

**NI 43-101 Technical Report
On the
Pass Property
Castlegar Area, B.C.**

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
Canada

Latitude 49° 18' 38" N / Longitude 117° 28' 42" W
on
NTS map sheet 82F/06W (BC TRIM maps 082F023, 033)

With
Recommendations
For Further Exploration

Prepared for

Sentinel Resources Inc.

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Item 1: Summary

The Pass Property (the “Property”) of Sentinel Resources Inc. (the “Company”) is located 18 kilometres (8.1 miles) due east from Castlegar, British Columbia. The Property lies on NTS map 82F/06W (BC TRIM maps 082F023, 033) in the Nelson Mining Division of Southeast British Columbia. It encompasses 1095.12 hectares in three contiguous mineral claims.

In 2018, the Company entered into an assignment agreement with Madjak Management Ltd. (“Madjak”) whereby the Company it acquired all of Madjak’s right, title and interest in an option agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with Mr. Bruce Doyle of Nelson, British Columbia and acquired two mineral claims that comprise of the Pass Property. As a result of the assignment agreement, the Company has the right to acquire a 100-per-cent interest in the Pass mineral claim. The Company now owns two adjoining claims named the North Pass and Anjuli Rose mineral claims.

Within the Nelson mining district, numerous high-grade gold occurrences and deposits have been discovered in quartz veins, sulfide zones and skarns adjacent to the contact of mid to late Jurassic intrusions such as the Bonnington Pluton and the Rosslund Group volcanics and sediments. The area has been actively explored since the late 1800’s.

The Property shares similar geology to the third largest gold-enriched skarn producer in the province, the Second Relief mine, which is located 2.5 km to the east of the Property. The main mineralized zone on the Property is referred to as the Granite Creek skarn and is a steeply dipping stratiform, tabular or lensoidal zone of gold enriched skarn. This body has had only historical artisanal work performed on it as evidenced by a short adit on the south bank of Granite Creek. Samples from the tailings pile of the adit assayed up to 9.2 g/t gold and 50g/t silver.

A second mineralized zone is located approximately 460m northwest of the Granite Creek skarn in a shallow trench located in a clear cut above the Munson Forest Service road. Samples of a silicified hornfelsed mineralized volcanic taken from the open cut assayed up to 4.68 g/t gold (assays presented in this report).

Previous historical exploratory work has been completed on the property. No historical records exist of the creation of the Granite Creek adit as it was likely dug in the late 1800’s to early 1900’s by artisanal miners. Recent work recorded on the property includes a ground-based magnetometer survey, prospecting and rock sampling performed by prospector Jack Denny. Subsequently, Swift Resources performed a soil geochemical survey, a much larger grid base magnetometer survey along with prospecting, mapping and rock sampling. Results of the Swift Resources exploration work led Swift to recommend further exploration on the magnetometer high to the south of the Granite Creek adit.

In 2017, Madjak optioned the Pass property from prospector Bruce Doyle of Nelson, B.C., and subsequently staked the adjoining Anjuli Rose property over ground formerly known as the Donna Rose property adjacent the southern edge of the Pass property. Madjak conducted an exploration program on the property that included prospecting, geological mapping, collection of heavy mineral concentrate pan samples from surface streams, rock sampling, a detailed magnetometer survey and an IP survey. Madjak also commissioned a LiDAR aerial survey of the property to provide accurate topographical mapping of the property. Based on the results of the 2017 field season, Madjak subsequently staked the Pass North Property abutting the northern edge of the Pass property.

The Company proposes to conduct detailed mapping and sampling in the areas adjacent to the Granite Creek adit and the open trench. The Company also proposes to follow up the magnetometer and IP surveys with detailed mapping and sampling of magnetic and IP highs and then follow up positive sample results with excavator trenching and sampling. At the same time the Company will continue exploration with the soil geochemistry in the area of the new copper showing on the North Pass claim.

A new copper showing on a recently constructed logging road adjacent the Pass claims prompted Madjak to stake the North Pass claim on the open ground around the showing. The Company proposes to perform a geochemical soil survey to test for continuation of copper and other mineralization on this new and untested ground.

At time of writing, no estimate of mineral resources or reserves have been undertaken for the property.

The Author personally visited the property unassisted on October 3, 2019. The purpose of the visit was to confirm logistics access and to assess known mineralized showings within the 2019 tenured area. The author successfully located the 2 main showing and collected 7 verification rock samples for analysis. Based on the mineralization noted in the field, and procedures followed by Bronson (2018), the author is satisfied that skarn-hosted gold and copper mineralization is present on the property at concentrations that warrant continued investigation.

Item 2: Introduction

Jarrod Brown, P.Geo., of Nelson, British Columbia was contracted by the Company, to review historic data for the Property, identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for the purposes of an initial public offering by the Company.

The Property is located about 13 kilometers (8.1 miles) due east from Castlegar, British Columbia, and encompasses 1095.23 hectares in three contiguous mineral claims. The Company has an option agreement with Mr. Bruce Doyle, Prospector of Nelson British Columbia, to provide the Company with exclusive rights to acquire a one hundred percent interest in the Pass mineral claims. The Company acquired the adjoining Anjuli Rose mineral claim to the south of the Pass claim and the Pass North mineral claim to the north of the Pass claim.

The Pass, Anjuli Rose and Pass North mineral claims (100%) are held in good standing by the Company. The Property lies within the Nelson mining division, a known and historically prolific area of gold mineralization. The property shares similar geology and structure with a historical deposit in the area, the former Second Relief Mine which lies 2.5 km to the east. Historical exploration work has been completed on the property, including prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys and trenching. Discussions by the author with previous property owner Jack Denny and reference to his assessment report (Denny, 2006) contributed relevant information on logistical access to known workings and distant history of the property. A review of more recent assessment work by Caron (2011) highlights both detailed results of trenching on the property and more widespread mineralization potential detected by mapping and soil geochemistry. The most recent exploration work, completed by geological consultant Greg Bronson on behalf of the property vendor, was carried out June 22, 2017, August 20 – 26, 2017 and October 04 – 07, 2017. Discussions by the author with Mr. Bronson and information contained within his report (Bronson, 2018) contributed to the priority of recommendations based on results of that 2017 field work (see further details outlined in Item 6.)

The Author personally visited the property unassisted on October 3, 2019. The purpose of the visit was to confirm logistics access and to assess known mineralized showings within the 2019 tenured area. Mineralization at the historical trench above Munson Road, and the Granite Creek Adit were both located and sampled. A total of 7 verification samples were collected and submitted to a certified independent laboratory for analysis.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has not relied on experts for information concerning legal, environmental, political or tax matters in preparing this report.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Property is located in the Nelson Mining Division in south eastern British Columbia centered at latitude 49° 18' 38" north and longitude 117° 28' 42" west on NTS map sheet 82F/06W (BC TRIM maps 082F023, 033) approximately 18 kilometres (8.1 miles) due east from Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada and consists of three contiguous mineral claims comprised of 52 cells for a total of 1095.12 hectares. The Property location is shown in Figure 1.

Mineral Title Ownership

The Company entered into an assignment agreement with Madjak to acquire the Anjuli Rose and North Pass Mineral claims as well as all of Madjak's right, title and interest into an option agreement with Mr. Bruce Doyle. In consideration of the foregoing, the Company agreed to pay Madjak \$100,000 on September 30, 2018, \$100,000 within five days of listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange, \$50,000 sixty days after listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange and \$50,000 one hundred and twenty days after listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Under the terms of the option agreement for the Pass mineral claim, Madjak payed Mr. Bruce Doyle (the "vendor") the sum of CAD\$5,000 upon signing of the option agreement and the vendor shall retain a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") in the Property. As a result of the Company's assumption of the option agreement with Mr. Doyle, the Company shall pay Mr. Doyle a further \$5,000.00 upon completion of its initial public offering and issue to Mr. Doyle 100,000 common shares of the Company, no later than 15 days after the date the Company's shares are listed, posted and called for trading on a Canadian stock exchange.

In addition, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Doyle a further \$20,000.00 and issue to Mr. Doyle a further 200,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company, no later than one year after the date Sentinel's shares are listed, posted and called for trading on a Canadian stock exchange;

Further, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Doyle a further \$30,000.00 no later than two years after the date the Company's shares are listed, posted and called for trading on a Canadian stock exchange;

In addition, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Doyle a further \$40,000.00 no later than three years after the date the Company's shares are listed, posted and called for trading on a Canadian stock exchange;

Mr. Doyle grants the Company the sole and exclusive option to purchase the Net Smelter Return Royalty at a purchase price of \$1,000,000.00 per percentage point during the five-year period commencing from the date upon which the Property is put into commercial production. Mineral claims held by the Company are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Pass, Anjuli Rose, North Pass Mineral Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Claim Size (Hectares)	Expiry Date
1051746	Pass	126.35	May 2, 2027
1052593	Anjuli Rose	800.44	May 2, 2027
1056768	North Pass	168.44	December 1, 2019

In British Columbia, an individual or company holds the available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act. This is accomplished by electronic staking as described in the Act and Regulations. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the title for the exploration and development of minerals or placer minerals. A mining lease is required for production and treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining. Permits are necessary for activities that include mechanical disturbance. Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological, mapping, geochemical, or geophysical surveys, trenching) be completed each year to maintain title to the claim. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work requirements are determined as follows:

- \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2
- \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4
- \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6
- \$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Up to 10 years of work or payment instead of work can be applied on a mineral title. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at any time and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Property, Sentinel Resources must file a Statement of Work and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the Property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs. All claims in the province were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of the number of years which has lapsed since the claim acquisition, so that the next time a filing of assessment is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year one. Thereafter the work commitment increases according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited to future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash in lieu of requirements have been established at two times the requirement for assessment work.

