Q17 and Q22 area – Looking North

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

DOC PROPERTY

Project Location:
Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada
Latitude 56° 19' North, Longitude 130° 26' West
NAD 83, Zone 9N, 410500E, 6243500N
NTS Map Sheet 108B/08

Prepared for:

Milestone Infrastructure Inc.
7960 132 Street
Surrey, British Columbia, Canada V3W 4N1

Prepared by:
Andrew J. Mitchell, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Neil D. Prowse, M.Sc.
Arron M. Albano, B.Sc

Effective Date: January 14, 2020

Vein sample no. Y738503: 202 g/t Au, 1,735 g/t Ag and 32.1% Pb

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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Prepared for:

Milestone Infrastructure Inc.
7960 132 Street
Surrey, British Columbia, Canada V3W 4N1

Signed at Penticton, B.C., January 14, 2020

Andrew J. Mitchell, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APEGBC no. 46211)
(signed and sealed original on file)

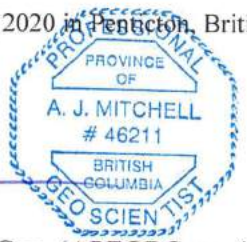
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Andrew J. Mitchell, am a professional geologist residing at 1090 Lacombe Road, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, V1X 4W6, and do hereby certify that:

1. I am the lead author of the report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Doc Property*", dated January 14, 2020;
2. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.), Practising, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (licence # 46211).
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada, with a B.Sc. in Geology in 2010;
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation, concentrating in mineral property exploration throughout British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories;
5. I visited the Doc property between July 30 and August 7, 2019;
6. I have had no previous involvement with the Property until contracted to write this Technical Report;
7. I am responsible for all sections of this Report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Doc Property*", dated January 14, 2020;
8. I am independent of Milestone Infrastructure Inc. as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent), in the property described herein or Milestone Infrastructure Inc. for the services rendered in the preparation of this Report;
9. I was retained by Milestone Infrastructure Inc. to prepare an exploration and technical summary and provide recommendations on the Doc Property, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. This Technical Report is based on my review of Project files and information provided by Milestone Infrastructure Inc. personnel;
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed in order to make this Technical Report not misleading;
12. I, the undersigned, prepared this Report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Doc Property"*, dated January 14, 2020, in support of the public disclosure of the exploration potential of the Doc property by Milestone Infrastructure Inc.

Effective Date: January 14, 2020

Signed this 14th day of January, 2020 in Penticton, British Columbia:



Andrew J. Mitchell, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APEGBC no. 46211)
(signed and sealed original on file)

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Doc Property ("the Property" or "Project") is an Au-Ag exploration project located in an area informally known as the "Golden Triangle", one of the most important mineral districts in northwest British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1.1). The "Golden Triangle" encompasses the northwest Stikine terrane, and is an area which hosts prolific porphyry, volcanogenic massive sulphide, and high-grade vein deposits and mines, including the presently producing Red Chris and Brucejack mines, the past-producing Eskay Creek, Snip, Granduc, Silbak-Premier and Scottie Gold mines. It also hosts large undeveloped deposits such as the Galore Creek, Schaft Creek, Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell, Snowfield and Iron Cap porphyry deposits, and exciting recent discoveries such as the Saddle North porphyry Cu-Au and Saddle South Au-Ag vein zones. Resource estimates have been calculated for mineral zones on the Doc Property; however, they are non NI 43-101 compliant and are based on historical drilling conducted intermittently between 1948 and 1988.

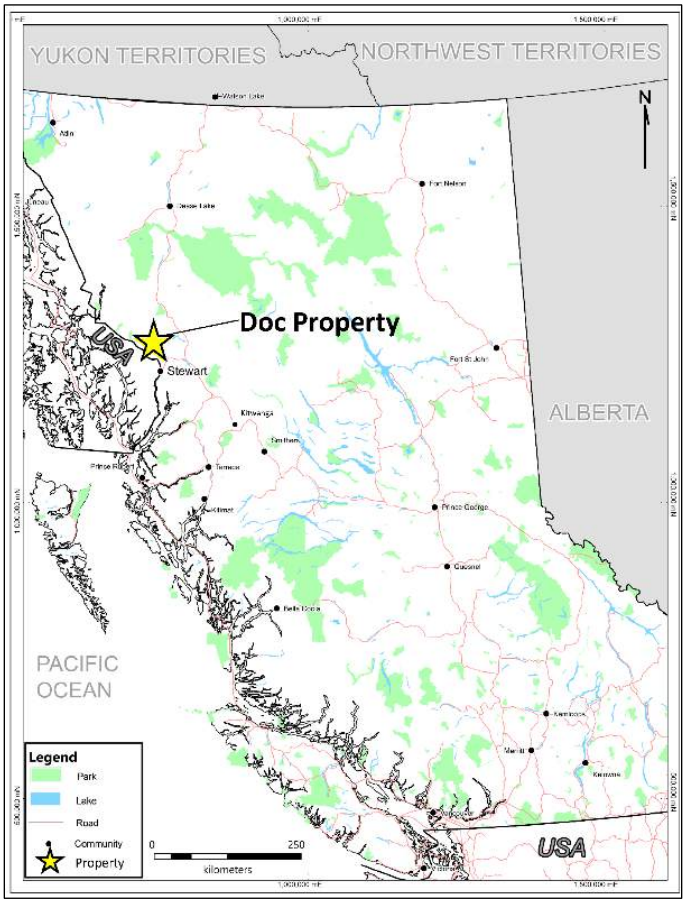


Figure 1.1: Location of the Doc Property

At the request of Milestone Infrastructure Inc. ("Milestone" or "the Company"), the authors and a small crew from C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. carried out an independent review of the Property and conducted a property examination over eight days between July 30 and August 7, 2019. The authors also reviewed available historical documents prior to preparing this Technical Report. This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties* to be a comprehensive review of exploration carried out to date on the Property and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work.

The authors understand that Milestone intends to use the Property for a proposed Qualifying Transaction with Hanstone Capital Corp., a capital pool company that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, in support of which this Technical Report will be submitted. It is the opinion of the authors that the Doc Property is a property of merit with strong remaining discovery potential and that it is suitable for use in connection with the proposed Qualifying Transaction.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Doc Property consists of 8 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) digitally registered mineral tenures totalling 1,704.23 ha. The mineral tenures are listed in Table 1.1 and are shown in Figure 4.2.

Note: The tenure information shown is effective January 14, 2020

Table 1.1: Doc Property mineral tenures

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Hectares)
1031031		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2014-09-18	2025-03-07	179.46
1036878		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-23	2025-03-07	17.94
1036939	GRACE NW	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	125.51
1036952	GOLDEN GRACE 2	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	430.45
1036953	GRACE N	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	71.72
1036954	GRACE SE	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	699.69
1036955	GRACE S	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	161.52
1033369		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-01-14	2025-03-07	17.94
				Total:	**1704.23**

The tenures comprising the Project were staked by John C. Bot in 2014 and 2015 and remain registered to him (owner number 102844). Mr. Bot entered into an option agreement with Milestone Infrastructure Inc. in July, 2019, which has a term of 6 years beginning July 3, 2019.

The authors have determined, by viewing British Columbia Mineral Titles Online records, that the mineral tenures are in good standing as of the writing of this Report, with expiration dates shown in Table 1.1, above. Application for an exploration permit for 2020 has been submitted to the BC Ministry of Mines and, in the opinion of the authors, the granting of such a permit is considered probable.

1.2.1 Description of the Transaction

John C. Bot ("the Optionor") entered into an option agreement ("the Agreement") with Milestone Infrastructure Inc. ("the Optionee") in July, 2019. The Agreement has a term of six years commencing July 3, 2019. Under the terms of the Agreement the Optionee shall be deemed to have exercised the Option and acquired 100% legal title to the Property upon paying to the Optionor an aggregate of $1,825,000 in cash. Additionally, John C. Bot shall retain a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") on the Property. Milestone may repurchase the NSR from John C. Bot by paying $500,000 at any time. Also, until the Company has successfully exercised the Option, Milestone shall grant John C. Bot a bulk sample royalty of 5%.

1.3 Accessibility and Physiography

The Doc Property is located in the Skeena Mining Division of northwest British Columbia, approximately 55 kilometres northwest of the community of Stewart BC and 32 kilometres south of the road accessible Eskay Creek mine site, which is connected to Highway 37 by a 57 kilometre long, gated, gravel access road. The Property lies about 10 kilometres north of the past producing Granduc Cu-Au-Ag mine. Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Property in relation to current and past producers. The claims lie on NTS Map Sheet 108B/08 and are centred at Latitude 56° 19' N, Longitude 130° 26' W.

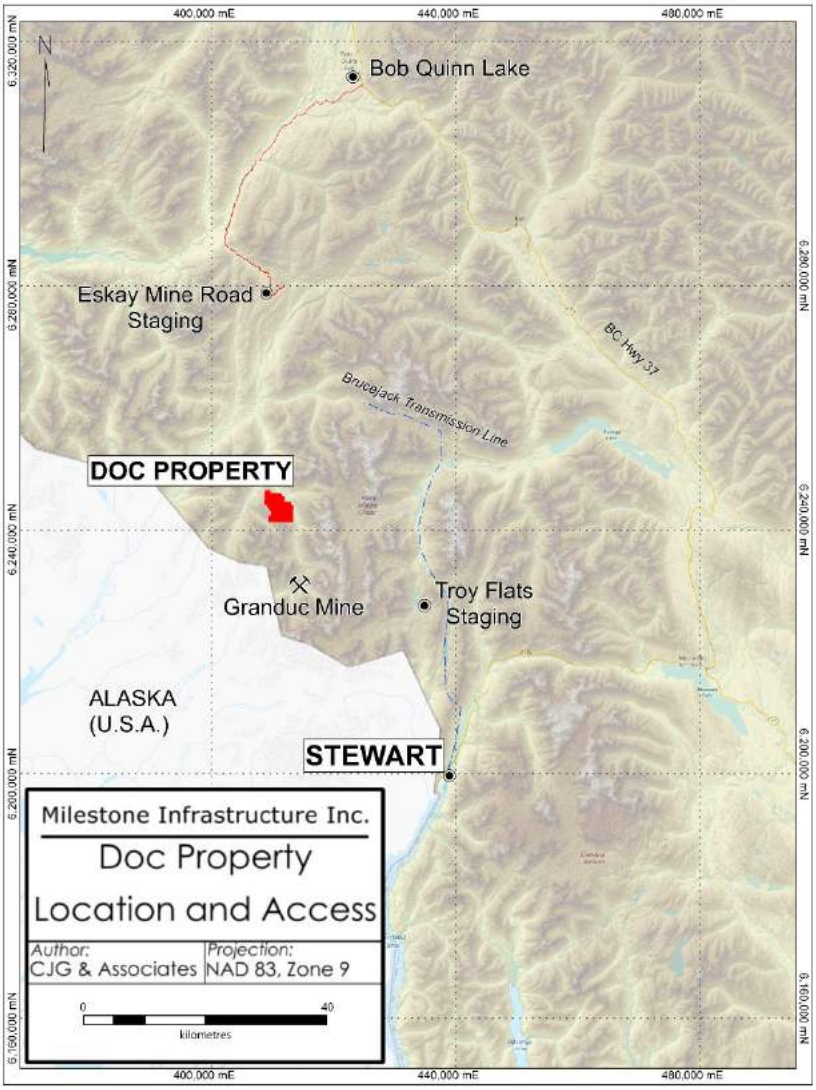


Figure 1.2: Past and current producers near the Doc Property

Current access to the Doc Project is by helicopter from a base at Stewart BC. Supplies can be driven to Troy Flats-Tide Lake area, approximately 40 kilometres by road northwest of Stewart, where a large staging area can be used to mobilize personnel and supplies. From there, a 30 kilometre helicopter flight accesses a temporary camp at the Doc Property. Alternatively, the Doc Project can be accessed via helicopter from a

staging area (kilometre 54) on the Eskay Creek mine road, approximately 35 km north of the Doc claims. (Figure 5.1).

Another potential access route that has been considered previously is via the Troy Flats-Tide Lake-area to the past producing Granduc mine, located about 10 kilometres south-southeast of the Doc Property, via the 17 kilometre long mine access tunnel, which could connect the two, and hence the South Unuk River drainage in which the Doc Property is located, to Stewart. This route might allow reactivation of an old bulldozer trail that exists in the South Unuk River valley. Unfortunately, the tunnel, which is owned by the BC government, cannot currently be used to access the Granduc mine site. In the 1960's, during construction of the tunnel and the Granduc mine, a bulldozer trail was built from the Leduc Portal at the mine, down the Leduc Glacier, along the headwaters of the south fork of the Unuk River to a sawmill site at the mouth of Divelbliss (Cabin) Creek (Tully, 1975 – Assessment Report 05239). The trail remains visible from the air, but it would also require significant road work and bridge building to upgrade it to a usable access/haul road for exploration and for potential future mine access.

The Northwest Transmission powerline, which extends along Highway 37 to a substation near Bob Quinn Lake, could provide a potential future supply of readily accessible power. The powerline is 55 kilometres northeast of the Doc Project (Figure 1.2).

The terrain at the Doc Property is diverse, with the southwestern half of the property lying completely above treeline. A fairly gentle northwest trending plateau occupies the northwest part of the property, while expanses of ice and mountainous peaks lie to the southwest. The northeastern half of the Property is entirely below treeline and covers a steep northeast-facing slope that descends into the South Unuk River valley. Elevations on the Property range from 1750 m in the southwest part of the property down to 475 m in the northeast. Bedrock exposure is greatest in the northwestern part of the property on the plateau. Lesser outcrop is found in the southwestern part of the property, and is restricted to areas devoid of ice, and within incised drainages along the northeast-facing slope. Streams draining the property flow northwesterly and northeasterly into the South Unuk River, and ultimately discharge into the Pacific Ocean via the main fork of the Unuk River.

Photo 1: Physiography of the Q17 and Q22 vein area, Doc Property.

The treeline is at about 1250 m elevation, below which thick forests of mostly hemlock and balsam fir are found. Above treeline, hillsides are characterized by barren rock and ice, with limited vegetation of grasses and low brush. Soil development is very poor in the southwest part of the property, moderate along the plateau in the northwest, and moderate to well developed in the

northeast half of the Property. Sufficient water for camp and drilling purposes can be collected from lakes and ponds on the plateau, and from creeks draining the extensive glaciers in the southwest.

1.4 History

The earliest work reported near the Doc Property, circa 1900, included exploration of two veins containing sulphide mineralization and gold values at the Globe Showing. This work included trenching and underground development of four adits (Minister of Mines, 1901). Also developed during this time was a small stamp mill that included a concentrating table and copper plates, and had a capacity of three tons per twenty-four hours (Minister of Mines, 1901). High-grade ore was stockpiled but no shipments were made (Freeze et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report18622A).

In 1935, it was reported that a wide quartz vein was discovered, carrying pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and gold values (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1935, p. B11). The quartz vein is located about 1.6 kilometres south of the Globe Showing, (Ministry of Mines, Annual Report 1935, p. B11), and is now referred to as the Florence Minfile occurrence.

Discoveries in September 1946 by Tom McQuillan and his partner, Pat Onhasy, on the south fork of the Unuk River, opposite Divelbliss (Cabin) Creek, led to claim staking by Leitch Gold Mines (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66; Tully, 1974 – AR5239). The discoveries by McQuillan and Onhasy included numerous quartz veins occurring in shear zones that are mineralized with hematite, pyrite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite. It was noted that quartz veins mineralized with sulphides often contained gold, and to a lesser extent, silver (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66).

In 1947 and 1948, the Doc Property was optioned from Leitch Gold Mines by Halport Mines and was explored by trenching and diamond drilling (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66). Supplies and equipment required in 1947 and 1948 were flown by fixed-wing from Stewart and dropped at the Property; equipment for the 1948 program totalled 16 tons, including a diamond drill. Mineralized quartz veins were numbered and designated by the prefix “Q” (Q17, Q19, Q22 & Q25). In 1948, the Q17 and Q22 veins were traced for 400 m along strike by excavation of forty-four trenches, and tested below the surface by diamond drilling in 19 EX holes totalling 1280.16 m of drilling. The Q25 vein was traced for 150 m along strike and tested by eleven trenches, while the Q19 lode was traced for 267 m by excavation of twenty trenches (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66).

In 1949, Halport Mines conducted 633.98 m of diamond drilling at the Q25 vein. The purpose of the drilling was to prove the underground lateral extension of the vein. Results from this program showed only spotty gold values. Core recovery was reported to be reasonably good within the quartz vein, but poor along the sheared margins of the veins (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1949, p. A73).

The Property did not see any additional work until 1974, when New Minex Resources collected 16 channel and 6 grab samples, and conducted 10.8 kilometres of magnetometer surveying. Channel sampling along the Q17 vein returned an average grade of 0.309 oz/ton gold across an

average width of 2.47 m over an exposed strike length of 79.25 m. A 1.77 m long channel sample across the Q25 vein assayed 1.82 oz/ton gold and 8.18 oz/ton silver. New Minex Resources reported magnetometer results which showed the gold-bearing quartz veins occurring within northwest trending magnetic lows (Tully, 1974 – BC Assessment Report 05239).

In 1975, New Minex Resources completed 19.1 km of Ronka EM-16 electromagnetic surveys over the known mineralized zones on the Doc Property. They concluded that the electromagnetic work showed no apparent response to known gold-bearing quartz vein structures, possibly due to their low sulphide content. They recommended geological mapping and prospecting prior to any further exploration work (Tully, 1975 – BC Assessment Report 05512).

In 1980, Du Pont of Canada Exploration performed geological mapping, and soil and rock geochemical sampling, with a focus on the main mineralized veins found by previous operators. They established a grid in the central part of the claim group and mapped the historical workings at 1:2500 scale. Geological mapping over the grid area indicated that interbedded felsic and mafic volcanic rocks strike northwest and were folded along a northwest trending fold axis, while quartz feldspar porphyry, diabase and diorite dykes intrude the volcanic rocks. A clastic limestone unit is shown by the mapping to unconformably overlie the volcanic rocks. Auriferous-quartz veins discordantly cut the volcanic rocks at roughly 110 degrees and dip steeply to the north. A soil grid comprising 447 soil samples over the Doc workings returned anomalous gold values (≥22 ppb) for over half of the grid area, while elevated silver results were more erratically distributed. A total of 19 rock samples (only 13 were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc) were collected and yielded a high of 0.405 oz/ton Au, 4.30 oz/ton Ag, 1.44% Cu and 11.45% Pb (Harron, 1981 – BC Assessment Report 08925).

In 1985, Silver Princess Resources Inc. optioned the Doc Property and carried out detailed mapping, mainly at the Q17 and Q22 veins, along with extensive geochemical sampling within historical trenches and along exposed veins (Gewargis, 1986 – BC Assessment Report 15615). The report for the 1985 work was not located during the literature review for this report; however, Gewargis' 1986 report, which was prepared for Magna Ventures Limited, summarizes the work and the significant advances made during the 1985 program. The most significant results were obtained from semi to massive sulphide mineralization on the footwall side of the Q17 vein, where a grab sample of the material in Trench #12 returned over 3 oz/ton Au, over 14 oz/ton Ag and over 9% Pb.

In 1986, Magna Ventures optioned the property from Silver Princess Resources and conducted a 10 hole diamond drill program totalling 913.2 m of BQ-size core and completed 33.5 m of underground development at the Q17 vein. The program was designed to test beneath the high-grade results from the 1985 surface trenching and rock sampling program.

Diamond drilling was completed on 5 drill pads targeting the Q17 and Q22 vein systems to test their strike and down-dip potential. It was reported that core recovery in the vein structure, particularly within the highly auriferous-limonitic-oxidized footwall and hanging wall portion of the vein was poor. Drill core produced values of up to 7.010 oz/ton Au and 25.80 oz/ton Ag over 0.4 m. Significant intercepts were made in holes 86-8 (0.313 oz/ton Au, 1.026 oz/ton Ag across 2.0 m and 0.998 oz/ton Au and 3.18 oz/ton Ag across 0.6 m), 86-9 (0.574 oz/ton Au, 1.03 oz/ton

Ag across 0.6 m, 0.270 oz/ton Au and 0.61 oz/ton Ag across 0.3 m, and 0.598 oz/ton Au and 0.78 oz/ton Ag across 1.5 m) and 86-10 (0.450 oz/ton Au and 2.16 oz/ton Ag across 5.3 m, including 0.712 oz/ton over 0.9 m and 4.72 oz/ton over 0.4 m). The drill program successfully returned significant gold results confirming that the gold values in the trenches continue along strike and down dip.

It was recommended that future drilling should collect larger diameter core, such as NQ-size. A "possible" "geological reserve" for the Q17 and Q22 veins of 49,095 tons with an average grade of 0.46 oz/ton Au and 1.60 oz/ton Ag was calculated in 1986 (Gewargis, 1986 – BC Assessment Report 15615), however; this resource calculation is non-NI 43-101 compliant and cannot be relied upon in any way.

In 1987, Magna Ventures and Silver Princess expanded their claim block to approximately 7,600 hectares, taking in the Globe crown grants and Divelbliss Creek area. They carried out a review of the geological setting, site preparation, underground development and drilling, surface prospecting, and mineral reserve estimations. Surface facilities were established and comprised a fully winterized 18-man mining camp, a 6-man summer prospecting tent camp, a seasonal water supply and storage system, and a full complement of mining equipment for trackless operations.

Magna Ventures and Silver Princess also undertook an extensive prospecting and rock and soil sampling program on the Doc Project. This was done in conjunction with surface trenching and underground sampling on gold veins other than Q17 and Q22. Four new veins were discovered and six old zones were extended, all of which were reported to contain potentially economic grades over mineable widths on surface. The veins were ranked in order of importance as follows: 1) Q17-Q22-Q32 zone; 2) Q25-Q28 zone; 3) Globe North-Globe South zone; 4) Q19 zone, 5) Pyramid zone (currently known as BGS); 6) Alf 3 (currently known as Quinn Eskay), Glacier, TK, TS zones; and 7) soil anomalies (Figure 6.4).

A total of 694.33 m of underground drilling completed by Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 8 holes from 2 setups was successful in locating the Q22 vein and testing the Q17 vein. Every hole intersected mineralization, with the best result coming from hole 87-6, which averaged 0.305 oz/ton Au and 1.908 oz/ton Ag over 2.00 m, with 90% recovery in mineralized zones (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708). Also completed was a total of 376 m of underground development on the 1160 level, mainly to access and test the Q17 vein. Three mine crosscuts, 76.2 m below surface into the Q17 vein, averaged 0.47 oz/ton Au and 1.71 oz/ton Ag over 2.29 m (true width), with select high-grade chip samples grading up to 4.2 oz/ton Au and 9.8 oz/ton Ag over 0.88 m (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708).

Non-NI 43-101 compliant reserves for the Q17 vein were reported by Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 1988 in the proven, probable and possible categories (uncut and undiluted). The non-compliant reserves totalled 206,872 tons grading 0.32 oz/ton Au and 1.38 oz/ton Ag (no cut-off grade was stated), and it was noted that the resource blocks remained open in all directions for expansion. Magna Ventures and Silver Princess also reported possible reserves from other veins which contributed another 262,594 tons grading 0.23 oz/ton Au and 1.25 oz/ton Ag, for a total combined non-compliant reserve of 469,466 tons grading 0.27 oz/ton Au and 1.31 oz/ton Ag on

the Doc Property (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708). These non-NI 43-101 compliant values cannot be relied upon in any way.

In 1988, Echo Bay Mines Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with Magna Ventures and Silver Princess. A 40-person camp was erected during the program to house the crews. Helicopter-supported diamond drilling (one NQ and one BQ drill) totalling 3074.10 m was completed in 32 holes. The drill program was designed to test the Q17 and Q22 veins and areas between the Q22 and Q28 veins. Of the 32 holes drilled, 14 intersected sub-economic to potentially economic grade values over narrow widths, while the remaining holes either returned low gold values, missed the mineralized structure or were abandoned due to bad ground conditions.

A new vein (JT vein) was discovered and characterized as having a 100 m strike length and an average width between 1.0 and 2.0 m. It was drill tested to a vertical depth of 80 m below surface. The best result from the JT vein was from hole 89-15, which averaged 0.099 oz/ton Au over 2.55 m.

Underground development totalling 230 m on the 1160 m level was completed along the strike of the Q17 vein west and east from the ends of former workings. Development was extended to the limit of vein mineralization and could not be located any further along trend. Along the Q17 West Drift, a 30 m long exposure of sulphide-rich potentially economic grade mineralization occurs over mineable widths (between 1.2 to 2.0 m). A crosscut was driven from the eastern limit of the Q17 vein to the projected extension of the Q22 vein; however, difficult ground conditions prevented further advancement.

Detailed underground sampling was done at the Q17 vein by collecting muck and face samples. A 300 pound sample of potentially economic grade material was also collected from each drift round and placed into 45 gallon drums for future metallurgical testing. A non-NI 43-101 compliant reserve calculation was done at Q17 and Q22 veins using all data from 1947 to 1988 from all categories grading greater than 0.100 oz/ton Au and totalled 100,851 tons grading 0.258 oz/ton Au. (Freeze, et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report 18622).

It was concluded that the size and grades of the Q17 and Q22 veins were insufficient to support a mining operation, given the remoteness and ruggedness of the area. Echo Bay recommended a mapping program be carried out at the Q17 and Q22 veins, as well as over the entire Doc Property, to gain a better understanding of ore controls and deposit types, to identify new mineralization, and delineate possible major structure(s) that may control special distribution of veins. The ultimate goal of the program was to evaluate alternative targets elsewhere on the property for drill testing (Glover, et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report 19940).

In 1989, Echo Bay and their joint venture partners Magna Ventures and Silver Princess performed helicopter-supported surface geology mapping, prospecting and sampling over the entire Property. A total of 40 traverses were completed and 140 grab and rough chip rock samples were collected during the program. It was concluded that the gold-bearing veins are the most promising exploration target, but that the veins discovered on surface have limited tonnage potential at a minimum average grade of 0.3 oz/ton Au.

In 1989, Kengate Resources carried out rock, soil and heavy sediment sampling at the Gracey Creek property, immediately west of the Doc Project. No soil or rock samples were collected from the Doc Property, but one heavy sediment sample draining the southwestern area returned 11 ppb Au, and 0.1 ppm Ag (Hrkac, C., 1989 – BC Assessment Report 18367).

In 1990, Amphora Resources flew an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey over their Pearson, GC, Galena Cliff and Summa claims. A small part of this survey (Summa property) covered the southwestern part of the current Doc Project, over an area of expansive ice-cover. The magnetic and VLF-EM responses were as expected within an area of thick ice cover and steep slopes, causing data processing to be very difficult and potentially unreliable (Murton, 1990 – Assessment Report 19995).

In 1996, the claims were allowed to lapse due to a dispute between the previous claim owners, and the Hunter Exploration Group immediately staked the Property. In October 1999, Hunter Exploration carried out a prospecting program and discovered the BGS Zone, described as a 25 m by 6 m area comprising quartz vein rubble in subcrop near the base of a snowfield. The vein material consists primarily of white quartz with abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite, and assayed up to 44.66 g/t Au, 219 g/t Ag, 1.02% Cu and 5.58% Pb (Robins, 2000 – Assessment Report 26256).

In 2011, Cache Minerals Inc. collected a total of 13 rock samples from the southwestern corner of the current Doc Property, in the western part of the Quinn Eskay Zone. Six rock samples were collected from a gossan zone that forms a rounded ridge and has a strike length of over 300 m and a width of greater than 50 m. The two best samples were taken from quartzofeldspathic gneiss with ankerite/sulphide weathering that returned 828 ppb Au and a quartz vein within host melanocratic metasedimentary rocks with trace sulphides that graded 368 ppb Au, 6.9 g/t Ag and 0.17% Pb (Fox et al. 2011 – Assessment Report 32600).

In 2013, claim owner John Bot contracted UTM Exploration Services Ltd. to conduct a 4 day field program consisting of prospecting and rock sampling on the Doc Property. A total of 18 rock samples were collected and focused on locating new areas of interest along the strike of the known veins and along their peripheries. Two rock samples, taken about 400 m northeast of Cache Minerals gossanous zone discovery, consisted of quartz vein material (<30 cm thick) hosting chalcopyrite and specularite with malachite staining. Samples assayed 1.31% Cu, 366 g/t Ag and 485 ppb Au, and 471 ppm Cu, 35.2 g/t Ag and 131 ppb Au (Mackenzie et al. 2013 – Assessment Report 34406).

In 2015, John Bot hired CJL Enterprises Ltd. to perform a limited prospecting and sampling program on the Doc Property. A small fly camp was erected for a 4 day prospecting program where a total of 26 rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver. Samples were primarily taken from old hand trenches at the main Doc workings and along strike to the west-northwest, as well as to the north-northwest. Samples ranged from heavily mineralized to barren bull quartz with the highest grade samples returning up to 103.0 g/t Au and 515 g/t Ag, 58.6 g/t Au and 343 g/t Ag, and 41.0 g/t Au and 189 g/t Ag, all of which are associated with galena mineralization (Middleton, 2015 – Assessment Report 35635).

In 2018, Tudor Gold Corp. performed reconnaissance rock sampling approximately 80 to 400 m west of the BGS Zone. A total of 11 rock samples were collected, mostly from quartz sulphide veins and narrow breccia/stockwork zones. A 2 cm wide quartz vein with up to 5% pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, up to 5% magnetite and malachite staining returned 454.0 g/t Ag, 4.86% Cu, 639 ppm Pb, 962 ppm Zn and 622 ppb Au. Two additional samples comprising narrow quartz vein material hosted elevated silver values of 1.8 and 2.2 g/t (Rowe, 2018 – Assessment Report 38639).

1.5 Geological Setting

The Doc Property lies within a mineral-rich belt that extends over 200 km north from the town of Stewart, along the western part of the Stikine terrane (Figure 7.1). Stikinia makes up a large part of the northern Intermontane Belt in this part of the northern Cordillera, and is bound by rocks of the largely plutonic Coast Complex, which lie immediately to the west (Figure 7.2). Rocks making up Stikinia are almost exclusively of intra-oceanic island arc affinity, and were accreted to the North American continental margin in mid-Mesozoic time. In northwestern BC the Stikine terrane follows an arc-like trend known as the Stikine Arch, which hosts prolific porphyry, high-grade vein and VMS deposits, including the presently producing Red Chris and Brucejack mines, the past-producing Eskay Creek, Granduc, Scottie Gold, Silbak-Premier, Snip and Golden Bear mines, large and as yet undeveloped deposits such as the Galore Creek, Schaft Creek, Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell, Snowfield and Iron Cap deposits.

The Doc Project is underlain mainly by deformed and metamorphosed volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, as well as by coeval intrusions of the Late Triassic Bronson Stock.

Further details of regional and property geology can be found in Sections 7.1 and 7.2.

1.6 Mineralization

Previous workers on the Doc Property identified the potential for different styles of precious and base metals mineralization. Three principle types of mineralization occur at the Doc Project: 1) gold- and silver-rich quartz veins; 2) replacement style skarn with potential to host base and precious metals mineralization and 3) volcanogenic massive sulphide base metal mineralization. Previous operators noted the most important of the three are the precious metals-enriched quartz veins, which have been the primary focus for most work done on the property to date.

Mineralized quartz veins on the Property were numbered and designated by the prefix “Q” (Q17, Q19, Q22 & Q25, Q28 and Q32). Additional veins were discovered in the main Doc area (TS and JT veins) and elsewhere (BGS, Galena Ridge, Quinn Eskay and Glacier zones) on the Doc Property. Freeze et al. (1989) described mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 to consist of a central bull quartz vein hosting pyrite, galena with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite stringers. The central bull quartz vein is generally bound on both sides by brecciated vein material hosting galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite, and sheared ankeritic and sericitic wall rock. Sparse development of specularite is hosted along joint surfaces within the bull quartz. It was also reported that veins in the vicinity of Q17 have similar characteristics. The best gold and silver grades are reported in massive to semi-massive sulphides along the footwall and hanging wall margins of the veins.

Further details of Property mineralization can be found in Section 7.2.1.

1.7 Recent Exploration

Since acquiring the Property in 2019, Milestone has conducted the following exploration activities:

In 2019, a two phase exploration program was conducted by C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. on behalf of Milestone in early August and early September. Phase 1 comprised a geological reconnaissance and rock geochemical sampling program over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19, Quinn Eskay and Glacier zones, together with ground-based magnetometer surveys over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Quinn Eskay zones. A total of 154 rock samples were collected and 30.5-line kilometres of magnetometer surveys were completed during the exploration campaign. Phase 2 consisted of channel sampling (37 samples) at the BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19 and Quinn Eskay zones, as well as limited prospecting at the Florence Zone.

Additional information on these programs is described in Sections 7.2.1 and 9.0.

Photo 2: Sample No. Y738503 from Q19 vein; 202 g/t Au, 1,735 g/t Ag and 32.1% Pb

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization from the Doc Property.

1.9 Mineral Resources

Non-NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates were completed for mineralized zones at the Doc Property in 1986, 1987 and 1988; they are discussed in the History Section (1.4). The Doc Property has no defined Mineral Resources, as the work was done prior to the implementation of current NI 43-101 standards, the requirements of which it does not meet.

1.10 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Doc Property has been shown to host numerous high-grade gold veins and to have the potential to host replacement style skarn and volcanogenic-massive sulphide mineralization. The high-grade gold veins are characterized by a common style, comprising a central vein of bull quartz with

disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. The veins have been subsequently sheared, and are commonly flanked by coarse to fine grained galena carrying high-grade gold values. Areas of known quartz veining with associated galena should be the primary focus of exploration on the Doc Property. The locations of the main target areas are provided on Figure 17.1.

- **Doc**, which includes historical drilling (6595.77 m) and underground development (639.5 m) which led to a non-compliant resource calculation of 100,851 tons grading 0.258 oz/ton Au at a cut-off of 0.1 oz/ton for the Q17 and Q22 veins.
- **BGS and Galena Ridge**, located south of the Doc Showing comprises auriferous-quartz veins exposed intermittently along a 1.2 km shear zone. Veins in the northwest part of the structure are generally more lead-rich and copper poor (Galena Ridge), while veins to the southeast are more copper-rich and lead poor.
- **Q19**, located 1500 m southeast of the Doc and 450 m northeast of the BGS zones, host a quartz vein exposed over a 25 m long strike length with shear margins containing massive galena and high-grade gold values.
- **Quinn Eskay** lies approximately 2.5 km southwest of the Doc Showing and hosts four gold-silver rich veins occurring periodically over an 860 m strike length. Veins range from a few to 45 metres in length and are relatively more silver-rich compared to the rest of the mineralized showings on the Property.
- **Glacier Zone,** situated 2.5 km southeast of the Doc Showing and about 900 m southeast of the BGS Zone, appears to be part of the main shear zone hosting mineralization at the BGS and Galena Ridge trend. Gold-rich veins from this area contain galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization.
- **Florence Zone**, located about 3.5 km southeast of the Doc Zone, reportedly hosts a wide gold-rich quartz vein containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. In 2019, limited prospecting in this area could not confirm this.

Interpretation of ground-based magnetic surveys carried out by Milestone in 2019 suggests that gold-bearing mineralized structures on the property are associated with linear north-northwest trending regional-scale and more subtle west-northwest trending magnetic lows, as well as with circular magnetic lows, which may represent pockets of alteration associated with veining.

1.10.1 Doc Zone

Mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 was noted to be similar to most of the veins in this area, and comprises a central bull quartz vein hosting pyrite, galena with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite stringers, usually bounded on both sides by brecciated vein material hosting galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite, and sheared ankeritic and sericitic wall rock. The best gold and silver grades are reported in massive to semi-massive sulphides along the sheared, brecciated footwall and hanging wall margins of the veins (Freeze et al. 1989).

Freeze et al. (1989) also noted that the veins have undergone multiple phases of movement, via brittle fracturing of the central bull quartz vein and emplacement of sulphides, followed by re-brecciation and shearing of the veins. The sense of displacement of the shear zone indicates reverse movement (north-side up) with a component of right-lateral movement. The preferred model involves initial development of en echelon tension fissures, with subsequent progressive shearing.

3D modeling by Milestone of historical drill results and underground workings demonstrates that the west-northwest end of the Q17 vein may be offset by a fault, confirmed by holes 88-2, 88-13 and 86-8, all of which intersected fault zones prior to cutting mineralized quartz veins. The west-northwestern-most hole (88-3) did not encounter significantly mineralized vein material or a shear zone, suggesting potential for the Q17 vein to be offset along a northeast-southwest trending fault. Alternatively, with known kinematics of the mineralized zone (reverse movement of northern block with right-lateral movement), hole 83-3 may not have been drilled deep enough to encounter mineralization if the vein is plunging to the west-northwest. The model clearly shows the spatial distribution of mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 veins, and the relative location of the underground workings. It should be noted however, that historical collar locations were difficult to accurately digitize, and elevation values given from the historical collar surveys differ significantly (up to 25 m) from the currently available digital elevation model. Figures 17.2 to 17.4 illustrate different views of the current 3D drill and underground workings model.

Geological interpretations could also be assisted by obtaining Pb-Pb age dates from Au-rich veins to apply age constraints to mineral emplacement, which in turn could help define the overall style of mineralization within a broader regional context, where much of the age controls are known.

1.10.2 BGS and Galena Ridge Zone

The BGS and Galena Ridge zones occur over a 1.2 km long, northwest trending shear zone with associated gold-bearing quartz veins found intermittently along the structure. The northwestern part of the trend hosts the Galena Ridge Zone, which encompasses quartz veins and associated galena stringers and brecciated margins. In the southwest, veins are predominantly bull quartz, hosting clotty pyrite and chalcopyrite. This zone is of high priority for immediate exploration, due to its large extent, and easily accessible location. This trend differs in orientation (sub-parallel to the South Unuk River fault) from the more east-west trending Doc Zone veins, and may represent a different phase of shearing, and(or) style of mineral emplacement.

1.10.3 Q19 Zone

Mineralization and gold grades at the Q19 Zone are similar to the Q17 and Q22 veins, and also shares the same trend (110° and dipping north). While this area is limited in its surface exposure, there is a high likelihood that mineralized veins at the Q19 Zone pinch and swell with a similar style observed at the Q17 and Q22 veins. Structural analysis of kinematic indicators from the exposed Q17 and Q22 veins in underground workings could lead to a more robust exploration model for expanding the known mineralization at the Q19 Zone.

1.10.4 Quinn Eskay Zone

The Quinn Eskay Zone hosts well exposed galena-bearing quartz veins up to 2.5 m in width, with a relatively high silver to gold ratio compared to other mineralized quartz veins on the Property. The highest gold values (15.35 g/t) were obtained from a poorly exposed brecciated vein margin containing semi-massive galena. The quartz vein pinches and swells over an approximately 4 m strike length, and could not be traced over a significant distance, partially due to cover to the east. Soil sampling and additional detailed prospecting over this area should be done on a lower priority basis.

1.10.5 Glacier Zone

In 2019, the Glacier Zone was re-visited for the first time since 1987, and it was interpreted from field observations that it may be part of the same mineralized trend hosting the Galena Ridge and BGS zones. Additionally, a large boulder of quartz vein material hosting galena was found at the outlet of a glacial stream, approximately 400 m northwest of the Glacier Zone, and over time, as the glacier recedes, new vein exposures may be uncovered.

1.11 Recommendations and Proposed Exploration Budget

The author believes that the Doc Property has considerable merit, offers strong discovery potential in the target areas, and that further work, including detailed mapping (surface and underground), geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling are justified. The following are general property-scale and target specific recommendations for exploration. They are accompanied by and refer to the figures which follow (Figures 18.1-18.4).

Target Non-Specific:

- Detailed airborne magnetic survey: An airborne magnetic survey should be completed over the entire Doc Property to provide a magnetic framework that will aid in delineation of host lithologic units during geologic mapping and to help identify key geological structures, particularly those which may host or offset high-grade gold veins.
- Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey: A program of ground-based IP is recommended as a targeting tool for the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19 and Quinn Eskay zones (Figure 18.1). Lines should initially be spaced at 200 metres, with in-fill lines to spacings as close as 50 metres over areas showing strong chargeability and low to high resistivity responses (these responses might be expected given the known physical properties of the gold-bearing veins on the Property; one thought is that an elevated chargeability response associated with elevated resistivity may reflect a zone of sulphide mineralization associated with a silicified stockwork zone, heretofore unrecognized on the property but possibly occurring at depth and in areas of overburden cover).
- LiDAR survey: A drone, or fixed-wing supported, high resolution LiDAR survey over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Q19 zones could add significant value to exploration and

development efforts on the Property. A centimetre-scale digital elevation model will be of enormous benefit to precisely target infill and expansion drill holes, as well as to assist in geological and structural mapping efforts, by allowing geologists to accurately see the surface expression of bedding, faults, and shear zones.

- Geochemical sampling: Soil grids should be established over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Quinn Eskay, Q19, Glacier and Florence trends. Soil lines, spaced 200 m apart should also be done downhill, across the known trends of veins, along the entire northeast-facing slope in the northeastern half of the Property (Figure 18.1).
- Diamond drilling: Approximately 20 drill holes should be completed at the Doc, Galena Ridge and Q19 zones (Figures 18.2, 18.3 and 18.4).

1.11.1 Doc Zone

- Locations of historical workings (drill collars, trenches etc.) should be determined using a differential GPS unit.
- An airborne LiDAR survey should be considered over the area to produce a centimetre-scale digital elevation model used for drill hole planning and targeting, as well as for identifying topographic features such as linear depressions or highs, which may represent mineralized structures in heavily treed and poorly exposed areas.
- Detailed surface and underground mapping should be done to help identify structural controls and high-grade ore-shoot geometry within the mineralizing system.
- A closely spaced soil grid (100 line spacings at 50 m sample intervals) should cover the entire Doc area (Figure 18.1).
- A broadly spaced IP survey should be completed and followed up with tighter lines in areas of strong chargeability and low resistivity to help delineate the anomalies (Figure 18.1).
- Diamond drilling (5 to 8 holes) should test high-grade ore-shoots identified by the geological model, as well as twinning specific historical holes in areas of both low recoveries and suspected high-grade gold mineralization. Holes should also target the southeastern extent of the Q22 vein and below hole 88-3 (west-northwest end of the Q17 vein), which may not have been adequately tested due to the plunge of the structure, and may remain open (Figure 18.2). IP targets should also be tested.

1.11.2 BGS, Galena Ridge and Q19 Zones

- Detailed geological mapping, focusing on structural controls of gold-bearing quartz veins within and along the shear zone. Mapping should be done at Q19 to identify proposed drill holes along the mineralized veins.

- Tightly spaced soil grid (50 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart) should cover the mineralized trend (Figure 18.1).
- Broadly spaced IP lines should be conducted over the entire BGS-Galena Ridge and Q19 trends. If favourable results are identified, tighter lines should be established to delineate the prospective anomalies (Figure 18.1).
- Drilling should be done at the Galena Ridge (6 holes) and Q19 (6 holes) zones to test the veins for "blow outs" at depth that may host high-grade gold mineralization over mineable widths. If any other targets are identified by geochemical and geophysical surveys, they should be tested by drilling as well (Figures 18.3 and 18.4).

Proposed Exploration Budget

Table 1.2: Proposed exploration budget, Phase I program

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
IP Survey	1,500 m of drilling from 10 drill pads	$120,000.00
Drill Services		$208,000.00
Geological Mapping		$22,000.00
Geochemical Sampling		$45,000.00
Core cutting, logging		$42,000.00
Assaying		$15,000.00
Aircraft rental		$70,000.00
Fuel		$30,000.00
Shipping and transport		$5,000.00
Claims and permitting		$5,000.00
Camp		$120,000.00
LiDAR Survey		$40,000
Magnetic Survey		$34,000
Grand Total		**$756,000.00**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase II Drilling

Phase II would be contingent upon the success of Phase I, and expand upon results achieved. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling, and encompass an additional 1,500 metres of work at a similar estimated cost to Phase I.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Milestone Infrastructure Inc. ("Milestone" or "the Company"), the authors and a small crew from C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. carried out an independent review of the Property and conducted a property examination over eight days between July 30 and August 7, 2019. The authors also reviewed available historical documentation prior to preparing this Technical Report. This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties* to be a comprehensive review of exploration carried out to date on the Property and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work. It is intended to be read in its entirety.

2.2 Site Visit

The authors visited the Doc Property between July 30 to August 7, 2019. The principal target areas and their respective mineral showings were examined and 65 representative samples of rocks and mineralization were collected from the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Quinn Eskay zones. Results and photographs from our site visit are provided in Section 12, along with results from check samples. In preparation for our site visit, the authors reviewed all aspects of exploration work carried out to date on the Property, including results from historical sampling, trenching and drilling. Documentation of underground development was also reviewed, as were descriptions of local lithological and structural features, procedures employed pertaining to sampling and shipping, and the results of geophysical surveys. Other miscellaneous project documents were also reviewed. In spite of the fact that the Property includes underground workings (639.5 m of underground development has been completed to date) and has been drill-tested with 5901.44 m of surface drilling in 71 drill holes, and 694.33 m of underground drilling in 8 drill holes, it is still considered to have excellent exploration potential. This potential stems mainly from the established presence of numerous relatively continuous high-grade gold-bearing mineralized structures that occur across a broad kilometre-scale area on the Property, because those structures are coincident with broad soil geochemical anomalies which remain open in several directions, and because of a relative lack of testing beyond the limits of the historically-worked vein structures, both on surface and at depth. In addition, there appears to have been a lack of a coherent property-scale structural model developed which might help guide exploration and develop drill targets, and also a relative lack of geophysical work, which again may help in guiding exploration and developing targets. Overall, the Property has seen advanced-stage exploration only at the Doc Zone, with only early- to intermediate-stage work elsewhere.

2.3 Sources of Information

The authors have reviewed previous exploration activities on the Property, including assessment reports on file available through the BC Government's Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources ARIS (Assessment Report Indexing System) database, which was prepared between 1974 and 2018. This Report in part draws upon and references past work and reports by other qualified geologists and professional field personnel. Other non-project specific reports by qualified personnel have been referenced wherever possible. Though some of the earlier work

referenced was carried out in the era prior to adoption of the NI 43-101 standard, it is the opinion of the authors that the work referred to was carried out in a workmanlike, professional manner, and can be relied upon. This does not include the non-NI 43-101 resource calculations done by previous operators, and these resources should not be relied upon in any way. The information, conclusions, opinions and recommendations in this Report are based upon:

- information available to the authors at the time of preparation;
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this Report;
- data, reports and other information provided by Milestone and other third-party sources;
- published reports from the operating mines in the region, plus other published government reports and scientific papers.

Information concerning the purchase of the mineral tenures currently comprising the Property was provided by Milestone and has not been independently verified by the authors. Statistics, weather and local information for the Project area was obtained from historical assessment reports and personal knowledge of the Property area. A detailed list of references and sources of information is provided in the References section of this Report.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Metric units are used throughout this Report and currencies are in Canadian Dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. Market gold or silver metal prices are reported in US$ per troy ounce. A list of abbreviations used in this Report is provided in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Abbreviations used in this report

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption	li	limonite
Ag	silver	m	metre
ASL	above sea level	m^2	square metre
As, aspy	Arsenic, arsenopyrite	m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold	Ma	million years ago
AuEQ	gold equivalent grade	mg	magnetite
AgEQ	silver equivalent grade	mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth	mm^2	square millimetre
Bi	bismuth	Moz	million troy ounces
b.y.	billion years	ser	sericite
C$ or $	Canadian dollar	Mt	million tonnes
ca	calcite	mu	muscovite
cl	chlorite	m.y.	million years
cm	centimetre	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cm^2	square centimetre	oz/ton	troy ounces per short ton (34.285 grams/tonne)
cp	chalcopyrite	oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	copper	Pb	lead
cy	clay	pf	plagioclase feldspar
°C	degree Celsius	po	pyrrhotite
°F	degree Fahrenheit	ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole	ppm	parts per million
ep	epidote	py	pyrite
ft	feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft^2	square feet	QC	Quality Control
ft^3	cubic feet	qz	quartz
g	gram	RQD	rock quality description
gn	galena	Sb	antimony
go	goethite	SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis & Retrieval
GPS	Global Positioning System	SG	specific gravity
gpt, g/t	grams per tonne	sph	sphalerite
ha	hectare	t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
Hg	mercury	Te	Tellurium
hm	hematite	to	tourmaline
ICP	inductively coupled plasma	ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
kf	potassium feldspar	um	micron
kg	kilogram	US$	United States dollar
km	kilometre	VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
km^2	square kilometre	Zn	zinc

2.5 Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the officers and personnel of Milestone Infrastructure Inc. and C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. for providing the technical materials and assistance required to prepare this Report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

On January 14, 2020, the authors confirmed the status and registration of the subject mineral tenures with information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Government of British Columbia at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline. This B.C. government agency records tenure information for all mineral claims in the province.

The British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources geological library was accessed for geological maps and reports found at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/geology.

The authors have relied upon the opinion of Milestone's legal counsel in regards to the legal validity of the acquisition agreement that grants Milestone 100% ownership of the mineral titles that comprise the Doc Property. Milestone's legal counsel is:

Michael Raven
Beadle Raven LLP, Business and Securities Lawyers
Suite 600-1090 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 3V7
Tel: 604-716-1963

3.1 Disclaimer

This report relies in part on reports and documents generated by work done by other operators. In the preparation of this report, the authors have relied on information obtained through a review of public documents, reports and data. Although the authors are satisfied that this data has been compiled by competent geoscientists and engineers, the authors disclaim any responsibility for any errors or omissions that are a result of missing, inaccurate or incomplete information in those reports.

The title opinion applies to Section 4 and the Summary of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Doc Property is located in the Skeena Mining Division of northwest British Columbia, approximately 55 kilometres northwest of the community of Stewart BC. The claims are centred at Latitude 56° 19' N, Longitude 130° 26' W or, in the North American Datum 83 (NAD 83) coordinate system, Zone 9 N, at 410500E, 6243500N, on NTS Map Sheet 108B/08 (Figure 4.1). The Property lies 32 kilometres south of the road accessible and past producing Eskay Creek mine site and about 10 kilometres north of the past producing Granduc Cu-Au-Ag mine (Figure 5.1).

4.2 Property Description

The Doc Property consists of 8 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) digitally registered mineral tenures totalling 1,704.23 ha. The mineral tenures are listed in Table 4.1 and are shown in Figure 4.2.

Note: The tenure information shown is effective January 14, 2020.

Table 4.1: Doc Property mineral tenures

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Hectares)
1031031		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2014-09-18	2025-03-07	179.46
1036878		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-23	2025-03-07	17.94
1036939	GRACE NW	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	125.51
1036952	GOLDEN GRACE 2	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	430.45
1036953	GRACE N	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	71.72
1036954	GRACE SE	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	699.69
1036955	GRACE S	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-06-29	2025-03-07	161.52
1033369		BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2015-01-14	2025-03-07	17.94
				Total:	**1704.23**

The tenures comprising the Project were staked by John C. Bot in 2014 and 2015 and remain registered to him (owner number 102844). Mr. Bot entered into an option agreement with Milestone Infrastructure Inc. in July, 2019, which has a term of 6 years beginning July 3, 2019.

The authors have determined, by viewing British Columbia Mineral Titles Online records, that the mineral tenures are in good standing as of the writing of this Report, with expiration dates shown in the above table. Applications for an exploration permit for 2020 has been submitted to the BC Ministry of Mines and, in the opinion of the authors, the granting of such a permit is considered probable.

