TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE VIDETTE LAKE PROJECT:

THE X AND YARD CLAIM GROUPS

Vidette Lake Area,

South-Central Mining Region, B.C.

Latitude and Longitude: 51.206° N, 120.983° W

X CLAIM GROUP	U CLAIM GROUP
Tenure Number ID: 1073898	Tenure Number ID: 1073911
Latitude and Longitude:	Latitude and Longitude:
51.232657° N, 121.057164° W	51.171754° N, 121.880568° W

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Kermode Resources Ltd.

REPORT PREPARED BY:

James Gregory Davison, MSc, PGeo (BC)

Revised March 15, 2021

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1.0 Summary

The Vidette Lake project is a collection of two claim groups (X and Yard) separated by approximately 15 kilometres within the Vidette area. The two claim groups were staked in 2019 and are owned by Strata Geodata Services Ltd. Limited ground evaluation was carried out by the Vendor and, on behalf of Kermode Resources Ltd., the Author visited outcrops on the Yard and X properties with the Vendor during the September 5, 2020 site visit requisite for this NI 43-101 report.

The target development and hypothesis for renewed exploration in the area was tied to a recent 'QUEST' airborne gravity survey which showed a correlation between ridges of "gravity highs" and the occurrence of low-sulphidation vein systems within the Spences Bridge Gold Belt. This methodology has been applied to the Yard and X properties. Based on its initial exploration data, Strata GeoData Services Ltd. entered in an option agreement on 23rd May 2020 with Kermode Resources Ltd. (TSV-V: KLM) ("Kermode") to earn 100% interest in the Yard and X properties by way of an incremental exercise of $35,000 in cash payments, 500,000 Kermode shares and a $225,000 work commitment.

Historical work on the Yard claim is known since the early 1900s where gold exploration was completed alongside the historically mined (1933-1940) Vidette Mine (MinFile #: 092P086), located approximately 350 metres southwest of the Yard claim. The X claim has been far less worked, with the earliest record of work completed in 1991 discovered copper-gold anomalies from surface rock samples also within windows of the Nicola Group volcanics.

The targets of the exploration include structurally controlled shear, fault, breccia and vein-hosted mineralization, some associated chalcedony and fluorite, with epithermal systems and/or apophyses and contact relationships with adjacent or buried granitic intrusions.

The recent field visits to outcrops and historical exploration trenches confirmed the presence of narrow to hairline veins within the Nicola volcanics on the Yard claims, and contact or vein-hosted, primary to secondary cooper and iron sulphide with an oxidation overprint by copper carbonate or sulphate in a thin, possibly stockwork style, alteration halo of potassic to propylitic silicates. Metal values (Au, Ag, Mo, Cu) were quite low as per those reported by the Vendor other than the copper±gold from the new northern X property locations. The limited sampling of the current reconnaissance program and the 43-101 site visit did not locate specific high value sites or reproduce anomalous metal contents as per the historical reports.

The new copper occurrence along the north perimeter of the X property, in particular, warrants further evaluation within a $50,000 Phase 1 program designed to gather macro- and micro-structural evidence and lithogeochemical trends related to the conceptual structural model interpreted from the gravity anomaly, the impact of overlying basalt flows to geophysical interpretations and the regional structural features, and should consider the acquisition of additional claims particularly adjacent to the X claim to cover potential intrusion-related mineralization and major structures similar to the Vidette Lake fault.

The NNE-trending orientation of the known mineralization of the regions near the Vidette Mine and the Yard property should be targeted as oblique or Reidel shear or fault features involving extension or dilation to provide the spatial host for the interpreted model of mineralization relative to the NW-trending regional anomaly or lineament, and any level of geochemical zoning identified with historical Au-Ag-As-Mo and Cu-Au trends.

2.0 Introduction

The Vidette Lake project is a collection of two claim groups (X and Yard) separated by approximately 15 kilometres within the Vidette area (Figure 1). In 2019, both claims were staked and are currently 100 % owned by Strata Geodata Services Ltd. to cover areas with previously recognized mineral occurrences within "windows" of the prospective Nicola group volcanics.

The X claim group lies 40 kilometres east of 70 Mile house, while the Yard property lies 50km northeast of Cache Creek, just north of Vidette Lake (Photos 1, 2 and 3). Access to the properties is possible by gravel roads from Highway 97 (X) and the Trans-Canada Highway (Yard).

Historical work on the Yard property is recorded since the early 1900s where exploration was completed alongside the historically mined (1933-1940) Vidette Mine (MinFile #: 092P086), located approximately 350 metres southwest of the Yard claim.

Exploration activity on the Yard claim includes geological mapping, geochemical surveying, airborne and ground-based geophysics, and diamond drilling. In 1989, diamond drilling intersected 1.08 g/t gold over 14 metres and 4.55 g/t gold over 2.77 metres (Flower, 2019a). The diamond drilling program was targeting mineralization that originally was discovered at surface three years previous, now referred to as the Yard 2 mineral occurrence (MinFile #: 092P 225) (Flower, 2019a). This occurrence consists of several outcrops of silicified and clay altered rock cut by veins of chalcedony matrix breccia with variable amounts of fluorite (Wilson, 1986). Subsequent exploration and drilling yielded anomalous copper and gold occurrences associated with epithermal vein systems and porphyry granitic intrusions which have intruded into the Nicola group. Historical work has also focused on molybdenum occurrences (e.g.: Scott, 1981).

The X claim has been far less worked, with the earliest record of work completed in 1991 by Thomlinson (1991), who discovered copper-gold anomalies from surface rock samples reporting 0.201% Copper and 2.81 g/t gold (Thomlinson, 1991) within the Nicola group of volcanics, now recognized as the X Claim Group mineral occurrence (MinFile #: 029P 031) (Flower, 2019b). Follow-up work was not completed until 2006. None of the historical drill core was identified or reviewed during the current exploration or recent site visit. Exploration by Candorado Operating Company Limited between 2006-2008 produced promising results and follow-up drilling and work was suggested, but never completed (Koffyberg, 2008).

In May 2020, a site-visit/ orientation survey was completed on the X and Yard claims. This site visit involved assessing the accessibility of the property, terrain and ground conditions, geological

observations and measurements and included surface sampling. The details of the site-visit are described within Section 9.0 Exploration.

Technical information for the recent exploration carried out by the Vendor, in Sections 9.1, 9.2 and 11.0, was drawn from the Vendor's data files, including sampling and geochemical maps, photographs and recent analytical data reported herein, and other property information was sourced from MDNM assessment reports and published literature. Maps for the Author were prepared by Liam Connor via SGDS Hive, a consulting company with a non-arm's length relationship to the Vendor. Only site photographs taken by the Author are contained within this report.

The recent "QUEST" geophysical survey conducted by Geoscience BC identified a significant, subsurface, NW to SE-trending, structural lineation which may connect the X and Yard claims' "windows" of Nicola volcanics. Previous work has identified a strong structural control on mineralization within the two claims, and greater Vidette area. This may suggest a regional-scale mineralized trend within the Vidette Lake area.

The Vendor representative, Andrew Randell, accompanied the Author to the site, and to locate areas of previous sampling, during the one-day site visit on September 5, 2020. The Author briefly reviewed, for context of the geological model, exposures of the regional geological lithologies, including the overlying series of basalt flows, along access routes to the Yard and X properties, and examined four small areas of historical exploration trenches and outcropping rocks within the Yard and X properties. Rock samples were collected from historical trenches and low-lying outcrops from three of those areas, two on the Yard property and one area on the X property. Outcrop on the properties was very limited by glacial cover and thick vegetation in the areas under review though those outcrops examined during the site visit comprised the principal areas of low-grade mineralization previously identified and analyzed by the Vendors.

It is recommended follow-up work focus on identifying the previously recorded mineralized occurrences, verifying the extent and significance of the northern copper anomaly on the X property, and completing ground-based magnetometer surveys and other structural-oriented studies to test and optimize interpretation of the regional geophysical database.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author reports no reliance on other experts.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Vidette Lake Project contains two independent claim groups, the X claim and the Yard claim (see Figure 1). The X claim is located 40 kilometres (km) southeast of 70 Mile House, BC, on the Cariboo Plateau, south of the Green Timber Plateau. The centroid of the X claim group is located at longitude and latitude 51.232657° N and -121.057164° E. The Yard claim is located 50 km northeast of Cache Creek,

BC, on the Kukwaus Plateau; the centroid of the claim group is 51.171754° N, -120.880568° E.

The Property (defined as mineral tenures 100% owned by Strata Geodata Services Ltd.) consists of 2 (two) Mineral Title Online (MTO) mineral tenures, for a total of 1,174.4804 hectares ("Ha"). Locations of the claims filed, in which work was performed are listed in Table 1 and are shown on Figure 1.

Table 1. Description of the Vidette Lake claim groups

Claim Name	Area (Ha)	Tenure No.	Owner	Tenure Expiry Date
X	627.3627	1073898	Strata Geodata Services Ltd.	January 15, 2021
Y	547.1177	1073911	Strata Geodata Services Ltd.	January 15, 2021

The expiry date of the claims is current as of March 15, 2021. The claims currently are under Title Protection in accordance with the Chief Gold Commissioner having issued a blanket Time Extension Order for all claims and leases. The time to make cash in lieu or register work on claims that have expiry dates before December 31, 2021 is extended to December 31, 2021.

The claims discussed in this Technical Report were staked by the Vendor's company Strata GeoData Services Ltd. in 2019. Strata GeoData Services Ltd. entered in an option agreement on 23rd May 2020 with Kermode Resources Ltd. (TSV-V: KLM) ("Kermode") to earn 100% interest in the Yard and X properties by way of an incremental exercise of $35,000 in cash payments, 500,000 Kermode shares and a $225,000 work commitment as tabulated below.

- Year One: Cash payment $5,000, 100,000 Kermode Shares and $50,000 work commitment (0% interest earned)
- Year Two: Cash payment $10,000, 150,000 Kermode Shares and $75,000 work commitment (0% interest earned)
- Year Three: Cash payment $20,000, 250,000 Kermode Shares and $100,000 work commitment (100% interest earned)

Kermode will earn no interest in either Property until completing the commitments of the three-year agreement.

Based on the agreement between the parties, there are no royalties, back-in rights, other agreements or encumbrances on the Properties, and all requisite payments are described above in the terms of the agreement.

To the Author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities relating to any exploration or mining activity on the Properties.

To the Author's knowledge, there are no Permits currently active for the limited surface exploration program, and a receipt of a Notice of Work with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum and formal notification to the representatives of the First Nations may be required for future Property exploration. The early-stage work proposed in this report will not affect any ground disturbance, and as such, will not require a formal Permit (Notice of Work) though notification of the First Nations communities would be recommended.

To the Author's knowledge, other significant factors or risks which may affect the exploration work could include land access to the ranches on the Yard Property, negotiations with First Nations communities, timely receipt of operating permits as required, lack of sufficient funds for exploration and title management, and downward changes in commodity prices.

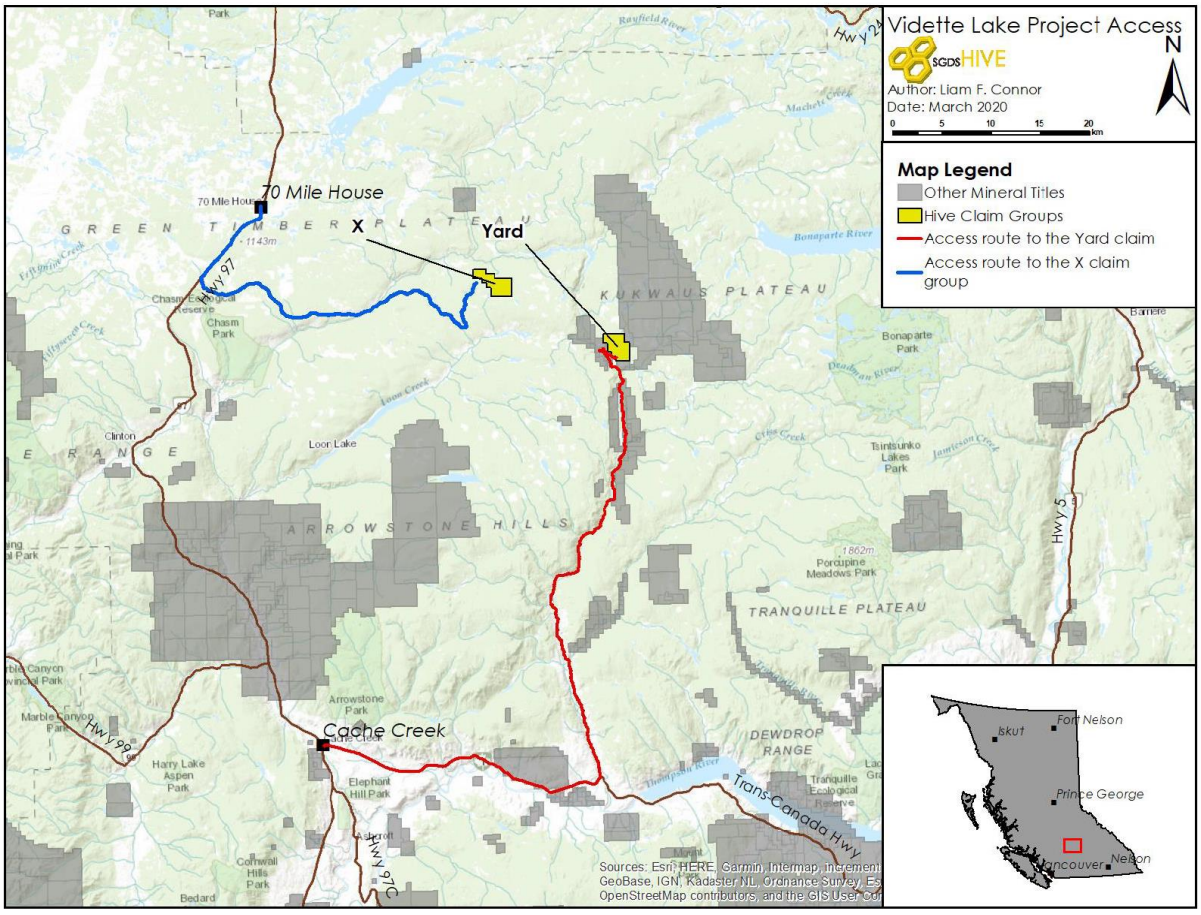

Figure 1. Access Maps of the Vidette Lake claim groups.

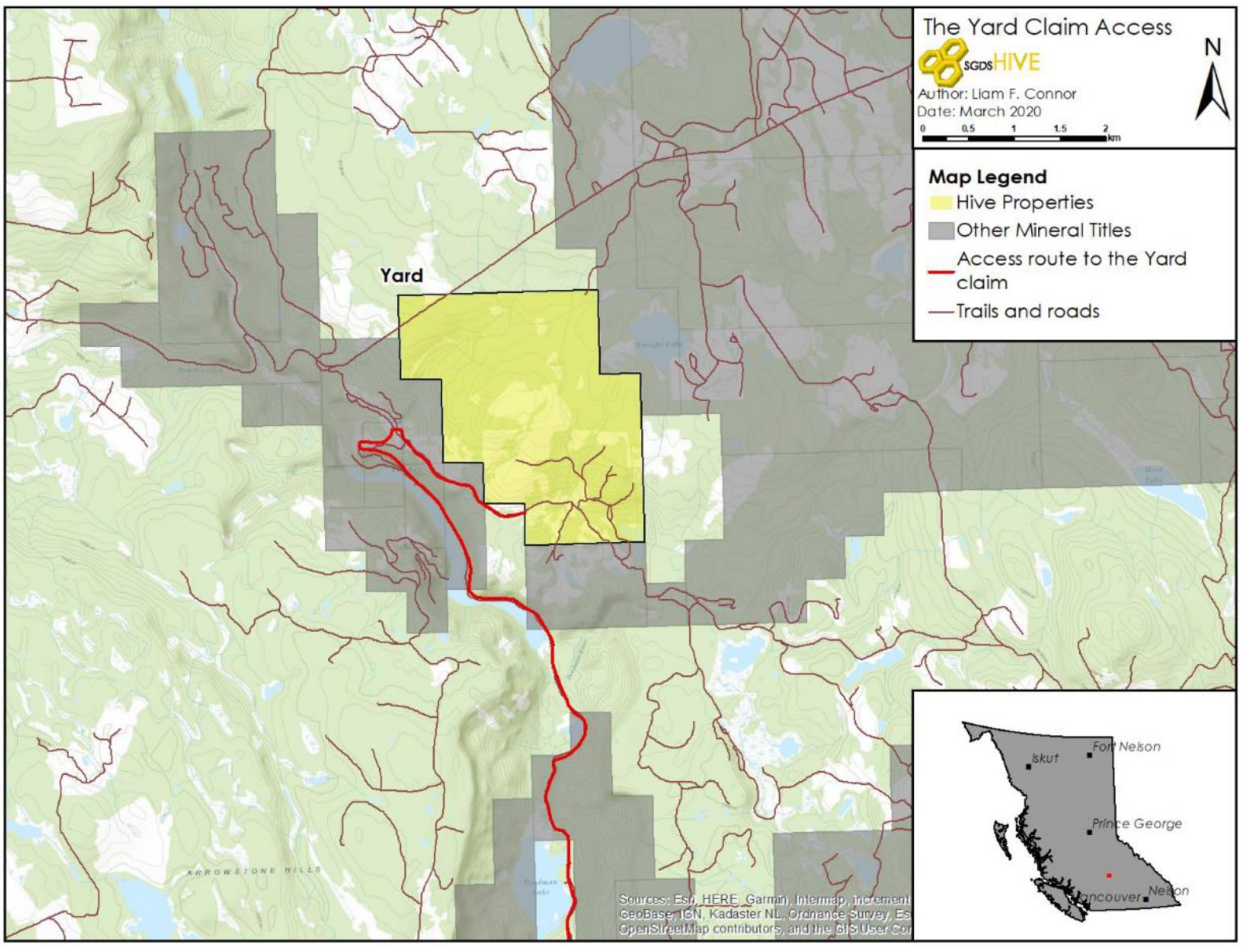

Figure 2. Trail and road access within the Yard claim group.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Yard claim group can be accessed from Cache Creek via Trans-Canada highway and very good secondary dirt roads to Vidette via Chasm or Savona (Figure 1, Photos 1, 2 and 3). Please note that all of the Yard and X property photographs contained herein were taken by the Author and his field associate. Access on site by 2x4 and 4x4 vehicle is predominantly possible by branching Forest Service Roads (FSR) which connect to the main FSR: Chasm FSR (Figure 2). The large cleared areas and historical cut-blocks in the centre of the property allows for access via All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) and by foot for most of the remaining property.

Photo 1. Access along FSR to the Yard Property through Vidette Lake area.

Photo 2. Access along secondary FSR within the Yard Property.

The Yard claim is on the relatively flat plateau north of the Deadman river gorge located northeast of the Vidette Lake valley. Drainage within the Yard claim is controlled by the Yard creek and Coal creek which both drain south westwards towards the Vidette Lake-Deadman River system. Poor drainage causes swampy, shallow lakes throughout the southern portion of the property, with the elevation rising to the north.

Access to the X claim group is possible from the west off Highway 97, 6.6 km south of 70 Mile House onto

Chasm Road heading east (Figures 1 and 3). Access is not known to be possible by vehicle due to washouts and flooding though repairs to the principal access routes were completed prior to the Author's site visit and after the Vendor's work programs. The main access route by 4x4 from the northwest exposed a number of outcrops which were the subject of the Author's investigation.

Access is possible via ATV and on-foot due to the gently rolling hills and relatively sparse vegetation (Figure 3) though deadfall and rapid growth of bushy vegetation after logging and fires will limit vehicle traverses pending opening of trails.

