INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Foremore Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb Property, British Columbia

Prepared for

Sassy Resources Corporation

Prepared by

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Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Sassy Resources Corporation ("Sassy Resources") entered into an agreement with Lorne Warren of Smithers, BC, to acquire 100% interest in the 35 mineral claims of the Foremore Property ("the property") in north-central British Columbia.

The property covers 14,585 ha and is located in the Stikine Terrane, the largest and westernmost allochthonous terrain of the Intermontane Superterrane. The Foremore Property is predominantly underlain by the Devono-Mississippian Stikine Assemblage, a suite of variably foliated mafic to felsic flows and volcaniclastics, interbedded limestone, and fine clastic sediments. Overlying these rocks and of limited aerial extent are arc volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The eastern portion of the property is dominated by the early Mississippian More Creek Pluton, coeval with and likely feeder to the Devono-Mississippian volcanic rocks. On the western portion of the property, a several kilometer long, northeast trending, low angle fault divides the lower, more foliated and phyllitic lithologies to the west from less foliated volcanic rocks to the east.

Mineralization on the Foremore property is wide-spread and is classified into three main types: (1) volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), (2) Cu-Au skarn and (3) orogenic vein gold. The most significant VMS mineralization is hosted within the northeast trending More Creek Rhyolite along the southeast side of More Creek Flats at an elevation below 1,200m. The mineralization in the More Creek Rhyolite includes the BRT and Ryder surface showings. The second favored stratigraphic interval with a potential to hosting VMS deposits is marked by a sericitized felsic flow and volcaniclastic tuff named the SG Rhyolite.

Exploration in the area of the Foremore property extends for over 30 years and includes prospecting, mapping sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and 71 diamond drill holes.

In 2019, Sassy completed an exploration program consisting of prospecting, mapping and sampling. Prospecting focused on areas that have recently been made accessible due to the rapidly receding glaciers and resulted in the discovery of the Toe Showing, which is characterized by 0.5 m wide, banded to massive pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite mineralization hosted in highly sericitic schist and breccia; the Toe Showing is located in the path of the retreated Foremore Glacier. A total of 574 samples were collected from across the property and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Significant assay results include sample 1291684 from the Toe Showing with 19% Zn, 17.5% Pb and 4.53 g/t Au, sample B0020958 from the SG Showing with 12.5% Zn, 6.8% Pb and 12.8 g/t Au and sample 1291751 also from the SG Showing with 11.2% Zn, 8.5% Pb and 12.8 g/t Au.

Based upon historic and current exploration results, on the geological setting of the Foremore property and the personal inspection completed by Trevor Boyd from August 7 to 18, 2019, the Qualified Persons ("QP") conclude that the property is of merit for the continued exploration of volcanic exhalative precious and base metal sulphide deposits.

In order to advance the property it is recommended to compile and assess all historic and current exploration data in a 3D model. The model will allow Sassy Resources to delineated targets for drill testing. It is further recommended that borehole EM surveys be completed on the drill holes to determine the extent of massive sulfide mineralization and to detect off-hole conductive features that could represent mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Sassy Resources Corporation ("Sassy Resources") commissioned Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience ("Ronacher McKenzie") to complete an Independent Technical Report ("the report") according to the standards of the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") for its Foremore Property ("the property") in northwestern British Columbia.

The purpose of the report is to disclose relevant information about the Foremore property, a property material to Sassy Resources, including a concise summary of historic exploration and an assessment of the potential of the property to host base- and precious metal mineralization.

The main source of information was Sassy Resources; Sassy Resources provided a compilation of historic data including drill hole information and reports; additional historic information and geological literature was obtained from the public domain, dominantly the British Columbia assessment report database.

The property was visited by Dr. Trevor Boyd, an independent Qualified Person ("QP"), from August 7 to 18, 2019. Dr. Boyd inspected and sampled multiple known mineral showings and stored historic drill core. In addition, drill hole collars were field located and independent check samples collected.

2.1 Terminology

Fm: Formation

ICP-AES: Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy; analytical technique for analyzing multi-elements

ICP-MS: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry; analytical technique for analyzing multi-element

QP: Qualified Person according to the definitions of the NI 43-101

VMS deposit: volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit

2.2 Units

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are typically reported in imperial units and were converted for this report using appropriate conversion factors. Ounces per (short) ton are converted to grams per (metric) tonne using the conversion factor of 34.2857. One foot is 0.3048 m. One mile is 1.609344 km. One gamma (unit of magnetic intensity) is 1×10^{-9} T or 1 nT.

All dollar amounts listed in the report are Canadian Dollars.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83, Zone 9N.

2.3 Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Qualifications

Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience is an international consulting company with offices in Toronto and Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Ronacher McKenzie's mission is to use intelligent geoscientific data integration to help mineral explorationists focus on what matters to them. We help a growing number of clients understand the factors that control the location of mineral deposits.

With a variety of professional experience, our team's services include:

- Data Integration, Analysis and Interpretation
- Geophysical Services
- Project Generation and Property Assessment
- Exploration Project Management
- Resource Estimation and Independent Technical Reporting
- Project Promotion
- Lands Management

The primary Qualified Person and co-author of this report is Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo. Dr. Boyd is an Associate Geologist to Ronacher McKenzie and a geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO#1023) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (#3312). Dr. Boyd has worked as a geologist since 1979 in the exploration and mining industry on a variety of exploration and development properties containing gold, Ni-Cu-PGE, VMS, sediment-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag, uranium and porphyry tin-molybdenum-tungsten type and copper-gold type deposits in Canada (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Yukon and British Columbia), United States, Norway, China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Africa and Dominican Republic.

Another Qualified Person and co-author of this report is Elisabeth Ronacher Ph.D., P.Geo. Dr. Ronacher is co-founder and Principal Geologist to Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience and a geologist in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO #1476). Dr. Ronacher has worked as a geologist since 1997 with academia and industry on a variety of exploration properties such as Au, Cu, bas-metal, Cu-Ni PGE and U. Dr. Ronacher has written several Independent Technical Reports (NI 43-101) on a variety of deposit types. Dr. Ronacher did not visit the property.

Certificates of Qualification are provided in Appendix 1.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Ronacher McKenzie relied on information provided by Sassy Resources regarding ownership of the property. The QPs reviewed the status of mineral claims on the website of the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline) on December 31, 2019. While title documents and option agreements provided by Sassy Resources were reviewed for this report, this report does not constitute nor is intended to represent a legal or any other opinion to title.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Foremore property consists of 35 mineral claims covering 14,585 ha in Liard Mining Division in northern-central British Columbia (Table 4-1, Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2). The property is currently owned by Lorne Warren of Smithers, BC. Crystal Lake Mining Corporation ("Crystal Lake") entered into a binding letter of intent dated June 24, 2019, which was amended on November 12, 2019 ("Binding Letter of Intent") to acquire 100% interest in the property. The Binding Letter of Intent including all the rights and obligations of Crystal Lake under the Binding Letter of Intent will be assigned to Sassy upon the receipt of the final approval by the TSXV Venture Exchange of the Plan of Arrangement between Crystal Lake and Sassy dated July 25, 2019 (the "Arrangement"). The Arrangement has received all other required approvals including the approval of the shareholders of Crystal Lake and the approval of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Sassy Resources agreed to:

- Make a total cash payment of $300,001 over four years to the Optionor
- Issuing 1,250,000 common shares of Sassy Resources over four years
- Incurring expenditures of $1,200,000
    - $150,000 on or before the first anniversary of the effective date of the agreement
    - $150,000 on or before the second anniversary of the effective date of the agreement
    - $300,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date of the agreement
    - $300,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the agreement
    - $300,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the agreement

Sassy Resources will have earned 100% ownership of the property upon completion of the exercise of the option listed above. Lorne Warren will keep a net smelter return of 3%. Sassy Resources has the right to purchase back the NSR of 2% for $2,000,000 and additional 0.5% for $1,000,000. Further details of the agreement are published in Crystal Lake's News Release June 24, 2019 (www.sedar.com).

Ronacher McKenzie is not aware of any royalties, back-in rights, payment, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject, other than the ones listed above.

Legal access to the property is via provincial highways and roads to Bob Quinn Lake airstrip, and by helicopter from Bob Quinn airstrip (Figure 5-1).

The surface rights are held by the Crown.

Ronacher McKenzie is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property.

In order to maintain the claims beyond the expiry date (Table 4-1), Sassy Resources (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim in a filed report, or a payment instead of exploration and development. The following are the work requirement costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;

$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;

$15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and

$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Cash-in-lieu payment requirements are double these costs. In the case of the Foremore property, all claims are over 6 years old so the annual work requirement costs are approximately $291,000.

Table 4-1: List of claims of the Foremore property.

Claim Name	Title Number	Owner	Issue Date	Expiry Date*	Area (ha)
FORE 1	374763	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	468.83
FORE 2	374764	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	500.00
FORE 3	374765	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	244.22
MORE 1	374766	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	300.00
MORE 2	374767	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	500.00
MORE 3	374768	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	500.00
MORE 4	374769	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	433.12
MORE 5	374770	Lorne Warren	2000/MAR/09	2020/JUL/23	499.10
FM 1	380863	Lorne Warren	2000/SEP/18	2020/JUL/23	25.00
FM 2	380864	Lorne Warren	2000/SEP/18	2020/JUL/23	25.00
FM 3	380865	Lorne Warren	2000/SEP/18	2020/JUL/23	10.11
FM 4	380866	Lorne Warren	2000/SEP/18	2020/JUL/23	10.13
FORE 4	392631	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	395.51
FORE 5	392632	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	225.00
FORE 6	392641	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	290.44
FORE 7	392642	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	450.00
FORE 8	392643	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	150.00
FORE 10	392644	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	416.58
FORE 9	392645	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	372.03
FORE 11	392646	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	300.68
EBF1	392649	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	452.01
EBF2	392650	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	500.00
EBF3	392651	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	447.70
EBF4	392652	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	500.00
MORE 6	392655	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	407.56
MORE 11	392660	Lorne Warren	2002/APR/03	2020/JUL/23	499.83
ANT 4	393461	Lorne Warren	2002/MAY/20	2020/JUL/23	386.78
ROKS 1	400284	Lorne Warren	2003/FEB/12	2020/JUL/23	150.00
ROKS 2	400285	Lorne Warren	2003/FEB/12	2020/JUL/23	471.00
ROKS 3	400286	Lorne Warren	2003/FEB/12	2020/JUL/23	365.89
ROKS 4	400287	Lorne Warren	2003/FEB/12	2020/JUL/23	317.41
ROKS 5	400288	Lorne Warren	2003/FEB/12	2020/JUL/23	440.91
	1047022	Lorne Warren	2016/OCT/02	2020/JUL/23	1721.10
	1047031	Lorne Warren	2016/OCT/02	2020/JUL/23	263.63
	1047034	Lorne Warren	2016/OCT/02	2020/JUL/23	1545.39
TOTAL	**35**				**14,584.97**

**Claim expiry dates are subject to acceptance of the assessment report that summarizes the 2019 field work (Middleton, 2019)*

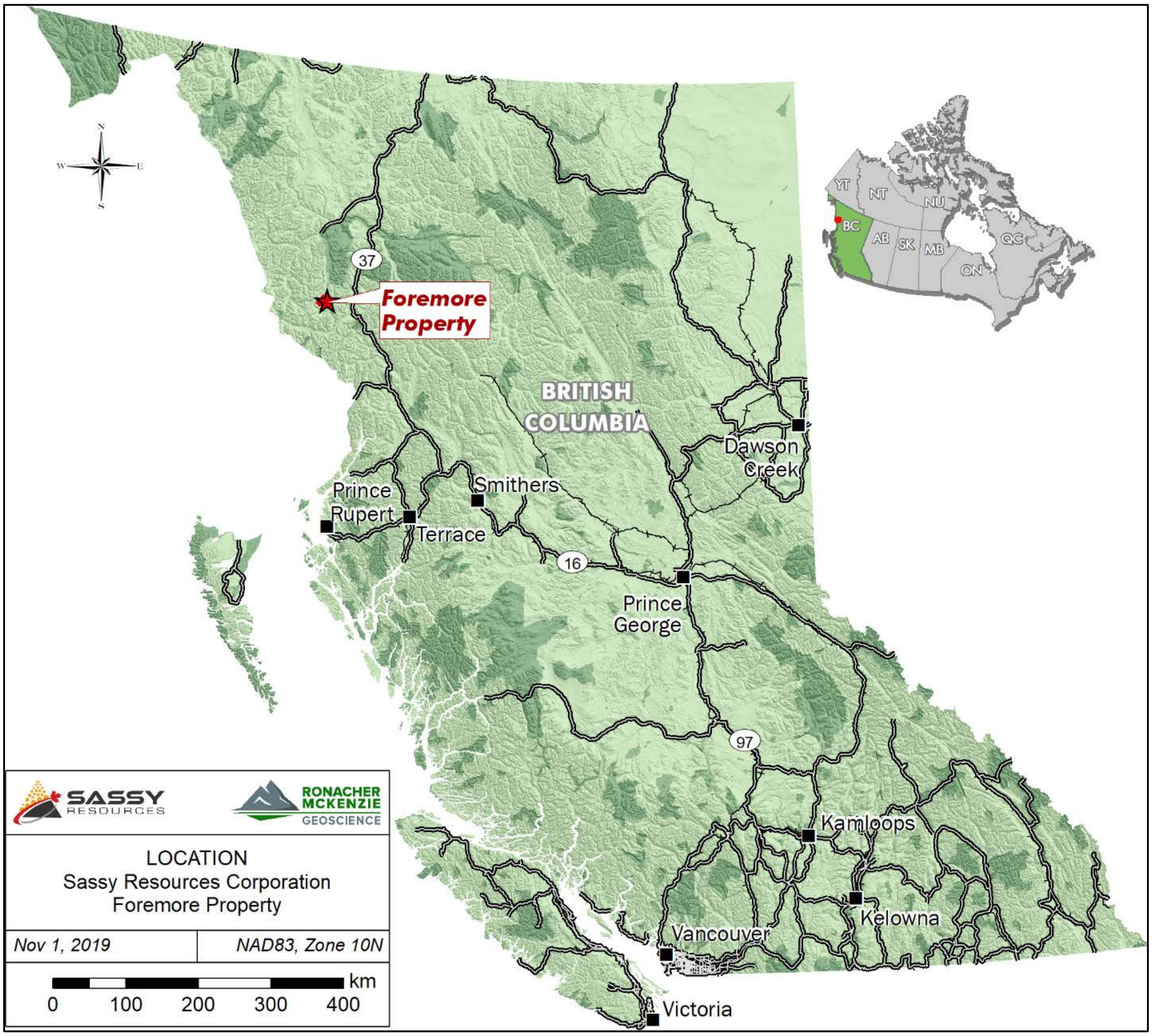

Figure 4-1: Location of the Foremore property.