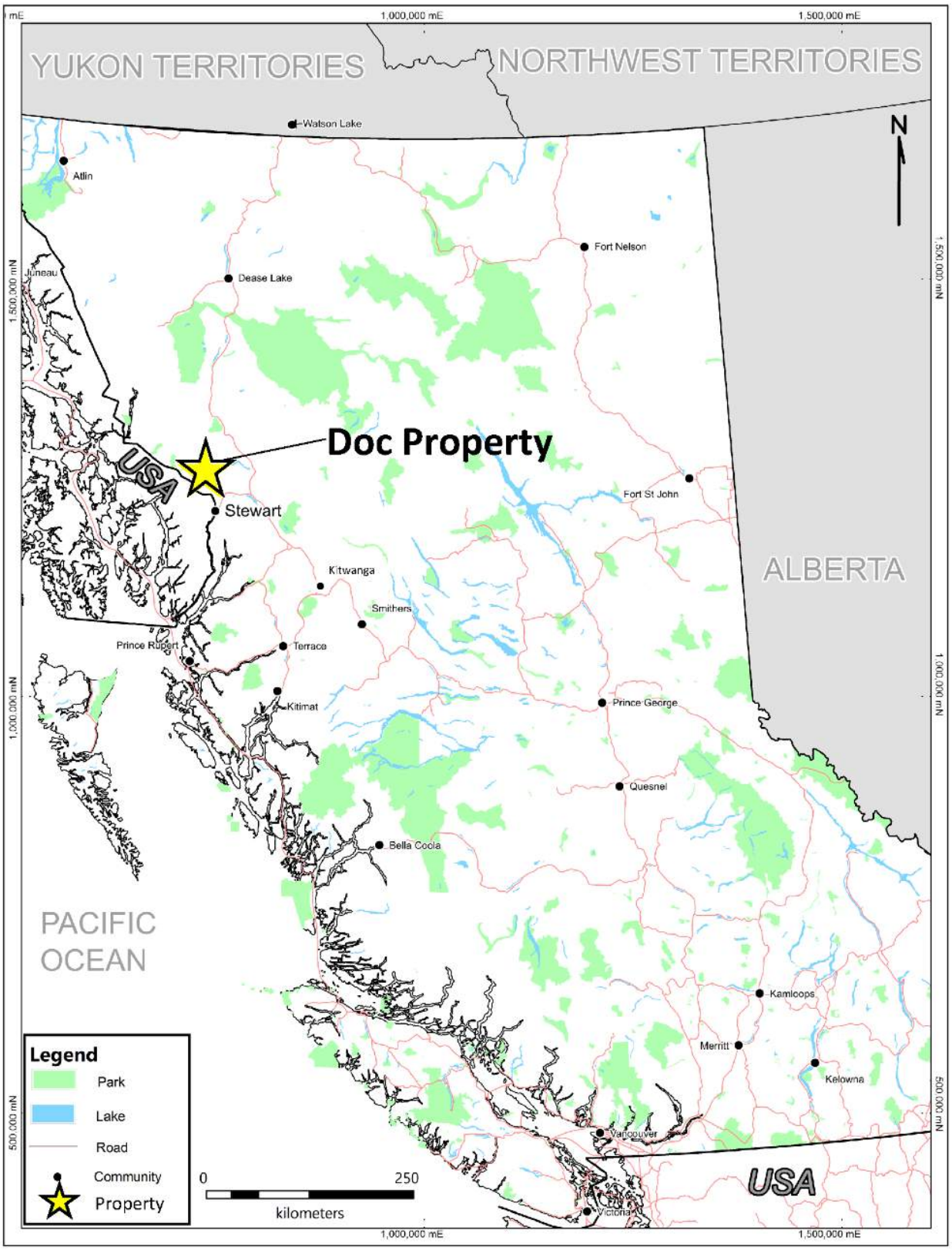


Figure 4.1: Location of the Doc Property in BC

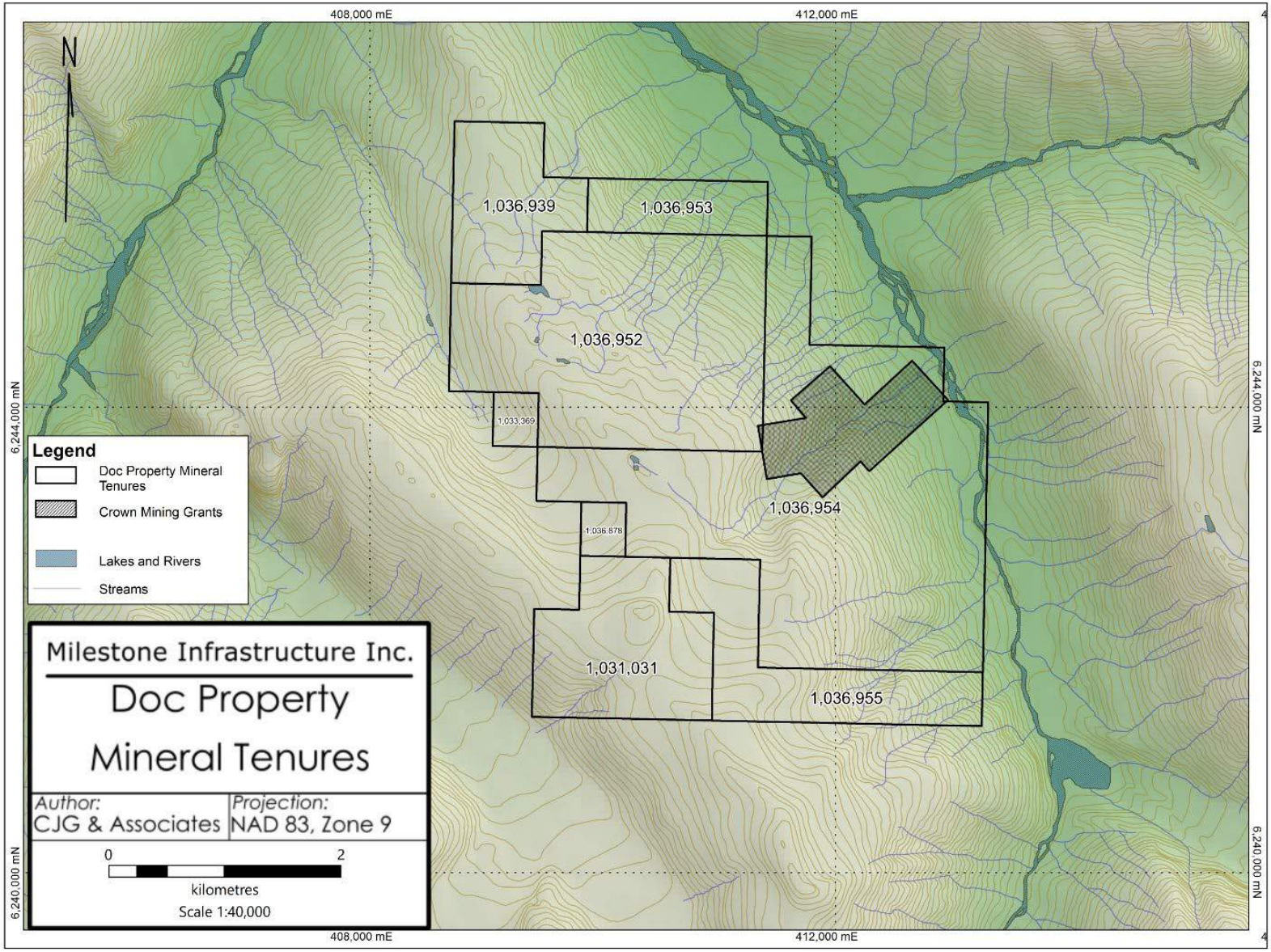


Figure 4.2: Tenure map of the Doc claims

4.3 Doc Property Agreement

John C. Bot ("the Optionor") entered into an option agreement ("the Agreement") with Milestone Infrastructure Inc. ("the Optionee") in July, 2019. The Agreement has a term of six years commencing July 3, 2019. Under the terms of the Agreement the Optionee shall be deemed to have exercised the Option and acquired 100% legal title to the Property upon paying to the Optionor an aggregate of $1,825,000 in cash, as per the following schedule:

1) $50,000 cash payable upon execution;

2) $50,000 cash, on or before the first anniversary;

3) $50,000 cash, on or before the second anniversary;

4) $200,000 cash, on or before the third anniversary;

5) $400,000 cash, on or before the fourth anniversary;

6) $500,000 cash, on or before the fifth anniversary;

7) $575,000 cash, on or before the sixth anniversary;

Upon fulfilment of the obligations specified above, the Optionee shall have acquired 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property.

Other stipulations in the Agreement include:

- The Optionor shall retain a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") on the Property. The Optionee shall have the right at any time to repurchase the NSR from the Optionor by paying $500,000 to the Optionor;

- Until the Optionee has successfully exercised the Option, the Optionee shall grant the Optionor a bulk sample royalty of 5%.

4.4 Mineral Tenure Ownership in British Columbia

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim is granted 100% ownership of all sub-surface minerals. A valid Free Miner Certificate ("FMC") is required to record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer, and to conduct exploration for minerals on mineral claims within British Columbia. A company FMC is available to any registered corporation in good standing for a fee of $500, and to individuals for $25, renewable annually.

Mineral titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system that provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are $1.75 per hectare. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. To continue to hold the claims beyond the first year, the owner must complete assessment work, either physical or technical, on the Property. A report must be filed detailing the work performed and the results. These assessment reports remain confidential for one year and then become available for public access. If assessment work or cash in lieu is not filed by the required date the claims will automatically forfeit. For years 1 and 2 of claim existence the work requirement is $5

per hectare per year, for years 3 and 4 it is $10 per year, years 5 and 6 it is $15 per year, and thereafter $20 per year. Rather than work on the Property, cash in lieu may be paid to hold the claims, at a rate twice that of exploration work. The Doc Property tenures are in their 4th and 5th years, thereby requiring $10 and $15 per hectare in exploration costs for each year applied for assessment or $20 and $30 per hectare cash in lieu for each year.

The claims that comprise the Property are wholly located on Crown Land and the province of British Columbia owns all surface rights. There is no privately held ground within the area of the Property.

4.5 Environmental Regulations & Exploration Permits

A reclamation bond or security is required to be posted with the government of BC as part of the exploration permitting process to pay for the cost of reclamation of surface disturbance in the event that a company defaults on its obligation to perform any required remediation. Permits and reclamation security are required for any type of exploration work that may cause disturbance or possible environmental damage to the land. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- construction of drill sites and heli-pads
- camp construction
- construction of roads or trails
- cutting of geophysical cut-lines
- trenching
- drilling and blasting
- underground development
- use of wheeled or other mobile equipment
- fuel storage

The bond, or security, can be recovered by the company upon remediation of any environmental disturbance on the Property caused by exploration activities.

A Multi-Year (5 year) Area-Based ("MYAB") permit can be obtained from the BC Ministry of Mines which provides flexibility for a range of property exploration activities, including specified levels of diamond drilling and blasting, underground development, geophysical surveys, camp site disturbance, and fuel storage etc., by making application to the Ministry of Mines office in Smithers, BC. The permit process generally takes from 3 to 5 months to complete. Milestone has submitted a Notice of Work application for a 5-year MYAB permit encompassing up to 50 diamond drill sites, and anticipates posting an estimated $100,000 reclamation bond in relation to the proposed work. Such permits have recently been issued to other companies working near the Doc Property and the authors anticipate that Milestone will not have difficulty obtaining its work permit. The permitting process also typically requires that baseline archaeological and environmental studies (water quality, flora, fauna) be carried out over the areas proposed for exploration, the development of flight plans to minimize disturbance to mountain ungulates, and consultation with the affected First Nations.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

To the best of the knowledge of the authors, there are no environmental considerations or other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Doc Project is currently by helicopter from a base at Stewart BC (20 to 25 minute flight). Supplies can be driven to Troy Flats, approximately 40 km by road to the northwest, where a large staging area can be used to mobilize in personnel and supplies. From there, a 30 kilometre helicopter flight accesses a temporary camp on the Doc Property. The Project can also be accessed via helicopter from a staging area (kilometre 54) on the Eskay Creek mine road, approximately 35 kilometres to the north (Figure 5.1). There is presently no wheeled access to the Property; however, an old bulldozer trail from Granduc mine to the mouth of Divelbliss (Cabin) Creek is visible from the air, and could be upgraded to a useable access/haul road for exploration and for potential future mine access. Overland transport on glaciers has been proven possible, but is rarely used due to logistical challenges and the dangers of travel on glaciers. Ideally, future drilling operations on the Property will be staged by helicopter from Troy Flats-Tide Lake area. Alternatively, by wheeled aircraft from Stewart BC airport to an airstrip at the past producing Granduc mine followed by helicopter-support to site.

Photo 3: Helicopter flight from Troy Flats to the Doc Property (A. Mitchell, 2019)

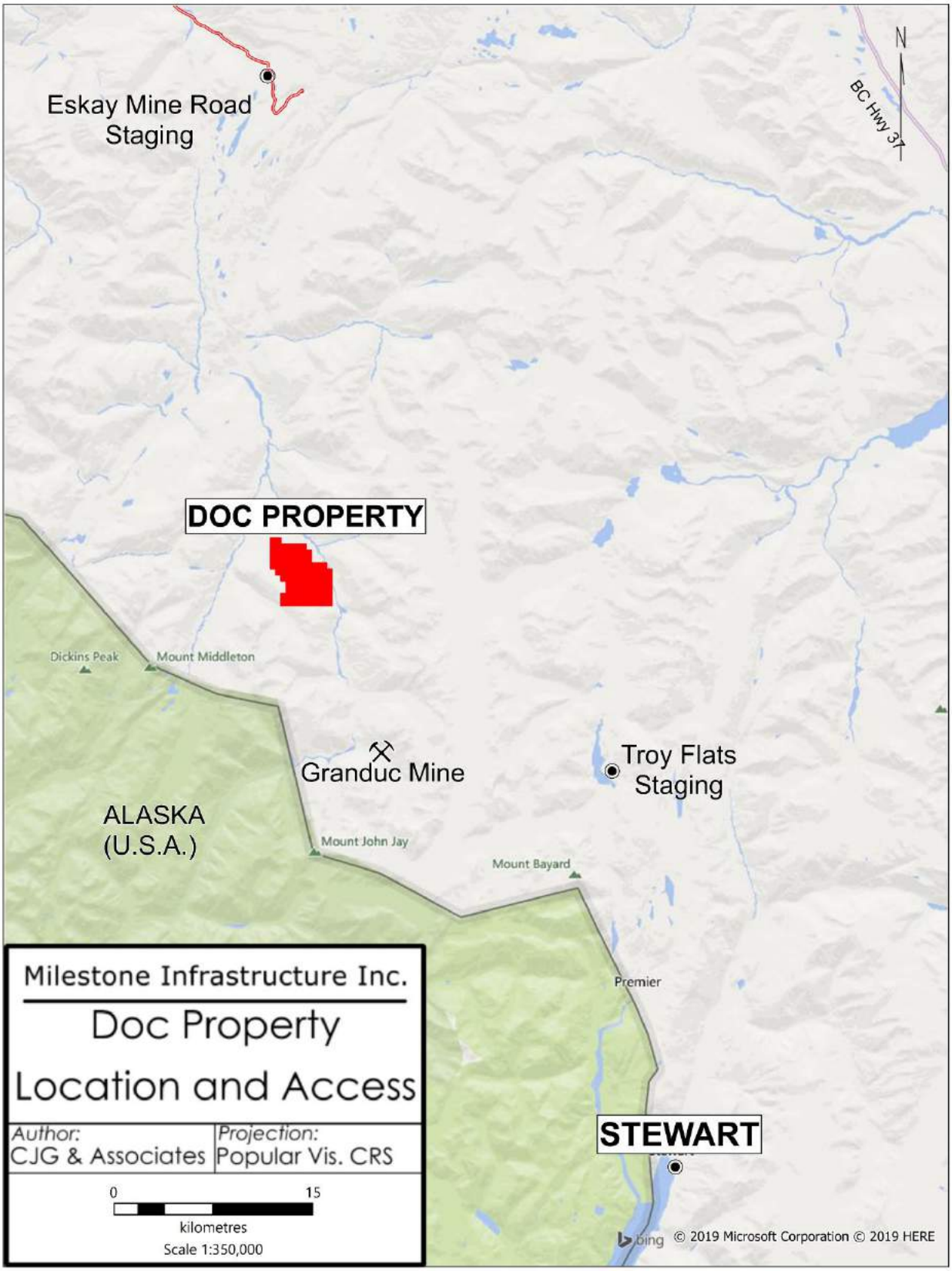


Figure 5.1: Location and access to the Doc Property

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate on the Doc Property is generally that of a northern coastal rainforest, with subarctic conditions at high elevations. Precipitation is high with an annual total precipitation (rainfall and snow equivalents) estimated to be somewhere between the historical averages for the Eskay Creek mine and Stewart, BC. These range from 801 to 1,295 mm of rain and 572 to 1,098 cm of snow, respectively (data to 2005) (Ghaffari et al. 2016).

Surface exploration is generally restricted to the period from June through early October due to heavy snowfall in winter months, some of which typically remains on north-facing slopes until late summer, or year-round in areas of glacial ice (mostly restricted to the southwest part of the Property). Underground work can be completed year-round at the Project. Treeline in the area is about 1250 metres ASL. Vegetation in areas above tree line is heather and grasses with pockets of scrub brush, as well as stunted black spruce and balsam fir. The highest elevations, particularly in the southwest part of Doc, are typically devoid of any vegetation, except lichens. Vegetation in the valley bottom is characterized primarily by thick stands of mature hemlock, spruce, fir, aspen and alder with a thick understory of ferns, devil's club, huckleberry and salmonberry.

It is unknown if fish inhabit the South Unuk River, though they are known to inhabit the Unuk River to the west. Large wildlife such as moose and caribou are rare at higher elevations due to the rugged topography and poor access. However, bears, wolverine, and mountain sheep may be present on occasion.

5.3 Physiography

The terrain at the Doc Property is diverse, with the southwestern half of the property lying completely above treeline. A fairly gentle northwest trending plateau occupies the northwest part of the Property, while expanses of ice cover and mountainous peaks lie to the southwest. The northeastern half of the property is entirely below treeline and covers a steep northeast trending slope that decends down into the South Unuk River valley. Elevations on the Property range from 1750 m in the southwest part of the Property down to 475 m in the northeast. Bedrock exposure is greatest in the northwestern part of the Property on the plateau. Lesser outcrop is found in the southwest part of the Property, confined to areas devoid of ice, as well as within incised creek drainages along the northeast facing slope. Streams draining the Property flow northwesterly and northeasterly into the South Unuk River, ultimately discharging into the Pacific Ocean via the Unuk River.

The treeline is at about 1250 m, below which thick forests of mostly hemlock and balsam fir are found. Above treeline, hillsides are characterized by barren rock and ice, with limited vegetation of grasses and low brush. Soil development is very poor in the southwest part of the property, moderate along the plateau in the northwest, and moderate to well developed in the northeast half of the Property. Sufficient water for camp and drilling purposes can be collected from lakes and ponds on the plateau, and creeks draining the extensive glaciers in the southwest.

Physiography of Doc Property

View from the Doc Zone, looking west-northwest

View from the BGS Zone, looking southwest

Central Doc Property near Q19, looking to the southeast

Photo 4: From top to bottom: Doc and BGS zones and near Q19 Zone (2019)

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Stewart BC, population of approximately 400, is located 55 kilometres southeast of the Property. It is connected to the provincial highway system via paved, all weather Highway 37A and 37, which connects to Highway 16 at Kitwanga. Deep-water loading facilities for shipping bulk mineral concentrates exist at Stewart, and are currently utilized by the Brucejack gold-silver and Red Chris copper-gold mines, located 20 and 155 kilometres northeast, respectively. Stewart has a seasonal airport with a runway 1189 metres long, but it is not currently serviced by scheduled flights. Food, exploration supplies, skilled exploration personnel, drill contractors and construction contractors are available a further 310 and 327 kilometres southeast of Stewart in the regional service centres of Terrace and Smithers, respectively. Scheduled air services to Vancouver and other major centres. are also available in Terrace and Smithers. The closest First Nation communities are Gitanyow, located approximately 185 kilometres to the southeast, and the community of Iskut, located about 170 kilometres to the northeast. Both communities are accessed via Highway 37.

Water for exploration and drilling can be drawn from numerous ponds and streams on the Property. The Northwest Transmission powerline, which extends along Highway 37 to a substation near Bob Quinn Lake (55 kilometres northeast of the property), and which is part of the Provincial power grid, could provide readily accessible power in the future, as could the run-of-flow power project at Long Lake, near the now-closed Premier mine, which provides power to Pretium's Brucejack mine (Figure 1.2).

6.0 HISTORY

The Doc Property is located in a region with numerous large and rich mineral deposits, some of which have been or are presently being mined, and some of which are very likely to be mined in the future. Current mine operations in the area include Pretium Resources' recently commissioned underground Brucejack gold-silver mine, located 20 kilometres to the northeast of the Property, and Newcrest Mining's large-scale Red Chris open-pit porphyry copper-gold mine, located 155 kilometres to the northeast, near Iskut. Past producers currently undergoing detailed re-evaluations include: Ascot Resources Silbak-Premier high-grade Au-Ag mine, situated 37 kilometres to the southeast, Barrick's Eskay Creek mine, which was developed on a very high-grade precious metal-rich (Au-Ag-Cu-Zn) VMS deposit, located 32 kilometres to the north, and the Snip Au-Ag-Cu mine, 52 kilometres to the northwest. Advanced stage deposits of merit include Seabridge's KSM copper-gold porphyry deposits, located 20 kilometres to the northeast, Teck/Newmont's Galore Creek Cu-Au-Ag-Mo porphyry deposit, located 105 kilometres to the northwest, which has seen renewed exploration activity in 2019, and Teck/Copper Fox Metal's Schaft Creek Cu-Au-Ag-Mo porphyry deposit, located 120 kilometres to the northwest.

6.1 Regional Exploration and Mining History

Note: The authors have been unable to verify the information concerning the regional mineral deposits and mines discussed in the following section. Readers should be aware that the information presented is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Doc Property, which is the subject of this Technical Report. It is, however, believed by the authors to provide relevant geological context.

The Doc Property lies within an important mineral trend of northwestern British Columbia, at the heart of the region informally named the "Golden Triangle" in the Stikine terrane (Figures 6.1 and 7.1). This region extends over 200 kilometres north from near the town of Stewart, along the western part of the Stikine Arch and hosts porphyry-style, VMS and precious metal-rich deposits associated with Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic intrusions. Several of these structurally controlled high-grade gold-silver deposits are potentially analogous to mineralization present at Doc. The following section has been modified from a 2018 Assessment Report (38639) on the Crown Project (Rowe, 2018) and NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Snoball Property (Tupper, 2019).

The recently commissioned **Brucejack** mine has been developed within the Valley of the Kings (VOK) Zone, which hosts high-grade gold-silver mineralization as electrum, within quartz-carbonate and quartz-adularia veins and vein stockworks. Mineralization is both structurally and stratigraphically controlled where the majority of gold intersections are confined to a 75 to 100 metre-wide zone that closely parallels the axis of a synclinal structure. Alteration at the VOK Zone is predominantly quartz-sericite-pyrite, with lesser sericite-chlorite. Alteration is most pervasive and intense within sedimentary and fragmental volcanic rocks. A number of significant showings of gold-silver, plus copper, zinc and lead occur along a north-northwest trend, informally named the "Brucejack Trend", which mostly parallels the regional Brucejack fault for about 4.5 kilometres north from VOK. Most of the showings consist of quartz-carbonate and local barite veins and stockworks associated with northwest to west-trending faults, thought to be splays of the Brucejack fault. Mineralization has been described as transitional epithermal, occurring up-stratigraphy from porphyritic intrusions, potentially sourcing the mineralizing fluids.

An updated April 4, 2019, NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for the VOK deposit, combining Measured plus Indicated categories, quantified 18.7 million tonnes grading 14.18 g/t gold and 81.6 g/t silver for contained totals of 8.5 million ounces of gold and 48.7 million ounces of silver (Pretium Resources Inc. news release, April 4, 2019). The Brucejack mine was commissioned in mid-2017 and is currently ramping up to mining at a targeted rate of 2,700 tonnes per day, utilizing long-hole stoping methods.

Production at the **Silbak-Premier** mine began in about 1918 and continued intermittently until 1968. Open pit mining commenced in 1989, through to 1996. The operations have milled nearly 5.9 million tonnes of ore, recovering approximately 62 tonnes of gold and 1,333 tonnes of silver, with associated lead, zinc, copper and cadmium (BC Minfile No. 104B 054). As of January 1997, diluted Proven plus Probable Reserves were reported to be 350,140 tonnes grading 7.2 g/t gold, 37.7 g/t silver and 1.6% zinc (George Cross news letter No. 26, February 6, 1997).

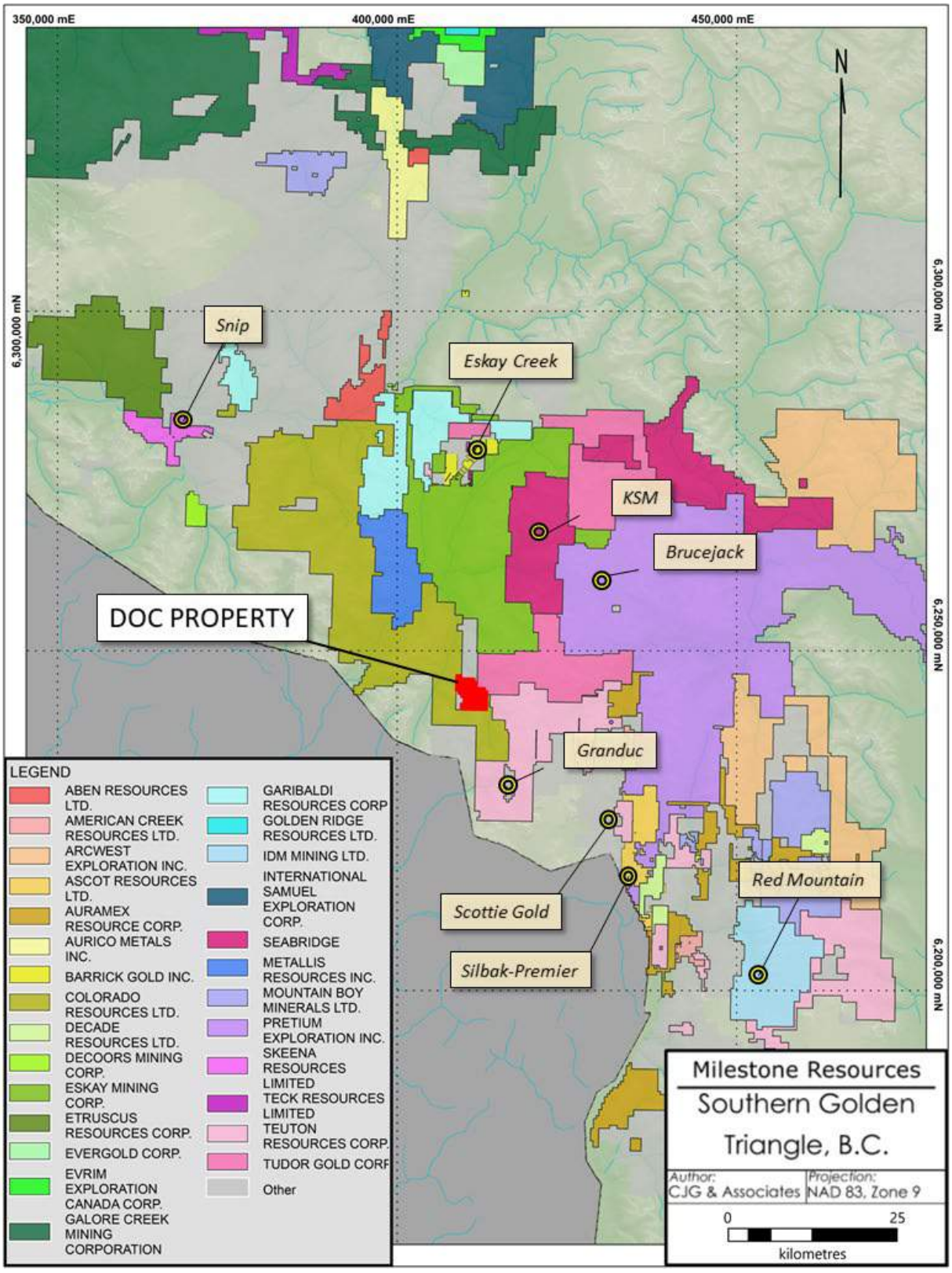


Figure 6.1: Doc Property location, and significant deposits of the southern Golden Triangle

The Silbak-Premier orebody is hosted in andesite flows, andesite breccia and lapilli tuff of the Unuk River Formation (a sub-set of the Hazelton Group). The volcanic rocks have been intruded by potassium feldspar porphyry dykes of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite. The dykes, spatially associated with the deposit, are historically known as "Premier Porphyry", and they are believed to be Lower Jurassic in age.

Hydrothermal alteration zones related to the mineralizing system are represented by a proximal silicification/quartz stockwork with potassium feldspar and(or) sericite-dominated alteration. Peripheral to the mineralization is characterized by a propylitic alteration assemblage comprising carbonate, chlorite and pyrite. The variable intensity and type of alteration is partially controlled by host lithology and fracture intensity, as well as the position along strike and the elevation in the hydrothermal system. The most distinct characteristic of the volcanic rocks surrounding the deposit is the pervasive carbonate, chlorite and clay alteration.

The mineralized bodies are predominantly discordant, but locally concordant with the moderately northwest-dipping andesite flows, breccias and dacite flows. Mineralization occurs along two trends; a steeply northwest dipping Main Zone and a steep to vertical West Zone. These trends appear to represent structural controls to the mineralization and the emplacement of the dacite porphyry intrusions. Most production came from an area within 500 metres of the intersection of these two zones.

There are at least four styles of mineralization, comprising textures of stockwork and siliceous breccia, to locally layered and massive sulphide-rich mineralization. Sulphide content ranges from less than 5% up to 75% and sulphides consists of pyrite, sphalerite and galena, with minor tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and local pyrrhotite. Bonanza ore was reported to comprise native gold, electrum, pyrargyrite, polybasite, argentite and native silver. Gangue minerals include potassium feldspar, quartz, chlorite and carbonates. A hybrid genesis model combining epigenetic vein and porphyry copper characteristics compliments mineralization and alteration observed.

The **Snip** mine was developed on another high-grade auriferous-vein deposit in the area. The mineralization occurs within a southwest-dipping shear vein system within Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary rocks, which are intruded by Early Jurassic age stocks and plutons. The Snip deposit occurs within the southeast trending "Bronson Structural Corridor", which appears to be associated with a number of significant deposits within the Iskut River area. The mine produced approximately 1 million ounces of gold between 1991 and 1999 at an average grade of 25 g/t. Approximately 60% of production was obtained from the Twin Zone, a 0.5 to 15 metre-wide sheared quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein system that cuts massive bedded greywacke and siltstone. Sub-parallel structures in the footwall of the Twin Zone accounted for the remainder of production. Total sulphide content in the veins seldom exceeded two percent, and was represented by minor pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and rare galena (BC Minfile No. 104B 004).

The **Red Mountain** deposit comprises gold-silver mineralization in several discrete zones within Middle to Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks and Lower Jurassic volcaniclastic rocks that are intruded by the Early Jurassic Goldslide Stock, which Grove (1986) correlates with the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite (BC Assessment Report 20971). Features associated with the irregular bodies

of monzodiorite, such as contact breccias, igneous breccia dykes and the existence of intrusive clasts in volcanic rocks, suggest that the intrusions were feeders to overlying volcanic units.

A wide contact breccia zone between the volcano-sedimentary package and porphyritic monzodiorite stock is characterized by argillite and(or) pyroclastic rock fragments within an intrusive matrix. Quartz stockwork is locally developed in the zone, and accompanied by weak to intense silicification, sericitization and propylitization. An extensive halo of pyrite-sericite alteration surrounds the intrusion.

Anomalous gold mineralization (>0.3 g/t) occurs at the transition from pyrite to overlying pyrrhotite dominant alteration zones over an area of more than one square kilometre. Within this anomalous zone, high-grade gold-silver mineralization grading between 3 and 20 g/t Au, lies within 5 to 29 metre-thick, semi-tabular, pyrite-pyrrhotite stockwork zones, accompanied by intense sericitic alteration and encompassed by an area of disseminated sphalerite and pyrrhotite.

Observed lithologies and alteration zoning indicates that mineralization formed in a subvolcanic environment at the top of the Goldslide intrusions and at the base of the Lower Jurassic volcanic pile. The Goldslide porphyry is interpreted to be the mineralizing intrusion and the relationships with the mineral zones show similarities common to many porphyry systems (Rhys,1995).

A NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Red Mountain calculated in November, 2019 (Arseneau, 2019) reported Measured resources of 1,919,600 tonnes grading 8.81 g/t Au and 28.31 g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au and Indicated Resources of 1,270,500 tonnes grading 5.85 g/t Au and 10.01 g/t Ag, also with a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au. The Red Mountain calculated Measured plus Indicated resources includes 782,600 ounces of gold and 2,162,200 ounces of silver at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.

Scottie Gold comprises a precious metals-enriched vein type deposit. Veins are hosted by andesitic volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Hazelton Group, near the contact with a large stock. These strata are cut by mineralized veins and faults, as well as lamprophyre, microdiorite and porphyry dykes.

An Early Jurassic stock, consisting of hornblende quartz monzonite to hornblende granodiorite, lies to the northwest of the deposit. A wide, irregular aureole within and around the stock is characterized by an inner envelope containing a pervasively silicified contact zone hosting fine disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite, decreasing outwardly to less altered volcanic breccias. The intrusive rocks are locally sheared and chloritized, particularly where transected by the Morris Summit fault.

Structurally, the Scottie property is dominated by a set of north-trending faults, the most prevalent of which is the west dipping Morris Summit fault. West of the Morris Summit fault, east-west striking faults are common, while areas to the east of it is cut by a suite of north-trending microdiorite dykes.

The Scottie deposit consists of several flat-lying mineralized quartz-carbonate veins, each forming an en echelon or “ladder” vein pattern across widths of tens of metres, between pairs of northwest-trending steeply dipping veins, and extending to depths of up to 300 metres. The veins are

components of secondary shears along the Morris Summit fault and are up to 7 metres wide, averaging 2 metres in width. The Main Zone is northwest striking and three mineralized splays from this structure strike east-west and dip steeply north. The overall mineralized area measures about 400 by 250 by 300 metres.

The main veins of the "ladders" occur within near-vertical fracture zones bordered by siliceous alteration envelopes with poorly defined borders. The veins contain variable sulphide content, with common lenses of massive sulphide consisting largely of pyrrhotite and pyrite, as well as subordinate sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and gold.

Exploration work was undertaken periodically on the Scottie Gold property commencing in the 1930s. Scottie Gold Mines put the property into production in 1981 through to 1984, and they mined 2.98 tonnes of gold and 1.6 tonnes of silver from 160,000 tonnes of ore, with an average grade of 18.6 g/t Au. Non-compliant historical resource estimates suggest underground mineable Measured Reserves of approximately 29,000 tonnes grading 18.5 g/t Au, as well as Indicated plus Inferred Resources of 223,000 tonnes grading 8.5 g/t Au and 4.3 g/t Ag (BC Minfile No. 104B 034).

The region surrounding Doc also contains several large Au-Cu porphyry systems associated with Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusions which are likely the main sources for much of the mineralization in the area. Below are brief summaries of some of the porphyry deposits in the area.

Comprehensive drilling programs by Seabridge Gold Inc. on the **KSM** property have outlined four potentially mineable deposits along a 12 kilometre-long northeasterly trend. On March 12, 2019, Seabridge announced independent updated resource estimates for the KSM deposits (Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell & Iron Cap) as follows: Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 2,198 million tonnes averaging 0.55 g/t gold, 0.21% copper, 2.6 g/t silver, and 42.6 ppm molybdenum; and Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resources totalling 2.98 billion tonnes averaging 0.52 g/t gold, 0.21% copper and 2.8 g/t silver. An additional 4.56 billion tonnes are estimated in the Inferred Resource category grading 0.38 g/t gold, 0.32% copper and 2.4 g/t silver.

The mineral bodies at KSM are associated with the Early Jurassic "Mitchell Intrusions", high level diorite to monzonite plugs and dykes that intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. The Iron Cap deposit, the northernmost of the four deposits, displays similar alteration to the others, with pervasive silicification, lesser sericitization and chloritization, and containing typically 3-5% disseminated pyrite. The intense silicification overprints earlier potassic and chloritic alteration, while phyllic alteration is present, is less pervasive than at the nearby Mitchell deposit. Copper bearing zones at Iron Cap demonstrate higher-grades and more extensive potassic alteration than some of the other deposits, and this is believed to be consistent with its deposition primarily within intrusive host rocks that presented a deeper and hotter environment. Associated with the silicification at Iron Cap are wide zones of hydrothermal brecciation, sporadic metre-scale quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins and later centimetre-scale quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite veins, providing evidence of multi-stage mineralizing events.

At KSM, Ghaffari et al. (2016), envisage a combined open-pit and underground block caving mining operation projected to operate for 53 years. During the initial 33 years, open pit production would average 130,000 tonnes per day, thereafter reducing to 95,000 tonnes per day from underground operations. Flotation concentrate would be produced on site and trucked to Stewart, for shipment to smelters.

The **Red Chris** porphyry copper-gold deposit, previously owned by Imperial Metals (now 70% owned by Newcrest Mining as of August 15, 2019), commenced commercial production in 2015. The deposit is hosted by a Late Triassic diorite to monzonite body that has intruded Late Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. As of September 30, 2015, combined open pit and underground block cave Measured plus Indicated resources at Red Chris totalled 1.035 billion tonnes averaging 0.35% copper, 0.35 g/t gold and 1.14 g/t silver (Gillstrom et al. 2015). The open pit resources are somewhat lower grade, but still total 847.9 million tonnes averaging 0.31% copper, 0.27 g/t gold and 1.01 g/t silver. Production is currently from two pits (Main and East) at an average of about 30,000 tonnes per day, with plans for a future increase in mining capacity. Concentrate is produced on site and trucked to Stewart for shipping overseas.

At **Schaft Creek**, porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mineralization consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite occur predominantly in fractured to brecciated andesitic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group, which are intruded by augite porphyry basalt and quartz diorite dykes emanating from the nearby Late Triassic Hickman batholith. Less than ten percent of the mineralization occurs in intrusive rocks. The main deposit occurs within the bornite zone, with pyrite on the periphery.

Two phases of mineralization are present. The first phase comprises hydrothermal veins and breccias, and minor disseminations consisting of bornite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and pyrite, with accompanied potassic and sericite-chlorite alteration. The second phase is less extensive, and consists of veins of molybdenite and local specularite, as well as copper-lead-zinc sulphide veins with little associated alteration.

Mineralization is predominantly fracture-controlled and occur in dry fractures or combined with quartz and(or) quartz-calcite veinlets within the andesitic volcanic rocks. The sulphide minerals within the intrusive rocks are usually disseminated, seemingly replacing mafic minerals. Trace amounts of covellite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite and native copper have been identified. Minor galena and sphalerite occupy breccia zones and in small calcite veins. Gold and silver are associated with the sulphide minerals.

A January 2013, NI 43-101 compliant feasibility study for the Schaft Creek project proposed a 130,000 tonne per day open pit mine, with Proven plus Probable Reserves of 940.8 million tonnes grading 0.27% copper, 0.19 g/t gold, 0.018% molybdenum and 1.72 g/t silver containing 5.6 billion pounds of copper, 5.7 million ounces of gold, 363.5 million pounds of molybdenum and 51.7 million ounces of silver and annual production of 105,000 tonnes copper, 201,000 ounces gold, 1.2 million ounces silver and 10.2 million pounds molybdenum (Copper Fox website). The feasibility study contemplated a 21-year mine life. The owners are continuing exploration and collection of geotechnical data prior to making a production decision.

The **Galore Creek** deposit contains at least twelve alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits within the Galore Creek syenite complex, which is roughly 5 by 2.5 kilometres in area. This complex comprises a series of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic orthoclase-porphyry syenitic bodies, which have intruded coeval Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic rocks and related sedimentary rocks.

The deposits are hosted primarily by highly altered volcanic rocks and pipe-like breccias adjacent to syenite dykes and stocks. Typically, the deposits are manto-shaped and have a north to northeast trend related to the syenite contacts and zones of structural weakness. Host rocks have commonly been skarnified, and original rock types are unclear. The term "hornfels" was frequently applied to these meta-volcanic rocks in the early stages of exploration.

An extensive hydrothermal alteration system led to the formation of large gossans. Potassic alteration has turned the syenites and volcanic rocks to pink, white and orange, and are composed mostly of orthoclase. Propylitic alteration, best developed in the syenitic rocks, consists of chlorite and calcite +/- albite and epidote alteration assemblages. Overprinted calc-silicate alteration, consisting of abundant garnet, diopside, epidote, albite and anhydrite is found locally.

As of September 2011, the Galore Creek deposit had reported Proven plus Probable Reserves of 528 million tonnes grading 0.59% copper, 0.32 g/t gold and 6.02 g/t silver containing 8.8 billion pounds of copper, 5.45 million ounces of gold and 102.1 million ounces of silver (Gill, et al. 2011). A prefeasibility study published in 2011 envisaged a large-scale open-pit mine providing ore to a process plant at a nominal rate of 95,000 tonnes per day over an approximate 18-year mine life. Concentrate would be produced and transported to the port of Stewart for shipment to various international destinations. The owners are undertaking environmental studies and seeking ways to optimize the economics of the project.

The area near the Doc Property has also been explored for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineral occurrences since the discovery of the nearby Eskay Creek and Granduc deposits.

Eskay Creek was, during its operation, among the world's richest gold-silver mines. Host rocks are volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Upper Hazelton Group. Two styles of mineralization occur at Eskay Creek deposit: 1) stratiform polymetallic sulphide and sulfosalt mineralization deposited in a transitional environment between a hot spring and deeper water VMS exhalative system; and 2) high-grade gold and silver discordant stockwork feeder zones. Mineral bodies have diverse geochemical signatures dominated by Au, Ag, Cu and Zn and often accompanied by elevated As, Sb, Pb, Te and Hg. Mineralization displays both lateral and vertical zoning. Antimony, arsenic and mercury-rich mineral assemblages in the south part of the deposit grade into zinc, lead and copper-rich assemblages in the north. Vertical zoning is expressed as a systematic increase in gold, silver and base metal content up-section.

Mudstone host rocks are overprinted with varying amounts of chlorite, muscovite, chalcedonic silica, calcite and dolomite, with ubiquitous pyrobitumen. Beneath the stratiform mineralization within the "contact" mudstone unit, the footwall rhyolite unit is highly fractured and intensely chlorite and sericite altered. Fracturing, alteration intensity and metal tenor appear to increase toward the upper contact. Within 3 to 4 metres of the upper contact, rhyolite-hosted mineralization is characterized either by massive chlorite-gypsum-barite rock or by quartz-muscovite-sulphide

breccia. Mineralization in footwall rocks commonly occurs as semi-massive to disseminated, crystalline pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, galena and chalcopyrite, with rare native gold.

The most important zone is the 21, which hosts most of the mined reserves and consists of a stratabound sheet within carbonaceous mudstones and underlying rhyolite-mudstone breccia. In the north, sulphide layers also occur in the hanging wall andesite unit. As traced by diamond drilling the entire zone extends 1400 metres along strike, 250 metres downdip and is from 5 to 45 metres thick.

Mining from 1995 to 2008 at Eskay Creek produced 2.1 million tonnes of ore yielding 101.65 tonnes of gold, at an average grade of 48.4 g/t, as well as 4,942 tonnes of silver, at an average grade of 2,221 g/t (BC Minfile No. 104B 008).

The **Granduc** deposit straddles the South Unuk shear zone, along the South Unuk River fault, which forms the contact between Upper Triassic Stuhini metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks to the west, and the mainly volcanic rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group to the east. The deposit is mostly bound to sheared rocks of the Stuhini Group, and it has been interpreted as a Besshi-type VMS copper deposit.

The Granduc ore deposit consists of a series of straform massive sulphide lenses, localized within a complex sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks that have been deformed by cataclasis. Recrystallization of rocks hosting the ore horizon has converted the fine grained laminated rocks to compositionally banded, brown to pale grey quartz-rich biotite and sericite schists, quartzites and metacherts. Feldspathic and andesitic tuffs are metamorphosed into massive, or banded biotite, and biotite-epidote-actinolite schists. Massive rocks are more common in the lower half of the ore horizon, while the upper part of it consists of finely laminated quartz-rich brown biotite schists which are derived from silty argillites.

Several ore zones make up the Granduc deposit and feature pancake-like, overlapping, and commonly merging lenses, which extends vertically for 760 metres, laterally for 1200 metres and over a 120 to 240 metre lenticular width. Several steep north trending faults cut the orebodies, which have been offset by apparent right-hand strike-slip movement. The orebodies, designated as A to F, consist mainly of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, bornite and cobaltite. Gangue includes blocks of brecciated country rock, quartz as lenses, stringers and blebs, recrystallized coarse-grained calcite as lenses and stringers, and apatite. Minor alteration minerals comprise calc-silicate lenses and tourmaline.

Total production at the Granduc mine from 1971 to 1978 and 1981 to 1984 was 15.5 million tonnes of ore from which 124,048,961 grams of silver, 2,000,061 grams of gold and 190,143,710 kilograms of copper were recovered. Ore reserves before production began in 1971 were 39,316,435 tonnes grading 1.73% copper. Inventory in 1986 was reported as 9.89 million tonnes grading 1.79% copper with minor gold and silver (Minfile No. 104B 021).

Many mineral occurrences found near the Doc Property are related to large regional structures, including the South Unuk/Harrymel Fault, located 1.5 kilometres to the east of the Property. The top of the Stuhini Group is commonly marked by a regional-scale angular unconformity, and typically overlain by Hazelton Group strata. This boundary is the so-called BCGS (British

Columbia Geological Survey) "Red Line" interpreted by the BCGS to be a key to localization of many of the mineral deposits in the Golden Triangle.

6.2 Doc Property Exploration History

The earliest work reported near the Doc Property, circa 1900, included exploration of two veins containing sulphide mineralization and gold values at the Globe Showing. This work included trenching and underground development of four adits (Minister of Mines, 1901). Also developed during this time was a small stamp mill that included a concentrating table and copper plates, and had a capacity of three tons per twenty-four hours (Minister of Mines, 1901). High-grade ore was stockpiled but no shipments were made (Freeze et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report18622A).

In 1935, it was reported that a wide quartz vein was discovered, carrying pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and gold values (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1935, p. B11). The quartz vein is located about 1.6 kilometres south of the Globe Showing, (Ministry of Mines, Annual Report 1935, p. B11), and is now referred to as the Florence Minfile occurrence.

Discoveries in September 1946 by Tom McQuillan and his partner, Pat Onhasy, on the south fork of the Unuk River, opposite Divelbliss (Cabin) Creek, led to claim staking by Leitch Gold Mines (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66; Tully, 1974 – AR5239). The discoveries by McQuillan and Onhasy included numerous quartz veins occurring in shear zones that are mineralized with hematite, pyrite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite. It was noted that quartz veins mineralized with sulphides often contained gold, and to a lesser extent, silver (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66).

In 1947 and 1948, the Doc Property was optioned from Leitch Gold Mines by Halport Mines and was explored by trenching and diamond drilling (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66). Supplies and equipment required in 1947 and 1948 were flown by fixed-wing from Stewart and dropped at the Property; equipment for the 1948 program totalled 16 tons, including a diamond drill. Mineralized quartz veins were numbered and designated by the prefix "Q" (Q17, Q19, Q22 & Q25). In 1948, the Q17 and Q22 veins were traced for 400 m along strike by excavation of forty-four trenches, and tested below the surface by diamond drilling in 19 EX holes totalling 1280.16 m of drilling. The Q25 vein was traced for 150 m along strike and tested by eleven trenches, while the Q19 lode was traced for 267 m by excavation of twenty trenches (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1948, p. A66).

In 1949, Halport Mines conducted 633.98 m of diamond drilling at the Q25 vein. The purpose of the drilling was to prove the underground lateral extension of the vein. Results from this program showed only spotty gold values. Core recovery was reported to be reasonably good within the quartz vein, but poor along the sheared margins of the veins (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1949, p. A73).

`The Property did not see any additional work until 1974, when New Minex Resources collected 16 channel and 6 grab samples, and conducted 10.8 kilometres of magnetometer surveying. Channel sampling along the Q17 vein returned an average grade of 0.309 oz/ton gold across an average width of 2.47 m over an exposed strike length of 79.25 m. A 1.77 m long channel sample

across the Q25 vein assayed 1.82 oz/ton gold and 8.18 oz/ton silver. New Minex Resources reported magnetometer results which showed the gold-bearing quartz veins occurring within northwest trending magnetic lows (Tully, 1974 – BC Assessment Report 05239).

In 1975, New Minex Resources completed 19.1 km of Ronka EM-16 electromagnetic surveys over the known mineralized zones on the Doc Property. They concluded that the electromagnetic work showed no apparent response to known gold-bearing quartz vein structures, possibly due to their low sulphide content. They recommended geological mapping and prospecting prior to any further exploration work (Tully, 1975 – BC Assessment Report 05512).

In 1980, Du Pont of Canada Exploration performed geological mapping, and soil and rock geochemical sampling, with a focus on the main mineralized veins found by previous operators. They established a grid in the central part of the claim group and mapped the historical workings at 1:2500 scale. Geological mapping over the grid area indicated that interbedded felsic and mafic volcanic rocks strike northwest and were folded along a northwest trending fold axis, while quartz feldspar porphyry, diabase and diorite dykes intrude the volcanic rocks. A clastic limestone unit is shown by the mapping to unconformably overlie the volcanic rocks. Auriferous-quartz veins discordantly cut the volcanic rocks at roughly 110 degrees and dip steeply to the north. A soil grid comprising 447 soil samples over the Doc workings returned anomalous gold values (≥22 ppb) for over half of the grid area (Figure 6.2), while elevated silver results were more erratically distributed. A total of 19 rock samples (only 13 were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc) were collected and yielded a high of 0.405 oz/ton Au, 4.30 oz/ton Ag, 1.44% Cu and 11.45% Pb (Harron, 1981 – BC Assessment Report 08925).

In 1985, Silver Princess Resources Inc. optioned the Doc Property and carried out detailed mapping, mainly at the Q17 and Q22 veins, along with extensive geochemical sampling within historical trenches and along exposed veins (Gewargis, 1986 – BC Assessment Report 15615). The report for the 1985 work was not located during the literature review for this report; however, Gewargis' 1986 report, which was prepared for Magna Ventures Limited, summarizes the work and the significant advances made during the 1985 program. The most significant results were obtained from semi to massive sulphide mineralization on the footwall side of the Q17 vein, where a grab sample of the material in Trench #12 returned over 3 oz/ton Au, over 14 oz/ton Ag and over 9% Pb.

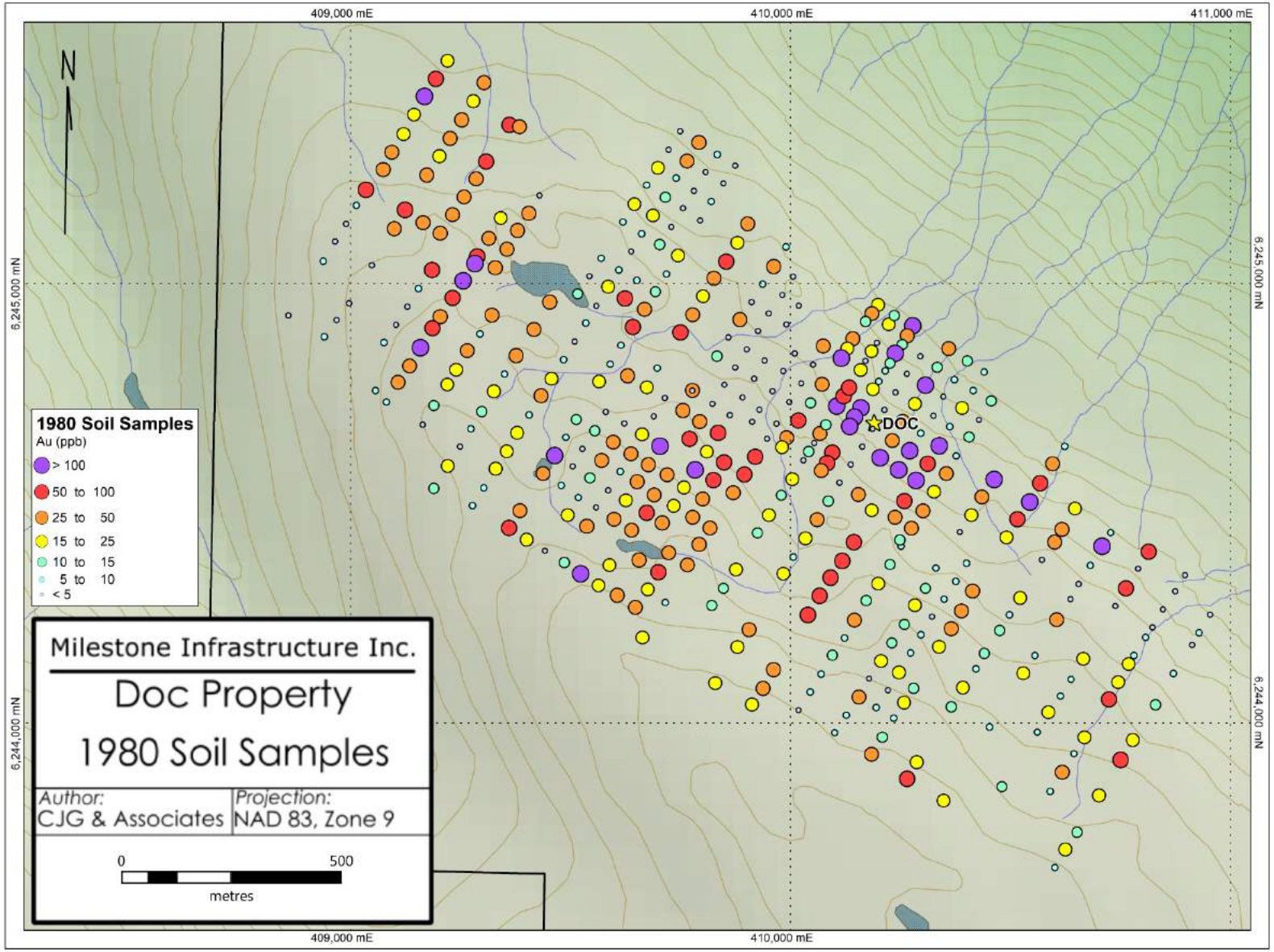


Figure 6.2: Historical soil sampling (1980)

In 1986, Magna Ventures Limited optioned the property from Silver Princess Resources and conducted a 10 hole diamond drill program totalling 913.2 m of BQ-size core (Figure 6.3) and completed 33.5 m of underground development at the Q17 vein. The program was designed to test beneath the high-grade results from the 1985 surface trenching and rock sampling program. Diamond drilling was completed on 5 drill pads and focused at the Q17 and Q22 vein systems to test their strike and down-dip potential. It was reported that core recovery in the vein structure, particularly within the highly auriferous-limonitic-oxidized footwall and hanging wall was poor.

A summary of 1986 drill hole results are provided in Table 6.1. The drill program confirmed the gold values in the trenches continue along strike and down dip and it was recommended that future drilling should collect larger diameter core, such as NQ-size.

A "possible" "geological reserve" for the Q17 and Q22 vein of 49,095 tons with an average grade of 0.46 oz/ton Au and 1.60 oz/ton Ag was calculated in 1986 (Gewargis, 1986 – BC Assessment Report 15615); however, this resource calculation is non-NI 43-101 compliant and cannot be relied upon in any way.

