National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

OLD TIMER PROPERTY

Nelson Mining Division
Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82F/6

Latitude 49° 21' N Longitude 117° 8' W

Prepared for:

Rockland Resources Ltd.
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Report title: National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property

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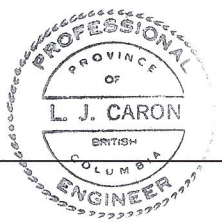

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng
Consulting Geologist

Date of signing: Dec 2/20
December 2, 2020

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Old Timer Property is a road-accessible property located in southern British Columbia, approximately 17 km southeast of Nelson. The property covers 1915 hectares and is comprised of 3 mineral claims. Rockland Resources Ltd. holds the claims under option from Brian Scott, by way of a May 21, 2020 agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, Rockland can acquire a 75% interest in the property in exchange for staged payments of $15,000 and 200,000 shares, and by incurring $225,000 in exploration expenditures. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor and to a 2 km Area of Interest.

The Old Timer Property is located within the Kootenay Arc, an arcuate-shaped, north-south trending belt of highly deformed rocks which marks the boundary between ancestral North America to the east, and rocks of the accreted Quesnel terrane to the west. The property is situated within the Quesnel terrane, west of the accretionary boundary, and straddles the northeast-trending contact between Triassic to Early Jurassic Ymir Group metasediments to the west, and Mid to Late Jurassic Nelson intrusives to the east.

The property is part of the Ymir Camp and hosts several known gold-bearing quartz veins that are similar to those elsewhere in the camp. Total recorded production from the Ymir Camp is approximately 240,000 ounces of gold, which was mined primarily during the periods 1899-1905 and from the early 1930's to the early 1950's. The two main producers were the Yankee Girl (Minfile 082FSW068), located 4.6 km south of the Old Timer Property, and the Ymir (Minfile 082FSE074), 1.5 km south of the Old Timer.

The Old Timer Property represents the northern-most gold occurrence in the Ymir Camp. On the property, and elsewhere in the Ymir Camp, gold mineralization occurs in quartz-filled shear zones, with the most productive veins following regional scale north to northeast structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. In general the strongest gold mineralization is in sheared and metasomatic rocks near the Nelson intrusive contact.

Eight zones of mineralization are known on the Old Timer Property, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit, Elise, Loki, Idun, Freya and Bragi occurrences. All are northeast-trending quartz-filled shear zones within Ymir Group metasediments. The Old Timer and Pathfinder showings represent different portions of the same mineralized structure. Similarly, the Elise and Summit showings are located along a common structure, which is interpreted as the southwestern continuation of the Old Timer-Pathfinder structure that has been offset by the Clearwater Creek fault.

Quartz veins on the property vary from cm-scale veins to in excess of 1.5 m in thickness, and from massive veins to quartz-filled tectonic breccia. Mineralization is developed in shoots that rake obliquely in the plane of the vein. These shoots are lensoidal in plan view and tend to have a greater vertical component than horizontal. Understanding the shoot geometry is a key component to developing this style of deposit. The best gold values are obtained from the more massive veins. Similarly, the best gold grades are obtained from veins with the highest sulfide content. The strongest gold values also tend to be associated with elevated lead values and the presence of galena in quartz is a good indicator of gold mineralization.

Numerous historic exploration pits, adits and shafts are present on the Old Timer property, but the majority of this work is undocumented. More recent exploration work includes several soil and rock geochemical and ground geophysical (mag, VLF) surveys. Most of the work has focused on the Old Timer occurrence, where a 100 m portion of the vein was stripped off. In 1980, 25 tons were mined from this area and shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 0.116 oz/t Au and 2.5 oz/t Ag (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).

A total of 35 diamond drill holes were drilled on the property between 1988 and 2005. The majority of the historic drilling was completed over a 750 m strike length along the Old Timer shear zone. Drilling identified one mineralized shoot, located generally under the Old Timer trench, with 2 additional shoots suggested by holes drilled approximately 100 and 325 m to the southwest. Highlights from drilling included 5.37 m grading 4.4 ppm Au, 2.9 m at 17.6 ppm Au, 1.52 m at 19.8 ppm Au, 3.66 m at 13.2 ppm Au and 4.8 m at 13.3 ppm Au.

During the period June-November 2020, Rockland Resources Ltd. completed geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, and a drone magnetic survey on the Old Timer Property. The purpose of the program was to provide a geological and structural framework for mineralization, to visit, sample and assess all of the known zones of mineralization on the property, to assess the merits of detailed soil geochemical sampling as a method for tracking known zones of mineralization, and to determine if geological contacts, structures and known veins could be delineated on the basis of magnetic signature.

Three new zones of mineralization were discovered on the property during the 2020 work program. Detailed geochemical surveys indicated that veins could be traced using this method and the geophysical survey showed that magnetics provides a method for differentiating the granodiorite intrusive from hornfelsed metasediments to the west. Magnetic data also appears to be effective at identifying vein structures and post-vein faults. The Idun occurrence is a promising new discovery and a high priority for further exploration. It covers a strong, persisent magnetic linear feature and 2 parallel, northeast-trending structures with quartz veining. Numerous historic exploraiton pits are present in the Idun area and a sample from the dump of one working returned 9.8 ppm Au. Strong gold values were also returned from a detailed soil geochemical line over the Idun structure, 180 m on-strike to the southwest from the main pit. The area encompassing the Idun occurrence, including the on-strike extensions to the north and south, are undrilled and untested by any modern exploration. This area is a high priority target for further work. Further work is also required at the Loki and Old Timer occurrences.

A two-phase, $370,000 program is recommended to further explore the Old Timer Property. The Phase 1 program includes a Lidar survey, 3D modelling of vein structures, and follow-up surface exploration including prospecting, geological mapping and rock and soil sampling. Phase 2 includes diamond drilling, additional surface exploration and additional drone-based magnetics. It is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the property. All work must be done in full compliance with these protocols, and with government regulations, to ensure the safety of crew members and the general public.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this report at the request of Rockland Resources Ltd. In May 2020, the company entered into an agreement to acquire the Old Timer Property in southern British Columbia and completed an exploration program on the property from June-November, 2020. The purpose of this report is to report the results of the 2020 work program, to assess the merits of the property and make recommendations for further work, and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications in support of listing requirements for the company.

The report is based on a review of technical data obtained from company files and from published and unpublished data. Where possible, the author has verified the information from original source documents. All references are listed in Section 27.0 of this report.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Rockland Resources Ltd. and of the Old Timer Property. She has no interest in the Old Timer Property or in any claims in the vicinity of the property. She managed Rockland's 2020 work program on the property, and visited the property on several occasions throughout the course of the work program. This report has been prepared based on her observations from these site visits, on the results of the 2020 work program, and on a review of historic data.

Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length as metres or centimetres, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne (g/t), or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units, with units of ppm used for precious metal grade. **The reader should be aware that 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 g/t.** Some historical information is listed in Imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units, as well as common abbreviations and acronyms, are included in Appendix 1.

All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars. All UTM positions referenced in this report and on its accompanying figures are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83), Zone 11.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mineral tenure, legal, historical and geological documents pertaining to the property were reviewed by the author.

The author is not an expert with respect to environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title, First Nations or political issues. No specific concerns regarding topics outside the author's area of expertise were identified and no outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. The author accepts full responsibility for all sections of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Old Timer Property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 17 km southeast of Nelson, within the Nelson Mining Division. The property is entirely underlain by Crown land.

The project is centered at 49º 21' 13"N latitude and 117º 8' 23"W longitude on NTS map sheet 82F/6 and on TRIM maps 082F.035. It is accessed by a network of logging and historic mineral exploration roads. A general location map is included as Figure 1.

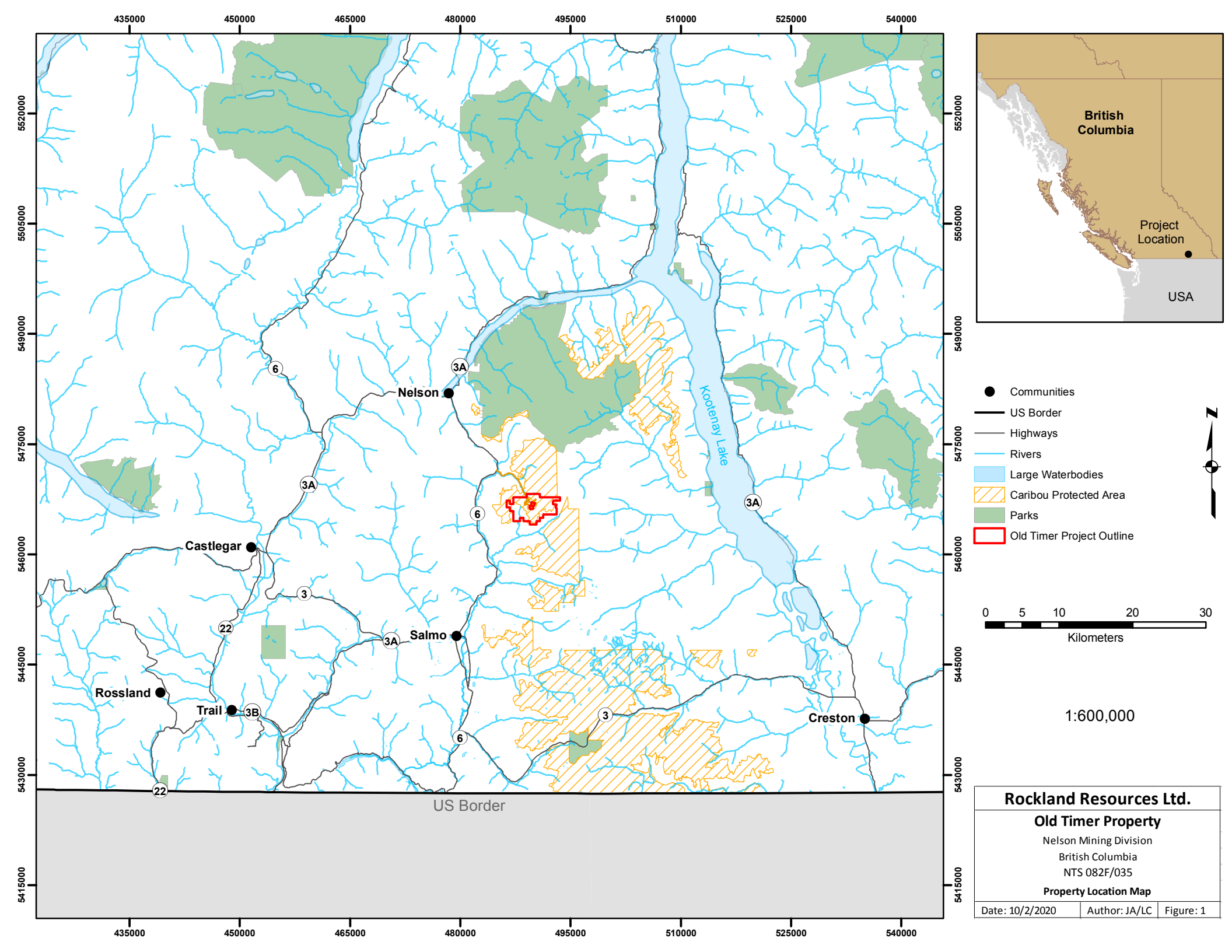
4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Old Timer Property covers 1,915 hectares and is comprised of 3 mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the relationship between mineral claims and zones of known mineralization and infrastructure.

Table 1: Old Timer Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
1075936	SUMMIT OLD TIMER 1	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	736.465
1075937	SUMMIT OLD TIMER 2	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	757.651
1075939	SUMMIT OLD TIMER NORTH	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	420.762

The above claims are registered to Brian Scott. Rockland Resources Ltd. holds these claims by way of a May 21, 2020 agreement with Mr. Scott. Under the terms of this agreement, Rockland can acquire a 75% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for aggregate payment of $15,000 cash, 200,000 shares and by incurring $225,000 in exploration expenditure on the property. The agreement comprises a First Option, under which the company can earn a 51% interest in the property in exchange for payment of $5,000 cash (paid) and 100,000 Consideration shares (allocated), with payments due open execution of the agreement. The Second Option allows the company to earn an additional 24% interest in the property in exchange for a $10,000 cash payment, due on the first anniversary of the agreement, and issuance of 100,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of the company listing. The Second Option also calls for exploration expenditures of $75,000 before the first anniversary of the agreement (completed), and additional exploration expenditures of $150,000 before the first anniversary of the listing. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor, and to a 2 km Area of Interest.



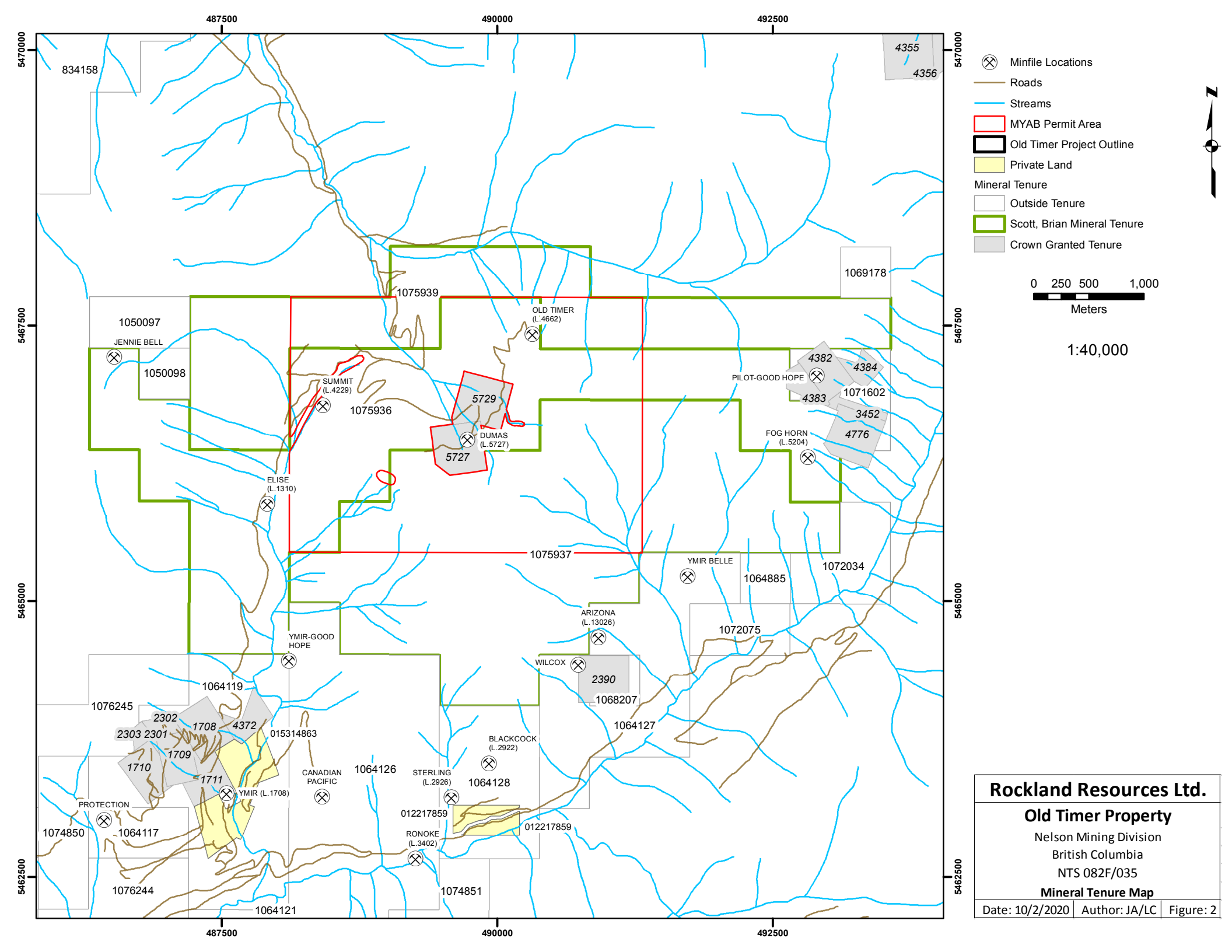
Rockland Resources Ltd.

Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

Property Location Map

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 1



Rockland Resources Ltd.

Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

Mineral Tenure Map

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 2

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the ground. Annual work commitments are determined by a 4 tier structure, as follows:

$5.00 per hectare for claims in anniversary years 1 & 2
$10.00 per hectare for claims in anniversary years 3 & 4
$15.00 per hectare for claims in anniversary years 5 & 6
$20.00 per hectare for claims in subsequent anniversary years

Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited towards future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash-in-lieu-of requirements have been set at twice the requirement for assessment work (i.e. $10 per hectare in years 1 and 2, etc.). Under filing regulations, Portable Assessment Credits (PAC) which have been accrued from work completed anywhere in the province, but are excess to assessment obligations at the time of filing, may be used to satisfy up to 30% of the annual expenditure requirement.

The 2020 work program on the property by Rockland Resources (described in Section 9 of this report) has been filed for assessment purposes to advance the expiry dates for all claims to October 30, 2025 (see Table 1). Filing obligations to advance the claims for one year (to 2026) are $15/hectare, or a total of $28,723. Thereafter, filing obligations reach the maximum amount of $20/hectare per year, or $38,300.

As shown on Figure 2, two crown granted mineral claims, L 5727 (Dumas) and L 5729 (Alexandre) are situated within the Old Timer Property. Although the author has been unable to definitively confirm title to the crown grants, they appear to remain in good standing and thus do not form part of the current Old Timer Property. Correspondence with the Mineral Land Tax department indicates that both of these lots are assessed on the current Mineral Land Tax roll, however neither lot appears on a search of the Land Titles Survey Authority. As such, ownership of the crown grants is unknown. Neither lot is listed on the most recent Compilation of Gazette Listings (June 15, 2018) which lists crown grants that have reverted and have been Gazetted under section 26 of the Mineral Tenure Act and are therefore no longer in good standing. This further supports the validity of the crown grants.

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

Permits from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) are required for any exploration or development work that involves mechanized ground disturbance. No such work can commence without prior approval. Reclamation bonds are required before final permit approval is granted, with bonding commensurate with the amount of disturbance.

An important component of the permitting process, and of successful project operation anywhere in Canada, is meaningful First Nations engagement. BC's Consultative Area Database (CAD) provides contact information for First Nations who may have aboriginal interests within the query area. Twelve First Nations were identified from a query of the CAD for the Old Timer Property. Rockland contacted each of these First Nations with information about the company's plans for exploration and provided them with an Archaelogical

Overview Assessment (AOA) for the property which had been completed in 2019[1]. That AOA identified 3 areas (totalling 8 Ha) of archaeological potential within the property and recommended that ground disturbance within these 3 areas be avoided until further archaeological studies have been completed.

The Penticton Indian Band (PIB) was the only First Nation to respond to Rockland with any concerns or input. On July 22, 2020, members of the PIB completed a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHRA) of the Old Timer Property. Rockland received the report for this assessment on September 15, 2020[2]. As stated in the report "*Our Elders describe this place as a known syilx hunting ground, processing/campling area and travel corridor. A CHRA was conducted onsite, no artifacts were observed during the CHRA however several landforms were present (benches) which have the potential to contain archaeological components. … If at all possible bench areas identified within the archaelogy potential polygons should be avoided. …. No further archaeology investigations are recommended at this time.*"

Proximity to any parks or special use areas can also impact the ability to successfully permit mining operations within Canada. There are no parks within the limits of the Old Timer Property. As illustrated in Figure 1, the closest park is West Arm Provincial Park, 8 km to the north. A License of Occupation does exist over a portion of the property. This license was issued to Kootenay Experience Ltd. on December 1, 2011 for the purpose of Nordic skiing and remains in good standing until December 1, 2021.

The Old Timer Property falls within Ungulate Winter Range #u-4-012 for protection of Mountain Caribou (see Figure 1). The BC Ministry of Environment implemented a Government Action Regulation (GAR) order for this area to reduce the impact of timber harvest and road construction on mountain caribou and their habitat. Certain restrictions apply to mineral exploration within the GAR order.

In June of 2020, Rockland Resources Ltd. applied for a 5 Year, Area Based exploration permit for the Old Timer Property (MYAB permit). Areas of archaeological potential identified by the 2019 AOA were excluded from the permit area. Rockland's permit was approved on September 28, 2020. The permit authorizes 15 drill sites (with multiple holes allowed per site), 12 excavator trenches, and up to 2 km of access road construction within the area outlined on Figure 3. A $10,000 reclamation bond was posted by the company to cover disturbance related to the above work. The bond will be assessed annually, and adjusted based on the amount of outstanding disturbance from the exploration work. Special conditions are attached to the permit for exploration with the GAR order for protection of mountain caribou. These conditions include working outside peak calving season (May 15-June 15), utilizing existing roads wherever possible, avoiding cutting mature (>80 year old) timber and limiting the size of any forest openings to < 1 Ha.

[1] Archaeological Overview Assessment of Margaux Resources Limited's proposed exploration program at the Old Timer Property near Nelson, BC., by Ursus Heritage Consulting, April 23, 2019.
[2] Archaeology Preliminary Field Assessment, PIB Cultural Heritage Assessment for Rockland Resources Ltd. Sept 15, 2020.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Old Timer Property is located 17 km southeast of the city of Nelson and 18 km northeast of the small town of Ymir. From Nelson, access to the property is via Highway 6 for 12 km to the Clearwater Creek Forest Service Road, then left on the Clearwater Creek for 6.9 km. At the switchback at 6.9 km, a secondary road heads to the southeast. This road, and spur roads from it, provide good road access to the northern portion of the property, where all of the zones of known mineralization are located. Continue on this secondary road for 750 m to the property boundary, and for 10.5 km to the end of the road at the Old Timer trench.

The nearest major community is Nelson, which offers a full range of services, including a skilled labour pool. The closest airport is the West Kootenay Regional Airport in Castlegar, located 50 km by road from the property, which offers daily flights to Vancouver. Direct flights to Vancouver are also available at the Trail Regional Airport, 64 km by road from the property.

The Old Timer Property is irregular in shape, measuring approximately 7 km from east to west and 4 km from north to south at its widest points. The property covers portions of the Clearwater and Huckleberry Creek valleys, and the moderate to steep mountain slopes that form the headwaters to these creeks. The claims are roughly centered on the ridge that forms the divide between Huckleberry Creek on the west and Ymir Creek on the east. West of Huckleberry Creek in the extreme western portion of the property, the property covers the summit and east facing slope of Mount Elise, type locality for the Jurassic Rossland Group Elise Formation.

Elevations on the property range from a low of 1280 m in the Clearwater Creek valley in the northwest, to over 2000 m at the summit of Mount Elise and also at an unnamed peak in the central part of the claims. The main Old Timer showing is located at an elevation of 1850 m.

Below about 1900 m elevation, vegetation on the property consists of dense second growth forest with thick undergrowth. This thins to subalpine vegetation at higher elevations. Main timber species are cedar, hemlock, fir, and larch. Several large clearcuts cover the central portion of the claims and are densely regrown with scrub brush. Thick alder is present along roads and other disturbed areas. Roads requires annual brushing out to keep them passable.

Summers are generally modest and dry with average temperatures ranging from 15^{o} to 20^{o} C but commonly exceeding 25^{o} C in July and August. Winters are mild, with average temperatures approximating -5^{o} C but dropping to -35^{o} C on occasion. The Old Timer Property is located in the Selkirk Mountains, an area that receives large annual snowfall. Typical winter snow load can exceed 3 metres, with most of that accumulating between the months of November and April. The property is generally snow free from mid June until late October.

The area has limited recreational activity, including hunting, mountain biking and back country skiing.

Water for drilling is available from Clearwater Creek, Huckleberry Creek, and their numerous tributaries.

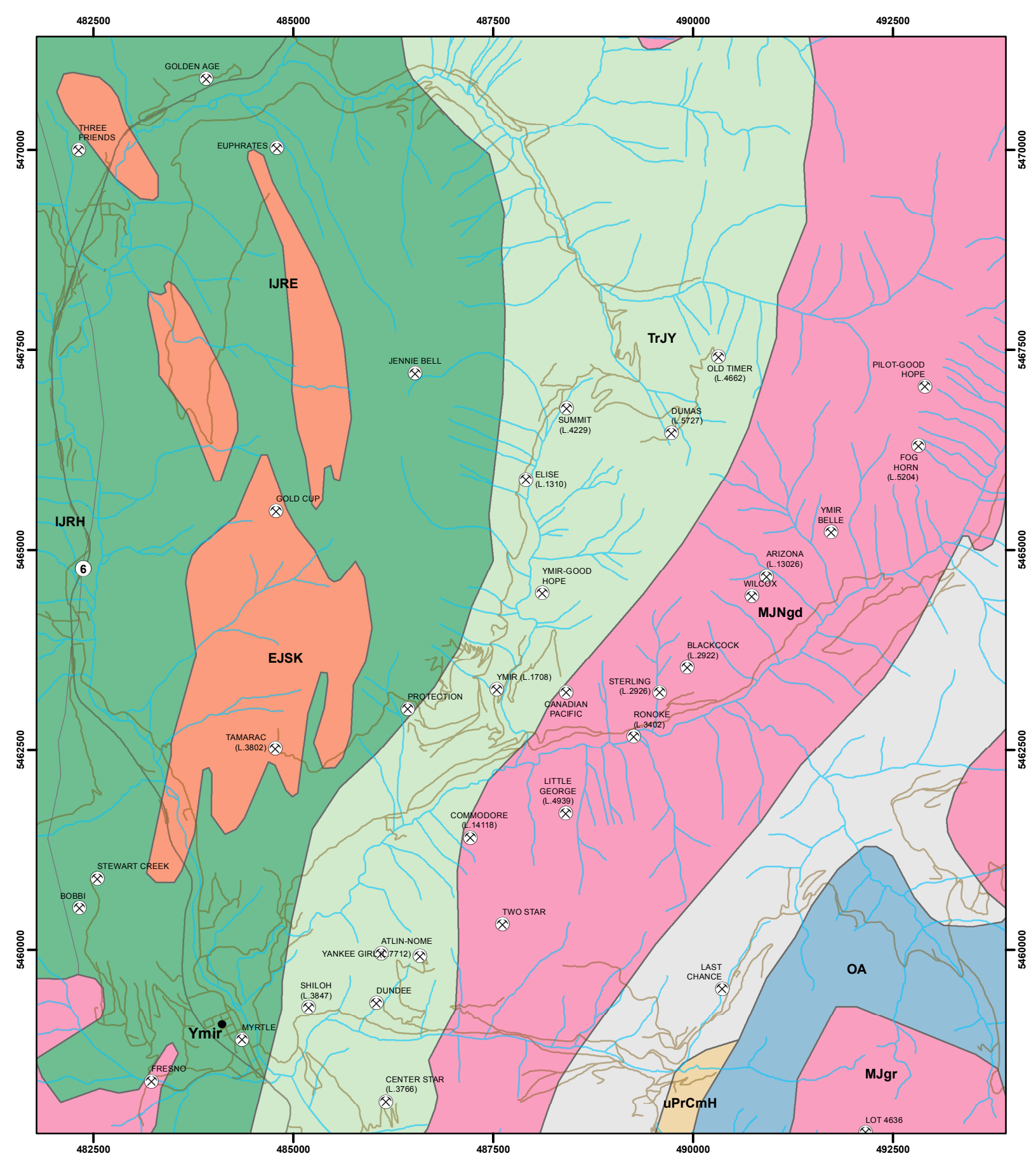
6.0 HISTORY

Gold mineralization was first discovered near Ymir in the 1890's and led to widespread prospecting in the surrounding area. Over the next 20 years, numerous mineral occurrences were discovered, which are well described by Drysdale (1917). Many of these occurrences are now identified as Minfile occurrences and represent gold-bearing quartz veins (see Figure 3).

Total recorded production from the Ymir Camp is 785,000 tonnes at an average grade of 10.6 ppm Au, 54.7 ppm Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.1% Zn (Minfile). Production was primarily in 2 main periods, an early period from 1899 to 1905, and a second period from the early 1930's to the early 1950's. The two main producers were the Yankee Girl (Minfile 082FSW068), located 4.6 km south of the Old Timer Property, and the Ymir (Minfile 082FSE074), 1.5 km south of the Old Timer.

Three Minfile occurrences are located on the Old Timer Property, as shown on Figure 2 (Summit, Elise, Old Timer). A fourth occurrence, the Dumas, is located on the crown grants that occur within the property limits but do not form part of the property. Many other Minfile occurrences are located in close proximity to the Old Timer Property, including the Jenny Bell and Fog Horn occurrences. While Figure 2 shows these 2 particular occurrences within the limits of the Old Timer Property, their locations as provided by Minfile are inaccurate and, in actual fact, they fall outside the property boundary.

Historic exploration work on the Old Timer Property is summarized below in Table 2, with additional details included in Sections 6.1 to 6.3. All references are included in Section 27 of the report. Property boundaries have varied over the years, with title to different portions of the current property held by different owners in overlapping time periods. By 2004, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit and Elise areas had been amalgamated under one owner.