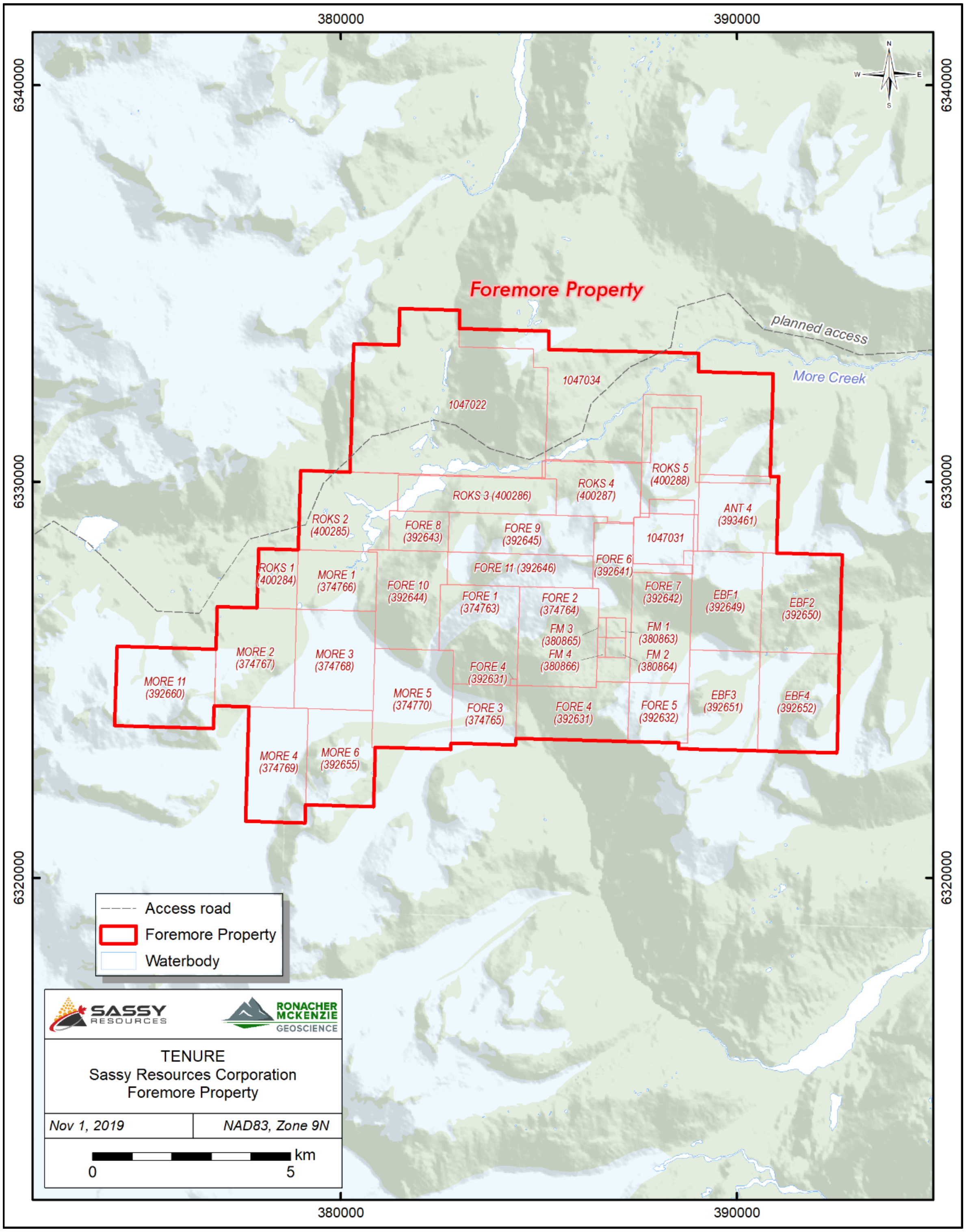

Figure 4-2: Map showing the claims of the Foremore property.

4.1 Permits

In British Columbia, a permit ("Notice of Work") is required for exploration activities such as drilling, trenching and excavating using machinery, blasting, disturbance of ground by mechanical means or induced polarization surveys using electrodes. Permits are not required for prospecting with hand-held tools, geological and geochemical surveying, airborne geophysical surveying, ground geophysical surveying without the use of exposed, energized electrodes and hand trenching without the use of explosives and cutting grid lines that does not require the felling of trees (MEMPR, 2008/09).

Sassy Resources does not currently hold a permit for the items listed above for the property. An application for an exploration permit ("Notice of Work") was submitted on December 18, 2019.

The QPs are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Access

The property is approximately 50 km northwest of the Bob Quinn Lake airstrip, which is located along the west side of Highway 37, ~390 km north of Terrace or ~410 km north of Smithers, BC (Figure 5-1). The Town of Dease Lake is located ~190 km north of the property. Access to the property is by helicopter from the Bob Quinn Lake Airstrip. In 2019, the project was serviced by a field camp located south of the property on Crystal Lake's Newmont Lake property, but there is no road access.

An access road to the adjacent Galore Creek project from Highway 37 is planned by the Galore Creek Mining Association. This planned road will cross the northern part of the property and its route had been surveyed and cleared during the summer of 2019. The scheduled completion date is currently not known.

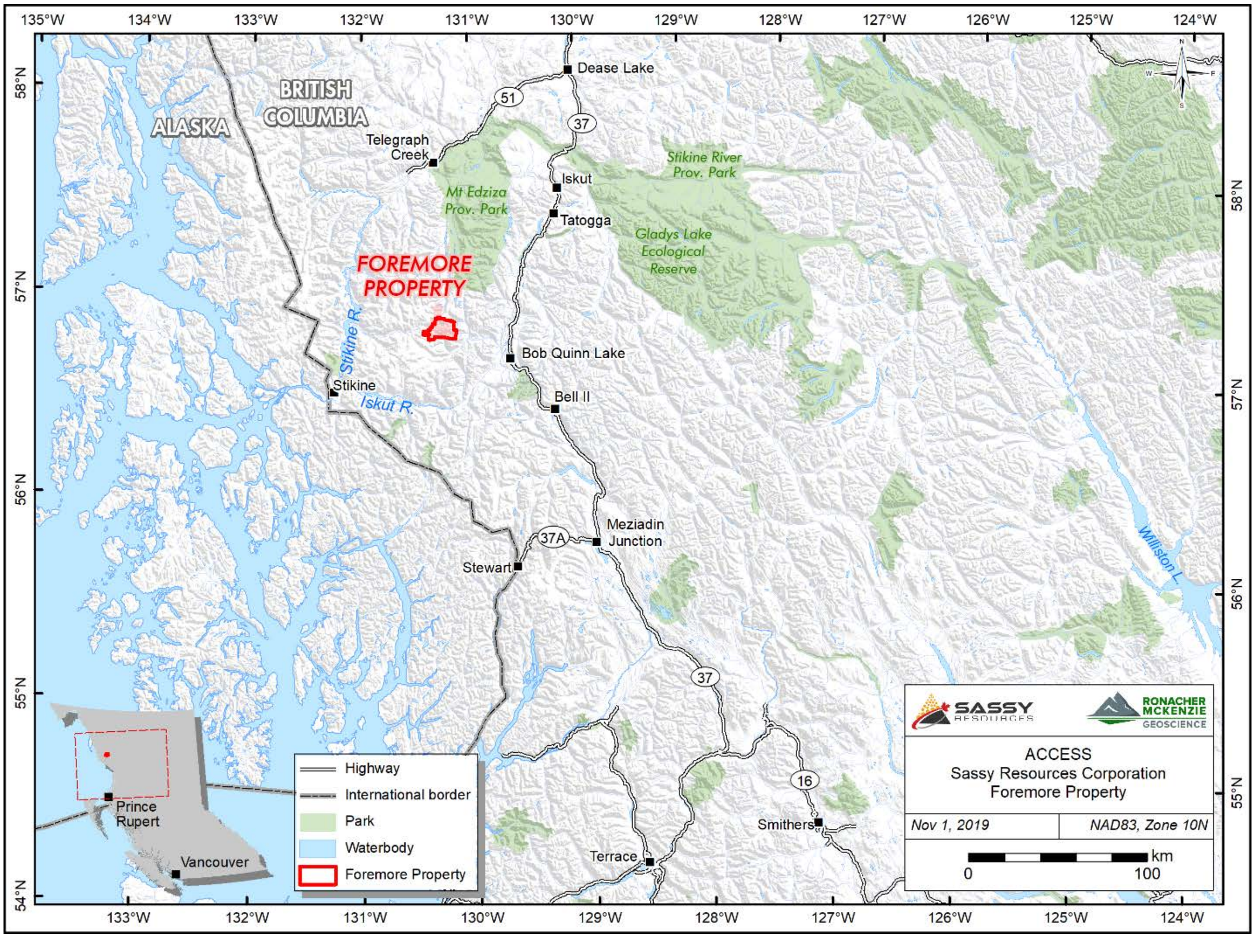

Figure 5-1: Map showing the access to the Foremore property.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of northwestern BC with cool, wet summers, and relatively moderate but wet winters. Annual temperatures range from +15°C to -15°C (climate.weather.gc.ca). Precipitation is high with the highest rainfall in July (66.6 mm) and maximum snowfall in January (45.0 cm). Total yearly snowfall is approximately 212 cm, but snow packs cover the higher elevations from October to May. The optimum field season is from mid-June to early-October.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The topography around the property is subdued in comparison to the steepest in the Coast Range, but rugged, with elevations on the claims ranging from ca. 1000 m in valleys to 1700 m at the peaks. Higher areas are commonly covered with snowfields or by small glaciers. Lower elevations are forest covered with stunted spruce, fir and cedar, typical of sub-alpine environments. Vegetation in these areas is sparse, with lichens and low-lying heather present on many slopes. Rocky outcrops, talus cover, and permanent snow and ice cover the majority of the landscape. At lower elevations patches of alder and devil's club are common mixed with mature forests of hemlock and spruce with underbrush of devil's club and huckleberry.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Skilled and unskilled labour is available in Terrace, Stewart and Dease Lake, BC. AltaGas operates the McLymont Hydropower Project, located approximately 30 km south of the property at the mouth of the south-draining McLymont River. The road between B.C. Provincial Highway 37 and the McLymont Hydropower Project to the west have been completed and the plant is in full operation.

Water is available from local streams except in the highest locations, where no water is available for most months of the year. Mining personnel and unskilled labour are available in Smithers and Terrace, BC. Potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites are not relevant to the project at this stage. The surface rights are owned by the Crown.

6.0 History

The history of exploration in the area of the Foremore property extends for over 30 years and is listed in detail in Table 6-1. The most significant company work was completed by Cominco Ltd. ("Cominco") from 1987 to 1996 followed by Roca Mines Inc. ("Roca") from 2002 to 2018.

Table 6-1: Overview of historic exploration on the property.

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
2018	Roca Mines	Trenching, soil and rock sampling, prospecting	Six rock samples collected with no significant results	Derrick Strickland	AR 37939	More Creek

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
2018	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises Ltd., (Jaxon Mining Inc.)	Trenching, soil and rock sampling, prospecting	Investigated and sampled new exposures and property logistics due to retreating glaciers, sampled Rat, Ice Fall, Water Fall, and Hollywood historic mineral showings. Results from rock samples vary from <0.05 ppm Ag, <0.001 ppm Au to 4 ppm Ag, 1.12 ppm Au. No significant base metals.	Derrick Strickland	AR 37326	More Creek
2016	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises Ltd.	Prospecting and geochem sampling	Investigated and sampled new exposures due to retreating glaciers in vicinity of SG Zone and Sunday showing. Results from 45 rock samples vary from 0.2 ppm Ag, <0.02ppm Au, 9 ppm Cu, 3 ppm Pb, and 8 ppm Zn to 61 ppm Ag, 24 ppm Au, >10,000 ppm Cu, 38,100ppm Pb and 15,100 ppm Zn.	Lorie Farrell	AR 37017	Foremore-More Creek
2015	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises, Middleton Geoscience	Geochem and drill core geochem (XRF)	Resampling and XRF analysis of historic drill core which tested BRT and Ryder showings, Au and Ag analysis of Westmore Zone sampling from 2013.Results of analyses of 48 Westmore rock samples vary from 0.05 ppm Ag, 0.05 ppb Au to 31 ppm Ag, 5.2 ppm Au. XRF study found Ca and Mn alteration halo around BRT and Ryder mineralized zones.	Mike Middleton	AR 35929	Foremore
2013	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises, Middleton Geoscience	Trenching, prospecting and reclamation work	Prospecting and sampling of Westmore Zone exposures, Review and retrieval of 2004-05 drill core in particular FM05-40, reclamation of old camp and core logging facilities. No significant results since samples and retrieved core not analyzed in 2013.	Mike Middleton	AR 35697	Foremore
2013	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises, Middleton Geoscience	Thin section petrography	Thin section petrography of massive sulphide samples from trenches along More Creek Rhyolite Horizon. Results show that all of the rock samples have undergone fracture fill and penetrative quartz-carbonate alteration.	Mike Middleton	AR 34696	Foremore
2012	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises , Middleton Geoscience	Trenching, prospecting, geochem	Trenching, prospecting, channel sampling and analysed the mineralized showings for gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide potential focusing on the BRT, Ryder, North and Sunday areas including the North Boulder Field. Results of 90 metres of trench channel samples over the	Mike Middleton	AR 34049	Foremore

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
			areas returned values of up to >10ppm Au, >100 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm Cu, Zn and Pb in the BRT Zone.			
2011	Roca Mining Inc, CJL Enterprises, Middleton Geoscience	Prospecting, soil geochem	Prospecting work focused on Hanging Valley area at centre of property, south boulder field and sampling around SG Zone. Soil sampling identified Au and Ag geochemical trail downslope from SG Zone,	Mike Middleton	AR 33101	Foremore
2010	Bearclaw Capital Corp., Discovery Consultants	237 soil and 37 rock samples	Bam 10 showing and Jan prospect mineralization sampled. Cu-Sb-As-Au soil anomaly outlined in Jan prospect.	A. Koffyberg	AR 32027	Bam
2008	Roca Mines Inc.	geology, geochem (301 surface rock, 197 soil and 890 core samples), ground geophysics (53-line km IP, 58 line-km mag) and diamond drilling (3,300m in 13 holes)	At Hanging Valley/South Boulder area, geological mapping, IP and mag surveys and soil and rock sampling plus five DDHs of 823 m tested high chargeability anomalies intersected mostly pyrite. At Antler area mapping, mag and IP surveys completed. Chargeability anomaly defined over significant Py-As mineralized exposure. At Westmore area mapping and IP survey plus two DDHs tested altered rhyolite, no sig. results. At Ryder/BRT area, soil sampling, mapping and IP survey plus six deep DDHs intersected altered rhyolite with anomalous base and precious metal values with best results in FM08-54 intersected 250m thick altered felsic sequence with good Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn values, indicating VMS system open to NW along a NNE trend. Best result 0.6m of 1.5% Cu, 3.7% Zn, 195g/t Ag and 1.21g/t Au in DDH FM08-53. Ryder area associated with 500m long and 200m wide multi-metal soil anomaly.	David Melling and Paul Albers	AR 30426	Foremore
2007	Roca Mines Inc.	Geology, prospecting and 149 rock and 231 soil geochem	Geological assessment and rock and soil geochem sampling in Hanging Valley / South Boulder field (SBF) area. An As, Pb, Zn, and Cu anomaly associated with magnetic high anomaly found along floor of Hanging Valley and SBF.	JJ. Watkins, David Melling and John Mirko.	AR 29475	Foremore

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
2005	Roca Mines Inc.	Detail geology, soil geochem, airborne mag and EM and diamond drilling of 2,193m in 4 holes	More Creek Rhyolite extensively mapped. Airborne mag and EM flown over North Zone successfully aided in defining stratigraphy and structure. Three DDHs tested Ryder Zone in North Zone intersected wide sections of low grade sphalerite and chalcopyrite min. Best result 18.7g/t Au and 0.53% Cu over 3m in DDH FM05-38. One DDH tested under the horizon Au-Cu skarn target with no sig min intersected. Soil sampling and prospecting north of More Creek and NE of Ryder Zone.	Sandy Sears	AR 27980A & B	Foremore
2005	Bearclaw Capital Corp., Discovery Consultants	soil geochem	362 pulps from soil samples collected in 1996 program in Jan Prospect area analysed for multi-elements by ICP methods with no significant results except elevated Zn values mimic the Au anomaly over the Jan Prospect.	Tom Carpenter	AR 27925	Bam
2005	Roca Mines Inc.	Progress report on mineral exploration of the Foremore property, **43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR** for Roca Mines. Report also describes the 2004 exploration programs including 5,900 metres diamond drilling in 37 holes in the BRT, Ryder, SG and Sunday zones areas plus ground UTEM and mag surveys, and 497 soil, 455 rock and 26 stream silt samples.	The results of the 2004 exploration programs described in the report demonstrated that widespread Zn-Cu-Pb-Au-Ag mineralization hosted in semi-massive to massive sulphides is hosted in the highly altered More Creek and SG Rhyolites and is open for enlargement based upon in outcrop sampling and drilling particularly with respect to the BRT and Ryder zones. Best results in Ryder area in holes FM04-32 grading 3.4m of 0.2% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 1.6% Zn, 2g/t Ag and 0.1g/t Au and FM04-33 grading 2.35m of 1.35% Cu, 0.2% Pb, 2.7% Zn, 59 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au. The authors believe that a major VMS system is present at the Foremore property and recommend an aggressive two-staged exploration program totaling $4,138,200 that includes an airborne electromagnetic and magnetometer survey, followed by a 9,500 meter drill hole program. A second stage that includes an additional 8,500 meters of drilling is planned to follow up on the results of phase I.	Sandy Sears and John Watkins	na	Foremore

