Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report

ON THE

CARBONATE HOSTED GOLD PROJECT
(CHG)

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 092P04
Latitude 51º 11'7" N, Longitude 121º45'39" W
586612E, 5671163N (NAD 83 Zone 10)
(centre)

On Behalf Of

BLACK SHIELD METALS CORP.
Suite 1430 – 800 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, BC
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by

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Effective Date: June 19, 2020

Date and Signature Page

The “Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Carbonate Hosted Gold Project (CHG), Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia” was prepared for Black Shield Metals Corp. by B.L. Laird P.Geo. and is effective as of June 19, 2020.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 18th day of December 2020.

B Laird

B. L. Laird P.Geo.

Certificates of Author

I, Bruce Lawrence Laird P.Geo., do hereby certify that;

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

I have authored the technical report titled **Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Carbonate Hosted Gold Project (CHG), Clinton Mining Division BC**, with an effective date of June 19, 2020 (the "Technical Report").

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

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

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. I have worked extensively in central British Columbia exploring for carbonate hosted, epithermal and mesothermal gold mineralization and copper (gold, molybdenum) porphyry mineralization. Exploration techniques that I have utilized include geological mapping, geochemical surveying and geophysical surveying (both ground based and airborne). I have completed multi day short courses on the design implementation and interpretation of geophysical surveys. I have worked at various times both as an employee of major and junior mining companies and as a consultant. Companies that I have been employed by include BHP Minerals and Rio Algom Exploration. I have extensive experience in the British Columbia exploration permitting process.

I performed three days of rock sampling on the Carbonate hosted Gold Project on September 30 to October 4, 2019 (two days of travel). A current site visit was performed on June 13, 2020.

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

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

At the effective date and the signing date of this Technical Report, I was independent of the Property optionor (Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.) and independent of the Property optionee (Black Shield Metals Corp.) as defined under NI 43-101 and section 1.5.

As to the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge and information this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 18th day of December 2020.

B Laird

B.L. Laird P. Geo,

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1: Summary

The early stage exploration Carbonate Hosted Gold project ("CHG Project" or the "Property"), consisting of seven mineral claims (3,606 hectares) is located northwest of the town of Clinton in south-central British Columbia. The first of the current claims were staked in 2013 to cover prospective source area for historical heavy mineral samples collected in 1986.

Black Shield Metals Corp. (Black Shield) has entered into an agreement to option the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project from Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd (Cariboo Rose). Under the terms of the agreement Black Shield Metals Corp. can acquire a 60% interest in the CHG Project by incurring 1.5 million dollars in expenditures on the Property and making cash payments of $300,000 to Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. over a period of 5.5 years. An additional 10% interest can be earned by proceeding with a bankable feasibility study and an additional $500,000 cash payment to Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. The author of this report, Bruce Laird, P.Geo., spent three days completing geological reconnaissance in 2019 on the CHG Project

The area is underlain by a mélange of limestone, greenstone, chert, greywacke, gabbro, serpentinite and felsic tuff in a sheared matrix of carbonaceous argillite and phyllite of the Pennsylvanian to Triassic age Cache Creek Group of rocks. Exploration has targeted discovering mineralization similar to Carlin Nevada, Muddy Lake BC and Rakla in the Yukon. These deposits are hosted with silty limestones and are associated with regional scale faulting.

In 2013 Cariboo Rose initiated an exploration program (the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project) in Cache Creek Group the carbonate stratigraphy located immediately west of Clinton, BC.

The rationale for this work is from historical references to gold mineralization discovered in rocks and stream sediments in the Clinton area (Dawson, 1895), (Soues, 1898) and (Longe, 1986). Neither the author, Cariboo Rose, or Black Shield has been able to confirm the locations or values from this historical work and they do not represent mineralization found on the CHG Project.

Cariboo Rose, between 2013 and 2019, conducted stream sediment and soil surveys on the CHG Project with limited rock sampling. Various techniques of stream sediment sampling have returned values of 929 ppb Au in a standard stream sediment sample (Man Creek) (Morton, 2013), 1612 ppb Au in a panned silt sample (57 Mile Creek) and a sluiced silt sample reach above the analytical detection limit (Man Creek - same sample site as the above-mentioned standard stream sediment sample) (Morton, 2015A).

Soil sampling by Cariboo Rose (1,318 samples) has discovered an area, approximately 200 metres x 200 metres, of coincidental gold (3 samples >5 ppb, high of 19.1ppb Au) and arsenic (5 samples >10ppm, high of 31.1ppm As). This area is south of 59 Mile Creek and centred at UTM 585870E 5673400N.

Prospecting and rock sampling (100 rubble/float samples) has identified silicified and quartz veined hematitic chert/limestone (jasperoid?) float in streams, similar in description to the samples referenced from the late 1890's, however no anomalous values have been found.

In May of 2020, Black Shield conducted a 11.05 kilometre reconnaissance IP/Resistivity/Magnetics survey along existing roads to explore for conductors, resistive zones and structures. Eight rock samples were collected.

Challenges to gold exploration in this region include the semi-arid climate which has limited the development of water courses, extensive Pleistocene till cover and Miocene basalt on the eastern and lower elevation regions of the claims. Outcrop is rare.

A Phase I Z-TEM airborne Electro-Magnetic Geophysical program is recommended as the next most logical phase of zeroing in on the source of the anomalous drainages. Inversion of the IP/Resistivity survey data conducted in May 2020 should also be completed. Contingent upon positive results from Phase I, a second phase expanded IP, soil sampling and geological mapping is recommended.

Expenditures reported by Cariboo Rose on the CHG Project, between 2017 and 2019, total $60,378.17. Black Shield exploration expenditures to date in 2020 are $29,265.99. These amounts were provided to the author by Cariboo Rose Resources and Black Shield Metals.

2: Introduction

The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo. has been commissioned by Black Shield Metals Corp, to prepare a technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project located in central British Columbia. Black Shield Metals Corp is a private company intending on filing an initial public offering.

The author is a “Qualified Person”, as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author, B.L. Laird, is independent of both the Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. (the optionee) and Black Shield Metals Corp. (the optionor). B.L. Laird is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC #21581.

B.L. Laird has conducted three days of field work (mapping, prospecting sampling) at the CHG Project in 2019 and conducted a site visit of the project area on June 13, 2020. During the site visit, the geophysical line work was confirmed as that was the only new work since the Author participated in the 2019 program. The author has been involved in the gold and exploration field work in British Columbia, the United States, the Caribbean and Central America since 1984. Information sources for this report draw on reports written by Cariboo Rose Resources and by assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83 Zone 10N) co-ordinate system is used in this report.

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

3: Reliance on Other Experts

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

4: Property Description and Location

The CHG Project is located near the town of Clinton BC and is comprised of seven mineral claims covering 3,606 hectares (8,911 acres). The CHG claim block is centered at 586612E, 5671163N (NAD 83, Zone 10).

Table 1: Claim Tenure Summary

Tenure #	Claim Name	Date Staked	Good To Date	Area (ha)	Owner
1071867	TRUENORTH	October 17, 2019	October 17, 2020	162	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1071728	JASPEROID	October 11, 2019	October 11, 2020	567	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1022136	GOLDEN SPURS	September 6, 2013	January 7, 2021	952	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1064403	GOLDENGOOSE	November 10, 2018	January 7, 2021	243	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1022137	SILVER SPURS	September 6, 2013	January 7, 2021	1196	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1071731	MANGANESE	October 11, 2019	October 11, 2020	182	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.
1076270	DAWSON GOLD	May 21, 2020	May 21, 2021	304	CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD
Total				**3606**	

Cariboo Rose holds a 100% interest in these claims which have no underlying royalties or encumbrances. The author is not aware of any unspecified risks which could affect these titles or access to them.

In British Columbia, the holder of a mineral claim must perform a required amount of work per year or pay cash in lieu of that work to the Provincial Government. Work is reported in a Statement of Work and supported by an assessment report filed with the government. The schedule of work requirements or cash in lieu payments is as follows:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $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

Mineral Claim - Cash-in-lieu of work:

- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;

- $30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 27, 2020, the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia extended the time limit for registering a statement of exploration and development, registering payment instead of exploration and development, registering a revised expiry date, or registering a rental payment, until December 31, 2021, for all claims due to expire before December 31, 2021 (Chief Gold Commissioner, 2020). Work commitments will continue to accrue during that time. This ruling affects the TRUENORTH, JASPEROID, and MANGANESE claims of the CHG Project. Exploration expenditures of $8,000 or cash in lieu payments of $16,000 are required to hold those three claims through December 31, 2021 extension date. Black Shield's 2020 expenditures of $35,190.08 will cover those requirements when they are filed with the Provincial Government.

In British Colombia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. Activities that have occurred up to the present have not involved surface disturbance and consequently no permit has been required. Cariboo Rose has a multiyear, area-based exploration permit (MX-4-746) that includes geophysical grid work, trenching and drilling.

Aboriginal land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. The Property is adjacent to the Marble Range Provincial Park. Notably, logging has occurred immediately adjacent to the park boundary as recently as 2019, therefore the performance of exploration work adjacent to the Park is not anticipated to be a problem.

There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located entirely on provincially owned land. There are no significant factors or risks other than noted in the technical report that may affect access, title, the right or the ability to perform work on the Property.

Option Agreement

Black Shield Metals Corp. ("Black Shield") may earn a 60% interest in the 3,606 hectare Carbonate Hosted Gold project by:

i. Paying $20,000 to Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd ("Cariboo Rose") upon closing of the option agreement.
ii. Paying $30,000 to "Cariboo Rose" and incurring $100,000 expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Property within 18 months of the closing of the option agreement.
iii. Paying an additional $30,000 to "Cariboo Rose" and incurring an additional $200,000 expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Property within 30 months of the closing of the option agreement.
iv. Paying an additional $70,000 to "Cariboo Rose" and incurring an additional $300,000 expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Property within 42 months of the closing of the option agreement.

v. Paying an additional $70,000 to "Cariboo Rose" and incurring an additional $400,000 expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Property within 54 months of the closing of the option agreement.
vi. Paying an additional $80,000 to "Cariboo Rose" and incurring an additional $500,000 expenditures on the Carbonate Hosted Gold Property within 66 months of the closing of the option agreement.

Table 2: Terms of Option Agreement

Payment Period	Expenditures	Cash Payments
Closing Date		$20,000
On or before 18 months following the Closing Date (notwithstanding that $20,000 must be spent before September 30, 2020 and sufficient additional expenditures completed before June 15, 2021 to keep all aims in good standing until at least September 30, 2021). *** Note extension by Chief Gold Commissioner**	$100,000	$30,000
On or before 30 months following the Closing Date	$200,000	$30,000
On or before 42 months following the Closing Date	$300,000	$70,000
On or before 54 months following the Closing Date	$400,000	$70,000
On or before 66 months following the Closing Date	$500,000	$80,000
Total (to earn 60% interest)	**$1,500,000.00**	**$300,000.00**

Black Shield, at its discretion, may issue to Cariboo Rose such number of Black Shield shares as is determined by dividing the amount of payment to be settled by such issuance of Black Shield shares by the Market Price.

Following the completion of the option earn-in "Black Shield" and "Cariboo Rose" will initiate "an industry standard" Joint Venture with "Black Shield" initially holding a 60% interest and "Cariboo Rose" holding a 40% interest.

An additional 10% interest, 70% total, can be earned by "Black Shield" by:

I. within 60 days following the exercise of the Option, Black Shield shall make an additional cash payment of $100,000 to Cariboo;
II. within 60 days following the exercise of the Option, Black Shield shall commission a Feasibility Study;
III. on or before 78 months following the Closing Date Black Shield shall make an additional cash payment of $200,000 to Cariboo;
IV. on or before 90 months following the Closing Date Black Shield shall make an additional cash payment of $200,000 to Cariboo,
V. within 24 months following the exercise of the Option, the Feasibility Study is to be completed,

Cariboo Rose will retain a 0.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) on the CHG Project and there is a provision for the parties to negotiate a revision of the NSR agreement.

5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiology

The early stage exploration Carbonate Hosted Gold project ("CHG Project" or the "Property"), consisting of seven mineral claims (3,606 hectares) is located approximately 15 kilometres northwest of the town of Clinton in south-central British Columbia. Clinton is located 225 kilometers northeast of the City of Vancouver and is a local supply centre for local logging and ranching activities. Larger supply centres of Williams Lake and Kamloops are 1.5 to 2 hours drives along Provincial highways, to the north and southeast respectively. Both communities have daily flights to Vancouver. Clinton hosts several hotel/motels, two gas stations, several stores and a detachment of the RCMP. Clinton is 15 kilometres from the centre of the CHG Project. This area of British Columbia is semi-arid and supports vegetation dominated by ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and open grassland.

Access to the property is via a network of well-maintained logging roads that extend from the Big Bar Lake Road which itself runs west from Highway 97 approximately 10 kilometers northeast of Clinton. Winter snow accumulation would require clearing of logging roads in the project area unless logging activity was ongoing. At an early stage of exploration, such as is currently the case, field work is best completed between early April and mid-November.

Elevations within the area vary from 900 metres (±3,000 feet) to 2,000 metres (±6,500 feet) with elevation rising in a series of flat slopes that progressively steepen in a series of increments from the northeast to southwest until reaching the base of the limestone ridges at an elevation of approximately 1,600 metres (±5,500 feet). The lower elevations are extensively till covered and are shown on regional geology maps as being underlain by Miocene age basalt. Bedrock exposure is extremely limited below outcrops of the limestone dominated Marble Range.

Numerous water courses are indicated on topographic maps but most when field checked were determined to be seasonal or nonexistent. Clinton Creek, Fifty-seven Mile Creek, Man Creek, and a few others (some unnamed) maintain a continuous flow (west to east) and have deeply incised the overlying till cover.

Figure 1: Location Map

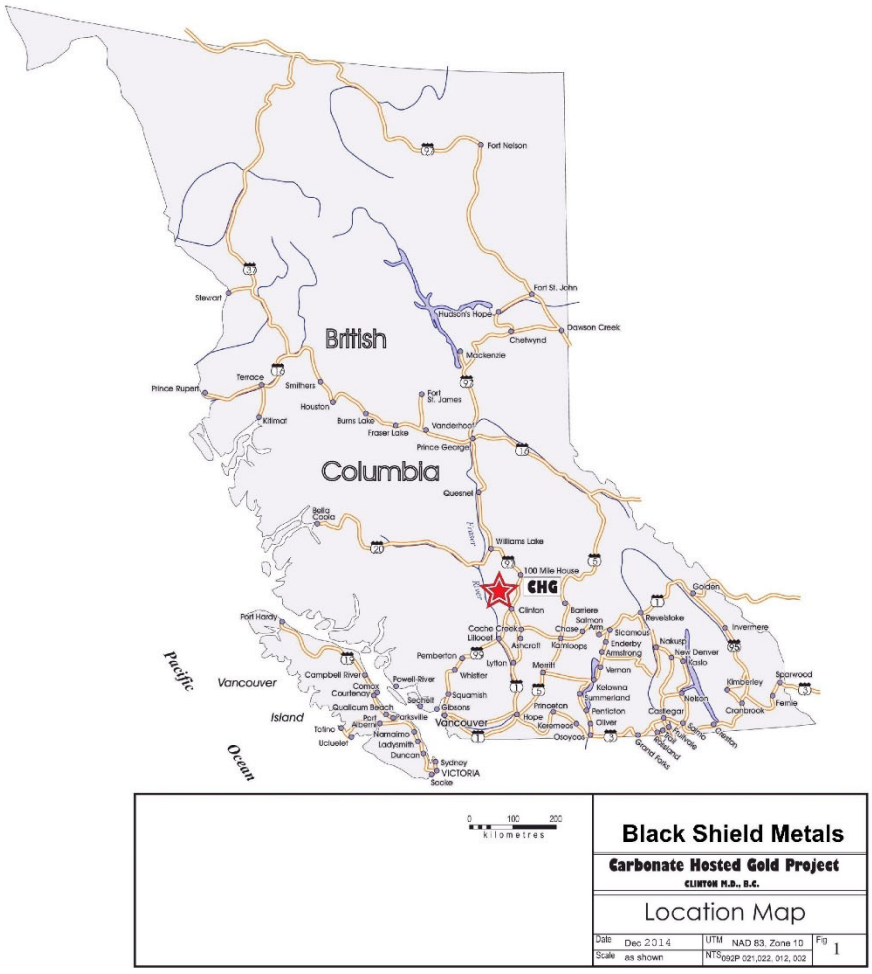


Figure 2: Access Map

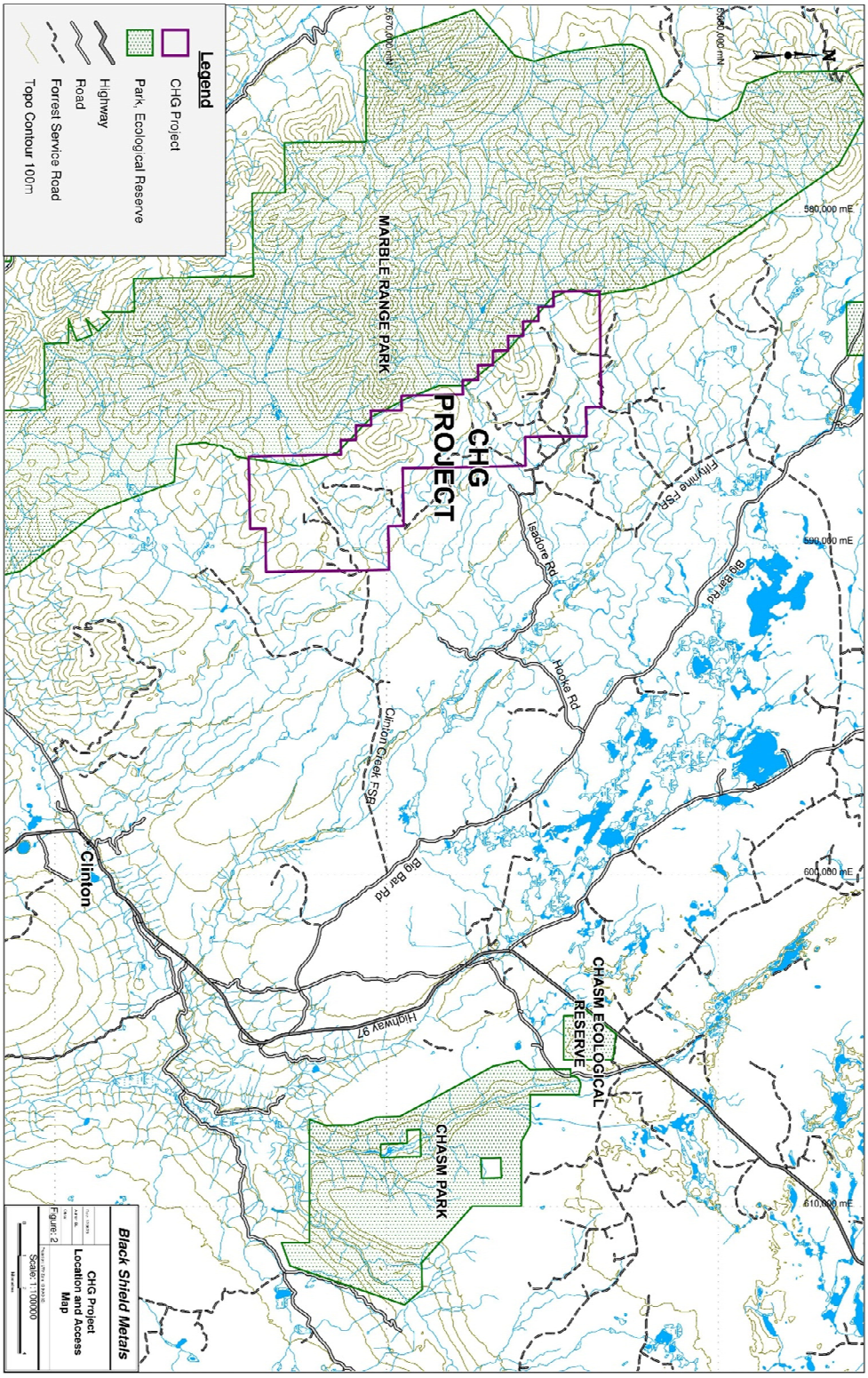
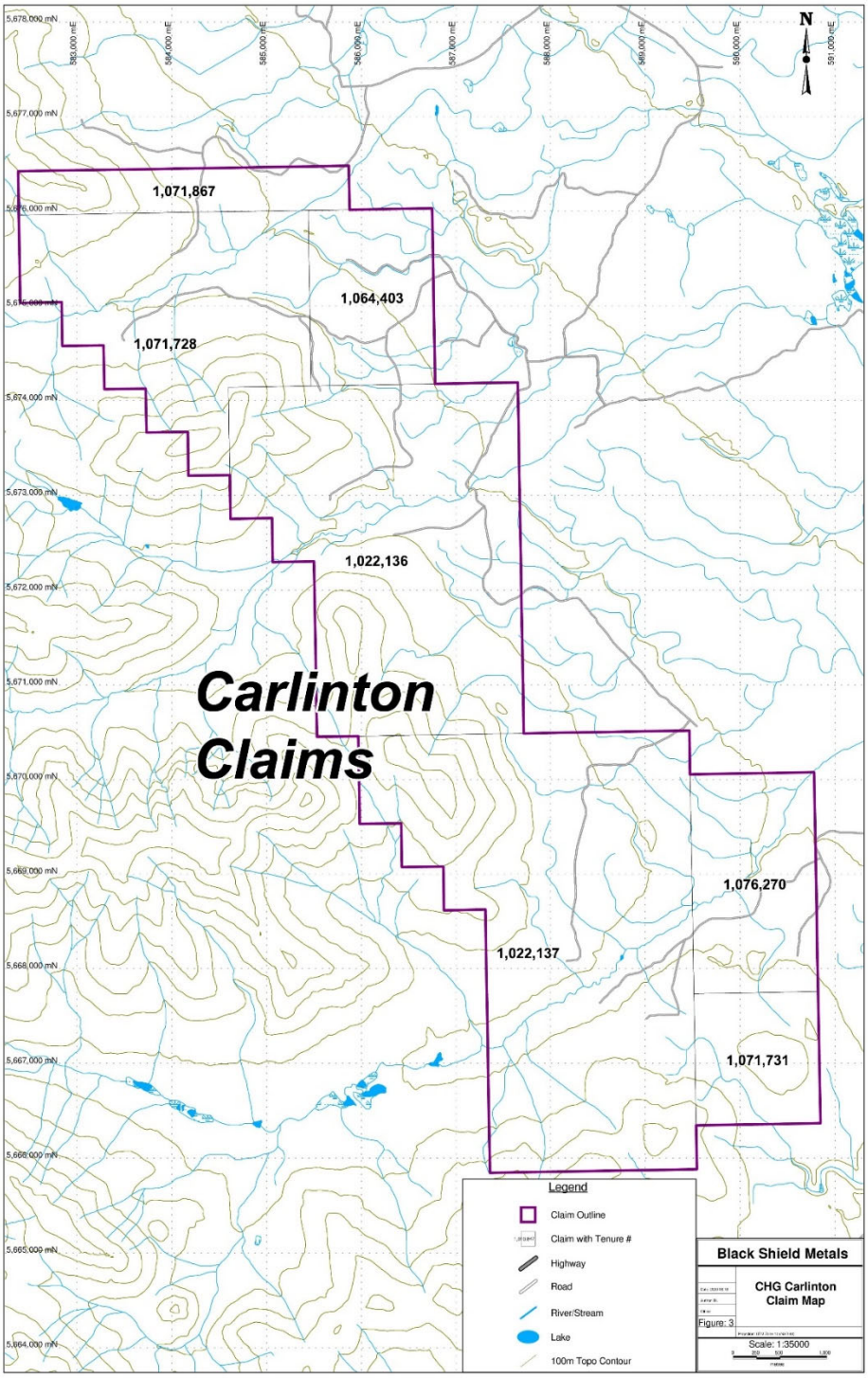


Figure 3: Claim Map



6: History

A quotation in what is probably the earliest geological reconnaissance of this area completed by G. M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1895 include "the discovery of several specimens of rock containing richly auriferous heamatite [hematite], in gravel deposits near Clinton has been noticed. Inquiries made on the spot show that such specimens, consisting of jaspery haematite with quartz, have been found in three separate locations near the west end of the town of Clinton, and one of these, subjected to assay, is reported as yielding gold to the value of $300 to the ton [then at $20.67 per ounce]…. It would appear that the eastern edge and the eastern slopes of the Marble Mountains well deserve to be closely examined and searched for the possible origin of the richly gold bearing specimens first alluded to" (Dawson, 1895).

A further reference to early exploration in this area is provided in the 1898 Annual Report to the BC Minister of Mines. F. Soues, Gold Commissioner, reports:

> *"Some 32 locations [claims staked] have been made on the base of the Marble Mountains, about 8 or 10 miles north-west from Clinton. With one exception there has been no development work done on any of them. Assays, I am informed, have been had from surface croppings as high as $30 per ton. Samples from different ledges, which I have seen, may be described as jasper quartz, dark grey quartz with hematite and quartz with associated pyrolusite and manganite".*

These historical references have unconfirmed locations and are not indicative of mineralization found to date on the CHG Project. Some regions of the current claim blocks have been staked from time to time by other companies and or individuals. Very little information is available concerning these prior activities.

Much of the effort of the exploration completed to date by Cariboo Rose has been directed at using stream sediment sampling methodology to identify anomalous watersheds and regions of anomalous character within the watersheds.

At each site samples were processed by sieving the sample through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into four samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample (it was attempted visually to produce approximately an equal volume of concentrate from sample to sample). The third subsample was hand panned in a conventional gold pan and the fourth subsample was stored for posterity.

Fifty-six stream sites have been sampled with in CHG Project area and its immediate vicinity. A review of results indicates that a combination of a conventional silt sample and a sluiced sample provides a good indication "of" (or) "of not" a sample site which is anomalous.

A minor amount of prospecting and rock sampling was completed contemporaneously with the collection of silt samples with local soil grids established (1318 samples). Sampling outside the gridded areas is very limited.

The three types of stream sediment samples collected from 56 sites analyzed are shown in Table 3 below for comparison. Each sample site has a silt sample, a sluiced silt sample and a panned silt sample i.e. 1632**7**15 (silt sample), 1632**8**15 (sluiced silt sample) and 1632**9**15 (panned silt sample) are from the same site. Elevated gold values are indicated in red. Stream sediment samples collected downstream and within the project area may or may not be indicative of mineralization within the project area.

Table 3: Silt, Sluiced Silt and Panned Silt Sites

Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1632715	123.7		1632815	148.9		1632915	0		586088	5676615	59
1632714	0		1632814	63.4		1632914	0.6		585975	5676490	59
1632713	100.6		1632813	**958.9**		1632913	**1611.9**		585893	5676382	59
1632712	119.8		1632812	95.6		1632912	42.3		585729	5676204	59
1632711	0.5		1632811	25.5		1632911	0		585541	5676125	59
1632710	0.5		1632810	0		1632910	0		585350	5676009	59
1632709	0.5		1632809	**307.2**		1632909	**727.1**		585188	5675884	59
1632708	0		1632808	0		1632908	0		585006	5675788	59
1632707	0		1632807	0		1632907	0		584858	5675666	59
1632706	0.6		1632806	0		1632906	0.6		584685	5675563	59
1632705	5.3		1632805	0		1632905	0		584565	5675399	59
1632704	0		1632804	0		1632904	1.4		584353	5675370	59
1632703	0.7		1632803	102.1		1632903	0		584160	5675360	59
1147381	0.7		1147481	0.8		1147581	130.4		589801	5674792	Man
1147382	0.1		1147482	0.4		1147582	7.1		589605	5674731	Man
1147383	0.1		1147483	0.8		1147583	3.2		589462	5674606	Man
1147384	0.1		1147484	0.1		1147584	0.8		589290	5674480	Man
1147385	3.6		1147485	0.1		1147585	0.1		589066	5674419	man
1147386	1.6		1147486	0.1		1147586	2.6		588928	5674279	Man
1147387	0.1		1147487	0.1		1147587	0.5		588650	5674242	Man
1147410	0.1		1147510	0.3		1147610	0.9		588527	5674046	Man
1147352	7.9		1147452	3.6		1147552	0.4		588385	5673897	Man
1147353	2.9		1147453	56.0		1147553	0.8		588211	5673767	Man
1147355	90.9		1147455	0.1		1147555	0.1		588145	5673562	Man
1147391	**219.0**		1147491	161.2		1147591	30.9		587946	5673407	Man
1147390	0.1		1147490	3.4		1147590	0.1		587706	5673312	Man
1147389	0.1		1147489	140.9		1147589	0.1		587518	5673227	Man
1147388	116.4		1147488	229.3		1147588	4.6		587320	5673164	Man
1147411	0.1		1147511	20.9		1147611	0.1		587139	5673071	Man
1147359	0.5		1147459	26.9		1147559	1.2		586549	5672903	Man
1147357	1.0		1147457	0.1		1147557	0.1		586948	5672948	Man
1147358	**929.5**		1147458	**9999.9**		1147558	0.1		586736	5672974	Man
1147360	0.4		1147460	24.3		1147560	9.9		586357	5672857	Man
1147361	0.1		1147461	31.5		1147561	144.4		586193	5672751	Man
1147362	**339.3**		1147462	**582.7**		1147562	0.1		586043	5672639	Man
1147356	1.8		1147456	0.1		1147556	0.1		585837	5672571	Man
1147375	110.3		1147475	187.9		1147575	0.1		592485	5671355	57
1147374	5.4		1147474	3.8		1147574	202.0		592326	5671237	57
1147373	0.7		1147473	5.8		1147573	63.1		592159	5671123	57
1147372	0.7		1147472	130.4		1147572	26.7		592017	5670982	57
1147371	1.3		1147471	1.2		1147571	77.5		591885	5670831	57
1147370	1.8		1147470	0.1		1147570	0.1		591759	5670674	57

Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold ppb		Panned Silt Sample	Gold ppb		East UTM	North UTM	Stream Name
1147369	1.6		1147469	**684.3**		1147569	**943.0**		591603	5670555	57
1147368	45.4		1147468	4.8		1147568	0.9		591412	5670480	57
1147367	0.4		1147467	16.7		1147567	1.6		591245	5670381	57
1147366	0.1		1147466	0.1		1147566	3.0		591057	5670295	57
1147365	**252.5**		1147465	**265.1**		1147565	0.1		590894	5670185	57
1147364	**471.5**		1147464	**223.9**		1147564	25.8		590747	5670060	57
1147363	0.1		1147463	1.8		1147563	**1084.5**		590610	5669904	57
1147376	0.5		1147476	6.6		1147576	**450.7**		590517	5669726	57
1147377	19.7		1147477	**741.2**		1147577	**396.4**		590478	5669529	57
1147378	0.9		1147478	2.3		1147578	83.6		590340	5669325	57
1147379	0.7		1147479	0.1		1147579	6.7		590174	5669154	57
1147380	1.0		1147480	1.1		1147580	3.8		590038	5668931	57

NAD 83 Zone 10 Note: **Red** is > 20ppb Au, **Purple** is > detection limit (10000ppb Au)

Summary of work completed by Cariboo Rose listed by year:

2013: 123 samples being combination of silt samples, sluiced silt samples and panned silt samples, 413 soil samples and 34 samples being a combination of rock samples, float samples and rubble samples.

2014: 39 samples being combination of silt samples, sluiced silt samples and panned silt samples, 174 soil samples and 20 samples being a combination of rock samples, float samples and rubble samples.

2015: 307 soil samples and 7 samples being a combination of rock samples, float samples and rubble samples.

2016: 7 samples being a combination of rock samples, float samples and rubble samples.

2017: 10 rock samples of rubble float material in an area of dominantly angular intrusive rubble.

2018: 210 soil samples.

2019: 2 silt samples, 222 soil samples and 22 rock samples of float in streams and outcrop along road cuts.

Silting sites (including samples each of silt, sluiced silt and panned silt) were generally established at 200 metre increments in active drainages. Soils grids, although somewhat random and influenced by proximity to roads, were generally established with a 400 metre line spacing with samples collected on 50 metre line spacing. Rock samples (most often float or rubble) were sampled as opportunity presented itself generally as a consequence of logging activities. Reconnaissance geological and prospecting traverses were completed concurrently with sample collection.

Rock exposures are dominated by limestone with lesser chert and cherty sediments along a scarp that trends northerly along the western and higher elevation side of the CHG Project and by a few exposures of Miocene age basalt which outcrop on the eastern and lower elevation

side of this claim block. A flat gently westerly upwardly tilted till plane occupies the intervening area. Angular rubble in the till is dominated by limestone, cherty argillite and basalt but also contains a considerable quantity of variably silicified volcanic and subvolcanic angular boulders quite similar in appearance and consequently suggestive of a local source. The presence of anomalous gold and arsenic in float and rubble samples is supportive of a mineralizing event which might be correlated to the anomalous silt (sluiced silt and panned silt) gold responses.

Table 4: Significant Rock Samples

Sample #	East UTM NAD83 Zn10	North UTM NAD83 Zn10	Type	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ca %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
1633301	590156	5668628	rubble	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	409.7	19.2
1633303	589774	5668533	float	9.4	437.9	13.2	5.8	10.1	1.6
1633309	588163	5669268	float	<0.5	36.2	10.7	6.2	72.8	0.7
F3-27-6	590345	5669038	rubble	34.2	71.9	0.9	3.3	115.2	0.5
F4B-27-6	590502	5668922	float	95.6	9.6	0.2	3.8	92.3	2.9
1147351	588341	5669867	float	16.5	3.9	0.9	0.1	117.4	3.9
6-19-5 (F)	596475	5660049	float	0.1	65.2	5.4	0.7	1556.4	15.2
6-19-7 (F)	570932	5695954	subcrop	1.9	25.2	8.9	0.0	20.9	10.5
R6-07-20	588337	5669861	subcrop	45.3	84.1	7.2	0.1	64.6	17.0
2590973	599941	5652692	float	9.4	63.6	11.7	6.4	25.7	3.5
1150727	590192	5668680	float	242.8	17.0	0.2	2.7	10.9	0.1

Table 5: Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	East UTM	North UTM	Type	Description
1633301	590156	5668628	rubble	In bank (many pieces), tight grey rock with vuggy quartz.
1633303	589774	5668533	float	Light coloured quartz eye porphyry, some quartz veining.
1633309	588163	5669268	float	Limestone/pyrite.
F3-27-6	590345	5669038	rubble	Angular volcanic with pyritic stockwork veining, ±2% sulfide.
F4B-27-6	590502	5668922	float	Angular, light green rhyolite, well developed stockwork.
1147351	588341	5669867	float	
6-19-5 (F)	596475	5660049	float	Jasper, rubble (may be hematite colored).
6-19-7 (F)	570932	5695954	subcrop	Silicified limestone.
R6-07-20	588337	5669861	subcrop	Subcrop, argillic altered sediment gossanous, quartz veined.
2590973	599941	5652692	float	Rusty weathering laminated breccia with limonite boxwork.
1150727	590192	5668680	float	Rusty rhyolite, with pale green-white sericite altered phenos.

UTM NAD83 Zn10

Results of recent work, since 2017, can be summarized as:

2017 - One sample of quartz eye porphyry (rhyolite) float Sample R3-30-10 was found 1300 metres south west from where similar float was found in 2014 (sample 1150727). The 2014 sample returned a gold analysis of 242 ppb Au. Several other intrusive samples (rubble) were found (none returned significant gold values but three samples returned copper of 84.9, 94.3 and 92.6 ppm respectfully (samples R2-30-10, R1-31-10 and R2-31-10). The local abundance of intrusive float and rubble may be suggestive of underlying bedrock intrusive that could be

responsible for the gold in Fifty Seven Mile Creek, Fifty Nine Mile Creek and Man Creek (Morton, 2017).

2018 - A sample of brecciated limestone float (sample number R1-14-09) returned 53.6 ppm arsenic; elevated arsenic tends to be associated with epithermal style of gold mineralization. On the northern grid, three of the most anomalous samples form a cluster on the southwest corner. Samples 3197660, 3197661 and 3197662 with arsenic values of 9.8, 10.6 and 31.1 ppm respectively and sample 3197662 additionally with a gold value of 19.1 ppb and an antimony value of 2.1 ppm) (Morton, 2019).

2019 - The soil anomaly identified in 2018 was expanded in 2019. Gold in soil values are generally below detection and arsenic values considered anomalous above 3.0 ppm, notable are samples, L738N, 5500E with 21.6 ppb gold and nearby sample L738N, 5650 with 22.5 ppm arsenic. Two silt samples (samples 2596495 and 2566496) collected above a 339.3 ppb gold silt sample (sample 1147362) in Fifty Seven Mile Creek returned low gold values confirming the premise that the source of the gold for the silt anomaly in Fifty Seven Mile Creek occurs below the location where the sample that gave 339.3 ppb gold was collected (Laird, 2020).

7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Cache Creek Group of rocks (Cache Creek Terrane) located in interior British Columbia extends approximately 1,800 km in a northwesterly orientation through the province. Accretion of Cache Creek to the Stikinia–Quesnellia oceanic island arc terrane(s) occurred about 230 Ma. Subsequent collision with the North American Craton occurred at about 180 Ma with subduction with the North American continent continuous from 180 to 150 Ma. During the Late Cretaceous to Eocene periods, dextral strike-slip faulting occurred along the eastern boundary of the Cache Creek Terrane (particularly along the Pinchi Fault Zone).

Ken Shannon, in a 1982 M.Sc. thesis (UBC), provides some insight into the basin characteristics of these rocks in the extent between Cache Creek village and Clinton village. Shannon references paleontologist W.R. Danner (UBC – per com) who concludes that the carbonate rocks of the Cache Creek Group here formed as carbonate banks on a volcanic to sedimentary substrate in tropical waters. Shannon divides the Cache Creek Group into three divisions; a mélange unit overlain by a greenstone unit and the Marble Canyon Formation (predominantly limestone) along a shallow thrust contact. A fourth unit, serpentinite, crops out periodically in all divisions as slivers in fault breaks.

The mélange is comprised of blocks of limestone, greenstone, chert, greywacke, gabbro, serpentinite and felsic tuff in a sheared matrix of carbonaceous argillite and phyllite. Shannon concludes that the greenstone unit is dominantly basalt (sometimes pillowed) and volcaniclastic (debris flow) material with lesser components of ribbon chert and phyllite.

The Marble Canyon Formation is described as predominantly limestone with lesser andesite, chert and argillite. In one location Shannon notes the occurrence of shallow water oolites occurring with deep water radiolarian limestone. He proposes that a steep marine slope may have allowed these shallow water oolites to slide down into a deep-water basin. Upwards of ten per cent of the carbonate is dolomite.

Mineral occurrences are relatively unknown in this area which has resulted in only sparse exploration activity. Two mineral occurrences of interest are deposits of manganese occurring respectively southwest and northwest of the village of Clinton which are briefly described in publications by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

The first occurrence, Clinton Manganese #4 (Minfile # 092P151), located 5.8 kilometres southwest of Clinton, is described as a roughly 15m stratiform exposure of manganese mineralization hosted in cherty quartzite and schists of the Cache Creek Group. A 3 metre open-cut at the north end of the exposure containing rock, with pyrolusite in vertical stringers to 2 centimetres wide. A 3.1 metre sample assayed 15.8% manganese.

The second occurrence Clinton Manganese #1 (Minfile # 092P083, (claim # 1,071,731), is located in the southeast corner of the Carlinton Claim Group. GSC Memoir 118, dated 1921 (page 95) describes the "ores" as being exposed in an open cut 11.6 metres long, 1.2 metres wide and 2 metres deep. The "ore" occurs in a 6 metre thick layer consisting of "blueish-grey dense quartzite cut by quartz stringers and impregnated in an irregular manner with black manganite. Host rocks are argillites and quartzites (chert?) of the Cache Creek Complex. Bedding strikes at 305°, dipping 40° to 70° southwest. Quartz veins associated with clay are described as trending 330° and dipping to the east. A sample across the lower 15 feet of quartzite adjacent to the fault assayed 7.57 % manganese, 82.57 % silica and 0.018 % phosphorus." The showing was trenched and sampled sometime early in the last century, possibly during the First World War. There is no indication in the memoir whether or not gold was assayed for.

Soues's 1898 Report to the British Columbia Minister of Mines sounds remarkably similar to this description …eight to ten miles northwest of Clinton… "samples from different ledges, which I have seen, may be described as jasper quartz, dark grey quartz with hematite and quartz with associated pyrolusite and manganite".

A narrow graben, infilled with Cretaceous and Eocene sediments, is mapped trending south of the village of Clinton. This feature named the Bonaparte Graben occupies the valley bottom more or less following the orientation of Highway 97. The Bonaparte Graben testifies to a later extensional tectonic event subsequent to a longer period of compressional tectonics. This feature may trend northwesterly towards and through the Carlinton claims.

Figure 4: Regional Geology Map

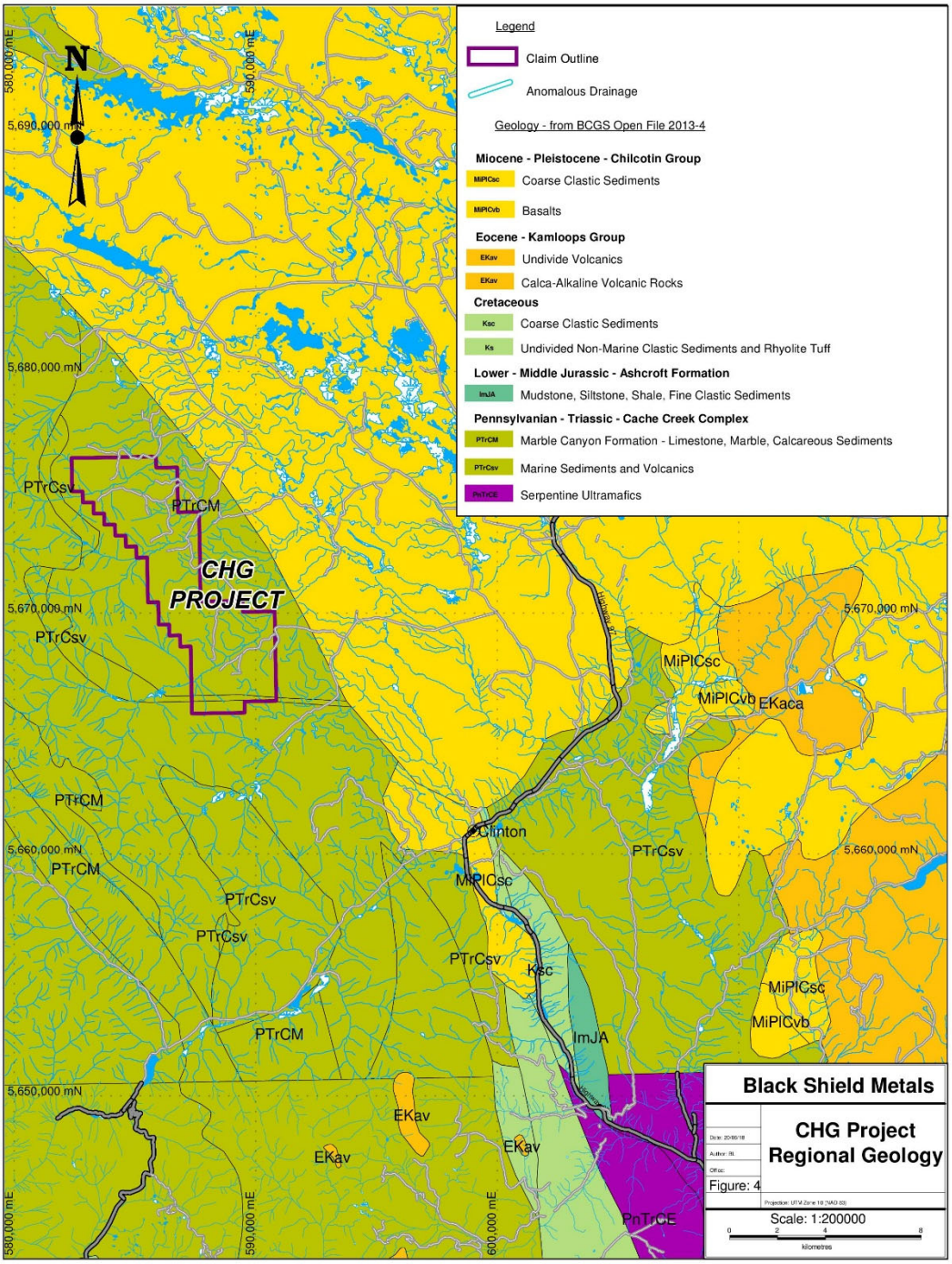
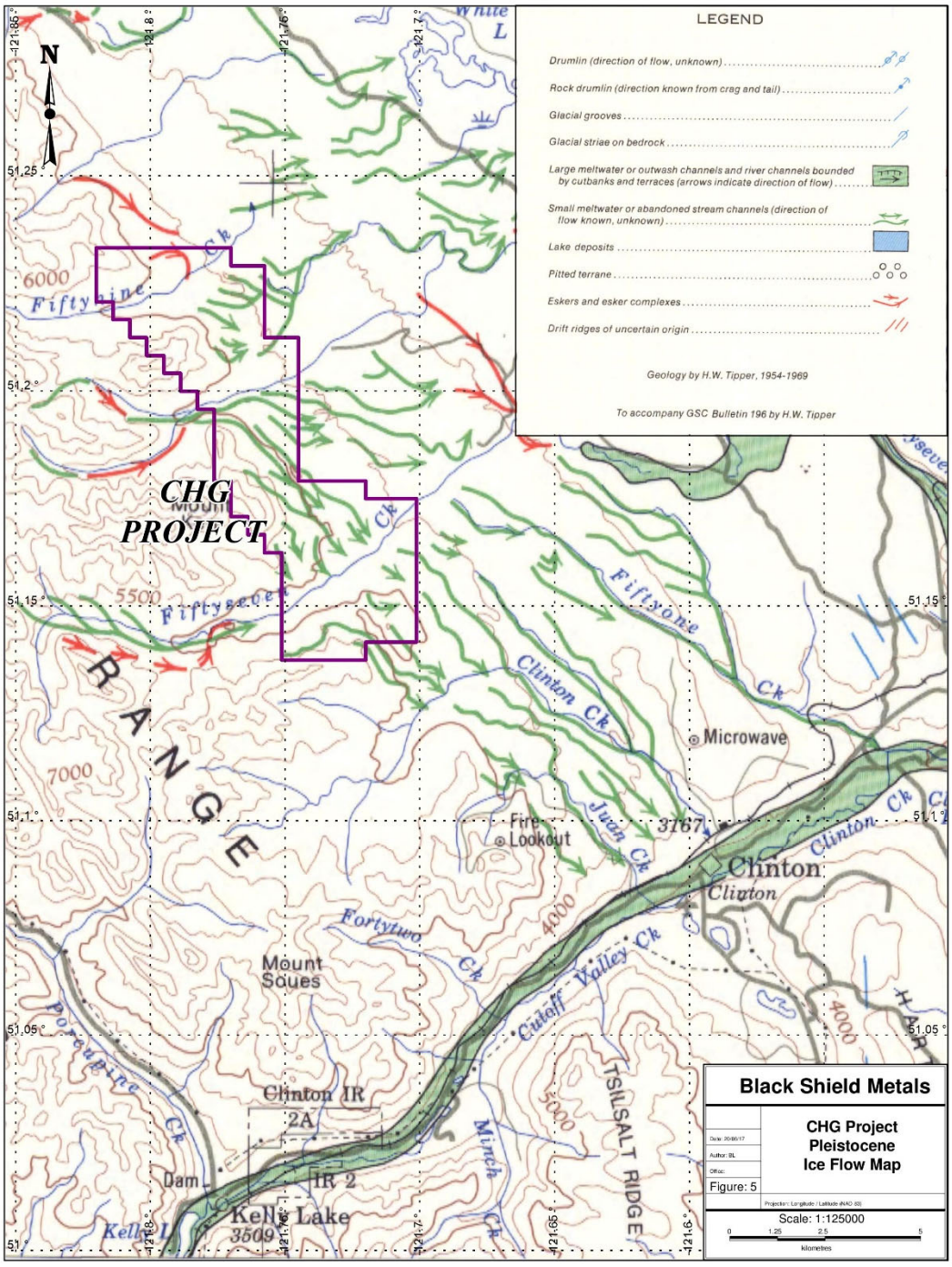


Figure 5: Pleistocene Ice Map



8: Deposit Types

More research has been published on the Carlin deposits than the other carbonate hosted deposits and consequently the Carlin descriptions provide the most useable criteria on which to build a more general carbonate hosted Orogenic Gold model.