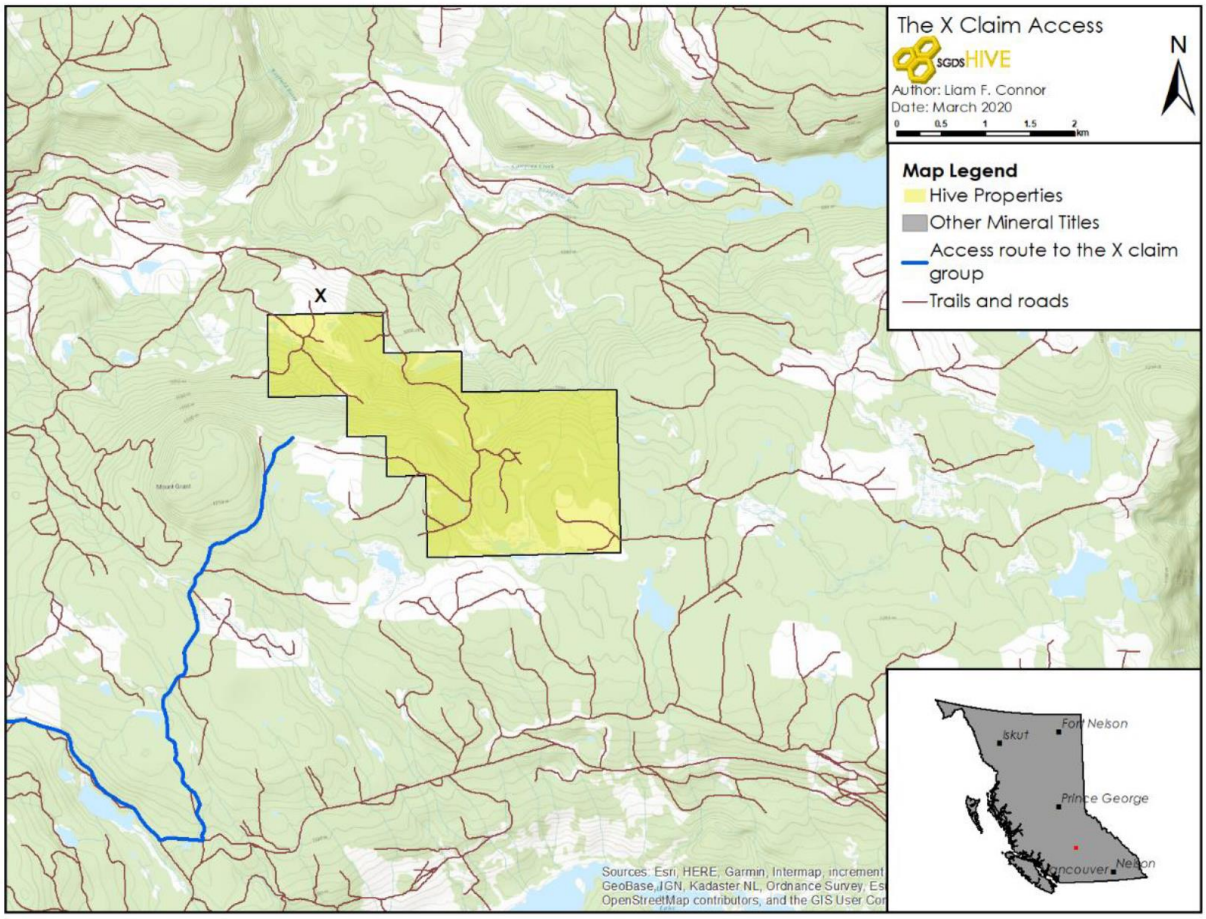

Figure 3. Trail and road accessibility within the X claim group.

Elevations on the Property range from 900 metres to 1,200 metres above sea level. The landforms are generally subdued, forming a gently rolling upland plateau. A few small hills rise 30 to 90 metres above the plateau surface. The Rayfield River forms a deeply incised gorge through the plateau. Moderately thick glacial deposits cover most of the plateau, and rock exposures are limited to knolls and the steep sides of the river valley (Photo 4). Stagnant swamps and shallow lakes are common within the area due to poor drainage. The main drainage is via the Rayfield River to the north of the X claim.

This drainage system flows southwards to the Bonaparte River, which itself drains southwest into the Fraser River. Pine and aspen sparsely cover the flat lying areas, while the slightly lower wetter areas have predominately fir, spruce, and willow.

Photo 3. Access along secondary FSR within the X Property.

The climate in the Vidette Lake area is recognized as semi-arid, with an average annual precipitation of 510.1 m, average temperature highs of 23.3°C in August and average temperature lows of -12.5°C in January (Government of Canada, 2019) (Figure 4).

Photo 4. Incised river valleys and locally thick glacial deposits.

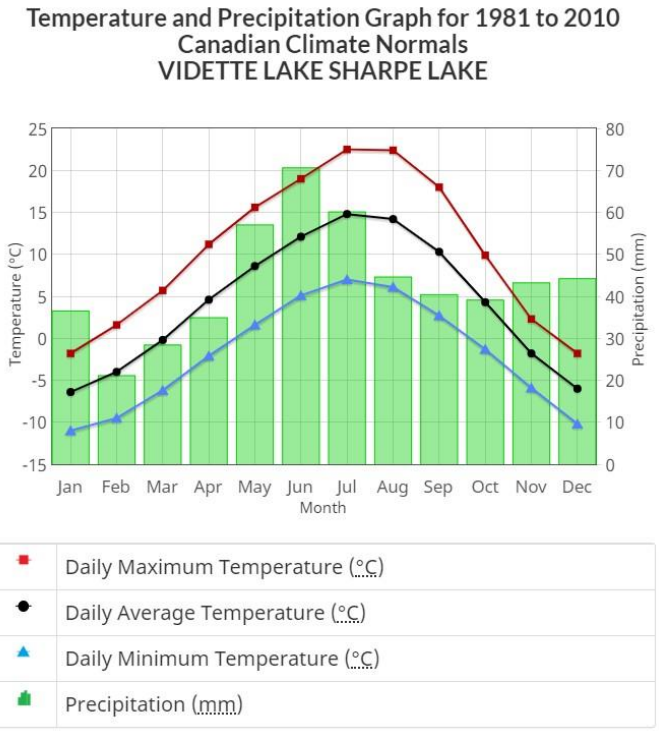

Figure 4. Average monthly climate of Vidette Lake, BC. Vidette Lake experiences an average annual precipitation of 510.1 mm. Modified from Government of Canada (2019).

70 Mile House is 30 kilometres northwest of the X claim, where limited accommodation and supplies are available. Cache Creek also is locally available (50 km southwest of the Yard claim) which provides accommodation and most crew supplies. The bulk of the personnel logistics and infrastructure can be managed from Kamloops to the southeast along Highway 1. The local infrastructure on both areas is limited to the current trails and small roads, up to and on the claims, which are used mainly by logging companies, scattered houses and a few fishing camps, and tourists to view Deadman Falls.

6.0 History

6.1 Yard claim group

The Vidette Lake area has been recognized as a prospective area since the early 1900s with the current Yard claim being explored to a limited extent alongside the discovery and working of the Vidette mine (MinFile #:092P086), located approximately 350 metres southwest of the southwest corner of the Yard claim. During the period 1933 to 1940, the Vidette Mine produced approximately 40,000 oz of gold, 30,000 oz of silver and 100,000 lbs of copper from 55,000 tons of ore (Gruenwald, 1980). Mineralization consisted of northwest-trending quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite and tellurides and the veins are localized along fault fractures in the Nicola group volcanics, described as greenstones (Cockfield, 1935).

The VID claims were staked by Keda Resources Limited in 1972 (Dawson, 1973), a portion of these claims covered the current Yard claim. In 1981, the claim changed name to Gala, when Cominco Limited staked the property in search of a molybdenum prospect and completed a low-resolution magnetic and induced polarization (IP) survey (Scott, 1981). Chevron Canada Resources Limited later claimed the property under the name Gnome and completed magnetometer and soil/silt geochemical surveys (Bruaset, 1984).

In 1986, prospector M. Dickens discovered several outcrops of silicified and clay altered rock cut by veins of chalcedony matrix breccia with variable amounts of fluorite (Wilson, 1986). This later became recognized as the Yard 2 mineral occurrence (MinFile #: 092P 225) (Flower, 2019a). This occurrence was followed up the same year by Noranda Exploration Company with a NQ diamond drill hole (Wilson, 1986).

The claims were subsequently optioned in 1988 to Canadian Nickel Company from Chevron Canada Resource Limited to complete geological mapping, lithogeochemistry, soil geochemistry, and diamond drilling (Morin, 1989a; 1989b). During this program, several soil anomalies were defined: 1) an elongate NNE-trending, 200 m wide, 400 m long coincident Au+Ag+As+Mo anomaly on the previously named YARD #2 claim (southern Yard claim); 2) across the Yard claim, a partial coincident anomaly between an elongate molybdenum zone and spot highs of gold, arsenic and silver along a NE-trending linear drainage; 3) the third anomaly consists of a few erratic gold highs along line 400 N (Morin, 1989a; 1989b).

The current Yard claim has not since been followed up, with the principal focus in the area following up on the historic Vidette mine area (e.g.: Bruaset, 1995; 1999; 2005; 2010).

6.2 X claim group

The X claim is by far under explored. The first recognized work was in 1991 involving basic geochemical sampling, trenching, line chaining and prospecting (Thomlinson, 1991). The results of the 1991 program were promising with copper and gold anomalies within newly recognized outcrops of the Nicola volcanics (Thomlinson, 1991). This mineral occurrence is recorded as the X Claim Group mineral occurrence (MinFile #:029P 031) (Flower, 2019b). Follow-up work was not conducted until 2006, where the property was incorporated into Candorado Operating Company Limited's Rayfield River property (Koffyberg, 2007a). An airborne geophysical survey consisting of 409 line-kilometres conducting gamma-ray spectrometry and magnetometry identified 4 primary targets and 2 secondary targets that warranted follow-up work (Koffyberg, 2007a). During the same year, a follow up soil sampling and rock sampling program was conducted (Koffyberg, 2007b). The most southern grid falls on the current X claim and the R-7 target is described as a large outcrop of gabbro with veins of potassium feldspar, quartz and disseminated hornblende and epidote (Koffyberg, 2007b).

A second target (06-6) approximately 1.5 kilometres to the northwest is a large hill composed of potassium feldspar-phyric hornblende-biotite syenite with grain sizes that range from coarse to pegmatitic (Koffyberg, 2007b). The outcrop did contain some potassic alteration. The results of the survey identified the geophysical target as outcropping and buried syenites and diorites (Koffyberg, 2007b).

Koffyberg (2007b) recommended follow-up work on the R-7 target. However, in the follow-up 2008 drill program, the area was not revisited (Koffyberg, 2008). There is no record of subsequent exploration on the X claim.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Vidette Lake project is located within the tectonically defined Quesnellia geological terrane (Figure 5), a part of the Intermontane superterrane, or the Intermontane Belt (Colpron et al. 2007). The Quesnellia terrane is most representative of a Mesozoic magmatic arc that formed predominantly during the Late Triassic to Jurassic that was then accreted to the continent (Petersen et al. 2004). The Late Triassic volcanism produced the Nicola Group of volcanics (Petersen et al. 2004). Within the Jurassic, volcanism predominantly produced volcaniclastic rocks such as the Rossland group (Petersen et al. 2004).

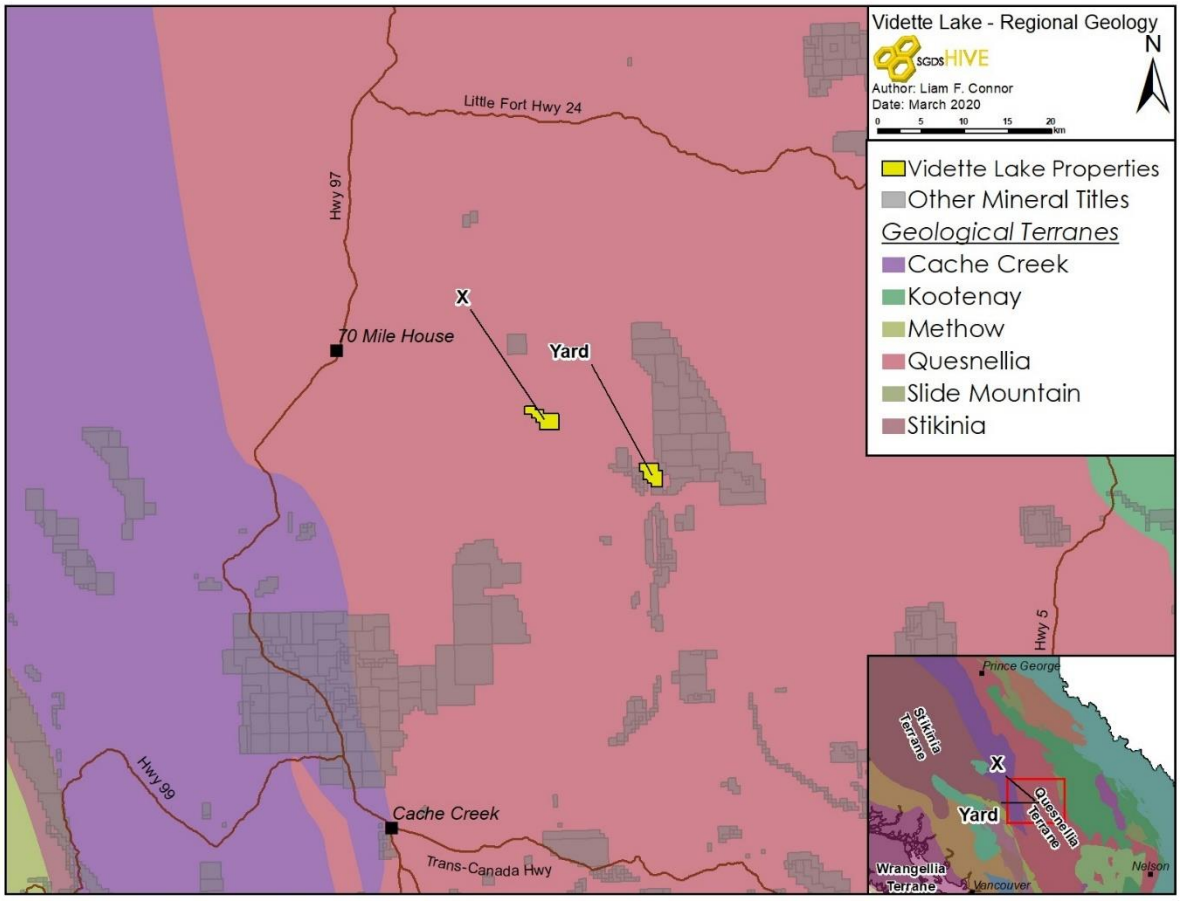

Figure 5: Geological terrane map of the Vidette Lake project area. Digital geological terrane polygons after Colpron and Nelson (2011). NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

Regional mapping completed by Campbell and Tipper (1971) references the geology within the Vidette Lake area as being underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. These units form a northwest-trending sequence of rocks within this part of the Intermontane Belt in south-central British Columbia. The major unit of volcanic rocks is composed of the Nicola group of Volcanics (Figure 6). These sedimentary and volcanic suites are then intruded by two suites of granitic plutonic bodies: the older Thuya and Talcomkane Batholiths of Triassic or Jurassic age and the Younger Cretaceous Raft and Baldy Batholiths. Extensive Tertiary volcanic and minor sedimentary rocks overlie much of the older rocks (Campbell and Tipper, 1971) (Photo 5). Structurally, the region is dominated by north-northwest trending faults: the Pinchi Fault to the northeast and the Fraser-Straight Creek Fault to the west. Shear zones with related alteration and mineralization are commonly associated with these faults (Morin, 1989a).

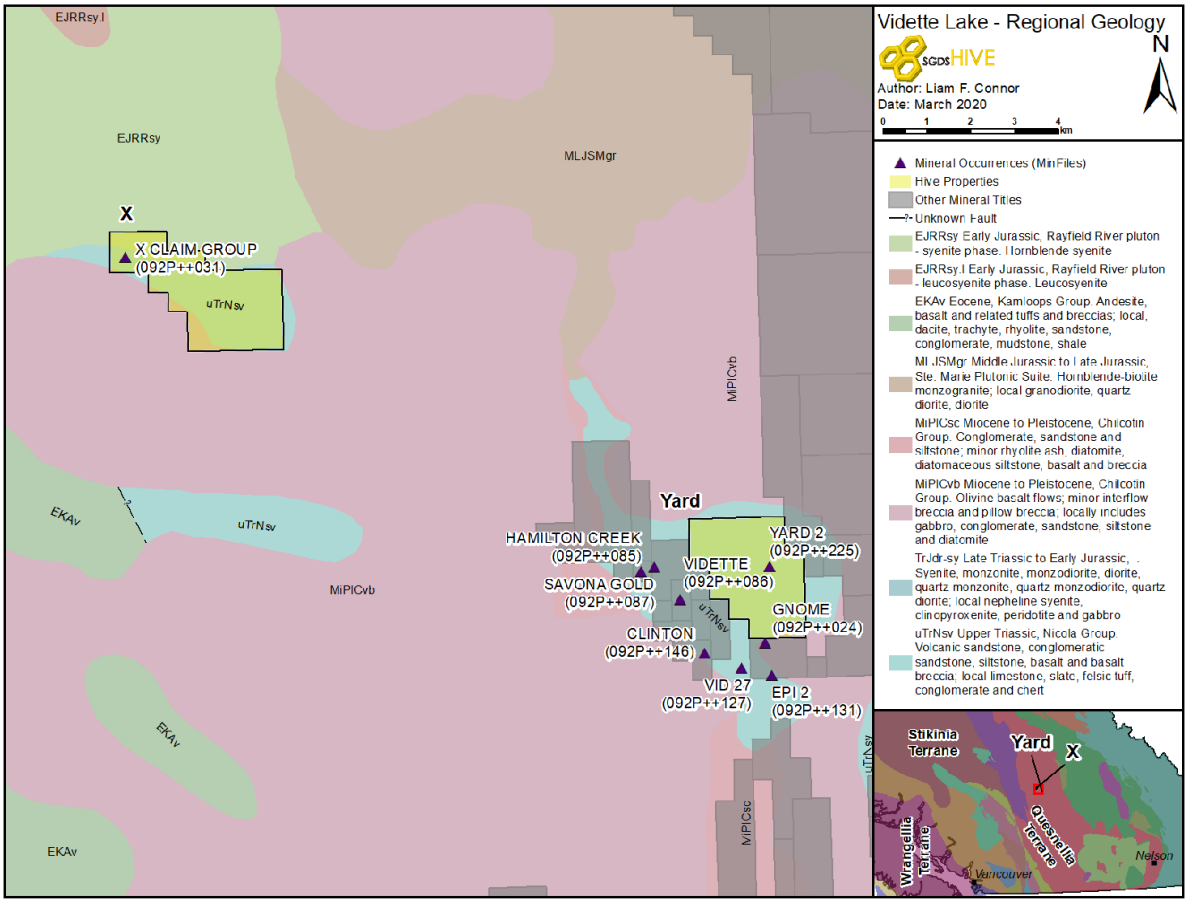

Figure 6. Regional geology map of the Vidette Lake project area. Digital geological polygons after Cui et al. (2017). NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

Property-scale geological surveys have been discussed by Wilson (1986). The Yard property is underlain mainly by intermediate to basic island-arc volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This area lies on the northwest extension of the eastern volcanic facies of the Nicola Group (Wilson, 1986). Nicola

volcanics on the property contain a penetrative fabric trending generally east to east-southeast (ESE) and dipping steeply to the north or south, and are metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies (Wilson, 1986).

Granitic rocks of undetermined age outcrop where low-grade Cu, Au and Mo mineralization has been found in trenches and has also been intersected in drill holes (Wilson, 1986; Morin, 1989b). Cockfield (1935) mapped these granitic rocks as elongate features and drilling in 1995 noted they formed along foliation and along the dominant WNW-ESE trend of the penetrative fabric in the region (Wilson, 1986; Bruaset, 1995). The 1995 drilling also recorded veins and minor faults trending WNW (Bruaset, 1995). Garnet-epidote skarnification of Nicola volcanics is believed to be related to the granitic intrusions (Wilson, 1986).

An epithermal system has been identified on the east edge adjacent to or above the granitic intrusion. Epithermal silica breccias occurring in central and north-central area of the previously claimed “Gnome” property, now Yard, may be related to a north-south structural feature known as Central Gully Trend (Photo 6). Sinter breccias, or decompression breccias, were targeted in diamond drilling programs in 1986 (Wilson, 1986) and in 1988-90 (Morin, 1989a; 1989b). Drilling identified basic volcaniclastics including tuffs, augite porphyries and metasomatized, skarn-like tuffaceous rocks (Wilson, 1986).

Wilson (1986) reports that the volcanics of the Nicola group are extensively altered to chlorite-rich ca1careous greenstones. Texturally, they range from massive to schistose and are locally carbonatized within shear zones to assemblages of ankerite and dolomite with minor quartz and calcite (Wilson, 1986). Within the Yard claim, the Yard 2 occurrence (MinFile #: 092P 225) (Figure 6) was discovered in 1989 (Flower, 2019a). A zone of chalcedony (quartz-calcite-fluorite) veins, veinlets, stockworks and matrix breccia cuts a hanging wall of Eocene volcanics and footwall Nicola group rocks.