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
2003	Roca Mines Inc.	Detail and regional geology, 504 soil, 26 stream and 547 rock geochem, ground EM and IP surveys, diamond drilling of 1,121m in 11 holes. A similar **43-101 Technical Report was filed on SEDAR in 2004** by Sandy Sears.	Geochem sampling plus minor ground geophysics was completed in BRT showing area, while more extensive EM and IP was over SG Zone area and to the NE. Four DDHs tested SG Zone and 7 DDHs tested BRT Zone. Work discovered and identified the BRT, Sunday, Rhino and Kidlet showings, enlarged the Wishbone and SG Zones to the NE. Best result from Trench BRT-02 was2.8m @ 2g/t Au, 162 g/t Ag, 9.5% Zn, 4.3% Pb and 0.1% Cu in qtz-ser-py phyllite in contact of hanging wall of sedimentary over mafic volcanic rocks. Best BRT Zone DDH came from FM03-11 grading 2.3m 7.9g/t Au, 23g/t Ag, 0.12% Zn and 0.2% Pb.	Sandy Sears and John Mirko	AR 27398A & B	Foremore
2003	Roca Mines Inc.	Prospecting, geol, soil and rock geochem	Work done mostly in 2002 focused on identifying different surface areas of gold rich VMS mineralization building on previous exploration, resulted in discovery of SG Zone.	Sandy Sears and John Mirko	AR 27176A	Foremore
2002	Roca Mines / Equity Engineering	Summary Report on the Foremore property	This separate evaluation report found as Appendix C in AR 27176A. Mostly Cominco exploration on property reviewed with recommendation for future exploration.	S. Harris	internal doc	Foremore
2001	Homestake Canada	Prospecting	52 rock samples and one stream sample collected in 15 traverses, boulder fields and their volcanogenic massive sulphide and skarn mineralization types are defined and described	John Mirko	AR 26559	
1997	WR Gilmour, Discovery Consultants	362 soil geochem and 6 DDHs in 603m	Best DDH result of 0.55 g/t Au over 5.65m on Bam Property, south of Arctic Lake	Tom Carpenter	AR 25218	Bam, More 2
1996	Cominco Ltd.	Diamond drilling	One DDH of 664m intersected only minor Pb-Zn-Cu min by Mawer Glacier	Darin Wagner	AR 24796	Foremore
1996	WR Gilmour, Discovery Consultants	Heavy mineral stream sediment survey plus some rock sampling	Follow up on 1987 exploration with best drilling results then of 0.4 oz/t over 2.4m	Tom Carpenter	AR 24423	Bam
1995	Westmore Engineering	Stream, rock and soil geochem, prospecting	Large py showing sampled but no ore grade results	D.R. Gunning	AR 24076	Antler

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
1992	Cominco Ltd.	Ground UTEM, mag, HLEM and radiometric surveys	Electromagnetic conductors traced in vicinity of Mawer Glacier.	R.W. Holroyd	AR 22614	Foremore
1991	Adrian Resources, Noranda Exploration, Orequest Consultants	Geology, prospecting, soil and rock geochem and VLF geophysics	Unnamed geochemical and geophysical anomalies defined and recommended for follow-up	G. McArthur, I. Campbell and J.L. LeBel	AR 22238	Devil, More
1991	Cominco Ltd.	Prospecting and geology	Surface exploration of new staked claims west of main property hosting the mineralized boulders failed to locate significant min.	M.G. Westcott	AR 21936	Foremore
1991	Noranda Exploration	Prospecting, geochem and airborne EM-Mag, ground mag survey	Mapping and soil, rock, stream and heavy mineral surveys defined only minor areas of altered geology, geophysics helped define structural geology	Robert Baerg	AR 21348	Devil, More
1991	Wiseboy Resources	prospecting, stream silt and rock sampling	Pb and Zn mineralization found in altered felsic and mafic volcanic rocks of More East property west of Noranda claims	Rex Pegg	AR 21063	More East
1991	Cominco Ltd.	diamond drilling, 1347m in 5 holes	Drilling was to test conductors under ice, either rods snapped in ice or intersected some alt rocks with no min encountered.	A.W. Lee and I.A. Paterson	AR 20402	Foremore
1990	Blue Gold Resources	Prospecting, geology and geochem	Surface exposed pyrite-sphalerite skarn mineralization identified south of Cominco's Foremore property	A.T. Montgomery, S.L. Todoruk and C.K. Ikona	AR 21008	Gold
1990	Kestrel Resources	Prospecting, stream silt and rock geochemistry	No significant mineralization found	John Buchholz	AR 20645	M&M
1989	Blue Gold Resources	Geology, prospecting, soil, stream and heavy mineral geochem	No sig results except geology found to be similar to Cominco claims to the NW	S.L. Todoruk and C.K. Ikona	AR 19697	Gold
1989	Cominco	Ground geophysics	UTEM, mag and HLEM surveys defined conductors under glacier	R.W. Holroyd	AR 19380	Foremore
1989	Cominco	Geology and geochem	Exploration identified, sampled and defined the Foremore North and South mineralized boulder fields, Source believed to be to the NW. Zn and Pb sulphide mineralization found in felsic vols. of the North Zone	D.R. Barnes	AR 19379	Foremore

Year	Company	Exploration	Results	Author	Reference	Property Name
1988	Cominco	Geology, rock geochem	Exploration discovered and sampled sulphide mine boulder fields on south edge of More Glacier, assay results of up to 8 oz/t Ag, 16% Zn, 2.6% Pb, 28% Ba in boulders.	A.B. Mawer	AR 18105	Foremore
1988	Comino	Ground HLEM survey	Purpose was to define conductor source of mineralization in recently discovered boulder field. No conductors found.	J. Klein	AR 18103	Foremore

In 1987, helicopter reconnaissance in the headwaters of a south-flowing tributary of More Creek by Cominco identified sulphide and gold mineralized quartz boulders in glacial debris near the south and north termini of More Glacier. In total over 800 sulphide boulders were identified in two boulder fields. Work completed on the western and central portion of the current Foremore property by Cominco between 1987 and 1996 included prospecting and mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, and six holes of diamond drilling (Mawer, 1988; Barnes, 1989; Holroyd, 1989, 1991, 1992; Paterson and Lee, 1991; Westcott, 1992; Wagner 1996).

In 2000, the main portion of the current claim holdings was staked by L. Warren, from whom Roca Mines Inc. ("Roca") optioned the Foremore property in March 2002. Roca staked additional contiguous claims to the east covering the Broken Antler showing and conducted protracted multi-faceted exploration programs on the property until 2018 (Table 6-1).

The focus of exploration by Roca has been for precious metal enriched volcanogenic massive sulfide type deposits. Exploration has encompassed prospecting and mapping, soil and rock geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical survey, multi-element analysis and petrographic studies plus 12,354 metres of diamond drilling in 55 holes (Mirko 2001; Sears and Mirko, 2003; Sears, 2005; Watkins et al., 2007; Melling and Albers 2008; Middleton 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015; Farrell, 2016; Strickland, 2018). In total, 13 reports of work on the property were filed with the BC government by Roca as outlined in Table 6-1.

In late August 2002, Equity Engineering Ltd. produced on behalf of Roca an internal Technical Report titled "Summary Report on the Foremore Property" (Harris 2002), which is also found as Appendix C in Sears and Mirko (2003). This was followed by two 43-101 Technical Reports named "Summary Report of Geological Investigations on the Foremore Project" by Sears (2004) and "Progress Report on Mineral Exploration of the Foremore Property" by Sears and Watkins (2005), which were filed on SEDAR by Roca. The former provided a detailed exploration history of the property to that date and the latter provided a descriptive record of the exploration conducted by Roca during 2004 including 5,900 metres of diamond drilling in 37 holes which appears to not had been filed for assessment with the BC government.

In 2013, the Roca exploration camp on the property was taken down and the area was rehabilitated; selected boxed NQ drill core were removed for safe keeping according to Middleton 2013.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The geology and mineralization of the area is discussed in Logan et al. (2000). The property is located in the Stikine Terrain (Stikinia) which is the largest and westernmost allochthonous terrain of the Intermontane Superterrane (Figure 7-1). This section draws largely from Logan et al. (2000).

Stikinia's pre-Jurassic geological history, and paleontological and paleomagnetic signatures are unique. They have been interpreted to indicate that Stikinia originated far removed from the margin of ancestral North America (Gabrielse and Yorath, 1992; McClelland, 1992; Mihalynuk et al., 1994) and was amalgamated with the Cache Creek, Quesnel and Slide Mountain terranes prior to accretion to the North American craton. At the latitude of the property, Stikinia consists of well stratified middle Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks and volcanic and comagmatic plutonic rocks of probable island arc affinity which include: the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Late Triassic Stuhini Group and the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group.

The Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes the western boundary of the Stikine Terrane. It is a long and narrow magmatic belt that extends the length of the Canadian Cordillera and is composed predominantly of calc-alkaline granitoid rocks of Jurassic to Paleogene age. Cooling ages and uplift history are complex across the belt. Plutonic rocks of the Coast Belt are mid-Cretaceous on the west side of the belt and mainly Late Cretaceous and Tertiary on the east side. In the property area, which is on the east of the complex, voluminous post-orogenic Tertiary intrusions obscure the western margin of Stikinia. Eocene continental volcanic rocks of the Sloko Group erupted from centres located north and northwest of the property area.

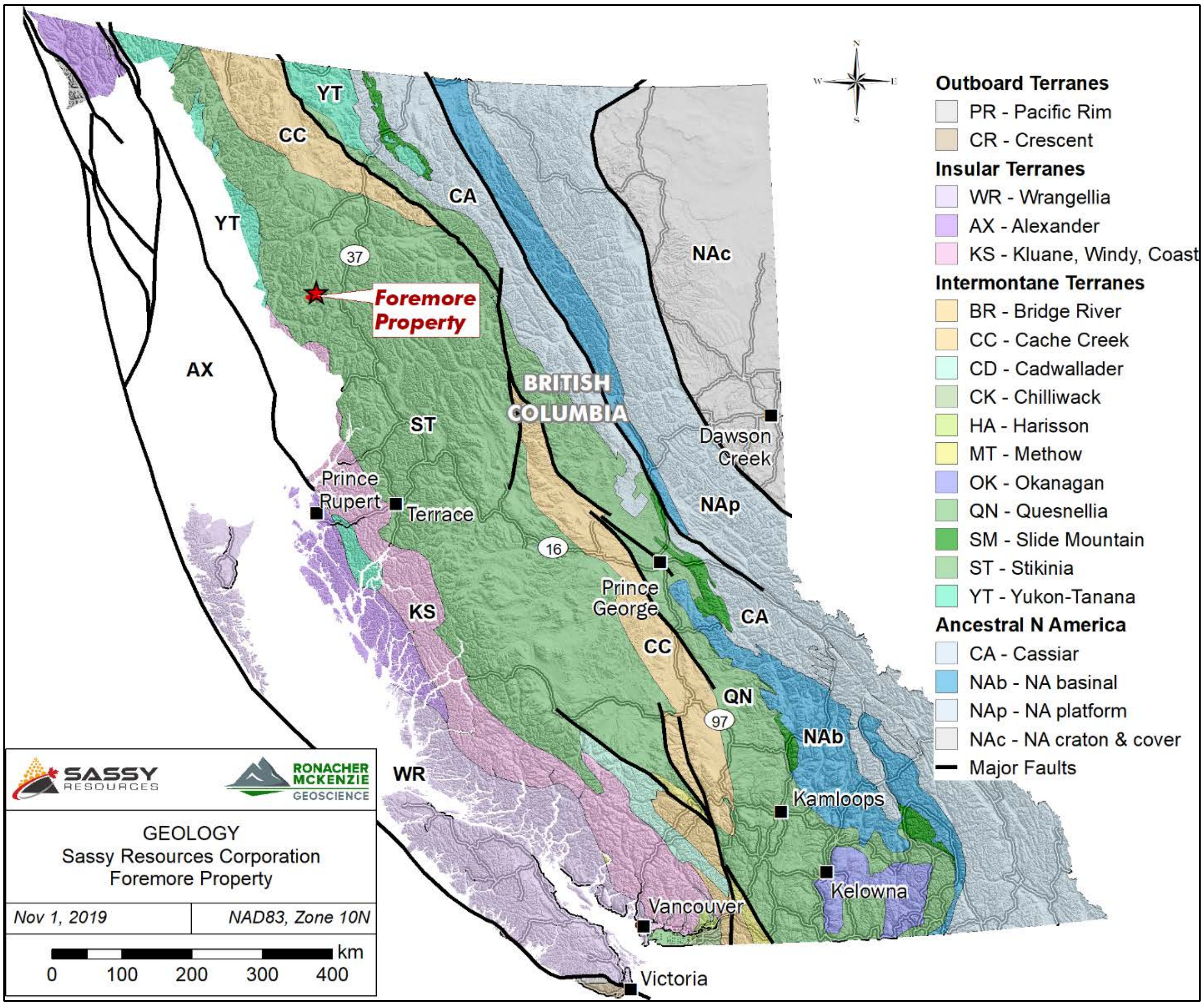

Figure 7-1: Map showing the location of the Foremore property in the Stikinia terrane of the Intermontane Belt of BC.

7.2 Local Geology

The Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage underlying the Foremore property region comprise of variably foliated mafic to felsic flows and volcaniclastic rocks, interbedded limestone, and fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. This assemblage has been intruded by the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian intrusions, including the More Creek and Forrest Kerr composite batholiths, with phases ranging from granite to diorite. The Paleozoic rocks lie entirely on the western side of the north-trending Forrest Kerr Fault.

The Stikine Assemblage comprises a succession of tholeiitic island arc volcanism and epiclastic rocks, with interlayered carbonate rocks deposited between periods of volcanic activity. Logan et. al. (2000) defined five main subdivisions:

A lowermost Lower to Middle Devonian aged sequence consists of penetrative deformed intermediate to mafic metavolcanic tuffs and flows, diorite and gabbro, recrystallized limestone, graphitic schist and quartz-sericite schist. These interleaved metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are locally intruded by massive and variably schistose diorite sills. Limestones contain late Early Devonian favosites and Lochkovian conodonts. These lowermost Devonian to Early Mississippian sequences are interpreted as representing an environment of occasionally emergent submarine island arc volcanism with associated carbonate and clastic deposition (Logan et al, 2000), likely early stage arc development.

Overlying this package is a generally conformable Upper Devonian to Mississippian sequence of bimodal mafic and felsic volcanic flows and tuffs, comprised of variably foliated mainly basaltic flows and volcaniclastic rocks, lesser dacitic and rhyolitic tuffs, flows, and locally favosite-bearing limestone.

The third subdivision consists of Middle Carboniferous fossiliferous limestones, cherts and lesser siltstones, sandstones, conglomerates and tuffs. This package lies conformably upon Devono-Mississippian rocks, although locally the base of the carbonate is truncated by faulting or lies non-conformably upon intrusions. These rocks are folded but lack an earlier fabric. Logan et al (2000) suggest that these limestones and overlying clastic rocks developed as mounds flanking volcanic centres.

Overlying the Middle Carboniferous limestones are minor epiclastic rocks overlain by calc-alkaline basalts and intermediate to felsic tuffs and flows, which are in turn, overlain by carbonates. The age of this sequence is well-constrained by the well dated underlying limestones and overlying Early Permian carbonates. This package is thought to represent volcaniclastic/epiclastic dispersal aprons deposited about local volcanic island arc centres (Logan et al., 2000).

The uppermost portion of the Stikine Assemblage consists of two sequences; a) thin-bedded, fossiliferous and locally recrystallized carbonate, and b) siliceous tuff and sedimentary rocks interfingered with carbonate. These rocks are variably deformed, but on average, deformation is stronger east of the More Creek and Forrest Kerr Plutons. Numerous fossils within the carbonate indicate that it ranges in age from latest Carboniferous to Early Permian (Logan et al., 2000).

The Stikine Assemblage is unconformably overlain by island arc volcanic rocks and sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The base of the Stuhini Group is a thick package of fine-grained volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, dominated by volcanic wackes, arenites and interbedded siltstone and argillite. These units are intercalated with overlying massive green tuff.

The Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group unconformably overlies the Stuhini Group. From bottom to top, the Hazelton Group consists of basal coarse clastic rocks in angular unconformity with the underlying Stuhini rocks; a sequence of andesitic to dacitic volcanic rocks (Betty Creek Fm); calc-alkaline volcanic flows and tuffs; sedimentary rocks derived from the underlying volcanic rocks; and an uppermost intra-arc rift sequence dominated by bimodal tholeiitic volcanic rocks and lesser volcaniclastic/sedimentary rocks (Sears, 2004).

Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group marine and terrestrial mudstones, sandstones and conglomerates conformably overlie the Hazelton Group. These basinal clastic rocks lack volcanic components and contain clasts of rock types from adjacent terranes, indicating a change in the local and regional tectonic setting (Sears, 2004).

There are several episodes of intrusive activity identified in the Foremore property area. From oldest to youngest they include:

Early Devonian weakly foliated to schistose diorite sills and stocks that intrude and are probably feeders to the Devonian rocks west of Mess Creek. The most prominent intrusion in the area is a composite pluton comprising the Forrest Kerr and More Creek plutons which trend northerly and are located east of the Foremore property. These subalkaline monzodioritic to tonalitic intrusions are probably equivalents of the Devono-Mississippian volcanic rocks.

Middle to Late Triassic plutons (228-221 Ma) are comprised of small ultramafic bodies and large calc-alkaline plutons. These intrusions are associated with and crosscut the Stuhini Group volcanic pile and are associated with mineralization at the Schaft Creek porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposit.

The Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite (Woodsworth et al, in Logan et al, 2000) is a Late Triassic to Early Jurassic (210-195 Ma) suite of smaller alkaline bodies that vary from monzodiorite through syenite in composition, with associated ultramafic phases. This complex suite includes the Galore Creek porphyry Cu-Au deposit.

The Early Jurassic Texas Creek Plutonic Suite (195-189 Ma) consists of calcalkaline to alkaline plutons (Logan et al., 2000) that are associated with mesothermal and epithermal base and precious metal mineralization at the Premier, Snip, Johnny Mountain and Sulphurets deposits and porphyry Cu-Au mineralization at the Kerr deposit.

A series of Early Jurassic and younger plugs and dykes have been mapped intruding the Stuhini Group.

The Middle Jurassic Three Sisters Plutonic Suite (179-176 Ma) (Logan et al., 2000) are large calc-alkaline quartz monzonite to granite plutons that have been interpreted to be in the root zone of the Middle Jurassic arc (Logan et al., 2000) and back-arc basalts.

A series of Middle Jurassic pyroxene gabbro and diorite plugs, sills and dykes occur primarily along and west of the Forrest Kerr fault zone.

7.3 Property Geology

The Foremore property itself is predominantly underlain by the Devono-Mississippian Stikine Assemblage (Figure 7-2), a suite of variably foliated mafic to felsic flows and volcaniclastics, interbedded limestone, and fine clastic sediments. Overlying these rocks and of limited aerial extent are arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The eastern portion of the property is dominated by the early Mississippian More Creek Pluton, coeval with and likely feeder to the Devono-Mississippian volcanic rocks.

The Stikine assemblage consists of penetratively foliated phyllitic to lesser schistose rocks. The lowermost rocks comprise a variety of phyllites and schists derived from a mainly bimodal suite of volcanic and volcaniclastics rocks. Lithologies range from quartz sericite schists and phyllites with local quartz eyes through argillaceous and cherty carbonaceous phyllites, to hematitic and chloritic phyllites representing original mafic volcaniclastics.

Fossiliferous limestones containing probable Devonian favosites fossils have also been mapped sporadically within this package. Deformation of the fossils prevents unequivocal dating. A dark green diabase/gabbro sill or dyke is spatially associated with outcrops of quartz-sericite-chlorite schists and phyllites and is probably correlative with the gabbroic unit of Sears (2004).

A probable younger sequence of Mississippian volcanic arc and related rocks has been differentiated from the above assemblage on the basis of a lesser degree of deformation, being predominantly weakly to moderately foliated. This sequence is dominated by dark green-grey thick-bedded mafic volcaniclastics and mafic to intermediate flows and flow breccias. This thick sequence contains lesser but significant sericite altered rhyolite, felsic ash and lapilli tuffs, chert pebble conglomerate, and fossiliferous carbonates including micritic grey limestones and whitish dolomitic carbonates.

An unconformity separates the Stuhini Group from the underlying Stikine rocks. Stuhini lithologies consist of thin-bedded ash to lapilli tuffs, massive crystal and dacitic tuffs and volcanic conglomerates that outcrop predominantly on a few of the higher peaks on the property.

The eastern portion of the property consists of medium- to coarse-grained quartz porphyritic biotite granite of the More Creek Pluton. The contact zone with the coeval Stikine Assemblage volcanic rocks locally contains less quartz rich phases mixed with aplites and mafic schlieren (volcanic inclusions). Elsewhere, a series of post-Triassic intrusions cut the volcanic arc packages. They are comprised primarily of granodiorite and diorite intrusions, dykes, sills and plugs of syenodiorite to monzodiorite. These intrusions are locally pegmatitic and heavily epidotized. Basalt and lamprophyre dykes have also been mapped on the property.

The Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage rocks on the property exhibit four phases of deformation, the first of which produced a penetrative axial planar cleavage (S1 striking 035° to 050° and dipping 30° to 45° to the southeast) related to northeast-trending isoclinal recumbent folds (regional D1 of Logan et al., 2000). A second phase of deformation (D2 of Logan et al., 2000) and resultant axial planar cleavage (S2 striking northwest and dipping southwest) produced a crenulation lineation (L2) where it intersects the S1 cleavage. The S2 cleavage and L2 lineation are related to south-trending folds. Isoclinal folds with vertical to steeply southwest-dips and shallow southeast plunging fold axes noted in the North Zone and in tuffs north of the South Boulder Field, and east-trending kink bands probably represent Logan et al.'s (2000) D3 deformational event. These fabrics are warped by a broad, open anticline that plunges southwest. Rare north-trending spaced fracture cleavage represents D4 deformation (Logan et al., 2000).

On the western portion of the property, a several kilometer length low angle fault divides the lower, more foliated and phyllitic lithologies to the west from less foliated volcanic rocks to the east. The fault is oriented generally northeast striking/southeast dipping.

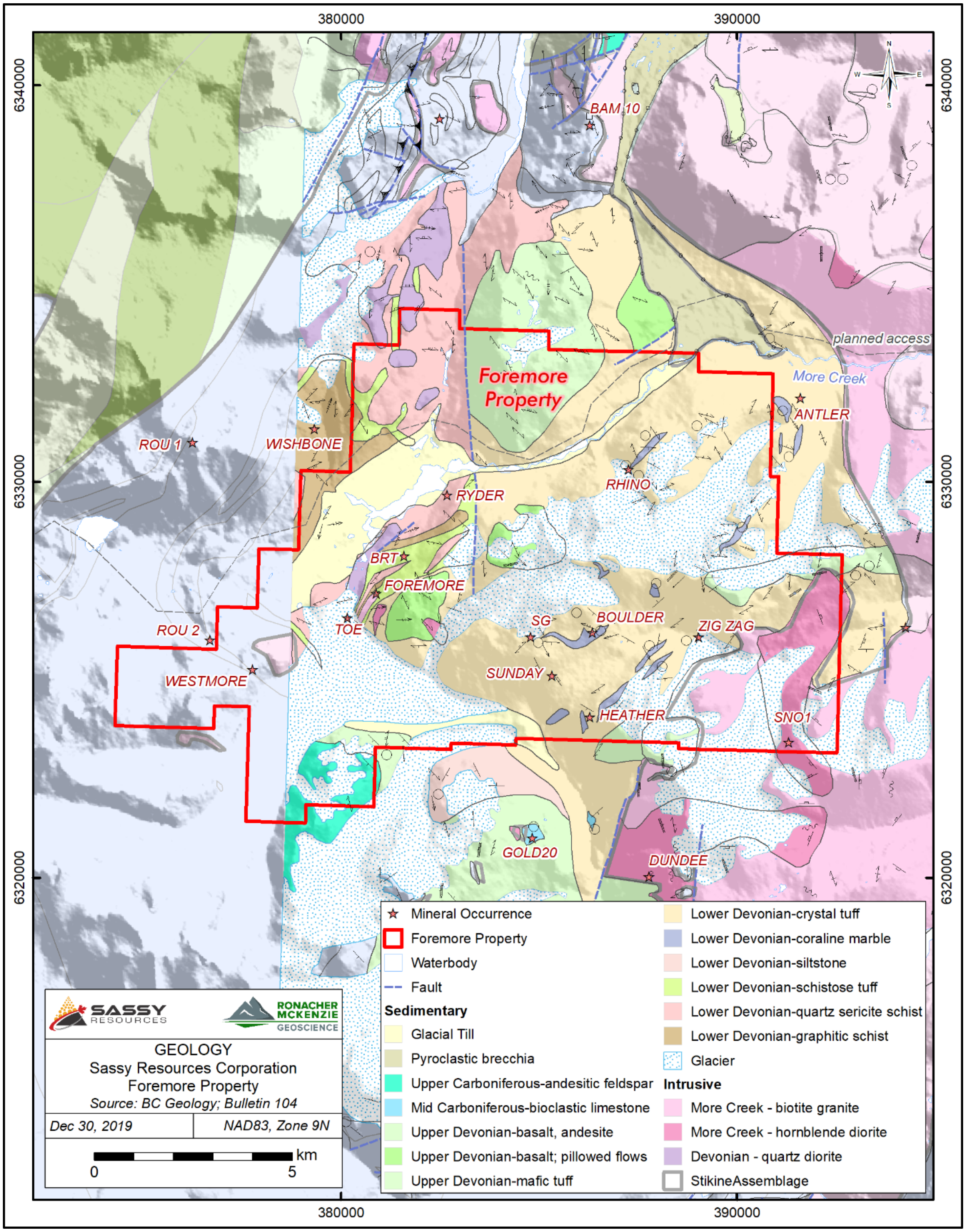

Figure 7-2: Property geology map after Logan et al. (2000b)

7.3.1 Structure

Five phases of deformation (Logan et al., 2000) have been recognized regionally; pre-Middle Carboniferous (D1), pre-Late Triassic (D2), Early Jurassic (D3), and Late Jurassic to Tertiary (D4) folding, and Jurassic to Quaternary faulting (D5). The earliest event consists of northwest-trending recumbent isoclinal folding represented by a northeast-striking and northwest-dipping penetrative foliation (D1) in Devonian rocks. The D2 deformational event consists of a southwest-dipping penetrative axial planar cleavage attributed to northwest trending and southeast-plunging moderately inclined to recumbent folds. These subparallel penetrative Paleozoic fabrics are deformed by northwest-trending upright, open to tight crenulation folds with shallowly east-plunging fold axes (D3). This has produced a crenulation cleavage in Paleozoic rocks with millimeter to metre-scale amplitude folds and steeply south- to southwest-dipping axial planar surfaces. The fourth phase of deformation (D4) is comprised of north-trending moderate to open upright folds with metres to several kilometre wavelengths and is manifested by a fracture cleavage.

There are two main regional fault systems in the region: the north-striking Forrest Kerr and Mess Creek Fault Zones. The Forrest Kerr Fault Zone is a regional lineament ranging from Iskut River in the south to Arctic Lake in the north where it is lost under recent volcanism. It is either vertical or dips steeply east with normal sinistral strike-slip movement. The Forrest Kerr Fault separates Devonian-Mississippian rocks to the west from younger rocks to the east. West of the Forrest Kerr Fault, the Mess Creek Fault Zone, a seven km wide zone of normal faulting, may be an en echelon step extending to the north from the headwaters of Sphalerite Creek.

7.3.2 Alteration

Regional metamorphism affecting rocks on the property are of lower greenschist facies; contact metasomatism occurs adjacent to plutons. The contact metasomatism is marked by the development of epidote, tremolite, and diopside with magnetite, and lesser pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Hydrothermal alteration is widespread on the property expressed as variable silicification, chloritization, and epidotization. However, intense alteration commonly masks the identity of the protolith, in particular the sericitization of felsic volcanic rocks and quartz eye tuffs and quartz+Fe-carbonate+sericite alteration of graphitic schists. Locally, it appears that quartz-sericite-chlorite schists are altered hematite and chlorite schists.

7.4 Mineralization

Within the surrounding area of the Foremore property the most well-known mineralization style is porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization of calc-alkaline and alkaline affinity. Cu- and Cu-Au skarns, subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au veins and carbonate-hosted replacements, and stratiform volcanogenic or carbonate hosted (possibly Irish-type) massive sulphide mineralization are other styles of mineralization found in this area and associated with an island volcanic arc setting.

A thorough summary of the known mineralization on the property through to 2002 is available in Harris (2002); this report includes descriptions of the North, South and East boulder fields ("NBF", "SBF" and "EBF") originally discovered by Cominco in the late 1980s. Since 2003, the description of the mineralized showings of the property is largely summarized from surface exploration and diamond drill described in Melling and Albers (2008), Watkins et al. (2007), Sears and Watkins (2005), and Sears (2004).

Mineralization on the Foremore property is wide-spread and is classified into three main types: (1) volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), (2) Cu-Au skarn and (3) orogenic vein gold. Mineralized boulder fields have VMS related mineralization in the North Boulder Field, VMS and skarn related mineralization in the South Boulder Field and skarn related mineralization in the East Boulder Field.

Roca identified two separate stratigraphic sequences on the property that have the potential to host most important VMS mineralization; both are rhyolitic and both have associated polymetallic, sulphide-rich zones. The most significant VMS mineralization is hosted within the northeast trending More Creek Rhyolite along the southeast side of More Creek Flats at an elevation below 1,200m for over a strike length of 3.5 km.

The mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted by a 300 m thick sequence of rhyolite-rich volcaniclastic rocks and includes a number of intercalated basalt flows and sills. The More Creek Rhyolite is a poorly sorted sequence of volcaniclastic rocks primarily consisting of lapilli tuff, lapilli stone and coarse to fine grained tuff, which is hetrolithic with felsic (rhyolite) clasts dominating and displaying different degrees of hydrothermal alteration. Other clast lithologies present include chlorite and talc altered basalt, pyrite-rich lapilli, and minor argillite.

Chlorite, sericite and talc characterize the alteration mineralogy of the overlying and fingering basalt while sericite and quartz, with lesser chlorite and talc, characterize the felsic volcanic rocks. Wide intervals of pyrite-rich quartz-sericite schists, with or without base and precious metal mineralization, are present within the rhyolite. Relatively small sericite-rich zones, in part carrying base and precious metal, are present in the basalt. Mineralized sections encountered to-date consists of banded semi-massive sphalerite, galena, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite which are associated with anomalous gold and silver values. These mineralized zones are commonly hosted within wide sections of disseminated pyrite in highly altered rhyolite.

The More Creek Rhyolite mineralization includes surface showings; Foremore, BRT, and Ryder; the Ryder was not discovered until 2004. Of the 65 diamond drill holes cored by Roca on the property, 52 tested the More Creek Flats area and the More Creek Rhyolite. Table 7-1, Table 7-2 and Table 7-3 list the mineralized drill intersections encountered on the property to-date for which all but three holes were from along the More Creek Rhyolite trend.

The BRT and Ryder are significant polymetallic mineralized zones within this trend. The BRT is a steeply dipping zone exposed by channel sampling on the surface with historic results of up to 2.8 m grading 2 g/t Au, 162 g/t Ag, 9.5% Zn, 4.3% Pb and 0.1% Cu extending along strike for approximately 50 metres and remains open in both directions albeit at lower metal values. Drilling reports semi-massive mineralized intersections of up to 2.1 metres grading 22.9 g/t Au, 1,560 g/t Ag. 0.25% Cu, 1.7% Pb, and 7.6% Zn and 2.3m grading 7.9g/t Au, 23g/t Ag, 0.12% Zn and 0.2% Pb. The zone remains open at approximately 150 metres vertical depth. Due to the structural complexity no true widths can be estimated to-date and the exact length, width, depth and continuity of the mineralization are unknown at this stage.

