NI 43-101 Technical Reporton
the

Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Projects
Bathurst Mining Camp
New Brunswick, Canada

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1.0 Summary

I have been retained by Stevens Gold Inc. to carry out an independent technical review and prepare a report on the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West projects (Projects) in Northern New Brunswick, Canada. This report is prepared in compliance with guidelines prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Mineral of Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy NI 43- 101CP of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

1.1 Property Location and Description

The Nine Mile Brook Project is in Gloucester County, northern New Brunswick, Canada 35 – 45 kilometers southwest of the city of Bathurst, the Nine Mile Brook project approximately 10.5 kilometers southwest of the historic Brunswick #12 Mine. Canoe Landing Lake West project is 10 kilometers west of Nine Mile Brook.

Bathurst is situated along the south shore of Chaluer Bay on Canada's Atlantic coast.

The Nine Mile Brook project is in Northumberland County, northern New Brunswick, Canada, centered at Zone 19T UTM 725700E, 5256850N (47.43N, - 66.00W). Located to the west of Nine Mile Brook, the property is easily accessed via Hwy 430 from Bathurst then north 3.5 kilometers along the Nine Mile Brook West Road. Logging roads and ATV trails provide access to various portions of the project area. The project consists of 6 mining claim blocks totaling composed of 93 individual claim units for a total of 2,046 hectares.

Canoe Landing Lake West is centered at 19T UTM 714000E, 5256200N (47.42N, -6616W) and accessed via Hwy 430 from Bathurst to Rogers Lake Lodge, continuing west from the intersection for 6.5 kilometers along the Knoll Spruce Road. The property is along Whitebirch Road to the north.

1.2 Geology

The Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Project areas lie along the south flank of the Nine Mile Synform in the east central portion of the Bathurst Mining Camp (BMC). The BMC is one of Canada's most prolific base metal mining camps covering approximately 3,800 square kilometers in northern New Brunswick. Known worldwide for its volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, the BMC is host to 45 deposits and close to 100 significant known VMS occurrences. The BMC formed in the Ordovician by rifting of a submarine volcanic arc on the continental margin, ultimately producing a Sea of Japan style basin that is referred to as the Tetagouche – Exploits back arc basin. The Japan style basin opened by rifting of the continental crust giving rise to bimodal volcanism and the opening of a back arc rifting basin. The basins, represented by the coeval California Lake, Sheephouse Brook and Tetagouche Groups were subsequently affected by subduction related tectonics and juxtaposed as tectonic blocks over the sedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Group. Most of the VMS deposits are associated with the early erupted felsic volcanism in each of the three groups. The California Lake Group is recognized at both Nine Mile Brook and at Canoe Landing Lake West.

1.3 Mineralization

Mineralization in the immediate area of the Nine Mile Brook claims includes the Willett occurrence (URN: 287) discovered in 1975 by Claude Willett, while prospecting in the area. As reported by the Moncton Times on August 7, 1975, the initial high grade massive sulphide boulders returned 4.55% Cu, 14.2% Pb, 8.55% Zn, and 487 g/t Ag. To the northwest is the Boucher Brook occurrence (URN: 244), consisting of disseminated Cu-Pb-Zn sulphides in sericitized rhyolite tuffs.

What is now known as the Willett occurrence is a partially exposed massive sulphide lens hosted within the Boucher Brook argillites along the base of a felsic volcanic unit. The package is collectively known as the Willett horizon and has been traced by trenching for 800 meters averaging approximately 50 meters in thickness. The lens itself is reported to be 10 meters in length and over a meter in thickness. The depth extent has yet to be determined.

The observed mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and lesser bornite. The VMS lens is well banded, massive in character and locally dominated by pyrite. Chalcopyrite is present in the southern portion of the lens while massive galena is found along the northern contact. Due to this banding, base metal assays taken from samples submitted from the Willett Horizon are quite variable. Assay ranges for select samples collected by Fiddlehead Mining Corp. include 0.195 – 12.402% Cu, 0.32 – 20% + Pb, 0.04 – 20% + Zn, 1.17 – 3.63 g/t Au and 4.47 – 14.76 g/t Ag.

Mineral deposits and occurrences proximal to Canoe Landing Lake West include the Canoe Landing Lake VMS Deposit (URN:242), the Wedge VMS Deposit (URN:52), Tribag (URN:403), West Wedge (URN:402), Lower Forty Four Mile Brook (URN:401), South Branch 40 mile Brook (URN:245), California Lake 32S Zone (URN:224), California Lake 68 South Zone (URN:223) and California Lake – Murray Brook (URN:1313). There are no mineral occurrences on the Canoe Landing Lake West Project.

1.4 Exploration

Fiddlehead Mining Corp. has conducted geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling on the Nine Mile Brook property, the results of which, validate the historical work while also providing direction for future exploration. Looking for a new, regional approach to fully evaluate the Nine Mile Brook project area, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. contracted EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. in 2020 to reprocess and conduct analysis on the regional Aerodat and MegaTEM geophysical surveys flown in 1995 and 2004 respectively for the Nine Mile Brook project.

Aerodat conducted a helicopter-borne, multi-parameter survey over the Bathurst Mining Camp for the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Minerals and Energy Division, and the Geological Survey of Canada. Survey specifications followed a drape surface flown with mean terrain clearance of 60m and flight line spacing of 200m. Four individual survey blocks, totalling 3,920 km^2, were flown roughly perpendicular to local geologic strike beginning May 1995. The data collected included the total magnetic field and apparent conductivity for the 32k Hz and 4433 Hz EM frequencies.

The airborne MegaTEM survey was sponsored by the Canadian government at a flight line spacing of 200 meters for a total of 4305 kilometers. The survey recorded the following parameters: B-Field EM, Total Magnetic Field, and Time Domain EM. The data can be accessed by the public at the link below.

https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/d1a840e0-1bf6-5d13-bb91-850b788152bb

With advances in technology and specifically, data processing, EarthEX developed proprietary software to assist in the reinterpretation of previously collected datasets, the analysis identifying unrecognized EM conductors coincident with and peripheral to the known mineralization exposed at surface. The reprocessed magnetic data also identified magnetic trends that will prove effective in interpreting the stratigraphy during the next phase of exploration.

At Canoe Landing Lake West, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. conducted basic prospecting and geological mapping over the claim in 2020 and 2021. Prospecting has confirmed the presence of the California Lake Group rocks on the property, the same rocks that host the Canoe Landing Lake deposit to the east and the Wedge to the south. Disseminated sphalerite, indicative of zinc mineralization was in rubble on the eastern portion of the claim.

1.5 Conclusions

The Nine Mile Brook Property is an exploration project with the potential for the discovery of an economic VMS deposit. The occurrence of an in-situ Cu, Pb, Zn bearing massive sulphide lens at surface, mineralization present in historic drill holes and the recent identification of numerous Late Time Conductance Electromagnetic targets provide clear indications that a base metal mineralizing system occurred in the area of Nine Mile Brook.

Historic work, including drilling, identified additional mineralization in drill hole however the recent geophysical data analysis and interpretation has provided a new exploration approach to this portion of the Bathurst Mining Camp adjacent to the Brunswick # 12 and Brunswick #6 mines. This fresh approach to exploration will assist explorers in reassessing some of the historic occurrences and overlooked portions of the Bathurst Mining Camp.

As a result of the groundwork conducted by Fiddlehead and the analysis by EarthEx, the following observations have been made:

- In situ Cu, Zn and Pb bearing VMS lens at surface with visible mineralization having an extent of 10 x 3 meters.
- Sampling of the lens confirmed assay values ranging from 0.195 – 12.402% Cu, 0.32 – 20% + Pb, 0.04 – 20% + Zn, 1.17 – 3.63 g/t Au and 4.47 – 14.76 g/t Ag, consistent with historical values and prior sampling.
- Numerous boulders at surface include blocks of massive sulphide mineralization.
- Pyritic felsic volcanics present to the north and adjacent to the VMS lens indicating the potential for further discovery along strike.
- Recent discovery of pumice rhyolite, a favourable host to mineralization / mineral transport, in trenching in 2019. (S. McCuthcheon, retired Geologist, NB Department of Mines).
- Anomalous base metal soil values confirmed at old trenches.
- EarthEx Identified 5 Late time conductance EM Target Zones coincident with and peripheral to the known VMS occurrences in the southern portion of the property.
- The anomalies in the south appear to continue off the property, suggesting a larger, mineralized footprint.
- Weaker EM anomalies, some with a short axis, identified in the northern portion of the property.
- Magnetic trends indicate the potential for their use in tracing stratigraphy.

At Canoe Landing Lake West,

- The property is hosted by the same geology as Nine Mile Brook and the numerous deposits and occurrences within 1 – 5 kilometers of its claim boundary supporting the potential as a host for VMS mineralization

- Prospecting has confirmed the presence of the California Lake Group volcanics and located traces of zinc mineralization in float along the northwest boundary of the claims.

The Nine Mile Brook Property and surrounding area has been explored intermittently since the mid 1950's following the discovery of the Brunswick # 6 and Brunswick # 12 Mines located 9 – 12 kilometers to the east. In the 1950's to 1975 included a wide variety of both senior and junior companies, the most notable names being Cominco, New Jersey Zinc, Anaconda and Kerr Addison. Surveys conducted included geological mapping, a variety of geophysical surveys, soil and rock geochemistry and limited drilling. Exploration in the area was especially active after the 1975 base metal occurrence uncovered by Claude Willett, URN reference # 287, in the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources Mineral Database.

(http://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/MineralOccurrence/default.aspx?componentID=5&urn=287).

Assays conducted on mineralized boulders returned up to 4.55% Cu, 14.2% Pb, 25.7% Zn, 14.2 oz/t Ag and 0.10 oz/t Au.

Following the Willett discovery, exploration was conducted by a long list of major mining companies including Texas Gulf, Newmont, Riocanex, New Jersey Zinc, Cominco, Noranda, Kerr Addison, Conwest, Brunswick Mining and Smelting, Granges, Falconbridge and Freewest. Exploration programs included geology, prospecting, soil, rock and lithogeochemistry, numerous ground geophysical programs utilizing a variety of methods including magnetics, VLF, I.P., E.M., in addition to trenching and drilling.

Since 1995, exploration continued, conducted by numerous companies including Slam Exploration, NovaGold, Inmet Mining and Xstrata in addition to local prospectors, primarily George Willett and Richard Mann. The work included soil surveys, basic prospecting, and limited trenching.

In addition to the above, the Nine Mile Brook property was covered by the 1995 Aerodat and 2004 Extech Airborne Magnetic and EM surveys, which highlighted the general trend of the geology and relationships of known mineralization to stratigraphy.

As with Nine Mile Brook, the Canoe Landing Lake West area has undergone significant exploration following the discovery of the Wedge and Canoe Landing Lake deposits in 1956 and 1960 respectively.

Exploration was conducted through the years primarily by major companies including Conwest Exploration Co. Limited, Teck Corp. Ltd., Brunswick Mining and Smelting, Slam Exploration, Baie Holdings LTD and Osisko Metals Incorporated, BP Resources Canada Ltd., BP Minerals Ltd., Essex Minerals Co., and BHP Minerals (Canada) limited. The various companies conducted traditional exploration including mapping, prospecting, soil, and rock geochemistry, Pionjar drilling, trenching and diamond drilling, primarily south, southwest, and north of the claim block.

Through intervening years, local prospectors have held portions of the present claim.

In addition to the above, the Canoe Landing Lake property was covered by the 1995 Aerodat and 2004 Extech Airborne Magnetic and EM surveys.

See Section 6.1 for a detailed work history of the area covering Nine Mile Brook.

1.6 Recommendations

An aggressive work program is recommended for the Nine Mile Brook Project. Two phases of exploration are recommended, the first phase consisting of detailed UAV magnetics over the southern portion of the property in conjunction with a ground-based Time Domain Electro-Magnetic (TDEM) survey over priority targets. The deliverables for phase 1 include 3 D modeling of the magnetics, Maxwell Plate modeling of the TDEM anomalies and prioritized targeting with proposed drill collar locations. The estimated cost for Phase 1 is CDN $ 512,000.

The phase 2 program is contingent on positive results received in Phase 1 and should consist of drill testing targets defined in the phase 1 program.

At Canoe Landing Lake West, a comprehensive compilation of the assessment work should be completed in conjunction with detailed UAV magnetics over the property to assist in defining the stratigraphy and structure. Additional prospecting and geology should be conducted. Contingent on positive results from Phase 1, ground based TDEM should be conducted over priority targets to assist in drill target selection. The estimated cost for Phase 1 is CDN $ 127,750.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of Report

The report on the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West projects are to be used by Stevens Gold Inc. to comply with the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) requirements for a proposed acquisition of the projects from Fiddlehead Mining Corporation. Stevens Gold is a CSE listed company with a trading symbol SG. Fiddlehead Mining Corp. is a private New Brunswick Corporation.

The relationship between the author and Stevens Gold is a professional relationship between a client and an independent consultant. The report is prepared in return for fees that are at standard commercial rates. The payment of the fees is not contingent on the results or recommendations in the report.

This report on the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West properties are a technical review and designed to summarize the technical data presently available for the properties and to make recommendations for work programs to advance the exploration.

2.2 Sources of Information

Sources of information used in this report are summarized below and include those in the public domain as well as personally acquired data. A detailed listing of sources can be found in Section 27, ‘References’.

- Review of previous assessment work filed with the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (DNR) DEM utilizing their online database (August – September 2021).
- Review of the geophysical analysis conducted by EarthEX Geophysical Solutions Inc. dated December 2020 and March 2021 for Nine Mile Brook.
- Review of various geological reports, summaries and maps or produced by various departments of the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minerals and Petroleum Division.
- Discussions with geologists knowledgeable of the project area, including Gary Lohman, P.Geo., Fiddlehead Mining Corp.
- Field Visit conducted on October 6. 2021 by the author and Fiddlehead Mining Corp. geologist G. Lohman, P.Geo.
- Personal experience by the author in the exploration of VMS style base metal deposits.

2.3 Units of Measure

All units of measure are in the metric system unless otherwise stated. Monetary values are in Canadian Dollars (CDN$). For both the large and mall scale maps, location coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, using NAD 83, Zone 19N unless otherwise indicated.

