal breccia exhibiting moderate clast rotation; and (2) crackle breccia that occurs laterally away from the main clast-rich hydrothermal breccia zone. Alteration associated with this early alteration stage is pervasive and dominated by a vertically zoned assemblage of silicification+hematite>pyrite at high elevations, and hematite > pyrite + calcite ± zeolite at lower elevations. The continuity of the EFZ suggests this feature to be a major structural-hydrothermal feature that developed in the early stages of the hydrothermal system.

The second stage of silicification is associated with crackle breccia and highly fractured rocks usually located at the margins or in the hanging wall of the EFZ. Quartz associated with Stage 2 is typically microcrystalline and light gray (smoky) in color and is associated with very fine grained to disseminated pyrite (and local marcasite?). No adularia has been observed with this stage. Quartz veins associated with this stage typically exhibit stockwork textures that are wavy to sinuous, and usually less than 2 cm wide. This stage is also associated with pervasive silicification with minor to moderate disseminated pyrite and minor microcrystalline quartz veins. Patches of relict maroon basalt and amygdaloidal basalt may occur throughout the pervasive silicification zones.

The third stage of silicification is associated with transparent to bluish gray microcrystalline quartz. Quartz veins associated with this stage exhibit local epithermal banding textures (crustiform > colloform) and may be associated with pyrite on the vein margins, and minor calcite and/or white to light pink microcrystalline adularia. These veins are typically wavy to sinuous in character and usually less than 6 cm in width. The wall rock to these veins is pervasively silicified with moderate amounts of disseminated to very fine grained pyrite. This stage of quartz vein has been observed to cut altered rocks within the EFZ. This stage is believed to occur at a similar time as Stage 2 quartz veins. The average vein content by volume for the second and third stages averages 2 to 10%.

A fourth stage of silicification is dominated almost entirely by white milky microcrystalline quartz with only trace pyrite and/or goethite. Quartz veins related to this stage are associated with planar to mostly wavy vein walls and typically occur in sheeted vein swarms. The planar-walled veins typically do not share parallel vein walls. These veins appear to pinch and swell along strike and may be traced for up to 20 m in surface outcrops, and projected up to a maximum of 130 m laterally between the 2007 trenches. Most of the veins mapped at the surface and in the 2007 trenches are believed to be related to this stage and reach a maximum vein width of 9.8 m (as mapped in the east end of Trench 2007-03). The mapped veins have an average width of 0.5-3 cm, strike southwest 190-225º (average 205º), and dip moderately to steeply to the west at 45 to 81º (average ~50-60º). The microcrystalline quartz-rich veins make up 2 to 20 percent of the rock by volume, locally exhibit sub-millimeter banding textures, and may be associated with rare open-space comb quartz. Bladed quartz (lattice) textures to the veins (interpreted to be quartz replacement of earlier formed calcite) with up to 6 cm wide crystals are locally present in the North Discovery zone and have only been rarely identified in the South Discovery zone. The wide veins encountered in the 2007 trenches in the South Discovery zone were generally not intercepted in the nearby 2007 drill holes. The larger veins at the surface appear to become narrower with depth, and pinch out and flatten with depth (associated with high-angled listric faults?) where they are believed to join with or bottom in rocks associated with the EFZ.

Siliceous breccia is the fifth stage of silicification observed in the North and South Discovery zones. Several types of Au-bearing siliceous breccia have been identified: 1) fault/hydrothermal breccias spatially related to the EFZ; 2) crackle breccias usually located on the hanging wall margin of the early fault zone; and 3) banded microcrystalline quartz-rich veins that locally brecciate the wall rock that they intrude. In the first style of siliceous breccias listed above, silicified volcanic rock clasts may be recemented by a subsequent stage of microcrystalline quartz, all of which may or may not contain cross-cutting microcrystalline quartz veins. These textures associated with siliceous breccia suggest greater than one generation of silicification. The microcrystalline quartz-rich matrix to the siliceous breccia may either be dark gray (associated with microscopic sulfides and/or sulphosalts) or milky white (devoid of sulfides and/or sulphosalts) in color. Pyrite makes up 0 to 10 percent by volume of silicified breccias rock and may or may not be associated with trace open-space quartz. Siliceous breccia typically occurs as pods located within or adjacent to the EFZ. The third style of siliceous breccia listed above locally occurs throughout the hanging wall of the EFZ and is associated with veins that brecciate and incorporate broken and rotated wallrock; in this case, there is usually only one generation of quartz associated with the main vein. This third style of siliceous breccia was mapped in the northern part of the South Discovery zone at UTM coordinate 628847E 5553318N located in the immediate hanging wall of the EFZ.

A sixth and final stage of quartz vein is dominated by wispy veinlets to planar veins of milky white quartz ± sericite ± calcite that cut all of the previously identified quartz stages (1 through 5). This stage of quartz vein is associated with no to just trace amounts of pyrite and is believed to be barren of gold mineralization. These late veins are also believed to be associated in time with those narrow quartz veinlets (stringer veins and veinlets) mapped in the footwall of the EFZ and hosted in magnetic and chloritized basaltic flow rocks.

Gold mineralization correlates strongly with the Stage 1 to 5 quartz veins described above as well as the amygdules. Elevated gold mineralization (>0.5 g/t) is restricted to the hanging wall rocks and within the EFZ in a slightly narrower zone than the silicified, sericitic/argillic and potassic hydrothermal alteration and ranges from 30 to 140 m in lateral extent and 3 to 55 m away from the EFZ. The dominant host rock for the gold mineralization is the mafic-phyric amygdaloidal basalt unit with lesser gold mineralization hosted in andesite flow rocks, mafic phyric basalt, aphyric basalt, and intercalated intraformational breccia and local tuff breccia belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Spence's Bridge Group.

The **Northeast Extension** area (NEZ), located 1,200 m northeast along strike of the North Discovery zone, occurs within a broad low magnetic zone. The following is abridged from Assessment Report 32333 (Callaghan and Gruenwald, 2011).

The NEZ, situated at an elevation of approximately 1,350 m asl, is described by Ed Balon as a "hogs back" found along the east side of a small stream. Outcrops containing locally intense quartz stockwork and vein zones have been traced for 135 m along a north-northeasterly strike and across a width of up to 32 m. The strike of the NEZ correlates well with the orientation of the South and North Discovery zones and may be part of a multi-kilometre long epithermal system.

The west margin of the NEZ outcropping coincides with a stream gully that is believed to occur along a fault structure. The full strike extension and width of the NEZ is obscured by overburden. With the identification of the NEZ the total strike length of the Prospect Valley epithermal structure has been extended to approximately 3 km. The NEZ is ~300 m vertically lower than the South Discovery zone and may represent a deeper part of this large epithermal system.

Ten rock samples and one soil sample collected in 2010 graded between 0.121 to 4.53 g/t Au with generally low silver values grading up to 3.1 g/t Ag. Eight drillholes tested the NEZ in 2010 intersecting low grade, propylitic altered footwall volcanics with no indication of high-grade gold values associated with epithermal type mineralization as seen in the South Discovery zone. Gold values were low, the highest being 0.470 g/t Au over a 50 cm interval of fragmental phyric basalt clay fault.

The **NIC** area, located approximately 4.5 km northeast of the North Discovery zone, was discovered in 2003 during prospecting. No geological mapping of the area has been reported to date. The NIC zone occurs with coincident magnetic lows and elevated gold-in-soils. The following description is abridged from Ritcey (2016).

Gold-silver bearing quartz-vein and breccia float have reported assay values up to 9.24 g/t gold and 209.1 g/t silver. Continuous chip samples collected from hand trenching of outcrops at the main discovery area report highs of 1.4 m grading 2.26 g/t gold and 0.50 m grading 9.24 g/t gold. This main showing is an irregular zone of quartz veins and silica flooding along an approximate 20 m exposure hosted in clay altered andesite (± basalt) tuffs, where vein orientations vary from 000° to 035°, dipping 75°-90° west.

Exposed quartz veins are locally limonitic with up to 10% (locally) fine-grained disseminated pyrite. Vein widths range from hairline to 0.4 m. Both float and outcrop rock occurrences show similar epithermal vein system textures found at the Discovery zone. Other elements such as silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury and molybdenum show a weak positive correlation with gold. A loosely defined zone (~500 x ~2,000 m) of quartz float occurrences and spot high regional-scale soil anomalies extend northeastward from the Main Discovery outcrops. This zone overlies a locally prominent northeast trending ridge. Collectively, these anomalies and measured vein orientations indicate a probable northeast mineralized trend.

Five holes drilled in the NIC area in 2006 intersected multiple core intervals of potential economic interest, however, these intervals could not be correlated with surface exposures. The gold mineralization in outcrop and at depth appears to consist of multiple mineralized veins and breccia zones having uncertain continuity. The observed quartz veins are believed to be only localized expressions of a much larger mineralized system with zones of veining, quartz breccia, quartz stockwork veinlets, quartz flooding, and hydrothermal alteration (Ritcey, 2016).

With the increased density of soil sampling a number of satellite gold-in-soil geochemical targets were delineated. As with the NEZ zone, the Crown, Ridgeline, NW Dome, and Dog Leg targets became apparent as discrete anomalies extending from or adjacent to the Discovery zone. The Dome target occurs as 400 x 400 m zone (high of 99 ppb Au) located immediately west of the Discovery zone soils anomaly. The Ridgeline target is defined as an 800 x 300 m northeast trending gold-in-soils anomaly that appears independent of the Discovery zone. Both targets coincide with IP chargeability highs and low magnetic relief. The target areas are dominantly underlain by massive to amygdaloidal basalts. Amygdule content and mineralogy varies considerably in these basaltic units with more massive, sparsely amygdaloidal basalt occupying the Ridge and central Dome areas and ubiquitous calcite (+/- chlorite) or zeolite-filled amygdules in the eastern and western portions of the Dome area. Quartz/chalcedony amygdules are locally abundant in stronger areas of veining/alteration and brecciation at Ridgeline.

2016 trenching at the Dome target encountered a 4-5 m wide zone of +2% typically vuggy quartz veins/veinlets up to 0.5m wide striking northeast at 020° and grading up to 0.33 g/t Au. The more massive and coarser quartz discovered at Northwest Dome differs significantly from the more typical epithermal quartz found 0.5 km to the south at the Discovery North Zone.

The Ridgeline target soil anomaly occurs on a prominent east facing basalt escarpment and talus slope containing angular quartz float. Minor quartz veining was encountered in outcrop above and below the talus slope (east and west) and also to the south in an area of hydrothermal alteration and brecciation (EFZ). The quartz found in talus float and outcrop is similar to that found at Northwest Dome, being massive sucrosic to comb textured, fine to medium grained and vuggy, occurring in millimeter to centimeter scale veins. The highest gold assay at the Ridgeline target (7.47 g/t Au and 3.77 g/t Ag) comes from a composite grab sample of selected sheeted comb-textured northeast striking (049-055°), moderately northwest dipping (51-65°) quartz veins 0.2-1.5 cm wide, spaced 1-5 cm apart and exposed over a 7x3 m area.

The Crown target occurs as a strong silt geochemical anomaly north of the Discovery zone and the Dog Leg target occurs at the south extreme of the Discovery zone where mercury-in-soils delineated a possible extension of the Discovery zone. The Teepee Creek target includes 2 anomalies delineated by magnetics.

3) **Skoonka Creek**: Exploration to date has delineated seven gold zones: Deadwood, Discovery, Ember, Backburn, Bermuda, JJ, and Zebra (Figure 17).

There are two styles of gold mineralization and alteration on the Skoonka Creek property, 1) multi-stage massive veins with associated breccia zones and intense proximal silica to distal argillic alteration and 2) narrow stockwork veinlets with disseminated pyrite and moderate, albeit pervasive, silica and minor clay alteration. The first style is well represented by the JJ and Discovery zones, located in the northern half of the claim. The **JJ** zone is composed of two veins, Jan and Jodi, as seen in the main trench, with several narrower veins to the north running parallel to them. The zone of veining persists along strike for 175 m with an azimuth of 45° to 60° and dip of 60° to 70° southeast. Specks of a dark grey metallic mineral are also present within the veins, which have been identified as possible sulphosalt or telluride minerals associated with gold mineralization. Rare visible gold is also observed within the JJ surface trenches. The **Discovery** vein is a 4 m wide, 075° striking, steeply dipping quartz breccia vein (Balon, 2005).

In the JJ and Discovery zones disseminated pyrite and specular hematite occur in the quartz matrix and host rock clasts. Fluid inclusion studies have returned vein formation temperatures ranging from slightly below 200°C to 210°C. Vein and alteration characteristics determined from surface bedrock mapping and trenching of both zones suggest that these veins represent typical low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias. Vein textures are typically massive, with multiple phases, and intensely fractured due to multistage brecciation and stockwork veining. Locally, pyrite-silica-carbonate replacement is observed along vein margins and in host rock fragments incorporated within veins. Smaller quartz float occurrences have also been identified on the property and are noted in more detail in Balon's (2005) report.

The **Deadwood** zone consists of both outcrop and float, within a 200 x 200 m area that exhibits intense silica alteration, occurring with veins and minor clay alteration along fractures.

The **Backburn** area was first highlighted during the 2005 regional soil survey. Outcrops in this area consist of a mixture of andesite crystal and lapilli tuffs with centimetre-scale stockwork and discontinuous quartz veins. Alteration consists of moderate patchy silica alteration in the host rock. Weak limonite alteration also occurs along fracture planes and trace to minor fine-grained pyrite occurs in the wall rock adjacent to veining. The **Ember** veins were discovered while following up anomalous gold in soil results from 2005. The veins have been identified to have a 100 m long strike length, a width of up to 6 m, and are hosted in silicified lapilli tuffs that have been locally brecciated and cut by irregular quartz veinlets. Primary vein textures are massive with locally developed breccia zones that contain angular fragments of siliceous wallrock. Limonite is present along fractures in breccia zones.

The second style of mineralization is observed primarily at the **Zebra** zone. Stockwork quartz veining is poorly to moderately developed in brecciated altered tuffs. Pyrite is found in the altered wallrocks in trace (<1%) to minor (<5%) amounts and occurs as disseminations or rare clots. Limonite is locally present along fracture margins of stockwork veinlets.

The most pronounced alteration zones are observed at the JJ and Discovery zones. Alteration at the JJ zone occurs within the soil overburden as dark, rusty orange-brown clay-rich layers ranging from an average thickness of 0.1m to 0.2 m and locally up to 2 m. In outcrop, alteration envelopes adjacent to the JJ veins reach up to 4 m wide and are bleached and highly fractured, represented by strong to locally intense argillic, silicic, and Fe/Mn oxide alteration. There are also clay-rich gouge zones incorporated within the vein as lenses, which comprise dominantly white to locally yellow clay minerals and fragments of altered wallrock. At the Discovery zone, alteration haloes are more constrained and are typically less than 1 m in width. Altered andesites are variably silicified, bleached with minor patchy argillic alteration and weak Fe-Mn oxide alteration. Thin seams of clay gouge are also present but constrained along vein margins. The gouge material is composed of 1 to 5 cm wide, dark grey to grey-brown clay with minor altered wallrock fragments (Balon, 2005).

Outside of the mineralization-related alteration at the JJ and Discovery zones, alteration is represented most commonly by variable silica and clay. Silica alteration occurs as pervasive to localized zones associated with thin quartz veinlets or stockwork veining mineralization in the Deadwood, Backburn, Ember and Zebra zones. Clay alteration is usually weak to moderate in intensity and individual clay mineralogy is not discernable. It occurs pervasively with silica at the Deadwood and Zebra zones but as more localized envelopes or patchy zones at Backburn and Ember. Hematite alteration is ubiquitous throughout all the zones but is likely not related to hydrothermal processes.

4) **Skoonka North**: The Minfile database shows 1 gold showing on the Property (Ridge Zone, Figure 18). Rock samples containing anomalous gold have minor fine disseminated pyrite associated with millimetre-scale east-west trending zeolite and/or ankerite veining. Veining is hosted by an amygdaloidal, porphyritic andesite flow. Alteration minerals associated with this zone include pervasive chlorite, and hematite and kaolinite on fractures. Other minor alteration styles include argillic (visible on fracture surfaces) and silica (in the matrix). The showing corresponds to a northeast-trending lineament reflected topographically (Gale et al, 2006).

Other minor mineral occurrences observed on the Property are limited to pyrite occurrences scattered throughout the area. These occurrences can be found within host rocks of various compositions, containing up to a maximum of 2-3% fine disseminated cubic pyrite and roughly correspond to regional trends of the known intrusive bodies. Some occurrences are aligned along the main northeast trend (a trend also followed by mafic dykes) and a second weak trend is situated to the northwest, and again follows a northeast trending orientation. The densest cluster of pyrite occurrences can be found in the south of the Property, where numerous felsic intrusions dot the steep cliff exposures. Two local gossans have been observed in the area, although weathering has rendered them difficult to identify. These include a rusty, rubbly soil to the east and gossanous matrix and quartz clasts in conglomerates.

8.0 Deposit Types

Gold occurs as primary commodity in three main classifications, each including a range of specific deposit types with common characteristics and tectonic settings. These classifications are [a] "orogenic" including vein-type deposits formed during crustal shortening of the greenstone or clastic host rock, [b] "intrusion-related" associated with granitic intrusions sharing an Au-Bi-Te-As metal signature, and [c] "oxidized intrusion-related" including porphyry, skarn, and high and low-sulphidation epithermal deposits all associated with high-level oxidized porphyry stocks in magmatic arcs. Other important deposit types such as Carlin, Au-rich VMS, and low-sulphidation are viewed by different authors either as stand-alone models or as members of the broader oxidized intrusion-related class (Figure 20). Mineralization on all of the SBG Properties are typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems.

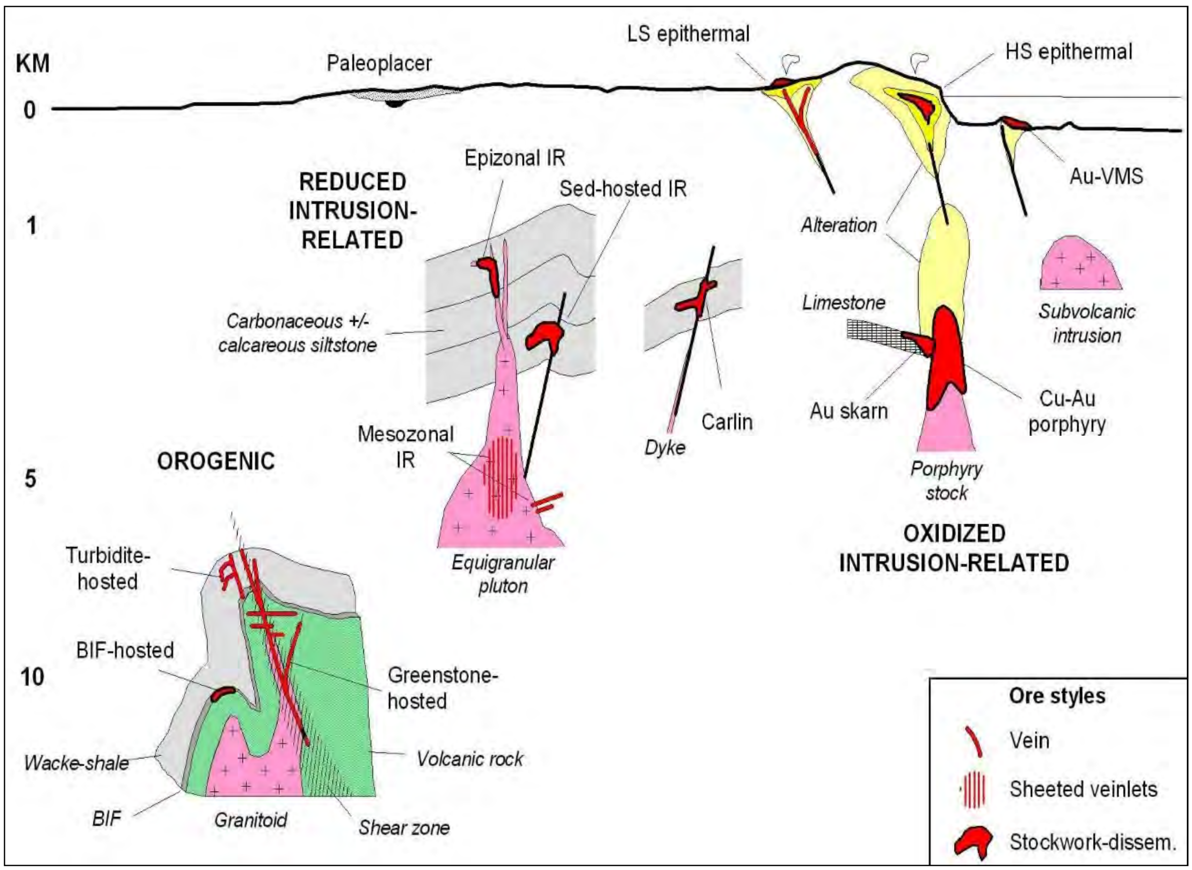


Figure 20: Schematic Cross-section of the Main Gold Systems and their Crustal Depths (Poulsen et al, 2000)

Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks and breccias formed from boiling of near neutral pH chloride waters. During formation gold is being carried as a fire complex with sulphur, the fluids flowing up well defined structures that blossom out near the surface. A reduction in pressure or pH balance allows the fluid to boil ("boiling zone") dropping gold from the sulphidic waters. Below the boiling zone the gold will remain soluble and not be significantly deposited and above the boiling zone much of the gold has already dropped out of solution. Emplacement of mineralization takes place at depths ranging from near-surface hotspring environments to ~1 km depth.

Vein mineralogy in low-sulphidation epithermal systems is characterized by gold, silver, electrum and argentite with variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tellurides, selenides, and rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Crustiform banded quartz veining is common, typically with interbanded layers of sulphide minerals, adularia and/or illite. At relatively shallow depths, the bands are colloform in texture and millimetre-scale, whereas at greater depths, the quartz becomes more coarsely crystalline. Lattice textures, composed of platey calcite and its quartz pseudomorphs, indicate boiling. Breccias in veins and subvertical pipes commonly show evidence of multiple episodes of formation. Quartz, adularia, illite and pyrite alteration commonly surround ores; envelope width depends on host rock permeability. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Regional structural control is important in localization of low-sulphidation epithermal deposits. Brittle extensional structures (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins, cymoid loops, etc.) are common. Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of 100's to 1000's of metres; productive vertical extent is seldom more than a few hundred metres and closely related to elevation of paleo-boiling. Vein widths vary from a few centimetres to metres or tens of metres. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits share a number of characteristics. Regional settings are intra to back-arc and rift-related extensional with bimodal volcanic suites (basalt-rhyolite). Gold mineralization is hosted in extensional to strike-slip faults, structural intersections, and in some cases rhyolite domes. Veining is typically banded veins where Au<Ag with gold pathfinder (Zn,Pb,Cu,As,Hg) signatures. Alteration mineralogy shows lateral zoning from proximal quartz-chalcedony-adularia in mineralized veins to illite-pyrite to distal propylitic alteration assemblages (Figure 21).

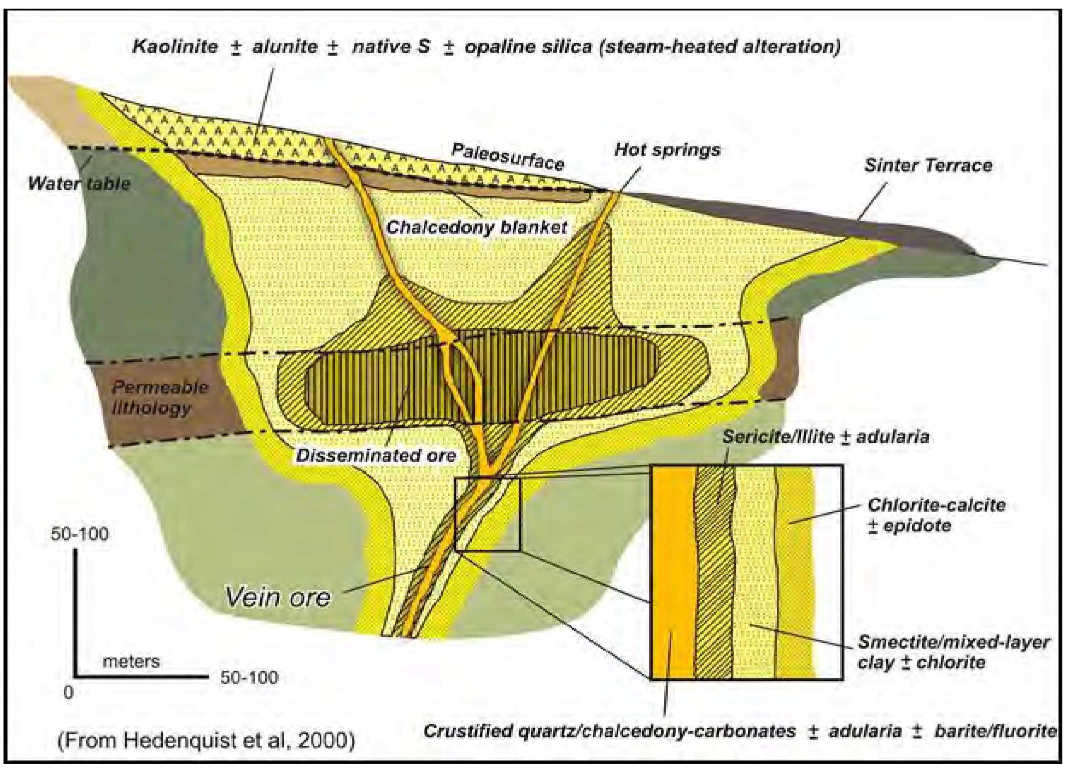


Figure 21: Alteration of Low Sulphidation Deposits (Hedenquist, 2000)

Vertical zoning in clay minerals vary from shallow, low temperature kaolinite-smectite assemblages to deeper, higher temperature illite. Host rock composition can also cause variations in the alteration mineral zoning pattern. Examples of low sulphidation gold deposits include the Hishikari (Japan), Round Mountain (Nevada), Pajingo (Australia), and Cerro Vanguardia (Argentina) mines.

9.0 Exploration

Exploration activities on the SBG Properties were completed from 1990 to 2019 by Westhaven and previous operators, all focussed on gold exploration. This section summarizes the results of all exploration to date. All units used in this Section are in metres ("m") or centimetres ("cm") unless otherwise specified. Geographic coordinates utilize UTM Nad83 Zone 10 datum.

9.0.1 Exploration Programs

A number of geochemical, geophysical, trenching, and drilling exploration programs have been completed on the Properties to date.

a) **Geochemistry**; Geochemistry refers to the chemical composition and distribution of chemical elements in the biosphere (rocks, soils, water, plants, etc) and includes the study of chemical processes and reactions that govern the compositions. Geochemistry has a direct connection to the commodity that is sought. Material derived from rocks is sampled on the assumption that if the underlying rocks are enriched in metals of interest, the derived material will be too. Geoscientists may sample solid material derived directly from the rock as soil, or sediment created by the dispersion of soil into streams, or sediment on which metals transported in solution (ground-, creek- or lake-water) are precipitated, or the waters themselves. In general, the fundamental principle involves testing naturally occurring sample media for enrichment in certain elements, and tracing those elements back to their source.

Silt geochemistry: Silt samples are sample accumulations from streams or low lying regions that are manually processed down to a coarse heavy fraction through panning or mechanical concentrating. Sampling of multiple tributaries around major streams and comparing analytical results is used to generate vectors to possibly mineralized bodies by considering dispersion trends.

Joint federal-provincial Regional Geochemical Surveys (RGS) have been carried out in British Columbia since 1976 as part of the National Geochemical Reconnaissance (NGR) program to aid exploration and development of mineral resources. The British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) maintains the provincial geochemical databases capturing information from multi-media surveys.

Soil geochemistry: During the normal process of weathering and soil formation, trace elements present in the bedrock become incorporated into overlying residual soils. Ideally, the location and identification of these anomalies in residual soil environments represents the most straightforward and direct geochemical method of locating subsurface mineralization. The normal incorporation of metals in the soils generally results in a "fan-shaped" distribution, the near surface portion of the fan typically considerably wider than the anomaly near the rock contact. In environments where soil transport mechanisms such as glacial dispersion, landslides, alluvium, seepage, or erosion occurs, interpretation is much more complicated.

The soils of British Columbia are generally humoferric podzol; consisting of an organic-rich A horizon (“Ah”), possibly an ash-grey leached Ae horizon (neither of which should be normally sampled) underlain by a rusty brown B horizon, which is the preferred sample medium as it is enriched in metals leached from the A horizons. The base of the soil profile is the C horizon, consisting of the relatively unweathered source material of the soil, consisting mainly of tills or subcrop.

Ah soil geochemistry is a relatively new technology that has been found to be effective at detecting deeply buried gold and base metals through overlying Quaternary glaciofluvial and post mineralization sedimentary cover that otherwise masks the underlying bedrock. The objective behind this methodology is the detection by partial-extraction methods of metals and ions that are transported to the surface by advective transport in gases and ground waters (Cameron, et al, 2002)

Rock geochemistry: Rock geochemistry consists of selecting rocks in the field to be sent for laboratory analyses to ascertain any valuable material. Rocks are generally selected in promising locations, broken to allow observation on a clean surface where rock type and alteration described by the sampler, and finally forwarded to the laboratory. Three types of rocks samples can be taken; 1)grab samples are samples broken from outcroppings or subcrops believed to not have travelled from its source, 2)float samples are selected from boulders or angular rock situated in the surface tills or soil and that have travelled an unknown distance, and 3)chip (or channel) samples are samples that are created as a uniform composite of insitu bedrock material across a recorded distance.

b) **<u>Geophysics</u>**; Geophysics is a subject of natural science concerned with the physical processes and properties of the Earth and its surrounding space environment, and the use of quantitative methods for their analysis. Geophysical applications include measuring gravitational effects, magnetic fields, and electrical conductivity produced by differing rock types and their internal structure and composition.

A number of geophysical surveys have been completed on or over the Properties in an effort to delineate subsurface alteration and mineralization trends. Surveys included LiDAR, airborne and ground magnetics, radiometrics, electromagnetics, induced polarization and resistivity, and the measurement of natural phenomena such as horizontal to vertical spectra ratios.

LiDAR: LiDAR is a remote sensing technology (popularly used to make high-resolution maps) that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. Although LiDAR can be measured utilizing drone technology or fixed wing aircraft, the sharp topographic relief in areas of British Columbia frequently requires the use of helicopters with older technology. Greater instrument sensitivity, higher data recording rates and increased reliability has enabled more widespread use of fixed wing survey platforms.

Magnetics: The magnetic survey method exploits small variations in magnetic mineralogy among rocks. Measurements are made using fluxgate, proton-precession and optical absorption magnetometers. Magnetic anomalies may be related to primary igneous or sedimentary processes that establish the magnetic mineralogy, or they may be related to secondary alteration that either introduces or removes magnetic minerals. In mineral exploration and its geoenvironmental considerations, the secondary effects in rocks that host ore deposits associated with hydrothermal systems are important and magnetic surveys may outline zones of fossil hydrothermal activity.

While the magnetic data itself can be informative, image filtering techniques are commonly used by industry to further highlight important features present in the data. Reduction to Pole of the magnetic data involves modifying the anomaly pattern to that which it would be in a vertical field, i.e. if the locality were at the north (or south) magnetic pole where induced magnetic effects would then be symmetrical. First vertical derivative filtering is commonly used to enhance the shorter wavelength signal and emphasizes near surface features. It can also help quantify the change in signal as a function of survey height.

Magnetic susceptibility is a measure of the degree to which a substance can be magnetized. Measured in SI units or kappas, the magnetic susceptibility is defined as the ratio between the magnetization of the material and the magnetic field strength. Routine readings for magnetic susceptibility taken on drillcore during logging often reveal informative properties of varying rock types at a more detailed scale than ground magnetics can reveal.

Radiometrics: All rocks and soils contain radioactive isotopes, and almost all the gamma-rays detected near the Earth's surface are the result of the natural radioactive decay of potassium, uranium and thorium. The gamma-rays are packets of electromagnetic radiation characterised by their high frequency and energy. They are quite penetrating, and can travel about 35 cm through rock and several hundred metres through the air. Each gamma ray has a characteristic energy, and measurement of this energy allows the specific potassium, uranium and thorium radiation to be diagnosed.

The radiometric, or gamma-ray spectrometric method is a geophysical process used to estimate concentrations of the radioelements potassium, uranium and thorium by measuring the gamma-rays which the radioactive isotopes of these elements emit during radioactive decay. Airborne gamma-ray spectrometric surveys estimate the concentrations of the radioelements at the Earth's surface by measuring the gamma radiation above the ground from low-flying aircraft or helicopters. Effectiveness of the survey is impacted by water (lakes, streams, swamps, etc) as well as by moisture content of the soils, depth of overburden cover and a number of other factors.

The gamma-ray spectrometric method has many applications but is used primarily as a geological mapping tool. Changes in lithology, or soil type, are often accompanied by changes in the concentrations of the radioelements. Potassium alteration, which is often associated with hydrothermal ore deposits, can be detected using the gamma-ray spectrometric method by comparing potassium with potassium/thorium ratios.

Induced Polarization and Resistivity (IP): IP is a geophysical imaging technique used for measuring the electrical properties of subsurface rock. Resistivity is a bulk property of material describing how well that material inhibits current flow. Chargeability is a physical property that describes how well materials tend to retain an electrical charge. Time domain IP measures the voltage decay in the ground after the cessation of transmitted current. Resistivity and chargeability measurements are made by introducing a controlled electrical current into the ground using two current electrodes, thus energizing the ground, and then measuring the induced potential-field gradient voltage between two non-polarisable receiver electrodes. The distance between the pair of current electrodes and the pair of potential-field electrodes (a-spacing) determines the depth of investigation.

Electromagnetic (EM) Surveys: Electromagnetic measurements use alternating magnetic fields to induce measurable current in the Earth. The traditional application of electromagnetic methods in mineral exploration has been in the search for low-resistivity (high-conductivity) massive sulphide deposits, however, the EM method is often used to delineate alteration features in rocks which may be broadly conductive or resistive to current flow..

Electromagnetic instruments for geophysical surveys fall in to two general categories; time domain EM (TDEM) for metal detection and frequency domain EM (FDEM) used to measure the terrain conductivity, in-phase response, and magnetic susceptibility of rock, soil, and metal.

Airborne Resistivity mapping using helicopter towed-bird frequency domain EM systems is used for metallic mineral prospecting and numerous other applications where knowledge of the electrical properties of the earth is important. The apparent resistivity is typically obtained by the transformation of the measured in-phase and quadrature response and the aircraft altimeter, using techniques developed by Fraser (1978, 1990). Resistivity mapping is generally useful in areas where broad or flat lying conductive units are of interest.

Similar to IP resistivity, **DC resistivity** methods allow the determination of the spatial distribution of the low-frequency resistive characteristics of soil and rock as affected by lithology, pore fluid chemistry, and water content. DC resistivity methods involve injecting a steady state electrical current into the ground and observing the resulting distribution of potentials (voltages) at the surface. Electrical resistivity is a bulk property of material describing how well that material allows electric currents to flow through it.

The simplest and most cost effective EM technique is very low frequency EM (**VLF-EM**). The transmitters are operated by the United States and other countries for communication with their submarines using frequencies typically around 15 to 28 kilohertz. These radio transmitters are very powerful and induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of kilometers away. The induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields that can be detected at the surface through deviation of the normal radiated field.

The signal from a VLF transmitter generates an alternating sheet of current in the earth oriented towards the transmitter. Consequently, for a conductor to have a VLF anomaly, it must strike generally towards the VLF transmitter. As well, if an appropriately oriented sheer zone with low relative resistivity is encountered, more current will flow along the shear zone than the host rocks giving rise to a strong VLF anomaly generated by geological features that do not necessarily carry sulphides. VLF-EM generally has a maximum penetration of ~ 50 m and is often gives misleading readings with sharp elevation changes.

Natural phenomena like wind and ocean waves produce seismic sources that are typically considered background noise. Some of these sources are transient and chaotic, but others are coherent and constant. These sources can travel great distances and provide information about the characteristics and thicknesses of soils and rock. The **Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio** ("HVSR") method is a technique that measures the fundamental frequency. Accordingly, if the local shear wave-velocity is known, the depth of the layer can be determined, and vice-versa.

c) **<u>Petrographics and Rock Studies</u>**: Petrography is a branch of petrology that focuses on detailed descriptions of rocks. The classification of rocks is based on the information acquired during the petrographic analysis. Petrographic descriptions start with the field notes at the outcrop or drill core and include macroscopic descriptions of hand specimens. Samples are then prepared and studied in detail at the microscopic scale describing the mineral content and textural relationships within the rock.

Near Infrared ("NIR") reflectance spectroscopy is often used for the identification and characterization of minerals associated with deposits of precious metals, base metals, gems, and other resources. It allows differentiation of clay species such as kaolinites, illite/micas, smectites, and chlorites associated with mineralogical and geochemical halos associated with mineralization.

9.1 Shovelnose

A summary of exploration activities completed on the Shovelnose Property to date is included in Table 4.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)								Trench	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rock	Airborne Mag	Radiometrics	Ground Mag	IP	LiDAR	HVSR	Resis-tivity	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2001-2002	Almaden Minerals	41	14	22											
2006		52	57	57											
2007			3,838	162	308	308					308				
2008	Strongbow Exploration		272	243									7-199 m		
2009			14	193									15-441 m		
2010			363	43			23.2								
2011		28	972	198									5-147 m	7	606.0
2012							5.8	5.8						5	778.5
2013			41	42			3.8	3.8						8	1,043.0
2014														6	662.5
2015	Westhaven Ventures						23.5	12.8	1,960 ha			55.0		5	1,408.0
2016														9	1,902.0
2017				29			11.1							7	3,269.0
2018					2,376	2,376	31.8			6				22	8,613.0
2019			4901	215			326.9		842 ha		20.3			49	21,849.3
Total		121	10,472	1,204	2,684		426.0	22.3	2,802 ha	6.0	20.3	55.0	27-787 m	118	40,131.3

Table 4: Shovelnose Exploration Summary

9.1.1 Silt, Soil and Rock Geochemistry

1) *Silt Geochemistry*: The RGS database was downloaded from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines' website. All samples coincident with the mapped location of the Spences Bridge Group of rocks were filtered from the entire database and values for antimony and arsenic (gold pathfinder elements) were plotted, gridded and contoured. Silt results for gold were filtered to > 5 ppb Au in ICP, and 2 INA analytical treatments. Both gold and arsenic anomalous distributions are illustrated in Figure 22. The RGS database delineated a 7 x 8 km area anomalous in Au-As in the main area of known mineralization. Anomalous gold was found in local streams draining this topographical high area.

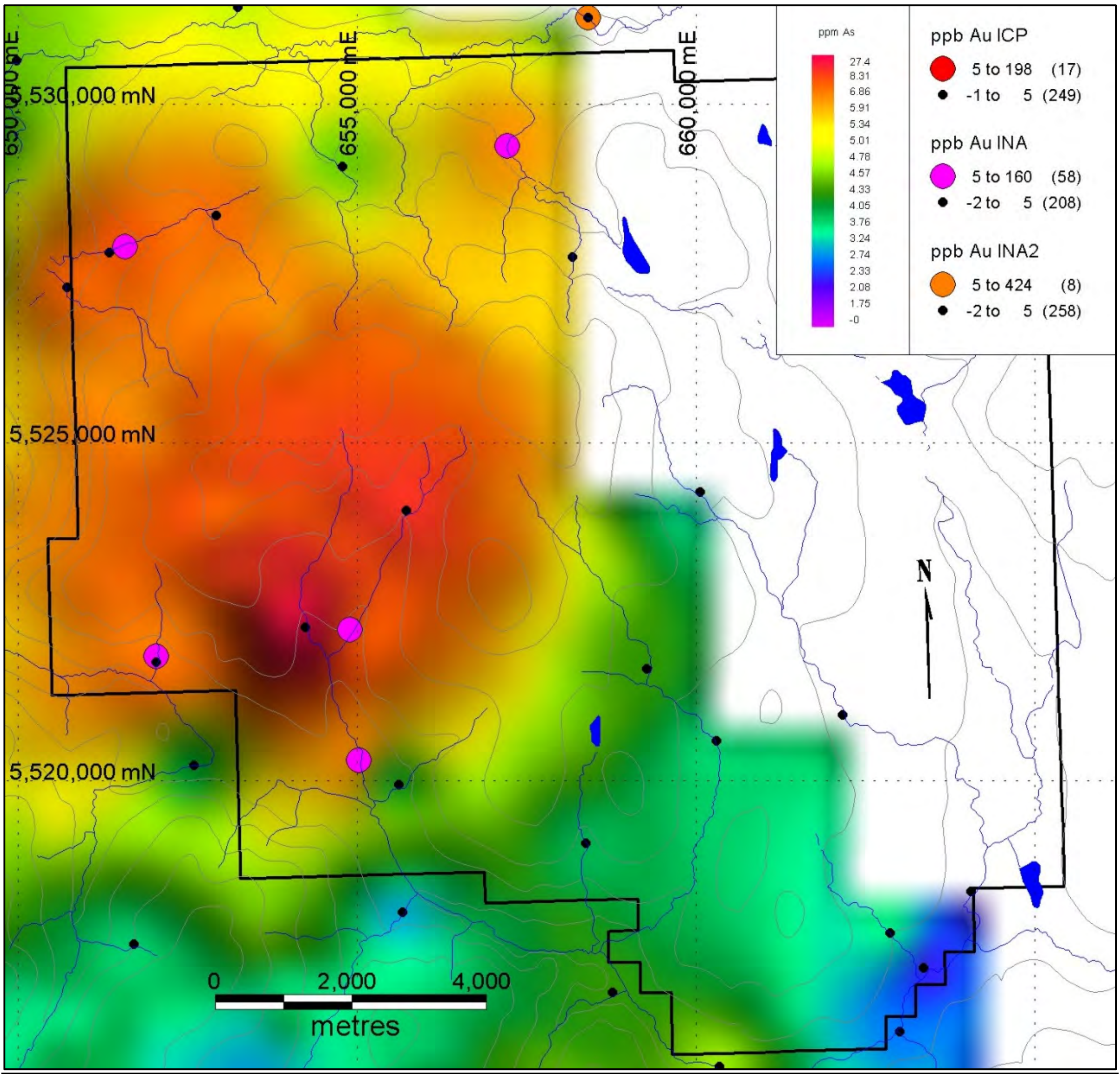


Figure 22: Shovelnose RGS Stream Sediments - Gold and Arsenic

2) *Soil Geochemistry*: To date, a total of 10,472 soil samples have been taken over most of the Property by various operators. All samples were integrated into a common database for property-wide coverage.

Surficial materials are relatively young unconsolidated sediments. By describing the texture, composition, chemistry, stratigraphy, three-dimensional geometry, and morphologic expression of these sediments, geologists attempt to reconstruct how the landscape has evolved through repeated glacial and interglacial states. Detailed study of surficial materials can help distinguish agents of erosion, transport, and deposition, quantify the physical conditions under which landforms developed, and thereby document past paleogeographic elements and depositional systems. Such paleogeographic reconstructions have predictive value, enabling geologists to extrapolate interpretations based on surface data into the subsurface and laterally into unknown areas. They are particularly useful in the search for mineral deposits.

Proportions of sand-silt-clay from each sample were estimated in the field during sampling. A ternary diagram is used to translate a sediment's proportion of the three different classes of grain size; sand, silt, and clay, into a soil description. To the geologist, sand is material with grain sizes between 2 millimeters and 1/16th millimeter; silt is 1/16th to 1/256th millimeter; clay is everything smaller than that (Wentworth scale). Loam is generally considered the ideal soil, equal amounts of sand and silt size with a lesser amount of clay. Sand gives soil volume and porosity; silt gives it resilience; clay provides nutrients and strength while retaining water. Too much sand makes a soil loose and sterile; too much silt makes it mucky; too much clay makes it impenetrable whether wet or dry.

A total of 4,200 soil/till samples were classified and grouped based on the Wentworth scale, classified samples were plotted on a plan map to create a surficial plan map of the property (Figure 23).

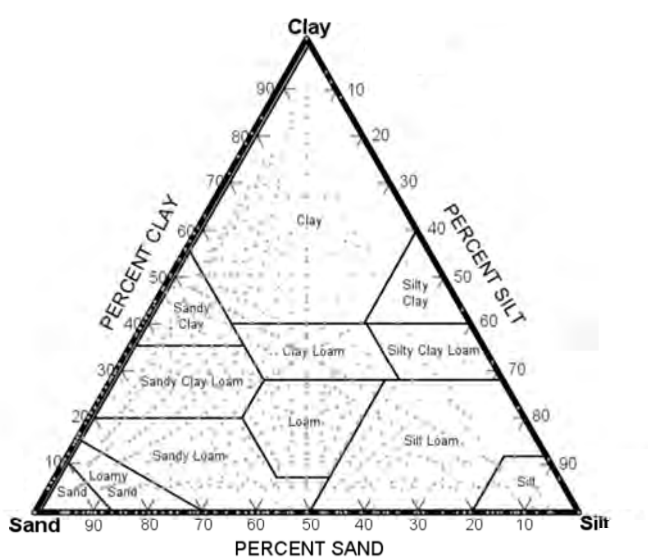


Figure 23: Ternary Diagram of Shovelnose Soil Composition (Wentworth Scale)

On average the tills were found to be classified in the loam to clay loam category, however, the majority of the samples tended toward higher concentrations of sand. Individual samples were classified and a plan map was produced illustrating the distribution of regolith material (Figure 24). The greatest source of error with this type of survey is the interpretation of the various samplers, accounting for patchy interpretation between clays and silty clays in the southern portion of the Property. Sandy tills are the easiest to differentiate and form a cohesive picture.

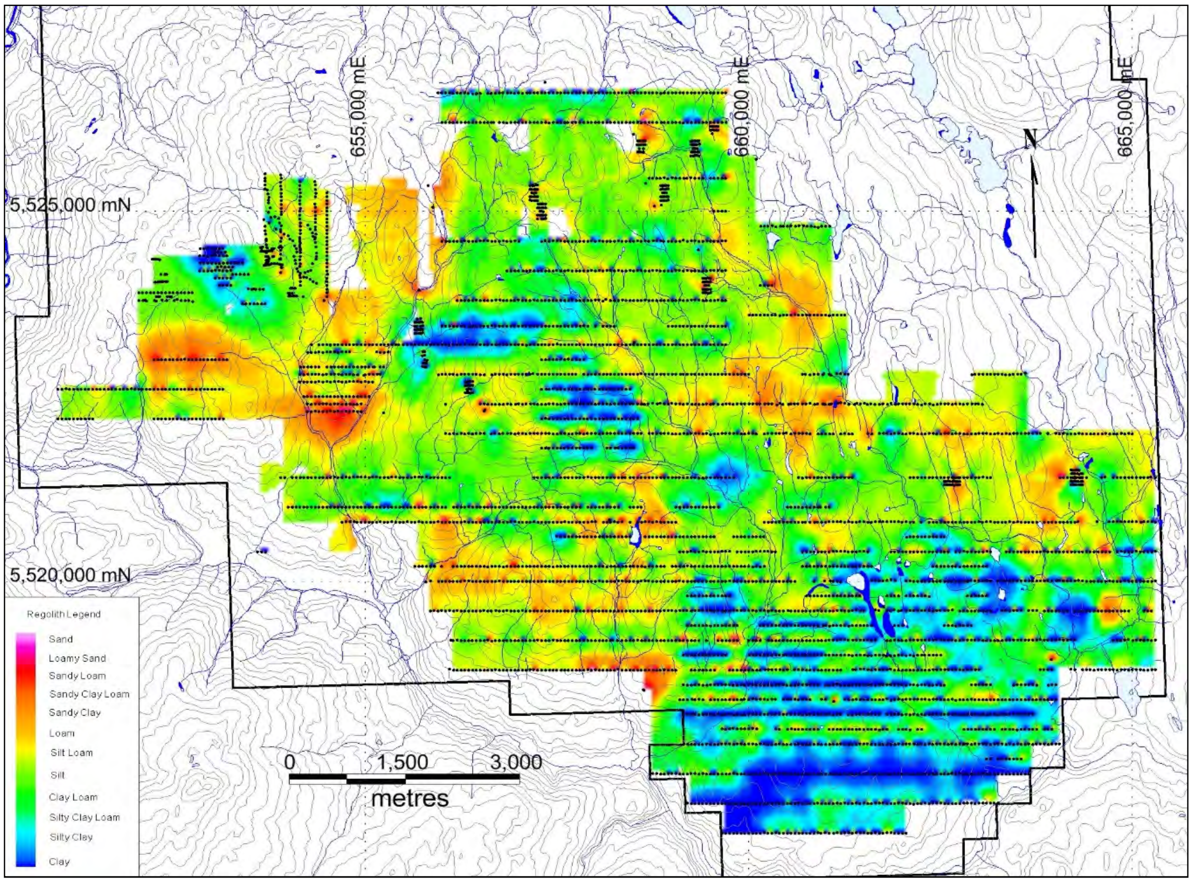


Figure 24: Shovelnose Sand-Silt-Clay Regolith Distribution

Analytical results for all soil samples were gridded and contoured (Figures 25-27). Numerous occurrences of anomalous gold-in-soils were delineated by the survey. The most prominent anomalies occur over the known gold zones in the mid-western portion of the Property with lesser anomalies trending southward (downslope) from the zones. It should be noted that no gold anomalies were observed over the South zone, most probably due to the excessive overburden depths. Several strong gold anomalies occur in the eastern portion of the Property forming a north-northwesterly trend and extending northward off the sampling area. Numerous scattered more isolated gold anomalies occur throughout the Property.

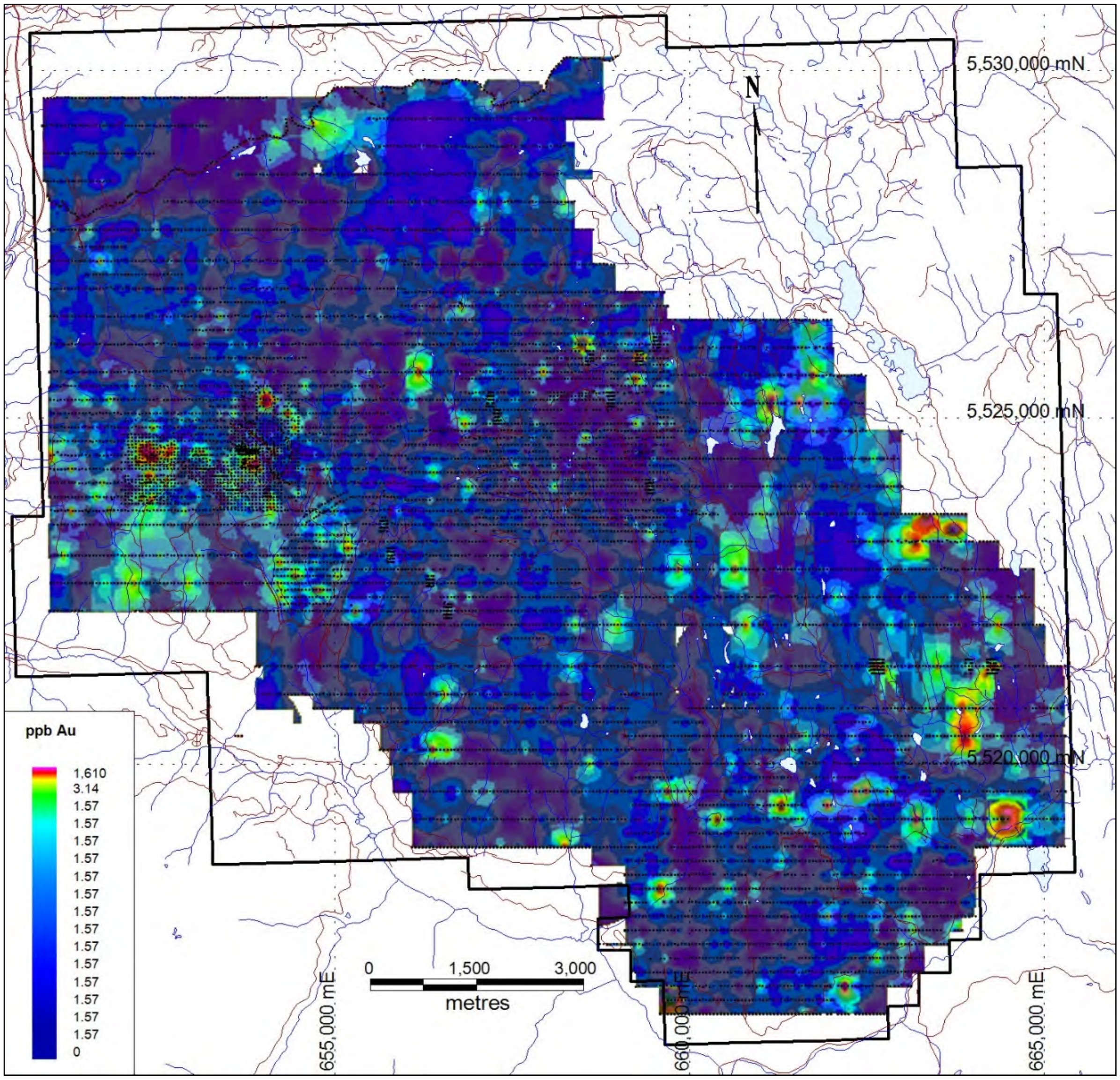


Figure 25: Shovelnose Gold-in-soil Geochemistry

Distribution of anomalous silver-in-soils closely mimics the distribution of gold-in-soils. The known gold mineralized zones all have strong coincident silver anomalies associated with them. The eastern gold-in-soils anomaly is expanded by the silver anomalies, likely due to the greater mobility of silver. The silver anomalies in the east appear to define multiple parallel north trending linear trends extending to 5 km in length. The East zone is also defined by a north trending silver-in-soils anomaly extending over 1 km in length.

The northwestern portion of the soil grid (defined by the green background in silver geochemistry, Figure 26) is defined by historic sampling by Strongbow. The analytical lower threshold was much higher at that point in time and as a result the background appears higher than it actually is.

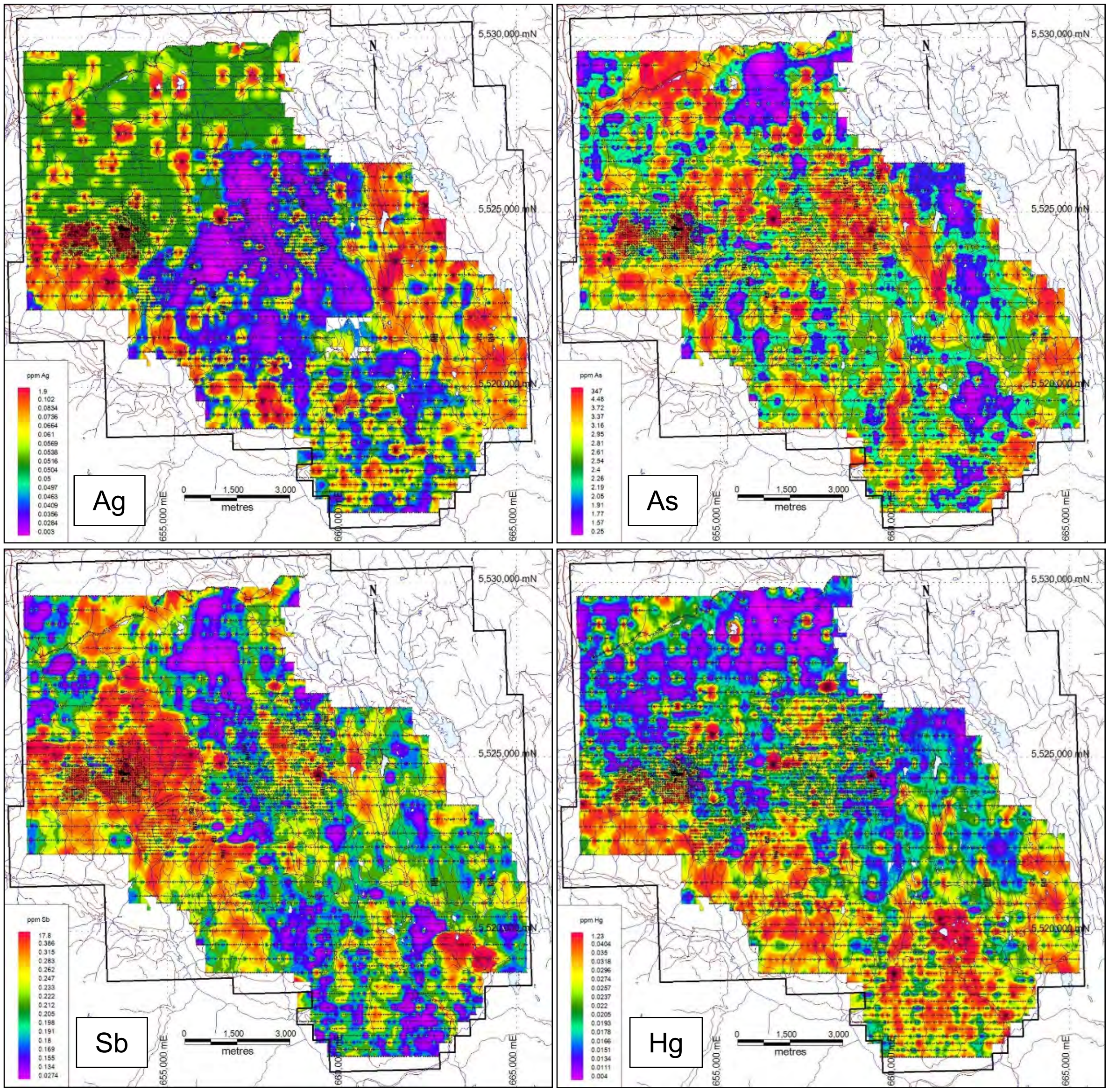


Figure 26: Shovelnose Gold Pathfinder Elements Soil Geochemistry

Gold pathfinder elements including arsenic (“As”), antimony (“Sb”), mercury (“Hg”), copper (“Cu”), and molybdenum (“Mo”) are often used to focus on possible gold zones due to their enhanced mobility and genetic relationship with gold.

As with silver, arsenic anomalies coincide with all gold anomalies. A broader “footprint” is observed from the sampling program. As well, several large (> 2 km in length) linear anomalies occur in the east-central and northern portion of the Property relatively unsupported by gold and silver anomalies. The northernmost anomaly occurs in a river basin and may be due to mechanical mobilization rather than conventional geochemical depositional methods. The east-central northwest trending anomaly is coincident with an area (East zone) confirmed through prospecting to include a large hydrothermal breccia containing a silica-pyrite matrix supporting clay-altered milled felsic clasts.

Antimony appears to be the most mobile element of the pathfinders. Large anomalous areas occur in the known gold zones (as well as independent of gold), extending both north and south. The East hydrothermal breccia zone is also defined by antimony-in-soils, however, at a much smaller scale than arsenic or silver. A large anomaly occurs to the southeast coincident with a gold anomaly.

Mercury is a common pathfinder for gold exploration. As with other gold-pathfinder elements, mercury-in-soils anomalies are generally coincident with all gold anomalies in all areas of the Property. The anomalies are generally broader and extend southeast from the known gold zones.

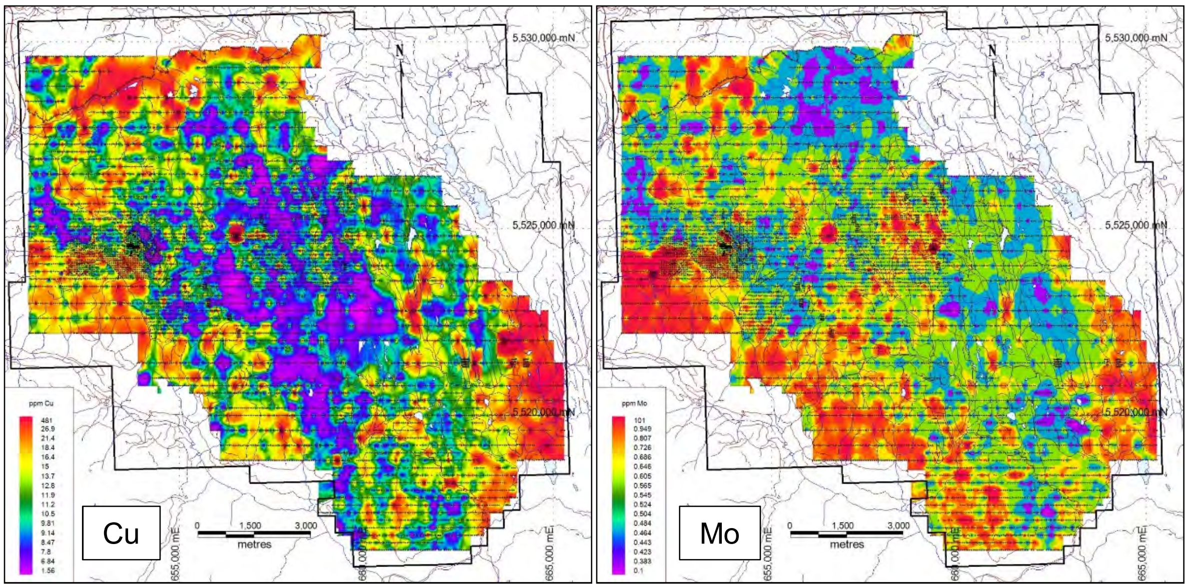


Figure 27: Shovelnose Base Metals Soil Geochemistry

Elevated copper and molybdenum levels have been noted in drillcore from the South zone to occur with the gold distribution, copper often below the boiling zone and molybdenum above. Anomalous copper-in-soil geochemistry coincides with anomalous gold and silver-in-soil anomalies in each of the gold zones, along the river basin near the northern claim boundary, and in two main areas to the east of the Property.

Molybdenum-in-soil anomalies occur over the known gold zones, extending southwest (downslope) from Line 6 past the Brookmere zone. The easternmost anomaly coincides with other anomalous pathfinder elements. The East (hydrothermal breccia) zone is also delineated by the molybdenum distribution.

Statistics; A correlation coefficient is a statistical measure of the degree to which changes to the value of one variable predict change to the value of another. In positively correlated variables, the value increases or decreases in tandem. In negatively correlated variables, the value of one increases as the value of the other decreases. Correlation coefficients are expressed as values between +1 and -1. A coefficient of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation: A change in the value of one variable will predict a change in the same direction in the second variable. A coefficient of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation: A change in the value of one variable predicts a change in the opposite direction in the second variable.

Lesser degrees of correlation are expressed as non-zero decimals. A coefficient of zero indicates there is no discernable relationship between fluctuations of the variables.

Initially, soils were filtered to cover the area near known zones of gold mineralization to establish a baseline association between elements; i.e. the samples between UTM coordinates 5523000 - 5524500 N and 651000 - 655400 E encompassing an area of 1.5 x 4.4 km (660 ha). Correlation coefficients between gold, base metal, and common gold pathfinder elements from the 1,426 filtered samples are illustrated in Table 5.

Au	1.00													
Ag	0.42	1.00												
As	0.07	0.10	1.00											
Ba	0.06	0.28	0.02	1.00										
Cd	0.08	0.37	0.03	0.65	1.00									
Cu	-0.01	0.40	0.08	0.42	0.51	1.00								
Hg	0.04	0.32	0.19	0.41	0.41	0.46	1.00							
Mo	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.06	1.00						
Pb	0.11	0.28	0.39	0.48	0.50	0.32	0.44	0.17	1.00					
Sb	0.03	0.01	0.86	-0.06	-0.03	0.04	0.18	0.15	0.33	1.00				
Se	0.02	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.42	0.28	0.03	0.25	0.13	1.00			
Te	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	1.00		
W	-0.02	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02	-0.18	1.00	
Zn	0.13	0.33	0.04	0.65	0.77	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.46	-0.07	0.13	-0.03	0.10	1.00
	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Cu	Hg	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Te	W	Zn

Table 5: Shovelnose Correlation Coefficients for Multi-element Soil Geochemistry - Filtered Main Zones

Gold was found to have a strong correlation with silver, however, any correlation with base metals and gold pathfinder elements appears absent. Silver correlates well with zinc, mercury, copper, cadmium, and barium as well as gold. Base metals correlation is fairly well indicated including moderately strong affinities between Ag:Cu:Pb:Zn:Hg:Ba:Cd. Gold pathfinder elements arsenic and antimony have the strongest correlation evident. Although it has been demonstrated that gold mineralization in the South zone has a strong correlation with selenium and tellurium, no apparent relationship exists in soils. Soils above the South zone overlie overburden depths greater than 100 m masking any geochemical anomalies and are excluded from the above calculations.

Correlation coefficients were calculated for 10,472 soil samples taken across the entire property. Results are listed on Table 6. Results were fairly consistent with the filtered samples (Table 5). The main differences include; correlation between gold and silver was reduced, correlation between antimony and arsenic with mercury and molybdenum increased markedly, and base metals correlation with other base metals increased. This suggests that additional mineralized bodies may exist on the Property with different characteristics and geochemical affinities than the areas around known mineralized bodies.

Au	1.00													
Ag	0.21	1.00												
As	0.02	0.13	1.00											
Ba	0.02	0.33	0.21	1.00										
Cd	0.03	0.31	0.11	0.43	1.00									
Cu	0.01	0.42	0.19	0.54	0.37	1.00								
Hg	0.01	0.25	0.64	0.36	0.25	0.34	1.00							
Mo	0.01	0.08	0.75	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.58	1.00						
Pb	0.03	0.24	0.33	0.59	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.14	1.00					
Sb	0.02	0.07	0.83	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.56	0.68	0.24	1.00				
Se	0.01	0.20	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.45	0.16	0.02	0.17	0.09	1.00			
Te	0.00	-0.04	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.03	-0.10	0.03	1.00		
W	0.00	0.09	0.16	0.27	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.44	0.25	0.09	-0.18	1.00	
Zn	0.03	0.23	0.16	0.58	0.61	0.34	0.22	0.06	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.24	1.00
	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Cu	Hg	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Te	W	Zn

Table 6: Shovelnose Correlation Coefficients for Multi-element Soil Geochemistry - Property-wide

3) *Rock Geochemistry*: A total of 1,204 rock samples were collected from the Property to date, of these 341 were chip samples (samples taken across a fixed distance over exposed outcrop during trenching programs), 444 were grab samples (prospective samples broken from outcrop), 71 samples were subcrop samples (samples broken from rock believed to be local to outcrops), and 348 samples were taken from talus or boulders (believed to have travelled an unknown distance from its origin).

Multi-element laboratory analyses was completed on all rock samples. Samples locations with results for gold, silver, and antimony are illustrated on Figures 28-29. Gold grades > 0.5 g/t are highlighted on the figures using a background of gridded and contoured results for antimony and silver to illustrate prospective areas.

Outcrop samples containing > 0.5 g/t Au were generally restricted to the Line 6 and Mik zones with 1 sample containing 0.52 g/t Au located in the eastern portion of the Property. Gold grades from rock sampling in the Line 6 and Mik zones contained 6 samples > 10 g/t Au with the highest grading sample containing 119.4 g/t Au from a boulder found in Tower Creek approximately 500 m south of the Mik zone. Float samples containing > 0.5 g/t Au were all located to the south of known showings (downhill) forming dispersion patterns.

Although antimony is notably absent from sample areas with high gold grades, 2 large areas of elevated antimony distribution occur to the east of drilling sites; the first area located 1 km east of the South zone extending 4 km in a north-south orientation, and the second located at the southeast corner of the Property (in the location of the eastern gold anomaly) also extending approximately 4 km in length along a roughly northwestern orientation.

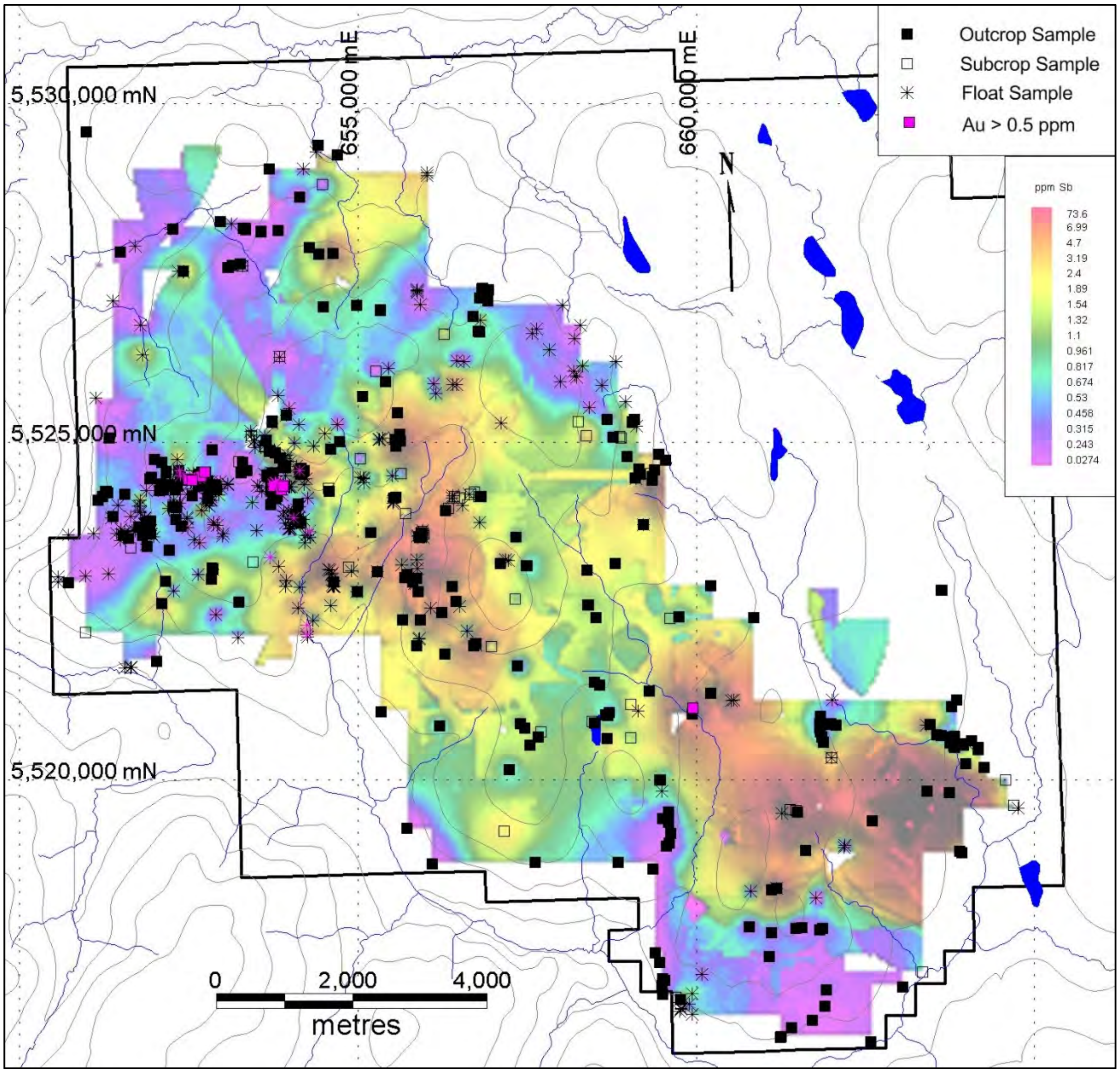


Figure 28: Shovelnose Rock Sampling Illustrating High Gold on Anomalous Antimony

Anomalous silver mineralization in rock samples more closely resembles gold but with a larger footprint. The Line 6 and Mik gold mineralized zones are anomalous including an interpreted dispersion train to the south of Mik. Small anomalies coincident with antimony are delineated in the southeast portion of the Property. Two additional areas anomalous in silver occur to the northeast of the main mineralized areas. The southernmost aforementioned anomaly is defined by float sampling so the source location is uncertain, whereas the northernmost anomaly is comprised of outcrop sampling.