Table 6.1: Summary of 1986 diamond drilling results

Hole	*Target*	*Results*
86-1	Trench 14, Q17, Q22 Veins	No significant mineralization
86-2	Trench 5	No significant mineralization
86-3	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 89.7 to 93.0 m: **2.96 g/t Au** and **14.44 g/t Ag** over 3.3 m
86-4	Trench 12	From 64 to 64.8 m: **2.19 g/t Au** and **9.26 g/t Ag** over 0.8 m
86-5	Trench 12	From 82.0 to 83.2 m: **1.23 g/t Au** and **4.80 g/t Ag** over 1.2 m
86-6	Trench 23	From 63.2 to 68.1 m: **27.37 g/t Au** and **101.44 g/t Ag** over 4.9 m
86-7	Down-dip extension of 86-6	From 130.2 to 137.8 m: **7.60 g/t Au** and **23.31 g/t Ag** over 7.6 m
86-8	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 60.0 to 60.6 m: **34.22 g/t Au** to **101.03 g/t Ag** over 0.6 m
86-9	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 35.8 to 36.4 m: **19.68 g/t Au** and **35.31 g/t Ag** over 0.6 m; and from 43.5 to 47.2 m: **10.34 g/t Au** and **13.49 g/t Ag** over 3.7 m
86-10	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 25.6 to 30.9 m: **15.77 g/t Au** and **74.28 g/t Ag** over 5.3 m

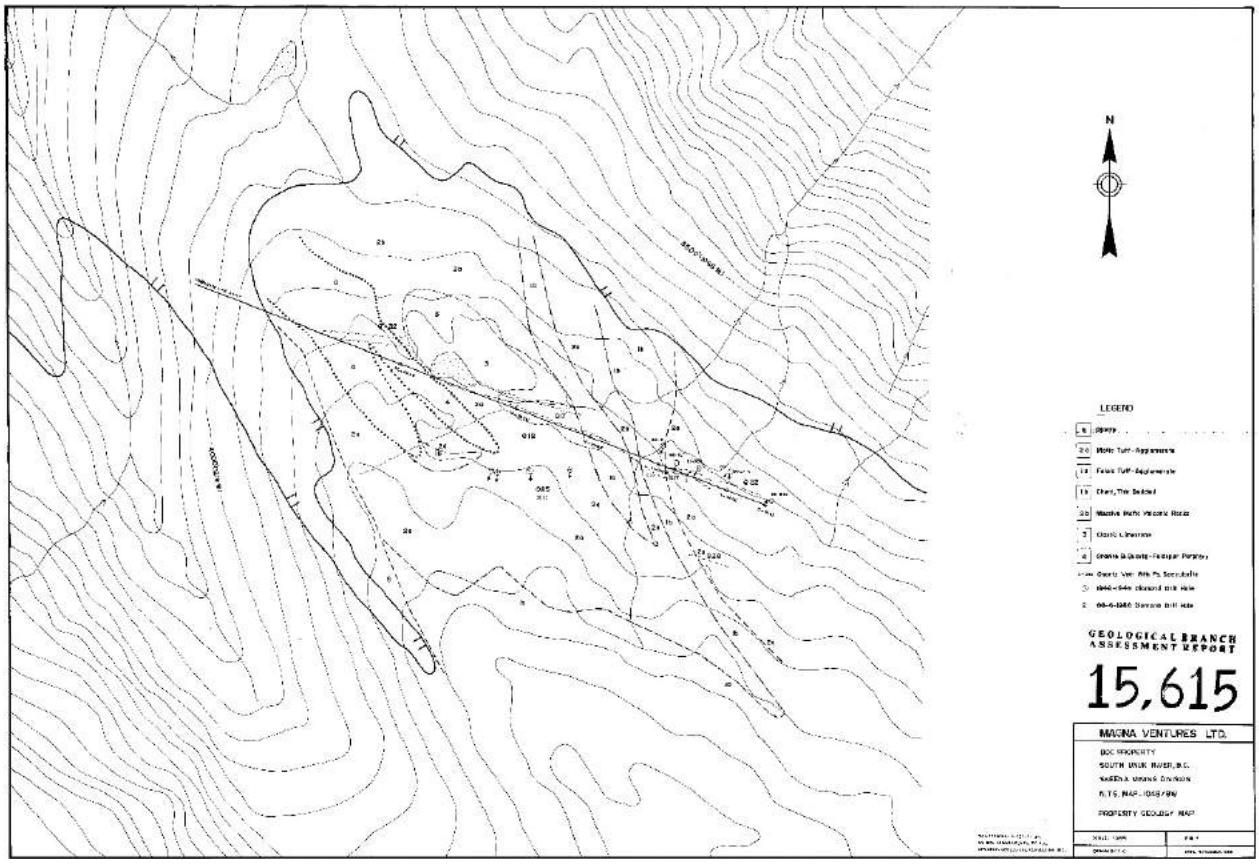


Figure 6.3: Property geology, 1948-49 and 1986 drill holes, from Gewargis, 1986

In 1987, Magna Ventures and Silver Princess expanded their claim block to approximately 7,600 hectares, taking in the Globe crown grants and Divelbliss Creek area. They carried out a review of the geological setting, site preparation, underground development and drilling, surface prospecting, and mineral reserve estimations. Surface facilities were established and comprised a fully winterized 18-man mining camp, a 6-man summer prospecting tent camp, a seasonal water supply and storage system, and a full complement of mining equipment for trackless operations.

A large prospecting and rock and soil sampling program was carried out on the Doc Project. This was done in conjunction with surface trenching and underground sampling on gold veins other than Q17 and Q22. Four new veins were discovered and six old zones were extended, all of which were reported to contain potentially economic grades over mineable widths on surface. The veins were ranked in order of importance as follows: 1) Q17-Q22-Q32 zone; 2) Q25-Q28 zone; 3) Globe North-Globe South zone; 4) Q19 zone, 5) Pyramid zone (currently known as BGS); 6) Alf 3 (currently known as Quinn Eskay), Glacier, TK, TS zones; and 7) soil anomalies (Figures 6.4 and 6.5).

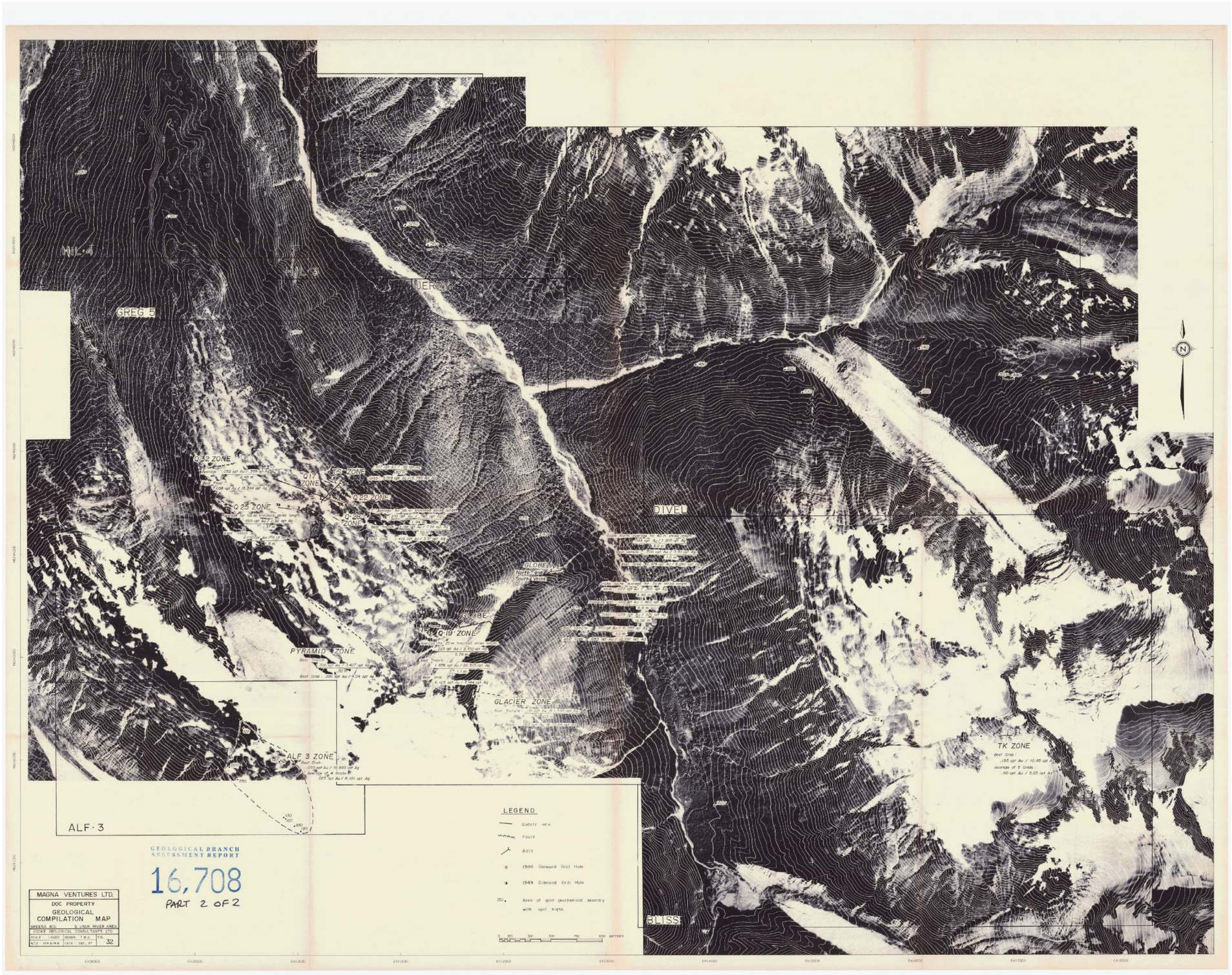


Figure 6.4: 1987 Trench and rock sampling highlights (Aelicks et at., 1988)

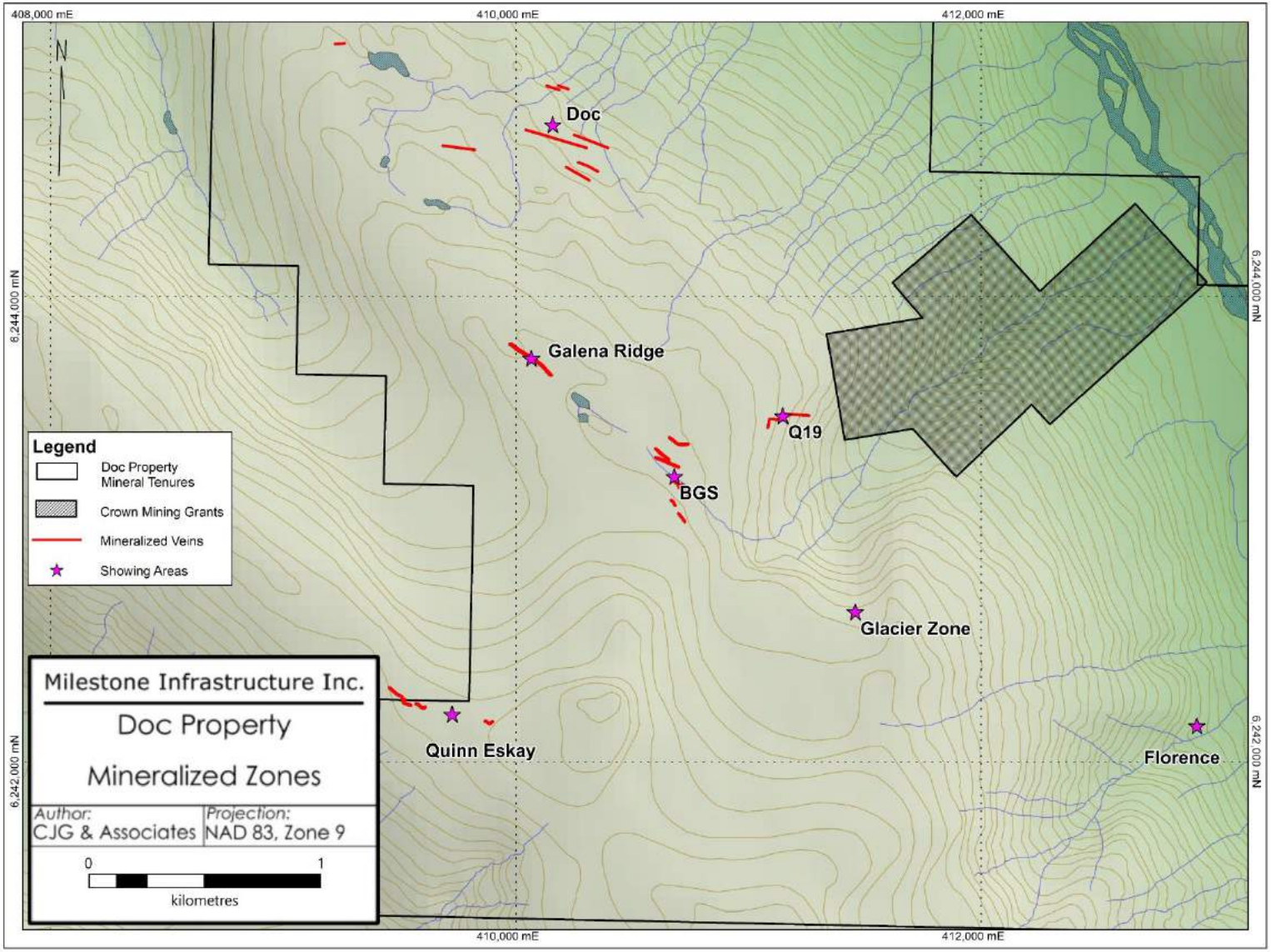


Figure 6.5: Doc Property showing areas with locations of mineralized quartz veins

A total of 694.33 m of underground drilling completed by Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 8 holes from 2 setups was successful in locating the Q22 vein and testing the Q17 vein (Figure 6.6). Every hole intersected mineralization, with the best result coming from hole 87-6, which averaged 0.305 oz/ton Au and 1.908 oz/ton Ag over 2.00 m, with 90% recovery in mineralized zones (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708). A summary table showing drill highlights is presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: 1987 underground drilling highlights

Hole	*Target*	*Results*
87-1	Q22	From 18.60 to 19.36 m: 0.137 oz/ton Au and 0.44 oz/ton Ag over 0.76 m
87-2	Q22	From 70.95 to 71.63 m: 0.648 oz/ton Au and 1.886 oz/ton Ag over 0.68 m; and from 94.79 to 95.75 m: 0.093 oz/ton Au and 0.327 oz/ton Ag over 0.96 m
87-3	Q22	From 10.48 to 10.93 m: 0.203 oz/ton Au and 1.41 oz/ton Ag over 0.45 m
87-4	Q22	From 12.56 to 12.91 m: 1.088 oz/ton Au and 4.13 oz/ton Ag over 0.35 m
87-5	Q22	From 10.95 to 14.40 m: 0.138 oz/ton Au and 0.656 oz/ton Ag over 0.45 m
87-6	Q17	From 33.50 to 35.50 m: 0.305 oz/ton Au and 1.908 oz/ton Ag over 2.0 m
87-7	Q17	From 42.80 to 45.18 m: 0.109 oz/ton Au and 0.567 oz/ton Ag over 2.38 m
87-8	Abandoned due to water shortage	

Photo 5: Portal of Doc Property adit accessing the Q17 vein

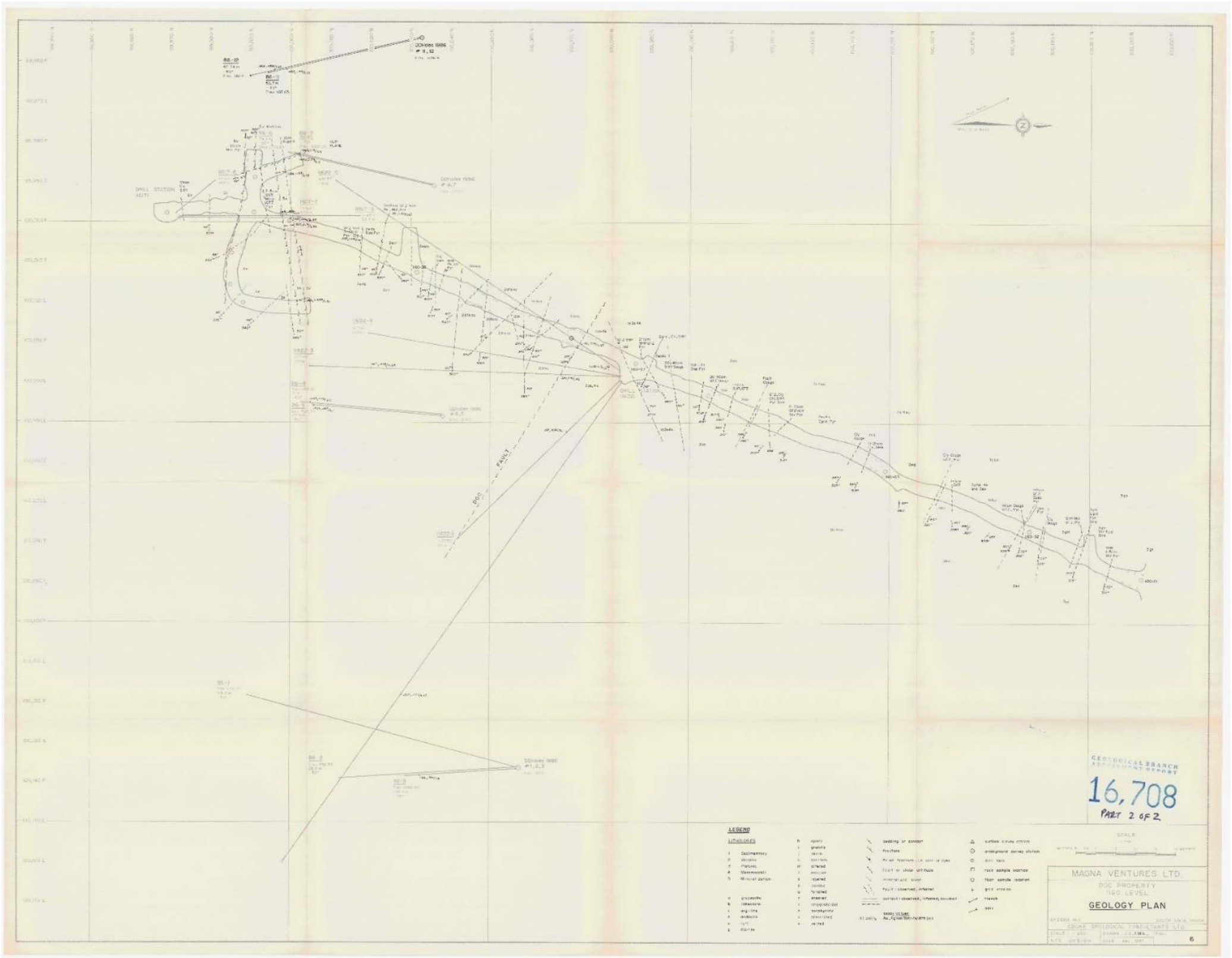


Figure 6.6: Geology, drill holes, underground workings at the Doc Zone (Aelicks et al. 1988)

A total of 376 m of underground development on the 1160 level, mainly to access and test the Q17 vein (Figure 6.6). Three mine crosscuts, 76.2 m below surface into the Q17 vein, averaged 0.47 oz/ton Au and 1.71 oz/ton Ag over 2.29 m (true width), with select high-grade chip samples grading up to 4.2 oz/ton Au and 9.8 oz/ton Ag over 0.88 m (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708).

Non-NI 43-101 compliant reserves for the Q17 vein were reported by Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 1988 in the proven, probable and possible categories (uncut and undiluted). The non-compliant reserves totalled 206,872 tons grading 0.32 oz/ton Au and 1.38 oz/ton Ag (no cut-off grade was stated), and it was noted that the resource blocks remained open in all directions for expansion. Magna Ventures and Silver Princess also reported possible reserves from other veins which contributed another 262,594 tons grading 0.23 oz/ton Au and 1.25 oz/ton Ag, for a total combined non-compliant reserve of 469,466 tons grading 0.27 oz/ton Au and 1.31 oz/ton Ag on the Doc Property (Aelicks et al. 1988 – BC Assessment Report 16708). These non-NI 43-101 compliant values cannot be relied upon in any way.

In 1988, Echo Bay Mines Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with Magna Ventures and Silver Princess. A 40-person camp was erected during the program to house the crews. Helicopter-supported diamond drilling (one NQ and one BQ drill) totalling 3074.10 m was completed in 32 holes (Figure 6.7). The drill program was designed to test the Q17 and Q22 veins and areas between the Q22 and Q28 veins.

Of the 32 holes drilled, 14 intersected sub-economic to potentially economic grade values over narrow widths, while the remaining holes either returned low gold values, missed the mineralized structure or were abandoned due to bad ground conditions. A new vein (JT vein) was discovered and characterized as having a 100 m strike length and an average width between 1.0 and 2.0 m. It was drill tested to a vertical depth of 80 m below surface. Figure 6.8 shows a cross-section for hole 89-15 testing the Q17, Q22 and JT veins. Drill hole summaries for the 1988 drill programs are presented in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Summary of 1988 diamond drill results

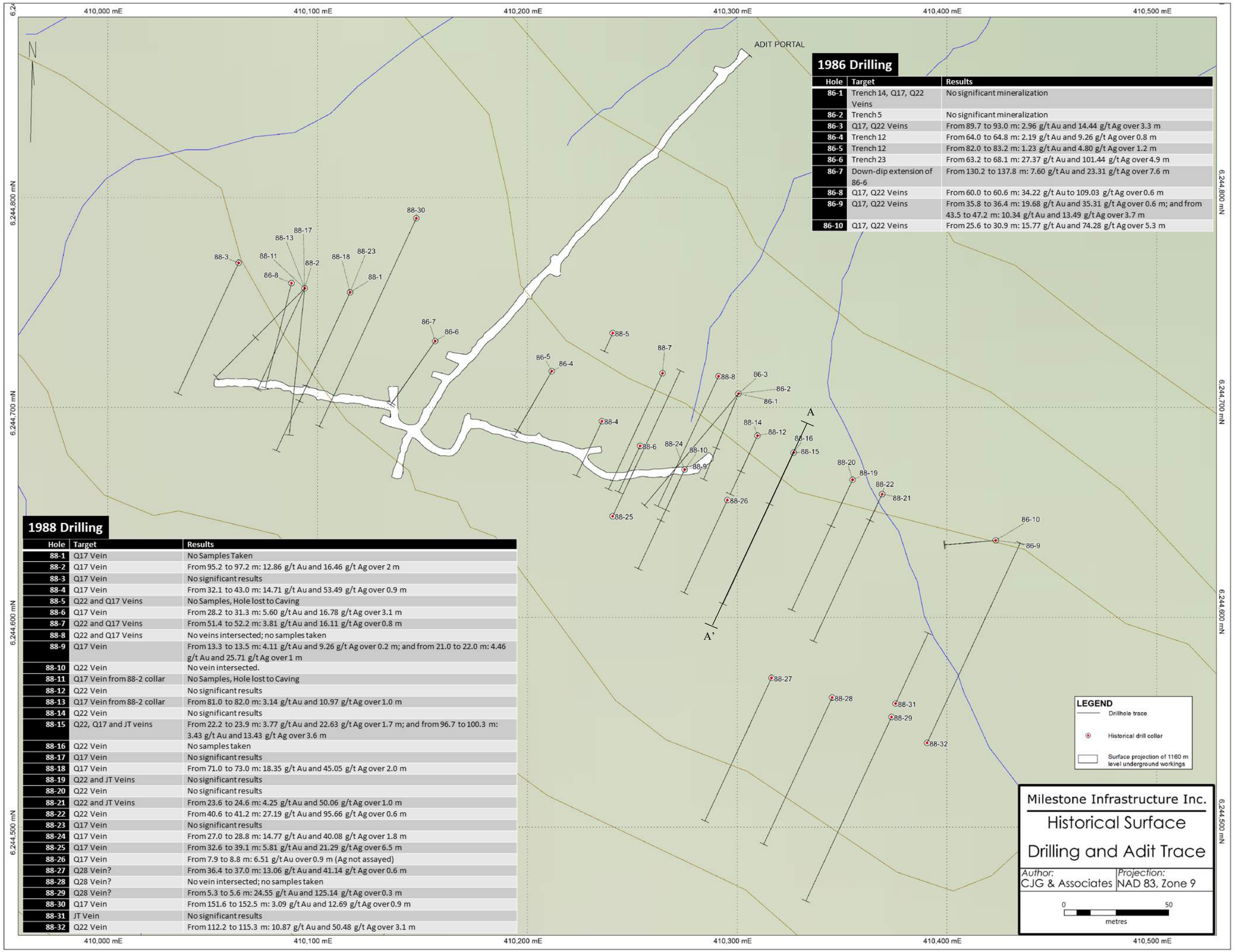
Hole	*Target*	*Results*
88-1	Q17 Vein	No Samples Taken
88-2	Q17 Vein	From 95.2 to 97.2 m: **12.86 g/t Au** and **16.46 g/t Ag** over 2 m
88-3	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-4	Q17 Vein	From 32.1 to 43.0 m: **14.71 g/t Au** and **53.49 g/t Ag** over 0.9 m
88-5	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No Samples, Hole lost to Caving
88-6	Q17 Vein	From 28.2 to 31.3 m: **5.60 g/t Au** and **16.78 g/t Ag** over 3.1 m
88-7	Q22 and Q17 Veins	From 51.4 to 52.2 m: **3.81 g/t Au** and **16.11 g/t Ag** over 0.8 m
88-8	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No veins intersected; no samples taken
88-9	Q17 Vein	From 13.3 to 13.5 m: **4.11 g/t Au** and **9.26 g/t Ag** over 0.2 m; and from 21.0 to 22.0 m: **4.46 g/t Au** and **25.71 g/t Ag** over 1 m
88-10	Q22 Vein	No vein intersected.
88-11	Q17 Vein from 88-2 collar	No Samples, Hole lost to Caving

88-12	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-13	Q17 Vein from 88-2 collar	From 81.0 to 82.0 m: **3.14 g/t Au** and **10.97 g/t Ag** over 1.0 m
88-14	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-15	Q22, Q17 and JT veins	From 22.2 to 23.9 m: **3.77 g/t** Au and **22.63 g/t Ag** over 1.7 m; and from 96.7 to 100.3 m: **3.43 g/t Au** and **13.43 g/t Ag** over 3.6 m
88-16	Q22 Vein	No samples taken
88-17	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-18	Q17 Vein	From 71.0 to 73.0 m: **18.35 g/t Au** and **45.05 g/t Ag** over 2.0 m
88-19	Q22 and JT Veins	No significant results
88-20	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-21	Q22 and JT Veins	From 23.6 to 24.6 m: **4.25 g/t Au** and **50.06 g/t Ag** over 1.0 m
88-22	Q22 Vein	From 40.6 to 41.2 m: **27.19 g/t Au** and **95.66 g/t Ag** over 0.6 m
88-23	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-24	Q17 Vein	From 27.0 to 28.8 m: **14.77 g/t Au** and **40.08 g/t Ag** over 1.8 m
88-25	Q17 Vein	From 32.6 to 39.1 m: **5.81 g/t Au** and **21.29 g/t Ag** over 6.5 m
88-26	Q17 Vein	From 7.9 to 8.8 m: **6.51 g/t Au** over 0.9 m (Ag not assayed)
88-27	Q28 Vein	From 36.4 to 37.0 m: **13.06 g/t Au** and **41.14 g/t Ag** over 0.6 m
88-28	Q28 Vein	No vein intersected; no samples taken
88-29	Q28 Vein	From 5.3 to 5.6 m: **24.55 g/t Au** and **125.14 g/t Ag** over 0.3 m
88-30	Q17 Vein	From 151.6 to 152.5 m: **3.09 g/t Au** and **12.69 g/t Ag** over 0.9 m
88-31	JT Vein	No significant results
88-32	Q22 Vein	From 112.2 to 115.3 m: **10.87 g/t Au** and **50.48 g/t Ag** over 3.1 m

Underground development totalling 230 m on the 1160 m level was completed along the strike of the Q17 vein west and east from the ends of former workings. Development was extended to the limit of vein mineralization and could not be located any further along trend. Along the Q17 West Drift, a 30 m long exposure of sulphide-rich potentially economic grade mineralization occurs over mineable widths (between 1.2 to 2.0 m). A crosscut was driven from the eastern limit of the Q17 vein to the projected extension of the Q22 vein; however, difficult ground conditions prevented further advancement.

Detailed underground sampling was done at the Q17 vein by collecting muck and face samples (Figure 6.9). A 300 pound sample of potentially economic grade material was also collected from each drift round and placed into 45 gallon drums for future metallurgical testing. An overview of surface drilling and underground working is provided on Figure 6.8.

A non-NI 43-101 compliant reserve calculation was done at Q17 and Q22 veins using all data from 1947 to 1988 from all categories grading greater than 0.100 oz/ton Au and totalled 100,851 tons grading 0.258 oz/ton Au. (Freeze, et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report 18622).



1986 Drilling

Hole	Target	Results
86-1	Trench 14, Q17, Q22 Veins	No significant mineralization
86-2	Trench 5	No significant mineralization
86-3	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 89.7 to 93.0 m: 2.96 g/t Au and 14.44 g/t Ag over 3.3 m
86-4	Trench 12	From 64.0 to 64.8 m: 2.19 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 0.8 m
86-5	Trench 12	From 82.0 to 83.2 m: 1.23 g/t Au and 4.80 g/t Ag over 1.2 m
86-6	Trench 23	From 63.2 to 68.1 m: 27.37 g/t Au and 101.44 g/t Ag over 4.9 m
86-7	Down-dip extension of 86-6	From 130.2 to 137.8 m: 7.60 g/t Au and 23.31 g/t Ag over 7.6 m
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86-10	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 25.6 to 30.9 m: 15.77 g/t Au and 74.28 g/t Ag over 5.3 m

1988 Drilling

Hole	Target	Results
88-1	Q17 Vein	No Samples Taken
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88-5	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No Samples, Hole lost to Caving
88-6	Q17 Vein	From 28.2 to 31.3 m: 5.60 g/t Au and 16.78 g/t Ag over 3.1 m
88-7	Q22 and Q17 Veins	From 51.4 to 52.2 m: 3.81 g/t Au and 16.11 g/t Ag over 0.8 m
88-8	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No veins intersected; no samples taken
88-9	Q17 Vein	From 13.3 to 13.5 m: 4.11 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 0.2 m; and from 21.0 to 22.0 m: 4.46 g/t Au and 25.71 g/t Ag over 1 m
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88-20	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-21	Q22 and JT Veins	From 23.6 to 24.6 m: 4.25 g/t Au and 50.06 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
88-22	Q22 Vein	From 40.6 to 41.2 m: 27.19 g/t Au and 95.66 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
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88-24	Q17 Vein	From 27.0 to 28.8 m: 14.77 g/t Au and 40.08 g/t Ag over 1.8 m
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88-26	Q17 Vein	From 7.9 to 8.8 m: 6.51 g/t Au over 0.9 m (Ag not assayed)
88-27	Q28 Vein?	From 36.4 to 37.0 m: 13.06 g/t Au and 41.14 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
88-28	Q28 Vein?	No vein intersected; no samples taken
88-29	Q28 Vein?	From 5.3 to 5.6 m: 24.55 g/t Au and 125.14 g/t Ag over 0.3 m
88-30	Q17 Vein	From 151.6 to 152.5 m: 3.09 g/t Au and 12.69 g/t Ag over 0.9 m
88-31	JT Vein	No significant results
88-32	Q22 Vein	From 112.2 to 115.3 m: 10.87 g/t Au and 50.48 g/t Ag over 3.1 m

Figure 6.7: Plan view of historical surface drilling and underground development

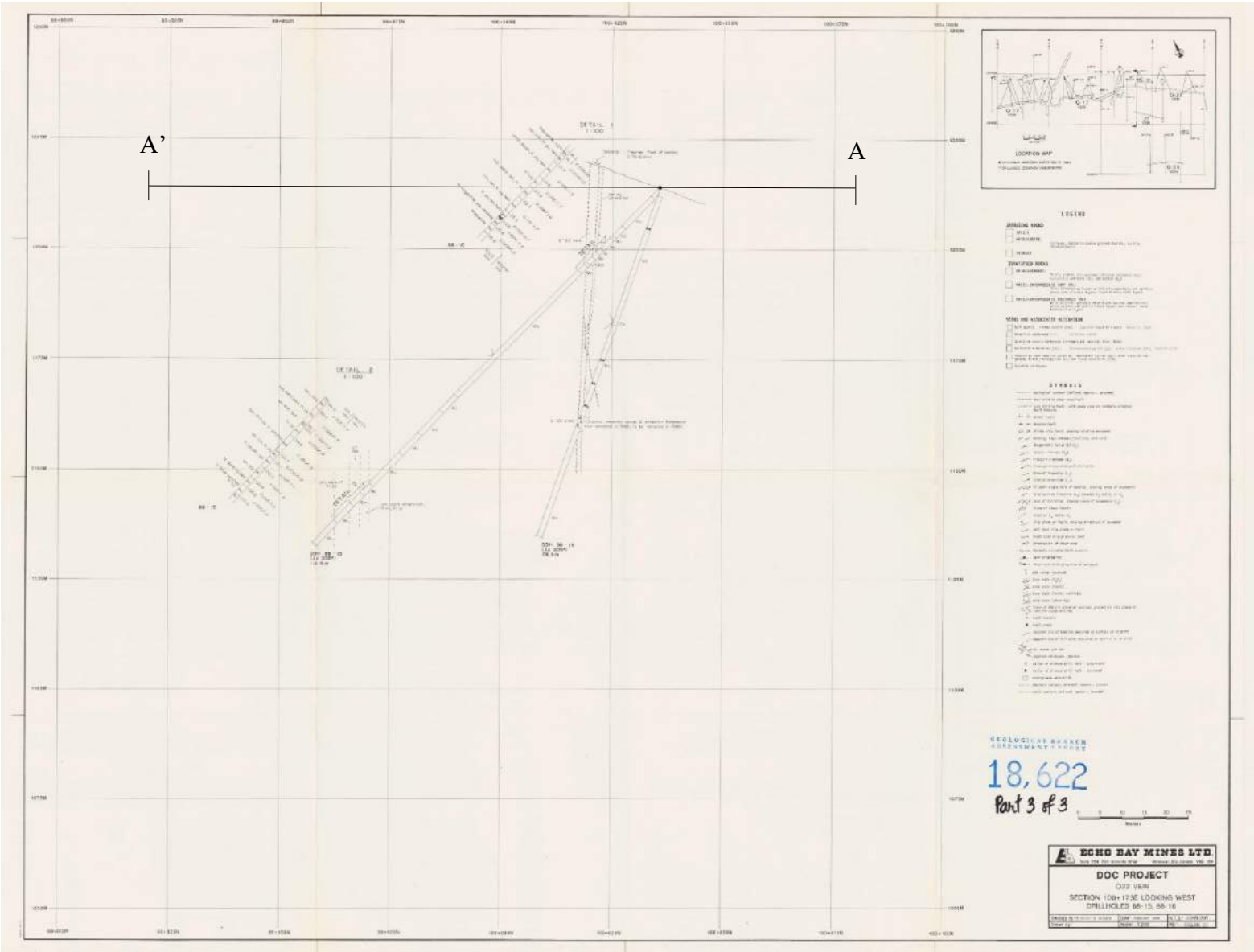


Figure 6.8: Echo Bay drill section of 88-15 and 16 testing the Q22 vein (Freeze et al. 1989)

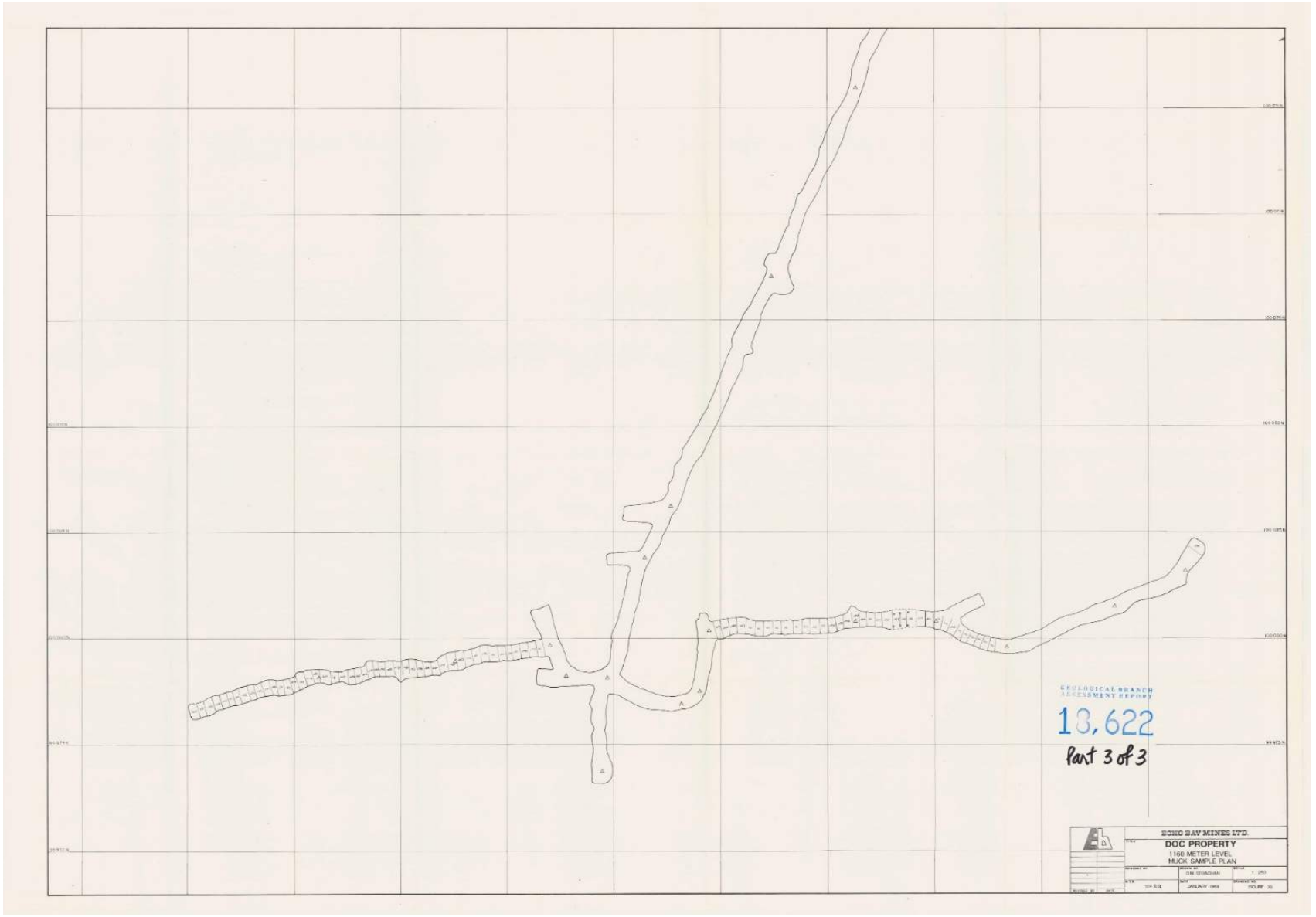


Figure 6.9: Detailed underground muck sampling at the Q17 vein (Freeze et al. 1989)

It was concluded that the size and grades of the Q17 and Q22 veins were insufficient to support a mining operation, given the remoteness and ruggedness of the area. Echo Bay recommended a mapping program be carried out at the Q17 and Q22 veins, as well as over the entire Doc Property, to gain a better understanding of ore controls and deposit types, to identify new mineralization, and delineate possible major structure(s) that may control special distribution of veins. The ultimate goal of the program was to evaluate alternative targets elsewhere on the property for drill testing (Glover, et al. 1989 – BC Assessment Report 19940).

In 1989, Echo Bay and their joint venture partners Magna Ventures and Silver Princess performed helicopter-supported surface geology mapping, prospecting and sampling over the entire Property. A total of 40 traverses were completed and 140 grab and rough chip rock samples were collected during the program. It was concluded that the gold-bearing veins are the most promising exploration target, but that the veins discovered on surface have limited tonnage potential at a minimum average grade of 0.3 oz/ton Au.

In 1989, Kengate Resources carried out rock, soil and heavy sediment sampling at the Gracey Creek property, immediately west of the Doc Project. No soil or rock samples were collected from the Doc Property, but one heavy sediment sample draining the southwestern area returned 11 ppb Au, and 0.1 ppm Ag (Hrkac, C., 1989 – BC Assessment Report 18367).

In 1990, Amphora Resources flew an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey over their Pearson, GC, Galena Cliff and Summa claims. A small part of this survey (Summa property) covered the southwestern part of the current Doc Project, over an area of expansive ice-cover. The magnetic and VLF-EM responses were as expected within an area of thick ice cover and steep slopes, causing data processing to be very difficult and potentially unreliable (Murton, 1990 – Assessment Report 19995).

In 1996, the claims were allowed to lapse due to a dispute between the previous claim owners, and the Hunter Exploration Group immediately staked the Property. In October 1999, Hunter Exploration carried out a prospecting program and discovered the BGS Zone, described as a 25 m by 6 m area comprising quartz vein rubble in subcrop near the base of a snowfield. The vein material consists primarily of white quartz with abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite, and assayed up to 44.66 g/t Au, 219 g/t Ag, 1.02% Cu and 5.58% Pb (Robins, 2000 – Assessment Report 26256).

In 2011, Cache Minerals Inc. collected a total of 13 rock samples from the southwestern corner of the current Doc Property, in the western part of the Quinn Eskay Zone. Six rock samples were collected from a gossan zone that forms a rounded ridge and has a strike length of over 300 m and a width of greater than 50 m. The two best samples were taken from quartzo-feldspathic gneiss with ankerite/sulphide weathering that returned 828 ppb Au and a quartz vein within host melanocratic metasedimentary rocks with trace sulphides that graded 368 ppb Au, 6.9 g/t Ag and 0.17% Pb (Fox et al. 2011 – Assessment Report 32600).

In 2013, claim owner John Bot contracted UTM Exploration Services Ltd. to conduct a 4 day field program consisting of prospecting and rock sampling on the Doc Property. A total of 18 rock samples were collected and focused on locating new areas of interest along the strike of the known veins and along their peripheries. Two rock samples, taken about 400 m northeast of Cache

Minerals gossanous zone discovery, consisted of quartz vein material (<30 cm thick) hosting chalcopyrite and specularite with malachite staining. Samples assayed 1.31% Cu, 366 g/t Ag and 485 ppb Au, and 471 ppm Cu, 35.2 g/t Ag and 131 ppb Au (Mackenzie et al. 2013 – Assessment Report 34406).

In 2015, John Bot hired CJL Enterprises Ltd. to perform a limited prospecting and sampling program on the Doc Property. A small fly camp was erected for a 4 day prospecting program where a total of 26 rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver. Samples were primarily taken from old hand trenches at the main Doc workings and along strike to the west-northwest, as well as to the north-northwest. Samples ranged from heavily mineralized to barren bull quartz with the highest grade samples returning up to 103.0 g/t Au and 515 g/t Ag, 58.6 g/t Au and 343 g/t Ag, and 41.0 g/t Au and 189 g/t Ag, all of which are associated with galena mineralization (Middleton, 2015 – Assessment Report 35635).

In 2018, Tudor Gold Corp. performed reconnaissance rock sampling approximately 80 to 400 m west of the BGS Zone. A total of 11 rock samples were collected, mostly from quartz sulphide veins and narrow breccia/stockwork zones. A 2 cm wide quartz vein with up to 5% pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, up to 5% magnetite and malachite staining returned 454.0 g/t Ag, 4.86% Cu, 639 ppm Pb, 962 ppm Zn and 622 ppb Au. Two additional samples comprising narrow quartz vein material hosted elevated silver values of 1.8 and 2.2 g/t (Rowe, 2018 – Assessment Report 38639).

Documentation of current exploration programs by the Company are found in Section 9, Exploration by the Company.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Doc Property lies within a mineral-rich belt that extends over 200 km north from the town of Stewart, along the western part of the Stikine terrane (Figure 7.1). Stikinia makes up a large part of the northern Intermontane Belt in this part of the northern Cordillera, and is bound by rocks of the largely plutonic Coast Complex, which lie immediately to the west (Figure 7.2). Rocks making up Stikinia are almost exclusively of intra-oceanic island arc affinity, and were accreted to the North American continental margin in mid-Mesozoic time. In northwestern BC the Stikine terrane follows an arc-like trend known as the Stikine Arch, which hosts prolific porphyry, high-grade vein and VMS deposits. (Figures 7.1 and 7.3).

Figure 7.1: Location of Doc Project and significant mineral deposits in the "Golden Triangle"

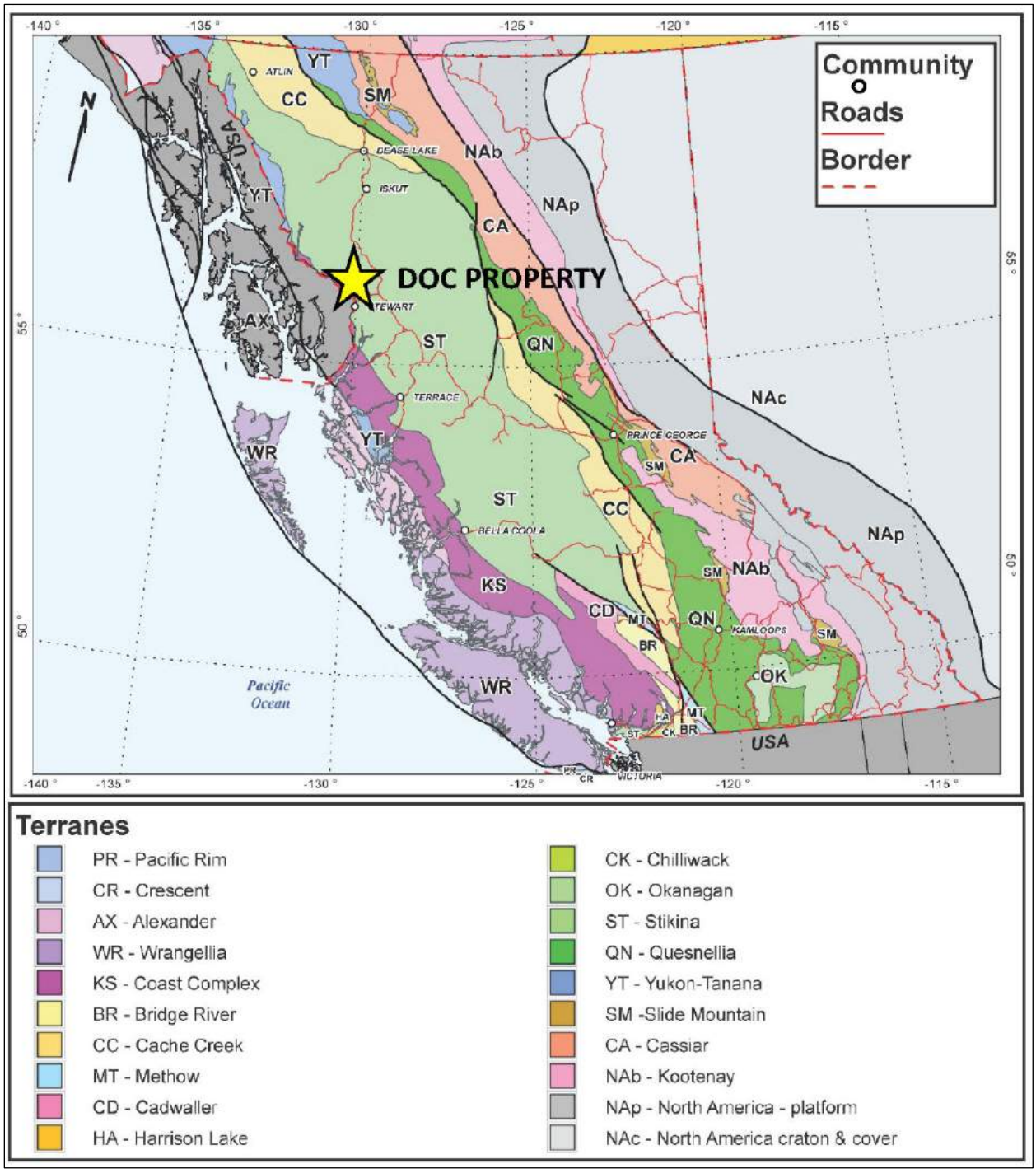


Figure 7.2: Tectonic setting of the Doc Property (after Colpron et al. 2007)

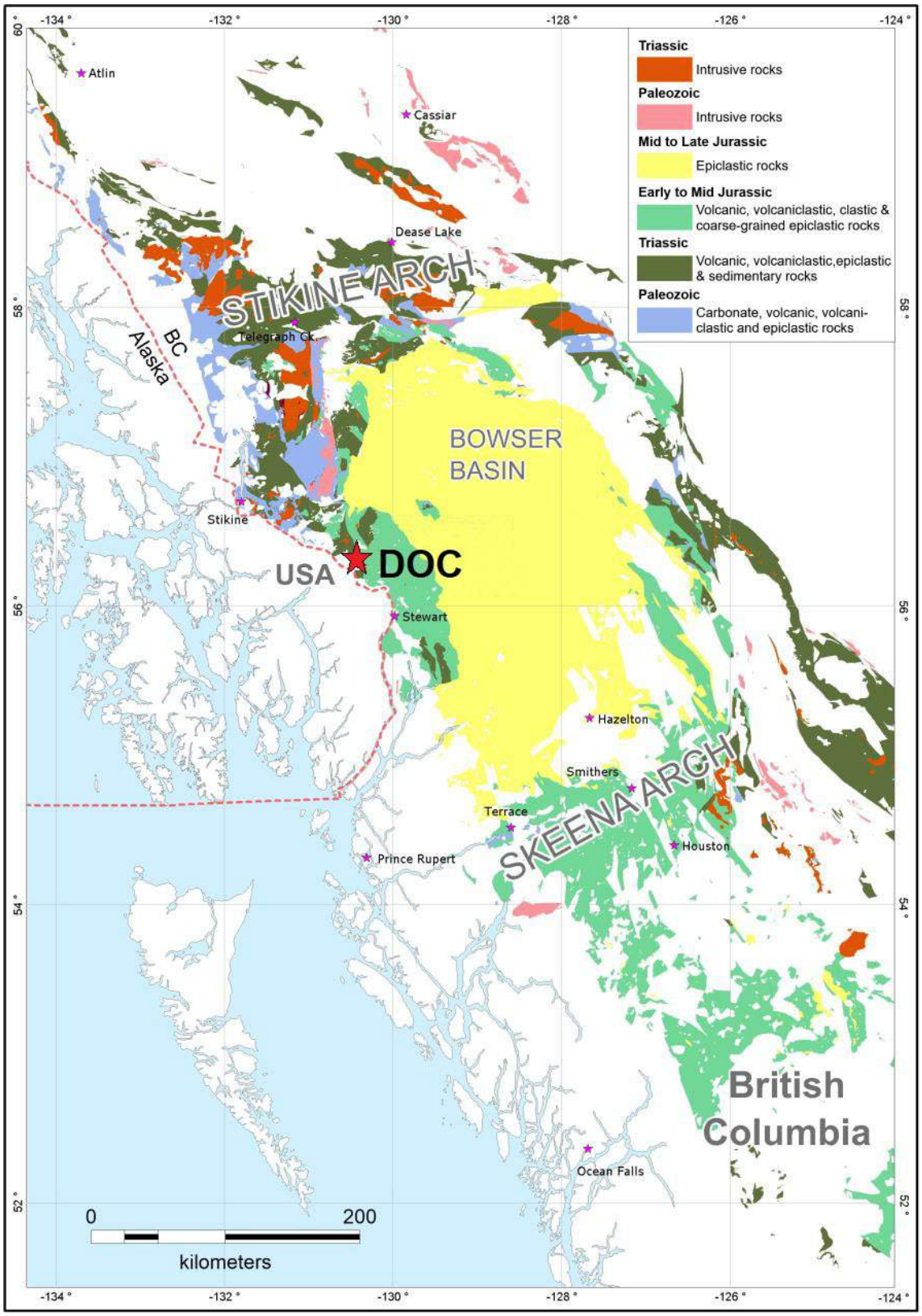


Figure 7.3: Doc Property location within the Stikine Arch (Rowe, 2018)

The oldest rocks in Stikinia are Devonian to Mississippian arc-related volcanic and plutonic bodies and accompanying sedimentary strata of the upper Paleozoic Stikine assemblage. These are unconformably overlain by Triassic arc and marine sedimentary strata of the Stuhini Group. Above a Late Triassic-Early Jurassic unconformity, the Hazelton Group and its intrusive sources (latest Triassic to Middle Jurassic) represent the final stage of island arc magmatism and related events. Unconformably to conformably above the Hazelton Group is Bowser Lake Group (Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous), which is a northeasterly-sourced, southwestward-younging clastic overlap sequence derived from the collision of the Intermontane terranes and the edge of ancestral North America (Figure 7.3).

The mineral-rich belt in the Doc area consists mainly of the Triassic Stuhini and Jurassic Hazelton groups, shown in shades of green on Figure 7.3. The belt is bound to the east and south by Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Basin and to the west by the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Stratified Rocks

The oldest rocks in the area consist of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group composed of a lower volcanic package with lesser amounts of intercalated sedimentary rocks, overlain by a thick upper package of primarily sedimentary rocks with some interlayered volcanic rocks (Figure 7.4 – dark green). Alldrick et al. (2004b) have interpreted the Stuhini Group in the map area as a subaqueous accumulation of dacite, andesite and bimodal basalt-rhyolite volcanic rocks in a setting characterized by a progressively increasing accumulation of volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks with carbonate cement. The top of the Stuhini Group is a regional angular unconformity that is overlain by Hazelton Group strata. It has been noted by the BC Geological Survey that this unconformity may be key to the localization of many of the mineral deposits in the Golden Triangle (Nelson and Kyba, 2014). Total thickness of the Stuhini Group cannot be determined due to this truncation, but minimum thickness is 3,000 metres (Alldrick et al. 2004b).

Gagnon et al. (2012) reported that following deposition of the Stuhini Group, extension controlled volcanism existed in the narrow, elongate, north-trending Eskay rift basin during the relatively short period between upper Early Jurassic and lower Middle Jurassic. Fault-controlled subsidence led to development of at least 12 north-trending sub-basins within the 300 km long by 50 km wide volcanic belt (Alldrick et al. 2005; Barresi et al. 2008). Volcanic and sedimentary units of the Hazelton Group (Figure 7.4 – light green) show strong lateral and vertical variability as a result of the limited connectivity between sub-basins plus the local nature of the volcanic processes. Quiescent depositional environments in some of the sub-basins were more prone to accumulation and preservation of exhalative sulphides (Alldrick et al. 2004). It has also been noted that felsic volcanism is commonly closely associated with mudstone intervals containing sulphide mineralization (Gagnon et al. 2012).

Within the Eskay rift, the lower part of the Hazelton Group comprises the Jack and Betty Creek formations, which consists predominantly of arc related intermediate volcanic rocks. The lower Hazelton Group includes a wide range of lithologies dominated by maroon and green andesitic to dacitic flows, associated volcanic breccias and tuffs, and sedimentary volcaniclastic rocks (Gagnon et al. 2012). The lower Hazelton Group rocks mostly lie unconformably on Triassic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group, and locally over Paleozoic rocks of the Stikine assemblage. Most volcanic rocks of the lower Hazelton Group are calc-alkaline to tholeiitic and most were deposited in

subaerial, oxidizing environments, and likely developed into stratovolcanoes (Alldrick et al. 1989). Discontinuous siltstone beds attest to a marine emergent arc setting. The upper boundary of the lower Hazelton Group is typically defined by an erosional surface that separates it from the overlying upper Hazelton Group.

The upper Hazelton Group specific to the region east of the Doc Project has been defined by Gagnon et al. (2012) to include their newly proposed Iskut River Formation (previously called Salmon River Formation), which splits the lower Salmon River rhyolites (footwall rhyolite hosts discordant mineralization at the Eskay Creek deposit) from the overlying Salmon River "contact mudstone" and overlying intercalated mafic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks (now termed the Quock Formation). At the Eskay Creek type section described by Gagnon et al. (2012), rhyolite of the Iskut River Formation disconformably overlies andesitic breccia, volcaniclastic, and dacitic volcanic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation. This unit, which has been termed "footwall rhyolite", varies in texture from massive to auto-brecciated, and was interpreted by Bartsch (1993) to represent a series of flow-dome complexes. Overlying and inter-fingering in part with the rhyolite is a fine-grained dark grey sedimentary unit known as the "contact mudstone". The contact is irregular along strike and is marked by rhyolite breccia, in which black mudstone fills the interstices of quench-fragmented rhyolite. Clasts in the mudstone include altered rhyolite, barite, and fragmental sulphides and sulphosalts (Roth 2002). The Eskay Creek deposit comprised stratiform volcanogenic massive-sulphide bodies at the base of the mudstone interval that were mined between 1995 and 2008, producing 2.18 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 46 g/t Au and 2267 g/t Ag (Minfile No. 104B 008).