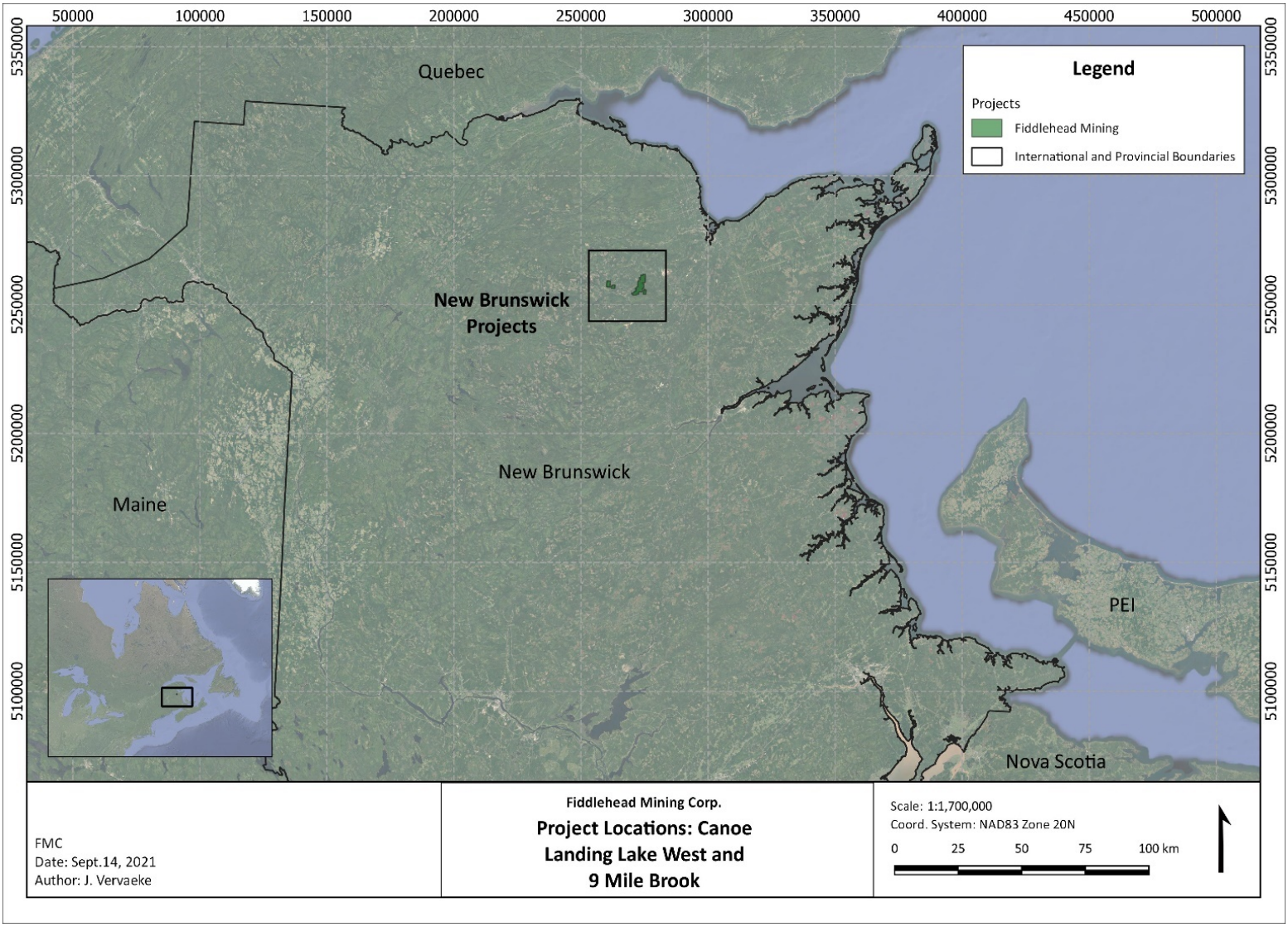


Figure 1: Regional location

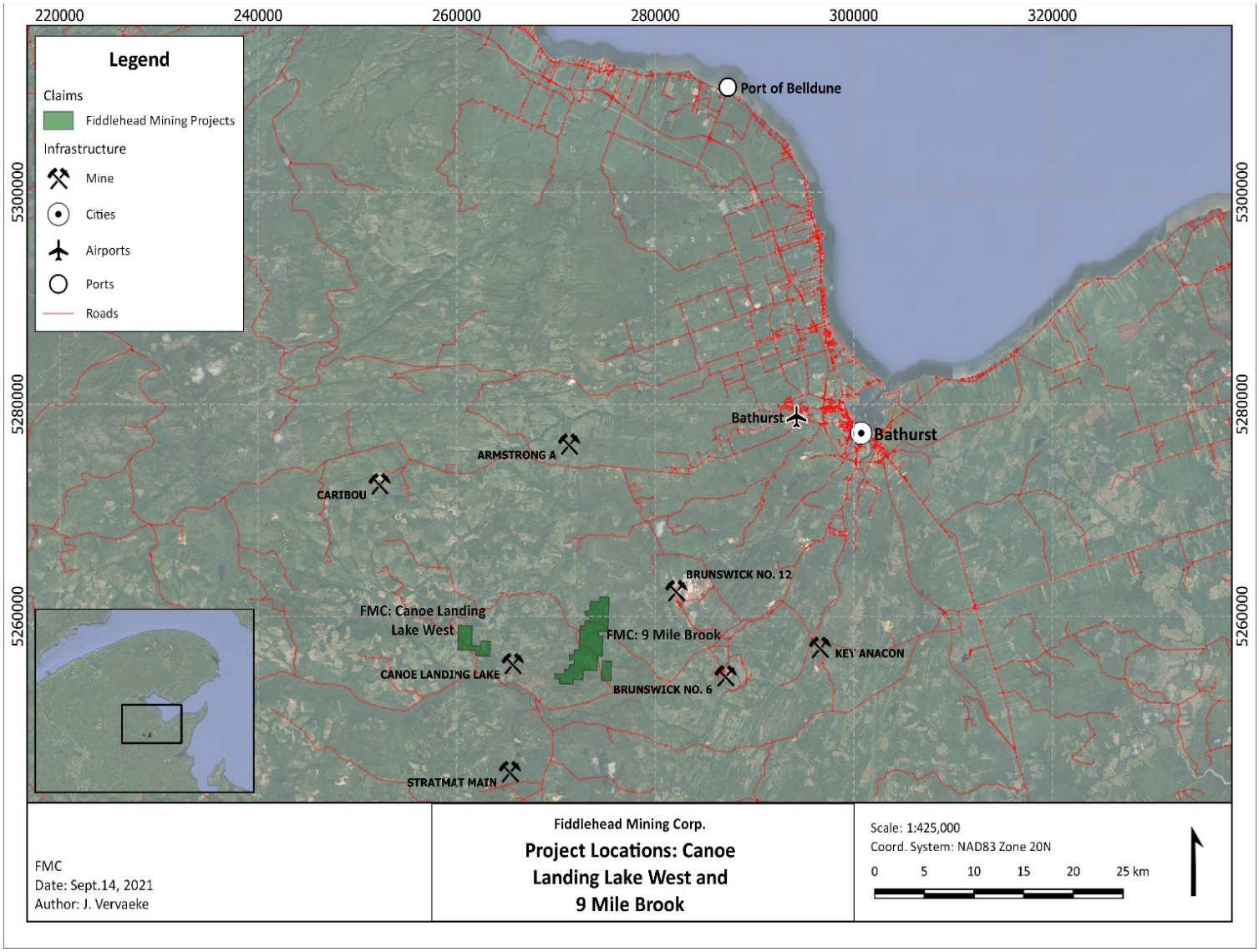


Figure 2: Project Location and Infrastructure

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

All opinions, conclusions and recommendations concerning the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Projects are based on the information available to the author as of the effective date of this report. Information relating to the title and ownership of the claims was obtained from Fiddlehead Mining Corp. In April 2010, the Government of New Brunswick implemented an Internet based electronic mineral claim and acquisition and administration system (NB e-Claims) for its clients. Title and ownership of the claims was verified with NB e-Claims which can be accessed from the link below:

https://nbeclaims.gnb.ca/nbeclaims/

Information relating to the claim data is detailed in Section 4.0 of this report.

The author has relied on the following legal documents:

- Executed purchase agreement dated October 21, 2019, with
    - Mr. George Willett, Bathurst, New Brunswick,
    - G-Jet Enterprises Inc., Robertsville, New Brunswick,
    - McCutcheon Geo Consulting, Bathurst, New Brunswick and GeoXplore Surveys Inc., Bathurst New Brunswick.
- Executed purchase agreement with Red Draw Mining Corp. dated February 2, 2020, regarding claim 9410.
- Executed purchase agreement dated March 13, 2021, with Richard Mann, Bathurst, New Brunswick regarding claim 9689.
- Executed purchase agreement dated June 2, 2021, with Red Draw Mining Corp. regarding claims 9912 and 9915.

4.0 Property Locations and Description

4.1 Nine Mile Brook Project Location

The Nine Mile Brook claims are in Gloucester County, northeastern New Brunswick, approximately 35 – 45 kilometers southwest of Bathurst and 10.5 kilometers southwest of the World Class Brunswick 12 mine. The claims are centered at approximately Zone 19T UTM 725700E, 52568500N. Located to the west of Nine Mile Brook, the property is easily accessed via Hwy 430 from Bathurst then north 3.5 kilometers along the Nine Mile Brook West Road. Logging roads and ATV trails provide access to various portions of the project area.

4.2 Land Tenure

Table 1: Nine Mile Brook Land Holdings

Fiddlehead Mining Corp Land Holdings			
Property	**Number of Claim Blocks**	**Number of Claim Units**	**Area (hectares)**
Nine Mile Brook	7	93	2046
TOTAL	**7**	**93**	**2046**

Table 2: Nine Mile Brook Property Claim Data

Block	Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Number of Claims	Area (hectares)	Claims
1761	Nine Mile Brook	May 16 / 1984	May 16 / 2022	3	66	1422005I, 1422005P, 1422006A
7745	Nine Mile North	May 24 / 2016	May 24 / 2022	25	550	1422005J, 1422005K, 1422005N, 1422005O, 1422006B, 1422006C, 422006D, 1422006E, 1422006F, 1422006G, 1422006H, 1422006I, 1422006J, 1422006K, 1422006N, 1422006O, 1422006P, 1422016A, 1423095L, 1423095M, 1423096D, 1423096E, 1423096F, 1423096K, 1423096L
9273	Nine Mile Brook North	Sept. 16 / 2019	Sept. 16 / 2021	30	660	1422007A, 1422007B, 1422007C, 1422007F, 1422007G, 1422007H, 1422007I, 1422007J, 1422007K, 1422007O, 1422007P, 1422008A, 1422008H, 1423096M, 1423096N, 1423097C, 1423097D, 1423097E, 1423097J, 1423097K, 1423097L, 1423097M, 1423097N, 1423097O, 1423098B, 1423098C, 1423098D, 1423098E, 1423098F, 1423098G
9274	Nine Mile Brook North Extension	Sept. 17 / 2019	Sept. 17 / 2021	11	242	1422008G, 1422008I, 1422008P, 1423098J, 1423098K, 1423098L, 1423098M, 1423098N, 1423098O, 1423099B, 1423099C
9689	Swamp Lake	Sept. 21 / 2020	Sept. 21 / 2021	10	220	1422005C, 1422005D, 1422005E, 1422005F, 1422005L, 1422005M, 1422015A, 1422015G, 1422015H, 1422015I
9912	Muddy Lake West	March 5 / 2021	March 5 / 2022	6	132	1422014N, 1422014O, 1422014P, 1422015B, 1422015C, 1422015D
9915	Nine Mile Brook West	March 7 / 2021	March 7 / 2022	8	176	1423095A, 1423095B, 1423095G, 1423095H, 1423095I, 1423095J, 1423095O, 1423095P

4.3 Canoe Landing Lake West Project Location

The Canoe Landing Lake West claims are in Northumberland County, northeastern New Brunswick, centered at 19T UTM 714000E, 5256200N (47.42N, -6616W) and accessed via Hwy 430 from Bathurst to Rogers Lake Lodge, continuing west from the intersection for 6.5 kilometers along the Knoll Spruce Road. The property is along Whitebirch Road to the north. Logging roads provide access to various portions of the project area.

Table 3: Canoe Landing Lake West Land Holdings

Fiddlehead Mining Corp Land Holdings			
Property	**Number of Claim Blocks**	**Number of Claim Units**	**Area (hectares)**
Canoe Landing Lake West	1	24	528
TOTAL	**1**	**24**	**528**

Table 4: Canoe Landing Lake West Claim Data

Block	Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Number of Claims	Area (hectares)	Claims
9410	South Forty Mile Brook	Jan 23 / 2020	Jan 23 / 2022	24	528	1422056C, 1422056D, 1422056E, 1422056F, 1422056K, 1422056L, 1422066A, 1422066E, 1422066F, 1422066G, 1422066H, 1422066K, 1422066L, 1422066M, 1422066N, 1422067C, 1422067D, 1422067E, 1422067F, 1422076H, 1422076I, 1422076P, 1422077A, 1422077H

New Brunswick Mineral Claims must be renewed each year at an annual cost varying between $ 10 and $ 50 per claim depending on the age of the claims as outlined in Table 2.

Table 5: Claim Renewal Fees

Year	Amount (CDN$)
Year 1 - 5	$ 10.00
Year 6 - 10	$ 20.00
Year 11 - 15	$ 30.00
Year 16 and more	$ 50.00

To maintain the claims in good standing, annual assessment work is required to be performed on filed with the Mining Recorder on each claim block. Excess credits are automatically banked and applied to the claim block as required. As with the renewals, there is an escalating system of assessment work requirements as outlined in Table 6.

All the claims within the Nine Mile Brook Project are currently in good standing, the earliest expiry date being September 16, 2021.

Table 6: Assessment Requirements per mineral claim unit /per year

Year	Amount (CDN$)
Year 1	$ 100.00
Year 2	$ 150.00
Year 3	$ 200.00
Year 4	$ 250.00
Years 5 - 10	$ 300.00
Years 11 - 15	$ 500.00
Years 16 - 25	$ 600.00
Year 26 and over	$ 800.00

4.4 Royalties

See section 4.9. There are no royalties due to the New Brunswick Government.

4.5 Environmental Regulations

All work conducted in the Province of New Brunswick requires the filing of a Notice of Planned Work with the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development. When approved, the work authorization outlines any specific requirements over and above the Standard Conditions for Mineral Exploration. The priority regulations that must be adhered to include the protection of the watercourses which in New Brunswick, includes all lakes, rivers, and streams. All work that may potentially contribute to the disturbance or contamination of a watercourse must be conducted a minimum of 30 meters from its banks. This includes trenching, drilling, and roadbuilding. Drill sites, trenches and access roads shall be reclaimed and rehabilitated by removing all equipment, material, and debris; and re-contouring of the ground surface to approximate original ground conditions and to prevent soil erosion. Re-seeding with a highway mix grass may be required if active ground stabilization is required.

Both the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Projects are not within a watershed and are not a candidate for conservation.

4.6 Liabilities

The claims that comprise the Nine Mile Brook Project were acquired by both staking of Crown-owned mineral rights under the regulations of the New Brunswick Minerals and Petroleum Division and by various agreements with adjacent claim holders. Any previously existing liabilities associated with the Crown-owned properties are the responsibility of the Province of New Brunswick. There is no evidence to indicate that there are any liabilities, environmental or otherwise, within the area covered by the Nine Mile Brook or Canoe Landing Lake Projects.

Apart from the private land at Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West, Figures 3 and 4, there are no other land designations that impose restrictions within the Project.

The location of private land can be found at the Service NB Property Assessment website, link below.

https://paol.snb.ca/paol.html?v=1.0.47&lang=en

The author is not aware of any risk factors that would impact access to, or the ability to perform work on the Projects.

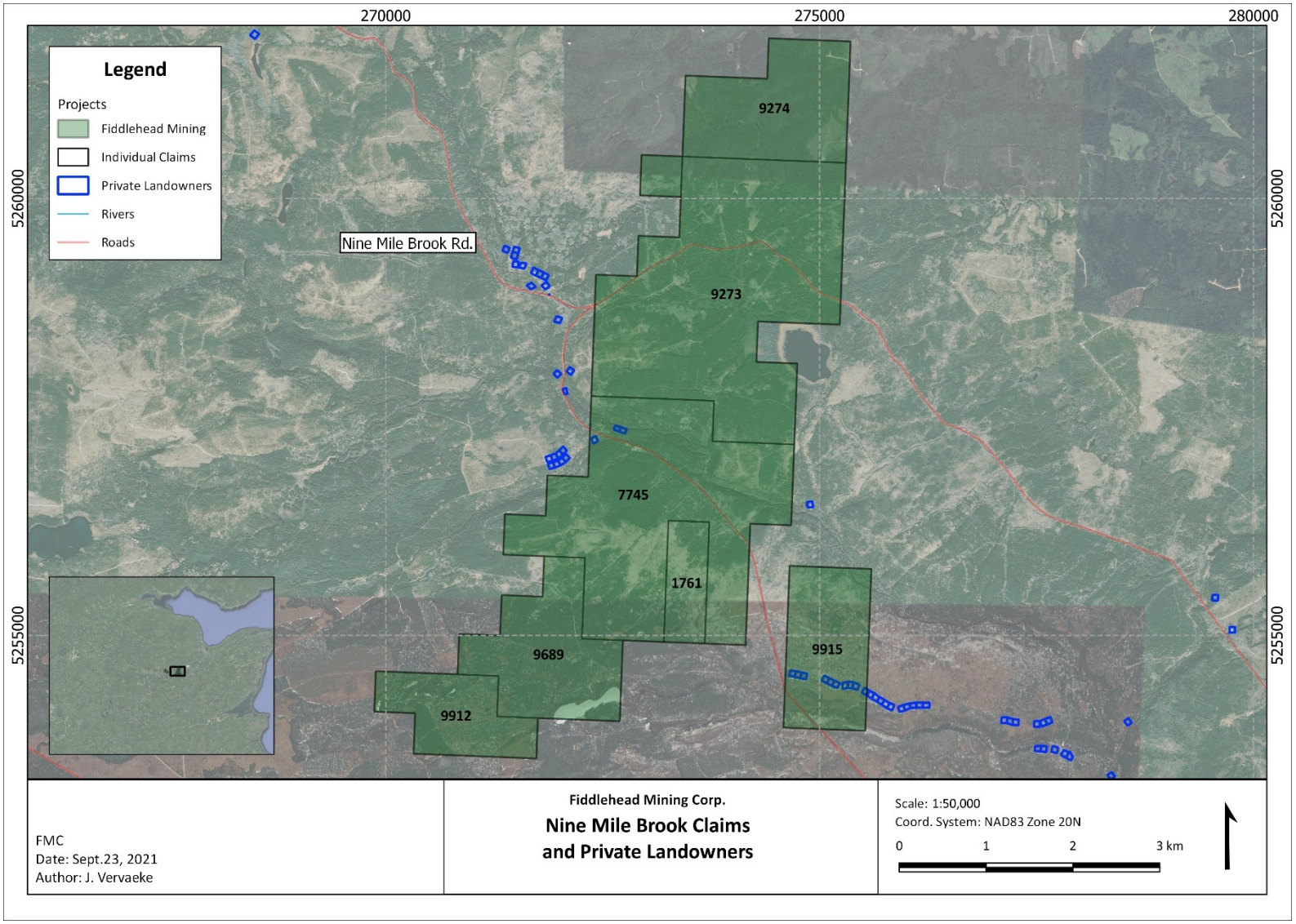


Figure 3: Nine Mile Brook Claims and Private Land

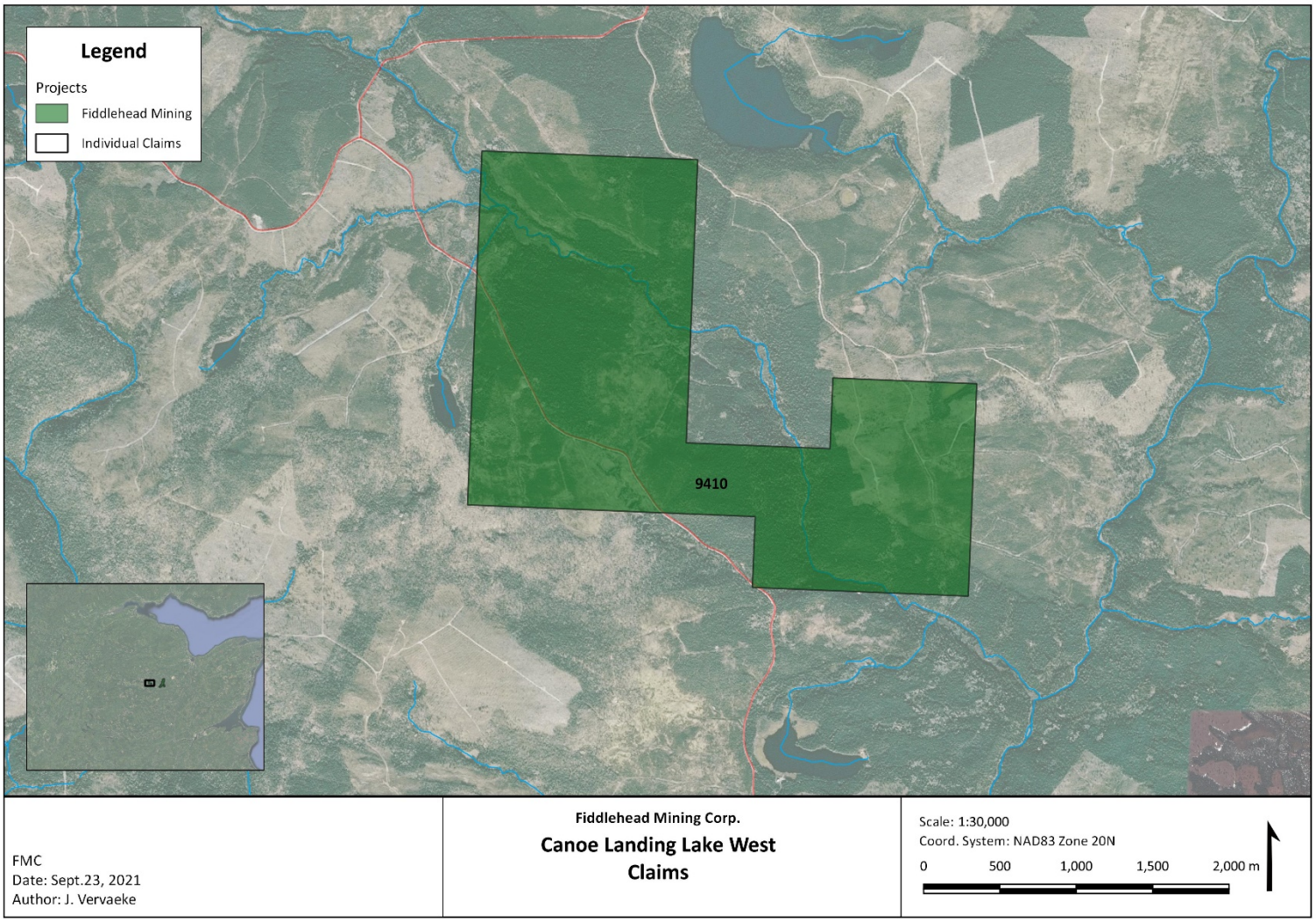


Figure 4: Canoe Landing Lake Claims

4.7 Security Risks and Political Stability

The province of New Brunswick, Canada has a longstanding history of mining especially in the BMC and consistently achieves global recognition as a leader among mining jurisdictions. It has a long-established democratic system of government with a sound legal system based on British Common Law. Both the exploration and mining sector are governed by the New Brunswick Mining Act, the current version in force since December 18, 2020.