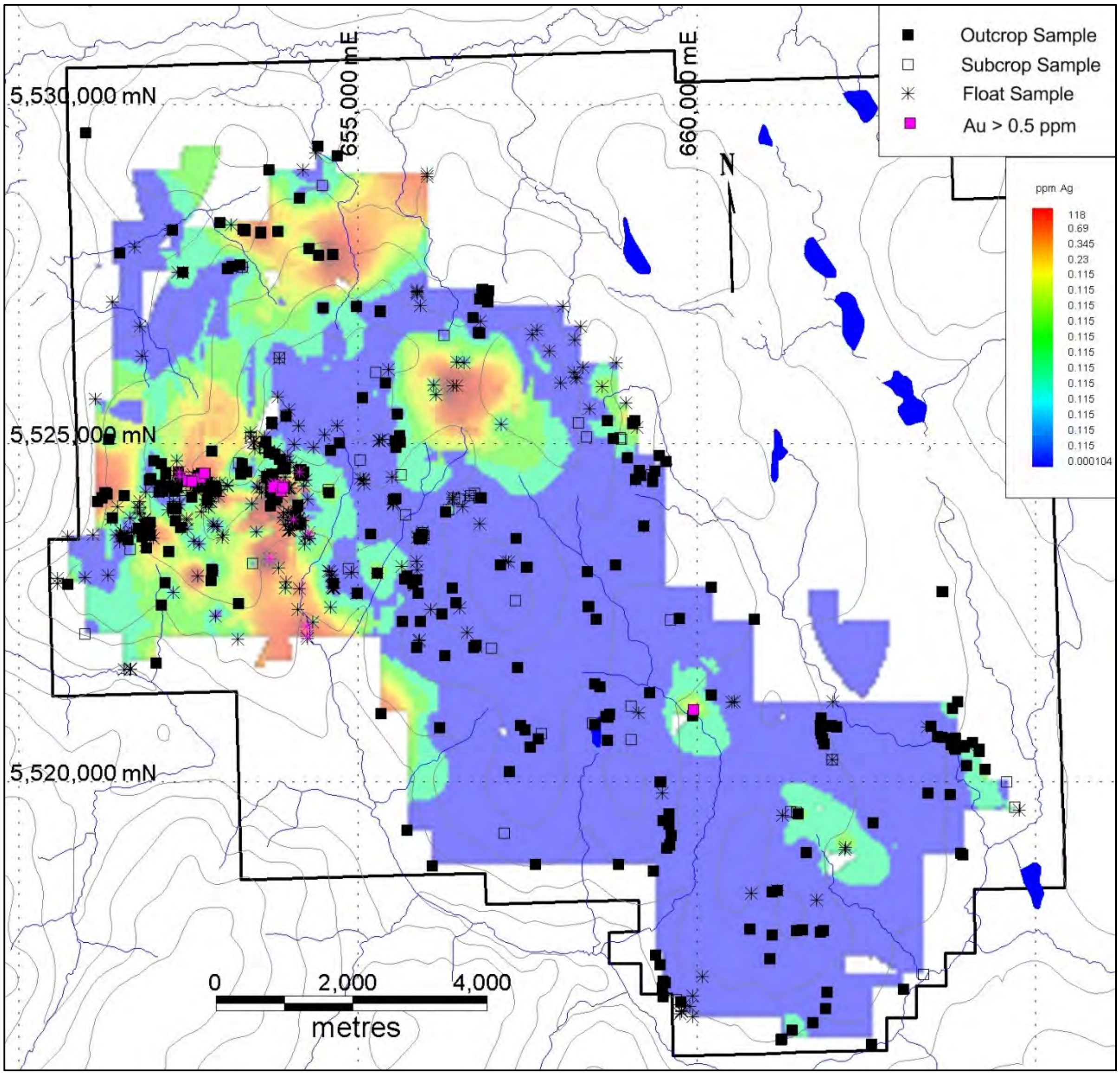


Figure 29: Shovelnose Rock Sampling Illustrating High Gold on Anomalous Silver

9.1.2 Geophysics

1) LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) Survey: In 2015, a LiDAR survey (1,950 ha) was completed encompassing all of the known gold mineralized zones discovered on the Property to date. The survey was completed in an attempt to delineate any east-west trending structures possibly acting as feeder zones linking the gold mineralization observed in the Line 6, Mik, Tower, and Alpine zones as well as providing elevation support for drill collars in the area. In 2019, a second survey (845.3 ha) was completed adjacent to a previous LiDAR survey to provide ground support for ongoing diamond drilling. The LiDAR survey also delivered up to date air photos and 1 m resolution topography. Figure 30 (merged LiDAR surveys) shows recent forest harvesting areas and associated road networks in the main areas of exploration.

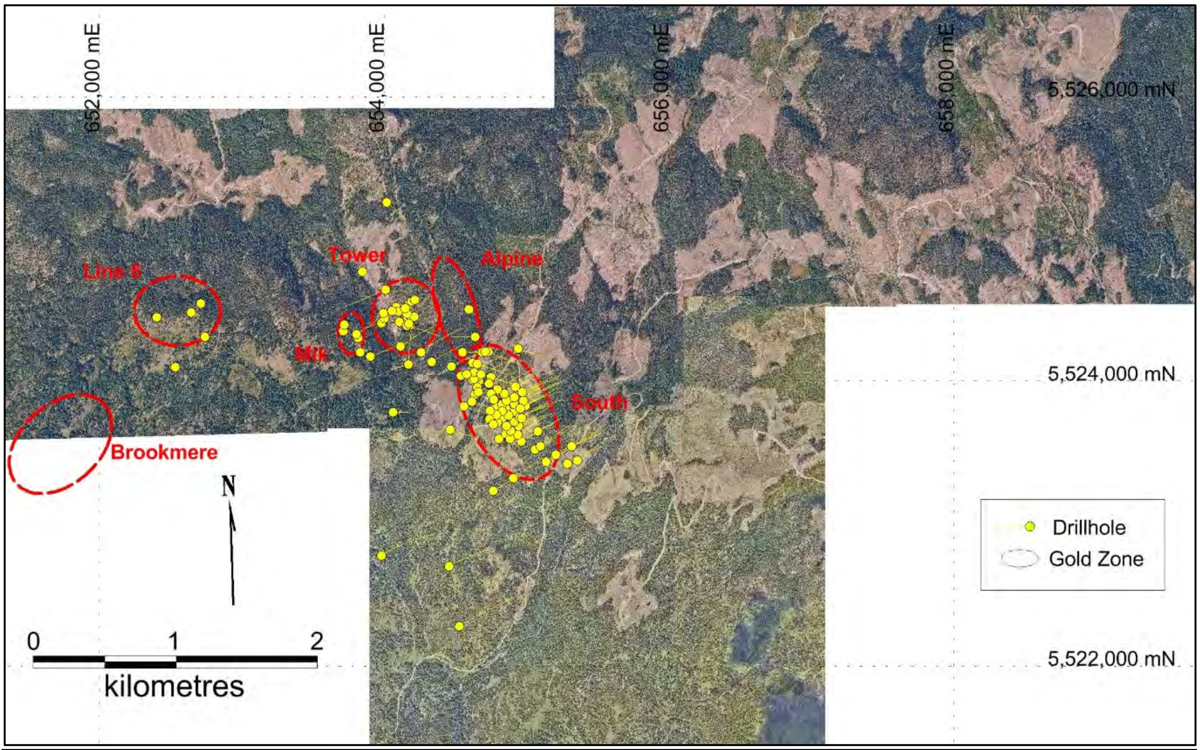


Figure 30: Shovelnose LiDAR Coverage with High Resolution Photos and Drill Coverage

Topographic lineation interpretation was completed in the area of the known gold mineralized zones (Figure 31). Two main orientations were noted, northwest and northeast trending. Gold mineralization to date has been related to northwest trending structures. Northeast trending arcs are interpreted as late stage caldera ring faults possibly post-dating gold mineralization.

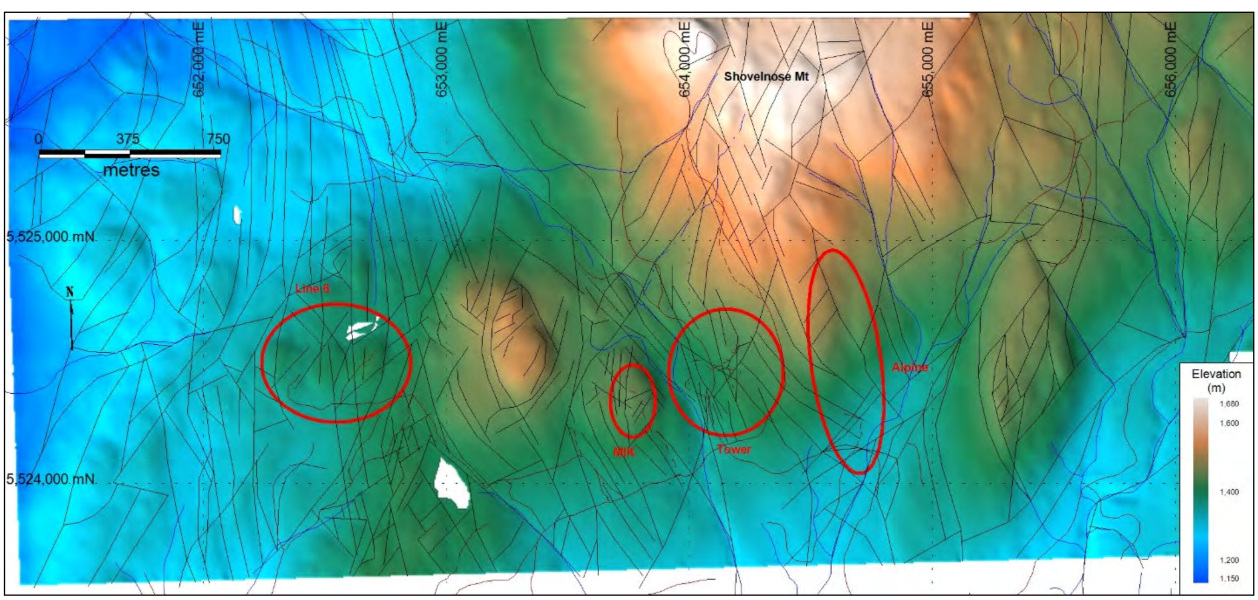


Figure 31: Shovelnose LiDAR Lineament Interpretation

[2)] **Magnetics**:

[a)] Airborne Magnetics; An airborne magnetics survey (308 line-km) was completed on the northwest portion of the Property by Strongbow in 2007. The survey was completed in conjunction with airborne radiometrics and resistivity. A second survey was completed by Westhaven in 2019 encompassing most of the Property (2376 line-km). East-west oriented lines were spaced at 75 m intervals. Maps for total field (reduced to pole - "RTP") and calculated vertical gradient ("CVG") are presented in Figures 32-33. Black ovals on the map represent the locations of known gold mineralization for reference.

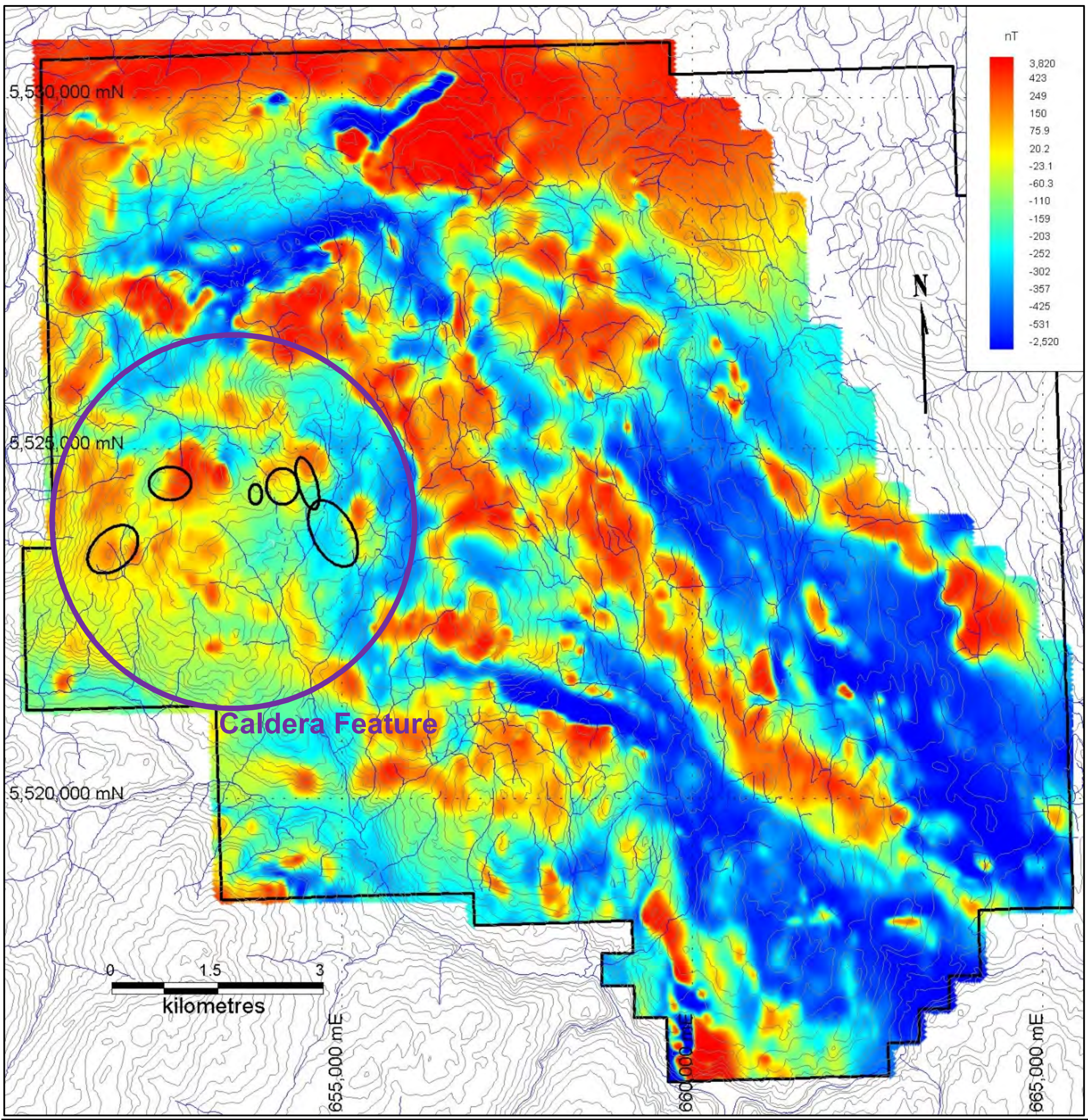


Figure 32: Shovelnose Airborne Total Field Magnetics (RTP)

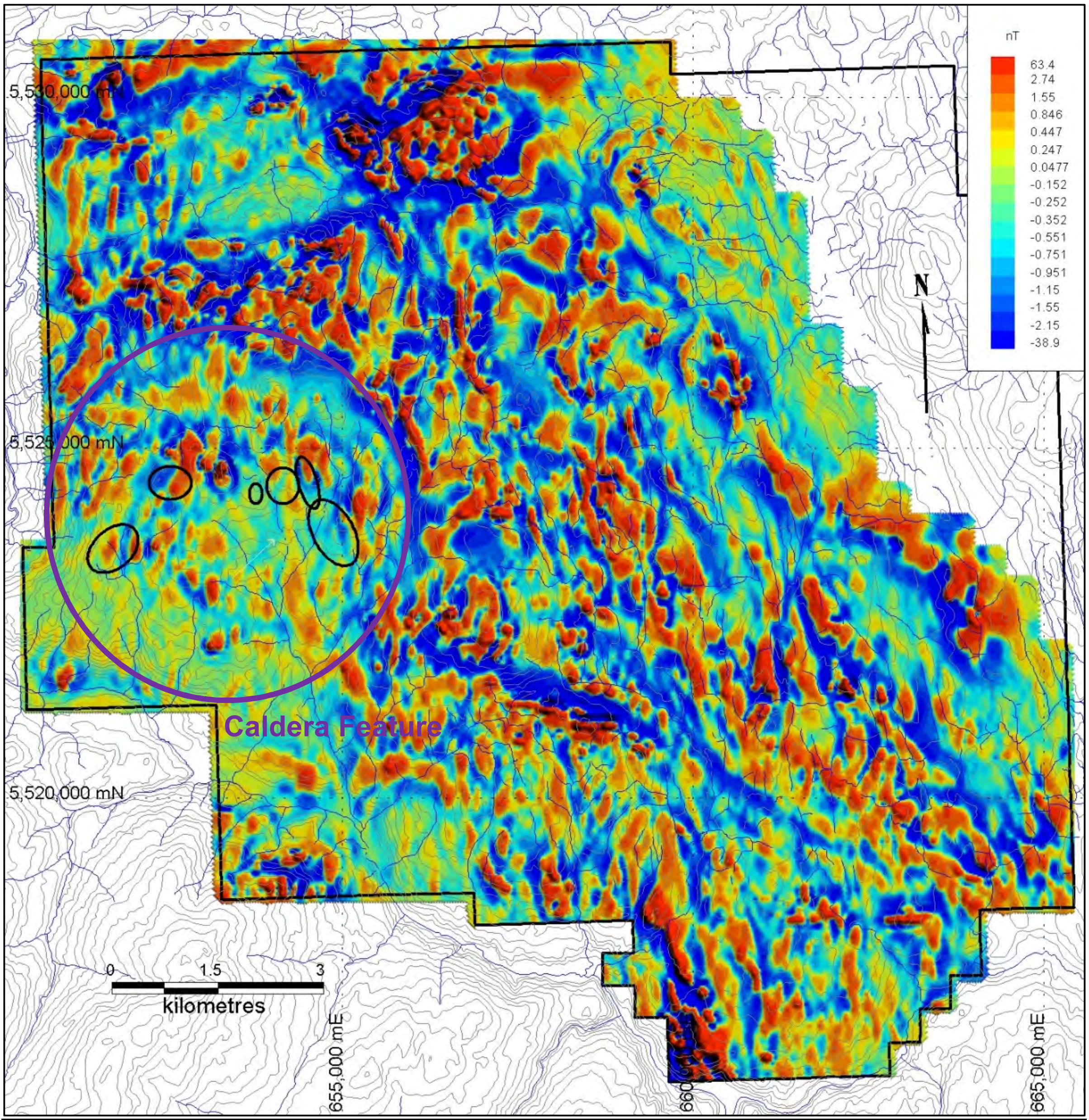


Figure 33: Shovelnose Airborne Magnetics (CVG)

The magnetics survey delineated large strong northwest trending magnetic high and low linear anomalies across the entire Property, likely related to regional scale structural features. A less pronounced series of northeast and north trending magnetic lows crosscut and often truncate the northwest trending sets most notably in the northern portion of the Property at the peak of Shovelnose Mountain. Narrow elongated magnetic lows, most prominently visible on the CVG magnetics, occur at each of the gold zones, likely reflecting the epithermal alteration associated with mineralization

The magnetics delineated a circular feature encompassing all of the known gold mineralized zones, which is likely indicative of a caldera feature that may have collapsed to the south resulting in the soil geochemical dispersion train discussed earlier. Large scale northwesterly trends appear to be either truncated by the caldera feature or are deflected by it. This is most prominently evident in the CVG magnetics map.

b) Ground Magnetics: A total of 426 line-km of ground magnetics surveys have been completed in 7 phases from 2010 to 2019. East - west oriented lines were generally spaced at 50 m intervals with some infill lines to 25 m spacing. Initially the Line 6 and Mik zones were covered in 2010 (23.2 km). From 2012 to 2015 an additional 33 km of lines spaced approximately 100 m apart were completed in the Tower and Alpine zones in conjunction with IP surveys. The 2017 to 2019 ground mag surveys encompassed the South zone and peripheral areas to the south and east. All surveys were leveled and compiled into a single total field ("TF") database as illustrated in Figure 34.

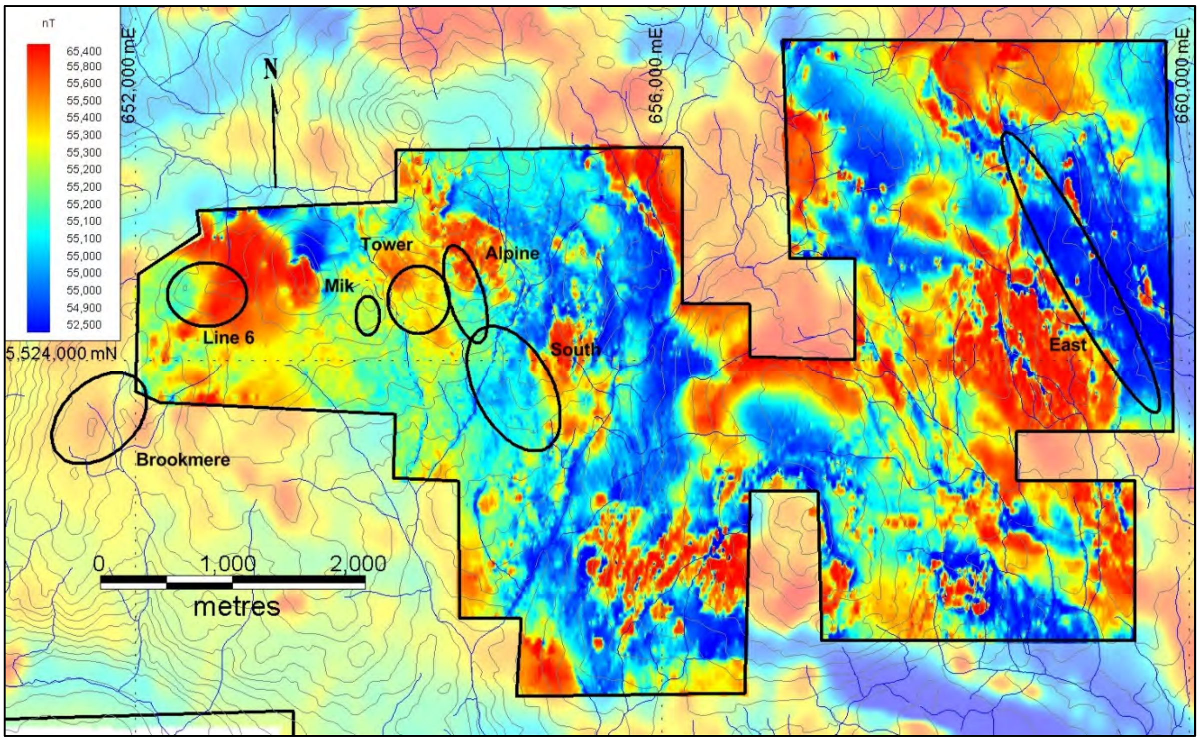


Figure 34: Shovelnose Ground Magnetics (TF) Compilation (Airborne Magnetics Background)

The South zone, the most drill tested of all the gold zones, occurs as a northwest trending structural zone exhibiting a broad weak magnetic signature. This extends 1 km northwesterly into the Alpine zone. Magnetics in the Tower zone, located east of the Tower Creek fault, show a small weak magnetic low splaying northeast from the Tower Creek fault and bounded by magnetic highs on all sides. Magnetics at the Mik zone occurs as a broad (~ 400 m) northwest trending zone of low to moderate magnetic intensity, similar to the South zone, extending westward from the Tower Creek fault. Magnetics at the Line 6 zone appears as a northeast trending moderately low magnetic intensity zone bounding a magnetic high to the east, extending southwest to the Brookmere zone. The newly discovered East showing is characterized by a northwest trending very low magnetic intensity anomaly extending over 2 km in length.

Narrow northeast trending magnetic lows located north and south of the South zone are interpreted as post mineralized caldera ring faults resulting from a series of normal faults within the caldera feature.

3) Airborne Radiometrics; An airborne radiometric survey (308 line-km) was completed on the northwest portion of the Property by Strongbow in 2007. The survey was completed in conjunction with airborne magnetics and resistivity. A second survey was completed by Westhaven in 2019 encompassing most of the Property (2376 line-km) as illustrated in Figure 35.

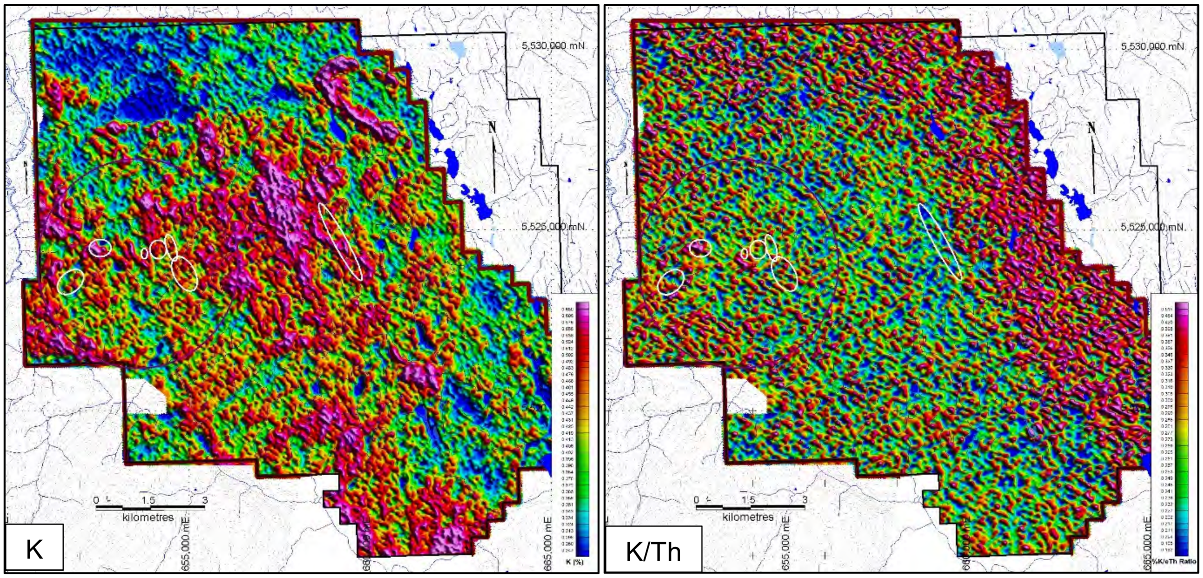


Figure 35: Shovelnose Radiometrics Surveys: K and K/Th

The majority of anomalous potassium areas reflect lithologies, the highs coincident with rhyolite flows and scattered anomalous areas reflecting rhyolite tuffs. The northern portion of the Property shows an abrupt potassium ("K") low reflecting the northern limit of the rhyolite flows. The eastern portion of the survey has a zone of high potassium/thorium ("K/Th") reflecting low thorium readings over sedimentary rocks interrupted by dacite flows.

While high K levels are most likely to be a reflection of primary magma composition and may be attributed to hydrothermal alteration, coincident high K/Th ratios might suggest that it is more likely a function of hydrothermal alteration. This high K and high K/Th relationship is evident in the Line-6 and Mik zones appearing as small linear occurrences.

4) Airborne Resistivity; An airborne apparent resistivity survey (308 line-km) was completed on the northwest portion of the Property by Strongbow in 2007. The surveys was completed in conjunction with airborne magnetics and radiometrics. All lines were oriented east - west at 150 m line spacing.

Apparent resistivity highlighted several narrow northeast trending linear resistivity low features at the southeast portion of the survey coincident with magnetic low features interpreted as caldera rift faults, the low resistivity linear features outlining zones of clay alteration or till deposits potentially associated with major fault zones (Figure 36). The most prominent feature delineated is a northwest trending resistivity low coincident with the trace of the South zone vein trace. This feature extends 5.6 km, continuing through the Tower zone and beyond northwestward and extending off the survey area to the southeast. High resistivity values appear to occur at the southwest portion of the interpreted caldera feature and at the northern extent of the survey. The Mik zone is associated with a circular feature of high resistivity that may represent a zone of silicification.

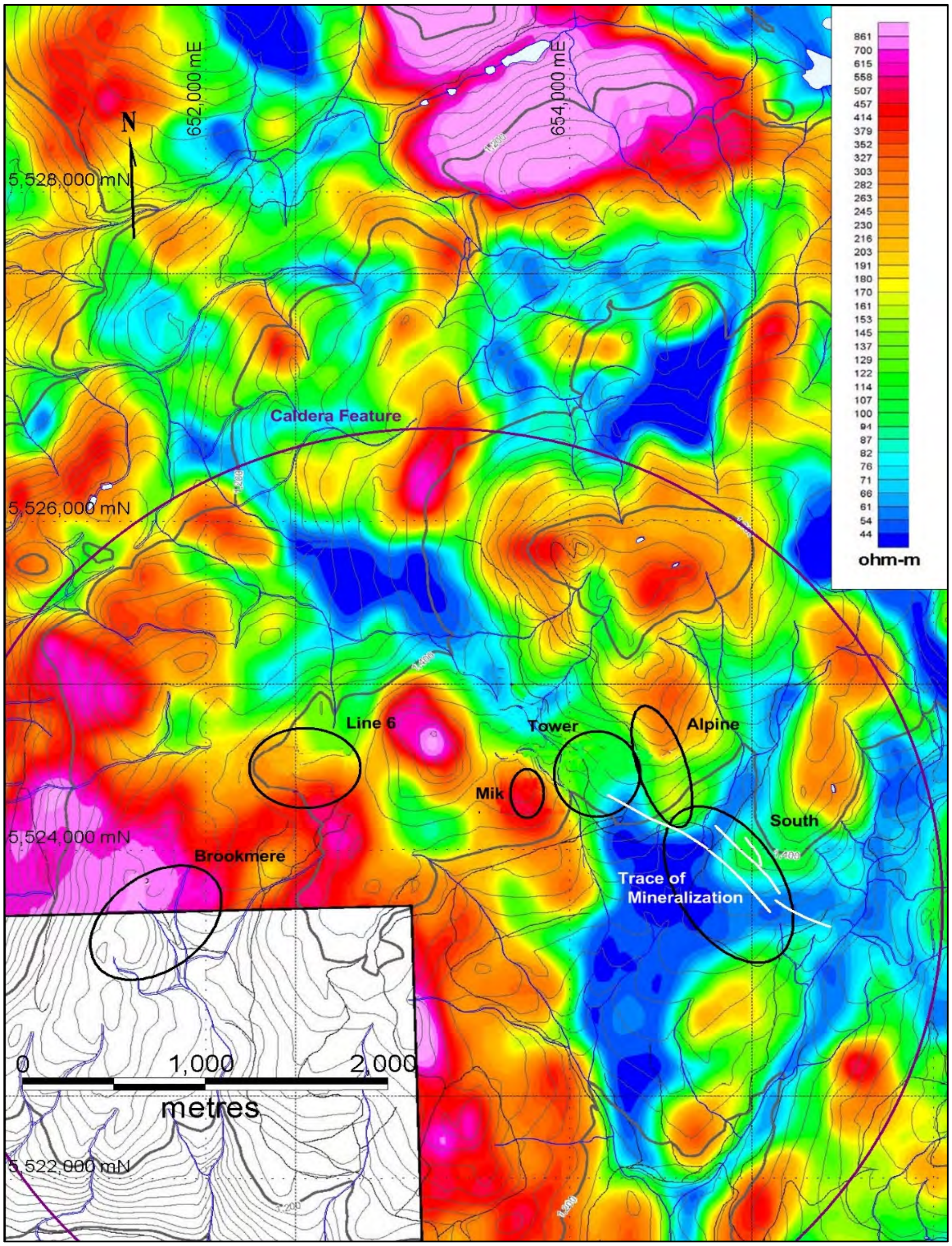


Figure 36: Shovelnose Airborne Apparent Resistivity Survey (7200 Hz)

5) Induced Polarization (IP) and Resistivity

From 2012 to 2015 three programs of IP chargeability and resistivity were completed over the area between Line 6 and Alpine zones encompassing the Mik, Tower, and the northern portion of the South zones. A total of 10 east - west oriented lines and 1 north-south oriented line were surveyed for a total of 22.3 line-km. Magnetic readings were also taken concurrently. Lines were spaced between 100 and 400 m intervals. Readings for all 3 surveys were combined into a single database.

Data inversions utilized DCIP2D, a University of British Columbia program library for forward modelling inversions of IP data over 2D structures. Chargeability and resistivity data from the surveys was inverted and plan view slices from inverted resistivity and chargeability results are illustrated at 80 and 160 m depths in Figures 37-38.

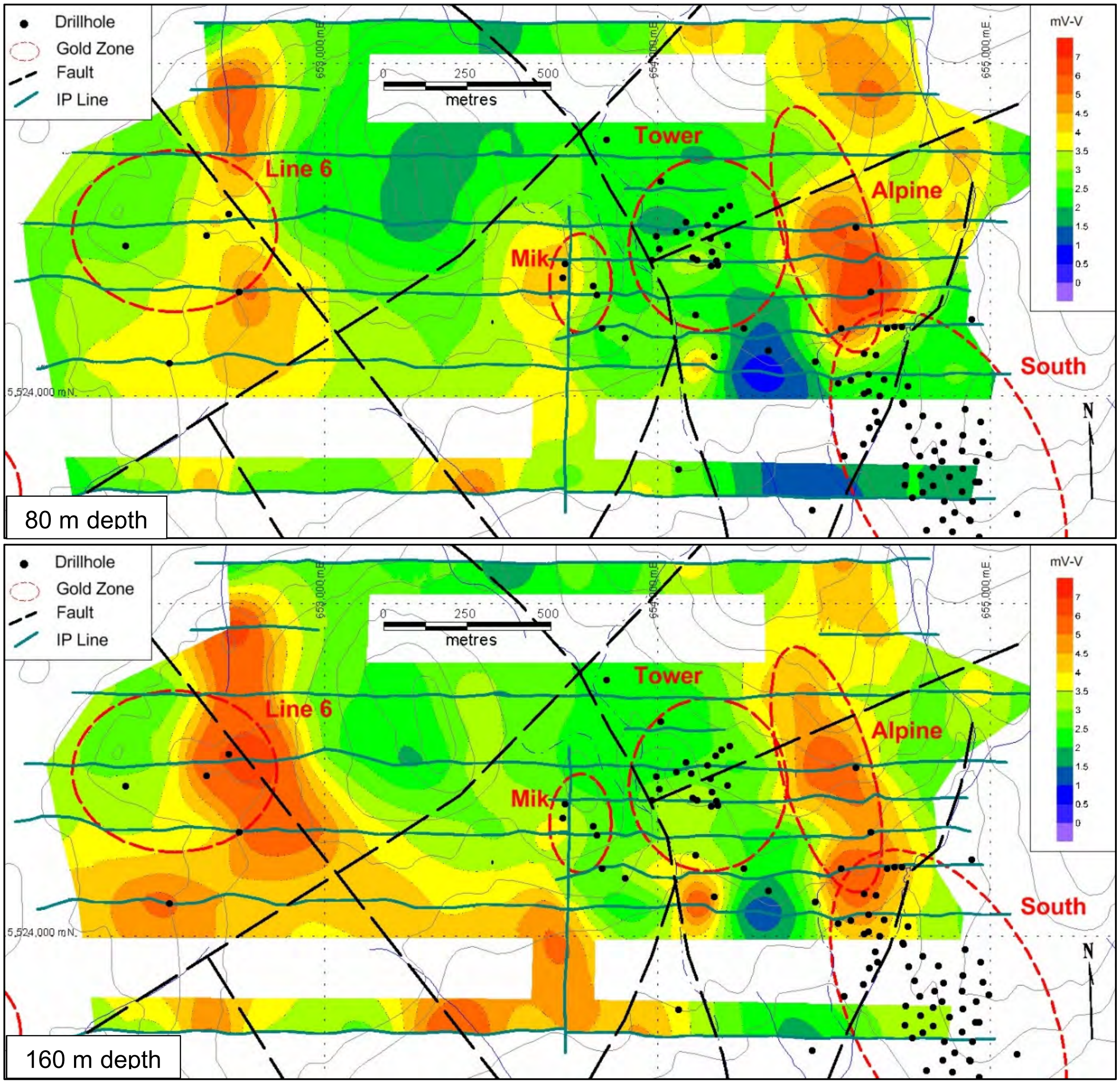


Figure 37: Shovelnose IP Chargeability (Inverted Depth Plan Slices)

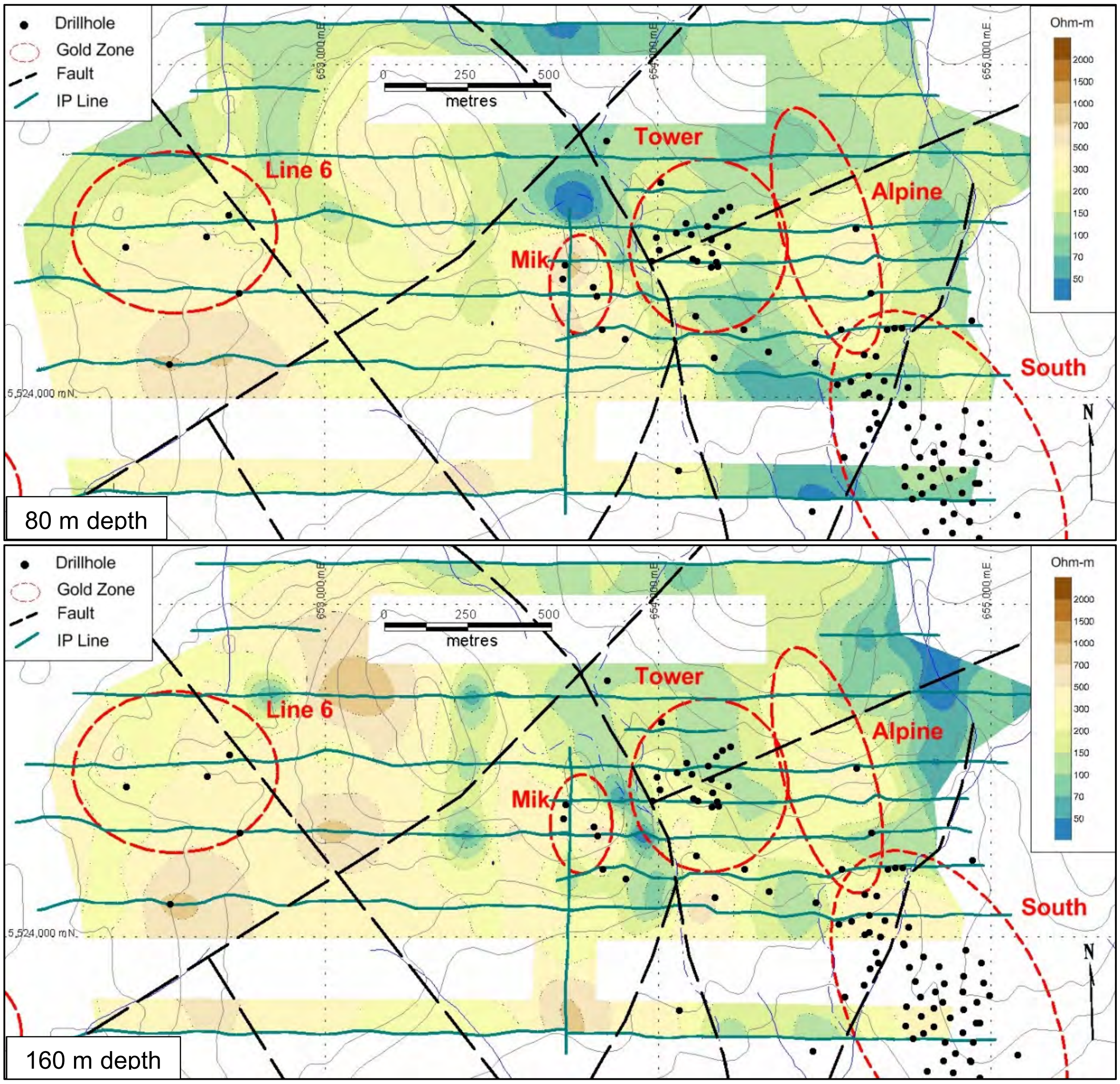


Figure 38: Shovelnose IP Resistivity (Inverted depth Plan Slices)

Chargeability results range from background (~1 mV-V) to a high of 7 mV-V. As the survey is intended to identify narrow channels of mineralization with moderate amounts of sulphides, these low intensity results should be adequate for delineating mineralizing trends. Resistivity results range from background (<150 Ohm-m) to 1000 Ohm-m. The intensity of all anomalies discussed are relative to the scale of results obtained.

The Line 6 zone is characterized by a large high intensity resistivity anomaly that extends to the south and east and persists with depth. Low chargeability at near surface coincides with near surface gold mineralization discovered to date. A long (> 1 km) strong intensity chargeability anomaly that coincides with high magnetics occurs in the eastern portion of the showing extending to the north and south and increasing in intensity with depth.

The Mik zone is characterized by a moderate intensity shallow 500 m long chargeability anomaly on its western flank decreasing in size and intensity with depth, coincident with a strong intensity near surface resistivity anomaly also decreasing in size with depth. A small chargeability anomaly, located 200 m south of Mik increases with depth coincident with a near surface resistivity anomaly that decreases with depth.

A north-south trending linear resistivity low (near surface chargeability background), located 250 m to the west of the Mik zone, is likely caused by a structural feature. This feature decreases in resistivity with depth coincident with a minor increase in chargeability.

The area between the Mik and Tower zones is coincident with the location of the Tower Creek fault, a major fault zone transecting the property. It is characterized by low intensity north-northwesterly trending resistivity and chargeability readings, both decreasing with depth.

The Tower zone is characterized by a shallow small weak chargeability and moderate intensity resistivity anomaly coincident with near surface gold mineralization intersected by drilling, that appears to be dipping to the south. At depth, the resistivity anomaly appears to extend to the south-southeast parallel to the Tower Creek fault zone.

At the Alpine zone, a northwesterly trending moderate intensity resistivity anomaly coincident with a strong chargeability anomaly is located approximately 300 m east of the Tower zone. This anomaly appears to segregate into two discrete bodies at depth and has been defined over a strike length of 1 km. At the north extent of the anomaly, an east-northeast trending fault appears to displace the near surface chargeability and resistivity anomalies eastward 250 m to the north.

Survey coverage at the northern portion of the South zone delineated a resistivity body extending to the southeast coincident with magnetic lows and negligible chargeability. This resistivity anomaly coincides with gold mineralization intersected by the 2018-19 drilling campaigns.

6) **Direct Current (DC) Resistivity;** The purpose of the 2019 DC resistivity surveys was to utilize high resolution DC resistivity surveying to attempt to define narrow sub-vertical resistivity zones associated with gold bearing units. A total of 20.3 line-km of DC resistivity was completed in 13 lines oriented at 60° azimuth.

The surveying was carried out using the “pole-dipole” method of survey. A prelaid receiver array remains stationary while the current (C1) is moved along the survey lines at a spacing of the dipole (“a”) apart and the infinity (C2) remains stationary. The survey measures the 1st to 12th separations (“n”) utilizing multiple a-spacing; 10, 20, 30 m etc.

The survey was successful in identifying several features of interest, with the most prevalent associated with a long northerly trending zone of reduced magnetics which encompasses the main mineralized body of the South zone (Figure 39).

DC Resistivity can be an effective tool for examining target areas within 200 m of surface, however dense arrays are time consuming, and the conductive cover may limit the depth of investigation. With excessive overburden depths over portions of the South Zone mineralized bodies, the DC Resistivity should be interpreted utilizing other surveys such as magnetics.

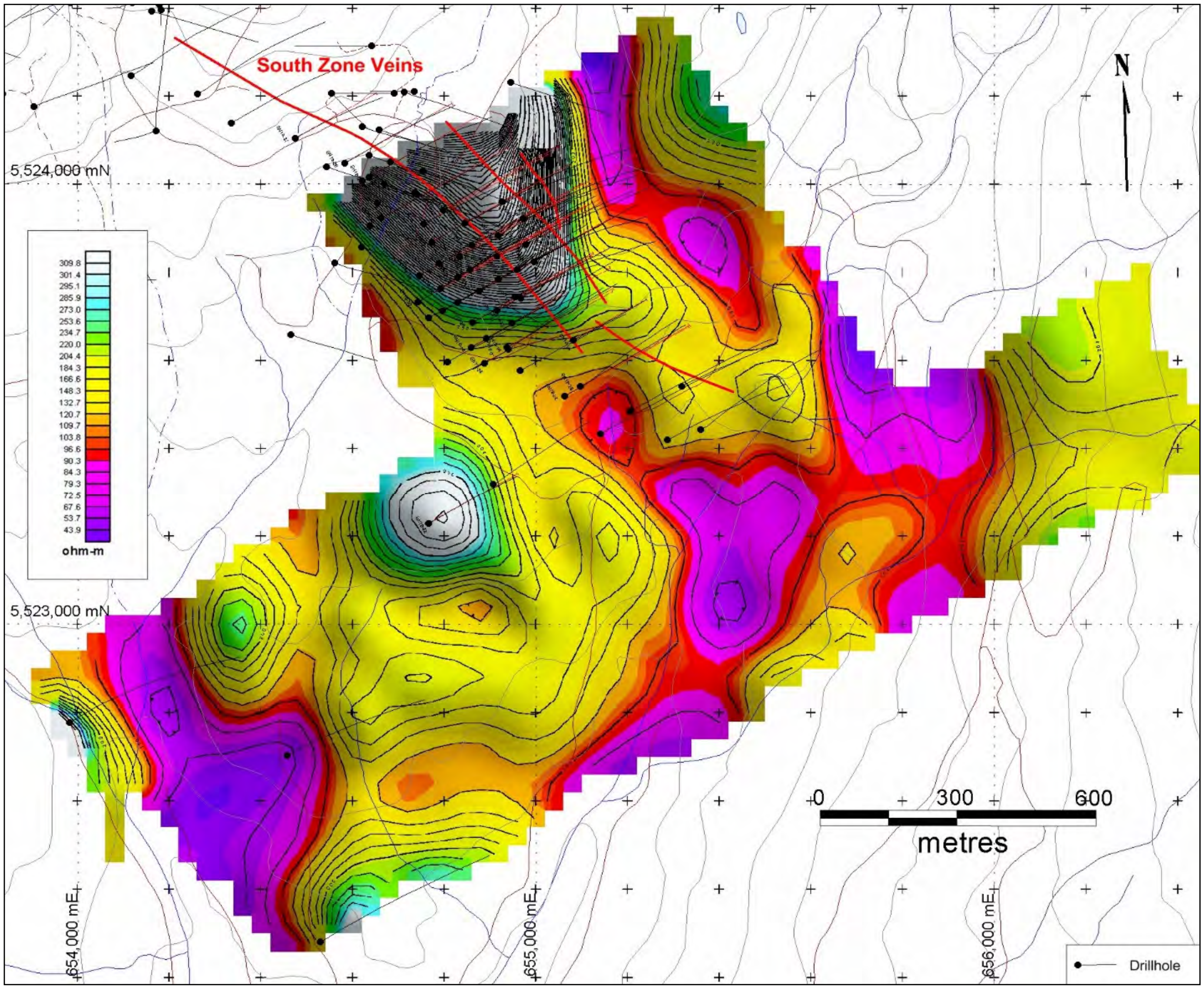
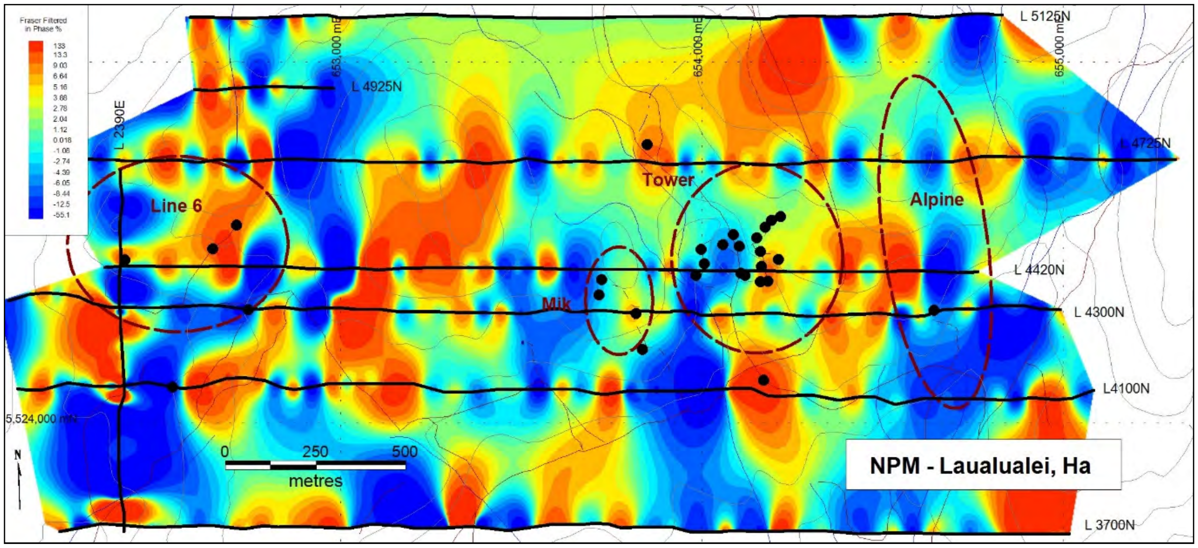


Figure 39: Shovelnose DC Resistivity Plan - Inversion Resistivity Slice (1200 m level) - South Zone

7) **Ground Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics (VLF-EM)**; In 2015, a total of 55 line-km of VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 m intervals along 6 north-south and 8 east-west trending lines. Four transmitting stations were utilized; NAA - Cutler, Maine (15.375 km), NLK - Jim Creek, Washington 12.975 km), NML - LaMoure, North Dakota (8.475 km), and NPM - Laualualei, Hawaii (18.125 km). The VLF survey was undertaken to determine whether it was a viable method for identifying mineralized vertically dipping structural breaks acting as feeder zones for the near surface mineralization previously identified at the Tower, Mik, and Line 6 zones. A Fraser Filter is typically used when displaying VLF data. It is effectively the first derivative of the data. If $f(i) = f_i$ represents the collected data then the Fraser Filter is considered to be $(f_1 + f_2) - (f_3 + f_4)$.

Line locations for each of the surveys along with independently gridded Fraser Filtered results for each source signal are illustrated in Figure 40. Numerous large and small scaled anomalies were identified by the survey. All linear anomalies extend in a roughly north-south orientation. Larger globular anomalies occur, likely a merging of anomalies due to the coarse line density of the surveys preventing detailed delineation of the results.


Fraser Filtered in Phase %
L 5125N
653,000 mE
654,000 mE
655,000 mE
L 4925N
L 2390E
L 4725N
Tower
Line 6
Alpine
L 4420N
Mik
L 4300N
L4100N
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0
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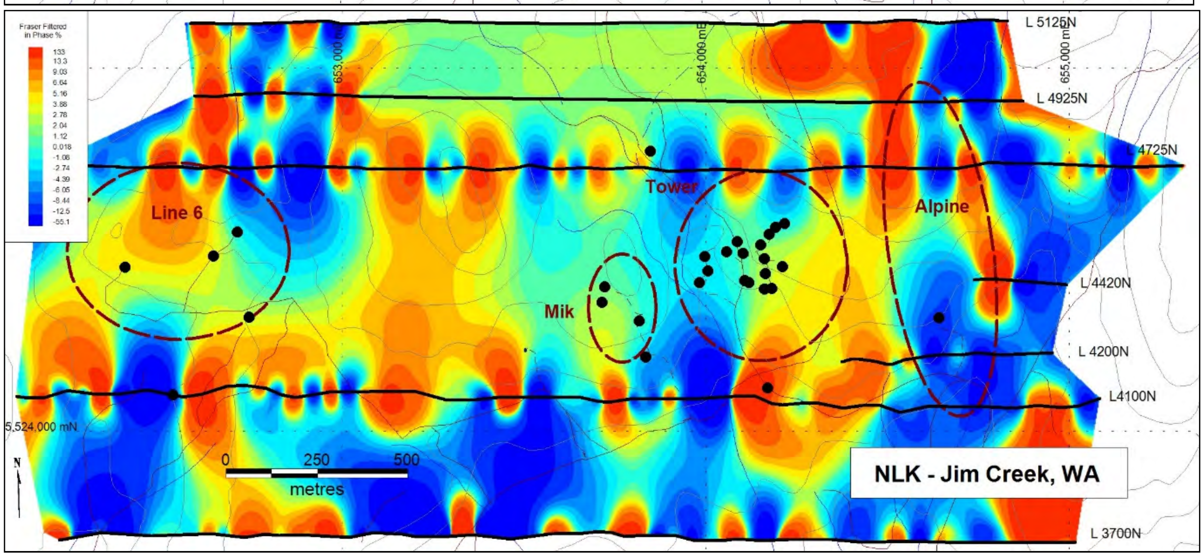
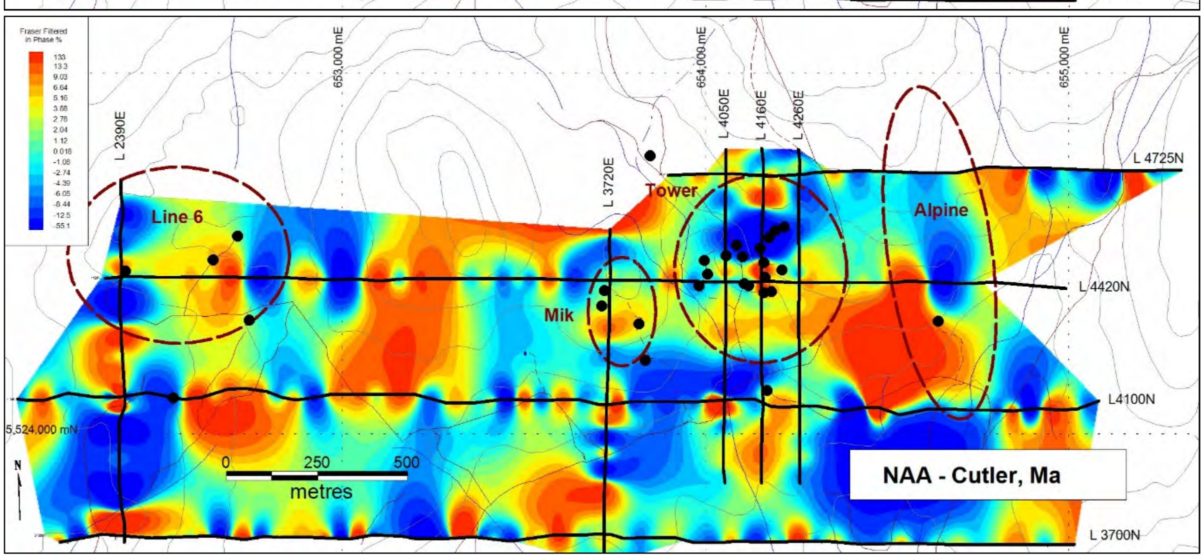
500
metres
NPM - Laualualei, Ha
L 3700N


Fraser Filtered in Phase %
L 5125N
653,000 mE
654,000 mE
655,000 mE
L 4925N
4725N
Tower
Line 6
Alpine
L 4420N
Mik
L 4200N
L4100N
5,524,000 mN
0
250
500
metres
NLK - Jim Creek, WA
L 3700N


Fraser Filtered in Phase %
653,000 mE
654,000 mE
655,000 mE
L 2390E
L 4050E
L 4160E
L 4260E
L 3720E
L 4725N
Tower
Line 6
Alpine
L 4420N
Mik
L4100N
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NAA - Cutler, Ma
L 3700N

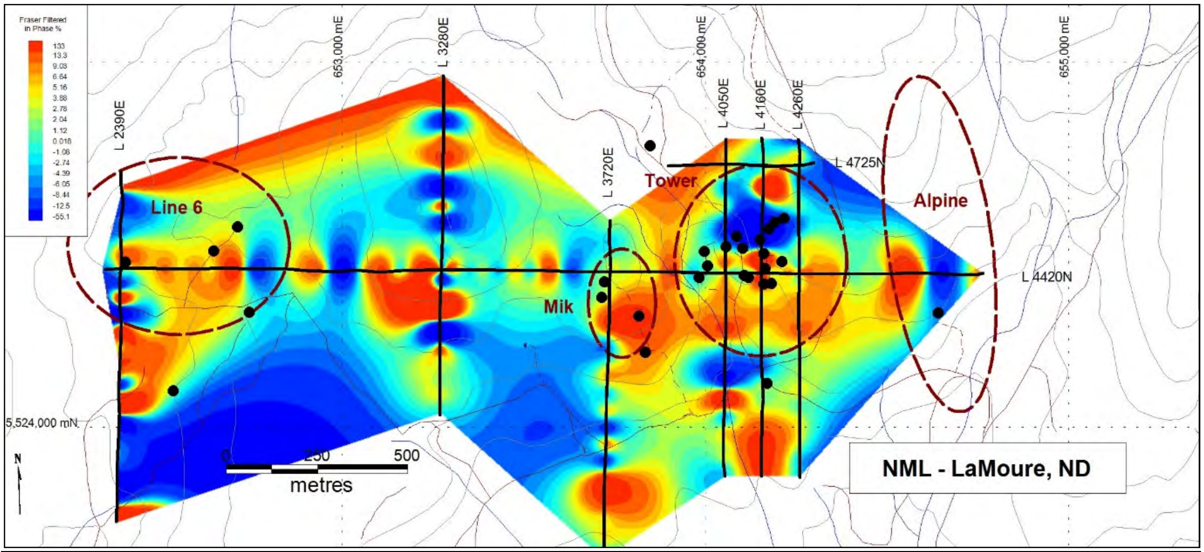


Figure 40: Shovelnose VLF-EM Lines and Fraser Filtered Results

A 600 m long north-northwest trending anomaly, identified by NPM and NLK signals, extends north of the Line 6 zone, coincident with high chargeability and magnetic anomalies. Two successive weak linear anomalies parallel this anomaly to the eastward and are divided by sharply contrasting lows.

Anomalies delineated at the Mik zone occur as small circular bodies (NAA and NPM stations) extending to the south (NLK). NML and NAA stations show the Mik anomaly apparently extending eastward in 4 pulses through the Tower zone to the Alpine zone.

The Tower zone is characterized by small circular anomalies (NAA, NML and NPM stations). A secondary anomaly is located 100 m to the south (NAA, NML, and NLK stations).

Each of the signals at the Alpine zone delineated a strong anomaly in the southwestern portion of the chargeability anomaly extending westward toward the Tower zone. Signals from stations NAA, NPM, and NLK also delineated a northwest trending linear anomaly situated on the eastern flank of the chargeability anomaly. NLK is the only signal showing a northeast trending anomaly extending northward on the western flank of the chargeability anomaly.

Large intense anomalies were also delineated in areas with no known mineralization. One anomaly, located approximately 500 m south of the Mik zone and identified by NAA, NPM, and NML stations, is coincident with a deeper moderate chargeability anomaly. A second anomaly, identified by all frequencies and located 300 m south of the Tower zone, is coincident with a small weak chargeability anomaly and a circular strong resistivity anomaly. Drillhole 13-04 tested this anomaly, intersecting a rhyolite body. The chargeability anomaly was believed to be caused by an adjacent hydro power line that may also be causing the VLF anomaly. A large VLF anomaly, identified by NLK, NPM, and NAA stations, is located 500 m to the southeast of the Alpine zone at the southeast limit of the VLF-EM survey.

8) **Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) Passive Seismic Survey;** In 2018, in conjunction with nearby magnetic surveys, a passive seismic survey was completed in an area to the southeast of the drilling in the South zone. A total of 6 line-km of surveying was completed to delineate the overburden depths of glacial till overlying bedrock.

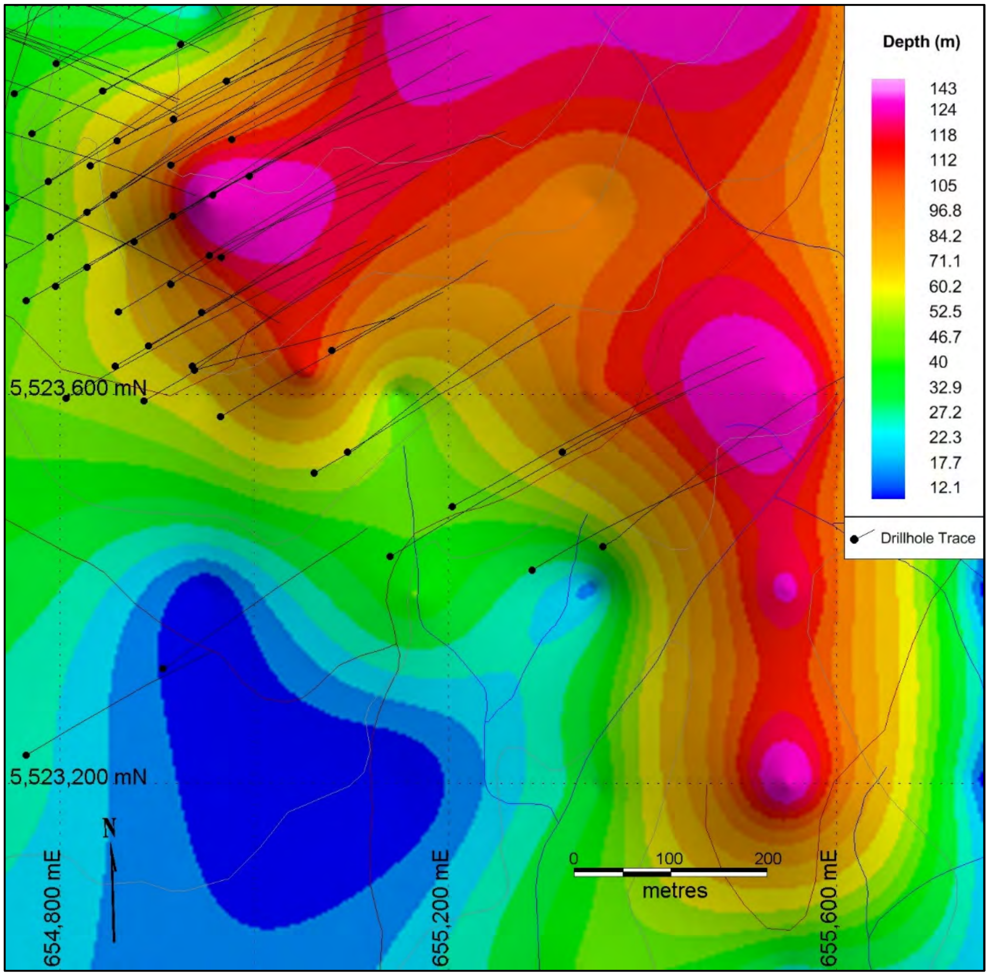


Figure 41: Shovelnose HVSR Passive Seismic Survey - Depth Estimate Contour Plan - South Zone

Amplitudes on the HVSR plot were low and the separation between the vertical and horizontal components was broad, resulting in a peak frequency measured at 2.09 ± 1.91 Hz, which is a large margin of error. Although some of the lines showed a reliable curve, there was no clear contiguous resonant frequency and depth to bedrock could not be calculated for most of the grid. By assuming a seismic velocity of 413 m/s, relaxing reliable HVSR peaks for as many measurements as possible, and removing extreme ends of the data set (very high and low frequencies), a subsurface model was generated from the remaining data producing the best-attempt depth contour map shown on Figure 41.

What is immediately evident is the similarity of the depth profiles to the ground magnetic signatures; the deepest determined depths being contiguous with higher magnetic features. This suggests the possibility that the glacial debris may contain magnetically conductive material.

Actual depths of overburden were calculated at drillhole locations at the northwest extent of the survey. It was found that although the HSVR survey may have roughly coincided with relative true thicknesses of overburden, certain areas were over-reported by as much as 4.2 times true depths and other areas were under-reported by as much as 2.4 times true depth. The correlation coefficient was calculated at 0.056 which shows little to no correlation. Overall, the survey was found to be unreliable.

9.1.3 Trenching

Mechanized trenching over anomalous soil geochemical targets in the Line 6 and Mik zones (Figure 42) was completed from 2008 to 2011; 22 trenches by Strongbow in 2008-09 (640 m) and 5 trenches by Westhaven in 2011 (147 m).

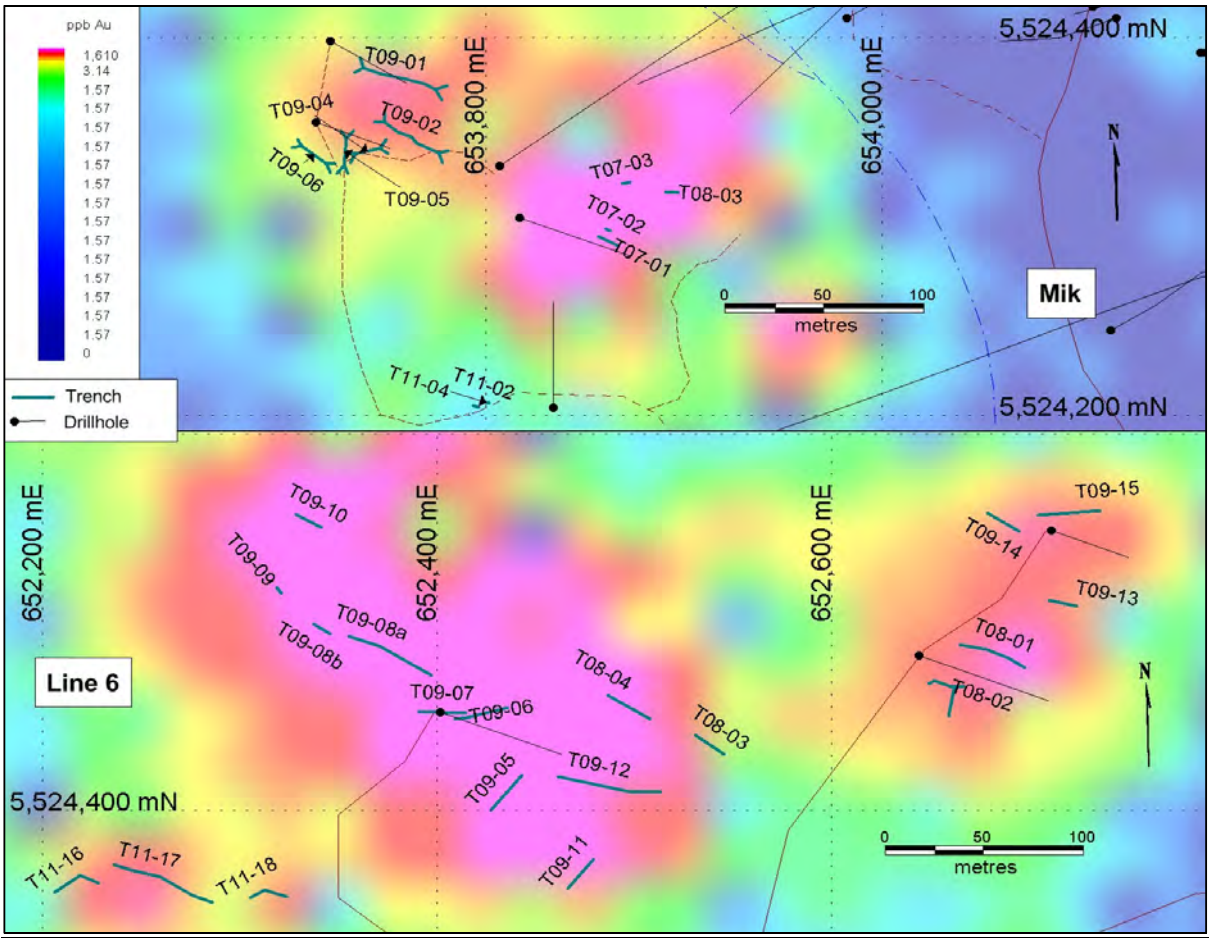


Figure 42: Shovelnose Trench Locations (Gold-in-Soil Geochemistry Background)

Trenches were sampled at 0.5-2 m intervals dependant on observed mineralization. A summary of results with notable gold grades encountered follows on Table 7. Trenching at the Line 6 zone encountered quartz veining in siliceous rhyolite tuffs oriented northeast between 190° to 200° azimuth. Trenching at the Mik zone revealed homogeneous rhyolite tuffs (lacking siliceous inclusions) that hosts narrow quartz veins generally oriented northeast and steeply dipping to the northwest.

Year	Zone	Trench	Au g/t	Interval		Year	Zone	Trench	Au g/t	Interval
2008	Line 6	T08-01	16.95	2.0		2008	Mik	T08-01	1.40	3.0
2008	Line 6	T08-02	1.40	16.0		2008	Mik	T08-02	2.90	2.0
2008	Line 6	T08-03	1.68	2.5		2008	Mik	T08-03	-	-
2008	Line 6	T08-04	5.12	6.0		2009	Mik	T09-04	2.72	2.9
2009	Line 6	T09-05	0.12	2.0		2009	Mik	T09-05	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-06	0.80	21.0		2009	Mik	T09-06	0.81	5.5
2009	Line 6	T09-07	-	-		2011	Mik	T11-02	0.01	2.0
2009	Line 6	T09-08A	0.79	6.0		2011	Mik	T11-04	0.02	2.0
2009	Line 6	T09-08B	0.37	2.0		2011	Mik	T11-08	0.12	2.0
2009	Line 6	T09-09	-	-						
2009	Line 6	T09-10	0.43	5.0						
2009	Line 6	T09-11	-	-						
2009	Line 6	T09-12	-	-						
2009	Line 6	T09-13	0.15	12.5						
2009	Line 6	T09-14	-	-						
2009	Line 6	T09-15	0.20	6.5						
2011	Line 6	T11-16	0.04	2.0						
2011	Line 6	T11-17	0.29	8.0						
2011	Line 6	T11-18	0.10	2.0						

Table 7: Significant Gold Intersections from Shovelnose Trenching (2008-2011)

9.1.4 Petrographics and Rock Studies

In 2013 Westhaven submitted 6 drillcore samples from the Tower zone to Acme Analytical Laboratory, Vancouver for petrographic analyses. The samples in the suite were all cherty chalcedonic rhyolite volcanic breccias or fragments that had been subjected to stockwork quartz intrusions or replacements. The rhyolite volcanics were defined by the presence of orthoclase microcrysts often altered to calcite and/or quartz. The felsite all exhibited an intense potash feldspar stain indicating the nature of the fine felsite matrix. Late chert (chalcedony) appeared to engulf volcanic rocks and fragments. At these chert-fragment contacts very fine, poorly resolved pyrite is developed. The pyrite may form bands in the late chert as it exsolved.

Extremely fine silica (chert) is often a source of late, very fine pyrite mineralization. The stockwork quartz was usually accompanied by coarser, more defined pyrite mineralization or not at all mineralized. The nature of the rocks (fragmented, silicified and calcified) and late chert plus stockwork quartz suggest that the samples were developed at a high and late level of mineral intrusion.

In 2019, Westhaven submitted 49 samples from four 2018 diamond drill holes (SN18-12, SN18-15, SN18-18 and SN18-21) from the South zone for petrographic analyses to Panterra Geoservices Inc of Surrey, BC. Samples represented gold-bearing quartz veins and host rocks. A summary of notable observations follows.

<u>Rhyolite flows and tuffs</u>: Rhyolite can be either massive or intensely flow banded, most of the samples were found to be distinctly flow banded. Flow banded rhyolite fragments were also noted in quartz vein samples. The flow banded rhyolite is a good host for the veins. Rhyolites would naturally have a high K-feldspar, but these rocks were overprinted by a pervasive wash of cloudy secondary adularia. Quartz preferentially replaced some flow bands but was always subordinate to the adularia in the pervasive alteration. Pyrite content is typically 2% occurring as anhedral to cubic crystals disseminated in the groundmass, attached to phenocrysts or in microfractures.

Polylithic tuffs: The polylithic tuff had a variety of fragment types. In hand sample it could be quite colourful with black, white, tan and pinkish fragments. Flow banded and porphyritic rhyolite, as well as spherulitic fragments dominated the fragments up hole. There is one distinct fragment type that looked like silicified flow banded rhyolite. These fragments were unusual because the majority of the fragments were adularia-pyrite altered. These may represent an early stage of pervasive silicification of the oldest rhyolite flows, which have been incorporated into younger tuffaceous eruptions. The matrix appears to have been ash, packed with <1-2 mm fragments, including cuspate glassy shards, and plagioclase crystals. The polylithic tuff also hosted quartz veins, and occurred as fragments in vein samples.

Andesite flows: Samples from the andesites, underlying the tuff and rhyolite flows, did not have elevated gold-silver grades, but were cut by banded quartz-adularia veins. The andesite is amygdaloidal with quartz and fibrous chlorite infilling the amygdales. All but the deepest andesite sample were found to be affected by intense pervasive adularia alteration. The adularia was not significantly overprinted by clay or carbonate alteration, but generally microcrystalline and cloudy, and partially overprinting primary textures.

Andesite dykes: Two samples of amygdaloidal andesite were interpreted to be dykes. The first sample was found to contain a groundmass of plagioclase microlites, minor interstitial quartz, and stretched, elliptical calcite filled amygdales up to 1 cm long. The second sample was comprised of numerous plagioclase and possibly pyroxene phenocrysts in a groundmass of much finer-grained interlocking plagioclase. It appears to have been amygdaloidal, and the groundmass may have had spherulites. The samples were often weakly magnetic. Both samples exhibited weak pervasive adularia alteration, partially overprinted by calcite-sericite-clay.

Quartz-Adularia veins: Samples representing both Vein 1 and Vein 2 of the South zone accounted for approximately half of the samples submitted for analyses. These were found to be polyphase veins with crustiform banding, brecciation, cockade textures, and relict bladed textures. There appeared to be an early stage of cherty quartz or mixed quartz-adularia. This occurred as fragments, or remnant coating on vein margins. Breccia veins had cherty fragments, wallrock fragments, and banded vein fragments. Adularia was interlayered with quartz in the crustiform bands, found as fragments in breccia, or cross cutting or rimming fragments of older breccia. This suggests a very dynamic system with repeated vein deposition, followed by brecciation. The veins were generally very low sulphide, often with only trace visible sulphides or electrum in high grade samples, but could also contain dark ginguro bands which correlate with exceptionally high grades. The ginguro bands are interlayered with fine crustiform layered quartz-adularia. In veins with low sulphide but high gold grades, the electrum occurs in bands transitioning from microcrystalline to prismatic crystals (both quartz and adularia). In these veins the electrum is associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena as well as sulphosalts and tellurides.

Quartz-Pyrite Veins: Two samples were quartz-pyrite veins from a pyrite-dominant vein (30% pyrite) situated below the main quartz-adularia vein. The pyrite formed bladed dendritic crystals, coalescing into more massive bands. Electrum and chalcopyrite occur on the tips of the dendrites. Low grade gold (1.3 g/t Au) and electrum was not visible in the pyrite. Eight samples were examined on a scanning electron microscope (SEM) at the University of British Columbia. SEM is a type of electron microscope that produces images of a sample by scanning the surface with a focused beam of electrons. The electrons interact with atoms in the sample, producing various signals that contain information about the surface topography and composition of the sample. It was found that electrum was intergrown with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in trace amounts, as well as a variety of sulphosalts. These minerals all occurred as complex composite crystals that were usually <50 um. Other than electrum no other gold bearing phases were identified.

