NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

KOSTER DAM PROJECT

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

NTS: 92O048/92O049
Latitude 51º25'54" N, Longitude 122º26'40" W
UTM 538993E, 5698408W
NAD 83 Zone 10
(centre)

On Behalf of

Oakley Ventures Ltd
Suite 300, 1095 McKenzie Avenue,
Victoria, BC, V8P 2L5

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd
Suite 110, 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

by

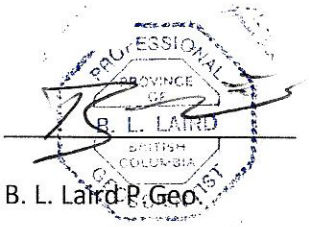
B.L. Laird, P.Geo.
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Suite 110, 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

December 18th, 2019

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The "NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROPERTY, CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION" was prepared for Oakley Ventures Ltd. by B.L. Laird P.Geo.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 18th day of December 2019



B. L. Laird P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, B. L. Laird, do hereby certify that;

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist contracting with Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. with a business address at Suite 110, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC. Canada, V6C 1Z7

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science, 1984, in Geology.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 21581.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America.

I visited the Koster Dam property on June 13, 2018.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person".

I have authored the technical report titled Ni 43-101 Technical Report on the Koster Dam Property, Clinton Mining Division BC with Recommendations for Continuing Exploration, dated December 18th, 2019 ("The Technical Report" relating to the Koster Dam property).

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I am independent of the property optionor, Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., and the property optionee, Oakley Ventures Ltd., as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which makes the Technical Report misleading.

To the best of my knowledge and information this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading. I take responsibility for all sections of this Technical Report.

Dated this 18th day of December, 2019.

B. L. Laird P. Geo.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Summary

The Koster Dam project (4,535 hectares) consisting of ten mineral claims is located approximately 80 kilometres south of the city of Williams Lake in south-central British Columbia. The southern boundary of the claims is approximately eleven kilometres north of the former producing Blackdome gold-silver mine. The first of the current claims were staked in 2012 to cover prospective geology in an area predominantly underlain by Eocene and Miocene volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Unpublished and published records indicate that heavy mineral sampling completed in drainages within the claims in the late 1980's returned highly anomalous gold responses from many sites.

A rock sampling program was completed by Cariboo Rose Resources in 2012 and was furthered in 2013 with a program of silt sampling and rock sampling in which 134 silt samples, "sluiced" silt samples and rock samples were collected and analyzed (Morton, 2013). This work was continued in 2014 with a crew of three collecting a further 57 samples (usually a silt sample, sluiced silt sample and panned silt sample from each of 19 sites). A very strong and consistent gold anomaly was outlined on very small subsidiary drainage (Morton, 2014). In 2015 a small soil grid was established (258 samples) and a further three rock samples collected (Morton, 2015). A 2017 exploration program consisted of prospecting and sampling of the 4 newly acquired claims. Thirty-one rock samples and eleven stream sediment samples were collected and analyzed (Van Den Brussche,2017). The 2018 program comprised 82 soil samples, 44 stream sediment samples and 19 rock samples. Two clay altered rock samples returned 0.208ppm gold and 0.415ppm gold respectively. Seven stream sediment samples in the Borin Creek and Central areas of the property returned anomalous (>0.3ppm Au) gold values. Two small magnetometer surveys, totalling 7.6 line kilometres were also emplaced (Kikauka, 2018). Geochemical fieldwork was carried out in 2019 on the Borin Creek area (Kikauka, 2019) focused on following up the upstream (east extension) of Au bearing mineralization found in 2018 (rock chip sample 1815 with 0.208 ppm Au and sample 1816 with 0.415 ppm Au). Geochemical fieldwork in 2019 consisted of 52 soil gas hydrocarbon samples covering a 1.25 X 0.15 km area, 40 soil samples submitted for Au & multi-element ICP analysis covering an area of 0.95 X 0.15 km area. As well, 4 stream sediment samples, and 3 rock chip samples were taken from the Borin Creek drainage. One of the samples from Borin Creek, described as an angular piece of float (Eocene age andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite) returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold. Nine samples collected along the access road in 2018 and analysed in 2019 did not return any significant results (Morton, 2019).

Further work is recommended to locate the source of the consistently anomalous gold values in a small central creek located on the southeastern side of the claim group and to further investigate several other isolated sample sites which have returned highly anomalous gold results.

A program of further geochemical sampling (silts and soils) is recommended with an induced polarization survey to detail the most promising areas resulting from the geochemical work. An airborne geophysical survey would be a useful adjunct to this work to identify areas with linear high resistivity features and allow a more focused exploration program to continue. An ongoing program is recommended. Estimated costs for the geochemical work are $67,700 and for the surface geophysical work is $45,200.

Exploration expenditures completed by Cariboo Rose Resources on the Koster Dam Project between 2014 and 2017 total $81,255. Exploration expenditures for fieldwork completed on Koster claim group by Oakley Ventures Inc in 2017 total $25,486.32, in 2018 total $35,198.16 and in 2019 total $14334.64. Oakley Ventures Inc has optioned Koster Dam Property from Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd in

2017 whereby Oakley can earn 50% of Koster Property by carrying out terms of agreement with Cariboo Rose.

2.0 Introduction

The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo., has been commissioned by Oakley Ventures Ltd, to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Koster Dam property located in south central British Columbia. The author is a "Qualified Person", as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo., is independent of Cariboo Rose Resources (optionee), the vendor of the property and Oakley Venture (optionor). B.L. Laird is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC #21581.

B.L. Laird P.Geo has conducted and managed gold and copper mineral exploration programs in Canada, United States, the Caribbean and Central America since 1984 and has conducted field work (mapping, prospecting sampling) at the Koster Dam property most recently on June 20, 2018.

Information sources for this report draw on reports written by Cariboo Rose Resources and by assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

B.L. Laird P.Geo. is responsible for all sections of this report except.

3.0 Reliance on Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report except those that are referenced herein.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Koster Dam claims are located in south-central British Columbia west of the Fraser River approximately 14 kilometres southwest of the Gang Ranch and 9 kilometres northwest of the Empire Valley Ranch. The City of Williams Lake, located 80 kilometres north of the property, is the nearest regional commercial center. Williams Lake has among other things, a full spectrum of commercial and retail enterprises, a hospital, the regional headquarters for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the regional headquarters for the BC Forest Service and a commercial airport with daily flights to Vancouver.