The Ryder Zone is intersected by drilling over 400 metres of strike length with variable grades and widths, including up to 19 metres of 0.11% Cu, 0.96% Zn, 5g/t Ag and 0.14g/t Au at approximately 450 metres depth. The zone remains open in all directions but in particular along strike to the northeast where a widening of the alteration and a low grade polymetallic mineralized envelope of nearly 250 metres width is spatially associated with a widening of an ENE trending elongated magnetic low anomaly defined by airborne geophysics. Due to the structural complexity no true widths can be estimated to-date and the exact length, width, depth and continuity of the mineralization are unknown at this stage.

The second favored stratigraphic interval with a potential to hosting VMS deposits is marked by a sericitized felsic flow and volcaniclastic tuff named the SG Rhyolite and hosts the SG Zone at its western end. The partly ice-covered SG Rhyolite overlies limestones and argillites, is generally shallow dipping, and can be followed for greater than five km above 1600m elevation. Mineralization consists of roughly stratabound precious metal enriched sphalerite and galena stringers and fragments near the contact with the underlying limestone. The SG Rhyolite was tested in four cored holes drilled by Roca in 2003 (Sears, 2004) and two holes drilled in 2004 with best results listed in Table 7-2. The SG Zone is defined by drilling with a true width of approximately one metre over 50 metres ending at a cliff but appears to be still open based upon surface channel sampling along strike to the east. However, he exact length, width, depth and continuity of the mineralization are unknown at this stage.

Table 7-1: Selected significant drill core intersections from the area around the BRT/Foremore occurrences.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
FM03-05	57.0	64.5	7.5	0.11	6.1	0.13	<0.1	
FM03-05	73.1	75.2	2.1	0.24	13.3	<0.1	<0.1	
FM03-06	62.1	67.8	5.7	0.47	17.0	0.28	0.14	
including			1.0	0.83	22.4	1.06	0.66	
FM03-07	78.1	83.1	5.0	0.14	13.4	0.22	0.18	
FM03-09	104.9	106.7	1.8	0.94	<0.3	<0.1	<0.1	
FM03-10	74.8	76.6	1.8	0.45	20.1	1.58	0.05	
FM03-11	96.1	98.4	2.3	7.92	22.6	0.12	0.20	
FM03-11	98.4	101.0	2.6	1.36	84.9	0.11	<0.1	
FM04-01	20.4	21.1	0.7	8.05	781	7.59	4.17	0.64
FM04-01	21.1	21.6	0.5	0.50	26	0.04	0.02	0.05
FM04-01	21.6	21.8	0.2	2.51	316	3.11	5.05	0.18
FM04-02	24.5	25.8	1.3	1.53	172	12.23	4.02	0.38
FM04-02	29.2	31.2	2.0	0.28	33	6.21	0.15	0.12
FM04-02	31.2	33.1	1.9	0.32	0.31	4.45	0.08	0.15
FM04-03	20.7	21.4	0.7	0.87	97	9.11	0.64	0.62
FM04-03	21.4	21.9	0.5	0.48	61	1.96	0.54	0.04
FM04-03	21.9	22.7	0.8	3.71	204	10.13	3.90	0.18
FM04-04	22.4	23.4	1.0	0.68	57	4.46	0.16	0.07
FM04-04	23.4	24.8	1.4	19.26	2215	10.93	1.77	0.22
FM04-04	24.8	25.5	0.7	25.01	425	0.90	1.54	0.32
FM04-05	22.9	23.9	1.0	11.13	222	7.86	2.82	0.68
FM04-06	23.0	24.5	1.5	49.02	468	0.10	<0.01	0.02
FM04-06	24.5	25.5	1.0	0.47	27	1.99	0.02	0.05
FM04-06	25.5	26.8	1.3	0.58	59	2.89	0.36	0.18
FM04-06	31.9	33.2	1.3	0.43	31	1.27	0.64	0.11
FM04-06	33.2	34.7	1.5	0.30	27	1.19	0.11	0.10
FM04-06	34.7	35.6	0.9	0.49	50	5.01	0.12	0.21
FM04-06	35.6	36.8	1.2	0.32	38	8.37	0.05	0.27
FM04-08	88.6	90.4	1.8	0.38	49	0.59	0.26	0.05
FM04-08	91.3	93.0	1.7	0.27	18	0.02	0.01	0.01
FM04-08	102.3	103.1	0.8	0.10	7	0.37	0.27	0.03
FM04-10	30.4	31.2	0.8	0.40	49	0.59	0.26	0.05
FM04-10	31.2	31.9	0.7	0.43	118	4.97	3.58	0.08
FM04-10	80.6	81.3	0.7	0.16	16	0.79	0.56	0.03
FM04-11	15.1	16.9	1.8	0.20	24	1.58	0.23	0.04
FM04-11	16.9	18.7	1.8	0.51	42	2.19	0.72	0.06
FM04-11	18.7	20.1	1.4	0.45	33	0.94	0.26	0.08
FM08-46	128.1	130.1	2.0	0.34	9.7	0.04	0.01	

Sears and Watkins, 2005; Melling and Albers, 2008
The true thickness of the mineralization is unknown at this time.

Table 7-2: Selected significant drill core intersections from the area around the SG occurrence.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
FM03-01	9.0	10.0	1.0	0.03	8.20	1.56	0.89	0.027
FM03-02	8.6	9.7	1.1	0.18	6.40	2.04	0.36	0.046
FM03-03	13.4	14.4	1.0	0.65	12.80	0.68	0.20	0.066

Sears and Watkins, 2005; Melling and Albers, 2008

Table 7-3: Selected significant drill core intersections from the area around the Ryder occurrence.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
FM04-13	25.0	27.1	2.1	0.17	6	0.30	0.06	0.40
FM04-13	27.1	29.4	2.3	0.14	8	0.36	0.01	0.39
FM04-16	24.1	25.1	1.0	0.26	10	0.19	0.04	0.24
FM04-18	66.8	69.8	3.0	0.05	<2	0.17	<0.01	0.26
FM04-20	40.1	41.4	1.3	0.24	4	0.19	0.03	0.06
FM04-21	23.6	24.4	0.8	0.10	9	2.43	0.15	0.56
FM04-21	47.2	48.2	1.0	0.06	5	0.28	0.03	0.18
FM04-21	48.2	49.1	0.9	0.05	3	<0.01	<0.01	0.14
FM04-32			3.4	0.10	2	1.59	0.26	0.19
FM04-32			0.8	26.50	85	8.64	1.28	2.22
FM04-33			2.4	0.58	59	2.72	0.19	1.35
FM04-33			3.0	0.42	364	3.38	0.51	0.44
FM04-36			19.0	0.14	5	0.96		0.11
FM04-36			8.7	0.37	18	0.99	0.10	0.22
FM08-43	229.8	234.0	4.2	<0.10	2	0.80	0.04	0.04
FM08-53	30.0	43.5	13.5	0.50	13	0.31	0.02	0.35
FM08-54	24.0	265.5	241.5	<0.10	2	0.17	0.02	0.08
including	60.9	62.4	1.5	0.60	22	1.10	0.12	0.92
including	75.0	77.3	2.3	0.20	14	1.42	0.09	0.95
including	159.0	160.8	1.8	<0.10	4	1.27	0.01	0.19
including	186.0	187.5	1.5	<0.10	4	1.20	0.07	0.03

Sears and Watkins, 2005; Melling and Albers, 2008
The true thickness of the mineralization is unknown at this time.

The length, width, depth, continuity and distribution of the mineralization on the property and the geological controls on the mineralization are incompletely understood at this stage.

8.0 Deposit Types

The following description of volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits is summarized from Galley et al. (2007). VMS deposits are also known as volcanic-associated, volcanic-hosted, and volcano-sedimentary hosted massive sulphide deposits. They typically occur as lenses of polymetallic massive sulphide that form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments, and are classified according to base metal content, gold content, or host-rock lithology.

They are discovered in submarine volcanic terranes that range in age from 3.4 Ga to actively forming deposits in modern seafloor environments. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. Most ancient VMS deposits that are still preserved in the geological record formed mainly in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted-arc, and backarc settings.

Primitive bimodal mafic volcanic-dominated oceanic rifted arc and bimodal felsic-dominated siliciclastic continental back-arc terranes contain some of the world's most economically important VMS districts. Most, but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas. Their clustering can occur on multiple stratigraphic levels and is further attributed to a common heat source that triggers large-scale sub-seafloor fluid convection systems. These sub-volcanic intrusions may also supply metals to the VMS hydrothermal systems through magmatic devolatilization. As a result of large-scale fluid flow, VMS mining districts are commonly characterized by extensive semi-conformable zones of hydrothermal alteration that intensifies into zones of discordant alteration in the immediate footwall and hanging wall of individual deposits.

The types of deposit being explored for and investigated on the property are polymetallic Paleozoic type VMS deposits containing significant precious metal values. An example of a British Columbia Paleozoic VMS deposit setting is the Myra Falls Mine, which has been in production intermittently since 1966 and is located on Vancouver Island (Middleton, 2015). At least 12 massive sulphide bodies, ranging in size from less than 300,000 tonnes to greater than 20 million tonnes, occur in the Paleozoic Sicker Group island arc complex (Chong et al. 2003). The QPs were unable to verify this information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this report. At Myra Falls, ore bodies occur as clusters of strongly zoned, polymetallic massive sulphide lenses, of varying sizes and grades, hosted in an intercalated package of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks that is bound within a 1200m wide paleo-topographic depression.

Another example is the regionally proximal Eskay Creek deposit, known as an outstanding example of a high-grade, precious metal rich epithermal volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit that formed in a shallow submarine setting. The deposit has features and characteristics typical of a classic VMS deposit: it formed on the seafloor in an active volcanic environment with a rhyolite footwall and basalt hanging wall, having chlorite-sericite alteration in the footwall and sulphide formation within a mudstone unit at the seafloor interface (Ulansky et al., 2019).

In summary, Franklin, et al. (2005) classified the typical deposits with variable lithologies and tectonic settings shown in Figure 8-1. They are associated with bimodal-mafic VMS-type deposits as follows:

- Rifted bimodal volcanic arcs above intra-oceanic subduction (oceanic supra-subduction rift-arc);
- Basalt-dominant but with up to 25% felsic volcanic strata;
- Pillowed and massive volcanic flows, felsic flows, and predominant domes;
- Subordinate felsic and mafic volcaniclastic rocks;
- Sedimentary rocks are dominantly immature wacke, sandstone, and argillite with local debris flows;
- Hydrothermal chert common in the immediate hanging wall to some deposits

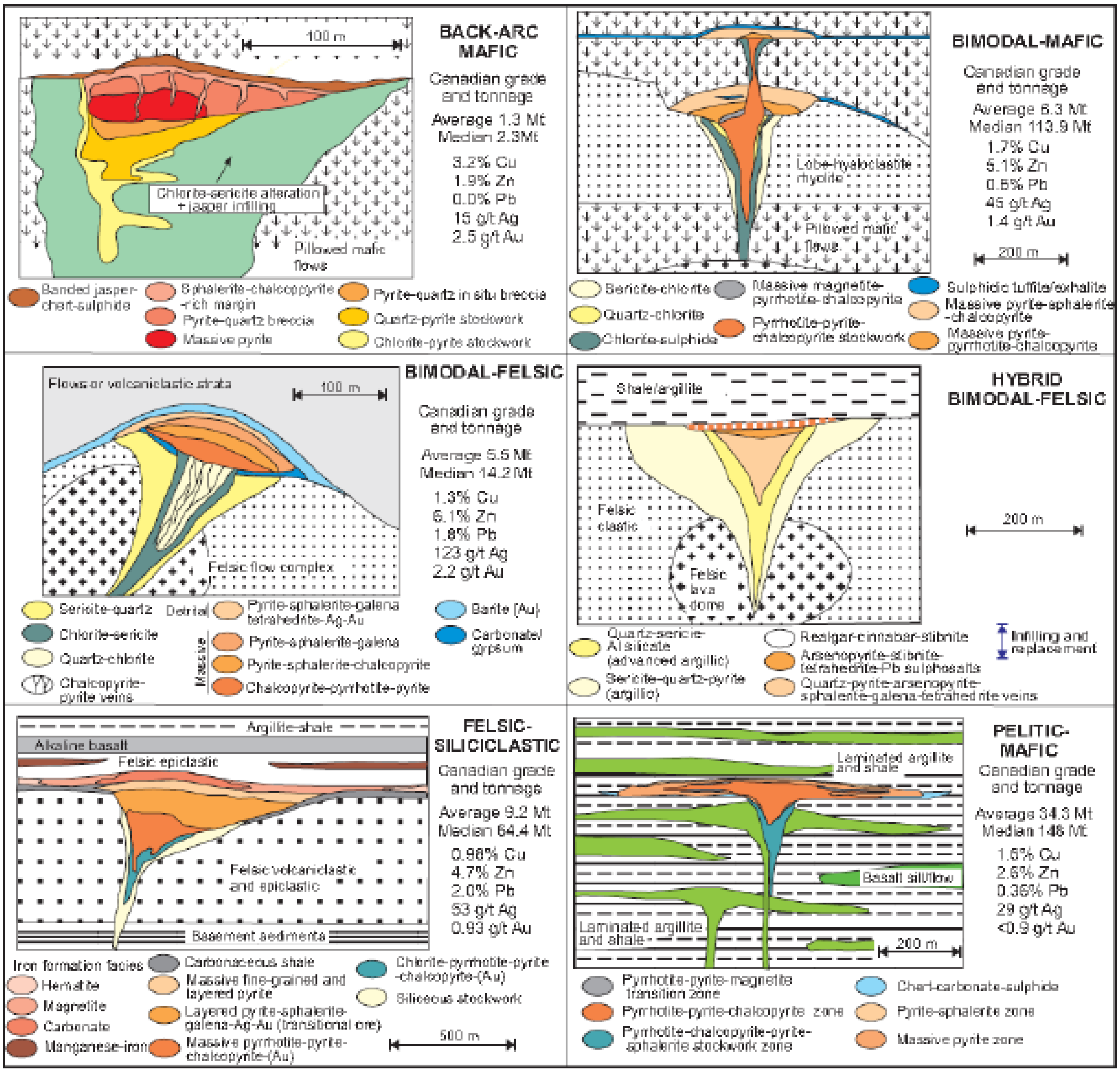

Figure 8-1: Classification of VMS deposits (after Galley et al., 2007)

9.0 EXPLORATION

From July 25 to September 20, 2019, a surface prospecting, local geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program was undertaken by Sassy Resources with the main purpose of investigating untested ground and outcrop exposures due to recent glacier retreats on the property. Exploration focused on the testing of outcrop although in places sub-crop was sampled and identified accordingly. Grab, composite grab, rock chip and trench samples were collected as conditions dictated. The quality of samples was good and the samples were representative of the outcrops form which they were collected.

Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2 provide images of the glacial and snowfield retreats on the property. During the program, within the Foremore Glacier-More Creek-Hanging Valley areas, historic showings were followed along strike over these newly uncovered areas focusing on the More Creek and SG Rhyolites (Figure 9-3) and their contacts with overlying limestone units. Prospecting focused on the examination and sampling of gossanous, sulphidic, and altered exposures. In total, 574 rock samples were collected and submitted for gold and ICP multi-element analysis to identify outcrop areas of anomalous precious and base metal contents plus indications of Na depletion and K and/or Si addition.

Figure 9-1: Retreat of the Foremore Glacier. The newly exposed Toe Showing is located adjacent to the ice-dammed pond in the centre of the photo. North Boulder Field is located on the right side of the photo.

Figure 9-2: Retreat of the Navatas Glacier; prospecting up-ice from the Eastern Boulder Field.

During the fieldwork, some of the Roca Mining drill core from 2003 to 2008 stored on their More Creek flats site was identified and examined by the first author. Core from drill hole FM08-53 was re-photographed and re-logged in detail with the focus on identifying structural features, documenting indications of faulting omitted in the original logs. This updated drill log can aid as a template for the re-logging of additional historic core in future programs.

Satellite images of the property were acquired during the program to provide an updated view of the snow and ice lines and geological exposures to be mapped and prospected.

In addition to the overall glacier retreat, the warm and relatively dry summer of 2019 caused considerable seasonal snowmelt at high elevations resulting in multiple newly exposed outcrop areas, which were chosen for prospecting and sampling. The field program also provided the opportunity to examine major cliff exposures and compare to drill core sections which aided in the understanding of the complex structural history on the property.

