TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE NEW BRENDA PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Prepared for: Flow Metals Corp.

Nicola, Osoyoos, and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia, Canada

NTS:092H/16 & 082E/13

Author:
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SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Rory Ritchie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting located at 843 21st street West, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada;
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE NEW BRENDA PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA" with effective date September 14, 2020 (the "Technical Report");
3. I have an H.B.Sc. degree in Chemistry from The University of Western Ontario, 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at Simon Fraser University, 2008;
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Professional Geologist (License No. 37735);
5. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
6. I have worked on intrusion related hydrothermal systems in British Columbia for over 9 years, predominantly focused on copper-gold porphyry systems;
7. I visited and inspected the New Brenda Property on June 24, 2019 for one day;
8. I am responsible for all items in the Technical Report;
9. I am independent of Flow Metals Corp. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
10. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report;
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101-F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;
13. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National lnstrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Nl 43-101; and
14. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated September 14, 2020.

"Rory Ritchie"

Rory Ritchie, P.Geo.

Table of contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

The New Brenda Property consists of 15 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 10,010 Hectares west of the past producing Brenda Cu-Mo open pit located in southern British Columbia, approximately 40 kilometers west of Kelowna. The property is readily vehicle accessible via a well-developed network of forest service roads connected to Highway 97c and the community of Peachland. The Brenda Property mineral claims are owned wholly by Flow Metals Corp., though certain mineral claims are subject to certain royalty terms.

The Property lies within the Quesnellia Terrane, on the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia within the North American Cordillera. Lithologies on the property are metavolcanics and sediments of the Triassic Nicola Group and sediments of the Eocene Penticton Group that were intruded by Jurassic to Tertiary intrusions. The Quesnellia Terrane is, in part, an interwoven layer of Paleozoic and Mesozoic arcs and back-arcs. A Late Triassic to Early Jurassic pulse of magmatism recorded in the Quesnellia Terrane is associated with multiple Cu-Mo-Au porphyry deposits including Highland Valley and Gibraltar; Copper Mountain, New Afton and Mount Polley. The Brenda past producing open pit, located immediately east of the New Brenda Property, lies withing the Quesnellia Terrane and is of Jurassic age.

Recent exploration conducted by Flow Metals Corp., along with historical exploration information, has yielded exploration results indicating the potential for both intrusion-related gold deposits and copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits. No 43-101 compliant resources have been defined on the Property to date.

There are several target areas on the Property that merit further exploration, most notably the recently explored Twilight Zone. A two-phase exploration program is recommended by the authors: Phase 1 would consist of Induced Polarization geophysical surveying and trenching for a total of $102,900. Phase 2 exploration would consist of diamond drilling for a total of $329,000.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer

The Board of Directors of Flow Metals Corp. ("Flow Metals") requested this report to be prepared as an NI43-101 report to disclose technical information on mineral claims New Brenda Property in British Columbia, Canada.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose

The New Brenda Property will be referred to as 'New Brenda' or the 'Property'. Flow Metals will be referred to as the 'Company'. This Independent Technical Report is compiled in the format of National Instrument 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Administration. As such, it partly satisfies the "Qualification of Listing" of the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

2.3 Sources of information and data

The material included in this report or referenced herein is sourced from previous 43-101 reports, assessment reports, government reports, selected publications, as well as information gathered during a property visit by the author and personal discussions with Mr. Adrian Smith and Mr. Jacob Verbaas whom both have exploration experience on the Property.

All units used in this Report are metric. Universal Trans Mercator (UTM) coordinates in this report and accompanying illustrations are referenced to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), Zone 10, unless otherwise stated.

Table 1. Abbreviations and symbols

Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
Cu	Copper
Mo	Molybdenum
As	Arsenic
Zn	Zinc
>	Greater than
<	Less than
BD	Below Detection
AR	Assessment Report
ARIS	Assessment Report Index System
a.s.l.	Above sea level
c.c.	Correlation coefficient
C	Centigrade
g	Gram
ha	Hectare

km	Kilometre
t	Metric ton
m	Metre
Ma	Million years
NSR	Net Smelter (return) Royalty
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
4WD	Four-wheel drive
FSR	Forest Service Road
CSE	Canadian securities exchange

2.4 Personal inspection

Rory Ritchie, P.Geo, visited the property on June 24, 2019. He examined the "Twilight Zone" - an area around a series of old trenches. At the time of the inspection, a contracted geological services crew was actively excavating a trench in the immediate area of the historical trenches. Mr. Ritchie collected trench samples at this time which were subsequently analyzed for data verification purposes pertaining to the active trench sampling.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

A technical report on the New Brenda Property was written by D. Meldrum and filed in 2017 (Meldrum, 2017).

3 Reliance on other experts

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person" for the QP, as included in this Report. The QP has relied on, and believes there is a reasonable basic for this reliance, information and statements provided to the author by Flow Metals management including information regarding mineral rights, surface rights, and environmental status in sections of this Report.

3.1 Mineral Tenure

The QP has reviewed the ownership of the Property mineral tenures through British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online database, though has relied upon information provided by Flow Metals management regarding the legal status, ownership of the New Brenda Property or underlying agreements.

3.2 Surface Rights

The QP author has relied upon information supplied by Flow Metals management for information relating to the status of the current surface rights. It has been indicated that there are no underlying surface rights on the Property.

4 Property description and location

The New Brenda Property is located in British Columbia (Figure 1) map area 092H16 & 082E/13 in the Similkameen, Nicola, and Osoyoos Mining Divisions. The approximate center of the Property is located at 120.055° W/49.85° N. The Property consists of 15 contiguous claims covering an area of 10,010 hectares west of the past producing Brenda Cu-Mo open pit.

Certain mineral claims making up the New Brenda Property are subject to, and are encumbered by, an NSR agreement dated February 24th, 2017, whereby Bernard Kreft, the original vendor of certain mineral claims forming part of the New Brenda Property (Table 2) has retained a 1.5% NSR. One-half (0.75%) of the retained NSR may be purchased from Bernard Kreft by Flow Metals for $1,000,000 CDN at any time prior to commencement of commercial production. Apart from the NSR encumbrances, Flow Metals owns the New Brenda mineral claims 100%.

None of the New Brenda mineral claims are known to overlap any legacy or Crown granted mineral claims, or no-staking reserves. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. The Pennask Creek headwaters, located in Pennask Creek park, overlap slightly with the northern edge of the claim. To the extent of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks that might affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

A Notice of Work permit has been accepted for the New Brenda Property which allows for trenching and a ground geophysical survey until March 31st, 2021. For other work that involves mechanical disturbance the Notice of Work will have to be amended or another Notice of Work will need to be submitted.

Figure 1. Location map.

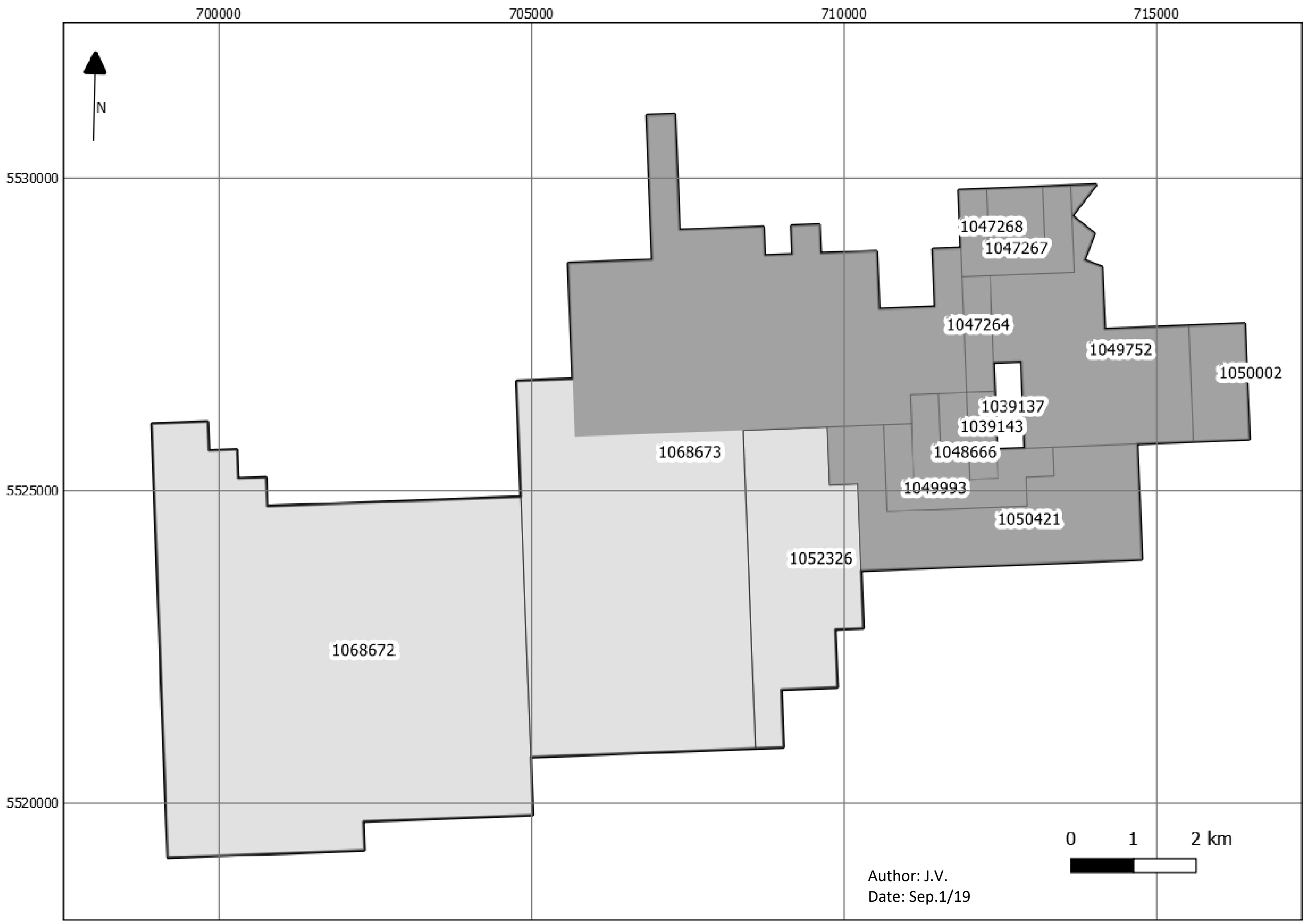

Figure 2. New Brenda tenure, unencumbered (light grey) and encumbered (dark grey).

Table 2. Claim status and encumbrance.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Encumbrance	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1039137		286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2015/OCT/06	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	20.83
1039143		286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2015/OCT/06	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	83.33
1047264		286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2016/OCT/14	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	83.30
1047267	brenda perim	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2016/OCT/14	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	166.56
1047268	brenda	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2016/OCT/14	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	83.27
1048666	CREST WEST	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2016/DEC/29	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	83.33
1049752	CGM#2	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2017/FEB/02	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	749.78
1049993	CGM#3	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2017/FEB/13	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	187.51
1050002	CGM#4	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	082E	2017/FEB/14	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	166.64
1050421	CGM#5	286008 (100%)	NSR[1]	092H	2017/FEB/28	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	666.77
1052326	ELKHORN 2	286008 (100%)		092H	2017/JUN/03	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	708.55
1068672	ELKHORN WEST	286008 (100%)		092H	2019/MAY/23	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	3314.31
1068673	ELKHORN CGM	286008 (100%)	NSR[1,2]	092H	2019/MAY/23	2020/NOV/01	GOOD	3729.15

[1] *Subject to 1.5% NSR as outlined in Section 4.*

[2] *Partial NSR coverage, refer to Figure 2.*

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

5.1 Accessibility and operating season

The New Brenda property is located 42 kilometres west of Kelowna in south-central British Columbia and 65 km SE of Merritt, BC. (Figure 1). It is centered on 49.85° N, 120.055° W within NTS map areas 92H/16 and 082E/13. The Okanagan connector Highway (97c) runs just north of the Property and several gravel logging roads and trails provide excellent access to most parts of the property.

Annual temperatures range from approximately -30°C to 30°C with moderate precipitation. The area is generally snow-free from early June through mid October and snowfall accumulations up to 6.6 meters exist at higher elevations on the property in the winter months. The summer/fall exploration period is between mid-June and late October with chance snowfall possible as early as mid-September. Diamond drilling is possible year-round if preparations for a supply of water and camp are adequate.

5.2 Local Resources

The community of Peachland is a small recreational community approximately 25 km southeast of the Property and located on the west bank of Okanagan Lake with a population of approximately 5000 people. Peachland has basic supplies and gas.