4.2 Description

The Koster Dam property is comprised of 10 MTO Mineral Claims covering an area of 4,537 hectares (11,211 acres) and are 100% owned by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

Oakley Ventures Inc has an option to earn a 45% interest in the Koster Dam Property by expending $110,495 in exploration on the property on or before June 30, 2020 and may earn an additional 5% interest (50% total) by paying Cariboo Rose $50,000 within 30 days of earning its 45% interest.

Table 1: Claim Status

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1010845	KOSTER DAM	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	705.1
1010847	KD 2	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	503.8
1020584	CAMELFOOT	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	403.2
1021806	CHURNOVER	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	705.6
1030221	632	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	484
1030270	DAM	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	484.1
1055078	OAKLEY 1	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	343
1055079		Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	484.2
1055080	OAKLEY 2	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	302.7
1055165	OAKLEY 4	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd	2020/Feb/10	121.1
Total				**4536.8**

4.3 Permits

In British Columbia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. Activities that have occurred up to the present have not involved surface disturbance and consequently no permit has been applied for or issued. Never the less projects peripheral to the Koster Dam property, including those owned by the Black Dome Mine, have been granted permits without significant difficulty. The author believes exploration permitting at Koster Dam will not be difficult.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

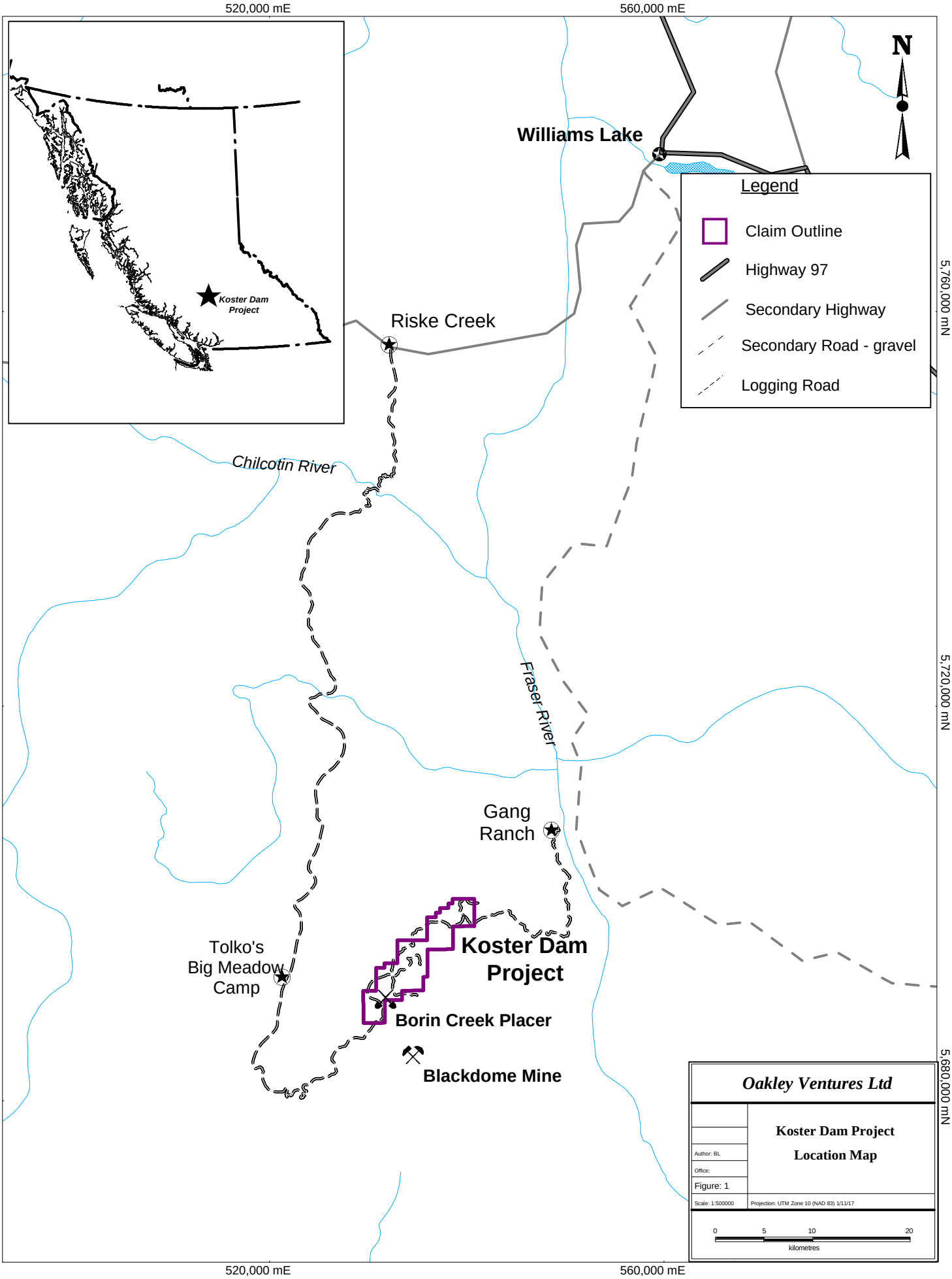
Access into the Koster Dam claims is from the east via the Gang Ranch Bridge and then the Empire Valley Ranch and Blackdome Mine roads. Access into the claims from the west has been recently developed via a significant new road constructed in 2013 from the Farwell Canyon Forest Road system which leads south of Highway 20 from Riske Creek. Access from the west side needs to be coordinated with the Ministry of the Environment who gate the road during the spring and fall migrations of Big Horn Sheep (exemptions are available but need to be requested in advance of these closures). Recent logging within the property boundary has greatly increased access.

5.2 Climate and Topography

The Koster Dam claims occupy a temperate semiarid (predominantly forested) landscape with elevations varying between 1,060 metres (3,500 feet) and 1,280 metres (4,200 feet). Vegetation consists of Douglas Fir and pine forest interspersed with pockets of open grassland. Summer weather is typically hot and dry while winter conditions can be very cold for short periods of time. Range cattle belonging to the Empire Valley ranch graze the area.