Diamond drilling has identified an epidote-chlorite-pyrite-calcite-hematite-altered diorite and granodiorite cut by quartz-calcite stockworks with local brecciation. Neither of the historic drill intercepts have been confirmed nor the Yard 2 Mineral Occurrence File (MinFile #: 092P 225) (Flower, 2019a).

Within the X claim, the X Claim Group occurrence (MinFile #: 092P 031) (Figure 6) was recognized in 1991 (Flower, 2019b). Greenstone mineralization with pyrite, calcite and chlorite alteration is common (Photo 7). Surface samples collected in 1991 included values of 0.201 % copper and 2.81 g/t gold (Thomlinson, 1991). In 2007, a drill hole was reported to intersected 0.11 % Copper over 3.32 metres (Koffyberg, 2008). Neither historic drill intercepts have been confirmed nor the X claim Group Mineral Occurrence File (MinFile #: 092P 031) (Flower, 2019b).

Photo 5. Several flat lying Tertiary basalt flows and interflow breccias overlie Nicola volcanics (not shown in base of valley) at Deadman Valley.

Photo 6. Siliceous breccia exposure which shows evidence of principal fabric, primary lithoclast porosity and oblique extensional gashes.

Photo 7. Hairline fractures in Nicola volcanics infilled by quartz-carbonate on Yard property.

The X claim has a similar geology to the Yard claim, with an exposed window of Nicola group of volcanics as the most dominant feature (Figure 6). Work completed between 2006 and 2008 recognized small intrusions consisting of quartz monzonite, diorite and syenite which has suggested to be related to the Late Triassic or Early Jurassic Thuya batholith which lies to the east of the Property (Koffyberg, 2008). There have been two main intrusive phases recognized, a leucocratic syenite and an amphibole syenite (Koffyberg, 2008). The contact between these units is a syenite unit that is likely transitional between the

two (Koffyberg, 2008). Diorite outcrops in the south along the Bonaparte River along with a few syenite dikes and a small pegmatitic syenite in the southwest (Koffyberg, 2008).

Copper mineralization is strongest within the transition zone, however, has been recognized throughout the area (Koffyberg, 2008). Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite, occurring as fracture fill, as disseminations and in veinlets (Koffyberg, 2008). Copper oxides are also abundant, occurring primarily as malachite and cuprite. Malachite occurs on feldspar veinlets, on fractures and as disseminations replacing mafic minerals (Koffyberg, 2008). Native copper has also been recorded (Koffyberg, 2008). The Author tentatively identified copper silicates, such as chrysocolla, associated with the copper oxides and carbonates.

Photo 8. Author sampling recently exposed 'diorite' 'syenite' showing secondary copper mineralization on X property.

The recently discovered outcrop along the road access to the northern area of the X property showed similar styles of mineralization and host rocks to those described by Koffyberg (2008) and examples of the primary to secondary sulphide mineralization are show in Photos 8 and 9.

The author refers the reader to Cockfield (1935), Wilson (1986), Morin (1989a), Morin (1989b), Thomlinson (1991) and Bruaset (1995) for a more detailed description of the Vidette Lake area geology and associated mineralization.

In summary, based on the work to date, the relevant geological controls on mineralization include thin stockwork style sulphide and oxide with copper values on the X Property, and hairline fracture quartz and carbonate vein-hosted sulphides in metavolcanics on the Yard Property. Given the paucity of recent exploration data, and the new exposures identified on the X Property during the site visit, there is insufficient technical information to provide a meaningful discussion or analysis about the length, width,

depth or continuity of the mineralization on either of the subject Properties.

Photo 9. Author sampling copper carbonate and silicate secondary copper mineralization on X property.

8.0 Deposit Types

Previous work has suggested within the Vidette Lake area there is the potential for an epithermal gold and a porphyry copper target associated with garnet skarns, smaller exposed and buried granitic intrusions and Cenozoic-aged mineralized breccias within the Yard claim (Bruaset, 1995). Evidence for epithermal-related gold mineralization includes chalcedony banded textures, matrix breccias, and veining within the Lower Nicola volcanics (Morin, 1989). Jurassic-aged porphyry felsic intrusions have intruded into the Nicola volcanics producing favourable conditions for porphyry copper mineralization within both the Yard and X claims (Bruaset, 1995; Koffyberg, 2008). Arsenic and molybdenum anomalies have also been observed, associated with copper and gold values, however, have not been followed up in recent studies (Wilson, 1986). There is also a notable structural control in the area which trends WNW-ESE and has produced faulting, shearing and a distinct penetrative fabric which veining, and along which mineralization have been recorded (Dawson, 1973).

The target development and hypothesis for renewed exploration in the Vidette Lake area was tied to a recent 'QUEST' airborne gravity survey completed by Sander Geophysics Ltd. for Geoscience BC and covered approximately 45,000 square kilometres, extending from Williams Lake to the US border thus providing coverage of the project area. The project resulted in a detailed, regional gravity map of southern British Columbia and highlighted several known and new features with the aim to aid mineral exploration efforts (Simpson, 2010; Barnett and Kowalczyk, 2008).

Analysis of this data by the Vendor, and further review by the Author, has shown a correlation between ridges of “gravity highs” and the occurrence of low-sulphidation vein systems within the Spences Bridge Gold Belt. This methodology has been applied to the Yard and X properties and similarities have been noted which strengthens the case for additional exploration.

It is hypothesized by the Vendor that the gravity lineaments are shear zones which further supported the alignment of the known quartz veins, especially around Vidette, which lie at a low angle to the proposed shear zone. It is postulated that these veins occupy Riedel shears and the orientation of the veins change in response to the angle of the hypothesized shear zone. Known mineral occurrences have been found within a two-kilometre buffer around the shear.

The regional scale geophysics highlighted a NW to SE-trending structure that may connect the geology underlying the Yard and X claims (see Figure 20 in Section 25.0 Interpretation), and in large part, which has been masked by the basalt cover overlying the prospective Nicola Group lithologies (see Figure 5).

Insufficient exploration has been conducted by the Vendor or via historical exploration reports to add further credence to the hypothesis at the time of this report.

9.0 Exploration

An orientation survey/site visit was completed by the Vendor between May 28 and 29, 2020. The visit was designed to evaluate road access into the properties, observe ground conditions and vegetation, and to test feasibility for further exploration work. Geological information and samples were also collected. The Issuer has not conducted any exploration on the Properties.

9.1 Yard Property

The Yard Property was visited by the Vendor’s team on May 28, 2020. The property was accessed from a Vidette Lake Nature Retreat cabin (Figure 7: Vidette Cabin) located along the north shore of Vidette Lake, due west of the old Vidette Mine (MinFile#: 092P 086) (Figure 7). The cabin is located 1.5 km (30 minutes) from the Yard property. Access is also possible directly off Highway 97 taking the Chasm Road exit, 10 km south of 70 Mile House. Within the property, access was possible from minor Forest Service Roads (FSR) that branched off the main FSR (Chasm FSR) in the Vidette Lake area (Figure 7 and 8). The roads that service the property were of drivable condition, however, appear prone to wash outs and flooding. Vegetation in the area was predominantly spruce and fir with an undergrowth consisting of orchids, grasses, wild onions, and chives. Topography in the area is relatively flat with small stream-cut valleys flowing southwesterly into Vidette Lake. The area is actively logged, and as such large cut-blocks are common. Ranch land is also situated in the central to southwestern portion of the property.

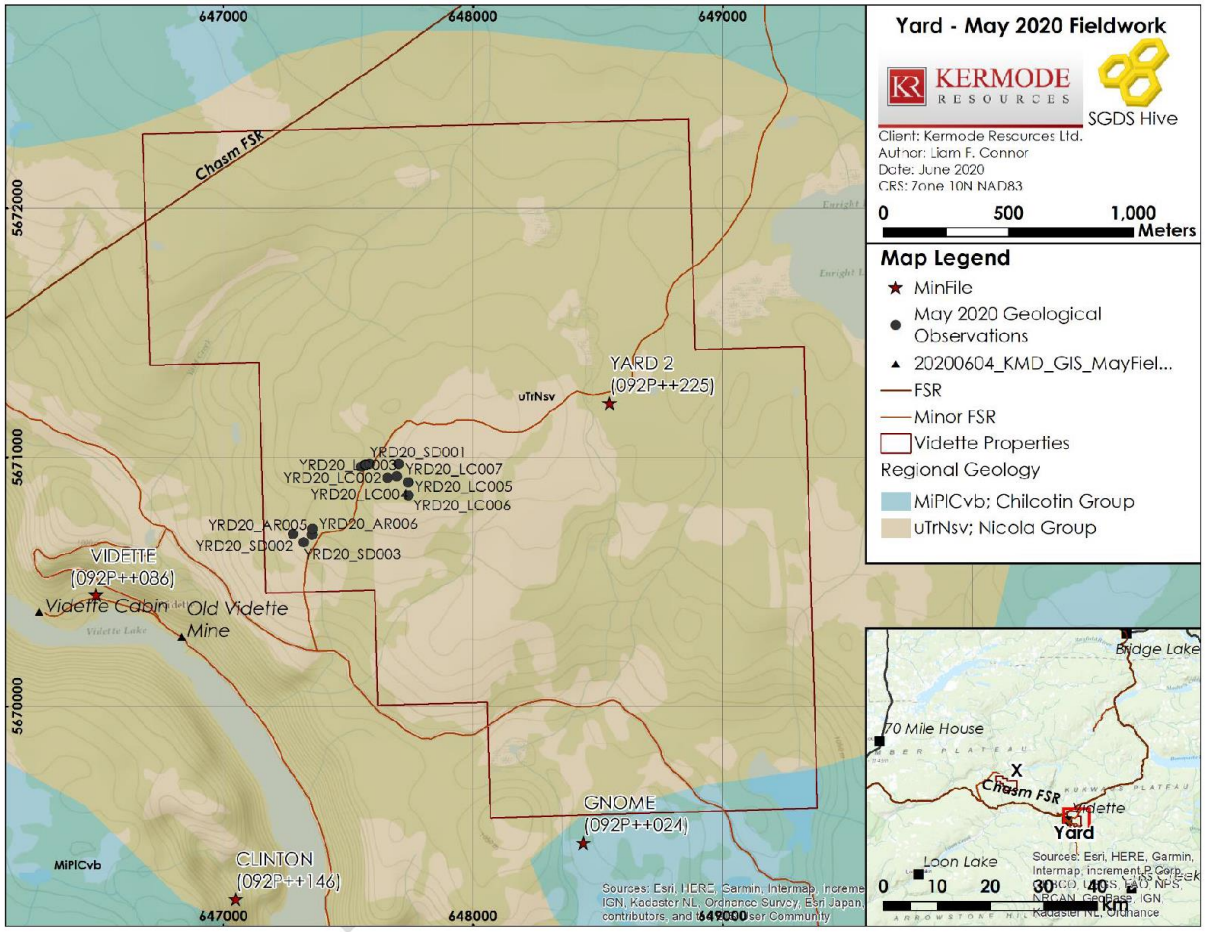

Figure 7. Overview of the Yard site visit completed in May 2020.

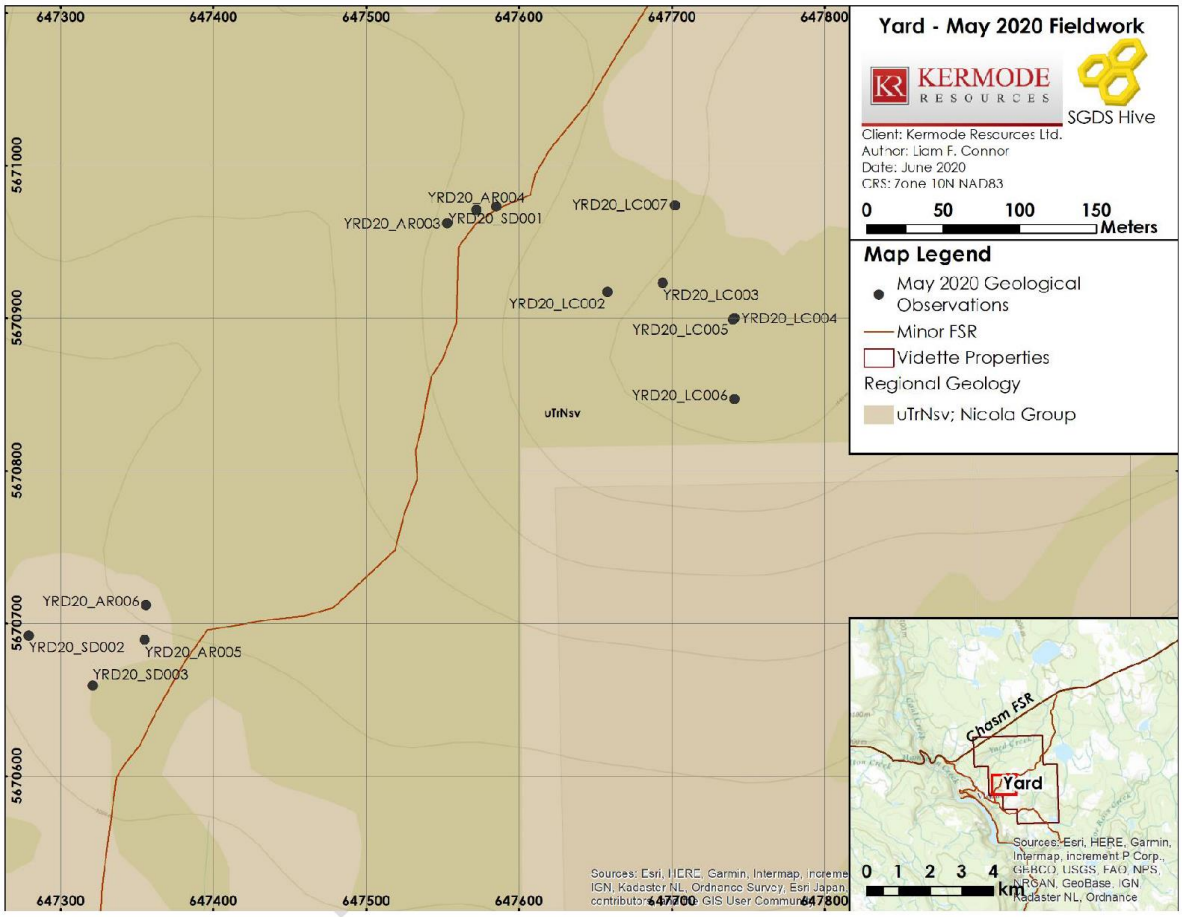

Figure 8. Locations of geological observations recorded within the Yard property.

A total of fifteen (15) geological observations were made on the Yard property (Figure 8). These included descriptions of the lithology, mineralization, and the collection of structural measurements including vein orientations, foliations, and jointing measurements. Small rock or chip samples were collected to be photographed and described in detail once out of the field environment. A total of fifteen (15) chip samples were collected (Figure 9). Surface grab (rock) samples were collected from multiple outcrops within the Yard property (Figure 10). A total of twelve (12) grab samples were collected (Figure 10). Appendix A summarizes the surface grab (rock) samples collected. A summary of the chip samples can be found within Appendix B; photographs of the samples can be found in Appendices C and D.

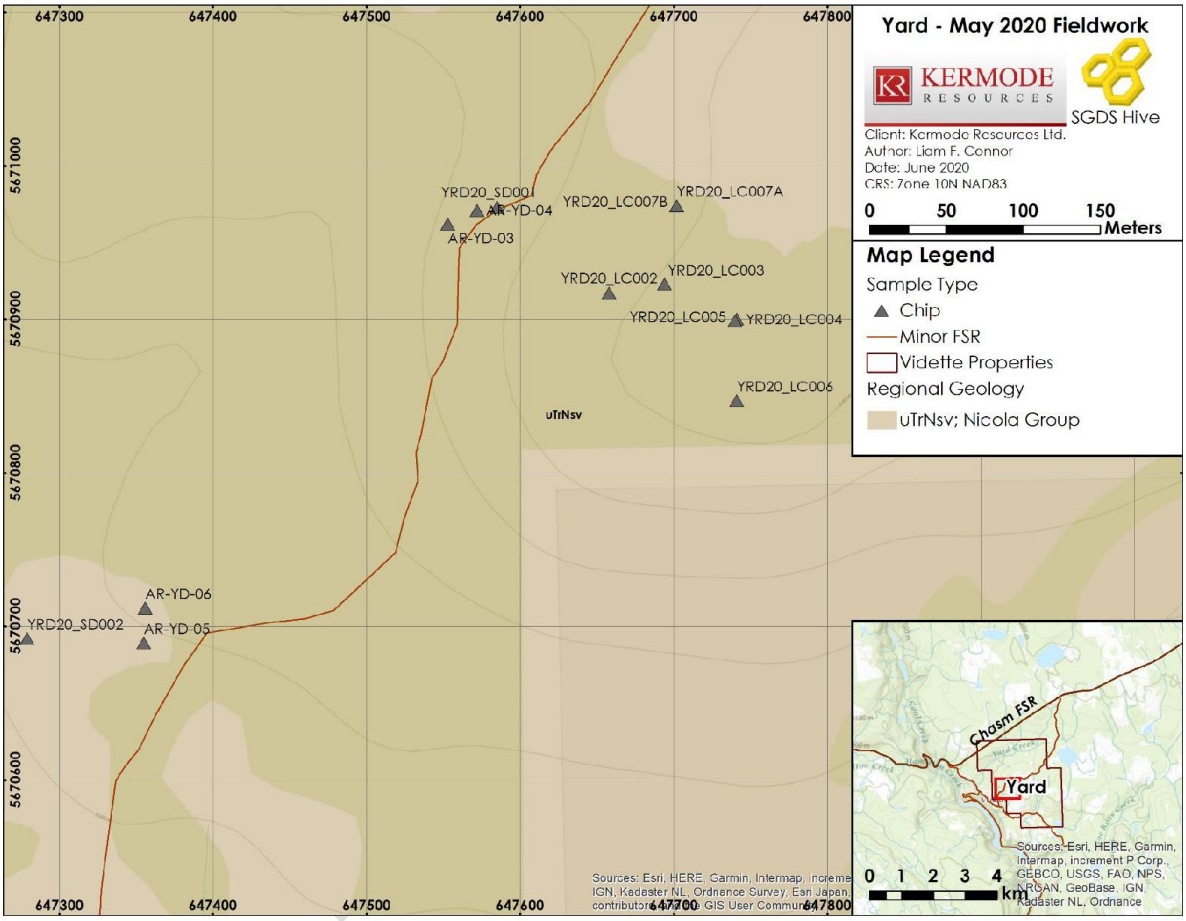

Figure 9. Chip sample locations within the Yard property.

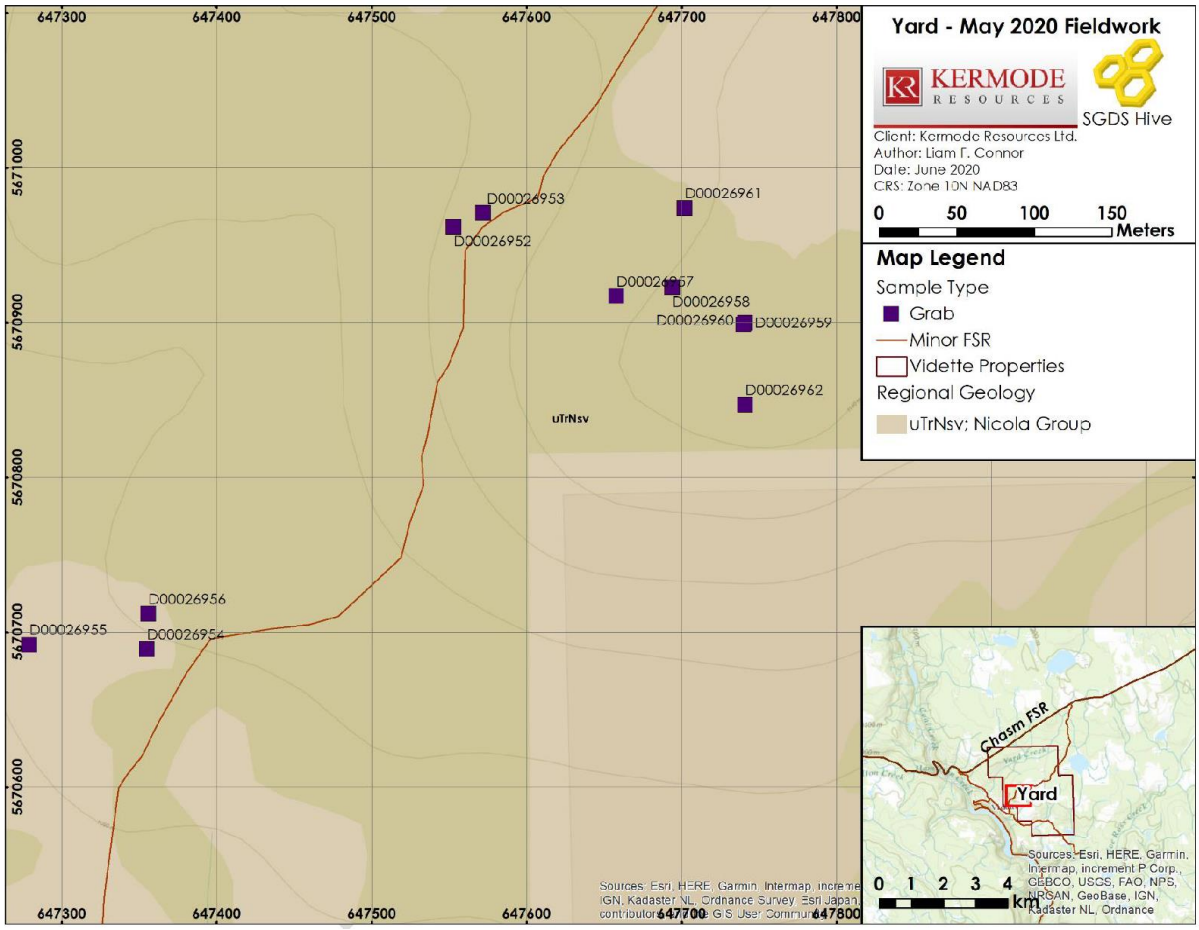

Figure 10. Surface rock samples collected within the Yard property.