Minfile Locations
Roads
Streams
Old Timer Project Outline

0 500 1,000 2,000
Meters

1:60,000

- MJNgd/MJgr - Nelson Batholith - Middle Jurassic
- EJSK - Silver King Intrusions - Early Jurassic
- IJRE/IJRH - Rossland Group - Elise Formation - Lower Jurassic
- TrJY - Ymir Group - Triassic to Jurassic
- OA - Active Formation - Ordovician
- uPrCmH - Hamill Group - Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

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Old Timer Property

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Regional Geology Map

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 3

Table 2: Summary of Exploration, Old Timer Property

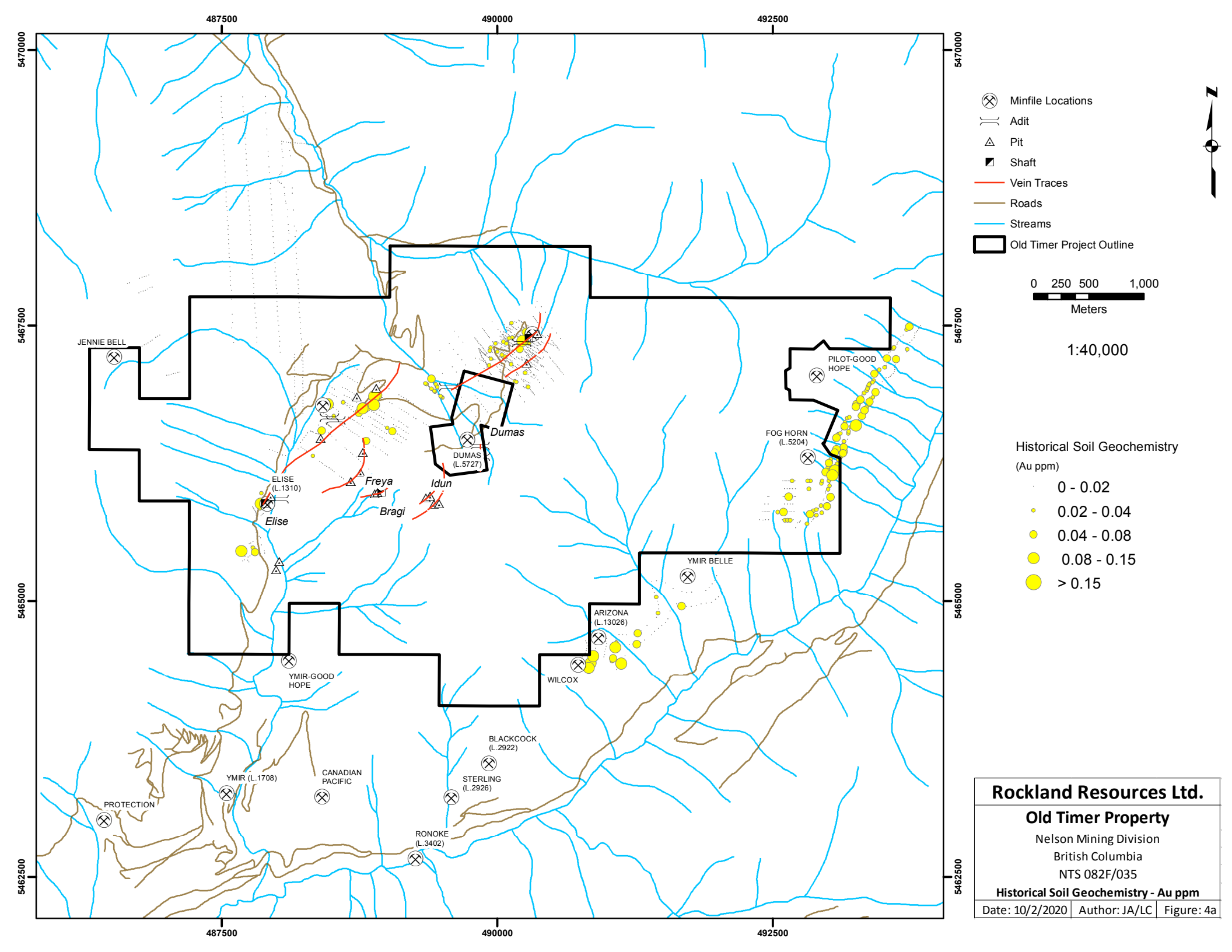
Year	Operator	Summary
1896 - 1917		100 m of underground development was completed at the Summit occurrence. A 50 m drift and short prospect shaft was developed at the Old Timer occurrence and assays of up to 2.5 oz/t Au were reported from the Old Timer. Development work also occurred at the Elise and Pathfinder prospects (Drysdale, 1917; BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928).
1932		A 33 m cross-cut was completed at the Pathfinder occurrence (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1932).
1967 - 1979	D. Tjader	In 1967, the Old Timer and Pathfinder occurrences were staked as the Goldridge and LD claims (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1980	R. & G. Langset	In 1980, Tjader leased the property to R. & G. Langset who constructed a bulldozer road to the Old Timer occurrence and stripped a 100 m section of the vein in preparation for surface mining. 25 tons were mined and shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 0.116 oz/t Au and 2.5 oz/t Ag (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1983	Winston Resources	Winston Resources optioned the property in 1983 and completed a soil sampling program, which did not return any results of interest (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1970 - 2000	S. Endersby	S. Endersby (and briefly his company Nugget Mines Ltd.) acquired claims covering the Summit and Elise prospects in the 1970's. Over the next 30 years, Endersby completed numerous small exploration programs (prospecting, soil, silt and rock geochemical, ground geophysics (mag and VLF)) for assessment purposes. These programs were generally very localized and did little to advance the property (DG Allen, 1982, 1989; G Allen, 1986; Allen & Endersby, 1985, 1986; Endersby, 1990, 1992a,b, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998; 1999; Murray 1988).
1987 - 1988	Golden Glory Resources Ltd.	L. Mikulic acquired claim covering the Old Timer occurrence in 1987 and optioned the property to Golden Glory Resources Ltd. The same year, the company completed a program of backhoe trenching to better expose the Old Timer vein for representative chip sampling. Detailed soil geochemical and ground geophysical surveys were also completed in the vicinity of the Old Timer vein. In 1988, the company drilled 3 shallow diamond drill holes from a single set-up at the north end of the Old Timer vein. Hole 88-01 intersected 5.37 m grading 4.4 ppm Au (von Einsiedel, 1987, 1990b; Magrum and von Einsiedel, 1987).
1990 - 1991	Jaguar Equities Inc.	By 1990, ownership of the Old Timer was held by B. Stafford and P.M Explorations Ltd. Jaguar Equities optioned the property in 1990, completed additional ground geophysical surveys in the Old Timer area then drilled two shallow holes in the same area as the 1988 holes. Hole 90-01 intersected 2.9 m averaging 17.6 ppm Au and

		hole 90-02 intersected 1.52 m of 19.8 ppm Au. In 1991, Jaguar drilled 2 further shallow holes in the vicinity of the 1988-1990 drilling, with hole 91-01 intersecting 3.66 m of 13.2 ppm Au (von Einsiedel, 1990a, b; Stafford 1991).
2004 - 2005	Auramex Resource Corp.	By 2003, S. Endersby had amalgamated claims in the Summit and Old Timer areas into a single property (the Summit-Old Timer) and in 2004, optioned the property to Auramex Resources Corp. who completed a 4-hole drill program the same year. Hole 04-04 was drilled at the Old Timer, approximately 150 m on strike to the southwest and 100 m down dip from the previous intersections. It successfully intersected the zone over a 4.4 m true width and with an average grade of 13.3 ppm Au. The remaining 3 holes drilled in 2004 were at the Summit occurrence, where there were no significant results (Dunn, 2004; Endersby and Dunn, 2004). In 2005, Auramex completed an additional 24 drill holes (2305 m) on the property. 21 of the holes were drilled to test the Old Timer structure over a strike length of 750 m between the Old Timer trench and the Pathfinder adit. The best result was 5.76 ppm Au over 1.2 m in hole 05-22, roughly mid-way between these two showings. The remaining 3 holes drilled in 2005 tested the Summit vein, again with no significant results (Dunn, 2005).
2009	S. Endersby	Additional ground geophysics (mag, VLF) was completed on the property, for assessment purposes (Kushner, 2009).
2018	Margaux Resources Ltd.	The property was acquired by Brian Scott during the period 2015-2016. Margaux Resources entered an option agreement in the fall of 2018, compiled the historic property data, located and selectively re-logged and sampled the 2004-05 drill core, and completed a short prospecting and rock sampling program (Skerget, 2019). The company dropped the option in 2019, as their interests shifted away from southern BC.
2020	Rockland Resources Ltd.	Rockland Resources optioned the property from Mr. Scott in the spring of 2020, and carried out the exploration program described in Section 9 of this report.

Modern exploration work on the property (post-2000) was completed by experienced persons and appears to conform to industry-acceptable standards, however details regarding many of the earlier work programs are lacking. Descriptions of sampling and analytical method are often absent and location control for historic grids, samples, trenches and early drill holes, can be poor. With the exception of sampling by Margaux Resources in 2018, none of the previous sampling appears to have included any independent QA/QC sampling.

6.1 Historic Soil Geochemistry

Numerous soil geochemical surveys have been completed over portions of the Old Timer Property, as listed above in Table 2. These historical programs were by different operators, using different sampling and analytical techniques, and employing different sample spacing. None of the historic sampling programs included a QA/QC program. Results from historical soil sampling on the property were compiled digitally, using maps and original analytical certificates contained within assessment reports (see Table 2 and Section 27 for references). Most of the historical soil samples pre-date the use of GPS technology. While location



Rockland Resources Ltd.

Old Timer Property

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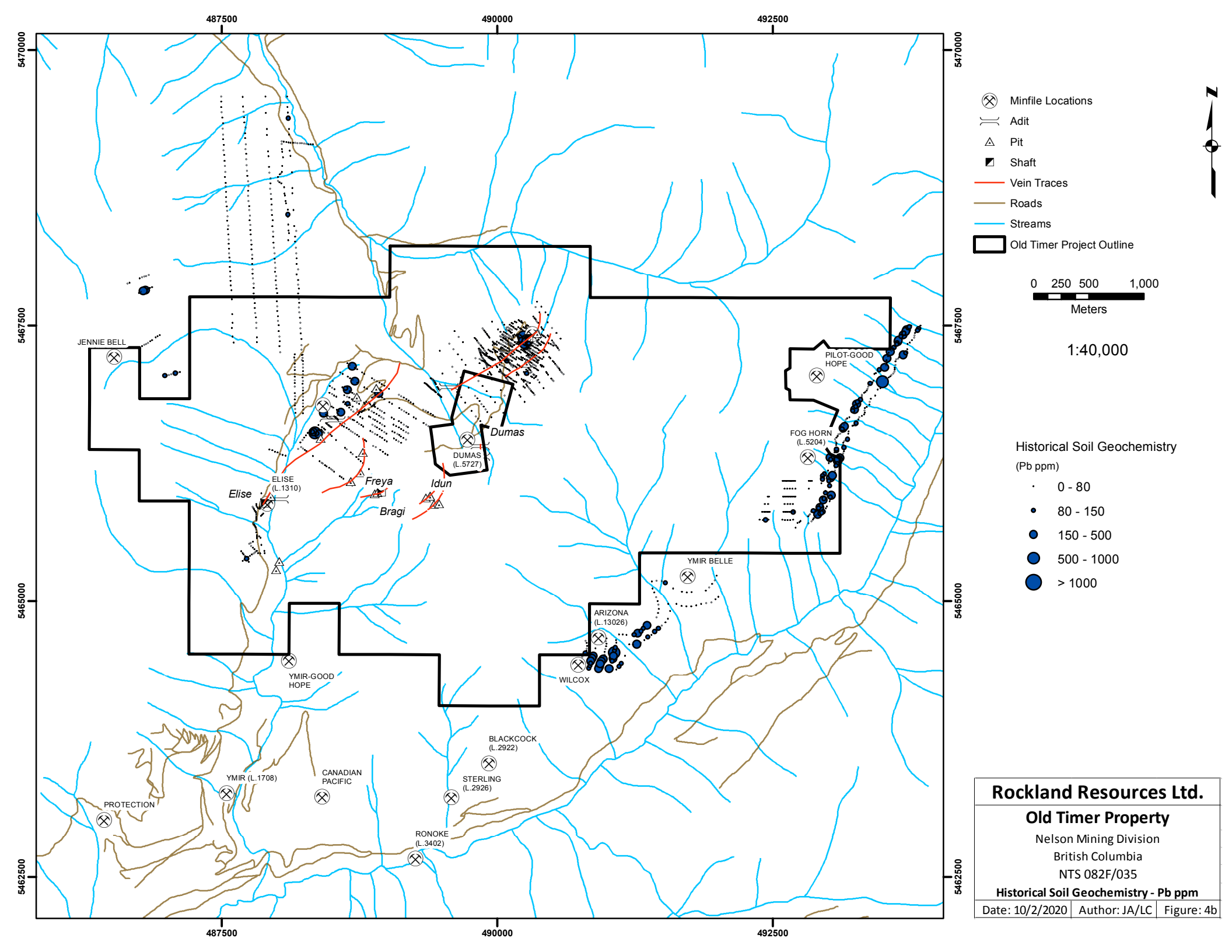
Historical Soil Geochemistry - Au ppm

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 4a



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Historical Soil Geochemistry - Pb ppm

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 4b

control for samples is poor, the results are useful at identifying areas of the property that warrant follow-up work.

Figures 4a and 4b show results for gold and lead, respectively, for historical soil samples on the property. There is a strong correlation between gold and lead values in soils. The majority of the historic sampling has focused on the Old Timer and Summit areas. In general, gold (and lead) values are low except in the immediate vicinity of the known mineralized structures.

6.2 Historic Rock Geochemistry

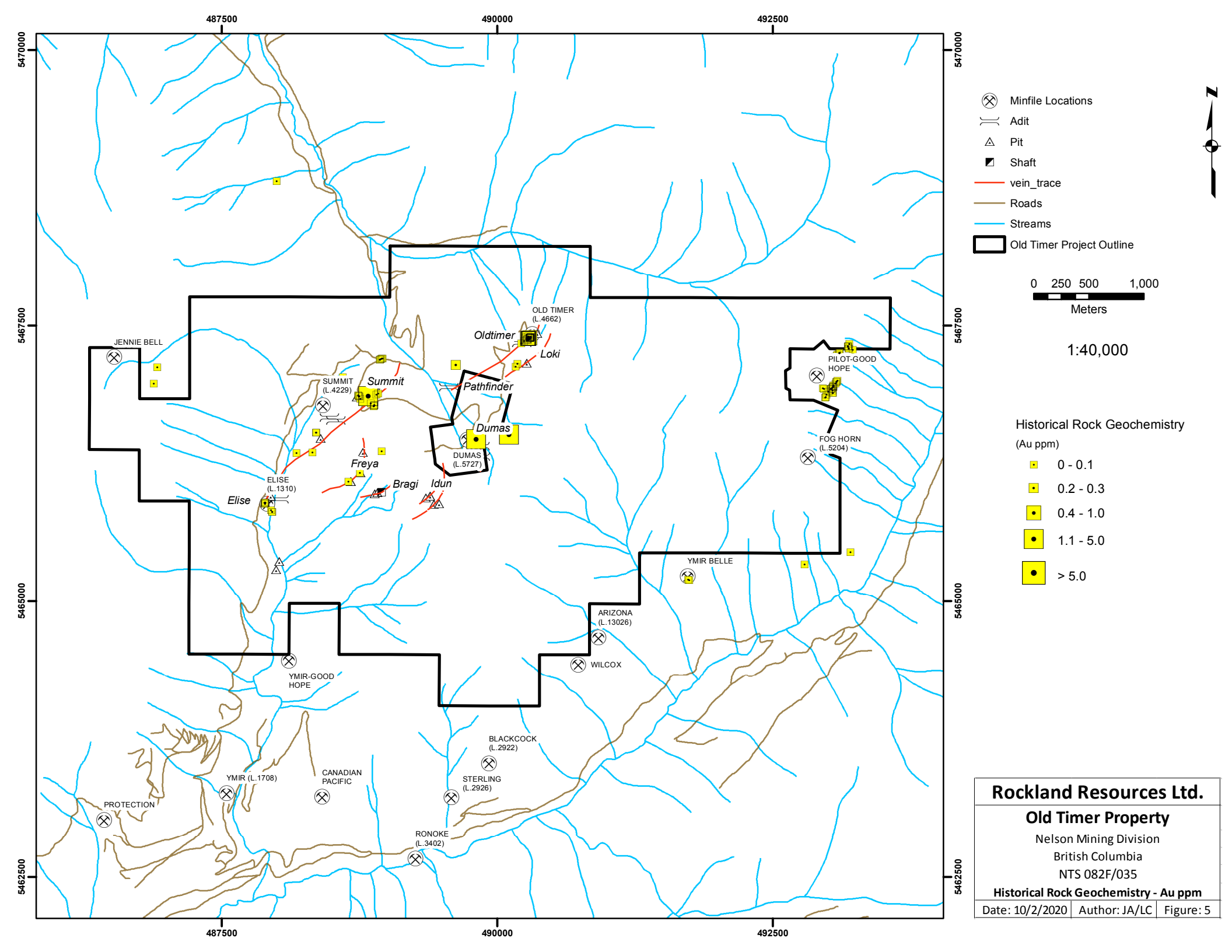
As above, there have been numerous small rock geochemical surveys on the Old Timer Property and results from these programs were compiled digitally from information contained within assessment reports (see Table 2 and Section 27 for references). As with soil samples, the historical rock sampling was by different operators, using different analytical laboratories and analytical techniques. Most of the historic samples were grab samples. Grab samples are useful in identifying the presence of mineralization but are not indicative of representative grade. With the exception of sampling by Margaux Resources in 2018, none of the previous rock geochemical programs included any QA/QC samples. As with soil samples, most of the historical rock samples were collected prior to the use of GPS technology in exploration work and as such, have poor location accuracy.