5.3 Local Resources

A small general store and gas bar is available at Dog Creek which is approximately on half hour by driving from the property. Otherwise most requirements are sourced in Williams Lake.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Koster Dam Project
Williams Lake
Riske Creek
Chilcotin River
Fraser River
Gang Ranch
Tolko's Big Meadow Camp
Koster Dam Project
Borin Creek Placer
Blackdome Mine
Legend
Claim Outline
Highway 97
Secondary Highway
Secondary Road - gravel
Logging Road
Oakley Ventures Ltd
Koster Dam Project
Location Map
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Office:
Figure: 1
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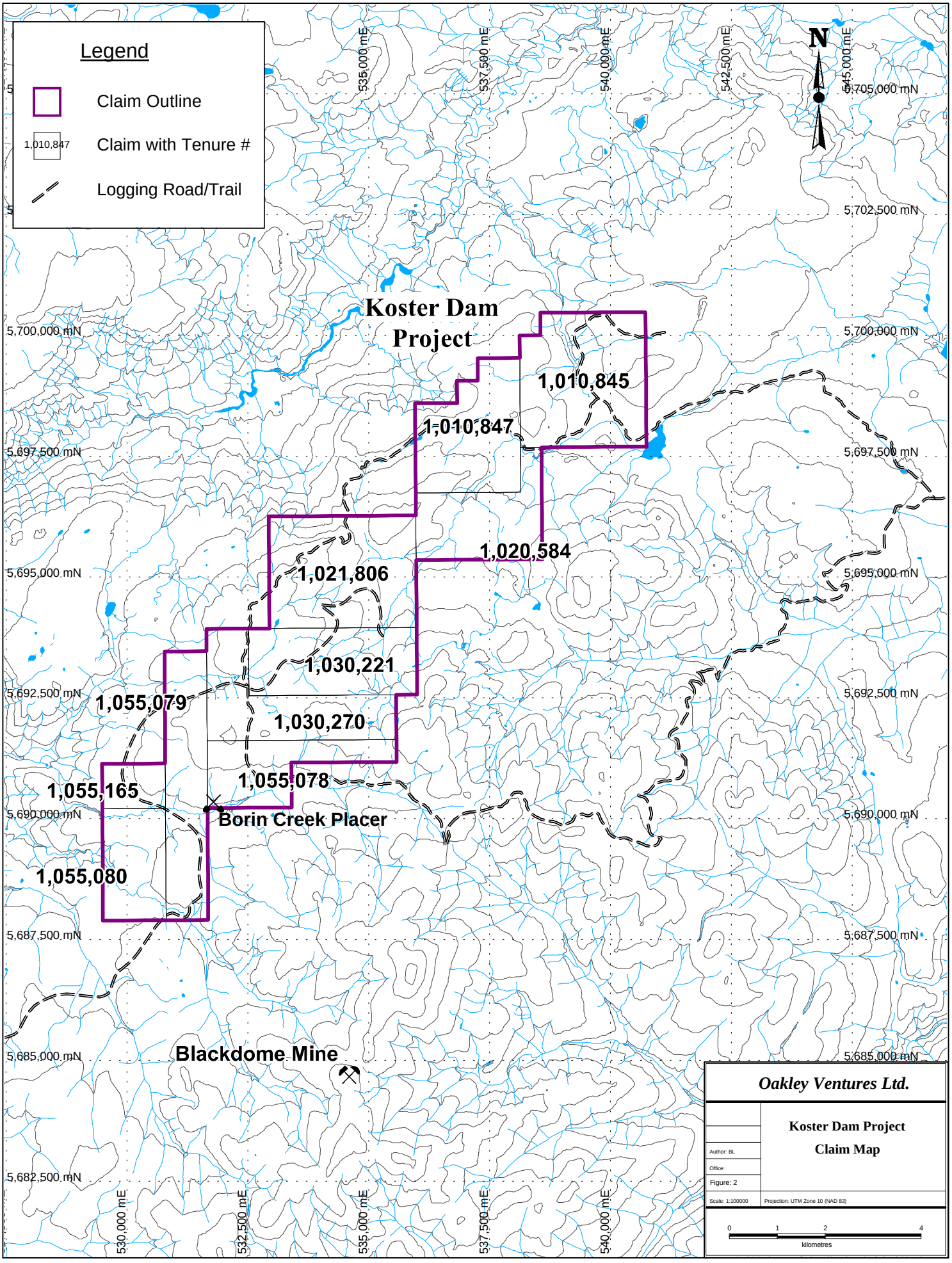
kilometres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Claim with Tenure #
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Koster Dam Project
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1,055,165
Borin Creek Placer
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Blackdome Mine
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5,700,000 mN
5,697,500 mN
5,695,000 mN
5,692,500 mN
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532,500 mE
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Oakley Ventures Ltd.
Koster Dam Project
Claim Map
Author: BL
Office:
Figure: 2
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
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5.4 First Nation Land Claims and Environmental Issues

First Nations land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located entirely on provincially owned land.

6.0 History

There was no assessment work filed on the Koster Dam property prior to 1985. Records indicate that in 1985 Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. (White, 1985) completed 199 km of airborne VLF and magnetometer survey in this area. The airborne surveys detected a number of poorly defined magnetic features which predominantly correspond to ridge tops.

In 1986 a significant stream sediment geochemical gold anomaly was located approximately 12 kilometres north of the Blackdome Mine at a time when the mine was still operational. The anomaly contained several samples exceeding 5 grams per tonne gold (maximum 20 grams per tonne).

In 1986 and 1987 Minquest Exploration Associates Ltd. (with assistance from Welcome North Mines Ltd.) completed exploration to the south and southwest of the Koster Dam claims on behalf of Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. This work entailed project level mapping, a remote sensing analysis and the collection and analysis of 40 rocks, 28 panned concentrates and 150 soil samples. Gold values were generally weak excepting a few panned concentrates from the southern region of the claims. Four of the 1986 rock samples collected retuned gold values ranging between 75 ppb and 920 ppb (McAllister, 1987). Rocks that did return anomalous gold values (some were rubble samples) were described as fine-grained buff colored altered volcanic rocks cut by fine quartz veins.

In 1988 Nexus Resource Corporation conducted two exploration surveys in the vicinity of the 1986 anomaly, a reconnaissance-scale stream sediment survey with the collection of 180 samples on 50 metre intervals on two larger and several smaller streams. Mineral grains with specific gravities greater than 2.96 were separated from the samples and analyzed using 30 element multi-element ICP techniques with an additional gold determination by atomic absorption methods (in some areas of the property more distant from access roads samples were taken at 200 metre intervals). A small soil sample grid (126 samples) was established over an airborne magnetometer anomaly. Seven rock samples were collected and analyzed. The highest anomalous gold value from heavy mineral sampling is 22,370 ppb gold (Walker 1988).

In 2012 Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., the optionor, began an assessment of the area of the geochemical gold anomaly and completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling (45 samples). One rock sample (float) returned 160 ppm gold, 21.6 ppm silver (Morton, 2013).