The assay results from the Vendor's surface grab (rock) samples can be found in Appendix E.

The results were generally disappointing with gold values ranging from below detection (< 5 ppb); silver was undetectable (LDL 2ppm) in all samples and copper ranged from 5.3 ppm to 93.7 ppm. The historical MinFile YARD 2 (092 225) is reported to be located approximately 1 km NE of where the samples were collected. Another mineral occurrence (092P 126), known as the VID 4 occurrence, has been historically recorded closer to the samples collected (deGroot, 2014). The showing discusses a molybdenum anomaly associated with a potential porphyry Mo (low F-type) deposit. The mineral occurrence also mentions a trench similar to the trench observed during the May site visit. The 2020 assayed samples did not report any significant molybdenum values. Due to the lack of molybdenum, it is believed that this occurrence is further south of the historically sampled area. The trench discovered may in fact be the same trench discussed in the mineral occurrence (deGroot, 2014), this should be sampled systematically to confirm historical results. More sampling is recommended to the south to target the VID 4 (092P 126) occurrence and 1 kilometre NE near the YARD 2 (092 225) mineral occurrence (Figure 7).

The property geology observed on the Yard property during the May 2020 site visit was not dissimilar from that described by Wilson (1986). Outcrops consisting of mafic tuffs, sediments and gabbroic intrusions were all observed, believed to belong to the Nicola group of volcanics. Cherty-tuffs, crystal-tuffs and sandstone-tuffs were all observed (e.g., YRD20_SD001; YRD20_AR003; YRD20_AR004; YRD20_LC007, Figure 11).

Gabbroic intrusions were predominantly observed in the south (Figure 11), where an area had been historically trenched. These gabbros had notable epidote and chlorite alteration with cross-cutting quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. The trenched area trends 028°N and starts at YRD20_AR005 and finishes at YRD20_AR006 (20-25 metres long) (Figure 8).

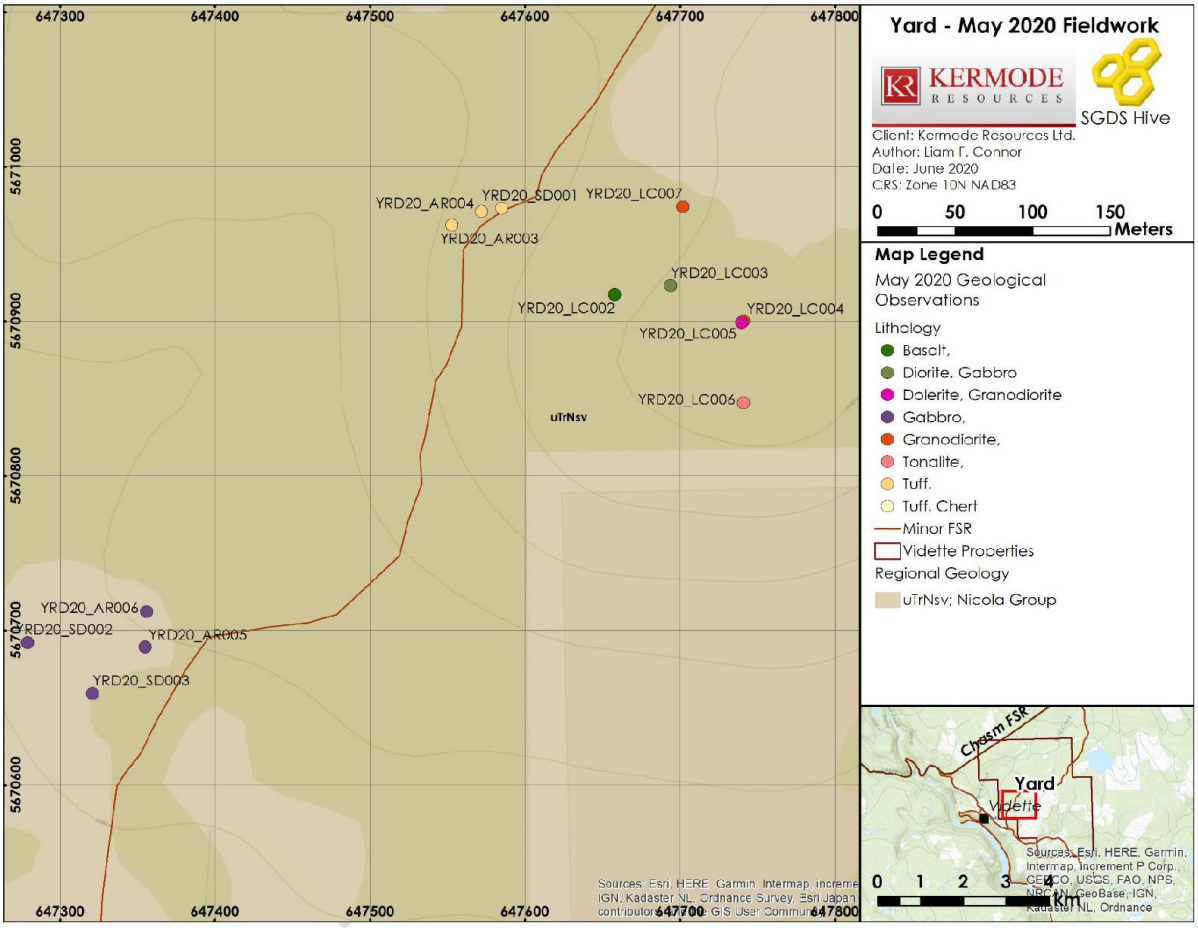

Figure 11. Lithology of May 2020 geological observations on the Yard property

More felsic, small intrusions/stocks were located to have intruded into the Nicola group. These intrusions were described as biotite-rich, amphibole-poor, equigranular, granodiorites with K-felspar-quartz veins and veinlets common throughout (e.g., YRD20_LC004; Figure 11). Dolerites, medium-grained mafic intrusions, were also observed to have been intruded by 30-45 cm granodiorite dykes with plagioclase-

carbonate-quartz-biotite-muscovite veining common. Dolerite (mafic) xenoliths were located within the granodiorite dyke (YRD20_LC005; Appendix B). Pegmatitic, strongly epidotized, tonalite intrusions were also observed (YRD20_LC006; Figure 11).

Sulphide mineralization was observed during the site visit. The most common sulphide phases were pyrite, arsenopyrite, and marcasite. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite both were observed although were noted as uncommon. Mineralization was observed within quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets within the gabbro and dolerite intrusions in the Nicola group. Quartz veins were less common within the tuffaceous layers, though 0.5-2% sulphides were observed in most cases.

One sample (YRD20_LC002) was of a hematitized, plagioclase-phyric, biotite-bearing, medium-grained and porphyritic, intermediate to mafic intrusive (gabbro/diorite). This sample contained 2-5% disseminated subhedral, medium- to fine-grained pyrite and very fine-grained arsenopyrite. Of note were the textures observed which represented chalcedony and quartz veinlets as per those observed in epithermal-style mineralization.

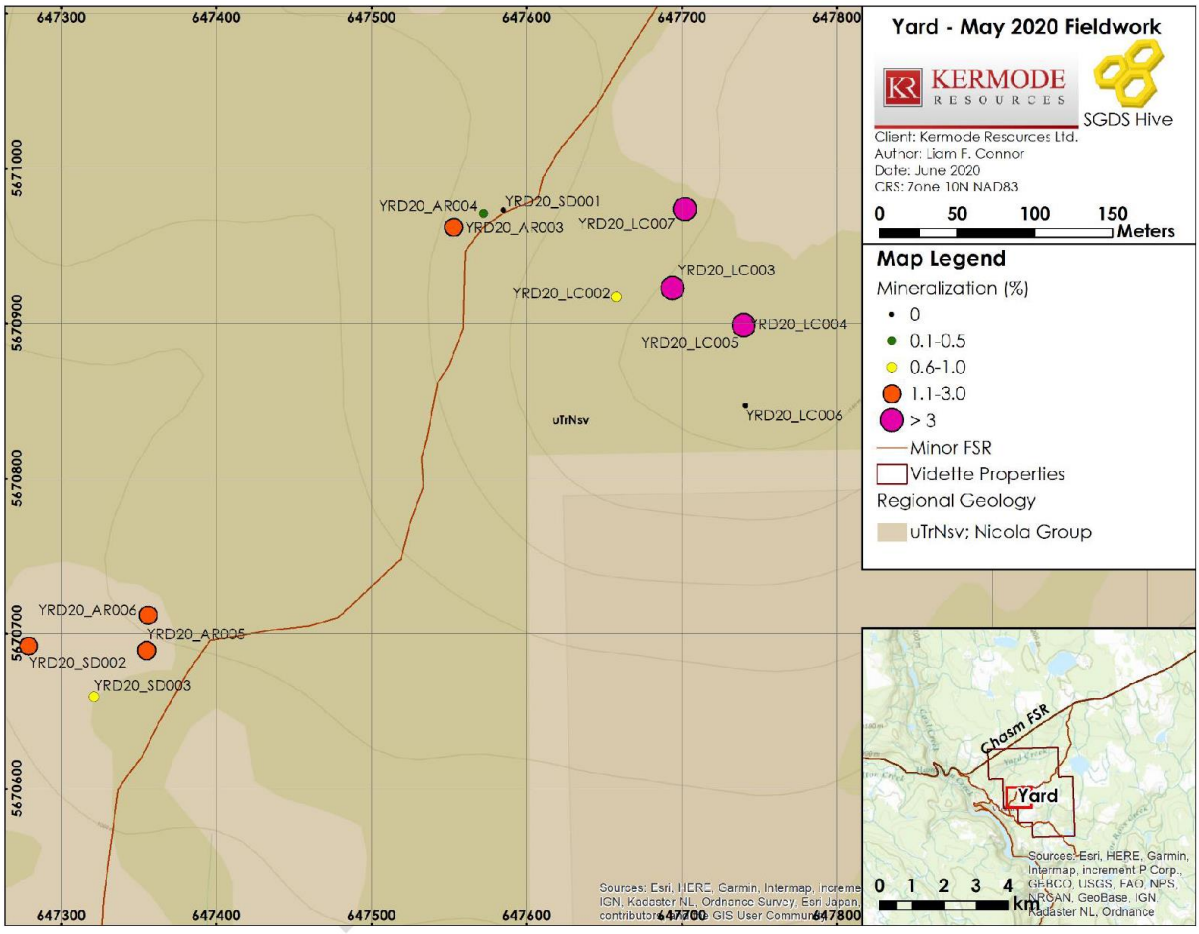

Figure 12. Mineralization content (%) of outcrops visited on the Yard property

The most significant mineralization was observed within the more felsic intrusions (Figure 12). An equigranular, amphibole-rich, biotite-poor, plagioclase-bearing, quartz-poor dolerite which was later intruded by a felsic (granodiorite to diorite), coarse-grained 30-45 cm dyke and plagioclase-carbonate-quartz-biotite-muscovite vein contained 5% total sulphides (pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) (YRD20_LC005, Figure 12).

Veining had two dominant orientations, a N-S trend and a NW-SE trend. Both vein sets are mineralized and a distinction between the two has not yet been made. Further sampling and observations would be required. Jointing was very common within the felsic and mafic intrusions. The felsic intrusions and the tuffs were both foliated with a S1-foliation measurement of 346°.

9.2 X Property

The X property was visited on May 29, 2020. The X property was accessed from the Vidette Lake Nature Retreat cabin located along the north shore of Vidette Lake, due west of the old Vidette Mine (MinFile#: 092P 086) (Figure 7). Access took approximately 45-60 minutes (~25 km). Access is also possible directly off Highway 97 taking the Chasm Road exit, 10 km south of 70 Mile House. Within the property, access was possible from minor Forest Service Roads (FSR) that branched off to the north of the main FSR (Chasm FSR) in the Vidette Lake area (Figure 13). The minor FSR leading to the north of the X property were in poor condition during the Vendor's site visit and vehicle access was not possible onto the property due to blockages and road washouts. Access into the northern portion of the X claim was possible on-foot through cut blocks. Figure 13 illustrates their route(s) taken to access the property. By the time of the Author's visit, road access was possible to intersect the X property from the northwestern corner of the claim (note arrow on Figure 13 and Photo3). Vegetation in the area was predominantly spruce and fir with an undergrowth consisting of mainly grasses and mosses. The area is very marshy, and the ground is bogged with small ponds, and swampy ground is common. Topographically, the area consists of rolling hills and marshy lowlands, with occasionally steep bluffs and cliffs. The area is within an active logging region, and as such large cut-blocks are common within the northern portion of the property.

Across the X property, a total of nine (9) geological observations were made (Figure 14). These included descriptions of the lithology, mineralization, and the collection of structural measurements including vein orientations, foliations, and jointing measurements. Small rock or chip samples were collected to be photographed and described in detail once out of the field environment (Appendices A and B). A total of seven (7) chip samples were collected (Figure 15). Photographs of the chip and grab samples can be found within Appendices C and D. Sample analyses for comparison with the Author's verification samples are provided in Appendix E.

The property geology observations made on the X property during the May 2020 site visit are not dissimilar from those previous described of area and region directly north by Koffyberg (2008). Rocks typical of the Nicola group of volcanics were observed, commonly as mafic tuffs, basalts, tuffaceous sandstones, crystal-tuffs and cherty-tuffs (Figure 16). The Nicola group of volcanics is juxtaposed to the

north by the Rayfield River pluton - Syenite phase. Syenitic and granodioritic rocks were observed to also extend into the area regionally mapped as the Nicola Group (e.g., X20_SD001; X20_SD002; X20_LC001; X20_LC002; X20_LC003 shown in in Figure 16). The syenites and granodiorite appear to be barren of mineralization, however, do contain a large number of thick (> 5 cm) potassic veins and smaller veinlets in a range of orientations. The granodiorite intrusions within the east portion of the visited region of the X claim were all magnetic. Magnetite alteration was quite common and, may be in part, a product of the breakdown of primary amphibole and biotite.

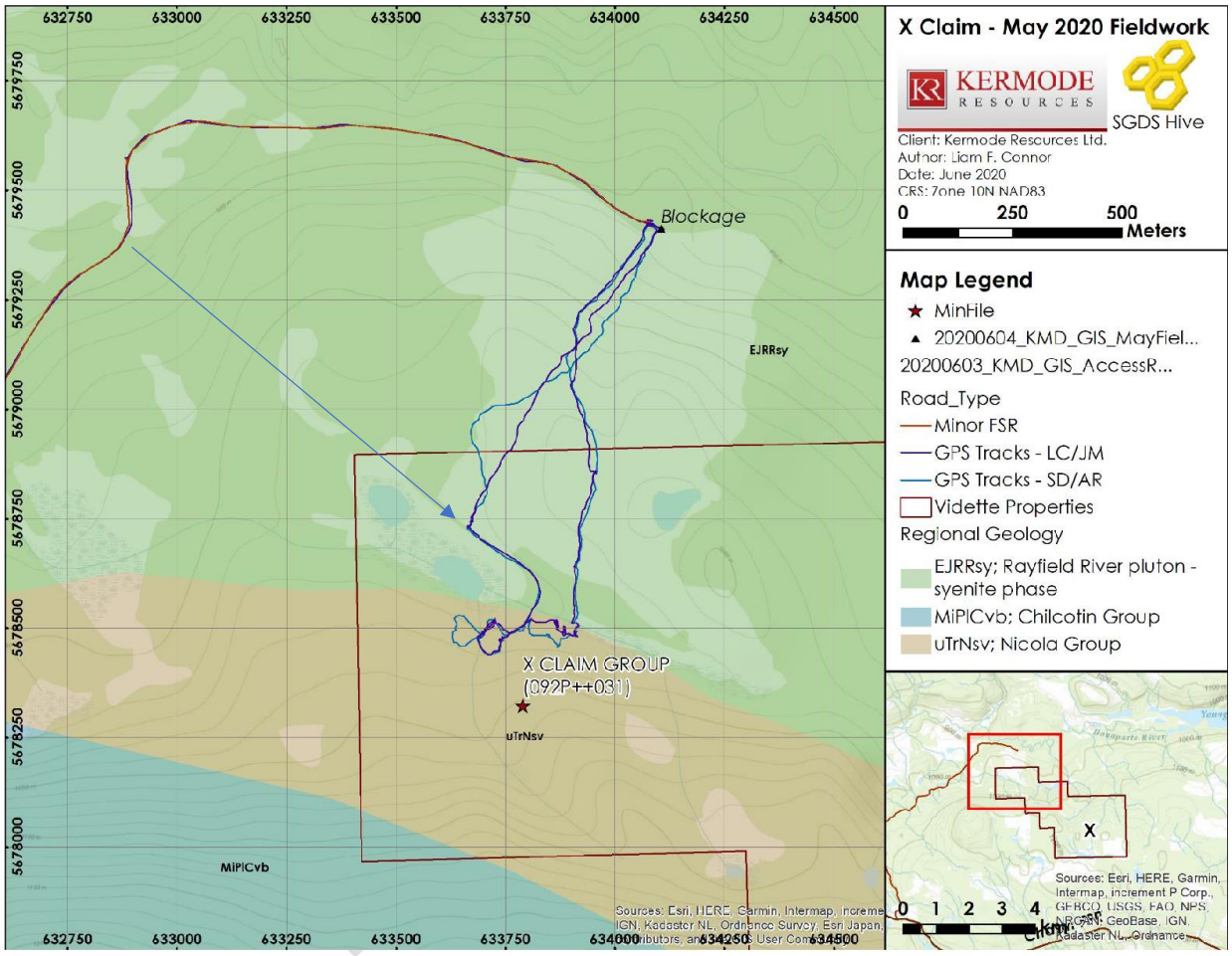

Figure 13. Vendor, shown by GPS tracks, and author, shown by arrow, access to the X property

Disseminated mineralization was observed in low volumes in select localities within the Nicola group. The sulphide phases consisted of solely as disseminated marcasite and arsenopyrite. Epidote and chlorite alteration were observed within the tuff layers with occupying pyrite/marcasite mineralization (up to 2% total sulphide content) (e.g., X20_LC004; Figure 17).

Tuffs and mafic volcanics of the Nicola group were moderately to weakly foliated within the X property. This foliation is roughly vertical and trends 268°. Two dominant joint sets were observed within the syenites and granodiorites (276°/54° and 352°/80°). Sulphide-bearing veining was oriented E-W.