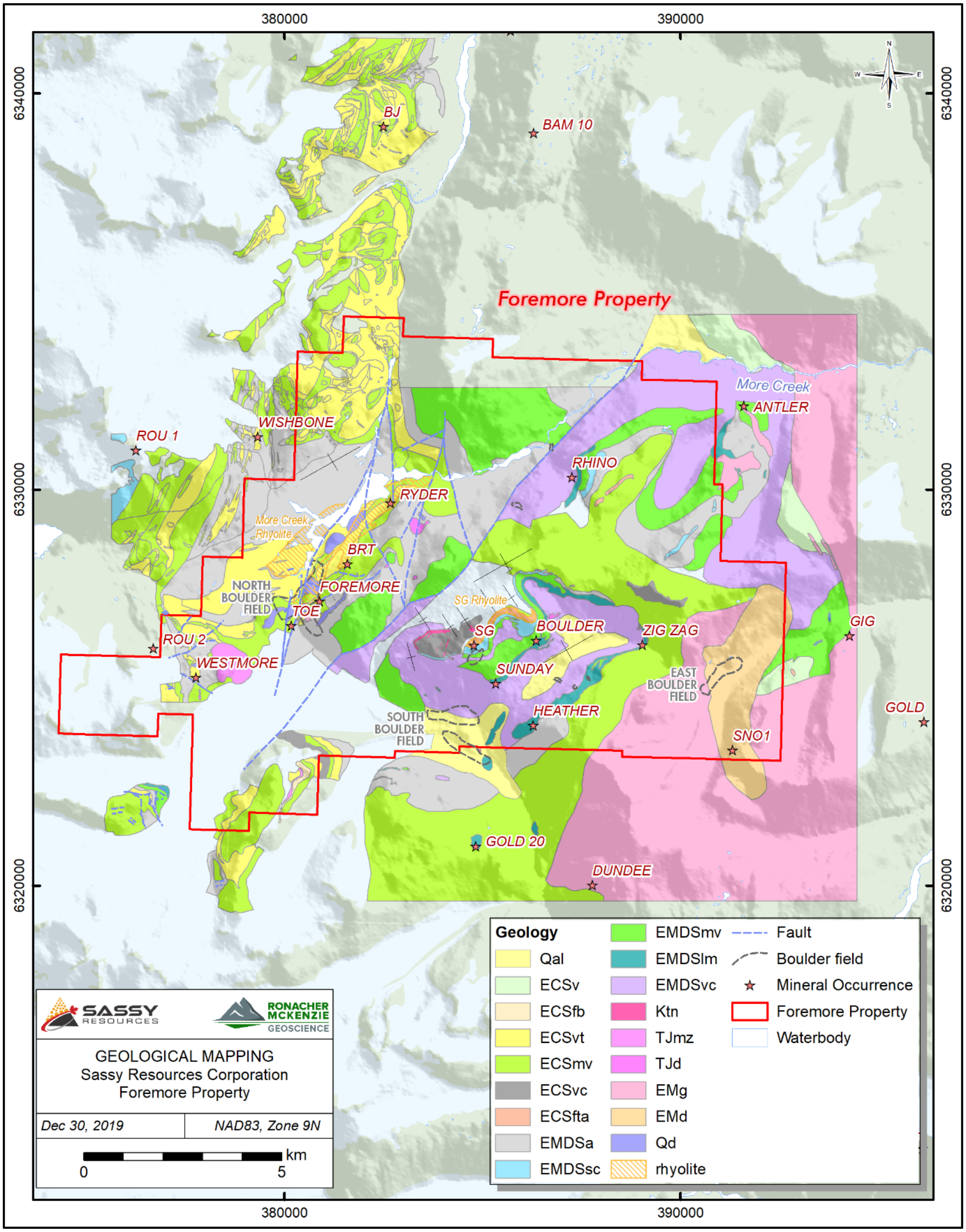

Figure 9-3: Map showing the results of historic and 2019 mapping on the property (see legend below).

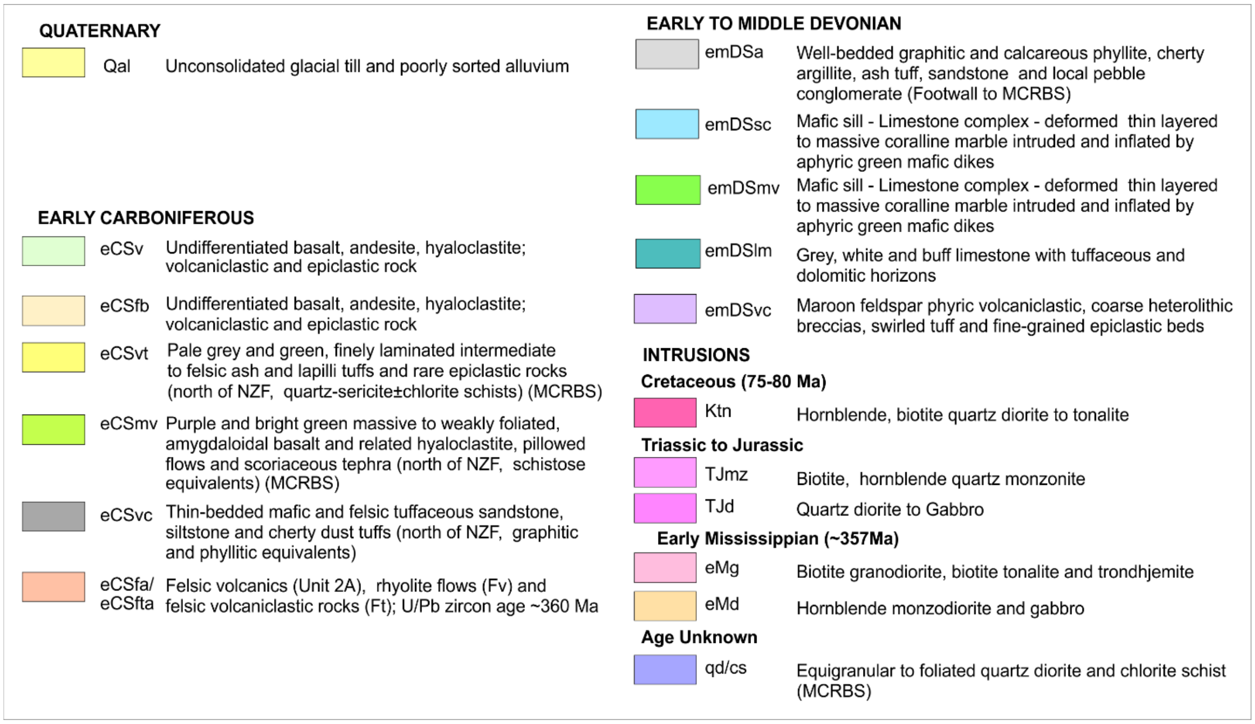

Figure 9-3b: Legend to geology map (Figure 9-3)

For example, Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6 show the recently exposed by glacier retreat NNW-SSE orientated cliff facing the east side of the Foremore Glacier, just west of the Foremore Showing, trending sub-parallel to most of the drill holes which tested the BRT and Ryder showings; a sketch by the first author of the same exposure is shown in Figure 9-6. The cliff exposure presents evidence of the complex structural geology of overturned recumbent folding and SSE dipping units with multiple local listric thrust to chaotic faults that cut off folds at low angles to their axial planes resulting in repetition of the local bedding sequences. This is important because it presents evidence that the More Creek volcanic-sedimentary sequence has been structurally thickened, which may not be readily visible from the logging of similarly orientated drill core.

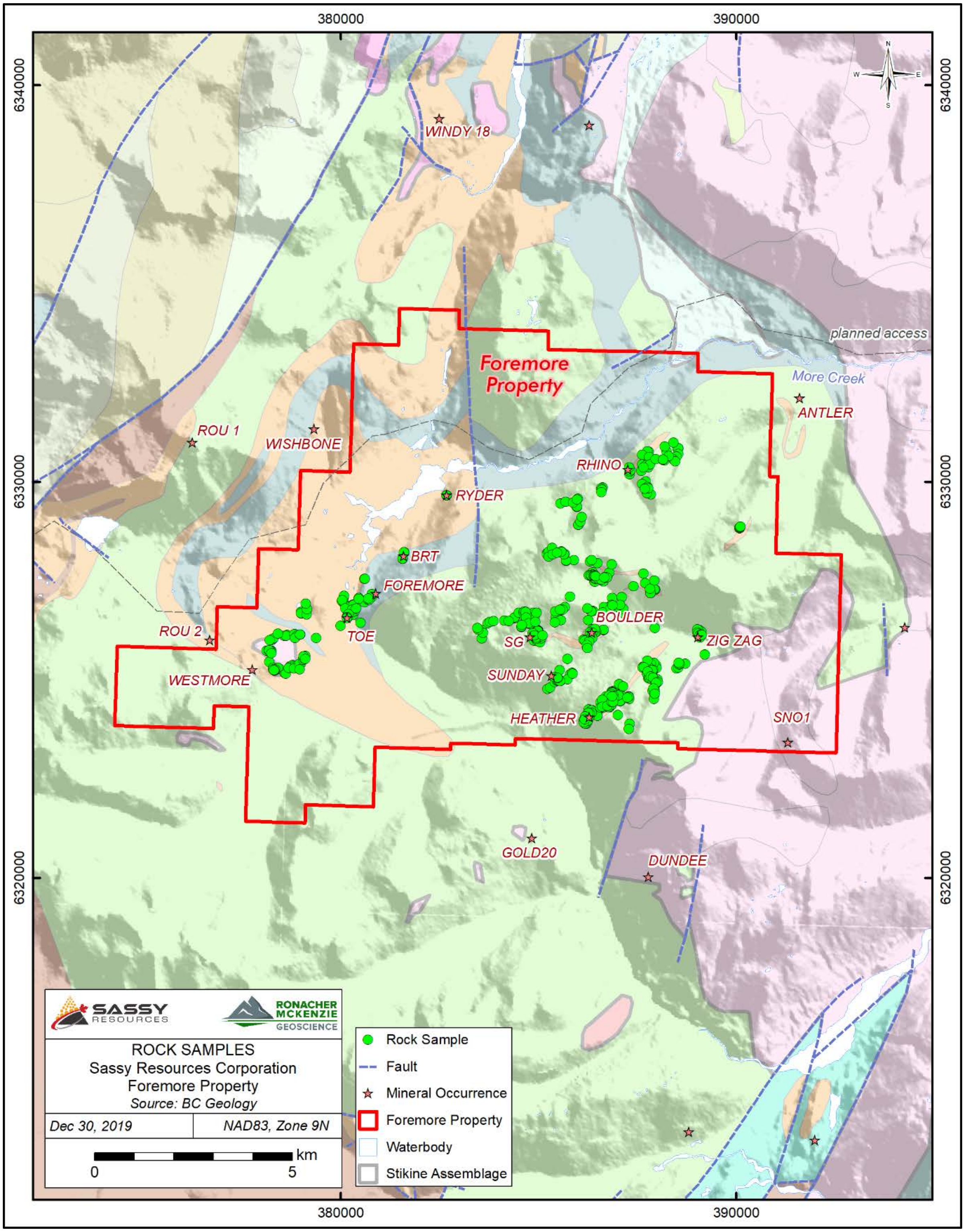

Figure 9-4: Map of the Foremore property showing the locations of the samples collected in 2019.

Figure 9-5: NNW-SSE oriented cliff face adjacent to the Foremore Showing (looking ENE).

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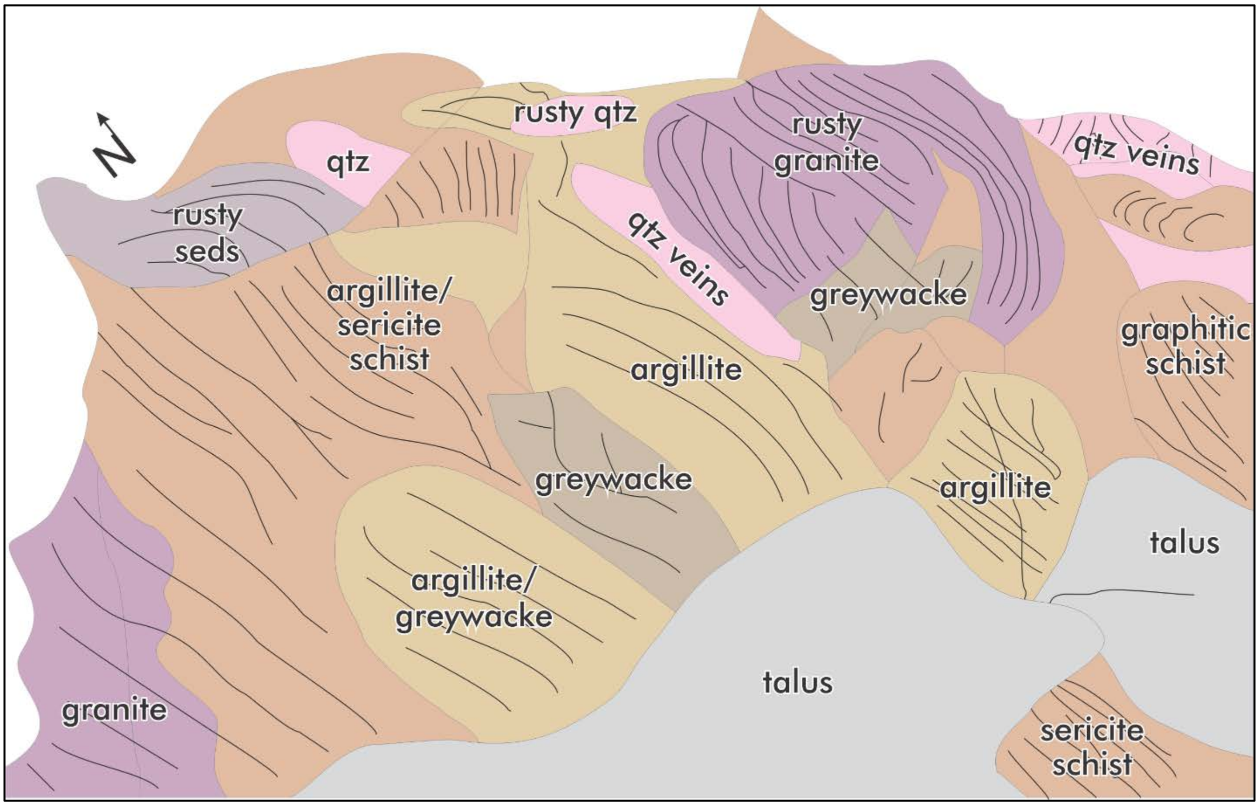

Figure 9-6: Sketch of same NNW-SSE oriented cliff face adjacent to the BRT Showing looking ENE (Figure 9-5). Complex structural features were observed on the face; rock types are estimated based on the talus at the foot of the cliff. This figure is based on a hand-drawn field sketch completed by Trevor Boyd.

The most significant surface prospecting discovery in 2019 was newly exposed Toe Showing carrying banded to massive pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite mineralization located in the path of the retreated Foremore Glacier directly up ice from the North Boulder Field (Figure 9-1). The showing is described as up to 0.5 metre thick, banded to massive sulphide pods hosted in highly sericitic schist and/or cherty brecciated rocks.

Summarized significant analytical results from the lithogeochemical samples obtained during the program are presented in Table 9-1, 9-2 and 9-3. Locations of the samples are plotted in Figure 9-5. This exploration program was reported and submitted for work assessment for Sassy Resources during the fall of 2019 (Middleton, 2019).

The results indicate that the potential to discover additional significant precious and base metal mineralization exists and is enhanced with the glacier and snowfield retreat on the property.

Table 9-1: Significant analytical results from the 2019 surface rock samples on the Foremore property outside of SG and Toe showings areas. (UTM NAD83 Z9).