4.8 Permits

Under the New Brunswick Mining Act, prior to proceeding with any exploration work, a Notice of Planned Work must be filed with the Mining Recorder. This applies to both Crown and Private Lands. Basic exploration work that is non-destructive such as flagging lines, geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and geophysical surveys on flagged lines do not require a permit. Prior to commencing this type of work on Private Land, the company is required to notify the landowners in writing outlining the work to be conducted. Although a few cottages exist, at present there has been no work planned or conducted on private land.

Prior to commencing work that may involve ground disturbance such as line cutting, trenching, drilling and related road building, a work permit is required before any exploration work commences.

The work to date on the Project has not required any work permits.

For Reference, Applications for the Work Permits are as follows:

- For work on Private lands, Form 18, Notice of Planned Work on Private Lands, must be delivered to the property owner and a copy to the Mining Recorder. In New Brunswick, Service New Brunswick provides an online service where the company or individual can research the landowners address by their Property Identification Number (PID).
- Planned work shall not commence until permission has been received from the Mining Recorder and, where required, the company has met certain conditions with respect to a reclamation program and security.
- For work on Crown Lands, Form 18.1, Notice of Planned Work on Crown Lands, must be delivered to the Mining Recorder.
- The planned work shall not commence until permission to proceed has been received from the Mining Recorder and where required, a reclamation program has been approved by the Minister of Mines in writing and the Mining Recorder has received the required security.

4.9 Net Smelter Royalties

On October 21st, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. purchased claims 1761 & 7745 from the Willett Vendors, the ownership breakdown is as follows:

- George Willett (52%),
- G-Jet Enterprises Inc. (19%),
- McCutcheon Geo Consulting (19%) and
- GeoXplore Surveys Inc. (10%).

The vendors retain a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) on claims 1761 and 7745 and Fiddlehead Mining Corp. granted 0.50% net smelter royalty on claims 9273 and 9274. (NSR Breakdowns are also pro-rata on the ownership of the NSR). With regards to claims 1761 & 7745, specifically, Fiddlehead Mining has the 1st Right of Refusal to purchase 0.50% of the 1% NSR for $1,000,000 on or before delivery of a positive feasibility study. The purchaser also has the Right to purchase the remaining 0.50% NSR for $1,000,000 on or before the commencement of commercial production. Fiddlehead Mining has the 1st Right of Refusal to purchase the 0.50% NSR on Claims 9273 & 9274 at Fair Market Value prior to commercial production.

On February 2, 2020, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. purchased claim 9410 from Red Draw Mining Corp. Red Draw Mining Corp. retains a 2% net smelter royalty (NSR). Fiddlehead Mining has the 1st Right of Refusal to purchase 0.50% of the 2.0% NSR for $1,000,000 on or before the delivery of a feasibility study. The Purchaser also has the right to purchase the remaining 1.5% NSR for $5,000,000 on or before the commencement of commercial production.

On March 13, 2021, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. purchased claim 9689 from Richard Mann, Bathurst, New Brunswick. Richard Mann retains a 2% net smelter royalty (NSR). Fiddlehead Mining has the right to purchase 1% of the 2.0 % NSR for $1,000,000 at any time prior to commencement of commercial production. The Purchaser also has the 1st Right of Refusal for the remaining 1% NSR at Fair Market Value (to be determined by a Professional in this field if the Vendor decides to offer it for sale).

On June 2, 2021, Fiddlehead Mining Corp. purchased claims 9912 and 9915 from Red Draw Mining Corp. Red Draw Mining Corp. retains a 2% net smelter royalty (NSR). Fiddlehead Mining has the 1st Right of Refusal to purchase 0.50% of the 2.0% NSR for $1,000,000 on or before the delivery of a feasibility study. The Purchaser also has the right to purchase the remaining 1.5% NSR for $5,000,000 on or before the commencement of commercial production.

Fiddlehead Mining Corp or its Agents retain the following NSR's on the following Claims: Claims 1761 & 7745 (1.0%), Claims 9273 & 9274 (2.5%), claims 9410, 9689, 9912 & 9915 (1.0%)

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources,Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Nine Mile Brook Project is excellent by travelling west along highway 430 for approximately 30 kilometers then north 3.5 kilometers along the Nine Mile Brook West Road. Logging roads and ATV trails provide access to various portions of the project area. Some of the tertiary roads are not drivable in winter however access can be obtained by ATV or snow machine in the winter months.

The Canoe Landing Lake west Project is approximately 12 kilometers west of Nine Mile Brook. Access is the same, travelling west along highway 430 for approximately 40 kilometers to the Rogers Lake Lodge intersection, then continuing west along the Knoll Spruce Road for 6.5 kilometers then north along the Whitebirch Road onto the property. The road is well maintained, providing access to California Lake and the Caribou Depot and highway 180 to the north.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of Northern New Brunswick and work can be conducted year-round. Occasional winter snowstorms can affect field activity however mining operations are not affected. Table 7 shows the average temperatures and precipitation as recorded at the Bathurst Airport.

Snow is common between November and April, the average yearly snowfall approximately 3 meters, the heaviest snowfalls between December and March.

Table 7: Climate Statistics, Bathurst, New Brunswick (NB Climate Data)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	-10.2 °C (13.6) °F	-9 °C (15.8) °F	-4.1 °C (24.6) °F	2.1 °C (35.7) °F	9.7 °C (49.4) °F	15.5 °C (60) °F	19.5 °C (67.1) °F	18.9 °C (66) °F	14.9 °C (58.8) °F	7.9 °C (46.3) °F	1.4 °C (34.4) °F	-5.9 °C (21.4) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	-13.6 °C (7.6) °F	-12.3 °C (9.9) °F	-7.5 °C (18.5) °F	-1.3 °C (29.6) °F	5.3 °C (41.6) °F	11.4 °C (52.6) °F	15.7 °C (60.3) °F	15.4 °C (59.6) °F	11.4 °C (52.6) °F	5.1 °C (41.1) °F	-1.2 °C (29.9) °F	-8.9 °C (16) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	-6.1 °C (21.1) °F	-4.9 °C (23.2) °F	0.1 °C (32.2) °F	6.3 °C (43.4) °F	15 °C (59) °F	20.3 °C (68.6) °F	24 °C (75.1) °F	23.2 °C (73.8) °F	19.3 °C (66.7) °F	11.5 °C (52.8) °F	4.6 °C (40.2) °F	-2.3 °C (27.8) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	93 (3.7)	80 (3.1)	99 (3.9)	104 (4.1)	116 (4.6)	110 (4.3)	117 (4.6)	107 (4.2)	111 (4.4)	129 (5.1)	118 (4.6)	112 (4.4)
Humidity (%)	75%	73%	72%	72%	70%	71%	73%	74%	73%	74%	76%	78%
Rainy days (d)	8	7	8	9	10	9	10	9	8	9	9	9
avg. Sun hours (hours)	4.4	5.4	6.2	7.3	8.5	9.7	10.1	9.3	7.8	5.7	4.4	4.0

5.3 Local Infrastructure and Resources

Incorporated as a town in 1912, Bathurst is now regarded as the hub of Northern New Brunswick and as such, the infrastructure is excellent. The city of Bathurst has a population of 11,897 as of 2016 and is one of the commercial and service centers for over 200,000 people who live within a two-hour drive of the city.

The Bathurst area has four main industries including forestry, mining, commercial fishing, and tourism. Bathurst has a good supply of very skilled trades people in the mining industry and hosts all the necessary infrastructure to support mining operations as it has been home to large scale mining following the discovery of the Brunswick No. 6 and Brunswick No.12 base-metal deposits in 1952 and 1953 respectively.

With Trevali Mining Corporation's Caribou Mine in operation, the immediate area of Bathurst has a good supply of very skilled trades people in the mining industry.

Thirty kilometers north of Bathurst is the deep-water, year-round port of Belledune, located in Chaleur Bay on the Atlantic coast, providing access too major international shipping lanes. Belledune also has a coal fired electrical generating station that provides 15% of the electrical power to New Brunswick.

5 kilometers west of Bathurst is a regional airport serviced by Air Canada. Ground transportation links include a network of highways with direct access to all major cities in eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. Passenger and freight rail service is available in Bathurst and the surrounding region.

Chaleur Regional Hospital is in Bathurst and serves a population of 100,000 and presently serves as the referral centre for northeastern New Brunswick (https://www.vitalitenb.ca/en/foundation/chaleur-regional-hospital-foundation).

A deep-water port with access to tidewater, electrical power, transportation, and medical services are all beneficial factors in the economic analysis of any potential ore reserves on the Nine Mile Brook Property. These are all located within 50 km of the Project.

5.3.1 New Brunswick Power Generating Station

In 1993 New Brunswick Power opened its $1 billion coal fired electrical generating station in Belledune. This facility supplies the residential and industrial power needs in the region and would be capable of supplying sufficient power to any new mining operation.

5.4 Physiography

The Nine Mile Brook Project is in the Chaleur Uplands, a topographic region extending from Maine to the north of the province and drained by the Saint John River in the south and the Restigouche River in the north. In the area of nine Mile Brook, the area is characterized by low topographic relief locally disrupted by south flowing Nine Mile Brook and its smaller tributaries which flow into the Nepisiguit River, Chaleur Bay on the Atlantic Ocean.

The area is covered by a predominantly thin blanket of Pleistocene and Holocene gravels and boulders with an estimated thickness of <1 – 5 meters making bedrock exposures limited to thin windows at surface and post glacial river and stream exposures. The glacial till is locally derived, <1km transport (S. McCuthcheon, J. Walker, 2019). Vegetation is typical of northern New Brunswick, consisting of boreal forest.

6.0 History (McCuthcheon and Walker, 2019)

6.1 Regional Exploration History

McCutcheon and Walker summarize the history of mineral exploration in the BMC into 6 periods, each with its own discoveries and technical achievements.

Prior to the discovery of the Brunswick #6 in 1952, Bathurst was known for the Nepisiguit Iron Ore deposit now known as Austin Brook. In 1938, Dan Sheahan discovered the Orvan Brook massive sulphide deposit and in 1946, P.J. Leger acquired and explored the Leger Cu prospect that is now regarded as part of the Key Anacon massive sulphide deposit presently being drilled by Osisko Metals. In 1951, A.B. Baldwin, while working on his master's Thesis, identified base metal mineralization in polished sections from the footwall pyrite zone of the Austin Brook deposit. Independent sampling of the Austin Brook deposit confirmed the presence of 13% combined Pb / Zn resulting in the decision to proceed with an EM survey to guide drilling. The results of the first 11 drill holes were negative however drill hole B-12, located on an anomaly 1,000 meters north of Austin Brook intersected the Brunswick # 6 deposit, the drill hole intersecting approximately 100 meters of massive sulphide.

The period of 1952 – 1958 is regarded as the Discovery Years following a staking rush that covered an area of approximately 825,200 hectares. The discoveries during this period resulted from the application of geophysical methods, primarily airborne magnetics and ground based electro-magnetics. This led to the discoveries of the World Class Brunswick # 12 mine and the New Larder "U" deposit, presently known as Key Anacon. Additional deposits were in the northern portion of the BMC such as

Caribou, Murray Brook, McMaster, Rocky Turn and the Armstrong A and B deposits while following the host stratigraphy of Orvan Brook.

In 1955, the 44 Mile Brook and the Nine Mile Brook areas were being actively explored, leading to the discovery of the Wedge deposit, one of the first drill holes intersecting 33 meters of 4% copper.

Additional deposits found during this period include Stratmat, Captain, Halfmile Lake North, Headway, Nepisiguit A, B and C and the Papineau deposits.

Between 1959 and 1973, McCutcheon and Walker refer to this as the "Flat Zinc Years" with 6 discoveries made, most satellite bodies to known deposits. Additional discoveries include Canoe Landing Lake, Louvicourt and the Stratmat West Zone.

The period of 1974 through 1988 saw the discovery of the Flat Landing Brook and the Heath Steele C deposits. It was during this period Claude Willett located high grade massive sulphide boulders in the Nine Mile Brook area that returned values up to 4.55% Cu, 14.2% Pb, 8.55% Zn and 487 g/t Ag (Moncton Times, August 7, 1975).

From 1989 to 2000, four deposits were discovered including the Key Anacon East, Brunswick North Extension, Camelback, and Mount Fronsac North. There have been no new discoveries since 1999.
Major deposits that saw production include Heath Steele, Brunswick #6, and the Brunswick #12 mines. Smaller deposits that achieved modest production include Captain NE, Caribou, Murray Brook, Restigouche, Wedge, Stratmat and Halfmile Lake deposits.

At present, the only deposit being mined is the Caribou operated by Trevali Mining Corporation.

6.2 Project Exploration History, Nine Mile Brook

The relevant work reported within the area covered by the Nine Mile Brook Property following the Willett discovery is summarized below:

- **C.A. Willett (1975)**, the original discovery consisting of several hi-grade boulders north of Muddy Lake, NTS 21O/08E.

- **1975 – 1976 Newmont / Price Co. LTD.** conducted drilling and 50 bulldozer trenches but failed to uncover additional in-situ mineralization. Drilling did intersect a narrow section of high-grade mineralization approximately 300 meters northeast of the main showing in drill hole. Assessment report is a poor copy.

- **1976 -1977 Price Co. LTD. (Assessment Report 471480, 471482)**
    - Work was conducted in the central portion of the present project area and included data compilation, ground magnetics. Diamond drilling was conducted however the scanned documents and logs are difficult to read.

- **1982 Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited (Assessment Report 472802)**
    - Work focused to the west and southwest covering Swamp Lake. Ground based work was conducted included geological mapping, geophysics (magnetics, gravity, EM), soil geochemistry and diamond drilling (5 holes). Sulphides encountered in drilling, and an additional 4,500 feet of drilling was recommended.

- **1990 Acadia Mineral Ventures Ltd. (Assessment Report 473826)**
    - Conducted reconnaissance rock and silt sampling in addition to ground geophysics including Max-Min and gravity over a large area (1,105 claims) including Nine Mile Brook. A total of 223 silt samples, 458 silts and 108 rock samples were collected and analyzed. Seven target areas were defined by anomalous geochemistry with recommendations including continued work in the southern portion of the project area at Nine Mile Brook and the Nine Mile West Grid.

- **1993 Phelps Dodge (Assessment Report 474364)**
    - Focused more on the Boucher Brook occurrence north of the Willett VMS Lens.

Conducted ground-based gravity, magnetics, and VLF. Gravity targets were outlined but not coincident with the EM anomalies. I.P. surveying was recommended prior to diamond drilling.

- **1994 Freewest (Assessment Report 474698)**
    - Freewest conducted extensive work over the Nine Mile Brook claim group including geological mapping and ground based magnetics, VLF and MaxMin. Trenching by Freewest uncovered an in-situ, high-grade massive-sulphide lens 10 m (33 ft) long, 1 m (3.3 ft) thick. Trenching and drilling north of the main zone uncovered a smaller weathered sulphide body (north zone).

- **1995 NovaGold (Assessment Report 474537)**
    - Prospecting and trenching conducted over the main targets with trenching tracing the host argillite 2,600 feet along strike. Additional trenching and drilling recommended.

- **1997 - Inmet Mining Corporation (Assessment Report 474881)**
    - Geological mapping Pulse EM, 1,140 meters of trenching and 1,575 meters of diamond drilling conducted to test areas of hydrothermal alteration. Drilling of the Pulse-EM targets proved difficult due to the blocky nature of the sediments, the best assay being 4,360 ppm Zn over 1 meter. It was recommended to drill test the Willett Showing at depth (>300 meters).

- **2004 Bathurst Exploration (Assessment Report 476051)** seven drill holes completed. Minimal assaying conducted. Best result was 0.61 meters assaying 510 ppm Cu, 1040 ppm Pb, 4370 ppm Zn and 9.26 g/t Ag.

- **2005 Slam Exploration (Assessment Report 475986)**
    - Work consisted of a MegaTEM survey over Boucher Brook, identifying 7 anomaly picks. Data was to be compiled with the current database with diamond drilling recommended if warranted.

- **2013- 2015 Bathurst Exploration (Assessment Report 477942)**
    - Basic prospecting along the main trend and to the southeast.

- **2019 G. Willett (Assessment Report 478835)**
    - 44 soil samples were collected over and adjacent to the main VMS lens.

- **2019 G. Willett**
    - 50 rock samples submitted to AGAT Laboratories, Sample 316651 assaying 15.2% Cu, 0.36% Pb, 0.25% Zn, 30.8 g/t Ag and 2.01 g/t Au.

Note: Site investigations were carried out by J.A. Walker, Ph.D., (NB Department of Mines and Energy) in September to October 1994, the preliminary work supporting the detailed mapping and discovery of the Willett VMS lens by Freewest Resources. This work was subsequently reported in MRR 2000-4 (Walker 2001).

6.2.1 Exploration Work conducted by Fiddlehead, Nine Mile Brook

The project covers the historic "Willett" Massive Sulphide Occurrence and what is interpreted to be the host "Willett Horizon". The sulphide occurrence is an in-situ high grade massive sulphide lens exposed at surface measuring approximately 10 meters in length and 1 meter+ in width. Historic assays returned up to 9.78% Zinc (Zn), 13.17% Copper (Cu), 12.83% Lead (Pb), 474 g/t Silver (Ag), 4.1 g/t Gold (Au). Drilling below the lens intersected 2.2 meters of massive sulphide having a composite grade of 10.0% Zn, 6.71% Cu, and 3.83% Pb, along with 288 g/t Ag and 1.09 g/t Au. Stratigraphic drilling 250 meters along strike to the north also encountered the massive sulphide horizon showing a similar increase in grade and thickness at depth.

The sulphide lens is enclosed within the "Willett Horizon", a sequence of sediments with a strong felsic component. In the area of the outcrop, the massive sulfide lenses are associated with felsic volcanic

intervals and have been intersected in drill holes over a strike length of 800 feet and to depths of nearly 200 feet. Of major economic significance is the continuity and fold repetition of the "Willett Horizon" at the base of the sedimentary sequence, a contact that has been traced for approximately 3 kilometers.

Fiddlehead Mining Corp. has conducted prospecting, geological mapping, and soil geochemistry over various portions of the Nine Mile Brook property with a focus on the southern claims, 1761 and 7745, that hosts the high-grade massive sulphide lens and the most outcrop exposure. Select assay results are shown in Table 8 from various portions of the massive sulphide lens.

Note: The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Timmins, Ontario and due to their high-grade nature, analytical package AR404 was requested, the method specifically designed for high precision and accuracy required to quantify commodity elements for resource evaluation. This method had an upper limit maximum of 20% for copper, lead and zinc.