Near Infrared (NIR) reflectance spectroscopy: In 2017 Westhaven submitted a suite of 380 drillcore samples from the Alpine (9 drillholes), Tower (20 holes), Mik (4 holes), Line 6 (5 holes), and Tower Creek Fault zones to Kim Heberlein of Maple Ridge for analyses using a TerraSpec mineral analyzer. The survey was instigated in an attempt to differentiate high (illite) and low (kaolinite and smecktite) temperature clays to aid in defining epithermal alteration halos.

Alpine Zone: Drillholes 15-01, 16-02, and 16-03 were dominated by kaolinites from bedrock surface to approximately 150 m depth, after which illites and chlorites were the dominate clay. Drillholes 16-06, 16-07, and 16-09 contained both illites and kaolinites from the bedrock surface throughout the entire hole. Drillhole 16-08 contained predominately illites from the bedrock surface to 50 m depth, after which kaolinites dominated to the end of the hole. Drillholes 17-06 and 17-07 contained mainly kaolinites with lesser zones of weaker illites within the kaolinites.

Tower Zone: Drillholes 11-07, 12-02, 12-03, 13-03, and 14-11, collared to the north of a possible east-west trending structure, contained variable amounts of kaolinite/smecktite with minor local illite. To the south of the structure, drillholes SN13-05, 12-04, 13-06, 16-01, 17-01, and 17-02 contained mainly kaolinite/smecktite with minor illites near the bottoms of the holes. Drillholes 13-01, 13-02, 14-08, 14-09, 14-10, 15-04, and 15-05 contained mainly illite throughout with variable smecktite and lesser kaolinite.

Line 6 Area: Drillholes 11-04, 11-05, and 11-06 contained predominately illites throughout the holes with the upper portion of 11-05 containing smecktites to 30 m depth. Drillhole 15-02 contained mainly illites with variable kaolinites at the upper and lower portions of the hole and15-03 contained mainly illites throughout. Drillholes 14-07 and 14-12 showed strong kaolinite from bedrock surface followed by strong illite clays at depth.

Mik Area: Drillholes 11-01, 11-02, and 11-03 contained mainly kaolinites throughout with lesser illites noted in 11-02. Drillhole 17-05 contained local areas of both kaolinite and illite with predominantly illite below 170 m depth.

Tower Creek Fault: Drillhole 12-01, the northernmost drill test of the Tower Creek fault, contained moderate kaolinite/smecktite from bedrock surface to 80 m depth, after which strong illite alteration was noted with the aforementioned clays absent. Drillhole 17-03, collared 200 m south of 12-01, contained variable amounts of predominately smecktite with lesser illites and kaolinites. Drillhole 16-05, collared in the Mik area, hosted primarily smecktite throughout with minor kaolinite and local illites. Drillhole 17-05, collared in the Mik area, hosted mainly smectite/ kaolinite to 170 m depth followed by smecktite/illite clays to 362 m depth. Drillhole 13-04 was predominately illite from bedrock surface to 170 m depth followed by kaolinite and smecktite. Drillhole 16-04, the southernmost test of the Tower Creek fault, was predominately illite with lesser kaolinite/smecktite.

Drillholes were classified and colour coded based on higher temperature illite occurrences defined by; 1) predominately illites throughout the hole, 2) illites local to the bottoms of the holes with smecktite/kaolinites at the top, 3) illites local to the top of the drillhole, and 4) the entire hole predominately smecktite/kaolinite (Figure 43).

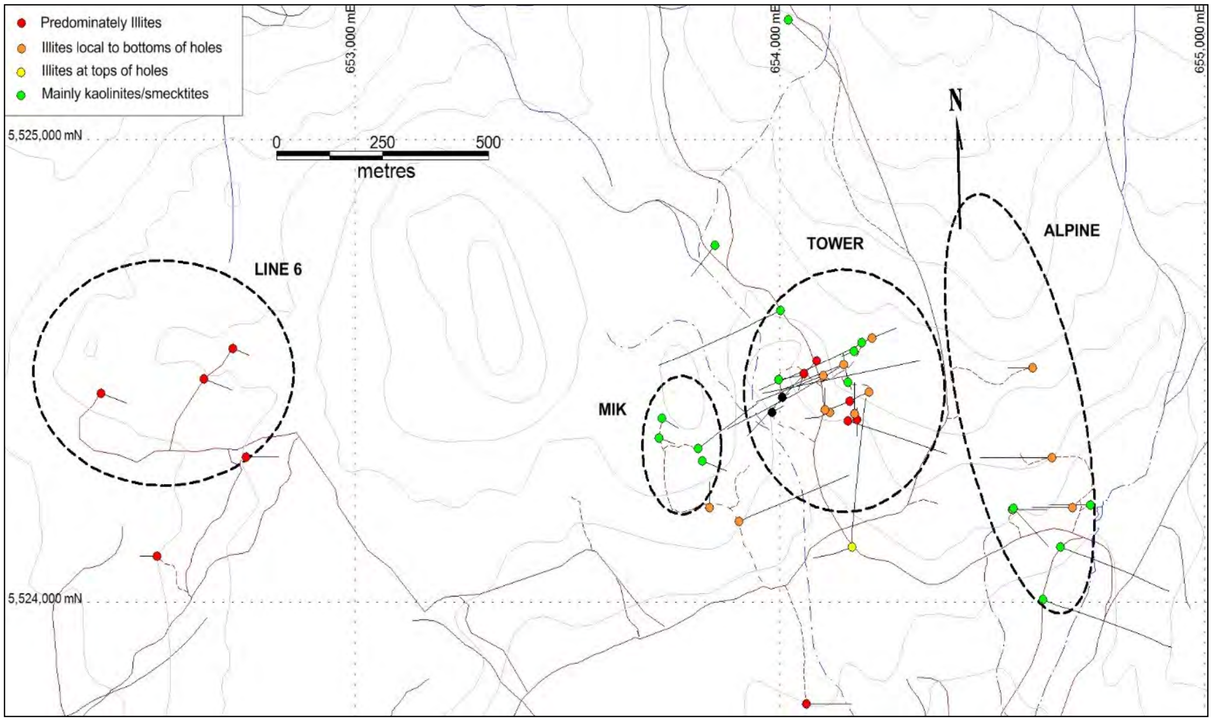


Figure 43: Shovelnose NIR Spectroscopy - Clay Alteration Compilation

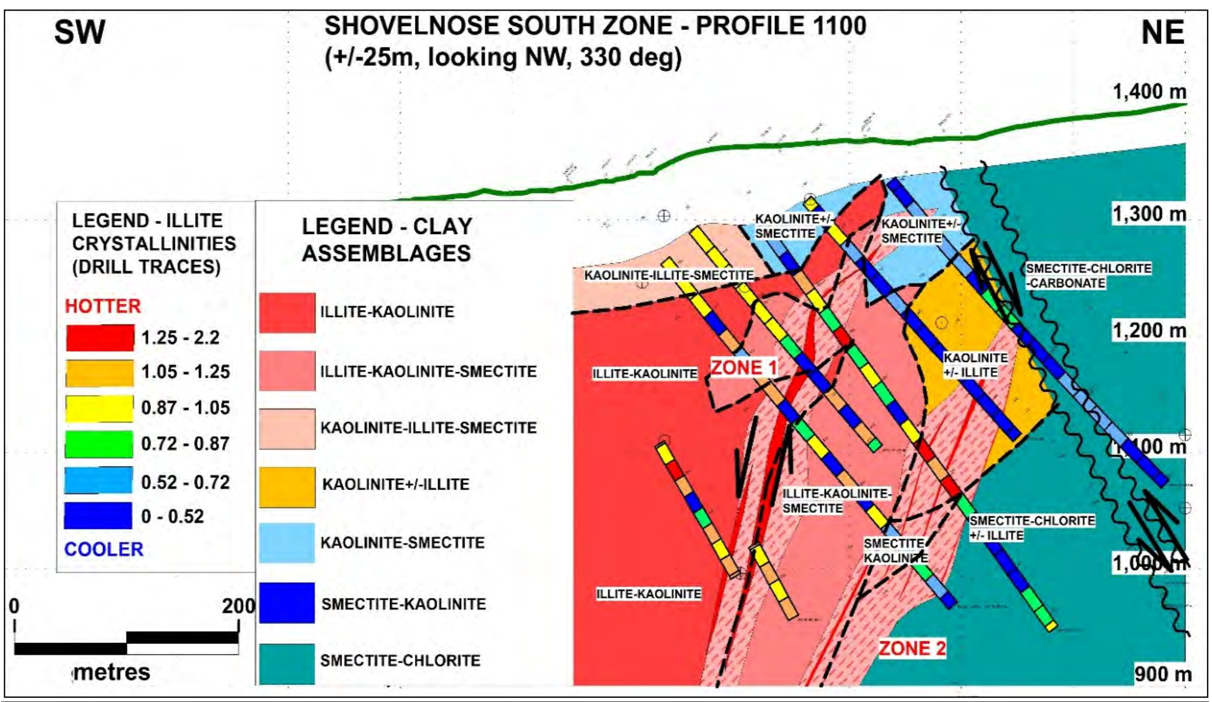


Figure 44: Shovelnose NIR Spectroscopy - Clay Analyses across the South Zone

In 2019 Westhaven submitted a suite of 89 drillcore samples from five 2018 drillholes (18-09, 18-11, 18-14, 18-18, and 18-21) and one 2019 drillhole (19-03), all located in a fence pattern across the South zone. The survey was completed to map zones of hydrothermal up-flow.

Combined with mineralogical and textural indicators the survey identified elevated illite crystallinities (higher paleo-temperatures) in drill core increasing to the west (hanging wall) suggesting the possibility of additional gold-quartz to the west of current drilling (Figure 44).

9.2 Prospect Valley

A summary of exploration activities completed on the Prospect Valley Property to date is included in Table 8.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)				Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
1990	Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp	11	283	53							
2001	Fairfield	60	285	38							
2002	Almaden	11	1241	123					25 test pits,		
2003		9	2	17					10 - 660m		
2004	Spire	90	997	25			5				
2005			3722	4					33 - 324m		
2006			419	2		45	45			28	5,079
2007				50	1,232				13 - 645m	10	1,775
2008				16					2 - 120m		
2009	Altair		402								
2010			14	24						19	1,964
2012	Berkwood		610								
2013						17					
2014											
2015			324					3			
2016	Westhaven		1028	78					4 trenches	8	1,519
	Totals	**181**	**9044**	**430**	**1,232**				**25 test pits, 62 trenches - 1641m**	**65**	**10,337**

Table 8: Prospect Valley Exploration Summary

9.2.1 Silt, Soil and Rock Geochemistry

1) Silt Geochemistry: The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines' Regional Geochemical Sampling ("RGS") database contained 8 samples located on or near the Property. The Property was first explored as a result of investigating an RGS sample anomalous in gold located at the south edge of the Property. These RGS samples were added to the 181 silt samples taken across the Property by various operators from 1990 to 2004. The silt sampling was effective at identifying a number of area anomalous in gold mineralization (Figure 45). The Bonanza Valley, Discovery (North and South), and Crown zones were all highly anomalous in gold. A strong anomaly exists downstream from the Crown and Discovery zones. The northwestern extent of the Property has samples containing grades of up to 107 g/t Au. These anomalies have never been followed up due to the poor ground access. The eastern third of the Property appears never to have had silt samples taken.

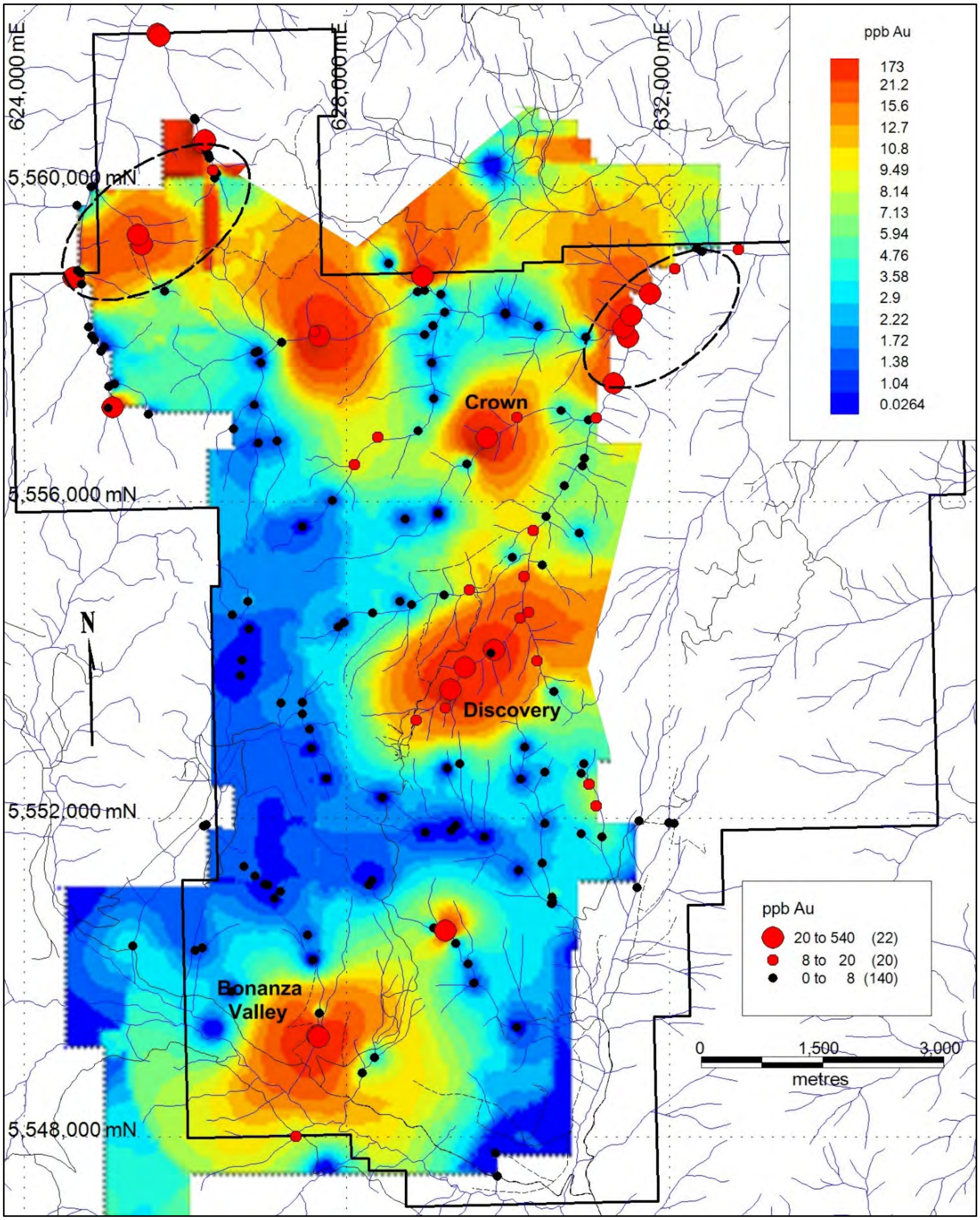


Figure 45: Prospect Valley Stream Silt Geochemistry - Gold

2) Soil Geochemistry: A total of 8,016 soil samples were taken on the southern portion of the Property from 2001 to 2015 by various operators encompassing the Bonanza Valley, Discovery, Crown, and NIC zones. An additional 283 soils were collected in the northern extent (and off the Property) in 1990 along existing roads. All samples were compiled into a common database with analytical results for a multi-element ICP suite as well as fire assay for gold. Correlation coefficients were calculated between all analyzed elements (Table 9).

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Cd	La	K	W	Hg	Tl	Se	Te
Au	1.000																			
Ag	0.380	1.000																		
As	0.339	0.567	1.000																	
Sb	0.092	0.163	0.353	1.000																
Mo	0.203	0.303	0.269	0.115	1.000															
Cu	0.065	0.289	0.201	0.058	0.084	1.000														
Pb	0.059	0.129	0.018	-0.013	0.136	-0.003	1.000													
Zn	-0.007	-0.051	-0.032	0.023	0.006	0.005	0.242	1.000												
Ni	0.023	0.022	0.135	0.134	-0.046	0.470	-0.177	0.266	1.000											
Co	0.050	0.018	0.174	0.136	0.033	0.477	-0.109	0.332	0.887	1.000										
Mn	0.054	0.142	0.167	0.088	0.194	0.238	0.208	0.276	0.205	0.340	1.000									
Fe	0.064	0.047	0.199	0.107	0.079	0.476	-0.098	0.312	0.685	0.811	0.165	1.000								
Cd	0.054	0.300	0.109	0.068	0.134	0.218	0.229	0.121	0.027	0.045	0.354	-0.043	1.000							
La	0.021	0.349	0.158	0.065	-0.004	0.576	0.139	-0.027	0.159	0.170	0.324	0.142	0.355	1.000						
K	0.023	-0.115	-0.069	-0.028	0.015	-0.024	0.044	0.352	0.031	0.098	0.144	0.113	0.034	0.031	1.000					
W	0.076	0.119	0.125	0.184	0.011	0.018	0.070	-0.026	-0.017	-0.021	0.038	-0.049	0.067	0.013	-0.046	1.000				
Hg	0.039	0.133	0.111	0.108	0.092	0.133	-0.025	-0.057	0.034	0.054	0.057	0.061	0.088	0.100	-0.026	0.015	1.000			
Tl	0.066	0.190	0.310	0.091	0.333	0.134	0.170	0.140	0.060	0.105	0.249	0.104	0.214	0.187	0.103	-0.034	0.061	1.000		
Se	0.027	0.236	0.134	0.023	0.137	0.228	-0.042	-0.225	-0.030	-0.073	0.138	-0.143	0.265	0.223	-0.114	0.019	0.130	0.109	1.000	
Te	0.057	0.205	0.200	0.079	0.414	0.067	0.162	-0.036	0.035	0.066	0.006	-0.012	0.023	0.026	0.042	0.196	-0.003	0.086	0.324	1.000

Table 9: Prospect Valley Correlation Coefficients for Soil Results

Gold has a moderately high correlation with silver, arsenic, and molybdenum and exhibits a lower affinity with antimony, copper, lead, cobalt, tungsten, mercury, selenium, and tellurium. Stronger correlations exist between silver and the aforementioned gold related elements as well as lanthanum and cadmium. Base metals including copper, cobalt, and nickel have strong correlations with each other. Although selenium and tellurium are generally at very low levels, weak positive correlations exist between them and gold-silver-molybdenum mineralization suggesting the possible presence of gold tellurides/selenides.

Soil sampling campaigns at Prospect Valley focused on four areas; the Discovery zone (North and South), the Bonanza Valley area, the NIC zone, and the Teepee area. The Bonanza Valley area was the first focus of exploration on the Property. A total of 1,626 soil samples were taken with most of the lines oriented north-south at 200 m intervals with infill lines at 50 m intervals. Samples were generally taken at 50 m intervals with areas of infill sampling to 20 m. Soil sampling in the Discovery zone initially began from several contour soil lines and expanded over multiple generations of sampling. A total of 5,530 samples were taken from an area extending 2 x 7.5 km. Generally, samples were taken at 25 m intervals along grid lines oriented 135° and spaced 50-200 m apart. Following the discovery of epithermal quartz vein boulders at the NIC zone, a grid was laid out, lines oriented at 120° and spaced at 200 m intervals. A total of 860 samples were taken between 25 and 50 m intervals. In 2016 Westhaven completed a program of soil sampling in the Teepee area, an area containing 2 magnetic low anomalies trending to the northeast into the NIC zone. Samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines spaced at 200 m intervals.

Results for gold, gold pathfinder elements, and base metals were contoured and are presented in Figures 46-48. Although the magnitude of soil analytical values was not particularly high relative to background values, a well-defined 4.5 km long north-northeast trending gold-in-soils anomaly was delineated in the Discovery zone. The anomaly deflects eastward at the southern extent (Dog Leg area) following the drainage trend. The Ridgeline area, located immediately north of the Discovery zone after a sharp break, was defined as an 800 x 300 m northeast trending gold-in-soils anomaly that appears independent of the Discovery zone.

Gold anomalies at the Discovery/Ridgeline/Dome zones were generally coincident with gold pathfinder elements including silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, and molybdenum. Mercury is unique among the gold pathfinder elements distribution where, at the south extent of the gold-in-soils anomaly, a linear mercury anomaly extends southward an additional 1.7 km appearing to deflect back toward the west.

Anomalous molybdenum distribution closely resembles gold in the Discovery zone, to a lesser extent at the Bonanza Valley area, and was notably reduced in the NIC zone. Copper is coincident with gold in the central portion of the Discovery zone and appeared scattered in other areas tested. Lead appears as anomalous in the Crown area and to the west of the Bonanza area. Cobalt appears to create a halo effect in the hanging wall and footwall sides of the Discovery zone gold mineralization.

Soil geochemistry gold-in-soils anomalies at the Bonanza Valley area were scattered and generally low (high of 11 ppb Au) likely due to a thick clay-rich till cover. Anomalous readings could often not be expanded by infill sampling. This effect is consistent with gold pathfinder elements and base metals. Lead and cobalt were not analyzed for in the Bonanza Valley area.

Gold-in-soil results at the NIC zone were generally low (maximum 205 ppb Au) and appear to trend northeasterly as narrow linear anomalous trends over a strike length of 2.5 km. These gold trends demonstrated poor correlations with gold pathfinder elements or base metals.

Sampling of the Teepee area in 2016 resulted in generally low gold and pathfinder elements appearing as small scattered anomalies. Multiple northeast trending linear anomalies occur with Cu, Ag, Hg, Co, and to a lesser extent Pb-in-soils distributions.

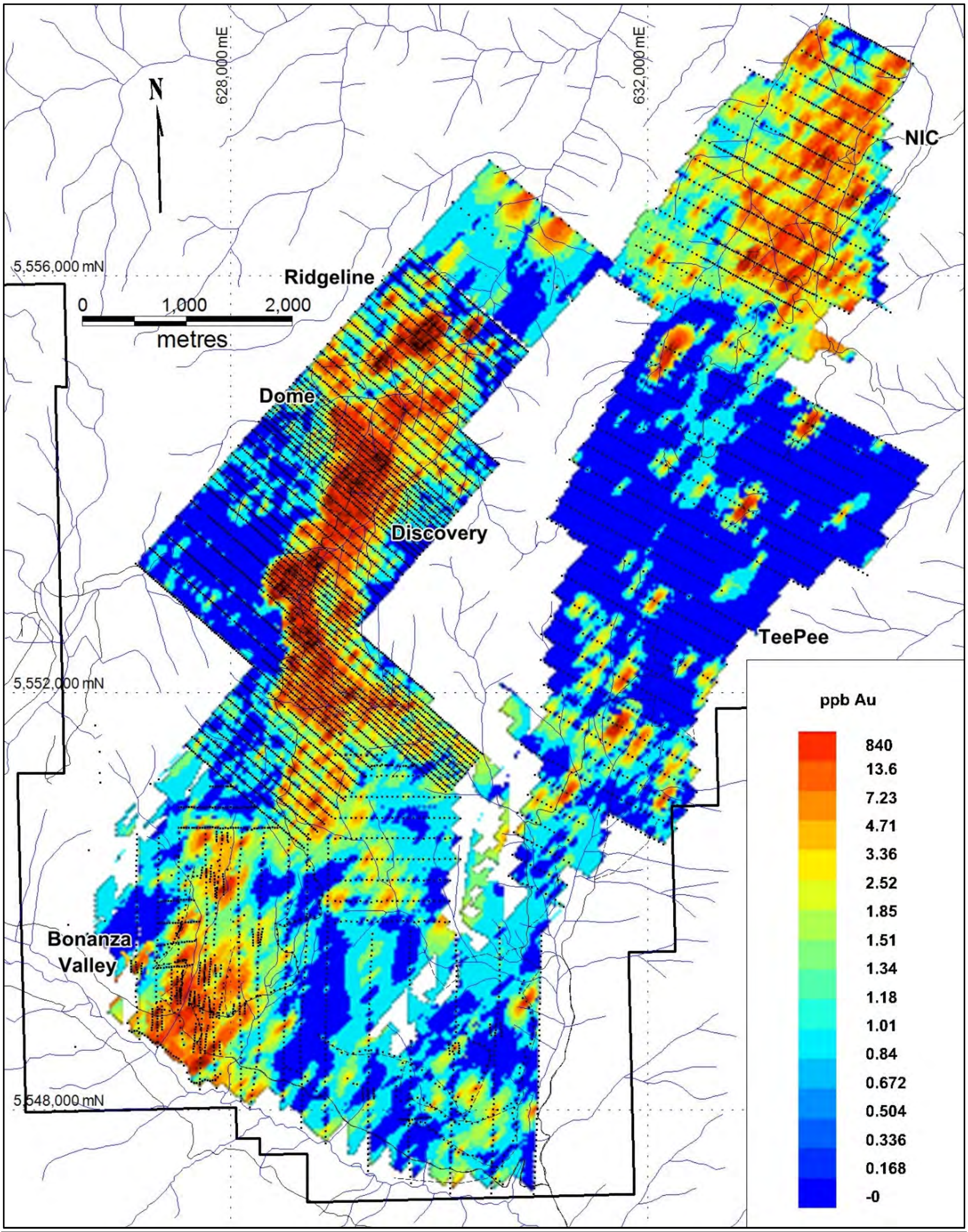


Figure 46: Prospect Valley Soil Geochemistry - Gold

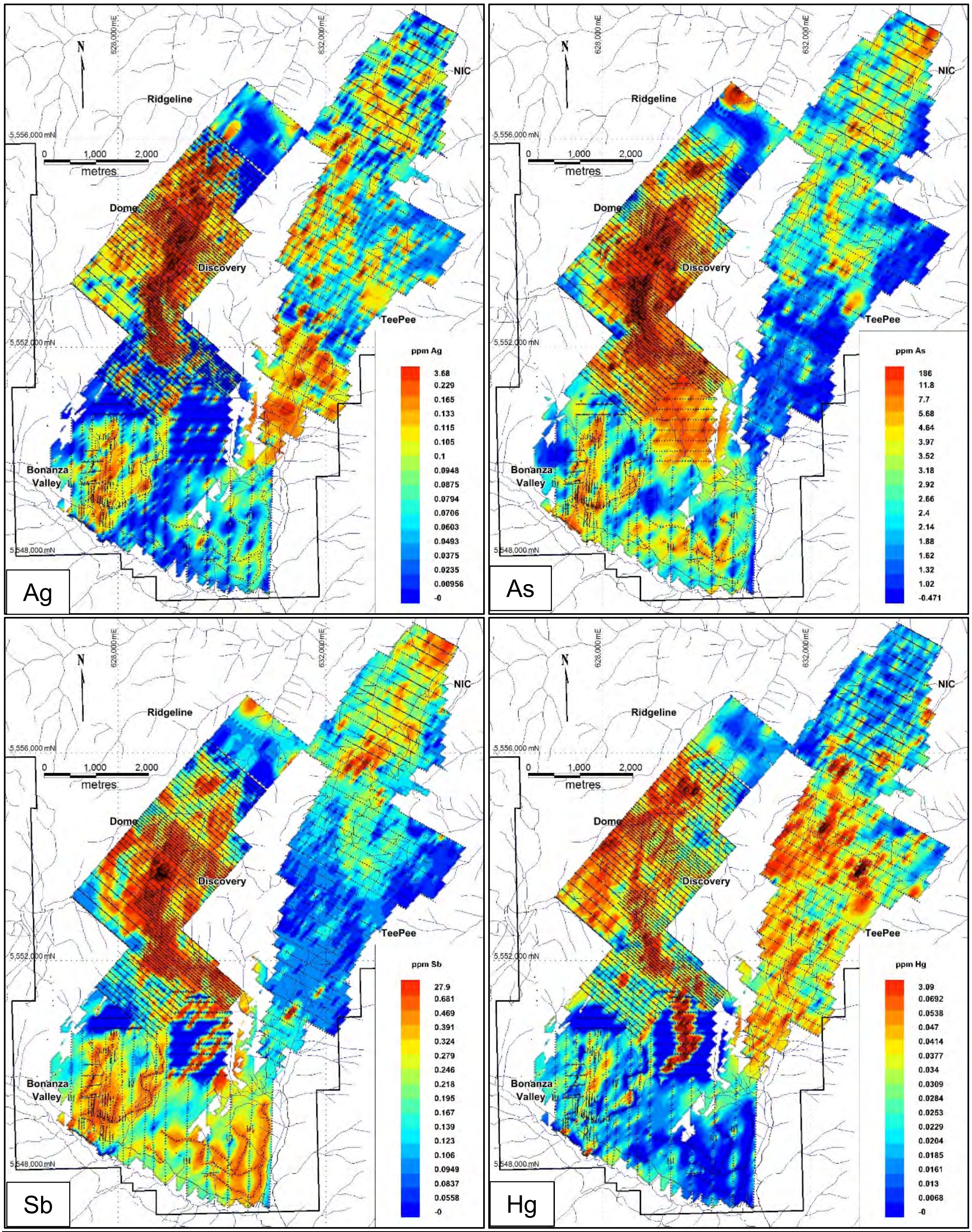


Figure 47: Prospect Valley Soil Geochemistry - Gold Pathfinder Elements

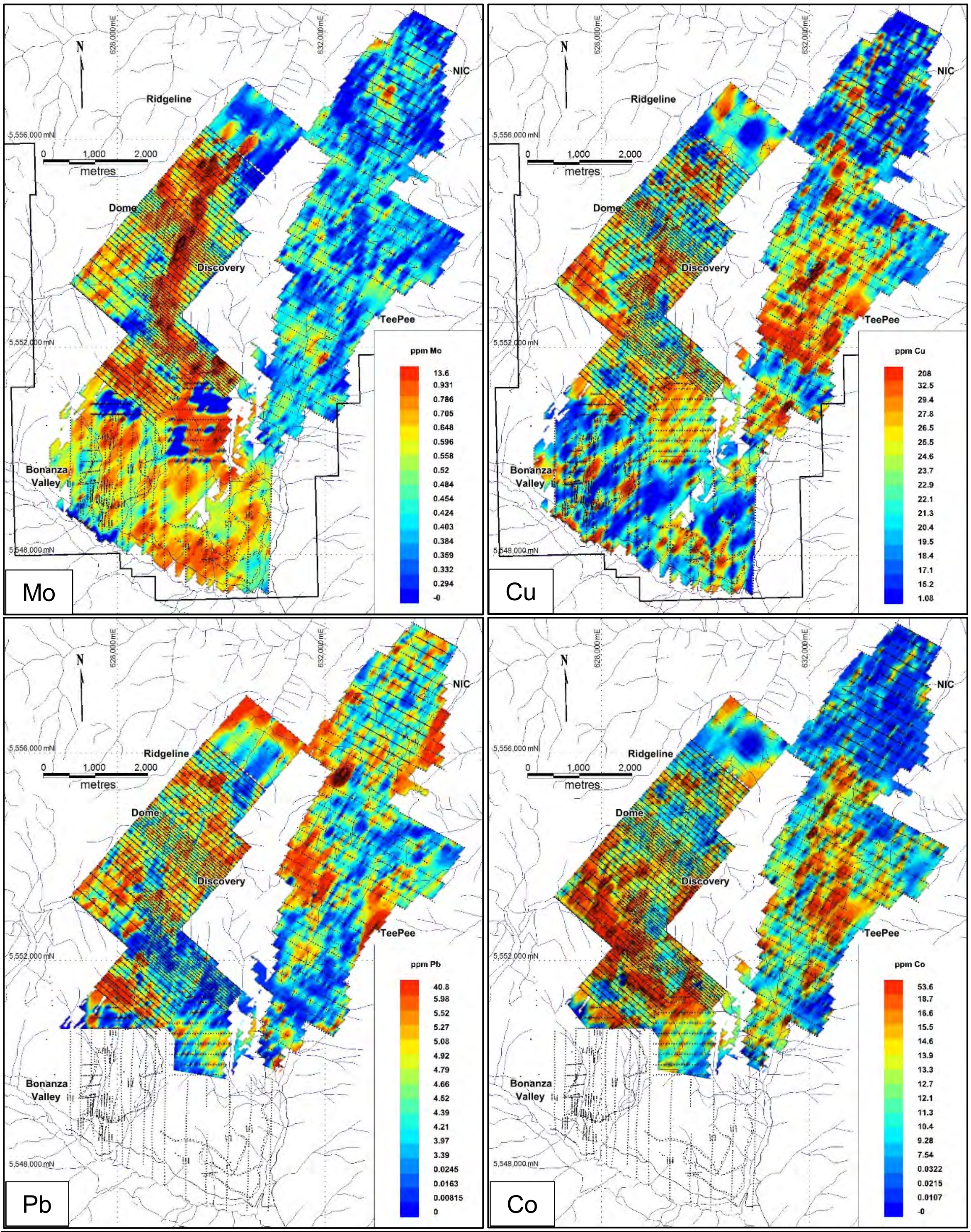


Figure 48: Prospect Valley Soil Geochemistry - Base Metals

[3)] *Rock Geochemistry*: A total of 430 reconnaissance rock samples were collected from the Property to date during prospecting, of these 127 were grab samples (prospective samples broken from outcrop), 141 samples were taken from talus or boulders (believed to have travelled an unknown distance from its origin), and the remaining 162 reported rock samples were either not described in enough detail to ascertain their location or were not analyzed and consequently they were not included in Figure 49.

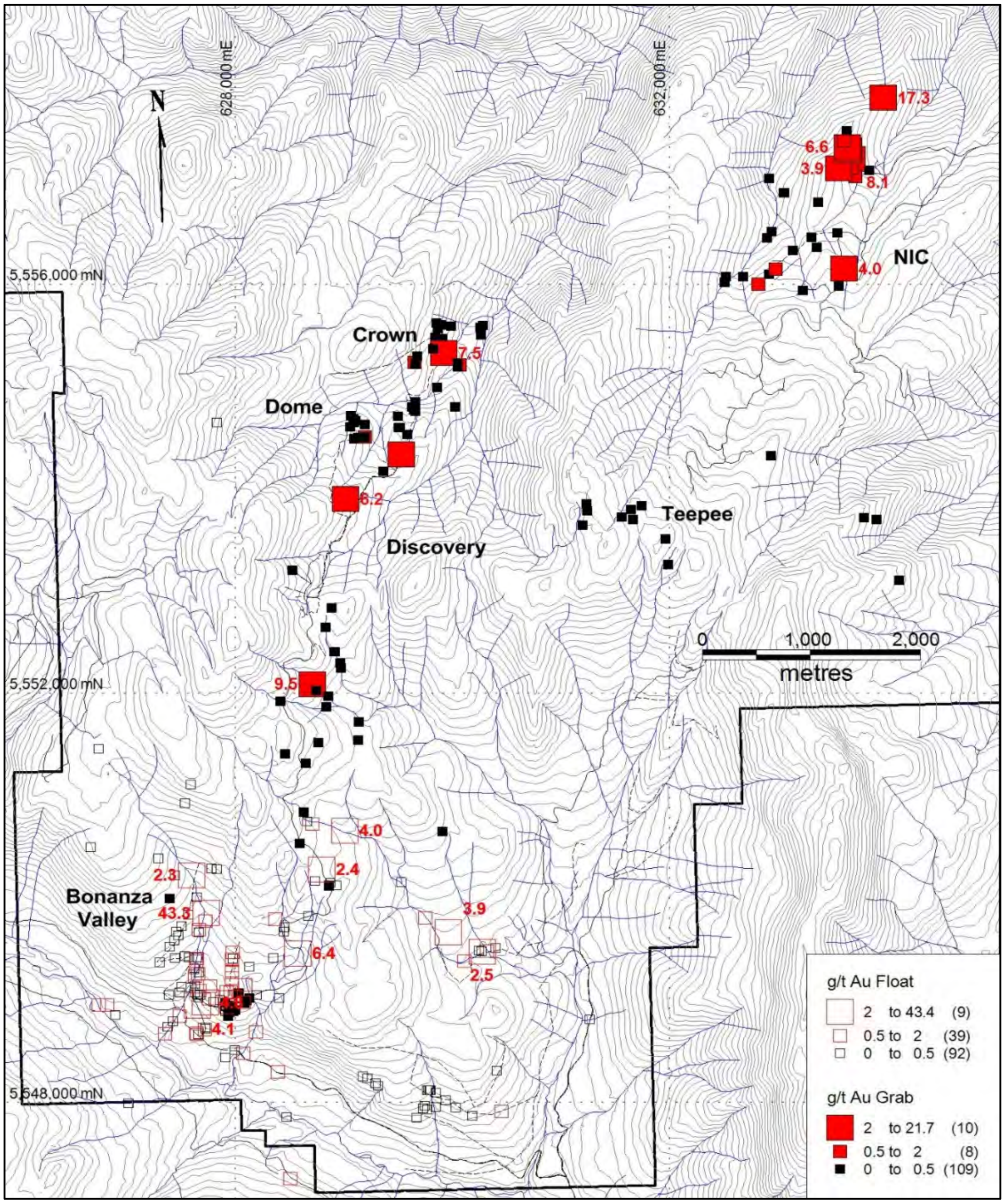


Figure 49: Prospect Valley Rock Geochemistry - Gold

Multi-element laboratory analyses was completed on all rock samples. Sample locations with results for gold are illustrated on Figure 49. The Bonanza Valley area was the first focus of exploration on the Property with the identification of epithermal quartz vein float grading up to 43.34 g/t Au. No outcrops were evident in the area so all samples were surface float.

In the northern portion of the Property, samples were chipped from outcroppings in the Discovery and NIC zones. Rock samples generally reflected the coincident soil geochemical anomalies with values grading up to 21.7 g/t Au.

9.2.2 Geophysics

1) **Aerial photographic maps**: In 2004 Eagle Mapping was contracted to complete a set of topographic and aerial photographic maps at 1:5000 scale for the entire Property. A total of 7 base maps covering the entire Property included topography at 5 m contour intervals, ponds, intermittent streams, streams, swamps, existing roads, and vegetation/tree clusters.

2) **Magnetics**: In 2006, a ground magnetics survey was completed by Spire over the Discovery Zone, in conjunction with an IP survey. The following year, the entire property was covered by an airborne magnetic survey.

a) Airborne magnetics; A helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer survey (1,232 line-km) was completed on the Property by Spire in 2007 along east-west trending lines spaced 100 m apart. Both total magnetic intensity and measured vertical gradient were recorded during the survey and results are illustrated in Figures 50-51.

Both the total magnetic intensity and measured vertical gradient show the magnetic fabric radiating outward into a fan shape northward from south of the Discovery zone. In the south and western portions of the Property, magnetic lows trend to the northwest, deflecting to the north at the northern extent of the Property. The magnetic fabric in the eastern portion of the Property trends to the northeast (associated with the NIC zone) and several east-northeast magnetic low splays appear to radiate at the location of the Teepee area. Magnetic highs generally reflect the andesites and basalts associated with the Spences Bridge Group whereas the long linear magnetic lows are likely reflective of general magnetite destruction in the volcanic rocks due to generally increased levels of overall rock alteration.

The Discovery zone was found to lie near the juncture of the two magnetic trends, within a northeast-trending narrow linear zone of coincident magnetic low and anomalous soil geochemistry. This anomalous feature is coincident with the presence of surface exposures of epithermal style quartz veining, silicification, and alteration.

A number of additional areas delineated by low magnetics included two targets in the Teepee area trending to the northeast, the Crown target defined by a large magnetic low, the NIC zone defined by a northeast trending magnetic low, and the NEZ zone situated in a larger northeast-trend. The northwest trending magnetic low at the northwestern extent of the Property occurs coincident with highly anomalous silt samples. The Bonanza Valley area was found to be moderately magnetic, however, linear magnetic lows possibly indicative of alteration effects were absent.

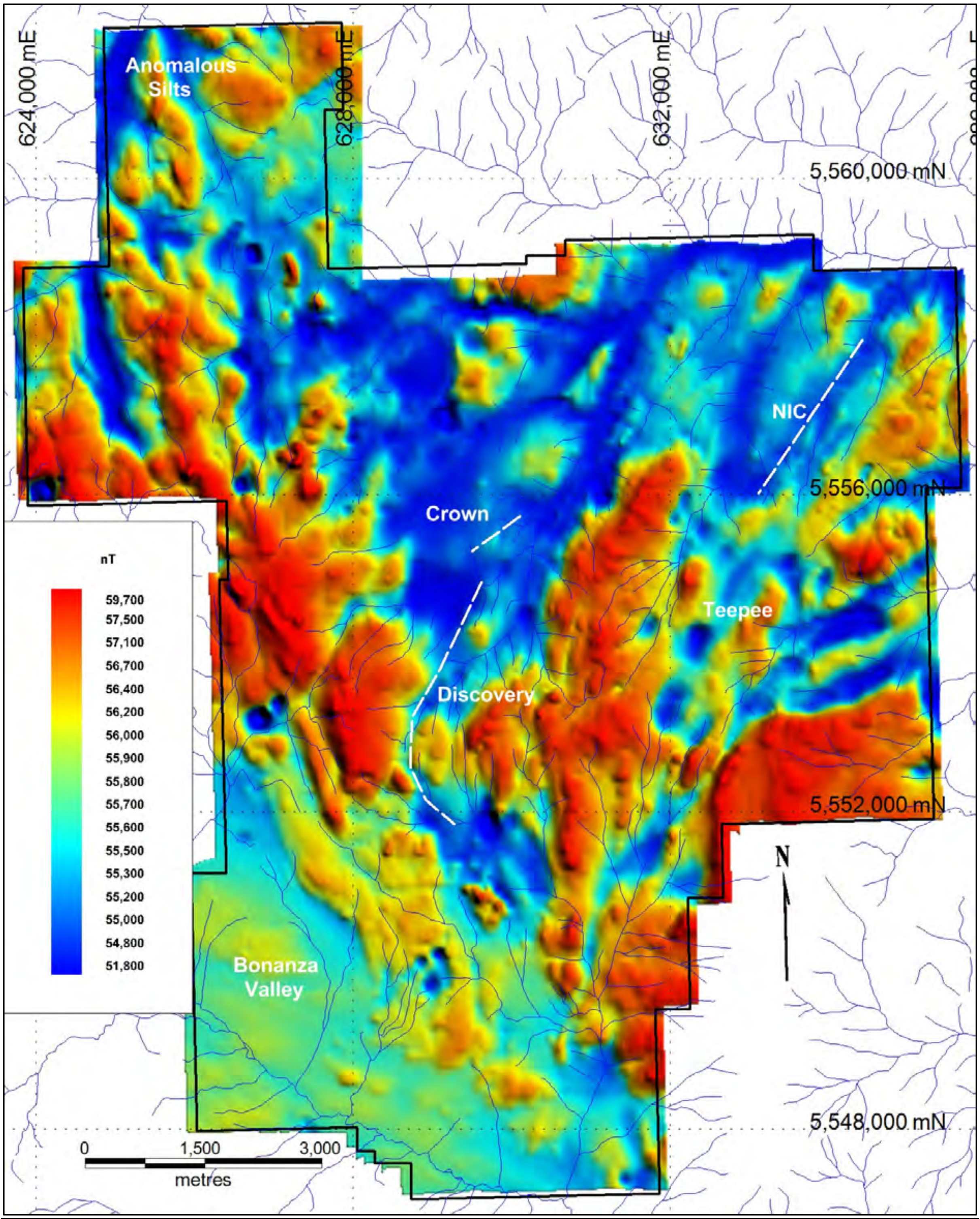


Figure 50: Prospect Valley Airborne Magnetics - Total Magnetic Intensity

The measured vertical gradient airborne magnetic survey results outlined numerous other magnetic low lineaments that have the following orientations (in decreasing order of abundance): northwest (340-350º), northeast (25º, 35º, 60º), and north (0º) that may correspond with potential quartz vein-hosted gold targets.

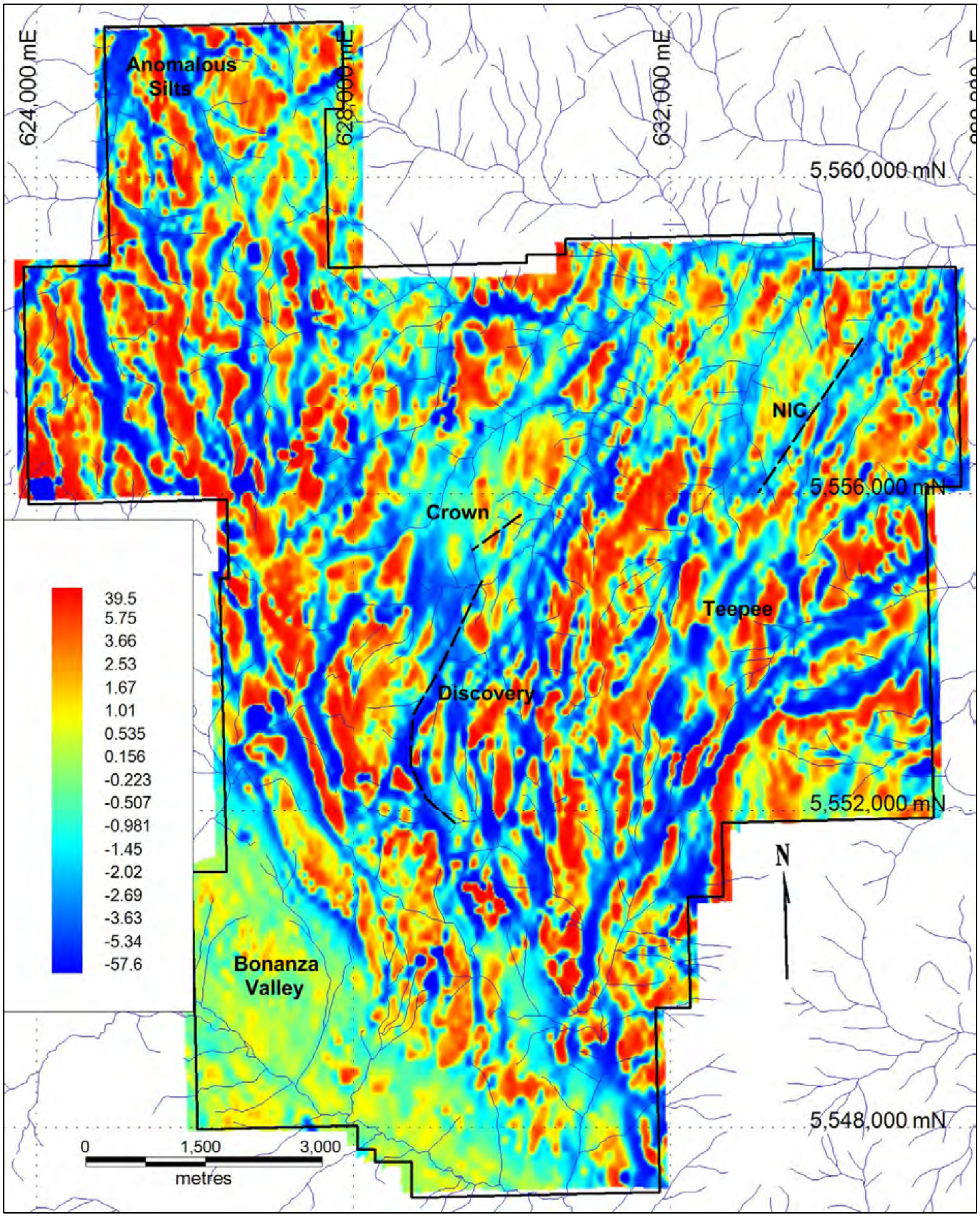


Figure 51: Prospect Valley Airborne Magnetics - Measured Vertical Gradient

b) Ground magnetics; In 2006 Spire completed a ground magnetometer survey over twenty seven 1.7 km long lines oriented at 135° azimuth and spaced at 100 m intervals (45 line-km) for a total strike length of 2.7 km. The survey was completed over the Discovery zone with readings taken at 12.5 m intervals. In the same year, a 25 m line spaced magnetics survey overlapped and extended the southeastern portion of the previous survey for a distance of 2.2 km to the southeast. Spire also completed a survey in the NIC zone covering a strike length of 2.2 km. Lines were oriented at 30° azimuth and spaced at 25 m intervals with readings taken at 2.5 m intervals.

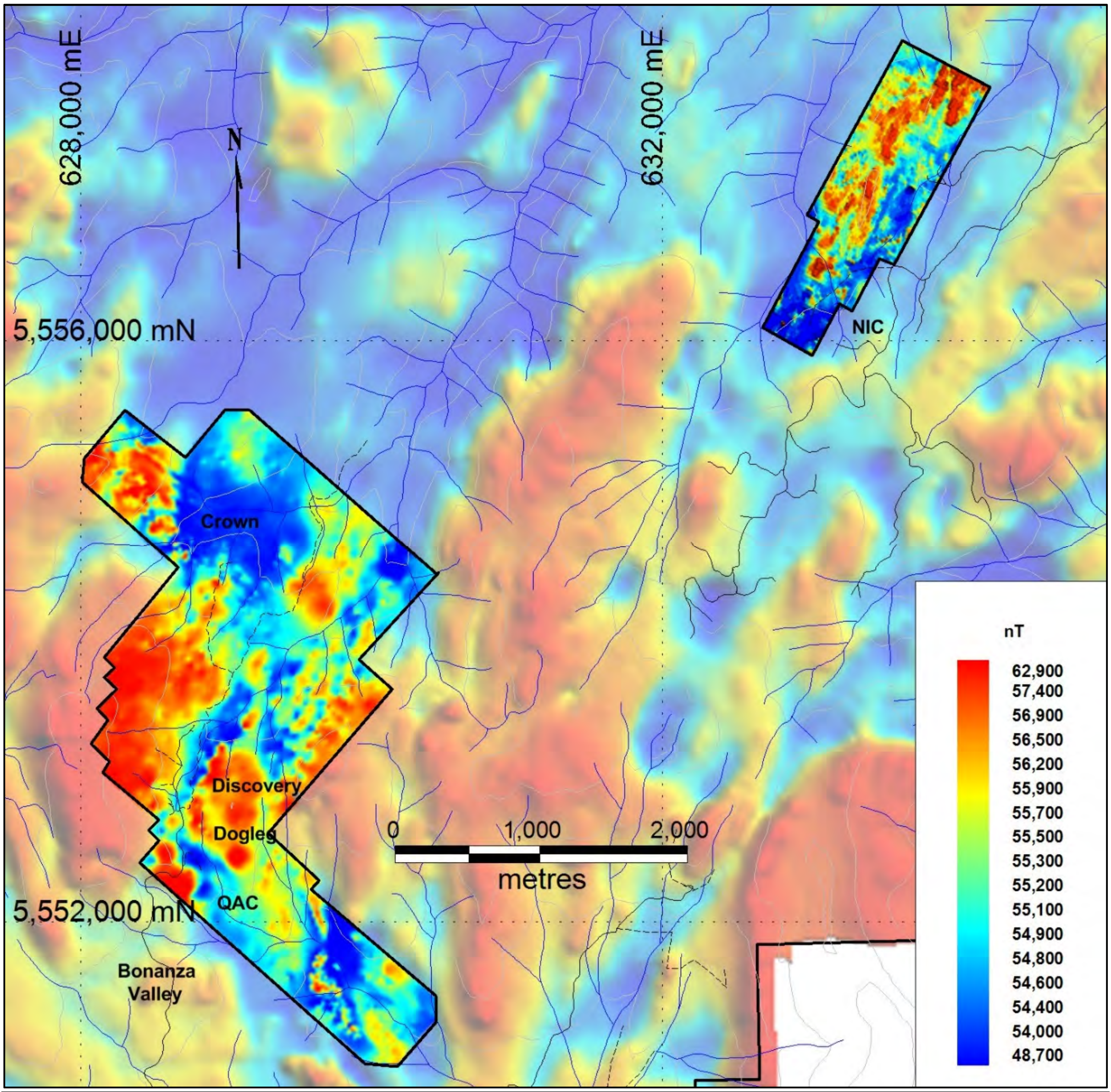


Figure 52: Prospect Valley Ground Magnetics (Total Field) Compilation - Airborne Magnetics Background

In 2014 Berkwood extended ground magnetics 1.5 km south from the previous surveys on lines oriented at 135° azimuth. This led to the discovery of the QCA zone, an area located between the Discovery and Bonanza Valley zones, containing widespread banded chalcedonic quartz veining (Jaramillo, 2016). Although no assessment report was filed at ARIS, results from the survey were provided by representatives of Berkwood. A location map showing the locations of the ground magnetic surveys relative to the airborne magnetics survey is illustrated in Figure 52.

Results of the ground magnetics programs correlated well with the airborne survey. High magnetics appear to coincide with topographic relief reflecting magnetite bearing basalt flows. The Discovery zone lies within a northeast-trending linear zone of magnetic low coincident with anomalous soils geochemistry. These anomalous features coincide with the presence of surface exposures of epithermal style quartz veining and stockworks with associated pervasive silicification. The quartz veining and silicification are the likely causes of the low magnetic susceptibility effects, probably due to general magnetite destruction in the volcanic rocks as a result of increased silicification and generally increased levels of overall rock alteration.

Other areas of geophysical interest found on the grid area included a pronounced and extensive semicircular magnetic low of approximately 600 x 700 m found at the northwest portion of the grid area (Crown zone) and a dog leg effect created at the southern extent of the grid where IP, soils, and magnetic lows indicate a marked flexure in the mineral system from southwesterly to southeasterly (Dog Leg zone).

The southern and eastern portions of the NIC grid survey area show pronounced areas of low magnetic relief that appear to have a general northeasterly trend. The 2006 NIC diamond drill program was mainly carried out within this southern area of the grid, which features the predominant areas of magnetic low. The known epithermal quartz vein structure found at the NIC zone occurs fully within the strongest area of magnetic low.

3) **Induced Polarization and Resistivity (IP):** Two IP surveys have been completed on the Property to date. In 2003 Almaden surveyed 5 line-km over the Bonanza Valley zone and in 2006 Spire surveyed 45 line-km of IP in conjunction with the ground magnetics survey over the Discovery zone.

In the Bonanza Valley zone, five 1-km long east west trending lines spaced 200 m apart were surveyed in an attempt to find the bedrock source to the gold bearing epithermal vein float in the area. A pole-dipole array with dipole spacings of a=25 m and n levels 1 through 6 were employed. The survey showed consistently low (1-3 mV/V) and featureless chargeability throughout the area (Awmack et al, 2012). Three weak resistivity lows were delineated by the survey (Figure 53). A-A’ possibly reflects the northwest trending contact between the Spences Bridge Group basalts to the north and the Mount Lytton Complex granitic intrusions to the south. B-B’ and C-C’ are situated adjacent and parallel to Bonanza Valley, likely reflecting structural alteration features or possibly buried quartz vein systems. The Bonanza zone has never been drill tested.

In the Discovery zone, twenty seven 1.7 km long lines oriented at 135° azimuth and spaced at 100 m intervals (45 line-km) were surveyed along a total strike length of 2.7 km. Surveying used a pole-dipole array with dipole spacings of a=50 m and n levels 1 through 5.

Inversions showed relatively low (<8 mV/V) chargeability values, with a prominent northerly trending chargeability high (3-8 mV/V) trending through the centre of the grid and migrating to the west with increasing depth. Subsequent drilling in the Discovery Zone showed that this chargeability high corresponds to gold-bearing mineralization, probably because of the presence of its associated 1-3% pyrite (Figure 54).

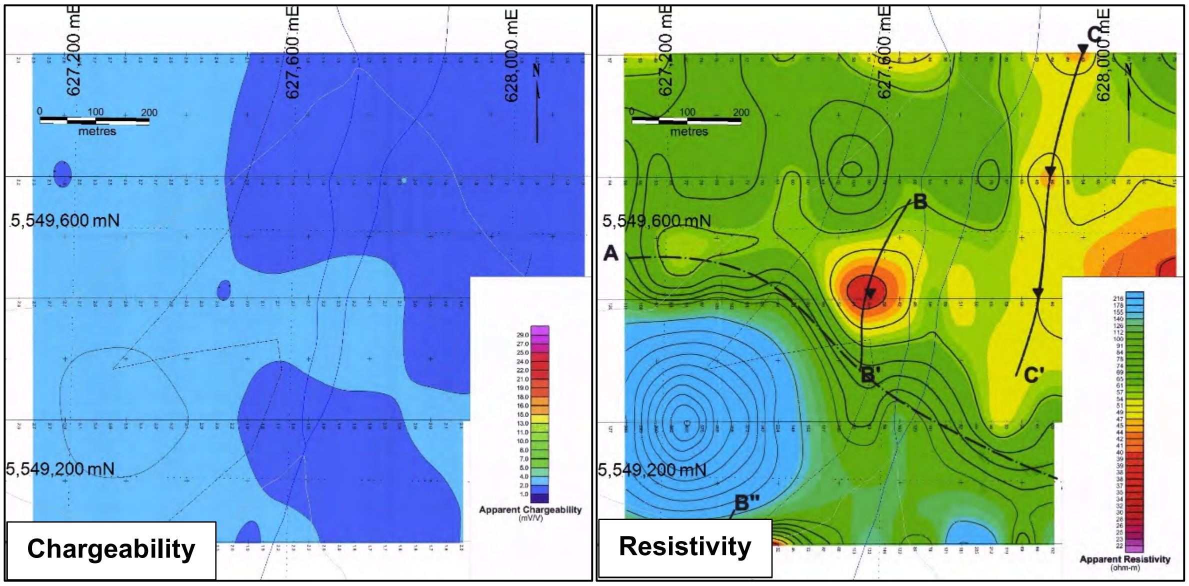


Figure 53: Prospect Valley IP Chargeability and Resistivity - Bonanza Valley (Inversion Slices at 35 m depth)

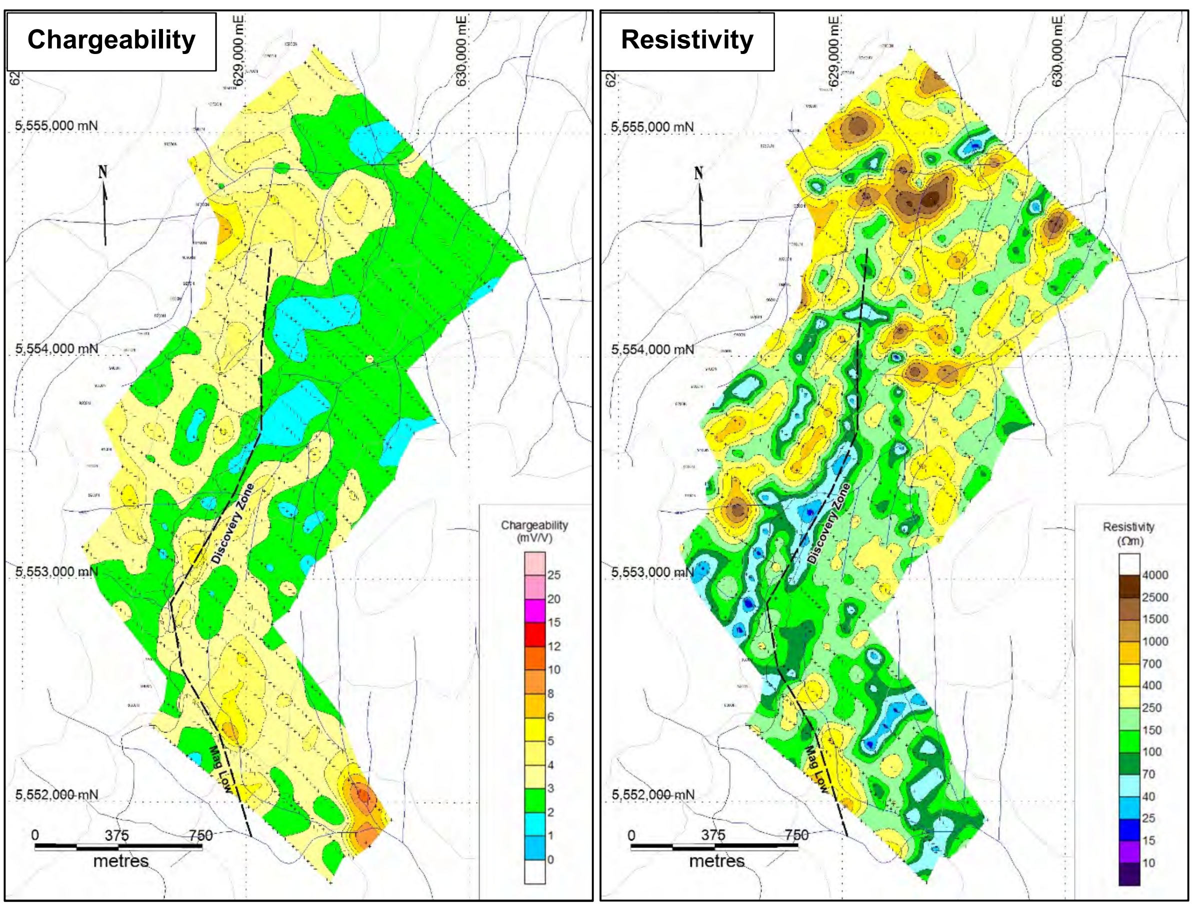


Figure 54: Prospect Valley IP Chargeability and Resistivity - Discovery Zone (Inversion Slices at 100 m depth)

Inversion modeling also yielded an apparent resistivity range generally between 40 and 1000 ohm-metres, with northerly-trending alternating bands of high and low resistivity. Discovery Zone drilling showed that mineralization is mainly associated with one of these northerly-trending bands of high apparent resistivity, possibly reflecting silicification and quartz stockwork (Thomson, 2007).

4) **VLF-EM**: In 2015 Berkwood completed 2.3 line-km of ground VLF-EM in the QCA zone. The survey was completed on 4-100 m spaced east-west trending lines with readings taken at 25 m intervals. A second survey was completed in the Bonanza South zone consisting of 3 lines spaced 250 m apart totalling 2.7 line-km with readings taken at 30 m intervals. The Seattle VLF transmitter was utilized and results for dip angle were Fraser Filtered and contoured as illustrated in Figure 55.

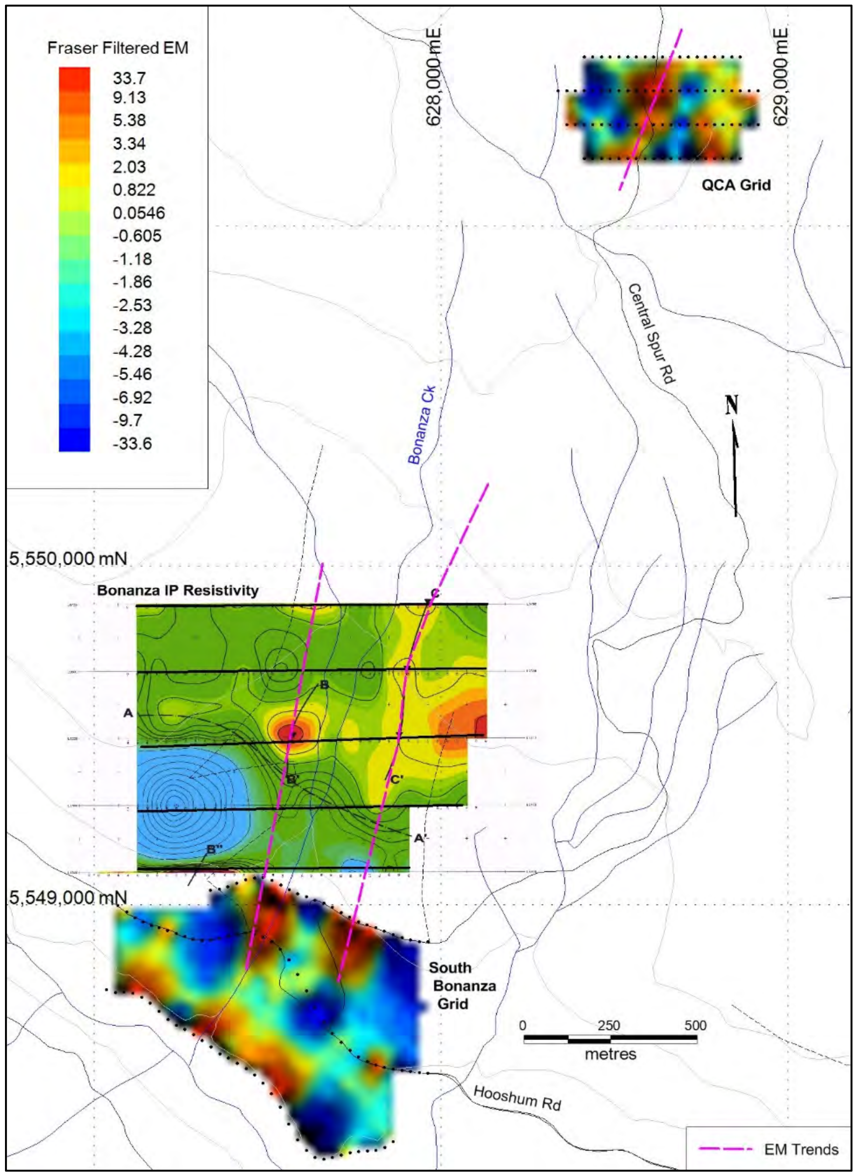


Figure 55: Prospect Valley VLF-EM Surveys (Fraser Filtered Dip Angles)

The Bonanza South grid delineated two dis-continuous strongly posi-tive northeast trending linear anomalies coin-cident with Bonanza Valley that extend north-ward onto the Bonanza IP anomalous resistivity anomalies. The interpre-tation is consistent with a northeast trending structural feature. The QCA grid delineated a northeast trending anomaly coincident with the Central Spur road.

9.2.3 Trenching: In 2002 Almaden excavated 10 trenches (660 m) and 25 test pits in the Bonanza Valley zone. Much of this early trenching was done in an effort to encounter bedrock and investigate soil geochemical and rock float anomalies in an area of the Property devoid of outcrop. Many of these trenches did not reach bedrock and only served to indicate the minimum depth of overburden where they were excavated.

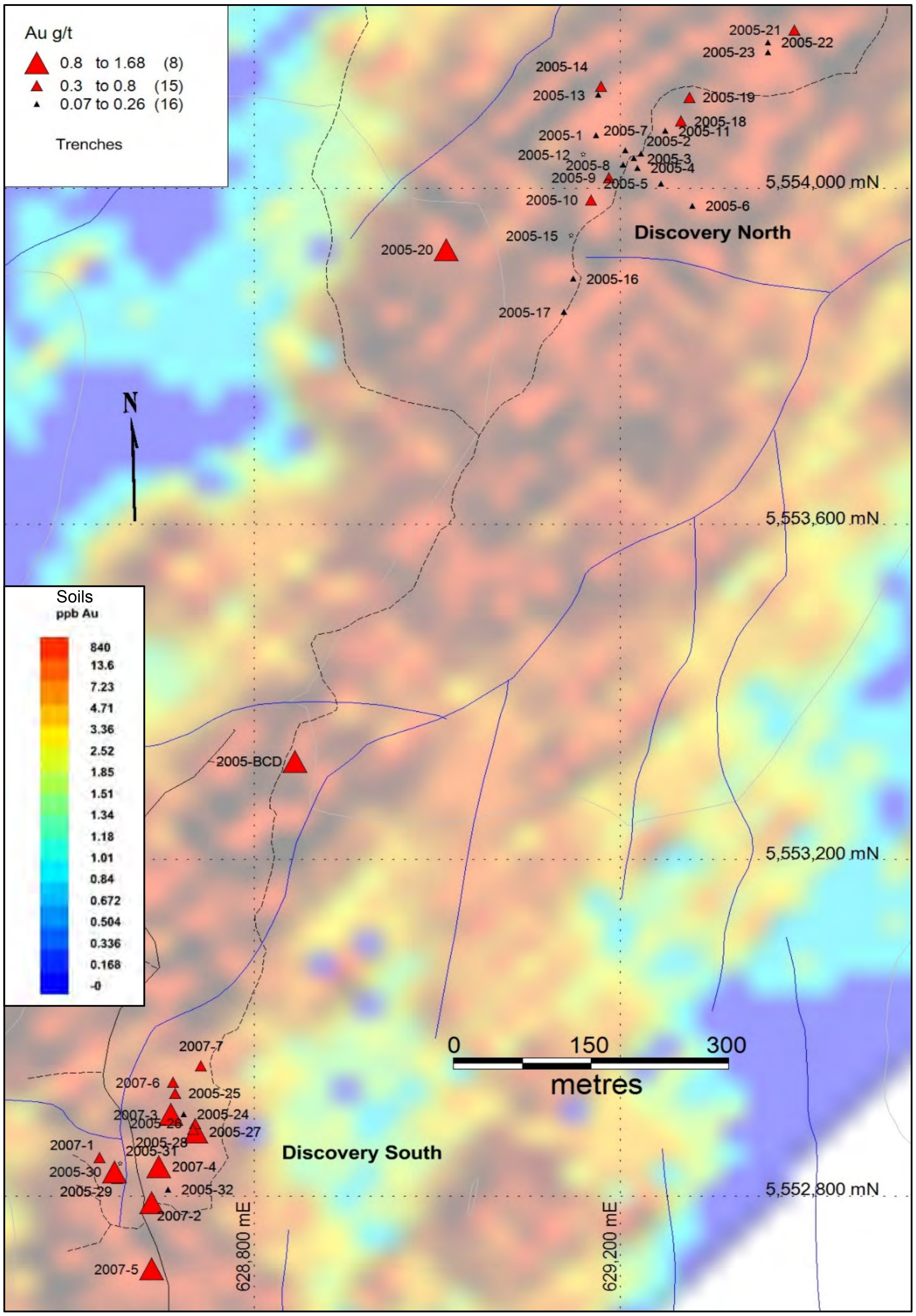


Figure 56: Prospect Valley Trench Location Map (Gold-in-soils Background)

From 2005 to 2008 Spire completed 48 trenches (1,089 m) dug by hand and with a small portable excavator. Trenching was completed over soil geochemical anomalies in the Discovery North and South zones in an attempt to determine vein orientations and confirm geological concepts. Locations of trenches are illustrated on Figure 56.

A summary of notable weight averaged gold intersections from trench sampling is listed in Table 10.

Year	Trench	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Year	Trench	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
2008	2	29.9	0.71	4.76	2005	13	8.0	0.07	0.48
2008	3	30.5	0.66	1.79	2005	14	8.0	0.42	1.29
2007	1	11.9	0.35	31.52	2005	15	6.0	0.26	1.20
2007	2	32.5	0.82	5.69	2005	16	8.0	0.19	0.83
2007	3	20.0	0.94	2.24	2005	17	7.0	0.09	0.89
2007	4	35.3	0.82	3.13	2005	18	4.0	0.49	1.65
2007	5	16.5	0.85	3.35	2005	19	10.0	0.50	1.17
2007	6	8.0	0.45	1.48	2005	20	10.0	1.67	5.08
2007	7	14.5	0.31	1.13	2005	21	10.0	0.48	1.30
2005	1	6.0	0.22	0.37	2005	22	6.0	0.14	0.63
2005	2	9.0	0.13	0.58	2005	23	6.0	0.22	1.45
2005	3	11.5	0.17	0.97	2005	24	6.0	0.22	0.90
2005	4	7.0	0.26	1.02	2005	25	6.0	0.47	1.23
2005	5	4.5	0.15	0.70	2005	26	7.0	0.77	2.07
2005	6	7.5	0.23	0.55	2005	27	8.0	0.81	2.34
2005	7	17.0	0.24	0.77	2005	28	8.0	0.48	1.75
2005	8	6.0	0.09	0.73	2005	29	5.0	0.56	1.98
2005	9	12.0	0.32	1.34	2005	30	11.0	0.92	3.16
2005	10	4.0	0.57	1.15	2005	31	5.0	0.29	2.10
2005	11	7.0	0.19	0.96	2005	32	8.0	0.24	1.74
2005	12	5.0	0.27	1.24	2005	BCD	8.0	0.90	1.40

Table 10: Prospect Valley Trench Summary - 2005-2008

9.2.4 Petrographics and Rock Studies

In 2006 Spire sent eleven drill core samples to Vancouver Petrographics for petrographic analyses. Nine representative samples of gold mineralization and alteration were taken from drillholes 06-05, 06-12, 06-10, 06-20, and 06-23 from the Discovery zone and 2 samples were taken from drillhole 06-0 in the NIC zone. All samples from the Discovery zone were hosted in amygdaloidal basalts and andesites or latite containing variable amounts of phyllic to potassic alteration including sericite, ankerite and kaolinite alteration in the feldspars. Amygdules were dominated by chlorite with variable amounts of silica, calcite, and sericite. Pyrite formed as subhedral grains and clusters.

Veins up to 2 mm wide were dominated by quartz, many having outer zones of finer grained quartz with coarser material grading towards the core. Quartz replacement appeared as intergrowths of lensy to ovoid patches of cherty to very fine grained quartz.

The NIC samples were also hosted in amygdaloidal andesites and basalts, amygdules dominated by chlorite with minor calcite and sericite. Veining consisted mainly of calcite.

9.3 Skoonka Creek

A summary of exploration activities completed on the Skoonka Creek Property to date is included in Table 11.