Sample #	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation (m)	Showing/ Area	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
1291921	1.0 m chip	386745	6324340	1545	Heather	0.01	407	20	489	33
1291920	Outcrop Grab	386744	6324337	1545	Heather	0.02	12.7	214,000	4,240	281
1291916	1.0 m chip	386908	6324524	1564	Heather	0.02	34.3	7,870	191	361
1291913	Outcrop Grab	387009	6324104	1629	Heather	0.01	2.74	12,300	144	12
1291908	Outcrop Grab	386248	6323967	1435	Heather	0.03	2.71	82	87	5,640
1291903	Outcrop Grab	385500	6325011	1271	Sunday	5,510	70.9	388	803	41,700
1291902	Outcrop Grab	385470	6325024	1276	Sunday	0.54	23.8	182	26,300	80,400
1291805	Outcrop Grab	378292	6325305	1431	Westmore	1.81	55.4	60	118	1,960
1291801	Outcrop Grab	378893	6325347	1226	Westmore	0.44	27.6	49	6,050	15,900
1291724	Outcrop Grab	388415	6330561	1649	Rhino	<0.005	0.9	2,840	1,230	106
1291698	Outcrop Grab	378969	6325259	1202	Westmore area	2.99	14.1	11	145	173
1291656	Outcrop Grab	385619	6326769	1748	SG East area	3.39	8.89	342	73,000	1,760
B0020989	Outcrop Grab	386763	6324362	1548	East of Heather	0.5	5.08	1,460	7,170	48,600
B0020979	Outcrop Grab	386890	6324617	1538	East of Heather	<0.01	115	4,220	908	21
B0020978	Outcrop Grab	386909	6324606	1544	East of Heather	0.02	17.5	268	15,900	765
B0020977	Outcrop Grab	386878	6324581	1548	East of Heather	0.02	4.33	203	23,600	604
B0020974	1.5m chip	386859	6324499	1558	East of Heather	<0.01	129	9,210	1,510	11
B0020973	Outcrop Grab	386858	6324499	1558	East of Heather	<0.01	210	21,100	3,470	18
B0020965	Outcrop Grab	386191	6323909	1409	Heather Zone	0.06	5.68	18,400	84	64
B0020954	Select Grab	386374	6326192	1474	Boulder showing	2.77	5.98	8,410	282	21,300
B0020953	Select Grab	386374	6326186	1486	Boulder showing	4.55	5.23	4,510	518	24,100
B0020952	Select Grab	386360	6326198	1481	Boulder showing	4.14	5.55	3,000	43,100	27,500
B0020951	Select Grab	386354	6326191	1469	Boulder showing	35.9	14.41	12,900	5,990	90,800
B0020867	Outcrop Grab	388007	6325005	1629	South slope Bear valley	0.46	9.83	7,910	47,800	273
B0020792	Outcrop Grab	381574	6328058	1213	BRT	0.39	197	16,940	48	17
B0020791	1.0m chip	381574	6328055	1211	BRT	0.06	39.9	4,280	91	15
B0020774	Outcrop Grab	386833	6326815	1493	Boulder area	4.33	7.22	2,220	63	10
B0020730	grab	378199	6325446	1511	Westmore	2.12	48	136	24	467
B0020729	grab	378189	6325713	1588	Westmore	0.85	26	14,430	66	11
B0020728	grab	378190	6325715	1589	Westmore	4.90	168	90,080	7	36
B0020727	grab	378134	6325737	1590	Westmore	0.29	5.9	12	16	26
B0020726	grab	378189	6325748	1586	Westmore	15.3	203	28	707	2,490
B0020725	grab	378249	6325740	1583	Westmore	36.8	450	14	656	1,470

Sample #	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation (m)	Showing/ Area	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
B0020724	chip	378235	6325739	1585	Westmore	44.3	>750	24	1,090	8,050
B0020723	grab	378235	6325738	1585	Westmore	126	1,900	58	2,080	15,600
B0020722	30cm chip	378211	6325739	1585	Westmore	81.1	987	43	3,980	8,260
B0020721	20cm chip	378203	6325743	1583	Westmore	120	1,040	29	2,080	7,135
B0020706	grab	385260	6328231	1815	Alexander Glacier	0.21	111	9,700	77	28
B0020652	Outcrop Grab	385366	6328157	1815	Alexander Glacier	0.53	9.31	7,970	183	22
B0020651	Outcrop Grab	385470	6328205	1825	Alexander Glacier	0.05	0.89	1,160	50	9.6
B0017009	Outcrop Grab	386926	6324722	1489	Heather Zone	0.04	31.5	5,910	3,450	3,280
B0017003	Outcrop Grab	386298	6324078	1469	Heather Zone	0.015	5.62	21	43,300	19,700
B0020656	Outcrop Grab	385569	6324974	1265	Sunday Zone	0.01	5.77	21,950	94	10

Note: values greater than 10,000 ppm converted from assays reported in wt%.

The focus of the lithogeochemical sampling was the completion of initial evaluation and follow-up chip sampling at the Toe and SG showing areas which had not been previously sampled. Significant results are listed in Table 9-2 and Table 9-3.

Table 9-2: Significant analytical results from 2019 surface rock samples from the Toe showing (UTM NAD83 Z9).

Sample #	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation (m)	Showing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
1291686	Outcrop Grab	380201	6326653	1065	North toe of Foremore glacier	0.271	55.1	244	2,526	2,001
1291685	Outcrop Grab	380169	6326580	1067	North toe of Foremore glacier	0.31	30.5	641	34,700	11,300
1291684	Outcrop Grab	380170	6326580	1068	North toe of Foremore glacier	4.53	78.8	1,160	190,700	174,900
1291683	Outcrop Grab	380168	6326557	1065	North toe of Foremore glacier	0.11	11.9	1,020	116	249
1291682	Outcrop Grab	380168	6326557	1065	North toe of Foremore glacier	0.589	44.9	14,800	53,000	8,220
B0020948	1.0m Channel	380171	6326580	1065	Big Toe	1.04	26.4	1104	12,000	2984
B0020947	1.0m Channel	380171	6326579	1066	Big Toe	0.39	18.6	224	11,400	591
B0020946	1.0m Channel	380171	6326578	1066	Big Toe	0.39	21.9	1,708	16,900	2,255
B0020945	1.0m Channel	380171	6326577	1065	Big Toe	0.54	116.0	9,688	24,100	15,100
B0020942	1.0m Channel	380173	6326577	1063	Big Toe	0.67	20.3	735	13,000	6,632
B0020941	1.0m Channel	380172	6326577	1064	Big Toe	0.31	23.0	415	10,300	1,940
B0020940	1.0m Channel	380171	6326577	1065	Big Toe	0.22	19.5	1,416	26,200	5,189

Sample #	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation (m)	Showing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
B0020939	1.0m Channel	380171	6326578	1066	Big Toe	0.53	33.4	934	41,100	15,100
B0020938	1.0m Channel	380170	6326578	1065	Big Toe	0.12	37.9	701	12,700	1,860
B0020848	1.0m Channel	380178	6326577	1065	Big Toe	0.46	58.3	4,660	56,800	4,162
1291972	1.0m Channel	380191	6326663	1051	Little Toe	0.20	31.4	248	6,460	5,442
1291971	1.0m Channel	380192	6326664	1051	Little Toe	0.24	56.6	330	6,214	4,157
1291970	1.0m Channel	380201	6326665	1052	Little Toe	0.92	145.0	751	5,970	4,000
1291969	1.0m Channel	380201	6326664	1052	Little Toe	0.56	81.2	530	9,078	6,047
1291967	1.0m Channel	380198	6326652	1060	Little Toe	0.42	36.7	200	598	351
1291966	1.0m Channel	380199	6326653	1060	Little Toe	0.82	25.4	67	171	261
1291965	1.0m Channel	380200	6326654	1060	Little Toe	0.36	29.8	113	477	147
1291964	1.0m Channel	380170	6326571	1060	Big Toe	0.30	23.0	582	12,900	6,074
1291963	1.0m Channel	380171	6326572	1060	Big Toe	0.22	7.6	518	6,554	1,048
1291962	1.0m Channel	380175	6326577	1065	Big Toe	1.45	98.0	6,953	113,500	49,000

Note: Values greater than 10,000 ppm converted from assays reported in wt%.

Table 9-3: Significant analytical results from 2019 surface rock samples from the SG showing (UTM NAD83 Z9).

Sample #	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation (m)	Showing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
1291751	Outcrop Grab	384903	6326118	1613	SG	9.97	156	1,436	111,600	85,200
B0020958	Outcrop Grab	384900	6326148	1625	SG South	12.8	53.5	1,410	125,000	67,500
B0020955	Select Grab	384903	6326119	1612	SG South	20.3	78.6	2,690	21,500	40,000
B0020930	1.0m Channel	384901	6326148	1626	SG South	6.3	55.8	1,106	53,400	22,200
B0020929	1.0m Channel	384901	6326148	1626	SG South	0.89	4.8	135	5,490	1,540
B0020928	1.0m Channel	384898	6326145	1624	SG South	0.02	0.6	82	577	183
B0020927	1.0m Channel	384897	6326146	1624	SG South	0.41	25.2	289	8,060	4,990
B0020926	1.0m Channel	384897	6326146	1624	SG South	0.19	4.2	373	2,610	1,610
B0020925	1.0m Channel	384896	6326147	1625	SG South	1.12	11.7	868	9,510	19,300
B0020923	1.0m Channel	384904	6326132	1618	SG South	0.09	3.3	124	4,690	2,650
B0020922	1.0m Channel	384903	6326132	1619	SG South	0.04	4.2	187	6,840	4,340
B0020919	1.0m Channel	384905	6326120	1611	SG South	2.25	29.9	685	48,800	3,570
B0020912	0.5m Channel	384905	6326115	1618	SG South	0.61	12.9	477	22,800	2,760
B0020663	Outcrop Grab	385418	6326448	1670	SG Zone	0.02	8.15	67190	28	5

Note: Values greater than 10,000 ppm converted from assays reported in wt%.

10.0 Drilling

Sassy Resources has not completed any drilling on the property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Analytical Procedures

During the 2019 exploration program, Sassy Resources implemented an industry standard QA/QC program for the field samples that includes the regular insertion of a granite blank (CDN-BL-3) plus a blind, multi-metal commercial standard (CDN-CGS-12; Table 11-1) approximately every 50 samples in order to ensure best practice in sampling and analysis. Both the blank and standard were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories, Delta, BC. Round robin assays report the blank returned values of <0.01 g/t for Au, Pt and Pd. A total of 14 blanks and 14 standards was inserted. Samples were bagged in clear plastic bags together with pre-numbered sample tags and stored in a secure facility.

Table 11-1: Details for certified reference material CDN-CGS-12 (Sanderson & Smee, 2006)

Element	Certified Value	Standard Deviation	Digestion	Assay Method	Matrix
Cu	0.27%	0.02%	4-acid	AA or ICP	Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in quartz monzonite
Au	0.29 g/t	0.04 g/t	fire assay	AA or ICP	Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in quartz monzonite

The 602 rock and control samples were transported and submitted directly by company personnel to the MSA LABS preparation facility at Terrace, British Columbia for gold and multi-element analyses. MSA LABS ISO 9001 accredited. Certain methods are also ISO 17025 accredited but not those selected by Sassy Resources.

The samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to 250g, and pulverized to a pulp with 85% passing 75 µm. The pulps were then shipped to the MSA LABS laboratory in Langley, British Columbia where they were all analyzed for 48 elements by multi-element ICP-AES/IMS under 4-acid digestion and 50 g fusion fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Samples that reported Au values over 10 g/t were re-analyzed by gravimetric method, and those with Ag values over 100 ppm, and Cu, Pb and Zn values over 10,000 ppm were re-analyzed by ICP-AES ore grade methods.

There is no relationship between Sassy Resources and MSA LABS other than that Sassy Resources submitted samples to MSA LAPS for analysis.

The analytical results of analyses of standards and blanks from the Sassy Resources 2019 field program are presented in Table 11-2 and Table 11-3. Standards are deemed acceptable if they fall within 3 standard deviations of the certified value. The certified value of standard CDN-CGS-12 is 0.29 g/t Au ± 0.04 g/t and 0.265% Cu ±0.015% (Table 11-1).

Table 11-2: Analytical results for standard CDN-CGS-12 (Sanderson & Smee, 2006)

Reference Standard CDN-CGS-12	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
B0021000	0.28	2553.1
1291850	0.264	2606.7
1291800	0.383	2654.9
1291750	0.274	2592.9
1291700	0.369	2560.1
B0020950	0.286	2555.7
B0020900	0.32	2665.5
B0020850	0.285	2551.8
B0020800	0.287	2577.4
B0020738	0.284	2557.5
B0020666	0.313	2611
B0017011	0.32	2527
1291986	0.188	2633.9
1291950	0.306	2543.5

Table 11-3: Analytical results for blanks.

Blank BL-3 Sample Number	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
B0020999	<0.01	0.08	35.3	11.7	57
1291849	0.008	0.09	39.3	5.6	55
1291799	0.008	0.07	40.3	4.7	53
1291749	0.008	0.08	37.9	4.3	53
1291699	<0.005	0.13	39.7	4.4	53
B0020949	<0.005	0.09	37.7	6.8	61
B0020899	<0.005	0.11	35.3	6.9	58
B0020849	<0.005	0.07	37.8	4.3	56
B0020799	0.008	0.1	39.9	3.7	53
B0020737	<0.005	0.12	38	3.4	53
B0020665	<0.005	0.1	42.7	3.8	53
B0017010	0.008	0.14	42.2	8.2	58
1291985	0.008	0.08	38	4.9	55
1291949	0.005	0.1	36.8	4.9	57

Three of the standards reported Au values (in red) outside the recommended values but are considered acceptable in the context that these are exploration level surface rock samples and not used for resource estimation purposes. The blanks report measurable amounts of Cu and Ag, however, the values are two orders of magnitude lower than what would be considered significant contents in this program.

It is the QPs' opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were acceptable for this surface sampling project. The quality control measures are adequate for the purpose used in the technical report although it is noted that a use of a multi-element standard that included recommended values for Zn, Pb and Ag would have been more appropriate for this project and is recommended for future projects.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The property was visited by independent qualified person Trevor Boyd between August 7 and 18, 2019. During this period, multiple known mineral showings and stored historic drill core were inspected and sampled. In addition, historic drill hole collars were field located plus independent check samples of historic drill core and surface mineralization were collected and submitted separately at a different analytical laboratory by the qualified person.

12.1.1 Site Visit Check Sampling

Seven collected rock and core samples from the site visit were submitted by the author and qualified person to AGAT Laboratories ("AGAT") in Mississauga, Ontario for Au and multi-element analyses. The samples were prepared by crushing to 90% passing 2mm, split to 250 g and pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm then analyzed by 50 g Au fire assay with ICP-OES finish and multi-element 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish.

The results of the site visit sampling are presented below in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Analytical results for independent samples collected during the Foremore Property site visit.

Sample Number	Source of Collected Samples	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
1291856	Boulder Cu-Pb-Zn-Au-Ag Showing, Hanging Valley, SG Rhyolite Trend	386429	6326289	2.05	4.3	3,660	14,300	378
1291857	DDH FM08-53 34.5-35m, (original assay for 34.3-35m 0.5ppmAu,28ppmAg, 26,650ppmCu, 217ppmPb, 6.600ppmZn)	na		0.823	42.2	21,700	444	10,900

Sample Number	Source of Collected Samples	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
1291858	DDH FM08-53 41.9-42.4m, (original assay for 41.9-42.5m 1.1ppmAu, 195.2ppm Ag, 14,970ppmCu, 1037ppmPb, 36,600ppmZn)	na		1.28	338	15,700	1490	47,300
1291859	DDH FM08-53 64.2-65.0m, (original assay for 64.2-66m, tr Au, 4.2ppmAg, 2,147ppmCu, 377ppmPb, 3,453ppmZn)	na		0.074	6.3	1860	235	2940
1291860	DDH FM04-32 257.6-258.6m, (original assay 257-258m 0.09ppmAu, 5ppmAg, 3,930ppmCu, 200ppmPb, 8,700ppmZn)	na		0.084	4.9	972	656	9390
1291861	Toe Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au Showing, toe of Foremore Glacier	380170	6326559	0.24	58.6	1,220	42,700	157,000
1291862	North Cu-Au Showing, North-BRT-Ryder More Creek Rhyolite Mineralized Trend	380619	6327542	0.107	<0.5	42.8	79	71.4

It is confirmed that the assays presented in the table are consistent with their analytical certificate. The results are reasonably comparable to those of similar samples from diamond drill core and surface occurrences that were obtained historically and during the 2019 field program. Based upon the analytical certificate, AGAT used in-house standards, which passed appropriately for this batch. It is the QP's opinion that the analytical results are adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

The QP is also of the opinion that the data are adequate for the purpose used in this report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Sassy Resources has not completed any mineral processing and metallurgical testing on the property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

No current mineral resource estimates exist on the property.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

15.1 Crystal Lake Mining Corporation

Crystal Lake Mining Corporation ("Crystal Lake") holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the 436 sq. km Newmont Lake gold project immediately southeast of the property (shown as McLymond Mines in Figure 16-1) and south of the Galore Creek Project. The Newmont Lake Project holds copper-gold-silver potential with 22 documented mineral occurrences including the high-grade historically documented Northwest gold copper zone which is open for expansion. This project is being actively explored by the Crystal Lake (crystallakemining.com).