In 2013 two separate excursions into the claims resulted in the collection and analysis of 33 rocks and 134 samples consisting of silt samples, “sluiced” silt samples and soil samples. The methodology of this sampling was to collect a large sample and then prepare three splits with one being submitted directly as a silt sample, one being processed into a sluiced concentrate and one being concentrated by hand panning (Morton, 2014).

In 2014 this work was continued with a further 57 samples collected from 19 sites using the same methodology. A robust and cohesive anomaly with a sluiced silt sample value of 1452 ppb gold was located in a small subsidiary drainage (Morton, 2015).

In 2015 a soil grid established from which 258 samples were collected in addition to 3 rock samples. While there were no significant results, the soil grid only covered a portion of the anomalous drainage and hence the anomaly remains open for further evaluation (Morton, 2015).

In 2017, Oakley Ventures conducted a limited sampling program on newly acquired claims was undertaken with 31 rack samples and 11 stream sediment samples collected and analyzed. This area was selected because of a historical sluiced silt sample returning 256ppb gold (Morton2105). Results from this brief program in the southwest portion of the property were insignificant (Van Den Busssche, 2017).

The 2018 Oakley program comprised 82 soil samples, 44 stream sediment samples and 19 rock samples. Two clay altered rock samples returned 0.208ppm gold and 0.415ppm gold respectively. Seven stream sediment samples in the Borin Creek and Central areas of the property returned anomalous (>0.3ppm Au) gold values. Two small magnetometer surveys, totalling 7.6 line kilometres were also emplaced (Kikauka, 2018).

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

In 1978, H. W. Tipper of the G.S.C. published an open file regional map at a 1:250,000 scale map which includes the Koster Dam claims and surrounding regions. Tipper's map shows the property to be underlain primarily by Eocene aged rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic rocks including flows, breccias and tuff. Minor porphyritic or amygdaloidal andesite or basalt is also present.

The northern portion of the property is mapped as being predominantly underlain by Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale group rocks which are primarily siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate.

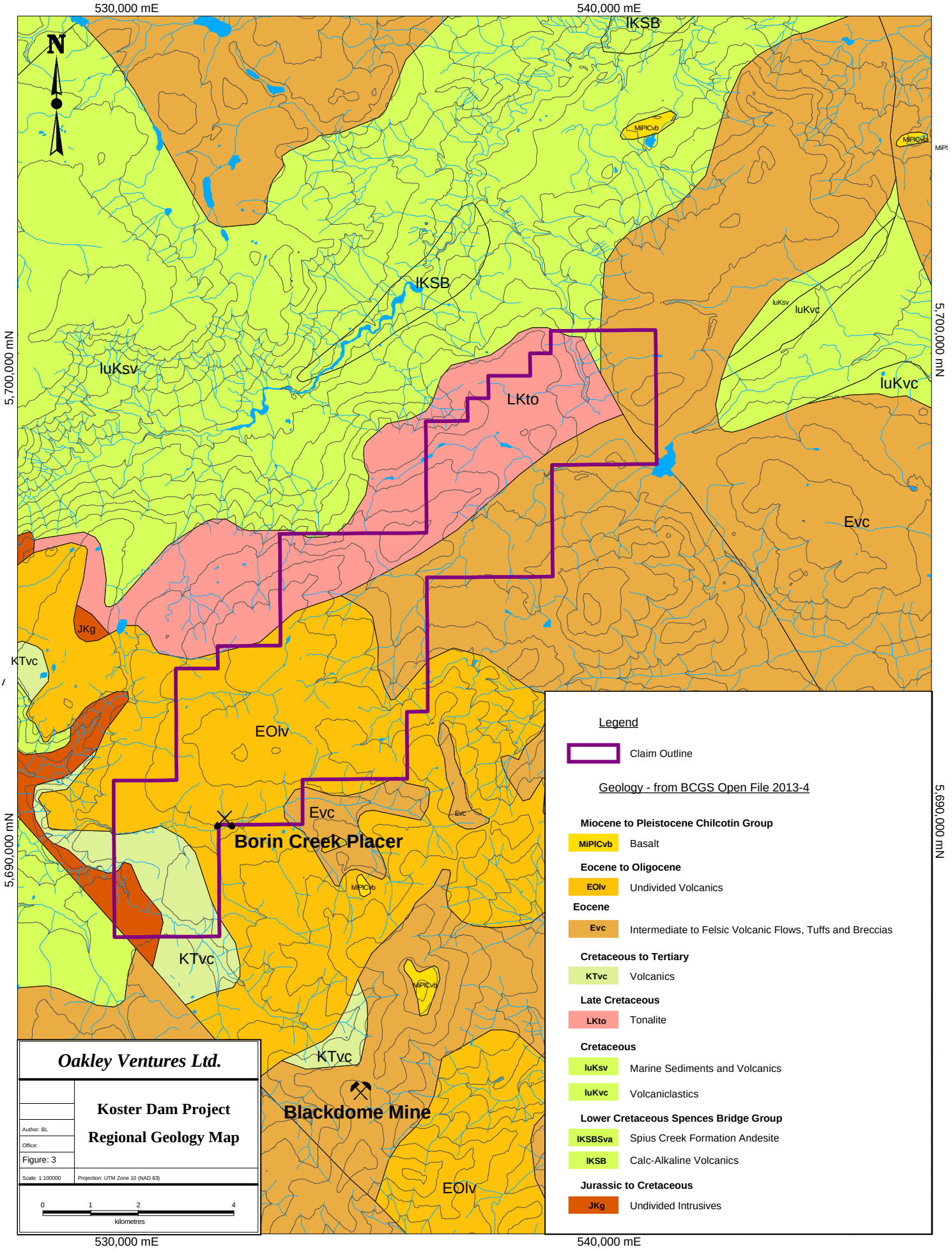
In most areas of the property, bedrock is covered by a thick layer of till and glacial outwash making outcrop scarce except on isolated ridge tops. During the 2012 to 20174 reconnaissance programs widely dispersed outcrops of predominantly volcanic affinity were documented. These exposures were tentatively described as dacite, andesite and tuff and also included silicified varieties of the same plus silicified shale and conglomerate all consistent with Tupper's perspective of the region being dominated by Eocene volcanics along with some Cretaceous sediments. Amygdaloidal basalt believed to be part of the Miocene Chilcotin group have been noted on the road extending into the claims from the west side.

A mineralized, silicified volcanic boulder was found in the creek bed of West Churn Creek in 2012. The boulder returned an assay value of 160 ppm gold, 21.6 ppm silver and was anomalous in copper and lead (Morton, 2013).