Year	Company	Sampling				Geophysics (line-km)						Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Ah Soils	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM	Radio-metrics	VTEM		Holes	Metres
2003	Almaden	51	14		22									
2004	Almaden		384		41									
2006	Anglo-Canadian Uranium				54									
2005	Strongbow Exploration	32	3,224		224		12		12.4			4 - 43.5m	11	1,258.4
2006	Strongbow Exploration	76	2,647		1624	207	34	6			207	7 - 419m	21	4,403.3
2007	Strongbow Exploration	2	1,628		783	580	34			580	580	6 - 432m	13	3,147.0
2013	Strongbow Exploration			64										
2015	Strongbow Exploration			221	15									
2017	Westhaven		105	105	10									
2018	Westhaven					491								
	Totals	**161**	**8,002**	**390**	**2773**	**1,278**	**80**	**6**	**12.4**	**580**	**787**	**17-894.5m**	**45**	**8,808.7**

Table 11: Skoonka Creek Exploration Summary

9.3.1 Silt, Soil and Rock Geochemistry

[1)] *Silt Geochemistry*: From 2003 to 2007 a total of 161 silt samples were collected in and around the Property by Almaden (51) and Strongbow (110). A number of scattered gold anomalies occur across the Property with a majority of the anomalies occurring in the northern portion of the Property (Figure 57).

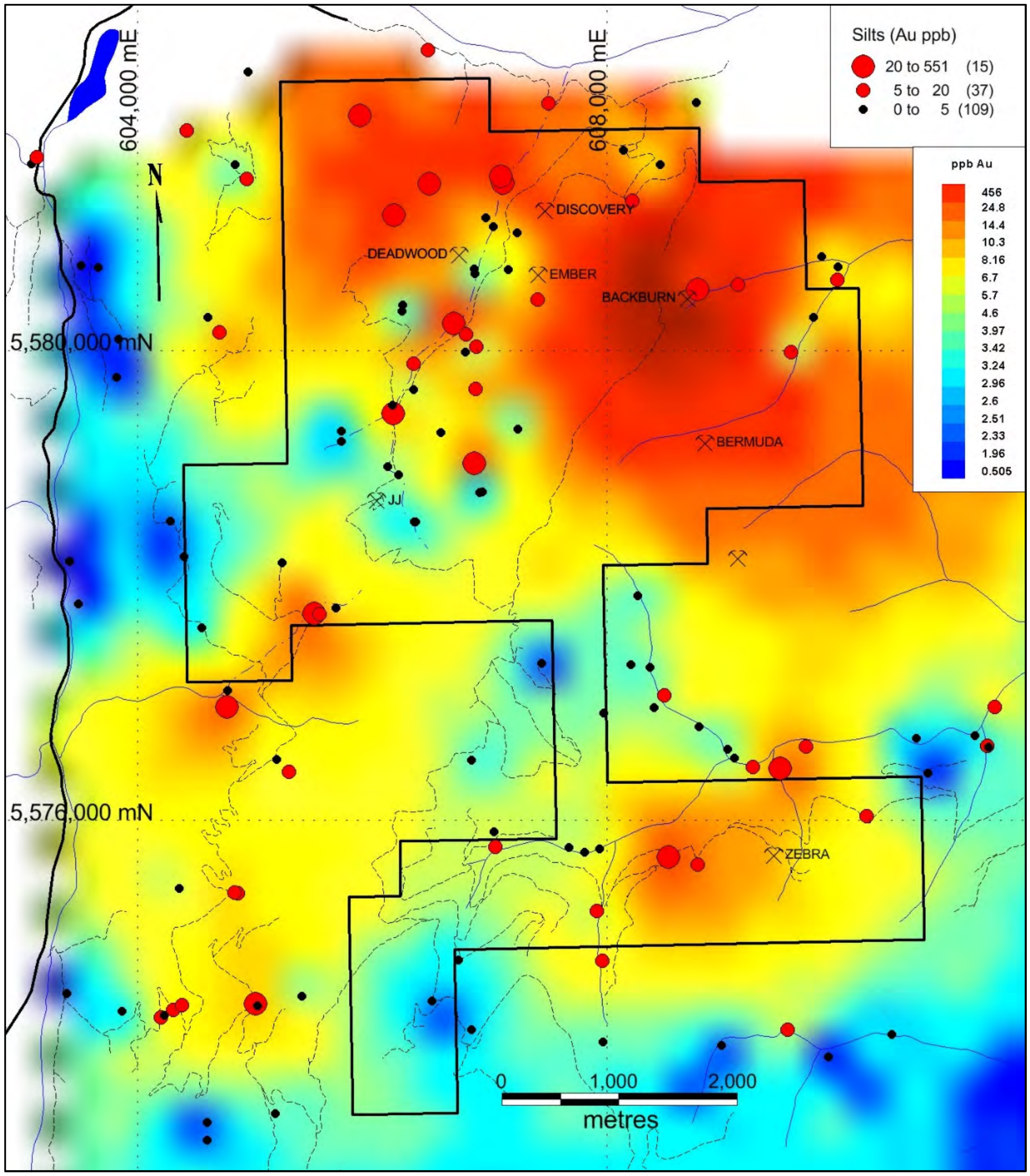


Figure 57: Skoonka Creek *Stream Sediment Sampling - Gold*

[2)] *Soil Geochemistry*: From 2003 to 2017 a total of 8,002 soil samples were taken from the B-horizon over most of the Property by Almaden (398) in 2003-2004, Strongbow (7,499) in 2005-2007, and Westhaven (105) in 2017. All samples were integrated into a common database for property-wide coverage.

Analytical results for all soil samples were gridded and contoured (Figures 58-60). Clusters of numerous small occurrences of anomalous gold-in-soils were noted peripheral to discrete concentrations of higher grading anomalous gold-in-soil areas occurring over each known Minfile occurrence in the northern portion of the Property with 3 lesser northwesterly trending linear anomalies occurring to the south in the Zebra zone. These gold anomalies generally occur along magnetic low linears that may represent gold hosting structures.

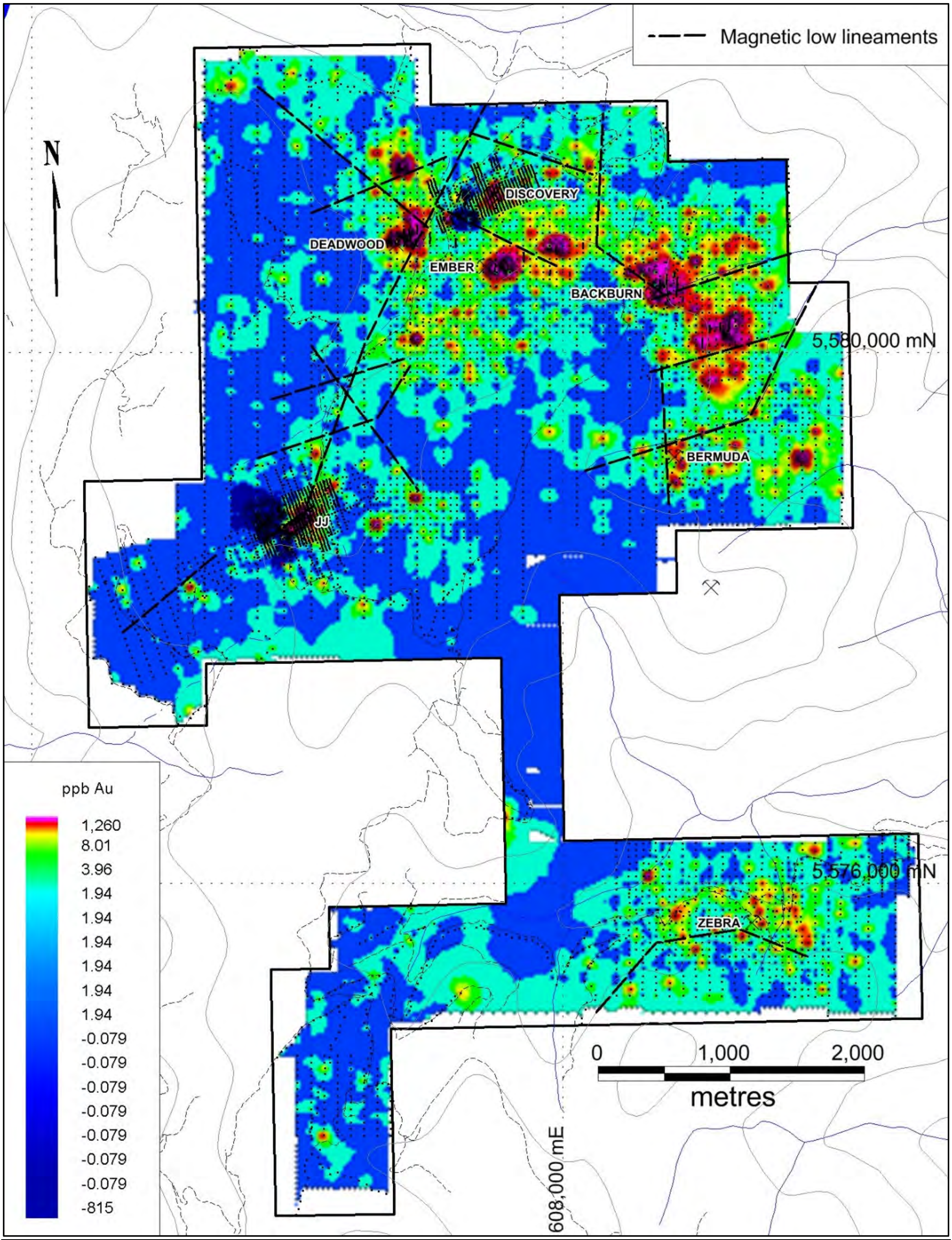


Figure 58: Skoonka Creek Gold-in-soil Geochemistry

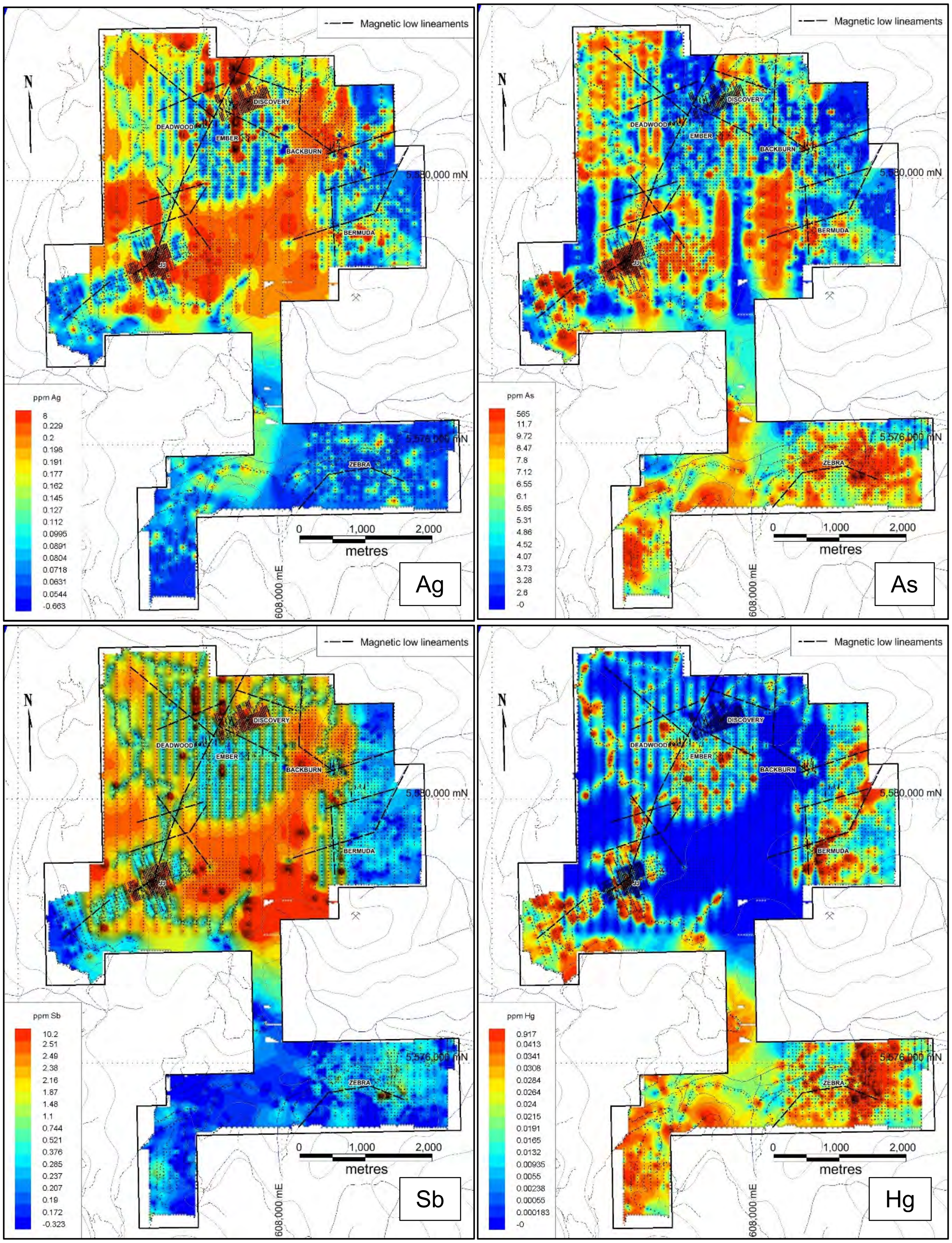


Figure 59: Skoonka Creek Soil Geochemistry - Gold Pathfinder Elements

Gold pathfinder elements generally have a larger “footprint” than gold and are used to delineate distribution envelopes (and possibly dispersion trains) around gold mineralized areas. Small scattered coincident silver, arsenic, antimony, and mercury anomalies occur coincident to anomalous gold areas in all of the zones.

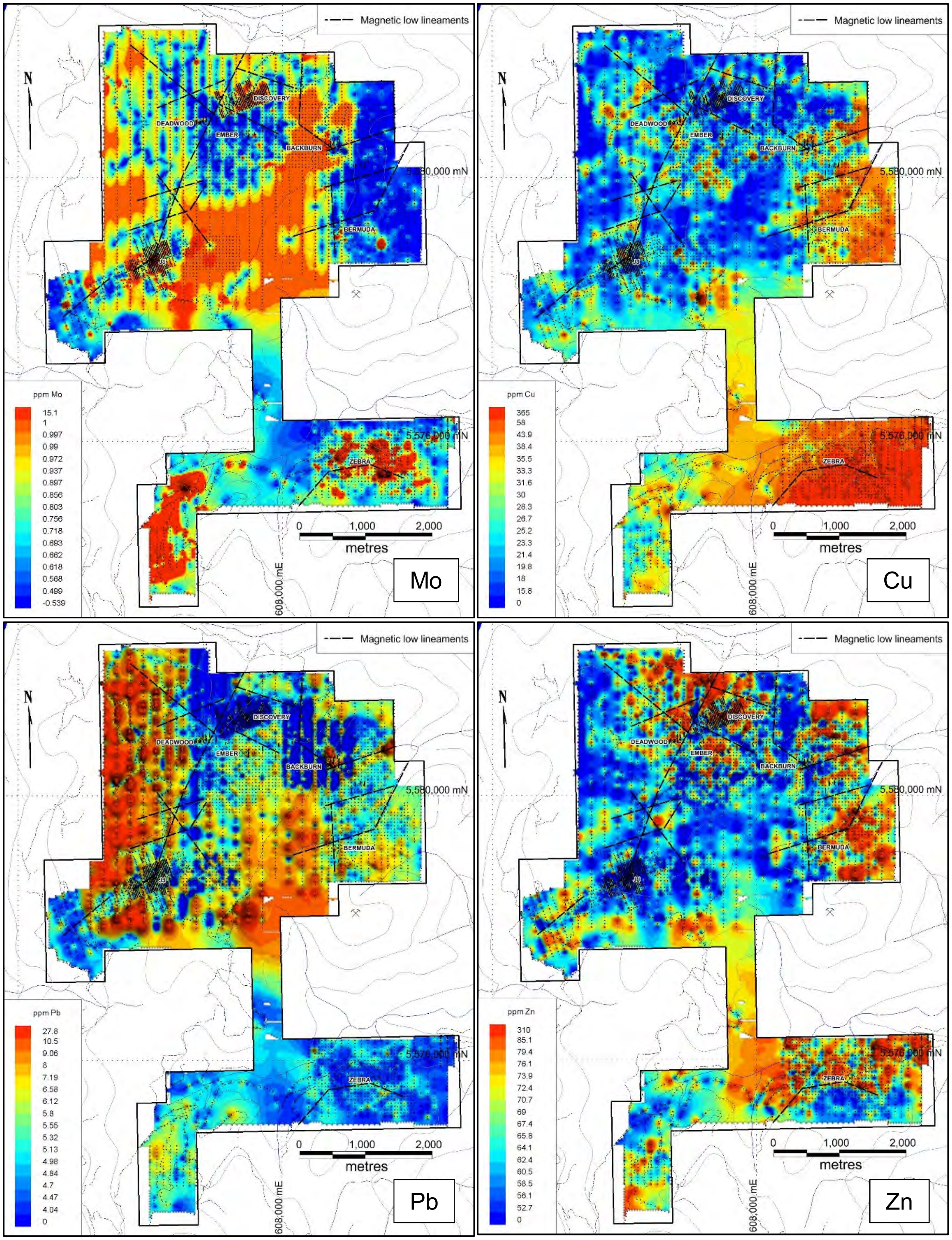


Figure 60: Skoonka Creek Soil Geochemistry - Base Metals

A broad 3 km long coincident silver, antimony, molybdenum, and arsenic anomalous arc extends from northeast of the JJ zone northeastwards to the Backburn zone along topographical highs eliminating the possibility of a dispersion train. A possible cause of the anomaly may be the presence of a possible 2 km wide circular caldera feature, the anomaly occurring on the southeast marginal extent of the caldera and encompassing the Deadwood, Discovery and Ember zones within. This feature is reflected in the apparent resistivity survey as a series of resistive highs forming a circular ridge around a magnetic low centre.

Correlation coefficients were calculated between all elements analyzed for during the soil campaigns (Table 12).

Au	1.00																												
Ag	0.31	1.00																											
As	0.24	0.23	1.00																										
Ba	0.03	0.03	0.00	1.00																									
Bi	-0.08	0.19	0.02	-0.07	1.00																								
Cd	-0.02	0.34	0.04	-0.05	0.71	1.00																							
Co	0.14	-0.02	0.17	-0.01	-0.28	-0.21	1.00																						
Cr	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.05	-0.21	-0.20	0.63	1.00																					
Cu	0.05	-0.04	0.08	0.03	-0.35	-0.26	0.64	0.35	1.00																				
Fe	0.11	0.05	0.20	-0.01	-0.15	-0.12	0.83	0.62	0.50	1.00																			
Ga	0.08	-0.22	-0.01	0.06	-0.79	-0.76	0.48	0.37	0.51	0.33	1.00																		
Hg	0.10	-0.04	0.33	0.05	-0.33	-0.30	0.25	0.15	0.27	0.20	0.36	1.00																	
La	0.05	0.33	0.12	0.07	0.32	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.18	-0.33	-0.02	1.00																
Mo	0.21	0.26	0.55	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.09	-0.18	0.24	0.12	1.00															
Na	-0.05	0.25	0.05	-0.07	0.53	0.56	-0.01	-0.02	-0.11	0.11	-0.57	-0.21	0.53	0.15	1.00														
Ni	-0.02	-0.05	0.03	-0.05	-0.17	-0.14	0.76	0.75	0.40	0.67	0.36	0.16	0.11	-0.03	0.06	1.00													
P	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.09	0.08	-0.07	0.13	-0.01	0.07	0.02	-0.14	0.04	-0.05	0.03	1.00												
Pb	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.18	0.23	0.08	-0.01	-0.03	0.16	-0.12	-0.01	0.43	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.02	1.00											
S	0.06	-0.08	0.08	0.03	-0.46	-0.41	0.16	0.10	0.26	0.13	0.48	0.38	-0.15	0.01	-0.32	0.10	0.02	-0.03	1.00										
Sb	-0.02	0.27	0.28	-0.07	0.73	0.70	-0.23	-0.21	-0.32	-0.09	-0.81	-0.13	0.34	0.47	0.59	-0.18	-0.02	0.11	-0.42	1.00									
Sc	0.10	-0.19	0.02	0.05	-0.73	-0.70	0.57	0.47	0.56	0.47	0.89	0.42	-0.20	-0.18	-0.47	0.42	-0.03	-0.13	0.46	-0.72	1.00								
Se	0.10	-0.13	0.03	0.05	-0.64	-0.58	0.27	0.18	0.35	0.16	0.70	0.42	-0.21	-0.11	-0.47	0.18	0.02	-0.05	0.63	-0.63	0.67	1.00							
Sn	-0.05	0.13	0.07	-0.05	0.59	0.52	-0.19	-0.13	-0.24	-0.11	-0.61	-0.25	0.34	0.14	0.47	-0.09	-0.01	0.14	-0.35	0.57	-0.56	-0.49	1.00						
Sr	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.13	-0.05	-0.01	0.42	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.12	0.18	0.27	-0.02	0.21	0.36	-0.04	0.13	0.10	-0.01	0.22	0.11	-0.01	1.00					
Ti	0.03	-0.11	-0.13	-0.10	-0.23	-0.23	0.44	0.42	0.14	0.45	0.33	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.06	0.39	-0.15	-0.05	0.07	-0.22	0.40	0.16	-0.26	0.27	1.00				
Tl	0.14	-0.16	0.15	0.09	-0.70	-0.66	0.32	0.18	0.41	0.17	0.80	0.44	-0.27	-0.02	-0.56	0.18	0.11	-0.03	0.53	-0.65	0.70	0.65	-0.54	0.03	0.09	1.00			
V	0.02	-0.06	0.03	-0.06	-0.28	-0.24	0.68	0.54	0.55	0.74	0.44	0.17	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.52	-0.11	-0.04	0.15	-0.25	0.53	0.25	-0.24	0.24	0.51	0.23	1.00		
W	-0.05	0.11	0.01	-0.04	0.39	0.38	-0.14	-0.12	-0.18	-0.07	-0.43	-0.18	0.20	0.11	0.33	-0.09	-0.01	0.06	-0.26	0.41	-0.40	-0.35	0.33	-0.01	-0.09	-0.39	-0.14	1.00	
Zn	0.01	0.01	-0.07	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.14	-0.04	-0.19	-0.03	-0.16	0.07	0.46	0.02	-0.01	-0.12	0.06	0.03	-0.08	-0.11	0.01	0.17	-0.06	-0.04	1.00
	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	La	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn

Table 12: Skoonka Creek Multi-element Correlation Coefficients for B-Horizon Soil Results

Gold was found to have a low to moderate correlation with silver, arsenic, and molybdenum and a weak affinity with cobalt. Correlations were noted between silver and pathfinder elements including arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, molybdenum, and antimony. This suggests more than one distinctive mineralized zone. Additional correlation assemblages include Sb:Bi:Cd:La:Mo:Na:Sn:W, Pb:La, Zn:P, and Cu:Co:Cr:Ni:Fe:Ga:Hg:Ni:Sc:Se:Tl:V.

Ah Sampling: A total of 390 samples were collected from the A-horizon of soil in the JJ zone. The survey was completed in an attempt to discern subsurface mineralization through a possibly thick till cover. The samples were collected by Strongbow (285 samples between 2013 and 2015) and Westhaven (105 samples in 2017). In 2017 both A and B-horizon soil samples were taken and sent for multi-element analyses. Correlation coefficients were calculated between analytical results for A and B-horizons for gold (0.08), silver (0.36), arsenic (0.80), molybdenum (0.32), antimony (0.64), tellurium (0.22), and mercury (0.10).

Correlation coefficients were calculated between the analyzed multi-elements (Table 13).

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Co	Fe	Bi	K	W	S	Hg	Se	Te
Au	1.00																	
Ag	0.55	1.00																
As	0.43	0.21	1.00															
Sb	0.32	0.30	0.62	1.00														
Mo	0.29	0.05	0.09	0.14	1.00													
Cu	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.17	-0.20	1.00												
Pb	-0.07	-0.03	-0.15	0.36	0.11	-0.24	1.00											
Zn	-0.04	-0.03	0.05	-0.06	-0.16	0.19	-0.06	1.00										
Ni	0.02	-0.07	0.20	-0.05	-0.34	0.55	-0.30	0.21	1.00									
Co	0.05	-0.08	0.35	0.06	-0.33	0.61	-0.35	0.27	0.94	1.00								
Fe	0.01	-0.07	0.35	0.03	-0.36	0.55	-0.43	0.26	0.87	0.95	1.00							
Bi	-0.11	0.09	0.00	0.34	-0.06	-0.07	0.63	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00						
K	0.12	-0.09	0.20	0.12	-0.02	0.37	-0.18	0.34	0.37	0.47	0.40	-0.20	1.00					
W	0.04	-0.15	0.20	0.35	0.34	-0.06	0.32	-0.05	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.04	1.00				
S	0.09	0.05	-0.07	0.06	0.36	-0.19	0.17	-0.20	-0.56	-0.61	-0.70	-0.21	-0.19	-0.11	1.00			
Hg	-0.04	-0.05	-0.20	0.19	0.24	-0.36	0.65	-0.07	-0.51	-0.58	-0.70	0.14	-0.22	-0.01	0.60	1.00		
Se	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.09	0.04	-0.18	-0.24	-0.26	-0.29	-0.12	-0.21	-0.05	0.41	0.23	1.00	
Te	0.21	0.36	0.18	0.34	-0.03	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.42	0.11	0.50	-0.03	-0.11	-0.25	1.00

Table 13: Skoonka Creek Correlation Coefficients for Multi-Element Ah Soil Geochemistry (JJ Zone)

Gold was found to have a moderate correlation with silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and tellurium. Arsenic was found to correlate with copper, cobalt, and iron, independent of gold or silver. Antimony was also found to correlate with lead, bismuth, and tungsten. Mercury correlated well with only lead and sulphur. The tellurium correlation with gold suggests gold may be in the form of tellurides.

Samples from the JJ zone were compiled into a common database, gridded and contoured. Results for gold and multi-element analyses are illustrated in Figures 61-63.

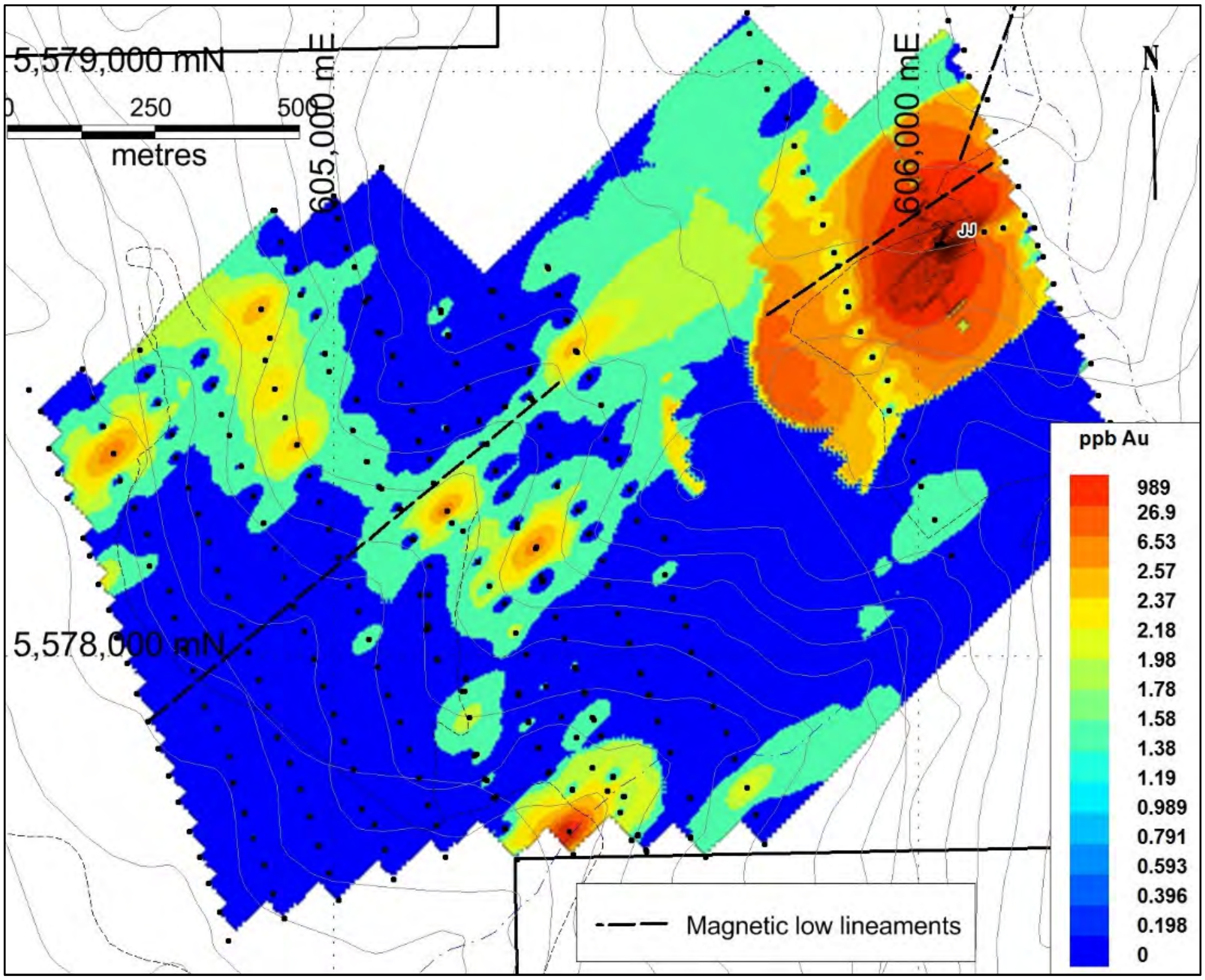


Figure 61: Skoonka Creek Ah Soil Geochemistry - JJ Zone (Gold)

As with the B-horizon soil geochemistry, the JJ zone was highly anomalous in gold. Weakly scattered anomalies occur west of the JJ anomaly.

Gold pathfinder elements including silver, arsenic, and antimony were also highly anomalous in the JJ gold anomaly. Weak to strong anomalies are scattered to the west of the JJ anomaly. Topographically, the JJ gold anomaly is situated near the top of a steep hill and the western scattered anomalies occur on the western slope possibly signifying mechanical dispersion due to erosion.

Molybdenum, tellurium, and to a lesser extent copper anomalies coincide with the JJ gold anomaly. As with the pathfinder elements, numerous scattered anomalies occur over the western portion of the sampling grid. Mercury forms a linear trend along the interpreted western extension of the mineralizing structure extending off the grid to the west.

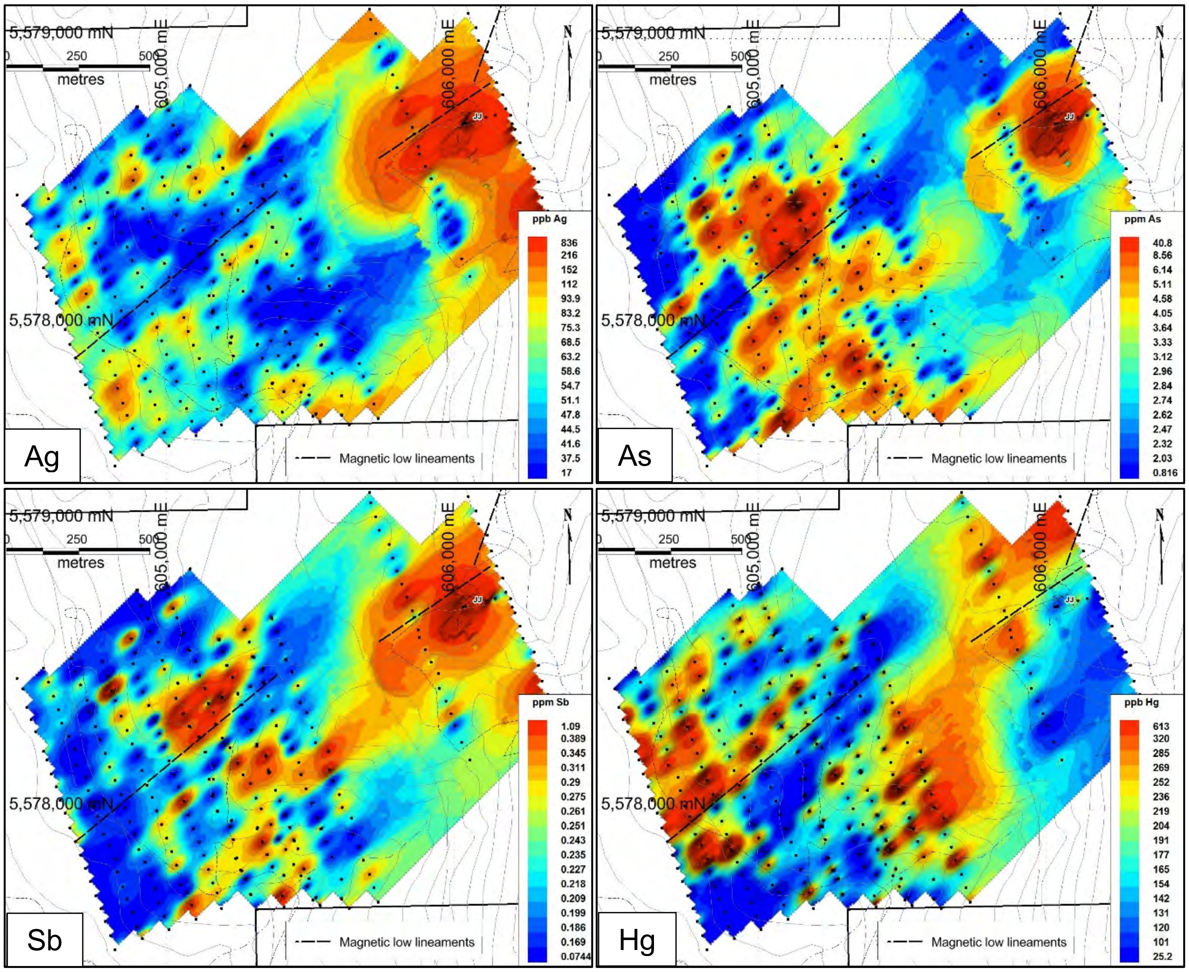
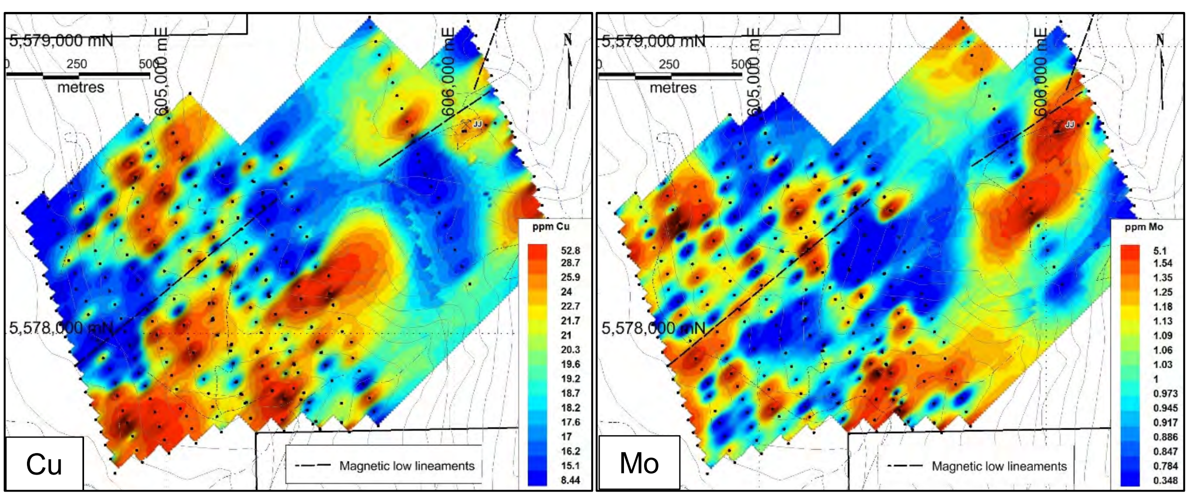


Figure 62: Skoonka Creek Ah Soil Geochemistry - JJ Zone (Gold Pathfinder Elements)



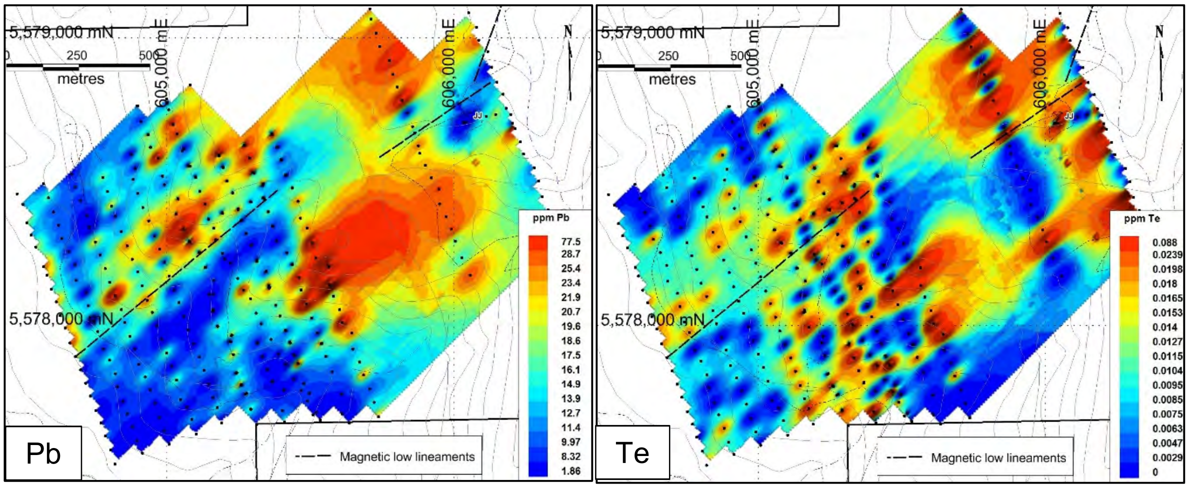


Figure 63: Skoonka Creek Ah Soil Geochemistry - JJ Zone (Base Metals)

X-Y plots were created between A and B-horizon soil sampling results for gold and for gold pathfinder elements most closely correlating with gold including silver, arsenic, and molybdenum. Figure 64 illustrates the results of the comparison; anomalous gold in one horizon rarely correlating with anomalous gold in the other horizon, arsenic and silver generally showing higher results in the B-horizon, and molybdenum consistently showing higher results in the A-horizon. Although antimony and tellurium correlated with gold, analytical results were generally low with minor variations. Mercury was found to be approximately 6 times higher on average in A-horizon relative to B-horizon analytical results.

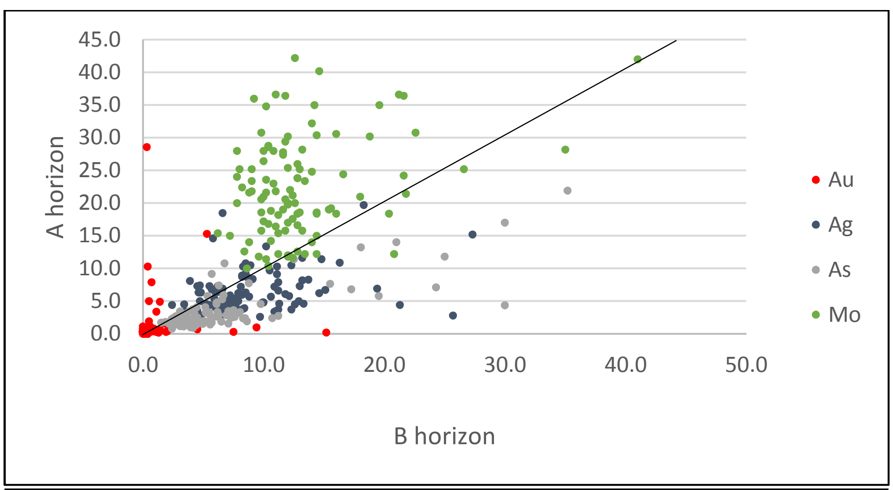


Figure 64: Skoonka Creek X-Y plots of B-horizon vs A-horizon Analytical Results in Soils

3) Rock geochemistry: A total of 2,773 rocks were reportedly taken on and around the Property. Of these only 1,230 were collected within the current Property limits. A total of 782 grab samples were taken from outcrop or subcrop as well as 438 float samples, of which 10 grab samples were collected by Westhaven and the remainder by previous operators.

Samples anomalous in gold were found in each of the known gold mineralized zones and several new areas were found to be anomalous in gold as well. These are situated between the JJ and Deadwood zones as well as to the northwest of the Deadwood zone. Forty-seven of the 782 grab samples graded > 1 g/t Au, the highest grading sample (14.1 g/t Au) was taken in the Deadwood zone. Distributions of the rock sampling and anomalous results are illustrated in Figure 65.

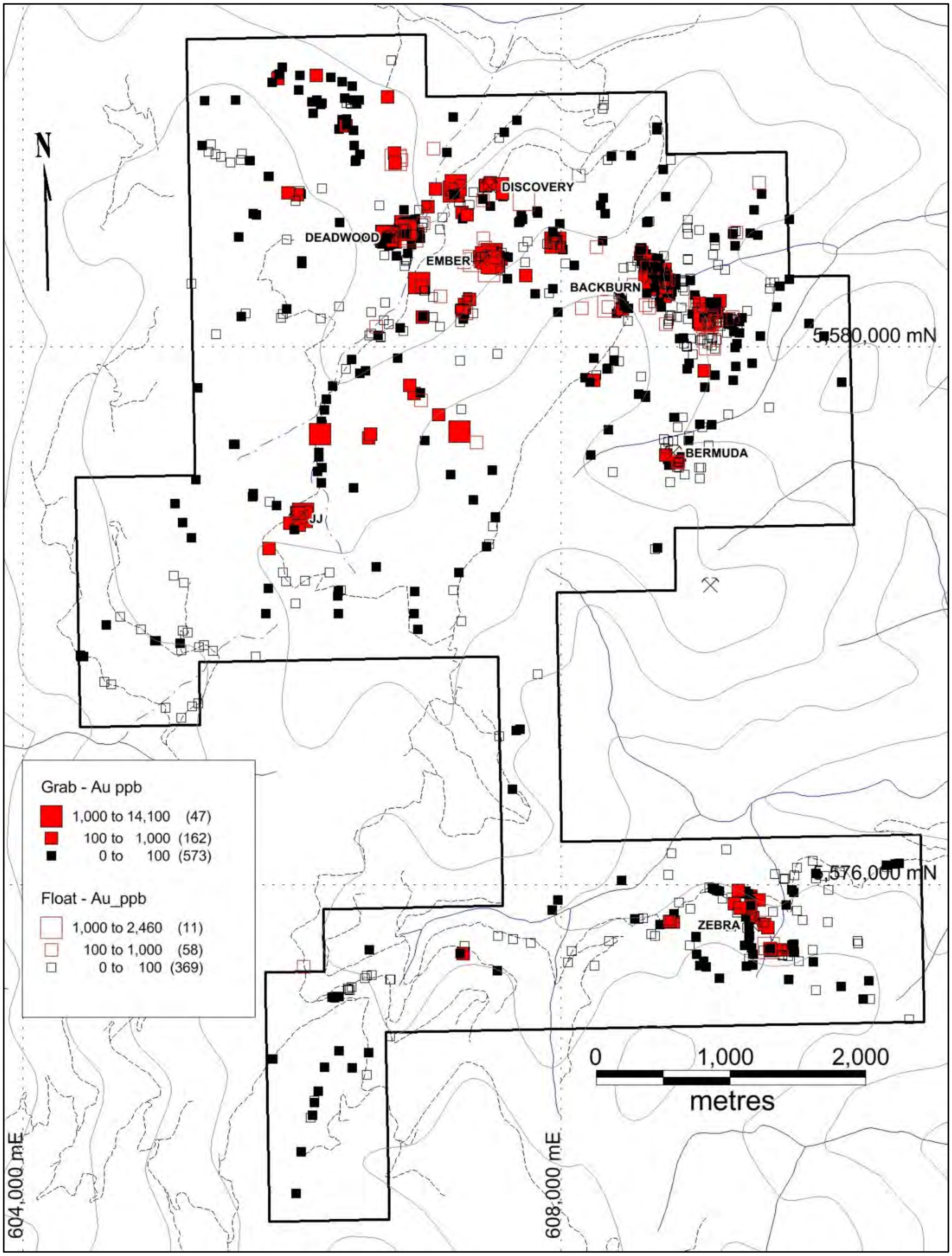


Figure 65: Skoonka Creek Rock Geochemistry - Gold

9.3.2 Geophysics

[1)] **Magnetics:** A total of 7 magnetics surveys have been completed on the Property to date, Strongbow completing 4 ground magnetics surveys from 2005-2007 and 2 airborne surveys in 2006 and 2007 and Westhaven completing a property-wide airborne survey in 2018.

[a)] Airborne Magnetics; In 2006 Strongbow completed 207 line-km of helicopter-borne magnetics in the northwestern portion of the Property encompassing the JJ, Deadwood, Ember and Discovery zones. In 2007 Strongbow completed an additional 580 line-km of airborne magnetics encompassing the remainder of the property and surrounding area. Flight lines were flown in a north-south direction and spaced at 150 m intervals, with tie lines flown orthogonal to flight lines at a separation of 1,500 m.

In 2018 Westhaven completed an additional airborne magnetic survey over the entire current Property limit. East-west oriented lines were flown at 75 m line spacing with 750 m north-south oriented tie line spacing (491 line-km). Results for total field (reduced to pole) and calculated 1st vertical gradient magnetics are illustrated on Figures 66-67.

The total field magnetics was useful in identifying rocks with higher magnetite content (e.g. Spius Formation flows) and large-scale structures. Anomalously high magnetic anomalies also correlate well with elevation, following 2 northeast trending sets of hills transecting the Property coincident with the Spius andesitic flows.

The calculated vertical gradient magnetics show prominent northeast-trending and less common east-west and northwest-trending magnetic low lineaments. Although some of these lineaments may be interpreted as offsets or changes in strike direction in magnetic patterns, others located near the known gold zones show long linear magnetic low trends that may be interpreted as metasomatic stripping of the magnetite from country rock by epithermal processes.

[b)] Ground Magnetics: From 2005 to 2007 Strongbow completed a total of 80 line-km of ground magnetics over the JJ, Deadwood, Ember, Discovery, Backburn and Zebra zones. Grid locations are shown on Figure 66.

JJ Grid: In 2005, prior to completing the airborne magnetics survey, Strongbow completed 12.4 line-km of ground magnetics over the JJ zone. Line spacings varied from 25 to 50 m intervals and readings were taken at 12.5 m intervals. In 2006, following the airborne magnetics survey, Strongbow extended the JJ grid to both the east and west. Line spacings were 12.5 m and readings were taken every 1 to 2 m.

Results from the surveys delineated parallel east-northeast (azimuth 065°) linear trending magnetic low features coincident with gold mineralization (Figure 68). These magnetic low features likely represent zones of alteration indicating the destruction of magnetite in the host rocks during mineralization.

The magnetic low features continue to the northeast for 250 m to the eastern extent of the grid but terminate abruptly to the west-southwest at a magnetic high lobe. A west-northwest trending structure appears to crosscut the west end of this magnetic lobe. No other faults have been identified in the JJ grid.

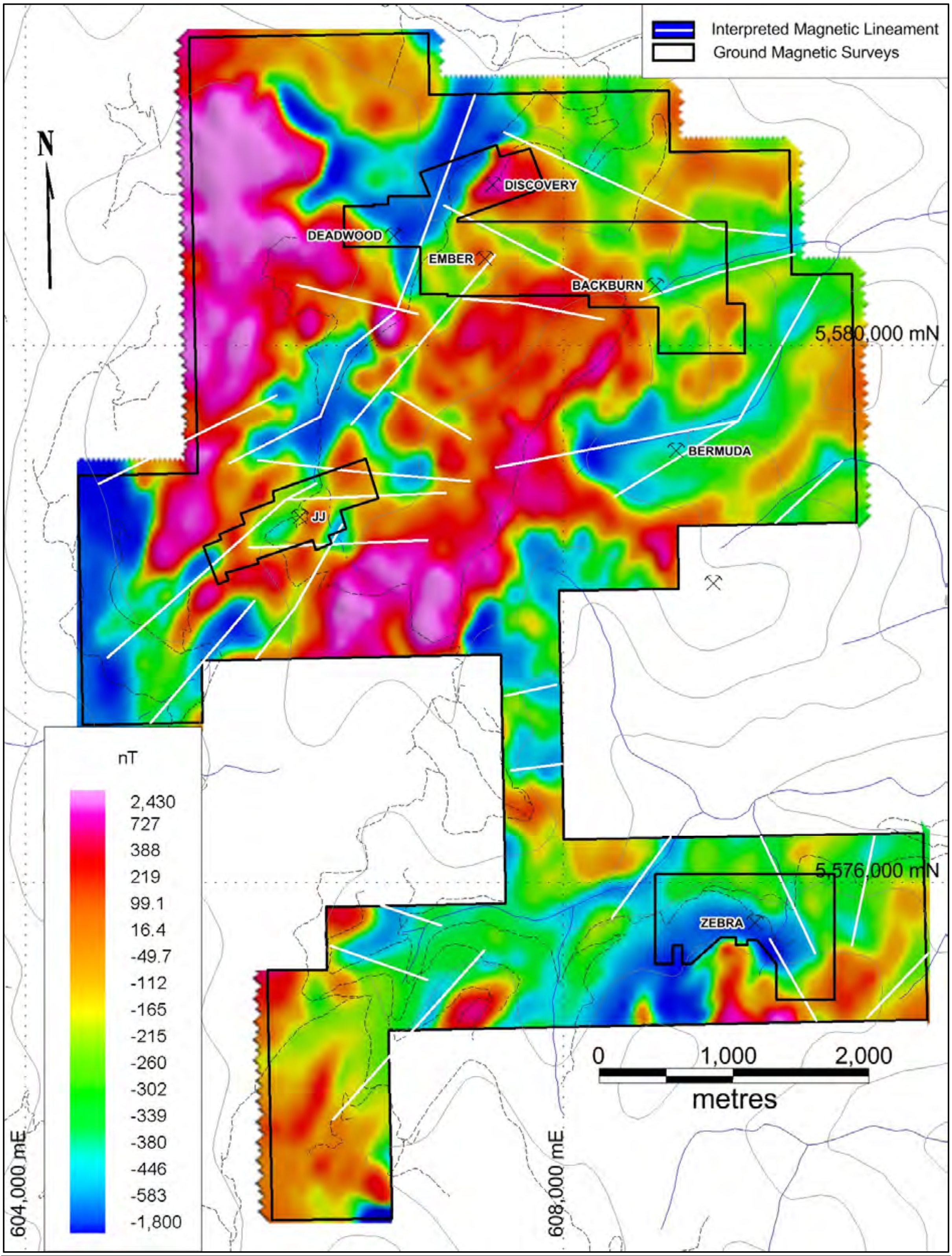


Figure 66: Skoonka Creek Total Field Airborne Magnetics (Reduced to Pole)

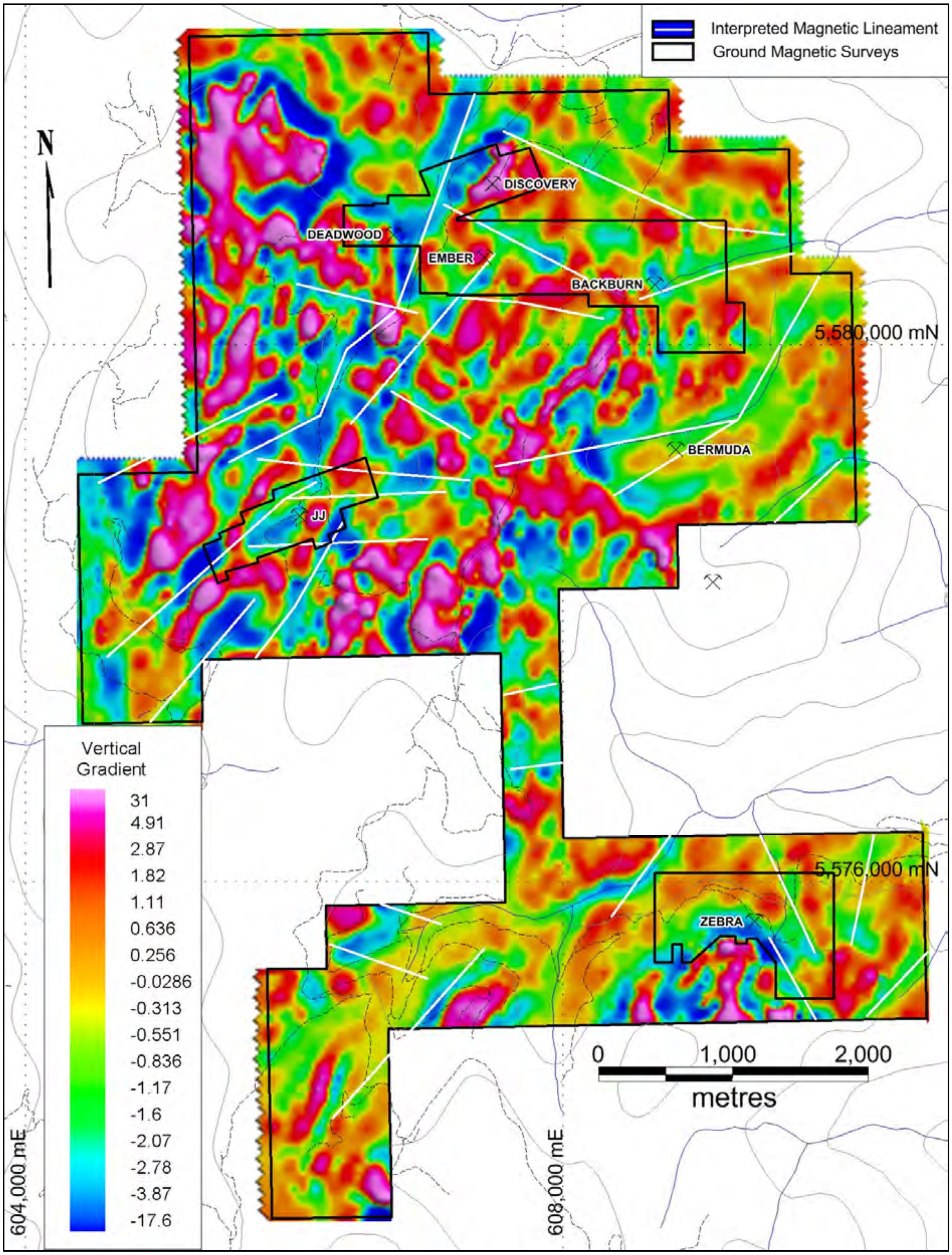


Figure 67: Skoonka Creek Calculated 1st Vertical Gradient Airborne Magnetics

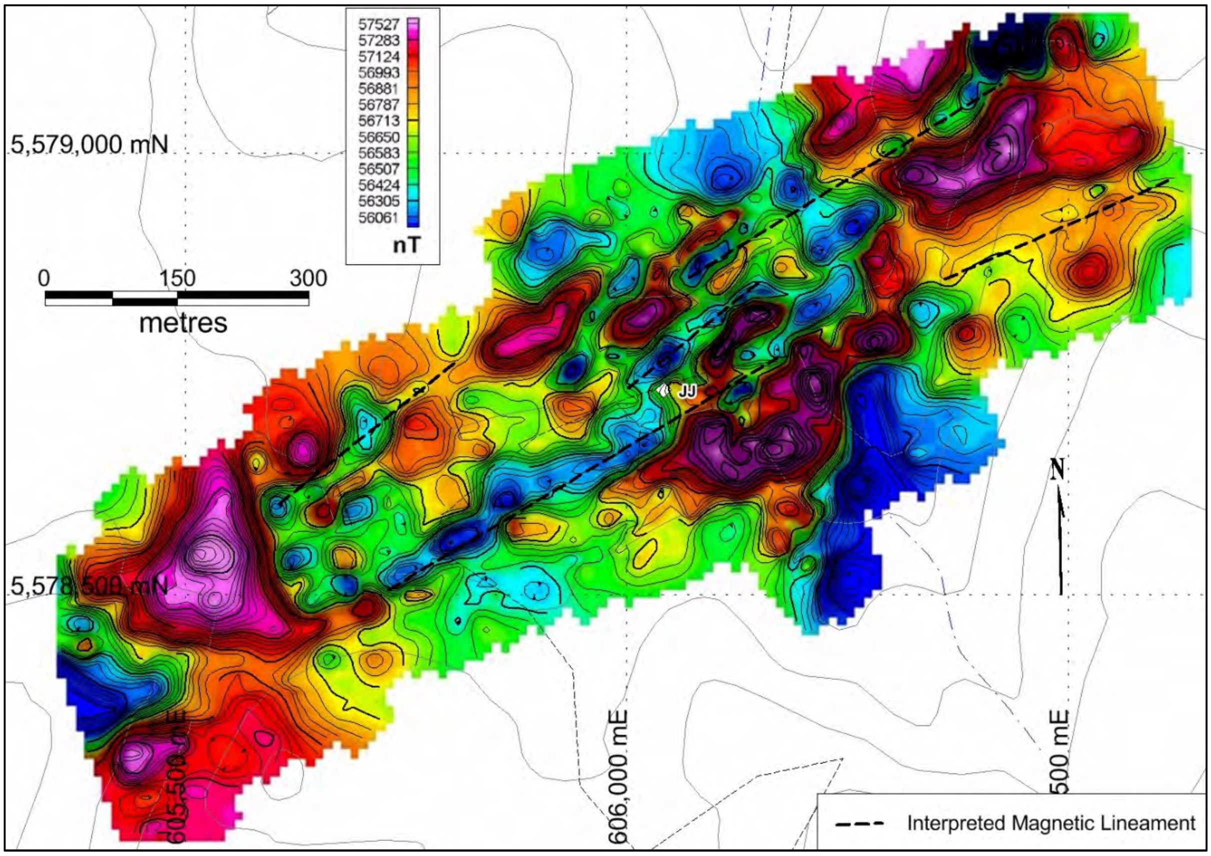


Figure 68: Skoonka Creek Total Field Ground Magnetics - JJ Grid

Discovery Grid: In 2006 Strongbow completed 10.8 line-km of ground magnetics along grid lines spaced 25 m apart and oriented at 340° similar to the JJ grid. Results from the ground survey indicated a 400 m long, strong magnetic low linear oriented at 030°. A 90 m long splay off the main linear was noted in a 045° direction. There were two east-northeast trending structures that transected the grid, one of which appeared to coincide with the surface showing and was the target for drilling. Results for the survey are illustrated in Figure 69.

Deadwood + Ember + Backburn Grids: In 2006 Strongbow completed ground magnetics on the Deadwood (4.0 line-km), Ember (14.0 line-km), and Backburn (5.2 line-km) grids. All lines were oriented north-south and spaced at 50 m intervals with readings taken a 12.5 m intervals.

Ground magnetic data for Deadwood, Ember, Backburn, and extensions were levelled and combined to allow a more complete interpretation. A 300 m wide east-west trending turbulent magnetic low corridor extends from Deadwood to Backburn. Lineaments represented by magnetic lows trend generally northeast and northwest throughout the magnetic low corridor. Results for the survey are illustrated in Figure 70.

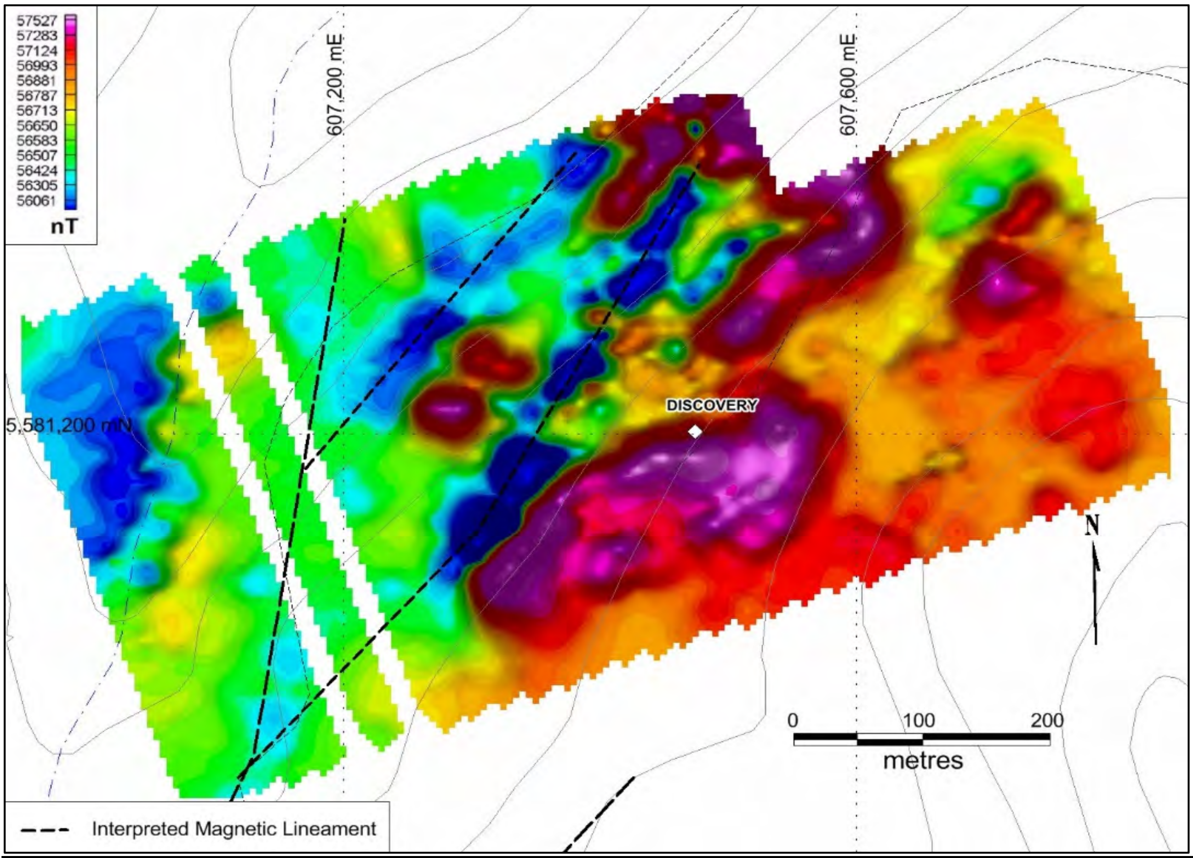


Figure 69: Skoonka Creek Total Field Ground Magnetics - Discovery Grid

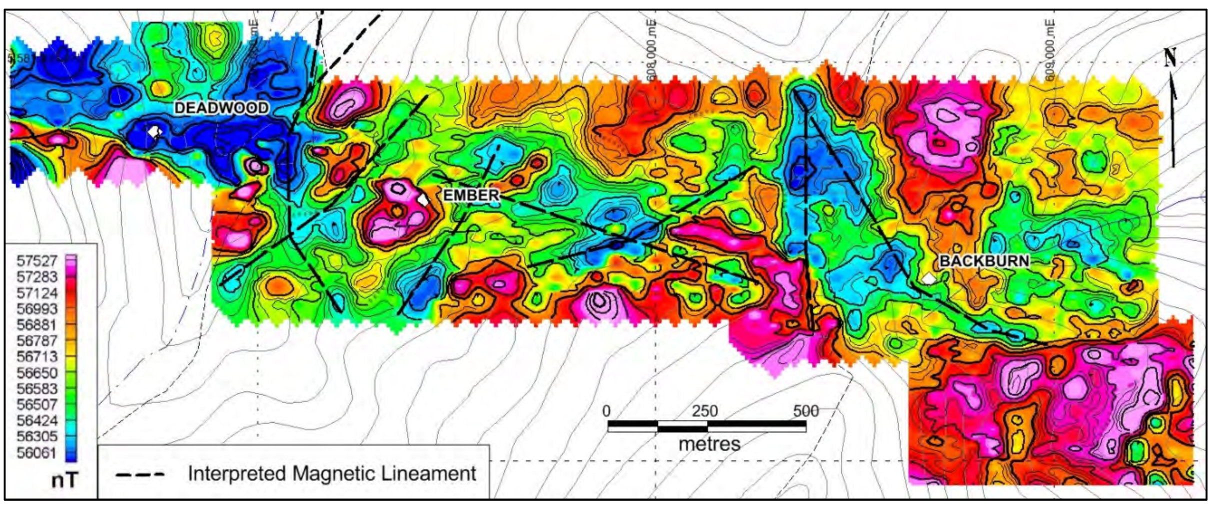


Figure 70: Skoonka Creek Total Field Ground Magnetics - Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn Grids

Zebra Grid: In 2007 Strongbow completed 17 line-km of ground magnetics along north-south oriented grid lines spaced 50 m apart. Results from the ground survey indicated a curvilinear magnetic low in the southern portion of the survey grid coinciding with the contact between Pimainus sediments and flows. Five linear subtle magnetic lows that may represent faults or alteration zones appear to radiate from the strongly low southern magnetic anomaly. The anomalies identified by the magnetic data did not, however, show any correlation with anomalous geochemical gold-in-soil results. Results from the survey are illustrated in Figure 71.

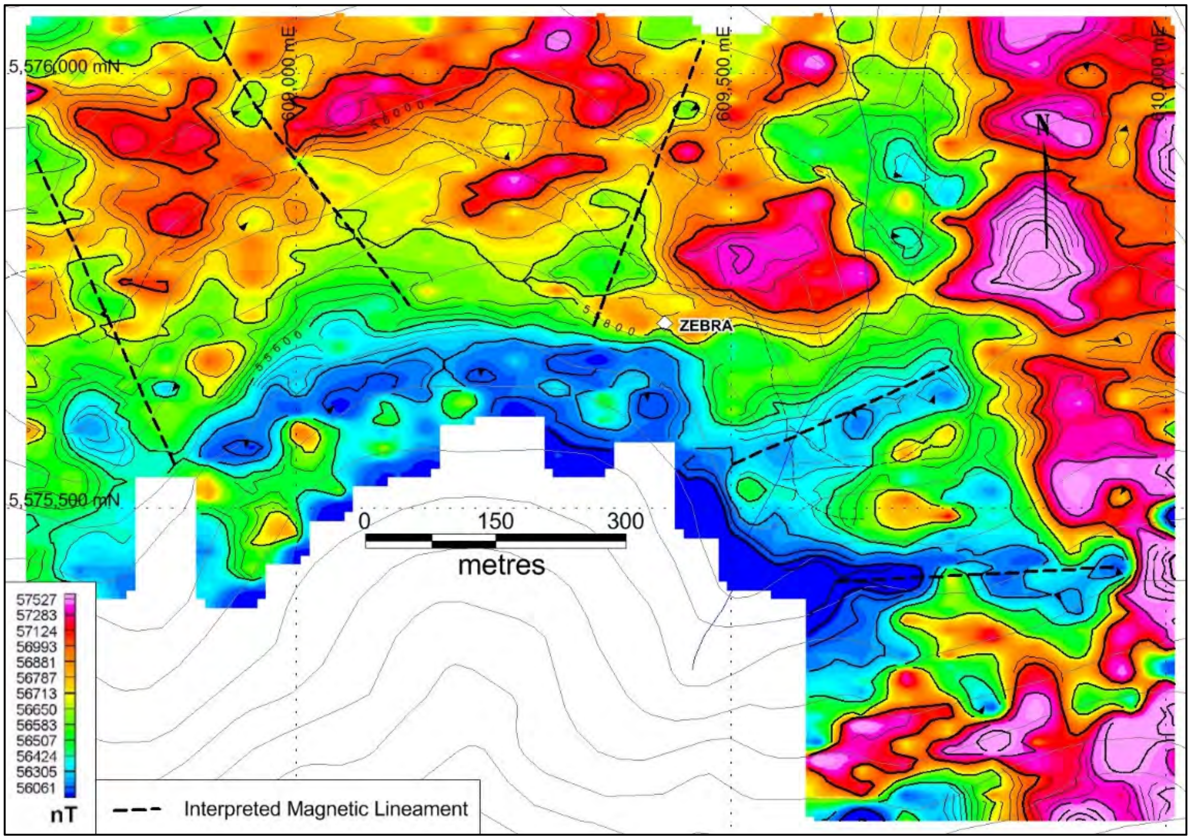


Figure 71: Skoonka Creek Total Field Ground Magnetics - Zebra Grid

[2)] *Airborne Resistivity:* In conjunction with the 2006 and 2007 airborne magnetic surveys completed by Strongbow, the 787 line-km of flight lines were also mapped using a helicopter towed-bird frequency domain electromagnetic system.

Results for both surveys were combined and are illustrated on Figure 72. Resistivity highs on the Property generally coincided with mapped areas of amygdaloidal andesitic flows. Low resistivity embayments within these resistivity highs were generally associated with mapped tuffaceous units. Apparent resistivity was not effective at delineating discrete zones of veining and/or alteration likely due to the coarser resolution of the survey compared to the scale of mineralization (Chang, 2006).

Figure 72 illustrates the circular feature created by multiple resistivity highs described in Section 9.3.1 and relating to anomalous soils distribution.

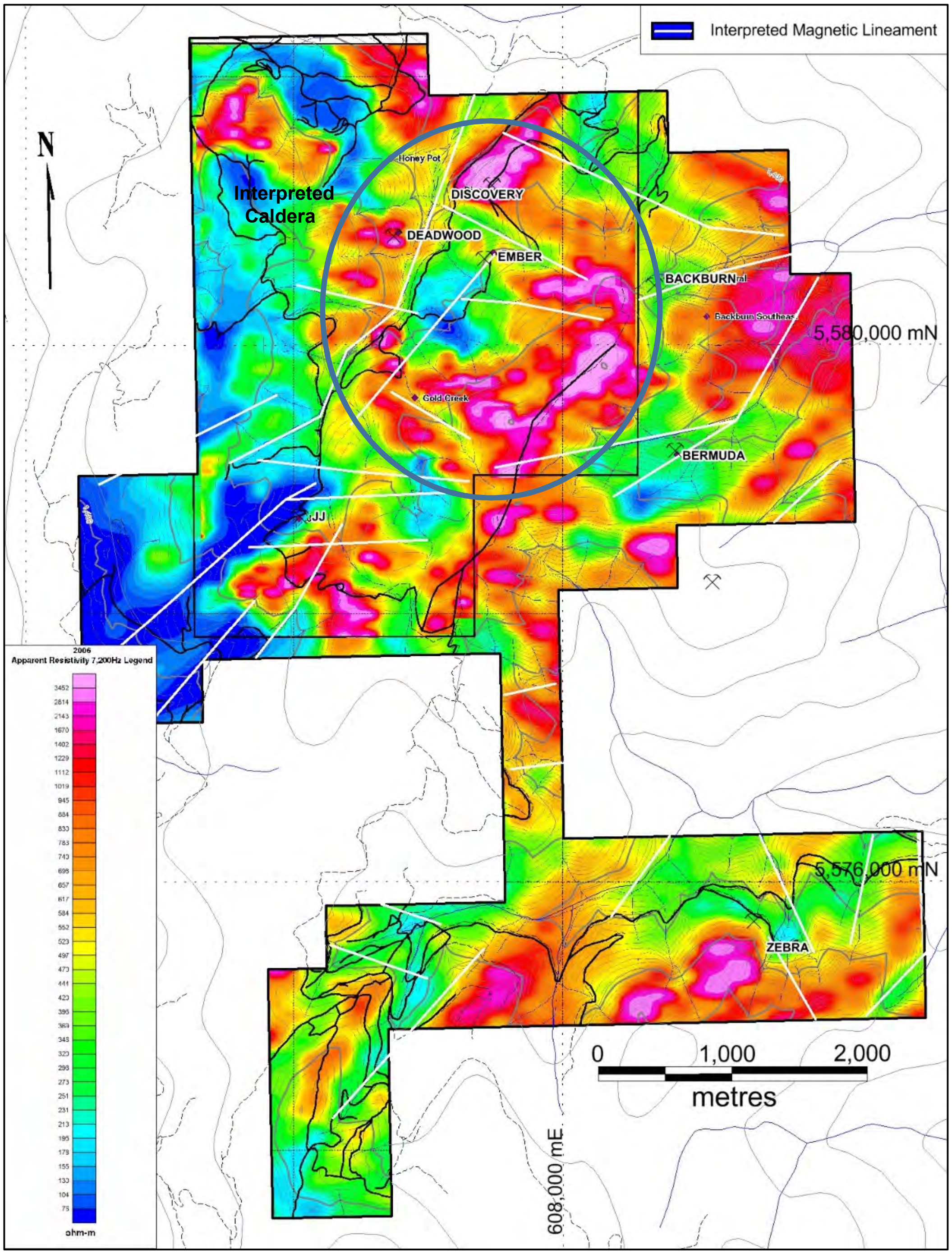


Figure 72: Skoonka Creek Airborne Apparent Resistivity Survey (7200 Hz)

3) *Radiometrics:* In conjunction with airborne magnetics and resistivity in 2007, Strongbow completed 229 line-km of radiometrics over the southern and eastern portions of the Property. The 2006 airborne survey did not include radiometrics in its survey so most of the known gold zones were not covered. In 2018 Westhaven completed a property-wide radiometrics survey in conjunction with the airborne magnetics. East-west oriented lines were flown at 75 m line spacing with 750 m north-south oriented tie line spacing (491 line-km).