Figure 5 shows the results for gold from historical rock samples on the property. Most of the historic rock samples are clustered around zones of known mineralization (Old Timer, Summit, Elise), with the best results from the Old Timer trench.

6.3 Historic Drilling

A total of 35 diamond drill holes have been drilled on the Old Timer Property, as summarized below in Table 3 and shown on Figure 6. Collar locations are known for all holes. Drill logs, analytical certificates and details regarding core size and sample intervals are available for all holes, with the exception of 2 short holes drilled in 1988 for which only summary assays are available. None of the historic drill programs included any internal QA/QC sampling. While 2004 and 2005 drill core has been located, important core boxes representing the best drill intercepts were missing from the core sequence (presumably because they were removed for display/promotional purposes and not replaced).

Select highlights of drilling are included in Table 3. Additional details regarding drill results are included in the description of the Old Timer occurrence contained in Section 7.3.1. Note that all intercepts represent core intercepts. Insufficient work has been done to determine the relationship between core intercept and true width of the mineralization.



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Old Timer Property		
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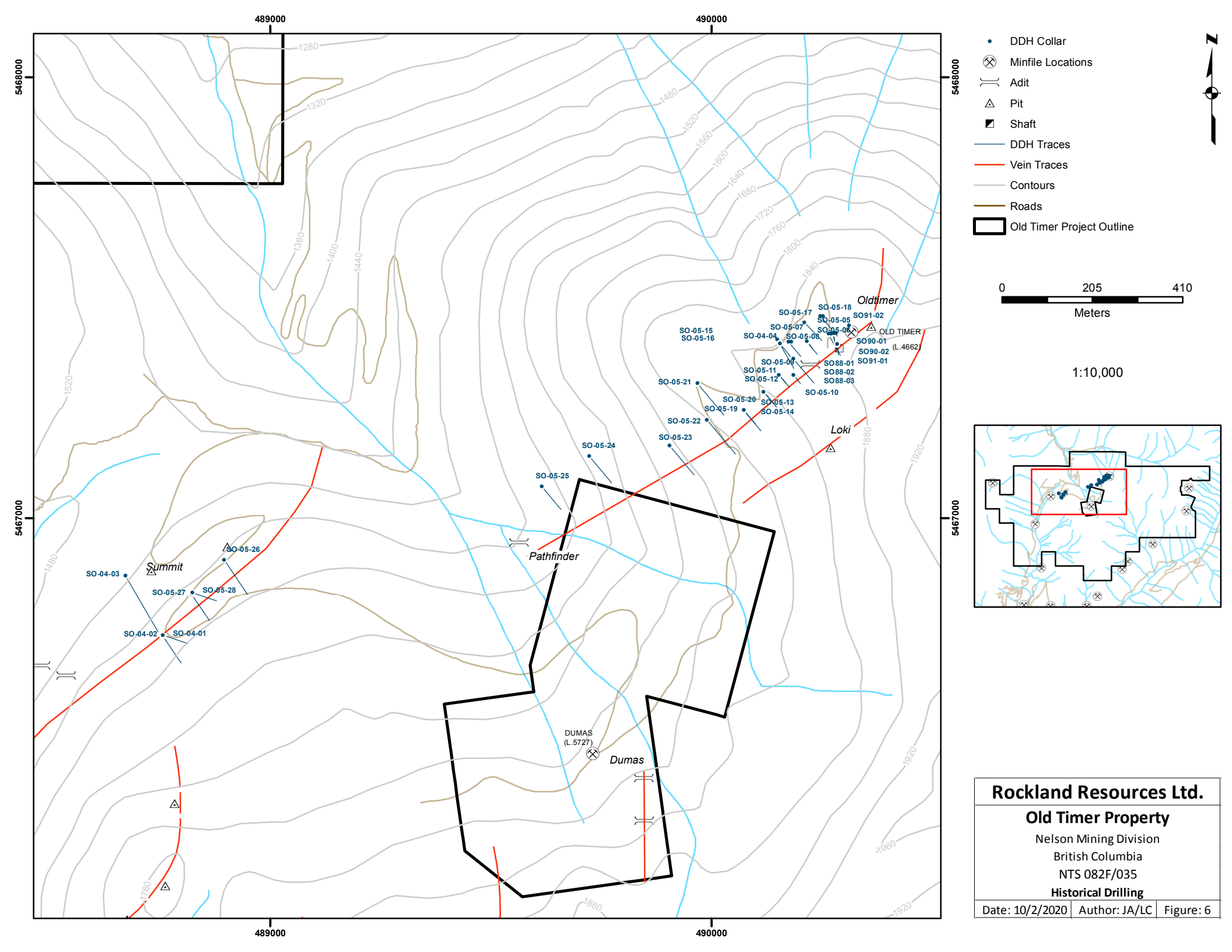
Historical Rock Geochemistry - Au ppm		
Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 5



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Historical Drilling		
Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 6

Table 3: Summary of Historical Diamond Drill Holes

Year	Holes	Metres	Operator	Highlights
Old Timer				
1988	3	86.0	Golden Glory Resources Ltd.	ddh 88-01: 5.37 m @ 4.4 ppm Au
1990	2	62.3	Jaguar Equities Inc.	ddh 90-01: 2.90 m @ 17.6 ppm Au ddh 90-02: 1.52 m @ 19.8 ppm Au
1991	2	80.3	Jaguar Equities Inc.	ddh 91-01: 3.66 m @ 13.2 ppm Au
2004	1	108.8	Auramex Resource Corp.	ddh 04-04: 4.8 m @ 13.3 ppm Au
2005	21	2007.0	Auramex Resource Corp.	ddh 05-05: 1.0 m @ 8.1 ppm Au ddh 05-22: 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm Au
Summit				
2004	3	271.3	Auramex Resource Corp.	none
2005	3	327.6	Auramex Resource Corp.	none

The majority of the historic drilling was completed over a 750 m strike length along the Old Timer shear zone. As is typical in vein deposits, drilling confirmed that mineralization along the shear zone is confined to shoots along the vein structure. Drilling identified one mineralized shoot, located generally under the Old Timer trench, with 2 additional shoots suggested by holes drilled approximately 100 and 325 m to the southwest.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Old Timer Property is located within the Kootenay Arc, an arcuate-shaped, north-south trending belt of highly deformed rocks which marks the boundary between ancestral North America to the east, and rocks of the accreted Quesnel terrane to the west. Intrusive rocks of the Mid to Late Jurassic Nelson Plutonic complex are common along the trend of the belt. Cretaceous and Eocene (Coryell Group) intrusive rocks are also present. The Kootenay Arc is a highly mineralized zone that hosts numerous stratiform lead-zinc deposits (i.e. Jersey-Emerald, HB, Reeves MacDonald, as well as orogenic gold-bearing quartz veins (i.e. Sheep Creek) and mineralization (veins, skarn) related to intrusive events.

The Old Timer Property is underlain by rocks of the Quesnel terrane, west of the accretionary boundary. As illustrated in Figure 3, it is located at the north end of the Ymir Camp. Total recorded production from the Ymir Camp is 785,000 tonnes at an average grade of 10.6 ppm Au, 54.7 ppm Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.1% Zn (Minfile), which was mined from a series of generally northeast-trending polymetallic veins. Numerous authors have completed regional geological mapping and studies of the mineralization in the Ymir area, including Drysdale (1917), McAllister (1951), Little (1960), Little and McAllister (1964), Hoy and Dunne (2001), and Paradis and Underhill (2009). Figure 3, based on the BCGS digital geology, and the following description of the local geology, are derived from these sources.

The Triassic to Early Jurassic Ymir Group sediments are the oldest rocks in the property area and consist of

northeast to north-striking interbeds of argillite, argillaceous quartzite, phyllite, schist, and discontinuous bands of impure limestone. The Ymir Group is correlative with the Archibald Formation, the lowest unit of the Rossland Group. Sediments of the Ymir Group were subject to low-grade regional metamorphism and isoclinal folding during accretion.

Mafic volcanics of the Early Jurassic Elise Formation (Rossland Group) overlie the Ymir Group sediments, and occur in a north-trending belt generally to the west of the property. The eastern portion of the property is dominated by a north-south trending granodiorite intrusive of the Mid to Late Nelson Plutonic Complex. Contact metasomatism has affected the Ymir Group sediments in proximity to the intrusive contact. The contact zone is a complex zone. Roof pendants of Ymir Group metasediments occur within the intrusive, and intrusive sills and dykes extending for a considerable distance to the west into the area underlain by the sediments.

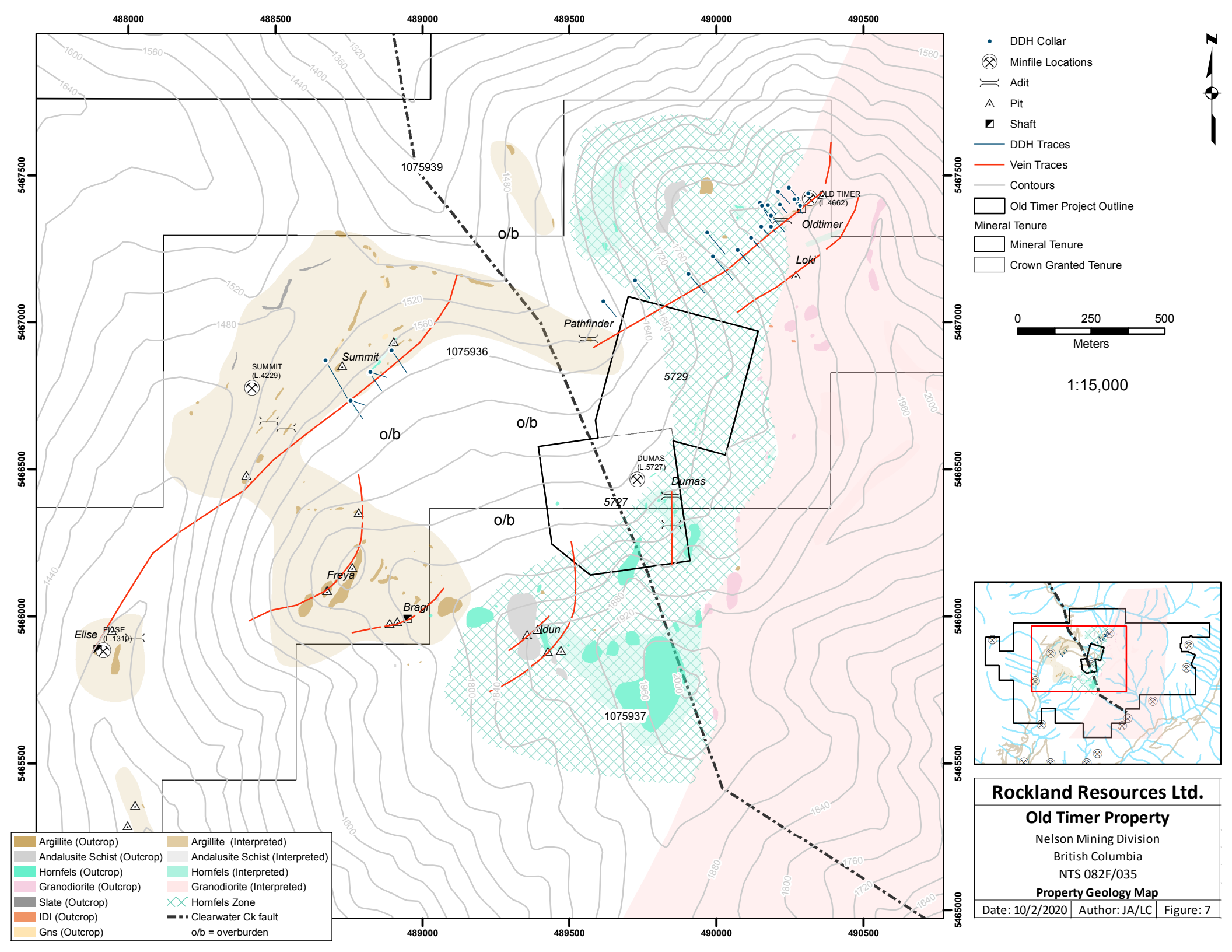
7.2 Property Geology

The Old Timer Property straddles the northeast-trending contact between Triassic to Early Jurassic metasediments of the Ymir Group to the west, and Mid to Late Jurassic Nelson intrusives to the east. In proximity to the intrusive contact, the metasediments are moderate to strongly altered to hornfels. Outcrop is variable, generally well exposed on ridges at higher elevations but sparse, or hidden in dense underbrush, at lower elevations. The area between the Summit and the Old Timer-Dumas area is mostly covered by overburden.

The following detailed geological description of the Old Timer Property is taken from Slater (2020), from his mapping in the north-central portion of the property during the 2020 work program by Rockland Resources, and from work by other authors including Dunn (2004, 2005). The property geology, illustrated in Figure 7, is derived from Slater (2020).

On the property, the Ymir Group consists predominantly of massive, platy fracturing argillite which formed in a generally quiet, anaerobic basin. The unit is dark grey, fine-grained and colour banded with foliation-parallel bedding. Occasional gneissic lenses, seen at the lowest elevations of the mapped area, represent higher energy arkosic sediments. The unit includes minor sections of:

- rarely seen-coarse grained white to grey marble, seen near the Freya showing and on the lower road towards the Elise showing;
- aphyric, medium grey chert with blocky fracturing, seen in one outcrop of the east of the Freya-Bragi showings;
- clastic sediments, including siltstone and mudstone, found downhill from the Old Timer trench and on the northeast side of the trench;
- black slate, variably limonitic and with slaty-cleavage, seen only in the Summit-Elise area;
- quartzite with mottled texture and obscure layering.
- boudin lenses of medium to coarse gneissic arkosic sediments with graded and sorted bedding and clean unaltered contacts with surrounding argillite, near the lower road to the Elise showing.



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Old Timer Property

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Property Geology Map

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 7

The Ymir Group rocks show increasing metasomatism, and stronger gold mineralization, approaching the Nelson batholith contact. Argillite becomes hard, occasionally flinty, fine-grained dark grey hornfels with minor medium grey fine-grained garnet skarn. The unit is variably pyritic to 5% and often strongly limonitic. Pyrrhotite is found near the Idun showing but, where observed in the 2020 mapping program, these rocks are generally non-magnetic. Andalusite schist, a medium to dark grey fine-grained schistose rock with 20% andalusite porphyroblasts, is also considered a product of contact metasomatism and is associated with the strongest hornfels alteration. Large exposures of andalusite schist occur near the Idun showing and on the old access road west of the Old Timer showing.

The Mid to Late Jurassic Nelson Group is dominantly a medium to fine-grained light grey biotite granodiorite. Dark grey medium-grained gabbroic diorite occurs locally, including as dark irregular xenoliths in granodiorite. Medium to coarse-grained feldspar porphyry is a minor component and has only been observed in float. Geological mapping on the Old Timer Property, and in the general Ymir area to the south, shows a mixed contact zone for several hundred metres outboard of the main intrusive contact, where frequent dykes and tongues of granodiorite intrude Ymir Group metasediments. The Old Timer showing is located within this mixed contact zone. Here the intrusive/metasediment contact is sheared, but elsewhere on the property intrusive contacts are normal, with moderate to strong metasomatic alteration forming hornfels (and minor garnet skarn) in the metasediments. The distribution of hornfelsing suggests that the Nelson intrusives may dip to the west, underlying the Ymir metasediments on the property. Alternately, the metasediments could be part of a large roof pendant within the intrusive.

