Technical Report
On the
Copper Canyon Property
Nicola Mining Division
British Columbia

Prepared for
Goldblock Capital Inc.

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Amended January 12, 2020

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This report titled “Technical Report on the Copper Canyon Property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia”, and dated December 5th, 2019 (Amended January 12, 2020) was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
December 5th, 2019

“Desmond Cullen” “J. Garry Clark”

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.

ITEM 1: SUMMARY

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Goldblock Capital Inc. ("Goldblock"), to review historic data for the Copper Canyon Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for copper and gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Goldblock.

The Copper Canyon Property is located 30 kilometres west of Merritt in south-central B.C. The property is located in map sheet 92I/03, near UTM 629000mE, 5560000mN, (NAD83); 50.175° N latitude and 121.2° W longitude.

The Copper Canyon Property consists of 7 claims totalling 2853.6 hectares. The claims are owned by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd, and Multiple Metals Resources Ltd. (the "Optionors", each of which own 50% of the Property), both of Vancouver, B.C., and have been optioned to Goldblock under an Option Agreement dated April 25th, 2018 and signed by all parties. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Goldblock has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Property, subject to 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (the "NSR") to be retained by the Optionors, by making staged payments totalling $192,500 over three years and completing exploration expenditures totalling $450,000 over four years from the date of the Option Agreement. Goldblock has the right to purchase 0.5% of the NSR from the Optionors for $1,000,000.

The Property lies entirely within the Spences Bridge Group geological unit. The dominant rock type found on the Property is thick stacks of basalt lava flows and associated dikes and breccias of the Spius formation. Sedimentary rocks associated with the Spius formation overlie an unconformity at the base of this formation to the east of the Property. This unconformity separates Spius formation rocks from the underlying Pimainus formation volcanic rocks which are also only exposed to the east of the Property. There is one mapped intrusion on the Property, which has not been age dated or been conclusively associated with a particular suite of intrusions in the region. One new mineral occurrence (the MGT showing) has been identified in the Spius formation and several geochemical anomalies remain unexplained on the property.

Exploration Facilitation Unlimited ("EFU") conducted an exploration program (June 12 to June 26, 2019) on the Copper Canyon Project on behalf of Goldblock. The following is a summary of their work.

312 soil samples and 76 rock samples were collected to test the presence of gold and base metal mineralization on the property. Approximately 11km of Magnetometer-VLF survey were conducted at the north of the claims. All the exploration focussed on the projected strike of mineralization at MGT.

The Prospect Valley Project of Westhaven Ventures Inc. lies immediately south of the Property and ties onto the Property. In a similar geological environment to the Copper Canyon Property, the Prospect Valley property lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. It is almost entirely underlain by the Spius Creek Formation of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, which is dominated by andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccia. Low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization has been found in outcrop at the Discovery, NIC and Northeast Extension zones and in float at the Bonanza Valley target. Bonanza Valley, Discovery and Northeast Extension are aligned along a north-northeast trend and are hypothesized to be related to a multi-kilometre scale fault system extending across the property. A resource estimate was completed on the Discovery Zone using 45 drill holes and 3,609 assays for Au and Ag. Gold assays within the North zone were capped at 7 g/t Au while erratic high assays in the South Zone were capped at 4.3 g/t Au. The Discovery Zone hosts an inferred resource estimated at 166,000 ounces Au grading 0.511 g/tonne Au from 10.1 million tonnes, above a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/tonne Au (Awmack and Giroux 2012).

Results, information and mineralization from adjoining or adjacent properties cannot be assured to or necessarily indicate it occurs on Goldblock's property. Where adjacent property information is mentioned, the reader is cautioned to distinguish information from an adjacent property and Goldblock's and that there is no implication that Goldblock will obtain similar information from its own property. Adjoining property information herein is obtained from publicly available, adjacent property owner's websites, the media, authorised property visits or travel through public lands, or from B.C. Government Minfile, ARIS, Geoscience or Canadian government websites.

In 2006 Strongbow Exploration Inc. conducted regional silt sampling, reconnaissance prospecting and mapping, and detailed road and grid soil sampling on a large property that included most of the current Goldblock Property. This work resulted in the discovery of the MGT showing, or zone, from which an assay of 21260ppm Cu (i.e. 2.126% Cu) and 247ppb Au was obtained from a single rock sample. This showing comprises an area of locally intense argillic alteration several meters across, hosted in Spius Creek basalt, next to fine grained felsic porphyry. Mineralization comprises spotty chalcocite hosted in irregular discontinuous quartz veins. A core of moderately intense argillic alteration is surrounded by a much more pervasive and extensive propylitic alteration extending tens of meters into the local host rocks. Structures and mineralization appear to be localized, although there is significant talus cover in the area that may be hiding a lower extension of this alteration.

Given the relative impermeability of the Spius formation, this small showing, with attendant argillic alteration, may open up at depth in the underlying Pimainus

formation which is generally very porous. Spatially, this showing is on the margin of, and may be genetically related to, one of several intrusions on the property group.

A $105,200 exploration program comprised of prospecting and geological mapping, additional rock / soil sampling and data interpretation is required to evaluate the gold bearing potential of the Property.

Focus on the area of the MGT showing, as well as in the southern area of the Property is required to evaluate the presence of any gold mineralization. The soil sampling done by Goldblock in 2019 was relatively limited in scope and can easily be expanded to both the north and south.

In the southern area, examination should concentrate on determining if gold mineralization that is known to occur on Westhaven's Property extends onto Goldblock's. The orientation of host structures and a possible continuation of that structure have not yet been identified. Soil anomalies identified by Goldblock's 2019 soil appear to be open south of the sampling towards the border with Westhaven's property, and this sampling should be extended south to the border. An effort should also be made to map and identify any structures that could extend from Westhaven's property onto Goldblock's.
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ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Goldblock Capital Inc. ("Goldblock"), to review historic data for the Copper Canyon Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for copper and gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Goldblock. The report and recommendations are based on:

1. Public data archived with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

2. Exploration records provided by Goldblock.

3. A personal site visit by the independent author J. Garry Clark to the Property on October 24, 2019.

The Property is located 30 kilometres west of Merritt in south-central B.C. The Property consists of 7 claims totalling 2853.6 hectares. The claims are owned by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd, and Multiple Metals Resources Ltd. (the "Optionors", each of which own 50% of the Property), both of Vancouver, B.C., and have been optioned to Goldblock under an Option Agreement dated April 25th, 2018 and signed by all parties.

In 2006 Strongbow Exploration Inc. conducted regional silt sampling, reconnaissance prospecting and mapping, and detailed road and grid soil sampling on a large property that included most of the current Goldblock Property. This work resulted in the discovery of the MGT showing, or zone, from which an assay of 21260ppm Cu (i.e. 2.126% Cu) and 247ppb Au was obtained from a single rock sample.

ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The title and option information were provided by Goldblock (Azim Dhalla) by email February 16, 2018 and relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement in Section 4. The authors also reviewed the claim information available on the web site of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Copper Canyon Property is located 30 kilometres west of Merritt in south-central B.C (Figure 1). The property is located in map sheet 92I/03, near UTM 629000mE, 5560000mN, 50.175N 121.2°W NAD83.

The Copper Canyon Property consists of 7 claims totalling 2853.6 hectares, as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 2. The claims are owned by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd, and Multiple Metals Resources Ltd. (the "Optionors", each of which own 50% of the Property), both of Vancouver, B.C., and have been optioned to Goldblock under an Option Agreement dated April 25th, 2018.

Table 1: Claim Status

TENURE	OWNER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	MAP	GTD	STATUS	AREA (Ha)
1049070	282819 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	124.13880
1049068	282819 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	889.19050
1055721	128515 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	227.65200
1055724	128515 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	20.69300
1055726	128515 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	579.34340
1055723	128515 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	20.68760
1049069	282819 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	092I	2025/OCT/25	GOOD	991.93110
							2853.63640

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Goldblock has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (the "NSR") to be retained by the Optionors, by making staged payments totalling $192,500 over three years and completing exploration expenditures totalling $450,000 over four years from the date of the Option Agreement. Goldblock has the right to purchase 0.5% of the NSR from the Optionors for $1,000,000. The mineral tenures are for sub-surface rights only; there are no surface rights associated with the tenure. There is no hindrance to access and/or access rights to the Property.

The Authors do not know of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. No permitting is required for the early stage of exploration work that is proposed. From the proposed program, if successful, Goldblock would identify drill targets and a Notice of Work (NOW) would be applied for.