8.0 Deposit Model

Blackdome:

The Blackdome deposit is a former producing gold-silver underground mine currently owned by Sona Resources Corporation (Sona in the process of being acquired by Skeena Resources Ltd.) and located 11 kilometres to the south of the property. Historic resources at Blackdome (1978) are stated as 205,657 tonnes grading 21.7 g/t Au and 116.9 g/t Ag. During its eight year life the mine produced approximately 225,000 ounces of gold and 547,000 ounces of silver (Gruenwald, 2002). Current NI 43-101 compliant resource at Blackdome by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc in March 2010 are stated an indicated mineral resource of 144,500 tonnes grading 11.29 g/t Au and 50.01 g/t Ag and an inferred mineral resource of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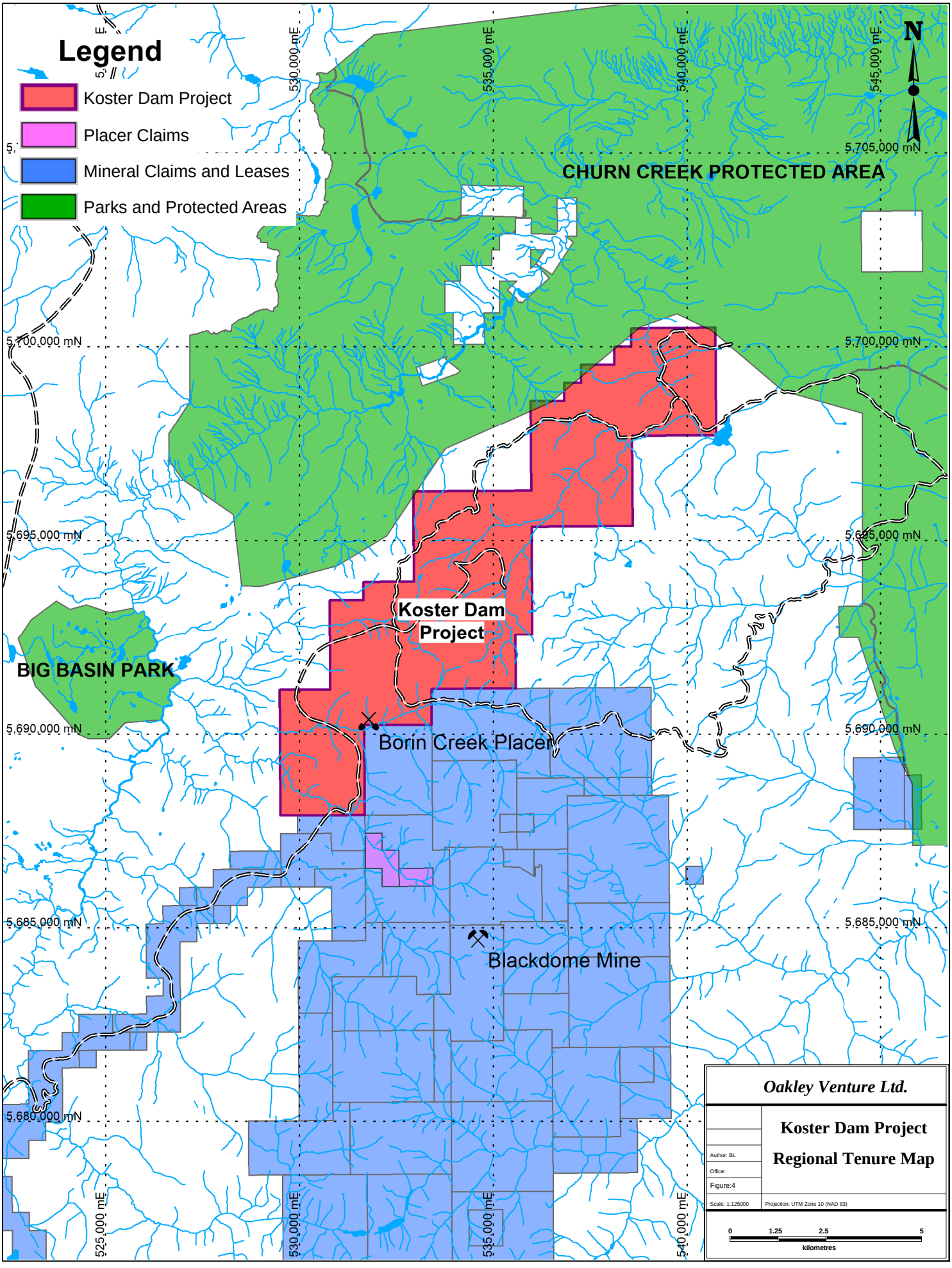
lKSB
MiPlCvb
luKsv
luKvc
LKto
Evc
JKg
KTvc
EOlv
Borin Creek Placer
Blackdome Mine
Legend
Claim Outline
Geology - from BCGS Open File 2013-4
Miocene to Pleistocene Chilcotin Group
MiPlCvb Basalt
Eocene to Oligocene
EOlv Undivided Volcanics
Eocene
Evc Intermediate to Felsic Volcanic Flows, Tuffs and Breccias
Cretaceous to Tertiary
KTvc Volcanics
Late Cretaceous
LKto Tonalite
Cretaceous
luKsv Marine Sediments and Volcanics
luKvc Volcaniclastics
Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group
lKSBSva Spius Creek Formation Andesite
lKSB Calc-Alkaline Volcanics
Jurassic to Cretaceous
JKg Undivided Intrusives
Oakley Ventures Ltd.
Koster Dam Project
Regional Geology Map
Author: BL
Office:
Figure: 3
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0 1 2 4
kilometres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Koster Dam Project
Placer Claims
Mineral Claims and Leases
Parks and Protected Areas
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CHURN CREEK PROTECTED AREA
BIG BASIN PARK
Koster Dam Project
Borin Creek Placer
Blackdome Mine
530,000 mE
535,000 mE
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Oakley Venture Ltd.
Koster Dam Project
Regional Tenure Map
Author: BL
Office:
Figure:4
Scale: 1:125000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
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kilometres

90,600 tonnes grading 8.79 g/t Au and 18.81 g/t Ag (El Rassi, 2010). The Blackdome deposit consists of a number of low sulfidation veins occupying faults believed to be related to a regional dextral strike slip event propagated as a series of splay faults from the Fraser River Fault.

Mineralization occurs in veins which outcrop near the top of Blackdome Mountain in an Eocene volcanic sequence that includes a lower andesite, a middle rhyolite and an upper andesite member. Unmineralized Miocene basalt unconformably overlies this sequence.

9.0 Exploration

In 2017, Oakley Ventures conducted a limited sampling program on newly acquired claims was undertaken with 31 rock samples and 11 stream sediment samples collected and analyzed. This area was selected because of a historical sluiced silt sample returning 256ppb gold (Morton2105). Results from this brief program in the southwest portion of the property were of limited significance (Van Den Busssche, 2017).

Rock sampling in 2018 by Oakley Ventures (Kikauka, 2018) located two anomalous samples of andesitic float (sample 1815 – 208 ppb Au and sample 1816 – 415 ppb Au).

Results from 2018 stream sediment sampling (-20 mesh sieved fraction from active channel) indicate elevated gold values (>0.15 ppm Au) from 5 samples in Borin Ck area, two samples from the Central Zone, one sample from the West Central Zone (Kikauka, 2018).

Significant stream sediment results are tabulated in Table 2 and are shown with significant rock samples on Figure 5.

Geochemical fieldwork was carried out in 2019 on the Borin Creek area (Kikauka, 2019) focused on following up the upstream (east extension) of Au bearing mineralization found in 2018 (rock chip sample 1815 with 0.208 ppm Au and sample 1816 with 0.415 ppm Au). Geochemical fieldwork in 2019 consisted of 52 soil gas hydrocarbon samples covering a 1.25 X 0.15 km area, 40 soil samples submitted for Au & multi-element ICP analysis covering an area of 0.95 X 0.15 km area. As well, 4 stream sediment samples, and 3 rock chip samples were taken from the Borin Creek drainage. One of the samples from Borin Creek, described as an angular piece of float (Eocene age andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite) returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold. Nine samples collected along the access road in 2018 and analysed in 2019 did not return any significant results (Morton 2019).

Table 2: Summary of Silt, Sluiced Silt and Panned Silt Results (>15ppb Au)

Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Panned Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Year
M172167	**752.9**					539489	5697993	2013
M172171	**22.5**					538825	5697639	2013
M172511	**25.7**					534129	5694677	2013
1150036	**418**	1150136	0.25	1150236	0.25	539052	5697813	2013
1632739	**581.4**	1632839	-0.5	1632939	0.5	534995	5693904	2014
1632740	**113.1**	1632840	0.7	1632940	0.5	534809	5693839	2014
1632741	1.7	1632841	**122.6**	1632941	0.5	534631	5693751	2014

Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Panned Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Year
1632743	**632.1**	1632843	**1451.7**	1632943	0.5	534294	5693599	2014
1632746	**49.3**	1632846	1.6	1632946	0.5	538493	5697438	2014
1632747	-0.5	1632847	**109.2**	1632947	0.5	538435	5697415	2014
1632749	**262.6**	1632849	**468.3**	1632949	0.5	529600	5692879	2014
1632752	-0.5	1632852	**17.8**	1632952	0.5	530721	5690253	2014
1632754	5.3	1632854	**22.6**	1632954	0.5	530309	5690084	2014
1632755	-0.5	1632855	**256**	1632955	2.2	530113	5690098	2014
2624001-LAB	-0.5	2624001-S	-0.5	2624001-P	**330.6**	533859	5693735	2015
4800	**18**					529989	5690064	2017
4801	**18**					530103	5690104	2017
4803	**15**					529861	5690040	2017
4807	**39**					529742	5690074	2017
4820	**18**					531717	5690156	2017
18SS 14	**305**					534200	5693254	2018
18SS 22	**855**					531200	5692847	2018
18SS 25	**2110**					530942	5690235	2018
18SS 26	**3750**					530940	5690223	2018
18SS 29	**258**					530537	5690207	2018
18SS 30	**530**					530335	5690152	2018
18SS 32	**882**					530148	5690088	2018
18SS 102	**733**					535309	5693561	2018
Oakley Ventures sampling								

Soil samples taken in 2018 over the Borin Ck and Central Zone areas did not identify any precious or base metal anomalies or groupings of elevated values (Kikauka, 2018).

Magnetometer survey work in 2018 (Kikauka, 2018) consisted of 4 line-km on Borin Ck Zone (4 X 1,000 m east-west grid lines), and 3.6 line-km on the Central Zone (7 X 600-750 m north-south grid lines). The objective was to obtain detailed total field gradients to compare with existing data and interpret in relation to geochemical anomalies, and orientation of grid was based on regional airborne magnetometer trends (grid lines intended to cross magnetic gradients perpendicular). Readings were taken at 12.5 m spacing and the quality of survey data was excellent (noise free readings). Data was corrected by looping, and GEM GSM-19T sensor is oriented to receive vertical component of total field. The grouping of magnetometer lows in the SE corner of the Borin Ck grid, and SW corner of the Central grid are both in close proximity to stream sediment anomalies. Magnetometer lows may be related to alteration and/or deep weathering of underlying bedrock. The Magnetometer highs in the west portion of the Borin Ck grid may reflect intrusive rocks underlying this area (regional airborne data, and BCGS mapping of Jurassic-Cretaceous age intrusive located NW of Borin Ck).

10.0 Drilling

No drilling has been completed on the Koster Dam claims.

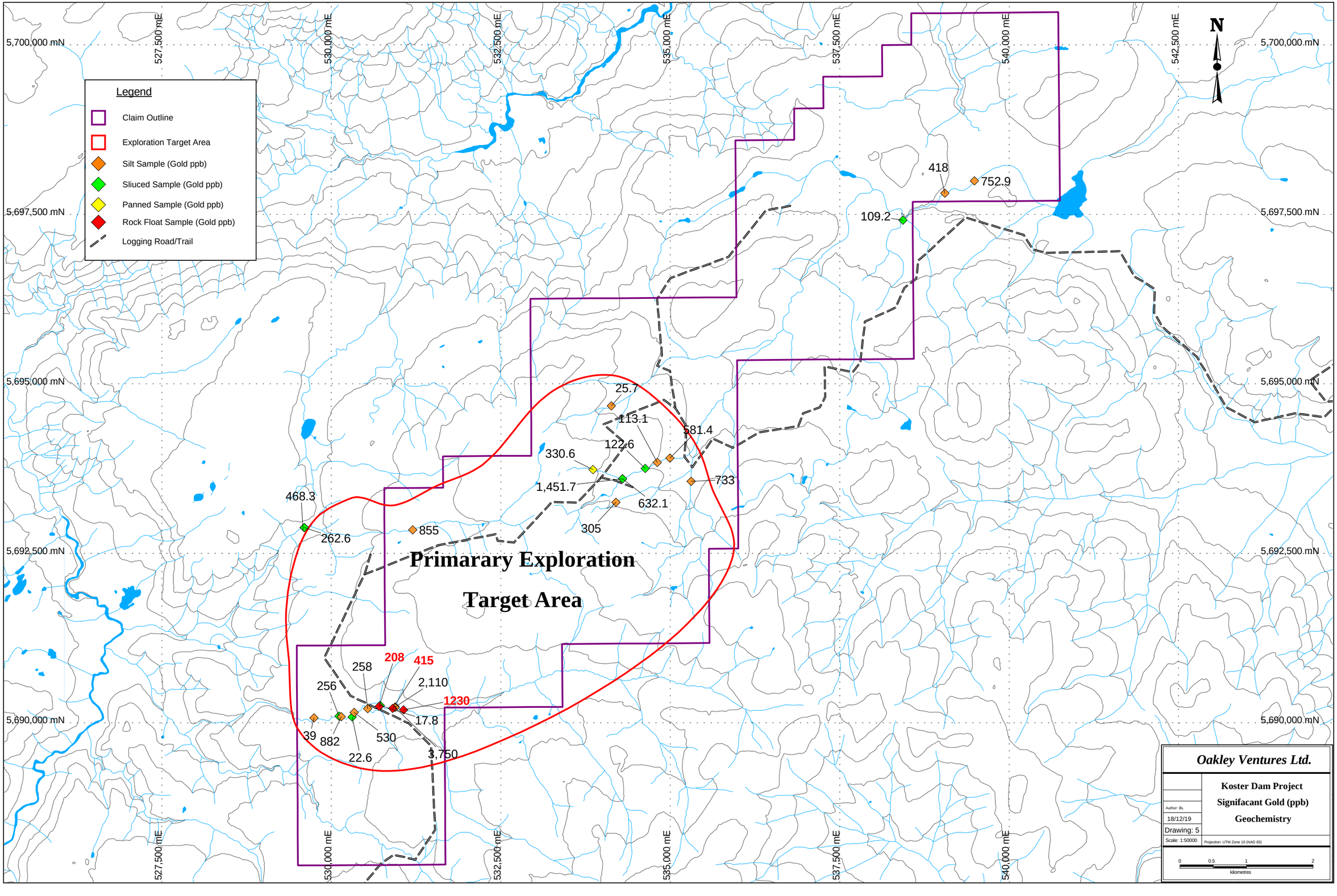
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples collected between 2012 and 2015 were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory, (subsequently taken over by Bureau Veritas Minerals) of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 2017 samples were analyzed by Loring Laboratories Ltd an ISO 9001:2008 Certified laboratory located in Calgary, Alberta.

The 2018 samples were at prepared ALS Canada in Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed at ALS Canada's facility in North Vancouver, BC. The 2019 samples were shipped directly to ALS Canada's North Vancouver facility ALS Canada is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

The 2019 Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster Ontario. Actlabs is an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 certified lab.


Legend
Claim Outline
Exploration Target Area
Silt Sample (Gold ppb)
Sliuced Sample (Gold ppb)
Panned Sample (Gold ppb)
Rock Float Sample (Gold ppb)
Logging Road/Trail
N
527,500 mE
530,000 mE
532,500 mE
535,000 mE
537,500 mE
540,000 mE
542,500 mE
5,700,000 mN
5,697,500 mN
5,695,000 mN
5,692,500 mN
5,690,000 mN
418
752.9
109.2
25.7
113.1
581.4
122.6
330.6
733
1,451.7
632.1
305
468.3
262.6
855
Primarary Exploration
Target Area
208
415
258
2,110
256
1230
17.8
39
882
530
22.6
3,750
Oakley Ventures Ltd.
Koster Dam Project
Signifacant Gold (ppb)
Geochemistry
Author: BL
18/12/19
Drawing: 5
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres

11.1 Stream Sediment Samples

Conventional stream silt samples taken in 2012 and 2013 were augmented in 2014 and 2015 with a more exhaustive process. At each site samples were processed by sieving the sample through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into four samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample (it was attempted visually to produce approximately an equal volume of concentrate from sample to sample). The third subsample was hand panned in a conventional gold pan and the fourth subsample was stored for posterity.
Samples were sieved to produce a -80 mesh subsample which was digested in an aqua regia solution and then assayed using multi-element ICP-MS techniques.

For 2017, stream sediment samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total digestion only). Fire assay for Gold, Platinum and Palladium were analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for Platinum and palladium.

In 2018 and 2019, stream sediment samples were collected from the active stream channel and sieved to -20 mesh fraction in the field. The resulting field sieved sample was shipped to ALS Canada, where samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

11.2 Soil Samples

Soil samples have been collected in kraft bags from B or C horizons. In 2015, samples were sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver BC (now Bureau Veritas) were sieved to produce a -80 mesh subsample which was digested in an aqua regia solution and then assayed using multi-element ICP-MS techniques.

The 2018 and 2019 samples were sent to ALS Canada where samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

11.3 Rock Samples

Rock samples collected between 2012 and 2105, generally float and rubble, were selected so as to be representative of the bulk of rubble or outcrop proximal to them. The samples were broken with one half placed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample number written on a piece of ribbon with a felt marker or in some cases a sample tag provided by the lab. The other half of the sample was forwarded to the project geologist to describe. A location was determined using a hand held GPS unit.

At the lab rock samples were crushed to produce a sub sample and then pulverized until 70% passed a -10 mesh screen. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a 15 gram sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

2017 rock samples were dried, crushed to 10 mesh, homogenized and split a 250 gram portion off, pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total

digestion only). Fire assay for Gold, Platinum and Palladium were analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for Platinum and palladium.

The 2018 and 2019 rock samples placed in a marked plastic sample bag along with a sample number written on a tyvex tag with a felt marker and marked with flagging & ID number. A location was determined using a hand held GPS receiver with easting and northing co-ordinates recorded.

Samples were sent to ALS Canada where they were crushed to produce a sub sample and then pulverized until 70% passed a -10 mesh screen. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total digestion only). Fire assay for gold was analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for multi-element geochemical analysis.

11.4 Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Samples

Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) samples were taken with a tree planting shovel at a consistent depth of 25 cm. Location was flagged and approximately 0.7 kgs of B horizon soil (located below A horizon as indicated by colour change), was placed into marked doubled plastic sealable bags, and shipped to Actlabs, Ancaster, ON.