In excess of 150 metres of massive basalt sills and pillowed basalt flows and breccia, with thin (centimetre to metre-scale) intervals of bedded argillite, chert, and felsic tuff, overlie the contact mudstone. Conformably above this basalt sequence at Eskay Creek is a succession of tuffaceous mudstone, on the order of 50 metres thick, which Gagnon et al. (2012) have included in the Quock Formation. Conformably overlying the Quock Formation are thick turbidite and deltaic sedimentary sequences of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group.

The Bowser Lake Group, (Figure 7.4 – beige) is a thick, clastic marine sedimentary succession, including greywacke, chert pebble conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone. The lower Bowser Lake Group is a marine sequence of complexly inter-fingering deltaic, shelf, slope and submarine fan assemblages in excess of 3000 metres thick, sourced mostly from uplifted Cache Creek Group rocks in the northeast. These are overlain by several thousand metres of low energy fluvial deposits and sedimentary rocks of alluvial fan and braided stream systems.

Plutonic Rocks

Small plutonic bodies with a wide variety of compositions and ages occur near the Property to the north and south, and larger bodies are common in the region farther to the west and northwest (Figure 7.4). The oldest intrusions in the area form a belt trending north from a point about 48 km northwest of the Property (Figure 7.4 – light pink). They are Late Devonian in age and together form one of the larger intrusive bodies in the region. The intrusions vary in composition from granite to hornblende diorite to local hornblendite. Other large intrusions consisting of Middle to Late Triassic hornblende quartz diorite to granodiorite (Figure 7.4 – dark orange) are found farther to the west and northwest of the Property, within a belt of roughly coeval Stuhini Group rocks. Localized ultramafic bodies of Middle to Late Triassic age are also found in the same area.

Sizeable stocks of Early Jurassic monzodiorite to gabbro (Figure 7.4 – medium orange) are located 30 to 45 km northwest of the Doc Project, where they cut rocks of the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. Similar age, leucocratic porphyry plugs (Knipple and Inel Porphyry) are found near the Property, to the north and south, cutting Stuhini and Hazelton group rocks. These intrusions are part of the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite and have a number of associated mineral occurrences in the region, including the large porphyry gold-copper systems at Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM), 18 to 25 km northeast of the Property, and the Red Chris porphyry copper-gold deposit, 155 km to the northeast. A number of small, poorly age-constrained, Triassic to Jurassic quartz diorite to quartz monzonite to syenite stocks intrude Stuhini and Hazelton group rocks in the area surrounding Doc, including two diorite stocks within the Doc Claims. Other intrusions in the area belong to the Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite and John Peaks Stock or Unuk Metadiorite and many may be coeval with their host volcanic rocks.

Located in the southwest part of the map area shown on Figure 7.4, Paleocene to Eocene granitoid stocks (Figure 7.4 – dark pink) are probable outliers of the more massive Coast Plutonic Complex located farther to the west.

Several of the plutonic episodes have mineral occurrences associated with them, especially concentrated near the contact zones of the intrusive bodies, as shown by Minfile occurrences plotted on Figure 7.4. Additionally, the majority of occurrences are spatially associated with faults that trend north, northeast and northwest. These faults commonly occur along the boundaries between lithostratigraphic units and also at intrusive contacts (Figure 7.4).

The main structural feature near the Doc Property is the north-south trending South Unuk River fault, which lies approximately 1.5 km to the east. The fault comprises a regional-scale shear zone that separates the Stuhini Group (west) from the Hazelton Group (east). The Granduc deposit straddles this structure and mineralization is mostly bound to sheared rocks of the Stuhini Group.

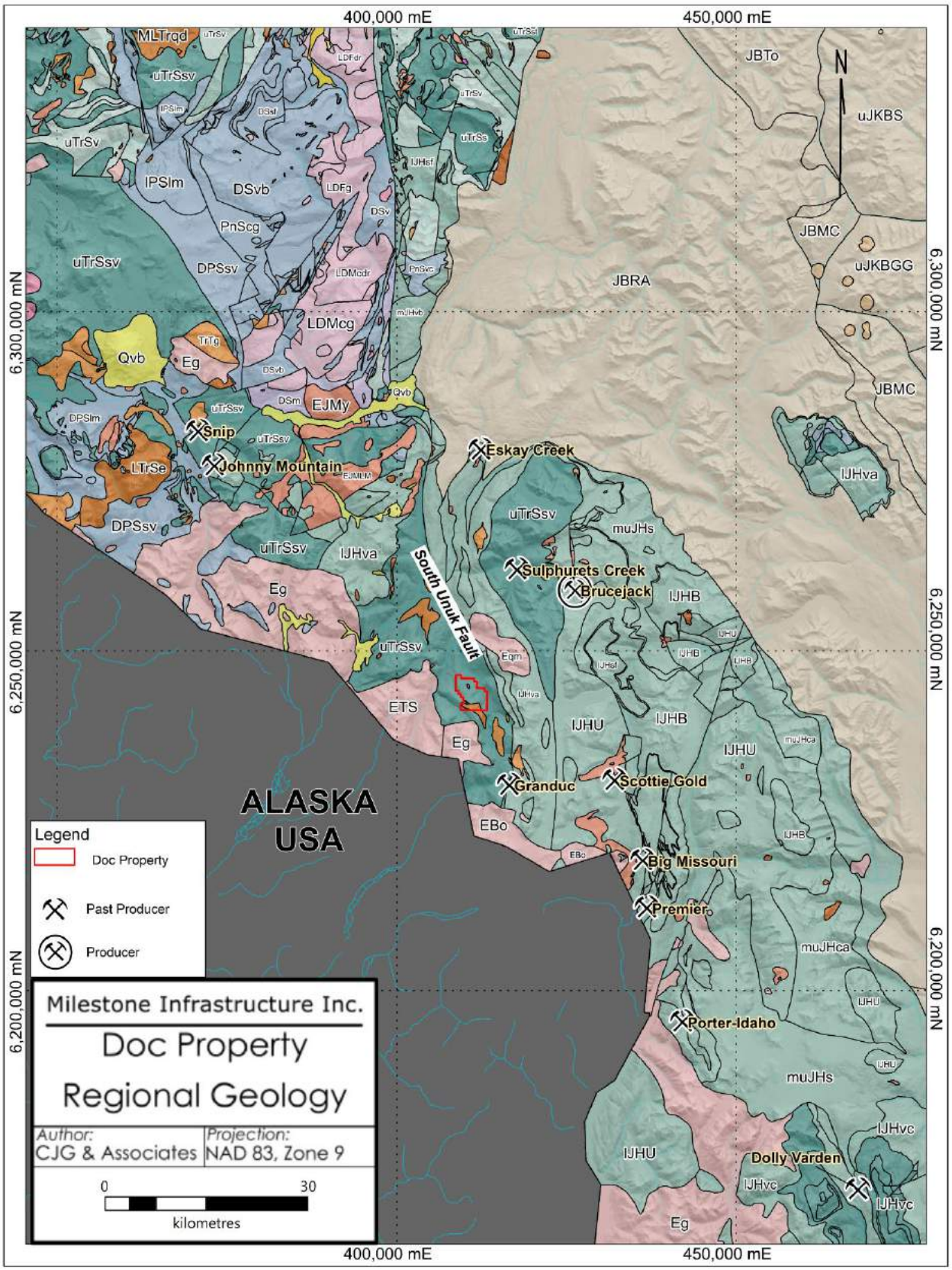


Figure 7.4: Regional geology of the Doc area

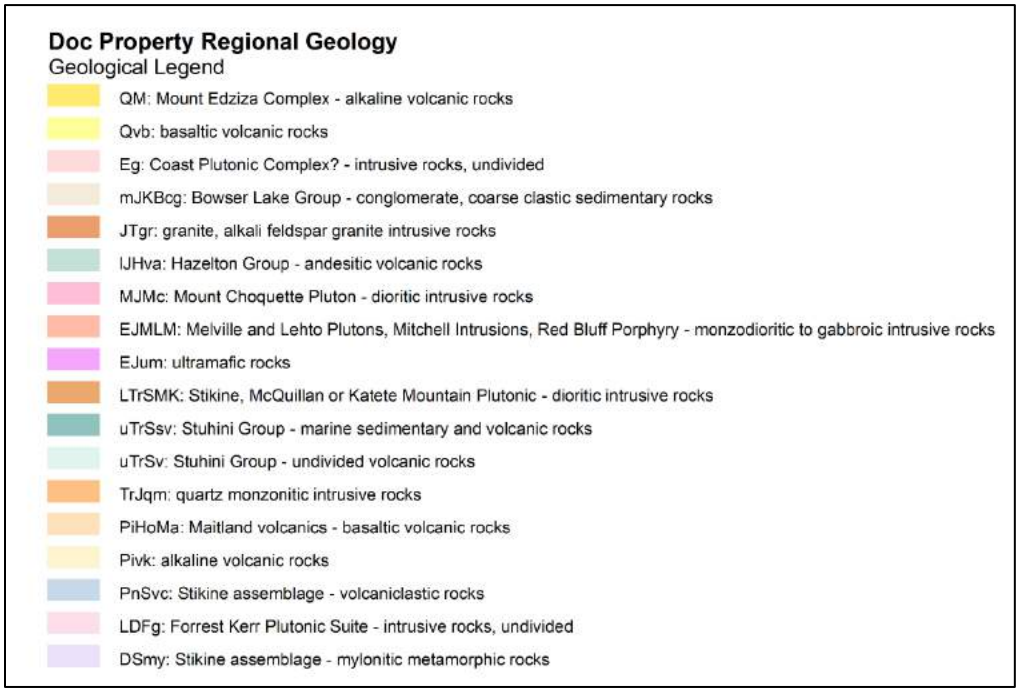


Figure 7.5: Geology legend to accompany Figure 7.4 above

7.2 Property Geology

The Doc Property is underlain primarily by late Triassic stratified rocks of the Stuhini Group, and Late Triassic intrusive rocks of the Bronson Stock (Lewis et al. 2013, Massey et al. 2005). The most recent mapping on the Property was completed by Lewis et al. (2013) as part of the Iskut River area mapping project undertaken by the University of British Columbia's Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU) (Figure 7.5). While this regional-scale mapping project confidently places the Doc Project with Triassic aged strata, the most detailed lithological descriptions come from 1988 and 1989 mapping programs. The details are provided below in this section.

Lithological Units

Mapping during the expansive 1988 and 1989 field programs divided the Doc Property into two main lithological units: stratified, polydeformed, upper greenschist to amphibolite facies equivalents of what are now agreed to be Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks; and gneissic metadiorite of the Bronson Stock. The observations of the authors during their site visits is in general accord with the descriptions provided below that are largely from the work of previous geologists.

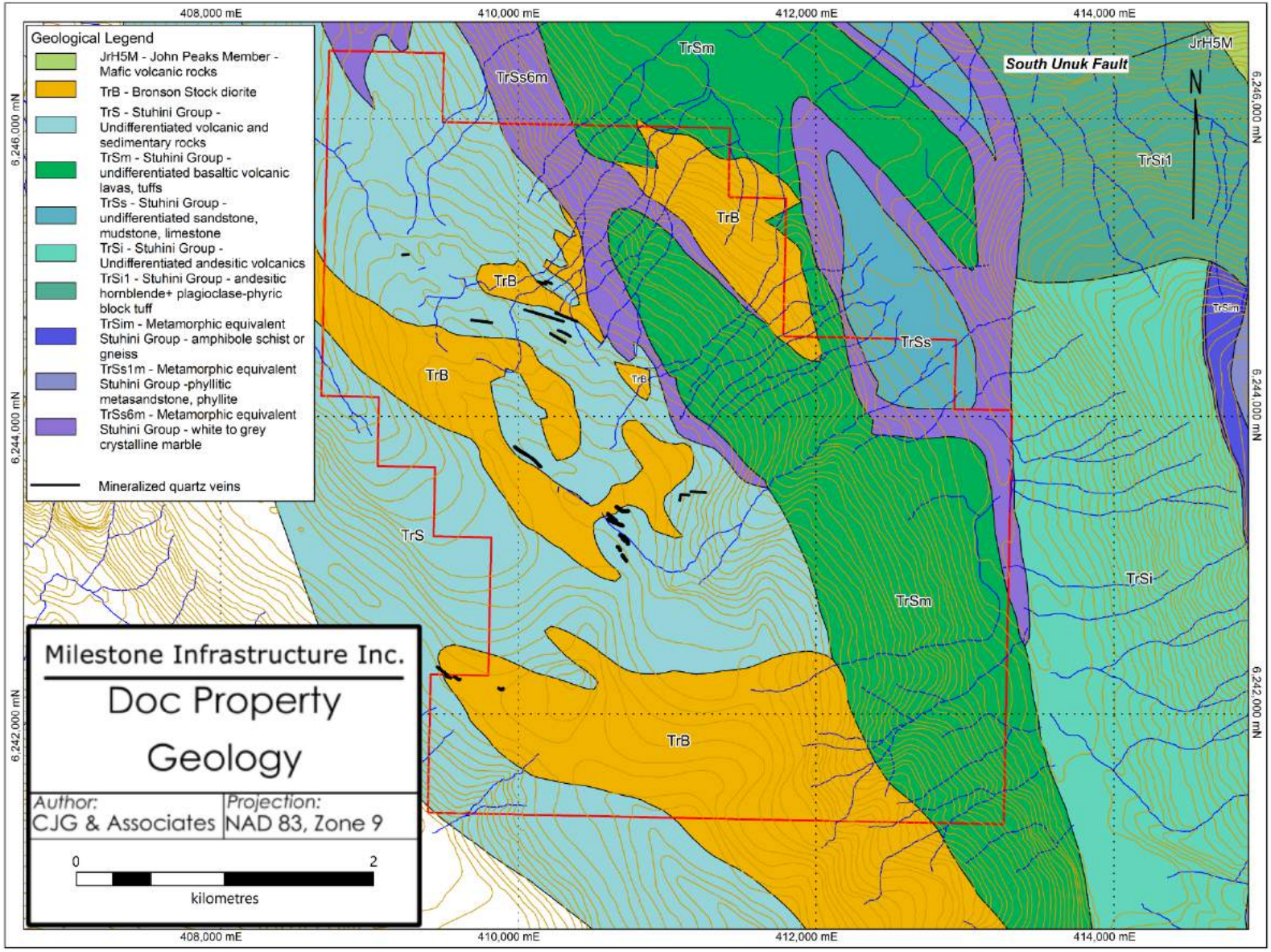


Figure 7.6: Property geology of the Doc Property (after Lewis et al, 2013)

Stuhini Group:

Stuhini Group rocks on the Property comprise five polydeformed sub-units consisting of schistose to gneissic volcaniclastics, metapelites, marbles, and flows (Glover and Freeze, 1989).

Mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks comprise fine grained, light to dark green biotite-chlorite-hornblende schists, with a well-developed foliation. These rocks are interpreted to be derived from a volcanic protolith of andesitic composition.

Mafic to intermediate tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are characterized by 1-2 cm thick, alternating melanocratic and leucocratic layers of fine to medium grained gneissic banding. These rocks are dominantly green, and contain abundant epidote and chlorite, respectively segregated into pale and dark bands.

Siliciclastic sedimentary rocks are grey to rusty brown, and characterized by a weakly foliated fabric. These rocks are generally thinly bedded, locally with thicker, more massive intervals, with dark, heavy minerals inferred to define bedding planes.

Calcareous sedimentary rocks present as interbeds and laminations within the above described siliciclastic sedimentary horizons. These rocks are grey to buff weathering, and contain a calc-silicate mineral assemblage that includes garnet, epidote, and rare diopside. Texturally these rocks range from fine grained siltstones with carbonate cement, to more crystalline, carbonate rich marls.

Marble represent perhaps the only easily identifiable, continuous lithological contact within the Stuhini Group. This unit is present north of the Doc Zone, and trends north-northwest down into the South Unuk River valley. This unit is generally massive, though well-preserved isoclinal folds are observed where bedding is present.

Intrusive Rocks:

Stuhini Group rocks are intruded by a variety of plutonic to sub-volcanic intrusive units. Glover and Freeze (1989) identify at least three discrete pulses of magmatism that account for this variety.

The oldest intrusions on the Property are believed to be upper Triassic in age and characterized as mafic to intermediate, ranging from diorite to gabbro, with a similar overall composition to the mafic volcanic units underlying the Doc Property. Triassic aged intrusions commonly show well developed gneissic banding, characterized by melanocratic bands of hornblende and biotite interlayers with pale bands of quartz and plagioclase. Historically, the gneissic banded metadiorites found on the property were grouped into the Bucke Glacier Stock; however, recent mapping by the MDRU (Lewis et al. 2013) classifies these as Bronson Stock diorites. There can be some difficulty differentiating gneissic banded diorites from intermediate to mafic meta-tuff of the Stuhini Group, which when metamorphosed may exhibit similar textures.

The BCGS (Massey et al. 2005) age dated a second metadiorite body southeast of the main adit at the Doc Zone using K/Ar dating techniques and it came back with a middle Jurassic Age (170±1.7 Ma). The intrusive rocks are medium grained, lineated to gneissic banded hornblende-plagioclase bearing diorite. The authors have not been able to locate a primary source for this description or age date outside of the regional compilation map legend. This unit was also conspicuously absent from the Lewis et al. (2013) mapping effort.

Late Cretaceous to Eocene monzodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex were observed within a few kilometres of the western margin of the Property. In contrast to the Triassic aged metadiorites, these rocks are relatively fresh, and unmetamorphosed. The large intrusive body, coupled with accretionary tectonic forces, likely accounts for the regional metamorphism grade associated with the Triassic aged strata and intrusives.

Several phases of dykes are also present across the Doc Project, indiscriminately cutting intrusives and stratified rocks. Milky white to buff coloured fine grained quartz aplite dykes were found locally during 2019 field work. These dykes comprise acicular voids, inferred to be weathered out fine mafic minerals. Glover and Freeze (1989) note that while these aplite dykes appear to cut both the schistocity and gneissic banding, they are commonly folded (isoclinal) and locally pinch and swell. They interpret these dykes as syn-deformational structures. Dark grey-green to black, fine grained diabase dykes are also found locally.

Structural Geology

The Doc Property lies on the western side of the South Unuk River fault, a regionally significant structure that trends northwest, paralleling the South Unuk River valley. The South Unuk River fault dips 70 to 80 degrees to the northeast and strikes approximately 335 degrees (Glover and Freeze, 1989).

West of this fault, regional metamorphism has reached up to amphibolite facies. As a result of this metamorphism, most units on the Property have a well developed foliation, manifested as either schistocity (platy cleavage) or gneissic banding. Foliation is commonly sub-parallel to bedding within sedimentary strata and appears to be axial planar to small-scale, shallowly northwest plunging isoclinal folds (F1) developed in sedimentary strata, indicating the folding is coeval with regional metamorphism. A second generation of southwesterly verging macroscopic chevron folds (F2) overprints F1 folding, resulting in the complex fold interference pattern observed throughout the Property.

Photo 6: Folded metavolcanic rocks

Mineralization on the Doc Project is hosted within steeply north dipping, west-northwest striking, shear-hosted quartz veins. Multiple shear zones have been observed across the Property, and these are commonly associated with precious metal-bearing sulphides along the footwall and hanging wall of the quartz veins. These shear zones all trend sub-parallel to each other, cut all lithologies, and are similarly discontinuous along their strikes. It can be interpreted that this property-scale shearing event post-dates the emplacement of the intrusive units, and is either co-eval with, or post dates the F2 deformation event.

The polyphase deformation is most prominent in sedimentary strata, particularly in the interbedded siliciclastic and calcareous units and the apparent similarities between gneissic volcaniclastic and intrusive units has hindered mapping efforts by previous workers to produce detailed and accurate geological maps of the Doc Property. The 2013 mapping program made an effort to differentiate between Marble horizons in the northeast, from other sedimentary and volcanic strata to the south. As development on the Doc Property proceeds, it is recommended that a concerted effort be placed into properly differentiating and delineating the contacts between stratified and intrusive rocks, particularly in areas along strike from known mineralized veins. As previous workers have noted, mineralized quartz veins appear to be preferentially emplaced into competent crystalline metavolcanic rocks, as opposed to less competent, ductilely deformed sedimentary strata. Efforts to constrain contacts of various lithological units would be of great benefit to future exploration.

7.2.1 Mineralization and Alteration

Previous workers on the Doc Property identified the potential for different styles of precious and base metals mineralization. Three principle types of mineralization occur at the Doc Project: 1) gold- and silver-rich quartz veins; 2) replacement style skarn with potential to host base and precious metals mineralization and 3) volcanogenic massive sulphide base metal mineralization. Previous operators noted the most important of the three are the precious metals-enriched quartz veins, which have been the primary focus for most work done on the Property to date.

In the early 1900's, auriferous-quartz veins were discovered near the Doc Property. Between 1935 and 1946, numerous gold- and silver-bearing quartz veins were discovered in shear zones and in 1947 and 1948, trenching and diamond drilling tested several of them along strike and down dip. Mineralized quartz veins were numbered and designated by the prefix "Q" (Q17, Q19, Q22 & Q25). Between 1948 and 1988, additional veins were discovered in the main Doc area (Q28, Q32, TS and JT veins) and elsewhere (BGS, Galena Ridge, Quinn Eskay and Glacier zones) on the Doc Property. In 2019, most of the historical showings were re-visited and re-sampled. The characteristics of the mineralization described by previous operators, as well as the results were confirmed during the 2019 program.

7.2.2 Mineralization of the Doc Zone

The Doc mineral occurrence has been the primary focus of historical work, which included trenching, drilling (6595.77 m) and underground development (639.5 m) directed mainly on the Q17 and Q22 veins and the other veins in the immediate Doc area (Figures 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9). The veins are striking west-northwest and dip steeply to the north. Freeze et al. (1989) described mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 to consist of a central bull quartz vein hosting pyrite, galena with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite stringers. The central bull quartz vein is generally bound

on both sides by brecciated vein material hosting galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite, and sheared ankeritic and sericitic wall rock. Sparse development of specularite is hosted along joint surfaces within the bull quartz. It was also reported that veins in the vicinity of Q17 have similar characteristics. The best gold and silver grades are reported in massive to semi-massive sulphides along the footwall and hanging wall margins of the veins. The most significant results were obtained from semi-massive to massive sulphide on the footwall side of the Q17 vein, where a grab sample of the material in Trench #12 returned over 100 g/t Au, 480.0 g/t Ag, and 9% Pb. (Gewargis, 1986 – Assessment Report 15615).

Freeze et al. (1989) also noted that the veins have undergone multiple phases of movement, via brittle fracturing of the central bull quartz vein and emplacement of sulphides, followed by re-brecciation and shearing of the veins. The sense of displacement of the shear zone indicates reverse movement (north-side up) with a component of right-lateral movement (Figure 7.10). The preferred model involves initial development of en echelon tension fissures, with subsequent progressive shearing. It was also noted that veins are best developed in competent metavolcanic rocks and diminishes in intensity and grade within sedimentary rocks.

Photo 7: Drill collar and historical workings at the main Q17 and Q22 area

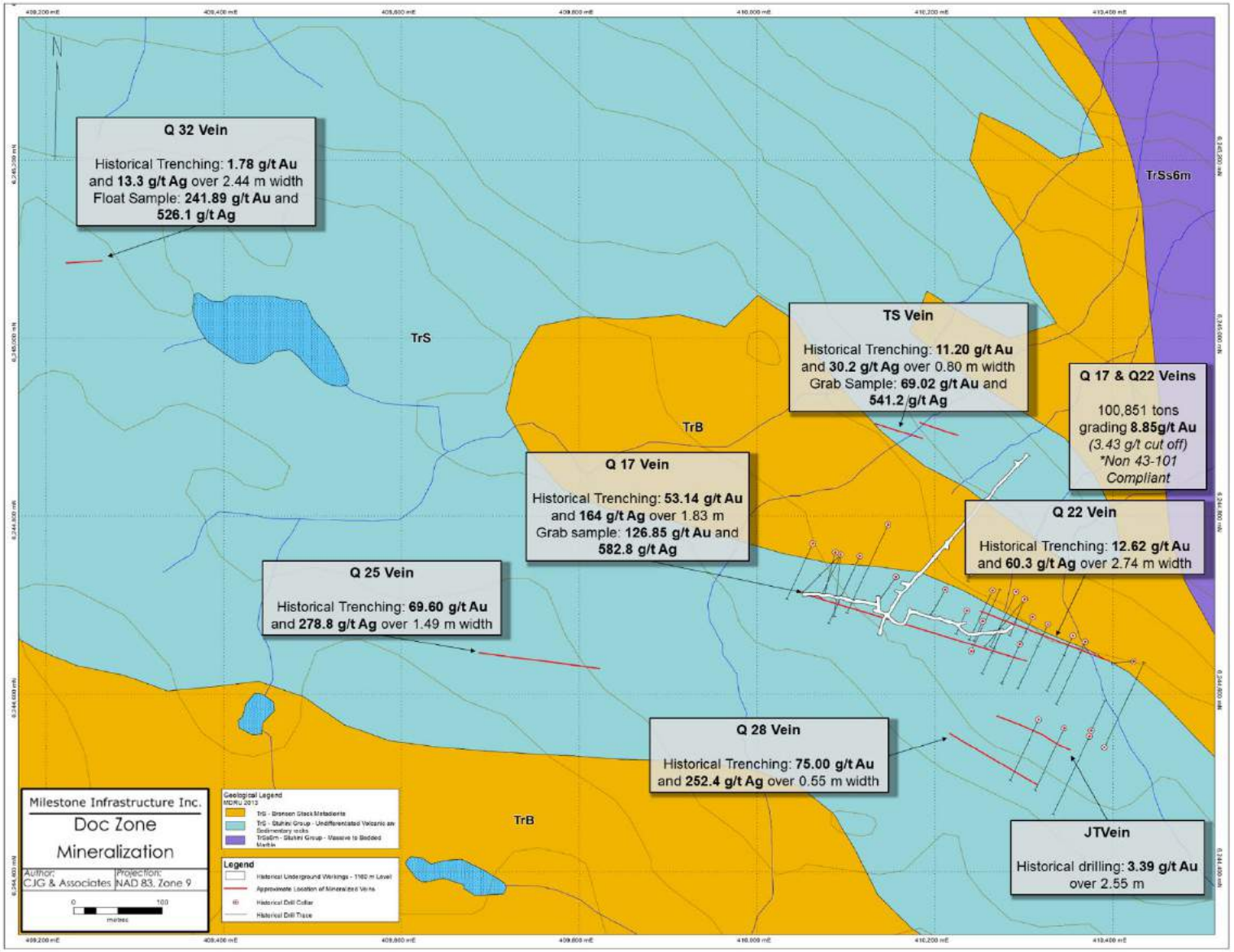
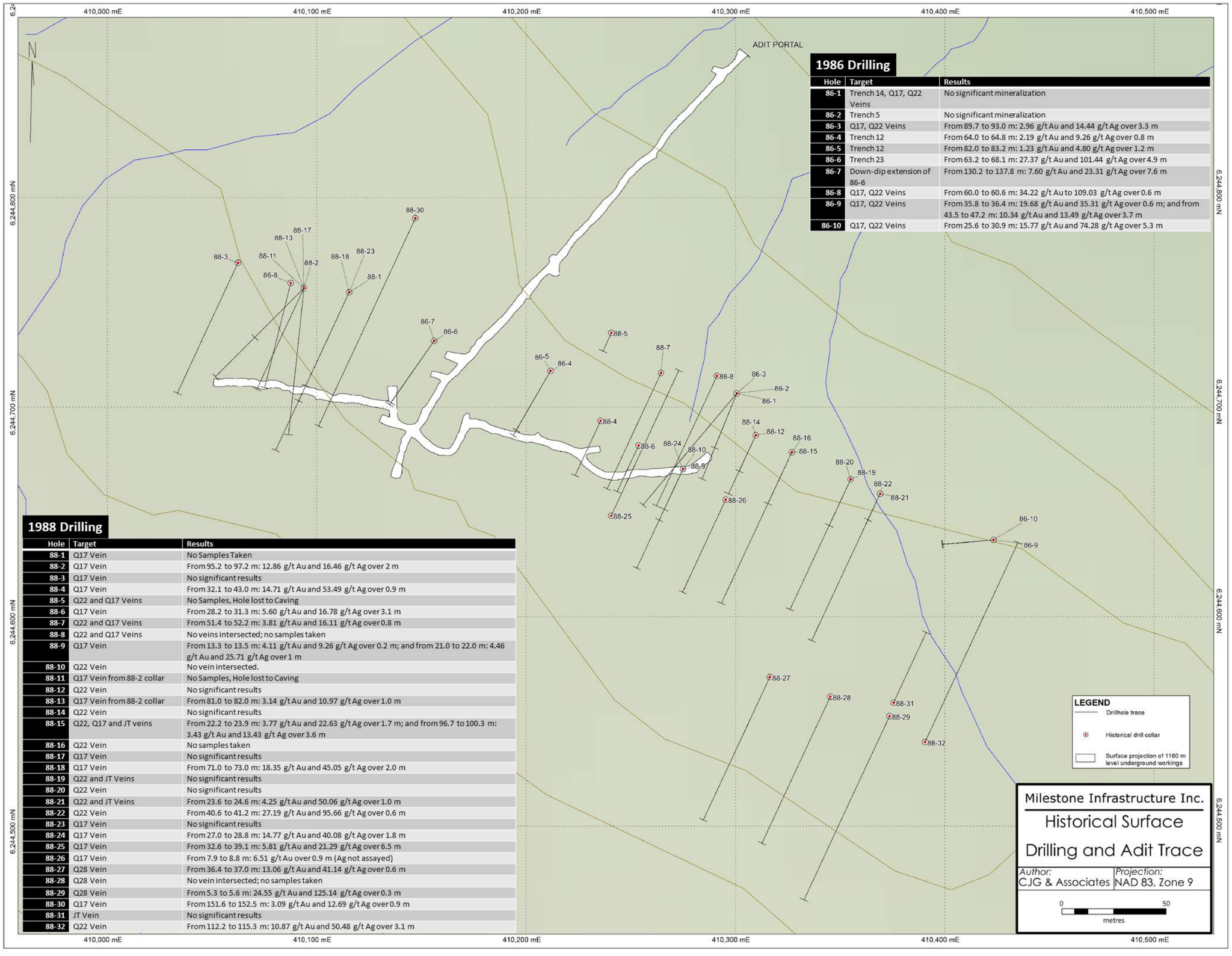


Figure 7.7: Overview map of Doc Property vein zones, showing highlights of historical rock and trench sampling



1986 Drilling

Hole	Target	Results
86-1	Trench 14, Q17, Q22 Veins	No significant mineralization
86-2	Trench 5	No significant mineralization
86-3	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 89.7 to 93.0 m: 2.96 g/t Au and 14.44 g/t Ag over 3.3 m
86-4	Trench 12	From 64.0 to 64.8 m: 2.19 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 0.8 m
86-5	Trench 12	From 82.0 to 83.2 m: 1.23 g/t Au and 4.80 g/t Ag over 1.2 m
86-6	Trench 23	From 63.2 to 68.1 m: 27.37 g/t Au and 101.44 g/t Ag over 4.9 m
86-7	Down-dip extension of 86-6	From 130.2 to 137.8 m: 7.60 g/t Au and 23.31 g/t Ag over 7.6 m
86-8	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 60.0 to 60.6 m: 34.22 g/t Au to 109.03 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
86-9	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 35.8 to 36.4 m: 19.68 g/t Au and 35.31 g/t Ag over 0.6 m; and from 43.5 to 47.2 m: 10.34 g/t Au and 13.49 g/t Ag over 3.7 m
86-10	Q17, Q22 Veins	From 25.6 to 30.9 m: 15.77 g/t Au and 74.28 g/t Ag over 5.3 m

1988 Drilling

Hole	Target	Results
88-1	Q17 Vein	No Samples Taken
88-2	Q17 Vein	From 95.2 to 97.2 m: 12.86 g/t Au and 16.46 g/t Ag over 2 m
88-3	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-4	Q17 Vein	From 32.1 to 43.0 m: 14.71 g/t Au and 53.49 g/t Ag over 0.9 m
88-5	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No Samples, Hole lost to Caving
88-6	Q17 Vein	From 28.2 to 31.3 m: 5.60 g/t Au and 16.78 g/t Ag over 3.1 m
88-7	Q22 and Q17 Veins	From 51.4 to 52.2 m: 3.81 g/t Au and 16.11 g/t Ag over 0.8 m
88-8	Q22 and Q17 Veins	No veins intersected; no samples taken
88-9	Q17 Vein	From 13.3 to 13.5 m: 4.11 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 0.2 m; and from 21.0 to 22.0 m: 4.46 g/t Au and 25.71 g/t Ag over 1 m
88-10	Q22 Vein	No vein intersected.
88-11	Q17 Vein from 88-2 collar	No Samples, Hole lost to Caving
88-12	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-13	Q17 Vein from 88-2 collar	From 81.0 to 82.0 m: 3.14 g/t Au and 10.97 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
88-14	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-15	Q22, Q17 and JT veins	From 22.2 to 23.9 m: 3.77 g/t Au and 22.63 g/t Ag over 1.7 m; and from 96.7 to 100.3 m: 3.43 g/t Au and 13.43 g/t Ag over 3.6 m
88-16	Q22 Vein	No samples taken
88-17	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-18	Q17 Vein	From 71.0 to 73.0 m: 18.35 g/t Au and 45.05 g/t Ag over 2.0 m
88-19	Q22 and JT Veins	No significant results
88-20	Q22 Vein	No significant results
88-21	Q22 and JT Veins	From 23.6 to 24.6 m: 4.25 g/t Au and 50.06 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
88-22	Q22 Vein	From 40.6 to 41.2 m: 27.19 g/t Au and 95.66 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
88-23	Q17 Vein	No significant results
88-24	Q17 Vein	From 27.0 to 28.8 m: 14.77 g/t Au and 40.08 g/t Ag over 1.8 m
88-25	Q17 Vein	From 32.6 to 39.1 m: 5.81 g/t Au and 21.29 g/t Ag over 6.5 m
88-26	Q17 Vein	From 7.9 to 8.8 m: 6.51 g/t Au over 0.9 m (Ag not assayed)
88-27	Q28 Vein	From 36.4 to 37.0 m: 13.06 g/t Au and 41.14 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
88-28	Q28 Vein	No vein intersected; no samples taken
88-29	Q28 Vein	From 5.3 to 5.6 m: 24.55 g/t Au and 125.14 g/t Ag over 0.3 m
88-30	Q17 Vein	From 151.6 to 152.5 m: 3.09 g/t Au and 12.69 g/t Ag over 0.9 m
88-31	JT Vein	No significant results
88-32	Q22 Vein	From 112.2 to 115.3 m: 10.87 g/t Au and 50.48 g/t Ag over 3.1 m

Figure 7.8: Historical surface drilling (1986-1988) and underground workings

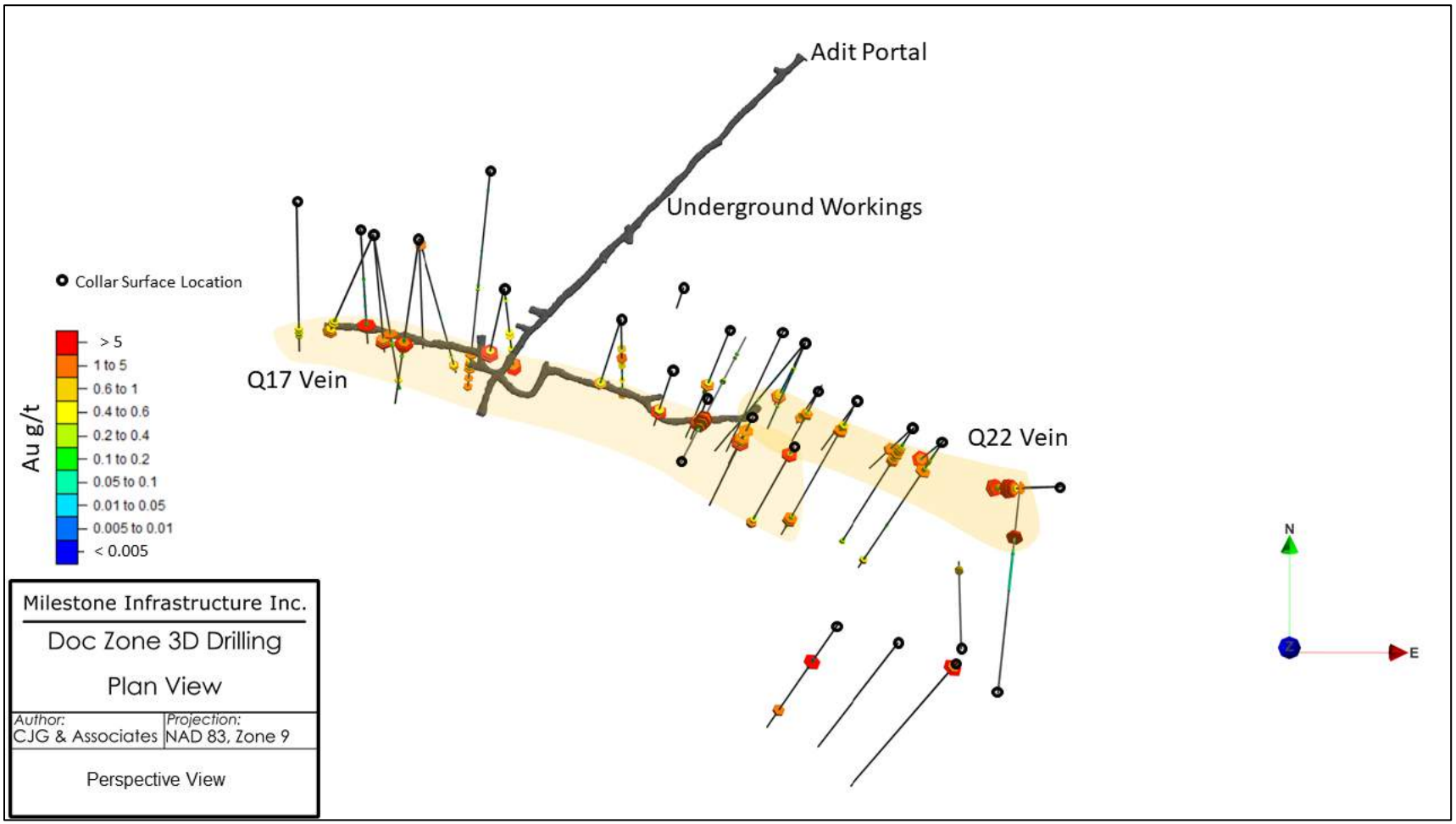


Figure 7.9: Doc Zone 3D model from digitized historical data, showing vein locations and Au grades

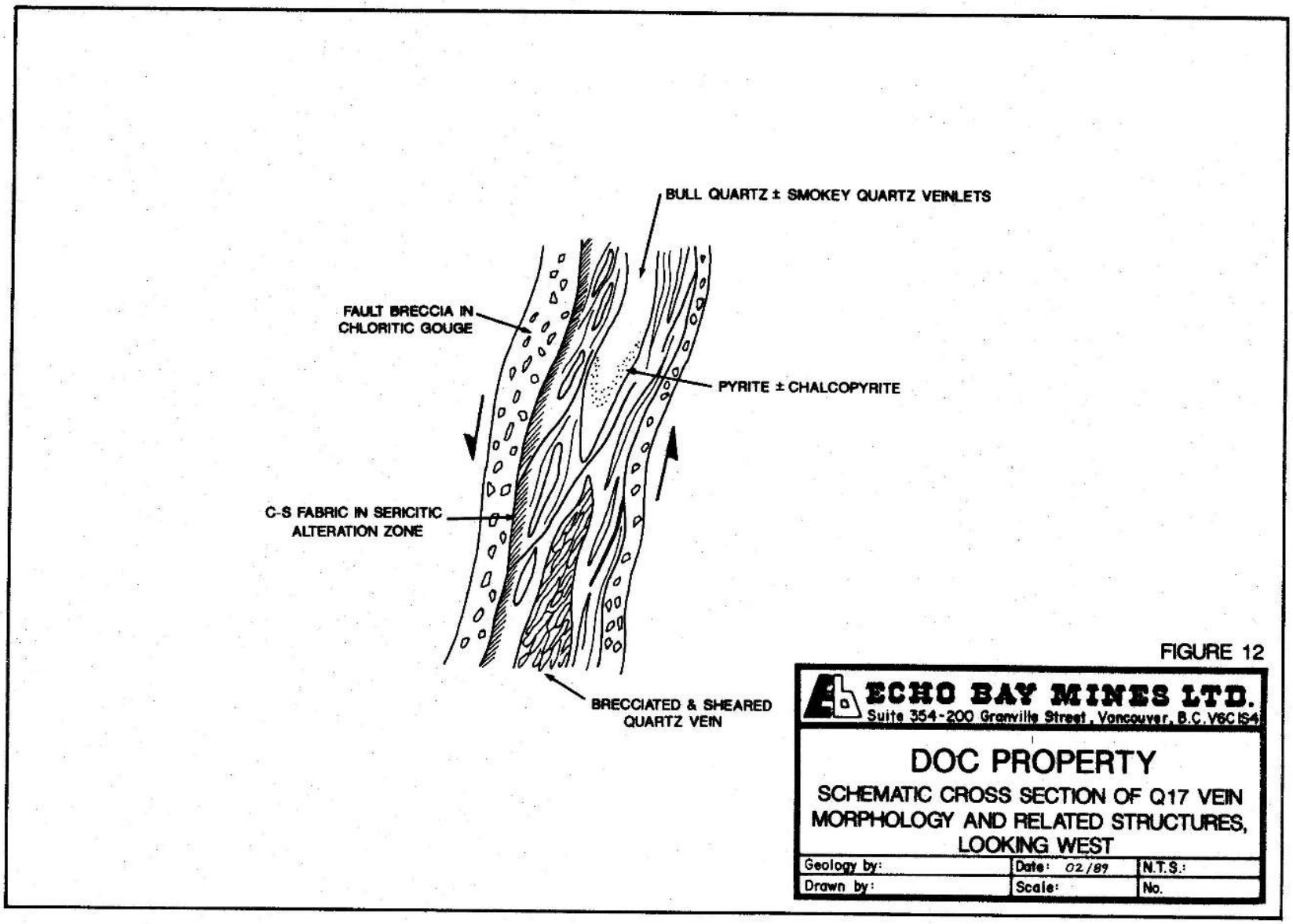


Figure 7.10: Schematic cross section of Q17 vein (Freeze et al. 1989)

The **Q25** vein has seen extensive trenching, which exposed yellow stained quartz with minor disseminated pyrite and up to 15% galena over widths ranging from 0.85 up to 1.95 m (average 1.37 m) along its 115 m strike length (Figure 7.7). The highest grade gold values came from galena-bearing material, which assayed up to 69.60 g/t Au and 278.8 g/t Ag over 1.49 m. Seemingly barren quartz material collected from the vein yielded up to 25.82 g/t Au and 15.19 g/t Ag and was noted that gold may be in a free state, rather than tied up in sulphides, such as the other veins on the Doc Property.

Photo 8: Doc Zone (Y738064); 50.60 g/t Au, 479.0 g/t Ag and 16.05% Pb (2019)

Q28 has been mapped over a 95 m strike length and ranges from 0.46 to 2.19 m (average 1.95 m) in width (Figure 7.7). The quartz is stained yellow and heavily sheared, and hosts minor pyrite and lesser galena, specularite and magnetite. The best result graded 75.00 g/t Au and 252.4 g/t Ag over 0.55 m. It was reported that the Q28 and Q25 are along trend of each other and may share the same mineralized structure.

The **Q32**, the northwestern-most vein, occurs within a shear zone along the side of a small hill on the west side of a small lake (Figure 7.7). Four trenches were dug along a 150 m strike length with intermittent high-grade quartz vein float found between them. Gold and silver assays from Trench 1 were relatively low (1.78 g/t Au and 13.3 g/t Ag over 2.44 m); however, high-grade float (up to 241.98 g/t Au and 526.1 g/t Ag) was discovered along trend of the mineralized shear zone. It was reported that the Q32 may represent a mineralized cross shear along the Q17 trend.

The **JT** vein lies 120 m southwest of the Q22 vein and is characterized by a 100 m strike length, an average width between 1.0 and 2.0 m and a vertical depth of 80 m below surface (Figure 7.7). The best result from the JT vein was from hole 89-15, which averaged 3.39 g/t Au over 2.55 m.

TS vein, discovered in 1987, lies approximately 100 m west of the Doc portal (Figure 7.7). It consists of a 40 to 80 cm wide quartz vein hosting up to 1% galena, 2% pyrite and trace magnetite. An 80 cm wide chip sample was taken across the TS vein and assayed 11.20 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag, while a grab sample of massive pyrite yielded 69.02 g/t Au and 541.2 g/t Ag. The vein trends 108/62N and lies in a creek gully exposing a 25 m dip extent.

7.2.3 Mineralization of the BGS and Galena Ridge Zones

In 1987, a total of 14 trenches were excavated across 2 veins found intermittently along a 1200 m long and 10 to 15 m wide shear zone (this work was documented under the Pyramid Zone). The veins are parallel to the shear zone, which trends northwest and comprises strong clay alteration, pyritization and local silicification.

Historical grab and trench samples collected in 1987 yielded low values for gold and silver, except for two samples taken from veins within the shear zone, and assayed 13.25 g/t Au and 138.5 g/t Ag, and 10.50 g/t Au and 117.5 g/t Ag over 0.70 m (Figure 7.11).

In October 1999, Hunter Exploration carried out a prospecting program and discovered the BGS Zone. It was described as a 25 m by 6 m area comprising quartz vein rubble in subcrop near the base of a snowfield. The vein material consisted primarily of white quartz with abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample of this material assayed up to 44.66 g/t Au, 219 g/t Ag, 1.02% Cu and 5.58% Pb (Robins, 2000 – Assessment Report 26256).

Photo 9: Sample No. Y738080; 12.80 g/t Au, 263.0 g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu and 14.05% Pb (2019)

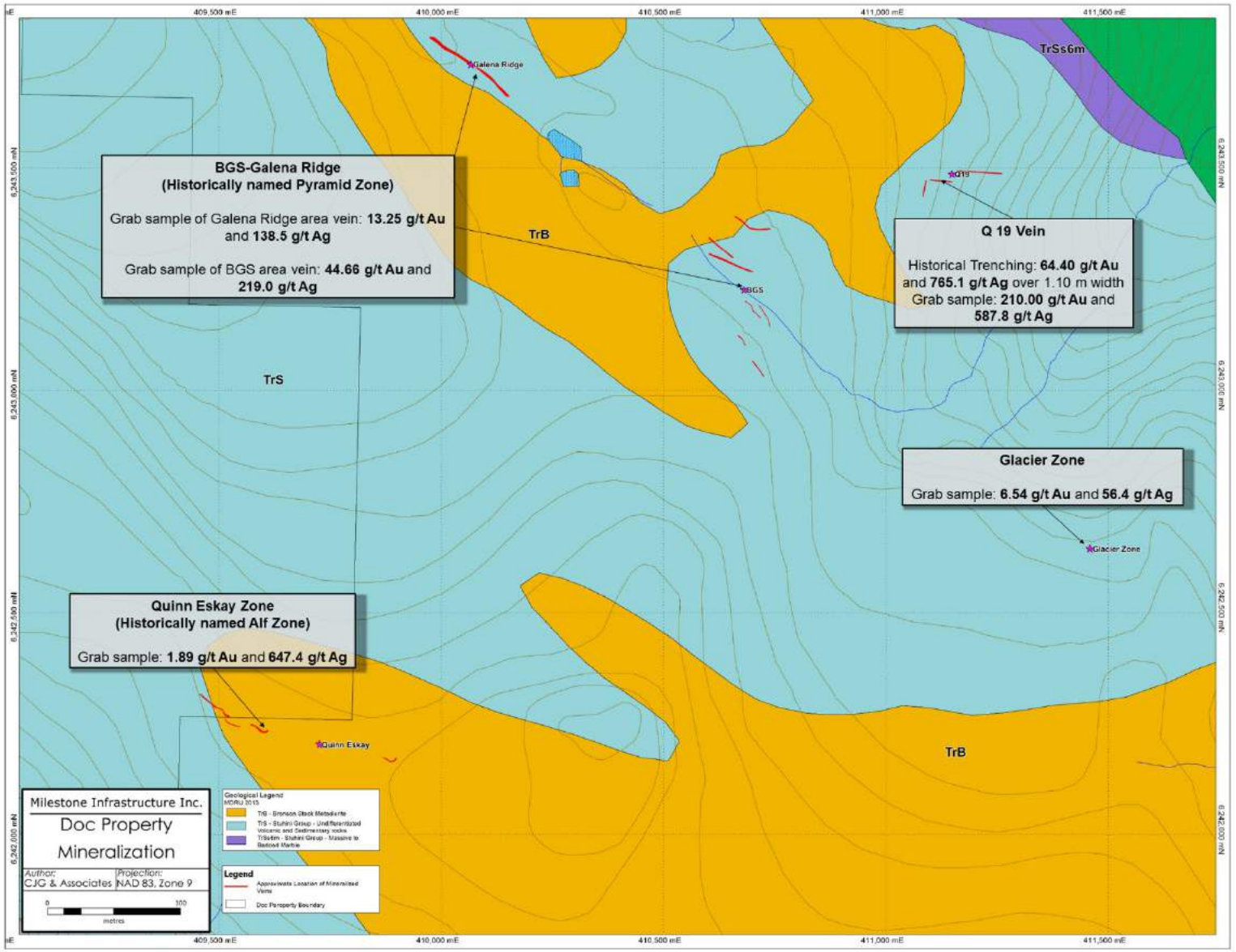


Figure 7.11: Doc Property mineralization and historical trench and rock sample highlights

NI 43-101 Report on the Doc Property, by C.J. Greig & Associates - Mitchell et al. 2020

7.2.4 Mineralization of the Q19 Zone

The Q19 Zone lies 1500 m southeast of the main Doc workings and 450 m northeast of the southeastern-most extent of the BGS Zone. It was reported that 10 old trenches (probably from the 1940's) were dug at Q19 (Aelicks et al. 1987). Four of the trenches were re-excavated during the 1987 exploration program and exposed the vein intermittently over a 25 m strike length and over widths of up to 3.60 m. The vein trends 110/65N and is cut by two faults trending 130 degrees. At least three veins were mapped in this area, including the main vein.

The vein was described as being heavily fractured and stained yellow with minor pyrite, and cut by a narrow cross shear containing a pod of massive galena. The best results from trenching were collected from the footwall of the vein, which averaged 64.40 g/t Au and 765.1 g/t Ag over 1.10 m. The vein itself assayed up to 13.25 g/t Au and 67.7 g/t Ag over 1.49 m. A high-grade grab sample yielded 210.00 g/t Au and 587.8 g/t Ag (Figure 7.11).

Photo 10: Sample No. Y738503; 202.00 g/t Au, 1735 g/t Ag and 32.1% Pb (2019)

7.2.5 Mineralization of the Quinn Eskay Zone

In 1987, Magna Ventures and Silver Princess discovered the Quinn Eskay Showing (named the ALF3 Zone – Assessment Report 16708), approximately 2.5 km southwest of the main Doc Zone. Three galena-rich veins were identified with varying orientations. Sampling returned up to 647.4 g/t Ag, with generally low gold values of up to 1.89 g/t (Figure 7.11).

In 2011, Cache Minerals Inc. collected 13 rock samples in the eastern and southeastern parts of the Quinn Eskay Zone. A 300 m long by 50 m wide gossan was discovered. A rock sample collected from the gossan consisted of quartzofeldspathic gneiss with ankerite/sulphide weathering, and yielded 0.83 g/t Au, while a quartz vein taken from talus assayed 0.25 g/t Au and >5000 ppm Pb.

Photo 11: Sample No. Y738268; 15.35 g/t Au, 2790 g/t Ag, 2.00% Cu, >20% Pb (2019)

7.2.6 Mineralization of the Glacier Zone

The Glacier Zone is situated 2.5 km southeast of the main Doc Zone, near the toe of the Globe Glacier. It was discovered by Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 1987 and described as a 1 to 2 m wide quartz vein trending 100/45N, with assays up to 0.47 g/t Au and 364.8 g/t Ag. A grab sample from a faulted vein, 1.31 m wide, yielded 6.54 g/t Au and 56.4 g/t Ag (Figure 7.11). It was noted that a large outcrop of quartz was observed from the helicopter on the other side of the peak, and may represent an extension of the vein.

Photo 12: Sample No. Y728256; 4.86 g/t Au, 95.5 g/t Ag, 0.45% Cu and 0.19% Pb (2019)

7.2.7 Mineralization of the Florence Zone

In 1935, a wide quartz vein containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena with gold values was reported 1.6 kilometres south of the Globe mineral occurrence (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1935, p. B11). This is currently represented by the Florence Minfile and no further work in this area was reported.

7.2.8 Other areas of mineralization

Skarn potential was identified by Glover et al. (1989) between the Q25 vein and Galena Ridge Zone. Skarn mineralization occurs over a 700 by 200 m area near a deformed metadioritic stock that intrudes Upper Triassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary strata. Skarn mineralogy comprises magnetite-pyrite-pyrrhotite with trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Skarn phases include diopside, epidote and possibly hedenbergite, and it appears that they have been overprinted by regional metamorphism.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Veins

Shear vein deposits are prevalent in the area, including the Snip deposit, which hosts high-grade auriferous-veins within a southwest-dipping, 0.5 to 15 metre-wide sheared quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein system. Host rocks are Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary rocks, comprising interbedded greywakes and siltstones, which are intruded by Early Jurassic age stocks and plutons. Total sulphide content in the veins seldom exceeded two percent, and was represented by minor pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and rare galena (BC Minfile No. 104B 004).

Scottie Gold comprises a precious metals-enriched vein-type deposit hosted by andesitic volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Hazelton Group, near the contact with a large stock. The deposit consists of several flat-lying mineralized quartz-carbonate veins, each forming an en echelon or “ladder” vein pattern across widths of tens of metres, between pairs of northwest-trending steeply dipping veins, and extending to depths of up to 300 metres. The veins are components of secondary shears and are up to 7 metres wide, averaging 2 metres in width. The veins contain variable sulphide content, with common lenses of massive sulphide consisting largely of pyrrhotite and pyrite, as well as lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and gold (BC Minfile No. 104B 034).

The Silbak-Premier orebody is hosted in andesite flows and breccias, and lapilli tuff of the Unuk River Formation. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by potassium feldspar porphyry dykes of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite. The mineralized bodies are predominantly discordant, but locally concordant with the moderately northwest-dipping andesite flows, breccias and dacite flows. There are at least four styles of mineralization, comprising textures of stockwork and siliceous breccia, to locally layered and massive sulphide-rich mineralization. Sulphide content ranges from less than 5% up to 75% and sulphides consist of pyrite, sphalerite and galena, with minor tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and local pyrrhotite. Bonanza ore was reported

to contain native gold, electrum, pyrargyrite, polybasite, argentite and native silver. A hybrid genesis model combining epigenetic vein and porphyry copper characteristics compliments mineralization and alteration observed (BC Minfile No. 104B 054).