Table 8 Analytical results for the Massive Sulphide Lens, December 2020

Sample #	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	Ag
	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	oz/t
209M0300	1.522	16.43	11.92	2.31	234	7.52
209M0301	0.657	12.29	>20.00	2.28	288	9.26
209M0302	0.992	8.36	>20.00	2.50	225	7.23
209M0303	0.195	>20.00	15.51	3.63	459	14.76
209M0304	0.875	13.03	>20.00	1.76	139	4.47
209M0305	0.318	>20.00	14.72	3.01	785	25.24
209M0306	1.429	>20.00	19.73	3.67	217	6.98
209M0307	8.902	8	10.83	1.78	328	10.55

Prospecting was also conducted throughout all the property, work conducted in 2020 on claim 9689 successful in locating historic trenches and evidence of felsic volcanics in the adjacent rubble.

With favourable host rocks, exposed mineralization at surface and the availability of data from 2 large regional geophysical surveys conducted in the BMC, Fiddlehead contracted EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. to reprocess both the Aerodat and MegaTEM data over the Nine Mile Brook Project, the

magnetics to assist in defining the stratigraphy and the electromagnetics to identify potential subsurface mineralization.

6.3 Project Exploration History, Canoe Landing Lake West

The relevant work reported within the area covered by the Canoe Landing Lake West Property is summarized below:

- **1957 Conwest Exploration Ltd. (Assessment Report 471370)**
    - Six diamond drill holes completed targeting EM conductors. Graphitic schists or sheared sediments were intersected.

- **1991 Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited (Assessment Reports 473898 and 474049)**
    - 12 drill holes and Pionjar drilling / geochemistry completed west and southwest of the project boundary.
    - Pionjar sampling results were disappointing,
    - Diamond drill results were of a background nature.

- **1992 Teck Corp. Ltd. (Assessment Report 474192)**
    - Stream sediment survey and lithogeochemistry conducted.
    - Results indicated the property was underlain by prospective stratigraphy, including felsic rocks similar to the hangingwall and footwall units of most Bathurst style deposits.
    - Trenching was recommended.

- **1994 Teck Corporation (Assessment Report 474451)**
    - Work primarily focused on the California Lake Claims on the north boundary.
    - Geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, data compilation, trenching ground Pulse EM, magnetic and VLF surveys conducted.

- Flat Landing Brook Formation and Tetagouche Group rocks identified on the present claim.
- Additional work recommended including ground-based geophysics to assist in defining the stratigraphy and trenching.

- **1997 Noranda Mining and Exploration (Assessment Report 475902)**
  - 53 rock samples collected.
  - Base metal values were of a background nature.

- **2004 Slam Exploration Ltd. (Assessment Report 475902)**
  - 138 kilometers of MegaTEM flown, no results reported.

- **2013 Votorantim Metals Canada Inc. (Assessment Report 477438)**
  - 654 MMI soil samples collected. Additional soil sampling recommended. The coincident MegaTEM-Heli-TEM anomaly located at UTM coordinates 710393E, 5256974N (NAD 83) recommended for drilling.

6.3.1 Exploration Work conducted by Fiddlehead, Canoe Landing Lake West

Fiddlehead Mining has conducted prospecting over a large portion of the property in addition to data compilation in preparation for a larger, program.

6.4 Ownership History

6.4.1 Nine Mile Brook

The mining rights in various portions of the land that currently make up the Nine Mile Brook Project have been held from time to time by numerous prospectors and mining exploration companies including Claude and George Willett, Richard Mann and more recently, Slam Exploration Ltd.

6.4.2 Canoe Landing Lake West

The mining rights in various portions of the land that currently make up the Canoe Landing Lake West Project have been held from time to time by numerous prospectors and mining exploration companies including Osisko Metals Inc, Glencore Canada, Wolfden Resources Corporation, and Slam Exploration Ltd.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Geological Setting

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The BMC is located at the northeastern end of a north-easterly trending belt / terrane of Cambrian to Ordovician sedimentary and volcanic rocks. This sedimentary / volcanic package is overlain or in an unconformable fault contact with Silurian rocks to the north and west and unconformably overlain by Carboniferous rocks to the east.

The BMC contains rocks belonging to both the Dunnage and Gander Zones of the Canadian Appalachians as shown below in Figure 5. In the Ordovician, there was rifting of the existing submarine volcanic arc (Popelogan Arc) on the continental margin of Ganderia, which at that time, was the eastern margin of the Iapetus Ocean (Figure 7). The rifting produced a Sea of Japan style

basin that is referred to as the Tetagouche-Exploits back-arc basin (Figures 8 and 9). Rifting of the continental crust in the early Ordovician initially gave rise to felsic volcanism and the opening of a back-arc rift basin with more local sub-basins, the main basin closing in the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian by north-west directed subduction (van Staal et al, 2003).

Figure 6 is a recent map geological map of New Brunswick. The Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Projects lie within the Miramichi Highlands terrane within a complex belt of rocks referred to as the Bathurst Mining Camp.

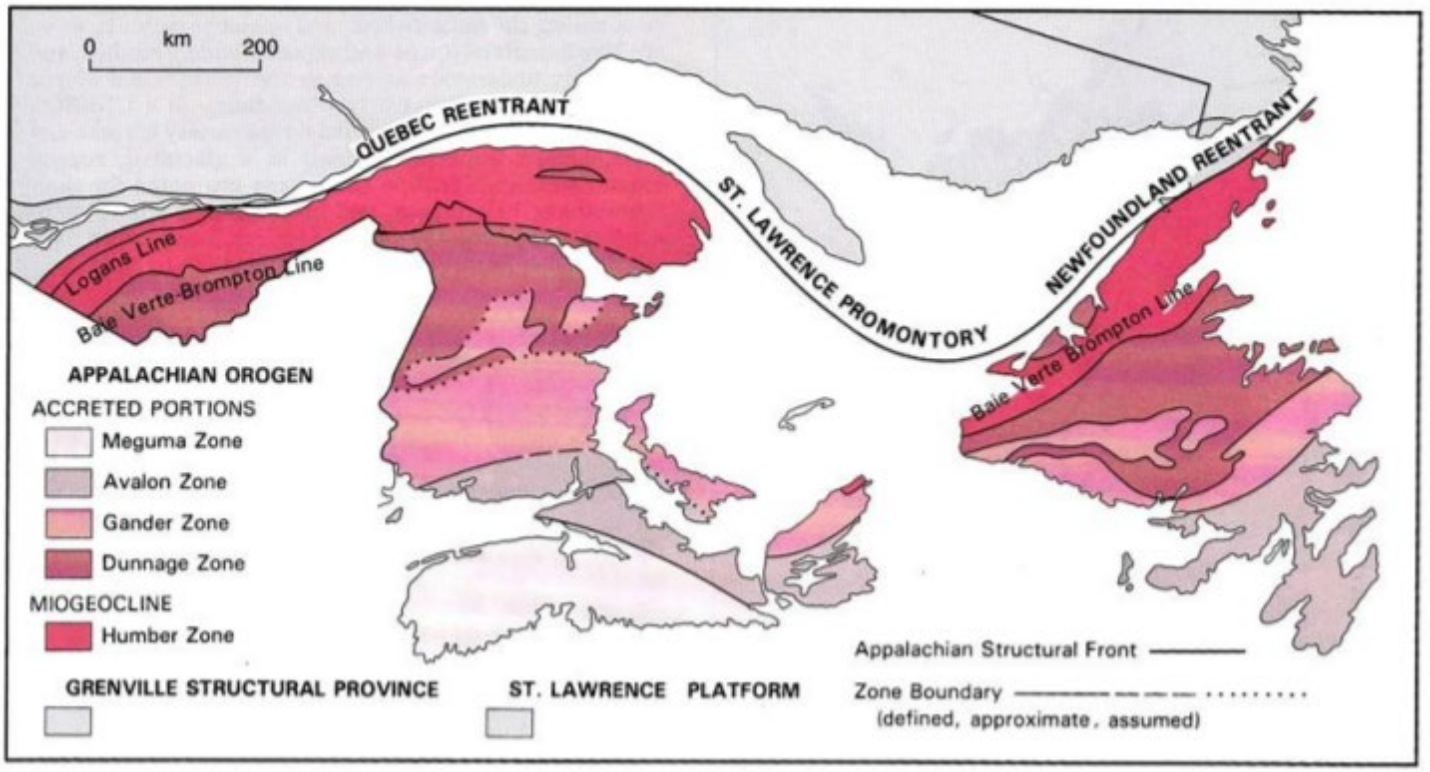


Figure 5: Tectonic Zones, Northeastern Appalachians

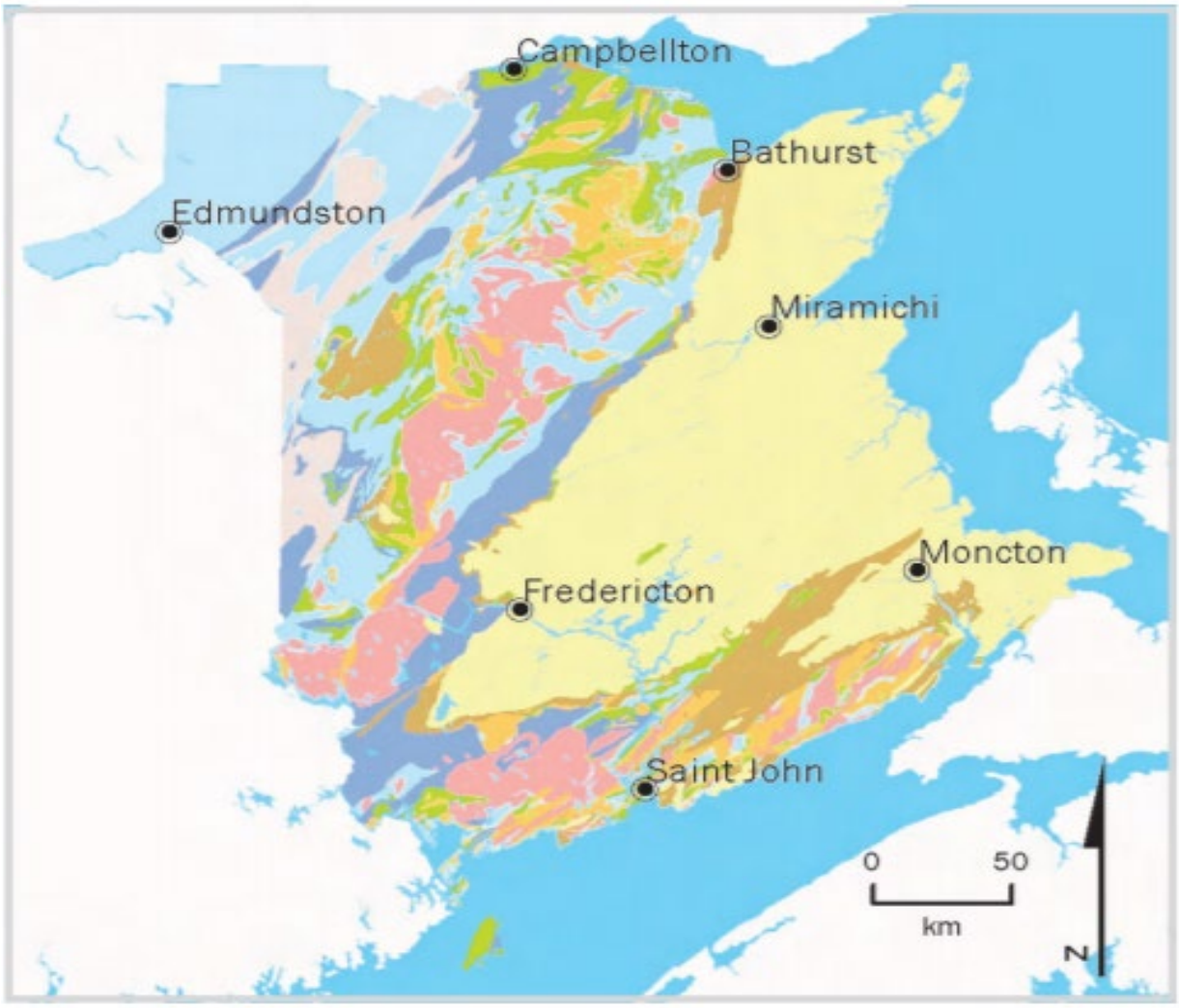


Figure 6: Bedrock Geology of New Brunswick

Table 8 Bedrock Lithology

Bedrock Lithology
Highly calcareous sedimentary rocks
Calcareous sedimentary rocks
Non calcareous sedimentary rocks
Early Carboniferous sedimentary rocks
Late Carboniferous sedimentary rocks
Mafic volcanic rocks
Felsic volcanic rocks
Granites and granodiorites

7.1.2 Local Geology, Bathurst Mining Camp

The Bathurst Mining Camp (BMC) in northeastern New Brunswick is one of Canada's most prolific base metal mining districts having an aerial extent of approximately 70 x 60 kilometers. With limited exposure due to thin and extensive overburden, the geologic knowledge of the camp was primarily derived from detailed exploration data collected by industry on many of the 45 known VMS deposits and 100 + occurrences in the BMC.

The following discussion has been summarized from numerous published articles including many from Economic Geology Monograph 11 and more recent papers by the geological staff presently working for the Department of Mines and Energy in Bathurst.

The local geological setting of the BMC is described by McCutcheon and Walker (2019) as having been deposited within a classic "Sea of Japan" style back-arc basin formed because of rifting of continental crust (Popelogan Arc) during the Early Ordovician (Figures 7 - 10). The resulting basin is referred to as the Tetagouche–Exploits back-arc basin (Figure 9). The basement of the Tetagouche-Exploits back-arc basin includes the Late Cambrian to Lower Ordovician aged Miramichi Group, primarily a sedimentary sequence with minor granitoid intrusions.

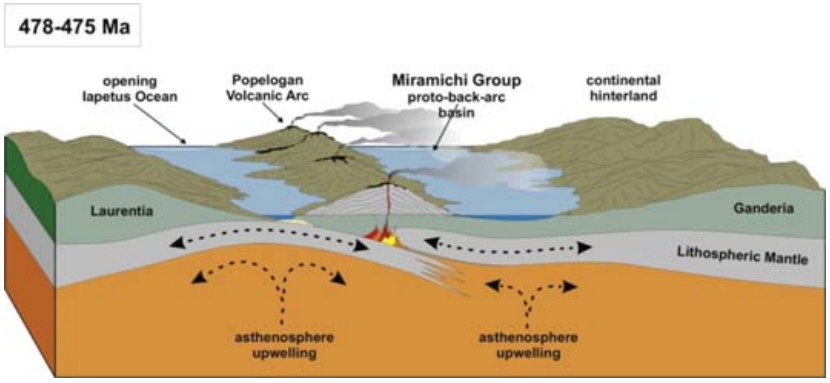


Figure 7: Rifting of the Popelogan Arc

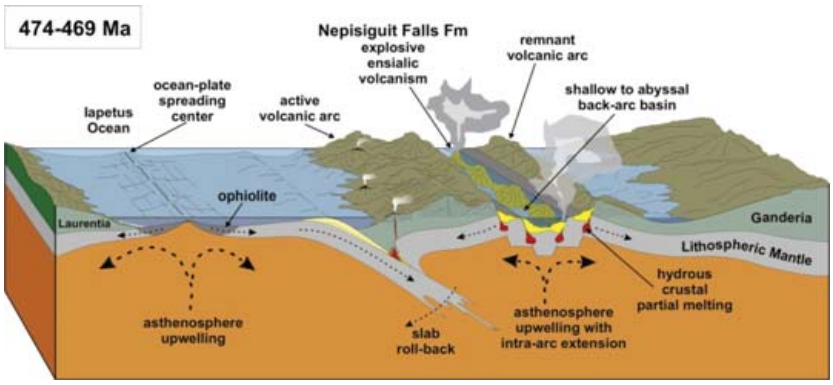


Figure 8: Rifting, Bimodal Volcanism, and formation of a Bark-Arc Rift Basin

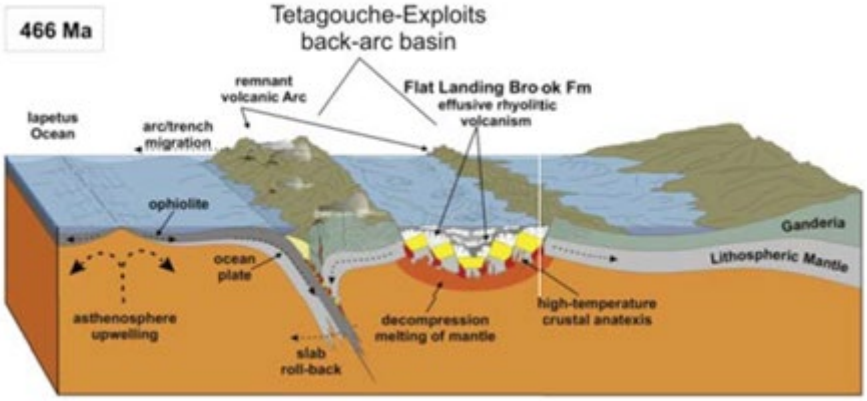


Figure 9: Tetagouche-Exploits Back-Arc rift Basin

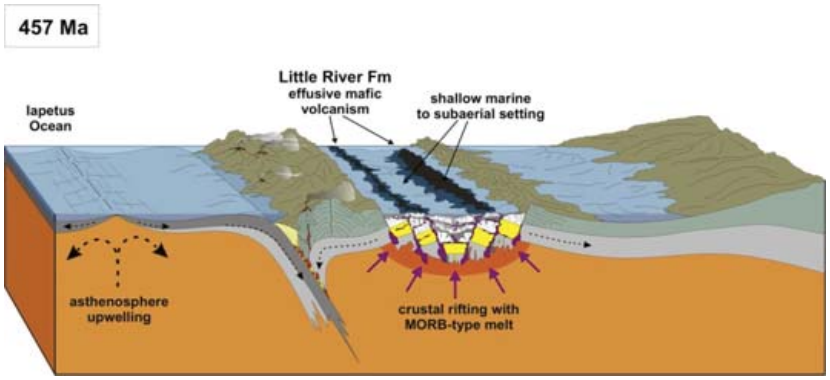


Figure 10: Mafic Volcanism

The rocks that occupy the back-arc basin are collectively known as the Bathurst Supergroup and include the Sheephouse Brook, Tetagouche, California Lake and Fournier Groups as shown in Figure 11. Despite having variable proportions of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks, The Sheephouse Brook, Tetagouche and California Lake Groups are considered to be, at least partially, coeval in the deposition, having formed in different sub basins during an extensional crustal environment. The younger Fournier Group is comprised of both sediments and volcanics and represents oceanic crust formed during the spreading of the Tetagouche - Exploits basin. The Fournier Group is found in the northern BMC and not present in the project area.