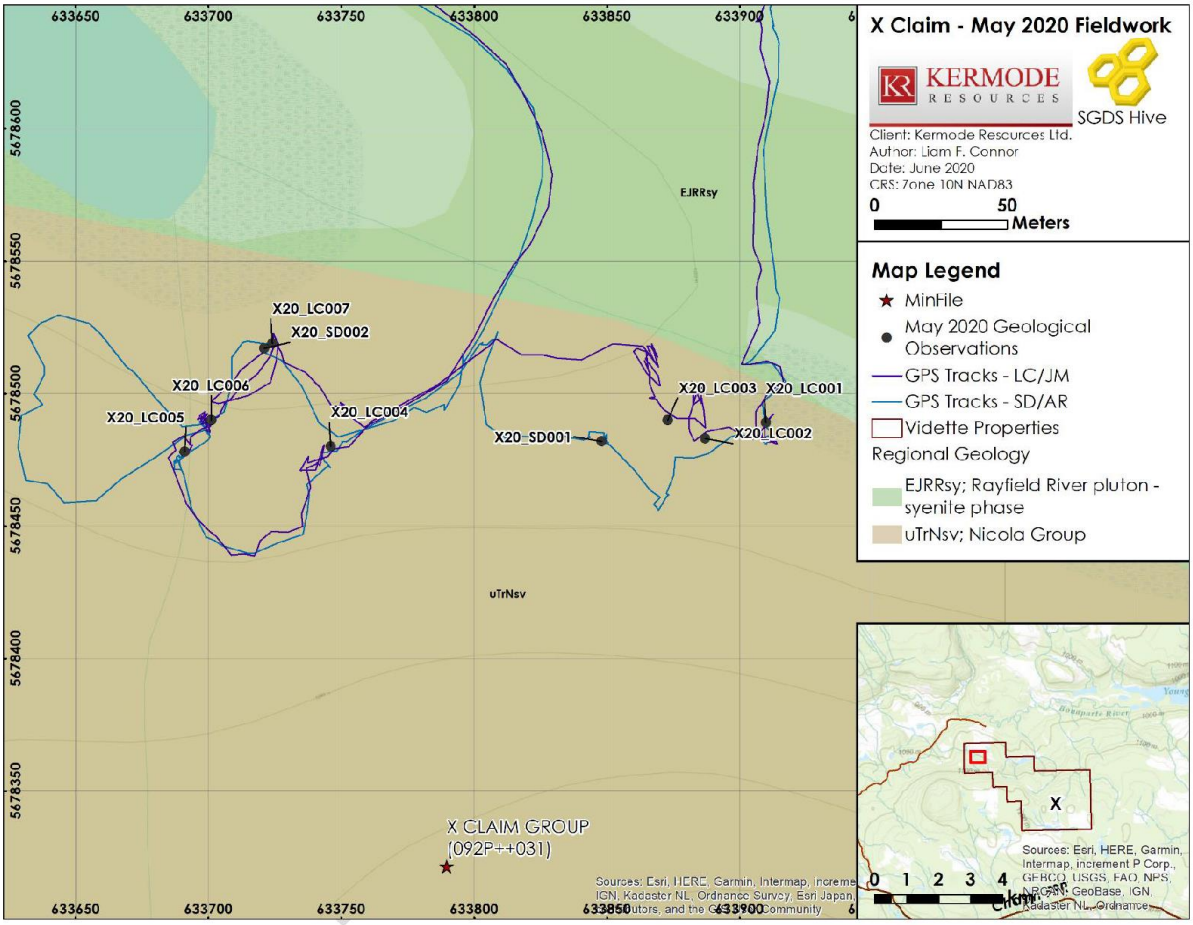

Figure 14. Vendor's geological observations and locations on the X property

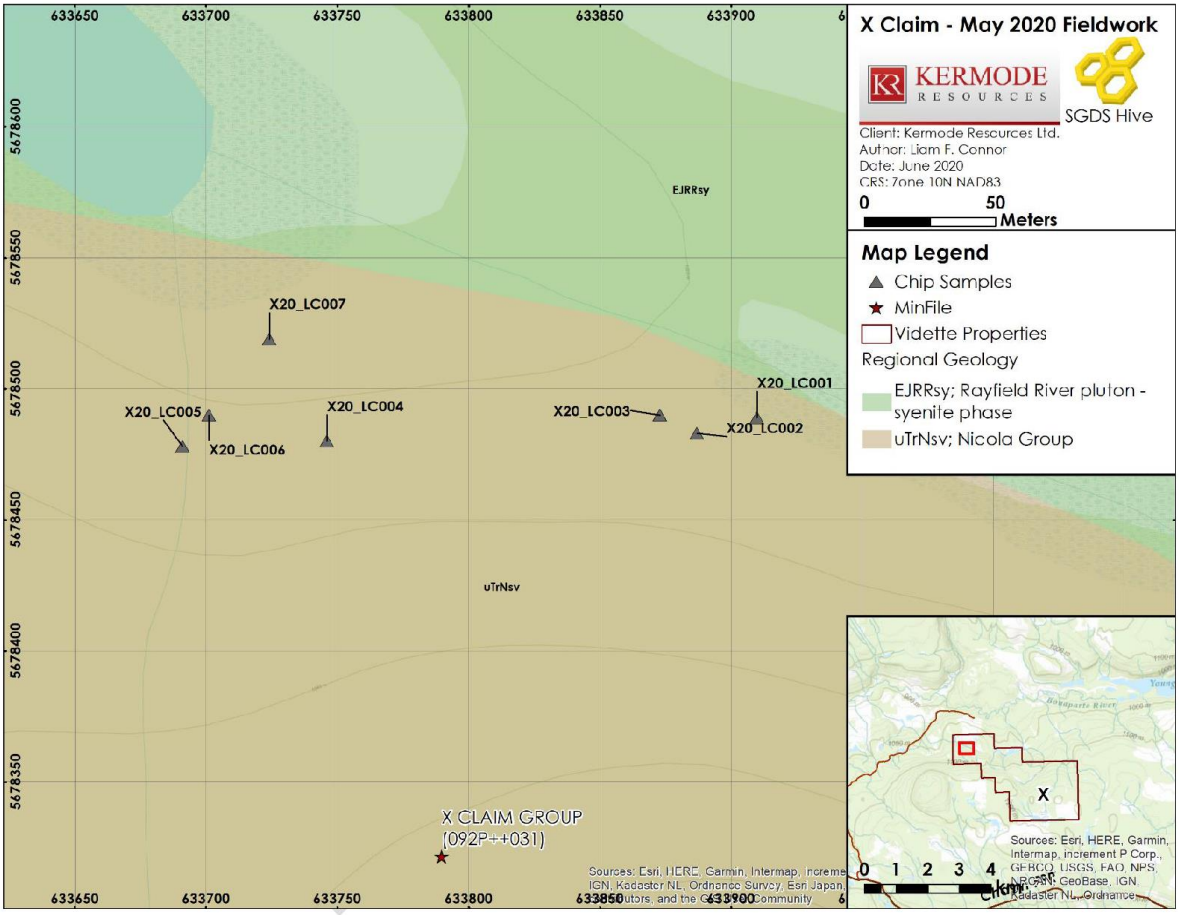

Figure 15. Location of chip samples collected by Vendor on the X property

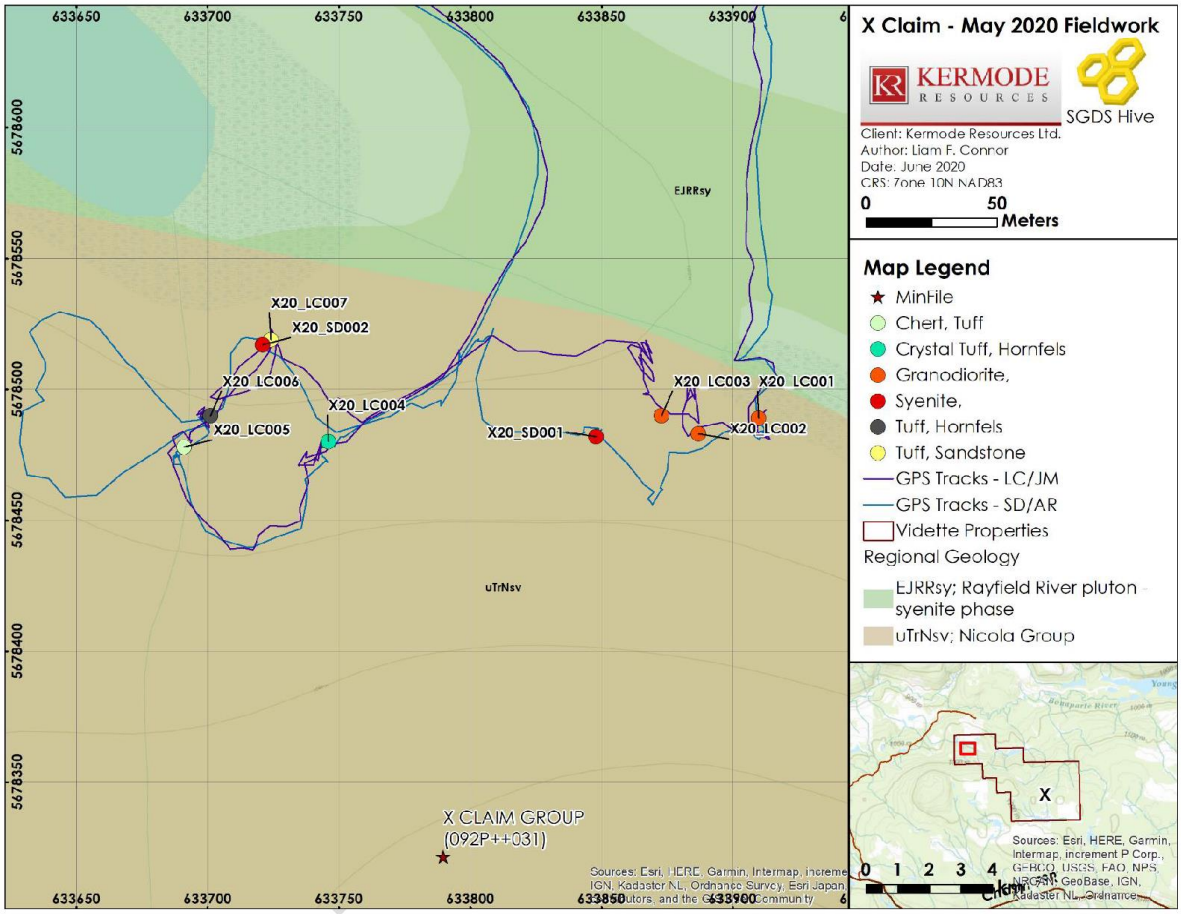

Figure 16. Lithologies of the locations visited by Vendor on the X property

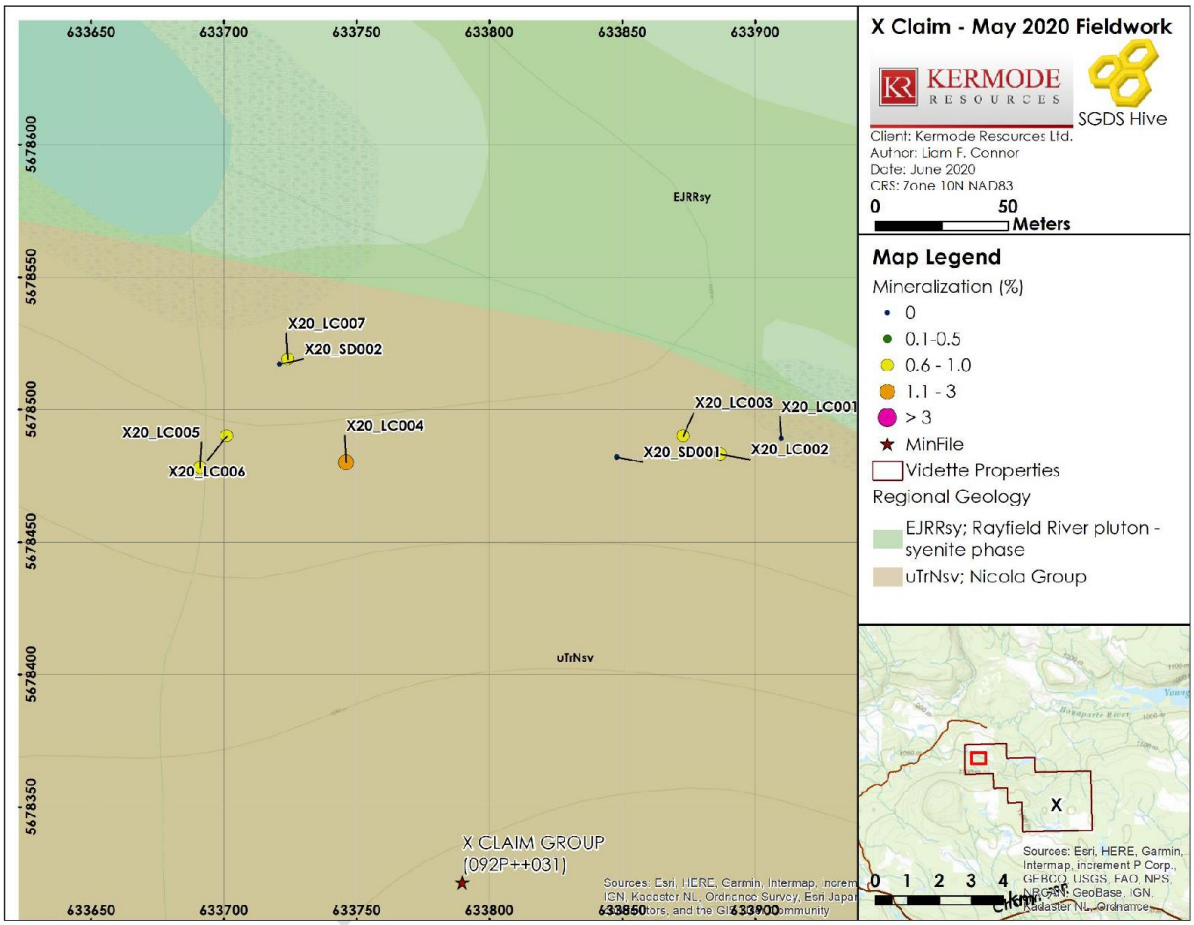

Figure 17. Mineralization observed within outcrops by Vendor on the X property

10.0 Drilling

There was no drilling completed on the Vidette Lake project by the current claimholders.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Surface rock samples collected by the Vendor from the site inspection in May 2020 were submitted to SGS Labs Ltd. in Burnaby, British Columbia for analysis. The samples were dried, sieved to a -80 mesh, digested in a 4-acid mix and analyzed by ICP mass spectrometry on a 30-gram sub-sample (SGS method number GE-ICP40). Gold analysis was completed using fire assaying methods (GE-FAI30V5). Any Au overlimit results were finalized using gravity methods. The protocols were reviewed by the Author and pending comparative assays were sufficient for the reconnaissance program.

Samples collected by the Author were bagged in plastic and sealed with numbered plastic security tags provided in sequence by the Author. The samples then were bagged in rice bags for shipment from the properties. The samples were delivered in sealed rice bags by the Vendor to Vancouver, in part due to

COVID constraints on the Author for travel to the Vancouver area. The security tags were confirmed by SGS personnel as intact upon sample registration at SGS Labs and sample security protocol was considered as satisfactory and without concern.

All of the Author's samples also were submitted to SGS Labs Ltd. in Burnaby, British Columbia. The samples were crushed, dry screened and submitted for Au by fire assay (GE_FAA30 using 30g, with AAS finish 2pp DL), and multi-element analysis (GE_ICP40 using 4 acid digestion HCL-HCLO4-HF-HNO3) with ICP finish using 0.2 grams of powdered material, with similar method for overlimit elements. No Au overlimits were reported. Sampling was managed using an in-laboratory QA/QC program of standards, blanks and duplicates, the latter from the submitted samples. The sampling, analytical and security protocols were considered to pass scrutiny for the purposes of this report.

12.0 Data Verification

The Author collected samples from each of the Yard and X properties during a site visit on September 5, 2020 accompanied by the Vendor and a geological assistant, James Davison. The latter collected GPS positions (Table 2, Appendix F) and photographs (Photos 7-12) at each of the locations examined.

Table 2. Location of samples collected by Author on Yard and X properties

Sample Name	UTM Coordinates			
	Easting	Northing	Zone	Elevation
Yard				
108051	647355.359	5670692.148	10U	1104.521
108052	647348.959	5670717.783	10U	1105.060
108053	647542.772	5670919.307	10U	1122.214
108054	647592.940	5670967.824	10U	1133.482
108055	647593.708	5670980.083	10U	1134.969
108056	648562.467	5671271.737	10U	1127.345
X				
108057	633808.308	5678496.066	10U	1019.287
108058	633808.308	5678496.066	10U	1019.287
108059	633872.168	5678465.687	10U	1028.710

After orientation at Vidette Lake, the group traversed to historical trenches located on the Yard property. The Author examined the general rock types, structural evidence, veins and mineralization, and collected samples where appropriate to compare with rock and chip samples collected by the Vendor in May 2020. The sample locations for the Yard property are shown in Figure 18. The first sampling of fine-to medium grained mafic metavolcanics and/or gabbros exhibited only sparse evidence of hairline fracture-controlled

silica and carbonate (Photos 7 and 10). The second sampling area, coincident with the Yard 2 anomaly, contained similar metavolcanics near the contact with silicified metavolcanics similar to a rhyolite tuff or a sinter breccia with a well-defined fabric (Photos 6 and 11). As shown in the latter image, the outcrops lie close to the surface with frost-heave fracturing along shallow ridges on the plateau above the river and stream valleys. Additional sampling of metavolcanic or gabbroic rocks was conducted further east on the Yard property where outcrops were very limited by overburden cover and primarily comprised of sub-crop or frost-heave material (Photo 12). The group then travelled to the X property and accessed via the northwest corner along a relatively new dirt and corduroy road where activity by large track vehicles (bulldozer) had opened exposures of diorite to syenite with stockwork style copper mineralization. Samples were collected from the exposures (Photos 8 and 9, Appendix G) though no previous sampling was conducted by the Vendor at this location. Another outcrop previously sampled by the Vendor in metavolcanics 30-50 metres to the south was now buried subsequent to the road construction.

Photo 10. Author sampling historical trench in southwestern section of Yard property.

Rock sample analyses were completed on nine samples at four locations and are reported in Appendix H. The results of the sampling were comparable to the analytical data provided by the Vendor (Appendix E).

None of the samples exhibited significant gold values and only the samples from the new occurrence on the X property reported significant copper values mainly with a low sulphur tenor due to oxidation and secondary deposition along planes of weakness similar to visible oxide and silicate copper observed in surface exposures around the southern rim of the Highmont open pit at Teck's Highland Valley Mine.

Photo 11. Author sampling poorly exposed metavolcanics and sinter breccias on Yard property.

Photo 12. Author (centre) and Vendor (right) sampling poorly exposed metavolcanics or gabbro on Yard property.

Gold values were low on the Yard property and slightly higher on X property, ranging up to 10 ppb and 28 ppb, respectively, compared to detection level results of the Vendor (<2 ppb). Silver values were at or near detection for both sample groups.

None of the Ag, As or Mo values indicated evidence of a geochemical pathfinder or trend as identified by historical reports. Copper values from the metavolcanic on the Yard property were very comparable but low ranging from 10-110 ppm versus 5-94 ppm reported by the Vendor. However, copper values from X property locations ranged from 569 ppm to 2.01 wt%, with two samples requiring overlimit assays (>10,000 ppm). The associated gold assays ranged from 9-28 ppb with one sample containing anomalous As (686 ppm), S and Fe, and may represent sulphides observed as arsenopyrite with the secondary copper oxide, carbonate and silicate minerals. The presence of elevated Cu, As, S and Au within the intrusion are significant compared to those reported from the metavolcanic terrane.

The Author believes that the samples collected in September 2020 clearly are comparable to those collected by the Vendor, and is satisfied that the results represent the assertions of the Vendor's reports.