The Pass claim of 126.36ha is in its 3rd year of assessment and has had enough exploration work performed on the property to keep the claim in good standing until May 2nd, 2027. The Anjuli Rose tenure of 800.28ha is in its 3rd year of assessment and requires no further exploration work to advance the expiry date to May 2nd, 2027. The North Pass tenure of 168.44ha is in its 3rd year of assessment and requires assessment of \$1684.40 to advance the expiry date by one year if carried out before December 01, 2019.

There are no back-in rights on the Property, or other payments, agreements or encumbrances known to the Author to which the Property is subject. The Property is located on crown lands. There are no restrictions to legal access of the property for exploration work. No Notice of Work is required to perform the work outlined in the Recommendations section of this report (with possible exceptions of an IP survey). A commercial heli ski operation currently holds a licence to operate their business in the tenure area. Commercial logging is ongoing in the tenure area.

Permits Required to Conduct Exploration

A Notice of Work (NoW) permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance, if necessary, to carry out the work program.

The Property is located within crown lands. At the time of writing there are no known issues regarding legal access or obligations that must be met to retain the property. A title search for any surface rights or mineral rights encumbrances with the Government of British Columbia Integrated Land and Resource Registry found that undersurface rights on the Property were once held by The Nelson and Fort Shepard Railway Company with the last known date being 1943-08-21. These rights were subsequently forfeited to the crown thereby allowing Sentinel Resources to hold mineral rights on the Property.

Environmental Liabilities

Several mineral showings are known within the boundaries of the Property. Only limited trenching, mostly by hand, has been conducted on the Property to date. The Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities related to the historical exploration work done on the Property.

Other Liabilities

Aside from the above, the Author is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property.

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is located 13 kilometers (8.1 miles) due east of Castlegar, British Columbia, (Figure 1) is in the Selkirk Natural Resource Forest District in the Kootenay-Boundary Natural Resource Region. A total of 52 cells make up the claim group which covers approximately 1095 hectares (see Figure 2).

Access to the property is southeast 18 kilometers (11 miles) from Castlegar on Highway 3, then north 14 kilometers (8.7 miles) on the Munson Forestry Service road, a well-maintained gravel logging road to the property. Access to the north half of the claim group is good because of a network of existing and newly constructed logging roads. Access the southern half to the property is via unmaintained logging roads, rough quad trails and hunting trails.

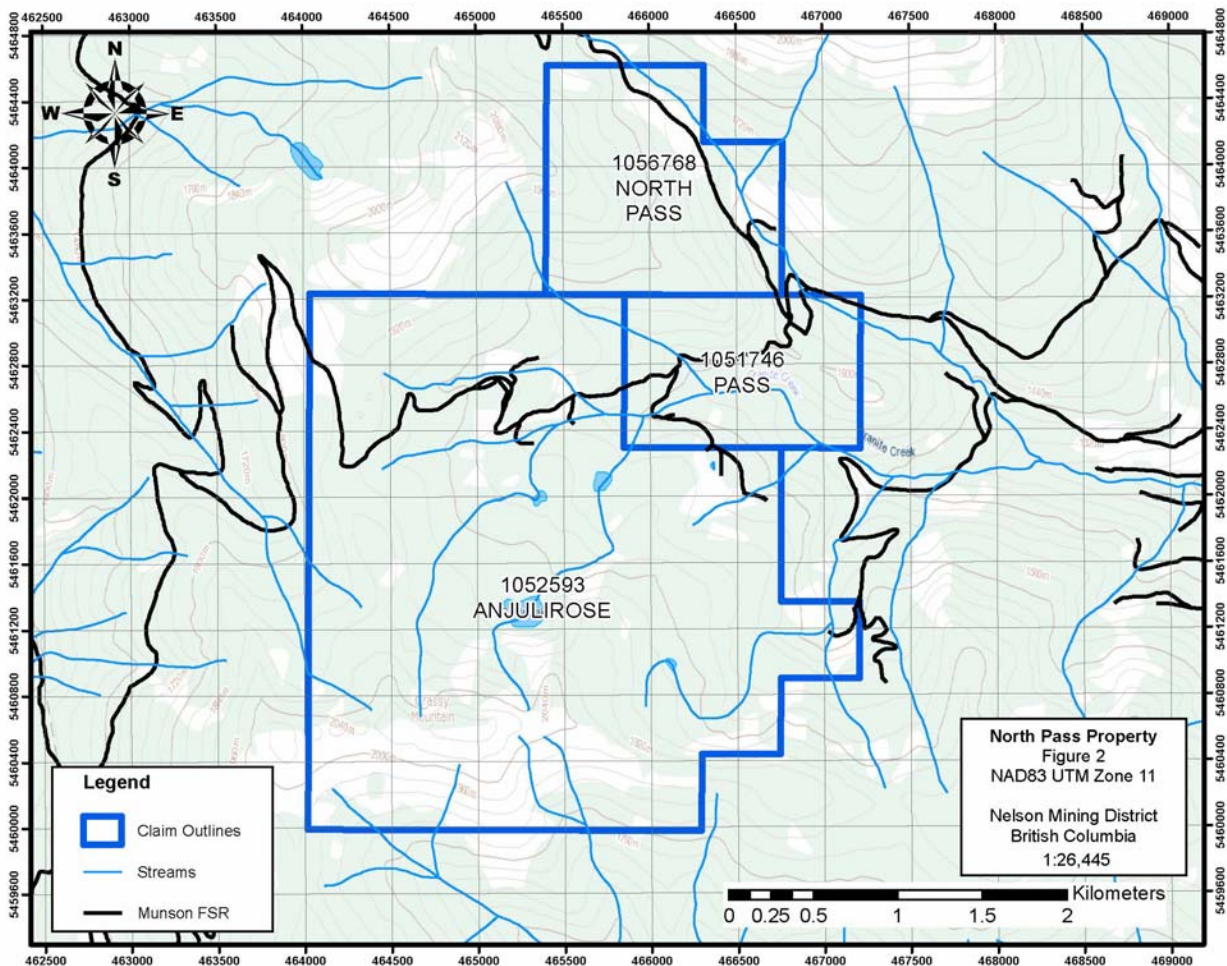
Castlegar is a town with a population of just over 7000 with the main industries being forestry, education, government, retail and tourism. There are several small mining contractors in the region. The nearest larger urban center is Trail, 30km south. Trail is home to the Teck smelter, one of the world's largest smelting complexes.

For this early stage project, Item 4 (e) of the Instrument is not relevant and/or those concerns have not yet been assessed.



Figure 1. Property Location Map

Figure 2. Pass Property Claims



Elevations within the project area range from 5,000 ft (1524 meters) along Granite Creek to almost 7,000 ft (2134 meters) near the center of the claim group on Grassy Mountain. A drift veneer covers most of the project area restricting outcrops to the ridges and trough like creeks that drain the property. The area was once heavily forested with white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar; however, forest fires and ongoing logging operations are continuing to clear stands of large trees and only isolated pockets of original timber remains. Today, the claims are open clear cut or covered with dense secondary growth of small timber. What original timber still remains is actively being logged. Douglas fir predominates at the lower elevations with stunted balsam and jack pine increasing in abundance at higher elevations. Underbrush includes alder on the north-facing slopes and grassland exists on the south-facing slopes above 1500m.

The climate of the area is pleasant with moderate winters and hot summers. Annual precipitation ranges from 22 inches (56 centimeters) per year in the lower elevation to 30 inches (76 centimeters) per year in the upper elevations. Of this, 70% falls as snow. Average winter snowpack is five to six feet (150 to 180 centimeters). Snow avalanches are common during years of heavy snowfall especially along the overly steepened north facing slopes of Grassy Mountain. Depending on snowfall, exploration work can start as early as the beginning of June and last until late October giving a five-month operating window.

Item 6: History

The Nelson district has been extensively explored since the 1800's. Numerous high-grade gold occurrences and deposits have been discovered in quartz veins, sulfide zones and skarns adjacent to the contact of mid to late Jurassic intrusions such as the Bonnington Pluton and the Rossland Group volcanics and sediments. The third largest gold-enriched skarn producer in the province, the Second Relief mine is located 2.5 km to the east of the claim group. The Second Relief mine operated from 1902 to 1919 and then resumed in 1928 producing until 1941. Production totals 207,023 tonnes which yielded 866,433 grams of silver, 3,117,637 grams of gold, 20,210 kilograms of copper, 1057 kilograms of lead and 147 kilograms of zinc (MINFILE No 082FSW187).

The Anjuli Rose claim group abuts directly to the east of a past producing mine known as the Rachel Adit. The auriferous quartz vein was discovered by Stuart Barclay in 1954. No significant work was carried out until the vein was mined in 1980 by Kimberly Gold Resources Inc. Fifteen and one-half tons of high-grade ore were mined and shipped. The average assay of the shipment was 1.944oz/ton Au, 7.92 oz/ton Ag and 9.42% Pb (Santos, 1984).

In 1981, Kimberley Gold Resources Inc. (KGR) carried out a limited exploration program on a grid centered about the Rachel adit. KGR completed soil geochemical sampling, VLF-EM surveying, geological mapping, and prospecting (Page, 1981). Only the soil geochemical survey and the geology map were filed for assessment which were available to this Author. A significant lead anomaly is shown centered around the Rachel adit as well as a lesser lead anomaly located 225 m to the west.

Subsequently, the Rachel property was examined and sampled by Cominco Ltd., Aurun Mines Ltd., and Grit Resources Inc. Sampling results of the Cominco Ltd. and Aurun Mines Ltd. investigations are available in Santos' 1984 report for Grit Resources Inc. Gold assays from the vein are very high, ranging from 0.316 to 7.636 oz/ton over narrow widths on the east limb of the vein. The vein is exposed over a strike length of 8 m and is at least 50 cm thick. No drilling has been done on this property.

In 2017, Madjak optioned the Pass property from prospector Bruce Doyle of Nelson, B.C., and subsequently staked the adjoining Anjuli Rose property over ground formerly known as the Donna Rose property adjacent the southern edge of the Pass property. Madjak conducted an exploration program on the property that included prospecting, geological mapping, collection of heavy mineral concentrate pan samples from surface streams, rock sampling, a detailed magnetometer survey and an IP survey. Madjak also commissioned a LiDAR aerial survey of the property to provide accurate topographical mapping of the property. Based on the results of the 2017 field season, Madjak subsequently staked the Pass North Property abutting the northern edge of the Pass property. The details of Madjak's exploration program (Bronson, 2018) are set forth below under the heading "Madjak Exploration Program".

There is no published record of early historical work on the Pass property (formerly called the Skarn property), although evidence of such work exists. The Pass property contains historical workings consisting of a short adit and several open cuts on the south bank of Granite Creek, an open trench and a prospect pit north of Granite Creek to the north of the Munson Forestry Service Road (FSR). The main showing on the property is a magnetite, copper-gold bearing skarn in the area around the short adit adjacent to Granite Creek (Granite Creek adit) at the confluence of Granite Creek and southerly flowing unnamed creek draining Siwash Mountain. Analyses of rock samples collected by Madjak from the waste dump adjacent the Granite Creek adit assayed at 9.2 g/t Au, 50g/t Ag and 4.51% Cu (Bronson, 2018).

The open trench and prospect pit have been dug within the recently clear-cut area to the north of the Munson FSR on zones of iron-rich hornfels. A rock sample collected at the open trench located 460m west north west of the Granite Creek Adit assayed at 4.68g/t Au. 1.02 g/t Ag and 531g/t Cu (Bronson, 2018).

Prior to Sentinel's tenure on the Pass property, the property was held by prospector Jack Denny of Salmo, B.C. In 2006, Mr. Denny performed a magnetometer survey in the area surrounding the showing at the Granite Creek Adit. In his opinion, there was a strong magnetic anomaly at the south-east corner of his grid that appeared truncated along the line of Granite Creek. He recommended expanding the magnetometer survey and following up with additional prospecting, trenching and sampling of identified anomalies. Mr. Denny also reported a rock sample assay returning 1.79% Cu and 3.3g/t Au from the Granite Creek skarn zone (Denny 2006).

Subsequent to Mr. Denny's ownership, the property was held under option by Swift Resources Inc. of Vancouver. During 2010 and 2011 Swift Resources completed a program of grid work, soil sampling and ground geophysics (mag, VLF). An excavator trenching program was completed to follow up geochemical results.

In 2010, rock samples collected by Swift Resources from the Granite Creek Skarn zone (adit area) returned values of 0.54 %Cu and 1.69 g/t Au as well as elevated tungsten. Swift Resources also grab sampled the open cut located 460m north west of the Granite Creek Adit and reported elevated gold values including 9.0 g/t Au in one sample and 2.6 g/t in a second sample. The open trench was re-dug with an excavator during the 2011 trenching program; however, trench sampling failed to replicate the results of the 2010 grab samples. An excavator was also used to trench a gold soil anomaly located between the Granite Creek adit and the open cut. Bedrock was not reached at that location due to a thicker than expected till cover (<5m) (Caron, 2011).

Swift Resources also noted a copper soil anomaly south of the Granite Creek adit/skarn zone. Swift postulated that a magnetometer high in the same area may suggest a continuation of the skarn zone to the south (Caron, 2011).

Madjak Exploration Program

Madjak engaged Rae-co Consulting Ltd (RCL) to provide contract exploration services on the property. A total of three visits were made to the property during the summer and fall of 2017 to perform prospecting, sampling and mapping (Figure 3).

During the initial property visit on June 22, 2017, grab samples were collected from the waste pile (tailings pile) adjacent the Granite Creek adit and from the open cut located to the north of the Munson FSR approximately 460m NW of the Granite Creek adit (Figure 4). A total of four grab samples and four float samples were collected at this time and submitted to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Out of the eight samples, assays ranged 0.07 to 4.68 g/t Au with four samples returning greater than 1 g/t Au (Bronson, 2018).

During the second property visit from August 20 – 26, 2017 twenty-three heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) samples were panned from tributaries to Granite Creek and on Granite Creek itself. HMC assays (n=23) ranged 0.02 to 8.06 g/t Au with eleven samples returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au (Bronson, 2018). Outcrop and float grab samples were also collected and detailed mapping was conducted. A total of six silt sediment samples, six outcrop rock samples, and eight float rock grab samples were collected at this time, and submitted to ALS Laboratories for analysis. Rock assays (n=14) ranged 0.004 to 5.76 g/t Au with two samples returning greater than 1 g/t Au (Bronson, 2018).

The third round of sampling occurred on the Property over a four-day period from October 04 – 07, 2017. A reconnaissance prospecting traverse along the ridge in the vicinity of Grassy Mountain was conducted, in part to locate the Rachel adit and explore for anecdotal showings reported by local prospectors. The exact location of the Rachel adit was not determined at this time, although a number of old claim posts were found that were believed to be associated with the historical boundary of the Rachel claims. A total of twenty-six outcrop rock samples and six subcrop rock samples were collected during this period, and submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. From this last round of sampling, rock assays (n=32) ranged <0.005 to 0.385 g/t Au with zero samples returning greater than 1 g/t Au (Bronson, 2018).

During the 2017 field program (Bronson, 2018) a total of fifty-five rock samples, twenty-three heavy mineral concentrate pan samples, and six silt samples were submitted for analysis. Samples were collected to demonstrate the presence of mineralization on the property and to assist in evaluating the mineral potential on the property. Table 2 below lists assay highlights from rock samples collected on the property at this time.

Table 2. 2017 highlight rock assays from property visits by Greg Bronson (P.Geol.)

Date	Sample No.	Sample Type	g/t (ppm)				Zone 11 UTM Coordinates		Location Description	Sample Description
			Au	Ag	Cu	W	Northing	Easting		
22-Jun-17	242301	Outcrop	4.68	1.02	531	0.61	465874	5462787	Open cut in clear cut above Munson road	light to dark rust brown, very weathered, minor light grey to greenish grey very fine crystalline volcanic, leached in part, with pinpoint porosity, altered to very light brown to orange. Abundant rust stain, no visible sulfides
22-Jun-17	242307	Subcrop	9.2	50.4	>10000	28.9	466301	5462599	Granite Creek adit, waste pile	Metavolcanic, abundant chalcopyrite, bornite, common magnetite & garnet.
22-Jun-17	242308	Subcrop	4.01	9.47	8020	53	466301	5462599	Granite Creek adit, waste pile	dark grey metavolcanic with thin pyrite veins
26-Aug-17	27335	Subcrop	2.95	0.67	174.5	0.72	465914	5462761	Open cut in clear cut above Munson road	very bleached & weathered volcanic rock, possible sulfides
6-Oct-17	242321	Outcrop	0.385	0.59	403	0.53	465900	5462496	Granite Creek 5m upstream from best HMC sample 27318	Vein on north bank of Granite creek, white to very light brownish white diorite, with 3 - 4% disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite <1%

RCL contracted Eagle Mapping Ltd. ("EML") of Coquitlam, British Columbia to provide a LiDAR survey of the property. AEL collected aerial LiDAR and photography of the property. The Area of Interest ("AOI") for this project covers approximately 11 sq.km. A significant buffer was collected surrounding the project AOI in order to guarantee accuracy and density within the project boundary. LiDAR/image airborne collected was contracted to Eagle Mapping Ltd. Data acquisition was accomplished using a Riegl Q1560 dual-channel LiDAR system installed in a Piper Navajo operated by Peregrine Aerial Survey based out of Abbotsford, BC. Five flight lines were required to cover the AOI. Nominal flight height was 2300m above ground level and flying speed was approximately 140 knots.

The scan field of view for the Riegl Q1560 is 29° either side of nadir, for a total scan field of view of 58°. The scan rate used for this project was 800 kHz. However, due to the nature of the 4-sided rotating mirror in Riegl scanners

only 2/3 of pulses are recorded (533 kHz useable). This yields an average pulse density of 1 pulses per channel per swath (2 pulses per dual-channel flight line). Given the aforementioned conditions, an average of 4 pulses per line meter were collected for this survey. Note, each pulse may result in one or more returned points as the pulse filters through vegetation, etc. Line spacing for the survey was 990m and minimum overlap of data was 60%.

LiDAR data was calibrated using Riegl RiProcess v1.8.4 software. A quality check was performed using matching tie planes which are calculated automatically and analyzed via a least-squares adjustment. Manual cross section checks were also performed to verify the automatic results. Internal accuracy of the LiDAR data was calculated at ± 3.1 cm. Once deemed properly calibrated, the LAS data is exported along with individual 'trajectories' for each scan line. All data is projected into UTM and adjusted to the proper geoid (CGG2013) at this time.

Aerial photography was collected simultaneously with the LiDAR data, using a Trimble IQ-180 80MP digital camera co-mounted with the Q1560 LiDAR system. A total of 40 images were collected in 5 flight lines, and nominal photo resolution was 25cm.

The delivered LiDAR data is positioned with an average density of 6-8 points / sq. meter for all returns, and 4-6 points per sq. meter counting only first-returns. Density is much greater for all returns vs first-returns due to the full waveform analysis performed by the Q1560 laser. By analyzing the full LiDAR waveform, the Q1560 is able to extract many additional points in vegetation, or other terrain where the laser pulse is 'filtered' through many objects in close proximity to each other. The Area of Interest (AOI) for this project covers approximately 11 sq. km. A significant buffer was collected surrounding the project AOI in order to guarantee accuracy and density within the project boundary.

From this LiDAR survey Eagle Mapping provided 1.0 meter contours, a DEM (Digital Elevation Model - a bare earth model showing topography only, no trees, buildings, etc) and DSM (Digital Surface Model - the elevations represent the first reflected surface detected by the sensor - bare ground, trees, structures, etc) at a 1 meter post spacing and Intensity imagery. Eagle mapping also provided an Orthophoto at a 25 cm resolution. The accuracy of this data is less than 15 cm vertically, and 30 cm horizontally.

The third round of exploration work on the property from October 04 – 07, 2017 was focused on following up on the results of the summer's field work. The HMC sampling program indicated an area upstream from the Granite Creek adit as having potential mineralization. Field investigation proved up this theory as additional sulfide mineralization was located and sampled.

Logging was active on the claim blocks during this time and allowed increased ease of access and also daylighted several hereto unknown areas of sulfide mineralization on logging road cuts which were mapped and sampled.

Magnetometer Survey

RCL contracted Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver to perform a detailed magnetometer survey over the most prospective ground on the Pass claim. The survey was conducted August 24 – 27, 2017. In addition, GPS readings were simultaneously recorded with each reading. GPS readings with less than 6 satellites visible were filtered out and the reading locations were interpolated. The total field strength was sampled at a frequency of 5Hz. Readings were corrected for diurnal drift via a fixed base station cycling at a frequency of 1Hz, except on the first day when the base station was cycling at a frequency of 0.1Hz. A total of 11.332 line kilometers were surveyed (Figure 5). Total field and GPS readings were taken with a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer. The fixed base station was a Scintrex ENVI Proton Precession magnetometer (Bronson, 2018).

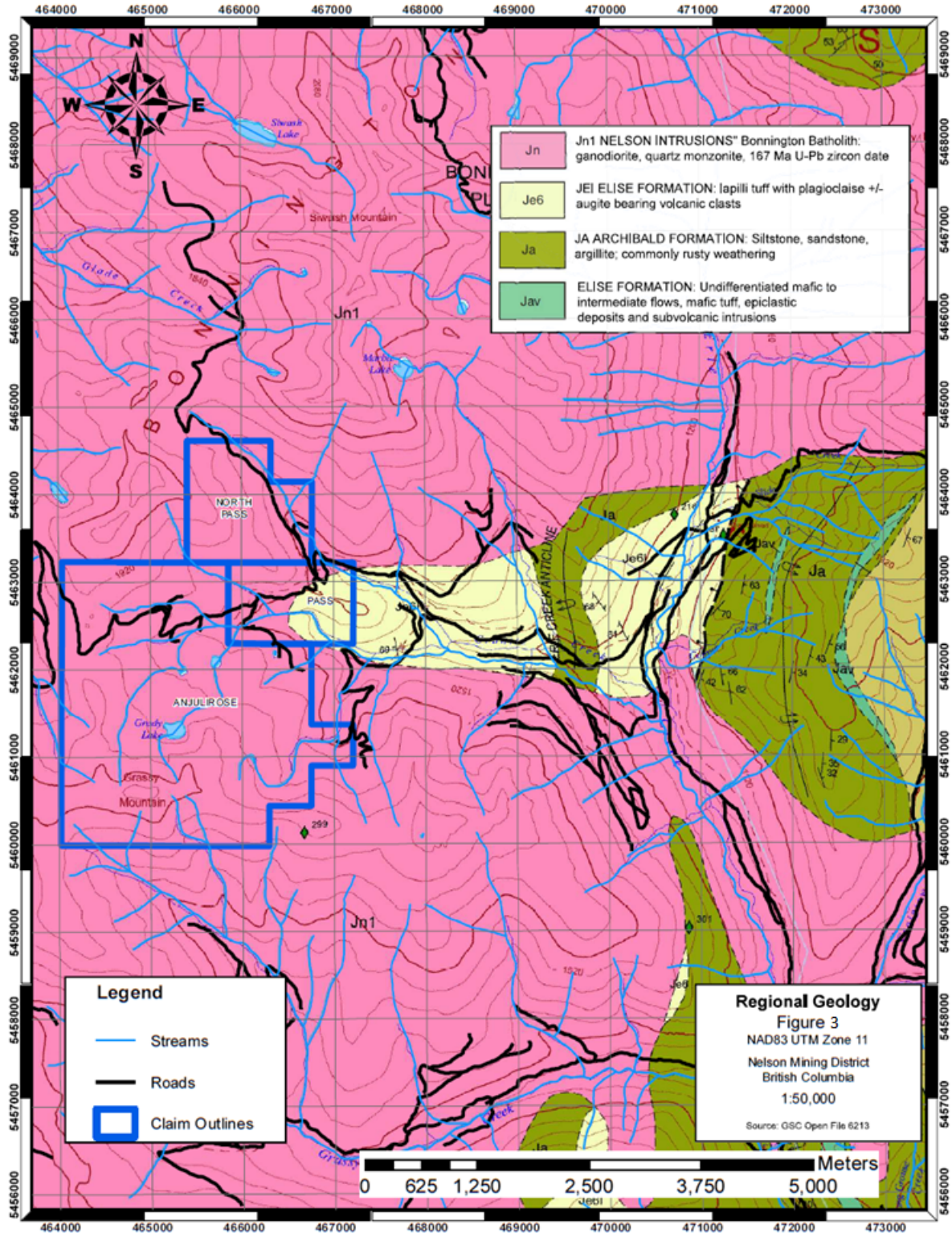


Figure 3. Regional Geology Map

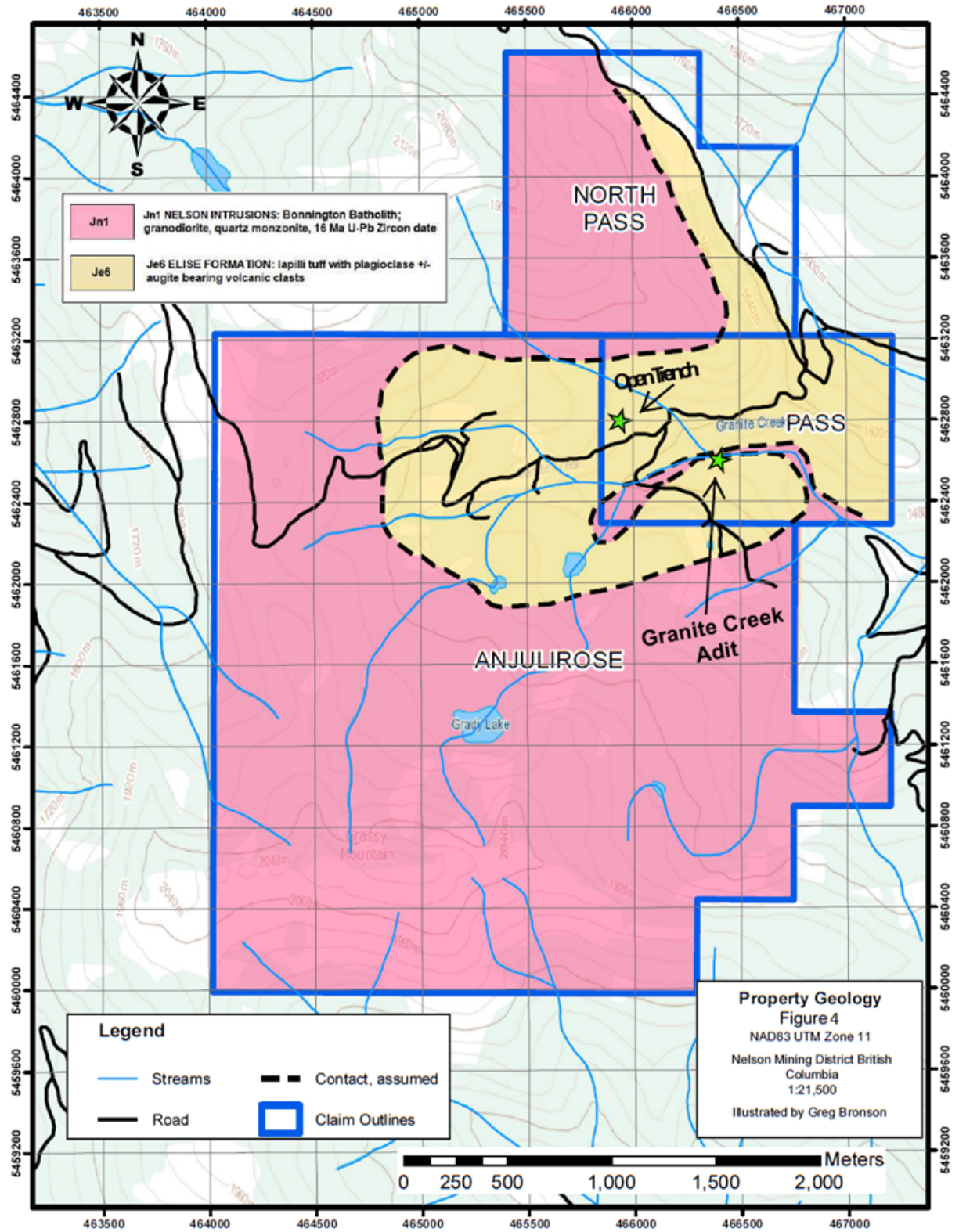


Figure 4. Property Geology Map

Magnetometer readings were collected using a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer with integrated GPS technology. The magnetometer unit is worn like a back pack by the technician. The system was set on 'walking' mode and records a nearly continuous record of GPS referenced data points. A total of 125,358 GPS referenced magnetometer readings were recorded over 11.332 line kilometers in the survey area. Approximately 11 data points were collected per line meter for this survey. The magnetometer survey covered approximately 0.52km² area. The magnetic total field strength was sampled at a frequency of 5 Hz. Readings were corrected for diurnal drift via the fixed base station cycling at a frequency of 1 Hz, except on the first day when the base station was cycling at a frequency of 0.1 Hz.

Magnetometer readings were collected using a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer with an integrated GPS technology and a Scintrex ENVI Proton Precession magnetometer as a fixed base station. The GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer was set on 'walking' mode and recorded a nearly continuous record of GPS referenced data points. A total of 14 east-west lines set at 50m spacing apart from one another were surveyed. A total of 125,358 GPS referenced magnetometer readings were recorded over 11.332 line kilometers of survey area. Approximately 11 data points were collected per line meter for this survey. The magnetometer survey covered approximately 0.52km² area.

A large magnetometer high was recorded to the south and west of the Granite Creek adit whereas the adit itself was located in an area of moderate magnetic field strength. The open trench is also located in an area of moderate magnetic field strength with several smaller magnetometer highs recorded surrounding the area of the open trench. Positive sample results at both these locations indicates further detailed sampling and mapping work is recommended in those areas where large contrasts in magnetic field are observed on the property especially where moderate and high strength magnetic fields are adjacent one another.

Induced Polarization Survey

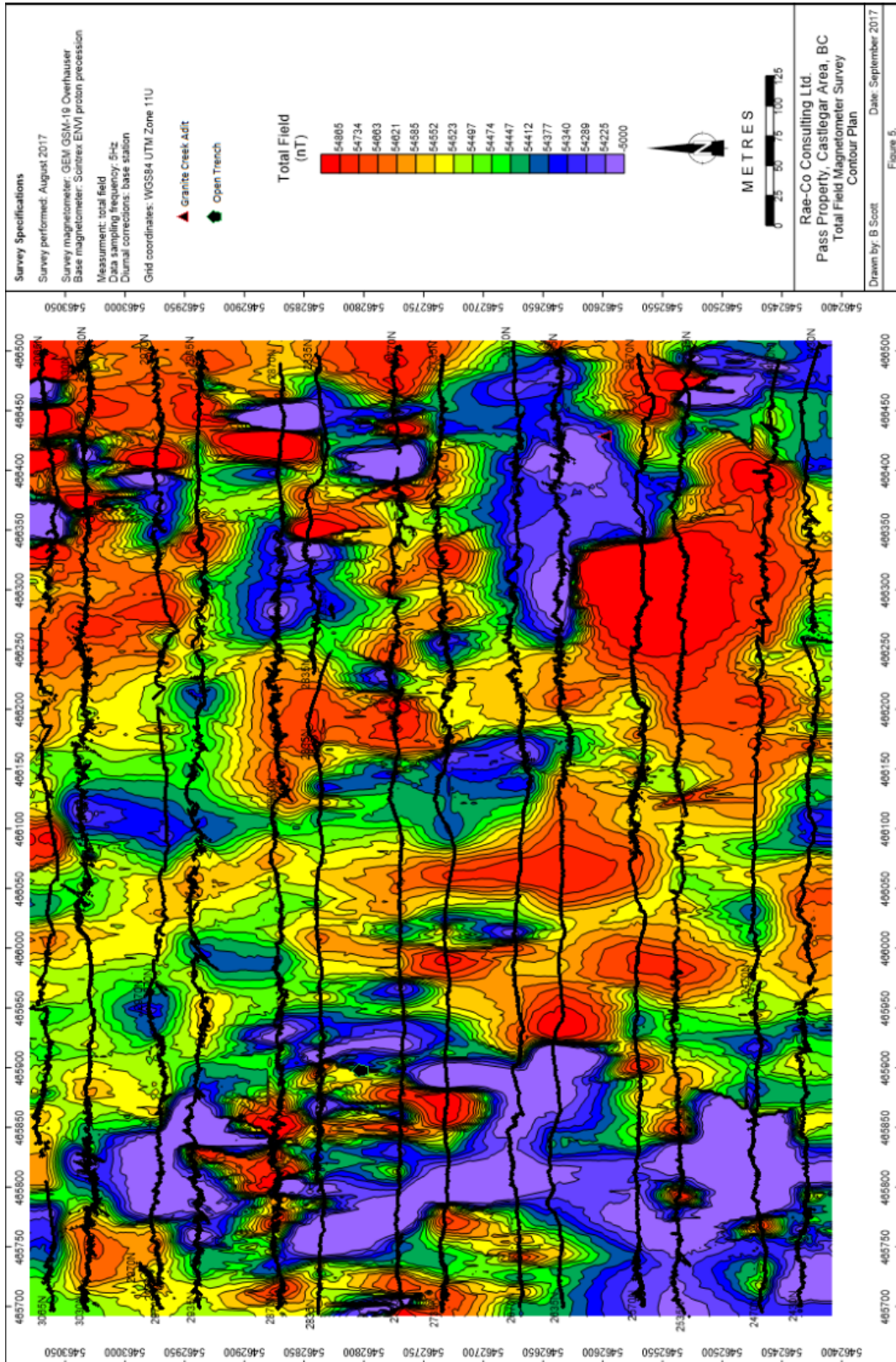
RCL contracted Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver to perform an induced polarization survey over the most prospective ground on the Pass claim. The survey was conducted November 1 - 13, 2017. The pole-dipole array was used for the IP survey. Readings were taken at an "a" spacing of 25 metres at "n" separations of 1 to 5 (25/1-5) for lines 3100N and 3000N, and an "a" spacing of 50 meters at "n" separations of 1 to 5 (50/1-5) for lines 2900N, 2800N, 2700N, 2600N, and 2500N. The on line current electrode was located to the west for all the lines. A total of 13.1km of IP survey were performed (Figure 6). GPS readings were taken at the start and end of each survey line and at the remote ("infinite") electrode location, subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line.

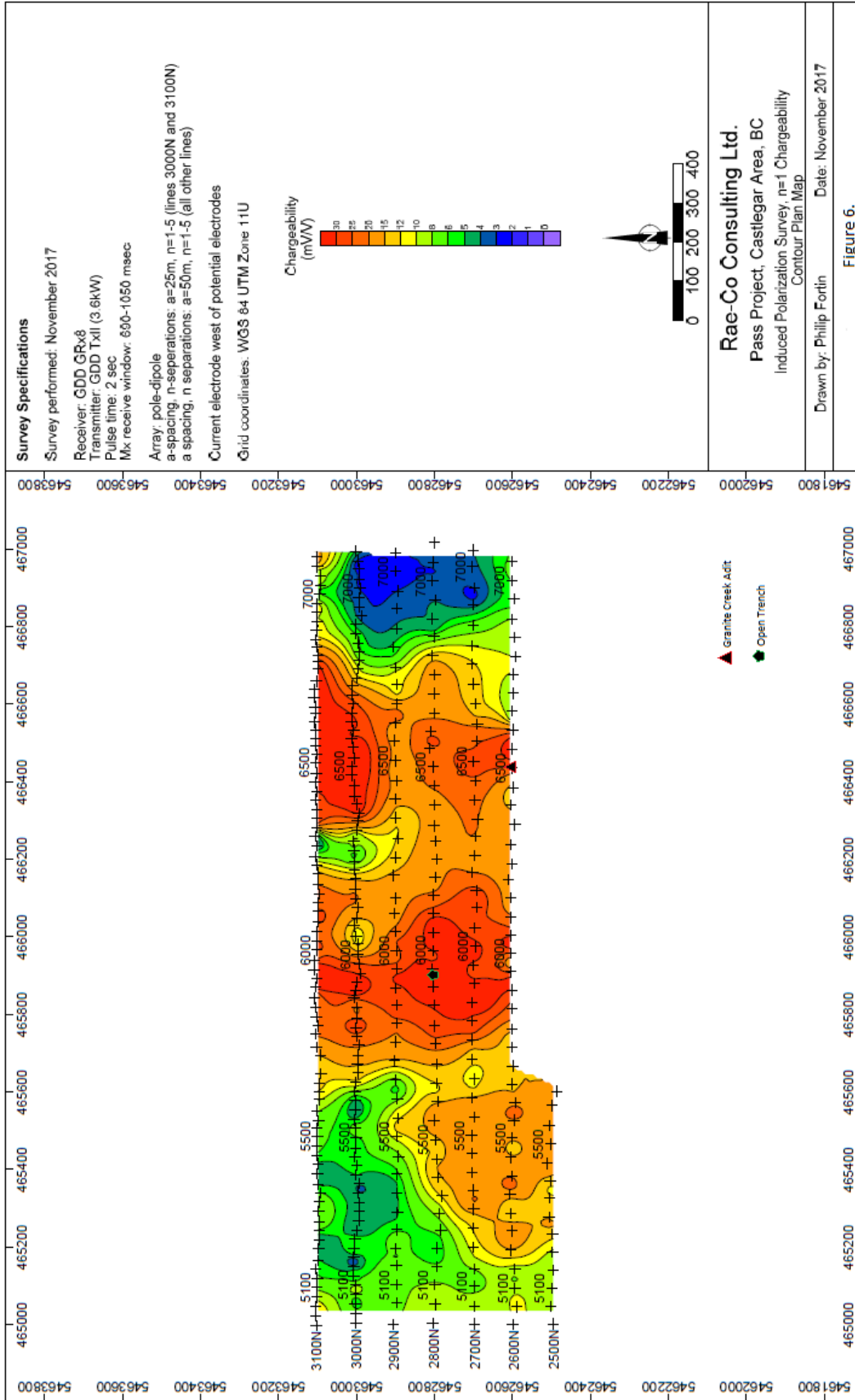
A GDD GRx8-32 receiver and a GDD TxII transmitter (3600 watts) were used for the IP survey. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values recorded are for the interval 690-1050 msec after shutoff. GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMap GPS receiver at each sample station.

A total of 1509 conductivity/resistivity measurements (sample points) were taken over 13.1 line kilometers covering an area of 1.06km²(Bronson, 2018). The pole-dipole array was used for the IP survey. Readings were taken at an "a" spacing of 25 metres at "n" separations of 1 to 5 (25/1-5) for lines 3100N and 3000N, and an "a" spacing of 50 metres at "n" separations of 1 to 5 (50/1-5) for lines 2900N, 2800N, 2700N, 2600N, and 2500N. The on line current electrode was located to the west for all the lines.

The survey was terminated at 75% completion due to accumulating snow pack restricting access to the property. Chargeability highs were recorded in the area of the Granite Creek Adit and the Open Trench. Positive sample results at both these locations indicates further detailed sampling and mapping work is recommended in those areas where chargeability highs are observed on the property.

An overlay of magnetometer and induced polarization data should be used to guide field workers to detail sample and map the most prospective ground on the Pass property.





Results from the third round of exploration work prompted RCL to advise Madjak to claim the ground to the north of the Pass property; hence the North Pass claims were added to the property portfolio.

No historical records exist of any significant mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates for the Property. There are no historical records of any mineral production from the property.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The Pass Property lies within the Nelson Mining Division. The rocks that host the mineralization in the area are early Jurassic Rossland Group sediments and volcanics that form embayments and roof pendants occurring within the younger mid to late Jurassic Bonnington pluton. The Pass property is centered on one such pendant of Rossland Group rocks (Figure 3, Regional Geology Map).

The Rossland Group has been described in considerable detail by Höy and Dunne (1997). It is divided into three formations, the basal Archibald formation consisting of mainly coarse clastic metasediments, the Elise Formation dominated by mafic volcanic rocks and the coarse to fine grained clastic metasediments of the Hall Formation.

The Bonnington pluton is a middle Jurassic intrusion related to the continued subduction of an ancestral Cache Creek ocean with obduction and onlap of the eastern edge of Quesnellia with the North American craton (Hoy and Dunne 1997). The Bonnington pluton is a multi-phase intrusion of dominantly granodiorite to quartz diorite composition. The intrusion is surrounded by a contact aureole, 0.7 – 1.8 kilometers wide. Within this contact aureole, the older Rossland group rocks that have been intruded are highly metamorphosed and hornfelsed and it can be difficult to recognize original lithologies. Zones of skarn alteration and mineralization are commonly developed in more calcareous metasediments.

Property Geology

The property consists of a roof pendant of early Jurassic Elise Formation volcanics and metasediments surrounded and underlain by the igneous early Jurassic Bonnington Pluton. The Elise Formation consists of undifferentiated mafic to intermediate flows, mafic tuff, epiclastic deposits and subvolcanic intrusions, lapilli tuff with plagioclase +/- augite bearing volcanic clasts. Field observations noted widespread hornfelsing due to contact metamorphism with the Bonnington Pluton. The igneous plutonic rock consisted of fine grained quartz monzonite close to the contact with the Elise volcanics and graded from quartz monzonite to granodiorite further away from the roof pendant (Figure 4, Property Geology Map).

Mineralization and Alteration

Rae-co Consulting Ltd contracted Vancouver Geotech Labs to perform a petrographic study on samples from the Property. Four samples were collected from the mineralized skarn at the Granite Creek adit. Thin sections were prepared with the objectives of identifying rock types, describing mineralogy and texture, determining the paragenetic sequence of alteration and mineralization and to identify and describe the ore minerals in the samples.

The samples are identified as a garnet-magnetite-pyroxene skarn. The sulfide mineralogy is relatively simple consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor galena. Fine grained magnetite makes up a significant portion of the rocks and occurs in poorly defined parallel bands which were probable inherent in the original rocks (sediments). The original rocks were carbonate rich – likely calcareous siltstones and shales of the Elise formation. The most common sulfide in the rocks is pyrite. Gold inclusions were identified in the pyrite and in magnetite. Chalcopyrite is relatively abundant and occurs in masses and discontinuous veins. Chalcopyrite also forms rims on the pyrite and is interstitial to the fine-grained magnetite matrix. Galena occurs as small anhedral grains attached to the chalcopyrite, to some pyrite and interstitially to the magnetite.

The suite of four rock samples represents an exoskarn. The mineralogy is simple in that consists primarily of garnet, magnetite, clinopyroxene, sulfides and relict carbonate. The mineral assemblage suggests fluctuating temperatures and fluid composition during the evolution of the skarn. The following sequence of events is suggested:

1. Contact metamorphism between carbonate-magnetite-rich sediments and a clinopyroxene-bearing intrusion.
2. Replacement of carbonate by garnet \pm magnetite (decarbonation)
3. Replacement of garnet by second generation magnetite
4. Recrystallization of relict clinopyroxene
5. Pyrite poikiloblasts (second generation pyrite) over-grow garnets and magnetite. Gold mineralization.
6. Chalcopyrite (introduced) forms a rim on pyrite. It was contemporaneous with actinolite and it is interstitial to magnetite and garnet. Chalcopyrite and galena were probably contemporaneous.
7. Replacement of garnet by fine-grained granular clinopyroxene, and of some sulfides by magnetite (desulfidation) were the last episodes in the evolution of the skarn.

The rock shows evidence of more than one episode of replacement. The magnetite and garnet crystallized during decarbonation reactions, whereas the replacement of the pyrite by magnetite occurred during desulfidation reactions.

The rock contains oolitic magnetite, most of which were partly or completely replaced by pyrite. This would suggest a sediment protolith for the rock, Schandl (2017).

Item 8: Deposit Type

The target deposit at the Pass Property belongs to a class of deposits described as exoskarns (Einaudi & Burt 1982). A summary of Cu (\pm Au) bearing exoskarns is presented below:

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: A garnet, magnetite, clinopyroxene, sulfide bearing skarn with relict carbonate. Pyrite occurs as poikiloblasts with chalcopyrite formed as rims on the pyrite. Gold occurs as inclusions in pyrite and magnetite.

TECTONIC SETTING: Related to plutonism associated with intra and non-intraoceanic island arcs; rifted continental margins; Syn to late orogenic.

GEOLOGIC SETTING: Skarn formation by metasomatic processes involving hydrothermal fluid migration driven through calcic country rock (Elise Formation) by the emplacement of an igneous intrusion (Bonnington Batholith).

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Mid Jurassic, Bathonian (Est 167Ma. Höy and Dunne (1997)).

DEPOSIT FORM Highly varied; includes stratiform and tabular orebodies, vertical pipes, narrow lenses, and irregular ore zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts, sedimentary host lithologies or structures.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Alkalic and subalkalic porphyritic stocks, dikes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzogranite and tonalite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous volcanics or tuffs. Copper skarns in oceanic island arcs tend to be associated with more mafic intrusions (quartz diorite to granodiorite), while those formed in continental margin environments are associated with more felsic rocks.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES Porphyry Cu deposits, Au, Fe and Pb-Zn skarns, and replacement Pb-Zn-Ag deposits.

Exploration strategies for near surface skarn deposits, as is being explored for at the Pass Property, are likely to benefit from magnetic geophysical surveys which can detect buried magnetite and pyrrhotite mineralization that may be associated with gold mineralization. Induced polarization (I.P) geophysical surveys are also informative at tighter scales to assess disseminated sulphides and/or alteration that may assist in vectoring into a gold enriched part of the skarn system. Soil and stream geochemical survey results overlapped with the geophysical results further assists in the prioritization of targets that can ultimately be trenched (near surface) or drilled for if anomalies are indicated at depth.

Item 9: Exploration

Sentinel has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.

Item 10: Drilling

There has not yet been any drilling on the Pass Anjuli Rose North Pass property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

During the 2017 exploration and property evaluation by the previous contractor (RCL), rock, stream-silt and heavy mineral samples were submitted to independent, commercial laboratories for analysis: specifically ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and AGAT Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia. Both laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC17025, and certified to ISO 9001 standards.

Samples submitted to ALS Laboratories prepared and analysed as described below:

All rock samples were processed according to ALS PREP-41: Standard Rock Package. Crush entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, split off 250g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were then analysed by method ME-MS41 Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS: a 51-element spectrum and Au-ICP21: Au by fire assay and ICP-AES, 30g nominal sample weight.

All silt samples were screened to -180 um and analysed by method ME-MS41 Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS: a 51-element spectrum and Au-ICP21: Au by fire assay and ICP-AES, 30g nominal sample weight.

All heavy mineral concentrate pan samples were pulverized by method PUL-51 and then analysed by method ME-MS41 Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS: a 51-element spectrum and Au-ICP21: Au by fire assay and ICP-AES, 30g nominal sample weight.

All samples submitted to AGAT Laboratories were rock samples and were prepared and analysed as described below:

Crush entire sample to 75% passing 2mm, split to 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 75 um, analyse using (AGAT Product code 201-074) Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish, (AGAT Product code 201-076) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, ICP-OES finish and (AGAT Product code 202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm).

During the authors visit to the property on October 3, 2019, seven rock samples were collected from known showings for verification purposes. Rock grab samples were collected from outcrop with a rock hammer, and the chip-panel sample (JBPAR002) was collected using a hammer and chisel with equal unit-volumes of rock collected over a 1x1m area. Sample attributes were recorded in a field notebook with a unique geostation identifier. The

sample notes were entered in to a Microsoft Access database and the samples sequence was verified and loaded into a rice bag that was sealed, labeled with a shipment number, shipment address and return address. These seven samples, in one rice bag, were hand delivered by the author to the courier (Overland West Shipping in Castlegar, BC), and shipped to Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratories in Vancouver, BC. BV Laboratories is also an independent commercial lab accredited to ISO/IEC17025, and certified to ISO 9001 standards. Samples to BV were prepared and analyzed as follows:

Rock samples were crushed so that $\geq 70\%$ passed through 2 mm sieve and then pulverized until 250 g $\geq 85\%$ passed through a 75 μm sieve (prep code PRP70-250). Following crushing and pulverization a 0.5 g split of the sample was subjected to an ore grade analysis comprising a strong 4-acid digest (HNO_3 , HClO_4 , HF and HCl) followed by ICP-ES analysis for 23 major and trace elements (MA370 method). Gold was analyzed using a 30 g split for fire assay atomic absorption analysis (AAS)(FA430).

In the Author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

Item 12: Data Verification

The Author personally visited the property unassisted on October 3, 2019. The purpose of the visit was to confirm logistics access and to assess known mineralized showings within the 2019 tenured area. Discussions with prospector and previous tenure holder Jack Denny, and contract geologist Greg Bronson of RCL aided in access and target prioritizations. The one day tour focussed on assessing mineralization at the historical trench above Munson Road, and the Granite Creek Adit, as per coordinates provided by Greg Bronson (Table 2). A number of observations were also made with regards to the great extent of new logging in the tenured area that has established a network of new road cuts, many of which are obviously gossanous. Time limits precluded extensive sampling by the author of new road cuts; however the Munson Road Trench and Granite Creek Adit were successfully located. Seven samples were collected from these areas with descriptions and results included in Table 3.

The Author does not claim that the samples are representative of any average or overall grade of the mineralization; nor do they indicate any size or extent of the mineralization, but it is clear from the results that appreciable gold is present in visibly mineralized samples from the main 2 showings.

Table 3. Sample assays from the Pass Property visit by the Author

Date	Sample No.	Sample Type	g/t (ppm)				Zone 11 UTM Coordinates		Location Description	Sample Description
			Au	Ag	Cu	W	Easting	Northing		
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR001	Outcrop, Grab, Trench	0.024	<2	130	<100	465878	5462784	Open trench in clear cut above Munson road	Gossanous, green to greenish-grey fresh, very fine grained (cherty), silicified int to mafic ash tuff. 1-5% fn disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite

03-Oct-2019	JBPAR002	Outcrop, 1x1m panel sample, trench	1.352	<2	260	<100	465882	5462783	Open trench in clear cut above Munson road	Gossanous, sheared contact zone of ash tuff and augite-plagioclase mafic crystal tuff. Strong chlorite-silica-garnet alteration. 5-10% pyrite, 1-3% chalcopyrite, trace chalcocite?
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR003	Subcrop, clearcut	0.025	<2	150	<100	465912	5462763	Subcrop vein material 20m downhill of prev trench	Gossanous ash tuff similar to sample#1. Strong silica and sericite alteration. 1-5% disseminated pyrite on foliation.
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR004	Outcrop, grab, creek	0.100	<2	90	<100	465875	5462498	North bank Granite Creek 5m upstream from best HMC sample 27318	Gossanous, hard, mauve-grey-blue hornfelsed mafic ash tuff. 5% disseminated pyrite +2% fracture fill pyrite.
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR005	Outcrop, grab, adit	0.738	3	2720	200	466291	5462599	Granite Creek adit entrance	West wall adit is magnetite skarn with 3% disseminated pyrite +5% pyrite in 3mm veinlets. Adjacent to cherty MV tuff.
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR006	Subcrop, grab, dump	0.343	2	2520	<100	466304	5462608	Granite Creek adit, waste pile	Pink, medium grained, equigranular garnet skarn with coarse subhedral pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite rimmed with magnetite.
03-Oct-2019	JBPAR007	Subcrop, grab, dump	0.444	<2	820	100	466304	5462609	Granite Creek adit, waste pile	Malachite and limonite stained variably punky calcite-magnetite skarn.

Due to the low number of samples and reconnaissance nature of the 2019 program, the Author did not insert external blanks or standards. Bureau Veritas Laboratories performed internal quality assurance and quality procedures that include repeat sampling and insertion of blank and/or standard samples for the purpose of data verification. All 2 blank samples returned below detection gold (<0.005 g/t Au). Three internal standards at

expected gold values of 0.125 ppm, 1.86 ppm, and 7.68 ppm were inserted by BV. Each standard was analyzed once. All standards returned values within 3.5% of expected values.

In relation to previous 2017 work completed by Madjak (with RCL consultants), the Author encountered several sample markers in the field that correspond to published samples sites (Bronson, 2018). The author has reviewed the sampling methodology and a subset of original ALS and AGAT analytical certificates and can confirm that the results as presented in Table 2, and in the Madjak historical and conclusions sections of this report are accurately transcribed and presented.

The Author believes that analytical data has been verified adequately for the purposes used in this technical report. The Author is also satisfied that skarn-hosted gold and copper mineralization is present on the property at concentrations that warrant continued investigation.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical testing data available for the Property

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

There is no NI 43-101 compliant reserve and resources estimates currently on the Property

Item 16: Mining Methods

Not applicable

Item 17: Recovery Methods

Not applicable

Item 18: Project Infrastructure

Not applicable

Item 19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable

Item 20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not yet applicable

Item 21: Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable

Item 22: Economic Analysis

Not applicable

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

To the immediate east of the Anjuli Rose property is the Rachel Property which covers a gold bearing quartz vein.

The following description was taken from the MINFILE Record Summary of MINFILE No 082FSW299.

The Rachel vein was discovered in 1954.

The area is underlain by a granodiorite pluton, the Bonnington pluton, of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Nelson Intrusions. The granodiorite is locally cut by aplite and lamprophyre dykes and quartz veins 0.5 to 3.0 centimetres wide generally trending north and dipping steeply. The granodiorite exhibits two sets of jointing.

The Rachel vein is a north-northeast striking "saddle" vein exposed in an adit on the south side of Grassy Mountain. The vein is 10 to 40 centimetres wide over a strike length of 25 metres and follows the 2 sets of joints to their junction. The vein comprises quartz with lenses and disseminations of galena, free gold as flakes and traces of pyrite. A zone of argillic alteration occurs adjacent to the south side of the vein, and some chloritization and sericitization occur in the wallrock.

In 1980, Kimberley Gold Mines removed 14 tonnes of high-grade ore from the adit, yielding an average assay of 66.64 grams per tonne gold, 271.5 grams per tonne silver, and 9.42 per cent lead (Assessment Report 19021). A grab sample taken in 1989 from the middle of the adit assayed 174.5 grams per tonne gold, 331.5 grams per tonne silver and 10.05 per cent lead (Assessment Report 19021).

An extension of the west limb of the vein is exposed 15 metres to the west of the adit. A grab sample taken in 1984 assayed 4.94 grams per tonne gold, 65.13 grams per tonne silver, 2.42 per cent lead (Assessment Report 19021).

Approximately 2.5km east of the Pass Property lies the past producing Second Relief Mine.

The following description was taken from the MINFILE Record Summary of MINFILE No 082FSW187.

The Second Relief mine is located in a mountain valley 20 kilometres northwest of Salmo. The deposit was brought into production in 1902, was mined until 1919, resumed in 1928 and produced until 1941. The mine is the third largest gold-enriched skarn producer in the province. The main vein has been opened on 11 levels.

The area is underlain by lapilli tuff (Unit Je8I, Open File 1989-11) and augite porphyry volcanics of the Elise Formation and siltstone, sandstone, argillite and quartzite of the Archibald Formation both of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group. These occur as a roof pendant within granodiorite of the Bonnington pluton of the Middle to Late

Jurassic Nelson Intrusions. The deposit occurs on the west limb of the Erie Creek anticline along the Red Mountain fault.

The Second Relief mine comprises at least eight subparallel veins striking northeast and dipping steeply northwest in greenstone or argillaceous quartzite. These are the Second Relief or No.1, the No.'s 2 to 5, the Ida D and the Inez and Rand veins (082FSW216). The veins are sheared, quartz poor structures irregularly mineralized with pyrite and/or pyrrhotite plus one or more of magnetite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. Some of the veins locally host fine-grained visible gold. Gold and silver bearing veins consist of quartz, pyrite, epidote, garnet and magnetite. Lesser auriferous veins contain massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

The Second Relief is the main economic vein but the No.'s 2 to 5 parallel veins occur immediately to the southeast within about 100 metres. The Second Relief vein follows the hanging wall contact of an 8 to 12-metre-wide diorite porphyry dyke and crosscuts projections of that dyke into the country rock. Where the dyke and vein go from volcanics to sediments the vein tends to follow the general bedding of the sediments but at the same time the precious metal values decrease greatly. The Second Relief or No.1 vein is 0.2 to 3.5 metres wide, has a strike length of 300 metres and has been mined to a depth of 400 metres. The vein strikes 050 degrees and dips 80 to 85 degrees north. The gangue comprises quartz and locally disseminated magnetite, garnet and epidote, indicating the likely presence of skarn alteration associated with the Nelson batholith immediately to the northeast of the occurrence. The vein carries pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with traces of molybdenite reported. The parallel veins were disappointing in their precious metal values.

The No. 2 vein, about 10 to 16 metres southeast of the No. 1 vein, is over 300 metres long and has been exposed by trenching for more than 228 metres. The exposed mineralized portion of the vein is up to 2.4 metres wide. Gold assayed between 0.137 to 34.2 grams per tonne gold across 1 metre or more. This vein is similar to the Second Relief vein and closely parallels it in strike and dip. The vein, hosted by fragmental volcanic rocks, is mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and, locally, visible fine-grained gold particles. Vein quartz is sparse, and the vein is surrounded by a silicification envelope.

The No. 3 vein is a narrow stringer with no obvious mineralization.

The No. 4 vein, 96 metres southeast of the No. 1 vein, has been exposed by open cuts over a length of 15 metres. The quartz vein hosts pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite and a sample across 0.5 metre assayed 12.3 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19839). The hanging wall is greenstone and the footwall is diorite.

The No. 5 vein, 106 metres east of the workings, is mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. In the adit, the vein is 1.5 metres wide. In 1988, 2 samples assayed 0.07 and 26.53 grams per tonne gold respectively (Assessment Report 19839).

The Ida D vein occurs in the central portion of the property, about 150 metres west of the Second Relief vein. Samples from the portal area in 1988 assayed 0.10 to 35.65 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19839). Production from this vein is reported as 34,280 grams of gold.

Sampling of pyritic alteration zones in the central portion of the property assayed 6.2 grams per tonne gold over more than 7 metres (Vancouver Stockwatch, Sept. 12, 1989).

The deposit is classed as a gold-enriched skarn. Production totals 207,023 tonnes which yielded 866,433 grams of silver, 3,117,637 grams of gold, 20,210 kilograms of copper, 1057 kilograms of lead and 147 kilograms of zinc.

The Author has been unable to verify the information relating to the adjacent property and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Pass Property

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this report. The Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

The work carried out to date on the Property has clearly indicated the presence of significant gold mineralization. The main target zone on the Property, the Granite Creek Skarn, is a zone of magnetite skarn hosting copper-gold mineralization. Analyses of rock samples collected by RCL in 2017 from the tailings pile adjacent the Granite Creek adit assayed at 9.2 g/t Au, 50g/t Ag and 4.51% Cu. Verification rock grab samples collected by the Author from the adit wall and dump pile returned between 0.44 and 0.74 g/t Au, with concomitant silver (0 –3 g/t Ag), and 0.082-0.272 % Cu.

An open trench has been dug within the recently clear-cut area to the north of the Munson FSR on zones of iron-rich hornfels. A rock sample collected by RCL in 2017 at the open trench located 460m west northwest of the Granite Creek Adit assayed at 4.68g/t Au, 1.02 g/t Ag and 0.53% Cu. Verification rock samples collected by the author from the trench wall and surrounding subcrop returned between 0.024 and 1.35 g/t Au, with below detection silver (<2 g/t Ag), and copper between 0.013 and 0.026 % Cu.

A magnetometer survey performed on the Property indicated a mag high directly to the south of the Granite Creek Adit that may be the extension of Granite Creek Skarn zone. The IP survey carried out on the Property indicated a steeply dipping zone of conductivity coincident with the iron rich hornfels located at the open trench noted above.

The 2017 discovery of new copper mineralization in the North Pass claim adds additional interest to the property as a target for the discovery of economic mineralization. The Author is also intrigued by the extent of new gossanous exposures on the property that have been exposed by recent logging activities.

Results from the 2019 verification sampling (this author) are notably lower than those previously returned during the 2017 campaign. However, this is to be expected in a gold project naturally subject to nugget effects given the low number of samples collected in 2019 (n=7) versus the greater number of samples collected in 2017 (n=55). Based on the mineralization noted in the field, and procedures followed by Bronson (2018), the author is satisfied that skarn-hosted gold and copper mineralization is present on the property at concentrations that warrant continued investigation. The author is also satisfied that the 2017 exploration work managed and carried out by professionals of RCL was completed in good faith and to standards that meet or exceeds industry best practices for an exploration stage property.

Item 26: Recommendations

Based on encouraging explorations results of the 2017 field program and verification sampling completed in 2019, the Author is of the opinion that continued exploration on the property is warranted. The Author's specific recommendations are as follows:

- Conduct detailed mapping and sampling in the areas adjacent the Granite Creek adit and the open trench
- Systematically prospect and sample the new logging road-cuts
- Follow up Magnetometer and IP survey with detailed mapping and sampling of Mag and IP highs
- Follow up positive sample results with excavator trenching and sampling
- Continue exploration with soil geochemistry in the area of the new copper showing on North Pass claim

A budget of \$199,705.00 is recommended for this work and is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Recommended Work Program Budget

Expense	Amount (CAD\$)
Detailed Mapping and Sampling (170 Ha.): follow up of geophysical and sample anomalies	\$ 26,000.00
Establish survey grid on North Pass claim for mapping and sampling purposes	\$ 16,000.00
LiDAR Survey of North Pass Claim	\$18,000.00
Mag and IP Survey of North Pass grid	\$45,000.00
Analytical Costs (70 rock samples @ \$54/sample & 750 soil samples @ \$40/sample)	\$ 33,800.00
Geology database compilation, Post-Filed Reporting	\$ 12,250.00
Excavator Trenching and sampling Road access, Reclamation, Permitting, Mob/Demob, Fuel	\$ 30,500.00
Subtotal	\$ 181,550.00
Contingency 10%	\$18,155
TOTAL	\$ 199,705.00

Item 27: References

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Vancouver STOCKWATCH July 11, Sept. 12, Nov. 20, 23, 1989

Item 28: Certificate of Qualifications

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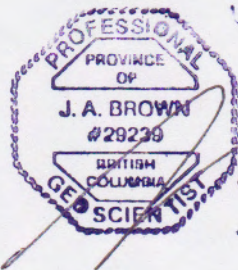
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Jarrod Brown, P.Geo., as author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pass Property, Castlegar Area, B.C. prepared for Sentinel Resources and dated October 17, 2019, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Professional Geologist employed by Terralogic Exploration Ltd with a business address of suite 200, 44-12th Ave S. Cranbrook BC, Canada, V1C2R7.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#29239) and Saskatchewan (#16652).
3. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with the degree of Master of Science in Geology (2001).
4. I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Geography (1997).
5. I have practiced my profession in North America since 1998, having worked for various Junior Resource Companies and government surveys. My work experience includes grassroots and reconnaissance exploration, project evaluation, geological mapping, planning and execution of drill programs, planning and supervision of geophysical surveys, project management and project reporting.
6. I am familiar with the general geology and logistics of the Property area, having visited the property on October 3, 2019, and having worked as a professional geologist in the Kootenay Region for the majority of my career.
7. This certificate applies to the report titled "Technical Report on the Pass Property, Nelson Mining District, British Columbia" dated October 17, 2019, and as sole author, am responsible for all sections of the report.
8. This report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from the study of available documentation, and the October field visit as noted above. I have no other involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
9. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

10. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, and in the application of all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
12. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
13. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
14. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible to the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 17th day of October 2019.



Original Signed and Sealed
Jarrod A. Brown, P.Ge.