ITEM 5: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Copper Canyon Property is located 30 kilometres west of Merritt in south-central B.C (Figure 1). Merritt is a former coal mining town and also supported the former copper-producing Craigmont Mine, approximately 15 km east-northeast of the Copper Canyon Property. It is also located 271 km northeast of Vancouver via Highways 1 and 5, 126 km west of Kelowna on Hwy 97C and 87 km south of Kamloops on Hwy 5. These cities can all provide logistical support for exploration and mining operations. Power would be available from Merritt. Water for all phases of the exploration and development program may be available from water courses on or adjacent to the Property. Water, if required during the dry or freezing periods, would have to be transported from lower elevations or from the Coquihalla River. The current land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration and there are currently no encumbrances on surface rights on the Property.

The property is accessed from Highway 8 north of Merritt onto the Dot Creek Ranch Cut Off Road. A left turn is made from the Cut Off Road onto the Manning Road; the Manning Road is then followed southwards to a point 200 metres beyond the 22 km marker, where a left turn is made onto a logging spur road. This spur road is followed for 0.8 km, at which point an old drill access road into the property leads to the right. The old drill access road is followed for a further 3.8 km southward and westward into the southern portion of the Property.

The project area is within the Nicoamen Plateau of south-central British Columbia. Elevations in the property area range from about 1300 metres on the east side to about 1700 metres on the west side. The terrain consists of a rolling plateau dissected by creeks with steep sided valleys. Pine, fir, spruce, aspen, willow and alder trees grow in the property area. A veneer of glacial till covers the bedrock is most places, and outcrop exposure is sparse. Soils are poorly developed.

The Property lies within the western margin of the Intermontane physiographic region, on the western margin of the Okanogan Plateau, between the Nicola, Thompson and Fraser drainage basins. The topography is variable, comprising rolling upland to rugged mountain terrain. This area lies within the transition from coastal to interior climatic zones and thus hosts a wide variety of habitats. These range from wet montane to subalpine forest to the west, through dry Ponderosa Pine forest and scattered grassland to the east. With temperatures exceeding 40 ^{o}C in the summertime, sun exposure has a significant effect on the forest types here. Northern slopes tend to be denser and overgrown while south facing slopes remain dry and open. The east-central portion of the Property is a higher plateau with significant soil cover and rare wetland.

The Authors believe that there are sufficient surface rights for mining operations, associated tailings storage, waste disposal, and potential plant sites relevant to the mineral project.

The climate does not impede the year-round operations of industrial activity though snow loads can create impact on day to day operations.

Figure 1. Property Location

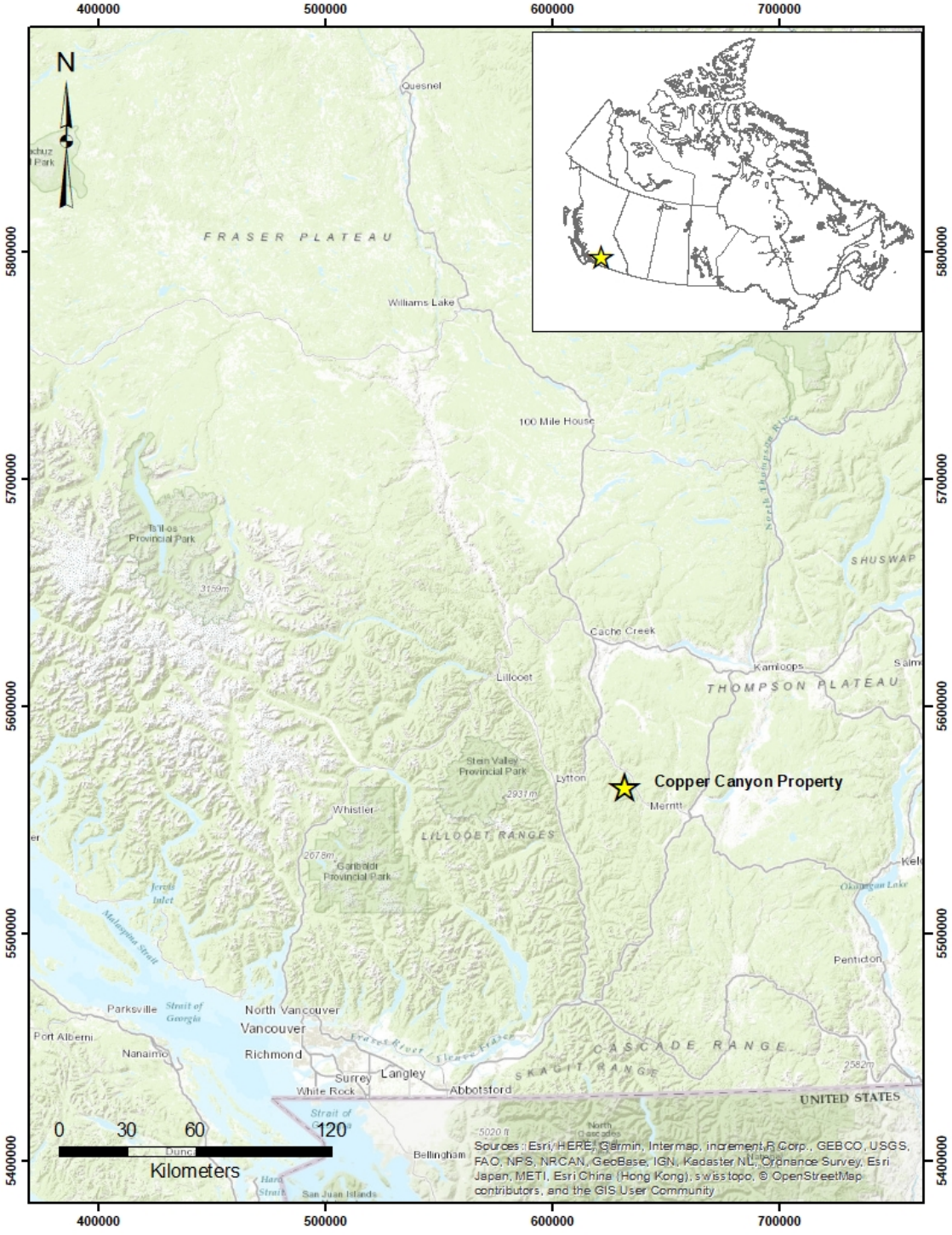
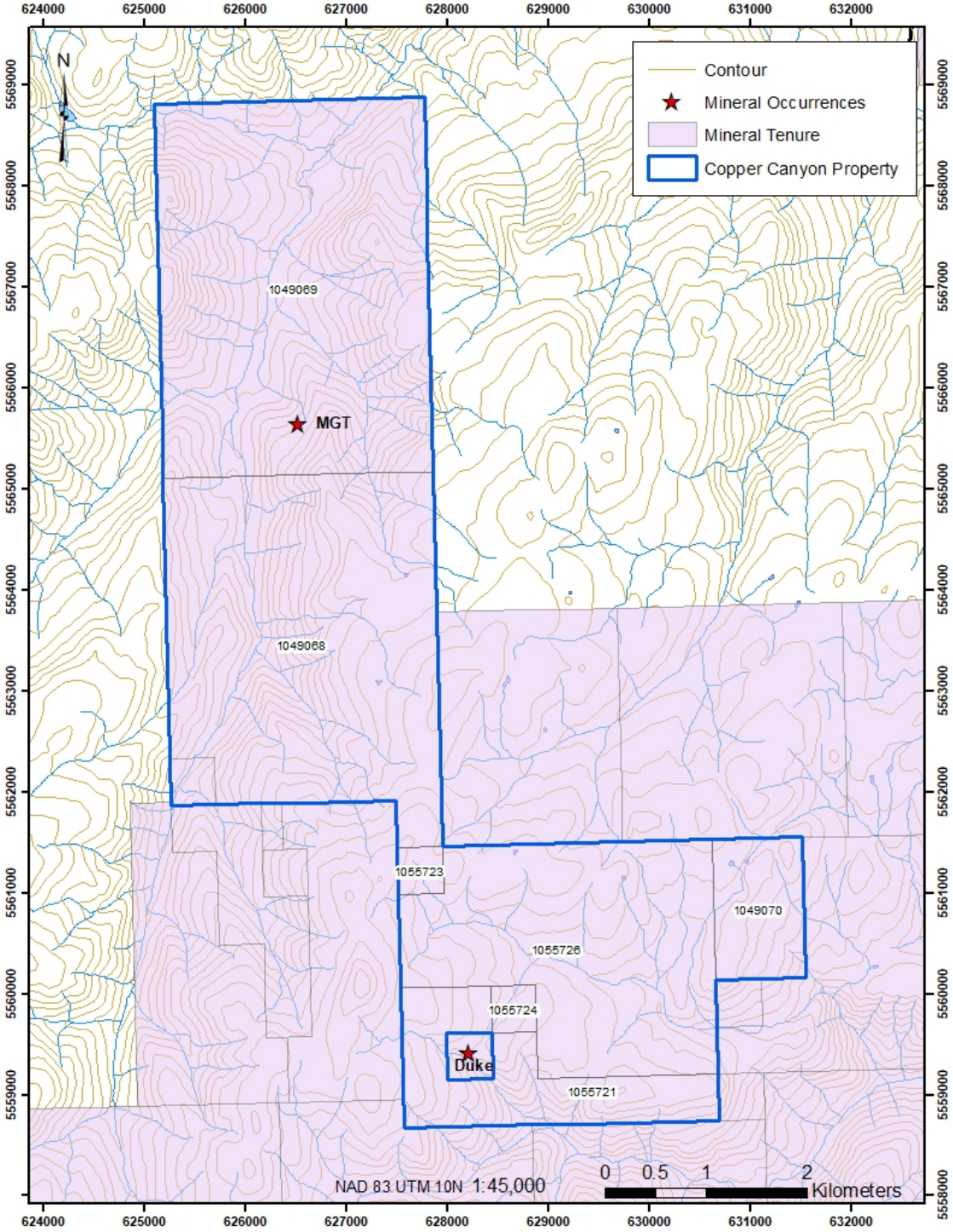


Figure 2. Copper Canyon Claims



Item 6: History

Most of the work previously performed on the in the area of the Property focussed on the Copper Canyon copper showing, which is located on a one unit claim (1055712) in the southwest quadrant of Goldblock's claim 1055721 and is surrounded by Goldblock's claim, but this one cell is not a part of Goldblock's Property. Previous operators have referred to this occurrence as the Duke Showing, the Copper Canyon Showing, the Main Zone, and the Copper Creek Main Zone; to avoid possible confusion with Goldblock's Copper Canyon Property, this report will refer to the Copper Canyon Showing as the "Duke Showing".

The first claims covering the Duke copper showing were staked in the early 1960's by L. Fournier, of Merritt. Interest in the area had increased around that time due to the discovery of the Craigmont copper deposit. The claims were optioned to Amalgamated Resources, then to Hurley River Gold Mines, in 1962. Between 1962 and 1963, Hurley River Mines Ltd. drilled 12 holes totalling approximately 1,524 metres around Copper Canyon Creek. According to results compiled from George Cross Newsletters (Leriche, 1990; citations in references therein), the drilling returned several intervals of >0.5% copper over lengths of up to 51 metres. None of the core from this drilling has survived through to the present. Although several old drill sites have been verified in the field, none of the assay data has been independently verified by the Optionors.

Geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys were also completed in 1963-1964.

New Cinch Uranium Mines Ltd. conducted soil sampling and a magnetometer survey in 1969 (Allen, 1969a and b).

Noranda Exploration restaked the ground in 1979 and subsequently carried out geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and magnetic and electromagnetic surveys (Mathieson, 1980).

Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. performed geochemical soil, silt and rock sampling on the MlME property in 1990. They delineated two copper-in-soil anomalies within the central property area. Eleven geochemical rock samples collected from within the area of the copper-in-soil anomalies contain from 158 parts per million (ppm) to greater than 10,000 ppm (1%) copper.

Robert Weicker staked the WOW 31 mineral claim over the Main Zone at the Duke property in September 2000. Southern Rio Resources Ltd. subsequently purchased a 100% interest in the mineral claim, carrying out geological mapping and geochemical soil, stream sediment and rock sampling during 2002 (Thomson, 2002).

The property was then optioned to Freegold Ventures, and a total of 75.85 metres of diamond drilling was performed in November and December, 2004. Nineteen core samples from this program contain up to 551 ppm copper (Pawliuk, 2005). Between September and December 2005 Freegold completed line cutting, 13.6 kilometres of IP surveying by Peter Walcott and Associates, followed by 273.4 meters of diamond drilling to test chargeability highs. Near the volcanic - porphyry contact, a 1.55 meter interval with fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite ran 888 ppm Cu, 1.1 ppm Ag and 0.035 ppm Au (Thomson, 2007). Subsequently the claim option agreement was allowed to lapse, and the claim reverted to Robert Weicker.

In 2006 Strongbow Exploration Inc. conducted regional silt/stream sampling, reconnaissance prospecting and mapping, and detailed road and grid soil sampling on a large property that included most of the current Goldblock Property, although most of the sampling was conducted off of Goldblock's Property. This work resulted in the discovery of the MGT showing, from which an assay of 21260ppm Cu (i.e. 2.126% Cu) and 247ppb Au was obtained from a single rock sample. In total it appears Strongbow took 12 rock samples, 18 silt/stream samples and 3 soil samples from the area now covered by Goldblock's claims 1049068 and 1049069, with the remaining samples returning a high copper assay of 3164 ppm from a till sample, and the next highest gold value being 31.9 ppb from the same general area as the MGT showing.

In 2016 the property was examined by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. as part of a regional reconnaissance program funded by Antofagasta Minerals S.A., a Santiago based copper mining company. Subsequently Antofagasta made the decision to fund a small drill program to test the subsurface continuation of an outcropping zone of quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veining hosted in a small dacite porphyry body. The drill program was carried out between June 13th and July 5th, 2017 and consisted of three drill holes totalling 1105.81 meters in the area of the Duke Showing. The drill program intersected broad zones of weak copper mineralization in multiphase dacite porphyry, cogenetic dacite porphyry breccias and Spences Bridge Group basalt. Higher grade mineralization from 1963 drill holes reported in Leriche (1990) was not intersected and these reported historical results were therefore considered questionable (Bradford and Ruks 2017). Copper assays from the Antofagasta drilling range up to 2960 ppm for a 4 meter interval in CC17-03 (42-46 meters).

The expenditures incurred by Antofagasta on Goldblock's Copper Canyon Property are calculated to be approximately $115,000, based on the drilled metres that are applied to Goldblock's Property.

The mineralization at the Duke Showing (called the Copper Creek Main Zone by Hurley), indicated in Hurley's historic 1960's drill program, has been thoroughly tested by the 2017 Antofagasta drill program, and the historic mineralized intersections were **not** supported or confirmed. It is the authors' (and the

vendor's) opinion that the Duke Showing (Copper Creek Main Zone) has limited potential, however with much of the focus only on the prospect area, the remaining property, represented by claim #1055726, warrants additional exploration, for copper porphyry style mineralization.

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

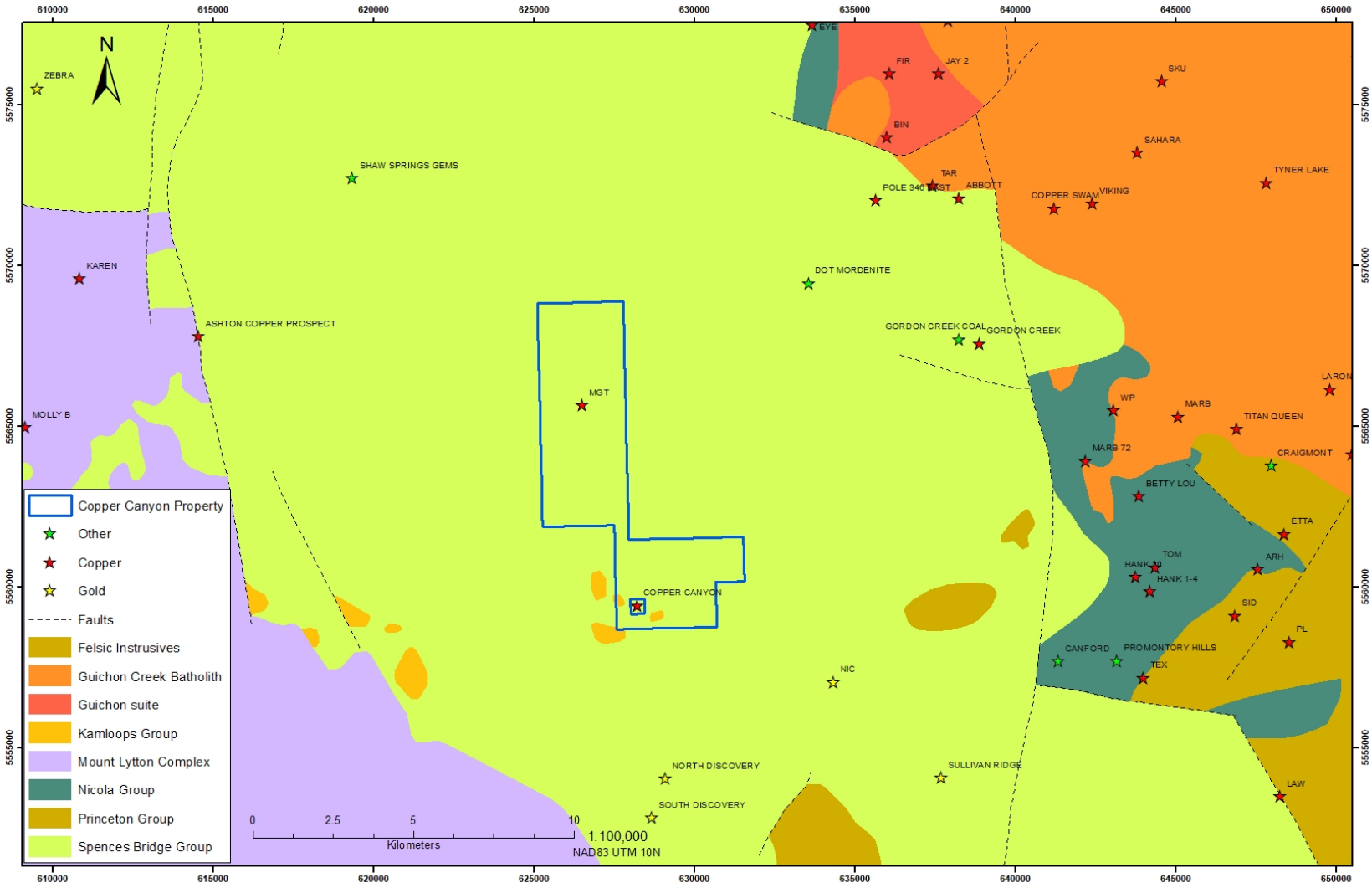
Regional Geology

The following discussion of the regional geology, property geology and mineralization are based on Stewart and Gale (2006).

The Property lies within the Spences Bridge Group (SBG) geological unit, which is part of the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera, a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief with mainly subgreenschist metamorphic grade rocks. Predominant lithologies in the 92I map sheet comprise Nicola Group volcanics, metasediments of the Ladner and Relay Mountain groups, Jackass Mountain Group sediments and Spences Bridge Group volcanics (Banfield and Mountjoy, 1997). Stratigraphy is intruded by abundant Late Triassic and/or Jurassic to Miocene plutons. Metamorphic assemblages consist of Cache Creek Complex mélanges and Bridge River Complex metamorphic and ultramafic rocks. Quaternary sediments occur as thick drifts along the main rivers and some of the larger creeks. For further discussions of the Spences Bridge Group, please refer to Thorkelson 1985, Thorkelson and Rouse 1989 and Thorkelson and Smith 1985.

The Highland Valley porphyry copper and Craigmont copper iron skarn mines are two major mineral deposits that occur in the Spences Bridge region, with the Craigmont mine lying only 15km to the North of the property. The Highland Valley deposit is situated within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is hosted by Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes dip steeply eastward in the western and central areas, and northward in the southern area of the deposit and are cut by mineralized fractures and quartz veinlets (MINFILE 092ISW012). Host rocks are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites. Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occurs as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The ore body at Craigmont is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but does not significantly distort the mineralization (MINFILE 092ISE035).

Figure 3. Regional Geology



Property Geology

The Property lies entirely within the Spences Bridge Group. The dominant rock type found on the Property is thick stacks of basalt lava flows and associated dikes and breccias of the Spius formation. Sedimentary rocks associated with the Spius formation overlie an unconformity at the base of this formation to the east of the Property. This unconformity separates Spius formation rocks from the underlying Pimainus formation volcanic rocks which are also only exposed to the east of the Property. There is one mapped intrusion on the Property, which has not been age dated or been conclusively associated with a particular suite of intrusions in the region. One new mineral occurrence has been identified in the Spius formation and several geochemical anomalies remain unexplained on the property.

Mineralization

The MGT zone has returned an assay of 21260ppm Cu (i.e. 2.126% Cu) and 247ppb Au from a single rock sample. A small rock slide (15m wide) has exposed this altered scarp on steep slopes above Shackan Creek. This showing comprises an area of locally intense argillic alteration several meters across, hosted in Spius Creek basalt, next to fine grained felsic porphyry. Mineralization comprises spotty chalcocite hosted in irregular discontinuous quartz veins. A core of moderately intense argillic alteration is surrounded by a much more pervasive and extensive propylitic alteration extending tens of meters into the local host rocks. Structures and mineralization appear to be localized, although there is significant talus cover in the area that may obscure a lower extension of this alteration

While similar style mineralization has not yet been found on Goldblock's Property, the presence of low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization on the Prospect Valley Project of Westhaven Ventures adjoining Goldblock's Property to the south in a similar geological environment, warrants consideration of this type of occurrence as a target on the Property (see "Deposit Types" below and "Item 23: Adjacent Properties").

Item 8: Deposit Types

The deposit types that Goldblock will be exploring for on their Property are low-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization and/or porphyry copper-gold deposits.

The focus of exploration on the Prospect Valley property to the south of Goldblock's Property has been bulk-mineable low-sulphidation epithermal gold

mineralization, formed as quartz + pyrite ± adularia vein stockworks above a major shallow dipping fault zone.

Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks and breccias which formed from boiling of volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems. Emplacement of mineralization takes place at depths ranging from near-surface hotspring environments to ~1 km, from near neutral pH chloride waters with metal deposition through boiling and fluid mixing. Gangue mineralogy is dominated by quartz and/or chalcedony, accompanied by lesser and variable amounts of adularia, calcite, pyrite, illite, chlorite and rhodochrosite. This gangue mineral assemblage can host a spectrum of Au- to Ag-rich ores, as well as the Au-Ag±Te ores associated with alkaline rocks and the Ag-Pb-Zn ores of northern Mexico.

Vein mineralogy in low-sulphidation epithermal systems is characterized by gold, silver, electrum and argentite with variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tellurides, and rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Crustiform banded quartz veining is common, typically with interbanded layers of sulphide minerals, adularia and/or illite. At relatively shallow depths, the bands are colloform in texture and millimetre-scale, whereas at greater depths, the quartz becomes more coarsely crystalline. Lattice textures, composed of platey calcite and its quartz pseudomorphs, indicate boiling. Breccias in veins and subvertical pipes commonly show evidence of multiple episodes of formation. Quartz, adularia, illite and pyrite alteration commonly surround ores; envelope width depends on host rock permeability. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Regional structural control is important in localization of low-sulphidation epithermal deposits. Brittle extensional structures (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins, cymoid loops, etc.) are common. Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of 100’s to 1000’s of metres; productive vertical extent is seldom more than a few hundred metres and closely related to elevation of paleo-boiling. Vein widths vary from a few centimetres to metres or tens of metres. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops (Awmack and Giroux 2012).

Porphyry copper deposits are formed from hydrothermal fluids that originate from a voluminous magma chamber several kilometres below the deposit itself. Predating or associated with those fluids are vertical dikes of porphyritic intrusive rocks from which this deposit type derives its name. In later stages, circulating meteoric fluids may interact with the magmatic fluids. Successive envelopes of hydrothermal alteration typically enclose a core of disseminated ore minerals in often stockwork-forming hairline fractures and veins. Because of their large volume, porphyry ore bodies can be economic from copper concentrations as low as 0.15% copper and can have economic amounts of by-products such

as molybdenum, silver and gold. In some mines, those metals are the main product (Wikipedia, 2018).

Item 9: Exploration

G. Clark (one of the authors of this report) visited the Property on October 24, 2019 for one day on behalf of Goldblock as required by NI 43-101. This visit included geology and access review. A traverse was completed to located soil sample site 219 on the north sample grid. The site comprised 3 auger holes within a 1 metre circle demarcated by a labelled flag hung approximately 1.5 metre above the ground. The flag was marked with the GPS location and sample number.

Exploration Facilitation Unlimited ("EFU") conducted an exploration program (June 12 to June 26 2019) on the Copper Canyon Project on behalf of Goldblock. The following is a summary of their work.