Radiometric data can be used to outline potential zones of hydrothermal alteration where high K levels, which suggest alteration or reflects primary magma composition, are coincident with high K/Th ratios, which are interpreted to represent potassically altered zones. Results from the survey for %K and %K/%Th are illustrated by Figure 73.

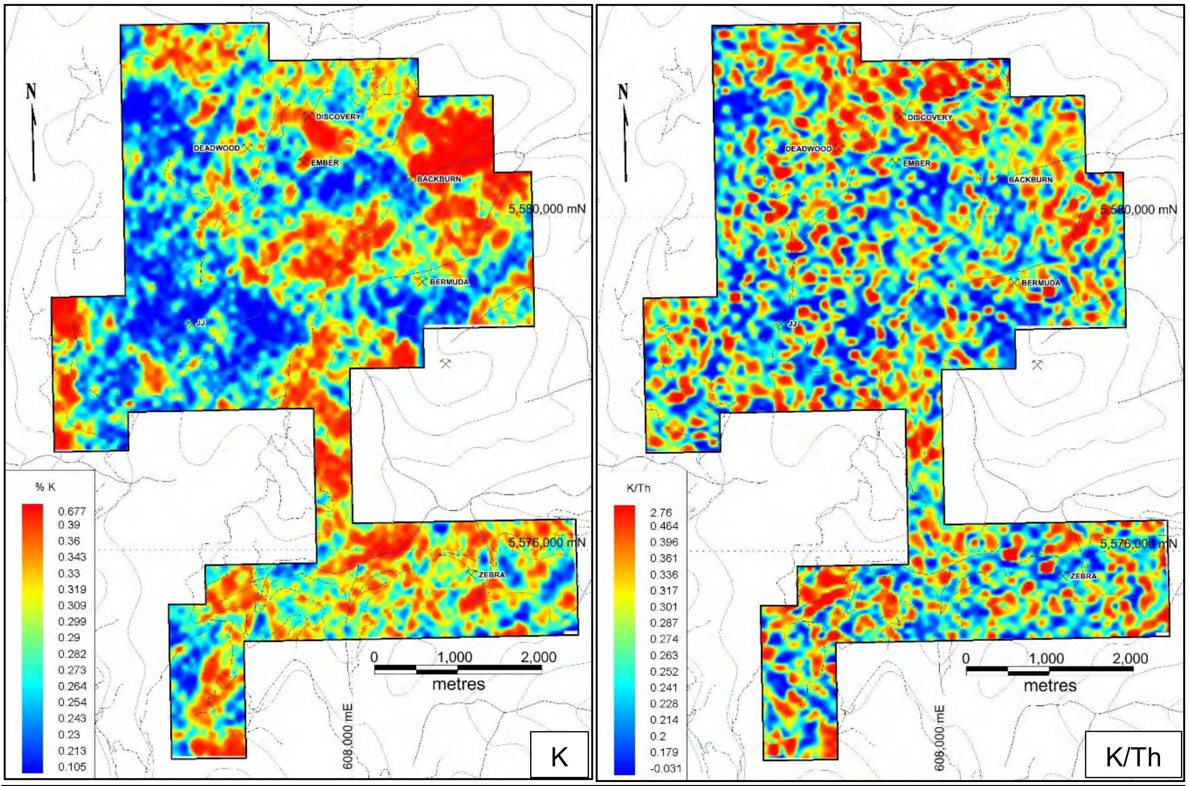


Figure 73: Skoonka Creek Radiometrics Surveys: K and K/Th

Where overlapping, both the 2007 and 2018 radiometric surveys correlated well. The strongest coincident %K and K/Th anomaly occurs in the upper portion of the narrow sliver connecting the north and south portions of the Property in an area devoid of any anomalous soil geochemistry. A smaller strong correlation occurs over the Discovery zone. Weaker coincident anomalies occur at the Deadwood, Bermuda, and JJ zones. Small coincident anomalies also occur scattered across the Property.

4) Ground VLF-EM: In 2005 Strongbow completed 12.4 line-km of VLF-EM surveying in conjunction with the ground magnetics survey over the JJ zone. Readings were taken along lines at 25 or 50 m intervals with readings taken at 12.5 m spacings. The survey indicated a zone of moderate to high conductivity partially coincident with the east-northeast trending magnetic low linear and two large features with high conductivity south and east of the aforementioned anomaly. A map showing the results from the survey is illustrated on Figure 74.

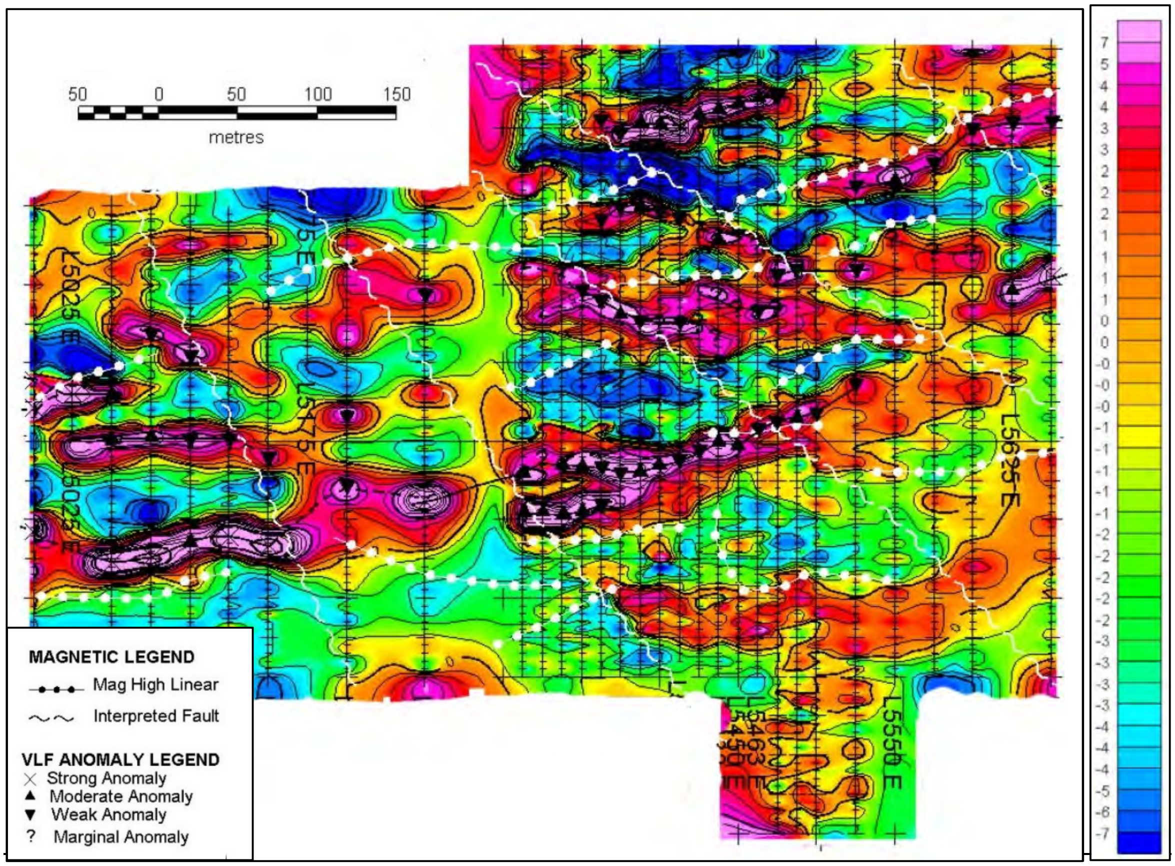


Figure 74: Skoonka Creek VLF-EM Results (Fraser Filtered) - JJ Zone

5) *IP:* In 2006 Strongbow completed 5.5 line-km of IP over the JJ zone. The survey was completed on 900 m long lines spaced between 50 and 100 m and a baseline cross-cutting all other lines. A pole-dipole method was used at an n=12 spacing for receivers.

Chargeability values coincident with the trace of mineralization varied from 0.2 to 0.4 mV-V and were not sufficiently different from background values to exhibit anomalous chargeability domains. This is expected as sulphides intersected in drillholes are minor stringers and discontinuous disseminations of pyrite.

Resistivity measurements were taken simultaneously during the survey. Resistivity abruptly changed from variably low values in the north to high values in the south on all lines surveyed. The trend continued to the northeast along a 060° trend. This resistivity break is interpreted (Chang, 2007) to represent the main JJ structure that juxtaposes coarser, more resistive tuffs (hanging wall rocks) adjacent to generally lower resistive, finer grained tuffs (footwall rocks). This sharp change in resistivity relief was used for drill targeting.

9.3.3 Trenching: From 2005 to 2007 Strongbow excavated a number of trenches in each of the mineralized zones. Three types of trenches were excavated, manual trenches that were hand dug to expose bedrock, mechanized trenching utilizing an excavator to remove material to outcrop, and soil trenches excavated manually below soil anomalies to obtain a deeper section of soil. A summary of the number of trenches in each zone is detailed in Table 14. Trench locations are illustrated in Figures 75-77 using a colour image of gold-in-soils as background.

Type	Zone	Year	# Trenches
Hand	JJ	2005	4
Hand	Deadwood	2006	4
Hand	Discovery	2006	1
Hand	Ember	2006	5
Hand	Backburn	2006	10
Hand	Deadwood	2007	4
Hand	Ember	2007	2
Mechanized	JJ	2006	7
Mechanized	Ember	2007	4
Soil	Backburn	2006	2
Soil	Deadwood	2006	4
Soil	Discovery	2006	2
Soil	Backburn	2007	10
Soil	Deadwood	2007	9
Soil	Ember	2007	7

Table 14: Skoonka Creek Summary of Trenching

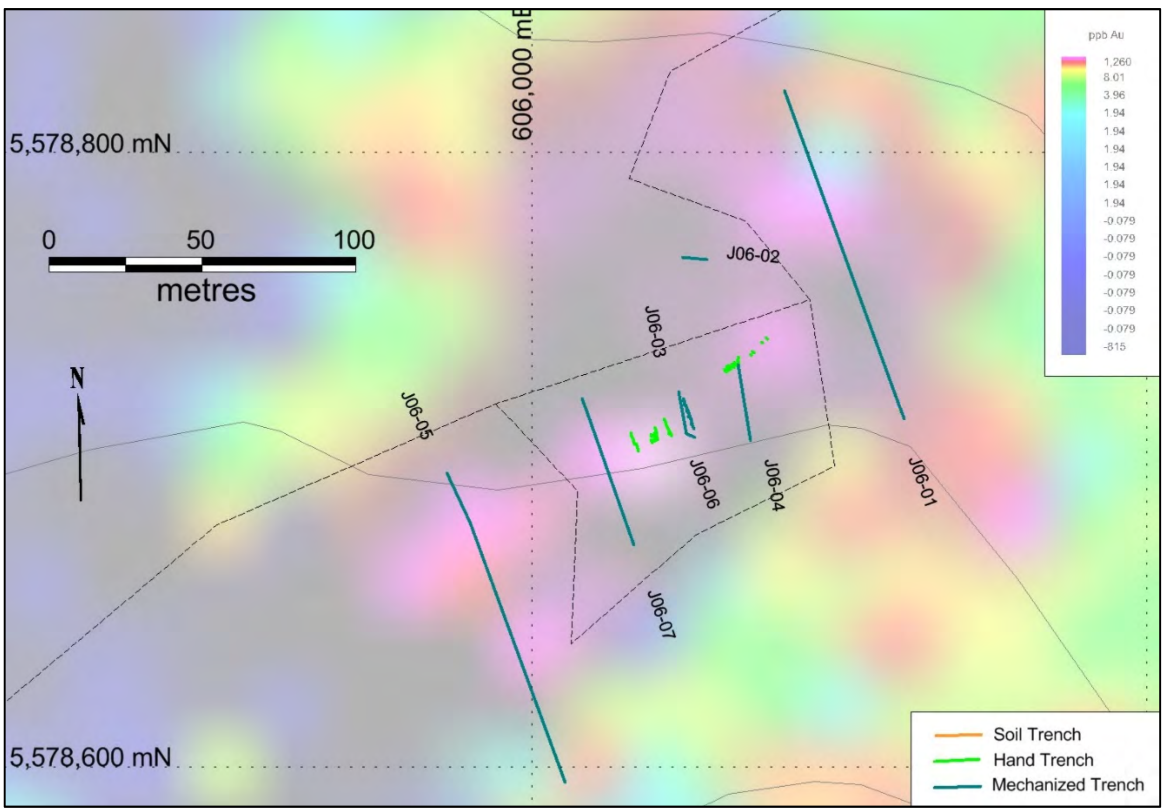


Figure 75: Skoonka Creek Trench Locations - JJ Zone

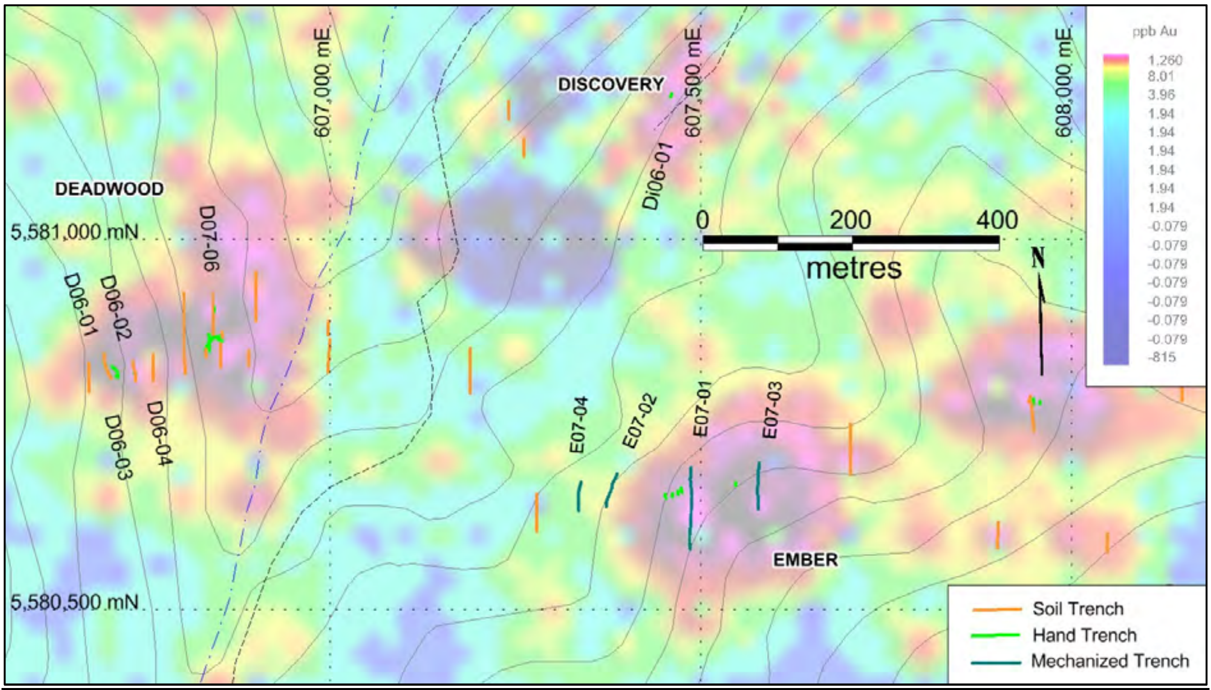


Figure 76: Skoonka Creek Trench Locations - Deadwood, Discovery, and Ember Zones

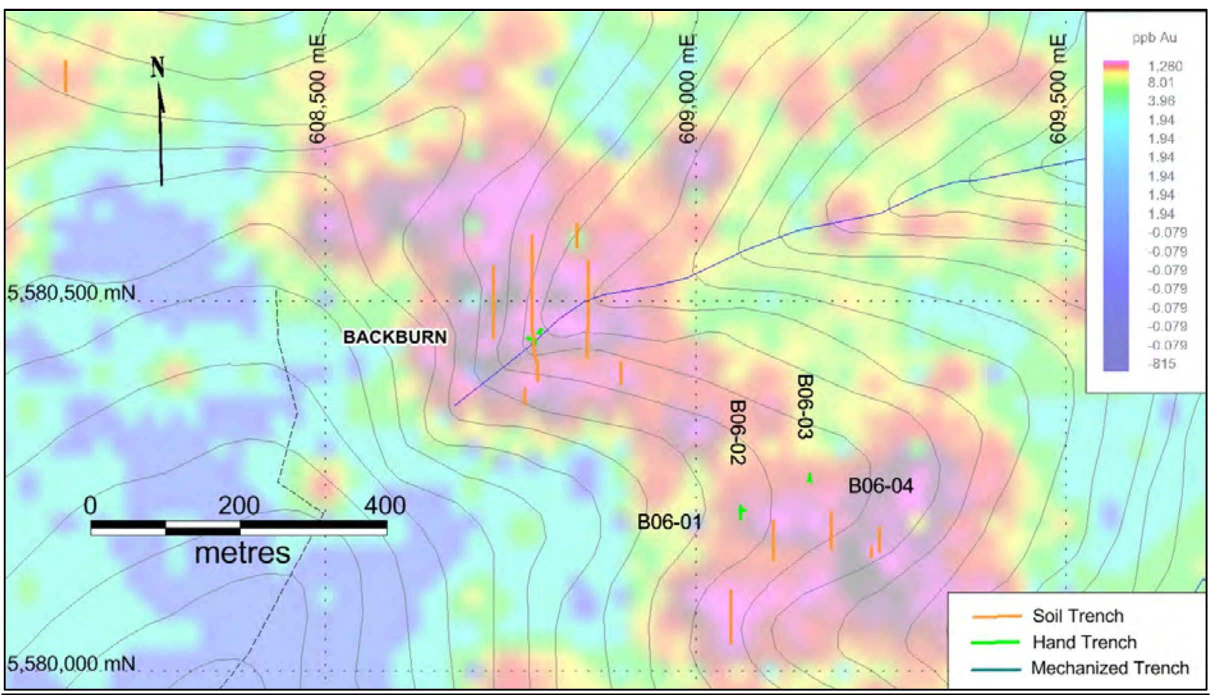


Figure 77: Skoonka Creek Trench Locations - Backburn Zone

Trenches to bedrock were channel sampled continuously at approximately 1 m intervals. Analytical results were weight averaged and a summary of notable intersections from trench sampling is itemized in Table 15.

Year	Zone	Type	Trench	g/t Au	Interval
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-01	0.35	37.5
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-02	0.23	4.0
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-03	0.45	7.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-01	0.45	3.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-04	1.66	4.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-05	2.57	10.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-06	1.23	2.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-05	1.8	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-06	0.8	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-03	12.69	2.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-04	2.71	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-01	1.17	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-07	6.39	1.0
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-01	1.16	7.3
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-02	13.9	1.4
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-03	19.3	3.4

Table 15: Skoonka Creek Notable Grade Intersections from Trenching

9.4 Skoonka North

A summary of exploration activities completed on the Skoonka Creek Property to date is included in the following table.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)		
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Magnetics	Radiometrics	Resistivity
1981	BC Gov't RGS	6					
2003	Almaden			5			
2005	Midland Recording Services	6		3			
2006							
2006	Strongbow Exploration	72	1,482	77			
2007			590	94	229	229	229
2009	BC Gov't RGS	12					
2018	Westhaven				713	713	
	Totals	**96**	**2,072**	**179**	**942**	**942**	**229**

Table 16: Skoonka North Exploration Summary

9.4.1 Silt, Soil, and Rock Geochemistry

1) *Silt Geochemistry:* A number of stream sediment sampling programs have been completed on and around the Property. In 1981 the BC government RGS sampling program collected 6 silt samples and in 2009 collected an additional 12 samples on the Property. In 2005 Midland Recording Services collected 6 samples and in 2006 Strongbow collected 72 samples (96 samples total).

Five areas of the Property were found to have anomalous gold-in-silt locations; 2 km to the east of a Minfile occurrence (Ridge zone), 2 km to the northeast and northwest, and at the extreme north and south of the Property (Figure 78).

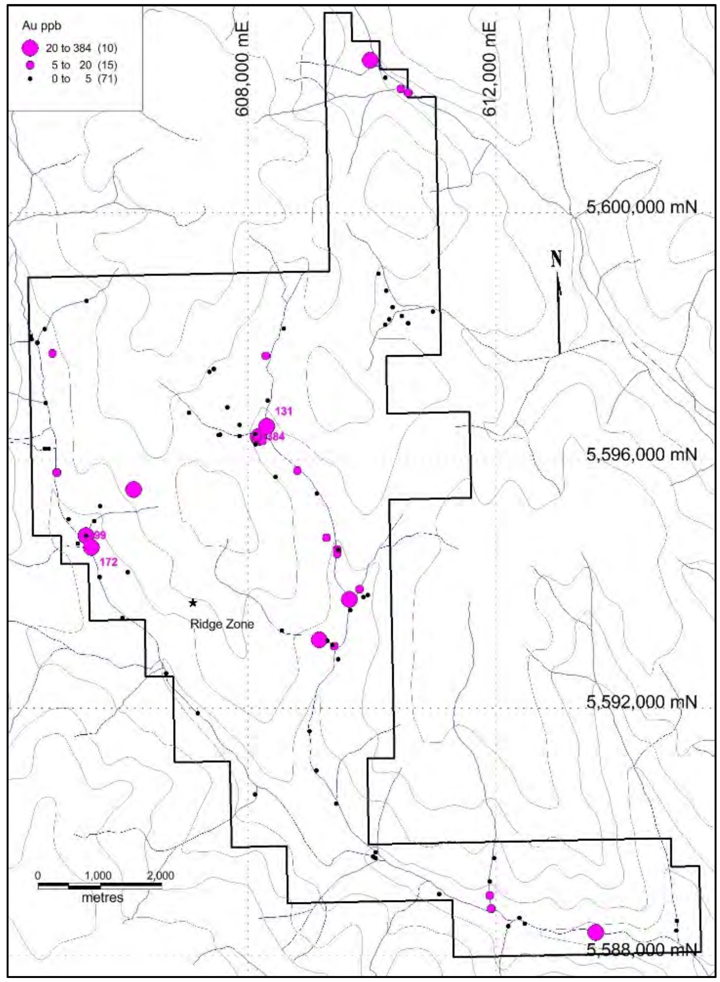


Figure 78: Skoonka North Stream Silt Geochemistry - Gold

2) Soil Geochemistry: A total of 2,072 soil samples were taken from the central portion of the Property in 2006 and 2007 by Strongbow. An additional 426 samples were taken from the Murray Creek area at the southeastern portion of the Property. All samples were compiled into a common database with analytical results for a multi-element suite including gold. Correlation coefficients were calculated between all analyzed elements. Correlation coefficients for elements with a positive correlation with gold are illustrated on Table 17.

Au	1.00															
Ag	0.07	1.00														
As	0.02	0.13	1.00													
Bi	0.01	0.05	0.00	1.00												
Co	0.01	0.07	0.28	-0.13	1.00											
Cu	0.01	0.29	0.30	-0.12	0.82	1.00										
Fe	0.02	0.09	0.29	-0.02	0.89	0.78	1.00									
Hg	0.00	0.38	0.31	0.07	0.24	0.40	0.25	1.00								
K	0.02	-0.14	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.05	1.00							
Pb	0.01	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.29	0.13	1.00						
Sb	0.03	0.14	0.28	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.32	1.00					
Se	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.17	-0.04	0.10	0.02	1.00				
Sr	0.01	0.00	0.10	-0.16	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.19	0.16	-0.09	0.07	0.07	1.00			
Ti	0.06	-0.22	-0.07	-0.05	0.43	0.26	0.45	-0.21	0.22	-0.14	0.00	-0.07	0.37	1.00		
V	0.04	-0.04	0.14	-0.04	0.75	0.66	0.86	0.11	0.18	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.58	0.64	1.00	
W	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.05	0.15	0.35	0.21	1.00
	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	Pb	Sb	Se	Sr	Ti	V	W

Table 17: Skoonka North Correlation Coefficients for Soil Results

Gold-in-soils do not appear to correlate with any other analyzed element. Gold pathfinder elements together with base metals correlated fairly well together in a Ag:As:Hg:Sb:Se:Pb:Cu assemblage, the selenium presence suggesting possible silver-selenide mineralization. The strongest correlations were found between Fe:V:Ti:Sr:Cu:Co:Sr.

Results for gold, gold pathfinder elements, and base metals were gridded and contoured as illustrated in Figures 79-81. The Ridge zone is described by MinFile as an east-west trending zone of disseminated pyrite extending 55 m along strike in amygdaloidal andesitic flows. A 1 m long chip sample in a trench assayed 1.44 g/t Au (Mitchell, 2008). The zone was defined by both gold, gold pathfinder elements, and base metals in soils. Two linear trends, striking northeast and northwest and extending through most of the sampling area, were noted in the distribution of most gold pathfinder elements and base metals, likely reflecting structural features that may support the formation of gold mineralization. An approximately 500 m long south trending coincident As:Sb:Cu:Co anomaly extends south from the confluence of the two aforementioned structural corridors.

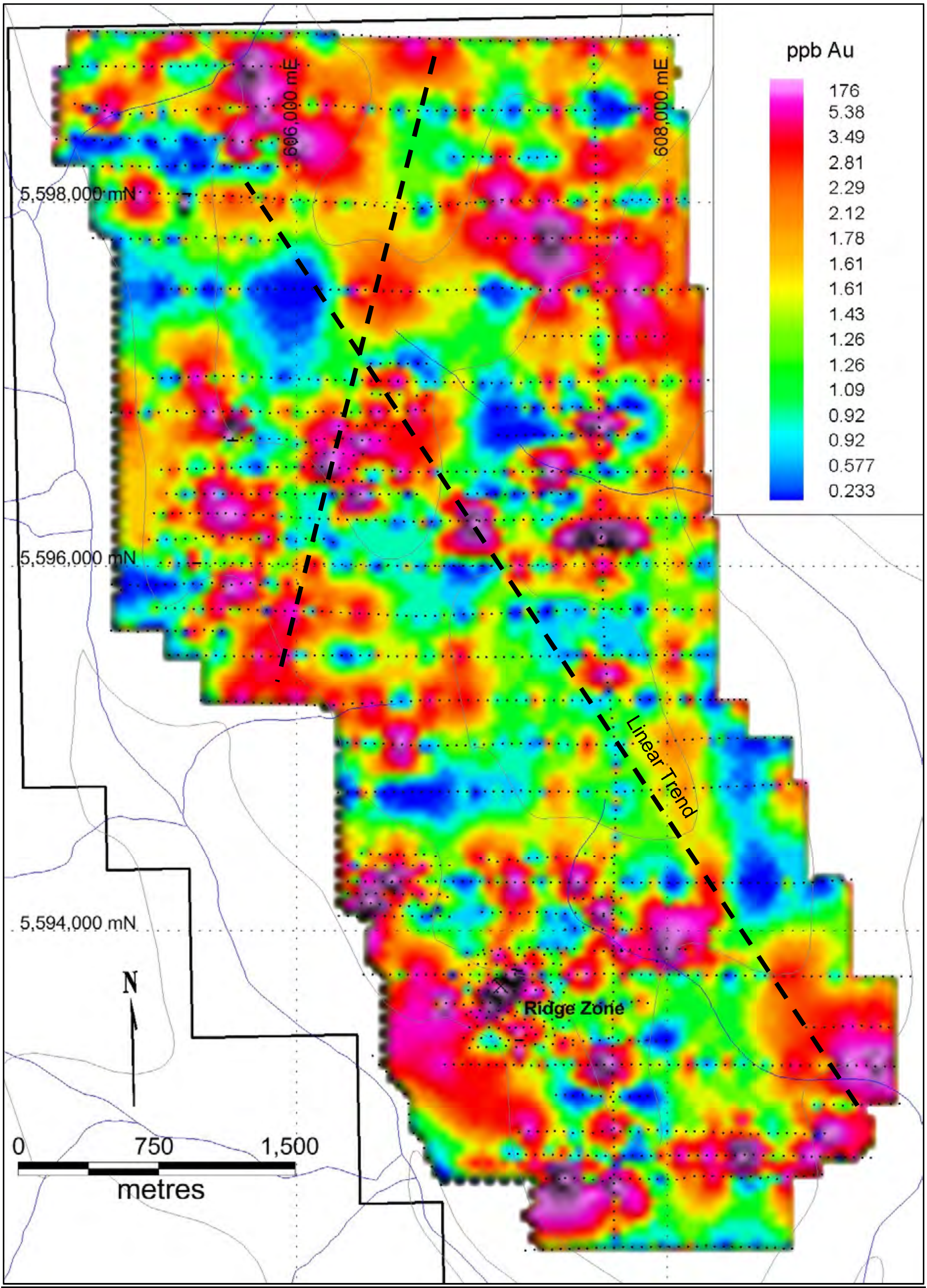


Figure 79: Skoonka North Gold-in-soil Geochemistry

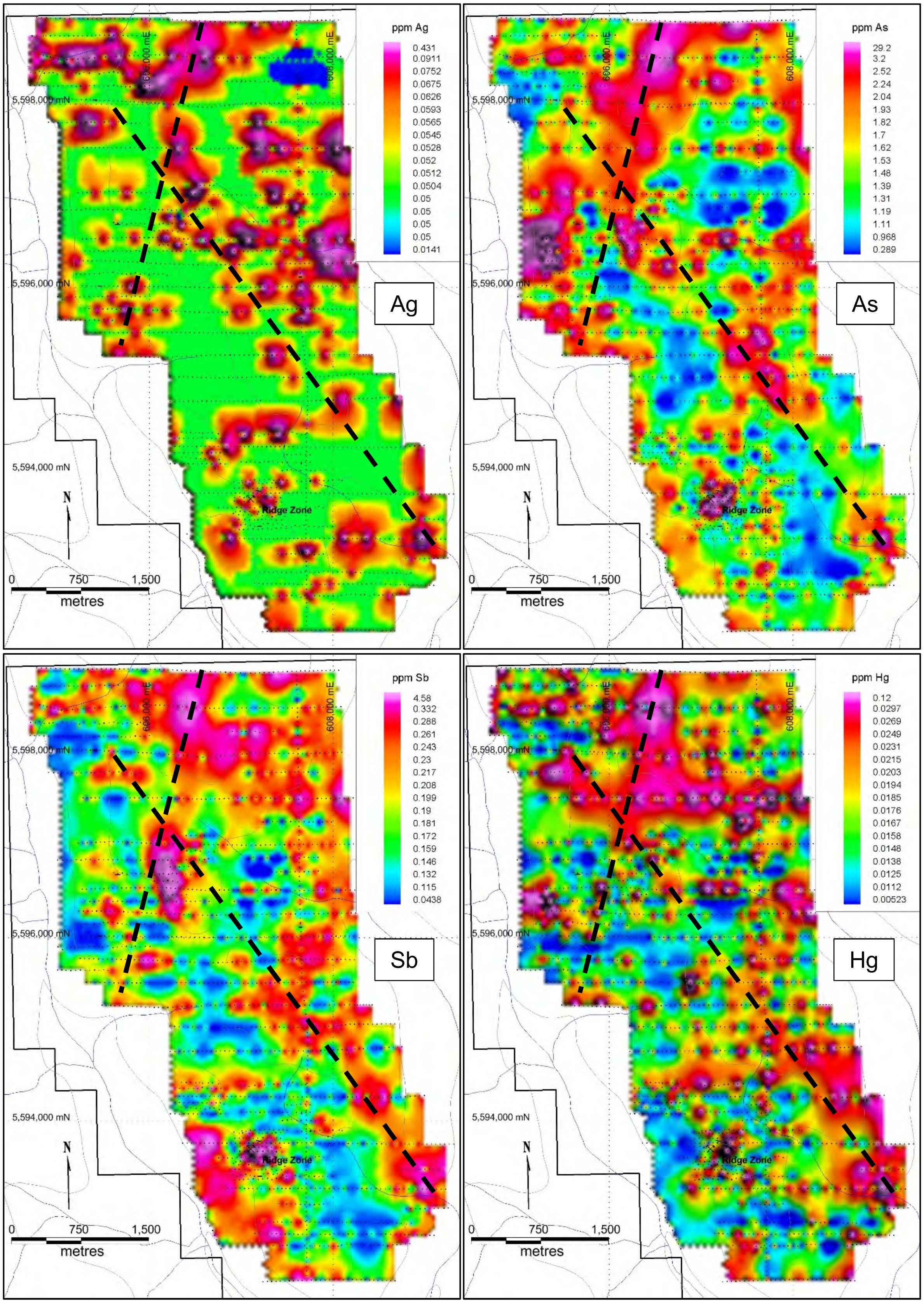


Figure 80: Skoonka North Gold Pathfinder Element Soil Geochemistry

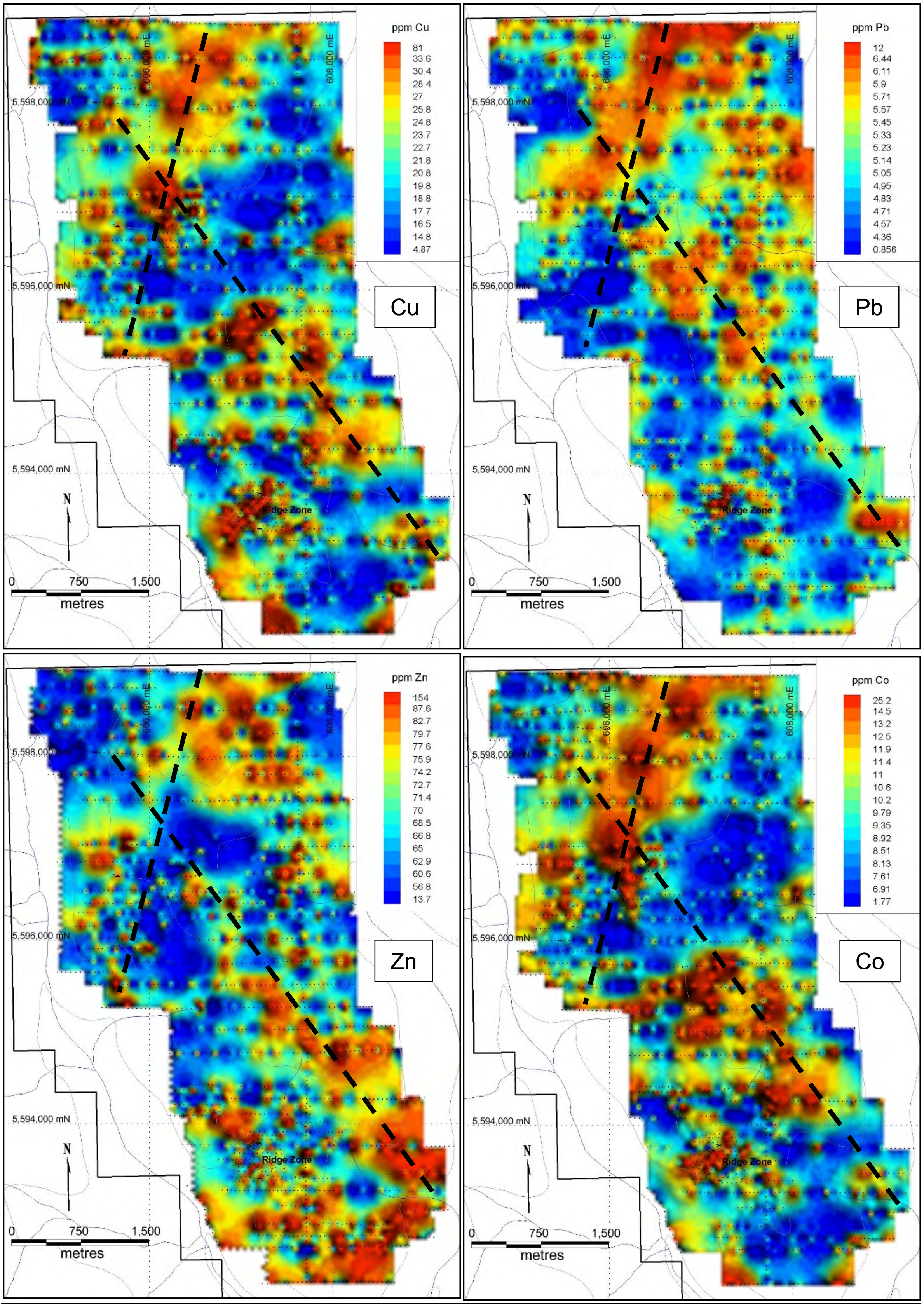


Figure 81: Skoonka North Base Metals Soil Geochemistry

[3)] Rock Geochemistry: A total of 179 rock samples were taken from promising areas of the Property to date by previous operators, of these 90 were float samples and 89 were grab samples. Multi-element laboratory analyses was completed on all rock samples, with the results for gold illustrated on Figure 82. Two areas contained the majority of the samples, the Ridge zone and an area approximately 2 km northwest of the Ridge zone. Three rock samples taken from the Ridge zone graded above 1 g/t Au with the highest grading 2.0 g/t Au.

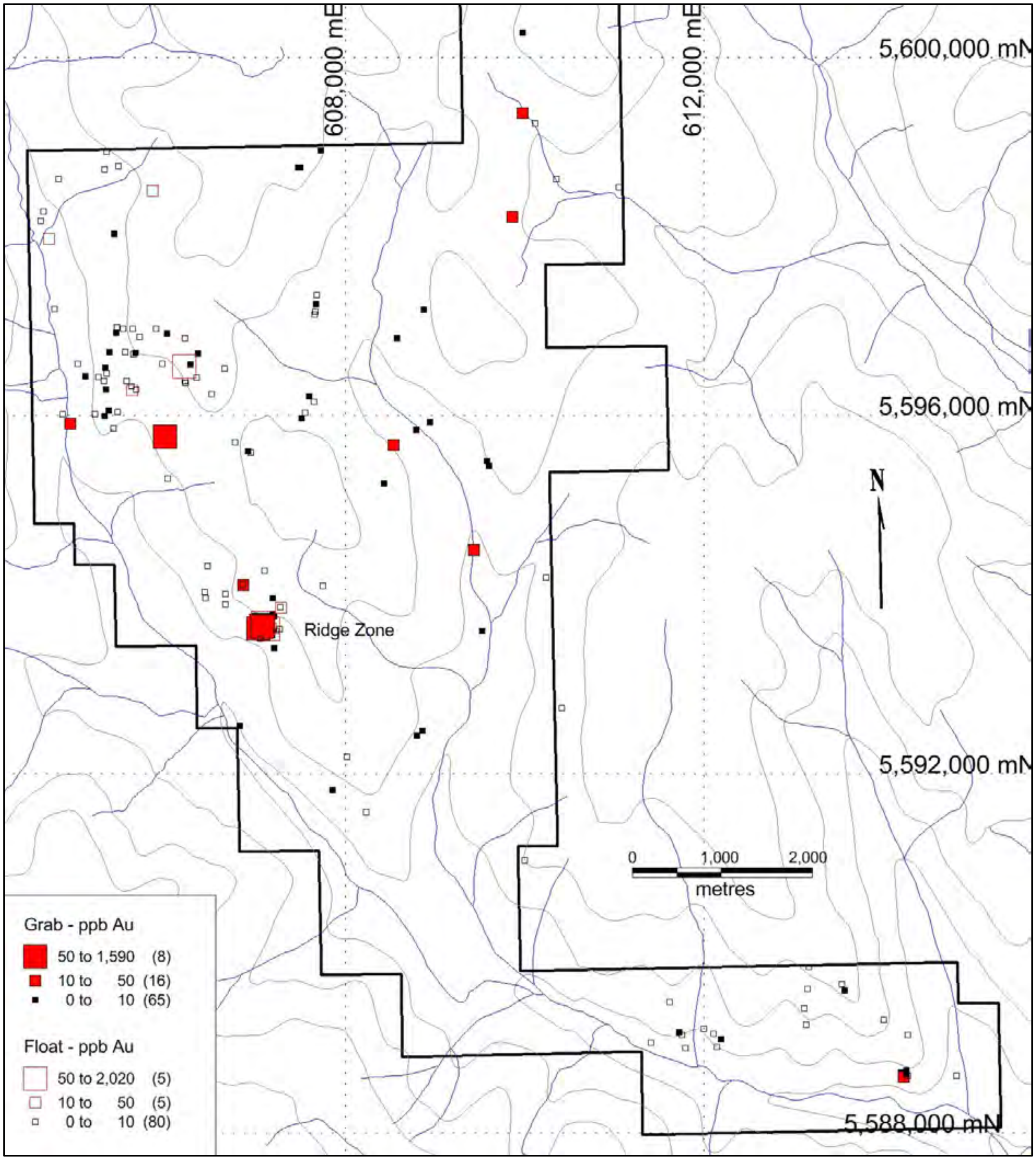


Figure 82: Skoonka North Rock Sampling

9.4.2 Geophysics

1) Airborne Magnetics: In 2007, Strongbow completed an airborne magnetics survey (229 line-km) on the west-central portion of the Property encompassing their soil grid surveys. The survey was completed in conjunction with airborne radiometrics and apparent resistivity surveys. A second airborne magnetic survey completed by Westhaven in 2018 encompassed the entire Property (695 line-km). East-west oriented flight lines were spaced at 100 m intervals. Maps for total field (reduced to pole) and calculated vertical gradient magnetics from the most recent survey are presented in Figures 83-84.

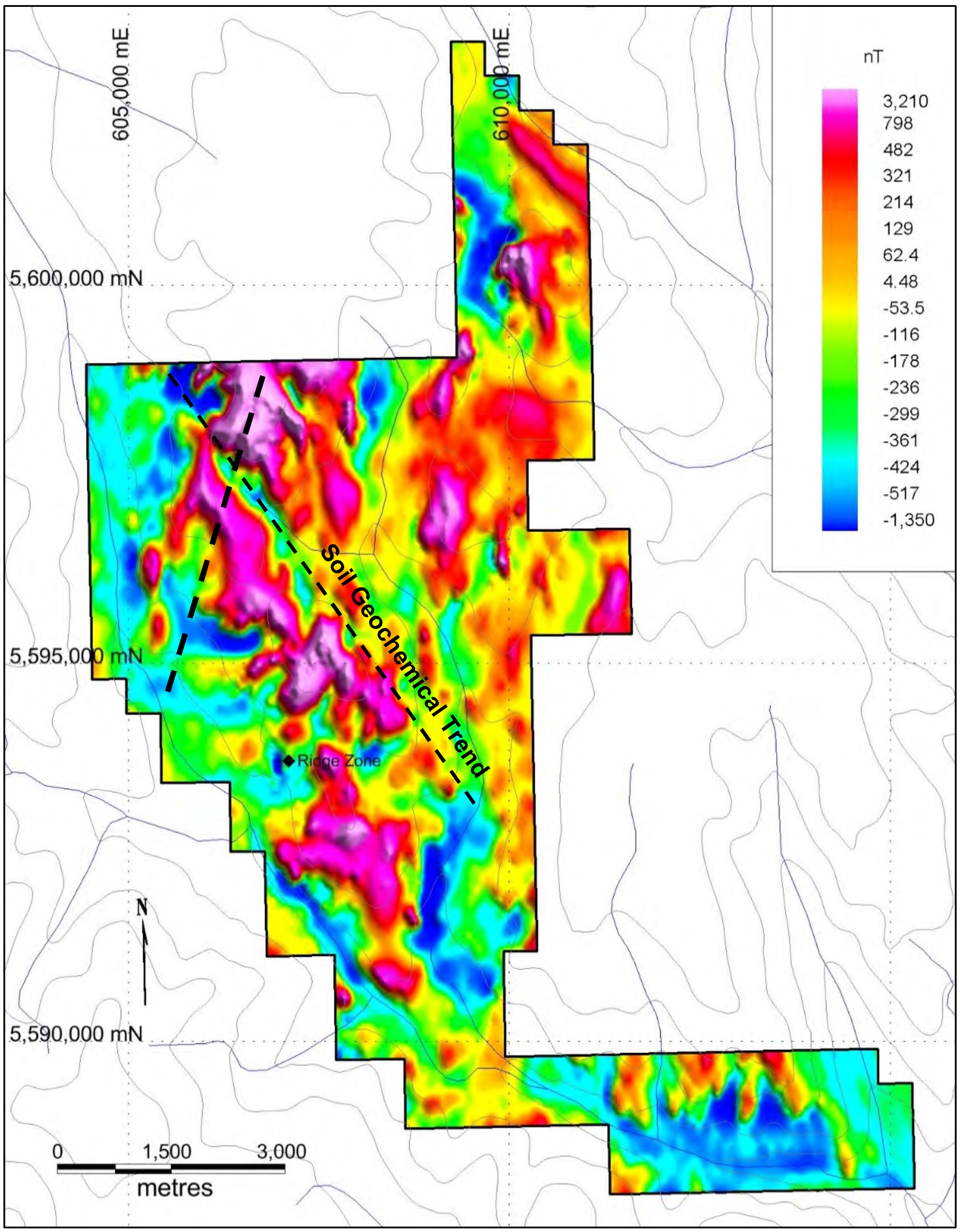


Figure 83: Skoonka North Airborne Total Field Magnetics (RTP)

Magnetic highs generally reflect topography, the topographic highs exposing thick portions of the Pimainus formation andesites and basalts containing varying amounts of magnetite. A number of linear low magnetic regions were delineated (usually at lower elevations) that may define structural features or possibly underlying lithologies containing less magnetite. The Ridge zone occurs in a small magnetic extending over a strike length of 600 m. Two additional parallel east-west trending magnetic lows occur to the north of the Ridge zone.

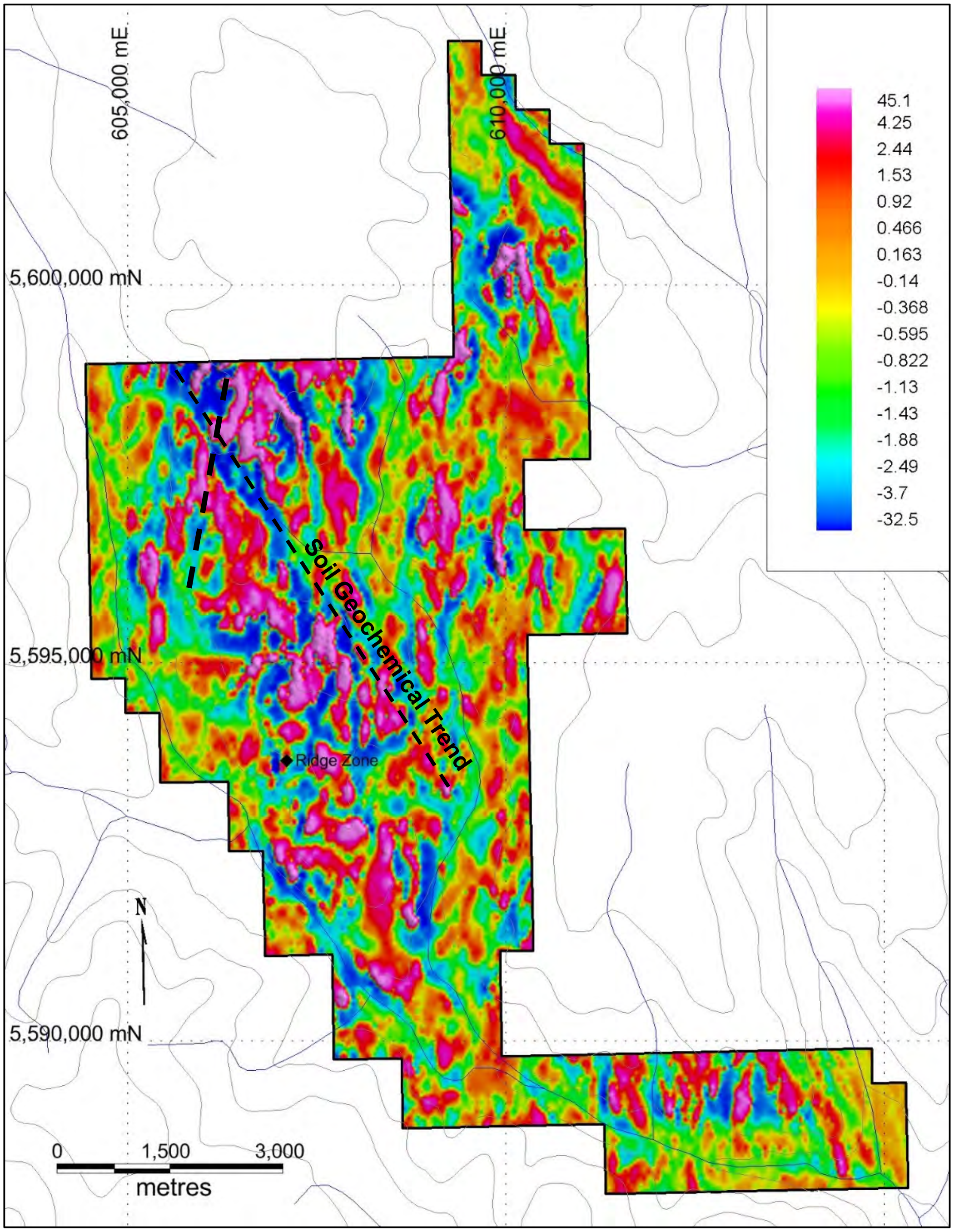


Figure 84: Skoonka North Airborne Magnetics (1VD)

The northeast and northwest trending soil geochemical anomalies discussed earlier are coincident with narrow linear moderately magnetic low embayments cross-cutting the magnetic highs in both total field and 1st vertical derivative maps. The northwest trending magnetic low is evident over a 3 km strike length and the northeast trending magnetic low is evident over a 1.3 km strike length.

2) Airborne Resistivity: In conjunction with Strongbow's 2007 airborne magnetics survey flight lines were also mapped using a helicopter towed-bird frequency domain EM system.

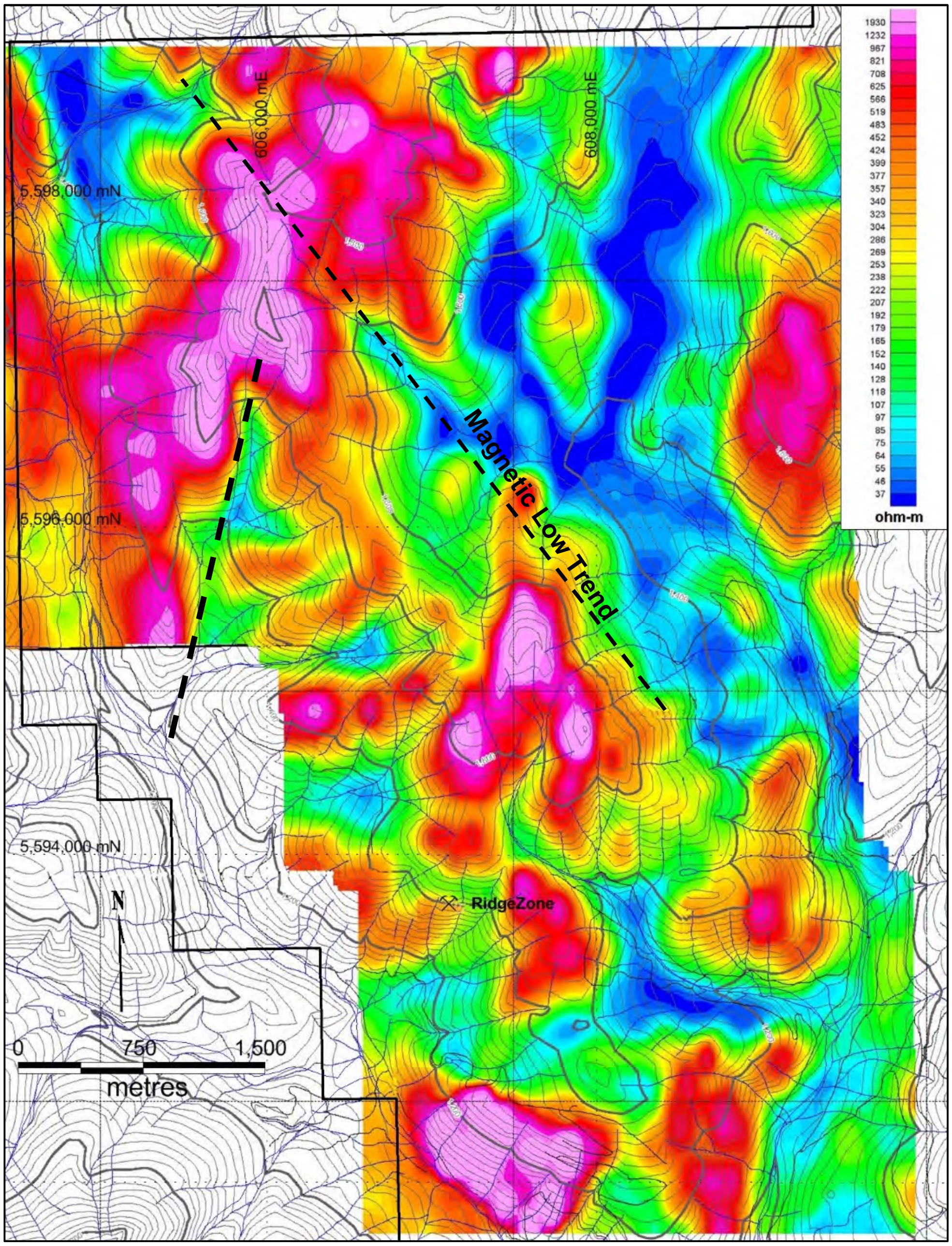


Figure 85: Skoonka North Airborne Apparent Resistivity Survey (7200 Hz)

Apparent resistivity highs reflected the occurrences of topographic highs. Apparent resistivity lows generally mapped drainages and valley bottoms, likely related to buildups of alluvial clays and tills (Figure 85). The northeast and northwest trending coincident magnetic lows and anomalous soil geochemical trends discussed earlier were coincident with apparent resistivity low linear features.

The Ridge zone occurs in a 500 m long east-west trending moderate EM low. Four additional parallel linear resistivity lows occur at approximate 500 m intervals to the north of the Ridge zone suggesting possible en echelon faulting; tension fractures parallel to a major shear zone often filled by precipitation of a mineral such as quartz or calcite.

3) Airborne Radiometrics: In conjunction with airborne magnetics and resistivity, in 2007 Strongbow completed 229 line-km of radiometrics over the west central portion of the Property. In 2018 Westhaven completed 713 line-km of radiometrics over the entire Property.

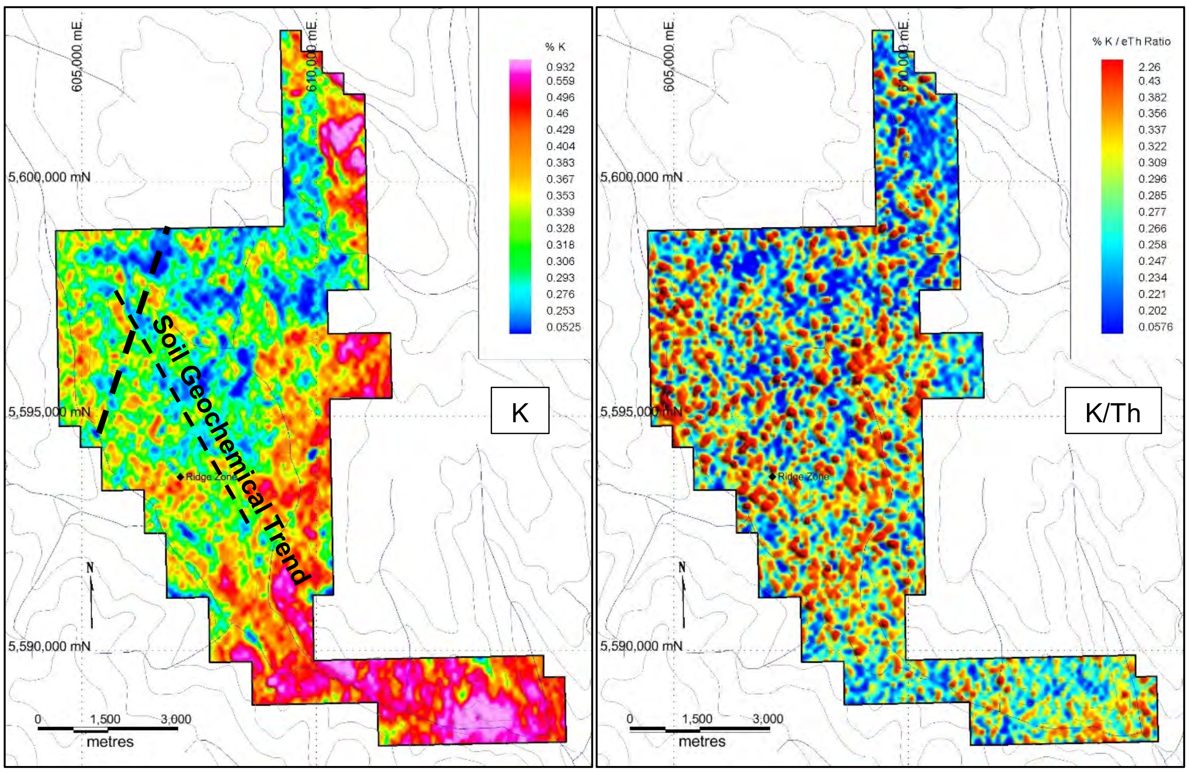


Figure 86: Skoonka North Radiometric Surveys: K and K/Th

Although high K zones can be either a reflection of primary magma composition or attributed to hydrothermal alteration, coincident high K/Th features indicate that these zones are more likely to represent the latter. Interpretation of the potassium and potassium/thorium maps (Figure 86) indicates overall strong potassium responses occurring in the east and south portions of the Property, and containing irregular zones of small circular to oval features that have coincident high K and high K/Th. Small oval shaped coincident K and K/Th anomalies also occur in the western portion of the Property, most prominently in the Ridge zone and at the confluence of the two geochemical trends.

10.0 Drilling

Various types of drilling methods are available to test bedrock including percussion, rotary, auger, reverse circulation, and wireline core. All drilling to date on all of the Properties utilized a Wireline core drill, an industry standard used for mineral exploration worldwide. Wireline coring allows rapid placement and withdrawal of the core barrel within the drill rods and therefore the rods do not need to be removed to recover each individual core sample. Various sizes of drillcore can be excavated based on the power capacity of the drill and the size of the core barrel. All drilling completed to date on all of the Properties utilized either an NQ (47.6 mm diameter), NQ2 (50.5 mm diameter), or BTW (42 mm diameter) sized core barrel.

10.1 Shovelnose

No recorded drilling was completed on the Property by previous operators prior to 2011. A total of 118 holes (40,131.3 m) were drilled by Westhaven on the Property from 2011 to 2019 utilizing NQ core barrels. Drilling tested (from west to east) the Line 6, Mik, Tower, Alpine, and South zones. Drill collar locations are illustrated on Figure 87.

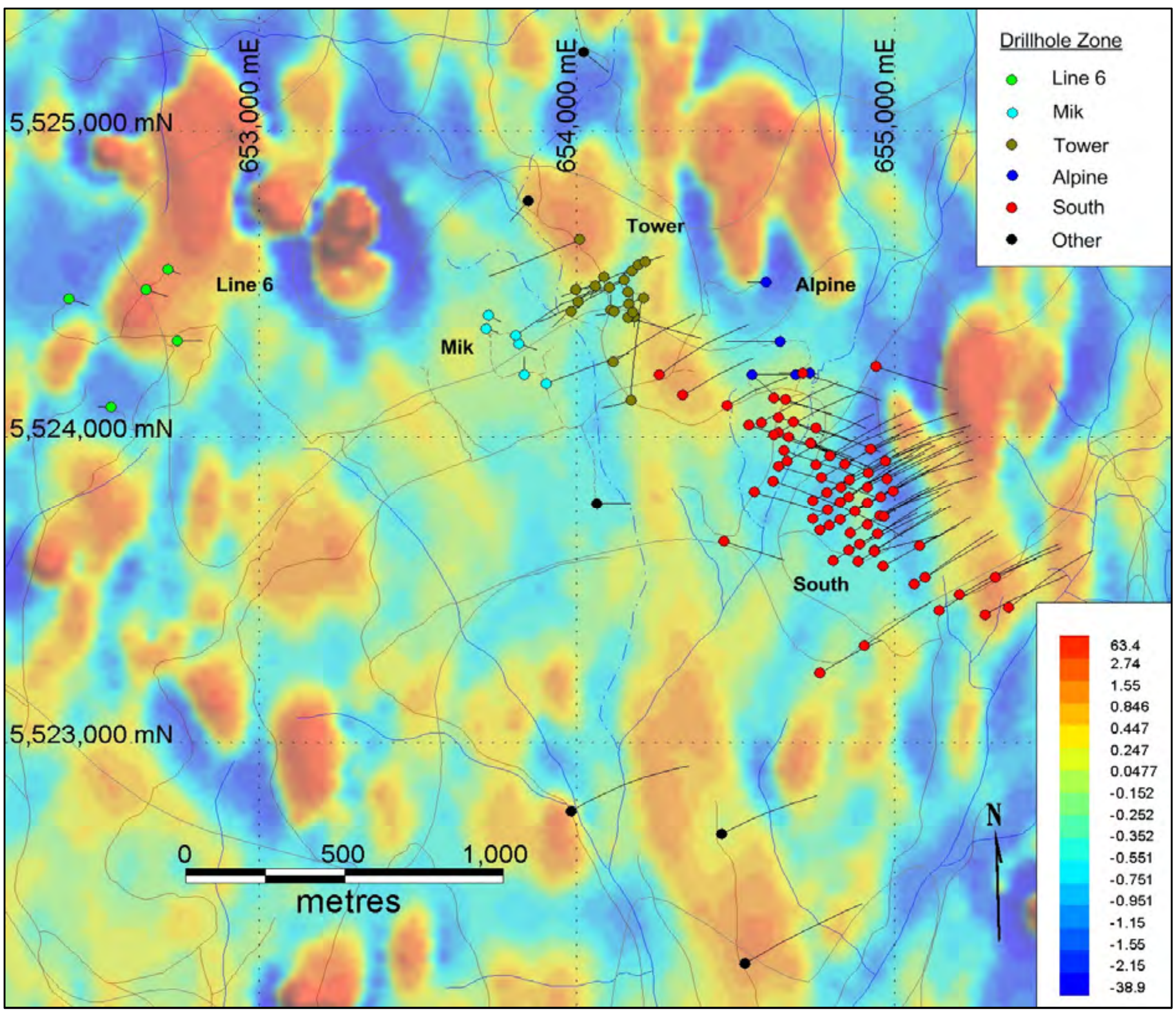


Figure 87: Shovelnose Drill Locations (Airborne 1VD Magnetics Background)

Drillcore from all drilling to date is located in a core logging and storage facility in Merritt, BC leased long term by Westhaven.

a) **Line 6 zone**: A total of 5 holes were drilled in the Line 6 zone. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 18 and locations are illustrated in Figure 88.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
11-04	652402	5524452	1399	110	-45	92.4
11-05	652644	5524482	1422	110	-43	95.4
11-06	652711	5524548	1423	110	-45	58.8
15-02	652742	5524314	1413	90	-65	182.0
15-03	652533	5524100	1377	270	-75	146.0

Table 18: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - Line 6 Zone

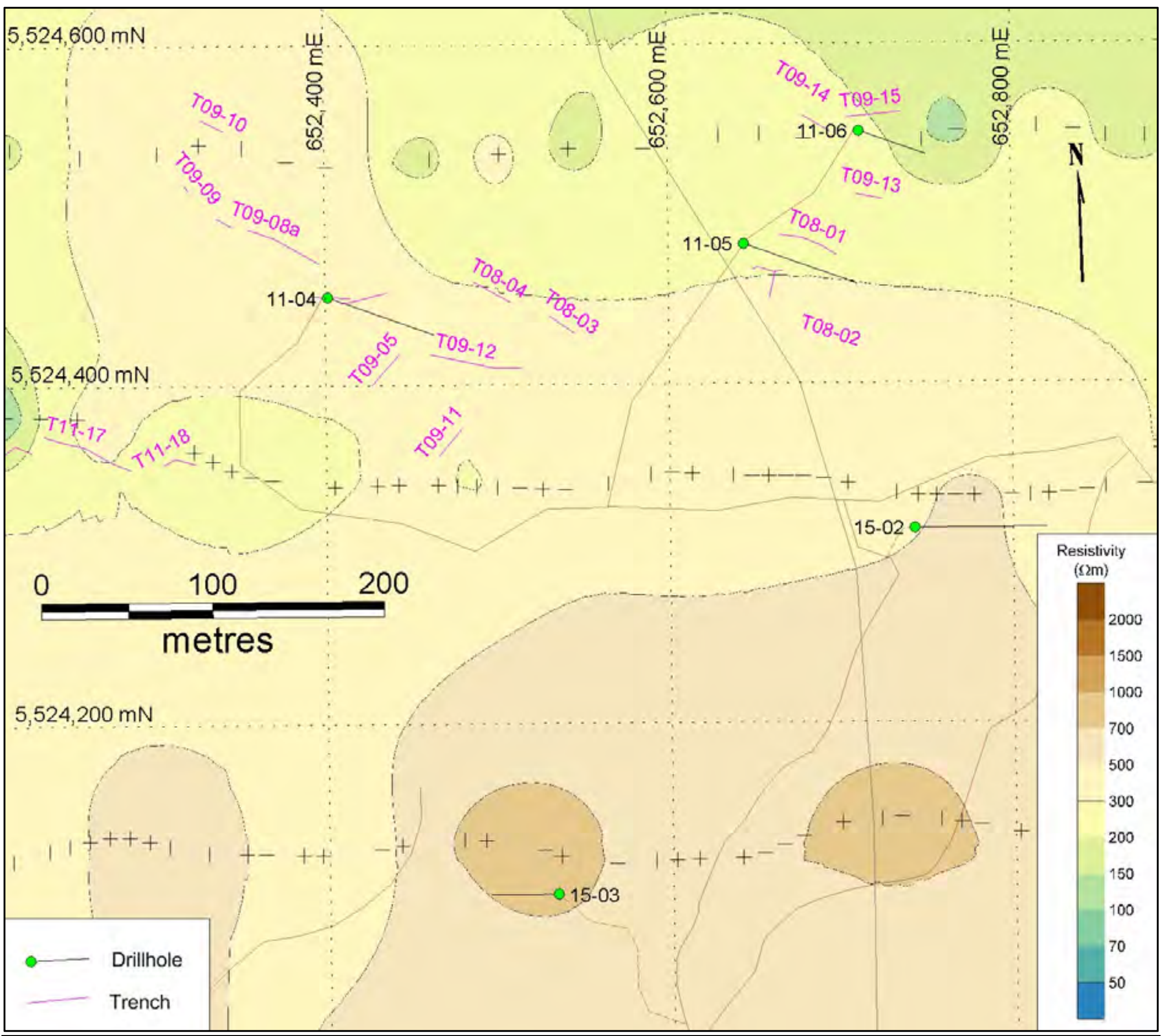


Figure 88: Shovelnose Drill and Trench Locations - Line 6 Zone (IP Resistivity Background)

Drillholes 11-04 to 11-06, all short holes under 100 m in length, targeted shallow subsurface projected extensions of gold mineralization and quartz veining identified through trenching. Drillholes 15-02 and 15-03 targeted coincident strong chargeability, resistivity, and magnetic anomalies that were found to be barren rhyolite flows and pipes. A summary of notable drill grade intersections is listed on Table 19.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
11-04	6.91	24.43	17.52	0.34	1.0
	15.47	20.14	3.57	0.92	2.2
	66.00	66.40	0.40	2.19	33.4
11-05	6.45	10.88	4.43	0.54	3.0
	10.34	10.88	0.54	2.67	7.0
	27.83	40.35	12.52	0.16	0.7
	30.10	30.75	0.65	1.25	10.5
11-06	1.98	15.50	13.52	0.19	2.1
15-02	-	-	-	-	-
15-03	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19: Shovelnose Significant Drill Intersections - Line 6 Zone

b) **Mik zone**: A total of 6 holes were drilled in the Mik zone. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 20 and locations are illustrated in Figure 89.