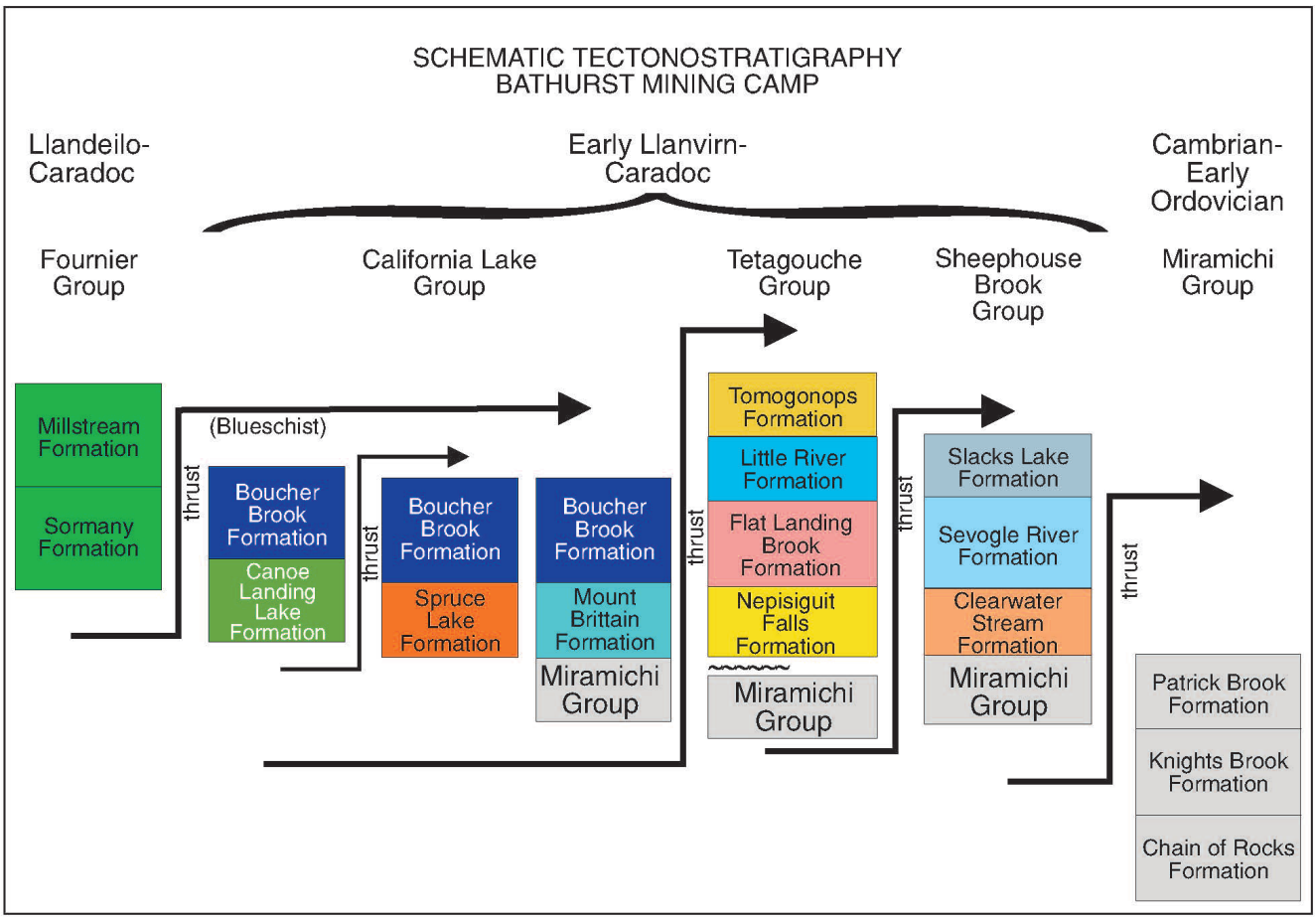


Figure 11: Stratigraphy and Tectonic Relationships of the Bathurst Supergroup

Figure 12 is a simplified geological map of the Bathurst Mining Camp showing the relationships of the

main Groups and associated VMS deposits.

The BMC is structurally complex due to tectonics associated with subduction and plate movements; the host rocks having undergone 4 phases of deformation in the late Ordovician to Early Silurian (McCuthcheon 2019). The host rocks are variably deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist facies, including blueschist, as a result of deep subduction. Thrust faults, normal faults and unconformities are common and locally subject to interpretation.

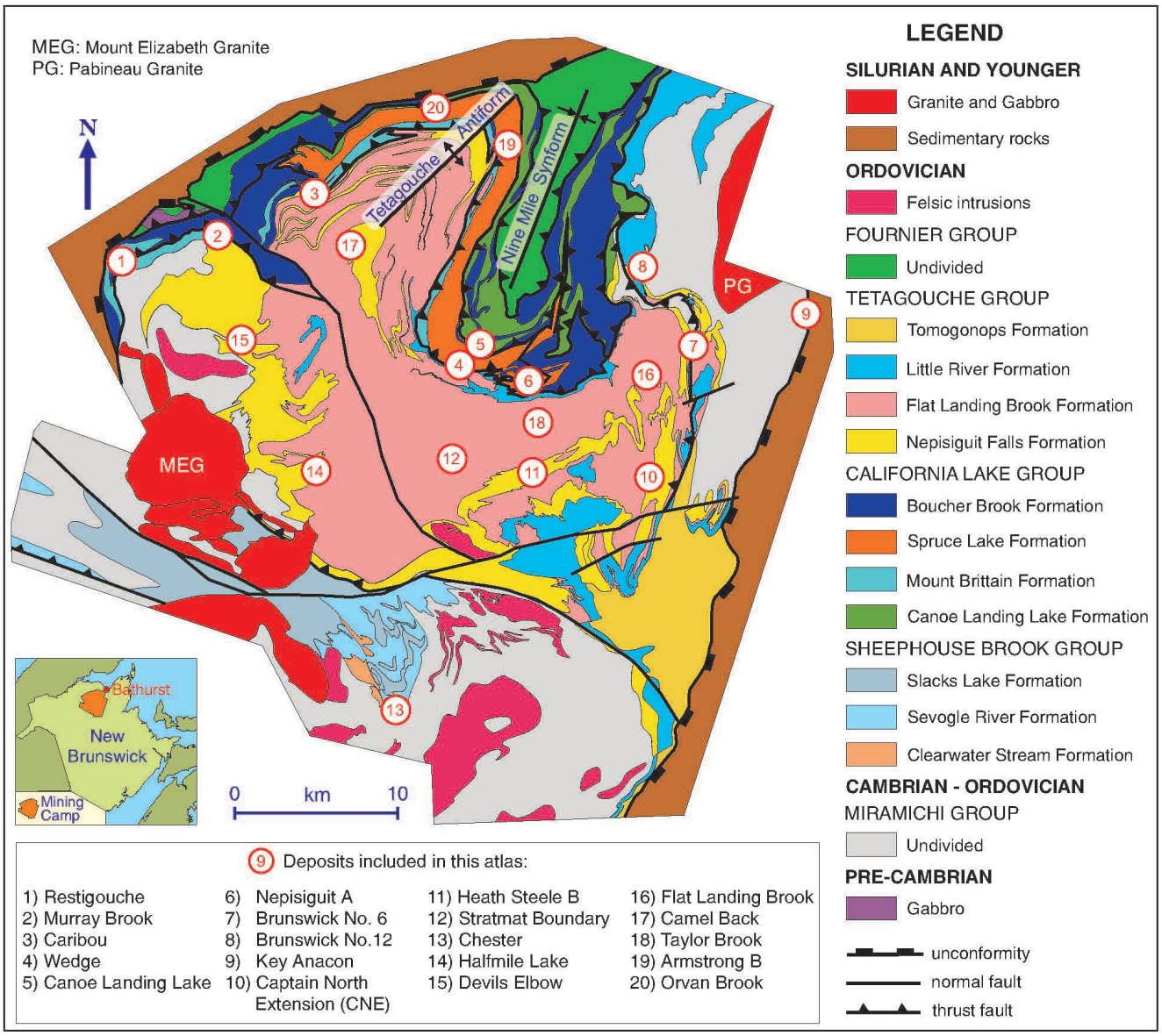


Figure 12: Simplified Geology and Main VMS Deposits, Bathurst Mining Camp (N. Rogers)

7.13 Property Geology (Figures 13 and 14)

The Nine Mile Brook project is located on the south flank of the Nine Mile Synform and flanked to the north by felsic volcanics of the Spruce Lake Formation, (time equivalent to the Nepisiguit Falls Formation) and sedimentary rocks of the Boucher Brook Formation and mafic volcanics of the Canoe Landing Lake Formation, both part of the California Lake group. Outcrop exposure is extremely limited due to extensive till cover over most of the property, the most outcrop seen in the vicinity of the Willett showing due to stripping conducted in the past. Local exposures and related rubble are also seen along the sides of historic trenches on claim 7745 and to the southwest on claim 9689.

The felsic volcanics are in contact with and south of the Boucher Brook occurrence and consist of a variable accumulation of rhyolitic to dacitic flows and tuffs, locally well mineralized with abundant pyrite. Geologists from the New Brunswick Department of Mines have noted that the host rhyolites at Boucher Brook are similar in texture and alteration and occur within the same structural zone as the Willett occurrence to the south.

Hosting the Willett occurrence and defining the Willett Horizon are the sedimentary rocks of the Boucher Brook Formation, a thick sequence of argillite, phyllite and variable amounts of siltstones. The Boucher Brook Formation is structurally complex, with polyphase folding and shearing visible in outcrop.

The Willett Horizon also includes a felsic volcanic component ranging from massive rhyolite to a more schistose member and occur as discreet intervals ranging from a meter to 20 meters in thickness (Figure 14). Contacts were seen, are usually quite sharp.

A simplified view of the original property boundaries and prospective geology is shown in Figure 13 below, the Spruce Lake member of the prolific California Lake Group trending through the core of the property (red stipple). The regional extent of the California Lake Group is shown in Figure 14, the Canoe Landing Lake deposit located along its north flank.

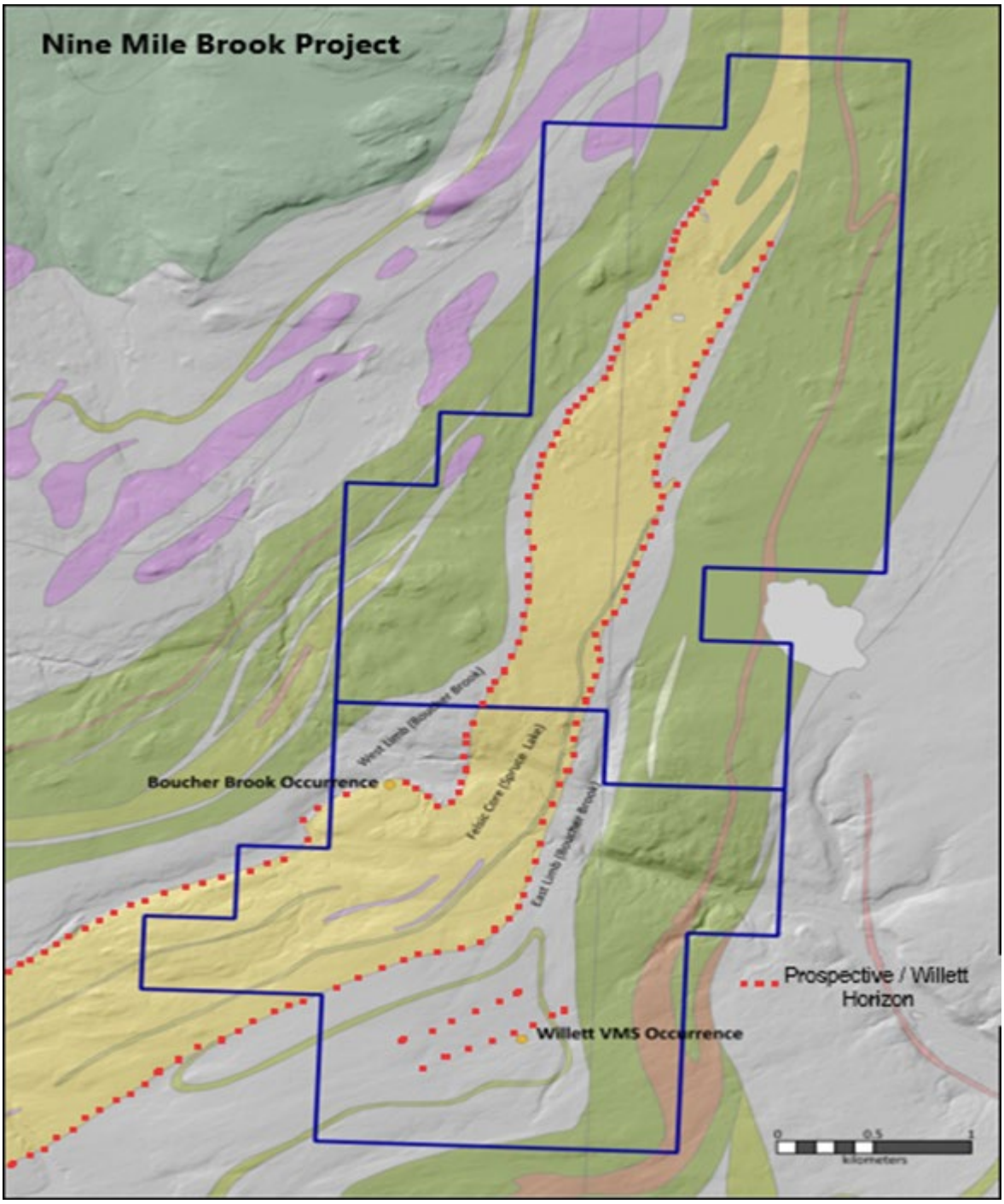
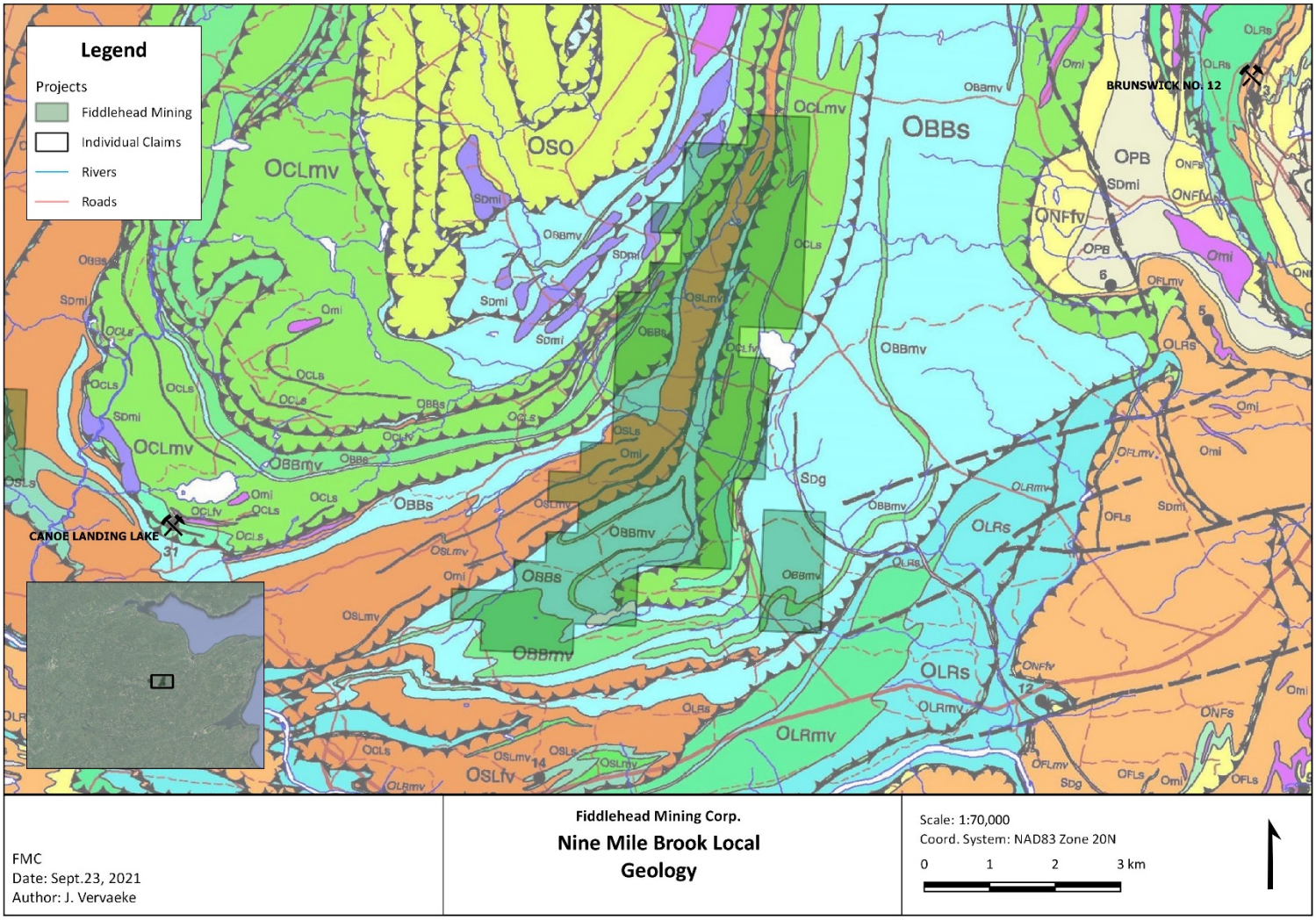
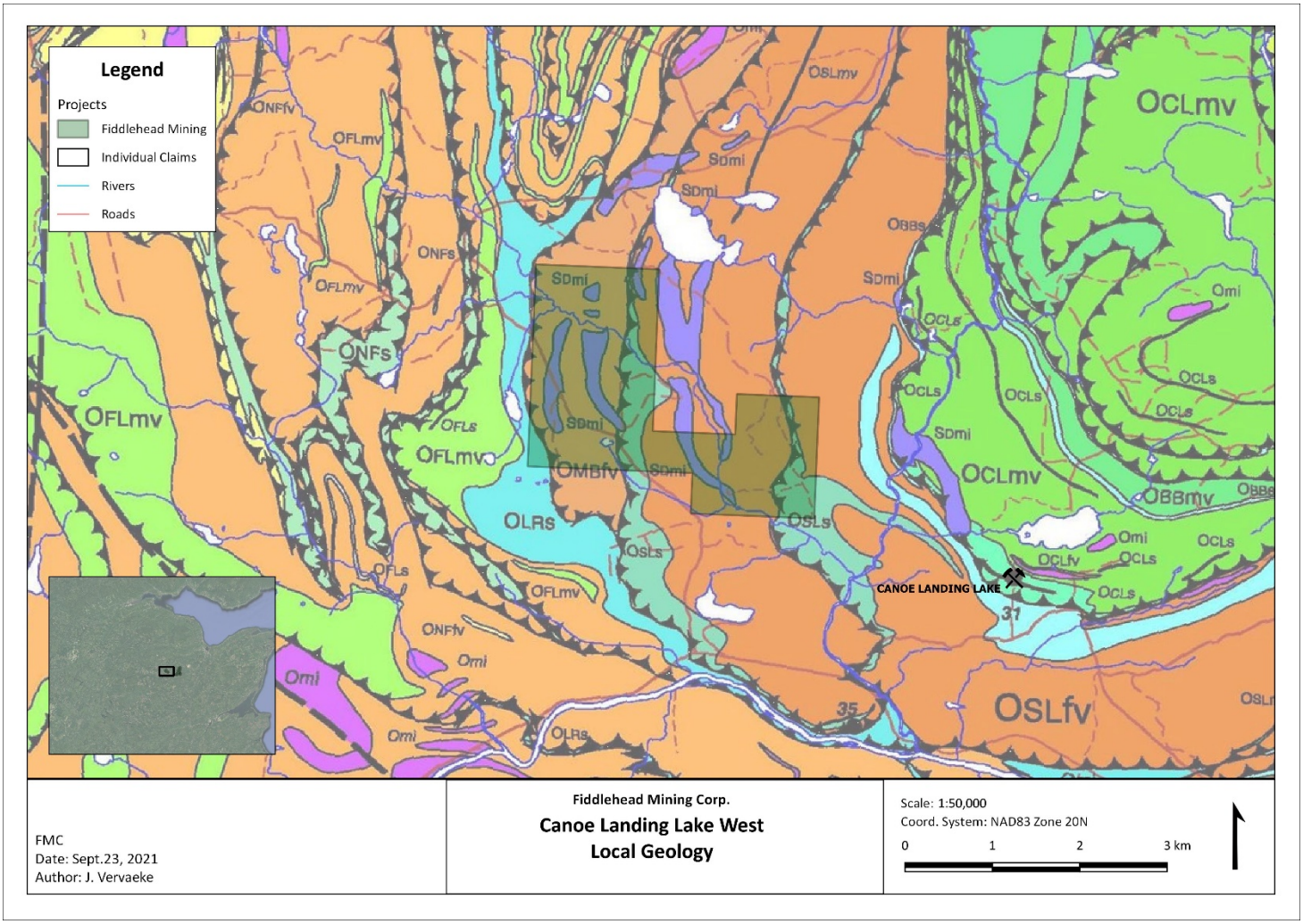