312 soil samples were collected using a soil auger, placed in a plastic bag then sieved in required, placed in a kraft bag sealed and delivered to the lab in larger nylon bags by EFU. About 30 of these were on 2 lines starting at MGT and east to the claim boundary. Sampling more around MGT, and particularly to the west was deemed inefficient as samplers would spend more of their day accessing the soil grid than actually sampling. A grid was also completed along the southern boundary of the claims. Four east-west lines 100m apart were sampled on 50m spacing from the eastern boundary to the western boundary. A 3rd sampling grid was completed over part of the VLF-EM/ Magnetometer survey that was conducted in the north of the claims. Five E-W lines 100m apart were sampled with samples 50m apart on the lines. Almost all samples were sieved due to the extremely rocky nature of the soils. Exceptions were very wet or clayey samples that would not pass through the screen and instead jammed the screen—these were hand sorted for rocks and organics. The soil was very dry even after recent rains so this likely represents less than 10% of all samples. Slope, soil layer, soil description, colour, etc were all recorded. It should be noted that the southern grid included some sampling on claim 1055712, on which the Duke Showing is located, and is **not** part of Goldblock's claims.

The results from the soil sampling are plotted up in three maps located in Figure 4, 5 + 6; these maps show only the result for the gold assays. The peak values for Au are 82 ppb, for Ag 8.4 ppm, and Cu 810 ppm. The silver and copper peaks are significantly high and skew the percentiles for those metals slightly. At the 85% percentile the anomaly thresholds are 9.3 ppb Au, 1.4 ppm Ag, 46 ppm Cu, 15 ppb Pb, 117 ppb Zn and 8 ppb As. These are in line for the area, except for Ag and Cu, which are higher than normal here. That is, anomalous silver would expect to be 0.6-0.8 ppm Ag, and 32-35 ppm Cu. Using the 85% percentile (or even 90% percentile) there are significant broad and narrow anomalies with

distinct geochemistry signatures that might relate to a source mineralization that is epithermal, polymetallic or porphyritic in type.

Figure 4. MGT Soil Sample Results

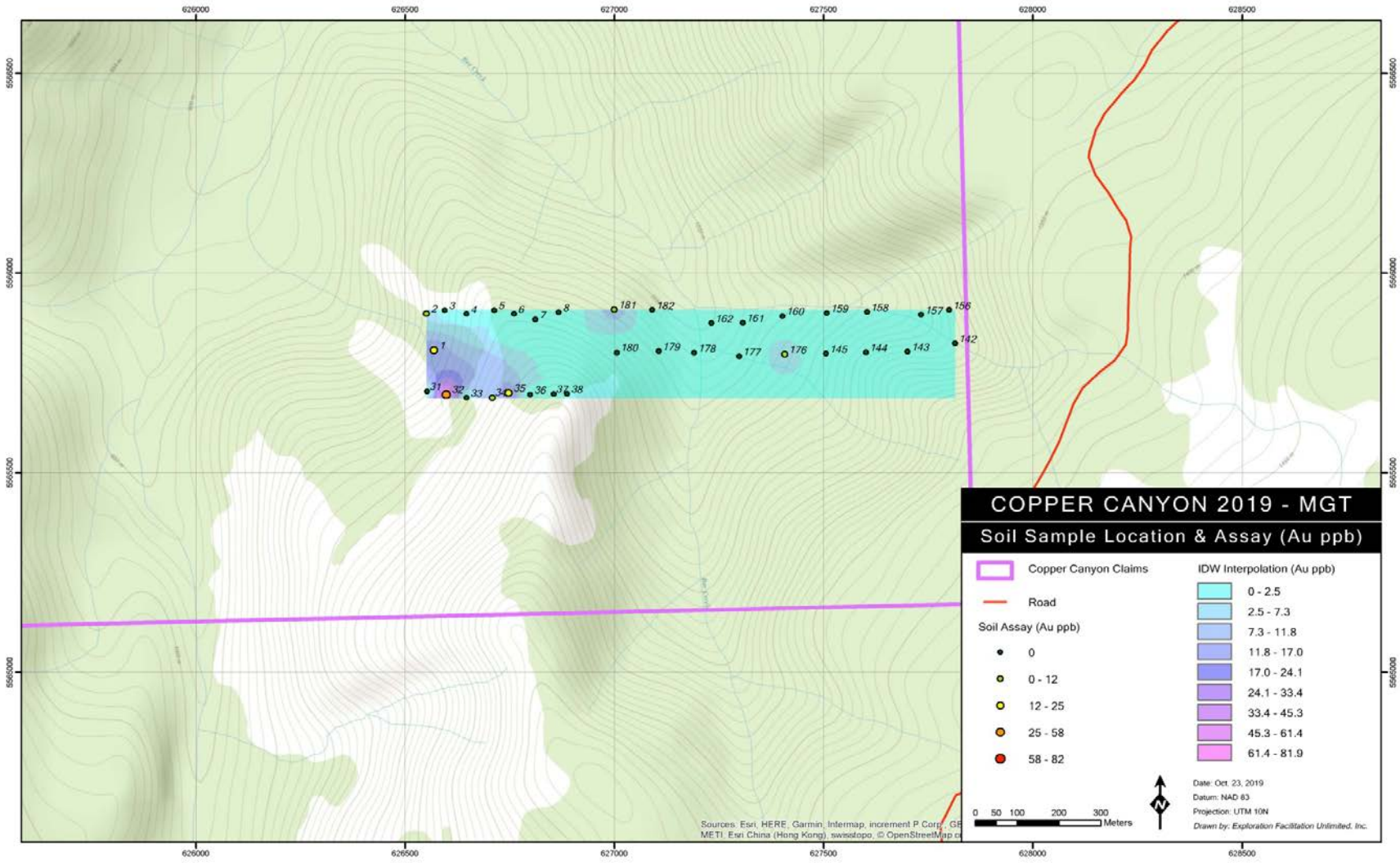


Figure 5. North Soil Sample Results

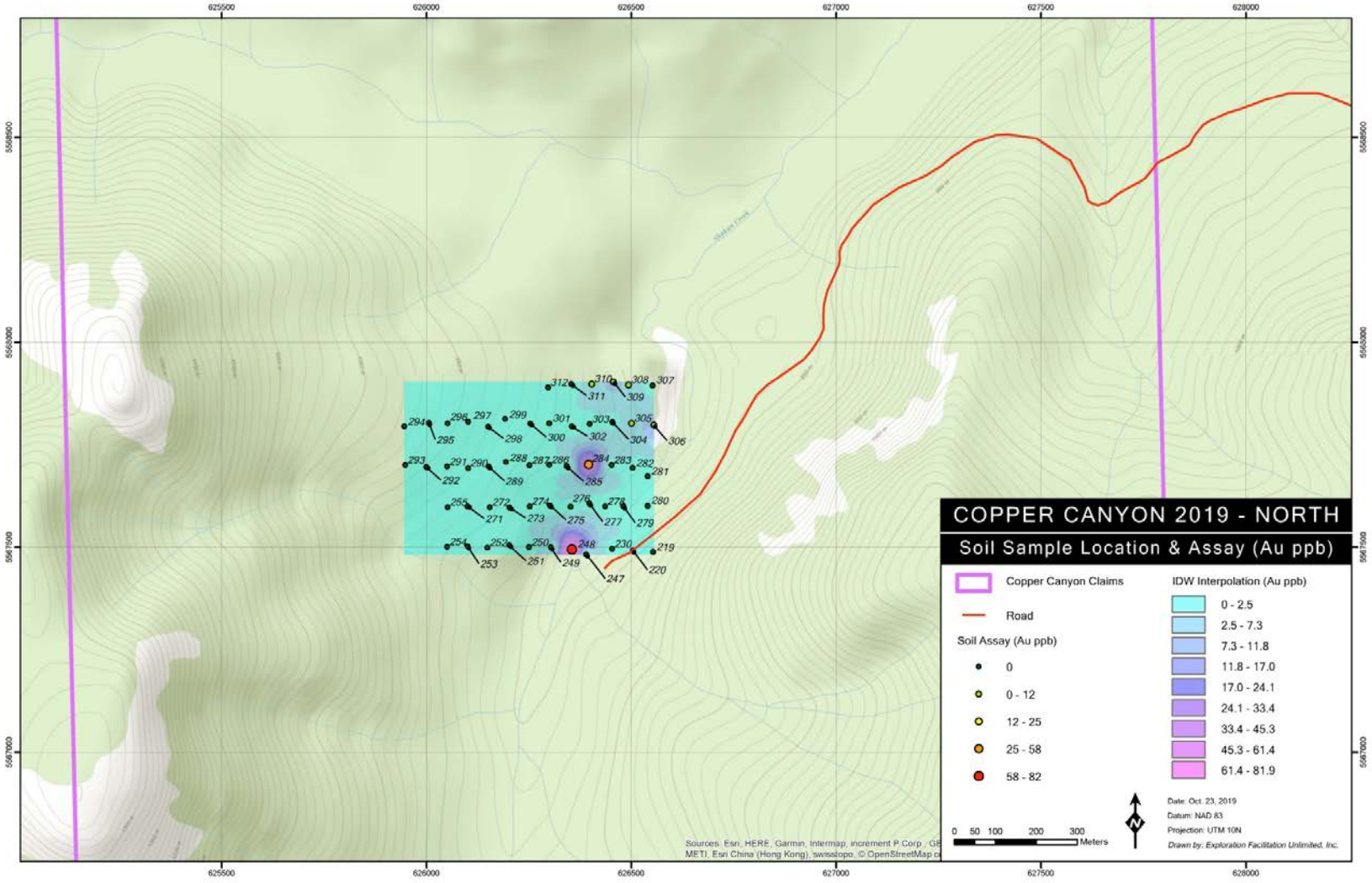
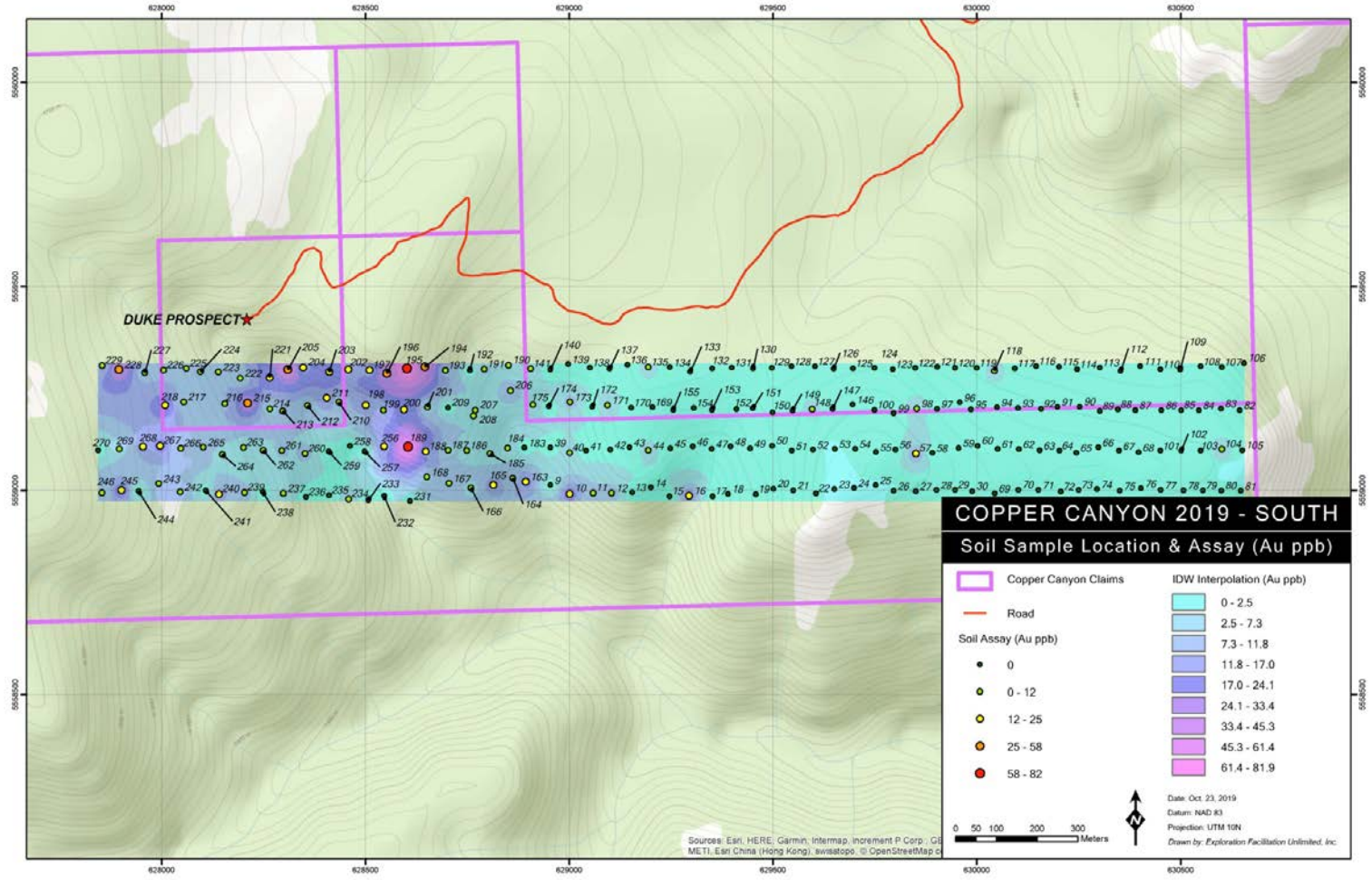


Figure 6. South Soil Sample Results



In all 67 grab rock samples were collected in plastic bags, labelled and delivered to the lab by EFU. Samples were collected from all over the claims with the exception of the westernmost reaches, and particularly the NW because of a lack of access. The southern boundary was prospected very closely from one side to the other, including using a drone to locate smaller patches of rocks that were not seen by prospectors on the first pass. The central to eastern parts of the claims were covered almost in completion from north to south. Most rocks were neither mineralized nor veined.

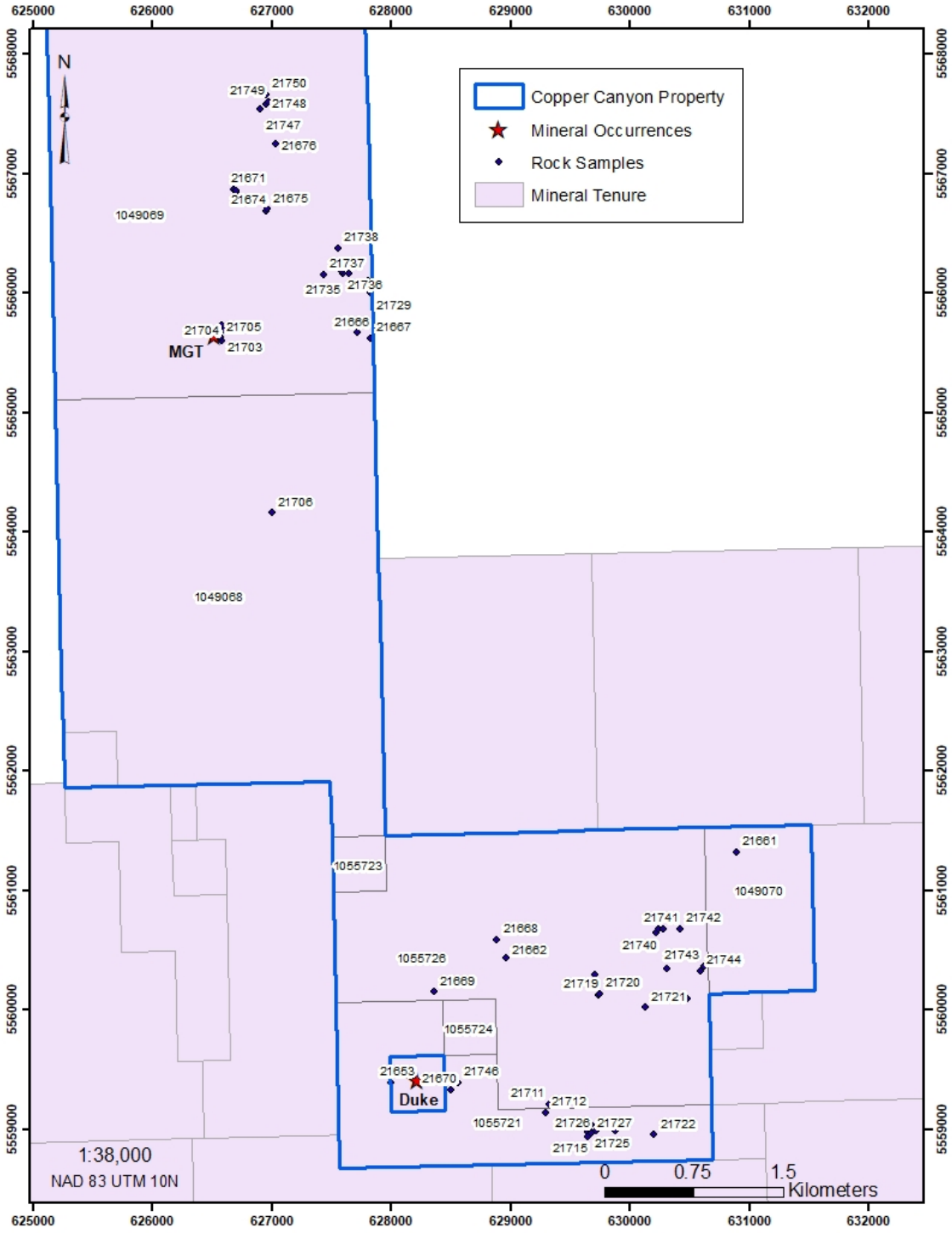
Of the 67 samples collected from the Property, the best gold assay was 12 ppb in the area of the MGT Showing, and this sample also ran 1.22% Cu. The rest were at or below the detection limit of 5 ppb gold. The sample locations are shown in Figure 4.