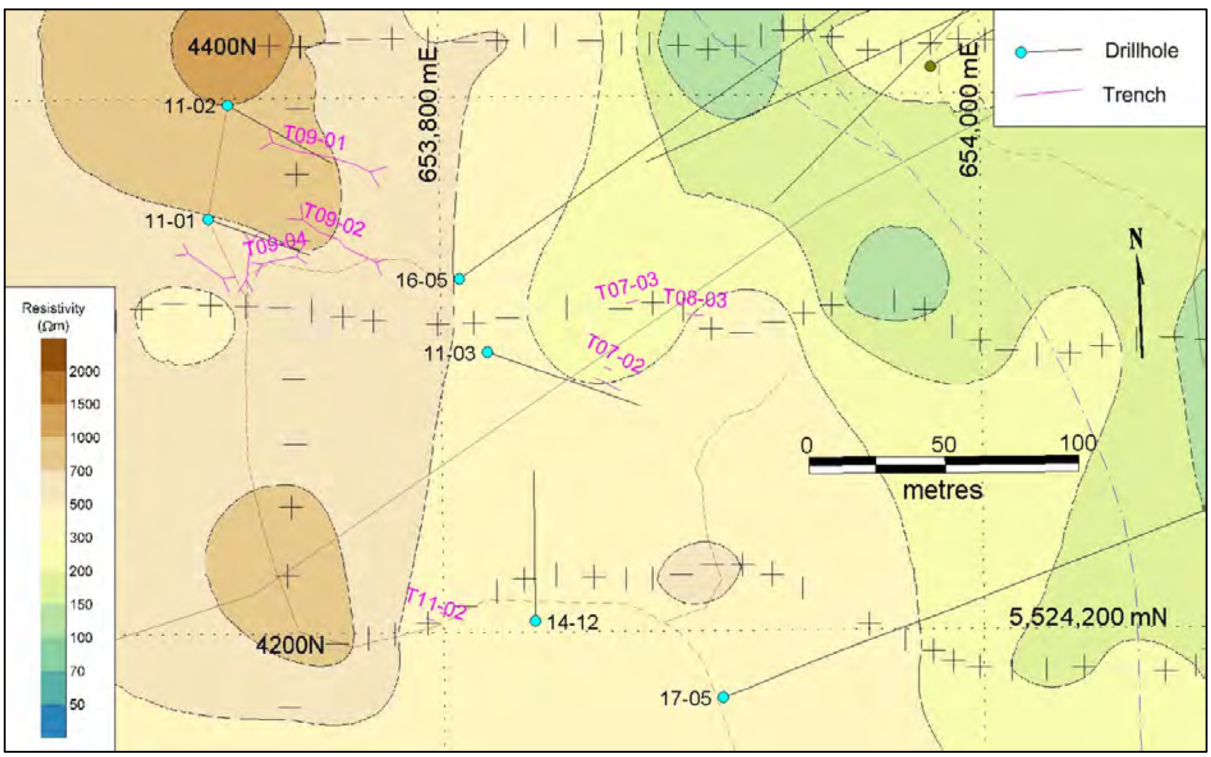


Figure 89: Shovelnose Drill and Trench Locations - Mik Zone (IP Resistivity Background)

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
11-01	653714	5524355	1462	110	-60	79.3
11-02	653722	5524398	1467	120	-60	88.4
11-03	653817	5524305	1450	110	-55	104.3
14-12	653834	5524204	1422	0	-60	111.9
16-05	653807	5524332	1456	55	-65	455.0
17-05	653903	5524175	1411	70	-45	386.0

Table 20: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - Mik Zone

Drillholes 11-01 to 11-03, all short holes, targeted projected down dip extensions of gold mineralization and quartz veining identified through trenching. Drillhole 14-12 targeted an undercut of mineralization encountered in drillhole 11-03. Although drillholes 16-05 and 17-05 were collared in the Mik zone, they targeted the Tower Creek Fault separating the Mik from the Tower zone to ascertain if the fault zone was hosting gold mineralization evident in the Mik and Tower zones. A summary of notable drill grade intersections is listed on Table 21.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
11-01	13.9	30.2	16.3	0.17	1.3
	48.0	79.3	31.2	0.16	0.7
11-02	62.8	64.5	1.7	0.27	0.3
11-03	2.3	10.0	7.7	0.18	0.6
	34.6	49.2	14.6	0.41	1.0
	35.2	36.7	1.5	3.01	3.1
14-12	18.0	24.0	6.0	0.26	1.7
16-05	17.0	56.0	39.0	0.12	1.0
	48.0	50.0	2.0	1.48	3.8
	50.0	56.0	6.0	0.41	2.1
	364.0	375.0	11.0	0.03	15.6
17-05	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21: Shovelnose Significant Drill Intersections - Mik Zone

c) **Tower zone**: A total of 25 holes have been drilled in the Tower zone. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 22 and locations are illustrated in Figure 90.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
11-07	654174	5524543	1443	250	-70	87.2
12-02	654192	5524562	1446	0	-90	152.4
12-03	654216	5524572	1448	70	-60	121.9
12-04	654102	5524490	1419	250	-45	235.9
13-01	654150	5524514	1432	250	-45	224.0
13-02	654164	5524434	1427	250	-60	144.0
13-02a	653982	5524410	1406	60	-45	42.0
13-02b	654005	5524442	1410	60	-60	37.0
13-03	653997	5524481	1410	80	-60	110.0
13-04	654170	5524120	1382	250	-65	248.0
13-05	654118	5524410	1416	250	-60	125.0
13-06	654210	5524454	1433	250	-60	113.0

14-07	654106	5524416	1415	0	-60	94.2
14-08	654181	5524394	1429	0	-75	102.7
14-09	654181	5524394	1429	180	-75	133.2
14-10	654057	5524494	1414	200	-65	90.3
14-11	654160	5524475	1425	350	-60	130.2
15-04	654160	5524392	1425	107	-55	428.0
15-05	654086	5524522	1421	225	-55	401.0
16-01	654176	5524407	1428	360	-55	122.0
17-01	654150	5524514	1432	240	-58	566.0
17-02	654216	5524572	1448	237	-57	500.0
17-03	654010	5524645	1440	240	-45	422.0
17-04	654170	5524120	1382	360	-45	458.0
19-43	654115	5524245	1396	60	-50	423.7

Table 22: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - Tower Zone

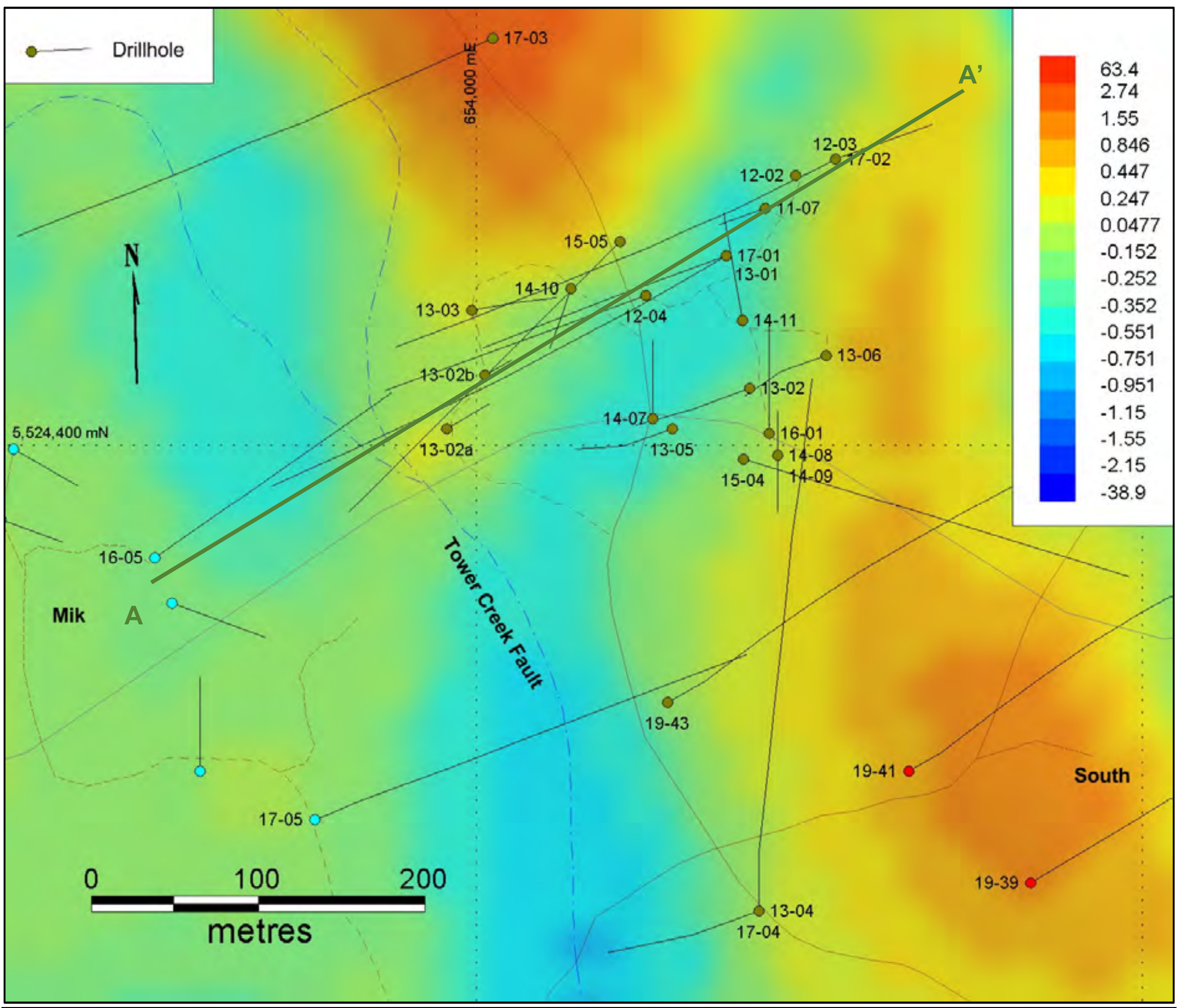


Figure 90: Shovelnose Drill Locations - Tower Zone (1VG Magnetics Background)

The Tower zone consists of a 45 m thick near surface, permeable, flat lying zone of intensely silicified rhyolite tuffs with pyritized grey chalcedonic quartz flooding averaging approximately 0.2 g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Ag from bedrock surface to 41 m depth. Most drilling intersected this auriferous cap in an attempt to ascertain the geometry of the feeder zone but generally bottomed in barren andesitic and heterolithic tuffs. Drillhole 12-04 intersected the highest gold grading interval in the proximal location of a northeast trending linear magnetic low diverging from a north trending magnetic linear low coinciding with the Tower Creek Fault located between the Tower and Mik zones) that diverges to the northeast through the Tower zone. To the north of the northeast trending magnetic low overburden depths were notably shallow (<5 m), whereas, to the south of the magnetic anomaly overburden depths increased sharply to > 50 m depth suggesting a normal (south side down) fault (Figure 90).

Drillhole 15-04 tested the area between the Tower and Alpine zones. Drillhole 17-04 was drilled northward in an attempt to intersect the feeder zone at depth. Drillhole 17-03 tested the Tower Creek Fault to the north of the Tower zone.

A number of holes were drilled in a fence pattern perpendicular to the Tower Creek Fault zone suspecting it was the source of gold mineralization. A cross section (A-A', Figure 90) was created to illustrate lithologies and gold mineralizing trends (Figure 91).

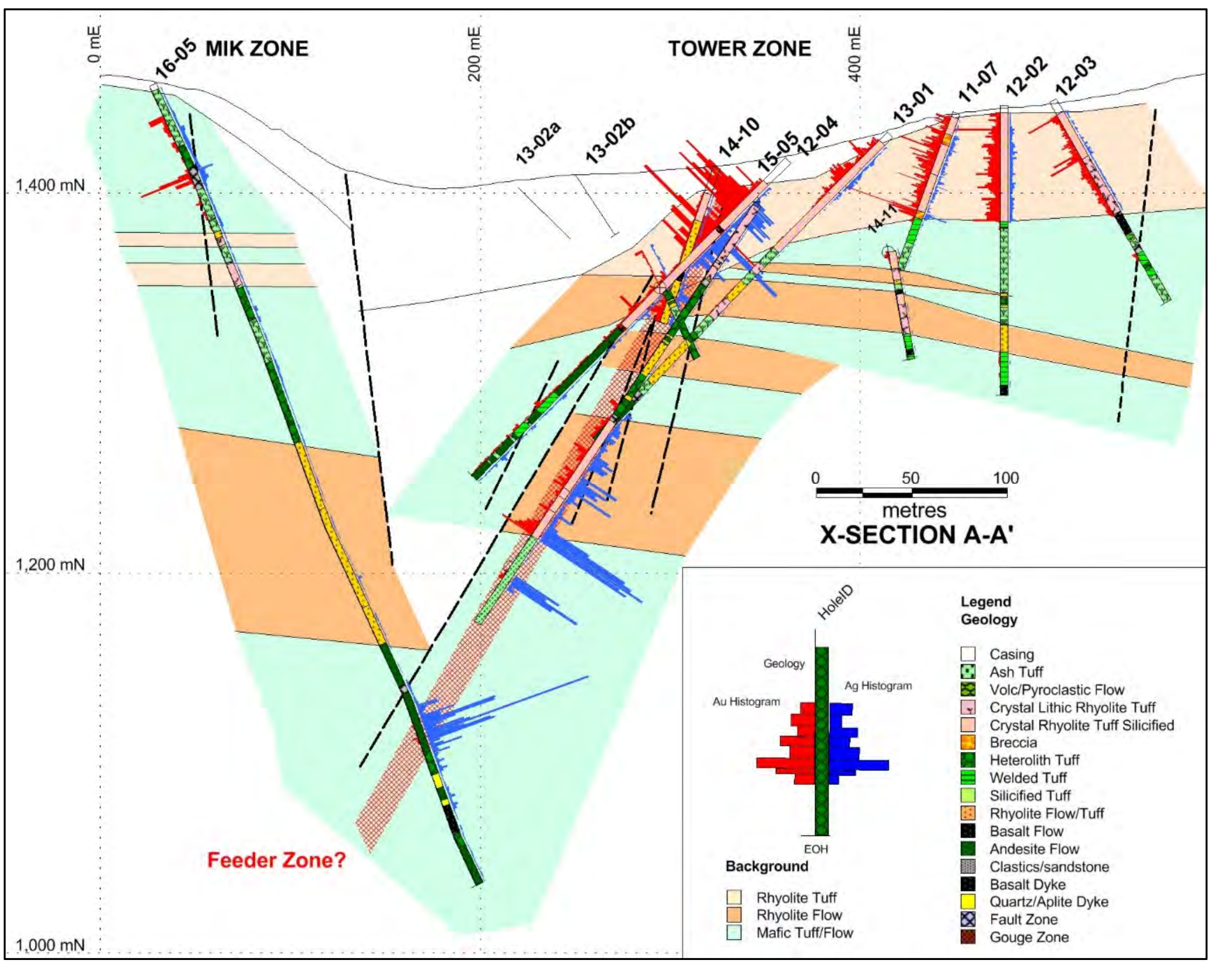


Figure 91: Shovelnose X-Section A-A' (looking 240°) - Tower Zone

Cross section A-A' illustrates the extent of the gold-silver mineralization prevalent in the near surface rhyolite tuffs. The best near surface grade intersection came from drillhole 12-04 which intersected 11.2 m grading 0.97 g/t Au and 7.0 g/t Ag at 1400 m asl. At depths below this gold bearing permeable layer only holes 15-05 and 16-05 intersected gold or silver mineralization, hole 15-05 (1230 m asl) intersecting a long interval 54.7 m grading 0.11 g/t Au and 6.5 g/t Ag and hole 16-05 (1120 m asl) intersecting 11 m grading 0.03 g/t Au and 15.6 g/t Ag. The high silver to low gold ratio associated with hole 16-05 is indicative of being below the boiling zone defining the lower threshold of gold mineralization. This lower limit of the boiling zone is estimated at approximately 1,220 m asl.

A summary of notable drill grade intersections is listed on Table 23.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
11-07	3.6	58.6	55.1	0.21	0.8
	55.5	56.1	0.5	1.39	5.9
12-02	4.7	61.0	56.3	0.22	0.9
12-03	7.6	67.1	59.4	0.13	0.4
12-04	29.7	40.8	11.2	0.97	7.0
13-01	26.0	38.0	12.0	0.18	1.1
	200.0	224.0	24.0	0.07	1.1
13-02	47.0	78.0	31.0	0.18	2.5
13-03	45.5	75.0	29.5	0.04	0.5
13-05	72.0	90.0	18.0	0.02	0.2
	109.0	125.0	16.0	0.05	0.5
13-06	54.0	104.0	50.0	0.24	2.3
14-07	55.0	58.0	3.0	1.31	8.1
14-08	72.0	87.0	15.0	0.24	3.2
14-09	74.0	124.0	50.0	0.21	4.1
	102.0	106.0	4.0	0.85	12.0
14-10	66.0	90.2	24.2	0.15	1.7
14-11	35.0	54.0	19.0	0.28	1.5
15-04	60.0	69.5	9.5	0.15	1.3
	197.0	207.5	10.5	0.16	5.1
15-05	191.0	245.7	54.7	0.11	6.5
16-01	41.0	88.0	47.0	0.24	2.5
17-01	267.0	296.0	29.0	0.18	27.0
17-02	22.0	69.0	47.0	0.27	1.0
17-03	-	-	-	-	-
17-04	343.3	343.5	0.2	0.35	80.7
19-43	196.9	203.9	7.0	0.13	14.6

Table 23: Shovelnose Significant Drill Intersections - Tower Zone

[d)] Alpine zone: A total of 7 holes have been drilled in the Alpine zone. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 24 and locations are illustrated in Figure 92.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
15-01	654641	5524313	1388	270	-45	251
16-02	654689	5524205	1355	270	-65	260
16-03	654595	5524507	1444	270	-68	164
16-06	654733	5524209	1350	270	-55	176
16-07	654552	5524205	1386	90	-65	185
16-08	654552	5524205	1386	360	-90	134
16-09	654552	5524205	1386	135	-60	230

Table 24: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - Alpine Zone

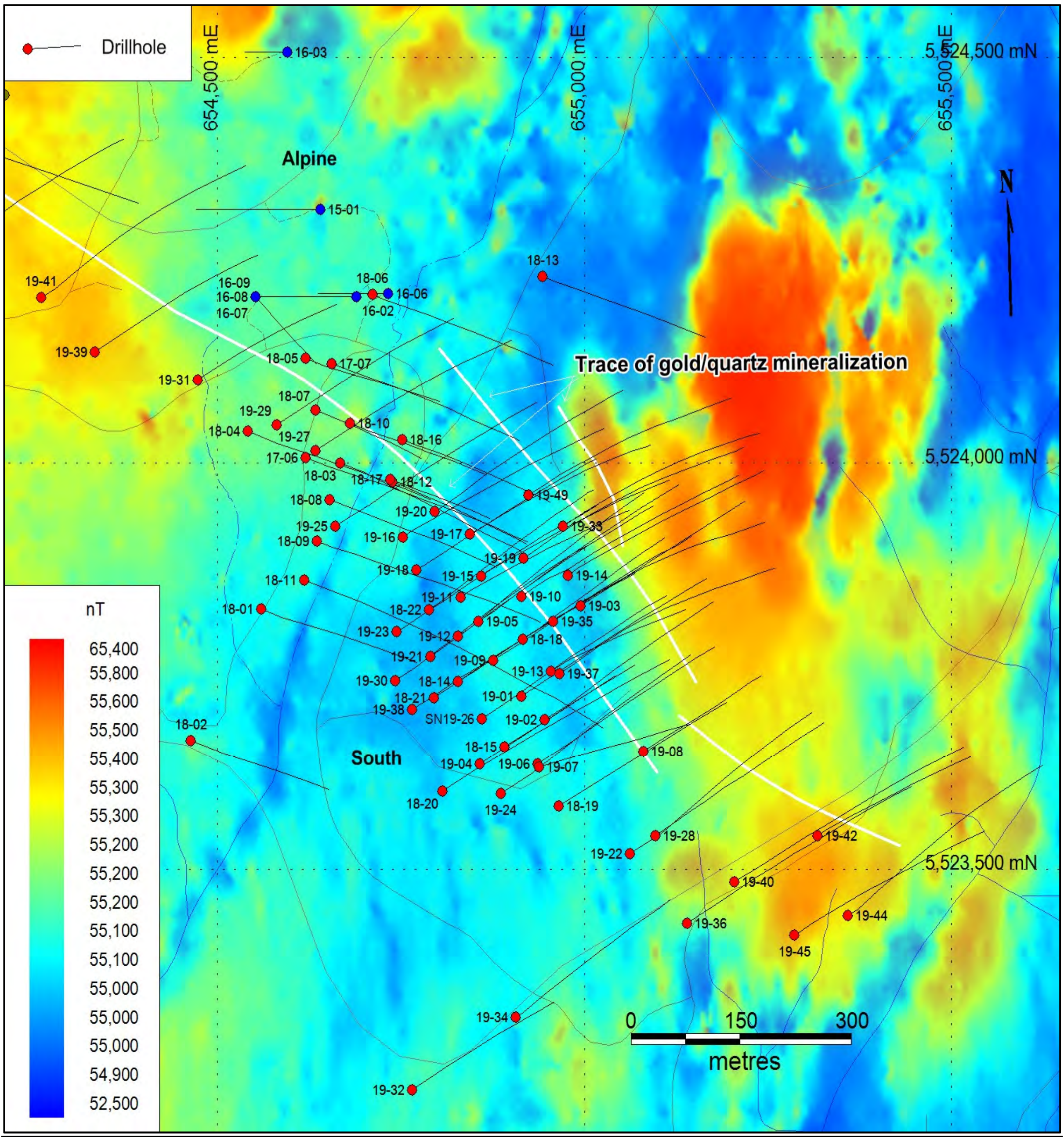


Figure 92: Shovelnose Drill Locations - South and Alpine Zones (TF Magnetics Background)

Holes drilled in Alpine zone targeted 1 km long IP chargeability and resistivity highs coincident with magnetic lows. Similar to the Tower zone, drilling intersected southeast shallow dipping rhyolite tuffs averaging approximately 0.23 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag over 44 m. At the time information regarding the geometry and orientation of possible feeder zones was unknown and most of the holes testing the Alpine zone mineralization were oriented parallel to current interpretations of veining orientation.

A summary of notable drill grade intersections is listed on Table 25.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
15-01	24.5	68.1	43.6	0.23	1.3
16-02	50.0	83.0	33.0	0.47	1.4
	128.0	142.4	14.4	0.49	4.5
16-03	78.4	97.0	18.6	0.15	0.7
	105.0	126.0	21.0	0.11	0.4
	142.0	146.0	4.0	0.14	0.6
16-06	49.0	50.0	1.0	2.63	6.9
	122.8	144.0	21.3	0.48	4.1
16-07	21.0	182.1	161.1	0.23	1.4
16-08	77.1	92.0	14.9	0.33	1.2
	203.0	210.0	7.0	0.25	0.7
16-09	29.0	45.0	16.0	0.21	1.7
	77.1	83.0	5.9	0.57	2.2
	203.0	210.0	7.0	0.25	0.7

Table 25: Shovelnose Significant Drill Intersections - Alpine Zone

e) South zone: A total of 68 holes have been drilled in the South zone. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 26 and locations are illustrated in Figure 93.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
17-06	654620	5524007	1338	110	-50	506.0
17-07	654656	5524123	1348	110	-50	431.0
18-01	654560	5523820	1325	110	-50	361.0
18-02	654464	5523658	1313	110	-50	318.4
18-03	654667	5524000	1338	110	-50	455.0
18-04	654541	5524039	1346	110	-50	440.0
18-05	654620	5524129	1351	110	-57	350.0
18-07	654634	5524065	1344	110	-60	320.0
18-08	654653	5523955	1335	110	-50	374.0
18-09	654636	5523904	1331	110	-50	491.0
18-10	654681	5524049	1342	110	-50	300.0
18-11	654618	5523856	1327	110	-45	626.0
18-12	654738	5523977	1339	110	-50	302.0
18-13	654943	5524230	1374	110	-50	365.0
18-14	654828	5523731	1342	60	-50	317.0
18-15	654891	5523650	1348	60	-50	308.0

18-16	654752	5524029	1343	110	-50	331.0
18-17	654735	5523980	1338	110	-62	275.0
18-18	654916	5523783	1364	60	-45	338.0
18-19	654965	5523577	1329	60	-50	416.1
18-20	654806	5523596	1321	60	-50	528.5
18-21	654795	5523711	1328	60	-50	482.0
18-22	654788	5523819	1324	60	-50	419.0
19-01	654914	5523713	1358	60	-50	425.0
19-02	654946	5523684	1353	60	-50	389.0
19-03	654995	5523824	1368	60	-50	401.0
19-04	654857	5523629	1338	60	-50	317.0
19-05	654855	5523805	1361	60	-50	455.0
19-06	654936	5523629	1345	60	-50	419.0
19-07	654938	5523625	1345	75	-50	335.0
19-08	655080	5523645	1335	60	-50	290.0
19-09	654876	5523757	1360	60	-50	512.0
19-10	654914	5523836	1369	60	-50	503.0
19-11	654831	5523835	1355	60	-50	416.0
19-12	654828	5523787	1348	60	-50	470.0
19-13	654954	5523743	1357	60	-54	338.0
19-14	654977	5523862	1374	60	-50	449.0
19-15	654859	5523861	1363	60	-50	434.0
19-16	654753	5523909	1338	60	-45	446.0
19-17	654844	5523912	1359	60	-50	415.7
19-18	654771	5523868	1338	60	-50	440.0
19-19	654917	5523883	1374	60	-50	482.0
19-20	654796	5523940	1345	60	-48	437.0
19-21	654790	5523762	1334	60	-50	503.0
19-22	655062	5523519	1313	60	-50	489.0
19-23	654744	5523792	1332	60	-50	497.0
19-24	654886	5523593	1336	60	-50	506.0
19-25	654661	5523922	1332	60	-50	500.0
19-26	654860	5523685	1344	60	-50	470.0
19-27	654634	5524015	1339	60	-50	426.7
19-28	655096	5523541	1314	60	-50	431.0
19-29	654581	5524047	1344	60	-48	408.1
19-30	654742	5523732	1329	60	-50	491.0
19-31	654473	5524103	1371	60	-50	322.5
19-32	654765	5523229	1293	60	-50	352.0
19-33	654971	5523922	1380	60	-50	451.1
19-34	654906	5523318	1301	60	-50	401.0
19-35	654957	5523805	1367	60	-51	504.1
19-36	655140	5523433	1286	60	-50	578.0
19-37	654966	5523741	1357	60	-47	465.7
19-38	654765	5523696	1328	60	-50	557.0
19-39	654333	5524137	1395	60	-50	374.9
19-40	655204	5523484	1292	60	-50	551.0
19-41	654260	5524204	1407	60	-50	442.0

19-42	655317	5523541	1292	60	-50	356.2
19-44	655359	5523443	1281	60	-50	460.2
19-45	655286	5523419	1280	60	-50	462.5
19-49	654924	5523960	1380	60	-50	417.6

Table 26: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - South Zone

In 2017 two drillholes tested an area immediately south of the Alpine zone where, in 2016, drilling intersected the most promising gold and silver mineralization encountered to that time. The 2018 and 2019 drill programs systematically targeted gold-bearing quartz veins along strike for 1.5 km. Three northwest trending vein sets were intersected by the drilling, denoted as Veins 1, 2, and 3 from west to east. A geological plan map was created over the South zone using drill collar information projected to bedrock surface (Figure 93).

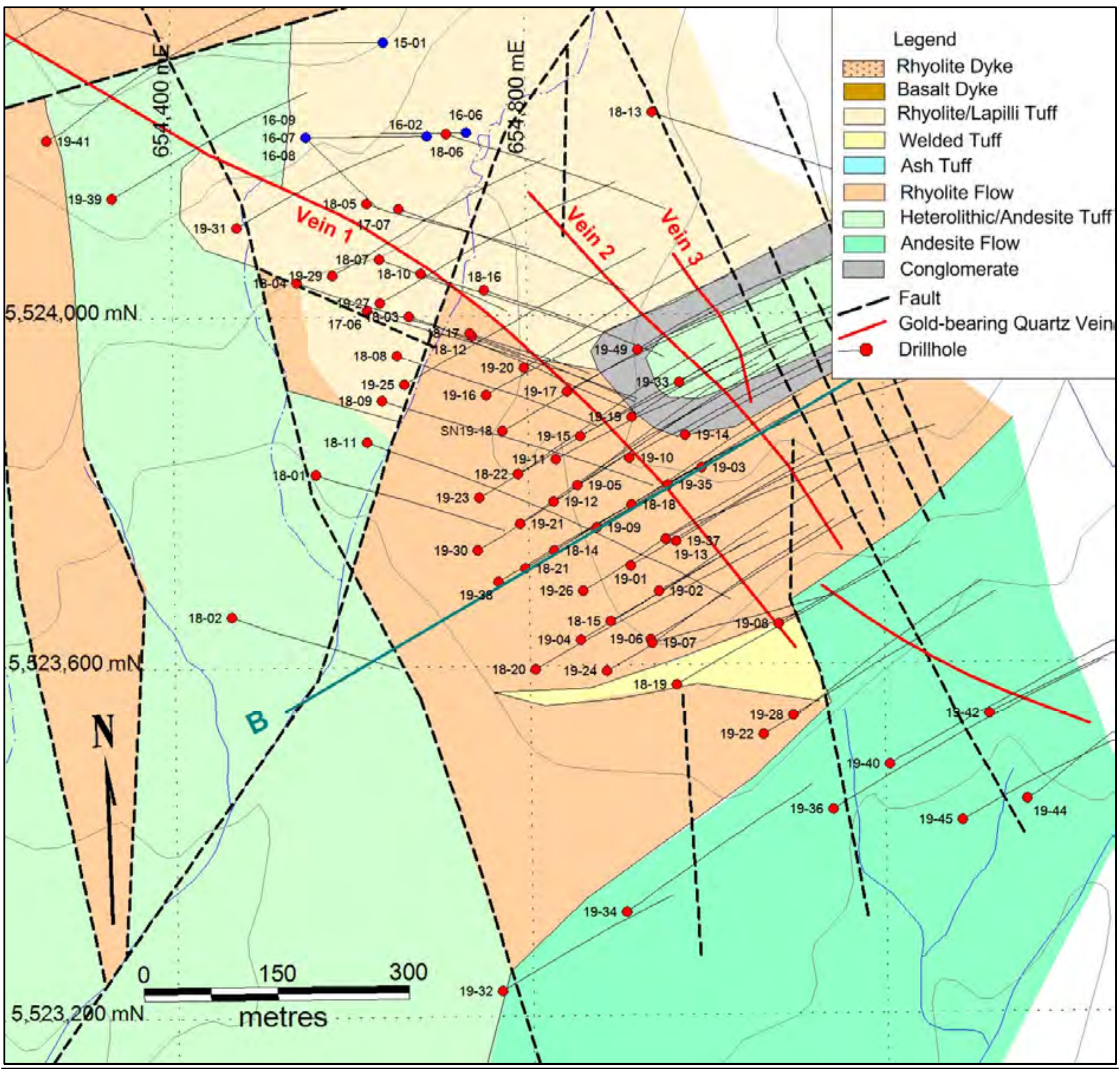


Figure 93: Shovelnose Geology and Drillholes - South Zone

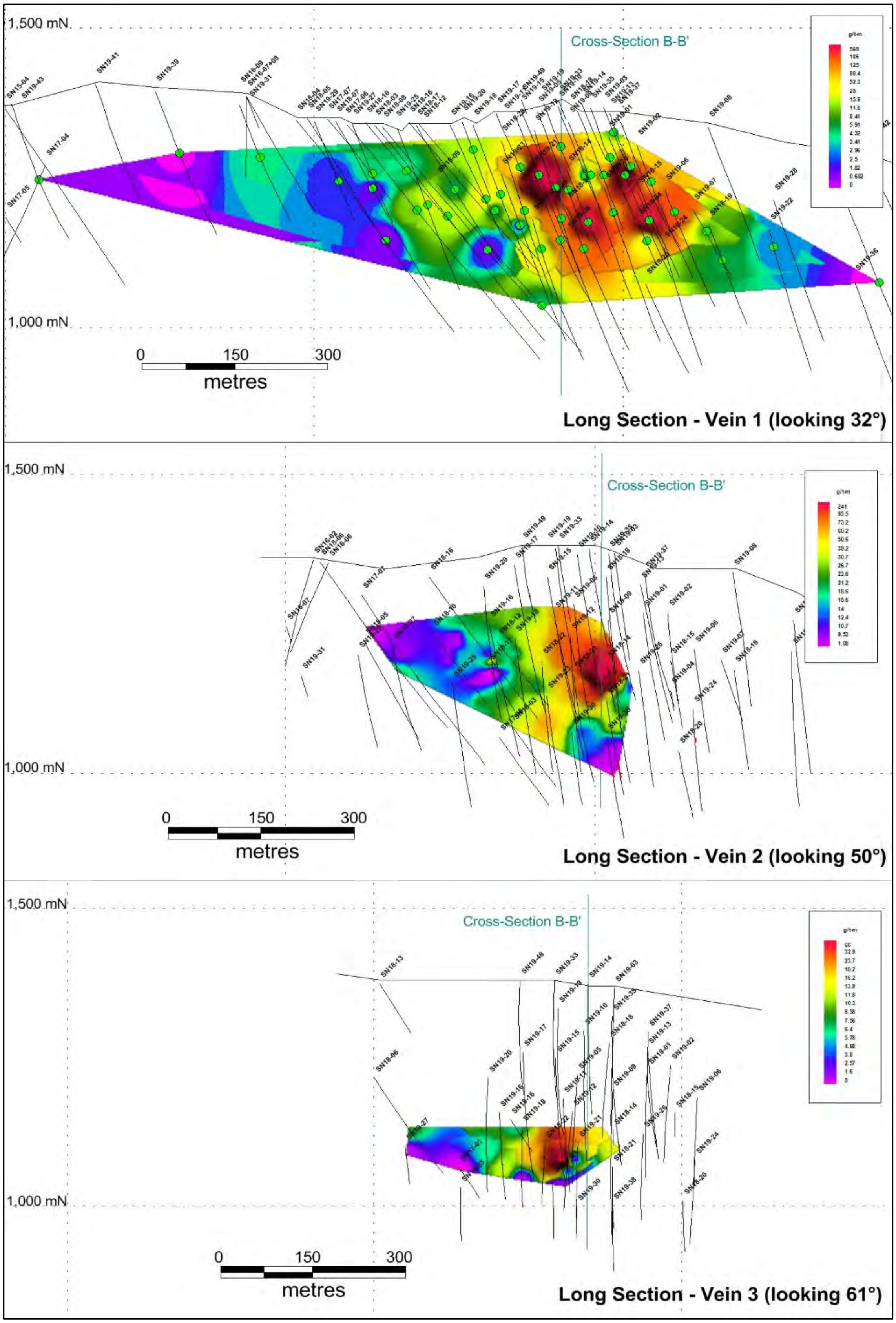


Figure 94: Shovelnose Grade x Width Long Sections - South Zone

Calculations of gold grade x width of intersection allows visual interpretation of gold distribution in a gold deposit. Grade-width (g/t Au x true thickness m) long-sections were created for each vein set (Figure 94). The images demonstrate that the bulk of South zone gold mineralization in all three veins is constrained over a strike length of approximately 500 m. The gold mineralization occurs to bedrock surface and is limited vertically to a boiling zone lower limit of approximately 1100 m asl.

Interpretation of the quartz veining suggests the 3 vein systems comprising the South zone intersect to the south and at depth and appear to diverge to the north. Vein 1 gold mineralization occurs along a steeply southwest dipping normal fault containing definable intervals of near surface gold mineralization. Vein 2, a sub-parallel structure located approximately 150 m east of Vein 1, occurs as a zone of sheeted gold veins that coalesces into a single zone of gold mineralization with significant thicknesses. Over a 200 m strike length, an east dipping structure ("internal connector") was noted to link Veins 1 and 2. Intense quartz veining containing gold mineralization occurs between Veins 1 and 2 within this structure enlarging both the widths and intensity of gold mineralization. The internal connector dips roughly parallel to the orientation of the drilling and could have easily been only partially tested or completely missed in adjacent sections. Narrow gold veins splay eastward from Vein 2 forming the Vein 3 mineralization. Vein 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths below 250 m below surface so near surface gold mineralization is unknown at this time. The surface trace of mineralization in Vein 2 appears to trend in a more northerly direction than Vein 1 (toward the Alpine zone) and is open to the north. The surface trace of Vein 3 appears to trend in a more northerly direction than Vein 2 into an area dubbed as the Northeast Extension. Along with the three main gold veins initially interpreted, many narrow gold veins occur that do not appear to be associated with the 3 main bodies of mineralization. Cross section B-B' (location as shown on Figures 93 and 94) illustrates gold distribution through the centre of the mineralized zone (Figure 95).

The most concentrated gold mineralization discovered to date occurs over a 200 m vertical range in a shallow horizon (1100-1300 m asl) of boiling that features colloform-crustiform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar ("kspar").

Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident at the South Zone. The first phase consists of a hydrothermal breccia healed by a dark silica-pyrite matrix. This is followed by brown-grey to black variably pyritic chalcedony, occurring in centimetre to metre scale veins that is quite common in Vein 2. This chalcedony is cut by pale grey cryptocrystalline commonly colloform-crustiform banded quartz +/- adularia +/- pyrite/marcasite +/- ginguro in centimetre to metre scale veins and breccia veins. This third phase carries significant gold mineralization. Examples of this include hole 19-01 that intersected 39.3 g/t gold over 12.66 m in Vein 1 and hole 19-10, which intersected 5.13 g/t gold over 52.1 m in Vein 2. Late stage quartz veining occurs as milky white narrow barren quartz veins cross-cutting all previous veins.

Gold occurs as Au-Ag tellurides (selenites). Gold pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite) selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

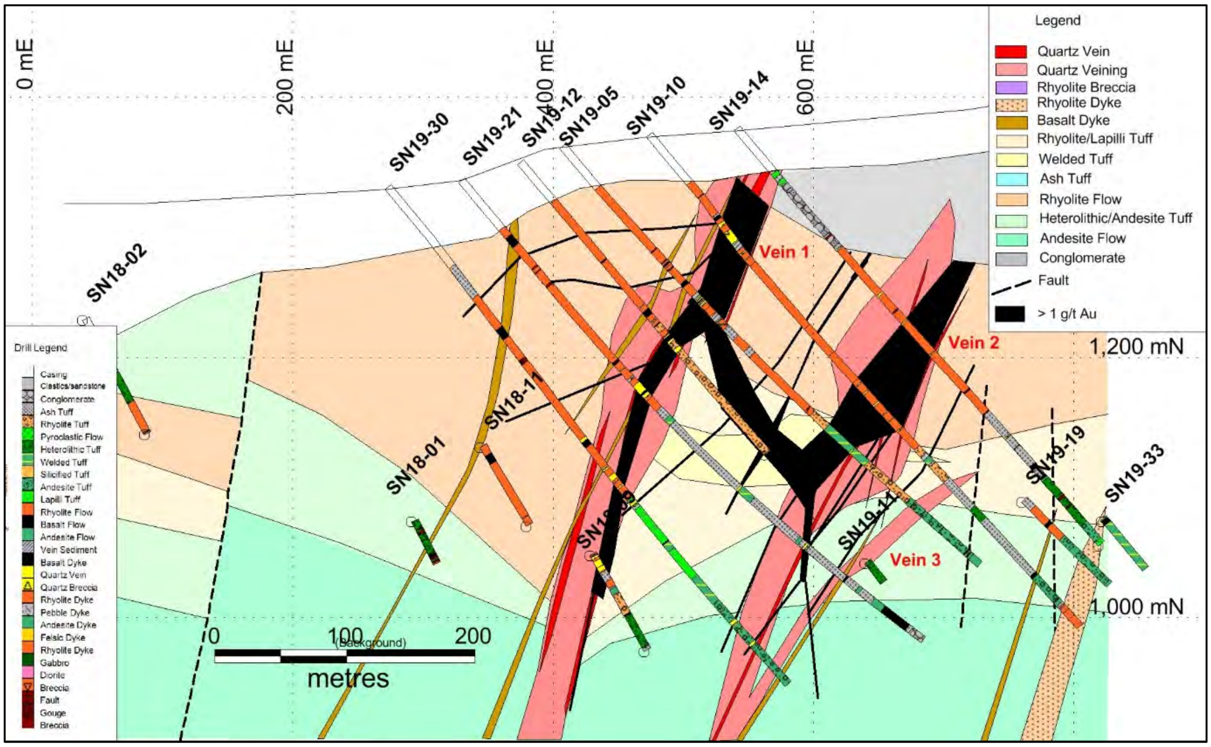


Figure 95: Shovelnose X-Section B-B' (looking 330°) - South Zone

A summary of notable drill grade intersections by Vein is shown on Table 27. Due to the density of drilling (approximately 50 m between drill intersections) true thicknesses of mineralization were calculated and have been included in the following table. The highest individual gold assay within each interval is also provided to demonstrate high gold potential.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein	High Au (g/t)
17-06	141.0	226.0	85.0	22.5	0.5	1.4	1	2.72
	291.9	317.0	25.1	6.7	0.2	0.5	1	1.74
	334.0	360.0	26.0	8.4	0.2	0.5	2	1.28
17-07	149.0	150.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	2	1.08
	183.0	185.0	2.0	0.6	0.9	4.7	2	1.21
	231.3	237.0	5.7	1.8	2.5	5.4	2	3.43
	299.0	315.2	16.2	5.1	0.2	1.6	2	0.51
	369.0	371.2	2.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	3	0.42
18-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-03	178.0	206.7	28.7	6.3	2.6	4.8	1	14.25
	189.0	206.7	17.7	3.9	3.9	7.7	1	14.25
	190.0	192.9	2.8	0.6	9.7	16.8	1	14.25
	203.0	206.7	3.7	0.8	6.3	36.6	1	9.55
	271.7	272.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	13.9	2	3.35
18-04	241.1	260.0	18.9	5.1	0.2	0.6	1	0.49

	307.2	307.5	0.3	0.1	2.5	4.6	2	2.49
	327.7	328.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	4.8	2	0.80
18-05	93.9	112.0	18.2	7.1	0.3	1.9	2	1.14
	130.0	134.0	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	2	1.65
	159.0	159.5	0.5	0.2	2.6	23.6	2	2.62
	192.0	194.1	3.1	1.2	0.8	3.3	2	2.49
	252.0	257.0	5.0	2.5	0.7	2.7	3	1.54
	260.0	260.4	0.4	0.2	1.6	3.8	3	1.58
18-07	116.0	136.0	20.0	3.1	0.5	1.4	1	1.36
	145.6	148.3	2.7	0.4	1.2	5.2	1	2.87
	154.0	161.0	7.0	1.1	0.6	1.4	1	1.47
	190.0	190.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	9.3	1	0.87
18-08	279.0	283.8	4.8	1.2	0.8	2.1	1	4.64
	296.0	303.0	7.0	1.7	0.3	1.6	1	0.91
18-09	373.5	402.0	28.5	10.4	0.5	5.1	1	4.19
18-10	100.0	111.7	11.7	3.4	1.3	7.5	1	4.44
	225.0	225.5	0.5	0.1	5.6	34.5	2	5.62
	241.5	242.0	0.6	0.1	4.8	9.6	2	4.84
	313.8	314.2	0.4	0.2	5.7	33.7	2	5.69
	318.0	318.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	8.4	2	1.67
	348.9	349.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	2	1.28
	390.5	391.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	11.4	2	1.17
18-11	279.0	279.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	10.5	1	0.55
	402.0	403.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	7.0	2	2.00
	433.0	433.9	0.9	0.4	5.2	10.5	2	5.20
18-12	125.4	302.0	175.0	55.3	0.7	2.1	1+2	285.00
18-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-14	83.0	86.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	0.9	1	1.89
	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.7	1	1.42
	197.6	198.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	13.0	1	1.36
	206.0	207.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	9.1	1	1.16
	209.0	228.0	19.0	15.7	23.0	102.7	1	111.50
18-15	139.0	143.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	1	9.67
	179.0	188.0	9.0	7.0	1.0	7.1	1	1.76
	189.8	236.0	46.2	36.1	8.9	65.5	1	132.00
	243.0	254.0	11.0	8.6	1.1	3.8	1	2.28
18-16	89.0	91.4	2.4	0.8	16.8	40.9	1	16.80
	161.0	167.0	6.0	2.5	0.3	0.5	2	1.00
	189.0	194.0	5.0	2.1	1.2	2.2	2	7.71
	222.0	227.0	5.0	2.1	1.1	1.7	2	2.20
	249.0	251.0	2.0	0.7	3.0	2.7	3	2.95
	254.6	269.5	13.0	4.8	0.5	1.3	3	1.02
	291.0	295.0	4.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	3	1.39
18-17	121.9	133.1	11.2	3.2	1.4	4.3	1	2.72
	183.0	184.0	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	2	1.29
18-18	77.9	80.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.3	1	1.89

	124.3	138.0	13.7	13.5	4.3	21.9	1	121
	188.7	189.5	0.8	0.8	9.2	79.7	1	9.18
	260.3	260.8	0.5	0.5	4.1	13.7	2	4.11
	283.0	291.0	8.0	7.2	6.8	22.3	2	112.00
	313.0	315.9	2.9	2.8	5.5	63.5	3	11.70
18-19	250.0	306.0	56.0	43.0	0.1	1.4	1	0.32
18-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-21	239.0	240.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	3.6	1	1.64
	248.1	261.0	12.9	10.6	12.1	94.3	1	792.00
	405.8	406.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	97.3	2	1.68
	421.0	423.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	2	1.24
	443.0	444.0	1.0	0.9	4.7	1.6	2	4.69
18-22	150.4	154.6	4.2	3.4	1.6	5.6	1	2.70
	177.4	189.8	12.4	10.0	4.3	17.9	1	46.30
	189.8	191.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.4	1	4.86
	242.0	298.0	56.0	55.4	0.7	1.7	2	3.87
	306.0	308.0	2.0	2.0	7.5	4.0	2	7.53
	330.6	331.4	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.9	2	2.91
	343.0	343.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	5.8	2	1.26
19-01	89.0	180.0	91.0	85.1	6.2	22.5	1	178.00
19-02	97.9	189.0	91.1	71.5	1.2	9.9	1	31.40
19-03	44.0	63.0	19.0	18.5	0.6	2.7	1	2.71
19-04	245.3	282.0	36.7	29.3	0.7	6.5	1	4.98
19-05	152.6	200.0	47.4	43.8	1.8	9.3	1	47.60
	212.0	346.0	134.0	123.8	0.6	3.0	2	14.50
	388.3	396.2	7.9	7.7	0.3	2.6	3	4.36
19-06	148.0	238.0	90.0	71.7	2.1	8.8	1	44.90
19-07	232.0	245.0	13.0	9.5	1.1	3.1	1	2.06
19-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-09	109.4	161.8	52.4	41.1	0.5	4.0	1	4.92
	272.9	350.0	77.1	65.6	0.3	1.0	2	4.67
19-10	70.0	332.0	262.0	235.9	1.5	5.6	1+2	73.20
19-11	89.0	155.5	66.5	62.5	9.1	10.0	1	557.00
	168.0	330.0	162.0	147.3	0.4	1.5	2	2.05
	370.0	372.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	22.8	3	2.28
	399.7	400.3	0.6	0.6	3.5	26.7	3	3.45
19-12	126.0	351.0	225.0	188.5	0.8	3.1	1+2	19.20
	360.7	361.5	0.8	0.8	2.3	17.0	2	2.34
	385.0	385.5	0.5	0.5	6.0	33.2	2	6.03
	411.8	412.3	0.6	0.5	3.6	25.7	3	3.64
19-13	69.0	142.0	73.0	64.7	1.0	13.5	1	9.03
19-14	121.7	169.2	47.4	42.3	0.5	2.2	2	3.63
	193.4	242.0	48.7	42.9	0.6	2.3	2	11.85
19-15	94.8	343.0	248.2	239.6	1.4	5.5	1+2	109.00
	368.3	378.0	9.7	9.4	7.0	52.2	3	36.80
19-16	111.0	116.0	5.0	4.2	2.5	11.5	1	3.47

	225.7	227.0	1.3	1.0	7.2	4.5	2	7.24
	265.4	265.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	31.3	2	4.25
	356.0	357.0	1.0	0.9	5.7	2.9	3	5.74
	359.9	360.5	0.6	0.6	3.5	14.4	3	3.54
	375.3	375.8	0.5	0.5	2.3	21.5	3	2.31
	390.2	390.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	14.7	3	2.04
19-17	74.0	143.0	69.0	62.9	0.8	3.1	1	3.87
	233.0	235.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	2	1.47
	343.9	346.2	2.3	2.2	3.0	24.7	3	3.05
	365.9	366.6	0.7	0.7	9.9	65.4	3	9.92
19-18	143.0	162.0	19.0	17.1	1.2	3.1	1	3.79
	191.0	226.0	35.0	30.2	0.8	1.1	1	3.50
	377.5	381.5	4.0	3.8	0.4	6.1	3	0.85
19-19	49.0	63.2	14.2	13.5	15.7	22.4	1	188.50
	101.0	111.0	10.0	9.5	1.3	4.0	1+2	3.82
	205.0	266.0	61.0	56.9	1.4	6.7	2	21.50
19-20	59.7	63.0	3.3	2.9	2.4	7.9	1	3.35
	160.5	173.0	12.5	9.8	1.0	1.8	2	2.03
	203.0	205.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.3	2	4.38
	340.0	344.0	4.0	3.9	1.4	4.7	3	2.04
19-21	206.5	223.0	16.5	14.4	4.5	35.0	1	24.30
	312.0	314.0	2.0	1.9	5.9	4.3	1	5.93
	360.0	365.0	5.0	4.7	1.3	4.3	2	2.24
19-22	221.0	236.8	15.8	10.9	0.3	1.1	1	0.65
19-23	203.0	204.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	3.6	1	1.06
19-24	353.0	360.0	7.0	5.8	0.1	1.3	2	0.18
19-25	133.0	196.0	63.0	53.4	0.4	1.1	1	2.49
19-26	148.0	241.0	93.0	84.2	1.3	13.4	1	24.60
19-27	106.7	107.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.6	1	1.015
	178.9	275.0	96.1	84.4	0.2	1.1	2	1.80
	259.0	261.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.0	2	1.80
	346.6	350.1	3.4	3.3	0.4	9.9	3	0.86
19-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-29	131.0	132.9	1.9	1.3	1.9	11.1	1	1.88
19-30	209.0	211.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	1	1.16
	246.5	247.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	4.0	1	1.28
	281.0	292.2	11.2	9.2	0.9	10.7	1	2.98
19-31	103.9	104.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	5.4	1	1.05
19-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-33	110.6	111.1	0.5	0.4	8.4	6.5	2	8.42
	163.6	171.3	7.7	6.7	2.1	16.4	2	4.72
	181.0	187.3	6.3	5.5	6.7	43.3	2	13.95
19-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-35	88.0	89.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	4.1	1	1.90
	104.0	105.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	5.1	1	1.90
	282.0	292.0	10.0	8.5	1.2	1.8	2	8.04

	334.0	337.0	3.0	2.9	1.9	12.0	3	2.98
	384.5	387.0	2.5	2.4	5.2	14.0	3	5.22
19-36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-37	64.9	114.0	49.1	45.7	1.4	6.2	1	12.55
19-38	179.0	182.0	3.0	2.4	3.8	14.1	1	3.75
	298.9	317.0	18.1	14.5	4.0	34.2	1	30.90
	323.4	324.1	0.7	0.6	3.6	2.3	1	3.59
	421.7	428.0	6.3	5.1	0.3	7.0	2	0.94
19-39	133.0	139.0	6.0	3.7	0.1	7.1	1	0.21
19-40	280.0	283.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	41.7	1	0.44
19-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-44	237.6	238.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	2	0.46
19-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-49	189.3	199.0	9.7	8.0	0.5	2.0	2	1.15

Table 27: Shovelnose Significant Drill Intersections - South Zone

f) Other drilling: A number of areas peripheral to the aforementioned gold zones were drill tested, generally targeting geophysical anomalies. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 28.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
12-01	653847	5524771	1450	220	-45	121.9
12-05	654020	5525257	1559	130	-45	146.3
16-04	654062	5523781	1348	90	-50	176.0
19-46	654456	5522703	1247	60	-50	505.0
19-47	653981	5522777	1250	60	-50	529.7
19-48	654529	5522281	1216	60	-50	599.5

Table 28: Shovelnose Drill Collar Information - Reconnaissance Holes

All reconnaissance drillholes but 12-01 had no notable gold or silver intersections. Drillhole 12-01 intersected an interval of 1.6 m grading 0.56 g/t Au and 0.3 g/t Ag in the Tower Creek Fault north of the Tower zone.

Core Recovery; Core recovery was measured between each 3 m marker (placed by the drillers marking the terminus of each 3 m long drill string). Core recovery, expressed as a percentage of actual measured core recovery compared to each reported 3-m interval. The core from all of the drilling programs were quite competent in all of the zones averaging 97% recovery overall.

Rock Quality Designation Index (RQD) is a modified core recovery percentage in which unrecovered core, fragments and small pieces of rock (<10cm) are not counted. Originally developed for predicting tunneling conditions and support requirements, it serves as an exploratory tool identifying areas that deserve greater scrutiny. Average RQD for all drilling averaged 79%.

Magnetic Susceptibility on Drillcore; Magnetic susceptibility is a measure of the degree to which a substance can be magnetized. Measured in SI units or kappas, the magnetic susceptibility is defined as the ratio between the magnetization of the material and the magnetic field strength.

A magnetic susceptibility survey was completed on drillcore from most of the drillholes in an attempt to derive a relationship between lithological horizons and magnetic properties in rock as well to develop lithologic or magnetic marker horizons that could be utilized for defining future drill targets. Readings were taken at 1 m intervals down the entire length of core in most holes and results were consistent throughout the lithologies. Rhyolite tuffs, flows and silica demonstrated uniformly low magnetic susceptibility. More mafic rocks including andesitic and heterolithic tuffs demonstrated elevated magnetic susceptibility and basalt and andesite flows and dykes were very highly elevated.

Specific Gravity; Specific Gravity ("SG") is the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of water, or the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of water. Archimedes' Principle states that a body immersed in water is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the displaced water. The loss of weight in water is $(W - W_1)$, where W is the weight in air and W_1 is the weight in water. Thus the specific gravity "S" of the sample is: $S = W/(W-W_1)$.

A total of 1,492 selected core samples from the South zone, taken at approximately 25 m intervals (or closer spaced in prospective areas), from 67 drillholes (most of the 2018 - 2019 drill core) were measured for dry and submerged weight. Specific gravity was calculated for each of these samples using the aforementioned procedure.

The results for the specific gravity calculations were sorted by rock type. Table 29 lists the average specific gravities (grams per cubic centimeter) for each of the dominant rock types found in drillcore.

The average specific gravity for the rock units formed three natural groupings including; [1)]andesite-basalt (flows) and epiclastic conglomerates between 2.60 and 2.63 SG, [2)]hornblende rich rhyolite flows, andesite dykes, welded, mafic, and ash tuffs, vein sediments, and quartz veins between 2.54 and 2.60 SG and [3)]rhyolite flows and tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and sedimentary rocks between 2.49 and 2.54 SG. Hydrothermal brecciation ("bx") of all rock types notably reduced the specific gravities except in the welded tuff unit which exhibited a notable increase in specific gravity through brecciation.

It should be noted that the basalt and andesite dykes demonstrate a clear decrease in specific gravity when compared to basalt and andesite flows. Various types of rhyolites flows and dykes were fairly consistent in specific gravity, and only just slightly higher than the rhyolite tuffs.

	Rock Type	# readings	Mean	Median	σ	High	Low
1	Overburden	1	2.26	2.26	-	2.26	2.26
2	Rhyolite Flow	234	2.52	2.53	0.06	2.98	2.34
3	Rhyolite Flow + Quartz Veining	40	2.53	2.55	0.05	2.60	2.42
4	Hydrothermal Breccia (Rhyolite clasts)	35	2.51	2.52	0.07	2.60	2.33
5	Rhyolite Flow Breccia	50	2.51	2.51	0.06	2.62	2.33
6	Hydrothermal Breccia + Quartz Bx	11	2.52	2.52	0.04	2.61	2.42
7	Rhyolite (hornblende rich)	11	2.55	2.55	0.03	2.61	2.49
8	Rhyolite Dyke	25	2.55	2.54	0.05	2.6	2.38
9	Andesite Flow	78	2.61	2.61	0.06	2.71	2.43
10	Andesite Breccia	8	2.57	2.57	0.05	2.62	2.46
11	Andesite Dyke	3	2.58	2.54	0.03	2.61	2.54
12	Basalt Flow	6	2.68	2.65	0.08	2.71	2.50
13	Basalt Dyke	187	2.62	2.63	0.05	2.7	2.41
14	Basalt Dyke Breccia	5	2.56	2.57	0.03	2.6	2.51
15	Rhyolite Tuff	117	2.49	2.51	0.08	2.63	2.26
16	Rhyolite Tuff Breccia	2	2.46	2.46	0.04	2.50	2.42
17	Heterolithic Tuff	55	2.57	2.58	0.04	2.65	2.46
18	Lapilli Tuff	105	2.52	2.53	0.09	2.90	2.32
19	Welded Tuff	50	2.55	2.56	0.05	2.60	2.34
20	Welded Tuff Breccia	8	2.58	2.58	0.02	2.62	2.56
21	Andesite Tuff	102	2.57	2.58	0.08	2.70	2.05
22	Ash Tuff	97	2.56	2.56	0.06	2.71	2.43
23	Epiclastic Conglomerates	3	2.62	2.63	0.02	2.64	2.60
24	Sedimentary Rocks	1	2.51	2.51	-	2.51	2.51
25	Rhyolite Tuff + Quartz Veining	6	2.57	2.59	0.05	2.60	2.45
26	Lapilli Tuff + Quartz Veining	34	2.55	2.56	0.04	2.60	2.43
27	Quartz Breccia	28	2.54	2.55	0.05	2.61	2.34
28	Quartz Vein	123	2.56	2.57	0.05	2.63	2.28
29	Vein Sediments	7	2.55	2.53	0.05	2.62	2.48
30	Faults	18	2.46	2.47	0.08	2.60	2.31

Table 29: Shovelnose Average Specific Gravities of Rock Types - South Zone

Drillcore Geochemistry; Multi-element geochemical analyses was completed over the entire drill core in each of the zones of gold mineralization. Gold often has a "nugget" effect during laboratory analyses due to its impact on small sample sizes being analyzed. Correlation coefficients were calculated between gold and each of the other analyzed elements to ascertain relationships that can be used for exploration targeting. All elements with weak to strong gold correlations in each zone are illustrated in Table 30.

	Silver	Base Metals				Pathfinder Elements					Tellurides		Sulphur
Zone	**Au:Ag**	**Au:Mo**	**Au:Cu**	**Au:Pb**	**Au:Cr**	**Au:As**	**Au:Cd**	**Au:Sb**	**Au:Hg**	**Au:Tl**	**Au:Se**	**Au:Te**	**Au:S**
Line 6	0.71	0.45	-0.03	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.32	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.29	-0.03	0.17
Mik	0.13	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.05	-0.04	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.03
Tower	0.36	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.63	0.07	0.48	0.19	0.52	0.65	0.11	0.35
Alpine	0.75	0.49	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.30	0.16	0.26	0.07	0.49	0.57	0.23	0.32
South	0.37	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.17	-0.01

Table 30: Shovelnose Correlation Coefficient Summary on Drillcore (Au vs Multi-element Analyses)

Gold has a fairly strong positive correlation with silver throughout with the exception of the Mik zone. None of the multi-element analytical results from the Mik zone correlated well with gold. At the South zone gold weakly correlated with copper, selenium, and tellurium. In the Line 6, Tower, and Alpine zones gold demonstrated moderate to strong correlations with molybdenum, chromium, arsenic, antimony, selenium, thallium, and sulphur with weaker affinities to lead, copper, tellurium, mercury, and cadmium.

It was noted from cross sections that anomalous molybdenum mineralization generally occurs in the hanging wall above high grade gold zones, whereas, anomalous copper mineralization generally occurs in the footwall areas and in underlying mafic tuffs and flows. The moderately strong correlation between gold and molybdenum and the weak correlation between gold and copper in the Line 6, Tower, and Alpine zones suggest the drillholes pierced the mineralized system above the lower threshold of the boiling zone. The correlation with gold pathfinder elements and sulphur confirms this. The moderately strong correlation of gold with thallium occurs in the 3 aforementioned zones. Thallium also strongly correlates with arsenic, antimony, and selenium suggesting it is part of the selenide formation.

Envelopes of mineralization were segregated between the three vein systems in the South zone to determine variations in the geochemical relationships with gold mineralization. Results were summarized for significant correlations for each vein set as detailed on Table 31.

Gold with silver-tellurium-selenium has the highest correlation in all vein sets in the South zone, forming Au-Au-tellurides (selenides). Although Te and Se are chalcophile elements and share geochemical affinity with Au, formation of selenides with Au-Ag require acidic or reducing environments. The thermodynamic stability conditions for Au and Ag-tellurides and native tellurium indicate an epithermal environment. Analysis of mineral paragenensis, textures and compositional variation in tellurides/selenides suggest petrogenetic processes involving interaction with fluids leading to Au scavenging and entrapment in tellurides, changes in chemistry/rates of fluid infiltration and attaining equilibrium in a given assemblage. The absence of Bismuth (negative correlation with gold) probably excludes the presence of native gold paragenetically tied with the tellurides.

	Vein 1	Vein 2	Vein 3	
Au:Ag	0.63	0.48	0.97	**Silver**
Au:Cu	0.29	0.11	0.24	**Metals**
Au:Pb	0.52	0.04	0.26	
Au:Zn	0.16	-0.04	-0.14	
Au:Mo	0.04	0.01	0.05	
Au:Se	0.48	0.20	0.94	**Formation elements**
Au:Te	0.23	0.03	0.26	
Au:Cd	0.44	0.04	0.20	**Pathfinders**
Au:Hg	0.27	0.16	0.18	
Au:Sb	0.06	0.15	0.15	
Au:As	-0.02	-0.004	-0.01	
Au:S	-0.03	-0.01	-0.06	**Sulphur**

Table 31: Shovelnose Correlation Coefficient Summary for Gold vs Multi-element Analyses (South Zone)

Correlation coefficients with gold and base metals were low to moderate with negative correlation with Zn in Veins 2 and 3. Of the 3 veins, Vein 2 appears to have the lowest correlation with base metals

Gold pathfinder elements include mercury, arsenic, and antimony. Both mercury and antimony have positive correlations as expected, however, arsenic was found to have a negative correlation with gold. Cadmium, sharing the same valence with mercury in the same group on the periodic table, had a good correlation with gold (most prominently in Vein 1). Cadmium also had moderately high correlations with selenium, tellurium, and mercury suggesting the four elements are present in the tellurides (selenides).

During formation in a low-sulphidation system gold is being carried as a fire complex with sulphur, the fluids flowing up well defined structures that blossom out near the surface. A reduction in pressure or pH balance allows the fluid to boil ("boiling zone") precipitating gold from the sulphidic waters. Below the boiling zone gold will remain soluble and not be significantly deposited whereas, above the boiling zone, much of the gold has already dropped out of solution. The low to negative Au:S correlation in the South zone suggests that all of the intersections used for correlation were within the boiling zone.

The lower limits of notable gold mineralization were calculated from cross-sections to determine the lower limits of the boiling zone in the South zone. The northern cross-sections did not have deep enough holes to allow a determination, however, in the main portion of the deposit the lower limit of the boiling zone averaged out at approximately 1050 m asl in all 3 veins.

10.2 Prospect Valley

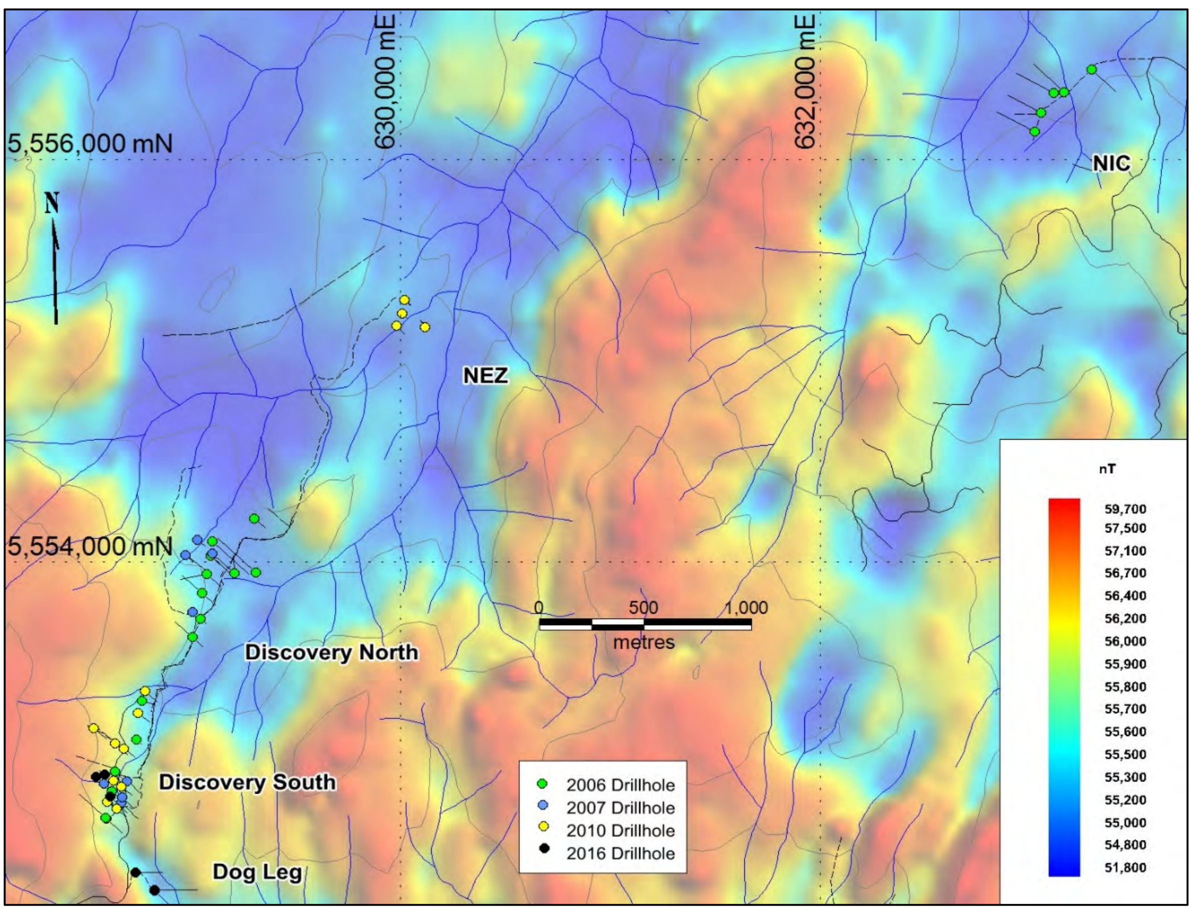


Figure 96: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Airborne TF Magnetics Background)

Three drilling campaigns have been completed on the Property by various operators to date; the 2006 to 2007 program (38 holes) completed by Spire, the 2010 program (19 holes) completed by Altair, and the 2016 program (8 holes) completed by Westhaven for a total of 10,337 m drilled. Drilling tested the Discovery North and South, Dog Leg, NIC, and Northeast Extension (NEZ) zones. The 2006 program utilized BTW-sized core, the 2007 program utilized NQ2-sized core, and the 2016 program utilized NQ-sized core. Drillcore from all drilling to date is located in a core logging and storage facility in Merritt, BC under long term lease by Westhaven. All drill collar locations are illustrated on Figure 96.

a) **Dog Leg zone**: The Dog Leg zone represents a truncation of the Early Fault zone by a southeast trending fault (T1 Fault) expressed as a deflection of the linear magnetic low in Figure 96. A total 4 drillholes have been drilled in the Dog Leg zone to date, all by Westhaven in 2016. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 32 and locations are illustrated in Figure 97.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Core Size
D16-05	628739	5552462	1680	90	-45	188.0	NQ
D16-06	628832	5552375	1642	90	-45	293.2	NQ
D16-07	628832	5552375	1642	90	-80	131.0	NQ
D16-08	628831	5552373	1642	135	-45	209.0	NQ

Table 32: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Information - Dog Leg Zone

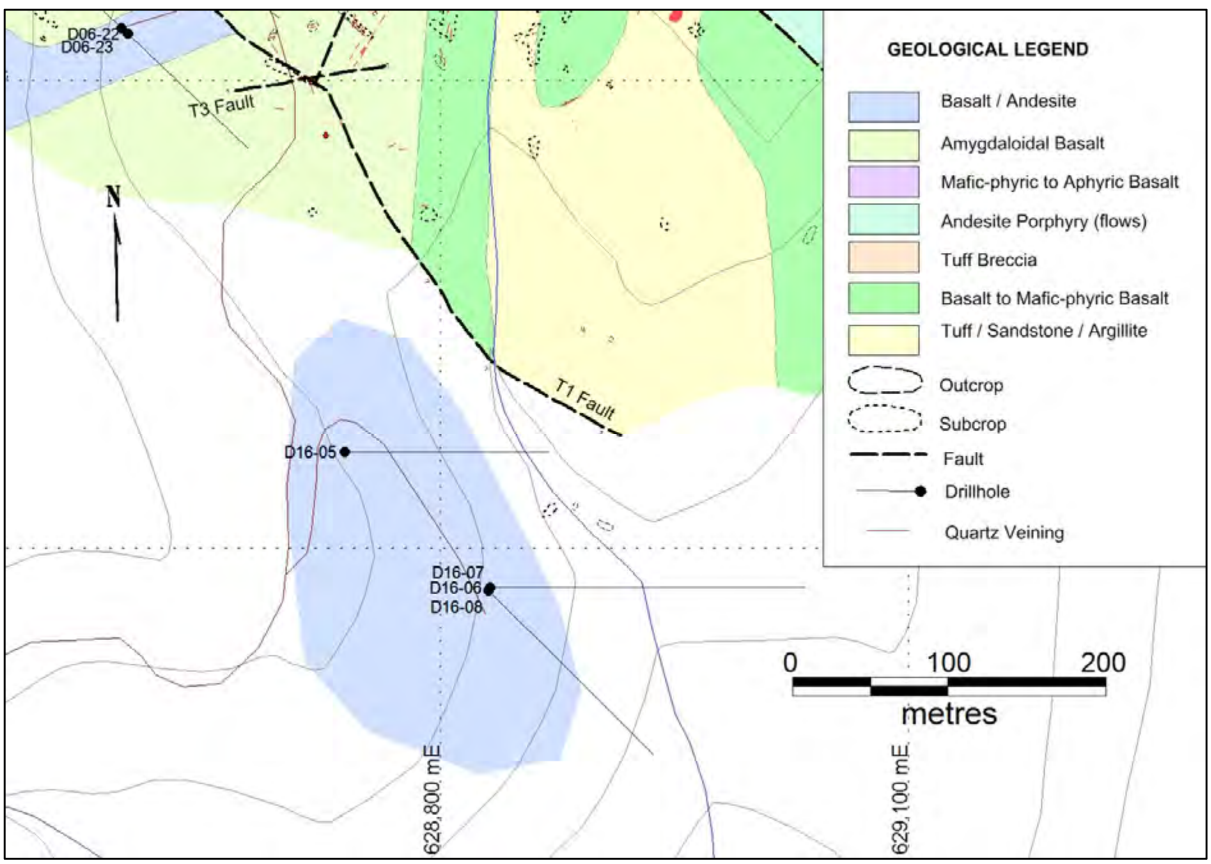


Figure 97: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Dog Leg Zone

Drillholes PV16-05 to PV16-08 targeted coincident moderate IP chargeability, low magnetic, and weakly anomalous soil geochemical anomalies in the Dog Leg zone located immediately south of the Discovery South zone in an area that had to that time never been tested by drilling or trenching (Figure 98). Drilling intersected a near surface breccia zone in all of the holes hosting quartz and carbonate veining and containing elevated levels of arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, mercury, and silver. A deeper chargeability anomaly was also targeted by drilling which intersected intensely bleached volcanics cut by thick black cherty veining containing abundant pyrite/marcasite mineralization and elevated concentrations of antimony, molybdenum, mercury, and silver. No notable gold mineralization was encountered in any of the drillholes.

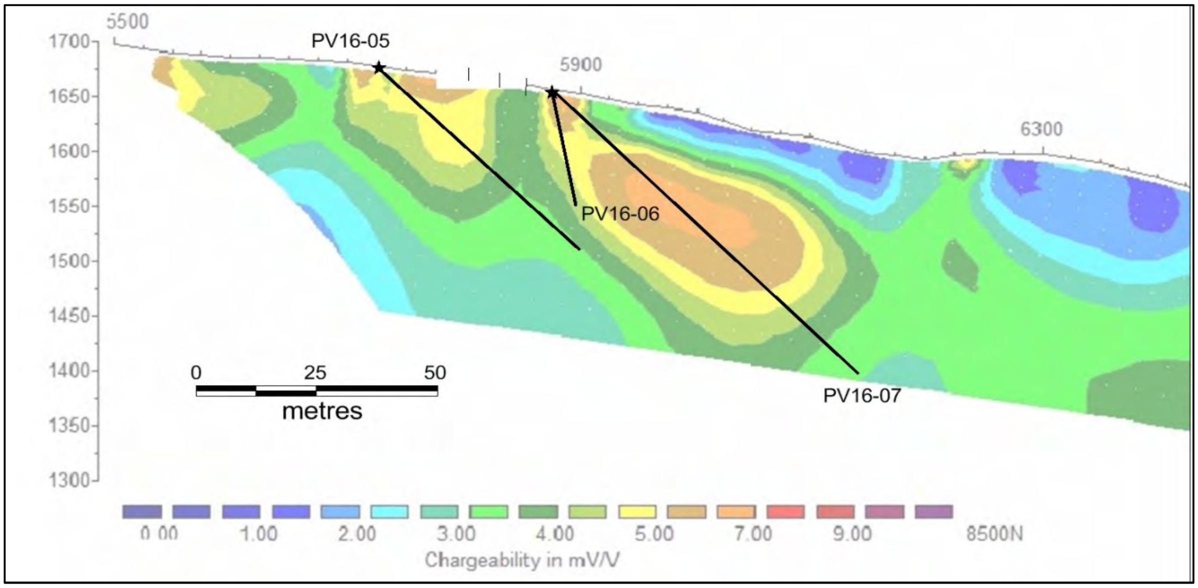


Figure 98: Prospect Valley X-Section of Drilling along IP Chargeability (looking northeast) - Dog Leg Zone

b) **Discovery South zone**: A total 28 drillholes have been drilled in the Discovery South zone to date. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 33 and locations are illustrated in Figure 99.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Core Size
D06-15	628641	5552962	1665	134	-45	114.6	BTW
D06-16	628641	5552962	1665	134	-60	169.5	BTW
D06-17	628641	5552962	1665	154	-45	171.6	BTW
D06-18	628743	5553122	1639	134	-70	102.1	BTW
D06-19	628771	5553313	1617	109	-60	126.5	BTW
D06-21	628629	5552865	1653	134	-60	141.7	BTW
D06-22	628600	5552730	1656	134	-60	213.4	BTW
D06-23	628596	5552734	1657	314	-45	236.8	BTW
D07-01	628673	5552809	1669	134	-42	155.5	NQ2
D07-02	628673	5552809	1669	137	-81	149.4	NQ2
D07-03	628675	5552836	1668	132	-58	146.3	NQ2
D07-04	628701	5552913	1667	129	-42	109.7	NQ2
D07-05	628590	5552904	1672	136	-57	143.9	NQ2

D10-01	628673	5552886	1657	130	-50	97.6	NQ2
D10-02	628634	5552918	1656	130	-80	100.0	NQ2
D10-03	628634	5552918	1656	130	-50	123.8	NQ2
D10-04	628685	5553076	1656	130	-50	102.7	NQ2
D10-05	628642	5553102	1671	130	-50	127.1	NQ2
D10-06	628542	5553177	1684	130	-50	123.5	NQ2
D10-07	628604	5552813	1672	130	-80	139.6	NQ2
D10-08	628604	5552813	1672	130	-50	114.9	NQ2
D10-09	628649	5552777	1661	130	-50	93.3	NQ2
D10-10	628753	5553254	1631	130	-45	102.1	NQ2
D10-11	628786	5553360	1624	130	-50	117.7	NQ2
D16-01	628553	5552938	1666	135	-70	206.0	NQ
D16-02	628592	5552946	1661	135	-75	158.0	NQ
D16-03	628592	5552946	1661	315	-80	176.0	NQ
D16-04	628620	5552839	1664	135	-45	158.0	NQ

Table 33: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Information - Discovery South Zone

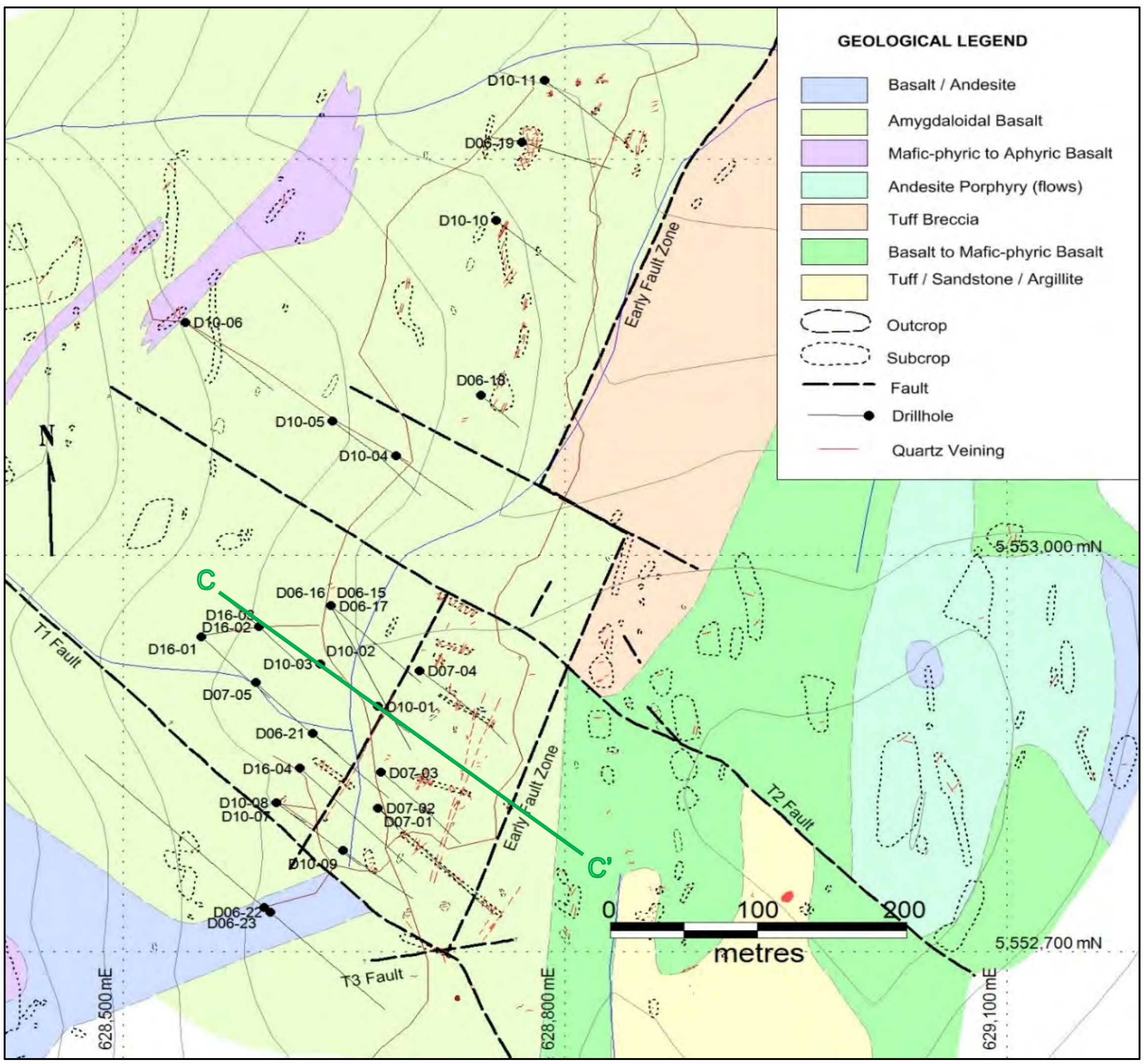


Figure 99: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Discovery South Zone

Holes on the Discovery South zone were mainly drilled along survey lines oriented roughly perpendicular to the EFZ. Holes were generally drilled southeasterly through hanging wall amygdaloidal basalts toward the EFZ, testing it along strike for 600 m. Most holes were less than 200 m in length and only rare drilling extended below 150 m vertical depth. Drilling was generally confined to a < 200 m wide region west of the EFZ.

Drilling defined a > 600 m long tabular body of low-grade gold mineralization associated with stockwork quartz veining and silicification in amygdaloidal basalts forming the structural hanging wall to the EFZ. The EFZ, and the mineralized zone above it, dips at 30-45° to the northwest (Figure 100; location of Section C-C' as shown on Figure 99). No gold mineralization has been encountered in the footwall side of the EFZ.

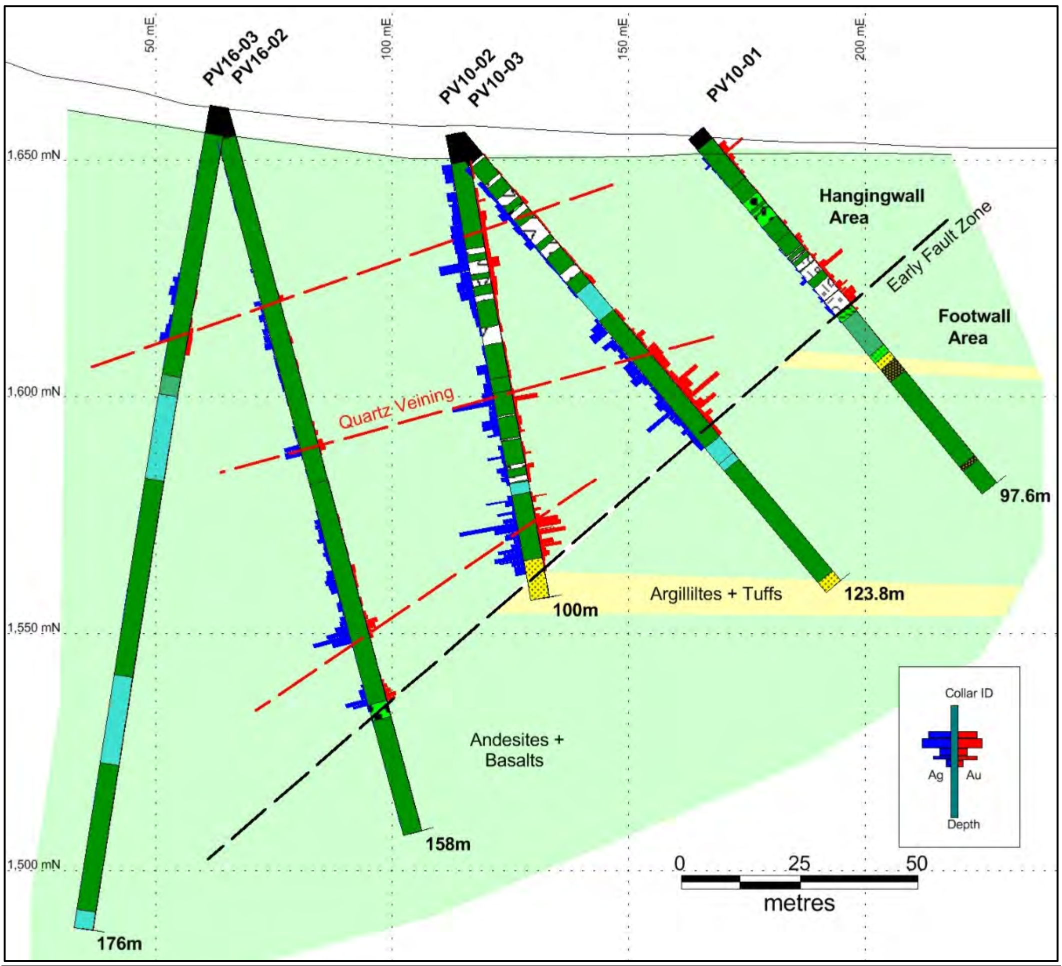


Figure 100: Prospect Valley Cross Section C-C' - Discovery South Zone

A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 34, with the highest individual assay in any given interval shown as a separate column.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	High Au (g/t)
D06-15	13.90	21.90	8.00	0.31	6.32	0.58
	41.50	85.60	44.10	0.88	3.42	4.52
D06-16	12.70	87.20	74.50	0.35	3.06	3.37
D06-17	18.00	95.50	77.50	0.37	2.55	2.98
D06-18	4.30	57.80	53.50	0.28	0.95	2.06
D06-19	7.20	85.00	77.80	0.41	1.04	2.87
D06-20	6.90	81.00	74.10	0.28	0.94	2.15
D06-21	6.70	82.90	76.20	0.92	5.36	9.54
D06-23	13.10	22.80	9.70	0.21	1.98	0.48
	55.00	61.00	6.00	0.48	3.03	1.19
D07-01	2.55	63.90	61.35	0.66	4.68	2.25
D07-02	5.90	72.72	66.82	0.90	5.86	3.50
D07-03	4.08	49.69	45.61	0.94	5.86	3.22
D07-04	7.90	40.46	32.56	0.36	1.28	2.70
D07-05	18.41	106.27	87.86	0.81	4.30	12.20
D10-01	4.88	14.02	9.14	0.46	0.46	1.99
	30.02	50.60	20.58	0.52	0.52	2.38
D10-02	6.20	94.46	88.26	0.40	3.32	2.41
D10-03	49.15	83.88	34.73	0.71	2.87	3.39
D10-04	46.47	71.78	25.31	0.25	1.28	0.49
D10-05	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
D10-06	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
D10-07	14.09	52.45	38.36	0.55	5.48	2.64
D10-08	6.10	74.79	68.69	0.89	5.13	11.71
D10-09	7.35	49.31	41.96	0.33	2.90	1.01
D10-09	60.68	64.87	4.19	0.98	2.20	1.42
D10-10	6.10	52.69	46.59	0.26	1.43	1.15
	71.10	82.16	11.06	0.31	0.22	1.14
D10-11	8.13	76.78	68.65	0.37	1.08	1.52
D16-01	23.00	25.00	2.00	1.07	4.20	1.07
	146.00	148.80	0.80	0.20	1.00	0.52
D16-02	72.50	75.00	2.50	0.50	5.30	0.54
	100.00	129.60	29.60	0.20	2.40	1.02
D16-03	47.00	53.00	6.00	0.39	1.50	0.39
D16-04	4.20	100.00	95.80	0.70	5.70	7.39

Table 34: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery South Zone

Calculations of gold grade x width of intersection allow visual interpretation of gold distribution in a gold deposit. Grade-width compilations were completed and are illustrated in Figure 101.

Drilling to date leaves the limits of mineralization open to the west throughout the South Discovery Zone. To the east mineralization is limited by the EFZ fault. The southernmost holes located in the Dog Leg zone did not intersect significant veining or gold values. The northernmost hole (D10-11) intersected 6.35 m @ 0.37 g/tonne Au, indicating that gold-bearing mineralization may extend north into the 350 m drilling gap between the North and South Discovery zones.

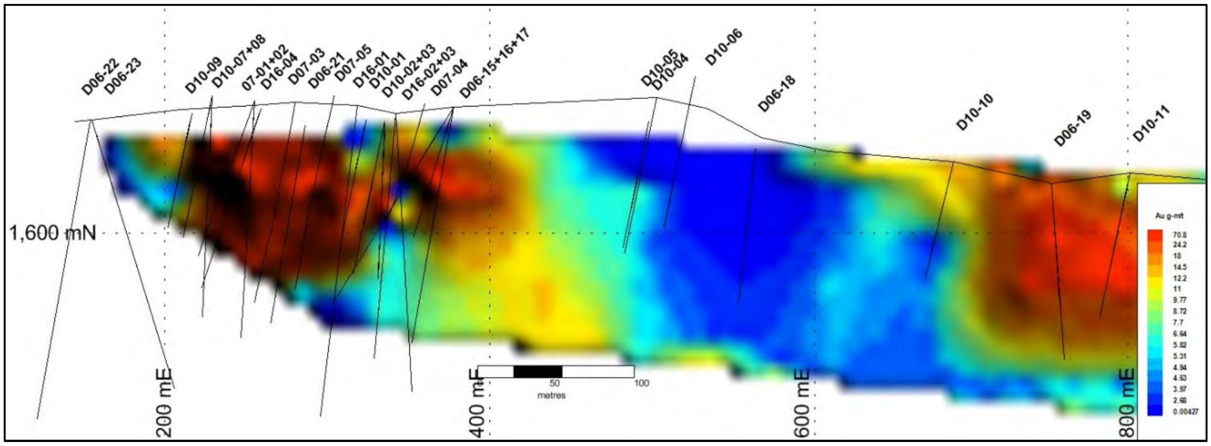


Figure 101: Prospect Valley Long Section of Grade x Width Distribution - Discovery South Zone

b) **Discovery North zone**: The Discovery North zone, located 350 m northeast of Discovery South, has similar gold mineralization associated with the EFZ. A total of 20 drillholes have been drilled in the Discovery North zone to date. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 35 and locations are illustrated in Figure 102.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Core Size
D06-01	629313	5553948	1550	314	-45	350.2	BQTW
D06-02	629105	5554105	1560	134	-45	337.7	BQTW
D06-03	629100	5554030	1580	134	-45	175.3	BQTW
D06-04	629100	5554030	1580	134	-60	139.2	BQTW
D06-05	629210	5553945	1570	314	-45	194.5	BQTW
D06-06	629210	5553945	1570	359	-45	123.8	BQTW
D06-07	629080	5553940	1595	134	-45	129.5	BQTW
D06-08	629080	5553940	1595	259	-45	179.0	BQTW
D06-09	629055	5553847	1605	134	-45	126.2	BQTW
D06-10	629055	5553847	1605	314	-45	177.4	BQTW
D06-11	629050	5553720	1600	134	-45	51.2	BQTW
D06-12	629050	5553720	1600	134	-70	81.1	BQTW
D06-13	629010	5553628	1595	134	-45	98.5	BQTW
D06-14	629010	5553628	1595	313.6	-45	155.8	BQTW
D06-20	629306	5554217	1499	133.6	-60	139.0	BQTW
D07-06	629104	5554042	1583	138.6	-81	168.5	NQ2
D07-07	629012	5553753	1583	146.6	-72	140.2	NQ2
D07-08	629034	5554109	1564	131.6	-80	283.5	NQ2
D07-09	628976	5554034	1584	126.6	-44	210.3	NQ2
D07-10	628976	5554034	1584	126.6	-80	268.2	NQ2

Table 35: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Information - Discovery North Zone

Drilling in the Discovery North zone encountered similar lithologies, structural deformation, alteration, and gold grades as those found in the Discovery South zone. Mineralization is open to the west and south. At the northern end of the North Discovery Zone, drillhole D06-20 cut the same hanging wall lithologies as seen in the zone further south, however, alteration and veining were weaker suggesting that the EFZ mineralization may dissipate to the north (Awmack and Giroux, 2012).

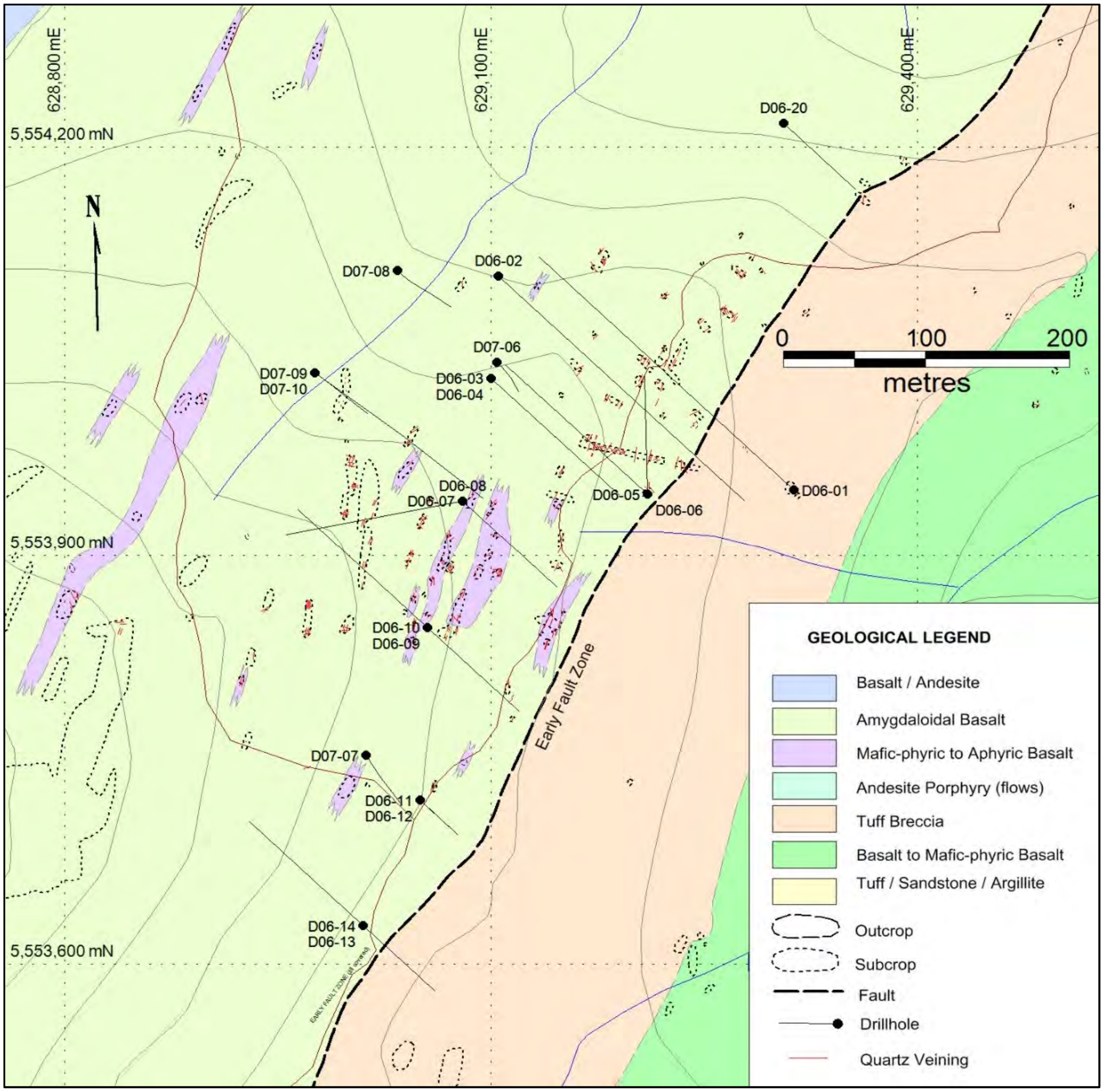


Figure 102: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Discovery North Zone

A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 36, with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	High Au (g/t)
D06-01	3.70	5.50	1.80	0.11	0.28	0.12
D06-02	4.60	33.70	29.10	0.35	0.46	1.60
	51.20	106.50	55.30	0.17	0.58	1.45
	114.00	119.90	5.90	0.28	2.11	0.55
D06-03	3.80	14.70	10.90	0.15	0.66	0.39
	48.50	63.50	15.00	0.25	1.18	0.61
	72.50	104.60	32.10	0.43	0.99	1.30
D06-04	7.60	110.50	102.90	0.48	1.42	5.09
D06-05	14.00	17.20	3.20	0.36	1.69	0.55
	44.90	174.00	129.10	0.50	1.61	4.96
D06-06	20.10	72.70	52.60	0.55	1.41	9.54
D06-07	26.60	111.50	84.90	0.25	0.94	2.67
D06-08	43.20	109.70	66.50	0.14	0.90	1.02
D06-09	31.00	85.00	54.00	0.31	1.03	1.56
D06-10	99.10	110.90	11.80	0.19	0.81	1.22
D06-11	8.40	35.40	27.00	0.50	1.30	2.44
D06-12	6.20	39.90	33.70	0.31	1.56	1.50
D06-13	12.50	21.50	9.00	0.16	0.95	0.32
D06-14	5.20	23.00	17.80	0.13	0.99	0.34
D07-06	9.94	23.32	13.38	0.18	1.07	0.43
	51.04	60.81	9.77	0.36	1.28	1.09
	75.19	126.71	51.52	0.40	1.86	2.28
D07-07	88.12	93.68	5.56	0.84	0.43	1.39
D07-08	34.98	51.82	16.84	0.51	2.49	2.46
	178.92	179.50	0.58	4.10	1.53	4.10
	183.75	184.54	0.79	2.38	3.02	2.38
D07-09	17.43	51.39	33.96	0.15	0.67	1.58
	101.84	122.03	20.19	0.55	1.46	2.77
	174.44	181.77	7.33	0.55	2.19	1.43
D07-10	16.27	16.74	0.47	1.68	4.30	1.68
	83.53	87.58	4.05	0.29	1.12	0.45

Table 36: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery North Zone

Grade-width distributions for gold were calculated and contoured as illustrated on Figure 103.

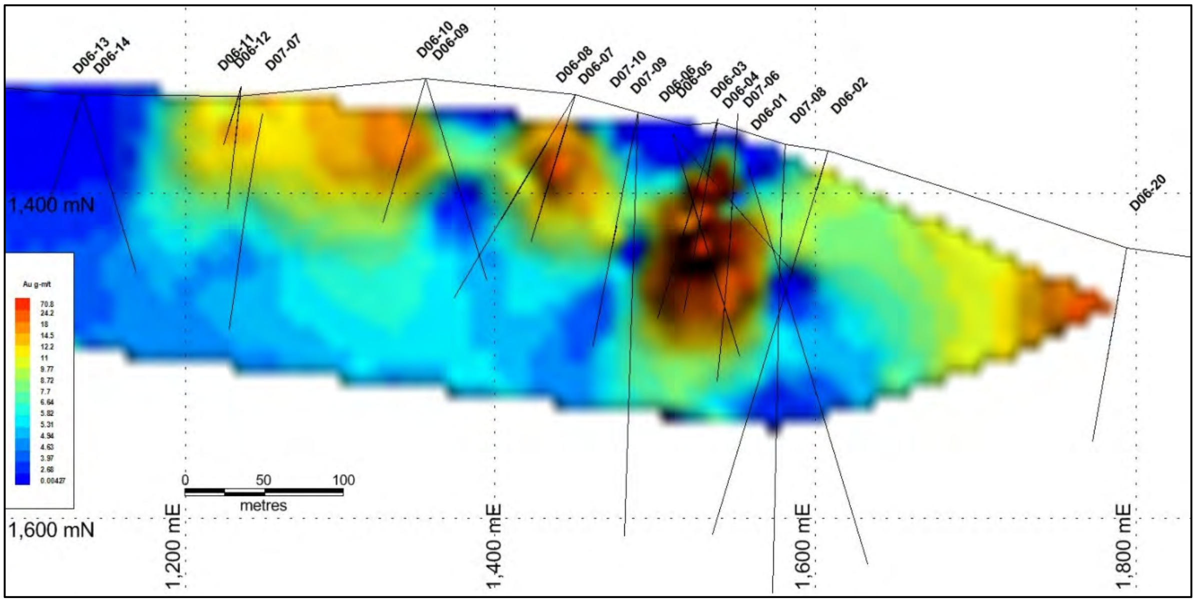


Figure 103: Prospect Valley Long Section of Grade x Width Distribution - Discovery North Zone

d) **Northeast Extension zone (NEZ):** The NEZ zone is located 1.2 km northwest of the Discovery North zone along the projected strike of the EFZ. A total of 8 drillholes have been drilled in the NEZ zone to date, testing at depth surface quartz-carbonate stockworks grading up to 4.53 g/t Au. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 37 and locations are illustrated in Figure 104.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Core Size
D10-12	630022	5555304	1349	135	-50	56.4	NQ
D10-13	630022	5555304	1349	135	-80	227.7	NQ
D10-14	630009	5555237	1352	135	-60	78.0	NQ
D10-15	630009	5555237	1352	135	-60	21.3	NQ
D10-16	629981	5555175	1348	135	-70	166.4	NQ
D10-17	630119	5555169	1345	324	-50	12.2	NQ
D10-18	630119	5555169	1345	324	-55	71.6	NQ
D10-19	630119	5555169	1345	324	-70	88.4	NQ

Table 37: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Information - NEZ Zone

Six of the 8 drillholes were abandoned prematurely due to drilling difficulties. Drillhole D10-16 intersected the interpreted projected target but did not intersect epithermal alteration, veining, or gold mineralization. Hole D10-13 intersected 0.20 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag over 5.64 m from 35.7 m downhole. After reviewing the geological interpretation on surface it appears that D10-13 was the only hole to test the hanging wall portion of the EFZ at depth.

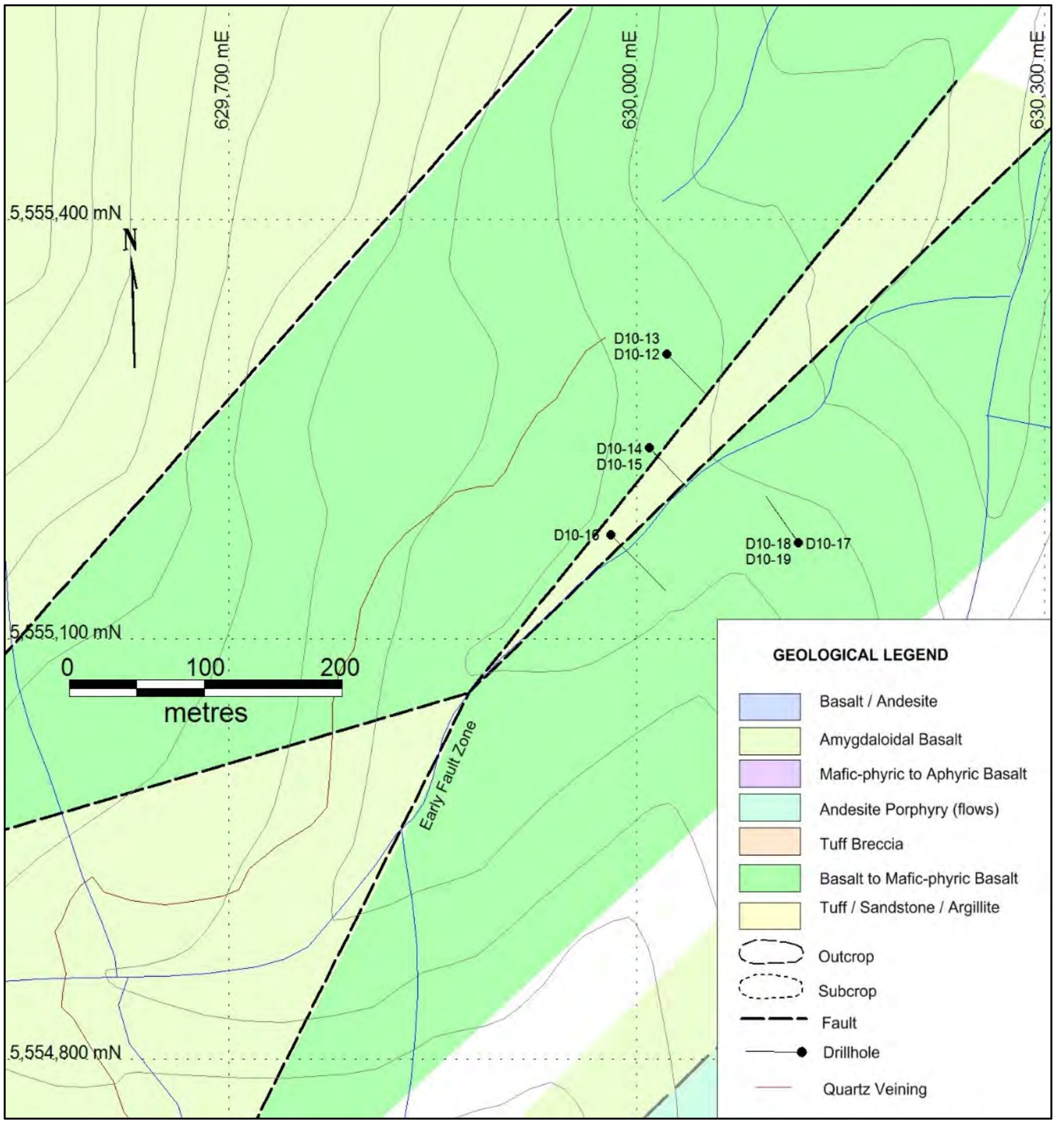


Figure 104: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - NEZ Zone

d) **NIC zone:** A total of 5 holes were drilled on the NIC Zone in 2006. A listing of drill collar information follows on Table 38 and locations are illustrated in Figure 105.

Hole	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Core Size
N06-01	633020	5556140	1290	299	-45	292.0	NQ
N06-02	633112	5556331	1290	299	-45	289.0	NQ
N06-03	633290	5556449	1290	134	-45	224.6	NQ
N06-04	633161	5556335	1280	314	-45	283.0	NQ
N06-05	633051	5556235	1300	299	-45	255.4	NQ

Table 38: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Information - NIC Zone

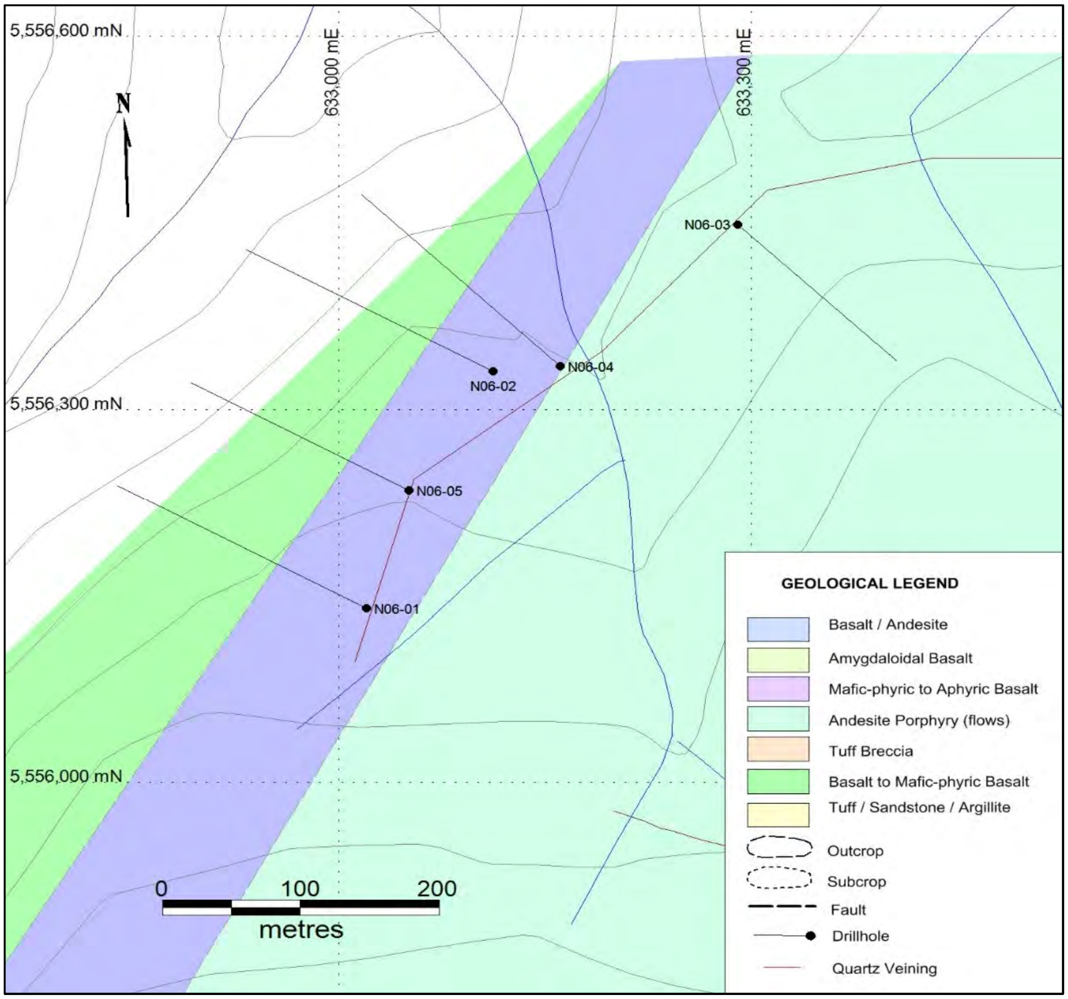


Figure 105: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - NIC Zone

Alteration and quartz veining were generally weakly developed through the majority of the drill holes and the NIC appears to be a narrow, structurally-controlled epithermal vein system (Awmack and Giroux, 2012). Drillhole N06-01, oriented under the original trenched quartz vein exposure, intersected a 0.6 m wide frothy quartz-pyrite vein at depth (215.0-215.6 m) flanked by a zone of moderately brecciated, silicified and pyritic andesite; together grading 3.19 g/t Au across 1.3 m. Drillhole N06-05, collared 100 m to the north, did not intersect the vein, but did intersect 4.69 m of sporadic quartz stockwork with 665-1551 ppb Au that could represent its northern continuation. The remaining holes encountered sporadic narrow (<1.0 m) zones of anomalous Au to a maximum of 1.335 g/t Au (Thomson, 2007). A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 39, with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	High Au (g/t)
N06-01	152.20	159.20	7.00	0.13	0.38	0.19
	214.75	223.05	8.30	0.62	0.65	4.35
N06-02	188.40	189.95	1.55	0.76	1.92	1.11
	248.85	267.72	18.87	0.23	0.50	1.24
N06-03	53.60	61.47	7.87	0.52	0.45	1.34
	138.80	140.72	1.92	0.11	0.27	0.11
N06-04	248.32	249.92	1.60	0.22	0.24	0.32
N06-05	49.48	54.84	5.36	0.16	0.59	0.33
	66.00	70.37	4.37	0.16	0.67	0.32
	136.84	142.86	6.02	0.11	0.25	0.28
	159.32	169.72	10.40	0.21	0.26	0.51
	222.47	232.74	10.27	0.68	0.00	0.67

Table 39: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - NIC Zone

Core Recovery; The core from all of the drilling programs at Prospect Valley was quite competent in all of the zones. Historic core from previous operators averaged 90%, dropping to a minimum of 40% in fault zones. Overall core recoveries from Westhaven's 2016 drill program averaged 96% and RQD averaged 76%.

Magnetic Susceptibility on Drillcore; Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1 m intervals on all of Westhaven's 2016 drillcore. The program was intended to develop magnetic properties in differing lithologies to aid in targeting additional mineralization. Basalt was the only host rock containing gold mineralization greater than 0.10 g/t Au, magnetic susceptibility varied 4 orders of magnitude from 0.07 to 51 $x10^{-5}$ SI units. Correlation coefficients were calculated between gold and silver versus magnetic susceptibility in each rock type encountered (Table 40).

Susc	Basalt		Ande-basalt		Andesite		Tuff		Sandstone-Arg	
kappas	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
>1	-0.18	-0.29								
>0.1	-0.17	-0.24								
>0.01	-0.17	-0.23					-0.50	-0.50		
>0.001	-0.19	-0.26					0.05	0.06		
<0.01	-0.12	-0.14	-0.22	-0.27	0.40	-0.11	0.24	-0.15	0.04	-0.03

Table 40: Prospect Valley Correlation Coefficients between Gold and Silver vs Magnetic Susceptibility

The two-fold increase of negative correlation at gold grades >0.001 g/t Au shown in Table 40 demonstrates that during initial epithermal activity alteration of the host rock metasomatism stripped much of the magnetite from the basalts. This alteration appears to have occurred independent of significant gold deposition. This effect is identified in plan-view as long linear magnetic lows trending through otherwise moderately high background areas, as derived from surface magnetics surveys. These are key features in identifying additional mineralized zones.

Specific Gravity; A total of 24 pieces of drill core were selected by past operators and sent to Acme Labs for specific gravity determination. Acme coated the samples in wax and used the weight in air - weight in water approach to measure specific gravity. There appeared to be no correlation between gold grade and SG. The samples ranged from a low of 2.33 to a high of 2.64 with a mean of 2.55. The average SG of 2.55 g/cc was used in a resource calculation to convert volume to tonnes.

Drillcore Geochemistry; Correlation coefficients were calculated between analytical results for gold, silver, and gold pathfinder elements arsenic and antimony (Table 41). Gold was found to have a high correlation with silver and a moderately high correlation with arsenic. Only a weak correlation with antimony exists.

Au	1.00			
Ag	0.66	1.00		
Sb	0.08	0.23	1.00	
As	0.40	0.57	0.33	1.00
	Au	**Ag**	**Sb**	**As**

Table 41: Prospect Valley Correlation Coefficients on Drillcore

Unlike Westhaven's 2016 drill program, historic drill programs did not analyze for a multi-element suite. An X-Ray Fluorescent (XRF) survey was completed by Westhaven (2016) on historic analytical drillcore pulp samples; core samples that have been crushed, homogenized and split into ~ 500 gram packages that were archived at the core logging facility. A multi-element suite of analytical results were added to the drill database as a result. Correlation coefficients were calculated for XRF derived analytical results for multi-element analyses. Notable correlations are illustrated in Table 42. Lower thresholds for gold and silver were too high for meaningful interpretations and are excluded.

Mo	1.00												
Pb	0.20	1.00											
Se	0.06	0.24	1.00										
As	-0.06	-0.13	0.07	1.00									
Zn	-0.03	-0.13	0.06	-0.07	1.00								
Cu	0.35	0.06	0.27	-0.02	0.08	1.00							
Ni	-0.05	-0.15	0.29	0.06	0.14	0.05	1.00						
Cr	0.01	-0.17	0.11	0.27	-0.01	0.05	0.34	1.00					
S	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.09	-0.08	0.02	0.01	0.03	1.00				
Sb	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.82	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	0.09	1.00			
Nb	0.12	0.38	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.01	-0.04	1.00		
Bi	0.05	0.30	0.65	-0.01	0.49	0.19	0.16	-0.08	-0.01	0.45	0.38	1.00	
Te	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.09	-0.03	-0.07	-0.04	0.01	0.22	-0.13	-0.04	1.00
	Mo	**Pb**	**Se**	**As**	**Zn**	**Cu**	**Ni**	**Cr**	**S**	**Sb**	**Nb**	**Bi**	**Te**

Table 42: Prospect Valley Correlation Coefficients on XRF Results on Drillcore Pulps

In soils gold was found to correlate well with silver, arsenic, and molybdenum. Only very weakly positive correlations occur between XRF values of molybdenum and other elements with the exceptions of copper and lead. The most notable correlation assemblage includes bismuth, niobium, and antimony with base metals (Bi-Pb-Se-Zn-Cu-Sb-Nb). The correlation of bismuth with antimony and selenium suggests the possible occurrence of native gold paragenetically tied with gold selenides.

10.3 Skoonka Creek

Three drilling campaigns from 2005 to 2007 were completed on the Property by Strongbow totaling 45 holes (8,809 m) in 5 of the gold mineralized zones. All three programs utilized NQ2 sized core barrels. Drillhole dip tests utilized acid bottle tests at 100 m intervals in 2005, Reflex tests at varying intervals (approximately 50 m) in 2006, and Maxibore II at 3 m intervals in 2007. Drill collar locations are illustrated on Figure 106 and drill collar information is itemized in Table 43 with the individual mineralized zones identified.

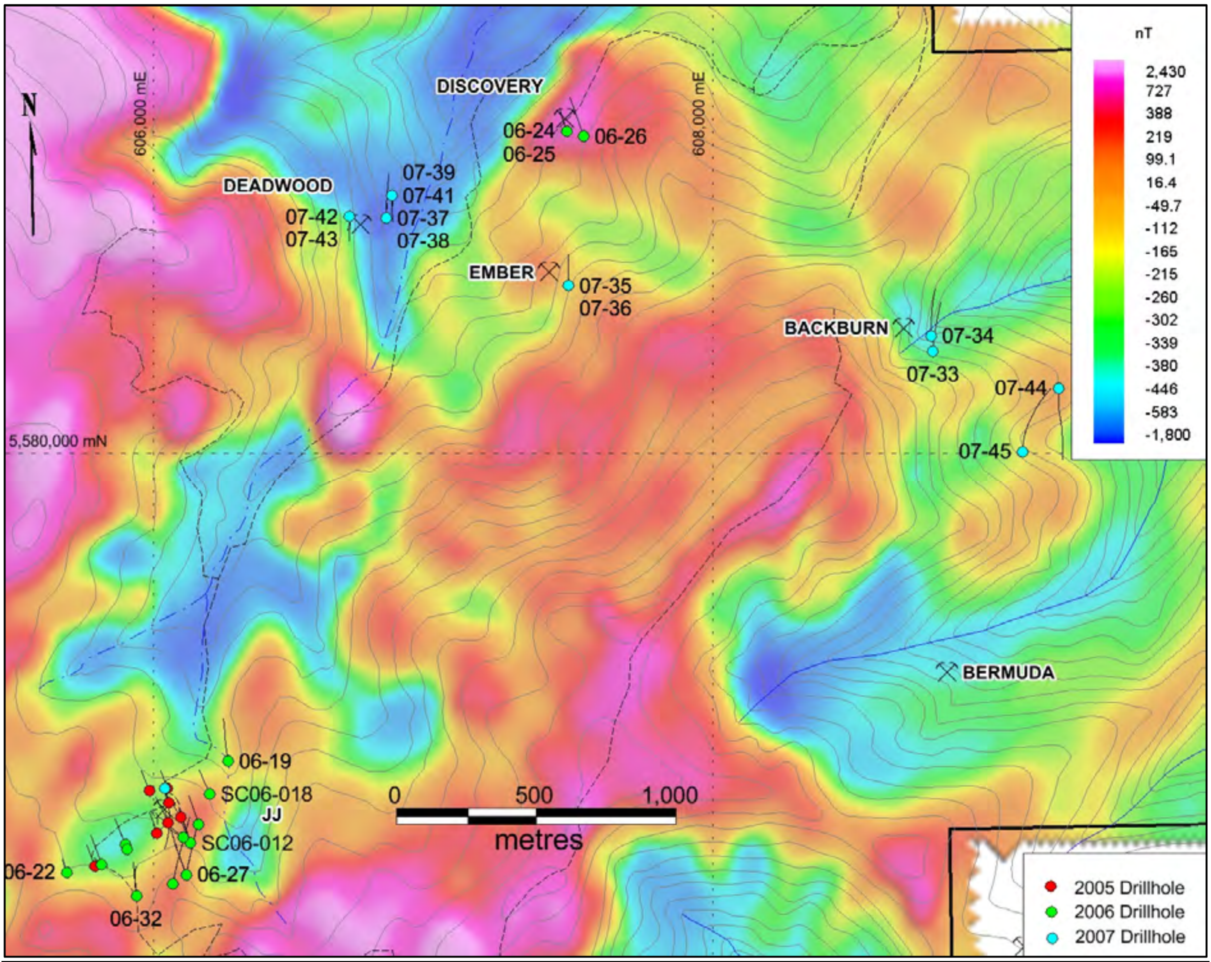


Figure 106: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations (TF Magnetics Background)

All drillcore was moved from site to a secure location located 5 km from Lytton for processing. In 2008 the core was returned to the field and currently is cached at UTM 605158E, 5576360N, approximately 800 m south of the current Property limit.

Hole ID	East	North	Elev (m asl)	Az	Dip	Depth (m)	Zone
05-01	606054	5578747	1566	340	-45	100.8	JJ
05-02	606054	5578747	1566	340	-80	114.5	JJ
05-03	606013	5578640	1594	340	-45	134.7	JJ
05-04	606013	5578639	1594	340	-80	97.8	JJ
05-05	606099	5578698	1577	326	-45	149.1	JJ
05-06	606099	5578696	1577	323	-80	89.9	JJ

05-07	606053	5578677	1581	335	-45	140.5	JJ
05-08	606053	5578675	1581	340	-80	118.9	JJ
05-09	605790	5578521	1616	340	-45	110.9	JJ
05-10	606048	5578801	1548	340	-45	94.1	JJ
05-11	605985	5578791	1554	340	-46	107.2	JJ
06-12	606133	5578604	1608	342	-50	208.2	JJ
06-13	606133	5578604	1608	340	-65	265.6	JJ
06-14	606133	5578604	1608	340	-75	267.8	JJ
06-15	606105	5578626	1597	310	-46	182.8	JJ
06-16	606105	5578626	1597	300	-61	101.5	JJ
06-17	606162	5578671	1587	340	-45	150.0	JJ
06-18	606202	5578779	1559	340	-45	132.0	JJ
06-19	606267	5578896	1539	352	-45	210.0	JJ
06-20	605899	5578600	1600	340	-45	59.1	JJ
06-21	605815	5578527	1610	340	-45	156.0	JJ
06-22	605691	5578499	1621	340	-45	71.5	JJ
06-23	605906	5578582	1603	337.3	-45	160.5	JJ
06-24	607479	5581151	1338	340	-45	101.0	Discovery
06-25	607479	5581150	1338	340	-65	182.3	Discovery
06-26	607539	5581133	1358	340	-45	206.4	Discovery
06-27	606118	5578491	1660	338	-54.1	404.5	JJ
06-28	606118	5578491	1660	338	-71.2	355.1	JJ
06-29	606118	5578491	1660	10	-67.2	429.1	JJ
06-30	606070	5578457	1661	10	-50.1	417.0	JJ
06-31	605939	5578414	1641	355	-45.2	175.3	JJ
06-32	605939	5578414	1641	355	-49.8	171.0	JJ
07-33	608788	5580365	1480	0	-60	330.4	Backburn
07-34	608782	5580419	1472	0	-58.7	330.1	Backburn
07-35	607485	5580599	1425	0	-47.2	159.7	Ember
07-36	607485	5580599	1425	0	-70	300.8	Ember
07-37	606833	5580841	1245	0	-44.3	217.3	Deadwood
07-38	606833	5580841	1245	0	-69.9	156.7	Deadwood
07-39	606853	5580920	1268	180	-44.6	124.1	Deadwood
07-40	606040	5578800	1548	160	-54.2	386.2	JJ
07-41	606853	5580920	1268	180	-70.6	106.7	Deadwood
07-42	606702	5580846	1357	178.65	-50	132.3	Deadwood
07-43	606702	5580846	1357	180	-76.1	195.1	Deadwood
07-44	609239	5580233	1424	180	-52.4	381.3	Backburn
07-45	609110	5580006	1364	0	-47.8	323.7	Backburn

Table 43: Skoonka Creek Drill Collar Information

[a)] JJ zone; The majority of drilling completed to date focused on the JJ zone, including 30 of the 45 holes drilled to date. A plan map showing drill collar locations is presented in Figure 107.

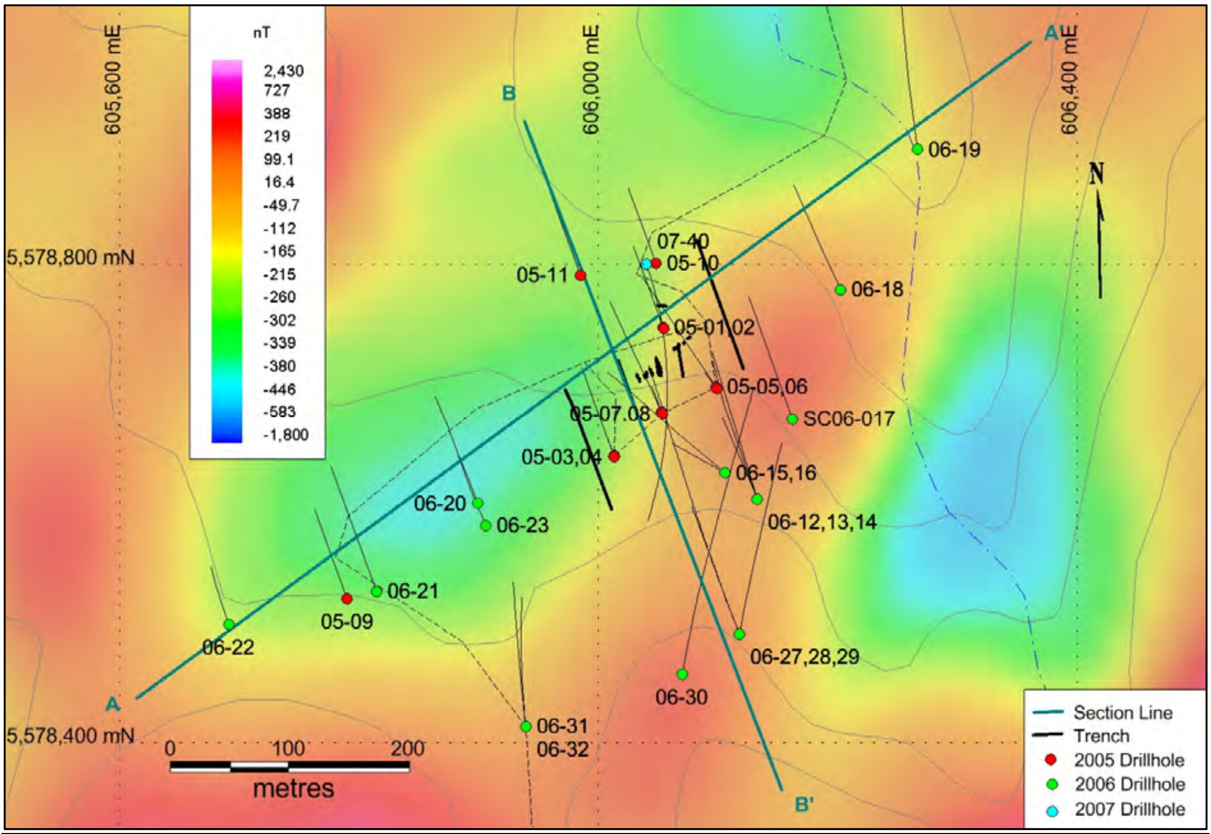


Figure 107: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - JJ Zone (TF Magnetics Background)

A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 44 with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	High Au (g/t)
05-01	12.6	18.8	6.2	0.33	0.6	0.90
including	17.7	18.8	1.2	0.90	1.1	0.90
05-02	24.5	113.9	89.4	0.24	0.7	2.34
including	24.5	34.3	9.8	0.59	1.2	1.12
including	40.1	47.8	7.7	0.45	0.6	0.62
including	62.9	63.5	0.6	1.34	1.4	1.34
including	84.7	90.5	5.8	0.64	1.7	0.91
including	110.9	112.5	1.6	1.04	0.5	2.34
05-03	26.0	63.4	37.4	0.80	1.0	16.60
including	38.6	39.6	1.0	3.35	2.5	3.35
including	49.0	49.7	0.7	16.60	7.9	16.60
including	53.6	54.5	0.9	1.24	2.0	1.24
including	61.8	62.7	0.9	1.34	2.0	1.34
and	124.0	124.9	0.9	1.86	2.2	1.86
and	130.5	133.7	3.2	0.62	1.1	1.18
and	131.7	132.2	0.5	1.18	1.7	1.18
05-04	39.6	67.8	28.2	0.65	1.2	2.87

including	39.6	46.8	7.2	1.10	2.3	2.87
including	60.8	63.8	3.0	1.86	1.6	2.08
and	80.2	81.2	1.0	0.36	22.4	0.38
and	88.5	94.5	6.0	0.29	0.4	0.98
05-05	34.4	47.3	12.9	2.32	1.3	23.48
including	34.4	36.8	2.4	3.92	3.3	4.94
and	43.2	44.8	1.6	12.36	3.7	23.48
and	77.5	88.2	10.6	0.68	0.6	6.84
including	78.2	79.4	1.2	4.52	2.7	6.84
and	97.6	103.7	6.1	0.39	1.9	0.84
and	133.2	142.3	9.1	0.64	0.8	0.91
05-06	47.9	83.9	36.0	1.04	0.6	23.04
including	61.4	65.5	4.1	7.48	2.8	23.04
including	69.8	70.4	0.6	1.85	0.8	1.85
including	77.9	78.9	1.0	1.23	1.2	1.23
05-07	11.5	49.1	37.6	2.72	2.0	63.03
including	18.5	19.1	0.6	1.89	1.4	1.89
including	20.7	24.1	3.3	26.79	16.5	63.03
including	42.4	43.0	0.6	1.76	1.0	1.76
and	81.8	93.7	11.9	0.25	0.7	1.12
including	92.0	92.5	0.5	1.12	2.2	1.12
05-08	15.8	19.9	4.1	0.88	1.0	2.87
including	16.9	17.7	0.8	2.87	3.0	2.87
and	25.9	56.9	31.0	8.54	3.4	238.63
including	27.9	29.7	1.8	13.43	4.5	28.57
including	32.9	35.8	2.9	51.06	19.9	238.63
including	41.0	41.7	0.8	117.05	36.9	117.05
and	77.5	98.0	20.6	0.42	0.8	1.60
including	90.9	92.9	2.0	1.57	0.9	1.60
including	96.4	97.0	0.6	1.11	0.4	1.11
05-09	25.2	29.7	4.5	1.54	2.6	3.96
05-10	88.7	90.3	1.6	0.59	0.9	0.80
05-11	75.5	78.2	2.8	0.37	0.2	0.50
06-12	134.5	135.0	0.5	2.93	6.0	2.93
and	136.8	138.5	1.7	5.79	28.2	9.61
06-13	140.2	140.9	0.7	0.28	0.2	0.28
and	150.3	150.8	0.5	0.41	1.0	0.41
and	239.2	241.0	1.8	0.23	1.2	0.32
and	245.4	247.5	2.1	0.25	0.8	0.33
06-14	100.9	101.6	0.7	0.50	0.2	0.50
and	124.2	125.7	1.5	1.84	1.4	4.68
including	124.9	125.4	0.5	4.68	2.7	4.68
and	146.0	151.0	5.0	0.21	0.5	0.35
06-15	86.1	109.7	23.6	0.49	0.7	9.50
including	101.3	102.2	0.9	7.25	2.7	9.50
and	148.0	168.4	20.4	0.38	0.5	1.32

including	156.2	161.2	5.0	0.81	0.7	1.32
including	167.7	168.4	0.7	1.18	0.5	1.18
and	179.4	181.7	2.3	0.46	0.3	1.17
including	179.4	179.8	0.4	1.17	0.6	1.17
06-16	90.5	98.5	8.0	1.20	2.0	4.19
including	92.6	95.4	2.8	2.91	3.8	4.19
06-17	96.5	119.2	22.7	0.41	0.7	2.70
including	105.2	105.7	0.5	2.70	1.1	2.70
06-18	59.5	71.7	12.3	1.54	1.2	11.49
including	61.9	67.3	5.4	2.98	1.8	11.49
and	78.6	86.6	8.1	0.84	1.0	7.12
including	78.6	79.0	0.5	7.12	3.1	7.12
and	105.7	108.5	2.9	0.41	0.6	0.50
and	112.3	113.1	0.7	0.69	0.7	0.69
06-19	143.0	151.3	8.3	0.83	0.7	2.57
including	146.0	149.3	3.3	1.42	1.2	2.57
06-20	13.0	15.9	2.9	0.57	0.4	2.18
including	14.4	14.9	0.6	2.18	0.9	2.18
06-21	40.9	44.0	3.1	0.31	0.6	1.15
including	40.9	41.1	0.2	1.15	1.5	1.15
and	54.0	66.9	12.9	0.35	0.5	1.25
including	66.0	66.9	0.9	1.25	2.3	1.25
and	114.6	115.2	0.6	1.27	1.0	1.27
and	132.0	136.7	4.7	0.18	0.5	0.29
06-22	16.8	27.5	10.7	0.26	0.2	0.50
and	63.2	68.1	4.9	0.15	0.3	0.25
06-23	25.8	42.4	16.6	0.20	0.4	5.79
including	28.8	28.9	0.1	5.79	3.7	5.79
and	88.5	154.5	66.0	0.18	0.4	0.67
06-27	245.7	251.0	5.3	0.86	0.8	2.73
including	246.2	247.8	1.7	2.20	0.9	2.73
and	391.9	393.5	1.6	0.15	0.1	0.21
06-28	222.3	223.5	1.1	0.25	0.3	0.25
and	253.1	256.0	2.9	0.19	0.2	0.36
and	302.3	310.0	7.7	0.22	0.6	0.86
and	315.0	318.0	2.9	0.26	0.6	0.44
06-29	248.3	276.8	28.5	0.14	0.2	0.89
and	323.2	335.5	12.4	0.40	0.7	0.60
and	363.6	364.7	1.1	0.15	0.5	0.16
and	377.5	379.5	2.0	0.25	0.9	0.27
06-30	227.0	247.3	20.3	0.41	0.4	3.34
including	228.3	229.3	1.0	1.07	1.1	1.07
including	238.2	239.0	0.8	1.13	0.7	1.13
including	244.4	245.4	1.0	3.34	1.1	3.34
and	396.2	398.5	2.3	0.72	0.9	1.71
including	396.2	397.0	0.8	1.71	2.1	1.71

06-31	157.4	160.2	2.8	1.90	3.0	16.25
including	158.3	158.6	0.2	16.25	15.4	16.25
06-32	158.0	159.6	1.6	6.05	4.5	16.97
including	158.6	159.1	0.5	16.97	10.1	16.97
07-40	75.4	90.3	14.9	0.74	1.5	3.55
including	75.4	76.9	1.5	3.55	0.6	3.55
and	263.0	266.0	3.0	0.72	0.8	1.21
including	264.5	266.0	1.5	1.21	0.9	1.21
and	347.2	348.0	0.8	0.63	0.6	0.63

Table 44: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - JJ Zone

The JJ zone is composed of two main veins (Jan and Jodi) as seen in trench J06-07, with several parallel narrower vein sets occurring to the north. The zone of veining persists at surface along strike for 175 m at an azimuth of 045 - 060° and dips of 60 - 70° southeast.

Drilling traced the veining over a total strike length of 700 m and down to a maximum depth of 250 m. Vein mineralogy is dominated by quartz with minor carbonate and rare visible gold and dark specks of possible sulphosalts or tellurides. Vein textures are typically massive, with multiple phases, and intensely fractured due to multistage brecciation and stockwork veining.

Locally, pyrite-silica-carbonate replacement is observed along vein margins and in host rock fragments incorporated within veins. Alteration occurs within the soil overburden as dark, rusty orange-brown clay-rich layers ranging from an average thickness of 0.1 m to 0.2 m and locally up to 2 m. In outcrop, alteration envelopes adjacent to the JJ veins reach up to 4 m wide and are bleached and highly fractured, represented by strong to locally intense argillic, silicic, and Fe/Mn oxide alteration. There are also clay-rich gouge zones incorporated within the vein as lenses, comprised dominantly of white to locally yellow clay minerals and fragments of altered wallrock. Vein and alteration characteristics determined from surface bedrock mapping and trenching suggest that these veins represent typical low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias.

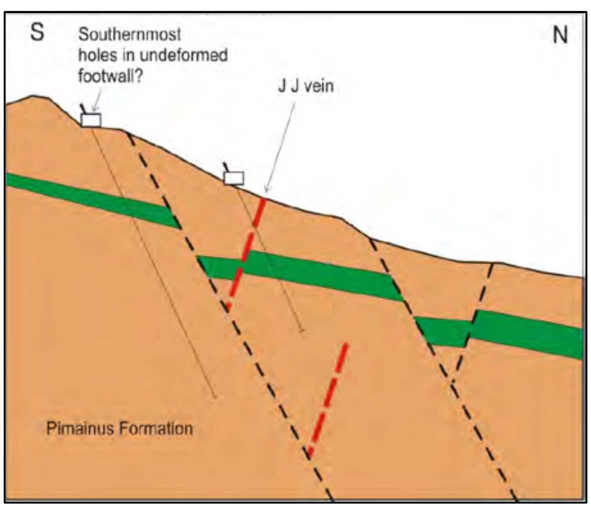


Figure 108: Geology Cross Section (Chang, 2008)

Host rocks in the JJ area consist of flows and interbedded pyroclastics, including accretionary lapilli that identifies these units as the Pimainus Formation. The overlying contact with the base of the Spius Formation is interpreted to step down to the north across a west-striking fault. This implies that there is a down-dropped block or graben between the JJ and Deadwood structures as the Deadwood structure is interpreted to be south-side down. The JJ vein itself is interpreted (Campbell 2007) to dip to the south, which suggests that the JJ vein may actually lie within a conjugate fault structure within the hanging wall of an underlying north-dipping normal fault (Figure 108).

A grade-width (g/t Au x true thickness m) long-section (A-A' on Figure 107) was created over a 700 m strike length along the JJ Zone to illustrate gold distribution (Figure 109). The long section shows the bulk of higher grading gold mineralization occurring near surface in the centre of drilling. Weaker pockets extend to the northeast and southwest to depth.

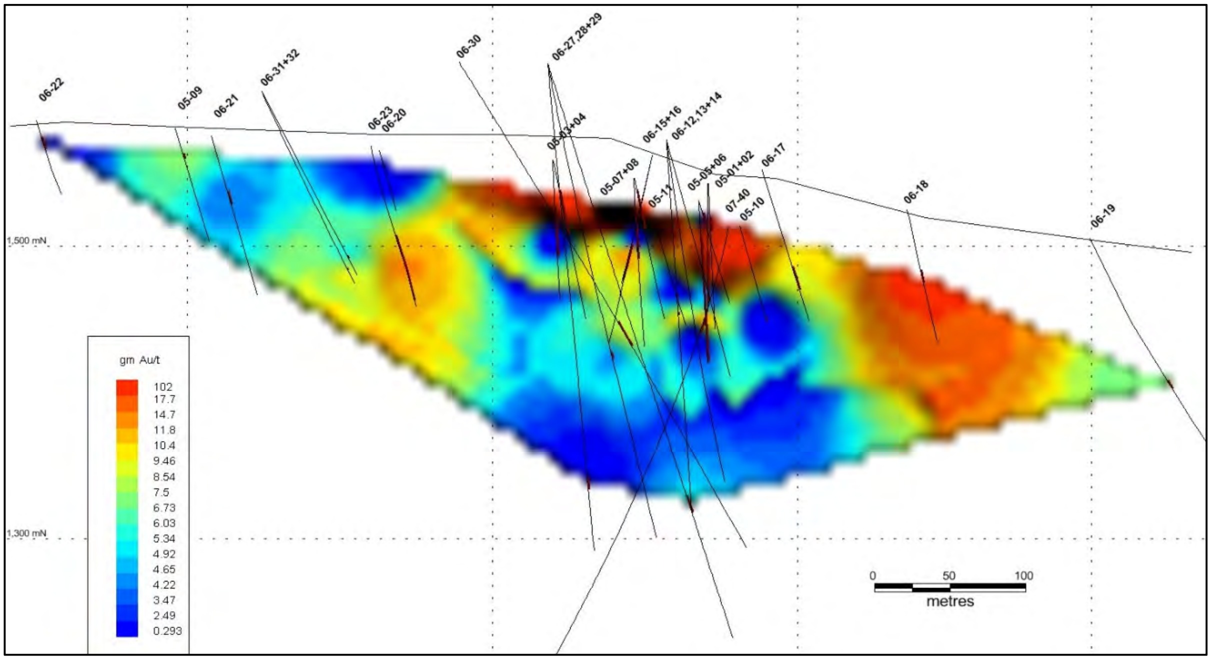


Figure 109: Skoonka Creek Grade x Width Long Section A-A' - JJ Zone (looking northwest)

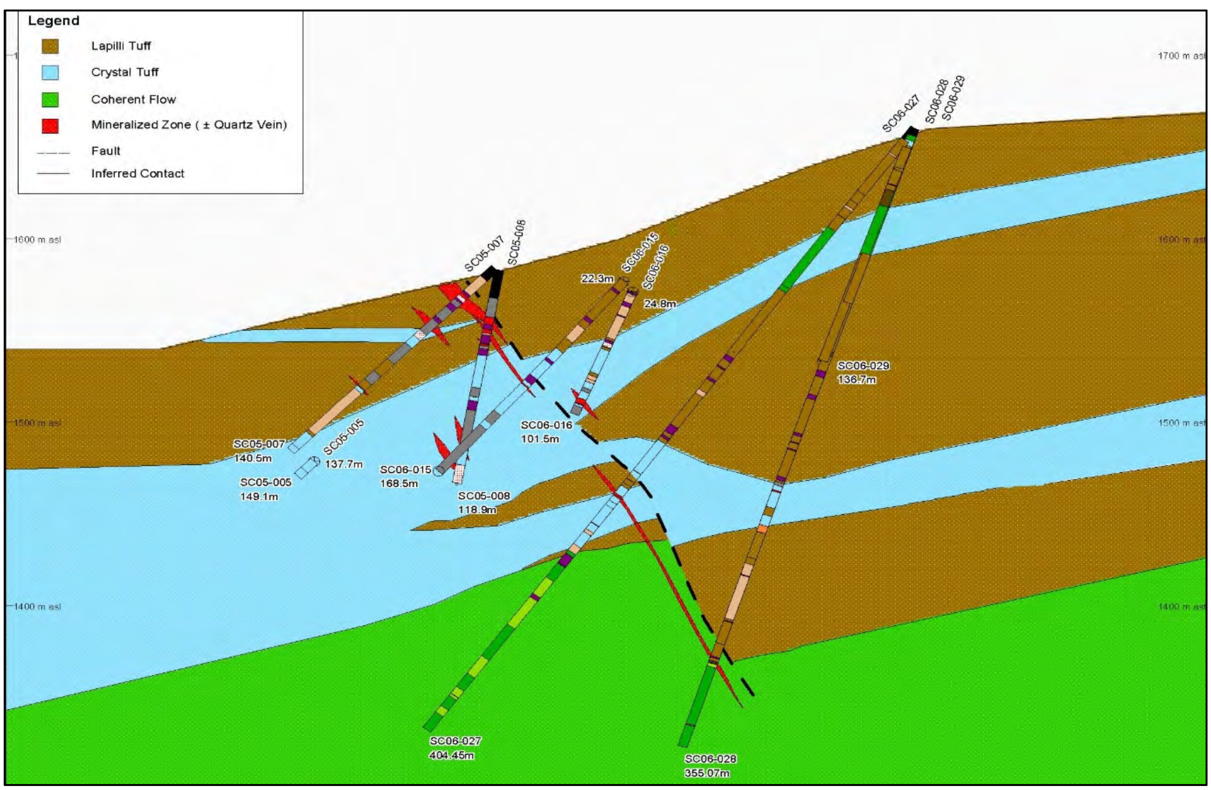


Figure 110: Skoonka Creek X-Section B-B' (looking 70°) - JJ Zone (after Chang, 2007)

A cross section along B-B' (location shown in Figure 107) was created through the highest density of drilling illustrating continuity of mineralization across multiple drillholes (Figure 110).

b) Deadwood Zone; Located 2.26 km north-northeast of the JJ zone (Figure 111), the Deadwood zone is composed of a series of quartz stockwork veinlets with several steeply dipping north-south trending veins, associated with pervasive to local silica and limonite alteration.

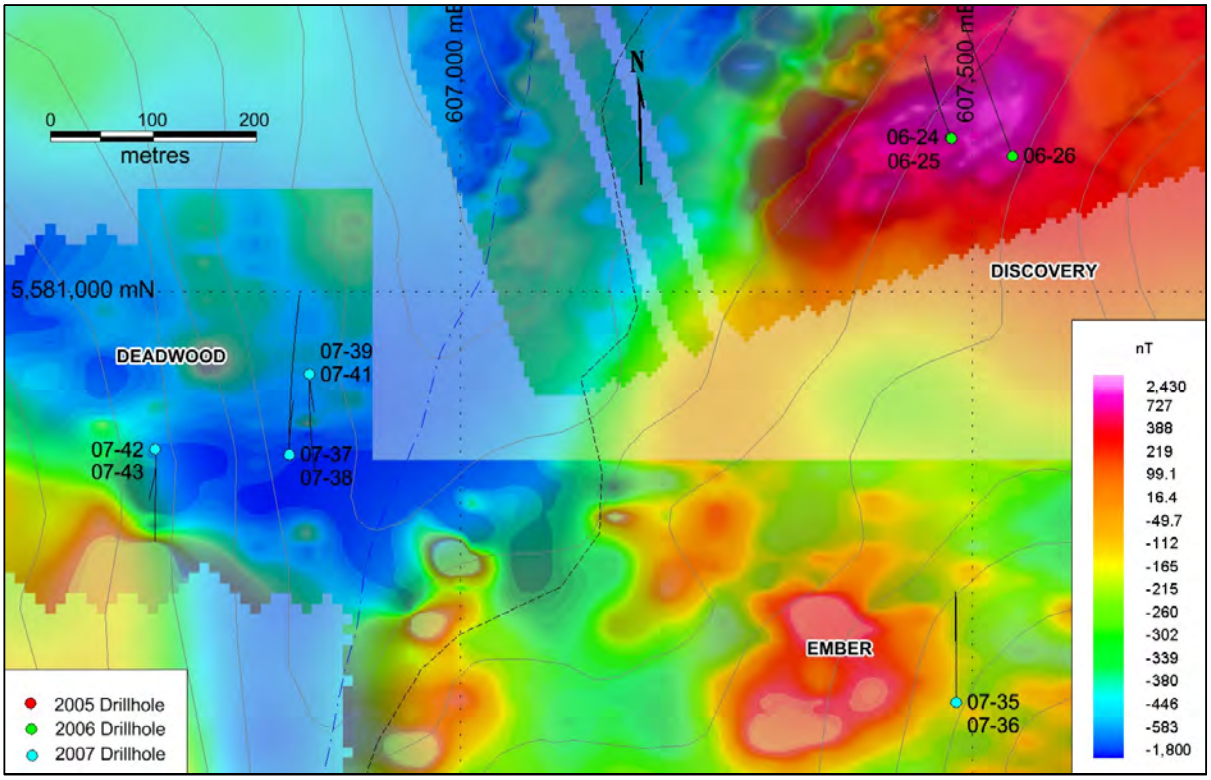


Figure 111: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - Deadwood, Ember and Discovery Zones (TF Magnetic Background)

Bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the mineralized part of the Deadwood zone consists of fine grained, relatively fresh, strongly magnetic Pimainus andesitic flows (Cooley et al., 2007). Flows on the north side of the Deadwood zone consist of feldspar-phyric, massive, non-amygdaloidal flows, whereas flows on the south side are sparsely amygdaloidal with few phenocrysts. This difference in lithology across the Deadwood structure is indicative of either fault control of deposition of these units (one unit was deposited within a down-dropped fault basin) or later structural movement along a fault that juxtaposed the two different units. These flows probably represent a transitional sequence between Pimainus and Spius formations (Chang, 2008). A south-side-down sense of displacement is interpreted for the Deadwood structure.

In 2007 Strongbow drilled 6 holes into two areas of the zone. Drill holes 07-37, 07-38, 07-39 and 07-41 tested the down dip extension of the horizontal quartz veins grading to 14.06 g/t Au and vertical quartz-carbonate veins grading to 10.98 g/t Au in the Deadwood East zone. Drill holes 07-42 and 07-43 tested beneath the 3.83 g/t Au rock trench zone and a 6,198 ppb Au soil anomaly in the Deadwood West zone.

A summary of notable drill intersections from the Deadwood zone follows on Table 45 with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	High Au (g/t)
07-37	3.1	13.3	10.3	0.44	1.0	1.30
including	3.1	4.0	0.9	1.30	2.0	1.30
and	30.2	33.9	3.7	0.45	2.0	0.71
07-38	3.3	9.1	5.8	2.84	2.1	5.84
including	3.3	8.0	4.7	3.44	2.2	5.84
and	75.6	76.4	0.8	0.40	1.2	0.40
07-39	30.9	33.4	2.5	3.46	2.2	11.42
including	32.2	33.4	1.2	6.93	4.2	11.42
07-41	49.8	52.0	2.2	0.54	0.2	0.70
07-42	8.4	11.0	2.6	3.10	1.4	12.17
including	8.4	9.0	0.6	12.17	5.0	12.17
and	25.9	41.7	15.8	0.38	0.4	0.90
07-43	83.6	112.5	28.9	0.68	1.0	5.84
including	83.6	83.9	0.3	1.00	0.9	1.00
including	85.4	86.2	0.8	1.34	3.0	1.34
including	92.3	97.1	4.8	2.10	1.9	4.74
including	108.6	109.7	1.2	2.87	2.4	5.84
and	118.9	128.2	9.3	0.77	1.9	4.83
including	119.6	120.8	1.1	4.83	5.0	4.83

Table 45: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Deadwood Zone

Two main styles of mineralization were observed on surface and encountered in drilling at Deadwood: [1)] quartz-carbonate veins with locally developed vein breccia and limonite alteration and [2)] blebby silica-carbonate alteration, spatially related to quartz-carbonate veining (Chang, 2008). At Deadwood East, mineralization was intersected between the elevation of 1210 and 1250 m asl. Due to variable vein dips measured on surface and similarities in styles of veining and alteration, it was difficult to extrapolate mineralized zones in drill core to corresponding zones at surface. In addition, it was difficult to correlate structures interpreted from surface mapping and geophysics with fault zones intersected in drill core, therefore the main structure(s)/conduit hosting gold mineralization cannot be determined at this stage of drilling. The best zone of mineralization intersected during the drilling of eastern Deadwood occurred within 25 m from surface and was highly fractured and therefore spatially associated with faulting.

At Deadwood West, the similar appearance and characteristics of mineralization in holes 07-42 and 07-43 allowed for easier correlation: the zone of veining appeared to be steeply south-dipping or vertical. Mineralization is intersected at an elevation starting around 1360 m asl extending down to 1240 m asl and appearing open to depth and to the west. Based on the elevation at which mineralization occurs in eastern Deadwood, it is also likely it continues to at least 1210 m asl in Deadwood West. The Deadwood West mineralization zone cannot be traced significantly to the east due to the dramatic topographic change along strike (i.e. surface elevation in the Deadwood East zone is 1240 m asl). In general, the gold results from surface trenching are slightly more elevated than results from drilling.

c) Ember Zone; Discovered in 2006, the Ember veins were defined to a 100 m strike length and a 6 m width. In 2007 the surface extent of quartz breccia and stockwork style mineralization and associated silica alteration was extended to 240 m in strike and up to 50 m in apparent width. Vein textures are represented by massive to stockwork white quartz with occasional thin symmetric banding and locally developed quartz breccia zones. Breccias are composed of jigsaw-fit, centimetre scale, angular fragments of siliceous wallrock, surrounded by either quartz vein material or weakly oxidized and siliceous cement. Minor to trace, fine grained disseminated pyrite is present in the wall rock and vein margins. The transition from discrete veins to brecciated zones is gradual and contacts with altered host rocks are well defined. The veins are mostly continuous along strike, with local pinch and swell structures. Vein measurements along trenches indicate a dominant east-west strike and a secondary set with east-northeast or west-southwest strike; both vein sets have steep north or south dips. Cross-cutting relationships between the two vein-sets could not be distinguished, however, the veins appear to change in orientation from the primary to secondary orientation to the north.