Fine-grained to aphanitic aplite dykes cut the granodiorite and the Ymir Group metasediments at several locations on the property, including the Idun and Freya showings where they are associated with mineralized quartz-veins. Drysdale (1917) interprets aplite dykes in the Ymir area as being genetically related to the Nelson batholith.

Dark grey-brown to grey-green biotite (pyroxene) feldspar lamprophyre, part of the Eocene Coryell Intrusive suite, is common in drill core from the property but is rarely seen in outcrop. Lamprophyre is medium to fine-grained with a brown weathered surface. Some phases are moderately magnetic and the unit is occasionally vesicular. One bedrock exposure observed is a narrow, steeply dipping dyke within the Old Timer trench.

On a property scale, a persistent steep north-south foliation occurs, with a cross-cutting steep fracture cleavage. Northeast-trending, northwest-dipping shear zones host the mineralized quartz-veins and quartz-filled tectonic breccia on the property. At Old Timer and Bragi occurrences, local northeast-plunging linears are seen in the northeast-trending shear surfaces. Zones of mineralization are described in detail in Section 7.3, below.

A late, northwest-trending dextral fault, the Clearwater Creek fault, is inferred to follow the southern-most tributary of Clearwater Creek through the central part of the property. The Clearwater Creek fault offsets mineralized northeast-trending structures (i.e. the Old Timer structure is the offset continuation of the Summit-Elise structure).

7.3 Mineralization

The Old Timer Property represents the northern-most gold occurrence in the Ymir Camp. On the property, and elsewhere in the Ymir Camp, the most productive veins follow regional scale north to northeast structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. This mineralization model is similar in characteristic, orientation, and timing to other gold producing camps in the area, most notably the Sheep Creek Camp. Vein structures in the region shown long horizontal and vertical continuity. This is also true on a property-scale (where sufficient work has been done to test structures along strike and to depth i.e. Old Timer vein). The northeast-trending shear zones which host mineralization cut the foliation at a shallow to moderate angle, with better mineralization occurring where the shear zone intersects the foliation at a greater angle. In general the strongest gold mineralization is in sheared and metasomatic rocks near the Nelson Batholith contact.

Eight zones of mineralization are known on the Old Timer Property, all hosted by northeast-trending quartz-filled shear zones within Ymir Group metasediments. The majority of historic exploration on the property has focused on the Old Timer occurrence. The Old Timer and Pathfinder showings represent different portions of the sample mineralized structure. Similarly, the Elise and Summit showings are located along a common structure, interpreted as the southwestern continuation of the Old Timer-Pathfinder structure which has been offset by the Clearwater Creek fault.

Quartz veins range from white to buff to grey and often have a coarse drusy texture. They vary from cm-scale veins, to in excess of 1.5 m in thickness, and from massive veins to quartz-filled tectonic breccia. Mineralization is developed in shoots that rake obliquely in the plane of the vein. These shoots are lensoidal in plan view and tend to have a greater vertical component than horizontal. Understanding the shoot geometry is a key component to developing this style of deposit. At the Old Timer and Bragi showings, northeast-plunging linears suggest an orientation to shoots in this direction.

The best gold values are obtained from the more massive veins. Similarly, the best gold grades are obtained from veins with the highest sulfide content. At the Old Timer, Dumas, Elise and Idun showings, up to 20% sulfides is present in the veins. The strongest gold values tend to be associated with elevated lead values and the presence of galena in quartz is a good indicator of gold mineralization.

7.3.1. Old Timer Minfile 082FSW081

The Old Timer occurrence is a northeast-trending, steeply northwest-dipping quartz-filled shear zone located at an elevation of about 1860 m in the north-central part of the property. The majority of the previous exploration on the property has targeted this occurrence. A historic adit and shaft reported by Drysdale (1917) are no longer visible due to disturbance from stripping and surface mining in 1980, when 25 tons were mined and shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 0.116 oz/t Au and 2.5 oz/t Ag (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).

In the excavated zone, the Old Timer shear zone is sporadically exposed over a 100 m strike length and is strongly oxidized. The shear cuts altered Ymir Group metasediments which are injected by granodiorite dykes, in close proximity to the intrusive contact. Drysdale reports a true width of 1.4 m for the Old Timer

shear zone, with mineralization consisting of galena, sphalerite and pyrite in quartz gangue. The true width of the shear vein is not visible in the current vein exposure and has not been verified.

From 1988-1991, 7 diamond drill holes were drilled to test the Old Timer vein at depth below the northeast end of the stripped area, with results including 5.37 m grading 4.4 ppm Au, 2.9 m @ 17.6 ppm Au, 1.52 m @ 19.8 ppm Au and 3.66 m @ 13.2 ppm Au (see Table 4, Figure 6). All results returning > 1 ppm Au over > 1 m are included in Table 4.

In 2004-05, Auramex Resources did follow-up drilling at the Old Timer vein. A total of 22 holes were drilled to explore the vein over a 750 m strike length, from the area tested by the 1988-1991 drilling in the northeast, to the Pathfinder occurrence to the southwest. Significant intercepts from the 2004-05 drilling are also listed in Table 4 and include 4.8 m grading 13.3 ppm Au in hole 04-04 which represented a step-out of about 110 m on-strike and 50 m down-dip from the 1988-91 drilling. Also of note is hole 05-05, drilled 240 m to the southwest of hole 04-04, which returned 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm Au and may indicate the location of another mineralized shoot along the structure.

Table 4: Old Timer Zone, Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
88-01			5.37	4.4			
90-01	27.74	30.63	2.90	17.6			
including	28.96	29.87	0.91	42.4			
90-02	26.82	28.35	1.52	19.8			
91-01	30.48	34.14	3.66	13.2	16.0	2472	1103
04-04	100.80	105.60	4.80	13.3	27.8	1245	1344
05-05	40.10	43.10	3.00	3.3	11.6	1230	463
including	41.50	42.50	1.00	8.1	30.0	774	141
05-06	46.00	47.10	1.10	1.1	3.0	1604	1154
05-07	44.80	48.70	3.90	3.8	5.8	839	1380
including	45.80	46.80	1.00	5.5	13.7	1218	1940
05-08	58.60	59.70	1.10	2.3	6.1	672	967
05-14	54.00	55.80	1.80	1.4	4.9	330	652
05-16	116.10	119.90	3.80	1.0	1.8	148	559
05-22	98.30	99.50	1.20	5.8	16.1	686	5133

During 2020, geological mapping was completed at the Old Timer trench and continuous chip sampling was done in the exposed wall of the trench, following the trend of the mineralized structure (Slater, 2020; see Sections 9.2, 9.3). Mapping showed two siliceous bodies, one a silicified tectonic breccia and the other a remnant vein structure. Shear lineations indicate a moderate northeast plunge suggesting that mineralized shoots could also trend in this direction.

Recommendations are included in Section 26 that a Lidar survey be completed and that all the historic drill data be modelled in 3D modelling software (i.e. Leapfrog), using the Lidar bare earth data for accurate elevation and location control of drill collars. This will facilitate a better understanding of the geometry of the Old Timer structure and any mineralized shoots, prior to any further drilling.

7.3.2. Pathfinder

The Pathfinder occurrence is located 850 m to the southwest of the Old Timer trench and represents the southwestern continuation of the Old Timer shear zone, near the point where it is offset by the Clearwater Creek fault. The 1928 BC Minister of Mines Annual Report describes an "old caved tunnel" and a 3-foot vein exposed in the creek nearby. Samples collected in 1928 returned 2.84 oz/t Au from a select grab of sulfide-rich quartz from the creek exposure, and 0.29 oz/t Au from the adit dump.

7.3.3. Summit Minfile 082FSW313

The Summit showing is a northeast-trending shear zone within argillite that is interpreted to be the southern offset-continuation of the Old Timer structure which has been displaced by the Clearwater Creek fault. It is located 2 km southwest of the Old Timer trench and significantly lower in elevation (1560 m compared to 1860 m at the Old Timer trench).

Two historic adits plus several prospect pits and trenches are known and date from the late 1890's and early 1900's. The main adit is a 50 m long cross-cut with 50 m of drifting along the vein. The upper adit is a shorter crosscut tunnel located about 65 m to the east. Within these workings, the Summit vein is reported to range from 1.8 to 3.6 m in width (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928). Gold values from samples collected have returned consistently low values.

In 2004-05, 6 diamond drill holes were drilled to test the Summit structure, with no significant results (Dunn, 2004, 2005).

7.3.4. Elise Minfile 082FSW192

The Elise occurrence is located 1 km along the southwestern extension of the Summit structure. A 10 m deep shaft, an adit and a prospect pit are situated adjacent to Huckleberry Creek at an elevation of 1350 m, and date to the late 1890's (Drysdale, 1917). The historic workings, which are now badly sloughed and moss-covered, explore a 2 m wide, northeast-trending, steeply northwest-dipping shear zone in argillite. The shear zone contains 10-20% quartz as angular fragments and veins and vein material locally contains in excess of 10% sulfides. Rock samples from this area have not returned any significant gold values.

Elevated gold in rock (to 6.4 ppm Au) and soil samples 500 m on-strike to the southwest from the Elise workings (on the former Lytton crown grant) are reported by Jordan (1991, 1993) require follow-up.

7.3.5. Loki

The Loki is a parallel structure to the Old Timer, located about 150 m to the southeast and in the footwall of the Old Timer shear zone. A large pit, now largely sloughed and moss-covered, occurs in gabbroic diorite. Abundant quartz on the pit dump is devoid of sulfides and has not returned any significant gold values. In 2020, 5 short targeting soil lines were completed across the interpreted trend of the Loki structure, and local strong gold values were returned (Slater, 2020; Section 9.3).

7.3.6. Idun

The Idun area covers 2 parallel, northeast-trending structures with quartz veining, hosted within hornfelsed argillite and separated by approximately 85 m. This area located about 1.7 km southwest of the Old Timer trench and 650 m southwest of the Dumas adit.

During 2020, numerous old pits were discovered within a 100 by 150 m area in the Idun area. The pits are largely sloughed and moss covered, however the dump from the largest pit contains quartz-filled breccia and pieces of massive drusy white quartz. A sample of strongly limonitic hornfels with pyrrhotite and clear to buff coloured quartz returned 9.8 ppm Au (Slater, 2020; Section 9.2). Strong gold values were returned from a soil line over the Idun structure, 180 m on-strike to the southwest from the main pit (Slater, 2020; Section 9.3). A strong magnetic linear was also identified on the 2020 drone magnetic survey. The Idun area is untested by any modern exploration, including drilling, and is a high priority target for further work.

The Ymir mine, the second largest past producer in the Ymir Camp (Minfile 082FSW073, past-production approximately 328,000 tonnes at 10.4 ppm Au) is situated 3 km on-strke to the southwest from the Idun showing. A series of crown granted mineral claims (i.e. SJM, Oronogo, LM Fr., Joplin) which are no longer in good standing are located in the southern portion of the Old Timer Property, between the Idun and Ymir ocurrences and suggests continuity of the structure between these areas. Recommendations for prospecting and rock sampling in this part of the property are included in Section 26 of the report.

7.3.7. Freya

The Freya showing area was identified in 2020, in follow-up to reported old workings and to elevated gold and lead values in a 1986 soil survey (Allen, 1986). Several old, largely sloughed, prospect pits, expose a 2 m wide, northeast-trending mineralized zone comprised of 1.5 m sheared, quartz-veined argillite and a 0.5 m drusy to massive quartz vein with low sulfides. No significant results have been returned from rock samples at the Freya zone.

7.3.8. Bragi

The Bragi area is a parallel shear zone to the Idun and Freya occurrences, and located about mid-way between them. It was located in 2020, in follow-up to a shaft reported on a historic map. A series of pits expose sheared, brecciated, and moderately hornfelsed argillite. A 1.5 m wide massive white quartz-filled shear zone is exposed in the main pit. Sample results from 2020 returned only slightly elevated gold values, to a maximum of 0.307 ppm Au over 1 m in one sample and 0.17 ppm Au over 2 m in a second.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization on the Old Timer Property, and in the larger Ymir Camp of which it forms a part, are polymetallic veins hosted within Jurassic-aged metasedimentary and intrusive rocks (Deposit Type I05, as described by Lefebure and Church (1996)). The Ymir Camp is well described by numerous authors, including Drysdale (1917); Cockfield (1936); McAllister (1951); Little (1960); Hoy and Dunne (2001); and Addie (2007) and is summarized in Section 23 of this report.

Polymetallic veins are the most common deposit type in British Columbia and have historically been an important source of silver, gold, lead and zinc in the province. BC examples include the Sandon, Ainsworth and Beaverdell districts, among others. Other well-known examples are the Mayo District in the Yukon and the Coeur d'Alene District in Idaho.

The veins are genetically related to, and typically contemporaneous, with nearby intrusions and can occur in a wide range of tectonic settings. Veins have strong structural controls and are commonly emplaced along faults and fractures in country rock adjacent to intrusive stocks. They occur as individual or sets of steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins that vary from cm-scale to in excess of 3 m in width, but can also widen to stockwork zones exceeding 10 m in width. Veins are commonly a few hundred meters to up to 1 km in both strike and depth extent. Mineralization occurs in shoots which are localized along the vein structure and are controlled by a variety of factors, including intrusive contacts, changes in competency of the host rock, flexures in the structure, and intersecting fault zones.

Mineralization consists of a range of sulfides, as well as free gold. In the Ymir Camp, sulfide content is generally less than 10%, with galena, pyrite and sphalerite being the most common sulfides. Gold occurs as auriferous galena, with free gold also present. The gangue mineralogy of the Ymir veins is almost exclusively quartz. Wall rock alteration is generally limited, often a few metres or less.

The most productive veins in the Ymir Camp follow regional scale north to northeast structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. Most of the veins are hosted within Ymir Group metasediments and within the Nelson batholith, with many of the important ore shoots located near contact of the metasediments with the intrusive rocks. Fault intersections and flexures along the fissures are also important in controlling the location of ore shoots in the Ymir Camp.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Rockland Resources Ltd. completed an exploration program on the Old Timer Property during the period June-November, 2020. The work program was supervised by the author and consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, and a drone magnetic survey as detailed in Slater (2020) and summarized below. Historical exploration by previous operators is described in Section 6 of this report.

9.1 Geological Mapping

During 2020, geological mapping was completed over a 350 hectare area that encompassed the Old Timer and Summit occurrences and straddled the sedimentary/intrusive contact. The purpose of the mapping program was two-fold, to providing a geological and structural framework for mineralization, and to visit, sample and assess all of the known zones of mineralization on the property.

Results of the mapping program are illustrated in Figure 7 and have been described in Section 7.2 of this report, with details of known zones of mineralization included in Section 7.3. The mapping program identified 3 new zones of mineralization, the Freya, Bragi and Idun occurrences. The Idun occurrence is a promising new discovery and a high priority for further exploration.