To the SW of the Duke Prospect, in the bottom of the canyon near the creek, malachite-Cpy mineralization was sampled. It is unclear if this is related to the Duke Prospect. This was the best mineralization seen other than the Duke Prospect itself. Minor malachite was seen other places but there are many minerals that appeared to be copper stain that were not. Soil sampling that was conducted through this area may help to clarify. It was noted that 20m uphill from Duke on the apparent strike of the veins, veining and mineralization disappeared.

Very little other mineralization was found but it is worth noting that in 2 locations EFU found historic locations where humans had used hammer and pick to chip out “trenches” 60cm high by 10+m long by 20-50cm deep into the rock at places where the rock is silicified and spottily veined. It is unclear why this was completed, and it is presumed that someone gave up due to a lack of mineralization. Samples were taken at both sites (N and E of MGT) for completeness.

A combined ground Magnetometer-VLF survey, totalling 10.4 km, was conducted in the north portion of the claims (Hubert 2019). This was done across the projected strike of mineralization at MGT. The data collected is noisy in the fact that values very from station to station and line to line. After reviewing the data, it is evident that the readings should have been completed 90 degrees to the direction used. The results show no strong EM conductors and the magnetic trends are almost parallel to the lines. This part of the exploration program only proved that the direction of potential strike is along the orientation of the lines.

Figure 7. Goldblock Sample Locations



Item 10: Drilling

Goldblock has not yet performed any drilling of its own. For a summary of previous drilling on the Property, see “Item 6: History”.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation is described below, quality control was achieved by placing the samples within appropriate sample bags, then the samplers would seal the bags and store them in a locked shipping container prior to shipping to the lab.

Stream and Soil Samples

Stream and soil samples were identified by their grid locations or sample code marked on Kraft paper envelopes or fibre cloth bags. These were strung together and hung to partially dry, and then later bundled and placed into rice bags holding approximately 50 samples. The rice bags were tied closed, labeled, and prepared for shipping.

Rock Samples

Rock samples were cleaned of organic debris as much as possible and placed into new plastic bags along with a sample tag, tied closed, and labeled with the sample number. These were placed into a large rice bag, tied, labelled, and prepared for shipping.

Security

Sample preparation, handling, and transport followed company procedures that provide a well-controlled chain of custody from the field to the point of shipping. The samples are stored inside shipping containers adjacent to the Property camp. The containers are locked and accessible only to authorized personnel.

It is the author’s opinion that the sampling was representative and reflects current industry standards.

The samples from Goldblock’s 2019 soil and rock sampling were delivered to ALS Canada Ltd. facility in North Vancouver for assay.

The soil samples were prepared and analysed by ALS procedures SCR-41 (screen to -180um and save both), Au-AA23 (Au 30g FA-AA finish) and ME-ICP61 (33 element four acid ICP-AES)

The rock samples were prepared and analysed by ALS procedures CRU-QC (crushing QC test), PUL-QC (pulverizing QC test), CRU-31 (fine crushing – 70% <2mm), SPL-21

(split sample – riffle splitter), PUL-31 (pulverize up to 250g 85% <75um), DISP-01 (disposal of all sample fractions), Au-AA23 (Au 30g FA-AA finish), ME-ICP61 (33 element four acid ICP-AES), ME-OG62 (ore grade elements – four acid), Cu-OG62 (ore grade Cu – four acid).

ALS also conducted QA/QC by inserting standards, blanks and duplicates into the sample stream with the rock samples, subject to the same procedures as the rock samples. It is the author's belief that the laboratory has nothing other than a client/supplier relationship with the client.

In addition to the QA/QC program implemented by the analytical laboratory, the author recommends that Goldblock maintain an independent QA/QC program where certified reference materials (CRM or standards) and blanks are inserted by the client approximately 1 in every 20 samples. In addition, field duplicates consisting of ¼ core should be collected every 20 samples.

Item 12: Data Verification

Site Visit

The authors implemented a data comparison of the assessment files available from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum to the Goldblock exploration results. The review included the geological descriptions, geophysics and sampling results. The authors are of the opinion that the data is representative and adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

Mr. J. Garry Clark, P.Geo., visited the Property on October 24, 2019 for the purposes of completing a site visit and independent verification of the soil sampling program. Mr. Clark visited the soil sampling site and witnessed the various auger holes within a metre diameter circle marked with a labelled flag hanging in the trees.

There were no limitations placed on the Authors in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Goldblock has not yet done any mineral processing studies or metallurgical testing on the Property.

Item 14: Mineral Resource

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

Item 16: Mining 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

No permitting is required for the early stage of exploration proposed. From the proposed program, if successful, Goldblock would identify drill targets and a Notice of Work (NOW) would be applied for.

Item 21: Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

Item 22: Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

The Duke Showing lies within claim 1055712, which is surrounded by Goldblock's claim 1055721, but is not a part of Goldblock's Property.

The Duke Showing (also referred to as the Copper Canyon Creek prospect or Copper Creek Main Zone) is underlain mafic volcanics of the Spius Creek Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. Occasional outliers of the Eocene Kamloops Group within the Spences Bridge Group comprise volcanic flows, breccias and porphyritic rhyolites. The Kamloops Group consists predominantly of massive, fine-grained basalt, amygdaloidal basalt flows and flow breccias. Amygdules are commonly filled with chalcedony, rimmed with what may be celadonite. Fine- to medium-grained biotite feldspar porphyry material is exposed in four main areas and is interpreted as feeder dikes and/or sills of the overlying Kamloops Group volcanics. A fault is inferred along Copper Canyon Creek. This fault and related fractures were conduits for quartz veins and mineralization hosted in biotite feldspar porphyry.

The Main showing, located along drill road No. 2, is a sheeted shear zone, 3 to 4 metres wide, hosting a quartz vein stockwork with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite with minor malachite and azurite. Mineralization occurs in the centre of the veins and is enveloped by silicification and pyritization up to 10 centimetres wide. The veins themselves vary in width. Volcanics close to the stockwork show weak propylitic alteration of the groundmass. (MINFILE 092ISW076. 2016)

Between 1962 and 1963, Hurley River Mines Ltd. drilled 12 holes totalling approximately 1,524 metres around Copper Canyon Creek in the area of the Duke Showing. According to results compiled from George Cross Newsletters (Leriche, 1990; citations in references therein), the drilling returned several intervals of >0.5% copper over lengths of up to 51 metres.

Several rock samples taken in 1990 yielded anomalous results. From the main showing area, grab sample MR-5 yielded greater than 1 per cent copper, 3.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.345 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 20912). Grab sample MR-5B yielded 0.55 per cent copper, 6.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.28 gram per tonne gold. The best chip sample (Sample MIM90-A20R) across 3.3 metres yielded 0.09 per cent copper. Sample MR-9, taken 200 metres northeast of Mimenuh Mountain, yielded 0.1 per cent copper, 50 grams per tonne silver and 0.08 gram per tonne gold. Four copper soil anomalies were outlined in the drill road area surrounding the main showing. Two rock samples taken in 2002 assayed 560 parts per billion gold, 9.4 parts per million silver and 6685 parts per million copper (D-R-01) and 75 parts per billion gold, 136 parts per million silver and 5554 parts per million copper (D-R-02; Assessment Report 26958). Sample D-R-01 was a 1 metre chip sample across the strongest area of mineralization at the Duke copper showing. Rock sample D-R-02 was a composite float sample taken from the road bed along the northeast side of Mimenuh Mountain (Assessment Report 26958). This sample was located immediately adjacent to a roadside outcrop of dark, fine-grained basalts.