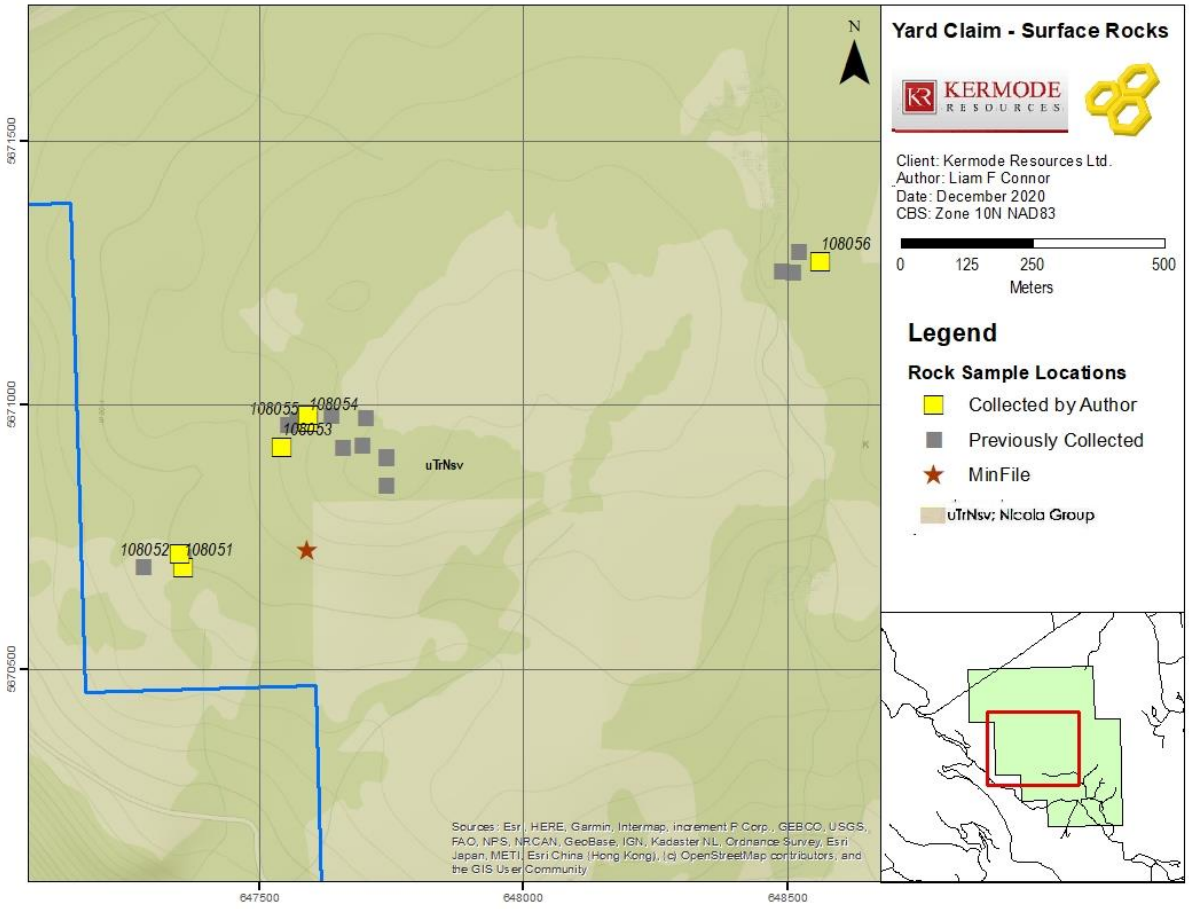

Figure 18. Rock samples collected from outcrops by Author on the Yard property

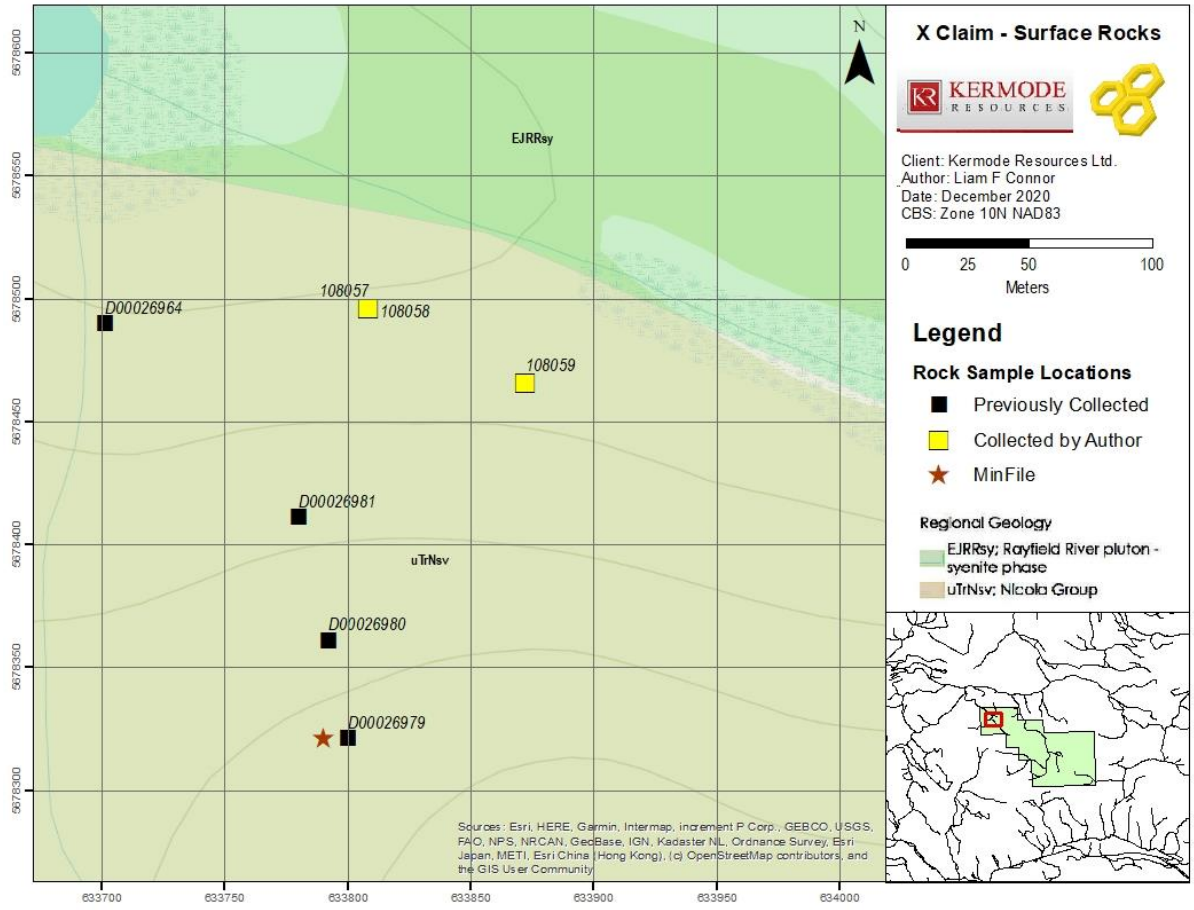

Figure 19. Rock samples collected from outcrops by Author on the X property

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing has been completed to date on the Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current or historical mineral resource estimates on the Property.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no mineral reserve estimates.

16.0 Mining Methods

Mining methods have not been considered.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Recovery methods have not been considered.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

There is no project infrastructure.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

No market studies have been conducted.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Vidette Lake claims were acquired recently and no environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact studies have been conducted.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Operating costs and capital requirements have not been considered.

22.0 Economic Analysis

An economic analysis of the Vidette Lake property has not been conducted given the early stage of exploration.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Yard property has adjoining properties to the east, south and west (refer to Figures 1 and 2). The properties to the south include the Nortkam claim owned by M. Mielniczuk and the Amy claim owned by L.P. Gal. The Talisker Resources Ltd., as part of several blanket staking programs, acquired the Tulox 16 claim to the north and east of the Yard claim, which is part of the larger Tulox property comprised of 22 contiguous mineral claims (13,639.84 Ha). Talisker also is targeting coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies along contacts of one or more intrusions which may be the source of Intrusion related gold systems defined as IRGS-type deposits. The most recent drilling results include intercepts of 0.83 g/t gold over 24 metres and 1.4 g/t gold over 10 metres (Ganton and Filgate, 2019). To the west is the DMV claim owned by P.H. Yearwood.

There are currently no properties immediately adjacent to the X claim (refer to Figures 1 and 3). However, 8 km NNW of the X claim is the Rayfield 001 claim owned by S.J. Baird. This claim is a part of the old Rayfield River claims explored alongside the X claim group between 1963 and 2014. Notable historic copper grades include 0.18 % Copper over 43.4 metres and 0.13 % Copper over 146.0 metres (Wynne, 1990). The surface geology is not dissimilar from the X claim group, with the prominent surface geology consisting of the Rayfield pluton complex which intrudes into the volcanic rocks of the Triassic Nicola Group and has be suggested to be part of the Late Triassic, Copper Mountain Magmatic Belt that includes prospective copper deposits such as the Copper Mountain, Afton and Mount Polley (Tupper and Tupper, 2015).

The Author has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Properties that are the subject of this technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information is reported herein.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Vidette Lake project is a collection of two claim groups (X and Yard) separated by approximately 15 kilometres within the Vidette area. The Author confirmed that the claim location and ownership with the MNDM Land Management System (MLAS) was described as per the Vendor's documentation, and that the claims remain in good standing until December 31, 2021.

The target development and hypothesis for renewed exploration in the area was tied to a recent 'QUEST' airborne gravity survey extending from Williams Lake to the US border thus providing coverage of the project area. The 'QUEST' project resulted in a detailed, regional gravity map of southern British Columbia and highlighted several known and new features. Analysis of this data by the Vendor has shown a correlation between ridges of "gravity highs" and the occurrence of low-sulphidation vein systems

within the Spences Bridge Gold Belt.

This methodology has been applied to the Yard and X properties and similarities have been noted which strengthens the case for additional exploration. It is likely that these sites have been overlooked in the past due to the basalt cover which has obscured geology and the more recent pursuit of copper porphyry systems.

It is hypothesized by the Vendor that the gravity lineaments are shear zones which further supported the alignment of the known quartz veins, especially around Vidette, which lie at a low angle to the proposed shear zone (Figure 20). It is postulated that these quartz veins occupy Riedel shears and the orientation of the veins change in response to the angle of the hypothesized shear zone. Known mineral occurrences have been found within a two-kilometre buffer around the shear, although in large part, they are obscured by Tertiary basalt cover.

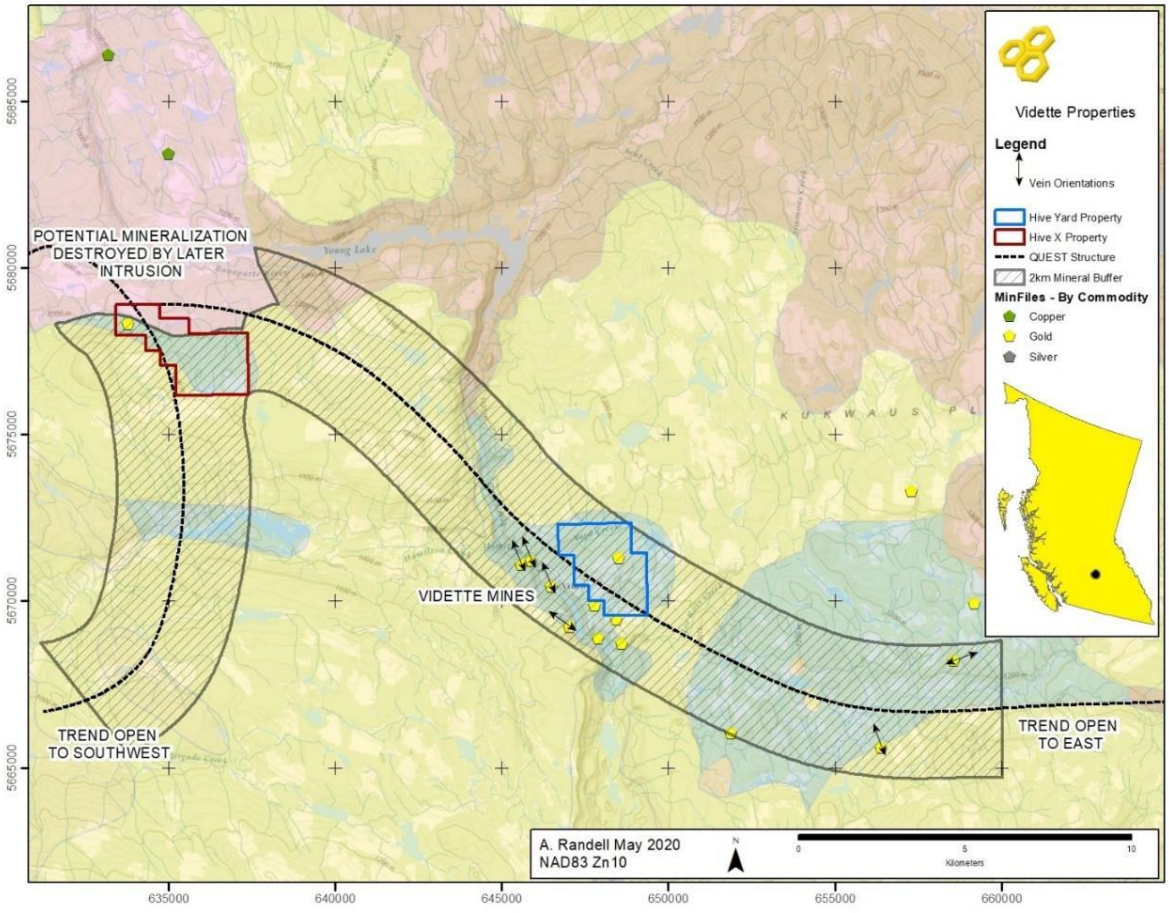

Figure 20. Current interpretation of regional structure based on the Geoscience BC QUEST geophysics survey.

To that end, ground evaluation was carried out by the Vendor in May 2020 and later, with the Vendor, by the Author who visited four outcrops on the Yard and X properties with the Vendor during the August 29, 2020 site visit requisite for this NI 43-101 report.

Armed with its preliminary data package, Strata GeoData Services Ltd. (Vendor) entered in an option agreement on 23rd May 2020 with Kermode Resources Ltd. (TSV-V: KLM) ("Kermode") to earn 100% interest in the Yard and X properties by way of an incremental exercise of $35,000 in cash payments, 500,000 Kermode shares and a $225,000 work commitment. The Author has reviewed the available data and believes that the option agreement is acceptable for the perceived valuation of the Yard and X properties.

Historical work on the Yard property is known since the early 1900s where gold exploration was completed alongside the historically mined (1933-1940) Vidette Mine (MinFile #: 092P086), located approximately 350 metres southwest of the Yard claim, and several copper-gold anomalies from surface rock samples on the X property also were identified within windows of the Nicola Group volcanics, and the latter may be evidence of intrusion related copper and gold systems, similar to those being explored on a large property to the east.

In summary, based on the work to date, the relevant geological controls on mineralization include thin stockwork style sulphide and oxide with copper values on the X Property, and hairline fracture quartz and carbonate vein-hosted sulphides in metavolcanics on the Yard Property. The targets of the exploration include structurally controlled shear, fault, breccia and vein-hosted mineralization, some associated chalcedony and fluorite, with epithermal systems and/or apophyses and contact relationships with adjacent or buried granitic intrusions.

The recent field visits to outcrops and historical exploration trenches confirmed the presence of narrow to hairline veins within the Nicola volcanics on the Yard claims, and contact or vein-hosted, primary to secondary cooper and iron sulphide with an oxidation overprint by copper carbonate or sulphate in a thin, possibly stockwork style, alteration halo of potassic to propylitic silicates. However, none of the Au, Ag, As or Mo values indicated evidence of a geochemical pathfinder or trend as identified by historical reports.

The properties, in light of the conceptual model, warrant further evaluation designed to gather macro- and micro-structural evidence and lithogeochemical trends related to the conceptual structural model interpreted from the gravity anomaly, the impact of overlying basalt flows to geophysical interpretations and the regional structural features, to cover potential intrusion-related mineralization and major structures similar to the Vidette Lake fault.

The NNE-trending orientation of the known mineralization of the regions near the Vidette Mine and the Yard property should be targeted as oblique or Reidel shear or fault features involving extension or dilation to provide the spatial host for the interpreted model of mineralization relative to the NW-trending regional anomaly or lineament, and any level of geochemical zoning identified with historical Au-Ag-As-

Mo and Cu-Au trends.

26.0 Recommendations

The new copper occurrence along the north perimeter of the X property, in particular, warrants further evaluation within an overall $50,000 Phase 1 program designed to gather macro- and micro-structural evidence and lithogeochemical trends related to the conceptual structural model interpreted from the gravity anomaly, the impact of overlying basalt flows to geophysical interpretations and the regional structural features, and should investigate the open ground immediately adjacent to the X claim to cover potential intrusion-related mineralization and major structures similar to the Vidette Lake fault.

The NNE-trending orientation of the known mineralization of the regions near the Vidette Mine and the Yard property should be targeted as oblique or Reidel shear or fault features involving extension or dilation to provide the spatial host for the interpreted model of mineralization relative to the NW-trending regional anomaly or lineament, and any level of geochemical zoning identified with historical Au-Ag-As-Mo and Cu-Au trends.

Additionally, systematic testing and field observation are required to discover existing and new mineralized zones, specifically low-sulphidation auriferous quartz veins, and test for continuity of structures under the Tertiary basalt capping units. Given the location of the copper anomaly on the X property, it could be recommended to acquire through staking additional claims north and northwest of the X property to cover the contact region with the intrusion, and the cost of which could be covered by advancing a portion of the Phase 1 contingency fee.

Should the results of Phase 1 studies warrant, further ground acquisition would be recommended along the structural corridor, shown above in Figure 20, between the Yard and X properties.

The following is a series of activities under consideration for initial exploration activity:

- Complete Data Assimilation: The extensive history of exploration and mining within the proposed mineral corridor has produced almost 100-years of reports and maps. This data is available, and efforts should be made to digitize relevant information to increase understanding ahead of any fieldwork.

- Field Mapping and Sampling: A detailed set of maps for both properties should be produced from any outcrop available on the sites. Collection of any quartz material, especially banded veins, should be collected for assay and analysis. Surveys off property but within nearby canyons and gorges will help geologists gain an idea of the thickness of the basalt cap across the region. Efforts should be made to resample all of the known or historically mentioned showings to confirm values.

- Ground Magnetic Survey: A ground based magnetic survey will define the structural corridor and

success would be a major step forward in evaluating the hypothetical model.

- Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Geochemistry (SGH) or Mobile Metal Ion Geochemistry (MMI): Both techniques involve deep penetrating geochemistry using analysis of surficial samples over potential mineral targets. These techniques analyze hydrocarbon compounds and loosely held metal ions, respectively, and can help identify mineralization under up to 500 metres of surficial cover.
- Biogeochemical Surveys: Local success using biogeochemical surveys and Douglas Fir Outer Bark surveys in the historical Gnome and Pam surveys could be a promising modern technique for the X and Yard claims (Bruaset, 2005; 2010).
- Hand Trenching: Low impact hand trenches could be excavated along any exposed quartz veins to allow for continuous sampling along a section. Veins in outcropping rock can be chip, channel or panel sampled depending on condition.

The following is a proposed Phase 1 budget which the Author believes is warranted for the early stage of exploration proposed for the Yard and X properties. All figures are in Canadian dollars.

Phase 1

Geological survey	$24,000
Ground magnetic survey	9,000
Travel and Logistics	11,000
Equipment rentals, first aid and satellite communications	2,000
Assays and petrography (mineralogy)	4,000
Total (not including taxes and contingency)	**$50,000**

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28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The report signature is provided below

Parksville, BC

March 15, 2021,

James Gregory Davison, M.Sc., P. Geo.

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, James Gregory Davison, am a Professional Geologist registered with the Engineers and Professional Geologists of British Columbia and reside at 921-7th Street, Montrose, British Columbia, Canada, V0G 1P0.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE VIDETTE LAKE PROJECT: THE X AND YARD CLAIM GROUPS" and dated on submission as of December 15, 2020.

Greg Davison is a professional consulting exploration geologist, officer, director, technical advisor, Qualified Person, project generator and manager, and ore mineralogist (exploration, process and geometallurgy) currently licensed in British Columbia (EGBC), with forty-three years of practical field, laboratory and management experience in diverse geological settings.

Mr. Davison is Vice-President Exploration for Silver Spruce Resources, and serves on the Board of Directors of Silver Spruce Resources Inc. and Playfair Mining Inc. and is a technical advisor to several junior exploration companies.

I graduated from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1979 with an Honours B.Sc. in Geology and from Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada in 1984 with a M.Sc. in Geological Sciences.

I have practiced my profession since 1977 and continuously since 1979. Mr. Davison provides extensive management, operational and applied skills for mineral exploration, including technical analysis of mineralogy, petrography, and ore geology, at all project levels from grassroots through advanced development and mining, and extensive experience in metallic mineral and gemstone exploration, project planning, budgeting and operations and human resources management, property evaluation, data compilation, geological and geochemical surveys, drilling, core logging, trenching, bulk sampling, sample processing and pilot process operations..

I currently provide consulting mineralogical and geological services, and from 2010 to 2020, contracted for gold, silver and base metal projects in Nunavut, Ontario, Yukon, USA and Mexico. Mr. Davison has worked in recent years on several Au-Ag projects in the Dawson area, YT, Rainy River, ON, Cache Creek, Golden Triangle, Barkerville and Spanish Mountain, BC, Sonora-Chihuahua, Mexico, and Contwoyto Lake (Lupin Mine), NU, Ag-Pb-Zn project near Mayo, YT, Cu-Zn-Au-Ag VMS projects in Arizona and Geraldton, ON and a large Cu-Co-Ni project near Tynset, Norway.