The Brucejack mine has been developed within the Valley of the Kings (VOK) Zone, which hosts high-grade gold-silver mineralization as electrum, within quartz-carbonate and quartz-adularia veins and vein stockworks. Mineralization is both structurally and stratigraphically controlled where the majority of gold intersections are confined to a 75 to 100 metre-wide zone that closely parallels the axis of a synclinal structure. Alteration at the VOK Zone is predominantly quartz-sericite-pyrite, with lesser sericite-chlorite. Mineralization has been described as transitional epithermal, occurring up-stratigraphy from porphyritic intrusions, potentially sourcing the mineralizing fluids.

8.2 Volcanic-hosted Massive Sulphides

The Granduc deposit, approximately 10 km to the south of the Doc Property, straddles the South Unuk River fault, which forms the contact between Upper Triassic Stuhini Group metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks to the west, and the mainly volcanic rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group to the east. The deposit is mostly bound to sheared rocks of the Stuhini Group, and it has been interpreted as a Besshi-type VMS copper deposit. The Granduc ore deposit consists of a series of straform massive sulphide lenses, localized within a complex sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks that have been deformed by cataclasis. Several ore zones make up the Granduc deposit and feature pancake-like, overlapping, and commonly merging lenses, which extends vertically for 760 metres, laterally for 1200 metres and over a 120 to 240 metre lenticular width (BC Minfile No. 104B 021).

9.0 EXPLORATION BY THE COMPANY

Milestone acquired the rights to the Doc Claims in July, 2019 which encompasses the 1704.23 hectare Doc Property. A two-phase exploration program was conducted in early August and early September. Phase 1 comprised a geological reconnaissance and rock geochemical sampling program over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Quinn Eskay and Glacier zones. This was done in conjunction with ground-based magnetometer surveys over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Quinn Eskay zones. Phase 2 consisted of channel sampling at BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19 and Quinn Eskay zones, as well as limited prospecting at the Florence mineral occurrence.

Work completed by Milestone to date has involved compilation, review, and digitization, georeferencing and modeling of historical data, including geology maps, soil and rock sampling, trenching, diamond drilling and underground development.

Exploration by the Company has had a primary focus towards the historical showings to gain a better understanding of the styles and controls of mineralization, as well as to provide systematic rock, chip and channel sampling over the property to aid in future drill targeting. A total of 154 rock and chip samples and 37 channel samples were collected from the Property, while ground-based magnetic surveys were conducted over the known zones to outline the magnetic framework

in areas of known mineralization, with the ultimate goal of using the magnetic data to identify potential extensions and offsets of the zones and to identify new targets.

The exploration programs carried out by historical operators within the area of the current Property boundary are documented in Section 6.0 (History) of this Report.

Site visits to the Property were carried out between July 30 to August 7, 2019, and September 3 to 10, 2019 by a small crew led by the authors, who are employees of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. During the program the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19, Quinn Eskay, Glacier and Florence zones were examined.

9.1 2019 Exploration

The Company's field activities in 2019 consisted of 1) prospecting and rock sampling at the Doc, Galena Ridge, BGS, Q19, Quinn Eskay, Glacier and Florence zones, and 2) ground-based magnetic surveys over the Doc, Galena Ridge, BGS and Quinn Eskay targets.

9.1.1 2019 Prospecting, and Rock and Channel Sampling

In 2019, the program was designed to re-locate, and carry out prospecting, and rock sampling at the Doc, Galena Ridge, BGS, Q19, Quinn Eskay, Glacier and Florence zones. The goal was to prioritize drill targets by completing systematic sampling at the various mineralized zones, as well as to identify additional mineralization beyond the extent of known zones, and elsewhere on the Property, while also gaining a better understanding of the styles of mineralization and structural controls. Figure 9.1 shows the rock sample locations from the 2019 program.

Rock samples typically consisted of outcrop and float that generally contained veins or rusty gossanous material, commonly with sulphide minerals, within metamorphosed intrusive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Channel sampling targeted both bull quartz and mineralized quartz veins to assess their economic potential, and to prioritize drill targets. Detailed descriptions and results for the mineralized zones are provided below.

Photo 13: Representative sample from the Q19 vein

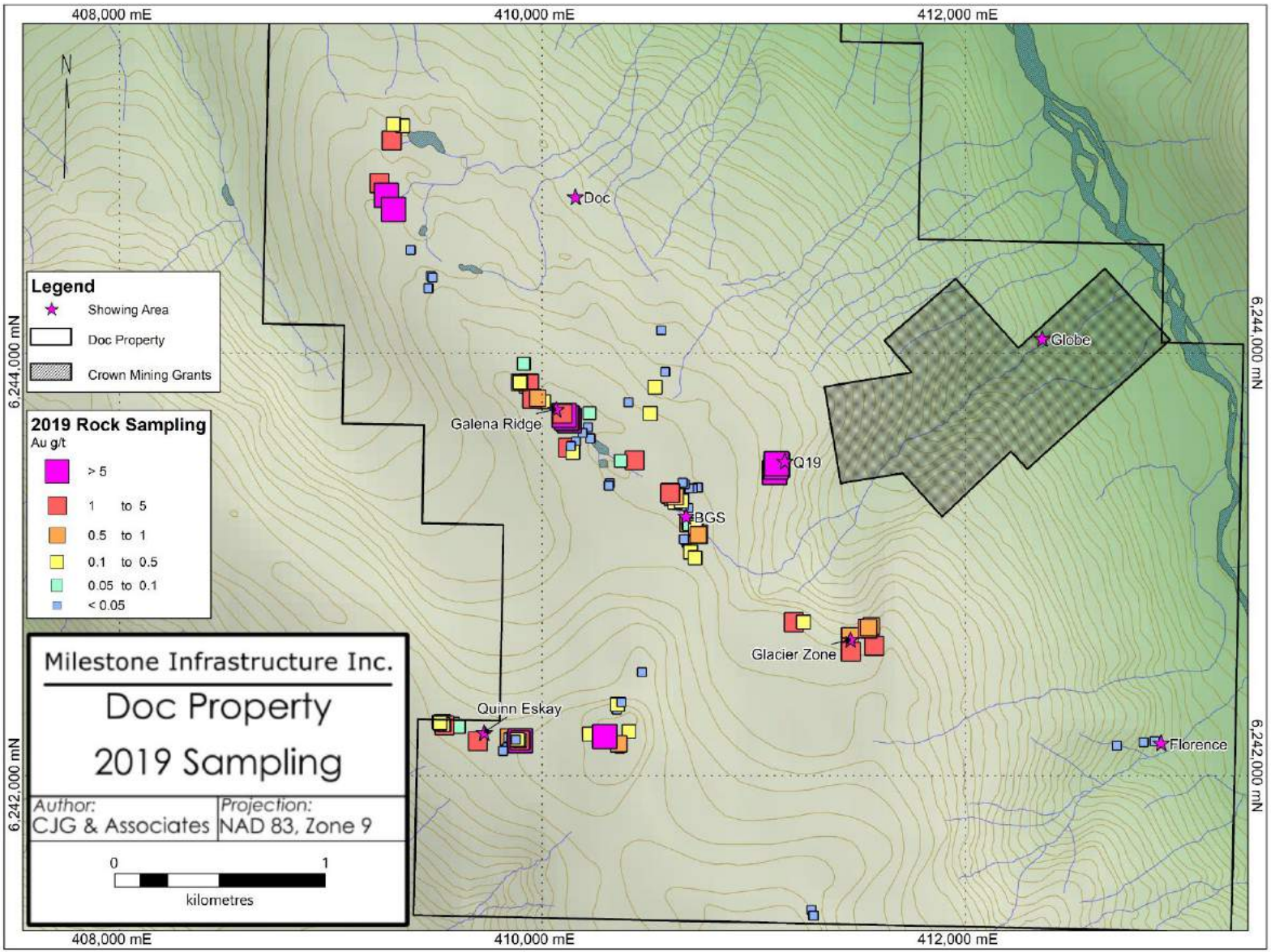


Figure 9.1: Overview of 2019 sampling on the Doc Property

At the Doc Zone, rocks were collected from the Q32 area and approximately 430 m northwest (along trend) of the Q25 vein. Rock samples were taken over a 400 by 80 m area as float, from historical trenches and in outcrop. Samples generally comprised variably rusty and mineralized quartz veins hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Six rock samples taken from this area averaged 19.65 g/t Au (up to 50.60 g/t), 226.3 g/t Ag (up to 479.0 g/t), 0.73% Cu (up to 2.07%) and 10.6% Pb (up to 11.9%). Highlights are provided in Table 9.1 and results for gold, silver, copper and lead are illustrated thematically on Figures 9.2 to 9.5, respectively.

Table 9.1: Assays for selected 2019 rock samples: Doc Zone

Sample ID	Sample Type	Vein Name	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738051	float	Q32	Weakly rusty weathered qz vein hosting coarse cubic gn seams (up to 1 cm) and encrustations on fractures.	2.86	30.4	173	20800	23
Y738061	float	Q32	Rusty qz vein with 1-3% gn and cp. Coarse crystalline vuggy qz with li powder lining vugs and seams.	0.12	35.7	2380	281	72
Y738062	outcrop	Q32	Qz vein material with cubic py + mg, and trace grey, dull lustre material with a faint brown streak (sph?). Coarse milky white qz with rusty weathered surfaces. Specimen taken from blasted outcrop.	0.16	3.4	45	85	7
Y738063	float	Q25	Qz vein boulder, likely float or subcrop. Coarse crystalline milky white qz with up to 20% clotty cp and coarse cubic to fine gn. Common li staining along vugs and seams throughout	2.22	64.0	20700	39700	387
Y738064	float	Q25	Rusty pink vuggy qz vein float (12 cm wide) hosting seams of fine grained gn with trace cp. Coarse qz crystals, with li staining bounding gn seams.	50.60	479.0	288	160500	118
Y738065	float	Q25	Rusty qz vein (30 cm) hosting crystalline milky white qz, with li seams, very fine grained py with 1 - 8 mm wide stringers of fine grained gn.	6.15	136.0	113	118500	4

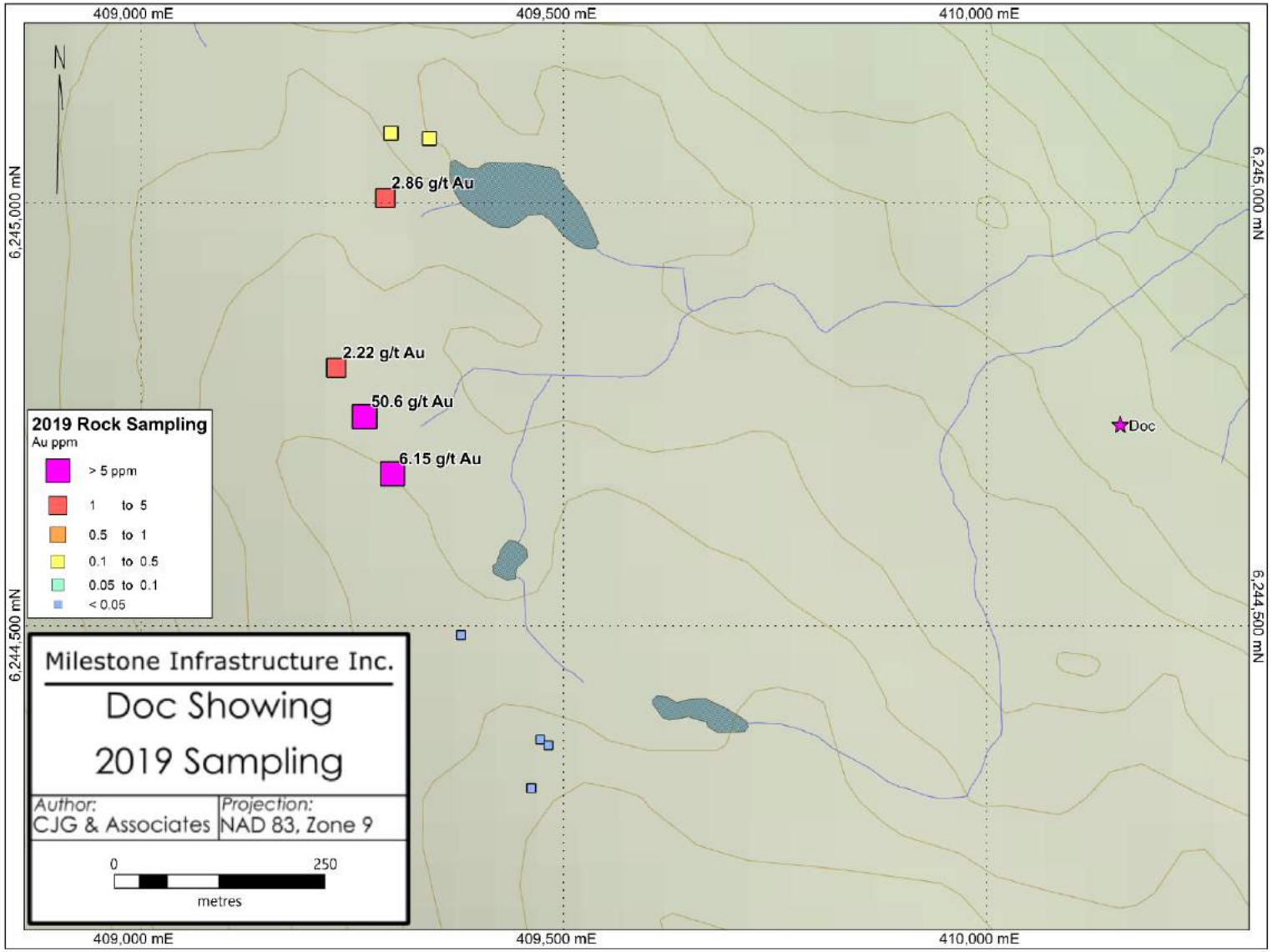


Figure 9.2: Results for gold, 2019 Doc Zone rock sampling

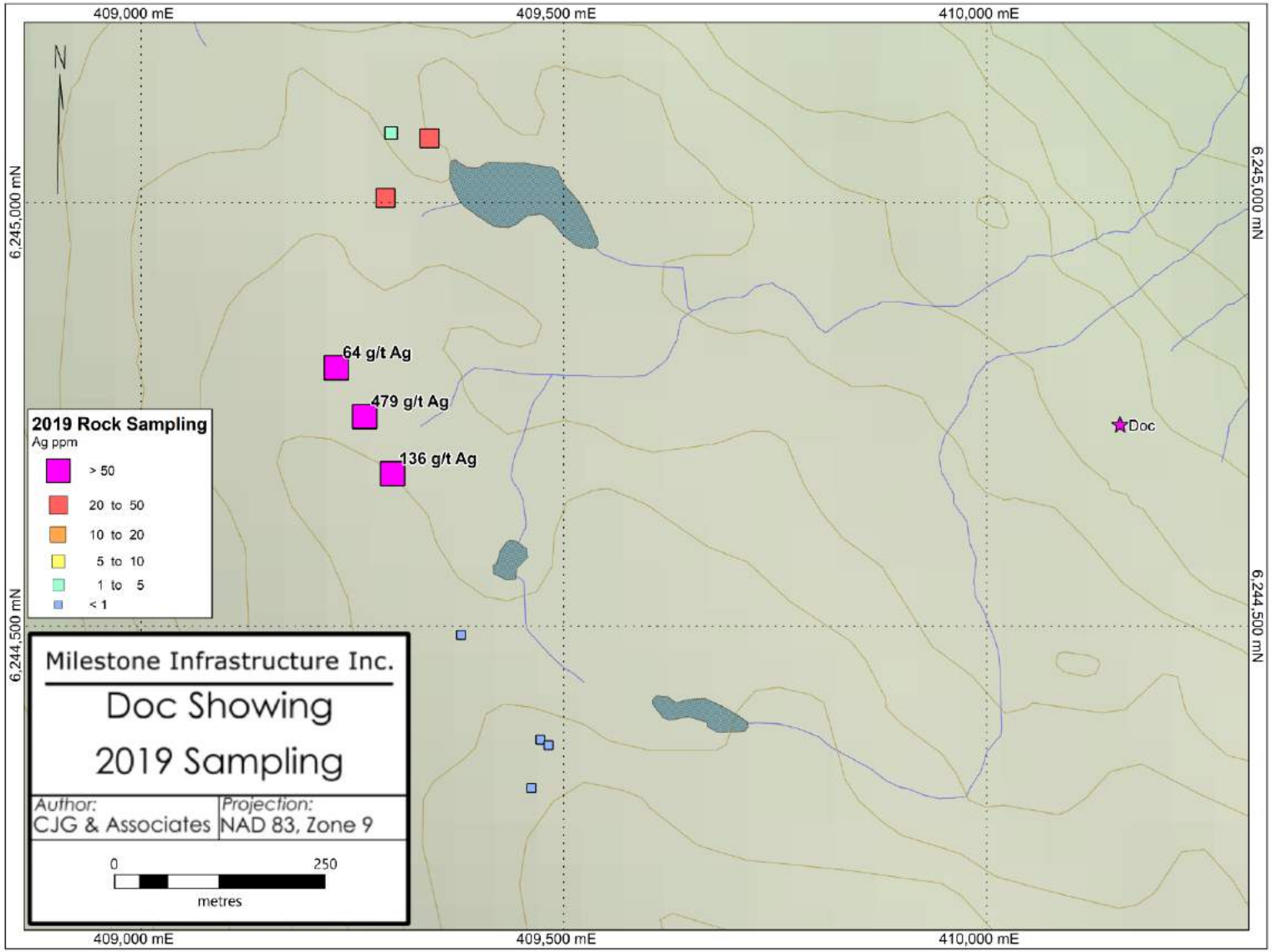


Figure 9.3: Results for silver, 2019 Doc Zone rock sampling

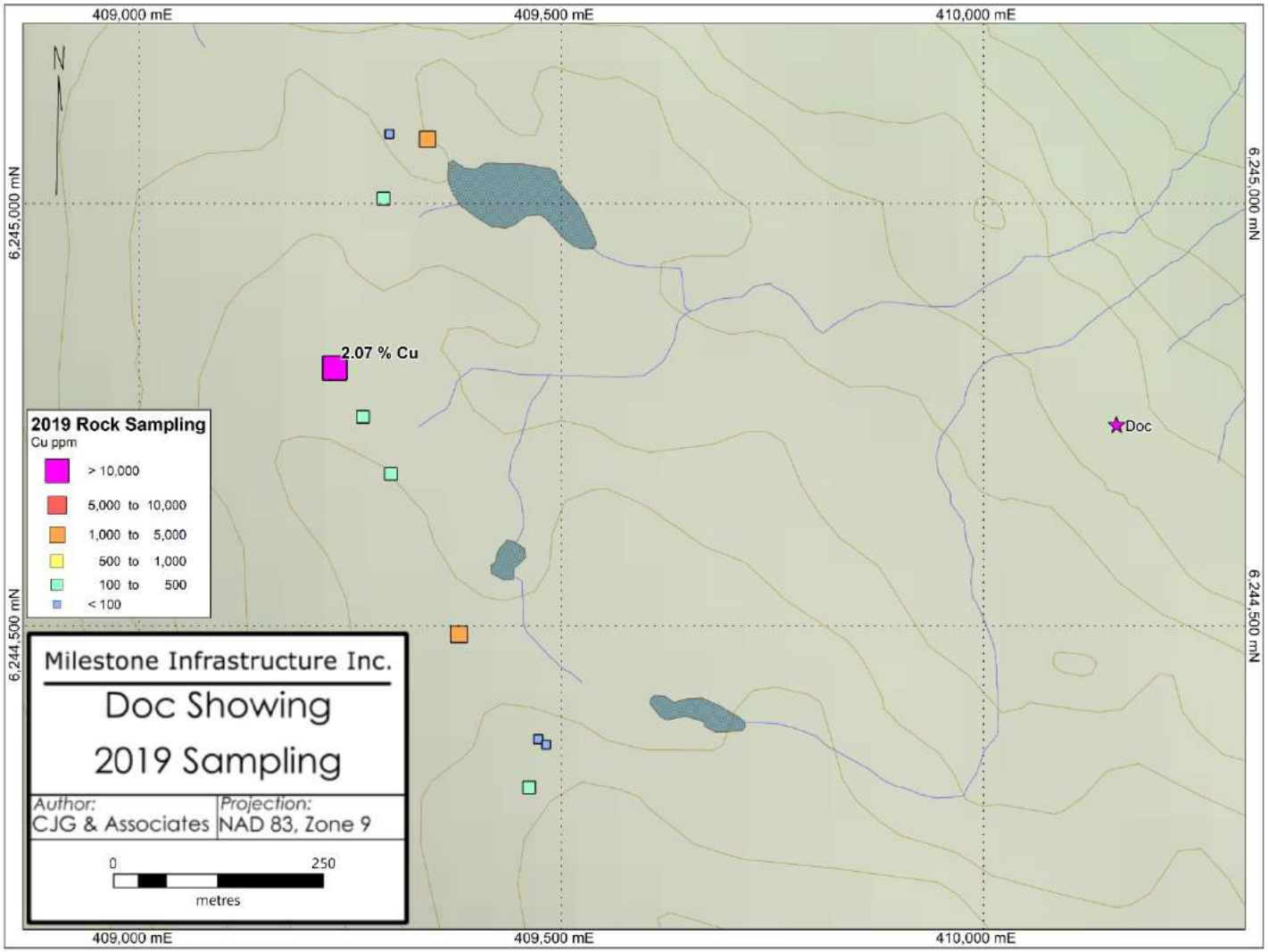


Figure 9.4: Results for copper, 2019 Doc Zone rock sampling

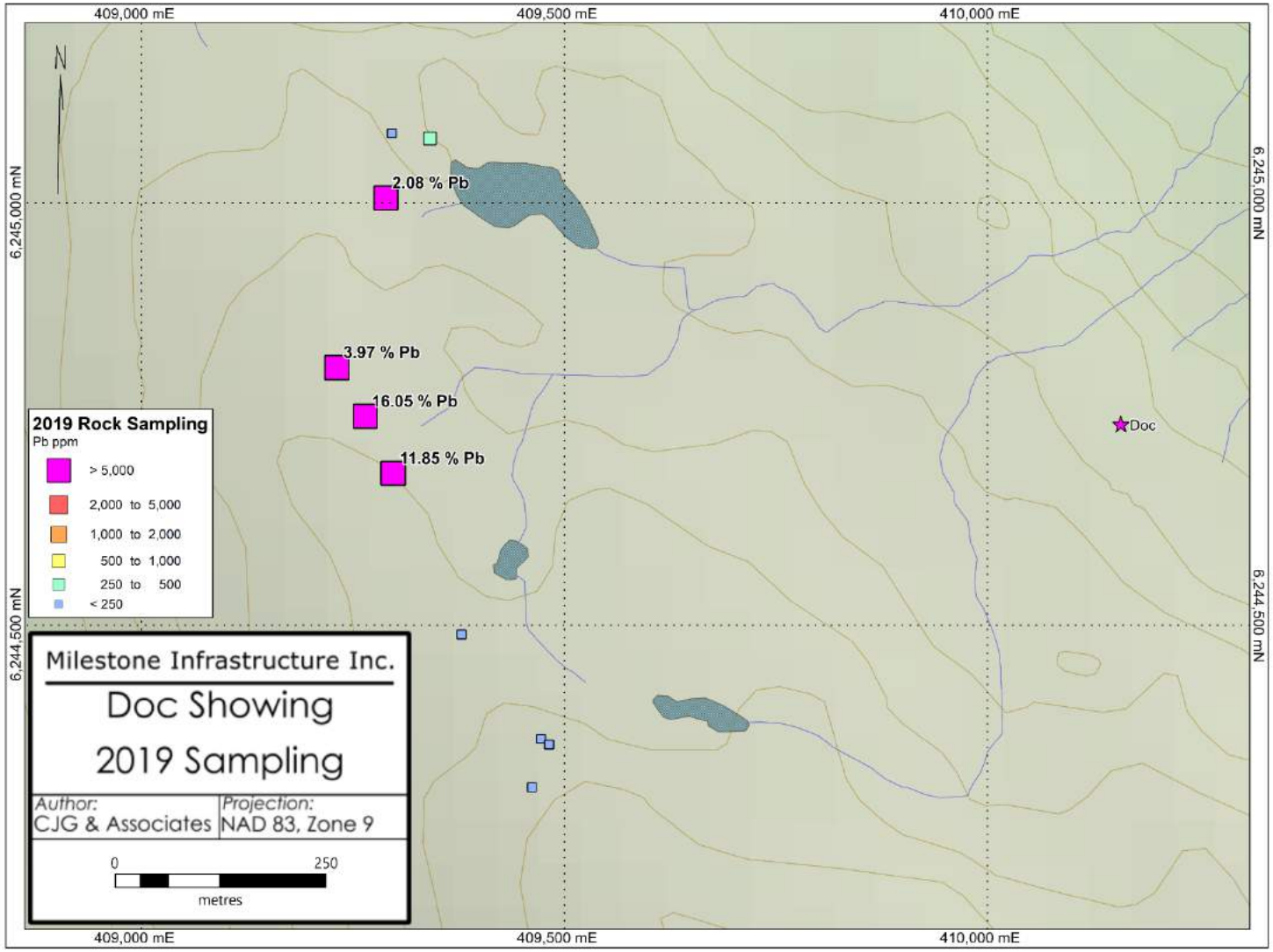


Figure 9.5: Results for lead, 2019 Doc Zone rock sampling

9.1.2 2019 Results from BGS and Galena Ridge Zones

In 2019, a total of 72 (28 rocks, 25 chip and 19 channel samples) rock samples were collected from the BGS and Galena Ridge zones. A total of 19 rock samples taken intermittently over a 1 km strike length yielded > 1 g/t Au. Veins in the northwest part of the structure (Galena Ridge) are more lead-rich and copper-poor, becoming more copper-rich and lead-poor to the southeast (BGS). The BGS Zone also has elevated arsenic and antimony associated with it, where as Galena Ridge does not. A 35 cm wide chip sample collected from the Galena Ridge Zone comprising rusty weathering, massive to brecciated, coarse milky white bull quartz vein (335/74NE), with brecciated cubic galena along its margins, averaged 12.80 g/t Au and 263.0 g/t Ag, with elevated copper and lead. A channel sample taken from the same zone cut across a semi-massive galena vein with subordinate chalcopyrite and pyrite, and averaged 7.75 g/t Au and 286.0 g/t Ag over 0.44 m. Three rock samples (Y738186, 187 and 199) collected from the BGS Zone comprising quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite-pyrite±magnetite (111/79SW) averaged 3.68 g/t Au (up to 4.04 g/t) and 74.2 g/t Ag (up to 170.0 g/t). Results are tabulated in Table 9.2, while values for gold, silver, copper and lead are shown on Figures 9.6 to 9.13.

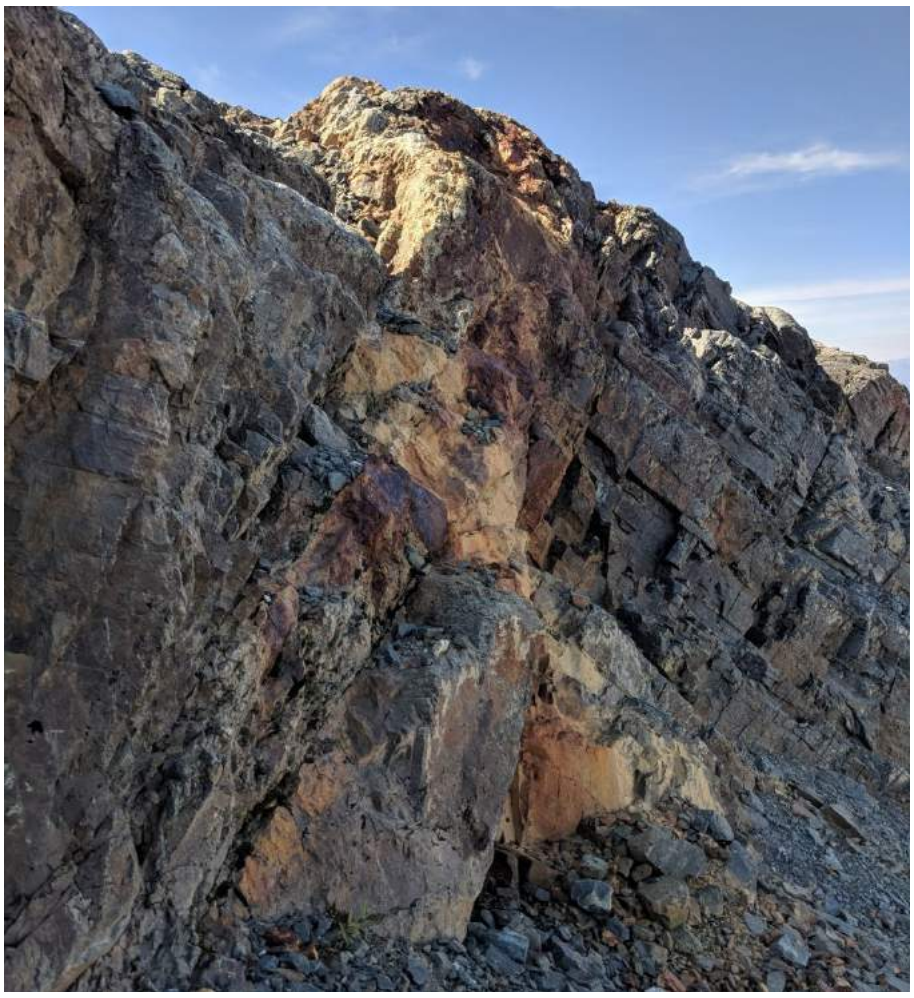


Photo 14: Quartz vein (approximately 2 m thick) at the BGS Zone looking northeast

Table 9.2: Assays for selected 2019 rock samples: BGS and Galena Ridge zones

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738053	float	0.30	Rusty weathered qz vein with milky white coarse grained qz crystals (pegmatitic) hosting semi-massive, fine to medium grained, subhedral to euhedral py (20-25%) as disseminations and patches. Material represents about 5% of talus in the area.	1.81	8.1	7	36	1
Y738056	float	N/A	Vuggy qz vein material hosting patches of semi-massive fine grained gn (up to 40%) and cp (2-5%).	4.10	267.0	306	>200000	2250
Y738186	composite chip	1.00 x 1.00	1x1 m composite chip from a py-mg-cp-specularite mineralized qz vein 1 m in width. Py, mg and specularite occurs as clots, masses and fracture fillings. Cp occurs as rare blebs that weather to malachite. Mineralization occupies approximately 5-7% of the qz vein. Exposure is strongly oxidized and contains 10-15 cm thick rock bridges at margins.	3.07	22.2	2080	2	43

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738187	composite chip	1.00 x 1.00	1x1 m composite chip from 1.5 m wide, weakly py mineralized qz vein. Py occurs as fine clots and rare fracture fillings. Qz vein is heavily li stained and contains rare sections that are completely altered to goethite with boxworks. Mineralization occupies approximately 2-3% of qz vein. The host rock on the NE side of it comprises 20 cm wide orange-grey fault gouge that appears to parallel the vein. Qz vein is heavily fractured and crumbly.	3.94	30.4	2070	9	48
Y738199	grab	N/A	Cp > py mineralized qz vein likely representing tail end extension of sample Y738198. Vein width and orientation unknown.	4.04	170.0	24200	163	291
Y738060	chip	0.10	~10 to 20 cm wide massive crystalline qz vein with semi-massive cp (up to 40%). Vein trends ~285°, pinching and swelling over a 10 m strike length. Blowouts appear to exploit foliation of country rock (foliated mafic volcanic rocks).	2.00	42.9	15250	201	209

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738080	chip	0.35	Massive to brecciated two-phase qz vein. 1) massive phase consists of coarse milky white bull quartz, with rusty weathering and vuggy texture. 2) brecciated cubic gn on eastern margin of vein.	12.80	263.0	1975	140500	23
Y738081	chip	0.35	Brecciated phase (35 cm wide) consisting of clasts of pale, rusty purple to green metavolcanics? Anastomosing 5 mm wide qz veinlets cut brecciation. Disseminated py, cp (up to 2%), with malachite staining along contact with massive phase.	1.35	19.4	1105	4900	389
Y738083	chip	0.68	Brecciated phase is absent, west side of vein is densely mineralized with coarse gn and cp +/- py. East side of vein appears to be largely barren bull qz (represents approximately 40 cm of the vein).	5.53	99.0	8410	29700	1800
Y738084	chip	0.25	Bull qz vein pinches to 25cm. Similar to Y738083.	1.53	20.2	145	6690	175
Y738085	chip	0.45	Similar to Y738083, but with up to 30% gn disseminated throughout, and a massive, fine grained seam of gn, ~ 4 cm wide, running	1.04	110.0	454	95700	91

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
			through middle of the vein.					
Y738094	grab	0.15	~15 cm wide massive milky white qz vein trending 310° with seams of clotty py (up to 15%).	2.80	22.9	166	1995	15
Y738480	channel	0.60	Qz vein mineralized with gn, cp and py. Mineralization occupies ~15% of sample with gn and subordinate cp and py. Gn occurs as coarse masses and fracture filling bands. Cp is weathered to malachite at surface.	1.57	137.0	491	125500	1120
Y738481	channel	0.47	Qz vein mineralized with semi-massive to massive gn and minor cp and py.	5.55	531.0	239	>200000	590
Y738482	channel	0.44	Qz vein hosting semi-massive gn containing minor coarse cp and py. Collected as channel sample 1.70 m from Y738481.	7.75	286.0	289	>200000	1475
Y738483	channel	0.60	Qz vein hosting semi-massive gn and minor coarse cp and py.	4.86	88.8	4110	57600	150
Y738484	channel	0.57	Qz vein hosting 7% coarse gn, 3% cp and 2% py.	1.11	58.2	384	44600	95
Y738485	channel	0.40	Qz vein containing 1% gn as coarse grains along with trace cp and py.	6.67	46.4	317	2520	178

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738486	channel	0.37	Qz vein mineralized with gn, cp and py. Mineralization is restricted to the top 10 cm of vein (hanging wall) and occurs as fine to coarse grained, vein parallel fracture fillings.	1.48	62.4	1960	44800	586

Photo 15: Galena Ridge-BGS shear zone that's approximately six metres thick

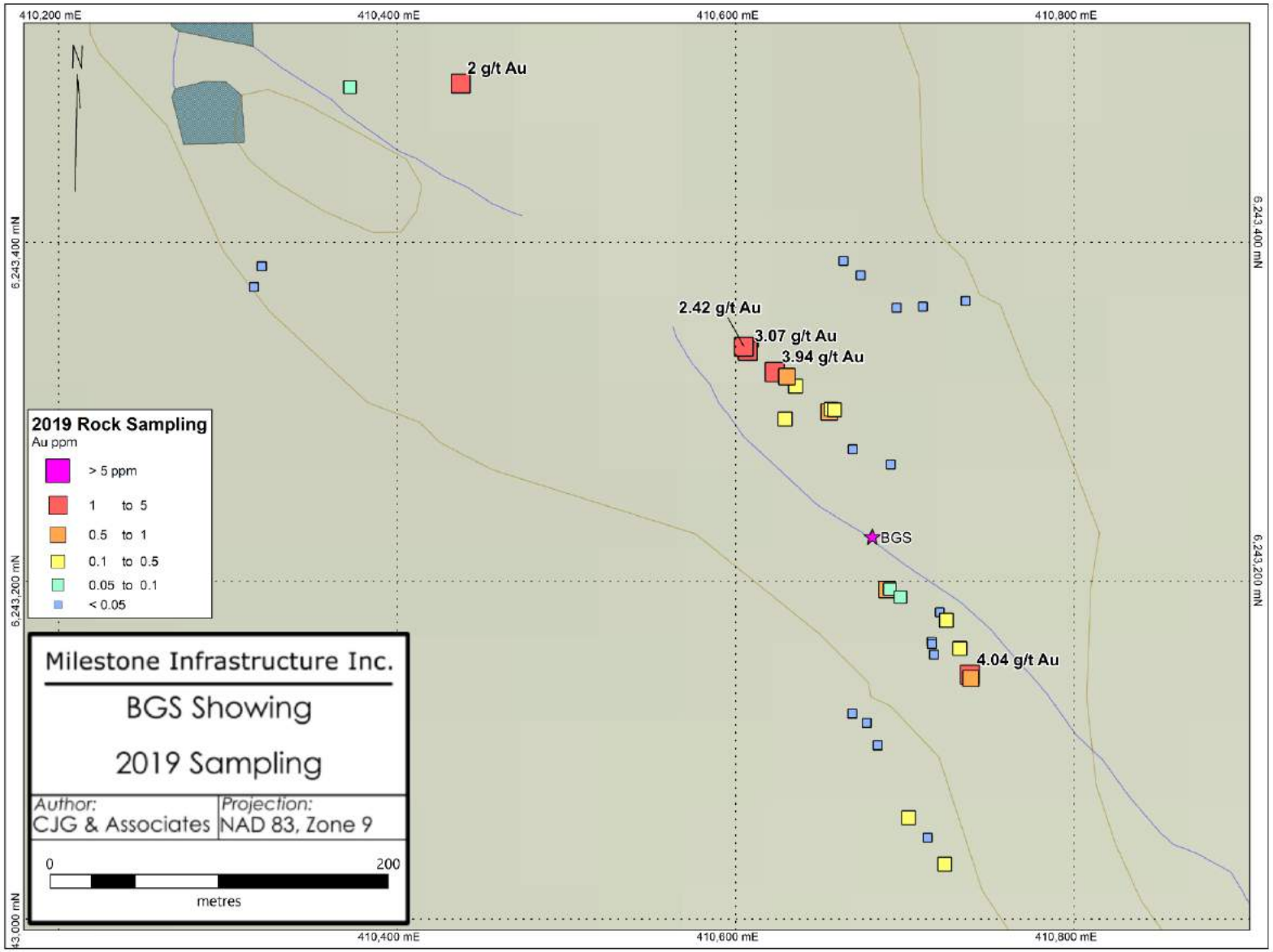


Figure 9.6: Results for gold, 2019 BGS Zone rock sampling

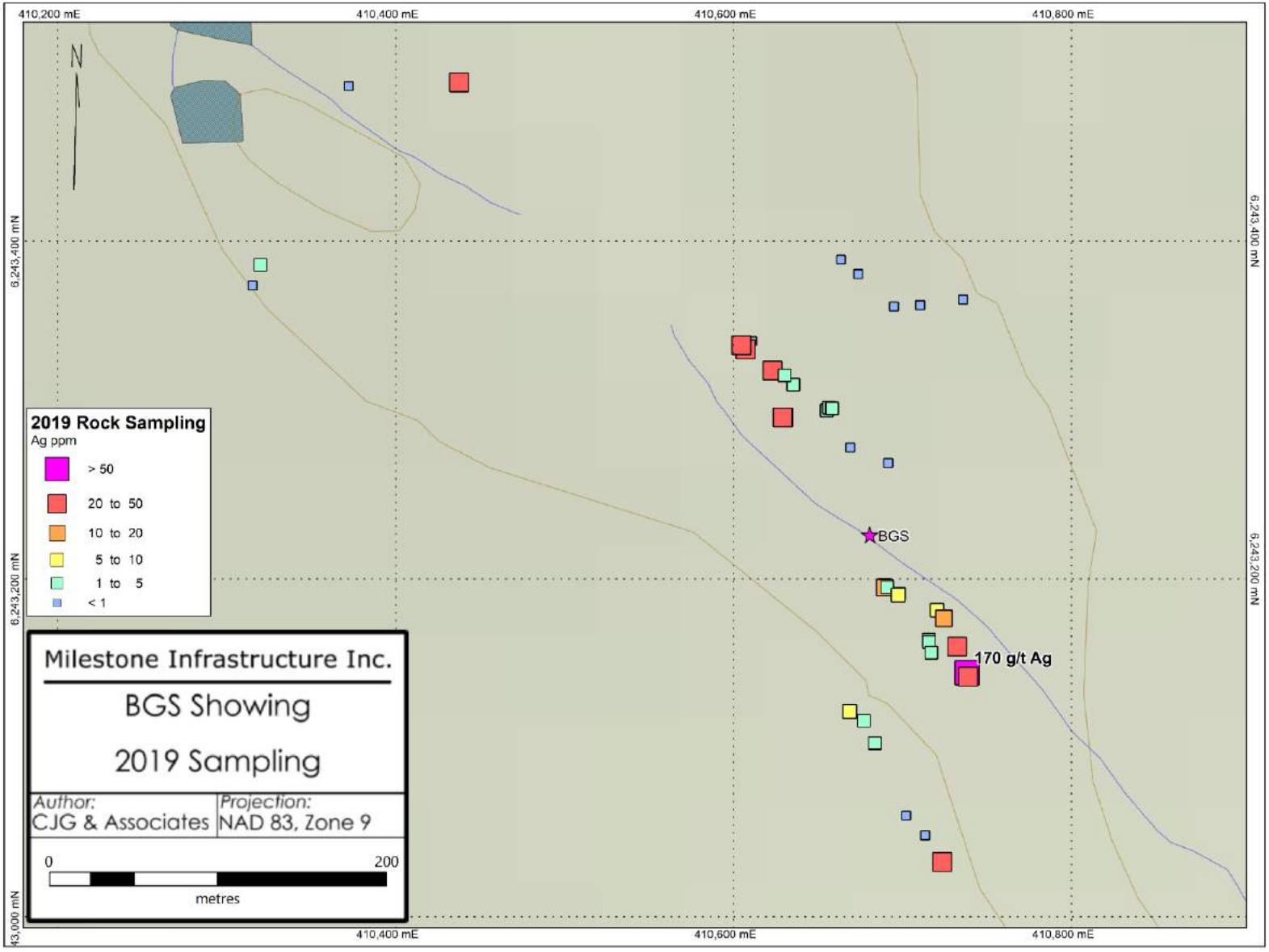


Figure 9.7: Results for silver, 2019 BGS Zone rock sampling

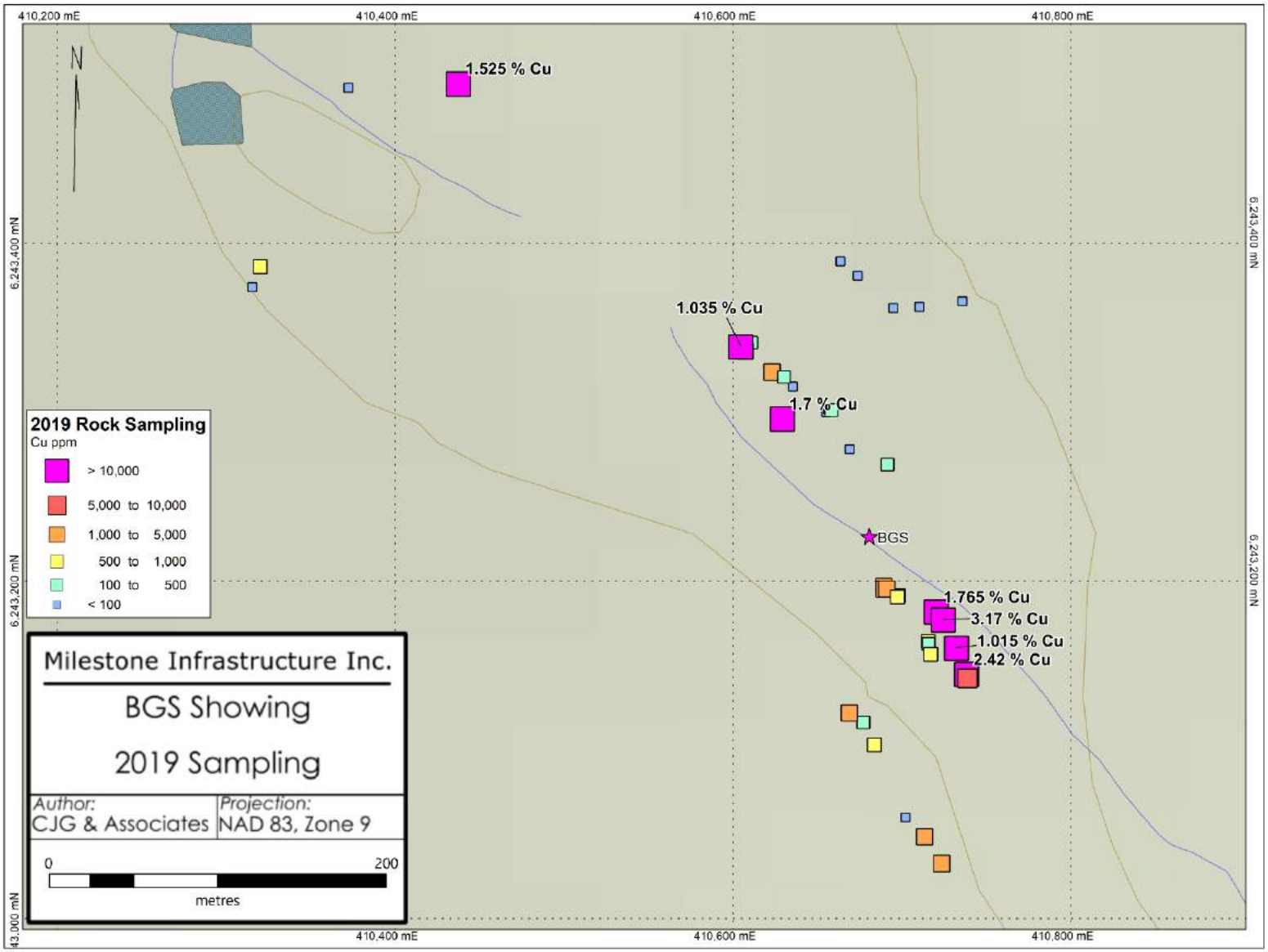


Figure 9.8: Results for copper, 2019 BGS Zone rock sampling

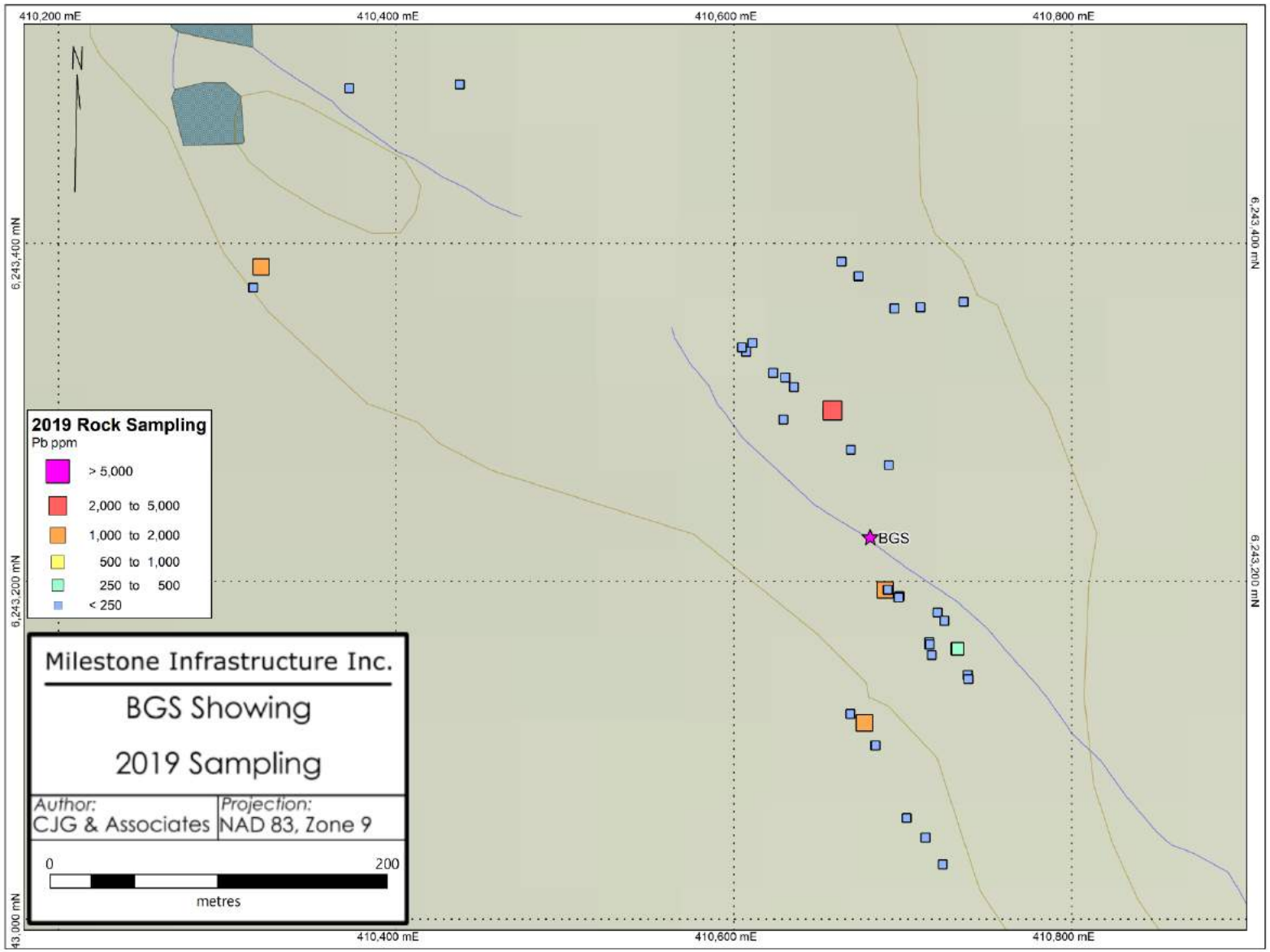


Figure 9.9: Results for lead, 2019 BGS Zone rock sampling

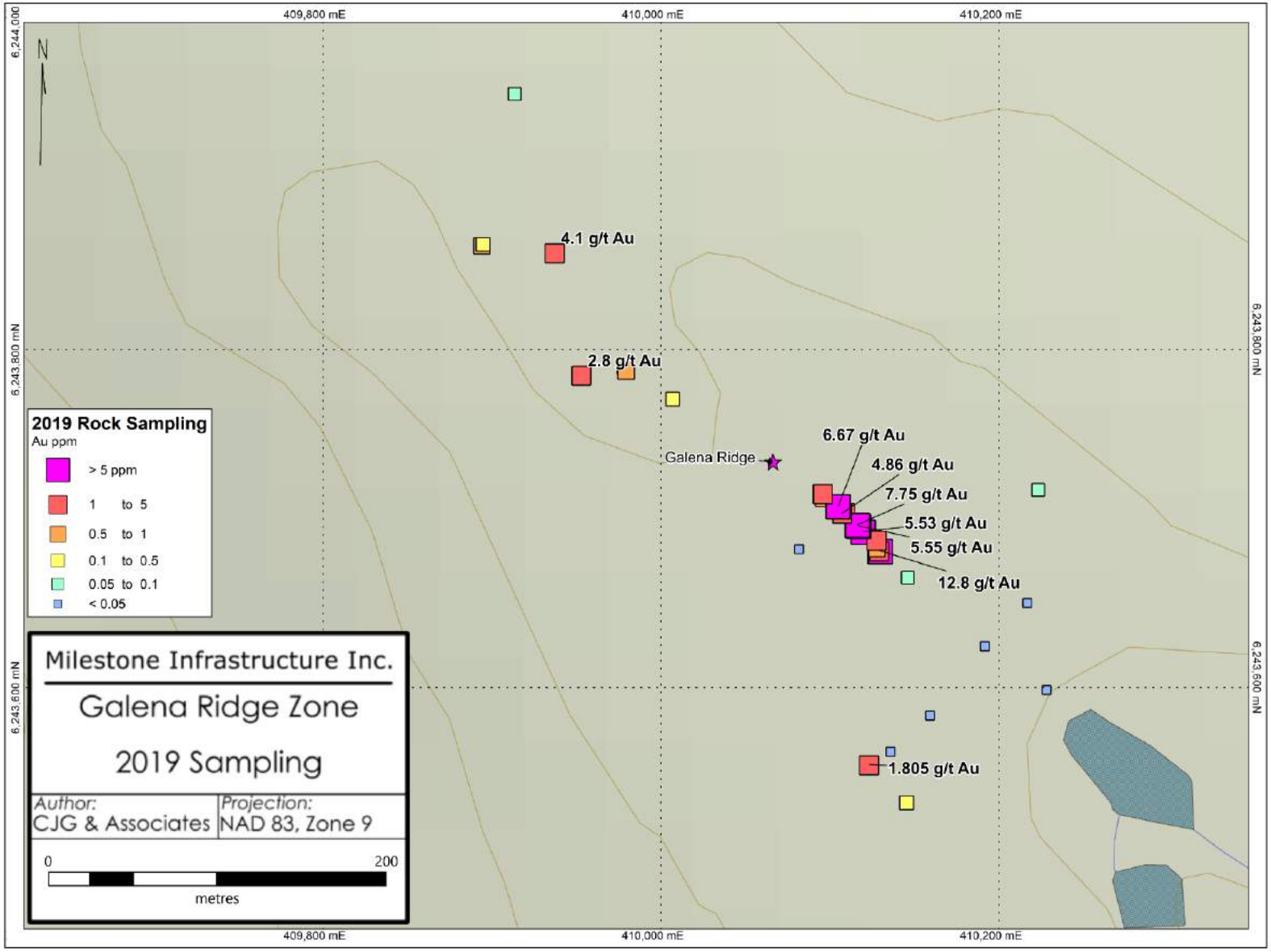


Figure 9.10: Results for gold, 2019 Galena Ridge Zone rock sampling

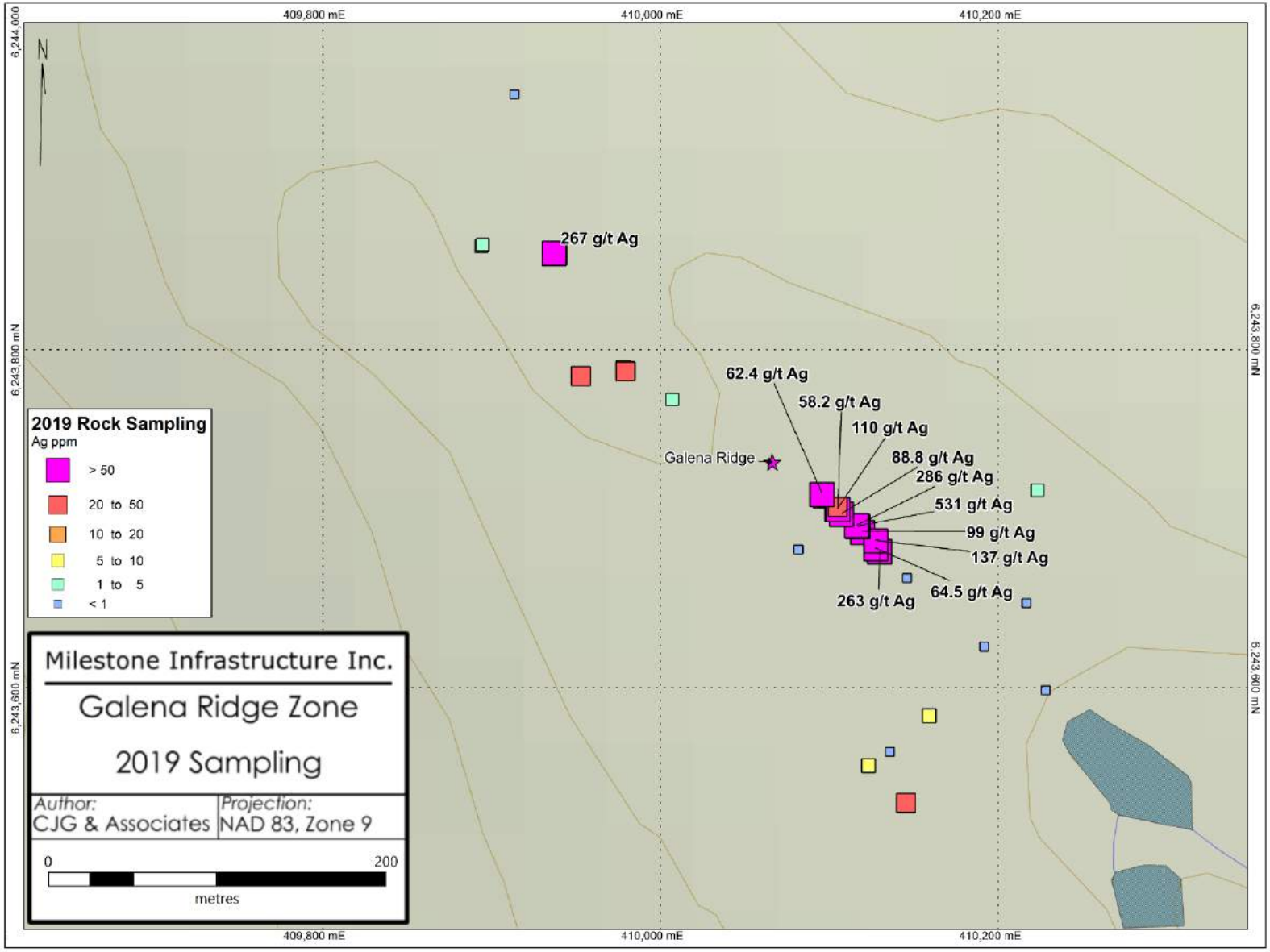


Figure 9.11: Results for silver, 2019 Galena Ridge Zone rock sampling

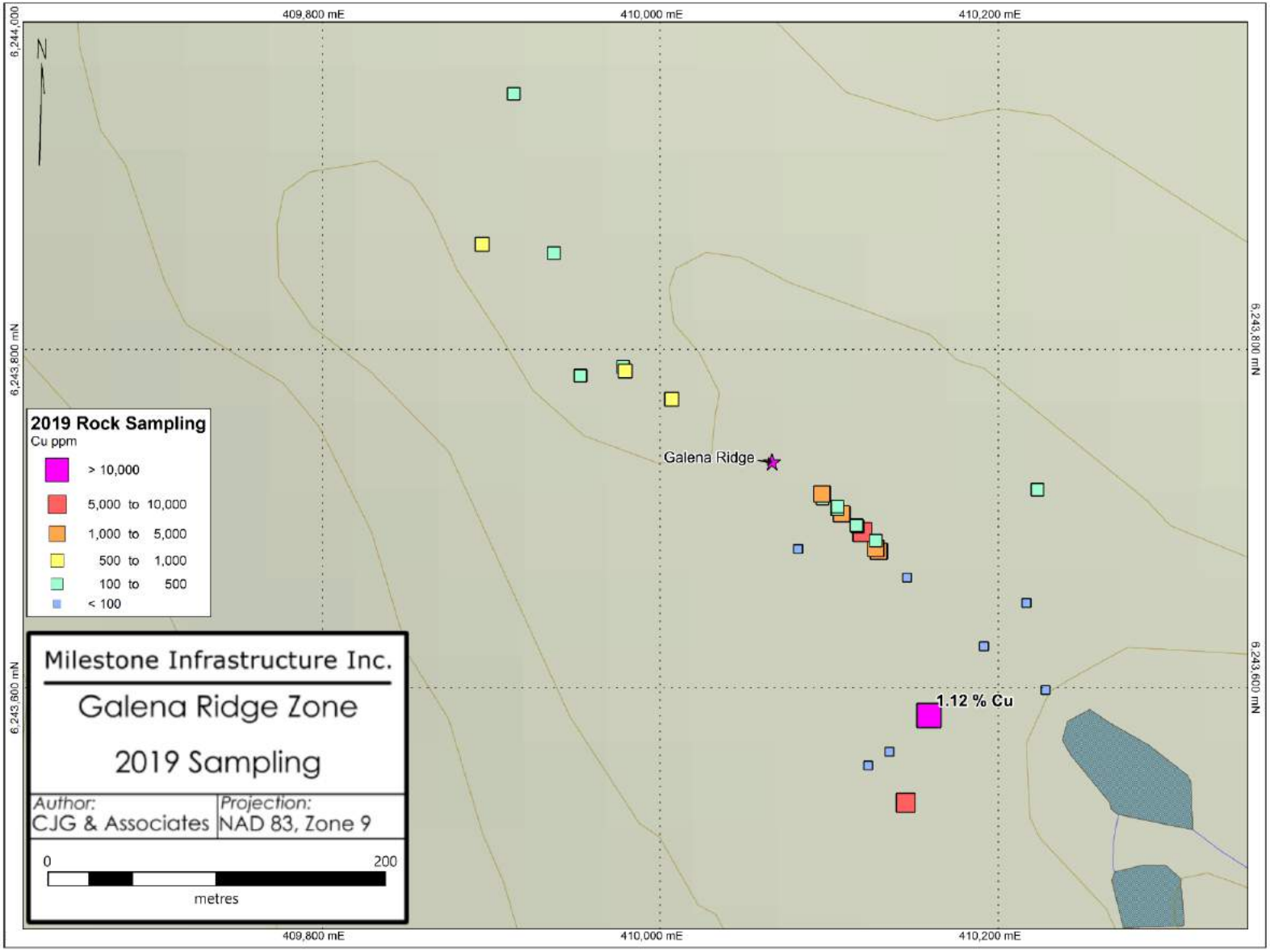


Figure 9.12: Results for copper, 2019 Galena Ridge Zone rock sampling

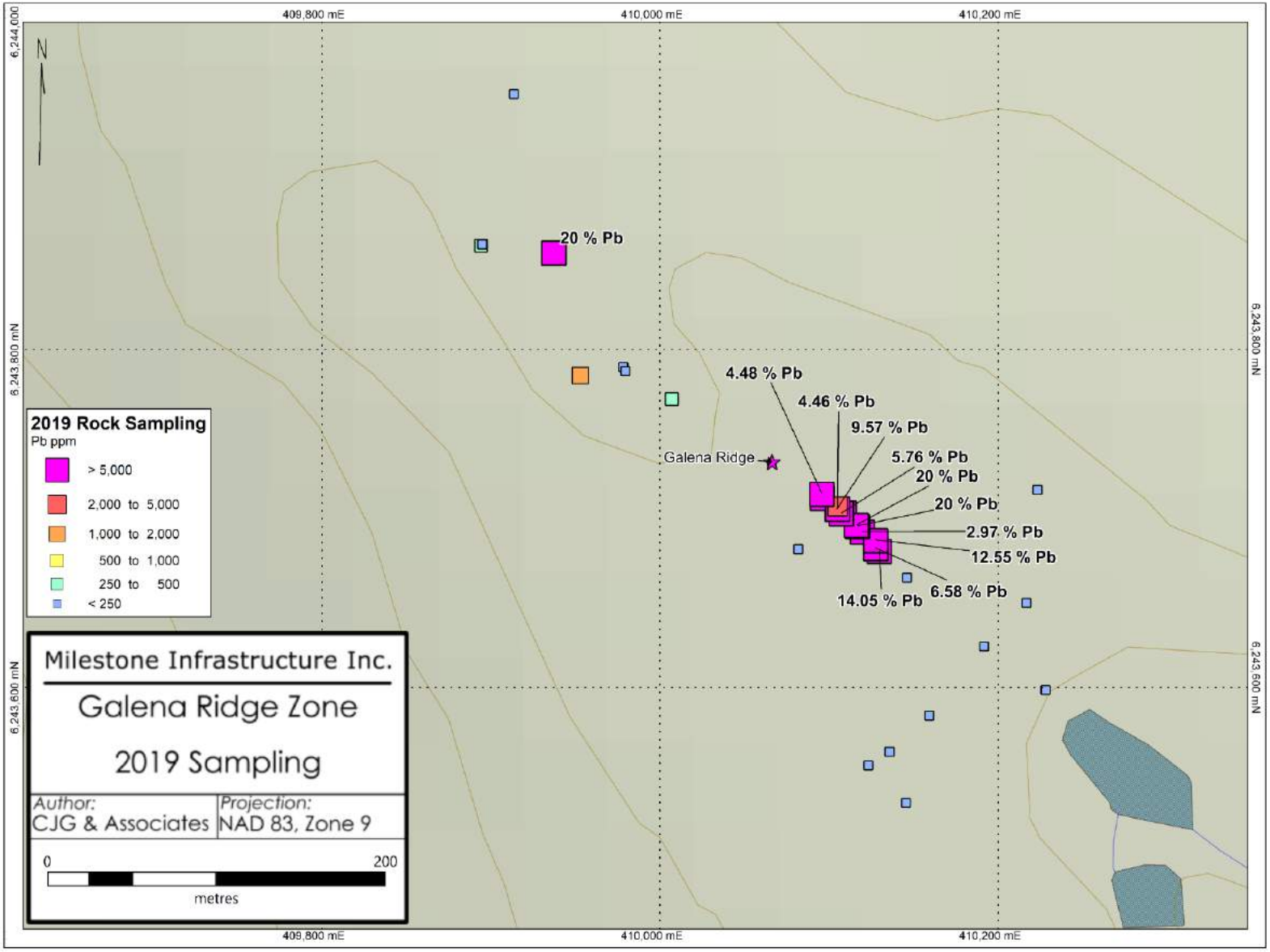


Figure 9.13: Results for lead, 2019 Galena Ridge Zone rock sampling

9.1.3 2019 Results from Q19 Zone

In 2019, a total of 3 rock and 5 channel samples were collected from the Q19 Zone. Three channel samples were taken over a 7.4 m long quartz vein exposure hosting up to 3% coarse grained pyrite and returned up to 13.15 g/t Au, 71.6 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu and 812 ppm lead over 1.25 m. A 0.70 m long channel sample, taken across a subcropping quartz vein of unknown width or orientation, hosting semi-massive galena and pyrite (over 0.35 cm of the sample), yielded 71.1 g/t Au, 721.0 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu and 12.7% Pb. A high-grade grab sample of quartz vein hosting massive galena > pyrite yielded 202 g/t Au, 1735 g/t Ag and 32.1% Pb. Select samples are provided in Table 9.3 and results for gold, silver, copper and lead are illustrated thematically on Figures 9.14 to 9.17, respectively.

Photo 16: Physiography of the Q19 Zone looking southeast

Table 9.3: Assays for selected 2019 rock samples: Q19 Zone

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738468	grab	N/A	High-grade massive to semi-massive gn-py vein.	168.5	1480	440	>200000	6100
Y738469	float	N/A	High-grade qz vein hosting semi-massive coarse grained py.	17.90	172.0	1200	7940	20
Y738503	grab	N/A	High-grade grab of qz vein containing massive gn > py. Mineralization is coarse grained and occupies approximately 35 cm x 30 cm lens with unknown depth.	202	1735	546	321200	4420
Y738506	channel	1.25	Qz vein containing 3% coarse grained py sparsely distributed throughout vein.	13.15	71.6	2430	812	20
Y738507	channel	1.28	Qz vein containing 3% coarse grained py sparsely distributed throughout vein and one band of massive gn and py (up to 15 cm wide). Sulphide content is nearly 20% of sample. Qz vein thickness and orientation unknown due to cover on top and bottom (only exposed in a small gulch).	12.75	121.0	35	42700	33
Y738508	channel	0.70	Qz vein of unknown width and orientation exposed in a small gulch containing semi-massive gn and py over 0.35m of the sample.	71.10	721.0	1070	127000	109

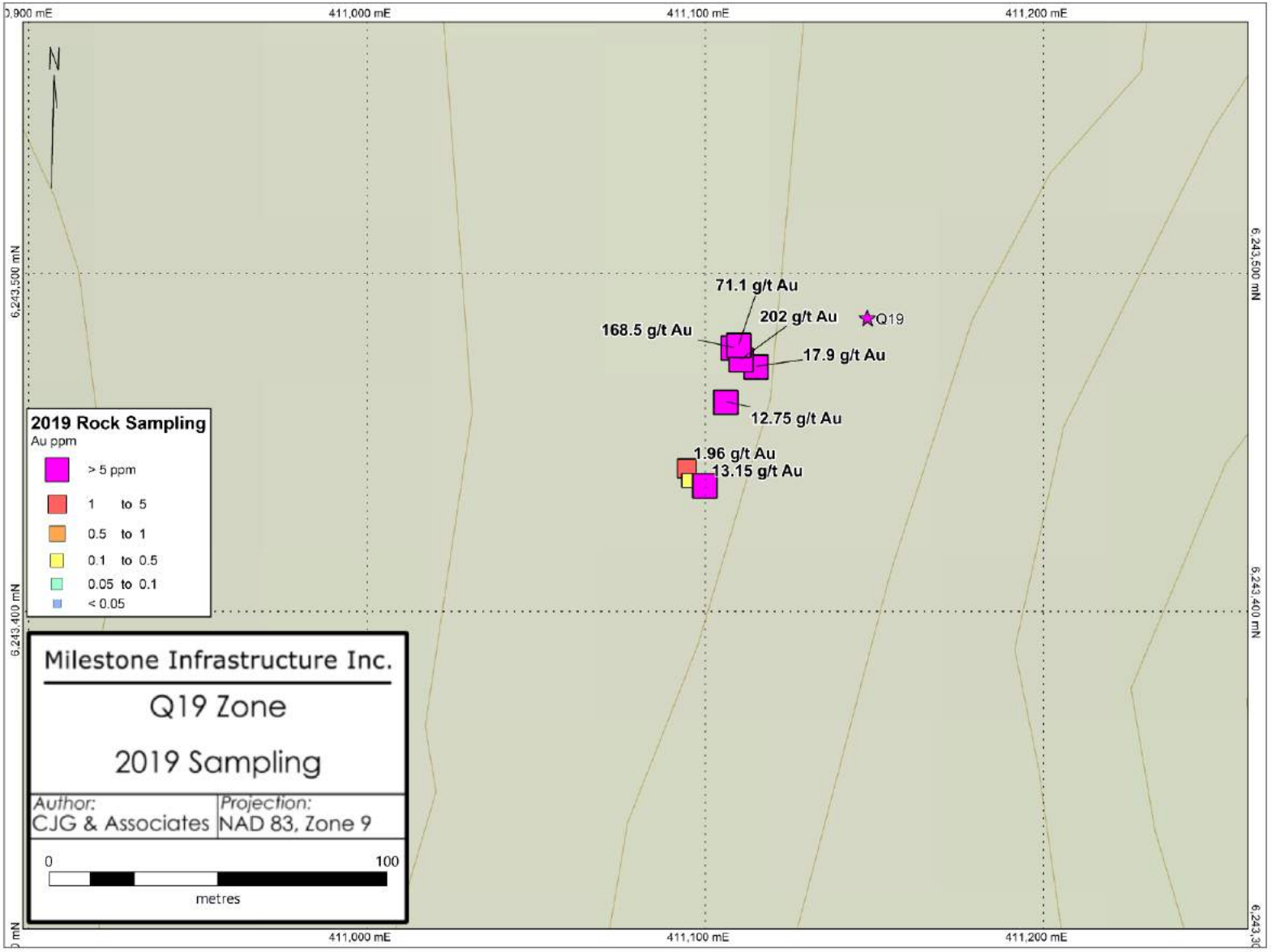


Figure 9.14: Results for gold, 2019 Q19 Zone rock sampling

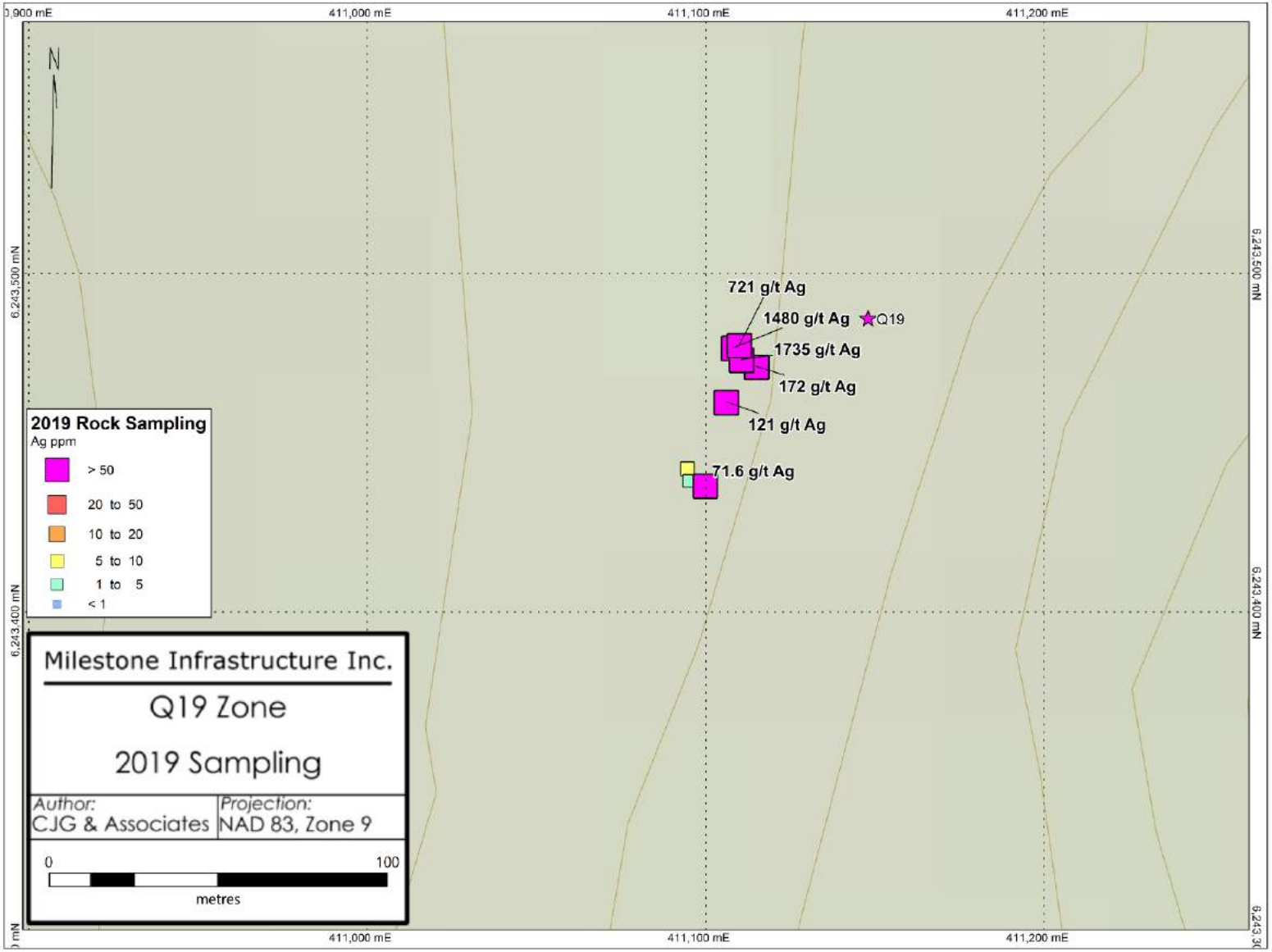


Figure 9.15: Results for silver, 2019 Q19 Zone rock sampling

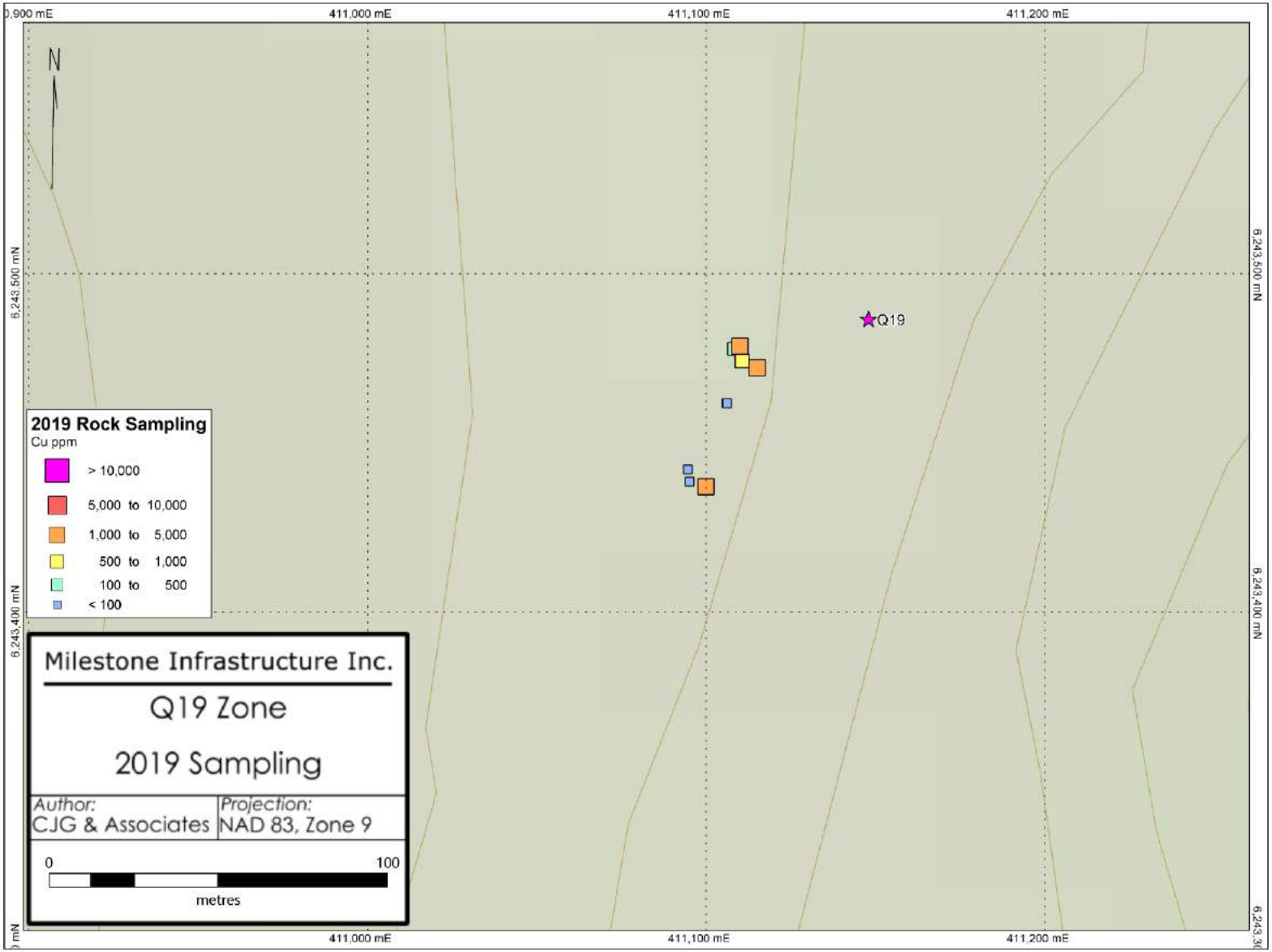


Figure 9.16: Results for copper, 2019 Q19 Zone rock sampling

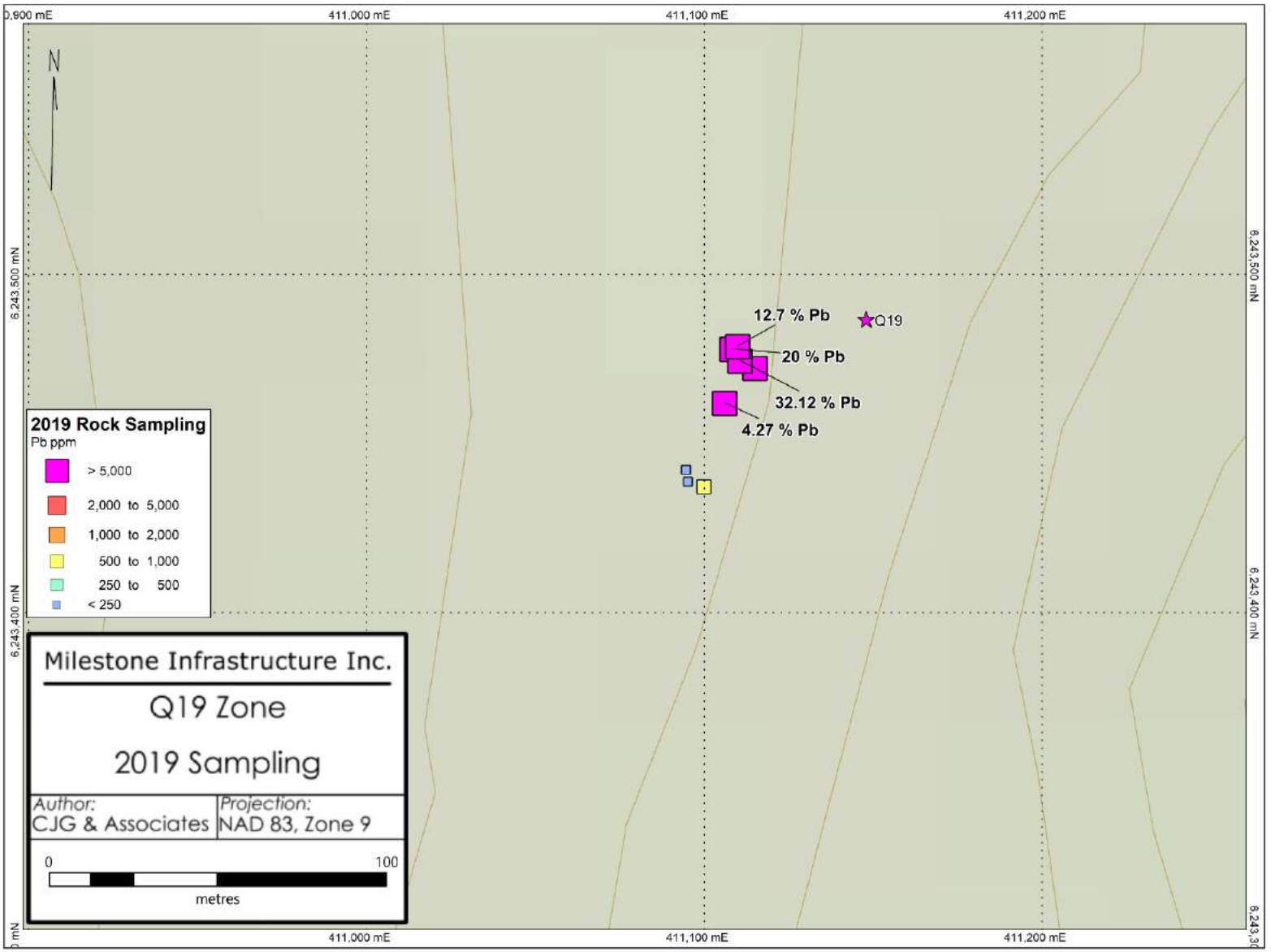


Figure 9.17: Results for lead, 2019 Q19 Zone rock sampling

9.1.4 2019 Results from Quinn Eskay Zone

In 2019, the Quinn Eskay mineral occurrence was re-located and traced over an 860 m strike length. The variably mineralized structure is covered by talus and scree periodically along strike, perhaps covering additional vein material. A total of 19 rock, 9 chip and 13 channel samples were taken intermittently along the mineralized structure. Mineralization is hosted within four veins trending west-northwest, dipping shallowly to moderately to the northeast and ranging from a few metres up to 45 metres in length. The veins appear to be either offset (10 to 15 m) by small scale northeast-southwest trending faults, or represent an en echelon array of dilation zones (dilatant jog structures) along a regional-scale shear zone, or a combination of both. The veins are fairly discontinuous and appear to pinch and swell along strike.

For the most part, veins comprise milky white bull quartz with subordinate galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and hematite. Quartz veins are up to 3.85 m wide and host discontinuous, poddy sulphides, which are found intermittently along strike. A 45 cm wide chip sample of rusty quartz vein hosting a 20 cm seam of semi-massive galena and chalcopyrite (5%) along its footwall margin yielded 15.35 g/t Au, 2790 g/t Ag, 2.00% Cu, >20% Pb and 0.74% Zn. A 1.23 m channel sample across a weakly mineralized quartz vein with a seam of semi-massive to massive galena with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite assayed 4.54 g/t Au, 346.2 g/t Ag, 0.31% Cu and 5.87% Pb, including 6.31 g/t Au, 726.0 g/t Ag, 0.60% Cu and 13.95% Pb over 0.50 m. The 2019 results show a much higher gold and silver content than what historical work produced (up to 1.89 g/t Au and 647.4 g/t Ag). Highlights are tabulated in Table 9.4 and values for gold, silver, copper and lead are shown on Figures 9.18 to 9.22, respectively.

Photo 17: Sample No. Y738489; 6.31 g/t Au, 726.0 g/t Ag, 13.95% Pb over 0.5 m

Table 9.4: Assays for selected 2019 rock samples: Quinn Eskay Zone

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738489	channel	0.50	Qz vein containing a 0.20 m wide rock bridge. Footwall of vein contains semi-massive to massive gn with minor py and cp.	6.31	726.0	5950	139500	929
Y738490	channel	0.73	Weakly py-hm mineralized qz vein – continuation of sample Y738489.	3.37	86.1	1115	3160	40
Y738491	channel	0.56	Qz vein containing multiple cm-scale rock bridges. Qz vein is mineralized with minor py and red hm.	1.87	152.0	229	1700	28
Y738498	channel	2.74	Qz vein containing semi-massive gn and py on the footwall side (25 cm) comprising coarse grained fracture fillings.	1.36	258.0	38	54000	7
Y738203	chip	1.37	Qz vein containing trace py and gn.	4.56	676.0	6240	189000	1405
Y738202	chip	0.55	Qz vein containing multiple cm-scale rock bridges. Qz vein is mineralized with minor py and hm and contains light green sericite.	1.61	45.3	1270	6910	68
Y738263	chip	0.20	sample collected from a 0.20m wide qz vein containing trace py.	0.45	161.0	380	48000	8
Y738268	chip	0.45	Qz vein containing minor py. Sample was collected parallel to vein orientation.	15.35	2790	19950	>200000	7440
Y738502	grab	N/A	High-grade sample from 0.73 m wide qz vein containing py and gn stringers (up to 5% total sulphide content).	6.86	233.0	48900	804	203

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738266	grab	N/A	High-grade grab from a 2.74 m wide qz vein. Sample contains mostly barren white qz with minor py and gn.	3.37	185.0	148	3400	32
Y738262	chip	0.24	Qz vein containing minor py and hm along with secondary light green sericite.	0.94	283.0	522	123500	5
Y738221	chip	0.20	Qz vein containing trace fine to medium grained py.	0.79	393.0	145	>200000	5
Y738276	chip	0.50	sample collected across a 0.50 m wide qz vein containing trace py.	0.61	237.0	2390	23800	409

Photo 18: Quinn Eskay vein (approximately 1.5 m thick) looking west-northwest

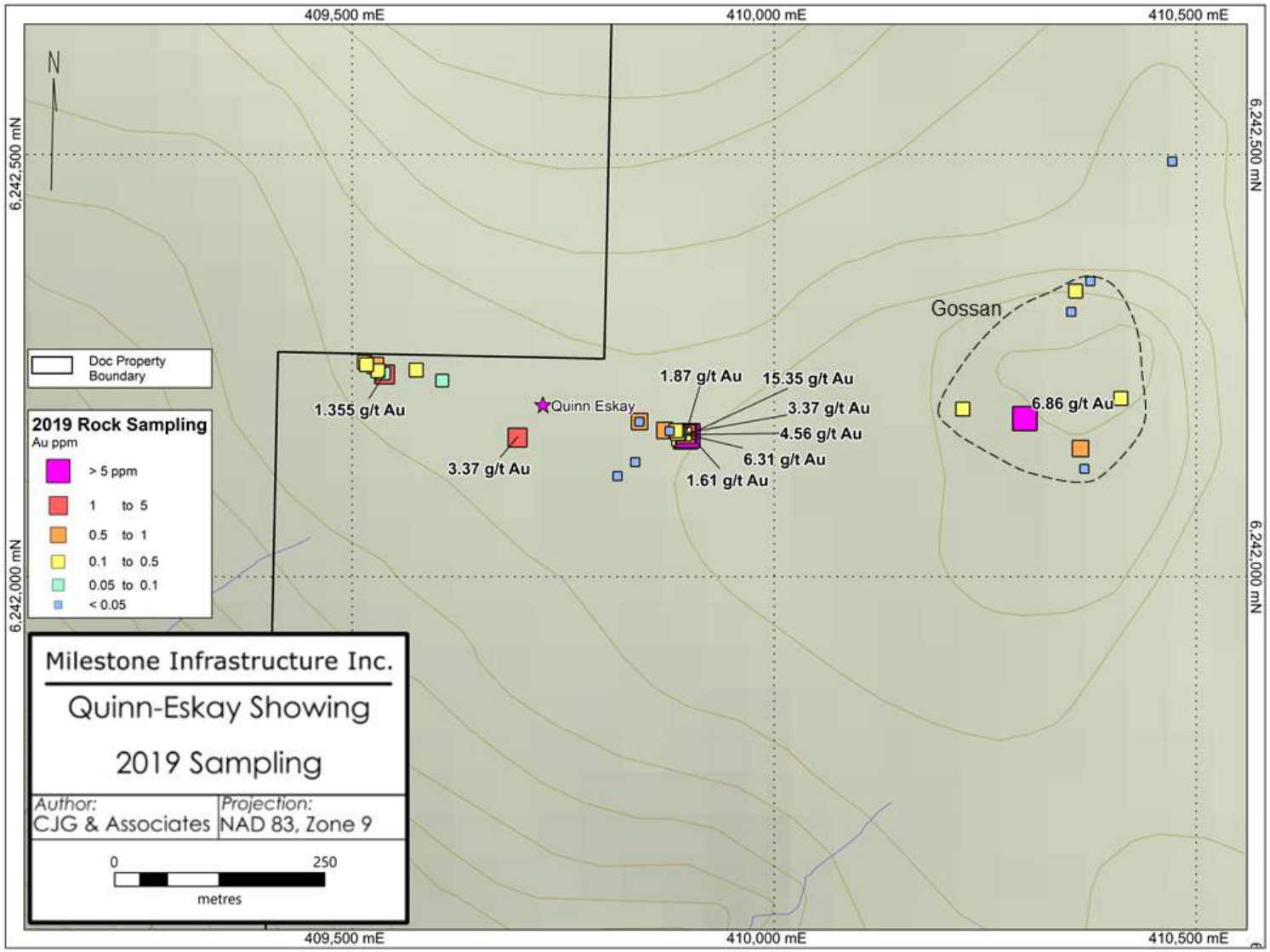


Figure 9.18: Results for gold, 2019 Quinn Eskay Zone rock sampling

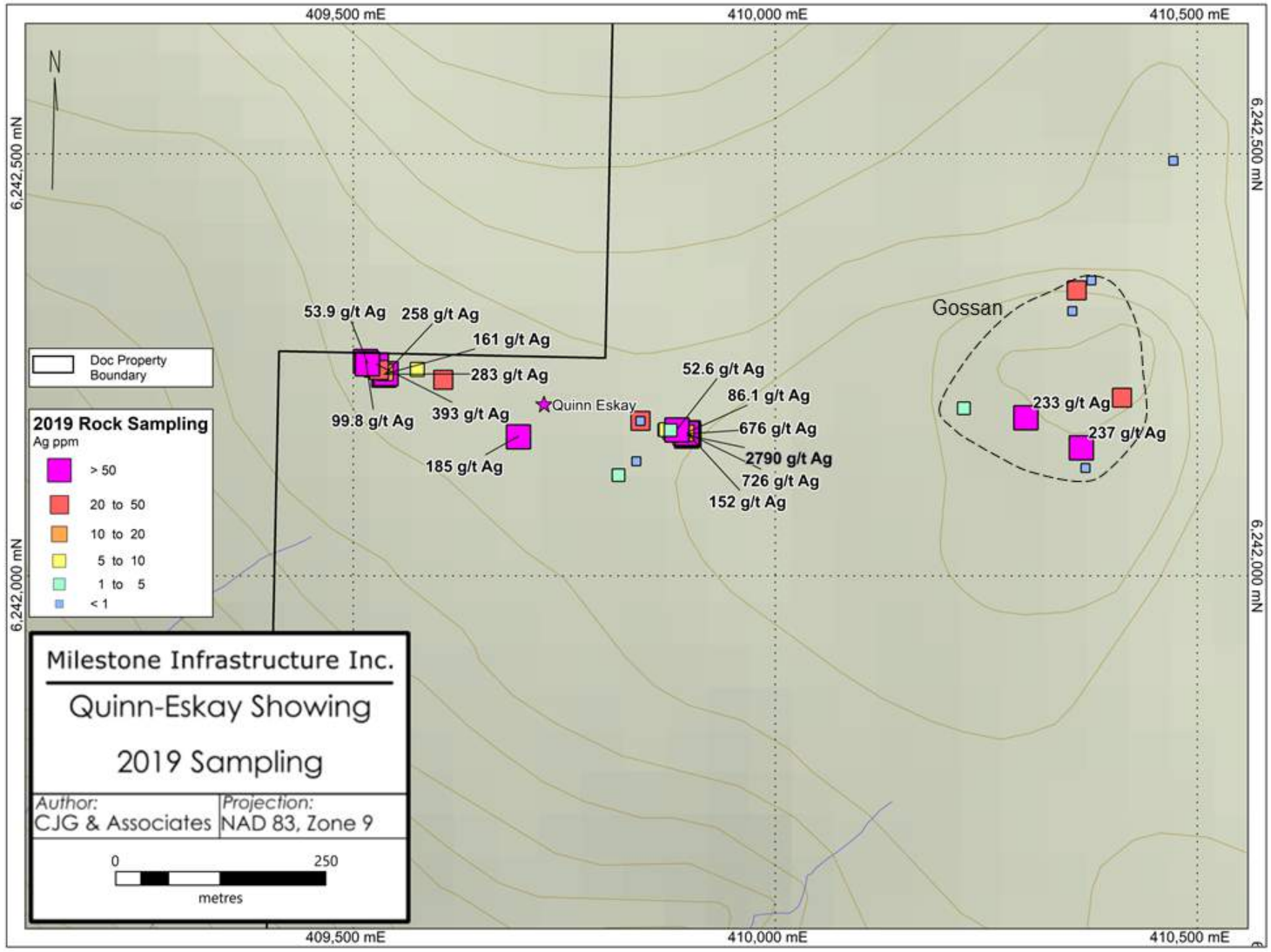


Figure 9.19: Results for silver, 2019 Quinn Eskay Zone rock sampling

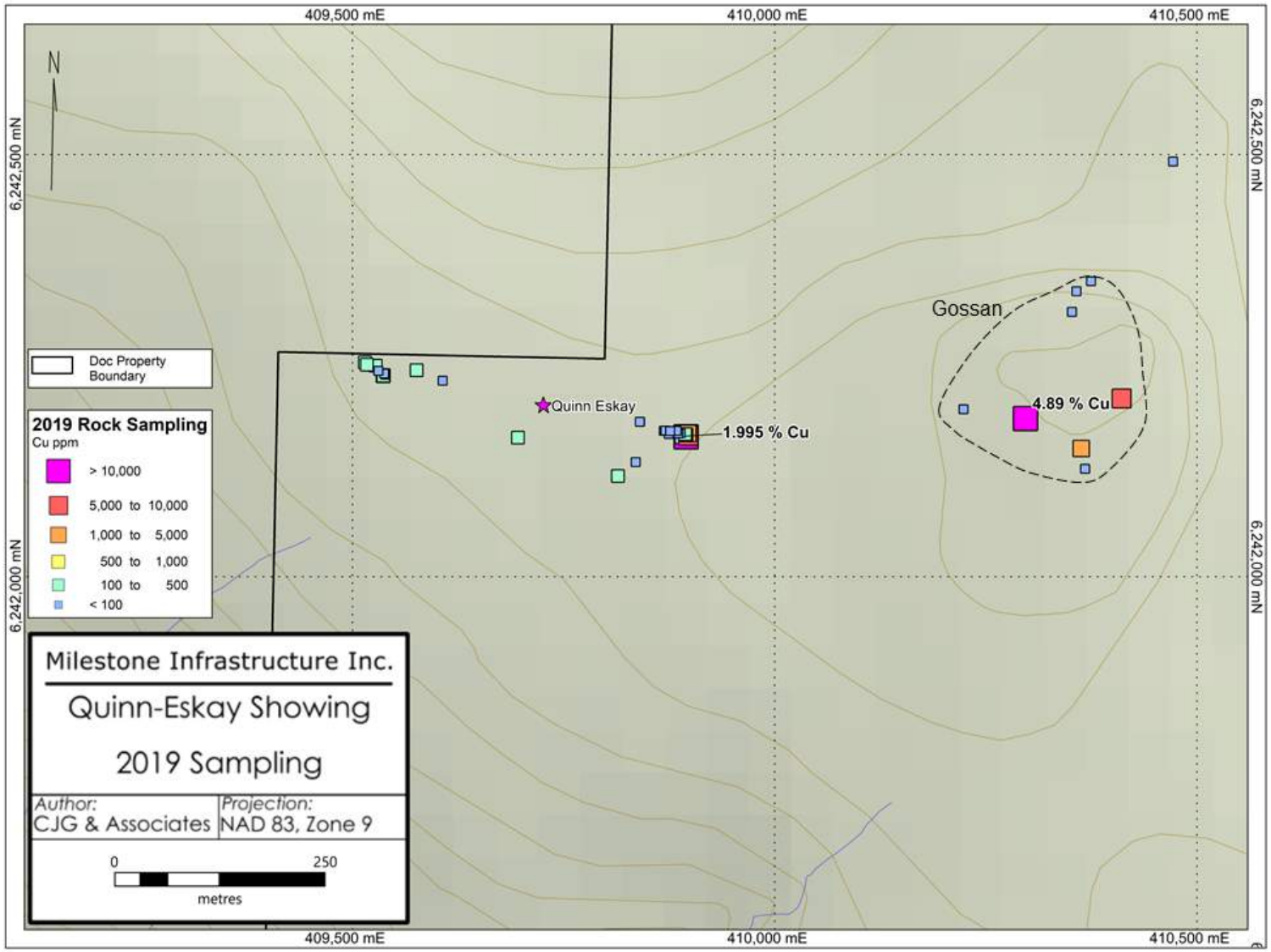


Figure 9.20: Results for copper, 2019 Quinn Eskay Zone rock sampling

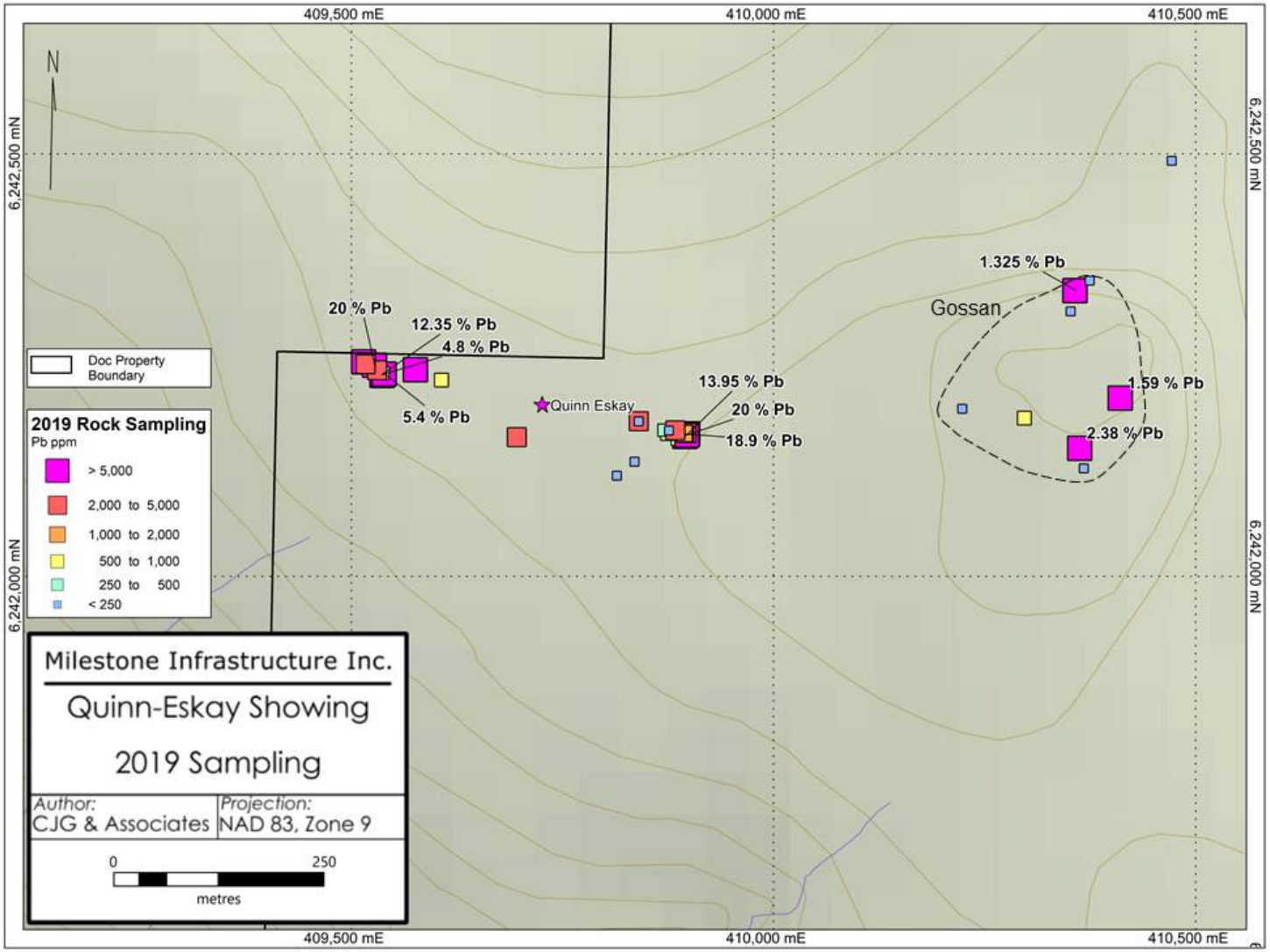


Figure 9.21: Results for lead, 2019 Quinn Eskay Zone rock sampling

9.1.5 2019 Results from Glacier Zone

In 2019, the Glacier Zone was revisited and sampled. It was noted that the showing is likely part of the Galena Ridge and BGS shear zone, which would extend for over 2 kilometres in length. The vein is exposed on a northwest facing cliff face, where a 50 cm wide chip sample was collected across it. The quartz vein hosts fracture filling and clotty pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, and disseminated fine grained galena, and graded 4.86 g/t Au, 95.5 g/t Ag, 0.45% Cu and 0.19% Pb. A sample of mineralized float (50 x 50 cm) consisting of fracture filling and clotty pyrite, with subordinate galena taken from the toe of the glacier (boulder in float), about 400 m to the northwest of the exposed vein, returned 2.39 g/t Au, 320.0 g/t Ag and 8.85% Pb. Select results are provided in Table 9.5, while results for gold, silver, copper and lead are provided on Figures 9.22 to 9.25, respectively.

Photo 19: Glacier Zone looking southeast from BGS Zone (2019)

Table 9.5: Assays for selected 2019 rock samples: Glacier Zone

Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Y738256	chip	0.5	Py-cp-gn mineralized qz vein. Cp and py comprise clots and fracture fillings with lesser fine grained gn throughout. Mineralization occupies 5-7% of qz vein.	4.86	95.5	4510	1860	91
Y738257	grab	N/A	Strongly malachite stained 3-5 cm qz vein hosting cp and py. High-grade grab sample.	4.41	63.4	10650	46	45
Y738200	grab (boulder)	N/A	Rusty py-gn-grey sulphide (sulphosalts?) mineralized qz vein boulder (rounded) at the toe of the glacier. Py occurs as masses, fracture fillings and fine grained clots. Gn and grey sulphide are intimately associated with py masses. Mineralization occupies 20-25% of qz vein. Boulder is approximately 0.5 x 0.5 m.	2.39	320.0	173	88500	28
Y738253	composite chip	0.5 x 0.5	Cp-gn mineralized qz vein. Gn and cp are intimately associated, filling fractures in qz and occupying ~6-8% of qz vein (0.65 m in width).	1.73	91.3	6620	4100	783

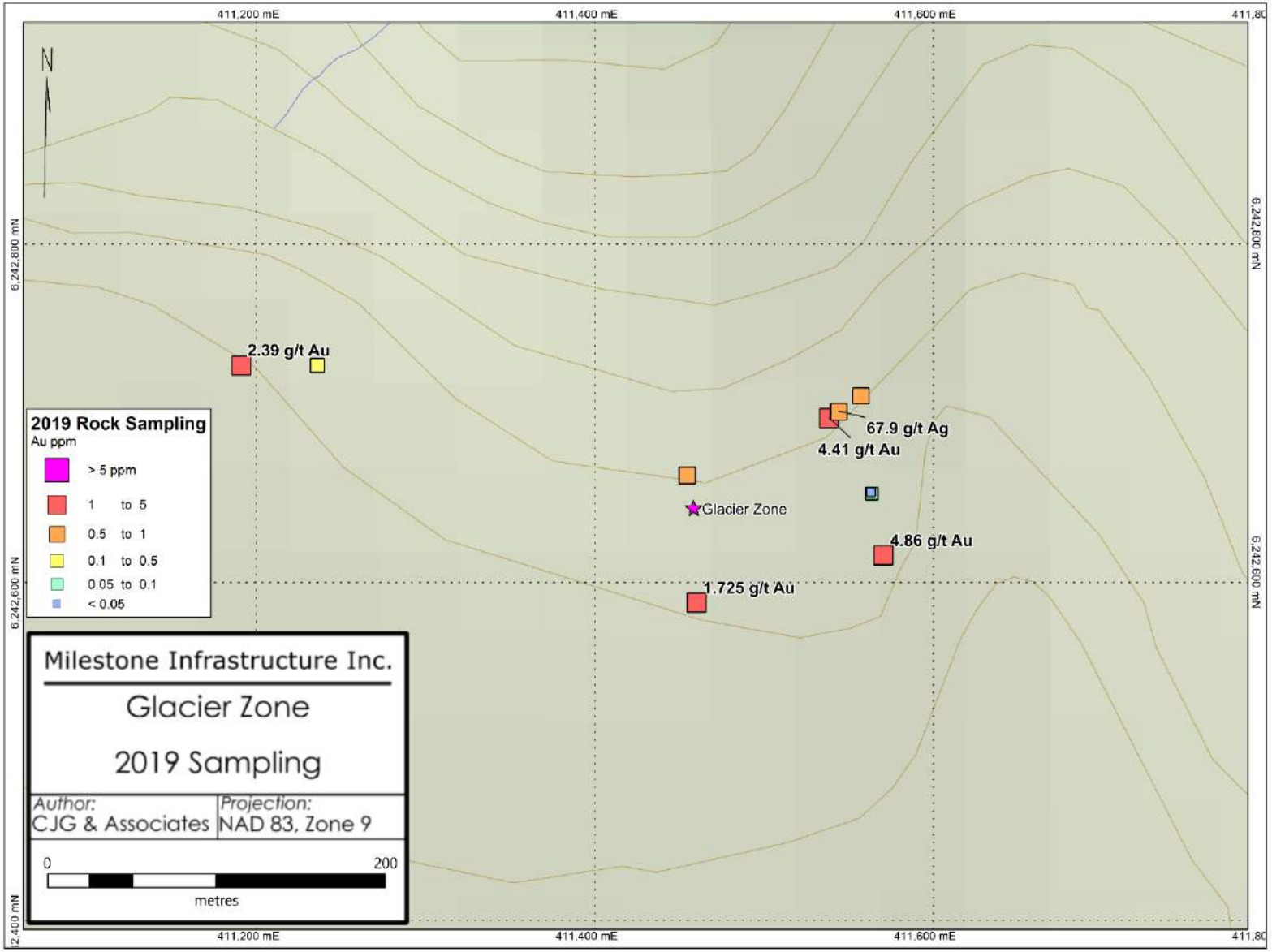


Figure 9.22: Results for gold, 2019 Glacier Zone rock sampling

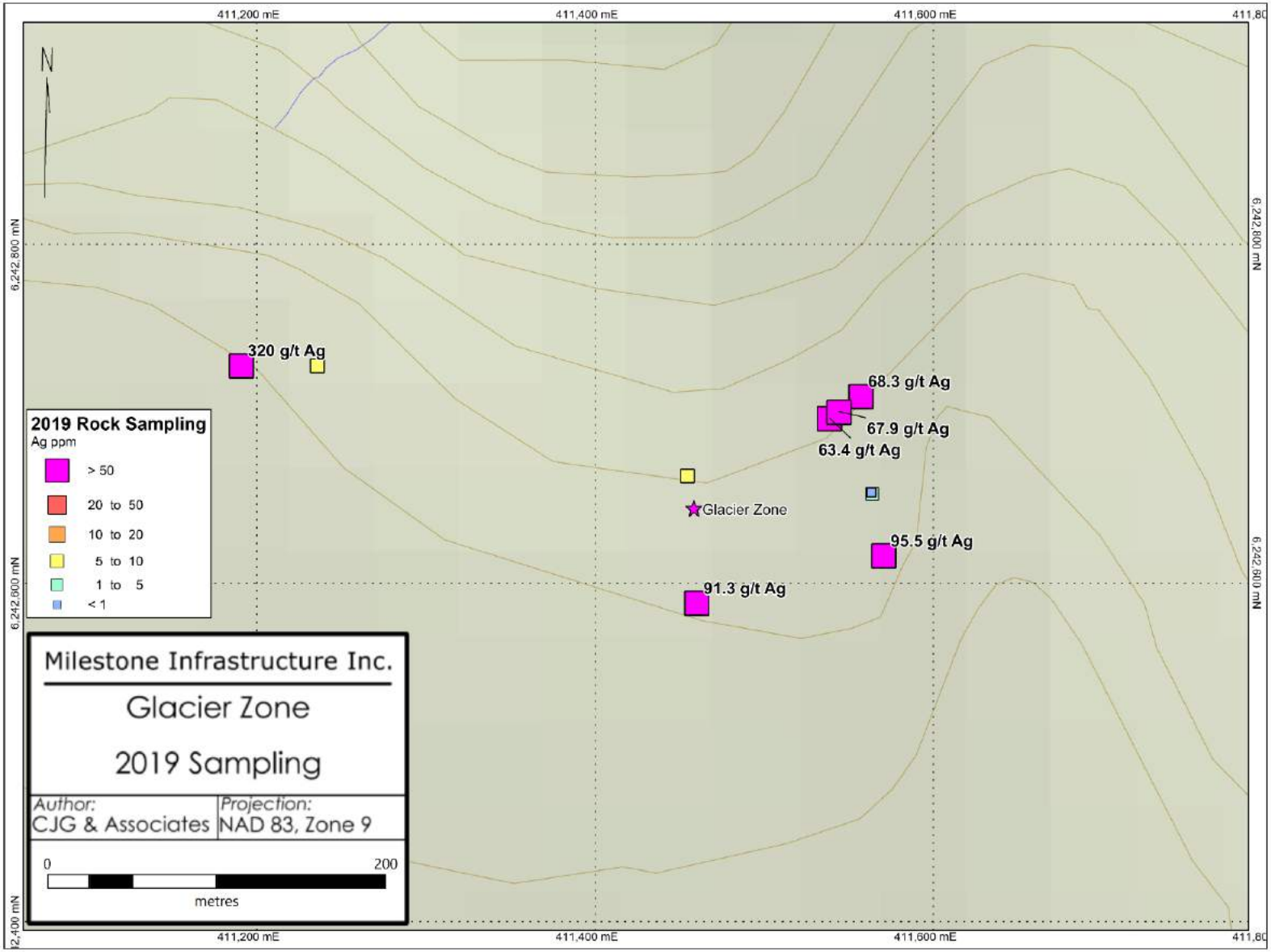


Figure 9.23: Results for silver, 2019 Glacier Zone rock sampling

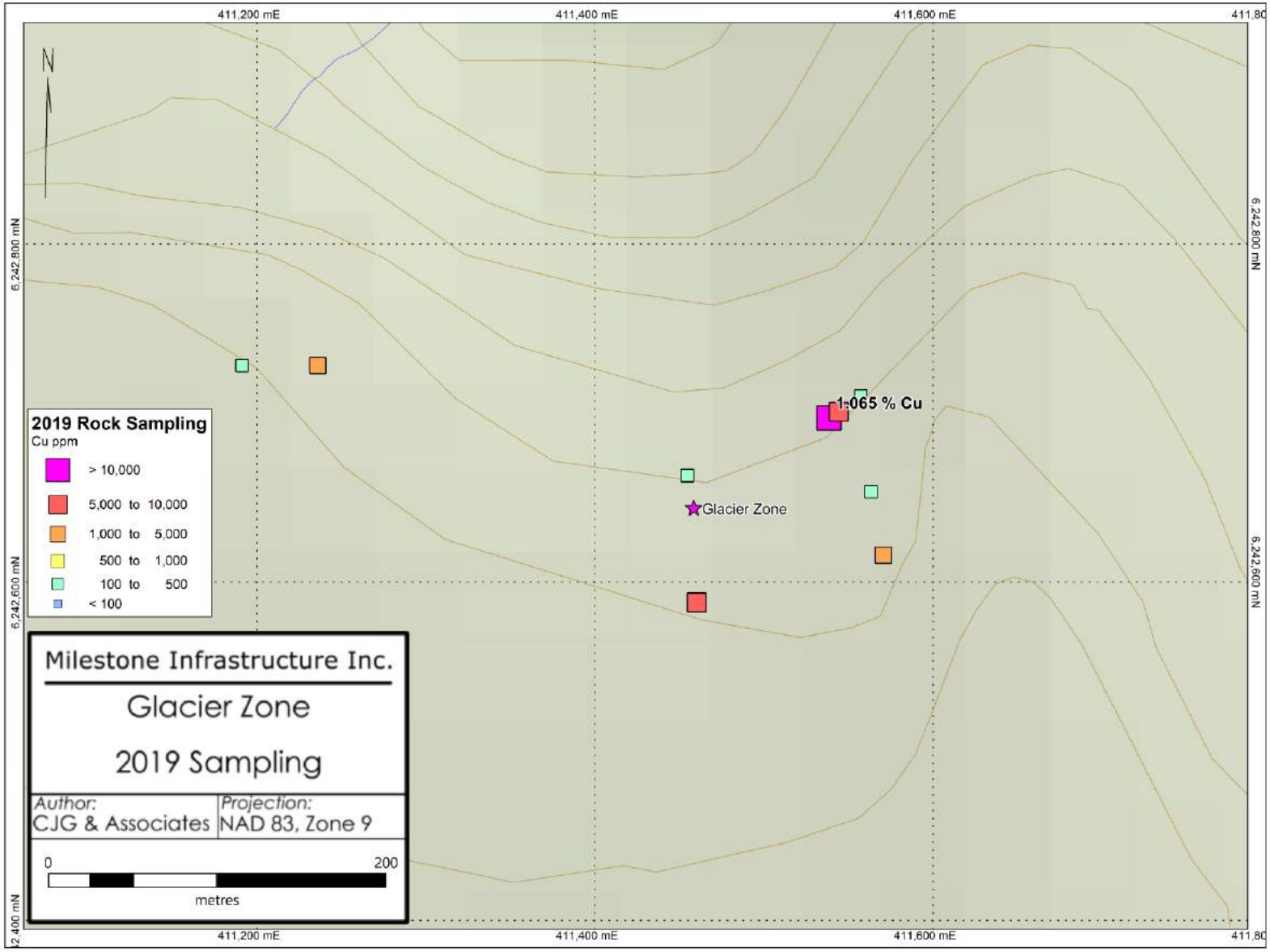


Figure 9.24: Results for copper, 2019 Glacier Zone rock sampling

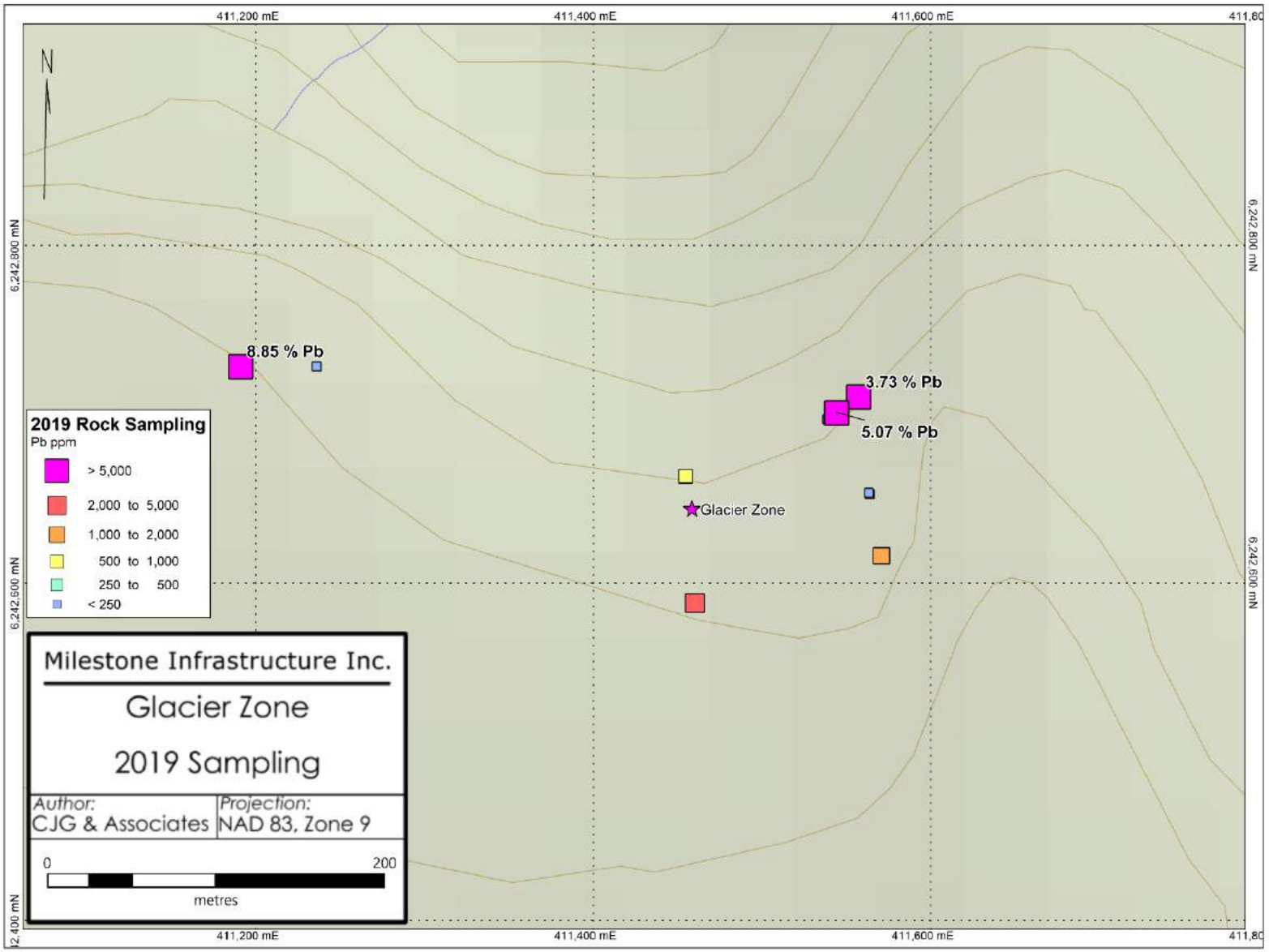


Figure 9.25: Results for lead, 2019 Glacier Zone rock sampling

9.1.6 2019 Results from Florence Zone

In 2019, limited prospecting was carried out in the vicinity of the Florence Zone. A total of three rock samples were collected, including two samples of iron-carbonate veins hosting up to 3% pyrite, and a third comprising a 10 cm wide quartz vein hosting 2-3% fine grained disseminated pyrite, as well as parallel pyrite bands. Results from all three samples returned low values for all elements of interest.

9.1.7 2019 Ground-Based Magnetometer Survey

From August 2 to August 5, 2019, SJ Geophysics Ltd. undertook a 24.5 line-km ground-based magnetic survey over two survey grids at the Doc, BGS and Galena Ridge zones (Figure 9.26). Both grids each consisted of 16 survey lines, with a line spacing of 100 m, and a line azimuth of 45 degrees. The lines were approximately 750 m in length, with a few lines shorter due to terrain obstructions.

On August 6, 2019, SJ completed a ground-based magnetic survey over the Quinn Eskay Zone totalling 6.0 line-km comprising 13 lines, with a line spacing of 100 m, and a line azimuth of 45 degrees (Figure 9.27). Lines ranged from around 80 to 750 m.

The results from the magnetic survey over the Doc, BGS and Galena Ridge zones show a dominant north-northwest and northwest magnetic fabric. The dominant fabric is cross cut by a number of west-northwest trending structures (Figure 9.26). The north-northwest fabric generally agrees with mapped geological units on the Property, while the northwest magnetic signature overlaps with a mapped large-scale shear zone at Galena Ridge and BGS zones.

A nearly 3 kilometre long regional-scale magnetic low begins near the BGS Zone and trends north-northwest through the Doc Zone, extending towards the northwestern Property boundary, and may correspond to either a property-scale geological contact or large-scale fault. Near the Doc Zone, a number of subtle west-northwesterly trending magnetic lows cut across the magnetic highs bordering the regional magnetic low. These discreet west-northwesterly trending magnetic lows may represent the known mineralized shear zones hosting mineralization.

A nearly 1.5 kilometre long magnetic low begins at the northwest end of the Galena Ridge Zone, and trends southeast, along the mapped shear zone associated with the Galena Ridge and BGS zones. It appears to continue towards the Glacier and Florence zones; however, the survey ends 150 m southeast of the last exposed vein at the BGS Showing. The large-scale structure is sub-parallel to the South Unuk River fault, and may represent a secondary structure off of it.

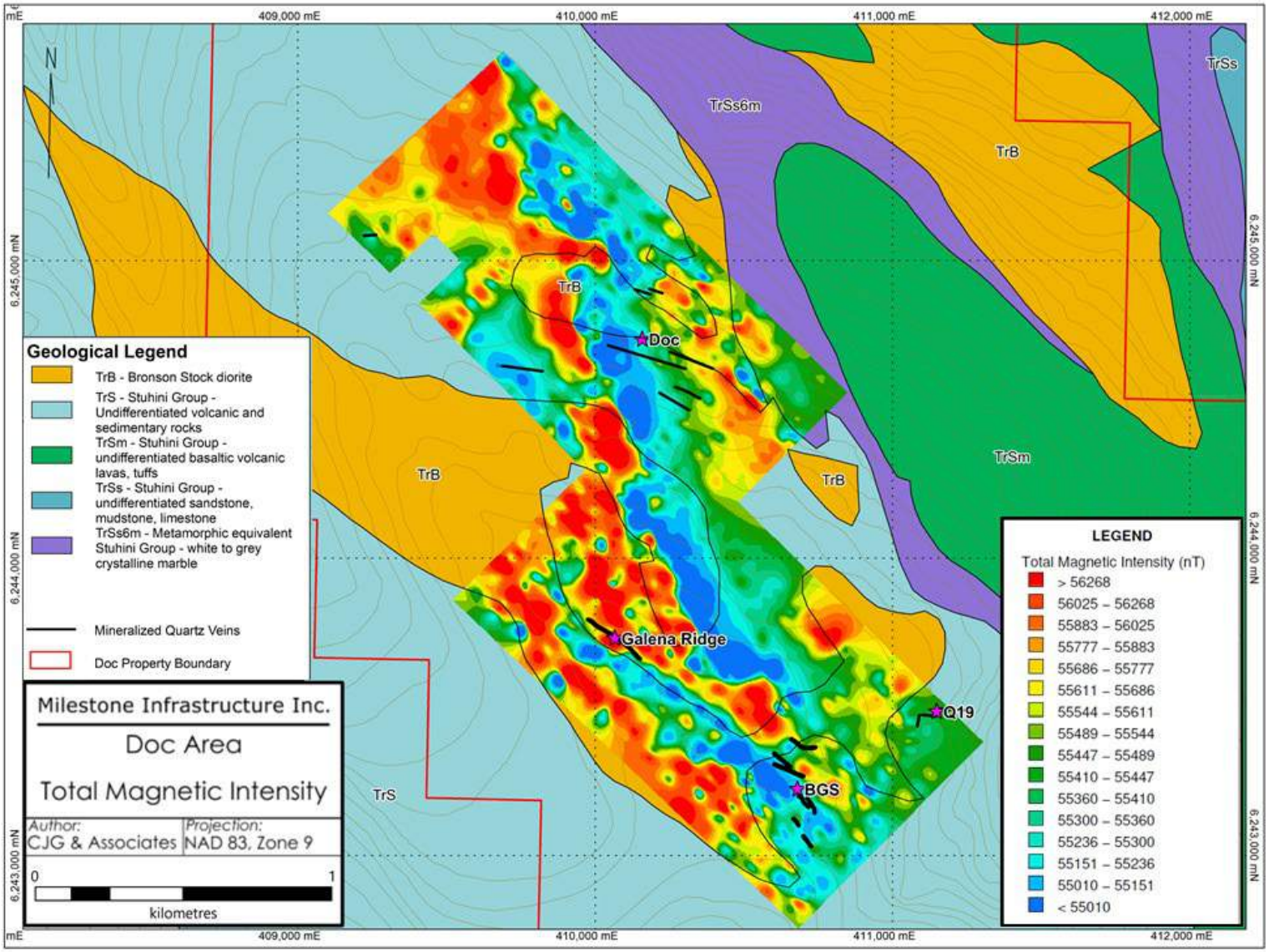


Figure 9.26: Map showing total magnetic intensity overlain on generalized geology of Doc Property, with the Doc, BGS and Galena Ridge showings noted

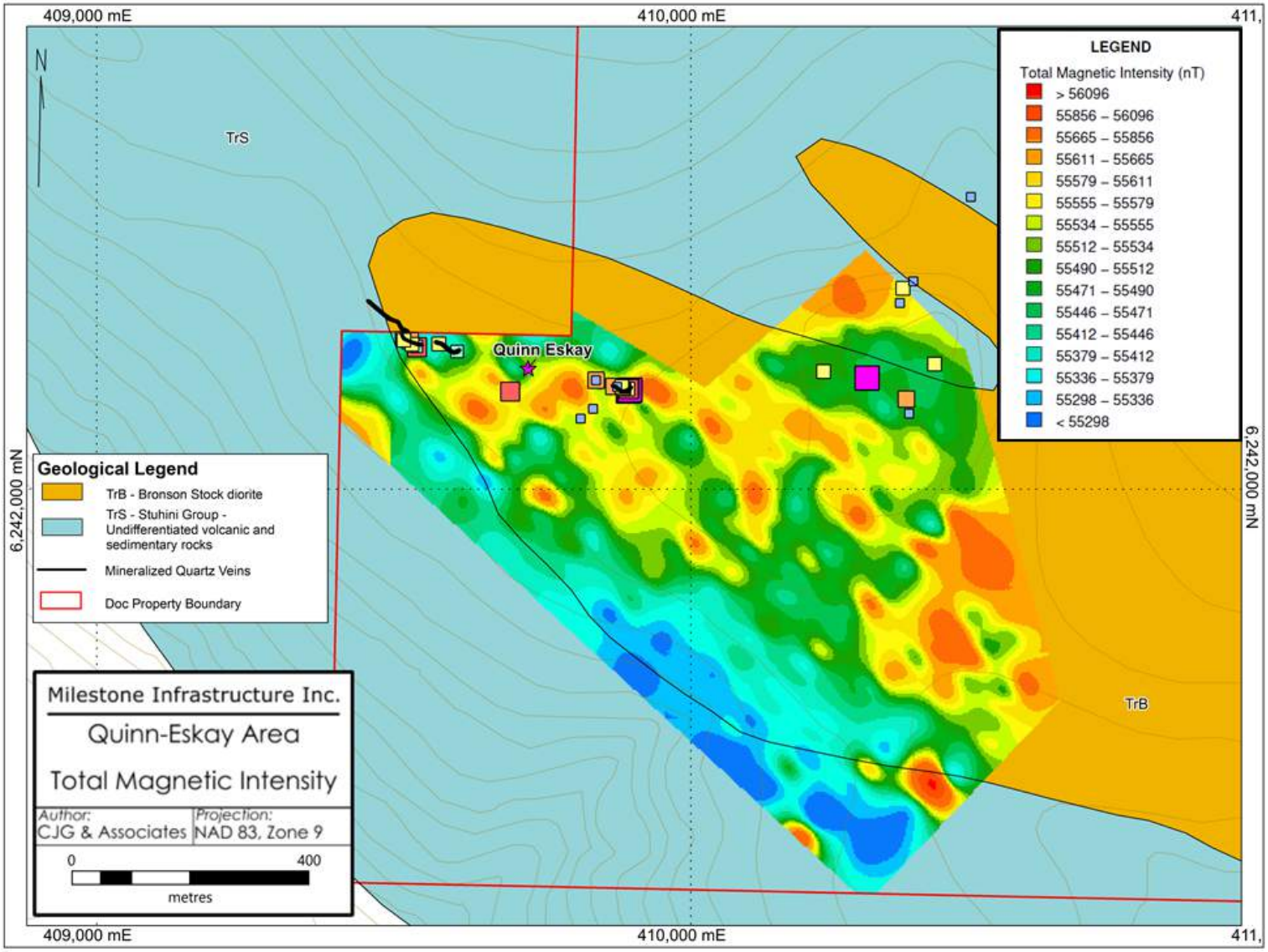


Figure 9.27: Map showing total magnetic intensity overlain on generalized geology of Doc Property, in the Quinn Eskay Showing area

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At the Quinn Eskay Zone, a dominant northwest trending fabric covers the survey area (Figure 9.27). The overall magnetic signature is relatively low compared to Doc, BGS and Galena Ridge area. A 1200 by 400 m magnetic high outlined by the survey, is occupied by several circular and linear magnetic lows.

The relative magnetic high is underlain by Bronson Stock diorite, and the magnetic low to the southwest, overlies Stuhini Group undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The circular magnetic lows within the magnetic high may encompass pockets of alteration associated with veining, while the linear features may represent mineralized structures along strike of the exposed veins on surface. In the eastern part of the survey area, a 350 by 150 m ellipsoidal magnetic low, mapped metadiorite and metavolcanic rocks, encompasses a 300 by 50 m gossan, which hosts several mineralized quartz veins.

10.0 DRILLING

The Company has not conducted any drilling on the Property. Previous diamond drilling of 71 holes (5,901.44 m) on surface and 8 holes underground (694.33 m) is described in Section 6.2 - Property Exploration History. Drilling was conducted between 1947 and 1988 and constituted the only drilling that has been documented on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Sample preparation, analyses and security procedures were implemented for rock samples collected by the Company in 2019, as detailed below.

11.1 Protocols for Sampling, Sample Analysis and Security

11.1.1 Sampling Protocol

Rock samples consisted primarily of selected chips and channel samples from mineralized or altered bedrock or float. UTM co-ordinates were recorded for each rock sample site using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Data was recorded regarding the type, strength and extent of mineralization, as well as host rock characteristics, including alteration and possible controlling structures.

Rock samples were placed in heavy plastic bags marked with identifying numbers, packed in sacks and transported to ALS Global Laboratories prep lab in Terrace B.C. The fine fractions were then sent to ALS in North Vancouver B.C., for analysis of gold (code Au-ICP21) and a suite of 35 additional elements (code ME-ICP41).

11.1.2 Sample Analysis and Security

At the lab, rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% <2 mm, then riffle split to a 250 gram lot, which was then pulverized to 85% <75 microns. From each sample pulp, 50 grams of -75 micron-size material was analyzed for Au content (0.001 ppm to 10 ppm detection range) by fire assay followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP) analysis (AU-

ICP21). As well, a suite of 35 additional elements was analyzed by dissolving at least 1 gram of -75 micron pulp in an aqua-regia solution and measuring the element concentrations by ICP (ME-ICP41). Aqua-regia digestions represent the leachable portion of the particular analyte, and not all elements are quantitatively extracted in some sample matrices.

Rock samples > 10.0 ppm Au were analyzed for over limits by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21). Select over limits for silver, copper, lead and zinc by aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish (OG46).

In 2019, one of the directors of Milestone assisted in the sampling, handling or preparation of the samples in the field, or in sample transportation. However, the author has no reason to doubt the veracity of the sampling and the data is believed to be reliable.

11.2 QA/QC Results

The ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C., which analyzed the Company's samples in 2019, operates to ISO 17025 standards and is accredited by the local regulatory authority.

Quality Managers at the lab maintain the quality system, conduct internal audits, and assist in training and compliance. Staff are supported by a Quality Management System (QMS) framework which is designed to highlight data inconsistencies sufficiently early in the process to enable corrective action to be taken in time to meet reporting deadlines. The QMS framework follows the most appropriate ISO Standard for the service at hand i.e. ISO 17025:2005 UKAS ref 4028 for laboratory analysis.

11.2.1 Duplicate Analysis

Field duplicates were not inserted into the rock sample lots because the rock chip samples were not homogeneous enough to split into equal duplicates. However, duplicate cuts from original sample pulps prepared at the lab were selected for some of the rock samples that had returned greater than detection limits for certain metals. These pulps were re-analyzed using a process capable of measuring higher concentrations of metal. The initial analytical method typically provided detection limits for the primary metals of interest of 10 ppm Au, 100 ppm Ag, 10,000 ppm Cu, 20,000 ppm Pb, 20,000 ppm Zn and 10,000 ppm As.

11.2.2 Discussion

No outside laboratory checks were performed on the rock samples. However, earlier companies sampled some of the same mineral showings and reported results similar to those determined by Milestone. The author recommends selecting some of the coarse rejects and pulps from the 2019 samples and submitting them to another laboratory for verification of the high metal values.

The author concludes that the sampling, security and analyses protocols employed by Milestone appear to be consistent with industry standard best practices.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The lead author (Andrew J. Mitchell) visited the Doc Property between July 30 to August 7, 2019. Before, during and after the site visit the author preformed the following activities to verify the data drawn upon for this Report:

- Reviewed and assessed the historical exploration literature, technical reports and data concerning the Property;
- Verified the mineral titles that comprise the Property, as listed on the B.C. Government MTO website;
- Queried exploration staff on work to date, exploration techniques used, and results and interpretations;
- Visited in the field the Doc, Galena Ridge, BGS and Quinn Eskay zones, and examined the geology, alteration and mineralization at each;
- Gathered and assayed 65 rock samples from the Property, encompassing the principal lithologies, alteration styles and types of mineralization. The location of, and analytical results for, these samples are shown on Figure 12.1 and tabulated in Table 12.1, below.

The verifications performed by the author through on-site observation and sampling of the Property, and review of the legacy historical documentary record, confirm in his view the merit of the Doc Property as one with strong discovery potential. The tenor of the Company's sample results for key elements, and the author's check samples, agree closely with those achieved historically and additionally point to new targets. The author can confidentially say the Property warrants further exploration.

The author is of the opinion that the historical and recent data presented herein is reliable, and adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

Table 12.1: Rock sample results, A. Mitchell (July 30 to August 7, 2019)

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738202	409899	6242169	chip /0.27	Quinn Eskay: Chip sample taken across 27 cm wide qz vein, (hosting Y738268 massive galena sample). Sample contains entrained fragments of host rock with malachite staining along foliation. Trace py.	1.61	45.3	1270	6910	68
Y738203	409897	6242168	chip/1.30	Quinn Eskay: Chip sample taken across 130 cm wide qz vein hosting about 10% gn, 1% cp in contact with foliation of host rock.	4.56	676.0	6240	189000	1405
Y738204	409893	6242165	chip/0.40	Quinn Eskay: Chip sample across 40 cm wide rusty weathering bull qz vein with trace sulphides.	0.22	9.2	315	1260	30
Y738220	409515	6242255	chip/1.60	Quinn Eskay: Same as sample Y738262. Chip sample collected across 1.60 m of massive bull qz vein with numerous vein parallel rusty stringers, and sporadic zones of semi-massive, coarse to fine cubic gn. Py 2%, Gn 3%.	0.29	99.8	124	8650	8
Y738221	409527	6242251	grab/0.10	Quinn Eskay: Grab sample from collapsed side of vein. Semi-massive cubic galena ~ 45% of sample, encrusting prismatic qz.	0.79	393.0	145	>200000	5
Y738053	410123	6243554	float/0.30	BGS/Galena Ridge: Approximately 30 cm wide rusty weathered qz vein with milky white coarse grained qz crystals (pegmatitic) hosting semi-massive fine to medium grained subhedral to euhedral py (20-25%) as disseminations and patches. Material represents about 5% of talus in the area.	1.81	8.1	7	36	1

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738058	410320	6243386	float/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: Approximately 30 cm wide rusty weathered qz vein with milky white coarse grained qz crystals (pegmatitic) hosting semi-massive fine to medium grained subhedral to euhedral py (20-25%) as disseminations and patches. Material represents about 5% of talus in the area.	0.04	3.4	826	1775	906
Y738067	409472	6244367	float/0.30	No Zone: Rusty to buff weathering qz vein up to 30 cm hosting fine grained anhedral to subhedral py (1-2%). Vuggy textured with vugs filled with weathered out sulphides (goethite?). Sample is float within talus and represents about 1% of the rocks within it.	0.01	0.3	21	57	3
Y738068	409482	6244360	float/0.15	No Zone: Rusty weathering qz vein up to 15 cm wide. Qz vein is vuggy and hosts fine to medium grained subhedral py (2-5%) and trace cp (?) with up to 25% of the rock hosting limonitic vugs up to 1 cm. Sample taken from talus and represents 1% of the rock in the area.	0.00	0.2	6	35	20
Y738071	410736	6243366	grab/0.30	BGS/Galena Ridge: Subcrop sample of rusty bull qz vein with seams of cubic to fine py along margin. Variably vuggy coarse qz crystals with boxwork texture along weathered surfaces.	0.01	0.3	11	14	1
Y738072	410711	6243363	chip/0.20	BGS/Galena Ridge: Bull qz vein in outcrop, cutting foliation of host rock (sub-parallel). Host rock is pale green, foliated/banded metasediment (quartzite?). Brecciated over 3 cm, with clasts of host rock and py stringers ~ 2 mm wide. Py up to 2% of composite chip	0.01	0.4	12	22	48

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
				sample. Rare 1-2 cm vugs lined with grey sulphide. 20 cm wide.					
Y738073	410695	6243362	chip/0.25	BGS/Galena Ridge: Bull qz vein in outcrop, cutting foliation of host rock (sub-parallel). Py stringers ~ 2 mm wide, tightly spaced relative to Y738072. Vein cuts interbedded marble and quartzite. Composite chip sample over 25 cm. Py represents 4% of vein.	0.00	0.2	8	11	6
Y738074	410674	6243381	chip/0.20	BGS/Galena Ridge: Bull qz vein in outcrop, cutting foliation of host rock (sub-parallel). Pyrite is disseminated and as stringers representing up to 10% of the vein. Chip sample collected over 20 cm.	0.02	0.7	27	27	23
Y738075	410664	6243390	chip/0.25	BGS/Galena Ridge: Bull qz vein in outcrop, cutting foliation of host rock (sub-parallel). Py is subhedral to cubic and occur as disseminated and as stringers representing up to 20% of the vein. Chip sample collected over 25 cm.	0.02	0.7	65	16	8
Y738076	410372	6243492	Subcrop/ floast/ 0.50	BGS/Galena Ridge: Subcrop/float of milky white, rusty bull qz incorporating seams of marble/quartzite material. Trace py. Patches of fine, forest green chlorite envelope marble seams and create seams within the qz. 50 cm wide boulder.	0.08	0.7	3	26	8
Y738077	410228	6243599	float/0.15	BGS/Galena Ridge: Float sample of rusty qz vein material. Abundant disseminations and stringers of fine py. Vuggy along margins of specimen with limonitic staining. Qz is irregularly banded with a 4-6 mm crystal size.	0.01	0.1	6	18	4

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738078	410191	6243625	float/0.05	BGS/Galena Ridge: Float sample of fine qz vein with metadiorite? Approximately 4 mm wide specular hm seam separating qz from hm, very weakly magnetic.	0.00	0.1	3	8	35
Y738079	410146	6243665	chip/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: Rusty qz vein in outcrop of fine grained green volcanic rocks. Large ~ 3 cm vugs in coarse rusty milky qz crystals. Boxwork and limonitic breccia along vein margins. Trace coarse cubic pyrite ~ 10 cm wide composite chip sample.	0.08	0.2	33	8	2
Y738080	410130	6243681	0.35	BGS/Galena Ridge: Massive to brecciated two-phase(?) qz vein in outcrop. Massive phase consists of coarse milky white bull qz, with rusty weathering and vuggy texture with cubic gn on margin with brecciated phase, and trace gn on margin with host rock (east side) approximately 35 cm wide.	12.80	263.0	1975	140500	23
Y738081	410129	6243681	chip/0.35	BGS/Galena Ridge: Brecciated phase (35 cm wide) consisting of clasts of pale, rusty purple to green metavolcanic rocks? Anastomosing 5 mm wide quartz veinlets cut brecciation. Disseminated py, cp (up to 2%), with malachite staining along contact with massive phase.	1.35	19.4	1105	4900	389
Y738082	410128	6243683	grab/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: High-grade sample of vuggy bull qz with ~ 25% gn, 10% cp as coarse disseminations within massive phase.	0.73	64.5	1480	65800	114

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738083	410120	6243692	chip/0.68	BGS/Galena Ridge: Brecciated phase is absent, west side of vein is densely mineralized with coarse gn and cp +/- py. East side of vein appears to be largely barren bull qz (represents approximately 40 cm of the vein). 68 cm composite chip sample across the entire vein.	5.53	99.0	8410	29700	1800
Y738147	410408	6243768	float/0.30	No Zone: Approximately 30 cm wide (average) and 15 to 20 m long rusty weathered qz vein. Vein pinches and swells along strike between 5 and 50 cm (30 cm on average). Vein is vuggy and hosts fine to medium grained subhedral to euhedral py (20%) as disseminations and blebs. Li fills about 10% of the vugs. Vein trends 060/60.	0.03	0.6	12	8	2
Y738148	410159	6243584	float/0.20	BGS/Galena Ridge: Approximately 20 cm wide rusty weathering qz vein with grey to white qz hosting blebby to stringy cp (2%), py (1%) and trace arsenopyrite(?). Minor malachite staining on surface. Sample collected as float within talus, which represents about 1% of the rock.	0.03	6.4	11200	21	8200
Y738149	410145	6243532	float/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: Approximately 10 cm wide rusty weathered coarse grained qz vein hosting disseminated to clotty, nearly semi-massive py (5%) and cp (10%). Patches of li to goethite filled vugs up to 1 cm wide within. Taken from talus slope boulder from ~ 30-50 m long float train.	0.12	23.5	9500	134	49
Y738150	410136	6243563	float/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: Approximately 10 cm wide rusty weathered coarse grained qz vein hosting disseminated to clotty py (3%) and cp	0.01	0.8	90	17	24

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
				(2%). Patches of li to goethite filled vugs up to 1 cm wide within. Taken from talus slope. Boulder from ~ 30-50 m long float train.					
Y738205	409887	6242164	chip/0.25	Quinn Eskay: Chip sample taken across 25 cm wide qz vein hosting trace sulphides.	0.35	7.0	49	696	17
Y738206	409874	6242170	chip/0.60	Quinn Eskay: Chip sample taken across 60 cm bull qz vein with rusty fractures hosting trace py. Moderate sericitization of host rock for up to 10 cm.	0.04	4.3	18	593	7
Y738207	409869	6242174	grab/0.15	Quinn Eskay: Qz vein trend transitions into anastomosing 2-15 cm wide bull qz veins brecciating sericitized rusty host rock. Veins are irregularly oriented with trace py in qz and host rock.	0.02	1.5	6	218	12
Y738208	409841	6242184	float/0.10	Quinn Eskay: Qz vein float sample of intensely altered, rusty metavolcanic wall rocks. Seams of red, vesicular hm, with trace rusty cubic py disseminated throughout.	0.89	40.0	53	4260	23
Y738209	409840	6242184	float/0.10	Quinn Eskay: Qz vein float sample of rusty, very vuggy, euhedral prismatic qz. Trace cubic py lining seams of flakey white mica.	0.00	0.7	16	113	10
Y738218	409576	6242245	chip/0.80	Quinn Eskay: 80 cm wide chip sample taken across irregular shaped blowout of massive qz with common rusty hm-py stringers. Rare seams of disseminated gn. Composite chip sample over 80 cm, including 10 cm inclusion of foliated host rock. Vein trends approximately 295° and hosts 1% py and 1% gn.	0.19	8.1	282	6690	14

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738219	409607	6242233	chip/0.90	Quinn Eskay: 90 cm wide chip sample across massive highly fractured rusty bull qz vein with only trace py, gn and hm stringers.	0.08	21.7	27	918	9
Y738222	409835	6242137	float/0.10	Quinn Eskay: Float sample of white to grey/blue translucent prismatic qz vein with common vugs. Vein is encrusting large float boulder of grey, foliated metavolcanic rocks.	0.01	0.4	3	34	5
Y738070	410611	6243341	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Rusty float cobble of massive mg + py. Massive fine black metallic mg with py stringers and fine disseminations up to 30% of specimen.	0.01	0.0	193	1	1
Y738086	410684	6243103	chip/0.40	BGS/Galena Ridge: Massive, coarse qz vein with coarse to fine, cubic to powdery py as stringers, disseminations and filling vugs. Trace cp and malachite staining. Vein pinches and swells over a short distance. Chip sample over 40 cm.	0.03	1.7	520	68	6
Y738087	410677	6243117	chip/1.70	BGS/Galena Ridge: Qz vein swells to 170 cm wide, including an angular raft of host rock, up to 20 cm wide. Variably vuggy and mineralized, with 30 cm of barren bull qz on eastern margin. Host rock is weakly schistose fine grained green volcanic rocks.	0.01	1.8	251	1220	86
Y738088	410669	6243122	chip/0.40	BGS/Galena Ridge: Qz vein with up to 5 % cp disseminated throughout. 40 cm composite chip sample.	0.05	6.0	4200	30	63
Y738089	410702	6243060	chip/0.50	BGS/Galena Ridge: Rusty pyritic qz vein. composed of euhedral to prismatic qz, 2-6 mm, with coarse cubic py up to 1 cm wide. Py up to 40% of location. Py is finely disseminated	0.15	0.9	16	14	19

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
				throughout groundmass, and as semi- massive clots, up to 2 cm wide. The vein pinches and swells. Composite chip sample over 50 cm.					
Y738090	410713	6243049	chip/0.65	BGS/Galena Ridge: More massive rusty bull qz vein, with brecciated clasts of green metavolcanic host rock. Up to 20% py as cubic disseminations and fine stringers. Composite chip sample over 65 cm.	0.00	0.8	1220	10	280
Y738091	410723	6243033	chip/0.20	BGS/Galena Ridge: Finer grained qz than Y738090, with similar abundance of py and up to 5% cp, with malachite staining on surface. Composite chip sample over 20 cm.	0.29	48.8	4510	47	20
Y738051	409289	6245007	float/N/A	Q32: Weakly rusty weathered qz vein float with coarse cubic gn seams and encrustations on fractures. Gn seams up to 1 cm wide. Non magnetic.	2.86	30.4	173	20800	23
Y738054	410223	6243717	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Fine grained pale to medium green float sample of weakly foliated/banded metavolcanic rocks. Py present up to 20% as fine disseminations and fabric parallel stringers.	0.09	1.4	264	157	54
Y738055	409914	6243952	float/N/A	No Zone: Intensely pyritic zone within foliated/banded pale to medium green metavolcanic rocks. Py present as fine disseminations and fabric parallel stringers, and fabric oblique qz veins, ~ 4 mm wide. Strongly magnetic.	0.07	0.3	206	11	5
Y738056	409937	6243857	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Float sample of massive, variably vuggy qz vein material. Zones of semi-massive fine grained gn, up to 40% of sample. 2-5% cp disseminated throughout gn zones.	4.10	267.0	306	>200000	2250

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738057	410217	6243651	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Coarse crystalline milky white qz vein float sample, with metallic black hm irregularly distributed throughout. Trace cubic py.	0.00	0.3	2	133	8
Y738059	410315	6243374	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Rusty to pink carbonate vein breccia, with abundant soft green chlorite on weathered faces. Trace gn and sph (?). Texturally looks similar to phaneritic intrusive, but comprised of euhedral to subhedral white calcite and pink dolomite, with flakey green chlorite/biotite.	0.00	0.2	19	73	114
Y738060	410438	6243495	chip/0.10	BGS/Galena Ridge: ~10 cm wide massive crystalline qz vein with semi-massive cp. Composite chip sample over veins width. Vein varies in width and trends ~285°, pinching and swelling up to 20 cm wide, over a 10 m strike length. Blowouts appear to exploit foliation of bounding host rock (foliated mafic volcanic rocks). Cp up to 40%.	2.00	42.9	15250	201	209
Y738061	409341	6245077	float/N/A	Q32: Rusty qz vein with 1-3% gn and cp. Coarse crystalline vuggy qz with limonitic powder lining vugs and seams.	0.12	35.7	2380	281	72
Y738062	409296	6245083	grab/N/A	Q32: Qz vein material with cubic py + mg, and trace amounts of a grey, dull lustre material with a faint brown steak – sph(?). Coarse milky white qz with rusty weathered surfaces. Specimen taken from blasted outcrop.	0.16	3.4	45	85	7

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738063	409231	6244806	float/N/A	Q25: Qz vein boulder, likely float or subcrop. Coarse crystalline milky white qz with up to 20% clotty cp and coarse cubic to fine gn. Common li staining along vugs and seams throughout vein material. Non magnetic.	2.22	64.0	20700	39700	387
Y738064	409265	6244748	float/0.12	Q25: Rusty pink vuggy qz vein float sample, 12 cm wide. Upon breaking, seams of fine grained gn with trace cp. Coarse qz crystals, with li staining bounding gn seams. Non-magnetic.	50.60	479.0	288	160500	118
Y738065	409298	6244681	float/N/A	Q25: Rusty qz vein float. Crystalline milky white qz, with li seams, very fine grained py with 1 - 8 mm wide stringers of fine grained gn. Cp appears to be absent, and quartz crystals are finer grained. Specimen was taken from 30 cm wide float boulder. Non-Magnetic.	6.15	136.0	113	118500	4
Y738066	409378	6244490	float/N/A	No Zone: Float boulder of coarse qz vein breccia incorporating ~50% clasts of angular fine grained pale green metavolcanic rocks. Qz is commonly malachite stained with sparse blebs of cp up to 2 mm in size. Rare specular hm flecks within rusty fracture planes. Non Magnetic.	0.02	0.9	1005	219	81
Y738069	409461	6244309	float/N/A	No Zone: Rusty, pitted float cobble of fine grained, pale to dark green metavolcanic rocks. Groundmass hosts densely disseminated fine py and stringers parallel to a weakly defined foliation/banding. Epidote parallels py stringers as thin selvages. Weakly magnetic.	0.01	0.4	130	44	3
Y738084	410109	6243704	chip/0.25	BGS/Galena Ridge: Similar to Y738083, but with mineralized portion absent. Pinches to 25 cm wide bull quartz vein.	1.53	20.2	145	6690	175

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738085	410105	6243706	chip/0.45	BGS/Galena Ridge: Similar to Y738083, but with up to 30% gn disseminated throughout, and a massive, fine grained seam of gn, ~ 4 cm wide, running through middle of qz vein. 45 cm wide composite chip sample over width of vein.	1.04	110.0	454	95700	91
Y738092	410007	6243771	float/N/A	BGS/Galena Ridge: Coarse milky white to rusty qz vein float grab sample. ~ 2% cp as clotty disseminations.	0.16	4.3	542	462	3
Y738093	409978	6243790	chip/0.40	BGS/Galena Ridge: Massive milky white bull qz with a vuggy texture 5 cm from eastern margin. Up to 3 % cp lining qz crystal boundaries, and as rare disseminations up to 2 mm. composite chip sample over 40 cm.	0.24	5.4	377	89	2
Y738094	409953	6243785	grab/0.15	BGS/Galena Ridge: Grab sample from center of ~15 cm wide, 310° trending qz vein. Massive milky white qz, with seams of clotty py (up to 15% of specimen).	2.80	22.9	166	1995	15
Y738095	410082	6243682	chip/6.0	BGS/Galena Ridge: Shear zone, which trends northwest and comprises strong clay alteration, pyritization and local silicification.	0.01	0.2	60	23	8
Y738143	410563	6244111	float/N/A	No Zone: Qz vein float sample. Massive qz vein with a faintly mottled/ pseudobrecciated texture, resulting in a patchy pink to grey/white appearance. Coarse to fine cubic py densely disseminated throughout (up to 10 %). Weak patchy chloritization? Non Magnetic.	0.01	0.3	5	52	21
Y738144	410581	6243914	float/N/A	No Zone: Qz vein float sample. Very similar in texture and composition to sample Y378143, but with 10% py, 1% fine gn, and trace sph and cp.	0.00	1.0	199	327	139

Sample No.	Location (NAD83 Zone 9)		Sample Type/ Width (m)	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	UTM mE	UTM mN							
Y738145	410534	6243841	float/N/A	No Zone: Float sample of rusty weathered qz vein breccia. Pale pink to grey fine qz groundmass, with brecciation defined by > 1 mm veinlet/stringers of sub-parallel to anastomosing specular hm. Common li staining on fracture surfaces and lining 1 mm vugs. Tr py disseminated throughout.	0.44	1.8	31	22	16
Y738146	410511	6243715	float/N/A	No Zone: Float sample in close proximity (~25 m) to outcrop of pyritic, well foliated fine grained mafic metavolcanic rocks. Alternating pale to dark green laminations with a phyllitic foliation. Py (up to 2%) as fine disseminations and foliation/lamination parallel stringers. In sampled specimen, 2-4 mm wide qz veins cut foliation and contain coarse cubic py with trace gn.	0.10	0.5	22	14	124

Photo 20: Galena Ridge Zone: Y738080 (2019)

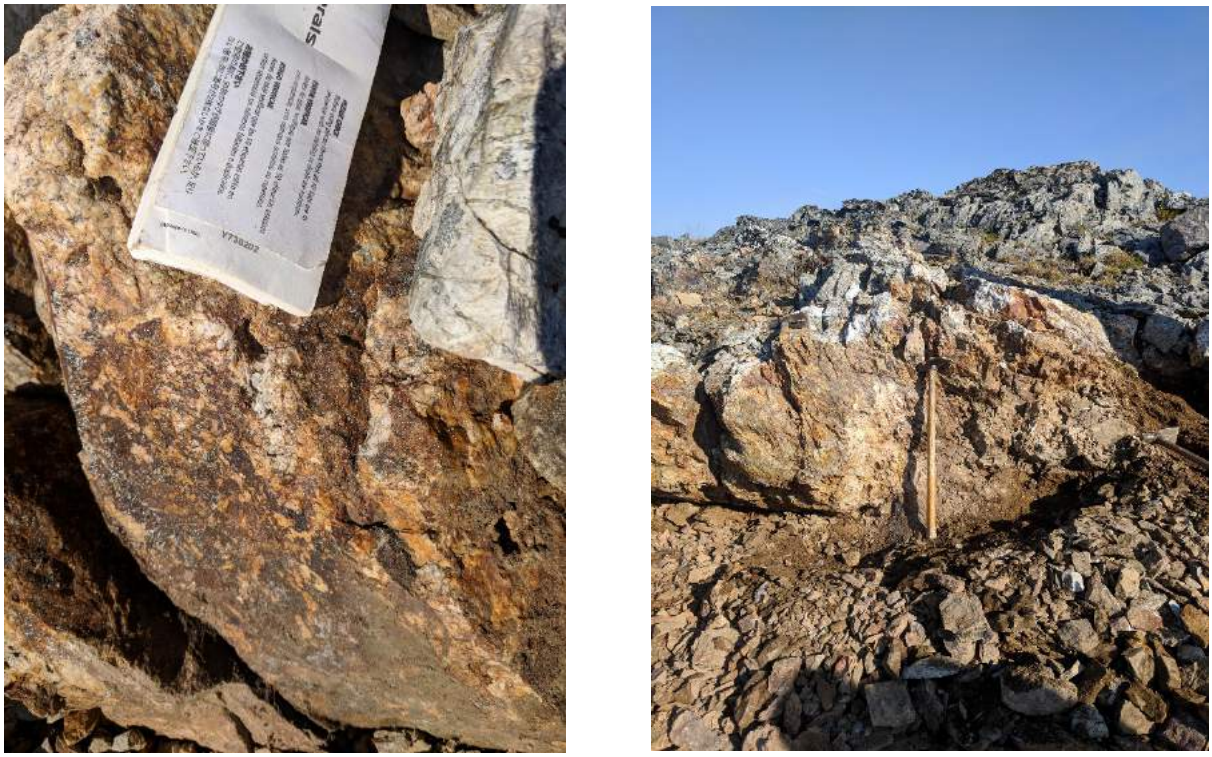

Photo 21: Quinn Eskay - Y738202 (2019)

Rock and chip samples collected from the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Quinn Eskay zones for the most part confirmed the results from historical work on the Property. At the Q32 Zone, rock samples collected in 2019 (2.86 g/t Au and 30.4 g/t Ag) closely matched 1987 trench results (1.78 g/t Au and 13.3 g/t Ag over 2.44 m), but did not produce the high-grade gold from float returned during the 1987 program (up to 241.98 g/t Au and 526.1 g/t Ag). At the Galena Ridge and BGS zones, 2019 rock sampling confirmed historical results. Rock samples collected in 2019 returned up to 12.80 g/t Au and 263.0 g/t Ag, while 1987 results yielded 13.25 g/t Au and 138.5 g/t Ag. At the Quinn Eskay zone, 2019 results returned higher gold grades (up to 4.56 g/t) than historical results (up to 1.89 g/t), but show similar silver assays (676.0 g/t Ag in 2019 and 647.4 g/t Ag in 1987).

The samples were collected, bagged and delivered personally by the authors to ALS prep laboratory in Terrace BC for preparation. Samples prepped at the laboratory in Terrace were shipped to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver for analysis. All samples were analyzed in accordance with methods used for the 2019 samples, including: dried and crushed to 70% <2 mm, then riffle split to a 250 gram lot, which was then pulverized to 85% <75 microns. From each sample pulp, 50 grams of -75 micron-size material was analyzed for Au content (0.001 ppm to 10 ppm detection range) by fire assay followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP) analysis (AU-ICP21). As well, a suite of 35 additional elements was analyzed by dissolving at least 1 gram of -75 micron pulp in an aqua-regia solution and measuring the element concentrations by ICP (ME-ICP41). Aqua-regia digestions represent the leachable portion of the particular analyte, and not all elements are quantitatively extracted in some sample matrices.

Rock samples > 10.0 ppm Au were analyzed for over limits by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21).

No duplicates, blanks or standards were submitted with these samples.

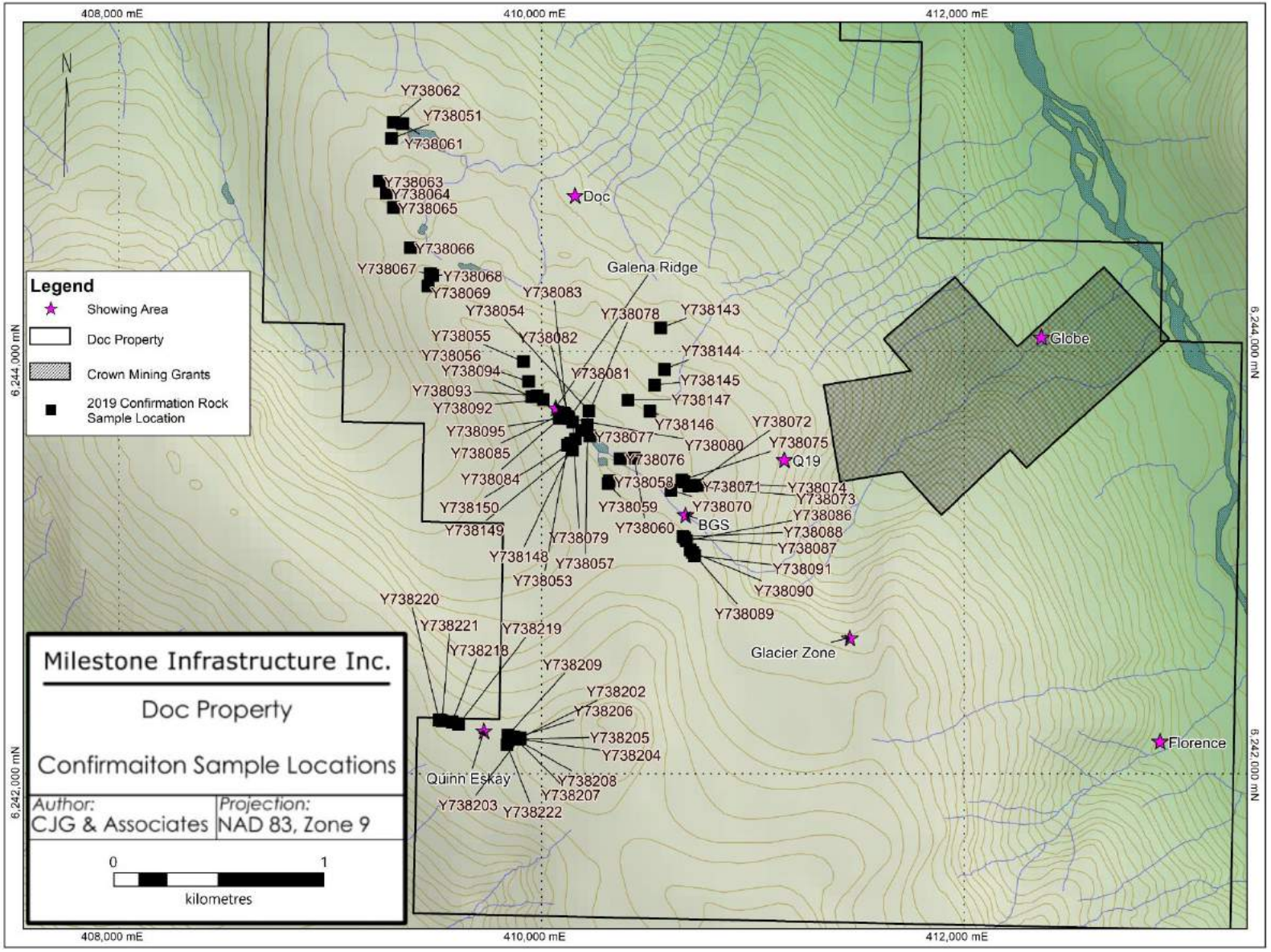

Figure 12.1: A. Mitchell sample locations, July and August, 2019

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization from the Doc Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Non-compliant NI 43-101 resource estimates were completed in 1986, 1987 and 1988 at the Doc Property. The latest estimate, by Echo Bay, Magna Ventures and Silver Princess in 1988, was a total of 100,851 tons grading 0.258 oz/ton Au at a cut-off of 0.1 oz/ton for the Q17 and Q22 veins. This and previous resource estimates were founded upon the results of trenching and drilling that were conducted intermittently between 1947 and 1988. The work was done prior to the implementation of current NI 43-101 standards and that work does not conform to the present-day standards.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

A number of mineral occurrences are known on properties located within a few kilometres of Doc Property and(or) encompassed within it. They host several styles of mineralization that typically consist of veins and volcanogenic-massive sulphide. The occurrences are recorded and summarized in the British Columbia Government's Minfile database, from which the descriptions provided below are modified. The locations given in the Minfile database are plotted on Figure 15.1.