SGH is a deep penetrating geochemistry that involves the analysis of surficial samples from over potential mineral or petroleum targets. The analysis involves the testing for 162 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range applicable to a wide variety of sample types. These hydrocarbons have been shown to be residues from the decomposition of bacteria and microbes that feed on the target commodity as they require inorganic elements to catalyze the reactions necessary to develop hydrocarbons and grow cells in their life cycle. After preparation in the laboratory, the SGH analysis incorporates a very weak leach, essentially aqueous, that only extracts the surficial bound hydrocarbon compounds and those compounds in interstitial spaces around the sample particles.

Actlabs delivers analysis in parts per trillion and compares the results with their in-house database to offer a degree of confidence of finding mineralization at depth. Actlabs requires a minimum of 50 samples from the project area. Fifty two, just over the minimum required were collected and sent to Actlabs.

It is the author's opinion that this technique is experimental and caution must be exercised when interpreting the results. Actlabs recommends they be integrated with other geological, geochemical and geophysical data for interpretation.

11.5 Security

Samples collected between 2012 through 2015 and 2018, 2019 were kept in a chain of command and shipped to the lab using bonded transportation contractors (often Greyhound Bus).

All 2017 samples were transported from the field directly to Loring Laboratories in Calgary by the project geologist where they were delivered with full instructions and Chain of Custody Forms.

12.0 Data Verification

The author, B.L. Laird P. Geo., supervised and conducted fieldwork at Koster Dam in September 2013. The author has examined analytical certificates produced by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. (later Bureau Veritas Minerals), Loring Laboratories Ltd, and ALS Canada checked the replicability of internal standards inserted into the sample stream by the accredited laboratories and is satisfied that the sampling procedures and data are reliable.

Actlabs conducted repeat analysis on sample splits and found the results within the standards for their internal proprietary interpretation of the SGH samples.

13.0 - 22.0 Not Applicable

These sections are not applicable to the Koster Dam project at this stage of exploration.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The former producing Blackdome gold silver mine is located approximately 11 kilometres south of the Koster Dam Property (currently owned by Sona Resources Corporation). Historic resources at Blackdome (1978) are stated as 205,657 tonnes grading 21.7 g/t Au and 116.9 g/t Ag. During its eight year life the mine produced approximately 225,000 ounces of gold and 547,000 ounces of silver (Gruenwald, 2002). Current NI 43-101 compliant resource at Blackdome by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc in March 2010 are stated an indicated mineral resource of 144,500 tonnes grading 11.29 g/t Au and 50.01 g/t Ag and an inferred mineral resource of 90,600 tonnes grading 8.79 g/t Au and 18.81 g/t Ag (El Rassi, 2010). The Blackdome deposit consists of a number of veins occupying faults believed to be related to a regional dextral strike slip event propagated as a series of splay faults from the Fraser River Fault. Mineralization occurs in veins which outcrop near the top of Blackdome Mountain in an Eocene volcanic sequence that includes a lower andesite, a middle rhyolite and an upper andesite member. Unmineralized Miocene basalt unconformably overlies this sequence. Mineralization at Blackdome may not be indicative of mineralization at the Koster Dam project.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Not applicable

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

Reconnaissance exploration completed since 2012 on the Koster Dam project has identified a significant gold anomaly in the watershed. A cohesive geochemical gold anomaly (silt, sluiced silt and panned silt anomaly) was identified in 2013 in a small internal drainage to the larger drainage and was further delimited in 2014. In 2015 a soil grid was established on a portion of the prospective target area but failed to yield comparable results suggesting that further soil sampling, rock sampling and possibly geophysics will be required to find the source area of the highly anomalous silt, sluiced silt and panned silt samples. A small southerly flowing drainage entering the area of the 2015 activity was sampled in 2015 and returned a value of 330.6 ppb gold in a panned silt concentrate suggesting the source could also be further to the north than the bulk of the 2015 work (Morton, 2015).

The brief 2017 program failed to find the source of the anomalous gold (265ppb gold – Morton, 2015) in a drainage on the west side of the claims. The area requires further follow up. An anomalous sample site located immediately to the west of the claim group (sluiced silt samples with 468 ppb gold with silt sample with 263 ppb gold) on land which is currently open for staking. The upstream portion of this drainage is within the Koster Dam property and should be followed up (Van Den Brussche, 2017).

The 2018 exploration program reinforced previously located stream sediment anomalies in the Borin Creek and Central areas of the property. Two anomalous rock samples (sample 1815 – 208 ppb gold and sample 1816 – 415 ppb gold) from the Borin Creek area further the interest in this area (Kikauka, 2018).

One of the 2019 samples from Borin Creek (sample 19BOR-2), described as an angular piece of float (Eocene age andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite) returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold (Kikauka, 2019).

26.0 Recommendations

A very strong and consistent silt and sluiced silt anomaly is open for expansion to the southwestern quadrant of the claim group on a small drainage flowing eastward (west and to lesser extent north of GPS station 534290E, 569366N, NAD 83, Zone 10). Another significant silt and sluiced silt anomaly exists immediately west of the current claim boundary on a drainage flowing west at GPS station 529600E, 5692878N. The area between these diverging drainages is the highest priority target. In order to narrow the target area, it is recommended that further silt (and sluiced silt) sampling be completed in the region of merging of these two drainages on a more detailed spacing of 100 metres (approximately 50 samples are required). Once completed this work should be followed with a soil grid (initially100 metre spaced lines with samples collected on 25 metre increments (approximately 500 samples should be collected). Following this work 20 line kilometres of induced polarization surveying should be completed in the most promising area of the silt and soil surveying.

A budget estimate for this work is as follows:

GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM		
Geologist, 20 days @$650,	$13,000	
Field assistants, 2 for 20 days @ $440,	$17,600	
Room and board @ $120 per man per day,	$7,200	
Analytical costs, silts & sluiced silts 100 @ $30 per sample,	$3,000	
Analytical costs, soils 500 @ $25 per sample,	$12,500	
Vehicle cost, 20 days @ $80 day,	$1,600	
ATV costs, 3 @ $80 day,	$4,800	
Miscellaneous equipment rental,	$2,000	
Supervision,		$3,000
Reporting,		$3,000
Total		**$67,700**

GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM		
Geophysical Contractor (6-man crew), 10 days @$3,000 day	$30,000	
Room and board @ $120 per man per day,	$7,200	
Vehicle rental, 2 @ $80 day,	$1,600	
ATV rental, 3 @ $80 day,	$2,400	
Supervision,		$2,000
Reporting,		$2,000
Total		**$45,200**

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