Mr. Davison is an author of independent technical reports for Confederation Lake VMS projects, ON (Tribute Minerals), Fairbanks intrusive-related gold project, Alaska (Canaco Resources), Dawson-White River gold project, Yukon (Hinterland Metals), INCA Ag-Pb-Zn project, Yukon (Tajiri Resources), two Mexico epithermal gold exploration projects (Bronco Gold and Silver), Archangelsk-Nenoksa diamond kimberlite project, Russia (Pamlico Resources), Spanish Mountain gold project, BC (Evergold Corp.), Vidette gold project (Ontario) and numerous internal and marketing reports for True North Gems, Bronco

Gold and Silver, Tribute Minerals, Teck Metals, Silver Spruce Resources and external contract reports for SGS Lakefield Research, Watts Griffis McOuat, Witteck Development, and Davison and Associates, and various technical and assessment reports (1980-2020) for public company projects.

Mr. Davison belongs to and was a member in good standing with the following professional associations.

- Licensed Member #29630 (P.Geo.) Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC, EGBC) 2005-present
- Individual Member, Mineral Deposits Research Unit, UBC (MDRU) 2018-present
- Prospectors and Developers Association (PDAC) Core Member 1980 - present
- Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) 1999-present
- Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia (AMEBC) 2004-present
- Licensed Member #0709 (P.Geo.), Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) 2002-2017
- Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc. (SME) 1984-2018
- Fellow, Geological Association of Canada (GAC) 1977-2002

I am a “qualified person” for the purposes of this Instrument.

I have worked on the Vidette Lake property visit on September 5th, 2020 and I was responsible for the collection of the verification samples that are the focus of this report.

I am author of this report and responsible the contents of the each of the contained sections, and it is based on data supplied to me by SGDS-Hive, Strata Geodata Services Ltd., the Property Vendor, and information collected from previously published sources.

I am independent of the Issuer and the Vendor.

I hold no direct interest in the Property claims.

Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of my income, and more specifically no income, during the preceding three years from Strata Geodata Service Ltd. or Kermode Resources or any associated or affiliated companies.

I have had no prior involvement with the subject Properties and have not visited the subject Properties prior to the site visit on September 5, 2020 nor have I worked for the Issuer or the Vendor during any prior period.

I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical report in its entirety, and have prepared the technical report in conformity with this Instrument and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

As of the revised effective date of the technical report herein dated March 15, 2021, to the best of the Author’s knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with

respect to the subject matter of the technical report and which contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make the technical report not misleading. This report may be utilized by the Issuer for the development of the Properties provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning that differs from that set out in the whole.

Parksville, BC

March 15, 2021,

James Gregory Davison, M.Sc., P. Geo.

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Appendix A - List of Vendor Grab Samples from Yard and X Properties

Sample_ID	Property	Type	Elevation (m)	Eastings (m)	Northings (m)	Lithology	Description
D00026957	Yard	Outcrop	1139.00	647658.00	5670917.00	Basalt	Hematitized, fine-grained, mafic, qtz-bearing, chlorite-altered, basalt with minor disseminated pyrite. Minor, qtz-chl-carb veins/veinlets with very minor to no sulphides.
D00026958	Yard	Outcrop	1141.00	647694.00	5670923.00	Diorite	Hematitized, plag-phyric, biotite-bearing, medium-grained, porphyritic, intermediate to mafic intrusive (gabbro/diorite). Minor (2-5%) disseminated subhedral, medium- to fine-grained, pyrite and very fine grained arsenopyrite. Chalcedony quartz veinlets. Epithermal style mineralization.
D00026959	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647741.00	5670900.00	Granodiorite	large (10 m x 8 m) outcrop. Biotite-rich, amphibole-poor, equigranular, granodiorite (Q: 31, A: 13, P: 56) with K-Spar-qtz-carb 1cm vein.
D00026960	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647740.00	5670899.00	Dolerite	Equigranular amphibole-rich, biotite-poor, plagioclase-bearing, qtz-poor dolerite with felsic (qtz-plag-kspar-amph-bt) (granodiorite to diorite), coarse-grained 30-45 cm dyke and plagioclase-carb-qtz-bt-muscovite vein. Mafic xenoliths in dyke.
D00026962	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647741.00	5670847.00	Tonalite	Equigranular, very coarse-grained, pegmatitic, epidote/chlorite altered, tonalite/granodiorite (Q: 30, A: 8, P: 62).
D00026961	Yard	Outcrop	1144.00	647702.00	5670974.00	Granodiorite	Felsic dyke with cross-cutting K-spar-qtz-carb vein, hosted by cherty-tuff
D00026951	Yard	Outcrop	-	647636.00	5670978.00	Tuff	Silicified, cherty tuff with disseminated and narrow stringers of arsenopyrite to 1%, with occasional blebs to 4mm diameter. Rock appears foliated with a strike of 346º.
D00026952	Yard	Outcrop	1132.00	647553.00	5670962.00	Tuff	Fine grained silicified tuff with spotty, disseminated to blobby arsenopyrite and possible ?pyrhottite?. 1-3% of mass = sulphide. Narrow mm-size bands of qtz-carb, but these appear devoid of sulphide
D00026953	Yard	Outcrop	1134.00	647572.00	5670971.00	Tuff	Silicified tuff on roadside, 1cm qtz vein, smokey grey, with trace hematite. Vein striking 234

D00026954	Yard	Outcrop	1110.00	647355.00	5670689.00	Gabbro	Possible trench, start coordinates, trending 28deg. Gabbro with mm to cm wide cross-cutting veins, qtz to qtz-carb. Veins contain massive to blebby pyrite and arsenopyrite and are slightly chalcedonic banded. Body of rock has blebby arsenopyrite with epidote and chlorite.
D00026956	Yard	Outcrop	1109.00	647356.00	5670712.00	Gabbro	End of "trench" from AR-YD-05. Medium grained gabbro with plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. Abundant arsenopyrite, pyrite and hematite in rock body. 0.5mm wide veins with dark band along center line. Veins also carry same sulphide content.
D00026955	Yard	Subcrop	1088.00	647279.00	5670692.00	Gabbro	Ultramafic-mafic outcrop of gabbro(?); coarser grained, deep green, pyroxene-amphiboles-minor plag. Several trending Historic trenches(?) trending 091, 128. Sample has massive py veins (3-5%). Potentially hornfels?

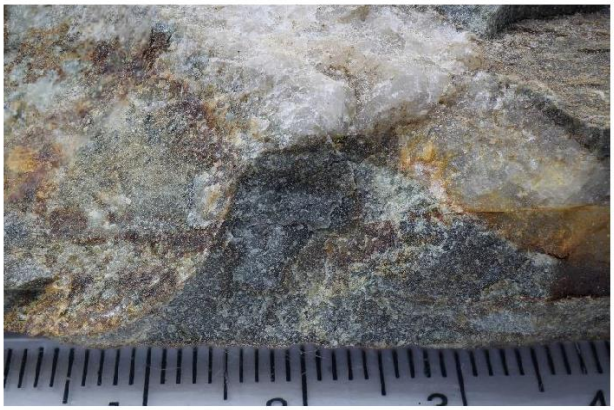
Appendix B - List of Vendor Chip Samples from Yard and X Properties

Sample_ID	Property	Type	Elevation (m)	Eastings (m)	Northings (m)	Lithology	Description
YRD20_LC002	Yard	Outcrop	1139.00	647658.00	5670917.00	Basalt	Hematitized, fine-grained, mafic, qtz-bearing, chlorite-altered, basalt with minor disseminated pyrite. Minor, qtz-chl-carb veins/veinlets with very minor to no sulphides.
YRD20_LC003	Yard	Outcrop	1141.00	647694.00	5670923.00	Diorite	Hematitized, plag-phyric, biotite-bearing, medium-grained, porphyritic, intermediate to mafic intrusive (gabbro/diorite). Minor (2-5%) disseminated subhedral, medium- to fine-grained, pyrite and very fine grained arsenopyrite. Chalcedony quartz veinlets. Epithermal style mineralization.
YRD20_LC004	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647741.00	5670900.00	Granodiorite	Large (10 m x 8 m) outcrop. Biotite-rich, amphibole-poor, equigranular, granodiorite (Q: 31, A: 13, P: 56) with K-Spar-qtz-carb 1cm vein.
YRD20_LC005	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647740.00	5670899.00	Dolerite	Equigranular amphibole-rich, biotite-poor, plagioclase-bearing, qtz-poor dolerite with felsic (qtz-plag-kspar-amph-bt) (granodiorite to diorite), coarse-grained 30-45 cm dyke and plagioclase-carb-qtz-bt-muscovite vein. Mafic xenoliths in dyke.
YRD20_LC006	Yard	Outcrop	1145.00	647741.00	5670847.00	Tonalite	Equigranular, very coarse-grained, pegmatitic, epidote/chlorite altered, tonalite/granodiorite (Q: 30, A: 8, P: 62).
YRD20_LC007A	Yard	Outcrop	1144.00	647702.00	5670974.00	Tuff	Cherty tuff with felsic dyke and veining
YRD20_LC007B	Yard	Outcrop	1144.00	647702.00	5670974.00	Granodiorite	Felsic dyke with cross-cutting K-spar-qtz-carb vein, hosted by cherty-tuff
AR-YD-01	Yard	Outcrop	-	647636.00	5670978.00	Tuff	Silicified, cherty tuff with disseminated and narrow stringers of arsenopyrite to 1%, with occasional blebs to 4mm diameter. Rock appears foliated with a strike of 346°.
AR-YD-02	Yard	Outcrop	-	647590.00	5670970.00	Tuff	Outcrop seems to pass from tuff to the west and coarse gabbro to the east. Arsenopyrite evident in tuffs. Contact not determined on outcrop

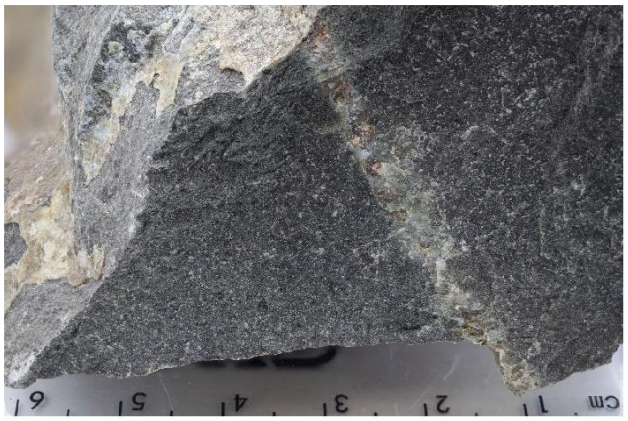
AR-YD-03	Yard	Outcrop	1132.00	647553.00	5670962.00	Tuff	Fine grained silicified tuff with spotty, disseminated to blobby arsenopyrite and possible ?pyrrhotite?. 1-3% of mass = sulphide. Narrow mm-size bands of qtz-carb, but these appear devoid of sulphide
AR-YD-04	Yard	Outcrop	1134.00	647572.00	5670971.00	Tuff	Silicified tuff on roadside, 1cm qtz vein, smokey grey, with trace hematite. Vein striking 234
AR-YD-05	Yard	Outcrop	1110.00	647355.00	5670689.00	Gabbro	Possible trench, start coordinates, trending 28deg. Gabbro with mm to cm wide cross-cutting veins, qtz to qtz-carb. Veins contain massive to blebby pyrite and arsenopyrite and are slightly chalcedonic banded. Body of rock has blebby arsenopyrite with epidote and chlorite.
AR-YD-06	Yard	Outcrop	1109.00	647356.00	5670712.00	Gabbro	End of "trench" from AR-YD-05. Medium grained gabbro with plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. Abundant arsenopyrite, pyrite and hematite in rock body. 0.5mm wide veins with dark band along center line. Veins also carry same sulphide content.
YRD20_SD001	Yard	Outcrop	1095.00	647585.00	5670973.00	Tuff	Volcanic(?) (Tuff?); silicified (?) aphanitic, massive, remnant structures of foliation, light green, trace pyrite-hematite.
YRD20_SD002	Yard	Subcrop	1088.00	647279.00	5670692.00	Gabbro	Ultramafic-mafic outcrop of gabbro(?); coarser grained, deep green, pyroxene-amphiboles-minor plag. Several trending Historic trenches(?) trending 091, 128. Sample has massive py veins (3-5%). Potentially hornfels?
X20_LC001	X	Outcrop	1023.00	633910.00	5678489.00	Granodiorite	Magnetitic, strongly foliated, amphibole-biotite-rich granodiorite with 1cm wide Ksp-Qtz vein
X20_LC002	X	Outcrop	1025.00	633887.00	5678483.00	Granodiorite	Magnetitic, strongly foliated, jointed, amphibole-biotite-rich granodiorite with minor disseminated pale-silvery yellow marcasite and brass yellow pyrite.
X20_LC003	X	Outcrop	1023.00	633873.00	5678490.00	Granodiorite	Magnetitic, strongly foliated, jointed, amphibole-biotite-rich granodiorite with minor disseminated pale-silvery yellow marcasite and brass yellow pyrite. Up to 3cm wide K-spar veins (V0) with cross cutting very thin (<2mm) tourmaline veinlet (V1).

X20_LC004	X	Outcrop	1022.00	633746.00	5678480.00	Crystal Tuff	Hematized, foliated, chlorite-epidote altered, quartz-rich, dark grey crystal tuff.
X20_LC005	X	Outcrop	1023.00	633691.00	5678478.00	Chert	Hematized, foliated, cherty-tuff with minor disseminated marcasite, pyrite and arsenopyrite.
X20_LC006	X	Outcrop	1021.00	633701.00	5678490.00	Tuff	Hematized, siliceous hornfelsed tuff with minor biotite/mafics with 3 cm wide K-spar vein. Minor disseminated arsenopyrite within tuff.
X20_LC007	X	Outcrop	1017.00	633724.00	5678519.00	Tuff	Hematized, vesicular/vuggy (dissolution related?), sandy tuff.

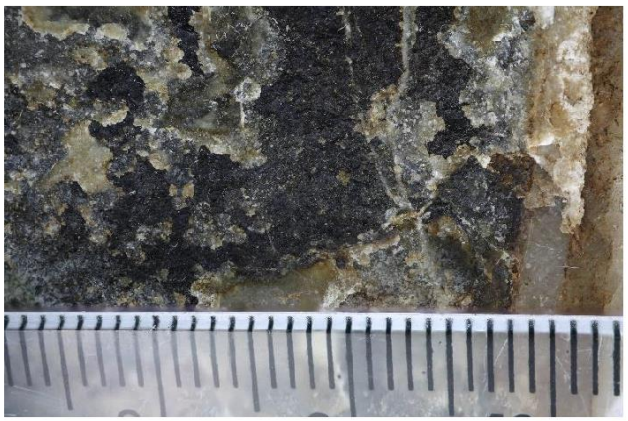
Appendix C - Photographs - Vendor Grab Samples from Yard and X Properties

Sample_ID	Easting/ Northing	Photograph
D00026951	647636.00 / 5670978.00	
D00026952	647590.00 / 5670970.00	
D00026953	647553.00 / 5670962.00	

D00026954 647572.00 / 5670971.00



D00026955 647355.00 / 5670689.00

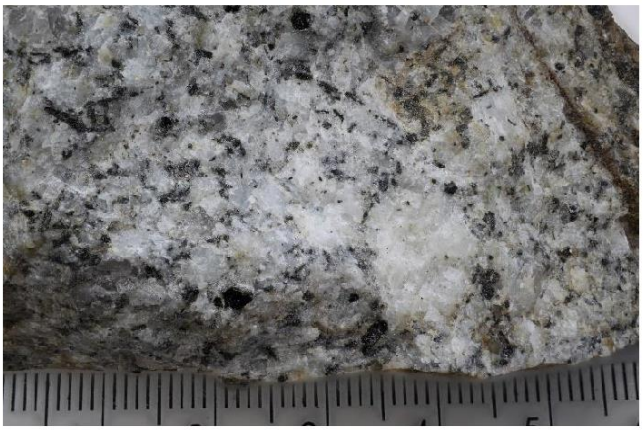


D00026956 647356.00 / 5670712.00

D00026957 647658.00 / 5670917.00

D00026958 647694.00 / 5670923.00

D00026959 647741.00 / 5670900.00



Appendix D - Photographs - Vendor Chip Samples from Yard and X Properties

Sample_ID	Easting/ Northing	Photograph
AR-YD-01	647636.00 / 5670978.00	
AR-YD-02	647590.00 / 5670970.00	
AR-YD-03	647553.00 / 5670962.00	

AR-YD-04 647572.00 / 5670971.00

AR-YD-05 647355.00 / 5670689.00

AR-YD-06 647356.00 / 5670712.00

YRD20_LC002 647658.00 / 5670917.00

YRD20_LC003 647694.00 / 5670923.00

YRD20_LC004 647741.00 / 5670900.00

YRD20_LC005 647740.00 / 5670899.00

YRD20_LC006 647741.00 / 5670847.00

YRD20_LC007a 647702.00 / 5670974.00

YRD20_LC007b 647702.00 / 5670974.00

YRD20_SD001 647585.00 / 5670973.00

YRD20_SD002 647279.00 / 5670692.00

X20_LC001 633910.00 / 5678489.00

X20_LC002 633887.00 / 5678483.00

X20_LC003 633873.00 / 5678490.00

X20_LC004 633746.00 / 5678480.00

X20_LC005 633691.00 / 5678478.00

X20_LC006 633701.00 / 5678490.00

X20_LC007	633724.00 / 5678519.00	

Appendix E - Analytical Certificates - Vendor

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

To COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
SGDS HIVE - ANDY RANDELL
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Order Number	PO:	Date Received	26-Jun-2020
Project	SGDS Hive	Date Analysed	01-Jul-2020 - 10-Jul-2020
Submission Number	*BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/	Date Completed	10-Jul-2020
12 Rock		SGS Order Number	BBM20-03274
Number of Samples	12		

Methods Summary

Number of Sample	Method Code	Description
12	G_LOG	Sample Registration Fee
12	G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received
12	PERC_CRU	Percent passing screen after crushing
12	PERC_PUL	Percent passing screen after pulverizing
12	GE_FAI30V5	Au, Pt, Pd, FAS, exploration grade, ICP-AES, 30g-5mL
12	GE_ICP40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-12ml

Authorised Signatory

John Chiang
Laboratory Operations Manager

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/
12 Rock
Number of Samples 12

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

Element	Wtkg	@Au	@Ag	@Al	@As	@Ba
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAI30V5	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	1	2	0.01	3	1
Upper Limit	--	10,000	100	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
D00026951	1.01	<1	<2	7.70	<3	1113
D00026952	0.98	<1	<2	8.33	<3	593
D00026953	0.68	2	<2	5.31	7	979
D00026954	1.11	<1	<2	7.67	<3	671
D00026955	1.19	<1	<2	7.00	<3	1317
D00026956	1.90	1	<2	7.27	<3	646
D00026957	2.51	<1	<2	5.80	<3	730
D00026958	1.82	<1	<2	7.52	9	1818
D00026959	1.78	<1	<2	7.46	<3	1561
D00026960	3.50	<1	<2	6.86	20	1048
D00026961	1.76	<1	<2	7.41	<3	844
D00026962	1.48	<1	<2	7.03	<3	1679
*Rep D00026958	-	-	<2	7.64	9	1771
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<2	0.02	<3	1
*Std OREAS 601	-	-	49	5.85	309	844
*Rep D00026960	-	<1	-	-	-	-
*Std PGMS-27	-	4760	-	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	<1	-	-	-	-

Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
D00026951	0.6	<5	5.06	<1	10	26
D00026952	1.0	<5	3.02	<1	13	9
D00026953	1.0	<5	5.80	<1	10	40
D00026954	0.6	<5	6.78	<1	39	78

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/
12 Rock
Number of Samples 12

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
D00026955	0.5	<5	4.95	<1	26	78
D00026956	0.6	<5	7.78	<1	37	84
D00026957	1.0	<5	7.55	<1	42	242
D00026958	1.4	<5	2.93	<1	9	17
D00026959	1.6	<5	1.87	<1	4	15
D00026960	1.3	<5	5.55	<1	30	138
D00026961	1.1	<5	4.94	<1	12	15
D00026962	1.3	<5	1.23	<1	5	13
*Rep D00026958	1.4	<5	2.85	<1	9	18
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	<5	0.01	<1	<1	<1
*Std OREAS 601	1.8	22	1.26	7	5	33