15.2 Copper Fox Metals/Teck Resources Ltd.

Within the surrounding area of the Foremore property the most well-known mineral deposit type are porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits of calc-alkaline and alkaline affinity. The best examples are the Schaft Creek (Stated Reserves 941 Mt grading 0.27% Cu, 0.018% MoS2, 0.19 g/t Au and 1.72 g/t Ag, Copper Fox Metals Inc. website, https://www.copperfocmetals.com/reserves) and Galore Creek (see below) deposits. The Schaft Creek Project is a joint venture between Copper Fox Metals and Teck Resources. Ltd. (Farah, et al., 2013)

15.3 Skeena Resources Ltd.

Skeena Resources Ltd. ("Skeena") secured an option from Barrick Gold Inc. to acquire 100% interest in the Eskay Creek volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit in 2017 (Figure 16-1). In November 2018 Skeena filed a Technical Report announcing a total open pit Indicated Resource of 1.09 Mt grading 4.9 g/t Au and 72 g/t Ag plus an Inferred Resource of 4.26 Mt grading 3.3 g/t Au and 72 g/t Ag. It also reported an underground Indicated Resource of 2.51 Mt grading 7.2 g/t Au and 215 g/t Ag plus Inferred Resource of 0.81 Mt grading 7.2 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag (Ulansky et al., 2019).

15.4 Galore Creek Mining Corp.

Galore Creek Mining Corp. ("Galore Creek"), a partnership between Newmont Mining Corp. and Teck Resources Ltd., own the Galore Creek Cu-Au porphyry project (Figure 16-1). In 2011, the previous owner, NovaGold Resources Inc., filed a Preliminary Feasibility study for developing the Galore Creek deposit using proven and probable mineral reserves totalling 528 Mt grading 0.6% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au and 6.0 g/t Ag totalling 6.2 billion lbs Cu, 4.0 million ounces of gold, 66 million ounces of silver (Gill et al., 2011). The project is currently undergoing updated prefeasibility studies (Galore Creek Mining Corporation website, https://www.gcmc.ca/the-project/current-status/.)

15.5 Garibalidi Resources Inc.

Garibaldi Resources Inc.'s ("Garibaldi") King Ag-Pb-Zn project is located ~20 km south of the Foremore property (Figure 16-1). The King North part of the project includes three mineralizes zones where Garibaldi completed trenching and sampling in 2016. Results from this program included a sample collected perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization of 295 g/t Ag and 19.4 % Pb plus Zn over 6 m (Garibaldi News Release, April 12, 2016).

The information on adjacent properties was publicly disclosed. The qualified persons have been unable to verify the information except from inspection of the respective company websites and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this report. The information quoted from the adjacent property is distinct from the information presented on the property that is the subject of this report.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Qualified Persons are not aware of any other relevant data, information or explanation that would make this report understandable or not misleading.

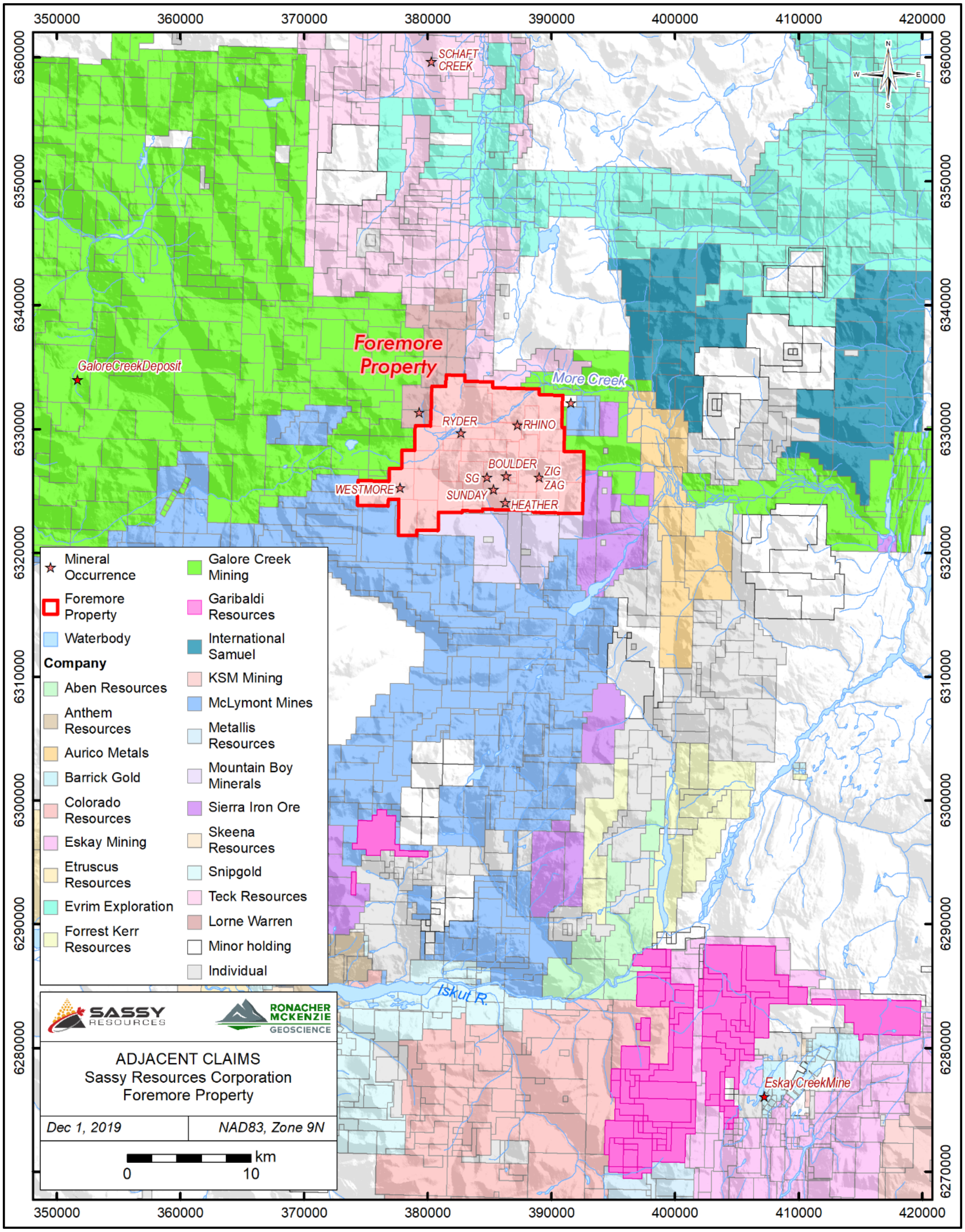

Figure 16-1: Map showing adjacent properties.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Based upon a compilation of historic exploration data and geological investigations by previous workers (Sears and Watkins 2005, Middleton 2015) and the 2019 exploration, the follow findings have been summarized:

- The Foremore property is well mineralized with numerous mineral showings that reflect three deposit settings; precious metal rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), skarn and vein gold deposits.

- The VMS mineralization occurs in bimodal, Devonian, felsic and mafic volcanic rocks and is the most predominant type on the property similar to other major Paleozoic VMS systems in the Canadian Cordillera such as the Myra Falls Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au VMS camp in southwestern British Columbia.

- The VMS mineralization occurs in multiple thick widespread rhyolite bodies named the More Creek Rhyolite and SG Rhyolite situated at more than one stratigraphic interval.

- The host rhyolites are highly altered with sericite and pyrite, and associated with numerous polymetallic metal showings on surface and in drill holes suggestive of the presence of a large hydrothermal metallic system at depth.

- The style of sulphide mineralization identified to-date on the property is disseminated to semi-massive generating only weak conductors such that the use of surface and airborne EM geophysical survey techniques has produced limited success in defining viable drill targets.

During this 2019 program, re-examination of core from historic drill holes and open cliff exposures presents evidence that the volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy that hosts much of mineralization on the property is dominated by later overturned recumbent folds cut off by NNW-SSE trending low angle faults. This suggests that multiple downhole intersections of polymetallic mineralization identified in previous drilling such as in holes FM04-33, FM04-36 and FM08-54 within the Ryder Zone may be the product of the deformation of a single mineralized horizon. This has bearing when considering future approaches to exploration on the property.

During the summer of 2019, the major retreat of glaciers and snowfields particularly with respect to the Foremore, Alexander and Natavas glaciers and snowfields along the tops of north and souths sides of the Hanging Valley area allowed for the more successful following of mineralization associated with the SG Rhyolite and More Creek Rhyolite than in previous years. In particular, newly exposed areas at higher elevations above the SG, SG West, Heather, Heather East, Rhino, Foremore, and Zigzag showings were prospected and mineral occurrences not previously recorded were identified.

Bedrock sources of the North Boulder Field and East Boulder Field mineralization were discovered and sampled within these newly exposed areas. In general, considerable surface lithogeochemical sampling completed in 2019 has shown that precious and base metal occurrences on the property are more widespread than originally thought, generating new or expanded untested targets, which require follow-up exploration.

Specifically, the 2019 discovery of the newly exposed Toe Showing in the path of the retreated Foremore Glacier, directly up ice from the North Boulder Field, presents a new high priority target for follow-up exploration. This discovery at least partially validates the identification of the electromagnetic conductors from the original surface surveys conducted on the ice by Cominco in the late 1980s.

Examination of drilling results to-date from holes FM04-32, FM08-53 and FM08-54, which intersected good precious and base metal values hosted within a thick package of hydrothermal alteration, indicates that the main Ryder Zone at the ENE end of the More Creek Rhyolite is open for expansion along strike in that direction.

In conclusion, the Foremore property is of merit for the continued exploration of volcanic exhalative precious and base metal sulphide deposits.

The QPs are not aware of any risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information and whose impacts to the project's potential economic viability would be negative although it is noted that the project, due to weather conditions, has a short operating season. The project is situated in a remote location requiring more rigorous planning and scheduling and increasing the cost of mining development. This is mitigated by the information that the planned road to the Galore Creek Mining Project from Highway 37 runs through the northern part of the property.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed for the Foremore property based on the geology, historic exploration and current exploration results. It is recommended to complete the exploration in two phases; Phase 2 will be contingent on positive results of Phase 1 exploration.

18.1 Phase 1

It is recommended to build an exploration model of the property with a focus on the mineralized zones associated with the More Creek Rhyolite and SG Rhyolite hosted mineralized horizons. The model would entail the integration of available historic surface geophysical, geochemical and geological mapping surveys with the property drill hole database and the 2019 exploration results. Much of the historic data is only available in PDF documents so may require some re-inputting of information into new formats.

The digital model would include:

- Detailed geological maps from the public domain and from the 2019 mapping program
- Surface lithogeochemical samples with precious and base metal results
- Soil geochemical grids and results
- Surface geophysical surveys: VLF, UTEM, HLEM, magnetics and IP chargeability and resistivity
- Airborne EM and magnetic survey maps
- Diamond drill holes and results from Cominco and Roca Mines exploration programs

The 2D and 3D model will be the basis for a detailed review and analysis to propose specific drill holes for borehole geophysical surveys and plan new diamond drilling targets.

In addition, a reconnaissance drilling program is recommended at the Toe Showing, which was newly discovered by Sassy Resources in 2019 up ice from the North Boulder Field and which has not been drilled before (Figure 9-3, Figure 9-4). Exact drill hole locations will dependent on the results of the 3D model.

18.2 Phase 2

A more detailed drilling program is recommended in Phase 2 contingent on the insights gained from the 3D model and the results of the drilling at the Toe Showing.

More specifically, it is recommended that the mineralized intersections and wide sections of alteration found in holes FM04-32, FM08-53 and FM08-54 be followed up with additional exploration focusing along strike to the NW where the Ryder Zone remains open for expansion. These three holes should have their collars probed with the purpose of completing borehole EM surveys to locate specific conductors for follow-up diamond drilling. Borehole EM surveys are also recommended for drill holes completed in Phase 1. It is noted that the extensive cliffs, ice dam lakes and moraine terrain seriously hamper the completion of ground geophysical surveys in the areas of the Ryder Zone and Toe Showing.

It is recommended that selected core from historic holes stored on the property be relogged with a focus on the holes from the Ryder Zone area with the purpose of defining in more detail structural features that control the orientation and character of the mineralization. The re-log of hole FM08-53 completed during the 2019 site visit can be used as a template to facilitate this work.

Table 18-1: Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program.

Item	Total Cost $
Phase 1	
3D compilation of historic and 2019 data and targeting exploration using modelling and other computing techniques	$25,000
Reconnaissance drilling including camp, helicopter and geological support plus analyses	$325,000
TOTAL Phase 1	**$350,000**
Phase 2	
Re-logging of selected historic drill holes	$10,000
Borehole EM surveys, 6-8 holes, 2,000 metres, logistics, processing and interpretation	$150,000
Diamond drilling (~2000) of selected targets along Ryder Zone, Foremore Glacier Toe Showing; including camp, helicopter and geological support	900,000
Geochemical analyses (~600 samples)	30,000
TOTAL Phase 2	**$1,090,000**

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20.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This report, titled "Independent Technical Report – Foremore Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb Property, British Columbia", dated December 31, 2019 and prepared for Sassy Resources Corporation, was completed and signed by the following authors:

"Signed and sealed"

Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo.
December 31, 2019
Toronto, ON

"Signed and sealed"

Elisabeth Ronacher, PhD, P.Geo.
December 31, 2019
Sudbury, ON

Appendix 1 – Certificates of Authors

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Trevor Boyd
148 Lascelles Blvd.,
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I, Trevor Boyd, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Associate Geologist for the geological consulting firm of Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc. Canada.
2. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report titled "Independent Technical Report – Foremore Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb Property, British Columbia" dated December 31, 2019, and prepared for Sassy Resources Corporation.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. (Applied) Geology MINEX (1988), McGill University; Ph.D. Geology (1996), University of Toronto.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #1023) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (#3312).
5. I have worked on exploration projects world-wide including: Canada (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and British Columbia), United States, Norway, Peoples Republic of China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Africa(Niger), Dominican Republic; and have worked on gold, Ni-Cu-PGE, VMS, sediment-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag, uranium, and porphyry tin-molybdenum-tungsten type and copper-gold type deposits since 1979.
6. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
7. I visited the property from August 7-18, 2019.
8. I am independent of the issuer and the vendor as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
10. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
11. That, as of the date of this technical report, 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 31st Day of December, 2019

"Signed and sealed"

____
Trevor Boyd, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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I, Elisabeth Ronacher, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Principal Geologist at Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience.
2. I am jointly responsible for all sections except Section 12 (Data Verification) of the report titled "Independent Technical Report – Foremore Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb Property, British Columbia" dated December 31, 2019, and prepared for Sassy Resources Corporation.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. Geology (1997), University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Ph.D. Geology (2002), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (APGO, member # 1476), the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) and the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits (SGA). I am qualified as a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of this report by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience.
5. I have worked on exploration projects worldwide (including Canada, Mongolia, China, Austria) and on a variety of commodities including Au, Cu, base-metal, Cu-Ni PGE and U deposits since 1997.
6. I did not visit the property.
7. I am independent of the issuer and the vendor as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have no prior involvement with the property that is subject of this report.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 this report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
10. That, as of the date of this technical report, 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 31st Day of December, 2019

"Signed and sealed"

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Elisabeth Ronacher, Ph.D., P.Geo.
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