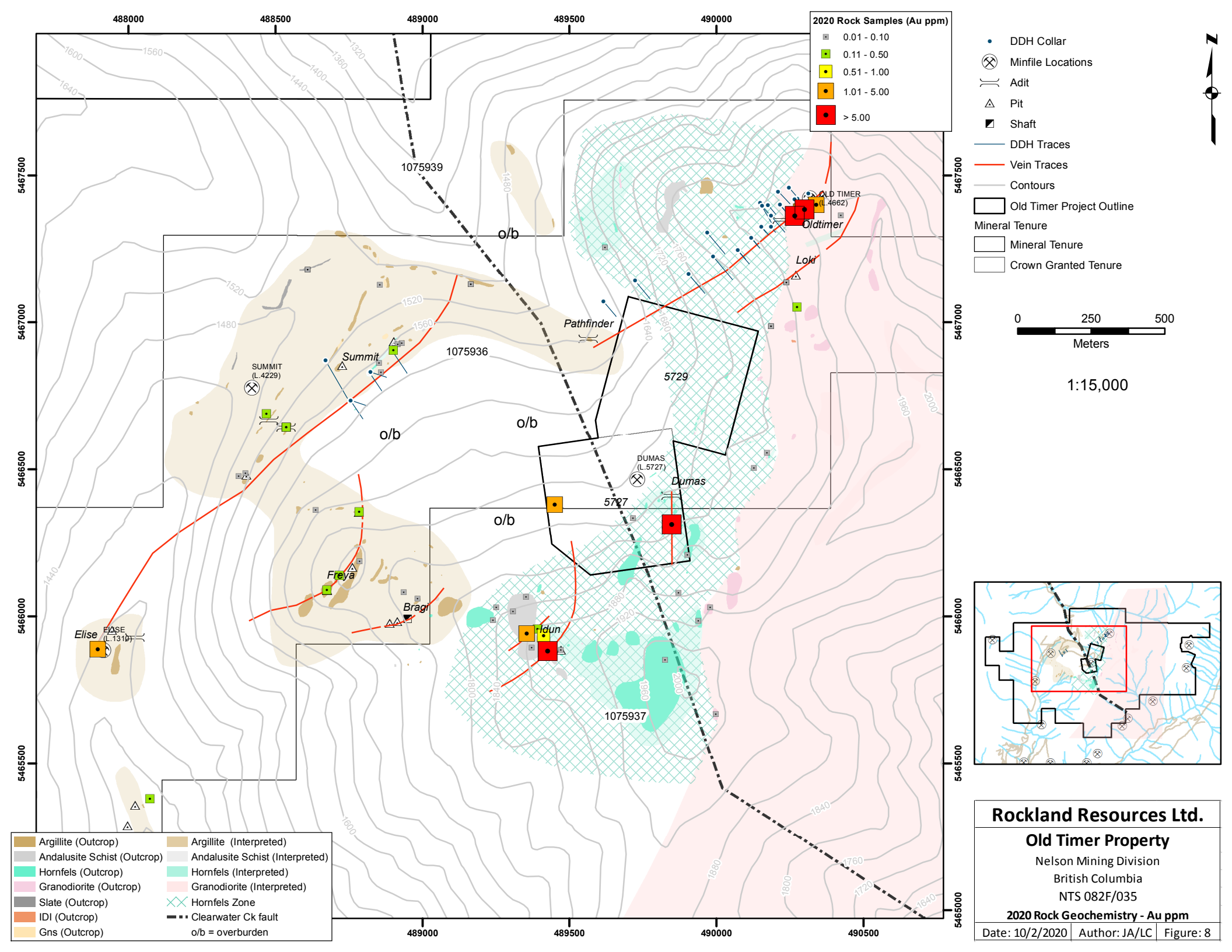
9.2 Rock Sampling

The 2020 rock sampling program focused on sampling quartz that was exposed in outcrop or in historic exploration workings, or found on the dumps of historic workings, in order to better understand the style and distribution of gold mineralization on the property.

A total of 68 rock samples were collected, as detailed by Slater (2020). In areas where rock exposure was sufficient, representative chip samples were collected. Because of generally poor rock exposure however, many of the samples were first-pass grab samples that were intended to demonstrate the presence or absence, and style, of gold mineralization on the property. Grab samples are not representative samples and the results should not be interpreted to be representative of average grade. As described in Section 12, independent standards of known gold grade were inserted into the rock sample sequence prior to submitting samples to the analytical laboratory.

Rock sample locations and results for gold are shown on Figure 8, with highlights summarized in Table 5 below. All samples returning > 0.1 ppm Au are included in Table 5. The highest gold values were obtained from the Dumas (11.96 ppm Au), Idun (9.8 ppm Au) and Old Timer trench (9.9 ppm Au) areas.

The Idun showing is a high-priority target discovered during the 2020 exploration program. Numerous old pits, now largely sloughed and moss covered, occur within a 100 by 150 m area. Quartz-filled breccia and pieces of massive drusy white quartz are present on the dumps of this historic pits, and a sample of strongly limonitic hornfels with pyrrhotite and clear to buff coloured quartz returned 9.8 ppm Au. Strong gold values were returned from a soil line over the Idun structure, 180 m on-strike to the southwest from the main pit (see Section 9.3, below). This area is a high-priority for follow-up.



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Old Timer Property

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British Columbia
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2020 Rock Geochemistry - Au ppm

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 8

Table 5: 2020 Rock Sample Highlights

Sample_ID	Location	Description	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm
13557	Summit	adit dump - grab of typical white quartz	0.338	3.20	178
13558	Summit	adit dump - grab of altered and veined wall rock	0.113	2.38	95
13563	Big Trench	from alt argillite with 25% vein quartz in pit	1.125	3.26	1192
13564	Loki	vein quartz float near intrusive IDI/IGD outcrop	0.116	0.17	13
13569	Dumas	qv from upper Dumas hand picked pile	11.960	45.61	19600
13607	Idun	white-buff qtz in an area of 1% qv in andalusite schist	1.624	5.21	95
13608	Idun	qtz veins cutting hfl, andalusite schist and granodiorite	0.814	0.12	4
13610	Idun	dump qtz from the northern of two pits	9.804	3.41	844
13613	Freya	massive white-buff qv in fwall of main vein	0.130	1.31	9
13614	Freya	quartz filling fold (and other) structures over 1m	0.151	0.83	8
13615	Elise	Elise shaft - sulfidic rock on the dump	0.498	47.68	2659
13616	Elise	Elise shaft - quartz vein pieces on the dump	2.337	467.00	3611
13617	Elise	from 2 large qtz boulders,	0.175	0.44	18
13624	OT Trench	0 - 4.2m (4.2 m chip sample) quartz vein and qtz vein bx	6.110	16.51	4443
13625	OT Trench	4.2 - 12.6m (8.4 m chip sample) foliated bxd rock, qv< 10%	0.268	2.92	844
13626	OT Trench	12.6 - 20.5m (7.9 m chip sample) qv <20% in altd granodiorite	3.900	25.95	2925
13627	OT Trench	20.5-29.6m (9.1 m chip sample) , qvs to 5cm in altd granodiorite	0.327	2.61	342
13628	OT Trench	29.6 - 40.5m (10.9 m chip sample) thin qvs on shear surface	0.212	1.67	263
13629	OT Trench	40.5 - 46.6m (6.1 m chip sample) small silicified tectonic bx pod	9.900	9.79	1570
13630	OT Trench	46.6 - 54.4m (7.8 m chip sample) silicified tectonic bx, NE plunge	0.548	0.83	486
13633	Summit NE	25% qv in deformed argillite in creek bed	0.111	0.31	12
13637	Freya	select drusy qtz from dump	0.240	0.47	5
13639	Idun	best white qtz FeOx, limonite pits ex sulfide,	0.351	0.46	22
13645	Stub Rd	buff glassy qtz, py, hard fine gr rusty hornfels	1.767	1.08	82
1459351	Bragi	sample a grab of best-looking quartz	0.890	0.43	19
1459352	Bragi	1m section of 70% of qv and bx fill	0.307	0.65	16
1459353	Bragi	sample a 2m recce chip across 1.5m true qv	0.168	0.75	9

At the Old Timer trench, detailed mapping and continuous chip sampling was done along the exposed southwest wall of the trench (following the trend of the vein). Sampling returned values of 3.9, 6.1 and 9.9 ppm Au over intervals from 4.1 to 7.9 m, as illustrated in Figure 9. These samples were collected along the trend of the trench, parallel to the strike of the vein structure. True thicknesses is unknown.

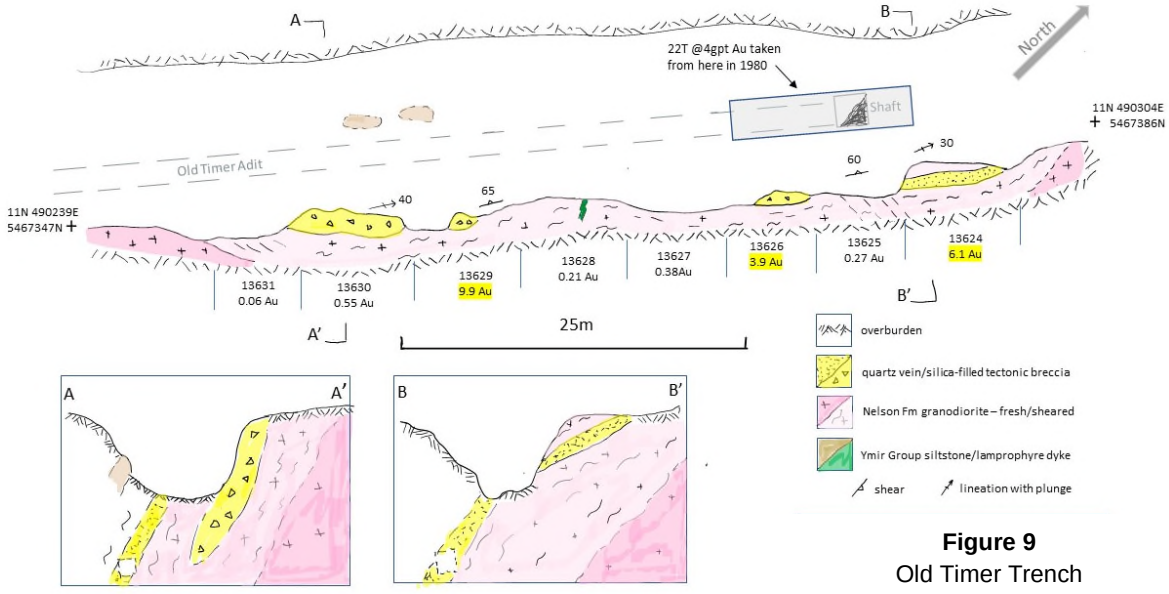


Figure 9
Old Timer Trench

Geology with 2020 Sample Locations & Results (Au_ppm)

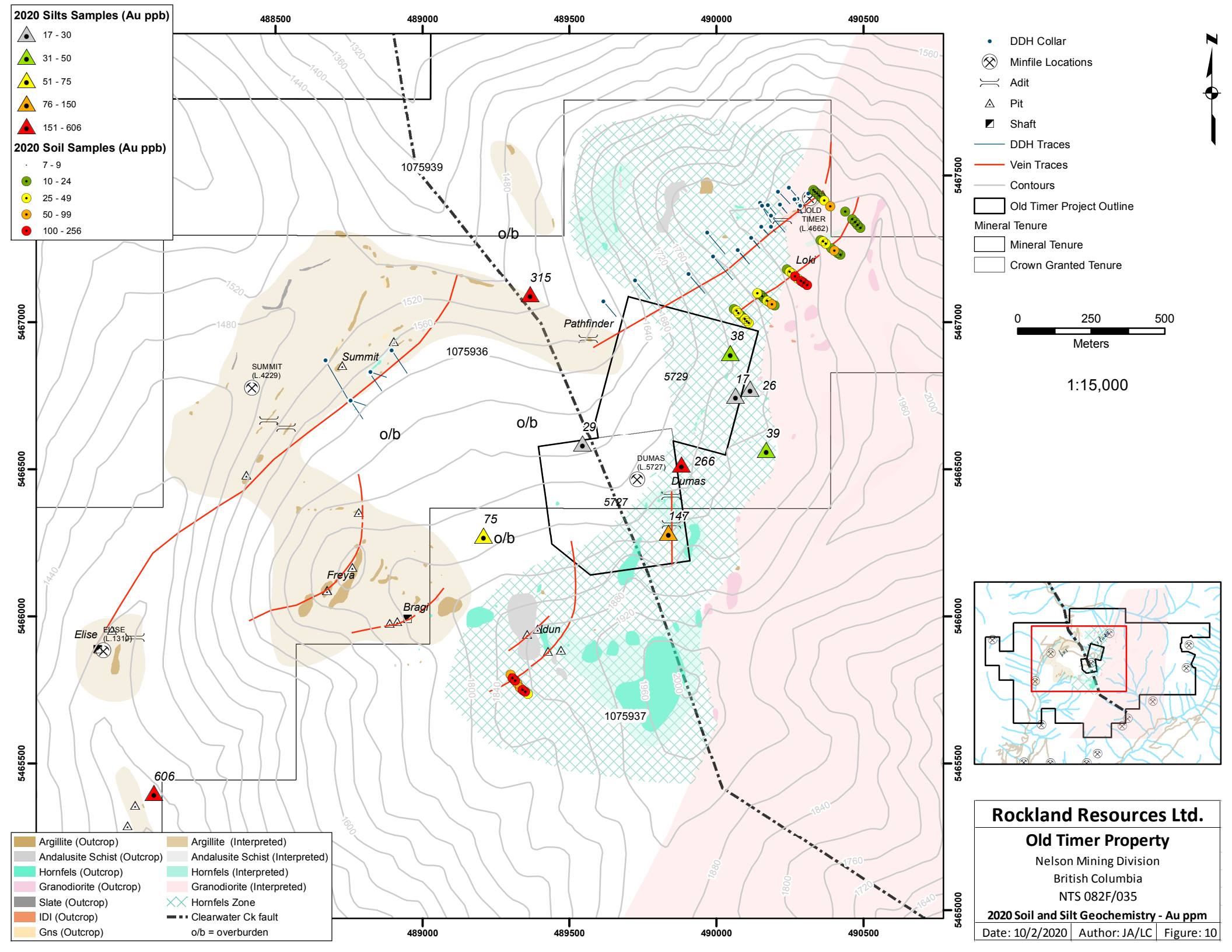
Gold correlates most strongly with arsenic, lead and molybdenum in rock samples collected during 2020, with correlation coefficients of 0.66, 0.57 and 0.46 respectively. Silver has a very low correlation with gold (correlation coefficient = 0.01).

Prospecting for quartz fragments in overburden proved to be effective at indicating proximity to outcropping vein material. Sulfide content in quartz, and in particular the presence of galena, was a good indicator of gold mineralization.

9.3 Soil Sampling

A review of historical soil sample results (see Figure 4a,b), combined with observations from the 2020 geological mapping program, suggested that blanket soil coverage was not a cost effective exploration method for the Old Timer Property. A very tight sample spacing (<15 m) is required to confidently locate narrow zones of gold mineralization. In addition, large areas of the property are covered by heavy overburden, making identification of the subtle soil geochemical signatures over these zones problematic.

Soil sampling is, however, a useful method for defining the surface trace of zones of known mineralization in areas of cover, and for locating areas of gold enrichment along these trends. During 2020, 7 tight soil lines were completed, 5 over the Loki structure and 1 each over the Idun and Old Timer structures (see Figure 10). Samples were collected at 10 m intervals on 70 m long lines, with a total of 56 samples collected. In each area, the results of the soil sampling identified areas of potential for follow-up.



Rockland Resources Ltd.

Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

2020 Soil and Silt Geochemistry - Au ppm

Date: 10/2/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 10

At the Loki zone, the strongest gold anomaly is located west of the Loki pit in an area with no rock exposure, suggesting that the historic pit may not expose the best part of this zone. Four soil samples along this short sample line returned greater than 100 ppb Au, to a maximum of 256 ppb Au.

A subtle geochemical response from the Old Timer sample line indicates a possible continuation of the Old Timer structure to the northeast, beyond the limits of historic trenching and drilling.

A strong gold soil anomaly was identified approximately 150 m to the southwest of the main Idun pit is particularly intriguing. Four soil samples from this line returned values greater than 100 ppb Au, to a maximum of 171 ppb Au. This anomaly remains open and warrants follow-up, including additional close-spaced soil geochemistry.

9.4 Silt Sampling

During 2020, stream sediment samples were collected from drainages on the property, in particular to evaluate the sediment/intrusive contact and the areas east and southwest of the Dumas crown grant. A total of 10 silt samples were collected, as shown on Figure 10.