Figure 13: Simplified Geology, Nine Mile Brook



OFLmv	*Mainly massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt and pyroclastic breccia*	Omi	*Mainly synvolcanic gabbro, minor diabase (Arenig–Llanvirn)*
OFLfv	*Mainly aphyric rhyolite lava and pyroclastic flows, interlayered volcaniclastic breccia, lapilli tuff and ash, minor jasper, grey and red shale*	OBBmv	*Mainly pillow basalt, transitional from tholeiitic to alkalic, minor comendite and chert*
OBBs	*Mainly dark grey to black shale, minor red metalliferous shale, siltstone, chert and limestone, in part mélange*	OPB	*PATRICK BROOK FORMATION (Tremadoc–Arenig): mainly dark grey to black shale and green to black quartz-rich or feldspathic sandstone, minor rhyolite*
OLRs	*Mainly dark grey to black shale, minor red metalliferous shale and chert, in part mélange*	ONFfv	*Mainly quartz- and feldspar-phyric crystal tuff, minor felsic epiclastic sandstone, siltsone and shale*
SDmi	*Diorite, gabbro and diabase*		

Figure 14: Nine Mile Brook geology and legend



OFLmv	*Mainly massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt and pyroclastic breccia*	SDmi	*Diorite, gabbro and diabase*
OFLfv	*Mainly aphyric rhyolite lava and pyroclastic flows, interlayered volcaniclastic breccia, lapilli tuff and ash, minor jasper, grey and red shale*	Omi	*Mainly synvolcanic gabbro, minor diabase (Arenig–Llanvirn)*
ONFs	*Mainly tuffaceous, locally calcareous sandstone and siltstone, iron formation, minor pyritiferous shale and conglomerate*	OBBmv	*Mainly pillow basalt, transitional from tholeiitic to alkalic, minor comendite and chert*
OLRs	*Mainly dark grey to black shale, minor red metalliferous shale and chert, in part mélange*		

Figure 15: Canoe Lake Lading West geology and legend

Figure 16: Massive sheared, Pyritic Rhyolite, Nine Mile Brook.

In the southern portion of the property there is an accumulation of basalt flows and tuffs. They are variably magnetic and contain minor amounts of pyrite.

At Canoe Landing Lake West, outcrop is scare however exposures and rubble of the felsic volcanics of the California Lake Group are present in outcrop. Northerly trending fingers of the deep water clastics of the Spruce Lake and Boucher Brook Formations are noted in the area and are of importance since the host the Canoe Landing Lake and Wedge deposits to the east and south respectively (Figure 13B).

The structural complexity at Canoe Landing Lake West is hard to comment on due to the lack of outcrop.

The geological setting at Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West are considered favorable environments for the discovery of a VMS deposit due to the following features that are similar to those in other areas that host VMS deposits within the BMC:

- The presence of an in-situ exposure of massive sulphide mineralization t Nine Mile Brook.
- Adjacent clusters of massive sulphide blocks and rubble.
- The well banded character of the sulphide mineralization at the Willett exposure suggesting the precipitation of sulphides in a sea floor environment.
- Bedrock exposures of felsic volcanics spatially related to VMS mineralization at Nine Mile Brook.
- Variable thicknesses of felsic volcanics at both Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West.
- The presence of deep water clastics, known favorable geologic formations that host deposits such as Canoe Landing Lake and the Wedge.
- Being proximal to other VMS Mines in the BMC including the Brunswick #6, Brunswick #12, Canoe Landing Lake, Wedge, Stratmat and Heath Steele.

7.2 Mineralization

7.2.1 Mineralization in the Bathurst Camp

The mineralization is generally very fine grained and bedded, with variations dependent on the primary depositional facies and the amount of post-depositional recrystallization and mobilization that occurred. Many of the deposits are capped by an oxide-silicate-carbonate iron formation that extends laterally beyond the extent of the sulphide mineralization. Abundant pyrite facies are common.

Different styles of mineralization present in the BMC include:

- Well banded, bedded ore
- Bedded pyrite
- Sulphide stringers
- Vent Complex

- Carbonate-oxide-silicate iron formation

Historic work at Nine Mile Brook uncovered the Willett Showing, a classic example of well banded base metal sulphides as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 17: Banded VMS, Willett Showing, Nine Mile Brook

7.22 Mineralization on the Nine Mile Brook Property

Mineralization in the immediate area of the claims includes the Willett occurrence (URN: 287) in the south and the Boucher Brook (URN: 244) occurrence in the northwestern portion of the licence 7745.

The Willett occurrence is a massive sulphide lens is hosted within the Boucher Brook argillites along the base of a felsic volcanic unit. The package is collectively known as the Willett horizon and has been

traced by trenching for 800 meters averaging approximately 50 meters in thickness. The lens itself is approximately 10 meters in length and over a meter in thickness. The depth extent has yet to be determined.

Observed mineralization consists of well band sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrite the copper bearing chalcopyrite most prominent along the southern edge of the lens.

In 2019, Fiddlehead cleared the area adjacent to the Willett occurrence exposing additional mineralization and boulders / rubble. Samples collected from both the VMS lens and the boulders contained visible lead/zinc mineralization in concentrations previously reported on the property. This was especially evident with the lead mineralization, the bands of galena exhibiting a deep blue color in contrast to the adjacent sulphide mineralization (Figure 16). The thick, dark orange rusty weathering rind also attesting to the exceptionally high lead content in this lens.

Figure 18: Massive, banded mineralization, >20% Pb, 19.73% Zn, 3.67 g/t Au, 217 g/t Ag.

7.23 Mineralization on the Canoe Landing Lake West Property

At Canoe Landing Lake West, mineralization has not been found in outcrop however angular boulder material along the western boundary did include traces of sphalerite associated with quartz vein mineralization.

8.0 Deposit Types

The deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp are classic volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. The massive sulphide deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp are derived from classic Sea of Japan style, 'black smokers', originally deposited as sulphide mounds in a relatively deep ocean basin at or near the sea floor. The deposits are sulphide rich (>60%), the predominant minerals in most of the BMC deposits comprised of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite (Goodfellow and McCutcheon 2003). Minor sulphide minerals include arsenopyrite, marcasite and stannite. Accessory minerals include magnetite, cassiterite, siderite, quartz and minor sulphosalts.

Figures 17 is a simplified model of the depositional environment showing large scale regional features while Figure 18 is deposit scale showing the general host rocks, heat source, faulting and chemistry required for an active hydrothermal system.

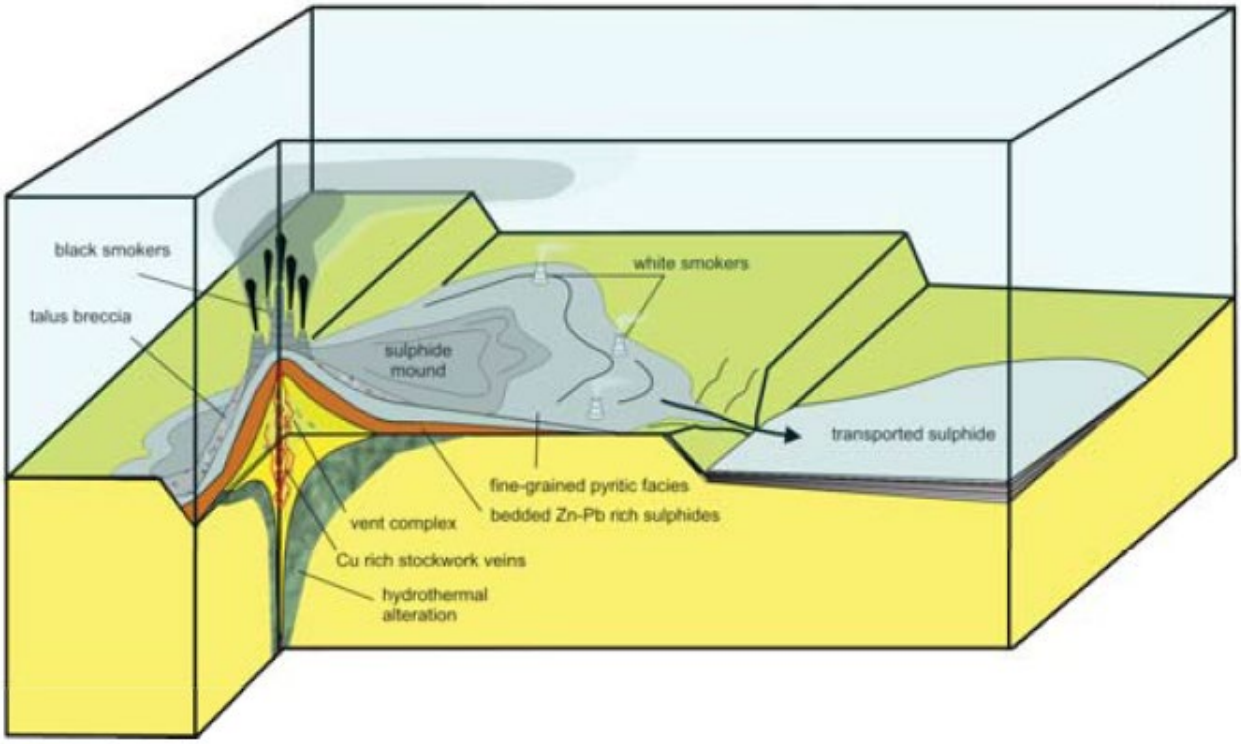


Figure 19: Depositional Model of a Sulphide Mound on the sea floor.

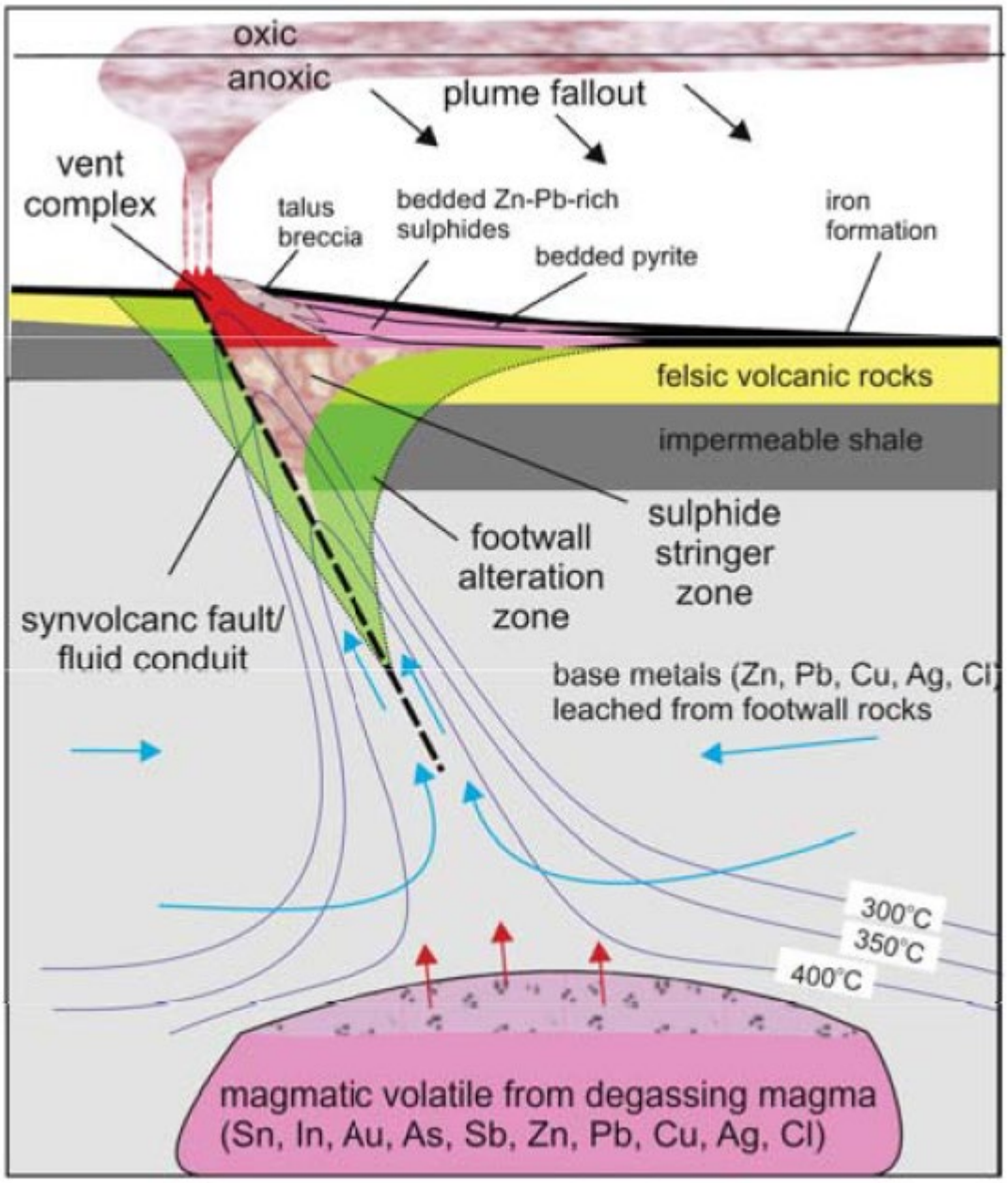


Figure 20: Idealized Depositional Model

As seen in the above simplified figures, sulphide deposition tends to occur as a distinct horizon, and in the Bathurst Camp, 4 'Ore Horizons' are known to occur defined by their age dates and include, from oldest to youngest, the Caribou (472-470 Ma), Chester (469 Ma), Brunswick Horizon (469—468 Ma) and the Stratmat (467-465 Ma).

Of the 4 horizons, the Brunswick is the most prolific. In 2019, a summary of the deposits was presented by McCutcheon and Walker, listing 45 VMS known sulphide deposits in the BMC.

9.0 Exploration

Exploration conducted by Fiddlehead included data compilation, prospecting, rock, and soil sampling, primarily in the southern portion of the project area where the felsic volcanics dominate the stratigraphy.

Various assays collected from the main VMS lens are summarized below in Table 9 and as with Table 6 above, reflect variations in the base metal mineralization, the section having a classic Brunswick 6# 6 sequence with a basal copper zone grading upwards into zinc and lead. The samples below were collected over different portions of the lens and more recently, uncovered exposures located in 2020 when lower water levels allowed better access. Samples 20NM0200 and 20NM0201 collected by Fiddlehead were split in half prior to submission to check on the homogeneity of the respective samples. In that sample set, the samples were either primarily High-Grade Copper with Lead and Zinc or High-Grade Lead-Zinc with lesser Copper.

The high values are not unexpected, the exposed lens having abundant visible chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena as shown below in figure 19. The presence of both Au and Ag indicate that precious metals are also part of the system.

Table 9: Assay Results, Willett VMS, November 2019, December 2020

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
20NM0200A	1179	12.402	0.40	0.04	73
20NM0200B	1089	11.209	0.32	0.04	67
20NM201A	2542	2.803	17.37	17.63	66
20NM0201B	2938	3.385	17.12	15.42	85
20NM0202	3298	2.625	5.81	16.08	72
20NM0203	3764	2.108	17.90	9.08	98
20NM0204	2377	14.142	1.63	1.65	66
20NM0205	2969	4.238	5.52	17.66	70
9M1	687	7.13	16.22	5.94	428
9M2	2562	9.28	5.97	5.76	310
9M3	1359	6.64	10.26	10.00	300
9M4	1573	6.69	13.34	5.94	1216
9M5	1550	6.274	6.39	25.63	205
9M6	1330	10.66	9.34	12.86	237

Figure 21: Banded VMS, Main Lens, Nine Mile Brook

While prospecting, Fiddlehead also utilized a handheld Reflex XRF for basic qualitative rock analysis. Although the results cannot be relied upon, the values further confirm the presence VMS mineralization.

Table 10: XRF Analysis, October 2020

Sample #	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
20NM0220*	8.69	0.40	0.27
20NM0221*	3.60	14.70	9.00
20NM0222*	4.60	11.50	11.50
20NM0223*	3.70	10.90	7.50
20NM0224*	2.90	9.30	9.00
20NM0225*	3.70	14.10	10.70
20NM0226*	3.90	5.50	18.10

As part of the initial exploration program, an orientation soil survey was conducted by Fiddlehead in the southern portion of claim group proximal to the main VMS showing to identify a proximal extension of the exposed lens. A total of 109 B horizon soils were collected with a Dutch auger and analyzed at the company's office in Nigadoo utilizing a Reflex XRF and Vanta workstation. The results of the program were subdued as expected due to the till cover in the area despite the presence of a well-developed B soil horizon. The base metal response was of a background nature, the more mobile Zn having only 9 values greater that 200 ppm, the highest being 348 ppm. The results for arsenic (As) included a peak value of 1242 ppm from a single site in the southern portion of the grid.

Fiddlehead also conducted select soil sampling over previously identified anomalies and their related trenches. Samples were again collected with a Dutch auger and analyzed at the company's office in Nigadoo. The results confirmed the soil anomalies in the northern portion of the project area proximal to trenching previously conducted by Newmont.

Prospecting has also been conducted throughout the project area including the claims to the north where historic soil samples indicated locally elevated copper.

As part of the data compilation, a drill hole database was assembled after compiling the historic drill hole information to facilitate plotting and 3 D modeling.

Due to a long history of exploration in the Nine Mile area by numerous major companies conducting industry standard exploration including geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and drilling, all with minimal success, Fiddlehead took a different approach to identify subsurface mineralization and advance the project to the drill stage.

The Bathurst Mining Camp has undergone significant study including the flying of 2 large airborne geophysical surveys, the 1994 Aerodat and 2004 MegaTEM surveys respectively. Historically, priority targets were identified in those surveys and investigated by a wide variety of survey types. With advancements in geophysical data processing and the availability of the raw data from those surveys, Fiddlehead contracted EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. to reprocess both the Aerodat and MegaTEM data over the whole of the project to assist in directing future exploration.

The MegaTEM system is mounted on a fixed-wing aircraft, with a transmitter loop wrapped around the outside of the wings, tail and nose, and magnetic and electromagnetic sensors. The electromagnetic system operates at 90 Hz base frequencywith a dipole moment of $1.53x10^6$ NIA. The MegaTEM survey parameters and Statistics are referenced in Tables 10and 11.

Table 11 Survey Parameters for the MEGATEM Survey Data

Block ID	Data Format	Date Surveyed	Line Kms	Line Spacing	Mean Terrain Clearance	Azimuth
MegaTEM Block 3	GDB	18-01-2004	74 l-km	200 m	73 m	110

Table 12 Statistics of the Magnetic Response in the Dataset

IGRF nT	IGRF Inclination (□)	IGRF Declination (□)	Minimum nT	Maximum nT	Mean nT	Range nT	Standard DeviationnT
54665	71.1	-20	54470	54909	54565	439	42

A total of 6 target zones were identified in this geophysical review, the most favorable electromagnetic signatures seen in the south part of the study area, as are the known VMS occurrences. Strong to moderate late-time conductive targets, indicative of VMS style mineralization, were absent in thenorth.

Table 12 is a summary of the Targets from the EarthEx report. Figures 20 and 21 show the MegaTEM interpretation from the EarthEx report over the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and Late-time conductance respectively.

Table 13: Priority Targets, EarthEx (December 2020)

Target Zone			Priority	Description	Follow-up recommendations
TZ01			1	Target zone TZ01 contains the Willett showing. There are some broad and subtle late-time conductive features present at this showing and extending to the SW. The strength of the conductive feature gets much stronger in the SW corner of the Target Zone where it is open along-strike beyond the property boundary. Strong conductor axis is present immediately south of the showing while a more extensive feature southwest trending feature is present to the west.	UAV Mag, Ground electromagnetics,Staking
TZ02			1	A broad, subtle late-time conductive trend with a similar signature to that seen in the vicinity of the Willett showing is present to the west, trending off the original project claims. The trend is near parallel to the to the larger conductor identified inTZ01.	UAV Mag, Ground electromagnetics.
TZ03			1	A broad 'trough' shaped feature is present in the electromagnetics, a strong conductor trending northerly through a magnetic low.	UAV Mag, Ground electromagnetics.
TZ04			2	Target TZ04 is a strong, dipping bedrock conductor along the eastern edge of the property. The source is extensive and may possibly related to the stratigraphy.	UAV Mag, Ground electromagnetics,Staking.
TZ05			3	Some broad subtle conductor trends are present here and in the north of the study area but are far lessprominent than the targets in the south of the study area. The conductors are characterized as moderate and shorter than those identified to the south.	UAV Mag, possible ground EM.
TZ06			2	A distinct electromagnetic response is not seen in association with the Boucher Brook showing, but a strong magnetic trend correlates well. This feature may represent the contact between	UAV Mag, possible ground EM.

				the mafic volcanics and sediments of the California Lake Group. EarthEx commented "The magnetic body in the 3D inversion will serve as a good guideline to tracing the stratigraphy and defining follow up geophysics and drilling".	

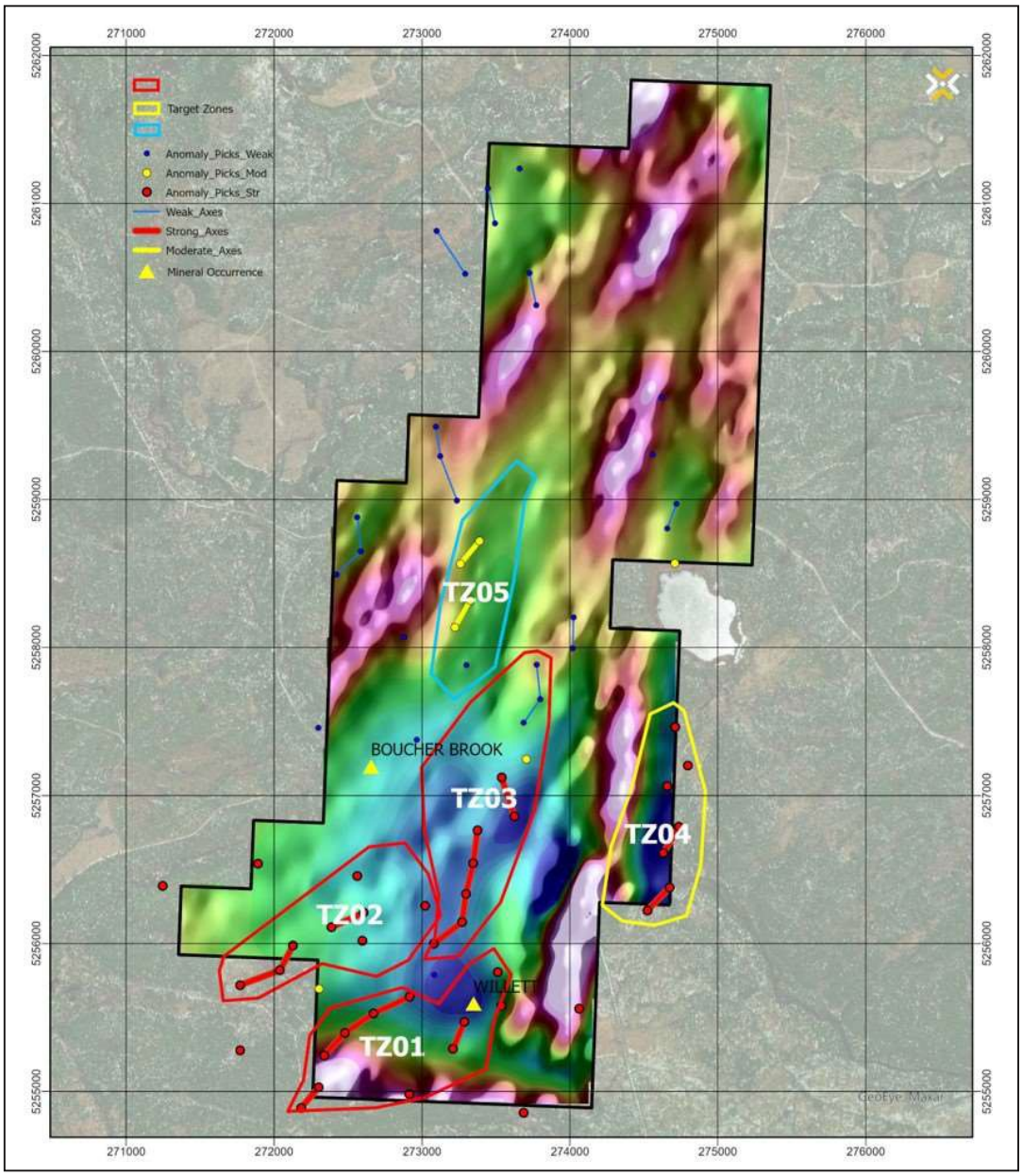


Figure 22: Overview of MEGATEM interpretation with iView1 underlain (interpreter's view of magnetic signature): Total

magnetic intensity (TMI), with TMI_2vdbacklighting and TMI_1vd shading.

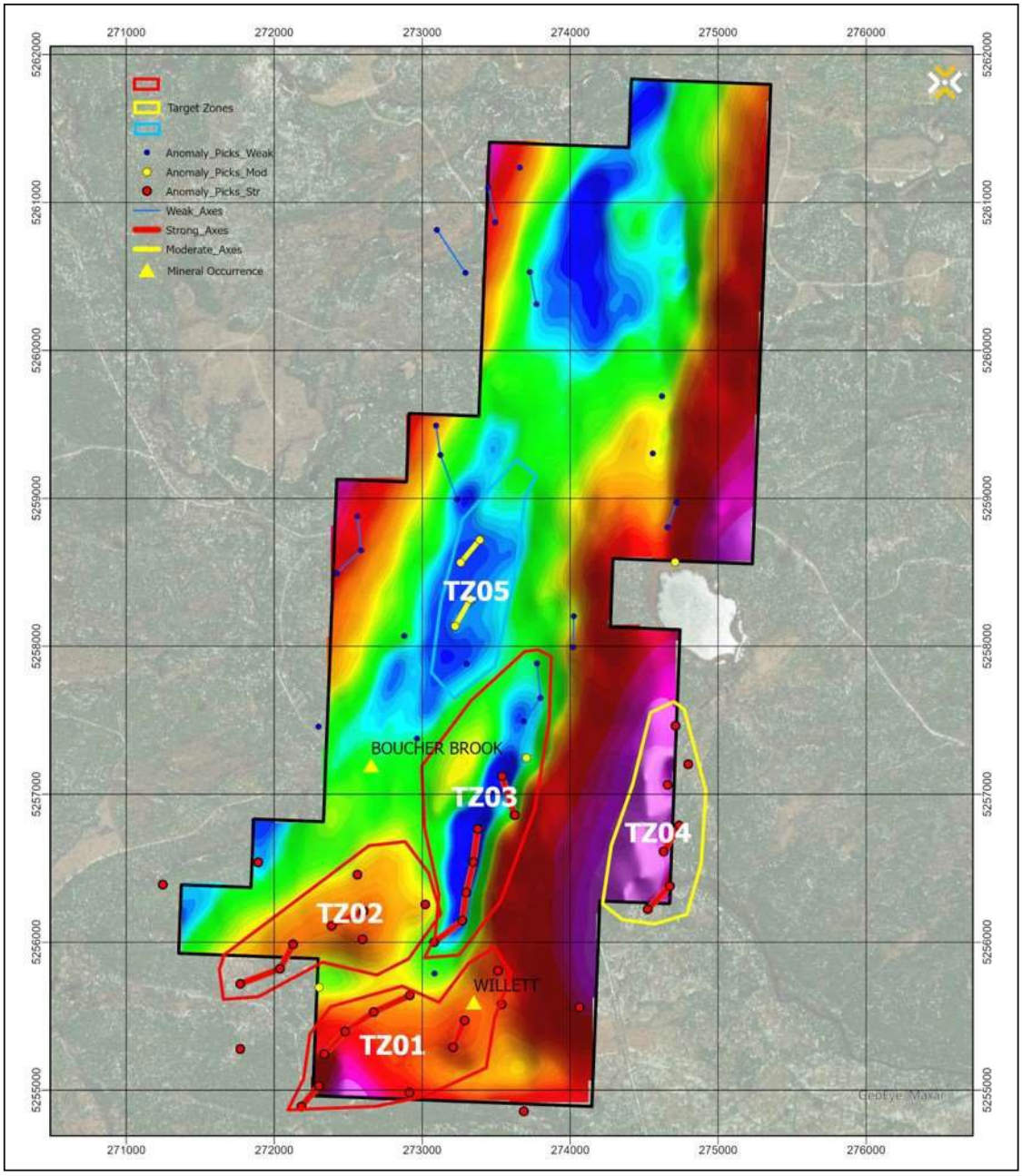


Figure 22: Overview of MEGATEM interpretation with SFzLate underlain (interpreter's view of early-time electromagnetic signature: integration of channels 16-20).

Following receipt of the initial report (December 2020) and the identification of electro-magnetic targets near the property boundaries, Fiddlehead re-engaged EarthEx who expanded their processing to include the targets trending over their boundary. Fiddlehead subsequently acquired additional ground, expanding the property to its present size. The image below (Figure 22) is the MegaTEM interpretation over the late-time conductance, revealing 2 additional targets near TZ01

and TZ04. Following receipt of the EarthEx report, prospecting was conducted over the newly proposed targets, locating pyritized felsic rubble adjacent to historic trenches in the southwest on the Swamp Lake claim 9689.

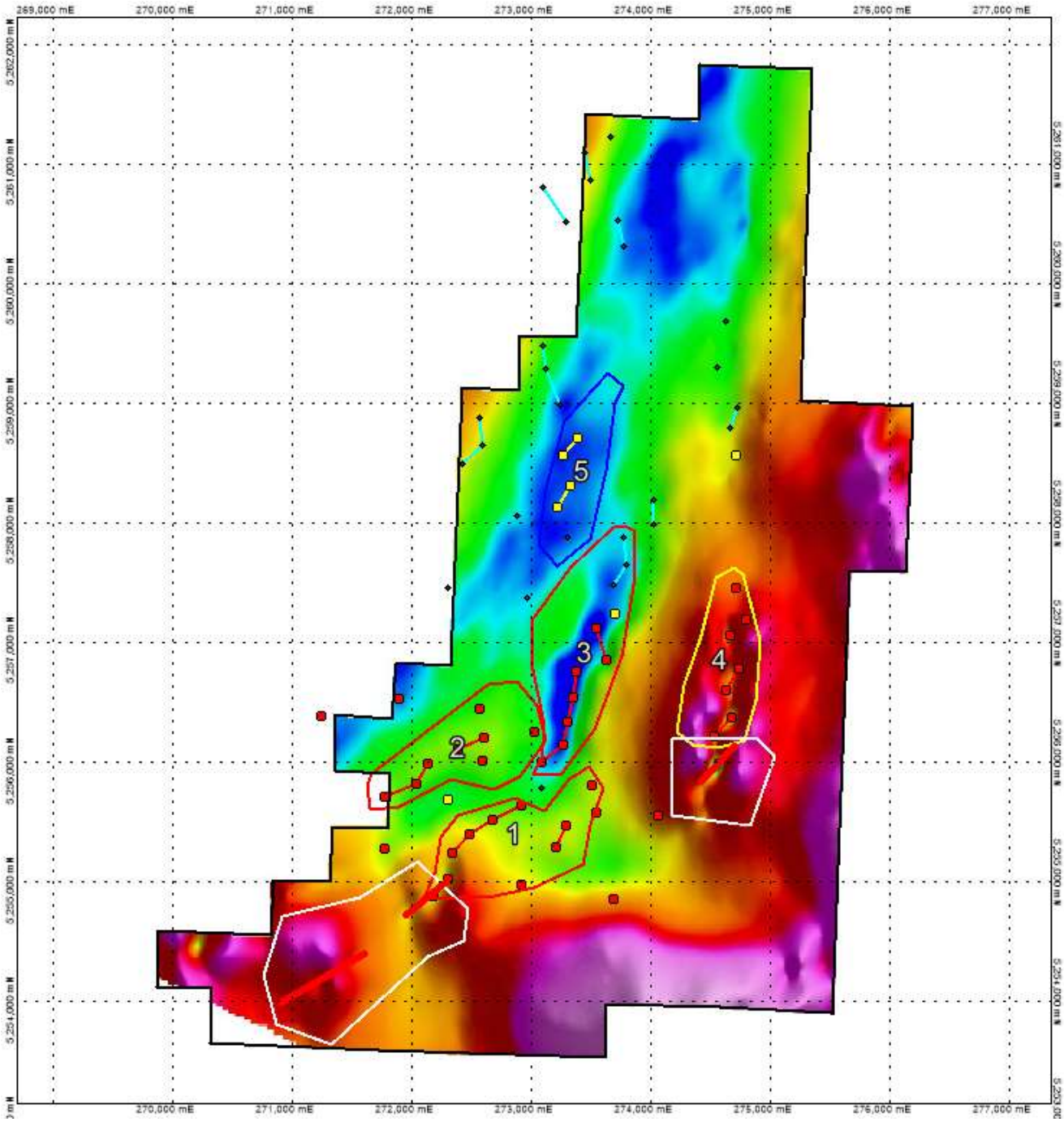


Figure 24: Overview of MEGATEM interpretation, white polygons outlining new targets.

Analysis by EarthEx also modeled the magnetics in 3 dimensions, providing a better understanding of the underlying stratigraphy and relationships between the electromagnetic conductors and the underlaying magnetics.

In plan view, the total magnetic intensity (TMI), highlights the strong magnetic intensity of the basalts to the south and a smaller, linear feature along the west flank of EarthEx Target 4.

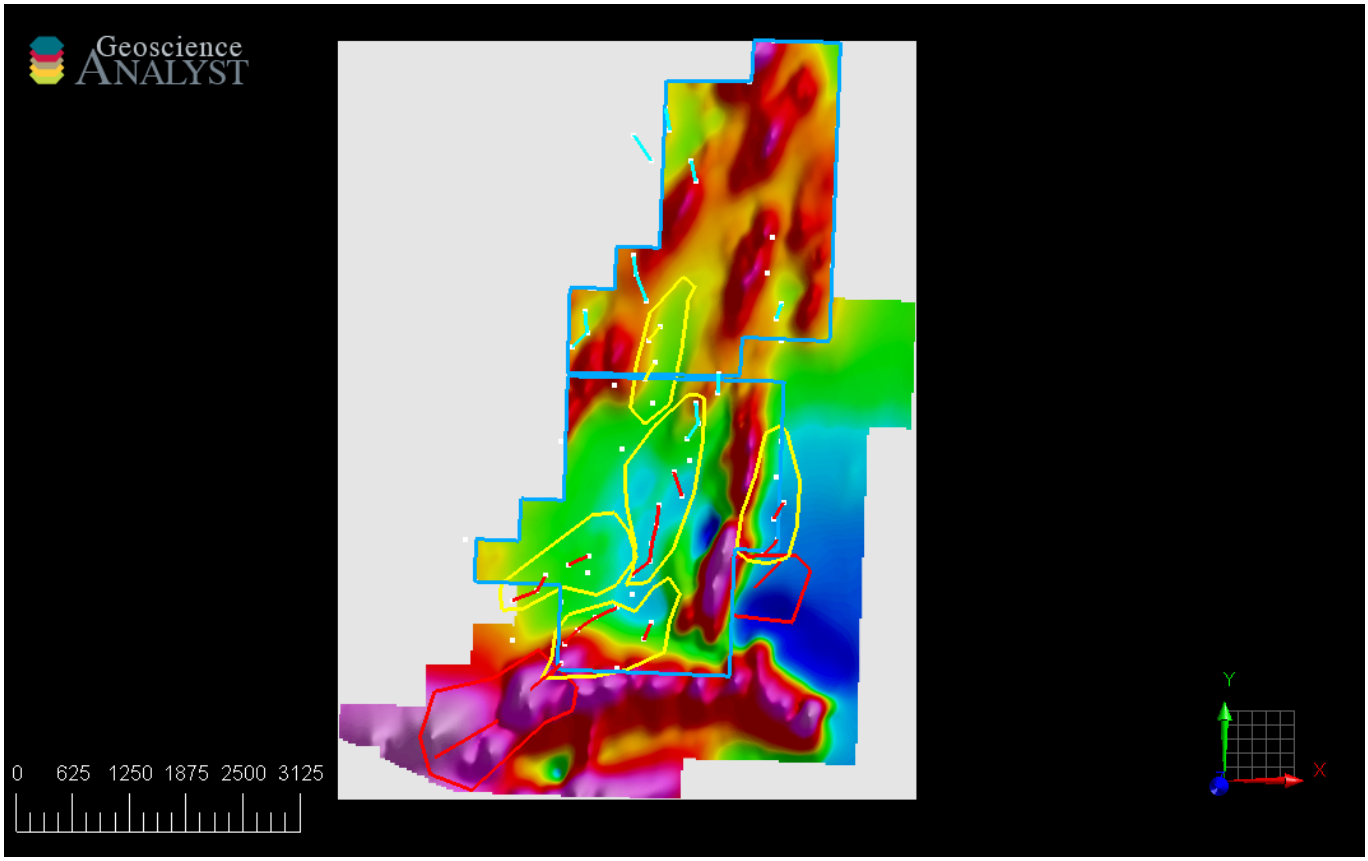


Figure 25: Plan View, Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), updated Targets

As one of the deliverables, EarthEx provided Fiddlehead with a workspace model viewable with Geoscience Analyst, a free software program that provides a 3D visualization of multi-disciplinary geoscience data. This allows the viewer to examine the data in 3 dimensions and from various angles to assist in interpreting the geology and geophysical trends. An oblique view of the Nine Mile Brook magnetics taken from the workspace (Figure 24) allows for a more detailed interpretation of the magnetic response.

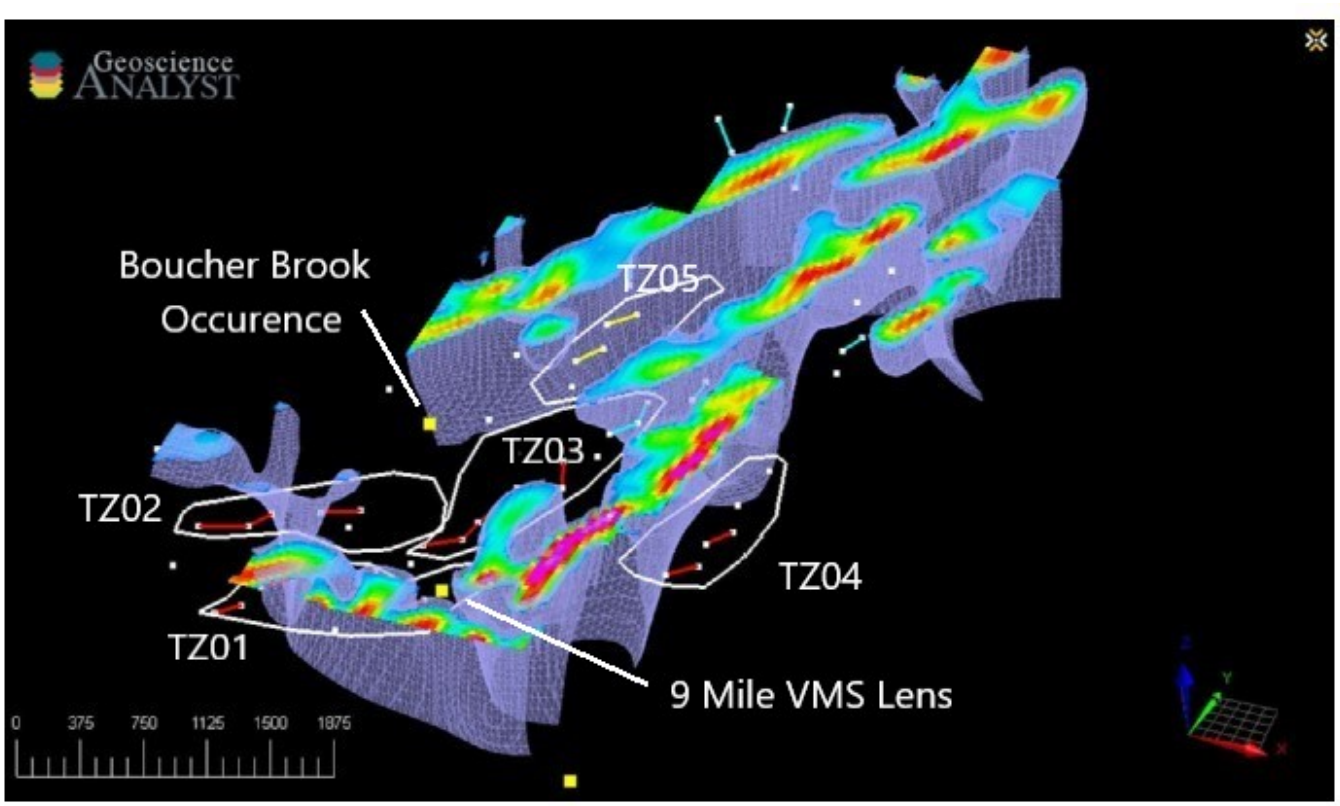


Figure 26 Oblique overview showing EarthEx Targets and Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

10.0 Drilling

Fiddlehead Mining Corp. has not conducted any drilling on the property to date.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Stevens Gold has not collected nor analyzed any samples from the Nine Mile Brook Project or Canoe Landing Lake West project to date.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 Historic Mineralization, Nine Mile Brook

The mineralization in the area of Nine Mile Brook is well documented in the literature and includes the Willett occurrence (URN: 287) discovered in 1975 by Claude Willett, while prospecting in the area. As reported by the Moncton Times on August 7, 1975, the initial high grade massive sulphide boulders returned 4.55% Cu, 14.2% Pb, 8.55% Zn, and 487 g/t Ag. To the northwest is the Boucher Brook occurrence (URN: 244), consisting of disseminated Cu-Pb-Zn sulphides in sericitized rhyolite tuffs.

Assays for select samples collected by Fiddlehead Mining Corp. as reported in press releases dated November 18, 2019, October6, 2020 and December 21, 2020, confirm the mineralization as previously reported and as seen in outcrop and hand specimens.

The author is satisfied that the reported assays are in line with historical work and are adequate for the purposes of this report.

12.2 EarthEX Data Analysis

Fiddlehead Mining engaged EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. to reprocess the regional geophysical data including the 1994 Aerodat Magnetics and the 2004 MegaTEM surveys. Both regional surveys were sponsored by industry and government agencies and have been widely used over the years by many companies in the exploration community.

The author is satisfied that the data processed by EarthEx is adequate for the purposes of this report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Stevens Gold Inc. has not done any metallurgical testing or mineral processing on the Nine Mile Brook Project to date.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no mineral resource estimate by Stevens Gold Inc or others to report at this time.

15.0 - 22.0 Sections not relevant to this report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are 45 known VMS deposits documented in the Bathurst Mining Camp. Figure 12 shows the location of the larger deposits in the BMC, the Nine Mile Brook property located 10.5 kilometers to the southwest of the giant, Brunswick #12 mine and 14.5 kilometers west of the Brunswick #6. Canoe Landing Lake West in 10 kilometers west of Nine Mile Brook and approximately 3 kilometers northwest of the Canoe Landing Lake deposit.

The deposits are spatially associated with felsic volcanics of members of the Bathurst Supergroup and deposited during the Ordovician.

A summary of the main deposits and occurrences within a 30-kilometer radius of the project area is below.

Brunswick #12 and Brunswick # 6 Mines: (Porter Geodatabase, 2021)

- The estimated reserves and production at the Brunswick # 12 and #6 amount to (in 1998), 161 Mt @ 8.83% Zn, 3.55% Pb, 0.31 % Cu, 99 g /t Ag plus 25 Mt @ 1.1% Cu.

Canoe Landing Lake West: (Walker, 1995)

- The Canoe Landing Lake deposit has an estimated geological reserve of 22.8 million tonnes @ 0.64% Pb, 1.82% Zn, 0.56% Cu, 23 g/t Ag and0.83 g/t Au.

The Wedge Deposit: (McCuthcheon et al, 2005)

- Past production during the period of 1962 – 1968 was 1.5035 Mt @ 2.88% Cu, 1.61 % Zn, 0.65% Pb and 20.6 g/t Ag.

Stratmat Deposit: (Trevali Mining, (2020)

- Located approximately 10 kilometers south of Canoe Landing Lake, Trevali mining reports 4.7 million tonnes indicated grading 5.30 % Zn, 2.10 % Pb, 0.40 % Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 0.60 g/t Au, with another 2.4 million tonnes inferred grading 4.8 % Zn, 2.10 % Pb, 0.70 % Cu, 39.00 g/t Ag and 0.40 g/t Au.

Heath Steele: (McCutcheon, 2019)

- To the east of the Stratmat deposit was a cluster of 6 deposits, production from the 3 main zones between 1957 and 1999, had a combined total of 24.332 Mt grading 5.21 % Zn, 1.81 % Pb, 0.93 % Cu and 65.6 g/t Ag.

Additional smaller occurrences are in closer proximity to Canoe Landing Lake West and include Wested (Tribag), West Wedge, Lower Forty Mile Brook and the California Lake silver occurrences immediately north presently being drilled by Wolfden Resources Corporation.

The author has not been able to verify the information above, the grades and tonnes mentioned are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization in the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake project areas.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data to report at this time.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West properties covers 2574 ha portion of Ordovician aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the southern BMC belt west of the Brunswick # 12 mine and Brunswick # 6 mines. The projects, totaling 117 claim units cover favourable geology and at Nine Mile Brook, an in-situ occurrence of Cu, Pb and Zn bearing VMS.

Work to date by Fiddlehead Mining Corp. has confirmed the geology on both projects, the host rocks consisting of the Late Ordovician Boucher Brook Member and the Middle Ordovician Mafic and Felsic volcanics of the Spruce Lake Member of the California Lake Group.

The area around both project areas have been extensively explored in the past due to their proximity to the Brunswick # 6 and #12 mines immediately east and the Canoe Landing Lake and Wedge deposits in the west. Historical exploration methods included soil and rock geochemistry, ground geophysics, trenching and drilling.

The work by Fiddlehead Mining Corp. has confirmed the mineralization at Nine Mile Brook, the assay results from the exposed VMS lens being consistent with previous sampling and original assays as reported by the Moncton Times on August 7, 1975.

With poor outcrop exposure and historical exploration methods exhausted, Fiddlehead decided on a new approach, utilizing new technology and advances in data analysis to evaluate hidden subsurface VMS deposits.

The Bathurst Mining Camp has undergone significant study including the flying of 2 large airborne geophysical surveys, the 1994 Aerodat and 2004 MegaTEM surveys. With the availability of the raw data from the surveys, Fiddlehead contracted EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. to reprocess both the Aerodat and MegaTEM data over the whole of the project to assist in directing future exploration. Fiddlehead has also compiled the historic drill hole and assay data to assist and modeling and target selection prior to moving to the drill stage.

The work conducted by EarthEx was successful in identifying 6 target areas, TZ01 – TZ06 in addition to two additional prospective targets adjacent to the previous.

In summary, the groundwork conducted by Fiddlehead and the analysis by EarthEx at Nine Mile Brook, has led to the observations below.

Nine Mile Brook:

- In situ Cu, Zn and Pb bearing VMS lens at surface was expanded, now having an extent of 10+ x approximately 3+ meters in “classic Brunswick style mineralization” (Brooks, 2021).
- Numerous large angular boulders at surface include blocks of massive sulphide mineralization.
- Pyritic felsic volcanics present to the north and adjacent to the VMS lens indicating the potential for further discovery within the felsic volcanics of the California Lake Group
- Recent discovery of pumice rhyolite, a favourable host to mineralization / mineral transport, in trenching (2019). S. McCuthcheon, retired Geologist, NB Department of Mines
- Anomalous soil results confirmed at old trenches.
- EarthEx Identified 5 Late time conductance EM Target Zones coincident with and peripheral to the known VMS occurrences in the southern portion of the property.
- Initial analysis indicated that in the south, the anomalies continue off the property, suggesting a larger a larger, conductive footprint.
- A sixth target was identified in the west, a strong magnetic trend potentially tracing out a stratigraphic contact related to the Boucher Brook occurrence.

- The extension of the EM Target Zones was confirmed in subsequent analysis, with 2 additional targets identified on the southern contact of TZ01 and TZ04.
- Weaker EM anomalies, some with a short axis, were identified in the northern portion of the property.
- Magnetic trends indicate the potential to utilize detailed magnetics to assist in geological interpretation of the stratigraphy.

Canoe Landing Lake West:

- California Lake Group geology confirmed.
- Disseminated Zn mineralization (sphalerite) in rubble / boulders.

The Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West projects have a high potential for the discovery of an economic VMS deposit. The presence of an in-situ, mineralized VMS lens at Nine Mile Brook is a clear indication that a mineralized system occurred over an extensive area on the property. The location of the Canoe Landing Lake West within the same host rocks and the occurrence of numerous deposits and mineral occurrences within a modest distance of the property further suggest a large mineralizing system was active on the property.

The Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake properties are Projects of Merit and warrant sustained and detailed work programs to advance them to the drill stage.

26.0 Recommendations

Due to the success of the EarthEx analysis, an aggressive work program is recommended for the Nine Mile Brook Project. The first step includes complete reprocessing, modeling, and stitch in of the Aerodat and MegaTEM data to include all claims. With extensive till cover, property level exploration should focus on detailed geophysics to identify subsurface targets exhibiting the characteristics of typical VMS mineralization including late time conductance. This can be achieved as recommended by EarthEX by conducting a fixed loop time domain EM survey (TDEM) over priority targets in the southern portion of

the grid. Detailed UAV magnetics should also be flown in conjunction with the TDEM program to assist in defining the geological contacts and structure. These are proven methods in the BMC, the deliverables for phase 1 include 3 D modeling of the magnetics, Maxwell Plate modeling of the TDEM anomalies and prioritized targeting with proposed drill collar locations. The estimated cost for Phase 1 is CDN $ 512.000.

The phase 2 program is contingent on positive results received in Phase 1 and should consist of drill testing defined in phase 1.

Table 14: Budget, Nine Mile Brook

Description	# Units	Unit Cost	$ CDN
Geophysics			
TDEM Survey 1 (mob/demob/support)			75,000
UAV Magnetics 1(mob/demob/support)			50,000
Extension 2 (TDEM + UAV Mag)			110,000
Total Geophysics			**235,000**
Ground Surveys			
Field Assays (rocks)	100	40	4,000
Field Assays (Soils)	200	25	5,000
Mapping / Prospecting / Soils	50 crew days	750	37,500
Field Crew / Students	90 crew days	1200	108,000
Total Field Work			**167,250**
Support Costs			
Field Office / Crew House / Warehouse	1 year	3,000 / month	36,000
GIS, Plotting	estimate	30,000	30,000

Field Supplies, Software, Hardware	estimate	10,000	10,000
Transportation (vehicle, ATV, Fuel, Mileage etc.)	150 days	125	18,750
External Reporting	estimate	15,000	15,000
Total Support Costs			109,750
Total Phase 1			**512,000**

At the drill stage, the structural complexity of the BMC may require the assistance of a structural geologist who can assist in directing the drilling if a VMS horizon is intersected.

Table 15: Phase 1 Budget, Canoe Landing Lake West

Description	# Units	Unit Cost	$ CDN
Data Compilation			
		5,000	5,000
Total Data Compilation			5,000
Geophysics			
UAV Magnetics			50,000
Total geophysics			50,000
Ground Surveys and Assaying			
Prospecting / Mapping	30	750	22,500
Analytical costs (rocks)	100	40	4,000
Analytical costs (soils)	500	25	12,500
Total Ground Surveys			39,000
Support Costs			
Field Office			

GIS, Plotting	estimate	15,000	15,000
Field Supplies, Software, Hardware	estimate	5,000	5,000
Transportation (vehicle, ATV, Fuel, Mileage etc.)		125	3,750
Supervision, Reporting	estimate	10,000	10,000
Total Support Costs			33,750
Total Phase 1			**127,750**

A Phase 2 program is contingent on positive results from Phase 1.

27.0 References

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28.0 Certificate of Qualifications

28.1 Stuart Wells

To accompany the report entitled: *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Nine Mile Brook and Canoe Landing Lake West Projects, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada", effective date,* October 6, 2021.

I, Stuart Wells, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 435B Tremblay Court, Bathurst, NB, E2A 2k1
2. I am a graduate of Memorial University, St. John Newfoundland with a B.Sc. Geology in 1980.
3. I have been practising my profession since 1980.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick.
5. I have extensive work experience in VMS deposits, primarily in the Bathurst Camp, New Brunswick.
6. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 by virtue of my education, qualifications, work experience and membership in APEGNB.
7. I am independent of the issuer.
8. I visited the properties on October 6, 2021.
9. As of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make this report not misleading.
10. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

Dated this 6th day of October, 2021.

Stuart Wells, professional registration # M5605

APPENDIX 1 Abbreviations and Symbols

Units		**Chemical**	
mm	millimeters(s)	Au	Gold
cm	centimeters (s)	Ag	Silver
m	meter (s)	Cu	Copper
km	kilometer (s)	Pb	Lead
kg	kilogram	Zn	Zinc
lb(s)	pound(s)		
%	percent		
ppm	parts per million		
ppb	parts per billion		
Other			
9MS	Nine Mile Synform		
BMC	Bathurst Mining Camp		
CB	Claim Block		
CDN$	Canadian Dollar		
Cpy	Chalcopyrite		
CRM	Certified Reference Material		
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole		
EM	Electro-magnetic		
HLEM	Horizontal Loop Electromagnetics		
N.B.	New Brunswick		
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101		
Project	Nine Mile Brook / Canoe Landing Lake West		
Py	Pyrite		
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control		
Qtz	Quartz		
Sph	Sphalerite		
TDEM	Time Domain Electromagnetics		
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator		
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide		
VLF	Very Low Frequency		