The presence of carbonate encourages a neutral to basic pH condition and encourages a reducing condition. In a neutral to basic reduced fluid (often containing bisulphide) gold is somewhat soluble and tends to remain in solution. This allows extensive fluid-rock interaction to occur capturing gold in the fluid and keeping it dissolved until a focused chemical or physical trap causes precipitation (such as the encounter of an oxidizing event or a change in pressure and or temperature). The presence of carbonaceous material in the succession (bitumen and graphite etc.) is thought to further influence a reducing environment. Migration of the fluid resident in the strata is believed to be initiated when a convective hydrothermal cell develops which is often related to an intrusive, volcanic or metamorphic event.

Carlin deposits are preferentially located in a stratigraphic setting that is often described as the slope and basin carbonate succession dominated by limestone and thin bedded limy shale and siltstone (so called dirty carbonate) developed on the edge of continental crust. Alteration of the carbonate to dolomite is common and may have increased porosity. Structural preparation including faulting and brecciation has been shown to be important to gold deposition.

Arsenic, mercury, antimony and thallium are the elements which behave chemically most like gold and are the most common pathfinder elements. The presence of arsenic bearing minerals such as realgar, orpiment, arsenopyrite and arsenian pyrite as well as antimony bearing stibnite and mercury bearing cinnabar are positive indicators. Sulfidation, whereby sulfur scavenged by the fluid reacts with iron sourced from ferro-magnesium silicate minerals, to produce pyrite appears to be an important process. This is particularly so when some substitution of arsenic for iron has occurred on the surface faces of pyrite to form arsenian pyrite. It is believed that gold present in the hydrothermal fluid subsequently goes into solid solution with the surface concentrations of arsenic contributing to the most significant areas of gold mineralization. Barium occurring as barite is also often in close association with Carlin type deposits.

Silicification is usually an important alteration event. Jasperoids (silicified limestone) are common and can either occur directly at the orebody or close to it (although not all jasperoids are mineralized). Unmineralized jasperoids may indicate that ground preparation, evidenced by formerly acidic waters dissolving silica and subsequently precipitating it, has occurred and resulted in the formation of an unmineralized jasperoid. High grade areas of mineralization may occur as feeder zones to a jasperoid.

In the Carlin model, thrust faults due to compressional tectonics occur along long lived fault systems. These faults are often deeply seated and provide a conduit for hydrothermal solutions. Slices of serpentinite may sometimes exploit deep penetrating faults and provide evidence of their existence. Proximity to thrust faults, their subsidiary splay faults and crosscutting normal faults, constitute favorable target areas (Vikre et al, 1997).

Figure 6: Stream Sediment Anomalies

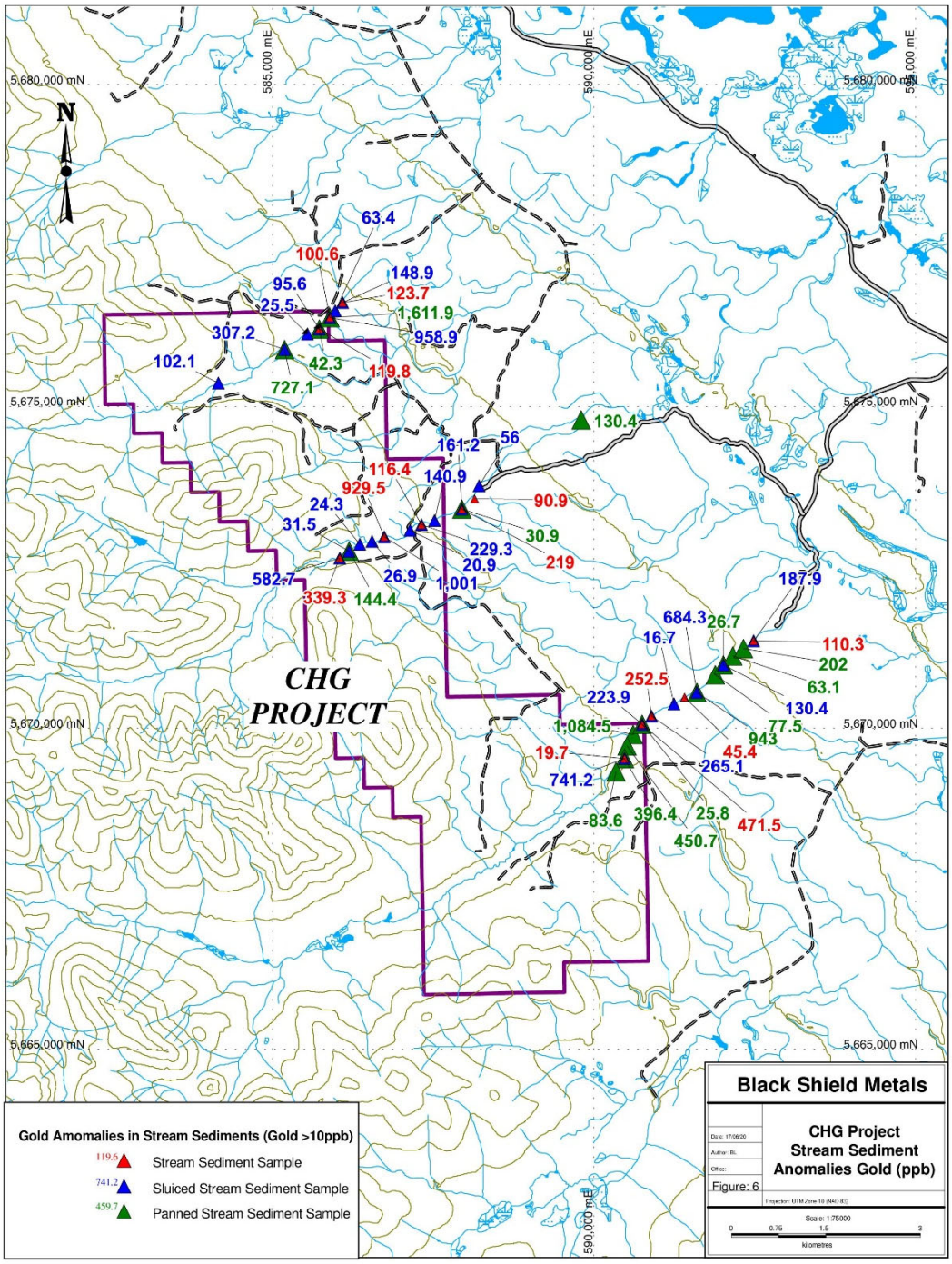


Figure 7: Soil Anomalies and Geophysics

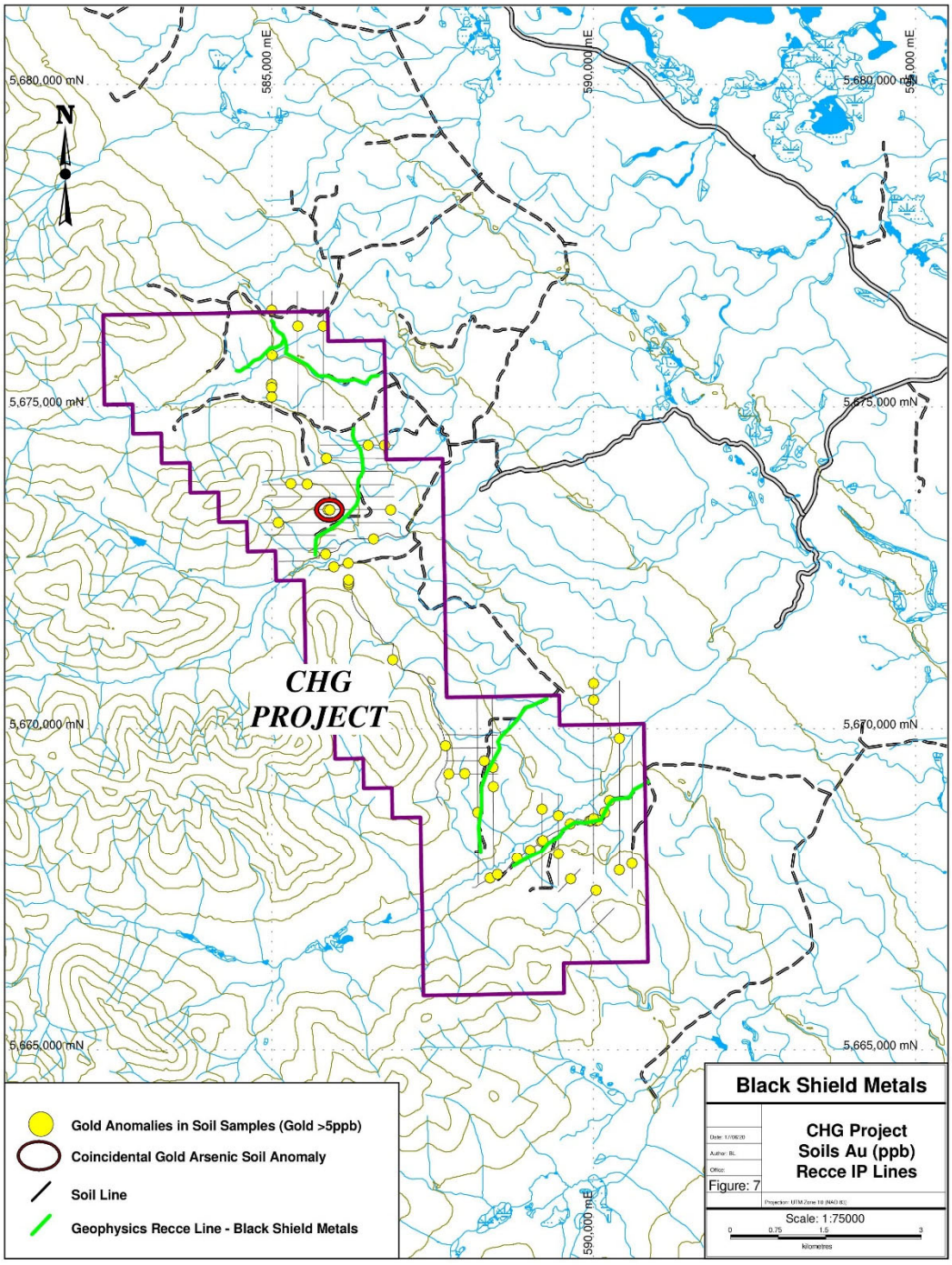
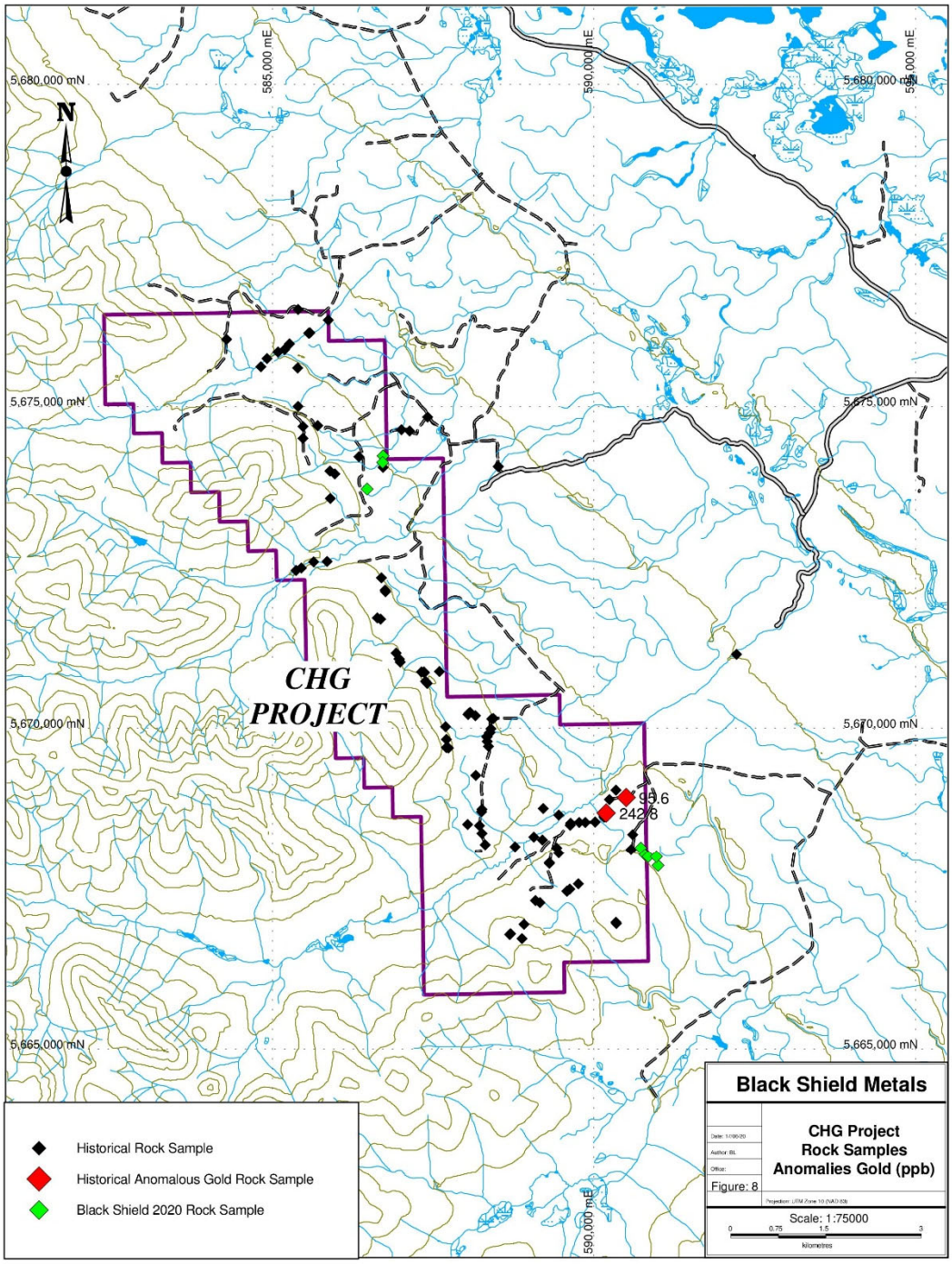


Figure 8: Rock Sample Distribution



9: Exploration

In May of 2020, Black Shield conducted a five line, 11.05 line kilometre IP/Resistivity/Magnetics survey along existing roads and trails. Eight rock samples were collected during this phase of exploration. The geophysics was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd of Vancouver BC.

The pole-dipole array was used. Readings were taken at an "a" spacing of 50 metres at "n" separations of 1 to 5(50/1-5). The on line current electrode was located to the east of the potential electrodes on lines 1N, 2N, 4N and 6N, and north of the potential electrodes on line 3E.

Total field magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals and corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station cycling at 10 second intervals. GPS readings were taken at each station and at the remote ("infinite") electrode locations, subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line.

A total of 11.05 kilometres of IP and mag survey were performed.

A GDD GRx8-32 receiver and GDD TxII transmitter (5000 watts) were used for the survey. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave.

A GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer was used as a field unit, and a Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer was used as the base unit for the magnetometer survey.

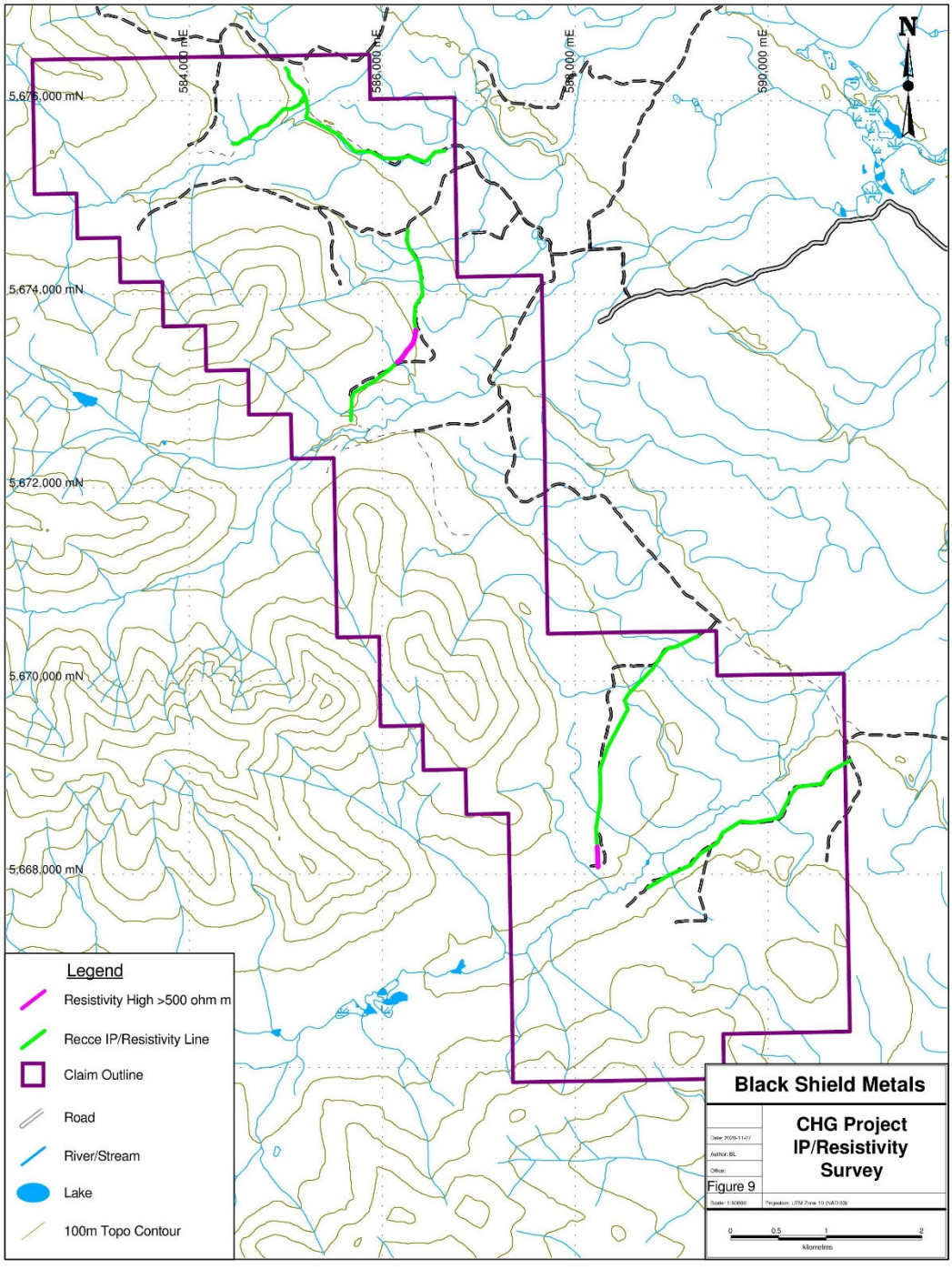
GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMap GPS receiver.

The survey discovered localized resistivity high however due to the widespread recognisance nature of the survey, little can be definitively ascertained. Pseudo sections of the raw data display local anomalies that would be further refined with inversion processing. The identified resistivity highs could later be used as targets for more detailed IP/Resistivity grid surveys. Areas of high resistivity could correspond to zones of silicification. The location of survey lines and resistivity highs are plotted on Figure 9.

Eight rock samples were collected during this phase of exploration. Grab samples of float, rubble or outcrop were placed in numbered poly sample bags with like numbers written on ribbons marking the site. Locations were noted with handheld GPS and rock descriptions noted in field notebook. No significant results were returned. Locations of these samples are plotted on Figure 8.

All previous work is described in Section 6.

Figure 9: IP-Resistivity Survey



10: Drilling

The author is not aware of any drilling on the CHG Project.

11: Sample Preparation and Analysis

All samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Minerals or prior to takeover by Bureau Veritas, Acme Analytical Laboratories. Bureau Veritas and Acme Laboratories operate ISO 17025 accredited laboratory, of Vancouver, British Columbia. There is no relationship between the author, Bureau Veritas, Cariboo Rose or Black Shield.

11.1 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Conventional stream silt samples were taken in 2013 and 2014. At each site samples were processed by sieving the sample through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into four samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample (it was attempted visually to produce approximately an equal volume of concentrate from sample to sample). The third subsample was hand panned in a conventional gold pan and the fourth subsample was stored for posterity. Sample preparation by Cariboo Rose contractors was limited to sieving the stream sediment samples then panning a paned fraction of the sample and sluicing a sluiced fraction of the samples prior to submitting them to the lab. The 2019 stream sediment samples were conventional stream sediment samples collected in kraft paper bags and air dried prior to shipping to the lab.

Samples were sieved to produce a -80 mesh subsample which was digested in an aqua regia solution and then assayed using multi-element ICP-MS techniques for 36 elements.

11.2 ROCK SAMPLES

Rock samples, generally float and rubble, were selected so as to be representative of the bulk of rubble or outcrop proximal to them. The samples were broken with one half placed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample number written on a piece of ribbon with a felt marker or in some cases a sample tag provided by the lab. The other half of the sample was forwarded to the project geologist to describe. A location was determined using a hand held GPS unit.
At the lab rock samples were crushed to produce a sub sample and then pulverized until 70% passed a -10 mesh screen. Samples were analyzed using an aqua regia digestion on a 15 gram sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures for 36 elements.

11.3 SOIL SAMPLES

Soil sample site was marked with a ribbon bearing the sample number. Soil samples were collected by shovel in numbered kraft soil sample bags with a like numbered sample tag placed in each bag. Samples were air dried prior to being shipped to the laboratory for drying and sieving to -80 mesh prior to a 0.5 gram sample being digested in a hot aqua regia solution then analyzed via ICP/MS techniques for 36 elements.

11.4 SECURITY

Samples were kept in a chain of command and shipped to the lab using bonded transportation contractors or delivered directly to the lab.

The author is satisfied that sample preparation, analytical procedures and security measures employed were appropriate and adequate.

12: Data Verification

In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Cariboo Rose and Black Shield have been professionally managed according to accepted industry. As is standard for an early-stage exploration project, no standards or blank samples for quality control were inserted into the sample shipments by Cariboo Rose. Cariboo Rose did not perform quality control checks of sampling. The author has randomly checked original lab certificates against the Cariboo Rose/Black Shield data base to confirm the database.

The author is satisfied and verifies that the quality control procedures for work done at the CHG Project between 2013 and 2020 are consistent with industry standards for an early stage exploration and that the data described in this report for those years can be relied upon. Historical data, due to age and inconsistent reporting are only reported as part of the history of work on or around the CHG Project and should not be relied upon.

13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The author is not aware of any mineral processing work done on samples from the CHG Project.

14: Mineral Resource Estimates

The author is not aware of any resource estimates made on the CHG Project.

15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable to the CHG Project.

16: Mining Methods

Not applicable to the CHG Project.

17: Recovery Methods

Not applicable to the CHG Project.

18: Project Infrastructure

Not applicable to the CHG Project at this time.

19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to the CHG Project at this time.

20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable to the CHG Project at this time.

21: Capital Operating Costs

This section is not applicable to the CHG Project at this time.

22: Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable to the CHG Project at this time.

23: Adjacent Properties

To the authors' knowledge, there are no relevant adjacent properties.

24: Other Relative Data and Information

Not applicable.

25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Exploration completed in the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project in through 2020 has identified significant stream sediment gold anomalies in the CHG Project.

Reconnaissance level prospecting has been challenged by large amounts of glacial till which overly much of the area of the claims below the limestone scarp. Prospecting efforts have nevertheless only been preliminary and additional effort is necessary, particularly where the stream sediment anomalies terminate in the upstream direction. Sample R6-07-20 with 45.3 ppb gold and 84.1 ppm arsenic (Morton, 2013) may be significant. This sample was taken from a large area of rubble approximately 500 meters down slope from outcropping limestone is described as argillic altered cherty sediment (probably Cache Creek aged argillite). The presence of this alteration adds credence to the interpretation that the strong stream sediment gold anomalies occur in close proximity to a hydrothermal event and quite likely have a localized source. Jasperoid float found in all the main streams crossing the property, though unmineralized, have similar descriptions to the mineralized rock noted in the 1890 reports.

Soil sampling has identified a small, 4 sample, 150 metre long, gold in soil anomaly in the north central portion of the CHG Project. Samples run 6.2 ppb Au, 19.1ppb Au and 5.2 ppb Au in an area where background is less than detection limit. This area forms a coincidental 200 metre by

200 metre coincidental gold (>5ppb) – arsenic (>10ppm) anomaly. Arsenic values from soils within this area are 12ppm, 15.1ppm, 31.1ppm, 26.3ppm and 10.6ppm.

Results from the May 2020 IP/Resistivity survey resistivity highs. The widespread recognizance survey could form a starting point for more detailed grid IP/Resistivity surveys. To effectively identify zones of high resistivity (silicification) or high chargeability (sulfides), a much denser and grid-based survey would need to be completed.

The published surficial geology map of this area (GSC Bonaparte Lake) indicates that glacial melt water generally drained southeasterly; particularly through the Carlinton claims. This suggests a source of gold mineralization more to the northwest than directly west of the anomalous drainages.

The CHG Project is an early stage exploration project with conceptual targets based on very historical reports of gold mineralization in the area supported by regional geology and anomalous stream sediments. Grid soil sampling has identified sporadic areas of anomalous gold. Rock sampling is hindered by a lack of outcrop. The recent reconnaissance IP/Resistivity survey was too wide spaced to delineate specific targets. Further, more focused work to identify underlying structural controls for mineralization is recommended.

26: Recommendations

The inversion processing of the May 2020 induced polarization survey should be completed with inverted pseudo-sections and plan maps. Refinement of the resistivity targets through inversion processes could be useful in integration with an electromagnetic survey such as ZTEM (Z Axis Tipper Electromagnetic Systema) particularly if resulting anomalies turn out to be coincidental.

Due to potential structural controls of mineralization and lack of outcrop, a property wide airborne ZTEM (or equivalent) survey is recommended (Very simply explained ZTEM utilizes audio frequency magnetic field generated worldwide by thunderstorm activity. Theses field are planner (i.e. have an X and a Y axis). ZTEM measures the vertical field response (Z axis) associated with the X and Y field responses which changes in the presence of lateral conductivity contrasts in the earth).

Such an airborne geophysical survey would provide insight to bedrock geology (particularly contacts), buried structural controls. Any identified structural controls could form the basis for later detailed grid IP/Resistivity surveys.

Contingent upon positive results from Phase I, a second Phase of additional geological mapping and prospecting along with an expansion of the soil grid work and IP is recommended. Though outcrop is rare, exploration for additional outcrop should continue in efforts to add to the geological interpretation of the project.

Cariboo Rose has a permit for additional grid geophysics, trenching and drilling that could form the basis of later phases of exploration contingent upon the recommended work program.

The source of the anomalous gold in the creeks on the claims may be explained by any of:

I. carbonate hosted gold mineralization,
II. gold related to a buried felsic intrusive or
III. lode gold mineralization related to a Tertiary Graben following the Bonaparte Valley.

26.1 PROPOSED BUDGET FOR AIRBORNE SURVEY AND EVALUATION

PHASE I		
Completion of processing of the 2020 IP/Resistivity/Magnetic survey		$5,000
AIRBORNE GEOPYSICAL SURVEY		
400 line kilometers of ZTEM electromagnetic (or equivalent) survey @ $225 km		$90,000
Reporting and Supervision		$5,000
PHASE I TOTAL		**$100,000**
PHASE II - EVALUATION and IP GRID EXPANSION		
Geologist, 20 days @$650,	$13,000	
Field assistants, 2 for 20 days @ $440,	$17,600	
Room and board @ $110 per man per day,	$7,200	
Analytical costs, soils 1000 @ $25 per sample,	$25,000	
Analytical costs, rocks (rubble) 100 @ $30 per sample,	$3,000	
Vehicle cost 2 for 20 days @ $80 day,	$2,200	
ATV costs, 3 @ $80 day,	$4,800	
Miscellaneous equipment rental,	$2,000	
Ground based induced polarization	$30,000	
Supervision,	$4,000	
Reporting,	$4,000	
PHASE II TOTAL		**$112,800**

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