Kelowna is the nearest city located approximately 42 km to the east of the Property. Historically, its main industries have been forestry and mining. Kelowna has a population of about 150,000. Driving from Kelowna to the Property along the Highway 97c and the Sunset Lake FSR takes approximately one hour.

Other communities close to the Property are Princeton, located approximately 100km to the south and Logan Lake, approximately 110 km to the west.

Just a few km south of the Property are cabins on Headwaters Lake. These cabins are available for rent, as is equipment kept on site for the maintenance of the cabins.

5.3 Infrastructure

Highway 97C runs just north of the property. There are numerous active logging roads that provide direct access onto the property, which at the time of this report are open year-round. A northwest trending BC Hydro 500 kV (BC Hydro website) transmission line cuts diagonally through the middle of the property and the past producing Brenda Cu-Mo open pit abuts the northeast corner of the property. A new hydro line that takes power from a 15 Megawatt (MW), 5 turbine wind power generation project located just north of the property now parallels the 500kv line.

5.4 Physiography

The New Brenda Project is located within the Thompson Plateau area of southern British Columbia with elevations ranging from 1300m near the south-east edge of the Project, to nearly 2,000 metres on the northern edge of the Project. Slopes are generally moderate with some local, steeper sections. The Project is blanketed by glacial till, varying in depth from less than 1 to as much as 10 metres or more, which restricts bedrock exposure. The area is densely forested primarily with pine. Vegetation is comparatively thin at higher elevations and in steeper areas. Clear cut logging plots of varying ages are scattered throughout the area, many of which are covered with dense second growth.

6 History

Copper-molybdenum porphyry and quartz vein hosted gold dominated historical exploration in the area surrounding the New Brenda Property. This exploration led to the discovery of the Cu-Mo Brenda Mine immediately to the east of the claim and the Au Elk/Siwash Mine to the west of the claim (Kreft, 2015). The Cu-Mo open pit Brenda Mine mine produced 177 million tonnes at 0.169% copper and 0.043% molybdenum between 1970-1990. The Au Elk/Siwash open pit and underground mine lies approximately 18 km to the southwest and produced 51,750 oz of gold averaging 2.8 oz/ton between 1992-1995 (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691).

During the late 1960's claims nearby the Brenda mine were predominantly explored for copper-molybdenum. Fairfield Metals completed reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting on the Crest claims from 1986-1989 (Cormier, 1990, AR#21058). The field work highlighted 8 rock samples with greater than 1g/t gold up to 8650 ppb (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691). Based on the highly anomalous rock samples and previously defined (but not reported on) soil anomalies, further work on the property was recommended and the Crest claims were staked in 1989 (Cormier, 1990, AR#21058). Further prospecting revealed gold mineralization was hosted in quartz veins and sulphide skarn pods. Grab samples returned values up to 0.18 oz/ton gold. Stream sediment samples yielded anomalous values for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Mo and As (Rowe, 1991, AR#22304).

The current claim boundary of the New Brenda Property encompasses many historical claims that have been held by varying past exploration companies and individuals. The following descriptions below piece together their exploration histories.

6.1 Fairfield Metals 1990-1996 (Crest and Pen Claims) – AR#21058, AR#22304, AR#23255, AR#25043

The New Brenda Property sits within the larger historical Crest and Pen claim package. In 1990, 4792 soil samples were collected in a 200m x 50m grid over a large area of the historical Crest claims (Cormier, 1991, AR#21058). Anomalous results from the initial sampling program were followed up with 957 infill soil samples in a 50m x 50m grid around >50 ppb gold sample sites. The eastern portion of the sampled area yielded 7 moderate to strongly anomalous gold trends with values up to 580 ppb gold. 23 rock and 5 stream sediment samples were also collected during the 1990 field program. A highly anomalous rock sample assay came back with 8.534 oz/ton gold and 35.72 oz/ton silver. This sample, C90-R13, was taken from surficial angular rubble consisting of selected quartz vein fragments up to 7cm with sparse pyrite and galena. Rock samples C90-R11 and C90-R22 also yielded anomalous results of 2480 ppb gold and 3520 ppb gold, respectively. C90-R11, C90-R13 and C90-R22 are all located within the northern portion of the historical Crest 10 claim which is now located on the south-central portion of the New Brenda Property south of Brenda Lake.

The Pen claims were staked in 1990 by Fairfield. 401 soil samples were taken on the southeastern portion of the Pen property in 1990 to test for continuation of gold anomalies that were defined on the adjoining Crest property. Several anomalous values were returned, up to 590 ppb gold (Rowe, 1991, AR#22304).

The 1991 field program on the Pen property consisted of 2549 soil samples collected predominately on a 400m x 50m spacing. 50m x 50m follow up sampling around some of the anomalous sites added another 337 samples.

The soil sampling up to 1991 covered 75% of the Pen property (which covered all of the historical Pen claims that are now included in the New Brenda Property). Four large areas (1 to 2.5 km long) of gold enrichment were defined by soil geochemistry. All contain many values greater than 50 ppb gold up to a high of 590 ppb gold. Gold-bearing quartz veins have been discovered in three of the anomalous areas on the historic Pen property. Vague northeast trending gold highs are evident, which may represent narrow gold bearing structures (Rowe, 1991, AR#22304). 35 rock samples were taken across the Pen property in 1991. Anomalous samples that lie within the New Brenda Property boundaries are located on the historical Pen 13 claim which was directly to the north of the previously mentioned Crest 10 claim (current south-central portion of the New Brenda Property). The two samples, Pen91-R22 and Pen91-R32 came back with 0.08 oz/ton gold, 6.2 ppm silver and 4280 ppb gold, 38.1 ppm silver, respectively.

Further sampling of the Pen property in 1993 completed reconnaissance-grid (400m x 50m) coverage on three areas (Northwest, Southwest and East grids) of the property not previously tested, and minor fill-in was conducted (Balon, 1993, AR#23255). This work generated 1,157 soil samples. Scattered weak to moderate gold anomalies in the 21 to >50 ppb range were defined in each area. Follow up work focused mainly on the Eastern grid zone. 11 rock samples and 3 stream sediment samples were collected. Anomalous results of 35,800 ppb gold and 5,025 ppb gold from Pen93-R1 and Pen93-R11, respectively, were collected from quartz vein rich float. An outcrop grab sample of limonitic quartz lenses (up to 10cm wide) in silicified, bleached, pyritic tuff (Pen93-R3) returned 1,485 ppb gold, 1.0 ppm silver and

365 ppm bismuth. These three rock samples are all located to the southeast of Brenda Lake within an approximate area of 150m.

Within the East Grid area, near Brenda Lake, several occurrences of significant gold-bearing limonitic quartz were located in shallow overburden and in altered volcanic bedrock cut by granodiorite dykes. Several large float fragments were found, indicating local veins having appreciable widths of 10 to 30 cm. Five of ten rock samples collected from this area returned anomalous gold values of 110 to 35,800 ppb. Two of the samples also yielded very strong bismuth (365 and 441 ppm) and anomalous silver (2.5 and 5.3 ppm). Infill soil geochemistry around the main concentration of these occurrences located five gold anomalies (22-66 ppb Au), the relative positions of which suggest an easterly trending linear gold vein source.

In 1994, initial trenching was undertaken to test some of the mineral occurrences and coincident strong soil anomalies on the historic Crest 10 and Pen 13 claims (Balon, 1996, AR#25043). Six trenches totaling 594 m in length were excavated in two areas. The trenches intersected extensive shearing with local quartz veining in silicified volcanics and hornfels skarn alteration zones. Gold values of >300 ppb were determined in 35 (15%) of the 230 trench bedrock samples collected. The best averaged results included 0.145 oz/T gold over 4.0 m in Area A and 0.258 Oz/T Au over 1.0 m in Area B. In 1995, prospecting continued, and two trenches totaling 111 m were excavated in a northern extension of Area B to test additional soil anomalies and mineral occurrences. Several quartz veins and sheared intervals with alteration were exposed and assays up to 0.056 oz/T Au were returned from bedrock chip samples.

The 1994 field program also focused on trenching along the northeast PEN 10 claim near Brenda Lake and was successful in locating a potential bedrock source for high grade gold-quartz float found previously (sample Pen93-R1 with 35,800 ppb) (Balon, 1996, AR#25043). A quartz vein approximately 25 to 30 cm thick was intersected striking southwest with shallow dips ranging from 10 to 30 degrees. The footwall and hanging wall diorite showed argillic to phyllic alteration with disseminated pyrite and contained several 1 cm quartz stringers. Nineteen continuous chip samples and two grab samples of the vein and the adjacent altered zone returned values ranging from 0.12 to 43 g/t Au (Balon and Conroy, 1994).

In 1995, five short diamond drill holes totaling 124.05 m (407 ft.) were completed in the trench area by Brenda Lake. Several quartz-calcite veins up to 35 cm wide were intersected, but no significant gold values greater than 0.65 g/ton were returned. Reclamation of all trench and drill sites was carried out (Balon, 1996, AR#25043).

The 1996 field program consisted of soil anomaly follow up, prospecting and trenching. Infill soil sampling was completed on the Pen 10 claim near the 1994 trenching and 1995 drill sites, with 21 samples collected. 45 rock samples and 6 stream sediment samples were collected over the eastern portion of the historic Crest and Pen property. Further trenching in 1996 on the northwestern quadrant of the historic Crest 10 claim (central southeastern New Brenda Property) totaled 243 linear metres and yielded 100 total samples. Best results were 1,687 ppb gold over a 3.0 metre section of veins and shears with silicified and skarnified volcanics. The overall results from the program were thought to be encouraging. However, bedrock sources for some of the strongest gold soil anomalies and best-grade float occurrences were not identified, nor was the continuity of the mineralization.

6.2 Terrace Ventures 2004 (Peach Claim) - AR#27829

Follow up to geological fieldwork completed by Fairfield Metals from 1990-1996. Objective was to identify gold bearing quartz vein system similar to Elk/Siwash deposit located to the west. Sampling, prospecting and mapping was carried out over 4 areas of anomalous samples located on the historic Crest 10 and Pen 13 claims. 24 rock samples and 10 soil samples were collected. Samples from brecciated limonite hornfels unit with local quartz veins returned up to 145.1 ppb gold and a chip sample from a 1.15-1.85m wide quartz vein cutting granodiorite returned 364.3 ppb gold, while the granodiorite returned 58.1 ppb gold (Reynolds, 2005, AR#27829).

6.3 Ravencrest Resources 2006-2012 (Siwash Property) - AR#33395, AR#32708

Ravencrest Resources acquired 91 claims of the Siwash Property from International Tower Hills Mines Ltd in 2006 (Raffle, 2012, AR#33395, AR#32708). In 2010, Ravencrest optioned the remaining 26 mineral claims that make up the Siwash Property from River Wild Exploration Inc. The current Brenda Property encompasses portions of the previously mentioned Siwash Property claims. The Siwash Property did not include the Crest claims, which were held by Bernie Kreft (see below). APEX Geoscience compiled historic data in 2012 for the Siwash Property.

6.4 Bernie Kreft 2009-2015 (Crest Claims) - AR#35691

During the period 2009-2012 geochemical sampling and prospecting was conducted on the Crest Claims (which are now part of the southern portion of the New Brenda Property) in an effort to verify and further define historical results. 31 rock samples and 62 soil samples were collected. Rock samples returned up to 32.6 ppm Au (along with weakly anomalous bismuth, silver and tungsten) from a grab sample of narrow east-northeast trending quartz vein, while soil sampling returned values of up to 1.125 ppm gold. The 2015 program focused on further soil sampling and Prospecting in the vicinity of the 2012 soil sample that retuned 1.125 ppm gold. 24 soil samples and 5 rock samples were collected. A strong east-northeast tending open-ended soil anomaly with soil results up to 2.57 ppm gold proximal to the 1.125 ppm sample from 2012 located approximately 10-15 metres north of the nearest historical trench was defined (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691).

6.5 Gorilla Minerals Corp. (2017)

Gorilla Minerals Corp acquired a number of mineral claims that it combined into the current New Brenda Property. In 2017, Gorilla Minerals commissioned an airborne magnetic survey over the New Brenda Property (Figure 3). The line spacing of the survey was variable in order to obtain high resolution data over the best targets, while remaining cost effective. The airborne magnetic survey highlighted several lineaments and a large low-intensity zone that underlies gold anomalies in soil and in historical trenches.

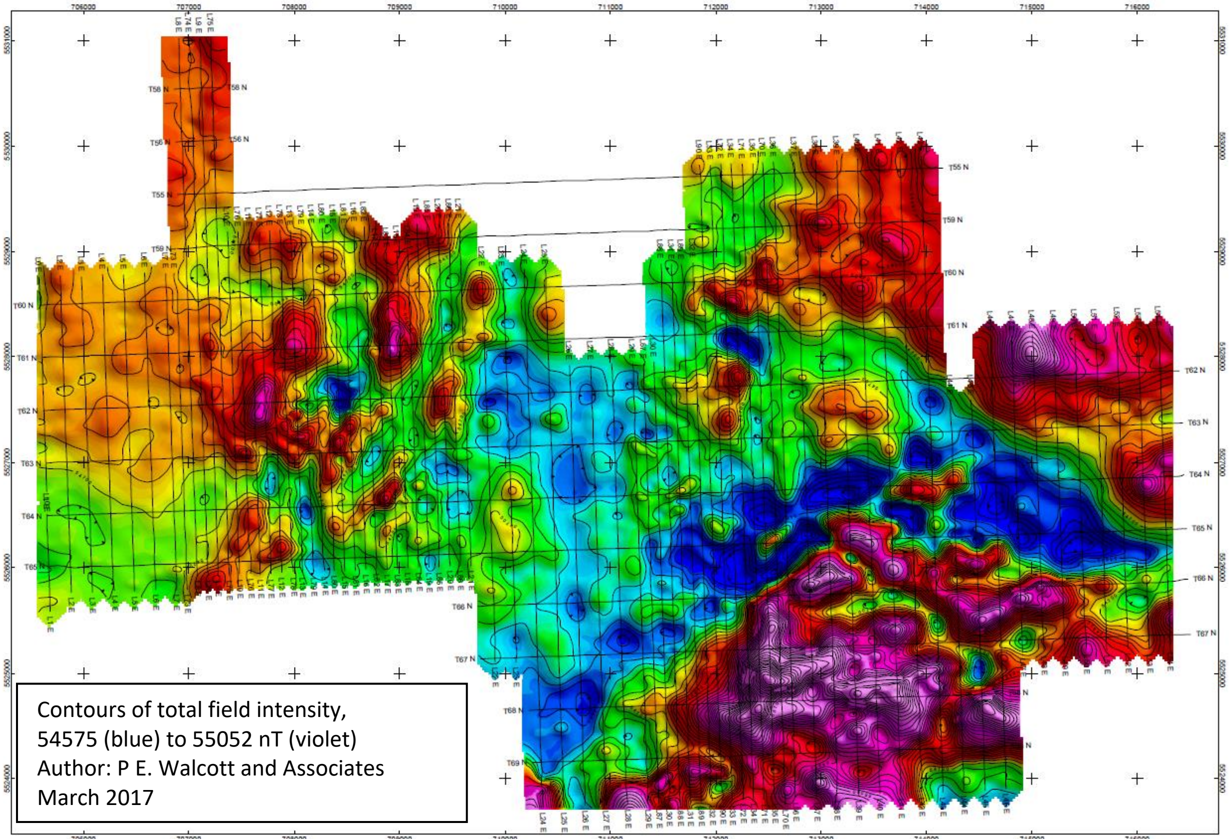

Figure 3. Total magnetic intensity on the NE New Brenda property.

A soil sampling and prospecting program was carried out June 28 – 30, 2017. 271 soil samples were taken from the Twilight and Silverback Zones. B-horizon soils were collected where available every 50m along lines spaced mostly at 200m. Locally some lines were spaced at 100m. Handheld GPS units were used to locate sample sites. The samples were placed in brown Kraft bags and sent to MS Analytical Labs in Langley BC for analysis. Samples were dried and then screened to -80 mesh and subsequently dissolved using 1:1 Aqua regia. The samples were analyzed using ICP-AES/MS.

A prospecting, mapping and rock sampling program was carried out following the soil program. Fifteen rock samples were taken. The location of the samples was determined using handheld GPS units. The samples were sent to MS Analytical Labs in Langley BC for analysis. The samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to 250g, pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Au content was determined by Fire Assay (30g fusion, AAS). Concentration of other elements were determined using 0.5g, dissolved in 3:1 Aqua Regia, using ICP-AES. Most samples were taken in an area of historical trenches.

The soil sampling program pointed to several areas that warrant follow up. These are areas of multi-element, multi-station anomalies. The rock sampling program has uncovered two worthwhile follow-up targets. In general mineralization in the Twilight Zone appears to be similar in style and nature as the nearby high-grade Elk/Siwash gold deposit and similar exploration potential is therefore inferred to exist on the New Brenda Property. Even though numerous exploration programs have been conducted, significant exploration upside still exists due to widespread till, hindering exploration efforts to date. The bedrock source for the highest-grade rock float samples and soil samples has yet to be defined. The airborne magnetic survey outlined several targets that warrant follow up, but of the highest interest are linear magnetic anomalies that occur in the area of the Twilight Zone and are associated with elevated gold samples, both from the recent program and historic programs.

6.6 Go Cobalt Mining Corp. (2018)

Go Cobalt Mining Corp. conducted a small program at the New Brenda in 2018 which consisted of a DEM lineament analyses and a remote sensing program. The DEM lineament analyses highlighted several large structures, one of which cuts the Brenda Deposit and continues SW onto the New Brenda property. The remote spectral geological images proved useful in identifying outcrop on the property, but their use for alteration mapping was limited (Figure 4). A short field program was conducted for prospecting and to ground-truth the lineaments and inferred exposure. During the field program a total of 41 rock samples were collected. The samples returned values of up to 1.56 g/t Au, 46.6 g/t Ag, 0.67% Cu, and 65.4 g/t Mo. Average values were 0.125 g/t Au, 1.61 g/t Ag, 0.016% Cu and 6.3 g/t Mo.

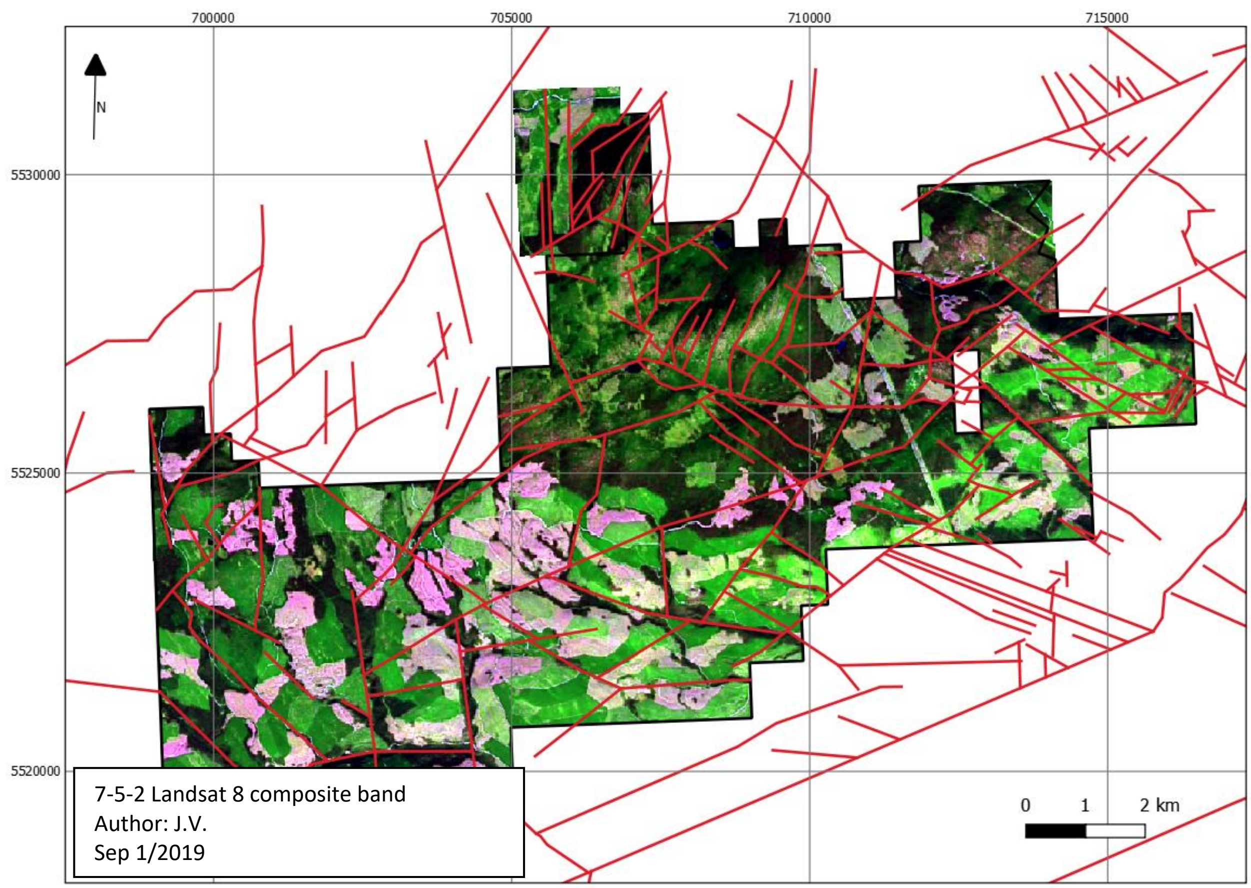

Figure 4. Lineaments in red, over a 7-5-2 composite band RGB image from Landsat 8 imagery.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The New Brenda Property is situated on the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia within the North American Cordillera. The Intermontane belt is composed of the Quesnellia, Stikinia and Cache Creek terranes. The New Brenda Property is located within the Quesnellia Terrane, an interwoven layer of Paleozoic and Mesozoic arcs and back-arcs. Arc growth was sporadic with a significant pulse in the Late Triassic–Early Jurassic (212-192 Ma) associated with multiple well-mineralized porphyry systems. In southern British Columbia these mineralizing events produced significant deposits including Highland Valley and Gibraltar; Copper Mountain, Afton and Mountain Polley; and Brenda (Logan et al, 2010).

7.2 Local Geology

Local geology in the area of the New Brenda Project is shown on the northeast part of GSC Map 4l-1989, Hope, by J.W.H. Monger, 1989 and the northwest part of GSC Map 1736A, Penticton, by D.J. Templeman-Kluit, 1989 (Figure 5). It is underlain predominantly by a large pendant consisting of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in contact to the east with granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Pennask Batholith. Nicola Group lithologies consist of felsic to mafic flows and tuffs interspersed with argillite, siltstone and limestone units. The batholith is comprised of white to grey, medium to fine grained granodiorite. Widespread silicification and bleaching of argillite and volcanic rocks is present near intrusive contacts. Quartz veining is locally abundant and is generally concentrated near the edges of the batholith and within the adjacent silicified volcanics and to a lesser extent the sediments. Early Tertiary feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes of the Otter Intrusives occur throughout the area (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691).

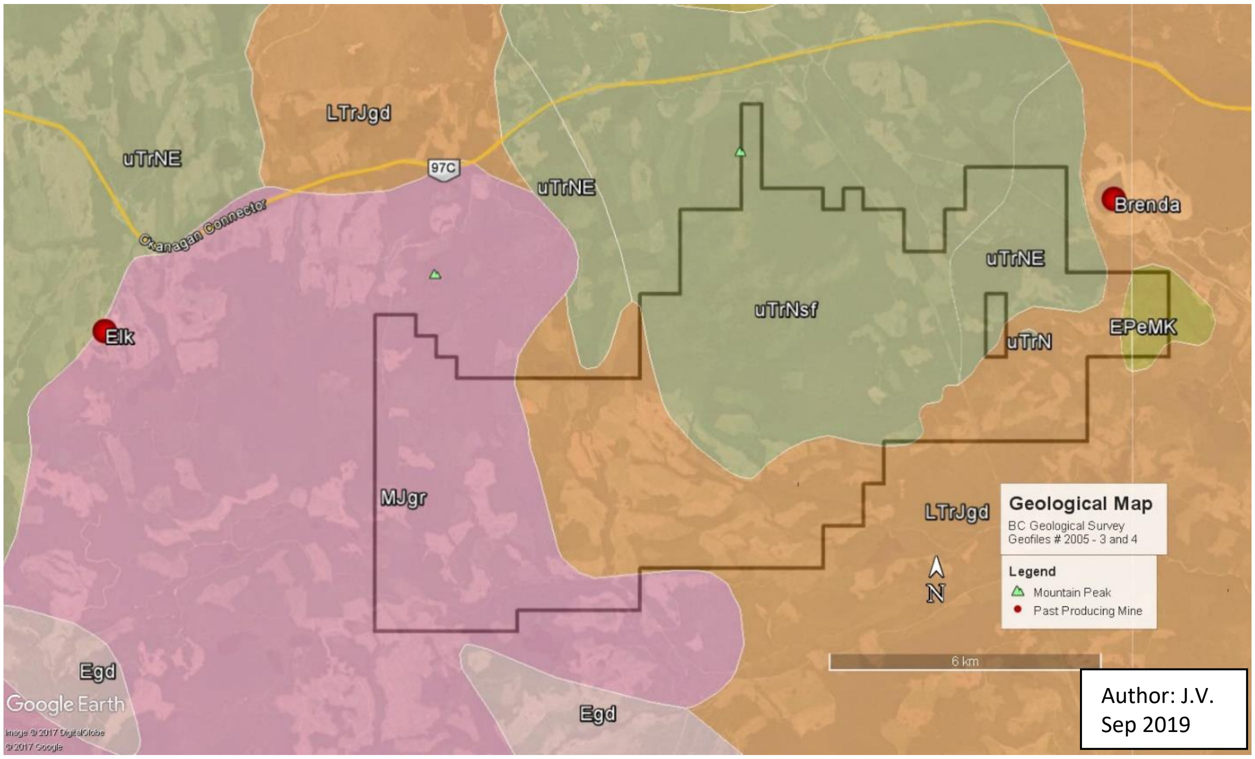

Figure 5. Geological Map of New Brenda Property (BC Geological Survey Geofiles 2005-3 and 4). Legend: uTrN (Quesnel): Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments and metavolcanics. EPeMK: Eocene Penticton Group volcanics (post-accretionary). LTrJGd (Quesnel): Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodiorite & Egd (post-accretionary): Eocene granodiorite.

Paleo Ice flow directions for the project area are dominantly from the north towards the south to south east with minor variations as shown in Figure 6.

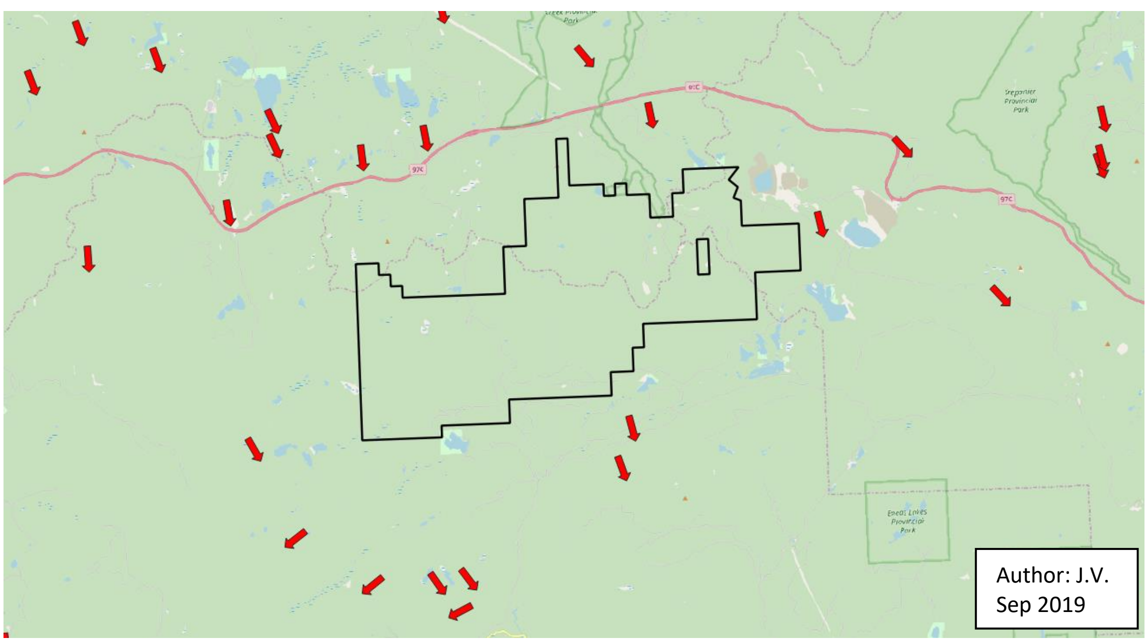

Figure 6. The predominant ice flow direction over the Property was to the S-SE (Ice flow directions from OF8083).

7.2.1 Local Mineral Deposits

Porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization has been mined from the Pennask Batholith intrusive rocks at the Brenda Deposit near the east contact of the Nicola pendant, immediately east of the Project claim boundary. The Brenda mine produced 177 million tonnes at 0.169% copper and 0.043% molybdenum from 1970-1990 (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691).

The Elk Gold Project, 100% owned by Trek Mining, consists of shear zone hosted, intrusive related, east-west trending and shallowly dipping high grade gold veins (www.trekmining.com). The veins are best developed within intrusive and adjacent silicified volcanics. The Elk Gold Project is approximately 18km to the southwest of the Brenda Property.

7.3 Property Geology

The geology of the Pennask Mountain area, which covers the western portion of the property, was mapped at 1:25,000 scale by G.L. Dawson and G.E. Ray of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources (BCMEMPR open file map 1988-7). Dawson and Ray (1988) subdivided the Nicola Group underlying most of the property into three northeast-striking, northwest-younging formations (Balon, 1996, AR#25043). The easternmost part, the Peachland Creek Formation, consists of basaltic to dacitic flows and tuffs and a siliceous feldspar porphyry unit. The central Stemwinder Mountain Formation consists predominantly of black argillite locally overlying thin sections of conglomerate, limestone and limy siltstone. The youngest rocks, to the west, are bedded to massive andesitic tuffs with minor interbedded argillite.

Large blocks of schistose rocks occur in the south-central portion of the property near the Nicola contact (Balon, 1996, AR#25043). These may be xenoliths of volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been partially melted and recrystallized during intrusive events, or they may be screens of basement rocks which were brought up by the magma body.

Jurassic intrusive rocks underlying the southeastern half and northeastern extremity of the property area consist mainly of granodiorite with minor coarse reddish granite. Aplite dykes are also present and may represent a late stage of the intrusions. Locally, batholithic rocks are cut and altered by younger, porphyritic intrusions of probable Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary Age Otter Intrusions (Balon, E.A., 1996, AR#25043).

7.4 Property Mineralization and Alteration

The Property is predominantly underlain by Nicola group volcanics and lesser sediments which are variably silicified, with occasionally abundant disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite and local calc-silicate or skarn development (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691). Within the project locally abundant quartz veins and stringers have been found cutting siliceous volcanics and argillite. The quartz is glassy grey to opaque white or dark rosy with generally sparse disseminated pyrite and minor fine black grains, possibly specular hematite. Veins located to date appear to be irregular and discontinuous, with variable attitudes, and widths generally less than I0 centimeters. Limonite and hematite are common vein constituents. Overall sulphide contents are generally low, but local concentrations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and other minerals have been noted. (Balon, 1996, AR#25043). Some of the larger veins are pegmatitic and contain coarse intergrown micas and feldspar. Grab and chip samples from individual veins and from altered rock with quartz stringers has returned numerous gold analyses of greater than 1000 ppb gold, up to 32.6 ppm gold. Also, a sample of hematitic quartz chips in overburden yielded assays of 8.534 oz/ton gold, 35.72 oz/ton silver (sample C90-Rl3/1990). The style and distribution of mineral showings found to date suggests the presence of a substantial mineralized system, with significant gold grades returned from samples of low-sulphide quartz veins, sheeted vein sets and stockworks. The overall geological environment at is similar to that which occurs on the Elk/Siwash property 18 km to the west where high-grade gold quartz vein structures are hosted by granitic batholith and adjacent Nicola volcanic rocks. Although most of the veins at Elk/siwash contain abundant sulphides (mainly pyrite), extensive ore sampling results also show a significant gold-bismuth correlation similar to the gold bearing showings found on the Brenda Property (Kreft, 2015, AR#35691). The aforementioned historical rock sampling information has not been independently verified by the author, apart from reviewing the data presented in historical reports.

8 Deposit types

8.1 Structurally hosted, gold quartz veins

Structurally controlled quartz veins are apparent from historical trenches on the Property. These quartz veins commonly trend EW and are associated with sheared lithologies of the Nicola Volcanics. West of the Property in the Elk deposit, which is along strike of gold-bearing veins on the Property, quartz veins are inferred to be related to the Otter intrusions. Fluid inclusion studies on the Elk deposit indicate that the quartz veins formed at a minimum of 250°C and 2.5 kbars. This temperature and pressure is consistent with a depth of formation of 7 km. At the Elk deposit, the vein systems consist of structurally controlled, narrow, pyritic quartz veins hosted in granitic as well as volcanic rocks near the contact between these two primary lithologies. Structurally hosted quartz veins are an important style of mineralization on the Property because of the similarities to the Elk deposit.

8.2 Porphyry Copper

Porphyry copper systems are defined as large volumes of hydrothermally altered rock centered on porphyry copper stocks. Metal content is low- to medium-grade the distribution of primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and that may also contain skarn, carbonate-replacement, sediment-hosted, and high- and intermediate-sulphidation epithermal base and precious metal mineralization (Sinclair, 2007. Sillitoe, 2010). Their formation is related to felsic to intermediate magma emplacement at relatively high levels in the crust, where the circulation of hydrothermal fluids facilitates scavenging, mobilizing and deposition of metals.

Based on historic geochemical results of the New Brenda Property the New Brenda may host a Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold (Cu ± Mo ± Au) porphyry.

8.2.1 Importance

Porphyry copper deposits account for approximately two-thirds of global copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. Porphyry deposits are also major sources of gold, silver, and tin; significant by products include Re, W, Pd, Pt, Te and Se. (John et al., 2010)

8.2.2 Geographic Distribution

Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, linear metallogenic provinces. They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America, around the western margin of the Pacific Basin, and in the Tethyan orogenic belt in eastern Europe and southern Asia. However, major deposits also occur within Paleozoic orogens in Central Asia and eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, within Precambrian terranes (Sinclair, 2007).

8.2.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry deposits of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes are collectively the most important group of deposits in British Columbia (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). They include such producers as Highland Valley, Gibraltar, Copper Mountain, Mt. Milligan, Red Chris, Brenda, and New Afton; projects such as Schaft Creek, Brucejack, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) are also moving towards production (Figure 6). Host intrusions range in age from 210 Ma (Galore, Highland Valley) to 183 Ma (Mt. Milligan). The abundance of porphyry and other deposits marks Stikinia and Quesnelia as remarkably rich metallotects, comparable to the modern arc setting of Papua New Guinea.

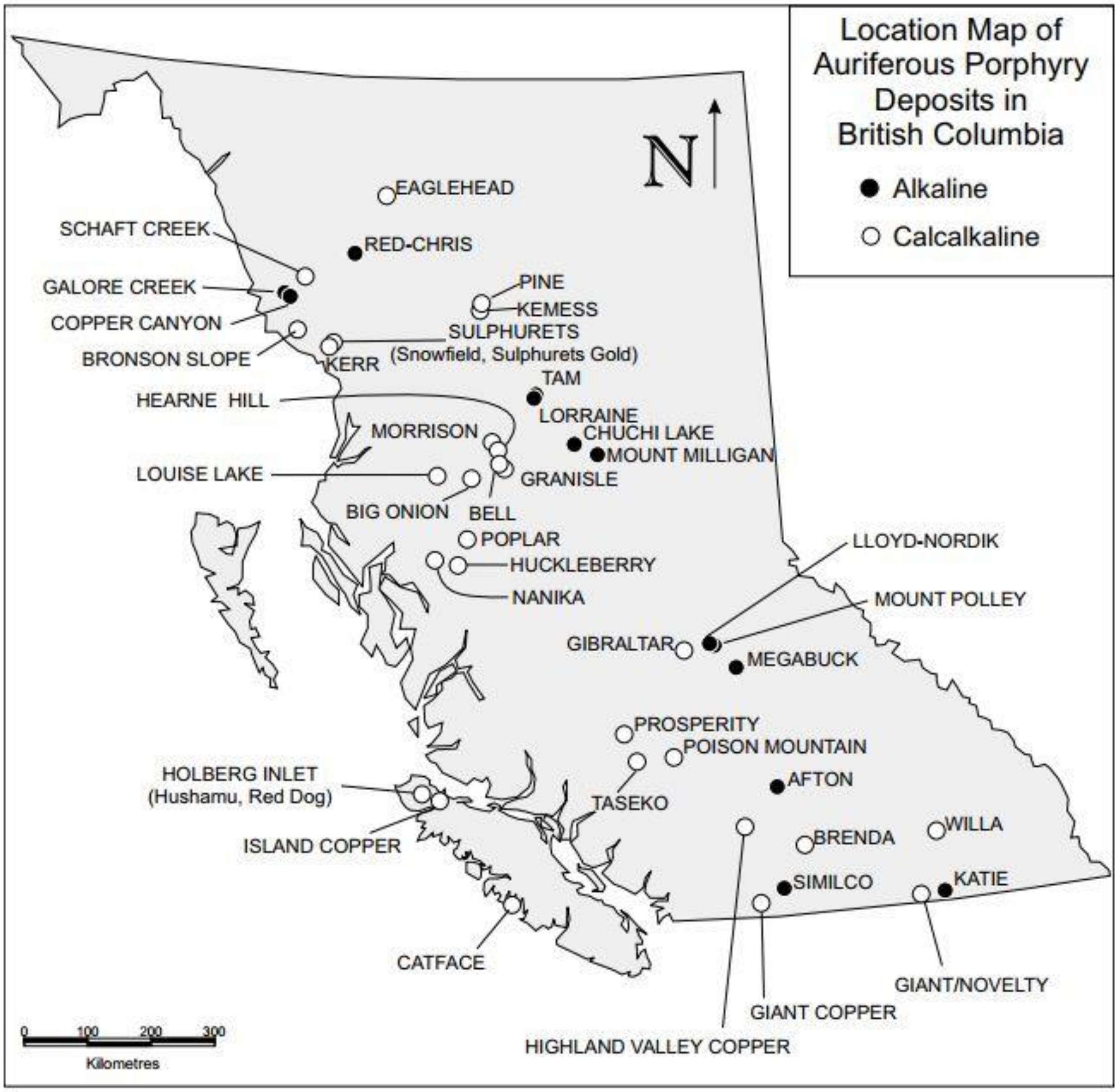

Figure 7. Copper Porphyry Deposits in BC (Schroeter and Pinsent, 2000)

8.2.4 Tectonic Setting

Porphyry Cu systems are generated mainly in magmatic arc environments subjected to broadly contractional settings, marked by crustal thickening, surface uplift and rapid exhumation (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu deposits are typically located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Fault and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formational sites and geometries of porphyry Cu systems and their constituent parts. Some investigators emphasize the importance of intersections between continental-scale transverse fault zones and arc-parallel structures for porphyry Cu formation (Richards et al., 2001).

8.2.5 Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic intrusions. There is a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. Commonly located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments, host rocks typically include volcanics, intrusives (which may or may not be coeval with country rock) and volcano-sedimentary, epiclastic and pyroclastic rocks (Sillitoe, 2010).

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica, relatively mafic and primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks. In general, the majority of large porphyry deposits are associated with calc-alkaline intrusions – although, some of the largest gold-rich deposits are associated with high K calc-alkaline magma compositions. (Cooke et al. 2005).

8.2.6 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale as well as around individual veins and fractures. Alteration zones on a deposit scale commonly consist of an inner potassic ± sodic core characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite), and an outer, more extensive zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (John et al. 2010).

Alteration mineralogy is controlled in part by the composition of the host rocks, and by the composition

of the mineralizing system. In mafic host rocks with significant iron and magnesium, biotite is the dominant alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone, whereas K-feldspar dominates in more felsic rocks (Sinclair, 2007). In more oxidized environments, minerals such as pyrite, magnetite (± hematite), and anhydrite are common, whereas pyrrhotite is present in more reduced environments (Rowins, 2000).

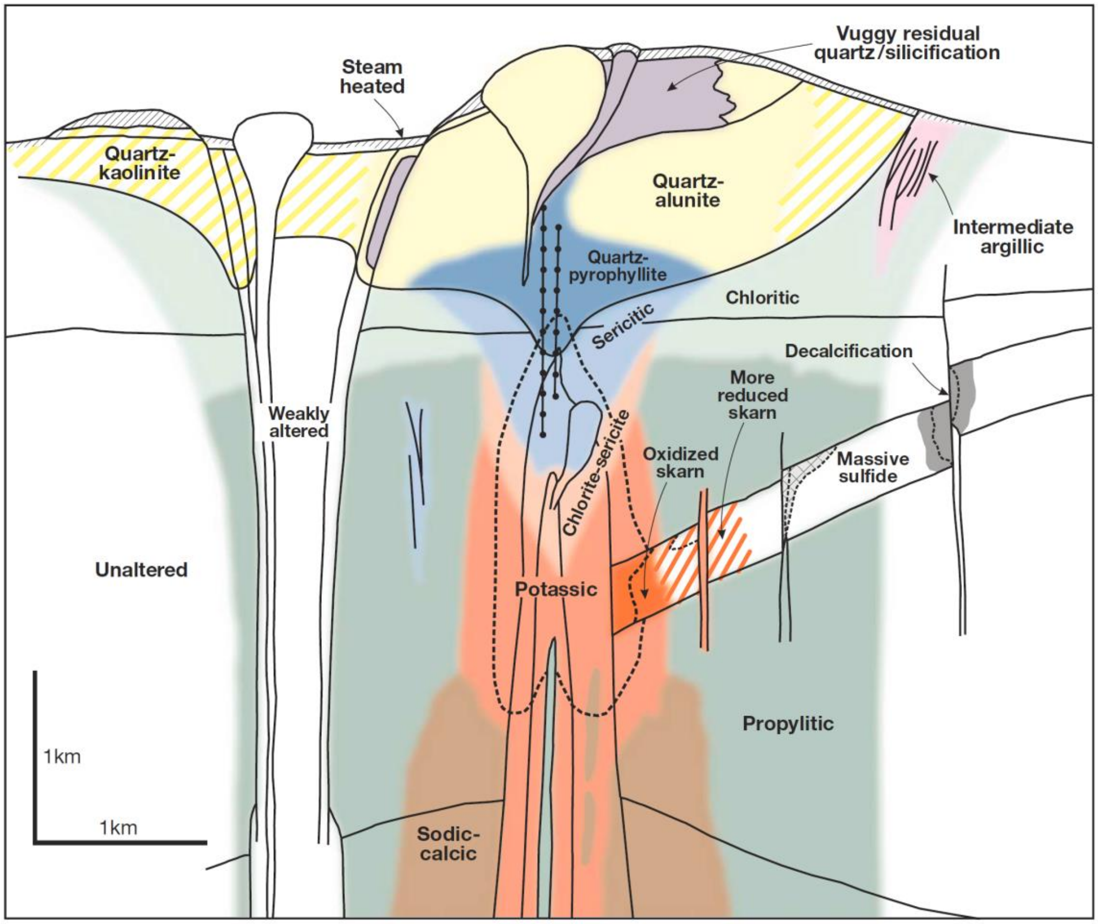

Figure 8. Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for telescoped porphyry Cu systems (Sillitoe, 2010).

8.2.7 Structure and Mineralization Styles

As mentioned above, faults and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formation and geometry of porphyry Cu systems. At the scale of ore deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, "crackled zones", and breccia pipes. Orientations of mineralized structures can be related to local stress environments around the tops of plutons or can reflect regional stress conditions.

8.2.8 Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

8.2.9 Morphology and Architecture

The overall geometry of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, ovoid, pipe-like or cylindrical shapes, which may or may not be “hollow". Ore bodies are zoned, with often barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones, and may occur separately or overprint one another, vertically and laterally.

Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns arise from overprinting episodes of zoned mineralization and alteration of different ages.

8.2.10 Genetic Model

Porphyry Cu systems typically span the upper 4 km or so of the crust, with their centrally located stocks

being connected downward to parental magma chambers at depths of perhaps 5 to 15 km. The water-rich parental magma chambers are the source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids throughout the development of the system. Large, poly-phase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically related intrusions are formed and are often long-lived (~5 Ma).

Convection of hydrothermal fluids throughout the country rock and intruding stocks results in a focusing of metals along conduits and within permeability networks where hydro-fracturing has taken place. Effective scavenging of metals is facilitated by “organized" hydrothermal systems in a state of convection, while efficient metal deposition is enhanced by pore-fluid over-pressurization resulting in catastrophic failure and rapid remobilization and de-pressurization of metalliferous hydrothermal fluids. (Sillitoe, 2010)

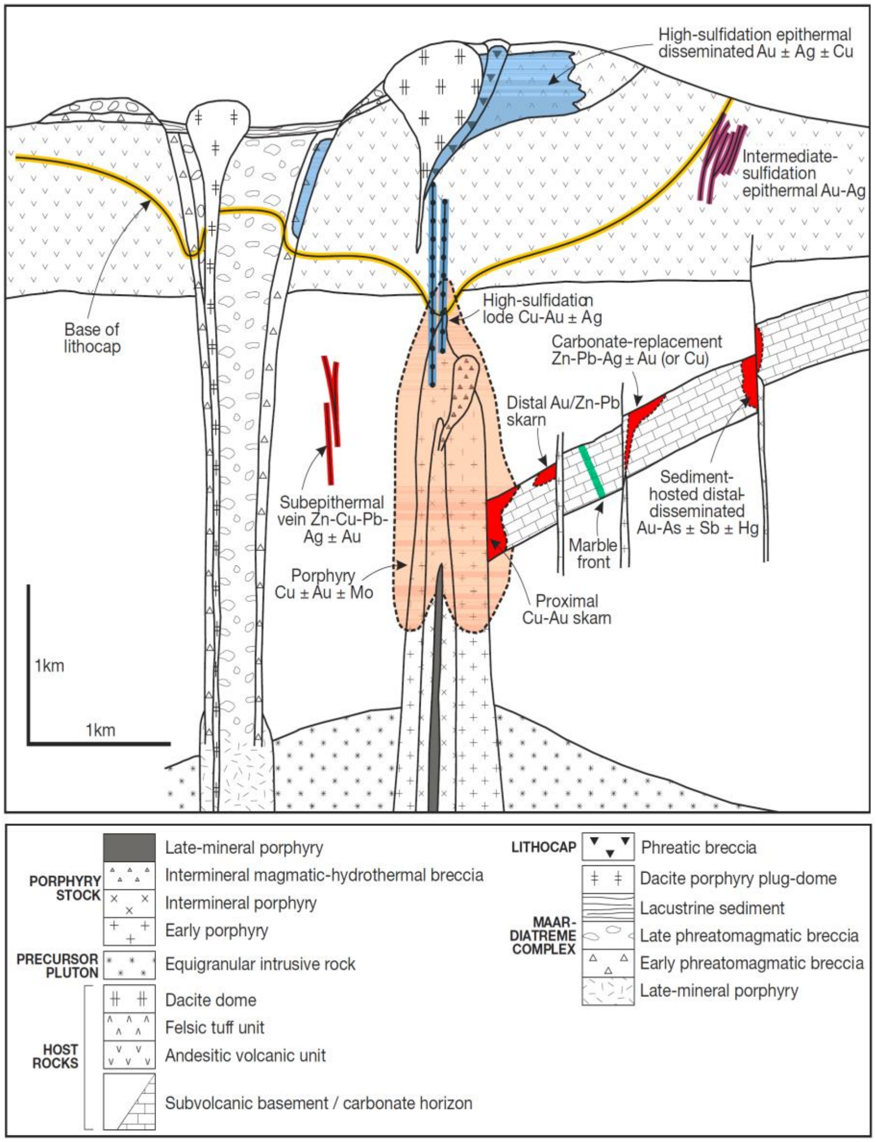

Figure 9. Telescoped porphyry Cu system (Sillitoe, 2010).

8.3 Epithermal deposits

A variety of deposit types are spatially, if not genetically, related to porphyry copper mineralization, including skarns, polymetallic veins and replacements, and epithermal veins. (Sillitoe, 2010)

8.3.1 Mineralization & Alteration

Epithermal deposits form at shallow depth, <1.5 km, and are hosted mainly by volcanic rocks. Common alteration assemblages include sericitic, silicification, propylitic, advanced argillic, and alunitic. Although 3 types of epithermal deposits can be distinguished, the two most common end-member styles of epithermal gold deposits are high sulfidation (HS) and low sulfidation (LS).

LS deposits ore mineral include pyrite, electrum, gold, sphalerite, galena with gangue minerals consisting of quartz, chalcedony, calcite, adularia, illite and carbonates. HS ore minerals include pyrite, enargite, chalcopyrite, tennanite, covellite, gold, tellurides with gangue minerals quartz, alunite, barite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite.

8.3.2 Exploration Features

Exploration features or aspects of these deposits are (Sillitoe, 2010):

- Most deposits have some form of veining or disseminated sulphides and/or alteration that extend significantly beyond economic mineralization.
- There may be mineralogical and litho-chemical signatures of productive magmas.
- Gold to silver ratios increase with increasing free silica content.
- Copper content appears to increase with depth.
- Basement architecture or plumbing is important.

9 Exploration

Flow Metals Corp. conducted limited trenching and soil sampling surveys in June and July of 2019. Trenching and soil sampling activities were conducted by Rio Minerals Ltd., an exploration services company based out of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Trenching activities consisted of excavation of one 80 metre trench by hand, geological mapping of exposed bedrock and chip sampling of the trench at one-metre intervals over the entire length of the trench. Mapping of the trench is illustrated in Figure 10, while analytical results of trench sampling are outlined in Table 3.

Two small soil sample surveys were completed on behalf of Flow Metals in two discrete areas, referred to herein as Twilight NW and Twilight SE, in an effort to detect anomalous gold concentrations in overburden soil that was obscuring bedrock in these two areas. Results are illustrated in Figures 11 through 14.

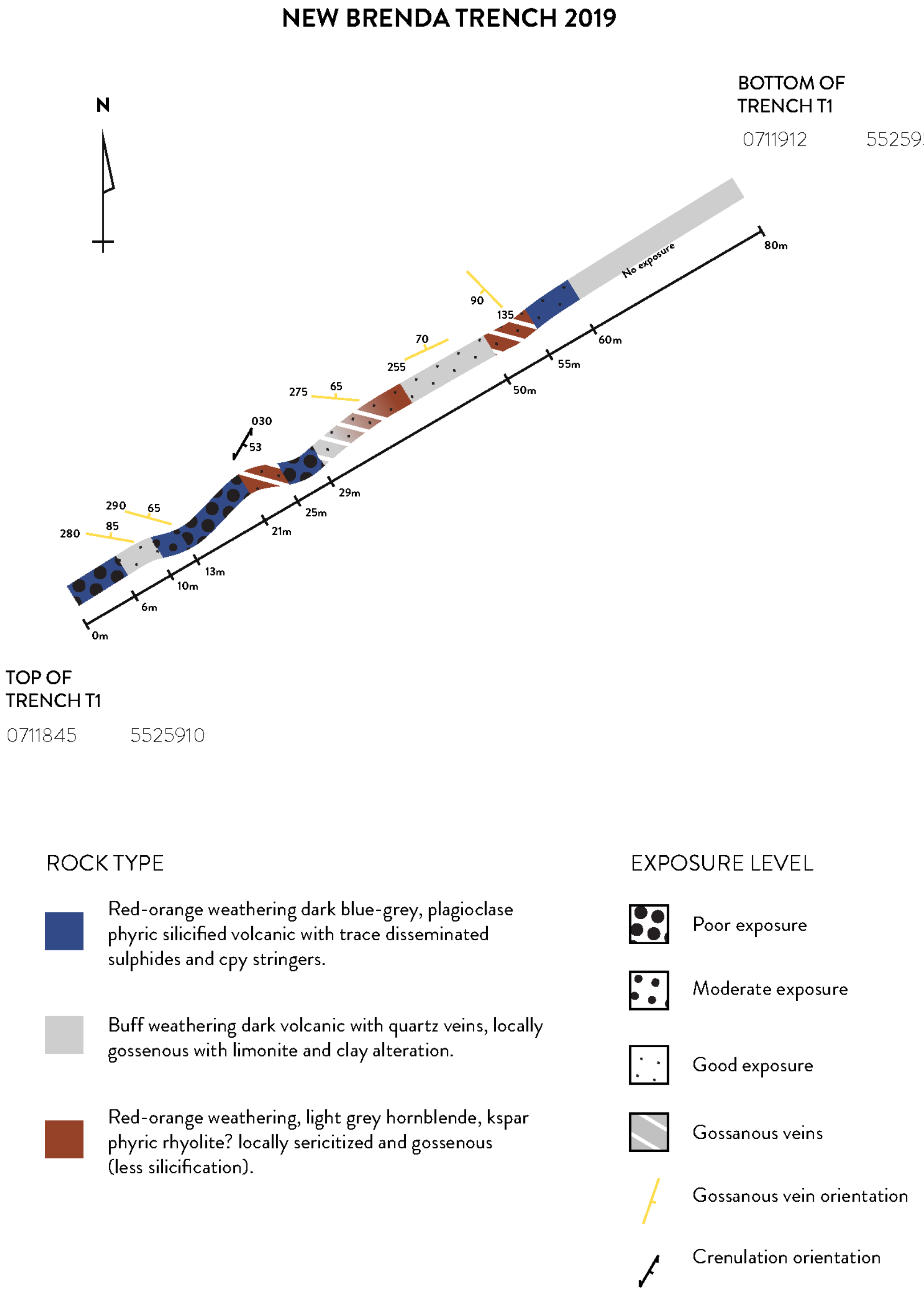

Figure 10. Map showing geology of Flow Metals 2019 trench (Author: J.V., August 2019).

Table 3. Analytical results of 2019 Flow Metals trench.

Sample ID	Sample No.	Sample type	Trench from (m)	Trench to (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
NB-T1	34982	Rock	0	1	0.017	17.6
NB-T2	34983	Rock	1	2	**0.167**	21
NB-T3	34984	Rock	2	3	**0.213**	20.6
NB-T4	34985	Rock	3	4	0.069	21.8
NB-T5	34986	Rock	4	5	**0.112**	19.9
NB-T6	34987	Rock	5	6	0.032	19.9
NB-T7	34988	Rock	6	7	**0.104**	15.4
NB-T8	34989	Rock	7	8	**0.181**	20.2
NB-T9	34990	Rock	8	9	**0.35**	21
NB-T10	34991	Rock	9	10	0.028	23.6
NB-T11	34992	Rock	10	11	0.064	33.8
NB-T12	34993	Rock	11	12	0.06	26.6
NB-T13	34994	Rock	12	13	0.026	14.7
NB-T14	34995	Rock	13	14	0.007	39.8
NB-T15	34996	Rock	14	15	0.035	32.6
NB-T16	34997	Rock	15	16	0.006	55.4
NB-T17	34998	Rock	16	17	0.01	25
NB-T18	34999	Rock	17	18	0.019	22.7
NB-T19	35000	Rock	18	19	0.036	23.3
NB-T20	34901	Rock	19	20	**0.83**	12.4
NB-T21	34902	Rock	20	21	0.013	7.4
NB-T22	34903	Rock	21	22	<0.005	4.4
NB-T23	34904	Rock	22	23	0.019	9.5
NB-T24	34905	Rock	23	24	0.017	8.8
NB-T25	34906	Rock	24	25	<0.005	5.1
NB-T26	34907	Rock	25	26	0.057	13
NB-T27	34908	Rock	26	27	0.015	8.7
NB-T28	34909	Rock	27	28	<0.005	7.8
NB-T29	34910	Rock	28	29	<0.005	7.2
NB-T30	34911	Rock	29	30	0.016	9.2
NB-T31	34912	Rock	30	31	**0.171**	12.4
NB-T32	34913	Rock	31	32	0.085	9.2
NB-T33	34914	Rock	32	33	**0.149**	9.9
NB-T34	34915	Rock	33	34	0.17	16.1
NB-T35	34916	Rock	34	35	**15.37**	21.4
NB-T36	34917	Rock	35	36	**0.691**	22.8
NB-T37	34918	Rock	36	37	**0.352**	14.9
NB-T38	34919	Rock	37	38	**0.505**	10.6
NB-T39	34920	Rock	38	39	0.031	23.3

NB-T40	34921	Rock	39	40	<0.005	7
NB-T41	34922	Rock	40	41	0.09	8.6
NB-T42	34923	Rock	41	42	<0.005	20.1
NB-T43	34924	Rock	42	43	<0.005	19.9
NB-T44	34925	Rock	43	44	0.053	22.9
NB-T45	34926	Rock	44	45	**0.126**	18.8
NB-T46	34927	Rock	45	46	**0.108**	34.4
NB-T47	34928	Rock	46	47	0.02	16.8
NB-T48	34929	Rock	47	48	<0.005	9.5
NB-T49	34930	Rock	48	49	0.054	21.7
NB-T50	34931	Rock	49	50	**0.437**	40.5
NB-T51	34932	Rock	50	51	0.015	29.9
NB-T52	34933	Rock	51	52	0.061	16.2
NB-T53	34934	Rock	52	53	0.13	19.9
NB-T54	34935	Rock	53	54	**0.296**	54
NB-T55	34936	Rock	54	55	**0.282**	62.9
NB-T56	34937	Rock	55	56	0.082	22.8
NB-T57	34938	Rock	56	57	0.036	22.2
NB-T58	34939	Rock	57	58	0.096	22.7
NB-T59	34940	Rock	58	59	**0.105**	19.8
NB-T60	34941	Rock	59	60	0.094	20.9
NB-T61	34942	Rock	60	61	0.057	26.3
NB-T62	34943	Rock	61	62	0.03	16.1
NB-T63	34944	Rock	62	63	0.073	15
NB-T64	34945	Rock	63	64	0.049	19
NB-T65	34946	Rock	64	65	<0.005	16.2
NB-T66	34947	Rock	65	66	0.015	22.2
NB-T67	34948	Rock	66	67	<0.005	6.8
NB-T68	34949	Rock	67	68	0.005	14.7
NB-T69	34950	Rock	68	69	<0.005	10.7
NB-T70	34852	Rock	69	70	0.023	12.1
NB-T71	34853	Rock	70	71	0.024	17.5
NB-T72	34854	Rock	71	72	0.034	19
NB-T73	34855	Rock	72	73	0.013	22.9
NB-T74	34856	Rock	73	74	<0.005	16.6
NB-T75	34857	Rock	74	75	0.007	19.1
NB-T76	34858	Rock	75	76	0.019	12.5
NB-T77	34859	Rock	76	77	0.015	23.6
NB-T78	34860	Rock	77	78	0.011	40.9
NB-T79	34861	Rock	78	79	0.076	18.2
NB-T80	34862	Rock	79	80	0.009	8.2

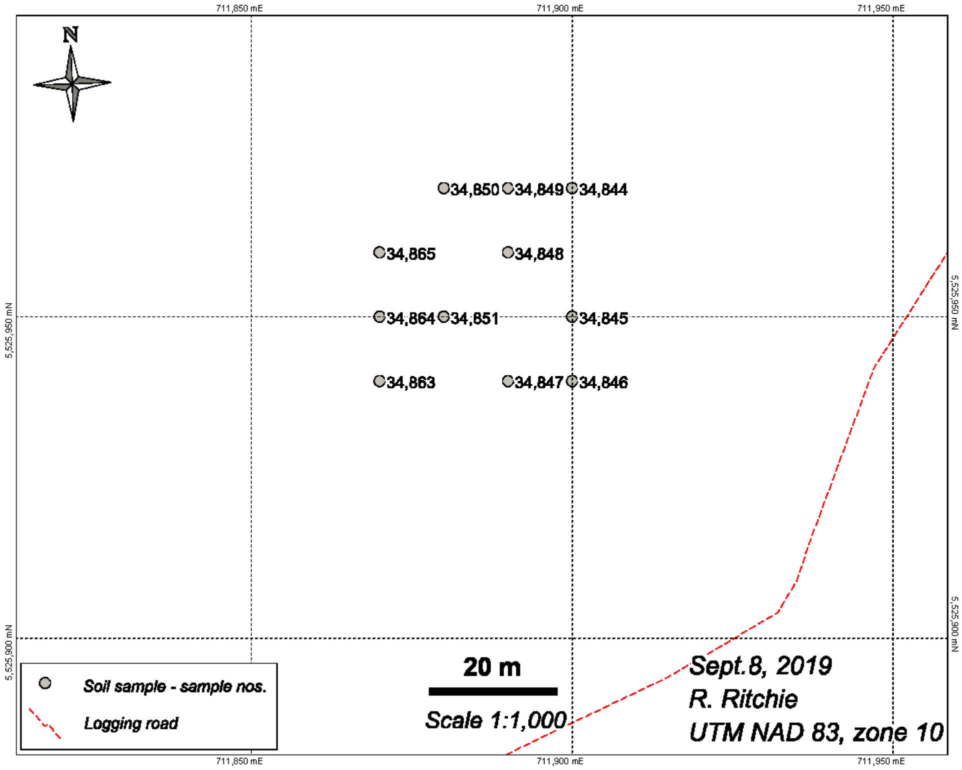

Figure 11. Twilight NW soil sampling - sample numbers.

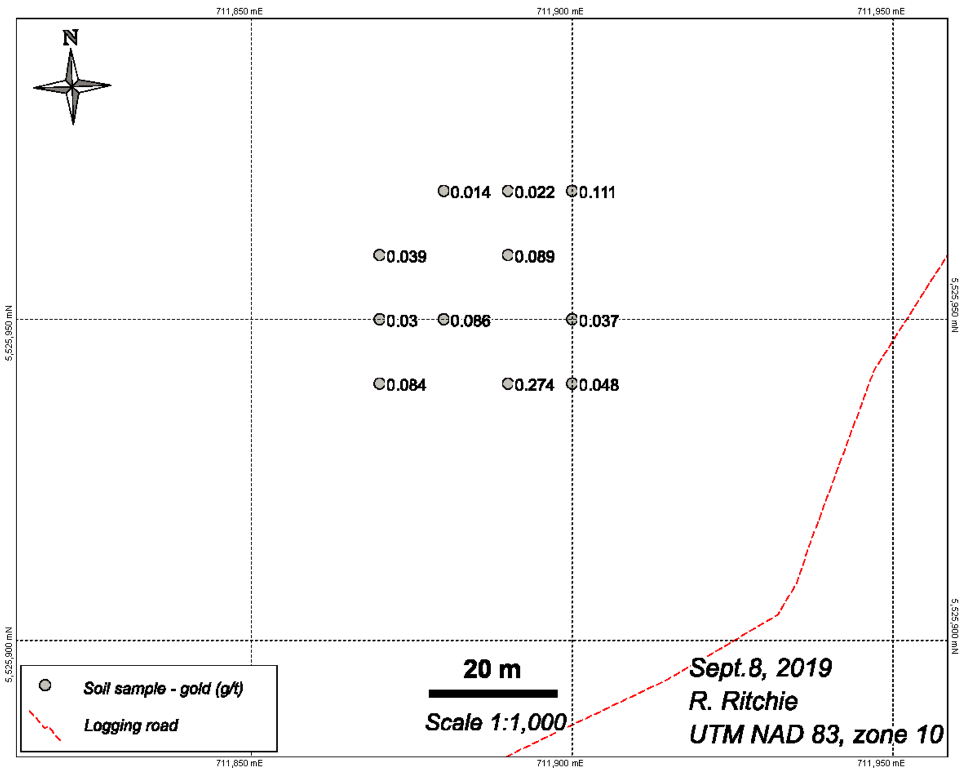

Figure 12. Twilight NW soil sampling - gold analytical results.

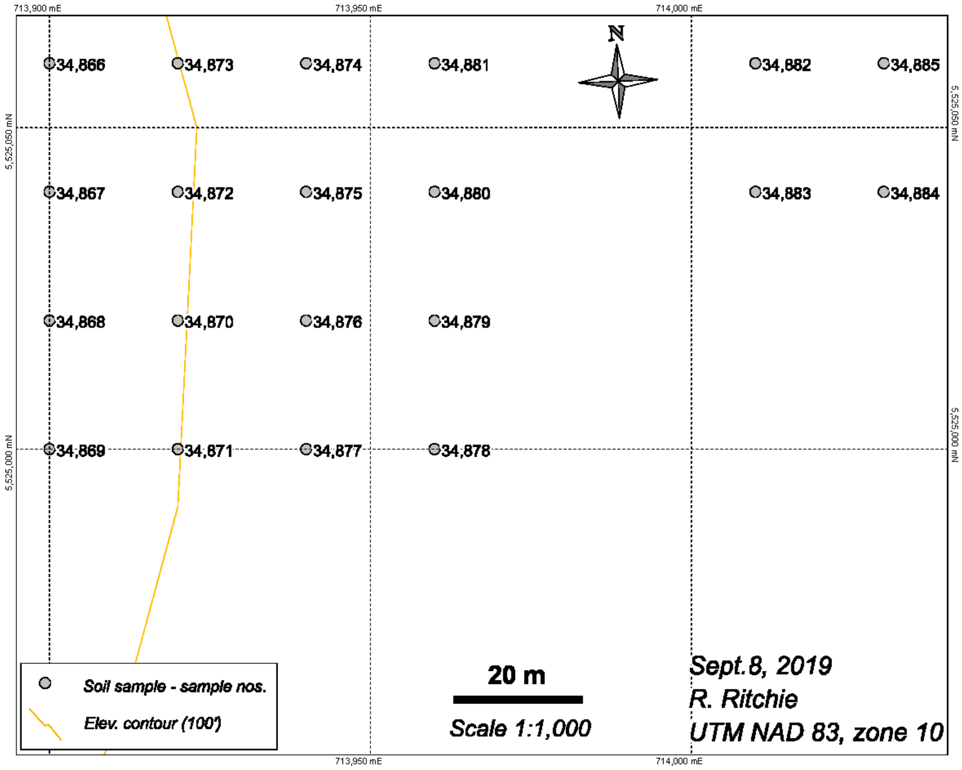

Figure 13. Twilight SE soil sampling - sample numbers.

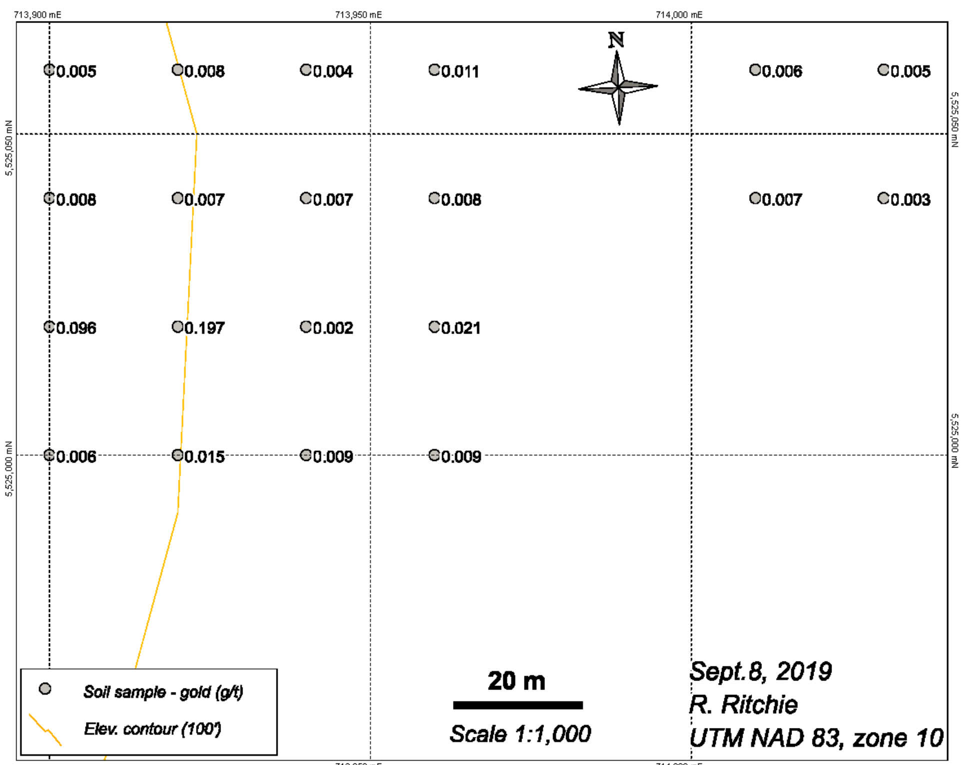

Figure 14. Twilight SE soil sampling - gold analytical results.

10 Drilling

The company has not yet drilled the property. Five holes were drilled by Fairfield Minerals in 1995, the details for which are reported in section 6.1.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, Verification and Security

For historical data the authors have relied on previously filed reports, including the sample preparation, analyses, verification and security protocols therein.

Samples presented in section 9 were collected in the field and transported to Langley, BC by the field crew that collected them, to be analyzed at MS Analytical. MS Analytical is ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 quality accredited. MSA uses procedural internal blanks, standards and duplicates for quality assurance and quality control. Rock samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, split to 250 g, pulverized to 85% passing 75µm, and subsequently analyzed for gold and other elements. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay of 30-gram aliquots and subsequent Atomic Absorption Spectrometric (AAS) analysis. Samples were also analyzed for multi-elements by aqua-regia digestion of 0.5-gram aliquots and subsequent Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometric (ICP-AES) analysis. It is of the opinion of the QP author that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate.

12 Data verification

The Qualified Person, Mr. Rory Ritchie, P.Geo., completed a one-day property inspection the New Brenda Property on June 24, 2019. Access to the property was proven to be good, with numerous logging roads transecting the property. Access to the historical Twilight Zone was via logging roads, of which the condition was more than sufficient to facilitate 4x4 truck access.

As excavation of the Flow Metals trench at the Twilight Zone was in progress upon the Qualified Person’s arrival, it was possible to inspect and sample, for future data verification purposes, the initial 52 metres of the trench. The geologists and labourers conducting the excavation and sampling were thorough and following industry best practices, in the Qualified Person’s opinion. Distances along the trench were clearly indicated, and the hand excavation did in fact get down to bedrock after getting through an average of 0.5 metres of overburden (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Picture of excavated trench at Twilight Zone, June 2019 (R. Ritchie, 2019).

Data verification samples were collected by the QP by way of chip sampling select 1-metre intervals, with the intent of gathering representative samples for each 1-metre interval collected. Samples were identified with plastic sample tags, sealed in polyethylene bags and placed into a large rice bag that was secured with plastic zip-ties. Samples were subsequently delivered by the QP to MS Analytical, an ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 certified analytical laboratory situated in Langley, British Columbia. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay of 30-gram aliquots and subsequent AAS analysis. Samples were also analyzed for multi-elements by aqua-regia digestion of 0.5-gram aliquots and subsequent ICP-AES analysis.

Comparative results of the data verification sampling are plotted below in Table 4, while statistical analyses are illustrated in Figures 16 through 19.

Table 4. Comparison of Flow Metals sampling and data verification sampling.

Trench interval (m)	Flow Metals sampling			Check sampling		
	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
1 to 2	34983	0.167	21	439423	0.072	42
7 to 8	34989	0.181	20.2	439424	0.017	30
12 to 13	34994	0.026	14.7	439425	0.017	23
17 to 18	34999	0.019	22.7	439426	0.022	12
22 to 23	34904	0.019	9.5	439427	0.03	10
29 to 30	34911	0.016	9.2	439428	0.026	9
36 to 37	34918	0.352	14.9	439429	0.227	12
44 to 45	34926	0.126	18.8	439430	0.017	9
51 to 52	34933	0.061	16.2	439431	0.021	15

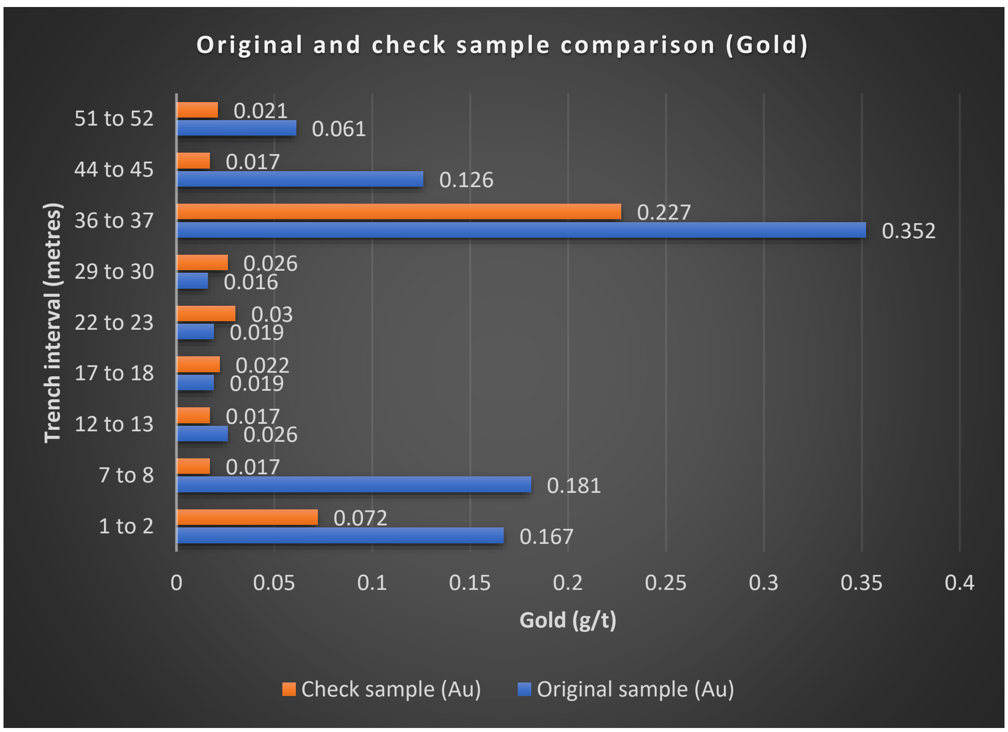

Figure 16. Comparison of Flow Metals and data verification trench sampling - gold analyses.

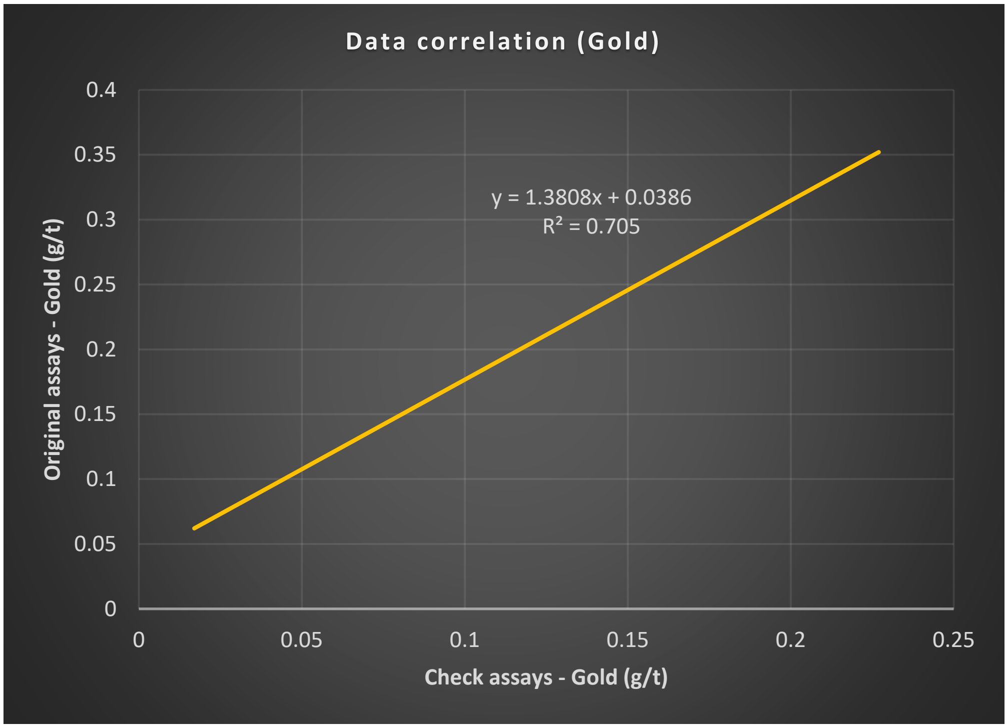

Figure 17. Correlation between Flow Metals and data verification trench sampling - gold analyses.

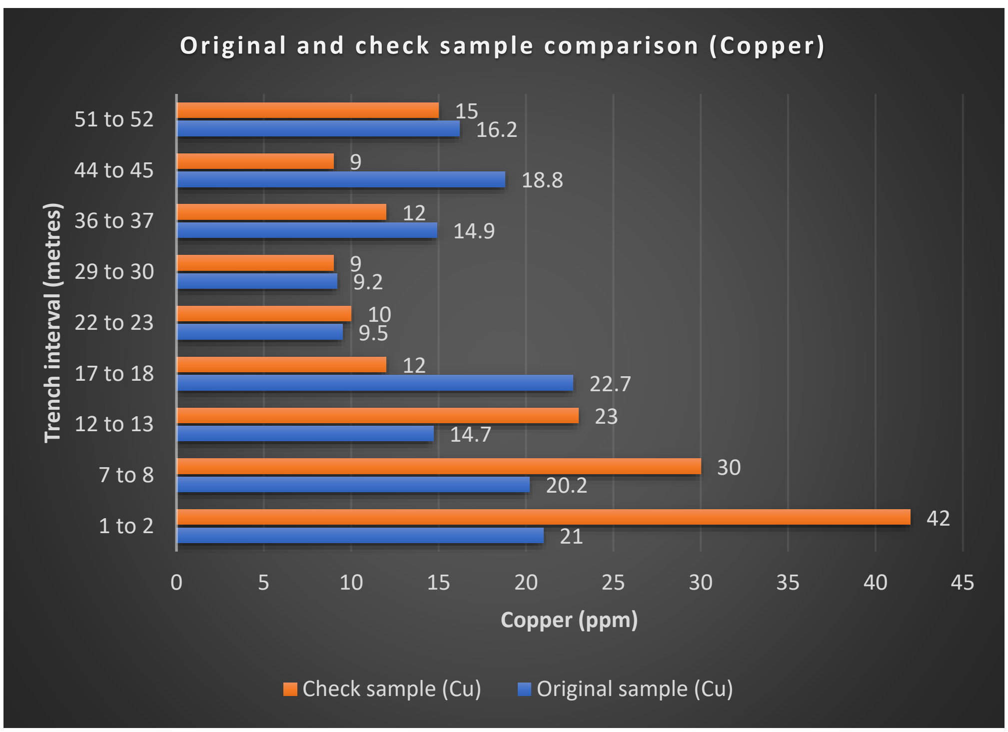

Figure 18. Comparison of Flow Metals and data verification trench sampling - copper analyses.

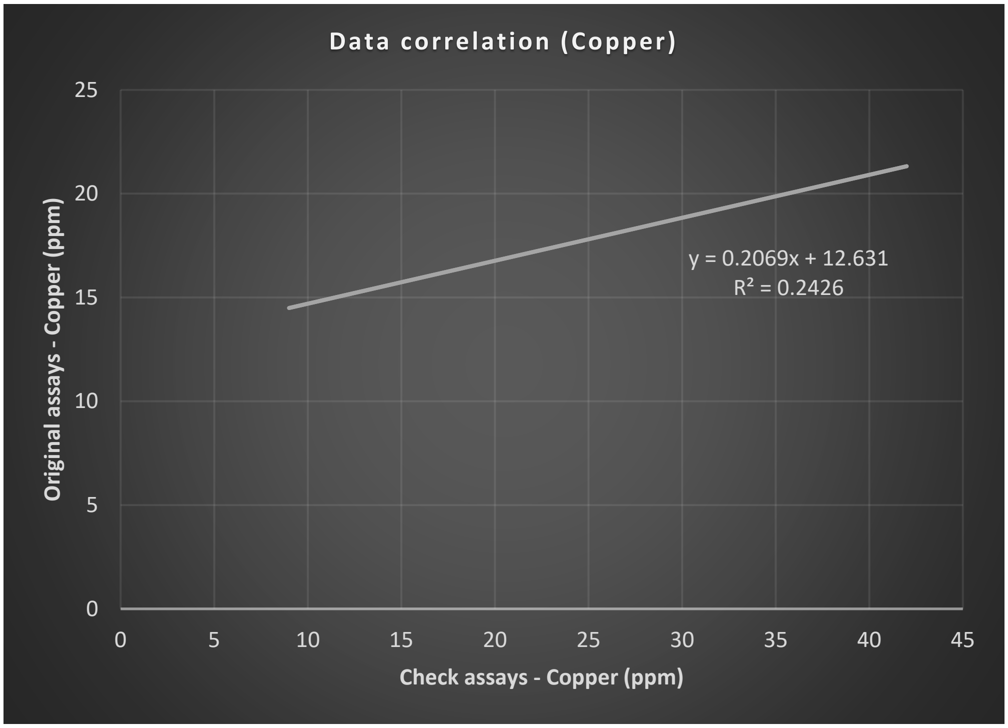

Figure 19. Correlation between Flow Metals and data verification trench sampling - copper analyses.

The Qualified Person is of the opinion that the data verification results are adequate, indicating that the 2019 Flow Metals trenching results are reliable. Given the "nugget-effect" typically exhibited by gold mineralization, the analytical data sets, though they do differ slightly, are in accordance with what one might expect for field duplicate fire assay analyses. The analytical results for copper, given that they are quite low, are within the limits as well, indicating further that the multi-element analysis of the trench samples are reliable. There is no statistical bias for high grade nor low grade gold or copper analyses between the two samples sets.

The author has reviewed the analytical data of the 2019 soil sampling and has no reason to believe it is inaccurate or misleading.

The author reviewed historical reports and associated data that is presented in this report and has no reason to believe it is inaccurate or misleading. Analytical certificates were cross-referenced with plots of the historical data, and location data was georeferenced to ensure reliability.

13 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

The Company has not yet undertaken mineral processing or metallurgical testing.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No known mineral resources or mineral reserves of any category exist on the New Brenda Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

New Brenda is located between two past producing mines the Elk/Siwash Mine immediately west and the Brenda Copper – Moly mine immediately to the east.

At the Elk deposit, the vein systems consist of structurally controlled, narrow, pyritic quartz veins hosted in granitic as well as volcanic rocks near the contact between these two primary lithologies. Structurally hosted quartz veins are an important style of mineralization on the Property because of the similarities to the Elk deposit.

Between 1970 and 1990 the Brenda mine milled 177 million tonnes of ore grading 0.169% Cu and 0.043% Mo from the calc-alkalic Brenda stock. The stock is a composite quart-diorite/granodiorite body of Jurassic age which intrudes Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group (Weeks et al., 1995).

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

All relevant data and information known to the author at the time of writing regarding the New Brenda Property and exploration in Southern BC is included in other sections of this report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

Historical data and exploration by Flow Metals indicates the potential for a gold and/or a copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry discovery on the New Brenda Property. 2019 exploration by Flow Metals was focused on potential for gold mineralization at the Twilight Zone, while historical exploration results and the local geology show potential for both structural hosted, high-grade gold and low-grade, bulk tonnage copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry deposits. Gold is structurally hosted in pyrite ± pyrrhotite quartz veins and narrow shear zones. Gold values achieved in the 2019 Flow Metals trench are generally anomalous to locally highly anomalous, with analytical results up to 15.4 g/t gold over 1 metre. Though that high-grade intercept may not be indicative of mineralization in the area or elsewhere on the property, it is enveloped by lower grade gold mineralization, thus supporting the potential for continuous gold mineralization of sufficient tenor and warranting further exploration.

Structural analysis of the New Brenda claim, including a reappraisal of information contained in old trenching reports, may yield insight into the fault controls for gold mineralization. Controlling structures can be tested using Magnetic-Electromagnetic surveys, while disseminated sulphide mineralization associated with porphyry deposits is well detected by ground-based Induced Polarization (“IP”) surveys, which will also yield detailed conductivity/resistivity data that may help in delineating controlling structures.

At the Twilight Zone, there is an association between disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization and gold. As such, IP may prove useful in mapping disseminated sulphides associated with gold mineralized zones as well.

18 Recommendations

The presence of locally significant gold mineralization and local geology that is favourable to host both high-grade, intrusion related gold and low-grade, bulk tonnage copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits, deems the New Brenda property worthy of further exploration. Given the recent trenching activities and favourable results achieved thereof, exploration should be focused on the northwestern portion of the Twilight Zone. A two-phase exploration program is recommended by the authors, outlined below in Table 5. Phase 1 exploration should consist of an Induced Polarization survey and further trenching in the area of the 2019 trenching. Phase 2 exploration should consist of 1,250 metres of diamond drilling to test the most favourable targets outlined in Phase 1 exploration. Phase 2 diamond drilling need not be necessarily contingent on IP or trenching results from Phase 1.

Table 5. Proposed Exploration Budget for the New Brenda Project.

Item	Rate	Units	# of units	Item Cost	Subtotal	Comments
PHASE 1						
Project Planning						
Geologist	$ 500.00	per day	5	$ 2,500.00		
Permitting	$ 500.00	per day	3	$ 1,500.00	$ 4,000.00	
Geophysics						
Induced Polarization	$ 5,000.00	per day	10	$ 50,000.00		6 lines @ 2 km.
Mob/Demob	$ 6,000.00	per job	1	$ 6,000.00	$ 56,000.00	
Trenching						
Geologist	$ 600.00	per day	10	$ 6,000.00		
Assistant	$ 400.00	per day	10	$ 4,000.00		
Small Excavator	$ 180.00	per hr	50	$ 9,000.00		4 x 100 m trenches
Excavator mob/demob	$ 200.00	per hr	10	$ 2,000.00		
Food & Accom.	$ 350.00	per day	10	$ 3,500.00		
Analytical	$ 35.00	sample	440	$ 15,400.00		
Field supplies	$ 1500.00		1	$ 1,500.00		
Vehicles & fuel	$ 150.00	per day	10	$ 1,500.00	$ 42,900.00	
PHASE 1 TOTAL					**$ 102,900.00**	
PHASE 2						
Project Planning						
Geologist	$ 500.00	per day	10	$ 5,000.00		
Permitting	$ 500.00	per day	3	$ 1,500.00	$ 6,500.00	
Diamond drilling						
All-in rate	$ 250.00	per metre	1,250	$ 312,500.00		5 x 250 m holes
Mob/Demob	$ 10,000.00	per job	1	$ 10,000.00	$ 322,500.00	
PHASE 2 TOTAL					**$ 329,000.00**	

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