Element	@Cu	@Fe	@K	@La	@Li	@Mg
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01
Upper Limit	10,000	15	15	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
D00026951	58.7	3.12	3.33	13.8	12	1.68
D00026952	42.2	4.08	1.51	14.9	19	1.20
D00026953	47.9	3.42	1.60	18.6	6	1.40
D00026954	89.1	7.61	1.34	9.5	22	3.81
D00026955	78.7	6.46	2.50	7.1	32	3.29
D00026956	93.7	7.34	1.18	8.9	19	4.09
D00026957	47.0	7.23	2.16	7.9	36	5.61
D00026958	69.0	3.29	3.14	25.7	29	1.35
D00026959	5.3	2.35	2.74	21.3	15	0.67
D00026960	64.5	6.14	1.79	15.0	71	3.21
D00026961	25.5	3.95	2.05	10.8	17	1.21

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

SGS Canada | CA MIN Burnaby, BC 3260 Production Way, Burnaby, BC V5A 4W4 Burnaby CANADA t +1 (604) 638 2349 f www.sgs.com

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/
12 Rock
Number of Samples 12

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

Element	@Cu	@Fe	@K	@La	@Li	@Mg
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01
Upper Limit	10,000	15	15	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
D00026962	7.4	2.46	3.12	19.0	25	0.63
*Rep D00026958	66.9	3.19	3.12	26.4	29	1.34
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	0.02	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<0.01
*Std OREAS 601	985	2.45	2.11	31.6	20	0.35

Element	@Mn	@Mo	@Ni	@Na	@P	@Pb
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	1	1	0.01	0.01	2
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	15	15	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m
D00026951	335	13	11	3.16	0.15	<2
D00026952	926	2	3	4.36	0.18	<2
D00026953	719	8	19	2.00	0.12	<2
D00026954	1365	12	39	2.06	0.12	<2
D00026955	1266	13	27	1.85	0.11	<2
D00026956	1367	6	43	1.75	0.12	<2
D00026957	1603	20	64	1.36	0.22	<2
D00026958	684	11	4	2.70	0.15	<2
D00026959	505	37	3	2.86	0.08	5
D00026960	1116	11	34	1.74	0.17	<2
D00026961	873	3	8	2.38	0.08	<2
D00026962	451	8	3	2.73	0.08	5
*Rep D00026958	655	10	4	2.67	0.15	<2
*Blk BLANK	4	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<2
*Std OREAS 601	445	4	22	1.32	0.04	313

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/
12 Rock
Number of Samples 12

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

Element	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr	@Ti
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5	0.01
Upper Limit	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
D00026951	0.36	<5	13.5	<10	1167	0.32
D00026952	0.04	<5	8.6	<10	815	0.34
D00026953	0.13	<5	10.0	<10	598	0.23
D00026954	0.14	<5	30.5	<10	627	0.46
D00026955	0.42	<5	26.3	<10	522	0.37
D00026956	0.13	<5	37.8	<10	492	0.45
D00026957	0.12	<5	34.8	<10	605	0.33
D00026958	0.25	<5	11.3	<10	802	0.40
D00026959	0.04	<5	5.8	<10	584	0.23
D00026960	0.18	<5	26.0	<10	574	0.33
D00026961	0.13	<5	11.3	<10	819	0.28
D00026962	0.06	<5	5.5	<10	529	0.24
*Rep D00026958	0.26	<5	11.5	<10	791	0.39
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<10	<0.5	<0.01
*Std OREAS 601	1.04	32	4.4	<10	215	0.16

Element	@V	@W	@Y	@Zn	@Zr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	10	0.5	1	0.5
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
D00026951	202	<10	19.4	76	42.3
D00026952	132	<10	19.7	64	26.8
D00026953	121	<10	19.4	73	31.1
D00026954	290	<10	15.6	82	19.5
D00026955	256	<10	13.9	93	28.5
D00026956	296	<10	16.8	77	21.9
D00026957	263	<10	11.1	92	16.8

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* SGDS HIVE/ VIDETTE-YARD/
12 Rock
Number of Samples 12

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03274

Element	@V	@W	@Y	@Zn	@Zr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	10	0.5	1	0.5
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
D00026958	118	<10	17.9	57	38.1
D00026959	54	<10	12.9	51	28.7
D00026960	229	<10	14.4	76	25.6
D00026961	138	<10	11.2	48	20.0
D00026962	58	<10	10.9	49	25.7
*Rep D00026958	115	<10	18.3	55	37.3
*Blk BLANK	<2	<10	<0.5	1	<0.5
*Std OREAS 601	24	<10	10.3	1232	153

SGS Canada Minerals Burnaby conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation found at https://www.scc.ca/en/search/laboratories/sgs
Tests and Elements marked with an "@" symbol in the report denote ISO/IEC17025 accreditation.

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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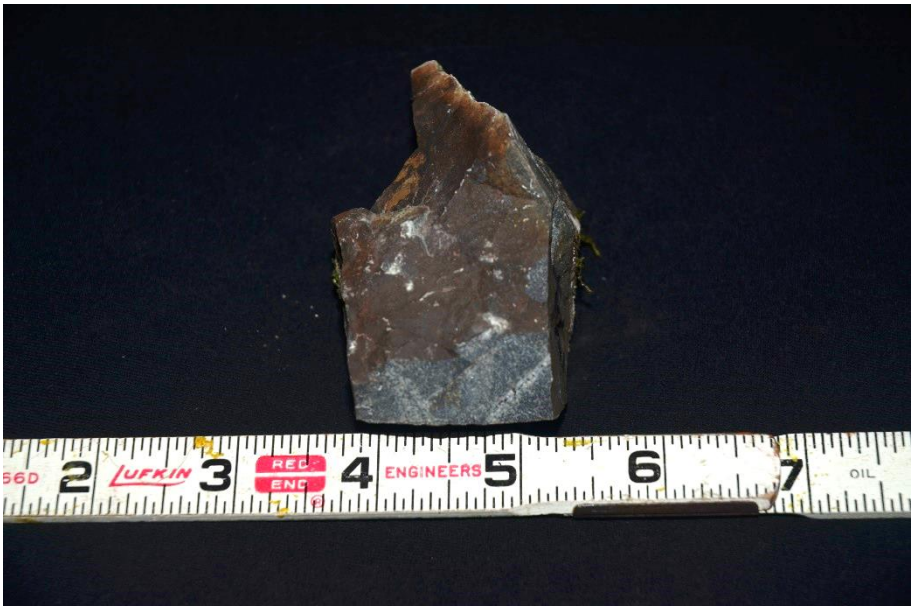
Appendix F - List of Author's Grab Samples from Yard and X Properties

Sample Name	UTM Coordinates			
	Easting	Northing	Zone	Elevation
Yard				
108051	647355.359	5670692.148	10U	1104.521
108052	647348.959	5670717.783	10U	1105.060
108053	647542.772	5670919.307	10U	1122.214
108054	647592.940	5670967.824	10U	1133.482
108055	647593.708	5670980.083	10U	1134.969
108056	648562.467	5671271.737	10U	1127.345
X				
108057	633808.308	5678496.066	10U	1019.287
108058	633808.308	5678496.066	10U	1019.287
108059	633872.168	5678465.687	10U	1028.710

Appendix G Photographs - Author's Grab Samples from Yard and X Properties

Yard 108051



Yard 108054

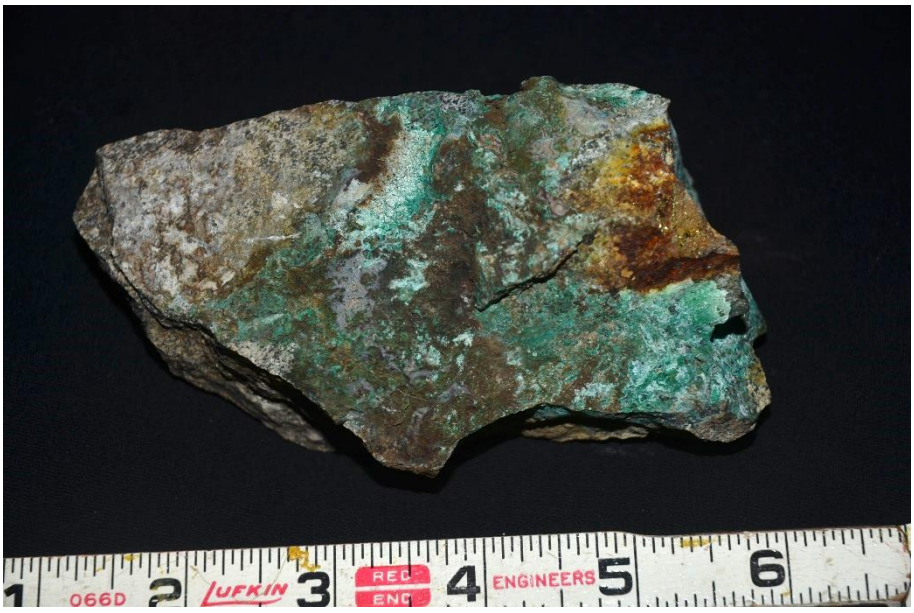
Yard 108054

Yard 108055

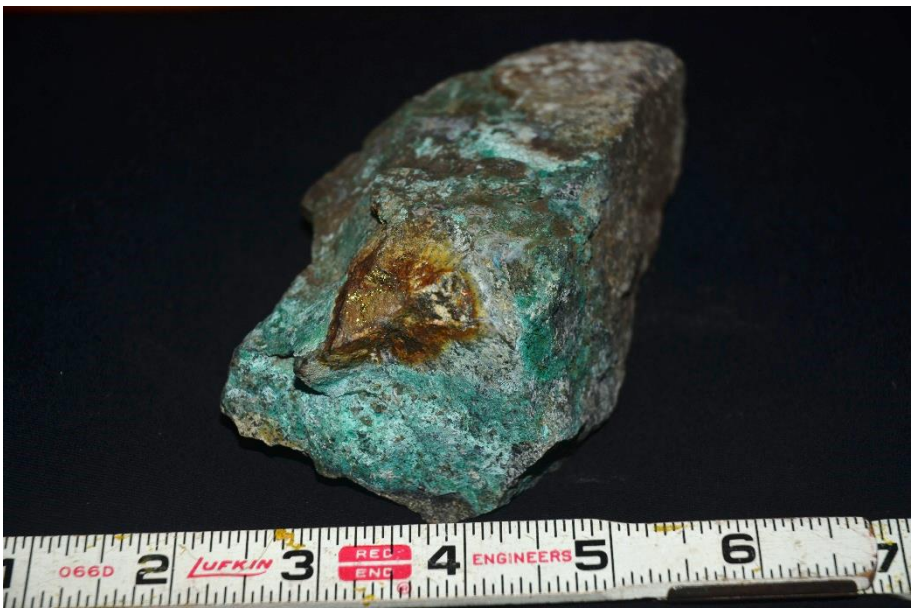
X 108056

X108057

X 108058



X 108058



X 108059

X 108059

Appendix H Analytical Certificates - Data Verification by Author

SGS Minerals Services – Geochemistry

Sample Submittal Form

For Lab Use

Work order no: _____

Date received: _____

SGS Lab location:

Attention to:

Submission Details		Invoicing Details	
Submitted by:	GREG DAVISON	PO No.:	SGS Quote:
Company name:	JG DAVISON	Invoice to:	Same as Report ☒
Telephone:	250 367 6044	Company name:	
Email:	davisonandassociates@gmail.com	Telephone:	
Courier/Waybill:		Address:	
Country of sample origin:	CANADA	City:	Province/State:
Reporting Instructions		Country:	Postal/Zip Code:
Report to:	GREG DAVISON	Email 1:	
Company Name:	JG DAVISON	Email 2:	
Telephone:	250 367 6044	**Sample Fate**	Unless otherwise indicated, storage will be charged
Address:	921 7TH STREET	**Rejects**	**Pulps**
City: MONTROSE	Province/State: BC	☐ Return after 30 days	☐ Return after 90 days
Country: CAN	Postal/Zip Code: V0G1P0	☐ Dispose after 30 days	☐ Dispose after 90 days
Email 1: davisonandassociates@	PDF☑ XLS☑ CSV☑	☑ Paid storage after 30 days	☑ Paid storage after 90 days
Email 2: gmail.com	PDF☐ XLS☐ CSV☐	Return Attention to:	JG DAVISON
Email 3:	PDF☐ XLS☐ CSV☐	Return Address:	921 7TH STREET
Email 4:	PDF☐ XLS☐ CSV☐		MONTROSE BC V0G1P0
Final report and Invoice will be sent by PDF email. For SGS Terms and Conditions see http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx.		Carrier:	
		Acct No.:	

Sample Identification and Analysis Instructions — Rush TAT requests must be approved by the laboratory. A surcharge will apply.

Project Name: VIDETTE ☒ Standard TAT ☐ Rush TAT

Sample Type: ☐ Core ☒ Rocks ☐ Sediments ☐ Pulp ☐ Soil ☐ Concentrates ☐ Metal ☐ Other:

Analysis Type: ☒ Exploration grade ☐ Ore grade ☐ Control grade ☐ Party grade ☐ Umpire grade

Special Instructions:

IMPORTANT: If samples are known to contain hazardous material please label accordingly ☐ Asbestos ☐ NORM

Sample IDs From:	To:	No.	Sample Preparation and Assays Requested: Preparation	Analysis (SGS Analytical codes or Elements)	Key elements of interest
108051	108059	9	PRP89	GE-FAA30V5	
				GE-ICP40Q12	
				O/L ON Au, Ag, Cu	

Total number of samples submitted: 9 ☐ See attached Excel file for sample IDs ☐ See attached Excel file for analysis required

Client Authorization (signature): _____ Date: 09/03/20

Acknowledgement of Analytical Request

Work Order No: BBM20-04394

To: COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
JG DAVISON – GREG DAVISON
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Date 08-Sep-2020

Project: Default project
Submission Number: *BBY* JG DAVISON/ VIDETTE / 9 Rocks
Number of Samples: 9
Date Submitted: 03-Sep-2020

Dear JG DAVISON – GREG DAVISON,

Thank you for your sample submission. Please see below for details.

Estimated Date of Completion: 29-Sep-2020

Analytical Request:

Code	Description	Number of Sample
G_LOG	Sample Registration Fee	9
G_PRP	Combined Sample Preparation	9
G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received	9
G_SPL	Sample Splitting	9
G_PUL	Pulverisation	9
G_DUP_GEGO	Duplicate Control GEGO	9
G_SCR_D	Dry Screening (Evaluation of Preparation)	9
G_DRY_KG	Sample Drying per KG rate	9
G_CRU_KG	Sample Crushing per KG rate	9
GE_FAA30V5	Au, FAS, exploration grade, AAS, 30g-5ml	9
GE_DIG40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3) 0.2g-12ml	9
GE_ICP40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-12ml	9

Comments

Estimated date of completion has been updated.

Please contact ca.geo-customerservice@sgs.com should you have any queries concerning the above details.

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-04394

To COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
JG DAVISON – GREG DAVISON
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Submission Number	*BBY* JG DAVISON/ VIDETTE / 9	Date Received	03-Sep-2020
Rocks		Date Analysed	05-Sep-2020 - 29-Sep-2020
Number of Samples	9	Date Completed	29-Sep-2020
		SGS Order Number	BBM20-04394

Methods Summary

Number of Sample	Method Code	Description
9	G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received
1	G_SCR_D	Dry Screening (Evaluation of Preparation)
9	GE_FAA30V5	Au, FAS, exploration grade, AAS, 30g-5ml
9	GE_ICP40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-12ml
2	GO_ICP42Q100	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-100ml

Authorised Signatory

John Chiang
Laboratory Operations Manager

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

SGS Canada | CA MIN Burnaby, BC 3260 Production Way, Burnaby, BC V5A 4W4 Burnaby CANADA t +1 (604) 638 2349 f www.sgs.com

Submission Number *BBY* JG DAVISON/ VIDETTE / 9
Rocks
Number of Samples 9

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-04394

Element	Wtkg	@Au	@Ag	@Al	@As	@Ba
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAA30V5	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	2	0.01	3	1
Upper Limit	--	10,000	100	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
108051	1.04	10	<2	8.37	<3	717
108052	1.26	7	<2	7.96	<3	582
108053	0.78	6	<2	9.85	<3	1111
108054	1.57	7	<2	7.25	<3	1602
108055	0.48	8	<2	6.12	<3	1686
108056	1.52	28	5	9.56	11	643
108057	1.86	19	<2	8.15	10	54
108058	1.00	24	7	9.14	686	547
108059	2.24	9	<2	10.17	<3	794
*Std OREAS 601	-	-	53	6.47	322	854
*Rep 108058	-	-	7	9.13	665	564
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<2	<0.01	<3	2
*Rep 108059	-	6	-	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	5	-	-	-	-
*Std SL76	-	5930	-	-	-	-

Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
108051	0.6	<5	6.57	<1	38	83
108052	0.6	<5	7.78	<1	37	82
108053	1.2	<5	4.62	<1	14	7
108054	<0.5	<5	8.36	<1	34	235
108055	<0.5	<5	14.69	<1	11	27
108056	1.1	<5	5.55	<1	77	3
108057	0.6	<5	5.84	<1	301	2
108058	0.9	7	4.60	<1	96	3
108059	1.0	<5	6.08	<1	33	3

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
*Std OREAS 601	2.0	22	1.24	7	5	44
*Rep 108058	0.9	12	4.69	<1	93	2
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	1

Element	@Cu	@Fe	@K	@La	@Li	@Mg
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01
Upper Limit	10,000	15	15	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
108051	110	7.41	1.52	10.0	24	4.15
108052	93.6	6.97	1.20	9.4	18	4.29
108053	45.5	4.13	2.55	17.1	18	1.32
108054	28.5	6.68	1.78	8.4	23	5.10
108055	10.6	3.36	1.94	12.8	5	1.39
108056	>10000	3.82	2.24	12.3	32	1.26
108057	5941	11.58	0.12	9.2	13	0.99
108058	>10000	8.74	1.52	14.4	17	1.36
108059	569	4.35	3.05	15.4	28	1.55
*Std OREAS 601	1058	2.37	2.26	33.2	23	0.37
*Rep 108058	>10000	8.58	1.55	14.4	17	1.33
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<0.01

Element	@Mn	@Mo	@Ni	@Na	@P	@Pb
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	1	1	0.01	0.01	2
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	15	15	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m
108051	1440	2	36	2.30	0.12	3
108052	1399	4	45	2.00	0.12	<2
108053	1145	6	3	3.81	0.17	4

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Element	@Mn	@Mo	@Ni	@Na	@P	@Pb
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	1	1	0.01	0.01	2
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	15	15	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m
108054	1135	3	50	1.42	0.25	3
108055	571	8	17	1.68	0.09	<2
108056	1043	4	5	3.90	0.18	9
108057	1077	28	19	3.07	0.16	15
108058	1276	17	8	3.23	0.21	50
108059	1269	1	3	3.56	0.22	2
*Std OREAS 601	475	4	28	1.49	0.05	337
*Rep 108058	1251	16	8	3.30	0.21	49
*Blk BLANK	2	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<2

Element	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr	@Ti
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5	0.01
Upper Limit	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
108051	0.21	<5	33.0	<10	701	0.49
108052	0.14	<5	39.6	<10	567	0.47
108053	0.04	<5	10.7	<10	961	0.37
108054	0.02	<5	37.6	<10	1203	0.38
108055	0.02	<5	12.7	<10	1485	0.31
108056	0.75	<5	9.1	<10	1567	0.31
108057	4.67	<5	9.7	<10	2352	0.27
108058	0.45	<5	10.7	<10	2244	0.38
108059	0.02	<5	10.8	<10	1608	0.41
*Std OREAS 601	1.07	35	4.6	<10	246	0.18
*Rep 108058	0.43	<5	10.6	<10	2263	0.38
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<10	<0.5	<0.01

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Element	@V	@W	@Y	@Zn	@Zr	Cu
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GO_ICP42Q100
Lower Limit	2	10	0.5	1	0.5	0.01
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	30
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
108051	290	<10	16.8	90	18.6	-
108052	291	<10	17.7	77	20.2	-
108053	138	<10	22.3	86	32.3	-
108054	283	<10	12.4	79	17.0	-
108055	105	<10	18.1	97	41.9	-
108056	150	<10	15.5	57	52.9	1.14
108057	209	15	12.2	50	43.4	-
108058	220	<10	18.7	92	62.4	2.01
108059	251	<10	20.2	56	63.6	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	-	-	-	<0.01
*Rep 108058	-	-	-	-	-	2.06
*Std OREAS 928	-	-	-	-	-	1.52
*Std OREAS 601	25	<10	11.0	1276	157	-
*Rep 108058	221	<10	18.8	93	62.8	-
*Blk BLANK	<2	<10	<0.5	<1	<0.5	-

SGS Canada Minerals Burnaby conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation found at https://www.scc.ca/en/search/laboratories/sgs
Tests and Elements marked with an "@" symbol in the report denote ISO/IEC17025 accreditation.

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