Similar to Deadwood, and located 700 m to the west, the Ember veins are hosted within Pimainus andesitic flows, some of which are locally flow banded. Bedrock immediately adjacent to the veins is strongly silicified and /or clay altered, with an outer zone of carbonate alteration. At depth, volcanoclastics appear more common, correlating well with the overall stratigraphy of the Property. The presence of faults intersected in drill core supports the interpretation of east-west magnetic lows as possible structures. A lack of outcrop in the Ember area makes it difficult to determine a sense of faulting; however, it is most likely south-side down as it lies along the same trend as the adjacent Deadwood zone (Cooley et al., 2007).

In 2007 Strongbow drilled 2 holes into the Ember zone to test the depth extent of the veining observed on surface, however, they did not test for a possible eastward or westward plunge of the veined system. Drill holes tested the edge of a magnetic high and a possible western continuation of an east-west magnetic low that appears to correlate well with a fault mapped on surface. A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 46 with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	High Au (g/t)
07-35	54.0	88.6	34.6	0.14	0.4	0.34
07-36	177.2	178.7	1.5	0.39	0.4	0.39

Table 46: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Ember Zone

d) Discovery Zone; Located 525 m north of the Ember zone, the Discovery zone was tested by 3 drillholes in 2006.

The holes intersected feldspar-phyric or amygdaloidal andesite flows from surface to depth. Minor intervals of heterolithic and monolithic lapilli tuffs were intersected throughout, and significant intervals of feldspar-hornblende porphyry were intersected at depth in holes 06-25 and 06-26. Each hole intersected significant intervals of brecciated and banded quartz veining associated with silica and clay alteration, texturally similar to those observed at surface. The breccia matrix was typically filled with carbonate and/or quartz. The quartz breccia zones were interpreted to have a near vertical dip to the north and strike to the west, and were traced to a depth of 100 m down dip from surface. In holes 06-25 and 06-26 quartz veining was spatially associated with porphyry intervals whereas in hole 06-24 quartz veining was hosted in massive andesite flows. Although no fault zones were noted during drilling, local zones of fracturing and/or fault gouge marked margins of mineralization.

A summary of notable drill intersections follows on Table 47 with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	High Au (g/t)
06-24	58.7	83.2	24.5	0.25	0.7	0.62
06-25	129.6	133.1	3.5	0.14	1.0	0.18
06-26	90.5	96.1	5.5	0.21	1.0	0.24

Table 47: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery Zone

e) Backburn Zone; Comprised of the Central and South areas discovered through soil geochemistry and trenching, the Backburn zone was tested by 4 drillholes in 2007 (Figure 112), two in each of the Central (07-33+34) and South (07-44+45) areas. In the Central zone, drilling intersected disseminated fine-grained pyrite (<5%) associated with narrow quartz-carbonate veining and pervasive silica and chlorite alteration. In the South area, drilling intersected multiple zones of weak gold mineralization hosted by a mixture of andesite breccia and flow units containing patchy silica and chlorite alteration.

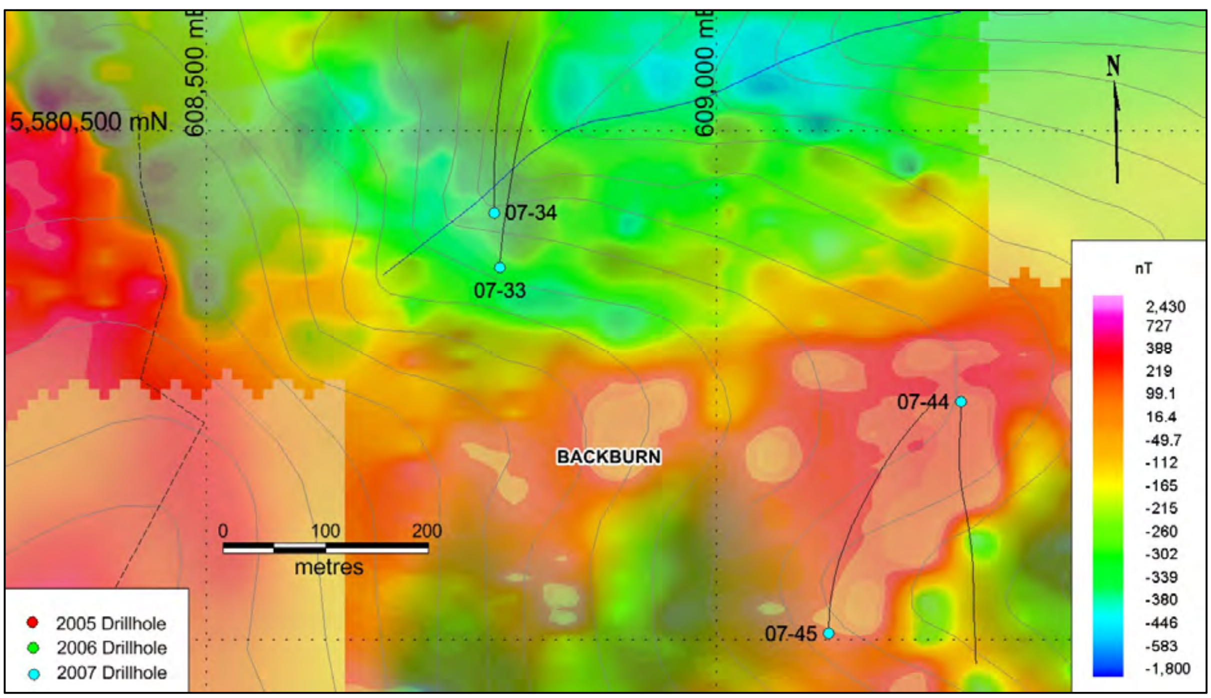


Figure 112: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - Backburn Zone (TF Magnetics Background)

Mineralization is hosted in a sequence of volcanoclastics intercalated with andesitic flows. Stratigraphically, this sequence represents the transition from Pimainus pyroclastics to the relatively uniform, flat-lying flows of the overlying Spius Formation (Cooley et al., 2007). Alternatively, this sequence may represent the base of the Spius Formation, where initial flows are restricted to topographic lows that are simultaneously filled with reworked Pimainus pyroclastics (Chang 2008). East-west trending magnetic lows are interpreted as a result of normal faulting that occurred at the end of Pimainus deposition and possibly continued during the early portion of the Spius volcanism. A summary of notable drill intersections is listed on Table 48 with the highest individual gold assay per interval shown for reference in the last column.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	High Au (g/t)
07-33	40.5	42.0	1.5	0.61	0.4	0.61
and	231.0	233.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	0.20
and	237.0	256.5	19.5	0.51	0.4	1.31
including	244.0	246.0	2.0	1.19	0.7	1.31
07-34	104.6	108.0	3.5	0.14	1.6	0.36
07-44	85.3	88.6	3.3	0.17	0.1	0.22
07-45	41.0	42.3	1.3	0.22	0.1	0.22

Table 48: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Backburn Zone

Core Recovery; Geotechnical logging was mentioned in the Strongbow drilling reports from 2005 to 2007, however, the reports containing drill logging results omitted this information. The only mention of the results for core recovery is, “In general, core recovery is variable, where poor recovery corresponds with highly faulted zones and good recovery corresponds with moderately to slightly fractured zones.” (Chang, 2007). At this time actual recoveries are unknown to the author.

Drillcore Geochemistry; Multi-element geochemical analyses was completed over the entire drill core in each of the zones of gold mineralization. Correlation coefficients were calculated between gold and each element analyzed for to ascertain relationships between the elements that can be used for exploration targeting. All elements with notable correlations with gold in each zone is illustrated in Table 49.

	Silver	Base Metals	Pathfinder Elements					Sulphur	Tellurides
Zone	Au:Ag	Au:Mo	Au:As	Au:Bi	Au:Hg	Au:Sb	Au:W	Au:S	Au:Se
Deadwood	0.82	0.41	0.19	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.10	0.17
Ember	0.43	0.09	0.15	-0.02	0.04	-0.16	0.05	0.08	0.16
Backburn	0.38	0.12	0.44	0.04	0.27	0.04	-0.07	0.45	0.46
Discovery	0.62	-0.02	-0.09	0.21	-0.06	-0.08	0.10	-0.10	0.14
JJ	0.83	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.23

Table 49: Skoonka Creek Correlation Coefficient Summary on Drillcore by Zone (Au vs Multi-element Analyses)

Gold was found to have a fairly strong positive correlation with silver in all zones, most notably in the Deadwood and JJ. At the JJ, Discovery, and Ember zones gold appeared to have very weak to absent correlation with gold pathfinder elements and base metals, however does weakly correlate with selenium suggesting the presence of gold tellurides/selenides. The lack of sulphur suggests that either sulphide formation is forming as an alteration envelope around gold mineralization or that the area is near the top of the epithermal system and sulphur has already been used up. At the Backburn zone, gold correlates less well with silver, however, correlation with arsenic and mercury increases markedly. Gold also correlates well with sulphur and selenium. At the Deadwood zone gold correlates well with pathfinder elements, molybdenum, and to a lesser extent sulphur and selenium.

10.4 Skoonka North

No drilling has been reported on the Skoonka North Property to date.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of Westhaven or previous operators prior to delivery to the laboratory for analyses. The relationship between operators and all analytical laboratories mentioned in this Section was strictly arms-length, limited to the laboratory's commercial supply of analytical services. The author is satisfied regarding the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures completed on all analyses completed to date.

11.1 Shovelnose

Soils: From 2006 to 2010 Strongbow collected approximately 4,500 soil samples on the Property. Soil sample grids were chained in using a hip chain and compass and sample locations were recorded using a hand held global positioning satellite receivers ("GPS") where tree cover and vegetation permitted. Samples were excavated to depths of approximately 30 cm using shovels, hoes, or augers and targeted the B and C-horizons. In 2010 Strongbow utilized a gas-powered auger to penetrate the soil horizon to a depths up to 90 cm to obtain samples closer to bedrock.

From 2011 to 2019 Westhaven collected approximately 6,100 additional soil samples, testing new areas and filling gaps left from previous surveys. Soil samples, taken using geotools, shovels, and augers, were placed into Kraft paper bags with sample grid locations marked on the bags using a felt pen, and locations were recorded using GPS. Flagging was left at the sample site to denote grid location. Descriptions relating to the composition of the soils were described in most of the sampling programs.

All samples taken by Strongbow were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC ("Acme") to complete preparation (15 gram pulp) and 36-element Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS") aqua regia analyses. Soil samples taken by Westhaven were sent to ALS Analytical Laboratory's preparation facility in Kamloops, BC ("ALS") for preparation and analyses using ALS's AuME-ST44 53-element aqua regia digest ICP-MS method.

No field standards or blanks were introduced into the sample chain prior to delivery to the laboratory for analyses. Both Acme and ALS's laboratory's in-house QAQC procedures consisted of introducing a variety of standards and blanks and completing normal run pulp and preparation duplicates in each batch of analyses. Blanks were inserted to monitor for potential contamination during analysis, duplicates were inserted as a measure of reproducibility and precision of data, while standards measure the precision and accuracy of Acme's analysis.

Rocks: Approximately 1,200 rock samples, taken from prospecting and trenching activities, were collected by all operators to date. Samples were chipped from outcrops, boulders, or subcrops, placed into plastic bags with an identifier tag, and sealed. All Strongbow samples were sent to Acme for preparation and a 36-element ICP-MS aqua regia analyses. Westhaven's samples were analyzed by ALS Laboratories for a 48-element suite of elements using their ME-MS61 procedure as well as for gold using their Au-ICP21 procedure, and mercury using their Hg-MS42 procedure.

Strongbow's samples that returned base metal values greater than 10,000 ppm were automatically sent for a more accurate assessment of the specific element in question (Acme: 7AR). A selection of samples with > 1.0 g/t Au was sent for Metallic Screen analysis to evaluate the nuggety gold potential of the samples. Westhaven's overlimit gold and silver samples were automatically reanalyzed by ALS using fire assay techniques.

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) comprised of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratories at a frequency of at least 1 introduced sample per 30 rock samples (normal analytical run).

Drill Core: All drilling was completed by Westhaven. Drill collar locations, foresight/backsight markers aligned to direction of drilling, drill pad construction and drill dips at collars were selected and supervised by the project manager. Dip tests were routinely taken, originally utilizing acid dip bottles and more recently (2018-2019) at 50 m intervals in each hole using a Reflex "EZ-Shot" instrument. Locations of drill holes were ascertained using a Garmin handheld GPS and elevations of collars were determined from data collected from the 2015 and 2019 LiDAR surveys.

All core handling was done by or under the supervision of the project geologist. Care was taken to eliminate sampling biases that could impact the analytical results. All jewellery was removed prior to handling core and the work area was kept clean during splitting and sampling. Handling of core prior to sampling consisted of representatives of the drilling contractors moving the core from the Property at the end of each shift to a secure core logging facility located in Merritt, BC.

Geotechnical measurements of core included magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity, and core recoveries. All drillcore was geological logged and sampled. Drillcore was split into halves lengthwise using a conventional manual core splitter and later with a power saw, one half placed into plastic sample bags with identifying tag and closed using plastic strap closures. The remaining drill core half was left in labelled core boxes with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Samples were selected at approximately 1-3 m downhole intervals depending on geology and mineralization. Core boxes were labelled with metal tags and catalogued.

Sample bags were sealed immediately after core splitting and inserted into large rice sacks labelled with the sample numbers and company name prior to shipping. Samples were personally delivered by representatives of Westhaven to ALS's preparation facilities in Kamloops BC.

Samples were crushed to better than 70% of the sample passing 2mm, split using a riffle splitter, and a 250 g portion pulverized to >85% of the sample passing 75 microns. Drill core from the 2011 to 2017 campaigns were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using

ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with AAS finish. Drill core from the 2018 to 2019 campaigns were analyzed using ALS's ME-MS61 48-element 4-acid ICP-MS method. Mercury was analyzed for using ALS's Hg-MS-42 ICP-MS method, overlimit silver was analyzed using their Ag-OG62 four acid ICP-AES method, gold was analyzed using their Au-ICP21 fire assay with ICP-AES finish, and overlimit gold was analyzed using their Au-GRA21.

In the first phase of drilling in 2016, core samples were initially sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Actlabs") of Kamloops, BC. Preparation consisted of crushing the sample (< 7 kg) up to 90% passing 10 mesh, riffle splitting (250 g) and pulverizing (mild steel) to 95% passing 105µ including cleaning the pulveriser bowl with sand after each sample. Samples were analyzed using Actlabs Aqua Regia Digestion, ICP-MS Ultratrace 1 Package (63 Elements) including Au (0.5-10,000ppb). If gold graded >100 ppb the sample was automatically re-analyzed by Fire Assay / AA (Code 1A2-30). If silver graded >100 ppm the sample was automatically re-analyzed by Fire Assay / Gravimetric (Code 8-Ag-30). It was found through laboratory checks (70 samples) with ALS that the multi-element ICP and fire assay results from Actlabs were comparable to ALS, although their gold in multi-element ICP was completely unreliable. The entire series of submitted samples were re-analyzed for gold using fire assay methods.

Sampling quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for the drill program consisted of inserting field standards and blanks into the core sample streams at a frequency of approximately 1 per ~ 25 samples of each. ALS laboratory's in-house QAQC procedures consisted of introducing a variety of standards and blanks and completing normal run pulp and preparation duplicates in each batch of analyses. Standards consisted of pre-packaged 60 g sealed foil packets containing homogenized material with known concentrations of gold. Samples falling within 2 standard deviations ("SD") of their certified values were generally acceptable. Samples falling outside of the threshold made the entire sample run suspect. The standards and blanks values were closely monitored upon receiving analytical results to determine the viability of the remainder of the analytical results and to determine if reanalyses was required.

11.2 Prospect Valley

Soils: Over 9,000 soils samples were reported taken on the Property since 1990. The samples were compiled into a common database containing 9,150 samples for use in this report. In 1990 Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp ("Sentinel") collected 112 samples at the northern extent of the Property. All samples were taken with a grub hoe from the B horizon (approximate depth 30 cm), placed into marked Kraft paper bags and sent to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. and Acme for analyses. No mention was made in the report regarding analytical procedures or QAQC protocols. A 31-element suite was analyzed including gold.

From 2001 to 2003 Almaden (nee Fairfield) collected 1,528 soil samples along forestry roads (2001) and on constructed grids. Sample locations were ascertained using GPS. Samples were collected from the B soil horizon by mattock or hand auger and placed in Kraft paper bags labelled with the respective grid coordinates. All samples were shipped to Acme where each was dried and sieved to provide a -80 mesh fraction which was tested for 35 elements. A 10 g subsample of the -80 mesh fraction was leached with 60ml 2-2-2 $HCl\text{-}HNO_3\text{-}H_20$ at 95% for one hour and then diluted to 200 ml. The 35 elements were determined by ICP-MS.

Twenty-five power auger soil samples were collected in the West and Central Spur road areas at 10 to 25 m spacing to fill-in around anomalous stations defined by previous soil sampling. The auger soil samples were analyzed by the same processes as regular soil samples but with a 30 g split from the -80 mesh fraction.

From 2004 to 2008 Spire collected an additional 5,138 soil samples along grid lines. Grid stations were marked with flagging tape and labelled weatherproof (Tyvek) tags. Soil sample stations varied between 25 m and 50 m intervals throughout the grid. Samples were collected from the B soil horizon by mattock and placed in Kraft paper bags labelled with the respective grid coordinates. All soil samples were shipped to Acme for a 36-element ICP-MS analysis. Each sample was dried and sieved to provide an -80-mesh fraction. All samples were leached with 60 ml 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O at 95°C for one hour and then diluted to 200 ml, then underwent a 36-element ICP-MS analysis. No blanks, repeats, or standards were reported to have been submitted with the soil samples.

From 2009 to 2010 Altair collected 416 samples to shallow depths (<25 cm) from limonitic zones or areas containing mineralized quartz float or altered (limonitic, bleached) rock. These were placed in Kraft soil envelopes marked by the sample number. An additional 25 mechanized auger samples were excavated in anomalous soil geochemical areas. Both sample types were shipped to Acme for a 30 g fire assay gold analysis and 35-element ICP. Samples were dried and sieved to provide a -80 mesh fraction and a 10 g subsample of the -80 mesh fraction was leached with 60 ml 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_20 at 95% for one hour and then diluted to 200 ml. The 35 elements were determined by ICP-MS. No mention was made regarding the introduction of field standards or blanks.

From 2012 to 2015 Berkwood collected 934 soil samples along extensions to previous grid sampling. Samples were collected by excavating depths up to 30 cm to the B horizon, sample material placed into Kraft bags with grid coordinates marked on the outside with indelible marker. Samples were shipped to Acme for muli-element analyses. Wet or damp soil samples were air dried at 60°C, sieved to -80 mesh, and a fraction pulverized to -100 mesh. Prepared samples were digested with a modified aqua regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO_3 and diluted H_2O for one hour in a heating block of hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with diluted HCl. Analyses was completed using their ICP-MS method.

In 2016, Westhaven collected a total of 1,028 soil samples using a shovel to dig a 30-60 cm hole to expose the generally brownish to red B horizon layer immediately beneath overlying humus layer. An approximate 200 g sample of soil was placed in a standard four by six-inch, folding top, high wet-strength Kraft paper sample bag with a unique sample number written on the bag with a permanent marker denoting its location (Grid Line/Station). The site position was recorded using a handheld GPS receiver in UTM NAD83 zone 10 format.

A total of 336 samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd (Actlabs) and 692 samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories Ltd (ALS) preparation facilities, both located in Kamloops, BC. No standards, duplicates, or blanks were introduced to the sample stream prior to submission to the laboratories. Samples delivered to ALS were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with AAS finish. Samples delivered to Actlabs were analyzed for a 63-element suite of elements using their aqua regia ICP-MS method and for gold by fire assay.

Rocks: From 2001 to 2003 Almaden collected 178 rock samples. Sample sites were marked in the field with pink or orange flagging plus labeled weatherproof (Tyvek) tags. Locations were recorded for each site by handheld GPS unit using the NAD 27 datum. All of the samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC, for 36-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Laboratory sample preparation consisted of crushing each sample to -10 mesh (70%) followed by pulverizing a 250 gram split to 95% passing 150 mesh. A 30 gram subsample of the -150 mesh material was then leached with 180 ml of 2-2-2 HCL-HN0,-H,O at 95°C for one hour, followed by dilution to 600 ml and ICP-MS analysis.

From 2004 to 2008 Spire collected 97 rock samples from trenches and outcrops. All rock sample sites were marked with labelled Tyvek tags and flagging tape. Sample locations were grid-referenced to local soil stations if convenient, or recorded by GPS readings and thus given a UTM grid designation, using the NAD 27 and NAD 83 datums. Continuous chip samples varying in length from 0.5m to 2.0m were collected from the walls or floor of the trenches using a rock hammer. The sample locations were mapped and in some cases photographed. All rock samples were also shipped to Acme where they were then analyzed for 36-element ICP-MS. All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250 gram split to -150 mesh (95%). A 30 gram cut of the -150 mesh material from each sample was then analyzed for 36 elements by ICP-MS analysis. Samples returning promising results were re-analysed by fire assay methods for gold.

From 2009 to 2010 Altair collected 24 rock samples. Samples were shipped to Assayers Canada for analyses. A 0.5 gm sample was digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO_3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25 m. A 33-element suite was analyzed for using their ICP-AES analyses using an agua regia digestion.

In 2016, Westhaven completed rock sampling as part of their prospecting and trenching programs. A total of 74 rock samples were collected from prospective outcrops, subcrops, and float found during the survey, locations recorded using GPS. Rock descriptions were noted and samples were placed into plastic bags with an identifying tag and sealed for shipment to ALS for analyses. Samples were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. No blanks, duplicates, or blanks were introduced into the sample stream prior to delivery to ALS. No notable contamination was noted from the laboratory's QAQC procedures.

Drillcore: The following is taken from a NI43-101 report (Awmack and Giroux, 2012) describing drilling activities at Prospect Valley prior to Westhaven's involvement. Warner Gruenwald, who oversaw Altair's 2010 drill program, described the procedures for core handling, logging, sampling and shipping methods as follows:

"Drill core was transported by truck/helicopter to a gated and secure facility in Merritt. The sequence of core treatment began by measuring core recovery between each "drill run" identified by wooden markers. Detailed core logging was conducted followed by sample marking. Cores were cut longitudinally using an electric diamond saw or hydraulic splitter with one half collected as a sample and the other returned to the core box for storage in core racks. Sampling was not done across geologic, veining or notable alteration contacts.

Certified reference standards and blanks (barren granite) were introduced into the sample stream every 20th sample. Core samples were collected in labelled, plastic sample bags along with a sample tag and secured by tamper proof, single use plastic straps. Samples were further packaged in sealed poly sacks and shipped along with a submittal form to Assayers Canada Lab in Vancouver, BC. Upon delivery the company was notified of the number of samples received thus completing the chain of custody. At no point were Altair management involved in the handling or shipping of the samples to the laboratory."

Core handling, logging, sampling and shipping methods were roughly similar for both the 2006 and 2007 drill programs. The 2006 core samples from the Prospect Valley property were analyzed by Acme. All core samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250 g split to -150 mesh (95% passing). Pulps (30g) were fire assayed for Au with an ICP finish, and for 35 other elements by ICP-MS methods using an aqua regia digestion.

In 2007, core samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratories of Kamloops BC. Its accreditation status in 2007 is unknown, but it achieved ISO 9001:2008 accreditation in June 2011. Samples were dried and crushed to -10 mesh (70% passing) followed by ring pulverizing a 250 g split to 150 mesh (95% passing). Pulps (30g) were fire-assayed for Au with an atomic absorption finish and analyzed for 28 elements by ICP-AES methods using an aqua regia digestion. “Metallic screen Au assays were completed on 7 samples from hole DDH 2006-22 with no good results” (Johnson and Jaramillo, 2008).

The 2010 core samples were analyzed by Assayers Canada (purchased by SGS Canada Inc. in July 2010) laboratory in Vancouver, BC. The Assayers Canada facility was accredited to ISO9001:2008 standards. Samples were fire-assayed for Au with an atomic absorption finish and analyzed for 30 other elements by ICP-AES methods using an aqua regia digestion.

QAQC field methods on drilling from 2006 to 2010 by previous operators included the introduction of blanks and standards into the sample stream for analyses on a regular ongoing basis. No contamination was noted and all results were reported as adequate.

In 2016 Westhaven completed drilling on 8 holes. Sampling protocols were identical to those employed on the aforementioned Shovelnose property. No sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of Westhaven prior to delivery to the laboratory for analyses. All of the core from the 2016 drill program was split into halves lengthwise using a conventional hydraulic core splitter and sampled. One half of the core was placed into plastic sample bags with identifying tag and closed using plastic strap closures. The remaining drill core half was left in labelled core boxes with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Samples were selected at approximately 1.0-3.0 m downhole intervals depending on geology and mineralization. Field geostandard samples and blanks were inserted at 25 sample intervals as an analytical check for laboratory batches.

Samples were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with AAS finish.

11.3 Skoonka Creek

Soils: From 2003 to 2004 Almaden collected 398 soil samples on the Property. Soil samples were collected by mattock or rock hammer, mainly at 50 m intervals, along the original cut banks of logging spur roads and skidder trails, with locations determined by GPS. In most cases the B-horizon was sampled, but in a few rocky localities the combined B-C or C horizon was taken.

Samples were shipped to Acme for 36-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Sample preparation there involved drying at up to 60 C and sieving (up to) 100 g from each to -80 mesh. Contingent upon the amount of -80 mesh material available, a 7.5, 15, or 30 g subsample was cut and then leached with 180 ml of 2-2-2 $HCl-HN0_3-H_20$ at 95° for one hour, followed by dilution to 600 ml and ICP-MS analysis.

Approximately 94% of the soils (7,499) collected on the Property to date were taken by Strongbow between 2005 and 2007. Soil samples were collected in three ways; along forestry roads, as detailed grids over previously identified geochemically anomalous areas, and as continuous channels in excavated soil trenches over specific anomalies within an area.

Soil samples were collected with a shovel and sample tags were marked with easting and northing grid coordinates for local grid samples, the last 4 digits of the UTM easting and 5 digits of the UTM northing for regional grid samples, and trench samples were labelled with sample intervals. In most cases, the B horizon was sampled, with a small proportion of samples taken from the B/C or C horizons. Individual sample weight was typically about 0.5 kg and stored in brown Kraft bags and twice that for trench soil samples. Field duplicates were also collected every 20th sample for soil samples taken in 2006.

In 2005 Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Labs, Vancouver, BC, was contracted to conduct sample preparation and analysis of samples collected during the program. All samples are submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction (AA). If gold results are greater than 200 ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value that was set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100 ppb later in the season. Samples that contained gold mineralization were re-assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100 ppb Au minimum.

In 2006 and 2007 samples were submitted to ACME. This change from Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Labs, used in 2005, was to take advantage of Acme's 36-element ICP aqua regia analysis, which provided lower detection limits for important gold pathfinder elements such as Hg, Sb, As and Mo. If any sample returned greater than 100 ppb Au through the primary ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp would be reanalyzed using either the "Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry" (samples >8g/t) or "Group 6 Precious Metals" fire assay (samples <8g/t Au).

From 2013 to 2015 Strongbow collected 285 samples in the JJ zone. Soil samples were collected from both the A and B horizons (Ah and Bh). Bh samples were collected from the same site as Ah samples to provide a comparison of results from the two mediums. The ideal Ah soil sample material included decomposing organic material and humus black to brown organic matter that was at least partially decomposed and located within 1 to 5 cm of surface. The Bh samples consisted of a variable grey to brown to black soil layer located between 5 and 20 cm depths. In many areas of the property, particularly at higher elevations, it was difficult to distinguish or separate in situ soil from glacially derived or transported soils. Samples were collected with the aid of a trowel and cleared of surface debris. In general the Ah soil samples were picked by hand to ensure the sample was representative with minimal cross contamination from the underlying soil horizon. Each sample filled most of a Kraft soil sample bag, representing approximately 200 g of material. All samples consisted of a composite collected from 3 or more spots within a 1 to 2 m radius in order to produce a homogenous and more representative sample that would be less affected by a nugget effect. A duplicate soil sample, including samples from both the Ah and Bh, was collected at 1 of every 30 stations. Locations of sample sites were obtained utilizing a hand held GPS.

Samples were submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.) in Vancouver. Both the Ah and Bh samples underwent Bureau Veritas code AQ250 method of analysis, which consists of an ultra-low detection ICP-MS method that returned results for 37 trace elements based upon a 0.5 g split from the pulp.

Note that the Ah and Bh soil samples were separated into two shipments for analysis in two separate jobs to avoid and cross contamination between the sample types. Eight commercially available pulp standards were inserted into the shipment as a check on the laboratory precision.

An additional 105 soil samples were taken by Westhaven in the JJ zone in 2017, extending the Ah grid started by Strongbow. Soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals along 5 lines spaced 100 m apart and oriented at 340° azimuth. Again, two samples were taken from each sample location from each of the A and B horizons. Methodology for sampling conformed to Strongbow's earlier sampling program. Samples were delivered to ALS where they were analyzed for a 53-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method.

Rocks: From 2003 to 2004 Almaden collected 63 rock samples from the Property. Rock sample individual weights ranged from <1-3 kg for float samples and 2.5-10 kg for bedrock samples. Float samples were composed of chips from either a single large quartz vein or altered host rock fragment or, in some cases, multiple smaller pieces of such material collected over a few tens of meters. Locations of the samples were fixed by GPS.

Samples were shipped to Acme for 36-element analysis by ICP-MS. Rock sample preparation consisted of Acme crushing each sample to -10 mesh (70%) followed by pulverizing a 250 g split to 95% passing 150 mesh. A 30 g subsample was then subjected to the same acid digestion and analytical procedure as that employed for the soil samples.

From 2005 to 2007 Strongbow collected 2,631 samples on the Property consisting of grab, float, and channels. Each rock (prospecting) and hand trenching sample location was marked with a representative sample, wrapped with orange flagging tape that contained the assigned sample number. Individual float and hand trenching rock samples weighed no more than 5 kg. Rock samples were collected such that the specimens had little to no weathered surface or lichen and represented the overall characteristics of mineralization from that location. In places where rock material was rare or difficult to liberate, chip samples were taken to represent the zone of interest.

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for all 3 field programs consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratory for analyses. Blank material used was collected at one locality on surface and consisted of unmineralized, unveined massive andesite flow. Field duplicates were also collected every 20 samples.

In 2005 Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Labs, Vancouver, BC, completed sample preparation and analysis of samples collected during the program. All samples are submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction (AA). If gold results are greater than 200 ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value that was set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100 ppb later in the season. Samples that contained gold mineralization were re-assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100 ppb Au minimum.

In 2006 and 2007 samples were submitted to Acme and analyzed using 36-element ICP aqua regia analysis. If any sample returned greater than 100 ppb Au through the primary ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp would be reanalyzed using either the "Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry" (samples >8g/t) or "Group 6 Precious Metals" fire assay (samples <8g/t Au).

In 2015 Strongbow collected 15 rock samples, sample collection procedures conforming with previous surveys completed by Strongbow. Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas for their LF200 method of analysis; a 36- element ICP-MS/ES method based upon analysis of a 0.5 g split from the pulp that has undergone an Aqua Regia digestion. One commercially available pulp standard was submitted with the rock samples as a check on the laboratory precision.

In 2017 Westhaven collected 10 rock samples. Samples were delivered to ALS for multi-element analyses and fire assay for gold. Samples were dried, crushed to > 70% passing 10 mesh, split to 250 g, then pulverized to > 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were digested in a four-acid solution quantitatively dissolving nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials. A prepared sample (0.25 g) was digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids. The residue was leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The final solution was then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results were corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Determinations for mercury utilized ALS's Hg-MS42 method where a prepared sample (0.50 g) was digested with aqua regia. After cooling, the resulting solution was diluted to 12.5 mL with demineralised water, mixed and analysed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results were reviewed for high concentrations of mercury and diluted accordingly. The analytical results were corrected for inter-element spectral interferences as required. Analyses for gold utilized ALS's Au-ICP21 fire assay method where a prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid was then added and the bead was further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

Drillcore: All drilling (45 holes totalling 8,808.7 m) to date on the Property was completed by Strongbow from 2005 to 2007. Core was brought from site by the drillers at the end of each shift to a secure logging facility located near Lytton, BC. Core was geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed, and split along the core axis for sampling. Half of the core was placed into plastic bags with identifying tag enclosed and the other half placed back into the core box.

QA/QC measures for the 2005 field program consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratory. Blanks were inserted every 20 samples providing detailed assessment for potential contamination. Blank material used was collected at one locality on surface and consisted of unmineralized, unveined massive andesite flow. Field duplicates were also collected every 20 samples by splitting the core into quarters and submitting each quarter independently.

A total of 4,436 samples were split from the core for analyses. The 2005 samples were sent to Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Lab to complete sample preparation and analysis of all samples collected during the program. All samples were submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction (AA). If gold results were greater than 200 ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value that was set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100 ppb later in the season. Samples that contained mineralization are assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100 ppb Au minimum. Intervals sampled from zones of increased veining and alteration with gold mineralization that was suspected or detected were assayed with Ag1 fire assay-lead collection with gravimetric finish and Au2 fire assay-lead collection with gravimetric finish, in addition to ICP analysis.

Laboratory sample preparation consisted of drying the samples overnight at 45-50°C, coarse crushing to 60% (6 mm), fine crushing to 90% (2 mm), splitting to a 250 g sub-sample, and milling to 95% passing 150 mesh. Analyses consisted of digesting a 0.5 g rock sample in aqua regia on a sand bath at 95° C for 3 hours, shaking every 20 - 30 minutes. Sample is diluted and mixed on a vortex. The sample is then analyzed on the ICP to produce a 28 multi-element analysis. A4 fire assay analyses consisted of a 30 g homogenized sample is weighed into a crucible and combined with a flux. The sample and flux were homogenized and silver was added as a collector. The crucibles were placed into a 2000°F furnace and fused for 1 hour. After fusing, they were poured into a mold to allow separation of the lead button from the slag. They are pounded to remove the slag and then placed into cupels in another furnace pre-heated to 1600°F. They remained there until all the lead was oxidized. The cupels were removed from the furnace and cooled. The remaining bead of silver and precious metals was removed and analysed. Laboratory QAQC consisted of inserting blanks, standards and repeats at constant intervals to monitor contamination or repeatability.

Samples from the 2006 and 2007 drill campaigns were sent to Acme for analyses. QA/QC for the field programs consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the drill core sample stream sent to Acme. Samples were submitted for Group 1DX - ICP MS analyses. If any sample returned greater than 100 ppb Au through the initial ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp would be reanalyzed using either the Group 3 (Precious Metals Fire Assay) for samples less than 8,000 ppb Au or Group 6 method (Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry) for samples exceeding 8,000 ppb Au.

All samples were dried at 60°C. Drill core was jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split was then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (0.105 mm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g were weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits were weighed into beakers. Samples analyzed for Group 1DX were immersed in a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO3 and de-mineralised H2O was added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution was made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 ml. Solutions were aspirated into an ICP mass spectrometer for multi-element analyses. Laboratory QA/QC protocol incorporated a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh reject duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation, two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials to monitor accuracy. Raw and final data underwent a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signed the Analytical Report before its release to the client.

Group 3 analyses consisted of blending the sample material with fire assay fluxes, PbO litharge and a Ag inquart. Firing the charge at 1050°C liberates Au ±PGEs that report to the molten Pb-metal phase. Once cooled the Pb button is recovered then fired in a MnO cupel at 950°C to render a Ag ±Au ±PGE dore bead. The bead is weighed and parted (i.e. leached in 1 mL of hot HNO3) to dissolve Ag then 10 mL of HCl is added to dissolve the Au ± PGEs. Solutions were analysed for gold by ICP-ES.

Group 6 analyses consisted of blending the sample material with fire assay fluxes, PbO litharge and a Ag inquart. Firing the charge at 1050°C liberated Au ± PGEs that report to the molten Pb-metal phase. After cooling the Pb button was recovered, placed in a cupel, and fired at 950°C to render a Ag ± Au ± PGEs dore bead. The bead was weighed and parted (i.e. leached in 1 mL of hot HNO3) to dissolve Ag leaving a Au sponge. Adding 10 mL of HCl dissolved the Au ± PGE sponge. Solutions were analysed for Ag, Au, Pt, Pd and Rh on an ICP emission spectrometer.

Acme's QA/QC protocols incorporate a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation, and two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials for each 34 sample batch.

11.4 Skoonka North

Soils: A total of 2,072 soils were collected by Strongbow from 2006 to 2007. Sample locations for the soil grids are based on UTM grid lines. Grids were chained in using a hip chain and compass. Sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS unit where local conditions permitted. Soil samples are collected with a shovel and sample tags, comprising blue and orange flagging tape, are marked with easting and northing grid coordinates for local grid samples and the last 4 digits of the UTM easting and 5 digits of the UTM northing for regional grid samples. In most cases, the B horizon was sampled, with a small proportion of samples taken from the B/C or C horizons. Individual sample weight is typically about 0.5 kg and stored in brown Kraft bags.

Samples were sent to Acme for sample preparation and analyses by a 36-element ICP-MS aqua regia analyses (1DX). Descriptions of Acme's 1DX analytical procedures were previously described in Section 11.3.

Rocks: A total of 8 rock samples were taken from the Property prior to Strongbow's involvement. From 2006 to 2007 Strongbow collected 171 rock samples over the Property. QA/QC for the rock sampling programs included inserting blanks and field duplicates at least every 20 samples and pre-packaged standards inserted at least every 30 samples. Samples were analyzed utilizing their 1DX method as previously described. For rock samples that returned greater than 100 ppb gold, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au fire assay with ES (3B) or gravimetric (6) finish depending on the grade of the original ICP result (i.e. a sample with greater than 8 g/t Au ICP was re-analyzed using gravimetric finish). These analytical methods are also described in Section 11.3.

12.0 Data Verification

All historic data related to historic exploration activities known to the author has been reviewed and summarized for this report. No attempts have been made to verify the original data presented by various operators prior to Westhaven's participation except through subsequent exploration programs that overlapped previous surveys. These overlaps often occurred during soil sampling and geophysical surveys and consistently corroborated the previous survey results. All previously reported work was completed and reported by professionally accredited geoscientists and contracted surveys were all completed by professional contractors. All laboratories used in geochemical analyses were ISO accredited.

The author was involved in exploration activities on the projects for Westhaven from 2012 to the present. Although the author has no reason to doubt that historic results have been reported as accurate, interpretations for geophysical surveys are open to review based on geological assumptions used in modeling that require modification upon drill testing.

All Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) measures taken by Westhaven from 2012 were under the direction of the author. Security and sampling protocols were industry specific and all analytical results were supported by introduced standards and blanks. Samples taken prior to Westhaven's participation were monitored by professional geoscientists and no evidence exists to refute their results. It is the author's opinion that all data derived from previous operators is adequate for use in this report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical test work has been reported on samples taken from any of the SBG Properties.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

No NI43-101 or historic resource estimates have been completed on the Shovelnose, Skoonka Creek, or Skoonka North Properties to date.

In 2011, Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained by Altair to produce a resource estimate on the Prospect Valley property (dated June 30, 2011). The estimate was based on 45 drill holes (6,940 m) completed between 2006 and 2010. G. H. Giroux was the qualified person responsible for the resource estimate by virtue of education, experience and membership in a professional association. He was independent of both the issuer and the vendor applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. The report was reproduced the following year for Berkwood.

Using a 0.04 g/t Au cut-off two 3-dimensional solids were built to constrain the North and South Discovery zones (Figure 111). A block model with blocks 10 x 10 x 5 m in dimension was superimposed over the mineralized solids. Grades for gold were interpolated into blocks containing some percentage of Discovery North or South zone mineralized solids by ordinary kriging.

A resource was calculated for each of the North and South Discovery zones. The resource was modelled to accommodate differing block cut-offs. Resource calculations at differing block grade cut-offs is listed in Table 50. Due to the density of drilling, delineated mineralization was classified as an inferred resource. An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

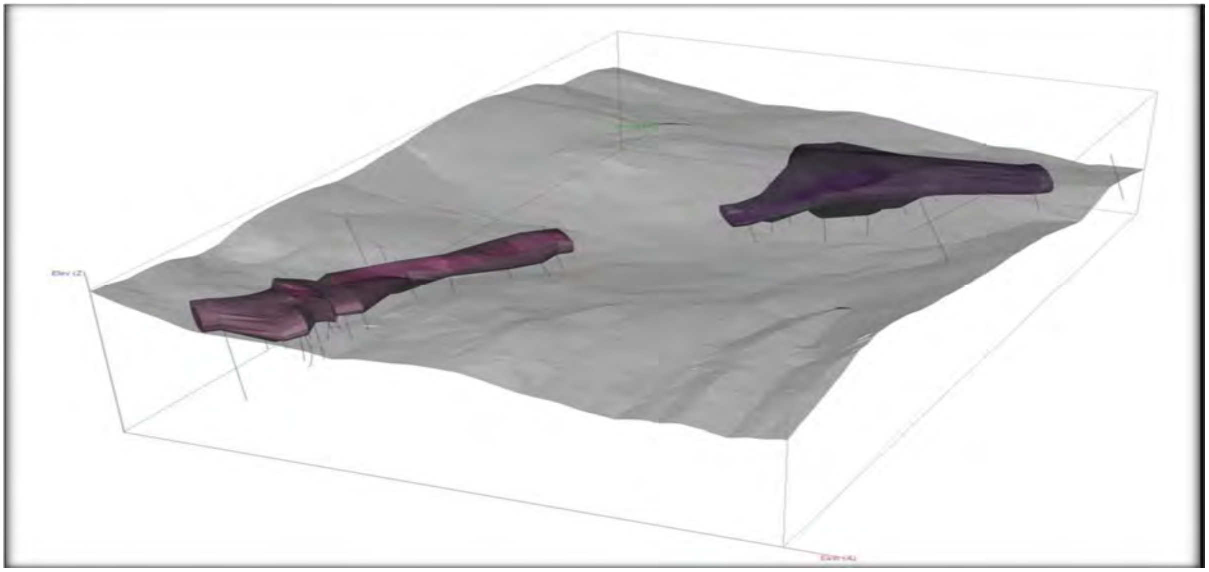


Figure 113: Prospect Valley Isometric View looking NNW of Discovery North and South Solids (Awmack and Giroux, 2011)

	Discovery North			Discovery South			Combined		
g/t Au Cut-off	Tonnes	Avg Grade g/t Au	oz Au	Tonnes	Avg Grade g/t Au	oz Au	Tonnes	Avg Grade g/t Au	oz Au
0.20	8,842,279	0.330	94,000	8,801,000	0.466	132,000	17,643,000	0.398	226,000
0.30	3,955,976	0.433	55,000	6,121,000	0.561	110,000	10,077,000	0.511	166,000
0.40	1,834,288	0.538	32,000	4,092,000	0.668	88,000	5,926,000	0.628	120,000
0.50	856,224	0.648	18,000	2,912,000	0.757	71,000	3,768,000	0.733	89,000
0.60	390,109	0.772	10,000	2,068,000	0.844	56,000	2,458,000	0.832	66,000
0.70	218,817	0.873	6,000	1,413,000	0.935	42,000	1,632,000	0.927	49,000
0.80	107,586	1.005	3,000	972,000	1.021	32,000	1,079,000	1.020	35,000
0.90	59,943	1.132	2,000	649,000	1.107	23,000	709,000	1.109	25,000
1.00	35,718	1.269	1,500	422,000	1.193	16,200	458,000	1.198	18,000
1.10	28,050	1.331	1,200	284,000	1.266	11,600	312,000	1.271	13,000
1.20	19,125	1.414	900	166,000	1.349	7,200	185,000	1.356	8,100
1.30	11,475	1.533	600	92,000	1.434	4,200	103,000	1.445	4,800
1.40	6,375	1.693	300	41,000	1.551	2,000	47,000	1.570	2,400
1.50	6,375	1.693	300	20,000	1.646	1,100	27,000	1.658	1,400

Table 50: Prospect Valley Resource Estimate Summary for the Discovery Zones (Awmack and Giroux, 2011)

In 2004 Berkwood retained PT Asia Sejati Industri ("PT Asia") of Jakarta, Indonesia to complete an independent resource calculation on the Discovery North and South zones. Utilizing the same grade cut-off (0.04 g/t Au) as the 2011 estimate and a 0.3 g/t block cut-off, a total resource was created totalling 177,085 oz Au, which is a 6.7% increase from the 2011 estimate. Summary estimates are detailed in Table 51.

Zone	Tonnes	Grade	Oz Au
North Discovery	4,361,153	0.40	56,092
South Discovery	7,679,345	0.49	120,993
Total	**12,040,498**	**0.46**	**177,085**

Table 51: Prospect Valley Resource Estimate Summary for the Discovery Zones (PT Asia, 2012)

Authorship for the second resource estimate completed by PT Asia is unknown and as such the qualifications of the author cannot be reviewed to determine if he/she is a qualified person as defined by the NI43-101 standards of disclosure.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The SBG Properties are still at an exploration stage. As such, there are no current or historic mineral reserve estimates completed in any area encompassed by the Properties.

16.0 Mining Methods

The Properties are still at an exploration stage. Without a resource discussion of mining methods is premature. The objective towards future exploration is to delineate large deposits of gold mineralized bodies possibly amenable to open pit extraction.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Although a preliminary mineral resource was calculated for the gold mineralization on Prospect Valley (see Section 14), no plan for mining or extraction methods has been completed on any of the Properties to date.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

The Properties are located in southern British Columbia allowing for longer operating seasons, easy accessibility, and lower costs of exploration. Each of the Properties are easily ground accessible and skilled workers, laboratories, and supplies can be procured locally.

No permanent camps or infrastructure have been constructed on any of the Properties to date. A core logging facility, located in Merritt, BC, and leased by Westhaven is the current staging area where core logging and sampling is conducted. Core is stored at several different locations.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

There have been no market studies completed on any of the Properties to date.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There are currently no mine workings, existing tailings ponds, waste deposits, or other known environmental issues or liabilities specific to the Properties at this time. Previous exploration activities have been conducted adhering to the British Columbia Mines Act and, to the extent known, there are no significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Properties. The majority of the Properties have been recently logged, allowing easy access to most areas through forest service roads.

All four of the Properties have been permitted or in the process of an exploration permit being issued to continue exploration activities. First Nations consultation is ongoing as the projects move forward.

a) Shovelnose: In 2012 Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC completed a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) survey over the area that was the then current focus of exploration. In 2019 Esh-kn-am completed an updated PFR on 30 proposed drill sites prior to disturbance. No archaeological concerns were identified during the reconnaissance.

In 2019 a provincial Archaeological Inventory search was commissioned over the Property by the archaeology branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC. According to Provincial records, there are no known archaeological sites recorded within the Property and the nearest known archaeological site is situated approximately 7.5 km north of the Property.

In 2019, following the Esh-kn-am PFR, John Somogyi-Cszimazia, professional Archaeological and Cultural Resource Consultant of Victoria, BC was commissioned to complete an archaeological overview assessment and PFR in areas of proposed drilling and trenching on the Property. The study concluded that exploratory drill and trench site areas being proposed by Westhaven had no potential for either culturally modified tree (“CMT”) features or for subsurface archaeological resources.

b) Prospect Valley: In 2006, the Tmixw Cultural Resource Management Department of the Nicola Tribal Association conducted an Archaeological Overview Assessment (“AOA”) for Spire. The study was conducted in response to an application for nine proposed drill sites northeast of Prospect Creek. The results of the study were contained in a PFR Report. No cultural material was observed during the field reconnaissance. Accordingly, the Tmixw Cultural Resource Management Department recommended that no further archaeological work needed to be done for the development as proposed.

Following a Westhaven sponsored First Nations site tour in July 2016 the Tmixw Cultural Resource Management Department of the Nicola Tribal Association conducted an AOA of the Westhaven Notice of Work area on behalf of Nooaitch First Nation. In September 2016, Nooaitch advised the Province that it considered the AOA study deficient, but did not release the study report to the Province or Westhaven. The Province approved the company’s mineral exploration permit with the condition that an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) be conducted prior to ground disturbance.

In September 2016 a site reconnaissance was completed by the author and professional archaeologists John Somogyi and Bjorn Simonsen in the North and South Discovery zones. No cultural material was observed during the visit. A provincial Archaeological Inventory search was commissioned over the Property at the same time as the site reconnaissance. No known archaeological sites were discovered during a government database search,

c) Skoonka Creek: In 2017 Westhaven contracted Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC to complete a PFR survey over the area that was then the area of permitting. The in-field assessment determined that the archaeological potential was low based on the lack of prospective hydrological and topographical land features. While there were numerous archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity, they were predominantly associated with substantial hydrological features and level terrain that were generally not represented in the immediate study area. There were no recommendations for further archaeological work for the proposed drill sites.

In 2019 a provincial Archaeological Inventory search was commissioned over the Property by the archaeology branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC. According to Provincial records, there are no known archaeological sites recorded within the current Property limit.

d) Skoonka North: In 2020 a provincial Archaeological Inventory search was commissioned over the Property by the archaeology branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC. According to Provincial records, there are 2 known recorded archaeological sites in their database situated at the northern and east-central extent of the Property, outside of known areas of gold mineralized areas. The occurrences consist of culturally modified trees where bark has historically been partially stripped from an area of a tree or a depression was noted. These areas will be taken into consideration should exploration activities venture into these areas in the future.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

The SBG Properties are still at an exploration stage and as such, discussion of capital and operating costs related to production is premature.

22.0 Economic Analysis

The Properties are still at an early exploration stage and as such, discussion relating to economic analysis is premature.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Past and present operating mines in the area include the Copper Mountain mine near Princeton in the south, the Craigmont mine north of Merritt, and the Highland Valley mine to the east of Skoonka North.

In 2018 Sable Resources Ltd (“Sable”) acquired through staking a 189,197 hectare land package covering over 70% of the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and adjoining most of the Properties. On October 16, 2018 Westhaven announced a strategic alliance with Sable. Under the strategic alliance, Sable entered into an agreement whereby any ground staked by Sable within 5 km of Westhaven’s existing projects would be subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty. Additionally, Westhaven has a 30 day right of first refusal for a three-year period for any properties within the same 5 km radius. On April 22, 2019 a new company, "Talisker Resources Ltd" was created by Sable that included all BC properties then currently held by Sable. The previous agreement between Westhaven and Sable is currently binding with Talisker.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There are no other relevant data and available information pertaining to the Properties known to the author not already included in this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

[1)] Shovelnose: Of the 4 properties described in this report, Shovelnose is the southernmost and the only one that contains gold mineralization wholly within rhyolitic flows and tuffs of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. It is also the most advanced exploration property to date.

Gold mineralized zones discovered to date occur within a 6 km wide interpreted caldera feature delineated by a property-wide airborne magnetic survey. Identified initially by soil geochemistry and trenching, drill testing confirmed the presence of low sulphidation style gold mineralization in 5 zones. Additional targets extend outside of this caldera feature, however, have not yet been tested by drilling.

Exploration to date has focussed the majority of resources on the South zone. A total of 68 holes have been drilled into the South zone identifying 3 separate sub-parallel gold veins. Vein 1 consists of a zone of quartz veining traced by drilling over a strike length of 1.2 km and a vertical range of 350 m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2, situated 100-150 m to the northeast of Vein 1, has been traced for 1 km over a vertical range of 400 m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2 located 50-100 m northeast of Zone 2, has been traced by drilling over a strike length of 200 m and a vertical range of 130 m.

Interpretation of the quartz veining suggests the 3 vein systems comprising the South zone intersect at depth. Vein 1 mineralization is the most prominent veining system for 550 m strike where it appears to merge with Vein 2 mineralization to the south. Intense quartz veining containing gold mineralization occurs between Veins 1 and 2 over a 300 m strike length both enlarging the widths and the intensity of gold mineralization between cross-sections. Vein 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths past 250 m depth so near surface gold mineralization is unknown at this time. The surface trace of mineralization in Veins 2 and 3 appears to diverge from Vein 1 in a more northerly direction, Vein 2 toward the Alpine zone, and Vein 3 trending north into a magnetic low area. Drilling to date has been at a section to section density of approximately 50 m.

The most concentrated gold mineralization discovered to date occurs over a 200 m vertical range in a shallow horizon (1100-1300 m asl) of boiling that features colloform-crustiform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar ("kspar"). Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident at South Zone. The first phase consists of a hydrothermal breccia healed by a dark silica-pyrite matrix. This is followed by brown-grey to black variably pyritic chalcedony, occurring in centimetre to metre scale veins that is quite common in Vein 2. This chalcedony is cut by pale grey cryptocrystalline commonly colloform-crustiform banded quartz +/- adularia +/- pyrite/marcasite +/- ginguro in centimetre to metre scale veins and breccia veins. This third phase carries significant gold mineralization. Examples of this include hole 19-01 which intersected 39.3 g/t gold over 12.66 m in Vein 1 and hole 19-10, which intersected 5.13 g/t gold over 52.1 m in Vein 2. Late stage quartz veining occurs as milky white narrow barren quartz veins cross-cutting all previous veins. Gold occurs as Au-Ag tellurides (selenites). Gold pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite) selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

Other gold mineralized zones have not been drill tested to the extent that the geometry of the feeder zones to the surface mineralization or the vertical extent of the boiling zone has been determined.

Soil geochemistry, magnetics, and to a lesser extent, IP have been instrumental in defining gold zones and projecting possible linear trends of mineralization. This is most evident in the Tower, Alpine, and South zones. Figure 114 illustrates the anomalous magnetic low linear trends in relation to gold mineralized zones and drilling. The magnetic trend northeast of the Tower zone, the north extension of the Tower Creek fault, and northern extensions of the South zone veins have never been adequately drill tested. The Mik and Line 6 zones also need to be drill tested to depth to ascertain vectors for feeder zones. A number of additional targets exist outside of the caldera feature defined by soil geochemistry, magnetics, and ground truthing through prospecting and geological mapping. The foremost is the East zone, located 4 km east of the South zone, containing epithermal breccias in rhyolite flows and anomalous soil geochemistry.

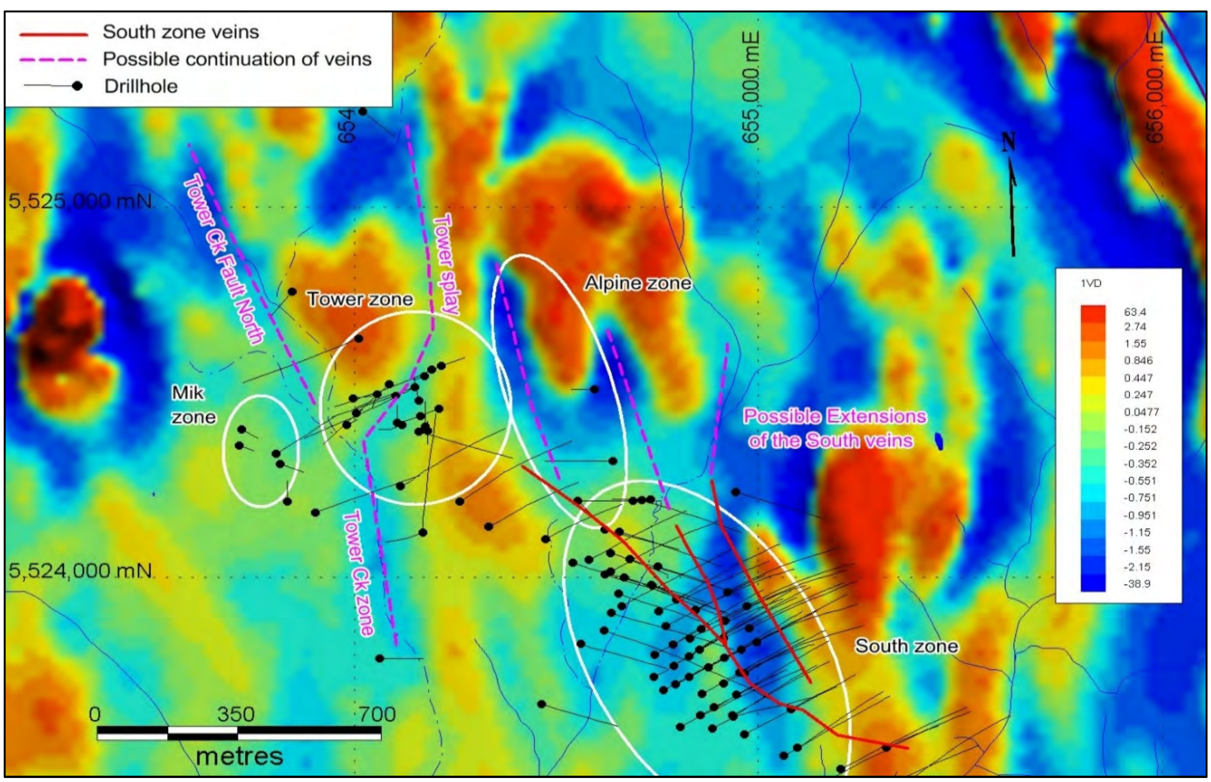


Figure 114: Shovelnose Magnetics (1VD) - South, Alpine, Tower and Mik Zones

[2] Prospect Valley: Many of the interpretations and conclusions expressed here are modified from a previous NI43-101 report on the Property (Awmack and Giroux, 2011). The Prospect Valley property hosts a low-grade gold resource in the Discovery Zone which could be amenable to open pit extraction in a favourable economic environment. The Discovery Zone is a low-sulphidation epithermal deposit controlled by a northerly-trending, moderately-dipping Early Fault Zone (EFZ) which has been partially tested by drilling over a strike length of 1,500 m. Outcrops of gold-bearing epithermal veining are present a few hundred m to the northeast of the North Discovery Zone in the Northeast Extension Zone (NEZ). Gold-bearing stream sediment samples were taken five km north of the North Discovery Zone near the northern property boundary and gold-bearing quartz vein/breccia float has been discovered 3-4 km to the south of the South Discovery Zone in the Bonanza Valley area. This suggests that the fault/epithermal system which controls the Discovery Zone extends across the entire property from the Bonanza Valley target in the south to the stream sediment anomalies on the northern boundary, a distance of 10 km.

Mineralization in the Discovery zone was delineated by several exploration survey types. Soil geochemistry (Au, As, Ag, Sb and Mo) works well where not masked by glacial overburden, and investigation of stream sediment anomalies led to its recognition in the first place. The zone follows a prominent magnetic (vertical gradient) low. It is indicated by a weak (3-8 mV/V) chargeability high and by a weak (200-1000 ohm-m) resistivity high. These characteristics could be used to search for more mineralization of a similar type along strike and elsewhere on the property, even where overburden does not allow direct prospecting.

The Discovery zone itself shows good potential for expansion. The 350 m gap in drilling between the North and South Discovery zones appears to result from lower soil geochemical response in this area, which may reflect overburden depth rather than the lack of mineralization. The South Discovery zone ends abruptly to the south at a transverse fault; it has not been determined whether the transverse fault offsets mineralization or was part of the structural regime which focused epithermal fluids on its north side, and hence truncates the zone. The Discovery Zone lies in the hanging wall of the EFZ, which dips at 30-45° to the west. Drilling down-dip along this structure only extends to a vertical depth of about 100 m and the South Discovery zone in particular remains open at depth. No study has been made of the economic parameters for development of the Discovery zone, but it is not unreasonable to test the potential for open-pittable material to at least 300 m vertical depth. More speculatively, it is possible that the epithermal fluids which migrated along the EFZ formed a narrower, higher-grade “feeder zone” at depth on the EFZ; drilling of the Discovery Zone’s down-dip low-grade potential would test this hypothesis at the same time.

A NI43-101 compliant inferred resource of 226,000 ounces in 17.6 million tonnes at a grade of 0.398 g/tonne Au, above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/tonne Au was completed in 2011 for Altair Ventures Inc (Awmack and Giroux, 2011). There is insufficient information on some factors that could work against any future development of the Prospect Valley mineralization including: [a] the metallurgical characteristics of the Discovery Zone mineralization are entirely unknown; [b] land claims have not yet been settled in this part of British Columbia; [c] density of drilling within the Discovery zone is insufficient to calculate Measured and Indicated resources or reserves; and [d] no analysis has been done of its potential for economic extraction. Factors in its favour for future development include: [a] the Property is located 30 km from paved highways, power and the supply centre of Merritt, in a region which has a long history of open pit mining and understands its benefits; [b] the Discovery Zone should have favourable stripping ratios, since the fault zone which controls it and forms its footwall dips at 30-45°; [c] there is good exploration potential for expanding the Discovery Zone along strike and at depth and of finding similar zones both along strike and elsewhere on the property.

Exploration of much of the Prospect Valley property is hampered by limited outcrop exposure, glacial cover, and inaccessibility. The Discovery Zone was well mapped by previous operators at a scale of 1:1,000 and is quite well understood, however, outside of the Discovery Zone geological mapping was limited to prospecting and reconnaissance mapping traverses. No records exist that indicate that the eastern third of the property has been covered by stream sediment sampling, although this technique led to the discovery of the Bonanza Valley target and the Discovery Zone. There is no record of any systematic follow-up investigation of the stream sediment anomalies on the northern and northwestern portions of the property likely due to their inaccessibility.

3) Skoonka Creek: Exploration to date resulted in the discovery of 5 zones of gold mineralization (JJ, Discovery, Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn) and 8 additional occurrences (Zebra, Bermuda, and 6 small un-named anomalies). Soil geochemistry was quite effective at delineating these zones with gold-in-soils the most pragmatic. Trenching of soil anomalies at Ember, Deadwood, and JJ delineated multiple gold bearing quartz veins.

Airborne magnetics was successful at identifying the contacts between the Spius and Pimainus formations and large-scale faults within the property. Ground magnetic surveys were effective for resolving detailed structures and potential alteration zones not evident from the regional airborne magnetic survey and were utilized as a major exploration tool to define drill targets.

Drilling and surface sampling at the Deadwood and Ember zones indicate that gold mineralization appears to be open laterally and at depth. Together, the Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn zones define a 3-km long, east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization.

Drilling and surface sampling confirmed that gold mineralization is hosted by the Pimainus formation andesites as well as transitional sequences between Pimainus and Spius formations. At each gold zone drilled, gold mineralization was associated with quartz veining represented by massive or stockwork veins. Massive-style quartz veins occur as multi-stage veins, brecciation and filling, and associated silicic to argillic alteration and occur along early east-west structures. When traced laterally, massive veins were semi-continuous, locally pinched and swelled, and occurred as en echelon features. This style of mineralization is represented at JJ, Discovery, and Ember.

Stockwork veins represent the other style of mineralization and can be poorly developed in more competent massive to amygdaloidal flows (Deadwood) and better developed in more permeable lapilli tuffs (JJ). Alteration may vary between centimetre-scale envelopes (Deadwood, Backburn), up to a few metre haloes (JJ, Ember, Discovery) around zones of mineralization. Alteration mineralogy associated with gold mineralization comprises silica, carbonate, limonite, argillite, and minor albite, chlorite and sericite. Gold grades are higher where silica, carbonate, limonite and/or argillite are in abundance and where mineralization is structurally controlled. Stratigraphic hosts yield less impressive gold grades, as shown by lapilli tuff horizons at JJ and epiclastic horizons at Backburn.

[4)] Skoonka North: Westhaven's northern-most Property along the Spences Bridge Group trend is currently at an early stage of exploration. Property-wide coverage of soils and magnetics delineated a number of areas prospective in gold mineralization trending along northeast and northwest trending structural trends.

The author believes that further exploration of all of Westhaven's properties comprising the SBG is fully warranted.

26.0 Recommendations

Historic and ongoing data collection, the focus of this report, has produced a large volume of information from the Properties in excess of 550 silt samples, 29,800 soil samples, 4,900 rock samples, 6,100 line-km of airborne magnetics, 560 line-km of ground magnetics, 78 line-km of IP, 4,200 line-km of radiometrics, 1,000 line-km of resistivity, 106 trenches, and 228 drillholes (59,277 m). Although results and conclusions of the individual exploration surveys are preserved as finished reports submitted to ARIS, preservation of the original data is essential moving forward. A program should be implemented to collate and capture as much original data as possible into a controlled relational database using commercially available software packages. This would allow easy access to the data using geographic information system ("GIS") as well as modelling software. Ongoing efforts to improve and standardize data collection and documentation should also be implemented.

Currently, historic drill core is cached in a number of secure locations in Merritt, BC as well as on site at Skoonka Creek. Efforts should be made to consolidate the drill core into one secure location for preservation. All available laboratory pulps and rejects from various storage facilities should also be collected and stored with the drill core for future use for QA/QC and/or metallurgical testing.

All of the Properties host gold mineralization indicative of low sulphidation epithermal deposits. In this type of deposit multiple sets of sub-parallel gold-hosted quartz veins occur from a common feeder zone. Determining the orientations of these vein sets in drill core is very important in determining vectors for drill testing. Utilizing oriented core methods in drilling provides access to hard data on the geometry and mineralizing vectors which can be used to refine the plans of subsequent holes so that more cost-effective exploration can be conducted.

The BC Water Sustainability Act (2016) sets regulations for the diversion of surface and ground water and the BC government issues licences and approvals for water use purposes. Although mineral exploration activities below a certain threshold are currently exempt from acquiring a water licence, this may change in the future. Baseline surface water levels and flow rates should be monitored from any and all sites that may be designated as a water source in the future. An environmental baseline study should also be concurrently implemented over the Property. Westhaven's policy of ongoing First Nations consultation and archaeological review of proposed disturbances from exploration should be continued.

The following recommendations are specific to each Property.

[1)] **Shovelnose:** The South zone has sufficient density of drilling at the present time to determine the size and scope of gold mineralization but will require additional drilling prior to completing a NI43-101 compliant resource/reserve calculation. Defining north and south extensions of gold mineralization in the South zone should be the next priority.

Once the South zone mineralization has been tested along strike, infill holes will be required to increase the density of drilling in order to calculate a NI43-101 compliant gold and silver resource. The optimal threshold of drilling density (range) can be calculated statistically utilizing downhole semi-variograms. Metallurgical testing should also be completed on currently available core intervals to determine possible mill recoveries and ascertain any inherent problems with rock geochemistry.

A handheld GPS unit has a location accuracy averaging approximately ±15 m horizontally and ±30 m vertically. A differential GPS provides location accuracy to about 1-3 cm (best case). Once drilling has been completed, a differential GPS survey of drill collars should be completed to eliminate biases created by positional errors of collar locations.

Property-wide soil geochemical and magnetic surveys have uncovered additional targets east and southeast of the South Zone. Numerous soil anomalies have been delineated that also require follow-up exploration. Formational relationships for gold mineralized zones west of the South zone, including (from west to east) Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, and Alpine and have never been fully explained. Deeper drilling on these zones is also recommended after a detailed review of existing data.

Various geophysical methods have been employed in the past to penetrate near surface cover to expose deeply buried gold mineralization. CSAMT (Controlled-Source Audio-Magnetotelluric Technique) surveying has been used successfully in other properties to image geothermal fractures. Where the AMT method measures fluctuations caused by natural ionospheric activity in the magnetic fields, the CSAMT method uses a transmitter instead of relying on natural forces. Receivers scan a range of frequencies so that, with post processing, a depth section resistivity model of the ground can be produced. A test program should be implemented at areas of known gold mineralization in the South zone and extend outwards to other zones of mineralization if successful.

The following recommendations are for the next phase of exploration. Size and scope of exploration is tempered by current budgetary constraints.

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (25 days @$500/day)	$12,500
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$55,000
Environmental and archeological surveys	$45,000
LiDAR survey - complete property coverage (hillside shading and orthophotos)	$40,000
Structural and surficial interpretation of LiDAR data (20 days @ $700/day)	$14,000
30,000 of diamond core drilling @ $200/m (includes staff and analyses)	$6,000,000
Prospecting and geological mapping (60 days, 2 persons at $1,500/day all in)	$90,000
Ground magnetic surveys (miscellaneous AOIs) 250 line km at $200/km	$50,000
CSAMT and CSEM orientation/test survey (all inclusive)	$40,000
CSAMT/CSEM/equivalent production survey (50 line km at $4,900/km)	$245,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Soil geochemical sampling (500 samples at $100/sample)	$50,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$6,651,500
Contingency Phase 1	$848,500
Total Phase 1	**$7,500,000**

Table 52: Recommended Budget - Shovelnose

[2)] **Prospect Valley:** A comprehensive program of property-wide exploration and diamond drilling is recommended for the Prospect Valley property. Stream sediment samples should be taken from the eastern third of the property at the same density as those previously taken from the rest. Soil samples should be taken along reconnaissance contour soil lines throughout the drainages which returned Au-bearing stream sediment samples in the northern and northwestern portions of the property.

Additional geological mapping and prospecting should be focused on the NIC Zone and the stream sediment anomalies in the northern and northwestern portions of the property and the corridors covering the northerly and southerly projected extensions of the major fault zone controlling the Discovery Zone. Prospecting should also focus on discovering sources for silt and soil geochemical anomalies from existing data and from new sampling.

A 6,000 m diamond drill program is also recommended. The majority of this (5,000 m) will consist of fifteen to twenty 150-400 m holes drilled to test the down-dip extent of the South Discovery Zone and the gap between the North and South Discovery zones. The remaining 1,000 m will serve to test targets developed elsewhere on the property. Initial metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Discovery Zone should be done to determine its amenability for heap leaching and other types of mineral processing. Differential GPS surveying of all drill collars to date should also be completed.

The following recommendations are for the next phase of exploration. Size and scope of exploration is tempered by budgetary constraints and the uncertain length of the operating season due to the COVID-19 virus disruptions. Additional exploration is contingent on the results from the following recommendations.

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (30 days @$500/day)	$15,000
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$25,000
Environmental and archeological surveys	$7,500
Trail brushing and maintenance; road construction (~4km at $5,900/km)	$23,600
Soil geochemical sampling (500 samples at $100/sample)	$50,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (30 man days at $500/day)	$15,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$136,100
Contingency Phase 1	$10,900
Total Phase 1	**$147,000**

Table 53: Recommended Budget - Prospect Valley

[3)] **Skoonka Creek:** The following recommendations are adapted from the 2007 Assessment Report completed by Strongbow after the final round of drilling (Chang, 2008). Exploration programs including additional silt sampling and prospecting including detailed structural mapping would aid in identifying structural controls for known areas of mineralization. A number of scattered anomalies occur that require follow-up investigations.

A suite of samples from each zone should be sent for petrographic analyses to determine mineralogical variables and near infrared reflectance spectroscopy to ascertain high and low temperature clay mineralogy to aid in defining epithermal alteration halos for drilling purposes.

Additional drilling is recommended in the Deadwood zone between the east and west areas of previous drilling in the area of the magnetic low lineament and at depth. Additional drilling in the JJ zone should be implemented east, west, and at depth from previous drilling. At the Discovery zone drilling should be completed from north to south at depth. At the Ember zone, additional drilling should be completed to the east, west, and at depth from previous drilling.

A differential GPS survey on all drillholes to date is also recommended to resolve drill collar positions.

The Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn 3 km long east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization should be prospected and geologically mapped to determine the connectivity between the zones.

The following recommendations are for the next 2 phases of exploration. Size and scope of exploration is tempered by budgetary constraints and the timely issuance of a drill permit.

Item	Total
Phase 1	
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (15 days @$500/day)	$7,500
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$15,000
Ongoing permit negotiations	$25,000
Environmental and archeological surveys	$10,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (30 days at $500/day)	$15,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$82,500
Contingency Phase 1	$7,500
Total Phase 1	**$90,000**
Phase 2	
Confirmation drilling (verify work at JJ showing) 10 holes for 1,200m at $300/m	$360,000
Test existing geochemical anomalies (JJ West) 2 holes at 400m/hole for 800m	$240,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (45 days at $500/day)	$22,500
Subtotal Phase 2- pending receipt of permits	$622,500
Contingency Phase 2	$31,500
Total Phase 2	$654,000
Total Phase 1 + 2	**$744,000**

Table 54: Recommended Budget - Skoonka Creek

4) **Skoonka North:** Additional prospecting and geological mapping is recommended in the northwestern portion of the Property, in the vicinity of gold-in-soil anomalies delineated by the 2007 soil geochemistry survey completed by Strongbow Exploration. Due to current COVID-19 restrictions a modified program of data management is recommended in the short term. It is estimated this program will cost approximately $55,000.

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (10 days @$500/day)	$5,000
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects if applicable; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$5,000
Permit negotiations	$20,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Data interpretation and target generation (20 days at $700/day)	$14,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$54,000
Contingency Phase 1	$1,000
Total Phase 1	$55,000

Table 55: Recommended Budget - Skoonka North

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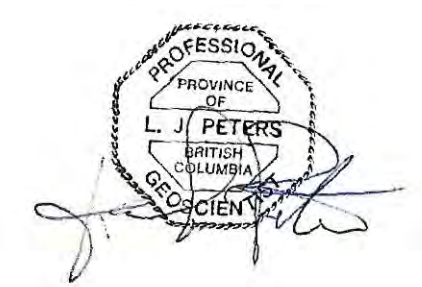
21.0 Date and Signature Page

This report, entitled National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the SBG Properties, BC and dated 29 March 2020 has been completed in compliance with NI43-101 standards of disclosure for mineral projects following the guidelines set forth on Form 43-101F. The undersigned author is a "Qualified Person" as outlined in the instrument.

Dated this 29th day of March 2020.



Lawrence John Peters, P.Geo