The mineralization at the Copper Creek Main Zone, indicated in Hurley's historic 1960's drill program, has been thoroughly tested by the 2017 Antofagasta drill program, and the historic mineralized intersections were **not** supported or confirmed. It is the authors' (and the vendor's) opinion that the Copper Creek Main Zone has limited potential, however with much of the focus only on the prospect area, the remaining property warrants additional exploration, for copper porphyry style mineralization.

The Authors have not been able to verify this information, and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Goldblock's Copper Canyon Property. The Duke Showing is not a part of the Copper Canyon Property.

Immediately south of the Property is Westhaven Ventures Inc.'s 10, 871 hectare Prospect Valley (PV) Gold Property. Their "North Discovery" and "South Discovery" zones are indicated on Figure 3 "Regional Geology".

The first reported gold-bearing epithermal mineralization was discovered on the Prospect Valley property in 2001 by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. ("Fairfield"), a predecessor company to Almaden. Since that time, the property has been enlarged several times, covered by a heli-borne magnetic survey, undergone extensive soil geochemical and induced polarization ("IP") surveys, had 1,641 metres of trenching and been drilled by 57 core holes totalling 8,818 metres.

The Prospect Valley property lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. It is almost entirely underlain by the Spius Creek Formation of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, which is dominated by andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccia. Low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization has been found in outcrop at the Discovery, NIC and Northeast Extension zones and in float at the Bonanza Valley target. Bonanza Valley, Discovery and Northeast Extension are aligned along a north-northeast trend and are hypothesized to be related to a multi-kilometre scale fault system extending across the property.

Detailed mapping has only been carried out at the Discovery Zone, whose dominant feature is a NNE striking fault system ("EFZ") which dips 30-45° to the west. The EFZ separates a poorly-mineralized footwall composed of highly magnetic basalt and tuff breccia with clastic intercalations from a hanging wall sequence dominated by nonmagnetic amygdaloidal basalt. The hanging wall rocks are pervasively silicified with a well-developed quartz+pyrite±adularia stockwork which hosts low-grade gold mineralization. Drilling has defined a gold-mineralized zone over an area approximately 1.5 kilometres long by 140-230 metres wide and dipping shallowly to the west. The Discovery Zone is marked by low-amplitude but pronounced Au, As, Ag, Sb and Mo soil geochemical anomalies, by a pronounced linear magnetic vertical gradient low, by a weak (3-8 mV/V) chargeability high, and by a weak (200-1000 ohm-m) apparent resistivity high.

A resource estimate was completed on the Discovery Zone using 45 drill holes and 3,609 assays for Au and Ag. Gold assays within the North zone were capped at 7 g/t Au while erratic high assays in the South Zone were capped at 4.3 g/t Au. Uniform 2.5 m composites were produced and used to model gold mineralization with semivariograms. A bulk density of 2.55 gm/cc was used to convert volume to tonnes based on 24 samples of drill core. Ordinary kriging was used to interpolate grades into blocks 10 x 10 x 5 m in dimension. The Discovery Zone hosts an inferred resource estimated at 166,000 ounces Au grading 0.511 g/tonne Au from 10.1 million tonnes, above a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/tonne Au (Awmack and Giroux 2012).

The Authors have not been able to verify this information, and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Goldblock's Copper Canyon Property.

Recently, Sable Resources Ltd staked a 189,197 hectare land package covering over 70% of workable ground of the Spences Bridge Gold Belt (SBGB) and adjoining Goldblock's Property to the north, west and east. The ground is held by Sables' 100% subsidiary Multinational Mining Inc. Sable describes the SBGB as a 200-kilometer long by 30 kilometer wide, emerging Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Gold Belt that Sable believes to be highly prospective and underexplored.

Results, information and mineralization from adjoining or adjacent properties cannot be assured to or necessarily indicate it occurs on Goldblock's property. Where adjacent property information is mentioned, the reader is cautioned to distinguish information from an adjacent property and Goldblock's and that there is no implication that Goldblock will obtain results information from its own property.

Adjoining property information herein is obtained from publicly available, adjacent property owner's websites, the media, or from B.C. Government Minfile, ARIS, Geoscience or Canadian government websites.

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

Generally most mineralization identified in the Spences Bridge Group thus far has been found in the lower member (Pimainus formation) of the Spences Bridge Group. However, on the Goldblock Property, anomalous copper and gold has been found at the MGT showing hosted in lower sections of the Spius formation. Given the relative impermeability of the Spius formation, this small showing, with attendant argillic alteration, may open up at depth in the underlying Pimainus formation which is generally very porous. Spatially, this showing is on the margin of, and may be genetically related to, one of several intrusions on the property group (Stewart and Gale 2006).

While the rock sampling results from Goldblock's 2019 sampling program are disappointing, soil sampling resulted in significant broad and narrow anomalies with distinct geochemistry signatures that might relate to a source mineralization that is epithermal, polymetallic or porphyritic in type.

It is the Authors' opinion that the Copper Canyon Property is still a grassroots Property, with little previous exploration, and as such there is always a substantial risk that the work proposed may not result in advancing the Property under current market conditions.

Item 26: Recommendations

A $105,200 exploration program comprised of prospecting and geological mapping, additional rock / soil sampling and data interpretation is required to evaluate the gold bearing potential of the Property.

Focus on the area of the MGT showing, as well as in the southern area of the Property is required to evaluate the presence of any gold mineralization. The soil sampling done by Goldblock in 2019 was relatively limited in scope, and can easily be expanded to both the north and south.

In the southern area examination should concentrate on determining if gold mineralization similar to mineralization on Westhaven's Property extends onto Goldblock's. The orientation of host structures and a possible continuation of that structure have not yet been identified. Soil anomalies identified by Goldblock's 2019 soil appear to be open south of the sampling towards the border with Westhaven's property, and this sampling should be extended south to the border. An effort should also be made to map and identify any structures that could extend from Westhaven's property onto Goldblock's.

26.1: Proposed Budget

Mapping, Prospecting and Rock and Soil Sampling	
2 Geologists for 18 days @ $700/day each	25,200
2 Technicians/helpers for 18 days @ $400/day each	14,400
18 days room and board for 4 @ 600/day	10,800
Transportation	
2 trucks, gas	
14 days @ $250/day	3,500
Interpretation of Results	
4 days @ $1200/day	4,800
Assays 600 @ $35/sample	21,500
Reports and Maps	13,000
Contingencies	12,000
Total Proposed Budget	**$105,200**

Item 27: References

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Item 28: Certificate of Qualifications

Desmond Cullen
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Canada, P0T 1X0
Telephone: 807-633-6960, Fax: 807-622-4156
Email: desmond63@hotmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. (#0164) do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Professional Geologist living at 49 Husu Rd., R.R.#2, Kaministiquia, Ontario

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1988

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Copper Canyon Property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia" dated December 5th, 2019 (Amended January 12, 2020).

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0164) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 30 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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.

7. I have worked extensively in mineral exploration for precious metals and base metals in Northwestern Ontario, and also Indonesia, China and Mongolia since graduating University.

8. I have not visited the Copper Canyon Property.

9. I have completed all Items of the report except Items 1 and 4, jointly authored Items 25 and 26 and edited the entire Technical Report.

10. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of 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.

Dated this 12th day of January, 2020.

SIGNED

"Desmond Cullen"

_____

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.

J. Garry Clark
941 Cobalt Crescent
Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada, P7B 5Z4
Telephone: 807-622-3284, Fax: 807-622-4156

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0245), do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner of Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. with an office at 941 Cobalt Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983 and have practised my profession continuously since 1984. Since 1984 I have been involved in mineral exploration for precious metals and base metals. I have worked extensively on projects in North and Central America, Africa, Mongolia, and Australia.

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Technical Report on the Copper Canyon Property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia" dated December 5th, 2019 (Amended January 12, 2020).

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245).

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 35 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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 and am independent of the vendor of the property.

7. I am responsible for Items 1 and 4 and jointly Items 25 and 26 as well as editing of the entire Technical Report. I completed a one day, road based site inspection October 24, 2019 for Goldblock Capital Inc.

8. 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 requirements in Section 1.5 of N.I. 43-101.

9. I have had no other prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read N.I. 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

11. 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.

Dated this 12th day of January, 2020.

SIGNED

"J. Garry Clark"

_____

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.