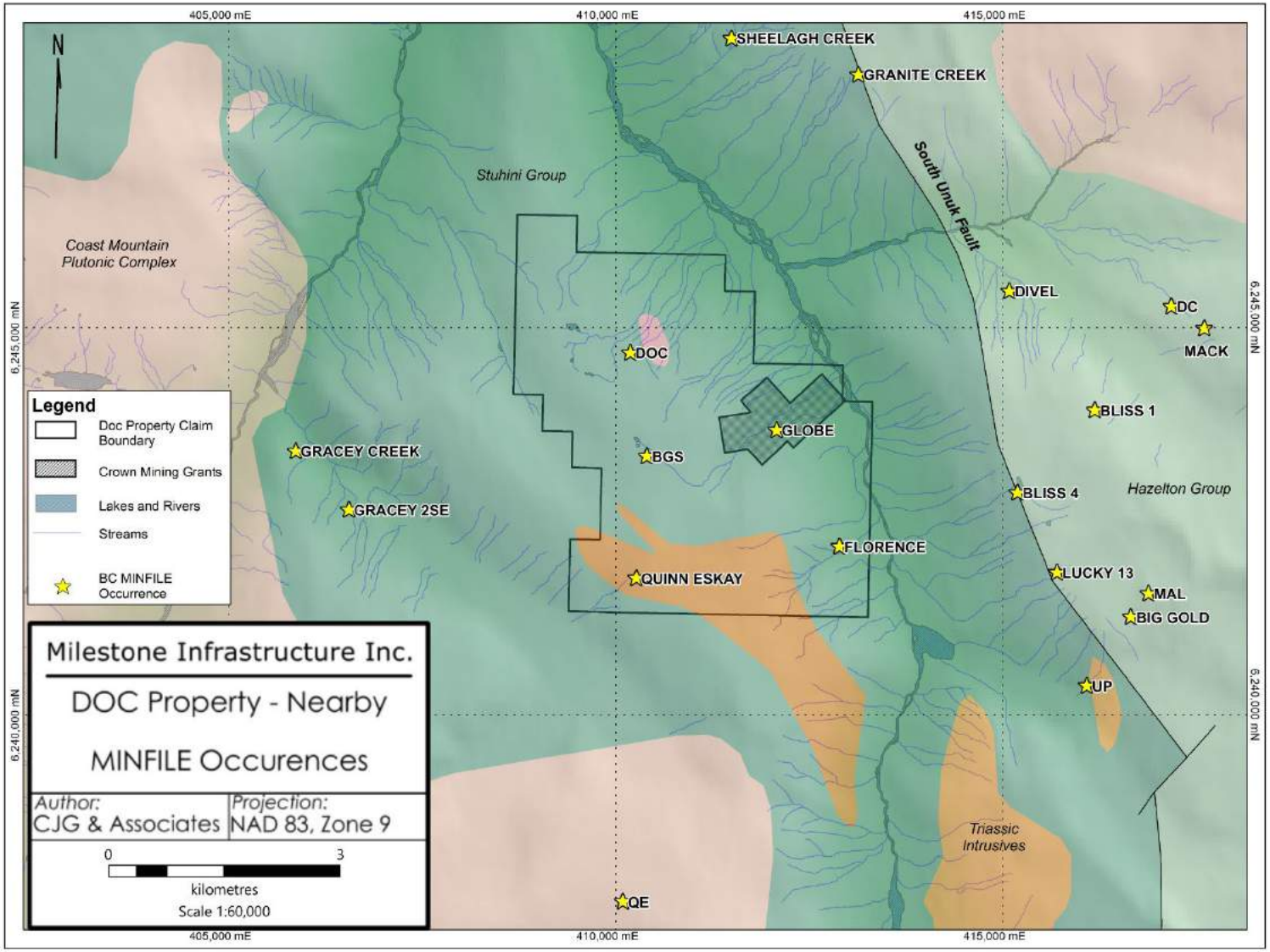

Figure 15.1: Mineral occurrences adjacent to the Doc Property

The **Globe** showing (Minfile 104B 015) lies 2 km southeast along trend of the Doc Zone and is underlain by folded and metamorphosed andesitic tuff with interbedded siltstone, wacke and marble of the Stuhini Group. Quartz veins with galena, pyrite, specularite and associated gold are reported to occur in this area. The Globe North and South veins had adits driven into them as well as extensive trenching. The North Vein trends 160/42NE and averages 6.0 m true width on surface. The vein consists of massive white quartz with numerous parallel and cross cutting shears. Massive galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite are generally associated with parallel shears and host the gold mineralization. Bull quartz veins were reported to not carry gold. The best trench sample from the North Vein yielded 8.60 g/t Au and 47.2 g/t Ag over 6.00 m, including 24.00 g/t Au and 134.1 g/t Ag over 1.00 m. The South Vein trends 065/17SE and averages 6.86 m in width. Mineralization and alteration is similar to the North Vein. The best trench result was 3.53 g/t Au and 26.2 g/t Ag over 6.10 m, including 13.89 g/t Au and 115.4 g/t Ag over 1.00 m (Aelicks et al. 1988).

The **Up** showing (Minfile No. 104B 087) is located 3 km southeast of the Doc Property. Mineralization is hosted within massive silicified dacite, which apparently grades into an orthoclase porphyry (syenite). The mineralized zone is visible as a limonite stained band trending southwest for a distance of 140 m and across a width of 75 m. The rocks in this zone are extensively fractured, pyritized and silicified and alteration consists mainly of calcite and sericite. Mineralization comprises mainly pyrite occurring as disseminations and occasionally as massive 2 to 4 centimetre seams along fractures. Chalcopyrite is finely disseminated and found along fractures in the silicified dacite host. Malachite occurs sparsely and minor galena is associated with calcite in thin stringers that fill fractures. Chip sampling over a 60 by 40 m mineralized zone averaged 0.35% Cu and 0.343 g/t Au. One chip sample returned a high of 0.87% Cu and 0.686 g/t Au over 3.00 m (Assessment Report 3344).

The **Big Gold** showing (Minfile No. 104B 674) is located 3.5 km east of the Doc Property and occurs near the contact between Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks on the west with Lower Jurassic andesitic rocks of the Hazelton Group on the east. A grab sample comprising greenish dacite-andesite with thin irregular quartz lenses and veins hosting pyrite (up to 1 to 3%) along vein margins assayed 65 ppb Au, 3.8 g/t Ag and 0.11% Cu (Assessment Report 29412). Another grab sample consisting of quartz vein material mineralized with pyrite and tetrahedrite within an andesitic flow, which is intruded by felsic plugs graded 7.14 g/t Au, 84.9 g/t Ag, 0.72% Pb, 0.027% Zn and 0.063% Cu (Assessment Report 29412). Eight grab samples taken along a 150-metre traverse of the subzone averaged 0.81 g/t Au equivalent (Press Release, Teuton Resources Corp., September 23, 2015). Drilling in 2016 by Teuton was initiated to test depth extensions of gold-bearing mineralization sampled on surface from an eight-metre-wide outcrop of quartz sericite schist. These holes encountered multiple subparallel zones mineralized with varying amounts of pyrite. An approximately 10 m intersection (true width unknown), also contains sphalerite, as well as occasional strands of chalcopyrite. (Press Release, Teuton Resources Corp., September 26, 2016) . No assay results were provided.

The **Mal** showing (Minfile No. 104B 218) lies approximately 3.5 km east of the Doc Property and is underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Hazelton Group. A small stock of Lower Jurassic and younger(?) syenite intrudes the country rock approximately 300 m west of the occurrence. Malachite and pyrrhotite are reported to occur near the southern margin of an icefield. Another malachite showing occurs about 1 km to the south (Newmont, 1960).

The **Lucky 13** showing occurs 2.5 km east of the Property, in the vicinity of the northwest trending contact of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks (on the west) with Lower Jurassic andesitic rocks of the Hazelton Group (on the east). It consists of a zone of altered felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, intercalated with argillaceous sedimentary rocks within the Hazelton Group. It was thought to offer the potential for a volcanogenic exhalative precious-base metals deposit. This zone extends over a strike length of at least 2 km. A 10 to 20 m thick zone that contains pyritiferous altered felsic fragments up to 30 cm in diameter occurs within a black argillaceous tuff horizon. This zone has a minimum strike length of about 200 m. The sulphidic fragments within it may represent ejected material from a nearby hydrothermal vent. Float samples of probable exhalative origin collected from this area include massive banded pyrite and pale grey to greenish grey bedded chert with trace pyrite. Rock samples taken from the showing returned up to 0.48 and 0.88 g/t Au and 1.4 and 19.4 g/t Ag (Assessment Report 19940). These high values were obtained from two float samples (35090 and 35099) that consisted of fine grained altered felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks cut by quartz veins that contain chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

The **Bliss 4** showing (Minfile No. 104B 217) is situated 1.9 km east of the Doc Property, south of Divelbliss Creek and west of Cabin Glacier. The area is underlain by thick-bedded epiclastic volcanic rocks and lithic tuff with closely associated pillow lavas, carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstone of the Hazelton Group. Chalcopyrite is reported to occur with quartz in an unspecified host rock.

The **Bliss 1** mineral occurrence (Minfile No. 104B 216), located 2.8 km east of the Doc Property, lies south of Divelbliss Creek and just west of Cabin Glacier. The area is underlain by "epiclastic volcanic," lithic tuff, pillow lava, carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstone assigned to the Unuk River Formation of the Hazelton Group . A small gossan is reported to occur in andesitic pillow lava hosting up to 25% pyrite and 2% copper. A syenite body of unreported dimensions outcrops approximately 300 m west of the gossan zone. Chalcopyrite occurs in fractures within this body (Newmont, 1960).

The **Mack** showing (Minfile No. 104B 618) lies about 4.5 km northeast of the Doc Property and is underlain by andesitic rocks of the Hazelton Group. Quartz veins up to 10 cm wide host minor pyrite (up to 4%) in millimetre-scale stringers and(or) clots in fractures. Galena occurs in isolated blebs or associated with pyrite. Samples of the veins returned 1.63, 2.26 and 3.21 g/t Au, with up to 100 g/t Ag, 0.88% Cu and 0.45% Zn (Assessment Report 20676). Zinc values are sporadically elevated, with one sample grading 0.45% within veins hosting copper and silver (Assessment Report 20676).

The **DC** showing (Minfile No. 104B 134), located approximately 4.5 km northeast of the Doc Property, covers Unuk River Formation rocks of the Hazelton Group. In 1960, Newmont Exploration of Canada discovered a galena-bearing showing near the headwaters of Divelbliss Creek. No assay results were reported (Newmont, 1960).

The **Divel** mineral occurrence (Minfile No. 104B 215), situated 2.4 km northeast of the Doc Property, is underlain by andesitic flows, tuffs and associated sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. Alteration and deformation in the area are complex and related to regional faulting and

Jurassic and Tertiary plutonism. Galena occurs within quartz veins in an unspecified host rock. Traces of chalcopyrite are reported to occur in outcrop a few hundred metres north and several hundred metres south; the latter occurring in amphibolite with up to 15% pyrite.

The **Granite Creek** showing (Minfile No. 104B 229) lies 3.2 km northeast of the Doc Property, 3 km east of the South Unuk River and 2 km north of Divelbliss Creek. The area overlies the northwest trending contact between andesitic volcanic rocks of Betty Creek Formation (part of the Hazelton Group) and the marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Traces of copper mineralization are reported to occur in an area of amphibolitic rock just east of the cataclasite zone. In 1960, Newmont Exploration observed copper stains (malachite) in rock less than a kilometre to the southwest (Newmont, 1960).

The **Sheelagh Creek** mineral occurrence (Minfile No. 104B 389) occurs 2.9 km north of the Doc Property and is located on the east wall of a small stream draining from the north into Sheelagh Creek. The showing consists of a 2.5 to 3.5 m wide quartz vein striking approximately 45 degrees and dipping 75 degrees to the northwest. Mineralization comprises disseminated to semi-massive pods of pyrite. Three 1.0 m chip samples were taken across the face of vein and produced assay results of 15.77 g/t Au and 41.83 g/t Ag over 3.0 m (Assessment Report 24965). A selected grab sample yielded values of 61.37 g/t Au and 109.4 g/t Ag (Assessment Report 24965). In 2016, samples across the showing reported a much more modest weighted average: 4.33 g/t Au and 15.23 g/t Ag over 1.85 m with a selected grab containing 36.7 g/t Au and 101.0 g/t Ag (Assessment Report 36395).

The **FIS 1** showing (Minfile No. 104B 630) lies 3.3 km northwest of the Doc Property and is hosted within Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, which have been intruded by diorite and quartz diorite of the Upper Triassic Stikine Plutonic Suite. A 1.0 m chip sample across heavy limonite oxidized quartz veining, within altered volcanic rocks containing 1 to 2% pyrite, assayed 6.47 g/t Au (Assessment Report 19120). The rock, located in a stream bed, was believed to be outcrop. Stream sediment sample BJ-89-93, taken downstream from the high-gold rock sample, yielded 330 ppb Au, 79 ppm Cu, 11 ppm Pb and 103 ppm Zn (Assessment Report 19120).

The **Gracey Creek** mineral occurrence (Minfile No. 104B 221), situated 2.8 km west of the Doc Property, occurs within quartz-banded gneissic sandstone and siltstone of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, which are intruded by Early Tertiary quartz monzonitic rock of the Saddle Lake Pluton. Massive and disseminated galena is associated with quartz-carbonate veining (veinlets) in gneissic metasediments. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite and a sample (KCR-034) assayed 0.97 g/t Au, >50 g/t Ag, >1% Pb and >2% Zn. Values for gold and copper yielded up to 3.1 g/t and 0.16% (Assessment Report 19625).

The **Gracey 2SE** showing (Minfile No. 104B 631), located 2.2 km west of the Doc Property, is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Stuhini Group, which are intruded to the west by Early Tertiary quartz monzonitic rocks of the Saddle Lake Pluton. Iron stained gneissic metasedimentary rocks (quartzite, siltstone) with numerous quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets up to 10 cm wide hosting weak pyrite mineralization occurs within the metasedimentary rocks. A number of grab samples from the narrow quartz or quartz-carbonate veinlets yielded anomalous precious and base metals values. Grab samples yielded up to 0.15 g/t Au, 45 g/t Ag, 0.28% Pb, 0.38% Mo and 0.13% Cu (Assessment Report 19625).

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, all relevant data and information on the Property has been provided in the preceding text.

17.0 INTERPREATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Doc Property has been shown to host numerous high-grade gold veins and to have the potential to host replacement style skarn and volcanogenic-massive sulphide mineralization. The high-grade gold veins are characterized by a common style, comprising a central vein of bull quartz with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. The veins have been subsequently sheared, and are commonly flanked by coarse to fine grained galena carrying high-grade gold values. Areas of known quartz veining with associated galena should be the primary focus of exploration on the Doc Property. The locations of the main target areas are provided on Figure 17.1.

- **Doc**, which includes historical drilling (6595.77 m) and underground development (639.5 m) which led to a non-compliant resource calculation of 100,851 tons grading 0.258 oz/ton Au at a cut-off of 0.1 oz/ton for the Q17 and Q22 veins.
- **BGS and Galena Ridge**, located south of the Doc Showing comprises auriferous-quartz veins exposed intermittently along a 1.2 km shear zone. Veins in the northwest part of the structure are generally more lead-rich and copper poor (Galena Ridge), while veins to the southeast are more copper-rich and lead poor.
- **Q19**, located 1500 m southeast of the Doc and 450 m northeast of the BGS zones, host a quartz vein exposed over a 25 m long strike length with shear margins containing massive galena and high-grade gold values.
- **Quinn Eskay** lies approximately 2.5 km southwest of the Doc Showing and hosts four gold-silver rich veins occurring periodically over an 860 m strike length. Veins range from a few to 45 metres in length and are relatively more silver-rich compared to the rest of the mineralized showings on the Property.
- **Glacier Zone,** situated 2.5 km southeast of the Doc Showing and about 900 m southeast of the BGS Zone, appears to be part of the main shear zone hosting mineralization at the BGS and Galena Ridge trend. Gold-rich veins from this area contain galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization.
- **Florence Zone**, located about 3.5 km southeast of the Doc Zone, reportedly hosts a wide gold-rich quartz vein containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. In 2019, limited prospecting in this area could not confirm this.

Interpretation of ground-based magnetic surveys carried out by Milestone in 2019 suggests that gold-bearing mineralized structures on the property are associated with linear north-northwest trending regional-scale and more subtle west-northwest trending magnetic lows, as well as with circular magnetic lows, which may represent pockets of alteration associated with veining.

17.1 Doc Zone

Mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 was noted to be similar to most of the veins in this area, and comprises a central bull quartz vein hosting pyrite, galena with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite stringers, usually bounded on both sides by brecciated vein material hosting galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite, and sheared ankeritic and sericitic wall rock. The best gold and silver grades are reported in massive to semi-massive sulphides along the sheared, brecciated footwall and hanging wall margins of the veins (Freeze et al. 1989).

Freeze et al. (1989) also noted that the veins have undergone multiple phases of movement, via brittle fracturing of the central bull quartz vein and emplacement of sulphides, followed by re-brecciation and shearing of the veins. The sense of displacement of the shear zone indicates reverse movement (north-side up) with a component of right-lateral movement. The preferred model involves initial development of en echelon tension fissures, with subsequent progressive shearing.

3D modeling by Milestone of historical drill results and underground workings demonstrates that the west-northwest end of the Q17 vein may be offset by a fault, confirmed by holes 88-2, 88-13 and 86-8, all of which intersected fault zones prior to cutting mineralized quartz veins. The west-northwestern-most hole (88-3) did not encounter significantly mineralized vein material or a shear zone, suggesting potential for the Q17 vein to be offset along a northeast-southwest trending fault. Alternatively, with known kinematics of the mineralized zone (reverse movement of northern block with right-lateral movement), hole 83-3 may not have been drilled deep enough to encounter mineralization if the vein is plunging to the west-northwest. The model clearly shows the spatial distribution of mineralization at the Q17 and Q22 veins, and the relative location of the underground workings. It should be noted however, that historical collar locations were difficult to accurately digitize, and elevation values given from the historical collar surveys differ significantly (up to 25 m) from the currently available digital elevation model. Figures 17.2 to 17.4 illustrate different views of the current 3D drill and underground workings model.

Geological interpretations could also be assisted by obtaining Pb-Pb age dates from Au-rich veins to apply age constraints to mineral emplacement, which in turn could help define the overall style of mineralization within a broader regional context, where much of the age controls are known.

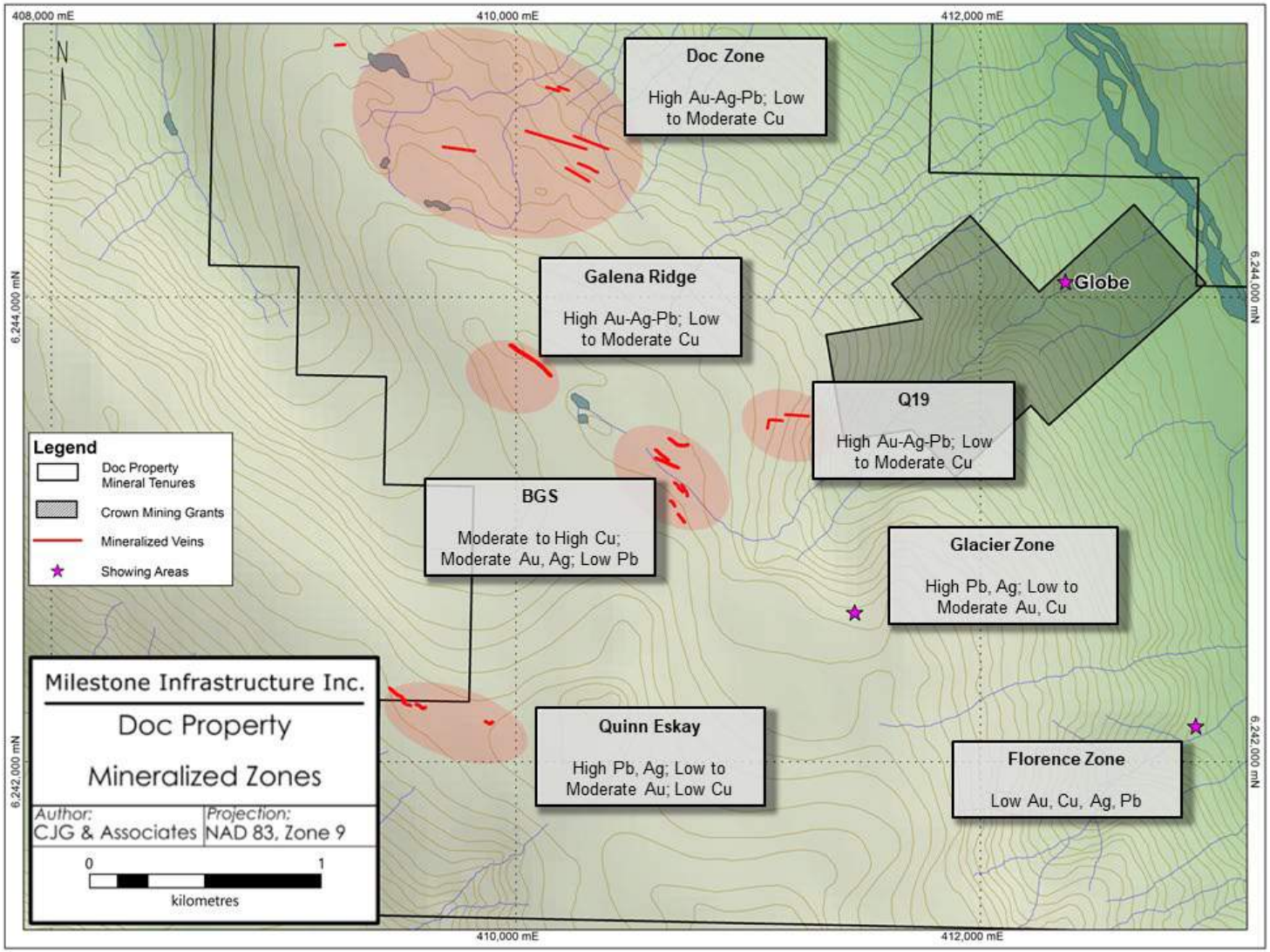

Figure 17.1: Location of priority Target Areas (N. Prowse, 2019)

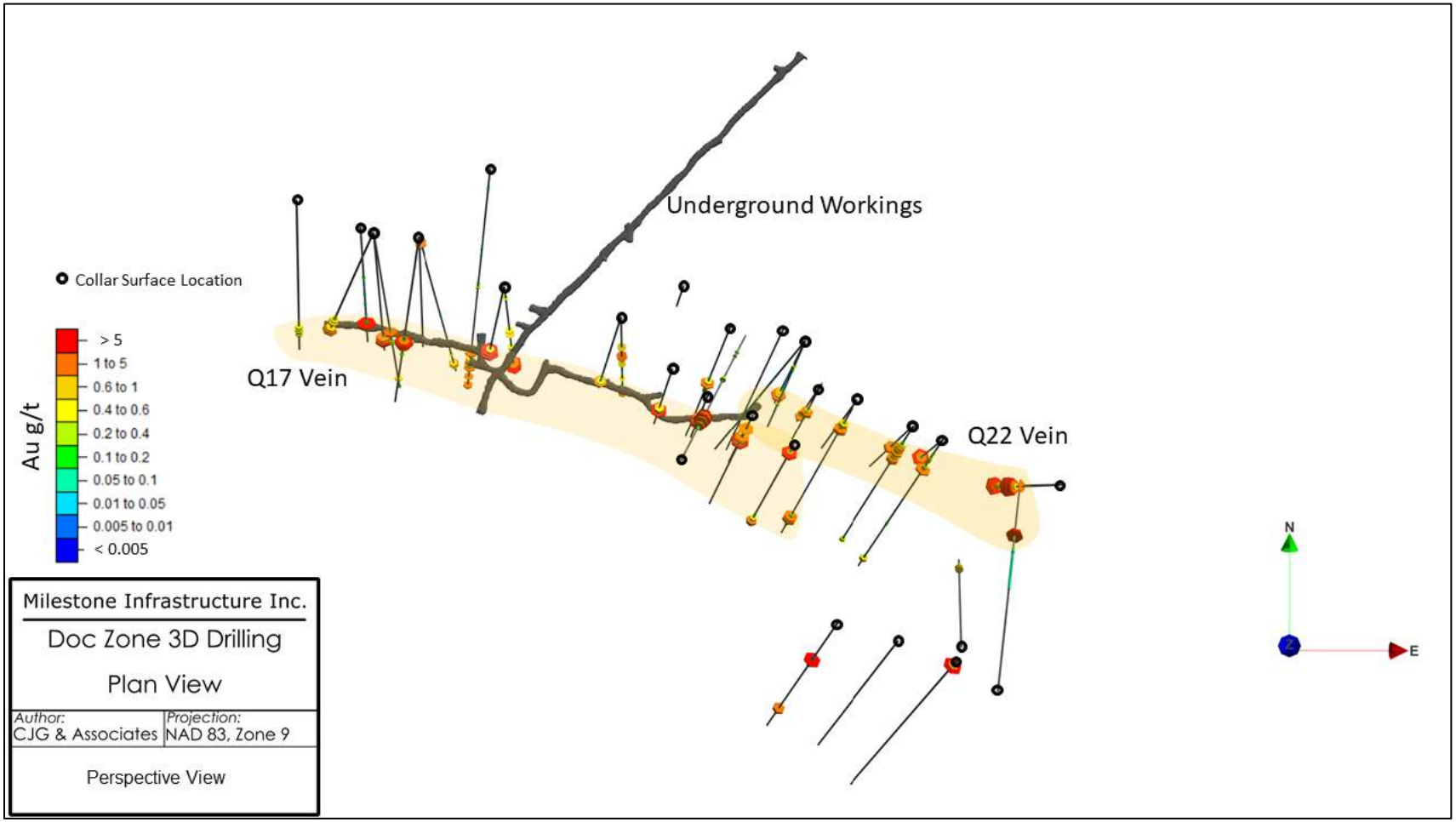

Figure 17.2: 3D planview of 1986-88 surface drilling (see Figure 6.8 for collar names)

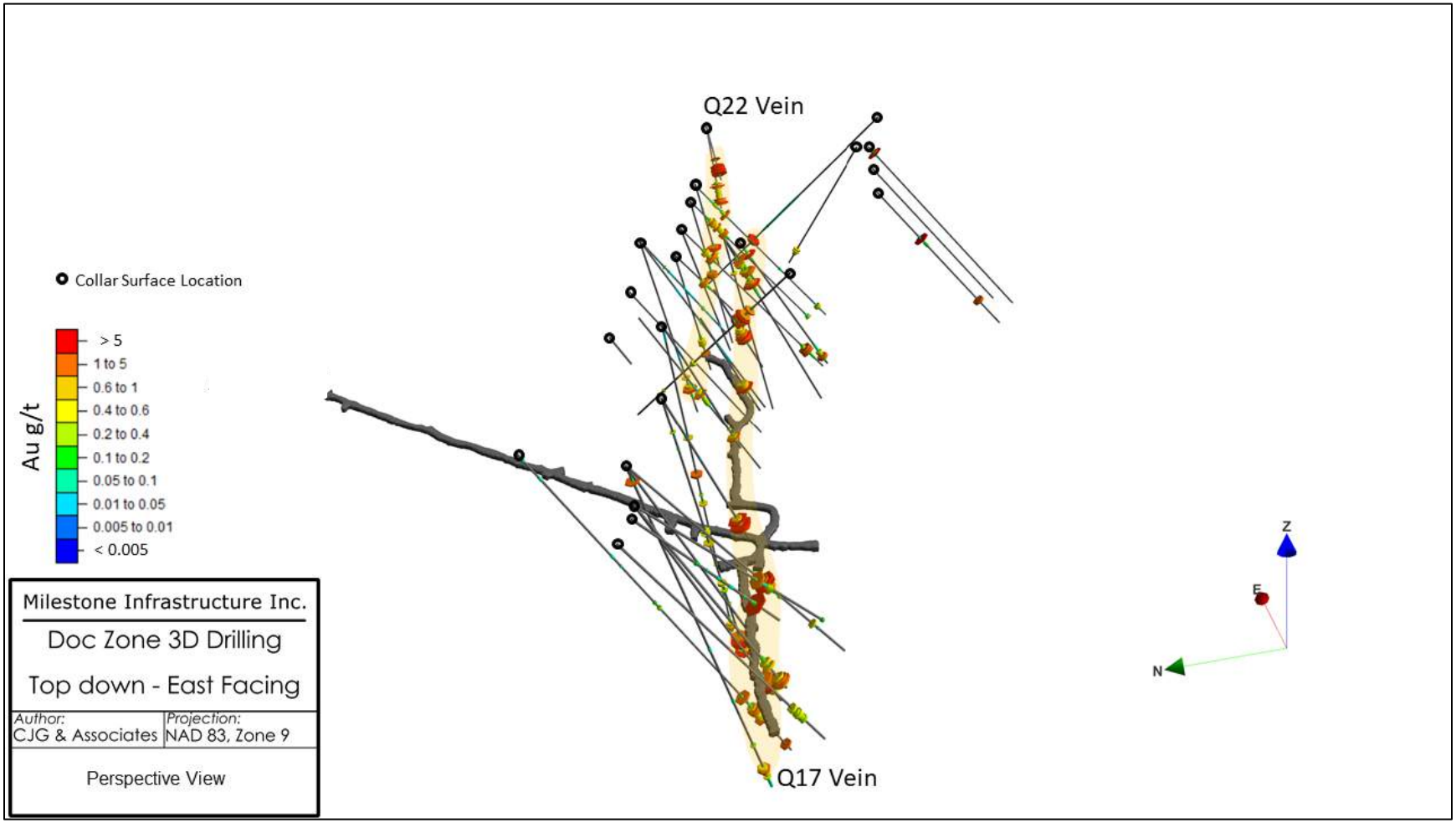

Figure 17.3: 3D top-down view of 1986-1988 surface drilling, facing east

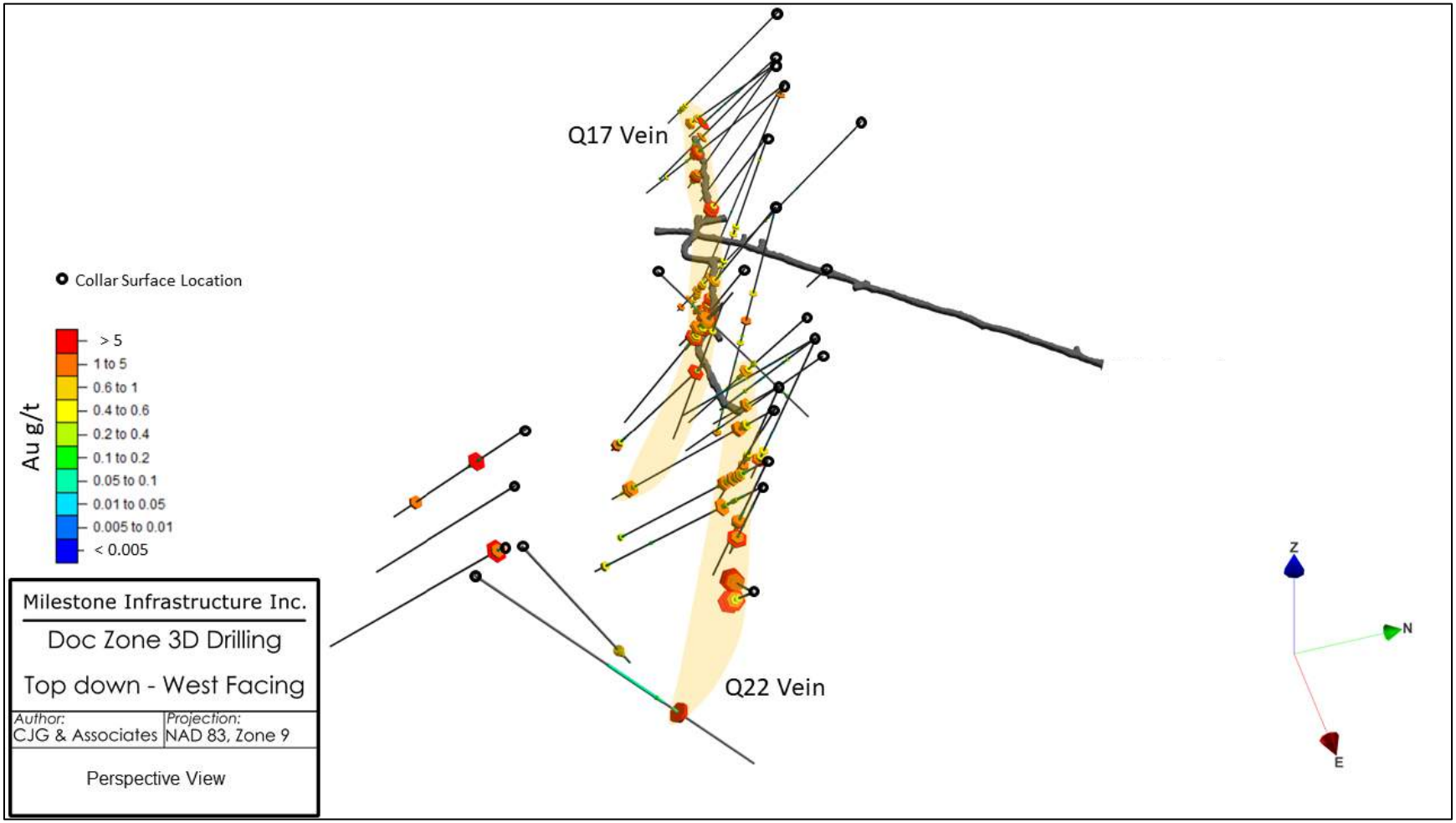

Figure 17.4: 3D top-down view of 1986-1988 surface drilling, facing west

17.2 BGS and Galena Ridge Zones

The BGS and Galena Ridge zones occur over a 1.2 km long, northwest trending shear zone with associated gold-bearing quartz veins found intermittently along the structure. The northwestern part of the trend hosts the Galena Ridge Zone, which encompasses quartz veins and associated galena stringers and brecciated margins. In the southwest, veins are predominantly bull quartz, hosting clotty pyrite and chalcopyrite. This zone is of high priority for immediate exploration, due to its large extent, and easily accessible location. This trend differs in orientation (sub-parallel to the South Unuk River fault) from the more east-west trending Doc Zone veins, and may represent a different phase of shearing, and(or) style of mineral emplacement.

17.3 Q19 Zone

Mineralization and gold grades at the Q19 Zone are similar to the Q17 and Q22 veins, and also shares the same trend (110° and dipping north). While this area is limited in its surface exposure, there is a high likelihood that mineralized veins at the Q19 Zone pinch and swell with a similar style observed at the Q17 and Q22 veins. Structural analysis of kinematic indicators from the exposed Q17 and Q22 veins in underground workings could lead to a more robust exploration model for expanding the known mineralization at the Q19 Zone.

17.4 Quinn Eskay Zone

The Quinn Eskay Zone hosts well exposed galena-bearing quartz veins up to 2.5 m in width, with a relatively high silver to gold ratio compared to other mineralized quartz veins on the Property. The highest Au values (15.35 g/t) were obtained from a poorly exposed brecciated vein margin containing semi-massive galena. The quartz vein pinches and swells over an approximately 4 m strike length, and could not be traced over a significant distance, partially due to cover to the east. Soil sampling and additional detailed prospecting over this area should be done on a lower priority basis.

17.5 Glacier Zone

In 2019, the Glacier Zone was re-visited for the first time since 1987, and it was interpreted from field observations that it may be part of the same mineralized trend hosting the Galena Ridge and BGS zones. Additionally, a large boulder of quartz vein material hosting galena was found at the outlet of a glacial stream, approximately 400 m northwest of the Glacier Zone, and over time, as the glacier recedes, new vein exposures may be uncovered.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author believes that the Doc Property has considerable merit, offers strong discovery potential in the target areas, and that further work, including detailed mapping (surface and underground), geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling are justified. The following are general property-scale and target specific recommendations for exploration. They are accompanied by and refer to the figures which follow (Figures 18.1-18.4).

18.1 Not Target Specific:

- Detailed airborne magnetic survey: An airborne magnetic survey should be completed over the entire Doc Property to provide a magnetic framework that will aid in delineation of host lithologic units during geologic mapping and to help identify key geological structures, particularly those which may host or offset high-grade gold veins.
- Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey: A program of ground-based IP is recommended as a targeting tool for the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Q19 and Quinn Eskay zones (Figure 18.1). Lines should initially be spaced at 200 metres, with in-fill lines to spacings as close as 50 metres over areas showing strong chargeability and low to high resistivity responses (these responses might be expected given the known physical properties of the gold-bearing veins on the Property; one thought is that an elevated chargeability response associated with elevated resistivity may reflect a zone of sulphide mineralization associated with a silicified stockwork zone, heretofore unrecognized on the property but possibly occurring at depth and in areas of overburden cover).
- LiDAR survey: A drone, or fixed-wing supported, high resolution LiDAR survey over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge and Q19 zones could add significant value to exploration and development efforts on the Property. A centimetre-scale digital elevation model will be of enormous benefit to precisely target infill and expansion drill holes, as well as to assist in geological and structural mapping efforts, by allowing geologists to accurately see the surface expression of bedding, faults, and shear zones.
- Geochemical sampling: Soil grids should be established over the Doc, BGS, Galena Ridge, Quinn Eskay, Q19, Glacier and Florence trends. Soil lines, spaced 200 m apart should also be done downhill, across the known trends of veins, along the entire northeast-facing slope in the northeastern half of the Property (Figure 18.1).
- Diamond drilling: Approximately 20 drill holes should be completed at the Doc, Galena Ridge and Q19 zones (Figures 18.2, 18.3 and 18.4).

18.2 Doc Zone

- Locations of historical workings (drill collars, trenches etc.) should be determined using a differential GPS unit.
- An airborne LiDAR survey should be considered over the area to produce a centimetre-scale digital elevation model used for drill hole planning and targeting, as well as for identifying topographic features such as linear depressions or highs, which may represent mineralized structures in heavily treed and poorly exposed areas.
- Detailed surface and underground mapping should be done to help identify structural controls and high-grade ore-shoot geometry within the mineralizing system.

- A closely spaced soil grid (100 line spacings at 50 m sample intervals) should cover the entire Doc area (Figure 18.1).
- A broadly spaced IP survey should be completed and followed up with tighter lines in areas of strong chargeability and low resistivity to help delineate the anomalies (Figure 18.1).
- Diamond drilling (5 to 8 holes) should test high-grade ore-shoots identified by the geological model, as well as twinning specific historical holes in areas of both low recoveries and suspected high-grade gold mineralization. Holes should also target the southeastern extent of the Q22 vein and below hole 88-3 (west-northwest end of the Q17 vein), which may not have been adequately tested due to the plunge of the structure, and may remain open (Figure 18.2). IP targets should also be tested.

18.3 BGS, Galena Ridge and Q19 Zones

- Detailed geological mapping, focusing on structural controls of gold-bearing quartz veins within and along the shear zone. Mapping should be done at Q19 to identify proposed drill holes along the mineralized veins.
- Tightly spaced soil grid (50 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart) should cover the mineralized trend (Figure 18.1).
- Broadly spaced IP lines should be conducted over the entire BGS-Galena Ridge and Q19 trends. If favourable results are identified, tighter lines should be established to delineate the prospective anomalies (Figure 18.1).
- Drilling should be done at the Galena Ridge (6 holes) and Q19 (6 holes) zones to test the veins for “blow outs” at depth that may host high-grade gold mineralization over mineable widths. If any other targets are identified by geochemical and geophysical surveys, they should be tested by drilling as well (Figures 18.3 and 18.4).

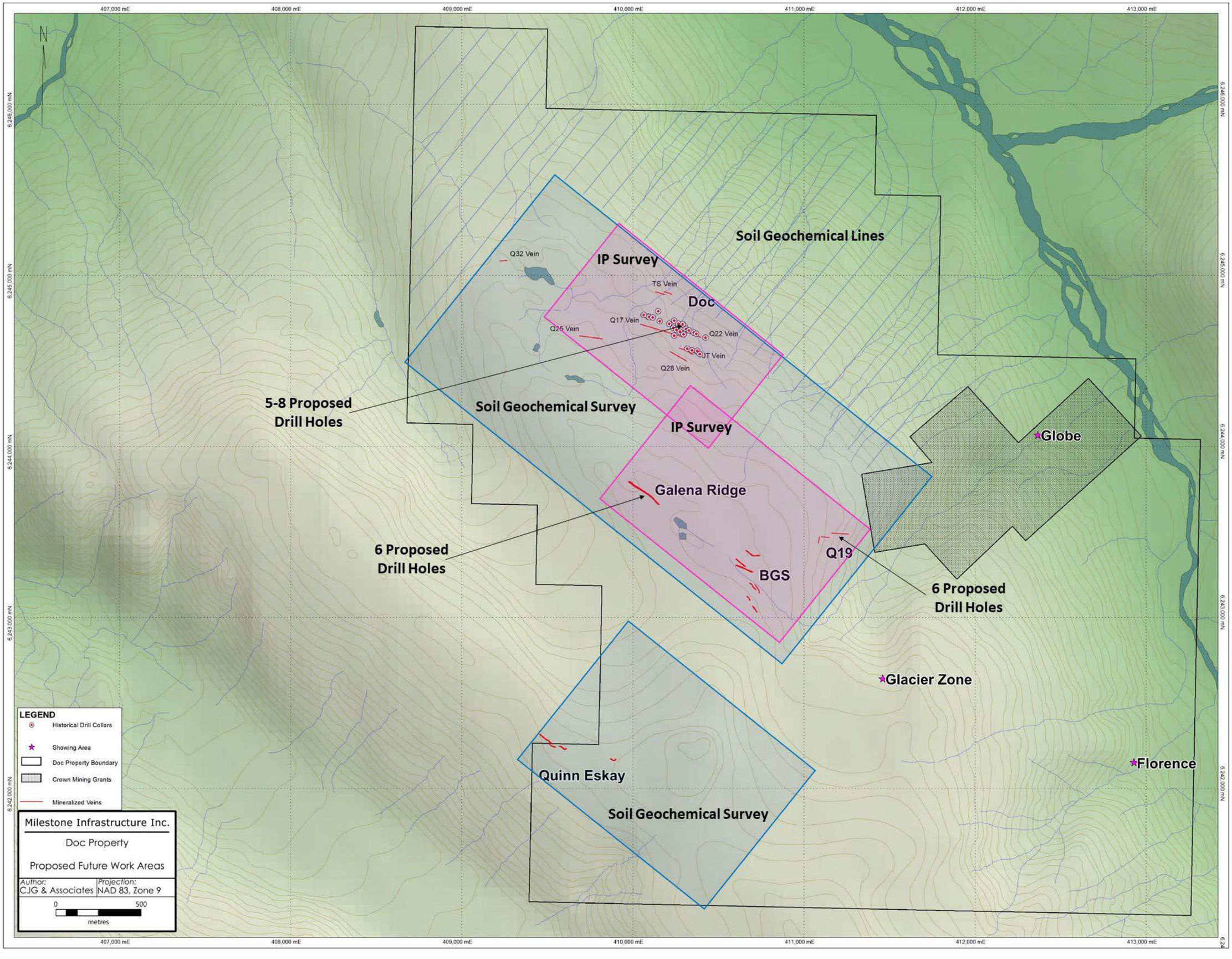

Figure 18.1: Proposed exploration program

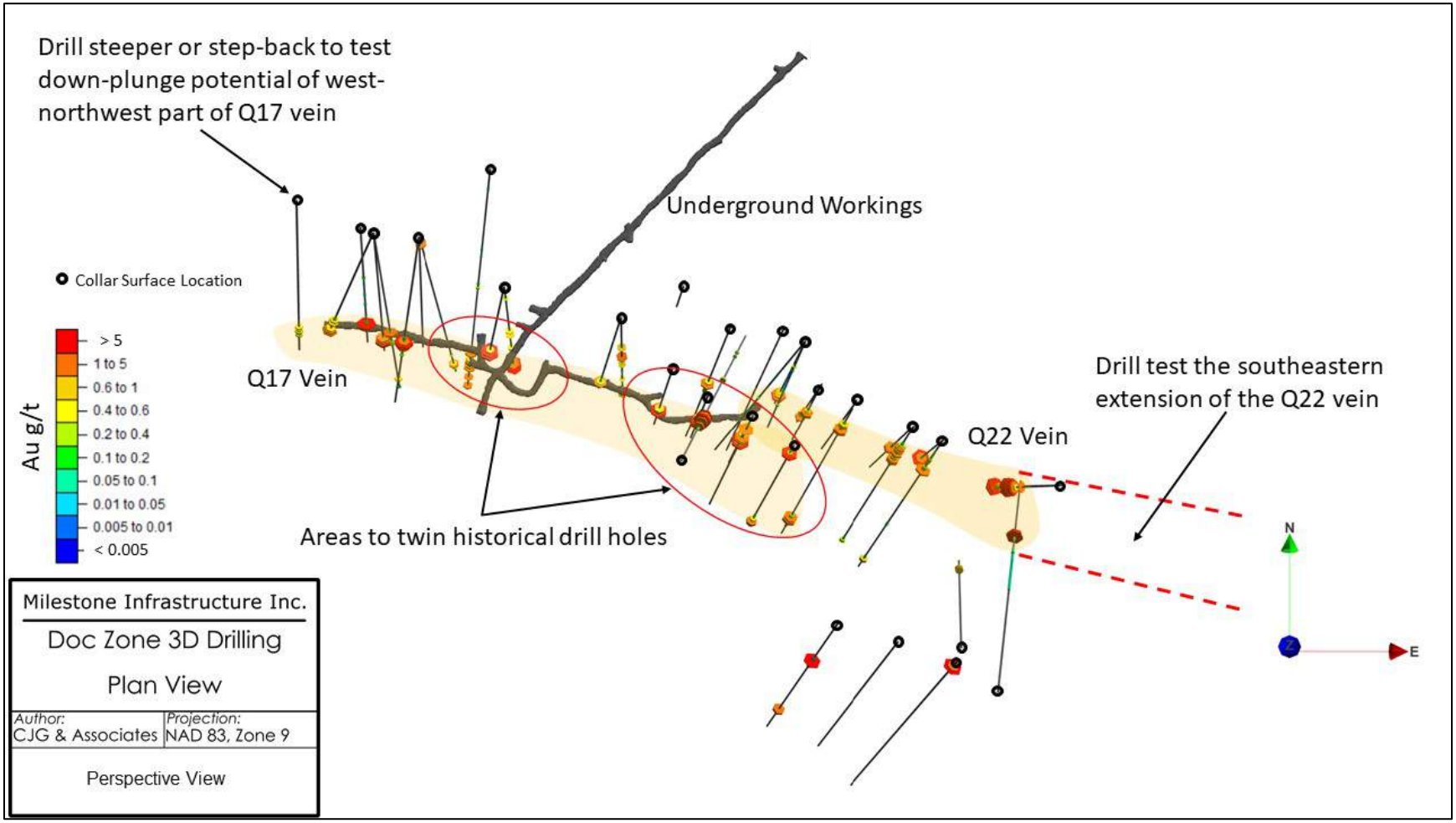

Figure 18.2: Proposed drill locations at the Q17 and Q 22 veins

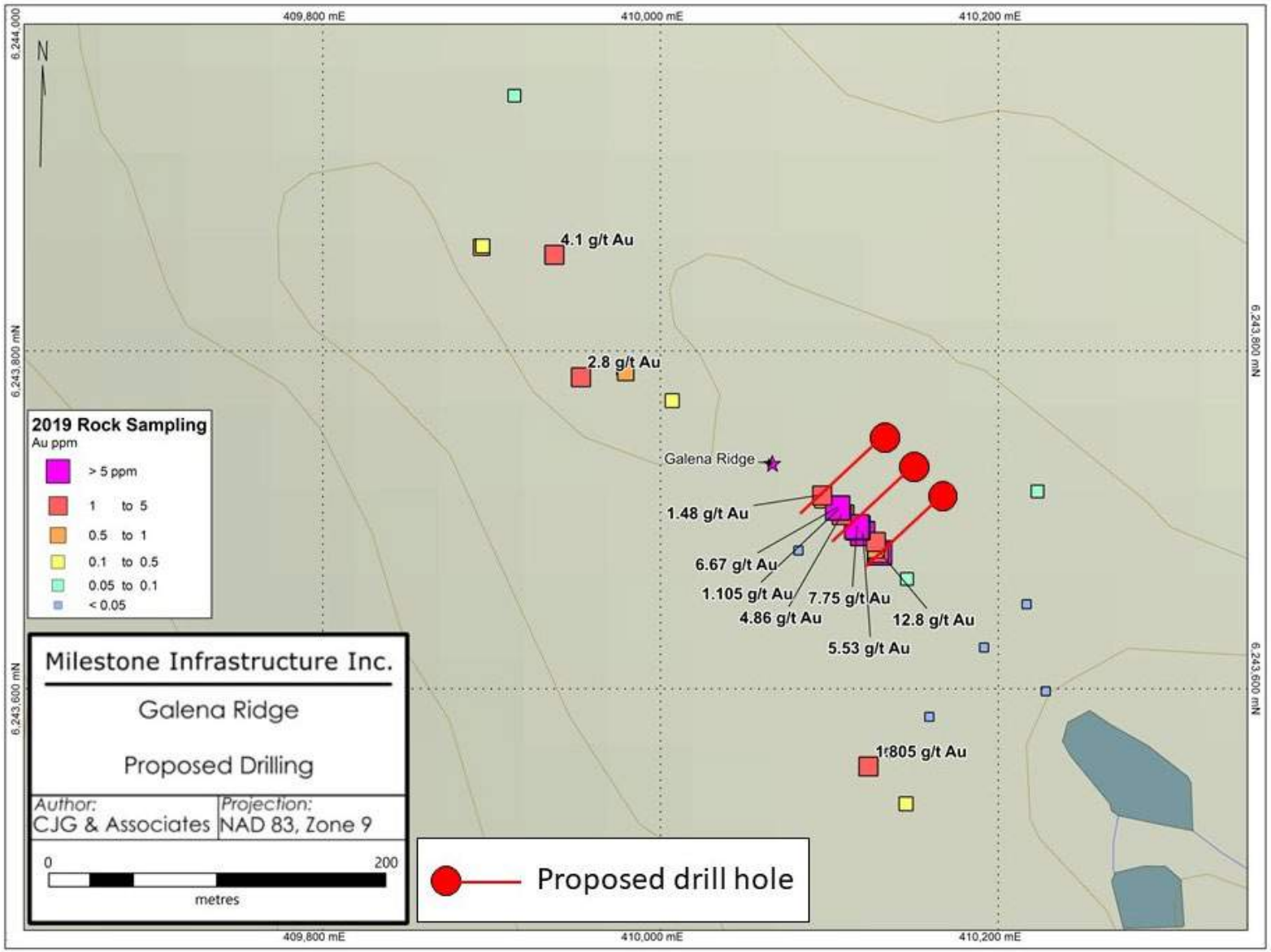

Figure 18.3: Proposed drill holes at the Galena Ridge Zone

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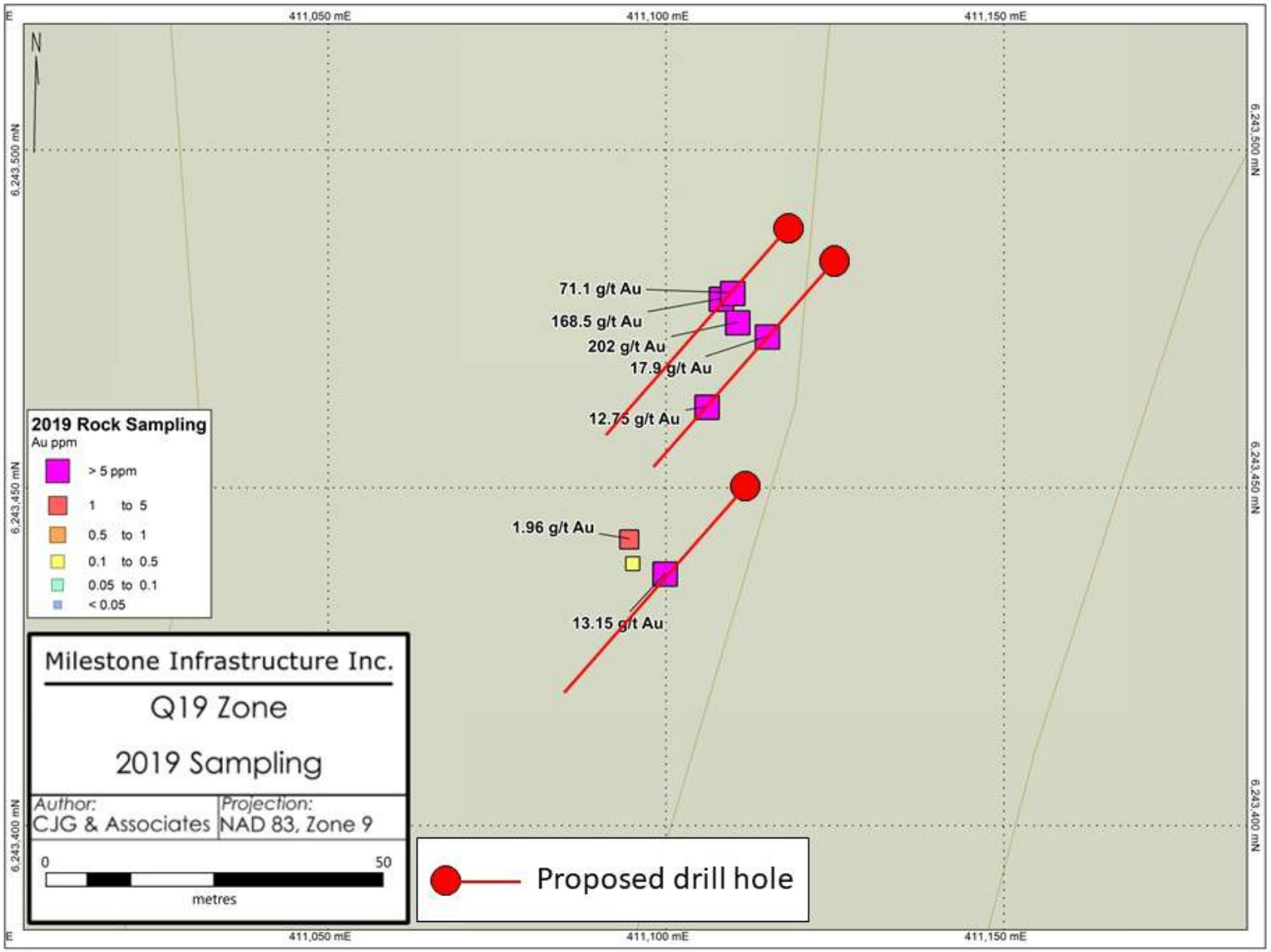

Figure 18.4: Proposed drill holes at the Q19 Zone

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18.4 Proposed Exploration Budget

Table 18.1: Proposed exploration budget, Phase I program

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
IP Survey	1,500 m of drilling from 10 drill pads	$120,000.00
Drill Services		$208,000.00
Geological Mapping		$22,000.00
Geochemical Sampling		$45,000.00
Core cutting, logging		$42,000.00
Assaying		$15,000.00
Aircraft rental		$70,000.00
Fuel		$30,000.00
Shipping and transport		$5,000.00
Claims and permitting		$5,000.00
Camp		$120,000.00
LiDAR Survey		$40,000
Magnetic Survey		$34,000
Grand Total		**$756,000.00**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase II Drilling

Phase II would be contingent upon the success of Phase I, and expand upon results achieved. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling, and encompass an additional 1,500 metres of work at a similar estimated cost to Phase I.

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* All Assessment Reports are available on-line at: http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/
* Minfile descriptions are available on-line at: http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/searchbasic.aspx
* BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Exploration Assistant is available online at: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm
* All BC GSB publications are available on-line at: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx
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