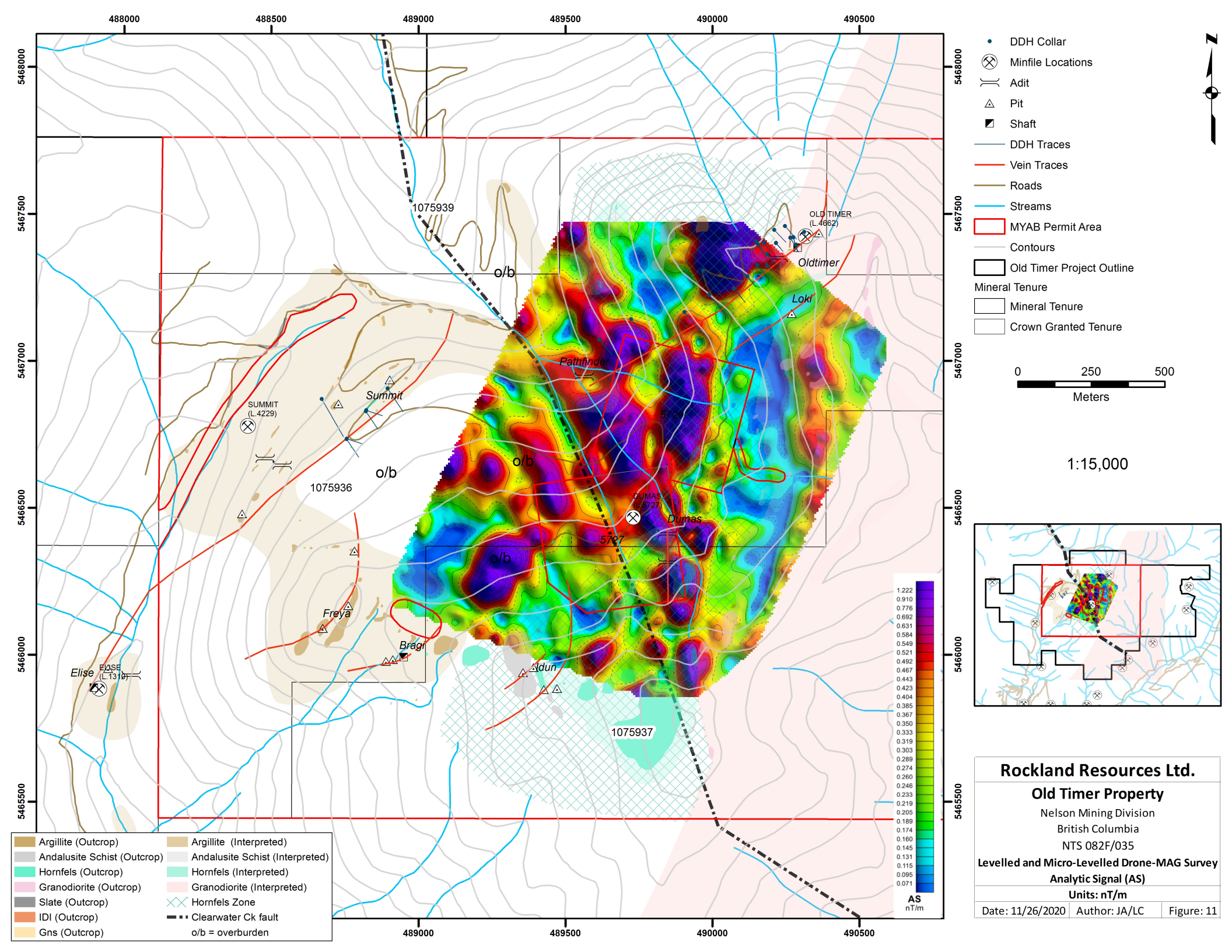
The highest value, 606 ppb Au, was from a steep south-flowing creek that drains the Idun-Freya-Bragi area. This is an under-explored area is a high priority for follow-up. High gold values were also returned from stream sediments in creeks both downstream of the Dumas vein (315 ppb Au, 266 ppb Au), as well as upstream of the known mineralization (147 ppb Au). This suggests potential for mineralization on the Old Timer Property, south of the Dumas crown grant and proximal to the sedimentary/intrusive contact.

9.5 Magnetic Survey

A 76.8 line km drone magnetic survey was flown over a portion of the Old Timer property in early November 2020, by Pioneer Exploration (Parvar, 2020). The purpose of the survey was to determine if geological contacts, structures and known veins could be delineated on the basis of magnetic signature. The survey straddled the contact between Nelson granodiorite and Ymir Group metasediments, and covered all, or portions of, the Old Timer, Loki, Dumas and Idun veins.

Lines were 25 m spaced and oriented east-west with north-south oriented tie-lines flown at 250 m intervals. The nominal instrument height for the survey was 40 m about the ground surface. Due to snow on the property at the time of the survey making access by road difficult, staging areas for the drone survey were accessed by A-Star helicopter from Nelson and the survey was limited to what could be covered by 2 staging areas.

Figures 11, 12 and 13 illustrate levelled and micro-levelled magnetics as Analytic Signal (AS), Total Magnetic Intensity - Reduced to Pole (TMI - RTP), and First Vertical Derivative (1VD), respectively. Known areas of mineralization and claim boundaries are included on these figures, for reference.



Rockland Resources Ltd.

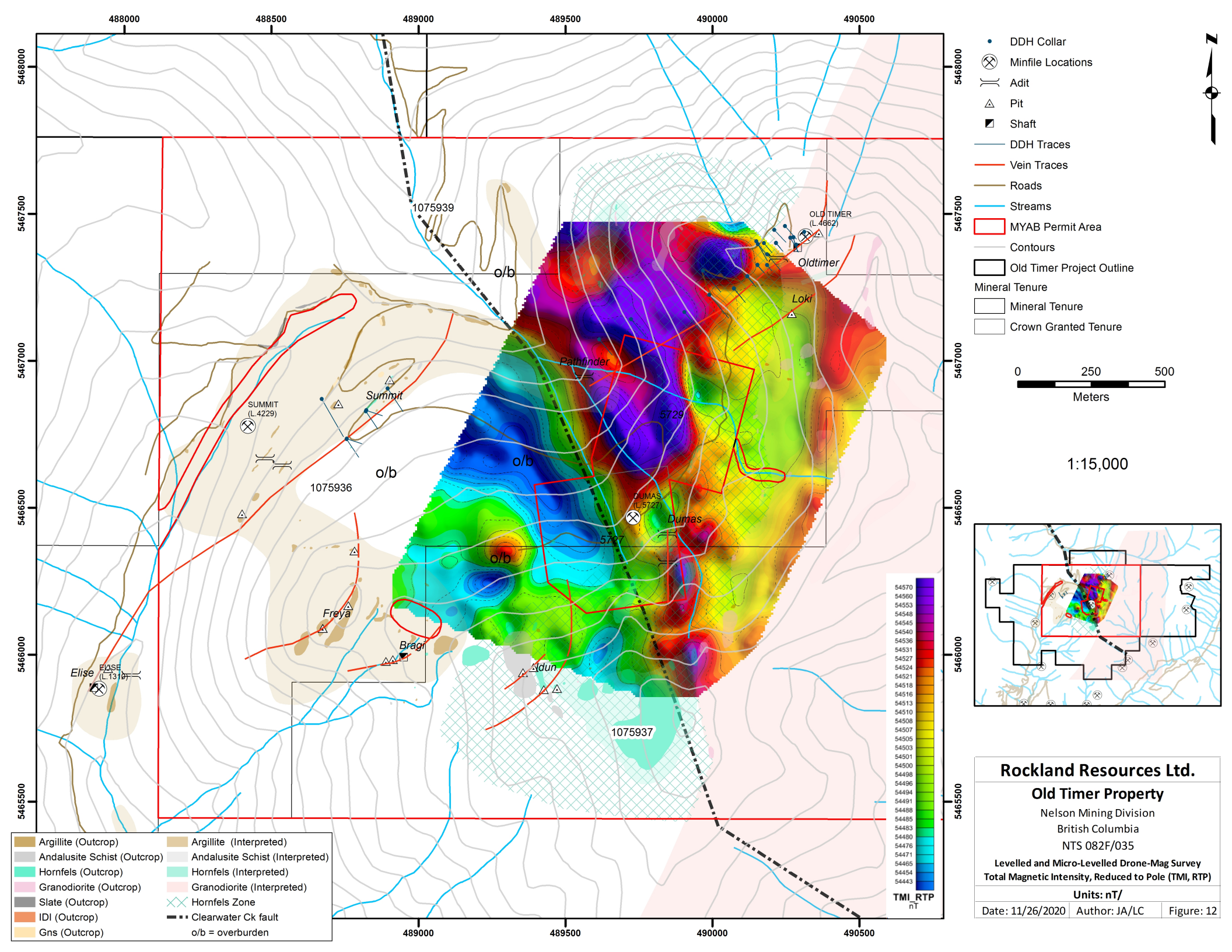
Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

Levelled and Micro-Levelled Drone-MAG Survey
Analytic Signal (AS)

Units: nT/m

Date: 11/26/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 11



Rockland Resources Ltd.

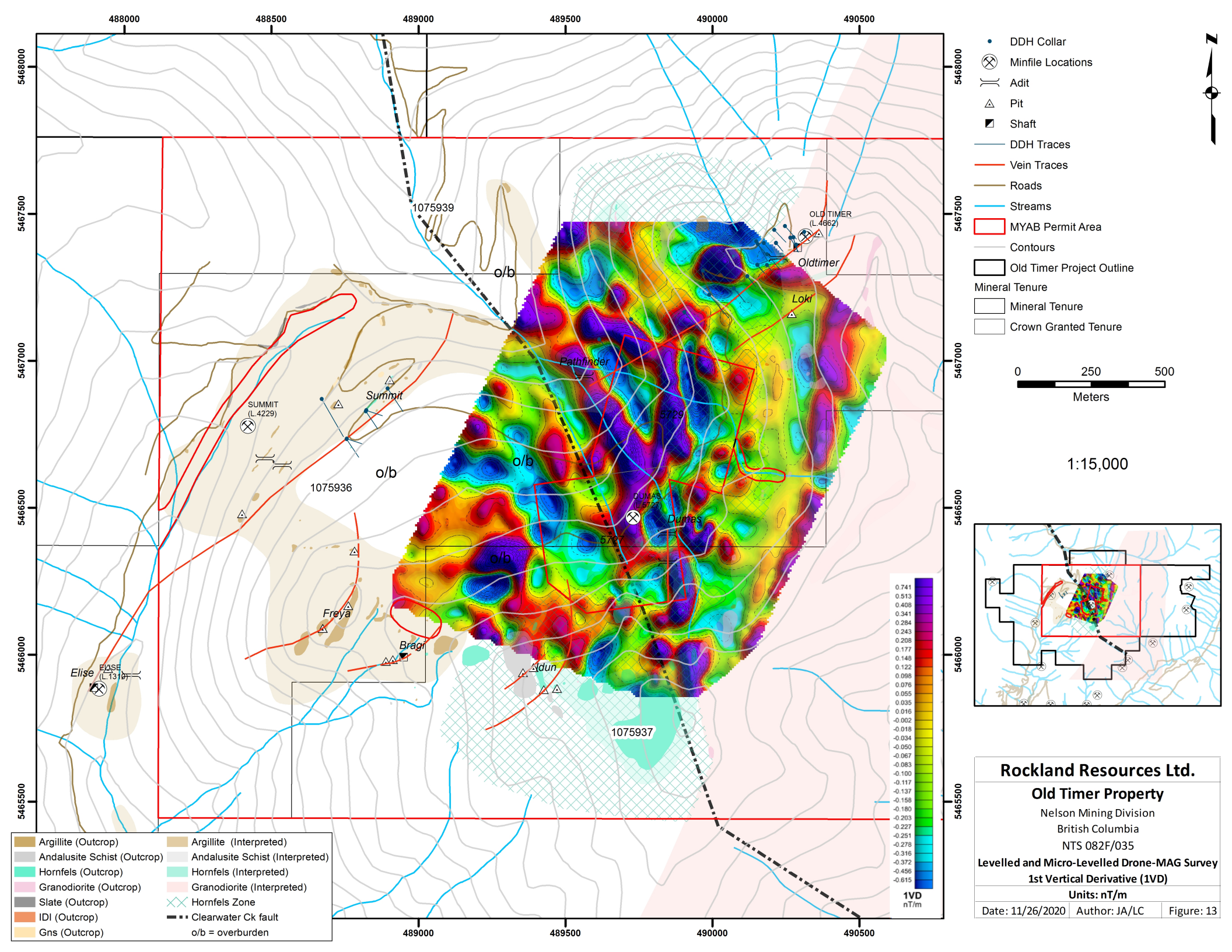
Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

Levelled and Micro-Levelled Drone-Mag Survey
Total Magnetic Intensity, Reduced to Pole (TMI, RTP)

Units: nT/

Date: 11/26/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 12



Rockland Resources Ltd.

Old Timer Property

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 082F/035

Levelled and Micro-Levelled Drone-MAG Survey
1st Vertical Derivative (1VD)

Units: nT/m

Date: 11/26/2020	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 13

Total magnetic intensity appear to provide an effective method for differentiating the granodiorite intrusive to the east, which has a low magnetic signature, from hornfelsed metasediments adjacent to the intrusive contact to the west, which have a higher magnetic response.

Magnetic data also appears to be effective at identifying vein structures and post-vein faults. The Clearwater Creek fault shows as a strong break on the Total Magnetic Intensity and on First Vertical Derivative, and a second parallel structure is suggested about 200 m to the west.

The Dumas vein is associated with a strong north trending break in the Total Magnetic Intensity, with a high magnetic signature to the east and a pronounced low magnetic signature to the west. The Loki and Old Timer veins are also associated with breaks in the magnetic data.

A strong magnetic linear approximately 90 m east of the Idun vein and trending towards the Dumas vein is intriguing and requires follow-up. The combination the magnetic signature with elevated gold in rocks, soils and stream sediment samples from this area makes the Idun target a high priority for further work.

Magnetic susceptibility readings are strongly recommended in future geological mapping and drilling programs, to aid in interpretation of magnetic data.

10.0 DRILLING

Rockland Resources Ltd. has not completed any drilling on the Old Timer Property. Historic drilling is described in Section 6.3 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYZES AND SECURITY

During the 2020 work program, rock, soil and stream sediment samples were collected by individuals contracted by Rockland Resources Ltd. and were kept in the company's possession until shipping, via ACE Courier or Overland West, to the analytical laboratory. All bags were sealed with a nylon lock-strap, and with packing tape, prior to shipping. No employee, officer, director or associate of Rockland Resources Ltd. was involved in any aspect of sampling or sample preparation.

Samples were submitted to MS Analytical Laboratory ("MS") in Langley for preparation and analysis. MS is a certified assay and geochemical laboratory under the ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9001 standard. Rock samples were dried, crushed and a 250 g split of the crushed rock was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µ. Rock samples were analyzed for 51 elements by MS method IMS-132, where a 40 g sample of the pulverized rock was analyzed by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion. A threshold level of 3 ppm Au was used to trigger follow-up analysis by 30 g Fire Assay with AAS finish (MS method FAS 111). Samples returning over-limit values of Ag, Pb or Zn were assayed using ore grade 4-acid digestion with ICP-ES finish (MS method ICF-6xx).

Soil and silt samples were dried and a 500 g split was screened to -80 mesh. Samples were analyzed for 51 elements by MS method IMS-131, where a 20 g sample was analyzed by ICP/MS, following aqua-regia digestion.

In the author's opinion, the historic sampling on the property appears to be appropriate for the era in which the data was collected, although generally it cannot be confirmed that samples were collected in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation and analytical methods are available for most of the historic rock, soil and drill core samples from the property but, prior to 2004, details regarding sample security are lacking.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Rockland's 2020 work program was managed by the author. The crew was comprised of experienced workers, all of whom were known to the author and were experienced in industry best-practices. The author communicated with the field crew on a regular basis, and visited the property on a number of occasions during the course of the work program. A QA/QC program was implemented during the work program, which included inserting independent standards of known grade into the rock sample sequence.

Historic rock, soil and drill core assays from the property had been largely compiled by a previous operator. As part of Rockland's data verification process, results in the database were checked against original analytical certificates (where those were available). Drill hole and sample locations were also checked against original source documents and drill collars were verified in the field, where possible.

Most of the historic rock and soil samples were collected prior to the use of GPS in exploration work. Location control for these samples is poor. As such, these results were only used to identify areas of interest for ground-truthing during the current program. Apart from a small program of rock sampling and core re-sampling by Margaux Resources in 2018 (Skerget, 2019), none of the historic sampled from the Old Timer Property incorporated any QA/QC samples.

Historic pits were resampled during 2020, to confirm grades reported by earlier workers. This included collecting representative chip samples from the Old Timer trench. Select drill core from the 2004 and 2005 program was examined and sample intervals were checked against original drill logs. No discrepancies were identified, although certain important boxes were noted as missing from the core sequence and key drill intercepts could not be examined or re-sampled (presumably because they were removed for display/promotional purposes and not replaced). Neither the pulps nor core rejects are available for these intercepts. While original analytical certificates and core logs exist for the missing intervals, they could not be independently verified against drill core.

Most of the historic work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although most does not conform to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines due to the lack of location control for surface samples and the lack of any internal quality control or quality assurance program.

To the best of the author's knowledge, pulps and rejects from historic sampling on the property have not been saved and stored.

No attempt has been made to locate or compile ground magnetic or VLF-EM data. Much of this data was collected in a piece-meal fashion for assessment purposes, rather than being part of a larger, more systematic program. These surveys cannot be located with any accuracy.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has not been any mineral processing or metallurgical testing of the Old Timer Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resource estimates for the Old Timer Property.

15.0 – 22.0

These sections omitted from report since the Old Timer Property does not meet the definition of "Advanced Property" under National Instrument 43-101.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Important zones of mineralization are located in the vicinity of the Old Timer Property, as described below. The following information is summarized from publicly disclosed information and from BC Minfile. It has not been independently verified by the author. While the Old Timer Property can be considered the northern extension of the Ymir Camp, the reader is cautioned that the information below is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Old Timer Property.

Ymir Camp

The Ymir Camp is one of the oldest lode mining camps in B.C. and has total recorded production of 785,000 tonnes at an average grade of 10.6 ppm Au, 54.7 ppm Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.1% Zn. It is well described by numerous authors, including Drysdale (1917); Cockfield (1936); McAllister (1951); Little (1960); Hoy and Dunne (2001); and Addie (2007), from which the following is summarized.

The most productive veins in the Ymir Camp follow regional scale north to northeast structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. Most of the veins are hosted within Ymir Group metasediments and within the Nelson batholith, with many of the important ore shoots located near contact of the metasediments with the intrusive rocks. Fault intersections and flexures along the fissures are also important in controlling the location of ore shoots. The northeast-trending shear zones cut the foliation at a

shallow to moderate angle, with better mineralization occurring where the shear zone intersects the foliation at a greater angle.

For the most part, mining was confined to the veins themselves but Drysdale (1917) reports that "*in certain cases the wall rocks of the veins are impregnated with ore and may be mined. This is particularly applicable to fissure veins which intersect the country rock formations at acute angles.*" Wall rock alteration generally extends only a few metres from the veins, and consists of silicification, sericitization and disseminated pyrite. The veins are believed to be Jurassic in age and genetically related to the Nelson intrusive.

The veins contain free gold, auriferous galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor sphalerite in a quartz gangue and can be highly fractured and brecciated. The major ore shoots which were mined averaged about 2 m in width, but locally ranged to as much as 12 m wide. Production was from a number of veins and was primarily in 2 main periods, an early period from 1899 to 1905, and a second period from the early 1930's to the early 1950's. The two main producers in the Ymir Camp were the Yankee Girl (Minfile 082FSW068), located 4.6 km south of the Old Timer Property, and the Ymir (Minfile 082FSE074), 1.5 km south of the Old Timer and at one time, the largest gold mine in Canada. While individual veins can extend for more than 1 km in strike length, mineralized portions of the vein are more localized. At the Yankee Girl, the vein was mined over a strike length of 300 m and to a depth of 300 m, while at the Ymir Mine, mining was over a 150 m range, both on strike and to depth. Other important producers in the Ymir Camp were the Centre Star, south of the Yankee Girl, and the Wilcox, immediately adjoining the Old Timer Property to the southeast.

Dumas ***Minfile 082FSW080***

The Dumas occurrence is an example of Ymir-style veining located on 2 crown grants that are situated within the extents of the Old Timer Property, but do not form part of the property. The Dumas vein trends north-south, dips moderately to the east and ranges from a few cm to over 1 m in width. It is hosted in Ymir Group metasediments, about 300 m west of the contact with the Nelson batholith. Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the Dumas property.

In the late 1890's or early 1900's, the Dumas vein was developed by 2 adits which Drysdale (1917) reports were inaccessible by 1914. The property then lay dormant until ownership changed in the 1980's and the new owners reopened the adits. Cominco undertook a small program of geological mapping, soil sampling and VLF-EM, then in 1987, the property was used as a listing property for Triune Resources. Triune completed tight-spaced soil sampling over the vein as well as a 10 km IP survey. A strong, linear IP chargeability and resistivity anomaly was identified which encompasses the known area of veining, extends for 900 m, and remains open on strike. Diamond drilling was recommended, but there is no record that it was completed (Cooke, 1987; Seywerd and White, 1987).

Grab samples from the upper Dumas adit have returned high values of gold, including 41.3 ppm Au (Dunn, 2004) and 11.96 ppm Au (Slater, 2020).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Old Timer Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Old Timer Property is a road-accessible property situated in southern British Columbia which hosts numerous shear-hosted gold-bearing veins. These veins are similar to historically-exploited veins in the nearby Ymir Camp, from which 785,000 tonnes was mined at an average grade of 10.6 ppm Au, 54.7 ppm Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.1% Zn. The Old Timer Property is interpreted as the northern-most gold occurrences in the Ymir Camp. On the property, and elsewhere in the Ymir Camp, the most productive veins follow regional scale north to northeast structures which show good horizontal and vertical continuity. The northeast-trending shear zones cut the foliation at a shallow to moderate angle, with better mineralization occurring where the shear zone intersects the foliation at a greater angle. In general the strongest gold mineralization occurs in sheared, metasomatized rocks near the Nelson Batholith contact.

Eight northeast-trending quartz-filled shear veins are known on the Old Timer Property, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit, Elise, Loki, Bragi, Freya and Idun occurrences. The Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit and Elise occurrences are interpreted as representing portions of the same structure, which has been offset by post-mineral faulting, while the Loki, Bragi, Freya and Idun occurrences are interpreted as separate, discrete structures. All are hosted by within Ymir Group metasediments. The majority of historic exploration on the property, has focused on the Old Timer occurrence where results from drilling have included intercepts of 3.66 m grading 13.2 ppm Au, 4.8 m at 13.3 ppm Au, 5.37 m at 4.4 ppm Au, and 2.9 m @ 17.6 ppm Au, among others. Note that these intercepts represent core intercepts. Insufficient work has been done to determine the relationship between core intercept and true width of the mineralization.

Historical exploration on the Old Timer Property has included numerous soil surveys, utilizing different line orientations and different sample spacing. Location control of historic samples is poor. In general, grid-based soil sampling was effective at identifying areas for follow-up but not for delineating specific zones of mineralization. In 2020, close-spaced soil samples were collected on numerous short lines that were oriented perpendicular to known vein structures and established an intervals along the structure. This was found to be an effective method both for tracing veins and for identifying zones of gold-enrichment along vein structures.

A strong correlation occurs between gold and lead, in both rock and soil samples. Lead soil geochemistry is useful for tracking trends of gold mineralization, rather than relying solely on gold in soils which can have a more erratic distribution due to the nugget effect. In rocks, the presence of galena in quartz vein material is a good indication of the presence of gold.

Chip sampling was completed at the Old Timer trench in 2020 and suggests that low grade gold mineralization may continue beyond vein walls into the host rocks. Historically, low grade gold mineralization was noted adjacent to certain veins in the Ymir Camp. These are good exploration targets which offer a larger sized target than the veins themselves, and should be pursued.

The Idun showing is a high-priority target discovered during the 2020 exploration program. Numerous old pits occur within a 100 by 150 m area. Quartz-filled breccia and pieces of massive drusy white quartz are present on the dumps of this historic pits, and a sample from the dump of one pit returned 9.8 ppm Au. Strong gold values were returned from a soil line over the Idun structure, 180 m on-strike to the southwest from the main pit. Four soil samples from this line returned values greater than 100 ppb Au, to a maximum of 171 ppb Au. This anomaly remains open and warrants follow-up, including additional close-spaced soil geochemistry.

A drone-based magnetic survey over a portion of the property showed that geological contacts, vein structures and fault zones can be identified on the basis of magnetic signature and that this is a good exploration tool for assessing large prospective areas with minimal rock exposure. A strong magnetic linear approximately 90 m east of the Idun vein and trending towards the Dumas vein is intriguing and requires follow-up. The combination the magnetic signature with of elevated gold in rocks and soils from this area, makes the Idun target a high priority for further work.

While vein structures have good horizontal and vertical continuity (in excess of several hundred metres in each direction where work has been completed to prove this), gold mineralization is confined to shoots along the vein structures. Understanding the geometry of the shear zones, and the control and geometry of the mineralized shoots, is key to successful exploration. Detailed 3-D modelling, with accurate elevation control for drill collars, is recommended in Section 26 as the first step in this process.

During the 2020 work program, it became apparent that every zone of mineralization now known on the property, including those re-discovered in 2020, had been identified and explored historically but that most of this historical work was undocumented. Locating historic exploration pits is an excellent way to locate mineralized zones on the property, however relying on traditional prospecting to find the pits on the Old Timer Property is problematic, since the dense undergrowth makes them easy to miss.

Lidar is an effective, low cost method of accurately mapping the bare-earth surface (i.e. the ground surface as it would appear stripped free of vegetation) and showing centimetre-scale variations in surface elevation. It has many uses in geological exploration, including identifying the location and distribution of historic pits and other areas of disturbance which can then be ground-truthed. It can also provide accurate elevations for drill hole collars, which is important for modelling purposes and particularly for understanding the location and trends of mineralized shoots along structures. Lidar bare-earth data can be used in conjunction with magnetic data to define the surface trace of shear zones that are important controls to mineralization, or of later faults that cross-cut and offset mineralization. A Lidar survey of the property is recommended in the Phase 1 work program described in Section 26.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase, $370,000 program is recommended to further explore the Old Timer Property. The Phase 1 program includes a Lidar survey, 3D modelling of vein structures, and follow-up surface exploration including prospecting, geological mapping and rock and soil sampling. Phase 2 includes diamond drilling, additional surface exploration and expanding the magnetic survey that was completed in 2020. It is in part contingent on

the results of the Phase 1 program. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the property, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

Phase 1 $100,000

A Lidar survey should be flown over the area covering the Nelson intrusive-Ymir Group metasediment contact, and encompassing the Old Timer, Summit, Dumas, Freya, Bragi and Idun occurrences. Follow-up ground work should then be done to ground-truth any historic exploration pits or structures that are visible on the Lidar bare earth image, and these areas should be assessed by geological mapping and rock sampling. Similarly, areas of interest from the 2020 magnetic survey should be ground-truthed and assessed.

Detailed soil sampling in recommended to trace known mineralized zones, as well as any knew zones discovered in follow-up to the Lidar and magnetic surveys. In particular, soil sample lines should be run across the Idun structure, to build upon favourable results from the 2020 program. Additional soil sampling should also be done at the Loki occurrence.

Accurate modelling of the Old Timer vein should be completed using 3D modelling software (i.e. Leapfrog) to understand the geometry and control of mineralized shoots along the vein structure and to define drill targets for testing in the Phase 2 program. The drone magnetic data should be incorporated into the 3D model, to help in geological and structural interpretation.

Road rehabilitation is included in Phase 1, to repair any seasonal issues (washouts, vegetation, downed timber) and to improve vehicle access to the property in preparation for the Phase 2 drill program.

A budget for the proposed Phase 1 program is as follows:

PHASE 1 BUDGET		
Lidar survey		$ 30,000
Physical Work Road repairs, seasonal brushing/rehab		$10,000
3D (Leapfrog) modelling Including drill hole, magnetics and surface information		$ 10,000
Field work Follow-up Lidar pits, structures; detailed soil sampling; follow-up to drone magnetic survey; geological mapping and rock sampling: room and board, transportation and support		$ 31,000
Report		$ 10,000
	Total: + 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 91,000 $9,000 **$ 100,000**

Phase 2 $270,000

The Phase 2 program is designed to build on Phase 1. It includes follow-up surface exploration (geology, geochemistry), as required to assess or expand upon the Phase 1 program. It also includes expanding the drone magnetic survey to the north, south and west of the area covered in 2020, followed by 1000 m of diamond drilling. Phase 2 is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

All drilling should be HQ sized core drilling, to maximum sample size for more accurate analytical information. Magnetic susceptibility readings should be collected from drill core at regular, close-spaced intervals, to assist in modelling the geology and mineralization.

PHASE 2 BUDGET		
Drilling 1000 m HQ core, including moves, pad building, core logging, magnetic susceptibility readings, core splitting, sample analysis, updates to 3D model, room/board	@ $185/m all-in	$ 185,000
Surface Exploration Geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, as required to validate or expand upon the Phase 1 compilation. Includes room/board and support.		$ 25,000
Drone Magnetic Survey 80 line km survey, to extend the 2020 survey to the north, south and west		$ 20,000
Reporting		$ 15,000
	Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 245,000 $ 25,000 $ 270,000

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 6891 14th St. (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0.

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies, in the role of VP Exploration for a junior mining company, and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including but not limited to orogenic gold, epithermal gold-silver, alkalic porphyry copper-gold-PGE, and copper, tungsten and gold skarns. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass-roots, to early-stage exploration, through advanced-stage exploration and active mining. My work on gold mineralization in the Sheep Creek and Bayonne areas near Salmo, B.C. is particularly relevant to the Old Timer Property.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status (license # 22456).

5. I visited the Old Timer Property most recently on June 6, June 20, July 9, August 12 and August 30, 2020. I also completed a 1 day site visit to the property on behalf of a previous company in the fall of 2018. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the Old Timer Property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my review of the available data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any.

7. I am a Qualified Person and independent of Rockland Resources Ltd. and of the Old Timer Property, as defined by National Instrument 43-101. There are no circumstances that, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report, which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property" and which has an effective date of December 2, 2020, in compliance with these documents. As of December 2, 2020, the effective date of the 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.

I accept responsibility for the all sections of this report.

8. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the report.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 2nd day of December, 2020.

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)
Cu	copper
Au	gold
tpd	tons per day
ha	hectares
NOW	Notice of Work
MYAB	Multi-year Area-based permit
FN	First Nations
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
DGPS	differential corrected GPS
IP	Induced Potential
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
ddh	diamond drill hole
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessment
GAR	Government Action Regulation

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.104 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	= 1 ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	= 34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot	= 0.3048 metres
1 metre	= 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	= 2.59 square kilometres
1 hectare	= 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres