

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

SILVER DOLLAR PROPERTY

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Map Sheet: NTS 82K/13E

Latitude 50°46'53" N / Longitude 117°36'32" W

Prepared For

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Silver Dollar property is an early stage exploration project located in the Revelstoke Mining Division in southeastern British Columbia, Canada and is located 45 kilometers southeast of the city of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia. The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous Mineral Titles-Online claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land and two crown grants totalling 41.85 hectares of land. The claims are located on Mineral Titles map sheet 82K/13E and are centered at 50°46'53" N Latitude and 117°36'32" W Longitude. The Silver Dollar claims are in good standing to December 31, 2021. With the completion of the Phase 1 exploration program, two years of assessment credits may be applied to the Silver Dollar claim group

On July 11, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc fulfilled all of its obligations under the May 15, 2016 option agreement with Happy Creek Minerals Ltd to purchase 100% interest in Happy Creek's Silver Dollar property. Happy Creek Minerals Ltd will retain a 1% NSR on the property pursuant to a royalty agreement dated May 11, 2016 between Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. and Explorex Resources Inc.

From September 26 to October 5, 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a ten-day prospecting and sampling program on the Silver Dollar property following an extensive in-house compilation program of historical exploration results across the property. The field program was designed to locate and sample known mineral occurrences, to obtain a general overview of the property, to obtain a better understanding of the stratigraphic and structural setting of any metallic mineralization and to assess the exploration potential, logistics and exploration techniques to advance the property. The ten-day field program evaluated the Goldfinch, Gillman, Silver Dollar and Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrences. Total project expenditure covering the 2016 field program was \$80,301.00.

A total of 26 rock samples were collected during the program and submitted for analysis. Best results are reported from a grab sample at the Gillman occurrence returning 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag, 0.59% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 0.11% Cu and from the Silver Dollar occurrence a grab sample returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 0.29% Zn and 0.6% Pb. High silver and base metal values were also obtained from the Silver Dollar, Gillman and Goldfinch occurrences with results reporting up to 1,818g/t Ag, 32.46% Zn, 49.81% Pb and 0.84% Cu.

Explorex Resources completed an exploration program on the Silver Dollar property from September 29 to October 6, 2017. A compass and GPS soil survey grid was established to evaluate the potential for extending base and precious metal signatures in soils from the Silver Dollar Occurrence through the Beatrice Mine site and southward beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence, a

distance of 2.3km covering an area measuring 207 hectares of land. A well defined and anomalous silver, lead, zinc and antimony soil anomaly measuring 1.4km in length with widths from 50m to 350m was outlined by the soil survey, extending from the Beatrice Mine to the south of the Rainy Day showing. The anomaly is open to extension to the southeast. A second parallel soil anomaly elevated in copper, lead, zinc and antimony was outlined over 400m in length, both single and multi line anomalous results suggest possible extensions of the zone to the northwest and southeast. The Camborne Fault, a major northwest-southeast fault structure separates the two anomalies. A prospecting program uncovered a number of historical undocumented trenches. A total of twelve grab samples and three chip samples were collected during the prospecting program with a total of 10 rock samples collected from the Beatrice Mine site. A composite grab from a large open cut above the Beatrice Upper Adit returned anomalous results of 0.24% Pb, 3.53% Zn, 152g/t Ag and 1.45g/t Au. Selected grab samples from muck piles located around the Upper, Middle and Lower adits all returned anomalous results. A selected grab sample from the Beatrice Upper Adit returned 17.72% Pb, 18.91% Zn, 1,991g/t Ag and 4,003.44ppm Sb. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. Total project expenditure covering the 2017 field program was \$55,529.00

On August 14, 2018 Explorex Resources Inc signed an Option Agreement with Mariner Resources Corp whereby Mariner Resources Corp can acquire a 75% interest in the Silver Dollar property by incurring staged cash and work commitments over a four-year term.

From October 28 to October 30, 2019, Precision Geosurveys completed 624-line kilometers of high-resolution helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys for Mariner Resources Corp covering the entire Silver Dollar claim group. Total project expenditure covering the 2019 heliborne survey was \$81,282.00.

On December 20, 2019, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a definitive share exchange agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Raffles Financial Private Ltd, a diversified financial services company incorporated under the laws of Singapore and operating in Singapore. The proposed transaction was a “fundamental change” for Explorex under CSE Policy 8, and upon completion of the share exchange transaction, around April 29, 2020, the business of Explorex became the same business of Raffles. Explorex as the resulting Issuer, changed its name to Raffles Financial Group Ltd. Concurrently, Explorex completed a plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) with its wholly owned subsidiary Origen Resources Inc whereby Explorex’ s current mineral exploration assets (including the Silver Dollar property) and \$500,000 was spun out to Origen in accordance with the POA and Origen was listed on the CSE, with all of the exploration assets formerly held by Explorex, including the Silver Dollar Property.

Mariner Resources Corp. did not earn its 75% interest, and the Silver Dollar property reverted to Origen Resources Inc.

The Silver Dollar property will be transferred to Forty Pillars Mining Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Origen Resources Inc., through a plan of arrangement.

The Arrangement involves Origen Resources Inc. transferring the Silver Dollar claims plus \$66,893.60 in cash to Forty Pillars Mining Corp. in exchange for common shares of Forty Pillars Mining Corp. The arrangement involves, among other steps, Origen distributing such Forty Pillars Mining Corp. shares to Origen Shareholders such that each Origen shareholder will receive one Forty Pillars Mining Corp. share for each 5 shares held in Origen at the effective time of the arrangement. Upon completion of the arrangement, Forty Pillars Mining Corp. will own the Silver Dollar claims previously held by Origen Resources Inc.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no other known significant factors or risks that affect title or the right or ability to perform work on the Silver Dollar property.

The author concludes the property merits further exploration and recommends a Phase 1 program extending the 2017 soil sample grid to the south east across Mountain Goat Creek and beyond to the end of the Silver Dollar claim group. A total of 23 grid lines will be established at 100m centres, up to 1km in length with samples collected at 50m intervals resulting in the collection of 440 B horizon soil samples. In addition, prospecting, sampling and mapping will be completed from the Beatrice mine site to the end of the 2021 soil grid where historical sampling located gossanous kill zones centered on the trace of the Camborne Fault and a quartz boulder float assaying 5.5gm/t Ag, 7454ppm Cu, 2886ppm Pb and 1.32% Zn. A VLF-EM survey is recommended from the Beatrice mine site to the end of the 2021 soil sampling grid. The VLF-EM survey will establish the position of the Camborne Fault, the controlling structure which is related to the emplacement of graphitic quartz healed shears and fractures hosting base metal enrichment. The field program is beyond the limits of current access trails and as such the phase one program will be helicopter supported from bases located in Revelstoke, B.C. The Phase 1 exploration budget is estimated at \$153,239.00

Contingent on the results from Phase 1, a \$309,034.00 Phase 2 diamond drill program is proposed to follow up on significant soil and rock sample results and VLF-EM anomalies resulting from the Phase 1 program.

Total Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs are budgeted at \$462,273.00

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by Forty Pillars Mining Corp. to complete this report on the Silver Dollar property located in south eastern British Columbia. Forty Pillars Mining Corp. has optioned the Silver Dollar property from Origen Resources Inc. for the purpose of mineral exploration. The purpose of this report is to summarize the work completed on the property, to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a Technical Report that conforms to the format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report is written for filing purposes on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author has based this report on:

1. Publicly available technical data surrounding the Silver Dollar property, specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and BC Government Publications listed in section 27.0 of this report.
2. Ground geochemical and prospecting data from work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd for Explorex Resources Inc in 2016 and 2017.
3. Heliborne Aeromagnetic and Radiometric Survey data collected by Mariner Resources Corp from October 28 to October 31, 2019

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of, Forty Pillars Mining Corp. The author has no interest in the Silver Dollar property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. The author J. Chapman P. Geo. last visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2018. No current personal inspection has been completed since that time. Aside from the heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey completed 2019, the author is not aware of any new ground-based work programs completed on the property since last visited in 2018. The author has undertaken an independent review of the company's Website and corporate filings on SEDAR to verify that there is no new material scientific or technical information about the property since the last personal inspection was completed on the property. No new work has been filed with the British Columbia Geological Survey on the Silver Dollar property for assessment filing purposes.

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 were typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grades in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, 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. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix I. All costs are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report the author has reviewed the ownership information following a search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site on January 21, 2021. This dependence only applies to the title information in Section 4. Mineral Tenure Online is an internet based electronic mineral titles administration system incorporating digital registration of titles and documents with electronic commerce.

The author is not an expert in environmental or archeological matters and does not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required as part of the permitting process prior to any work being authorized. Forty Pillars Mining Corp. may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if deemed necessary.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Silver Dollar property is located on NTS map sheet 82K/13E and is centered at 50°46'53"N Latitude and 117°36'32"W Longitude, 45 kilometers southeast of the city of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia (Figure 1). The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes several past producing mines and developed prospects and showings of silver, gold, lead and zinc. The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land. There are 11 Minfile Occurrences located on the property consisting of (5) Five showings and (2) two prospects. There are (4) four past producers with limited historical production from the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101), Gillman (082KNW127) and Mohawk (082KNW041) Minfile Occurrences (Figure 9). Minfile Occurrences contain geological, location and economic information on more than 14,750 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits and occurrences in British Columbia. The data base is used by government, industry and academia for resource management, land use planning, exploration

and research. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no other known significant factors or risks that affect title or the right or ability to perform work on the Silver Dollar property.

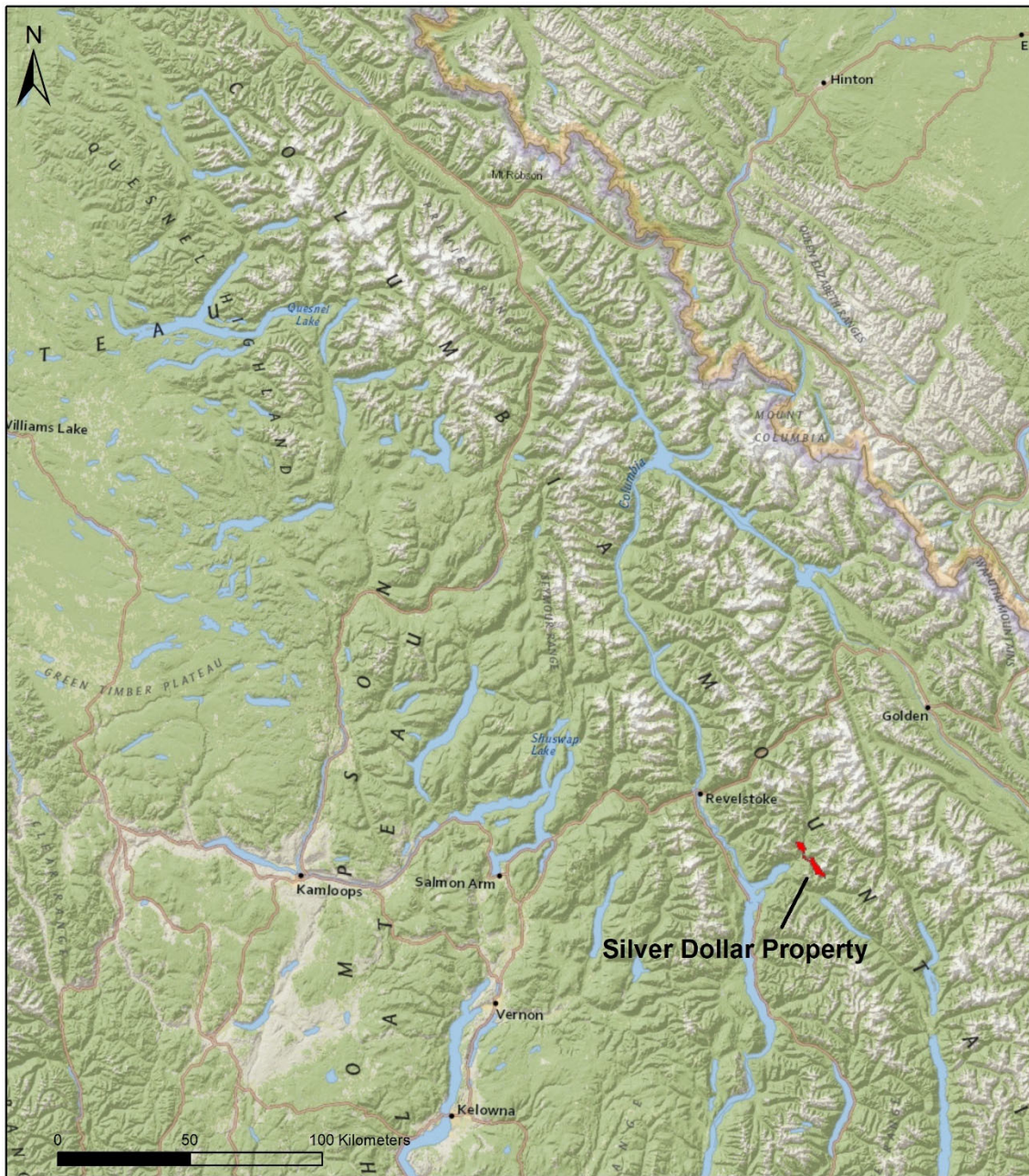


Figure 1 Location Map

Topo Source: Esri

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:2,000,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 1 - Location Map

Access to the property is currently controlled by Jazz Resources Inc who maintain a section of road located at the Incomappleux River Canyon, located to the west of the Silver Dollar property. Access across this narrow portion of the road along the edge of the Incomappleux River is controlled by a locked gate. Access can be gained by contacting Jazz Resources Inc.

4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Silver Dollar claim group consists of 28 contiguous Mineral Title Online (MTO) mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land and two (2) crown grants ie the Beatrice (DL4586) and the Folsom (DL4587) crown grants located within the Revelstoke Mining Division. The mineral claims are held 100% by Origen Resources Inc. and were originally in good standing until November 1, 2020.

On March 27, 2020, the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia released a statement extending the time limit for registering statements of work for exploration and development, registering payment instead of exploration and development, registering a revised expiry date, or registering a rental payment, until December 31, 2021 for all mineral and placer mineral titles due to the restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 Pandemic. For Mineral and Placer Claims,

- The time extension order has been applied automatically to all claims with good to/expiry dates before December 31, 2021 to provide extra time to register work or payment instead of work.
- Enough work or payment in lieu of work MUST be registered on or before December 31, 2021 to bring the good to/expiry date of the claim into good standing.
- Any claim that has not been brought into good standing by December 31, 2021 will be forfeited.

In order to maintain the Silver Dollar claims in good standing, assessment must be filed on the Silver Dollar claim group at \$20/hectare totalling \$66,893.60 for the 2020 assessment year and \$66,893.60 for the 2021 assessment year. As a result of the granted extension the claims are currently in good standing until December 31, 2021 (Figure 2, Table 1).

On July 11, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc fulfilled all of its obligations under the May 15, 2016 option agreement with Happy Creek Minerals Ltd to purchase 100% interest in Happy Creek's Silver Dollar property. Happy Creek Minerals Ltd retains a 1% NSR on the property.

On August 14, 2018 Explorex Resources Inc signed an Option Agreement with Mariner Resources Corp (the "Option Agreement") where Mariner Resources Corp has the option to acquire a 75% interest in the property by completing staged cash payments and work requirements over a three-year term. From October 28 to October 30, 2019, Mariner Resources contracted Precision

Geosurveys to complete 624-line km of a high-resolution helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey data.

On December 20, 2019, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a definitive share exchange agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Raffles Financial Private Ltd, a diversified financial services company incorporated under the laws of Singapore and operating in Singapore. The proposed transaction was a “fundamental change” for Explorex under CSE Policy 8, and upon completion of the share exchange transaction, around April 29, 2020, the business of Explorex became the same business of Raffles. Explorex as the resulting Issuer, changed its name to Raffles Financial Group Ltd. Concurrently, Explorex completed a plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) with its wholly owned subsidiary Origen Resources Inc whereby Explorex’s current mineral exploration assets (including the Silver Dollar property) and \$500,000 was spun out to Origen in accordance with the POA and Origen was listed on the CSE, with all of the exploration assets formerly held by Explorex, including the Silver Dollar Property.

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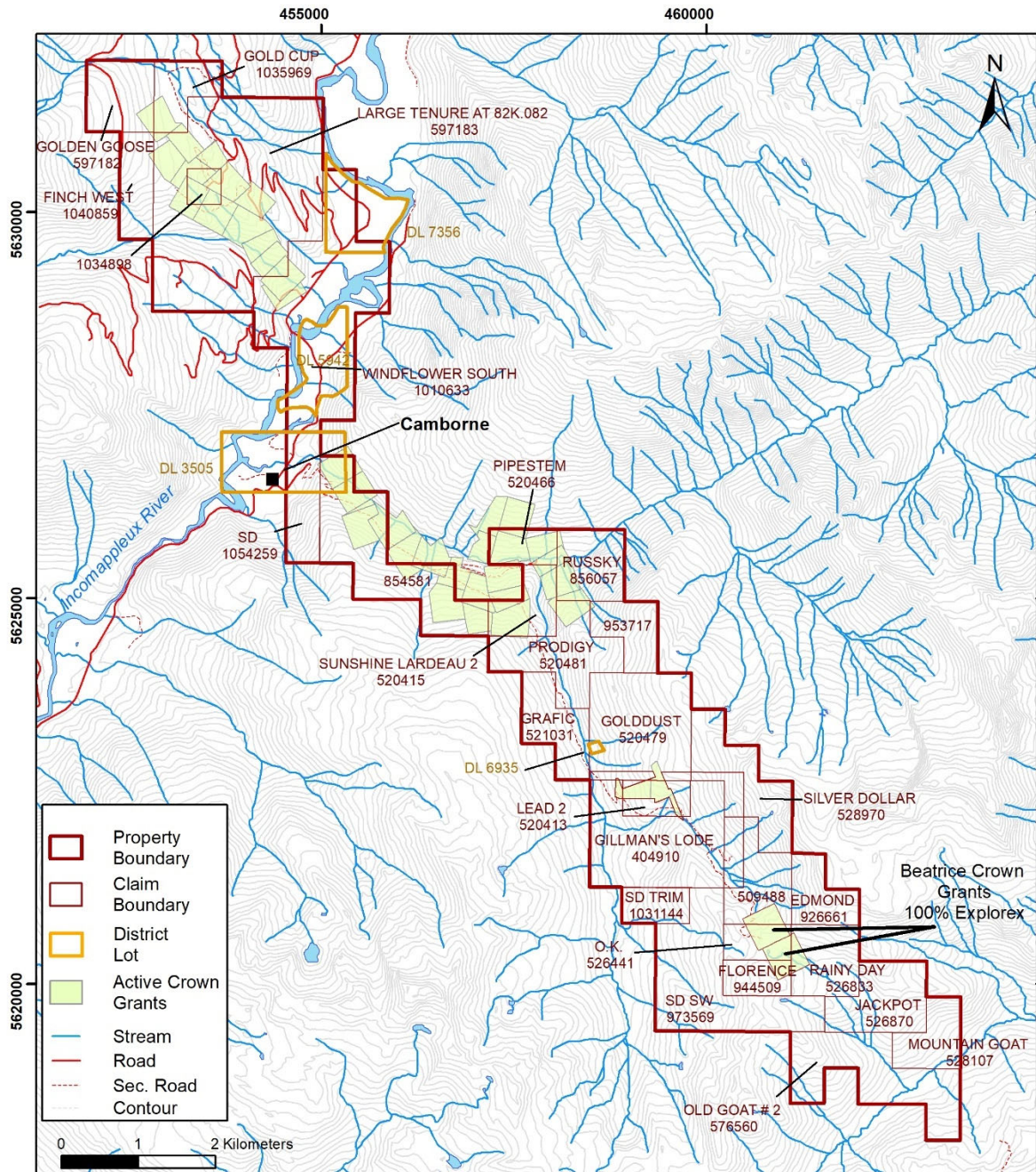


Figure 2 Tenure Map

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:65,000

Date: Feb 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 2 - Tenure Map

The claims forming the Silver Dollar property have not been legally surveyed. Although most crown grants have reverted, several small lots or fractions may still exist within the claims and the current status of these crown grants are unknown.

At the southern end of the Silver Dollar claim group are two contiguous patented claims ie the Beatrice (DL4586) and Folsom (DL4587) crown grants. The Beatrice crown grant covers the past producing Beatrice Mine. On August 27, 2017, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a purchase and sale agreement with arm's length vendors to acquire 100% of the Beatrice and Folsom crown grants from private owners. Pursuant to the agreement, the vendors agreed to sell and Explorex agreed to purchase the crown grants for a cash payment of \$12,000 (paid). The Beatrice and Folsom crown grants form a part of the Silver Dollar property and are included in the Option Agreement.

The Silver Dollar property is located on Crown Land. Origen Resources Inc holds the mineral rights only. There are four separate District Lots with surface rights which overlap the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2). District Lot 3505 (129.5ha) is held by Jazz Resources Inc located along the Incomappleux River and overlaps portions of mineral claims 1010633 and 854581. The district lot covers Jazz Resources mill and tailings site facility as well as the old Camborne town site and the start of the south mine access trail which leads to the Beatrice Minfile Occurrence. District Lot 5942 (76.1ha) is located along the southeast side of the Incomappleux River immediately north of DL3505 and overlies mineral claim 1010633 and Forest Service Roads 3397 sections 01 and 02. The Forest Service Roads provide access to logging roads leading to the northern portions of the claim group. To the North of DL5942 is District Lot 7356 (85.6ha). District Lot 7356 overlaps the northern portion of mineral claim 1010633 and Forest Service Road 3397 Sec 01 which provides access to logging roads and the northern portions of the claim group. To the south is District Lot 6935 (2.0ha) which overlies the Golddust mineral claim 520479. District Lot 6935 is located along the east side of Mohawk Creek approximately half way between the Del Ray and Homestead Minfile Occurrences. To the best of the author's knowledge there are no factors limiting access, title or the ability to perform appropriate work.

A District Lot is a type of primary land division or description, which defines a parcel of land that has been surveyed. Unless otherwise excluded in the property title, the District Lot owner is entitled to the soil and the sand and gravel on the property.

A free miner who is exercising a right under the Mineral Tenure Act, is entitled to enter private lands, provided those lands are mineral lands. The Mining Right of Way Act provides for the right of a recorded holder to use access roads owned by a person or to use existing roads on Crown Land or private land for the purpose of gaining access to a mineral title. As stated above, a major Forest Service Road 3397 sections 01 and 02 follows the Incomappleux River up stream to the

east which crosses both Crown Lands and District Lots providing access to mineral claims and other stakeholders.

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the claim. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work requirements are determined as follows:

- \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6.
- \$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

All claims in the province were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of the number of years which had lapsed since the claim acquisition, so that the next time a filing of assessment is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year one. Thereafter the work commitment increases according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited to 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 established at two times the requirement for assessment work.

A Notice of Work permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance necessary to carry out the work program. A Notice of Work permit has not been required for the past exploration programs described in this report.

Southeast of the Incomappleux River, the Silver Dollar claim group overlies Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) #U-4-014 (Central Kootenay) for the Mountain Caribou. As part of the Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan, the Ministry of Environment has implemented Government Actions Regulation orders for wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter ranges and associated general wildlife measures. These measures are designed to reduce the impact from timber harvest and road construction on mountain caribou and their habitat, minimize predator and human access to identified mountain caribou habitat and to minimize disturbance and displacement of mountain caribou from occupied habitat. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources have developed permit conditions and operational guidance when considering Notice of Work permit applications that will provide direction and guidance to

mineral tenure holders operating in identified mountain caribou habitat. General Wildlife Measures within UWR U-4-014 include:

Table 1: Mineral Claim Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
404910	Gillman's Lode	82K/13E	Sept 9, 2003	Dec 31, 2021	300.0
509488		"	Mar 23, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	102.24
520413	Lead 2	"	Sept 25, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	40.89
520415	Sunshine Lardeau 2	"	Sept 25, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	61.30
520466	Pipestem	"	Sept 27, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	40.86
520479	Golddust	"	Sept 27, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	183.97
520481	Prodigy	"	Sept 27, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	122.62
521031	Grafic	"	Oct 12, 2005	Dec 31, 2021	81.76
526441	O.K.	"	Jan 26, 2006	Dec 31, 2021	40.90
526833	Rainy Day	"	Jan 31, 2006	Dec 31, 2021	81.81
526870	Jackpot	"	Feb 01, 2006	Dec 31, 2021	102.27
528107	Mountain Goat	"	Feb 12, 2006	Dec 31, 2021	61.37
528970	Silver Dollar	"	Feb 25, 2006	Dec 31, 2021	122.66
576560	Old Goat #2	"	Feb 18, 2008	Dec 31, 2021	163.67
597182	Golden Goose	"	Jan 9, 2009	Dec 31, 2021	81.64
597183	Large Tenure At 82K.082	"	Jan 9, 2009	Dec 31, 2021	510.35
854581		"	May 16, 2011	Dec 31, 2021	204.32
856057	Russky	"	Jun 01, 2011	Dec 31, 2021	81.73
926661	Edmond	"	Oct 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2021	61.35
944509	Florence	"	Jan 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2021	40.91
953717		"	Mar 01, 2012	Dec 31, 2021	61.31
973569	SD SW	"	Mar 28, 2012	Dec 31, 2021	204.54
1010633	Windflower South	"	Jul 03, 2012	Dec 31, 2021	367.57
1031144	SD Trim	"	Sept 24, 2014	Dec 31, 2021	40.90
1034898		"	Mar 22, 2015	Dec 31, 2021	20.41
1035969	Gold Cup	"	May 07, 2015	Dec 31, 2021	61.23
1040859	Finch West	"	Jan 01, 2016	Dec 31, 2021	61.24
1054259	SD	"	Aug 25, 2017	Dec 31, 2021	40.86
DL 4586*	Beatrice Crown Grant	"		July 2, 2020	20.93
DL 4587*	Folsom Crown Grant	"		July 2, 2020	20.92
				Total Hectares	3344.68

*The Folsom and Beatrice Crown Grants are covered by Mineral Claim Titles 509488, 526441, 944509 and 526833 and as such the area covered by the two crown grants are not included in the Property's total hectares.

- a) Exploration activities occur outside of the peak calving period of May 15 to June 15.
- b) Exploration activities shall use existing clearings, trails and roads unless impractical to do so.
- c) New roads and trails are not built in areas closed to snowmobiles.
- d) Any necessary tree harvesting avoids mature stands >80 years old and avoids removal of lichen-bearing trees.
- e) An individual forest opening is not greater than 1ha.
- f) The total of individual forest openings including those created for road and trail construction do not exceed 10% of the mineral cell or 10% of any defined aggregate of mineral cells up to a maximum of 25 mineral cells.
- g) New trails and roads do not have a running width of >6m.
- h) Actions are taken on newly constructed or reconstructed trails and roads to restrict access ie signage, berms or gates.
- i) If caribou are encountered during exploration activities, avoidance actions shall be taken at all times to avoid disturbance and displacement of caribou.
- j) Fixed wing and helicopters; a minimum of a 500m line of sight from caribou shall be maintained at all times.

Where either the conditions outlined above or associated Notice of Work conditions cannot be met, an exemption will be required from the Ministry of Environment prior to work proceeding.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands, or treaty related lands on or in the vicinity of the Silver Dollar property. The province is legally obligated to consult and accommodate (where required) First Nations on land and resource decisions that could impact their Aboriginal interests. While the province is responsible for ensuring adequate and appropriate consultation and accommodation, it may involve the proponent in the procedural aspects of consultation. Proponents are encouraged to engage with First Nations as early as possible in the planning stages to build relationships and for information sharing purposes. The Silver Dollar property is located in the Ktunaxa First Nations traditional territory. The Ktunaxa First Nation consists of four bands residing in Southeastern British Columbia. The Yaqan Nukiythe or Lower Kootenay First Nation is located in Creston, BC. The St Mary's First Nation is located along the St Mary's River near Cranbrook with tribal offices located on the Kootenay #1 reserve. The Tobacco Plains First Nation band live near Grasmere on the east shore of lake Koocanusa below the mouth of

the Elk River and the Columbia Lake Indian Band are located in Akisqnuik south of Windermere, British Columbia.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Silver Dollar property is centered at 50°46'53" N Latitude and 117°36'32" W Longitude. The claim group covers an area of 3,344.68 hectares measuring 17.1km long X 3.12km at its widest point, trending in a Northwest – Southeast direction. The property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes many past producing mines and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The property is accessible via paved road (Highway 23) from Revelstoke to Shelter Bay on Upper Arrow Lake and then by ferry to Galena Bay. An all-weather road, part paved part gravel road (Highway 31) provides further access 30km to the south to the hamlet of Trout Lake. Approximately 18km west of Galena Bay is the Beaton/Camborne junction and turn off. From this junction, a gravel road makes its way east up the Incomappleux River to the historic town site of Camborne, a distance of approximately 18.5km. The Silver Dollar property crosses the Incomappleux River just east of the old Camborne town site. From this point the property may be accessed by a series of logging roads and historic mine access trails. The Goldfinch zone located to the northwest of the Incomappleux River is road accessible by four-wheel drive vehicles. Access to other Minfile Occurrences in the northern portion of the claim group may be gained by ATV access only utilizing abandoned and overgrown logging trails. The central and southern portions of the claim group may be gained by ATV access only utilizing historic mine access trails east along Poole Creek past the old producing Spider Mine and then north following Mohawk Creek past the Gillman and Silver Dollar Minfile Occurrences to the past producing Beatrice Mine at the southern end of the property.

Immediately south of the Silver Dollar property is the past producing True Fissure Mine. Access to the old mine site is from the community of Trout Lake to the old townsite of Ferguson. From Ferguson, access to the True Fissure mine site is by gravel road. North of the mine site are a series of drill roads and trails which come within 700m of Mountain Goat Creek. The condition of the access roads and trails are unknown as they were first developed by Westmin Resources Limited in the early 1980's.

Weather patterns in the area can fluctuate over short distances and change suddenly depending on altitude, wind flow, proximity to lakes and rain shadow effects on high mountains. During spring conditions, snow pack from the higher elevations melt into cascading creeks through

narrow incised creek valleys. Daytime highs average 17°C dropping to 4°C in the evenings. Access to higher elevations is restricted due to snow pack conditions. In the summer months, valley temperatures through July and August can reach average daytime highs of 25°C while the alpine areas may see temperatures to 15-20°C. In the autumn average daytime temperatures are 10-12°C with temperatures dropping down to near freezing at night. Snow can be seen at higher elevations as early as mid September. Winter months typically range from lows of -5 to -11°C to highs around the freezing mark. Precipitation falls mostly as snow reaching depths of up to 5m and covers the ground from late November to late May of the following spring.

The Silver Dollar property is located in the Duncan Range of the Selkirk Mountains. Topography is rugged and elevations vary from about 2600m in the northern portions of the claim group to 1500m in the southern portion of the claim group. The lowest elevations are noted in the Incomappleux River valley at 500m above sea level.

Vegetation in the Duncan Range can be differentiated vertically into three main forest zones

- a) Interior western hemlock-western red cedar forest zone.
- b) Subalpine Engelman spruce-alpine fir forest zone.
- c) Alpine tundra zone.

The interior western hemlock-western red cedar zone is the most extensive zone in the area. It extends from the valley bottoms to an upper limit of 1370m to 1700m, depending on precipitation, latitude, air drainage and aspect. Vegetation varies from almost pure stands of western hemlock on acid soils in well drained, cool sites to a variable mixture of western hemlock and western red cedar on warmer sites with weakly acidic soils. At the uppermost elevations of the interior western hemlock-western red cedar zone, alpine fir and Engelman spruce may be present. In this zone nearly pure stands of Engelman are restricted to wetter locations, while alpine fir often dominates the drier sites. The subalpine Engelman spruce-alpine fir forested subzone extends from the upper limit of the western hemlock-western red cedar zone to about 2400m. The alpine tundra zone is found on exposed mountain slopes generally above 2500m and may extend below 2000m in snow chutes and on sites affected by cold air draining glaciers. The Alpine-tundra zone is characterized by the absence of alpine fir, Engelman spruce, western hemlock or other trees. In many locations, exposed rock with glaciers and talus predominate.

Revelstoke is a regional centre and can readily supply many of the services and supplies required for an exploration program. The community of Trout Lake is the closest community to the property where room and board is available at the Windsor Hotel and regular gas and limited grocery supplies can be purchased.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Regional Exploration History

The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver mining camp and includes several historical past producing mines and developed prospects. The property covers over 17km of the 40km long Camborne fault structure containing several past producers and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The Camborne mining district dates back to the early 1900's. Most of the mineral claims were Grants or leases that are much smaller in size than today's claims and were owned by numerous individuals and private companies. The early miners worked hard to find and develop their "ore" which was in part hand-cobbled, milled on site and shipped by horse to the smelter. There were two basic types of mineralization ie gold and silver or base metal (Pb, Zn, Cu) rich with some appreciable gold-silver values. The mines were developed on veins and shoots containing the highest grade they could find. The complex historical ownership and patchwork of small claims limited a systematic approach to exploration. The prospecting tools were basic and effective for the near surface mineralized zones, and efforts were placed on mining high grade gold and silver, as smelters charged penalties for zinc. Most of the development work was performed between 1900 and the 1920's. Periods of exploration were performed during the 1950's and in the mid 1980's when several shallow drill holes were completed. For ease of discussion the Silver Dollar property has been subdivided into three distinct areas ie the Goldfinch area in the north, the Mohawk area in the central portions of the claim group and Silver Dollar-Gillman area to the south (Figure 2).

6.2 Goldfinch Area

The Goldfinch area is located in the northwest portion of the Silver Dollar property, northwest of the Incomappleux River and 3.7km north-northwest of Camborne. The Goldfinch group of claims consist of mineral claims 597182, 597183, 1010633, 1034898, 1035969 and 1040859 and covers the Nelson (082KNW138) and Lost Cup (82KNW195) Minfile Occurrences. These claims also surround the Goldfinch (82KNW076) Minfile Occurrence which is located on active Crown Grants which do not form a part of the Silver Dollar property. Most of the historical work completed in the northern portions of the Silver Dollar property focused primarily on ground covered by the 14 active crown grants which do not form a part of the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2). The following Assessment Reports document the work completed on the crown grant claims and are listed here as some of the described work programs extend onto the Silver Dollar claim group.

The Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) is the collection of technical assessment reports and data from mineral exploration and development properties across British Columbia. Filed by

the exploration and mining industry since 1947, assessment reports document geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling, and other exploration related activities. Once approved, assessment reports are kept confidential for one-year from the date that the exploration and development work was registered. Newly public assessment reports are made available on a monthly basis.

Ministry of Mines Reports 1903 to 1904, Northwest Mining Company, Limited: Northwest Mining Company, Limited optioned the Camborne group of claims and purchased the Goldfinch claim in 1902. A hydro plant, 1460m tramline and 10-stamp mill were installed on Mehinick Creek in 1902-1903. Northwest Mining Company, Limited became insolvent and the Gold Finch Mining Company was formed to continue with the operation. The mill operated for a short while until a forest fire destroyed the tram line. Most of the development work was completed on the Goldfinch claim. Two adits were driven on the Goldfinch ie the upper adit (1023 level) and a lower adit (1003 level). In 1903 production of 726 tonnes yielded 16.2kg of gold and 4.98kg of silver and in 1904 an additional 590 tonnes yielded 4.67kg of gold and 633gm of silver.

1980, Eaton Mining and Exploration Ltd. (AR.9137): Nearly all of the historical data was found missing or incomplete including historical drill logs, maps and documents from the underground operations. A land survey was completed to tie in underground and surface workings, drill hole collars and surface showings to the crown grants. Prospecting uncovered additional zones of quartz veining. A subsidiary of Canadian Mine Services was contracted to re-open the Lower 1023 adit for surveying, mapping and sampling. In 1980, a 309.7 short ton ore shipment of gold bearing quartz vein was shipped to the Trail smelter averaging 0.41opt Ag and 0.316opt Au resulting in 98.14 troy ounces of gold and 129.01 troy ounces of silver. Much of the work outlined is on active crown grants which do not form part of the Silver Dollar property. A reconnaissance style soil sampling program and regional mapping program extend beyond the limits of the active crown grants onto ground covered by the Silver Dollar project.

1987, Granges Exploration Ltd. (AR16,582): Granges completed a regional soil sampling program collecting 435 B horizon soil samples which were analyzed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. Approximately 50% of the soil grid extends beyond the active crown grants onto the Silver Dollar property.

1988, Granges Exploration Ltd. (AR17,929): In 1988 Granges completed an underground exploration program. This work was preceded by surface diamond drill programs completed in 1985, 1986 and 1987 totalling approximately 13,940.6m of drilling in 120 NQ drill holes. Drilling identified a well mineralized quartz vein system extending over a strike length of 400m with widths between 1.82m and 9.14m. Drilling has tested the zone to a vertical depth of 91.4m. The quartz vein system consists of quartz with minor disseminated siderite pods. The veins are

mineralized with 5% to 30% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold was found to be associated with the pyrite mineralization. Visible gold is rare but present throughout the vein. The underground exploration program completed in 1988 consisted of 1,206.0m of development, the bulk of which included 653.0m in the decline, 307.0m drifting on mineralization and 122.5m in crosscuts. A total of 53 underground diamond drill holes were completed totalling 2,197.0m. Drifting and raising indicated that shrinkage mining was the preferred mining method and that ground conditions contributed 10% dilution. The report states that a 9,675-tonne bulk sample was extracted from the underground workings, details regarding the bulk sample results are lacking. Approximately 90% of the diamond drilling and underground development was completed on the active crown grants. The report entitled “Diamond Drilling and Physical Report on the Dorothy, Independence, Golden Eagle, Lost Cup, Goldfinch, Phyllis and Nina Claims” dated October 20, 1988 states that 1,654.12m of surface diamond drilling was completed outside of the active crown grants on ground covered by the Silver Dollar property.

1999, Cascadia International and MagAlloy Corp. of America Inc. (AR26,115): Mapping and prospecting program evaluating the magnesium rich Sable Dyke.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: In 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. spent three (3) days in the Goldfinch area, located at the north end of the Silver Dollar property, assessing road access and locating drill hole collars, historical grids and old workings for the purpose of target generation. One rock panel sample (#128264) measuring 1.0m x 1.8m was collected from a quartz vein exposure located along the surface trace of the Dorothy vein trend. The outcrop exposure hosts up to 10% pyrite as pods and coarse aggregates, no attitude of the vein was available. Assay results from the panel sample returned 0.506g/t Au and 0.7g/t Ag. During the course of the evaluation several underground workings were located as were pickets marking the location of historical soil geochemical grids. Drill core from Granges Exploration Ltd.’s field programs from the mid 1980’s was located and reviewed.

6.3 Mohawk Area

The Mohawk area consists of 5 mineral claims (854581, 520415, 520466, 856057 and 1054259), and covers one showing (Yellowjacket 82KNW199) and one past producer (Mohawk 82KNW041) located in the central portions of the Silver Dollar property, to the southeast of the Incomappleux River (Figure 2). The Mohawk area borders the western and southern margins of crown granted mineral claims held by Manson Creek Resources Ltd and the southern boundary of mineral claim 1042495 held by Jazz Resources Inc. Collectively these crown grants and mining claim cover 2 prospects, 7 showings and 7 past producers namely the Eva (82KNW066), Cholla (82KNW143), Criterion-Oyster (82KNW065), Lucky Jack (82KNW187), Meridian (82KNW064), Spider (82KNW045) and Eclipse (82KNW044). The most notable is the past producing Spider Mine which

was brought into production in 1952 and continued operations until 1958. Total production to the end of 1958 was 371kg of gold, 53,481kg of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes of ore with a recovery grade of 0.086 oz Au/ton, 12.2 oz Ag/ton, 8.6% Pb and 9.14% Zn (Minfile 82KNW045). The author has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report. The vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200m. The bulk of the historical work in the Mohawk area focused in and around the above prospects, showings and past producers.

Historical work completed on the Silver Dollar group of claims in the Mohawk area is as follows:

1983, Westmin Resources Limited (AR11,756): Westmin completed a follow up and infill soil sampling program on soil results obtained in 1982 as well as a minor chip sampling program on several small adits. The 1983 program focused on the Moscow grid, Red Horse grid and adit and the Harvey adit. Results show that the location of the Moscow soil anomalies coincide with the on strike projection of the Eclipse vein. At the Red Horse a small grid was established over the Red Horse adit. Several anomalies were noted yet failed to outline a target of interest. A total of five panel samples measuring 1m X 2m were taken on the Red Horse vein which is 5m wide striking 165° with near vertical dips. Composite chip samples were taken from each panel with best results reporting 1.38oz/ton Ag. A selected grab from a 10cm band of massive pyrite returned 0.138oz/ton Au and 4.66oz/ton Ag. The Harvey adit is located at the junction of Poole and Harvey creeks. Here a vein 1.0-1.5m wide is exposed striking 360° with a vertical dip. The vein is mineralized with massive to coarse grained pyrite hosted by siliceous sediment and phyllite. Four samples were taken from the vein with best results reporting 0.118oz/ton Au.

1989, Ram Explorations Ltd. (AR18,836): Three AQ sized drill holes were collared SE of the Excise workings totalling 272.8m located on Hazel 1 and 2 claims. Drilling designed to test the inferred NW extension of mineralization exposed in the Excise workings. No significant results reported.

1989, Royal Crystal Resources Ltd. (AR19018): Royal Crystal Resources carried out additional geological mapping within the claim area, reviewed available exploration data and prepared a new compilation geological map. The report describes results of the 1989 field mapping and summarized all available rock sample and drill core data and analysis obtained by Westmin Resources, Triple M. Mining Corp. and Royal Crystal Resources between 1980 and 1988. A geological plan map is the first complete compilation of Royal Crystal Resources exploration data for the Pool/Mohawk Creek area including the Eclipse and Excise-Mohawk veins.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: In 2016, Explorex Resources Inc spent one field day in the Mohawk area following up on historical sample results in the area of the Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrence. While no historical workings were located, mineralized quartz vein float material was located on a steep slope in the vicinity of three (3) historical rock grab samples. A selected grab sample of the quartz vein float sample returned 6.508ppm Au, 78.5ppm Ag and 2.81% Pb.

6.4 Gillman – Silver Dollar Area

The Silver Dollar-Gillman area is located at the southern end of the Silver Dollar property (Figure 2) and encompasses one prospect (Mountain Boy 082KNW131), three showings ie Homestead (082KNW001), Iron Dollar (082KNW136) and Rainy Day (082KNW149) and three past producers namely the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101) and the Gillman (082KNW127) MINFILE Occurrences (Figure 9). Historical work in the Gillman-Silver Dollar area is as follows:

Ministry of Mines Reports Early 1900's: The historic Camborne mining camp dates to the early 1890's with the discovery of gold mineralization on the historic Eva and Iron Dollar claims. The Silver Dollar mine was in production from 1898-1914, several hundred meters of underground development had been completed from two separate adit entrances, 65 metres apart vertically. A 50-ton mill was installed and limited production of gold and silver was recorded. Production ceased due to hanging wall dilution of the recovered ore.

Ministry of Mines Reports 1899-1914: Reported production from the Beatrice Mine included 588gm Au, 1832kg Ag, 182,939kg of Pb and 10,894kg of Zn from 618 tonnes of ore. The author has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Ministry of Mines Report 1938: A four man crew from the Silver Dollar mine stripped and exposed the Gillman vein to the north and south of the main access road over a strike length of 60m. Government geologists took 15 samples along the surface exposure of the vein, within a 4m adit at the southern end of the vein close to Mohawk creek and from an adit which had been driven under the main part of the vein at some time prior to 1938. Most samples were channel samples across the vein measuring up to 1.8m in length. Gold values varied from trace to 1.34opt Au.

Ministry of Mines Report 1947: Silver Pass Development Syndicate processed 6 tonnes of ore and recovered 9,860gms silver, 1,378kg Pb, 1,009kg Zn from the Silver Dollar Mine site.

Ministry of Mines Report 1951-1952: Kootenay Mining Company Ltd repaired the access road and drilled a few holes to test the veins to the north of the underground workings. Kootenay

Mining Company Ltd returned to the property in 1957 and drifted on the vein as an extension of the northwest drift in the lower adit. An additional 1,934 feet of drilling was also completed.

1974, Resource Ltd. (AR5,209): A two-day property examination of the Iron Dollar and Carbonate Hill claims focusing on the historical Silver Dollar workings. A description of the surface and underground workings state that there are three surface prospect trenches and two adit openings leading to the underground workings. The portal to the Upper Adit opens into a crosscut of 92ft with drifts along the vein from its intersection for 100ft to the NW and 375ft to the southeast. The Lower Adit has a 259ft crosscut which intersected the vein and passed beyond for 180ft of its length. Drifts from the vein intersection ran northwest for 325ft and southeast for 375ft. Two raises from this level to the upper were driven in 1957 and additional 464ft of drifting and cross-cutting was done to the northwest.

1979, Arch Mining and Milling Ltd. (AR7,207): Soil grid geochemical survey of the Beatrice Mine. Soil line spacing at 120m with samples collected at 30m intervals along 6,380m of survey line. Soils were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc. Lead results produced a narrow strong zone on the Mamie Mack claim area which widens on the Mina R and Folsom crown grants. These two zones are contained within a wider and more continuous silver anomaly. Geochem results indicate a zone lies south of the Beatrice mine leading towards it striking NW with a width in excess of 120m at its widest point.

The Beatrice and Folsom claims were originally staked in 1897 and crown granted in 1902. In 1898 approximately 200 tons of ore, argentiferous galena, grey copper and sphalerite were hand mined. The mineralized outcrop was reported to be 9 feet in width as indicated in the 1898 Minister of Mines Report. The 1900 Ministry of Mines Report states that in the upper adit there is a continuous body of ore over an average width of 18 inches. Some 70 tons of this ore was shipped to Trail but much is scattered along the trail to Camborne. From 1901 to 1907 the property was operated by Beatrice Mines Limited and it is reported that 225 tons of ore had been shipped since operations commenced. It was found that the fine grained association of galena and sphalerite made a poor concentrate as the smelters extracted a heavy penalty for the zinc content. In 1914 government geologist Newton Emmons found that there are two veins on the Beatrice, one from 2-5 feet carrying fine grained galena, zinc blende, pyrite and grey copper assaying 0.25opt Au, 120.72opt Ag, 17.42% Pb and variable zinc from 10% to 23%. In 1918 New Era Mines did some additional work, however the high zinc content made marketing difficult and discouraged further work. In 1954, private company Beatrice Mines Ltd rehabilitated the mine and access road with little additional work. In 1964 the property was optioned by Dakota Silver Mines Ltd (N.P.L.). Limited work was completed. The Beatrice property lay dormant until 1974.

1980, Prospecting Report. (AR7,924): The purpose of the field program was to locate the extension of the Beatrice vein onto the Goat 1-8 claims and Double 1 to 8 claims. Four test pits and 1 bulldozer trench was completed. The location of the test pits and the bulldozer trench are not provided in the Prospecting Report. No extension to the Beatrice Mine was uncovered.

1980, C. Graff; Prospecting, Soil Geochemical, Geological Mapping. (AR8,491): Work completed to define zones of gold enrichment extending southward from the Sunshine-Lardeau gold mine. Claims located along the upper portions of the east fork of Mohawk Creek and extend northward to the junction of Mohawk and Pool creeks. A total of 43 soil samples collected, mapping completed at 1:10,000 scale. Prospecting located several quartz veins and rusty zones. Soil sampling show weakly anomalous gold values on Hawk 3 above the road as well as along the west side of Hawk 1 claim further south.

1980, Westmin Resources Ltd. (AR9,146): Grid controlled soil sampling program on two grids. The Mohawk grid is located immediately southwest and west of the Beatrice crown grant and the Fissure grid is located to the south off the property close to the True Fissure Minfile Occurrence. A total 910 B horizon soil samples collected, 310 soil samples from the Beatrice Mine area on the Mohawk grid. A total of six anomalous zones identified, many of which are elongated down slope and appear due to hydromorphic accumulation of metal. Anomaly 10 is a bedrock source with elevated Cu to 96ppm, Pb 184ppm and silver 3.6ppm. Conclusions state that many of the Mohawk anomalies may be transported or are hydromorphic accumulations.

1983, B & B Mining Ltd. (AR11,532): A program of bulldozer trenching and geological mapping of the Gillman claims was carried out. Trenching extended the vein to the north over a strike length of 170m. Samples taken confirm the presence of ore grade gold values of 1.63opt Au and 1.84opt Au. A grab sample from a 2m deep shaft returned 3.5opt Au, 6.1opt Ag. In 1933 a 16 ton ore shipment returned 2.04opt Au, 2.6opt Ag, 2.98% Pb and 3.1% Zn.

1983, Fleck Resources. (AR12,016): Grid established over which surface mapping, sampling and soil geochem were completed over the Carbonate Hill and Iron Dollar Claims. The upper adit on the Iron Dollar claim was dewatered, mapped and sampled. Assay results from Trenches 1 and 2 were better than expected returning values up to 0.166opt Au, 37.9opt Ag, 28.8%Zn, 16.1% Pb and 0.94% Cu. The Silver Dollar vein was traced on surface over a distance of 130m and was lost in overburden to the south. Soil geochemical results on steep slopes note there is a high degree of solifluxion which mixes the A, B and C soil horizons. Due to the high mobility there is little correlation between mineralized showings and anomalous results in soils.

1984, Minerex Resources Ltd. (AR13,202): Soil geochemical survey and the re-opening of an old adit on the Del Ray Fraction claim. Historically the Del Ray group hosted a 6 foot wide quartz vein

at 6000ft elevation trending to the NW with a steep NE dip. From 1905 to 1915 an open cut at 5,900ft elevation was sampled over a 20ft width returning 0.14opt Au, 2.3opt Ag and described as a banded structure containing little pyrite. An adit was driven 100ft vertically below the intersected vein. No assays were available and the adit has since collapsed. A soil geochemical survey was completed over north-south grid lines established 100m apart with sample stations at 50m intervals. A total of 128 soils were collected and analyzed for silver. Background was established at 1.2ppm Ag with anomalous values >1.8ppm Ag. No obvious trends noted. The old Del Ray workings were re-opened and sampled. No significant results were obtained. The soil geochemical survey failed to identify any anomalies or trends.

1986, Bryndon Ventures Inc. (AR15,946): A soil geochemical grid established at the Gillman property with 100m spaced survey lines and 25m sample intervals. Geology mapped at 1:2500 scale, showings were sampled. Five samples from the Gillman showing had specks of visible gold. A VLF-EM survey was completed over the grid, results were issued in a separate report. Six short drill holes totalling 315.8m were drilled on the Gillman vein. Best results returned 1.073opt Au over 0.5m in DDH86-1 and 1.108opt Au over 0.7m in DDH86-2 and 0.525opt Au over 1.0m in DDH86-6. The drill program covered a 60m strike length along the Gillman trend which remains open to depth and to the south. The geochemical survey outlined the Silver Dollar vein indicating a strike length in excess of 500m. Geochemical anomalies C, G and H represent the Gillman vein and could be drilled with a series of 5 drill holes at 100m each to test the vein at depth.

1997, LMX Resources Ltd. (AR25,031): Prospecting report covering the Mohawk 1 and 6 claims. Evaluated the main showings at the Silver Dollar, Mountain Boy and Gillman showings. No significant results due to poor exposure and snow cover. Good historical perspective and property geology.

2006, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR29,005): Prospecting program evaluating the Gillman-Silver Dollar-Iron Dollar area. A total of 27 chip and grab samples were collected with reported gold values in excess of 2.0g/t Au and 16 samples reported values in excess of 10.0g/t Ag. Some samples collected from the Wheel Barrow adit located in the Mohawk area.

2008, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR30,609): Prospecting and sampling report on the Old Goat mineral claim to obtain a better understanding of the geological setting and to assess the exploration potential. Two traverses completed across the property which discovered new gossan zones related to the Camborne Fault. A total of 11 rock, soil and stream sediment samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Elevated base metals were obtained with gold to 20ppb and silver to 1.7ppm. More work recommended

2008, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR30,629): Geological prospecting on the Gillman claim group. A total of 8 rock and one soil sample collected. A new gossan zone measuring 20m X 30m was discovered along a creek hosting a single boulder of quartz vein material with 5.5gmt Ag, 7454ppm Cu, 2886ppm Pb and 1.32% Zn. Source of quartz vein boulder undetermined. A soil sample from the kill zone returned 894ppm Zn, >1000ppm Mn, 585ppm Ba, 4222ppm cobalt and 136ppm strontium.

2009, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. (AR31,264): Prospecting on the Prodigy claim. Only limited outcrop was located and three grab samples collected reporting background values. Detailed prospecting and soil sampling recommended.

2012, Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. (AR33,523 A-H): Geological and airborne geophysical surveys. In 2012, a Lidar topographic survey and a Heli-GT three axis magnetic gradient and spectrometer survey were completed totalling 345.5-line kilometers of survey. Geological evaluations of the Gillman and Wheelbarrow areas were completed. A total of 38 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Results show 12 rock samples returned silver values in excess of 200g/t Ag and four returned gold values in excess of 35g/t Au. A Silver Dollar chip sample returned 16.8% Zn, 3.92% Pb, 1.67g/t Au and 241g/t Ag and 1g/t Indium and 842g/t Cadmium. The airborne magnetic survey outlines important under-lying geological structures and features. Magnetics illustrate a major NW trending structure ie the Camborne Fault where several historical mines and prospects occur proximal to the structure. Other lineaments may reflect other fault structures for follow up. The airborne survey also shows elevated potassium occurs along the Camborne Fault in proximity to the Gillman, Silver Dollar and Beatrice Minfile Occurrences.

2014, Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. (AR35,310): Geological prospecting and sampling at both the Windflower and Silver Dollar areas. A total of 55 rock samples collected. Four rock samples returned positive Ag values including 6.17ppm Ag and 49ppm Ag from the Goldfinch and Gillman prospects, three samples returned Cu values >50ppm Cu to 4480ppm Cu and six samples returned zinc values >100ppm Zn to 17.7% Zn. Rock samples from the Gillman prospect returned values of 0.13% Pb and 8.29g/t Au.

2016, Explorex Resources Inc.: A six (6) day field program was completed in the Silver Dollar – Gillman Minfile areas. During the course of the field program, road and cat trail access routes were located and tracked by GPS as were historical drill hole collars, trenches, muck piles and adits. During the course of the six-day evaluation, a total of 24 rock samples were collected from outcrop exposures and muck piles consisting of 11 channel samples and 13 rock grab samples. Elevated and anomalous chip and rock grab sample results were received with a grab sample from the Gillman Minfile Occurrence reporting up to 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag and 2.8% Pb while a chip sample across a 30cm quartz vein exposure at the Gillman Occurrence returned 13.01g/t Au,

18.5g/t Ag and 0.545% Pb. A selected grab sample of mineralized quartz vein material from the Silver Dollar Lower Adit muck pile returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 2865ppm Zn, 6000ppm Pb and 673ppm Cu. Project expenditure covering the 2016 field programs total \$80,301.00.

2017, Explorex Resources Inc: From September 29 to October 6, 2017, a four-man field crew from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd collected 377 B horizon soil samples and 15 rock samples on behalf of Explorex Resources Inc. The soil grid was established with the aid of hand-held GPS and compass. Grid lines were oriented at 50°/230° azimuth with a line spacing of 100m. Stations were established along the survey lines at 50m intervals and marked with winter grade orange flagging tape. The 2017 soil grid was designed to evaluate the potential for extending lead, zinc, silver and copper mineralization from the Silver Dollar Minfile Occurrence through the Beatrice Minfile Occurrence and beyond to the Rainy-Day Minfile Occurrence, a distance of approximately 2.3 kilometers. The 2017 soil grid survey covers approximately 207ha of land. The results of the 2017 soil sampling program exhibit a good correlation between silver, lead, zinc, copper and antimony extending along the trace of the Camborne fault structure between the Rainy Day and Beatrice Minfile occurrences (Figures 3 to 7). The main soil anomaly extends from the Beatrice workings to the southeast beyond the Rainy-Day Occurrence. The anomaly measures over 1.4 kilometers long and is from 50m to 350m wide. The anomaly is open to extension down slope to the southeast. To the northwest the anomaly is less coherent with scattered clusters of anomalous results suggesting a possible extension of the mineralization. A second parallel fault structure is interpreted along the west side of the soil grid where scattered clusters of Pb, Zn, Ag and Sb enrichment are noted. The best results from the soil sampling program are closely associated with the eastern most fault structure interpreted to be the trace of the Camborne fault. Project expenditure covering the 2017 field programs total \$55,529.00.

Table 2: 2017 Soil Geochemical Statistics

Element	Minimum Value (ppm)	Maximum Value (ppm)	Anomalous (ppm)	Moderately Anomalous (ppm)	Strongly Anomalous (ppm)
Ag	0.05	30.24	0.51-0.76	0.77-1.73	>1.73
Cu	4.0	234.5	50.0-58.6	58.7-78.7	>78.7
Pb	2.7	858.0	48.1-63.3	63.4-113.8	>113.8
Zn	7.0	536.0	85.9-106.2	106.3-160.0	>160.0
Sb	0.13	46.43	1.54-2.07	2.08-4.49	>4.49

Table 3: Significant 2017 Rock Sample Results

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppm
1752201	1.5m Chip	82.2	0.12%	149	184.0 g/t	281.74	0.17
1752202	0.4m Chip	88.5	0.25%	1735	31.46 g/t	58.8	0.20
1752203	0.5m Chip	69.5	0.29%	513	57.76 g/t	66.14	0.42
1752204	Composite Grab*	382.6	0.24%	3.53%	152.0 g/t	255.41	1.45
1752205	Grab*	12.8	33.0	320	1.58	2.52	0.002
1752206	Grab*	5.9	7.3	87	0.37	0.52	<0.0005
1752207	Grab*	39.7	11.5	61	0.16	0.25	<0.0005
1752208	Grab*	841	1.85%	32.90%	151.0 g/t	294.19	0.33
1752209	Grab*	347.1	831.9	23.33%	50.29 g/t	102.08	0.27
1752210	Composite Grab*	29.3	20.1	951	0.34	0.76	<0.0005
1752211	Composite Grab*	28.2	13.2	148	0.11	0.39	<0.0005
1752212	Grab*	0.53%	13.44%	16.41%	1,378.0 g/t	3,366.77	0.07
1752213	Grab*	78.8	986.4	5.31	19.08 g/t	24.43	0.05
1752214	Grab*	0.60%	17.72%	18.91%	1,991 g/t	4,003.44	0.02
1752215	Grab*	573.5	0.30%	15.06%	145 g/t	280.72	0.21

*Grab and composite grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

Table 4: 2017 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	UTM Coordinates			Comments
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	
1752201	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn (042°-70°) and alt'd wallrock 0.5% Py
1752202	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn with 5%Py
1752203	460740	5620605	2157	Qtz vn with boxwork, 6% Py, <1% dissem galena.
1752204	460740	5620605	2157	Boxwork Structure with 15% to semi massive Py.
1752205	460180	5621381		Old trench with 20cm qtz vn at 135°, rusty wallrock
1752206	460364	5621184	1924	Old trench, quartz vn with 3% f.g. dissem py
1752207	460368	5621179		Old trench with cm scale qtz vn with semi massive Py
1752208	460699	5620589	2141	Upper adit sample, semi massive Pb, Zn with quartz
1752209	460699	5620589	2141	Upper Adit, semi massive Zn, 2% Pb, 8% Py
1752210	460320	5620821	2118	Three 5-10cm quartz veins in old trench. No sulphide.
1752211	461120	5620571	2188	Gossanous phyllite and qtz vein float. Tr Py
1752212	460710	5620737	2100	Middle Adit. Massive fine grained Pb and Py
1752213	460685	5620839	2042	Lower adit, Massive Py, 3-8% Pb,
1752214	460699	5620589	2141	Upper adit massive f.g. Pb, Py +/- Zn.
1752215	460699	5620589	2141	Upper Adit Quartz Breccia semi massive Py, Pb, Zn

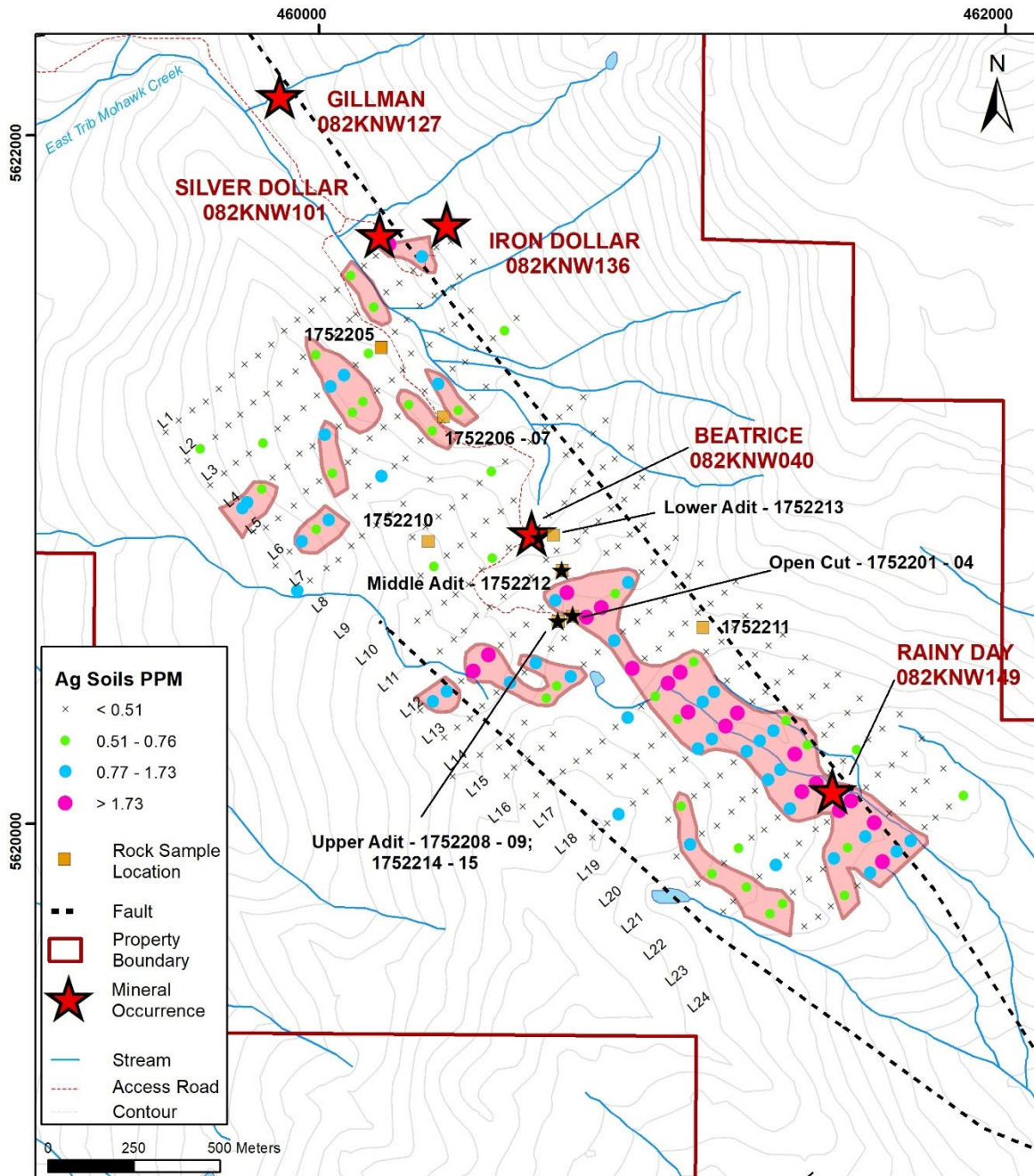


Figure 3

Ag Soils PPM

Topo Source: Esri

Explorex Resources Inc.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:15,000

Date: Feb 17, 2021

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 3 - Silver Soil Results

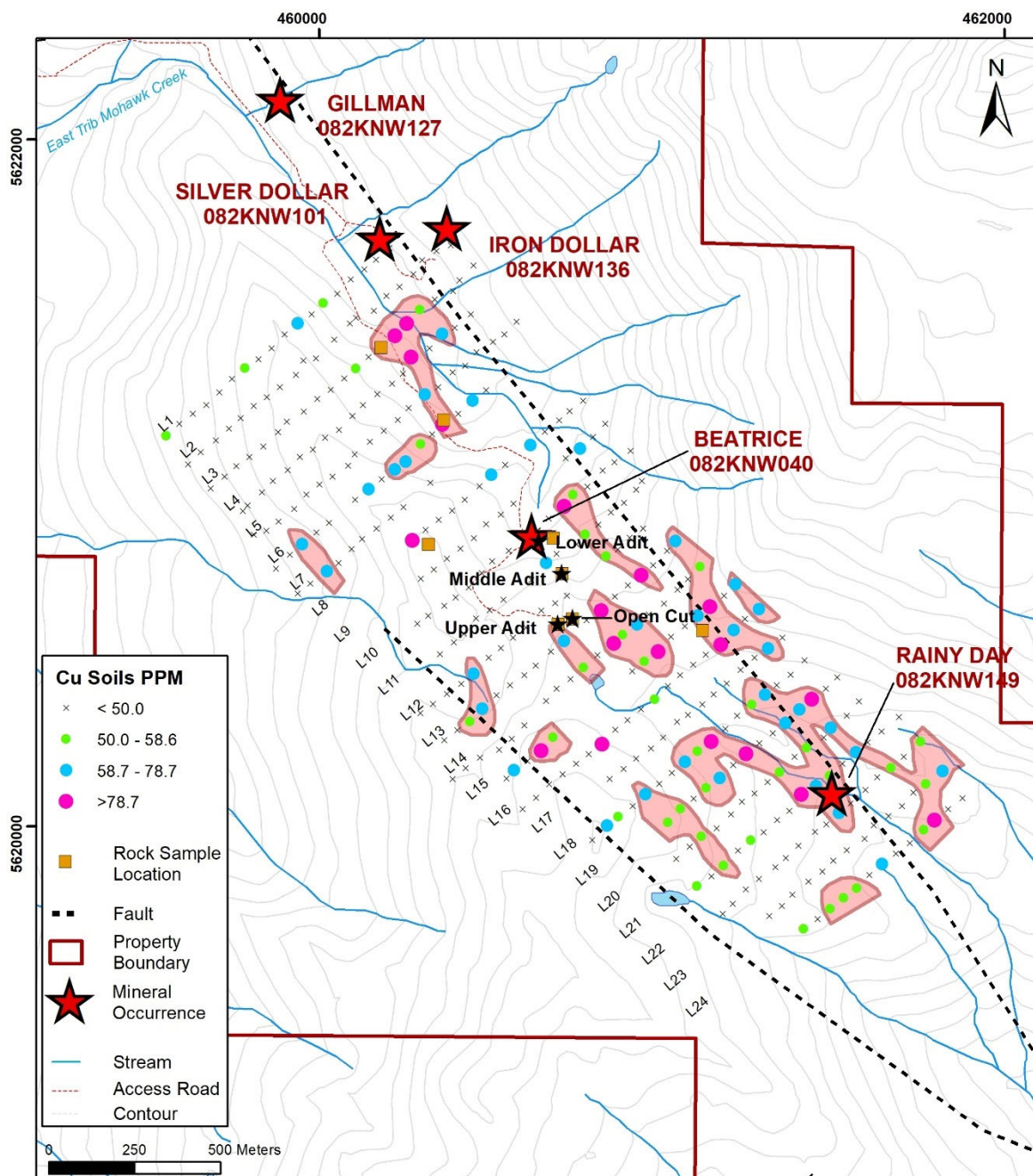


Figure 4
Cu Soils PPM

Explorex Resources Inc.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:15,000

Date: Feb 17, 2021

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 4 - Copper Soil Results

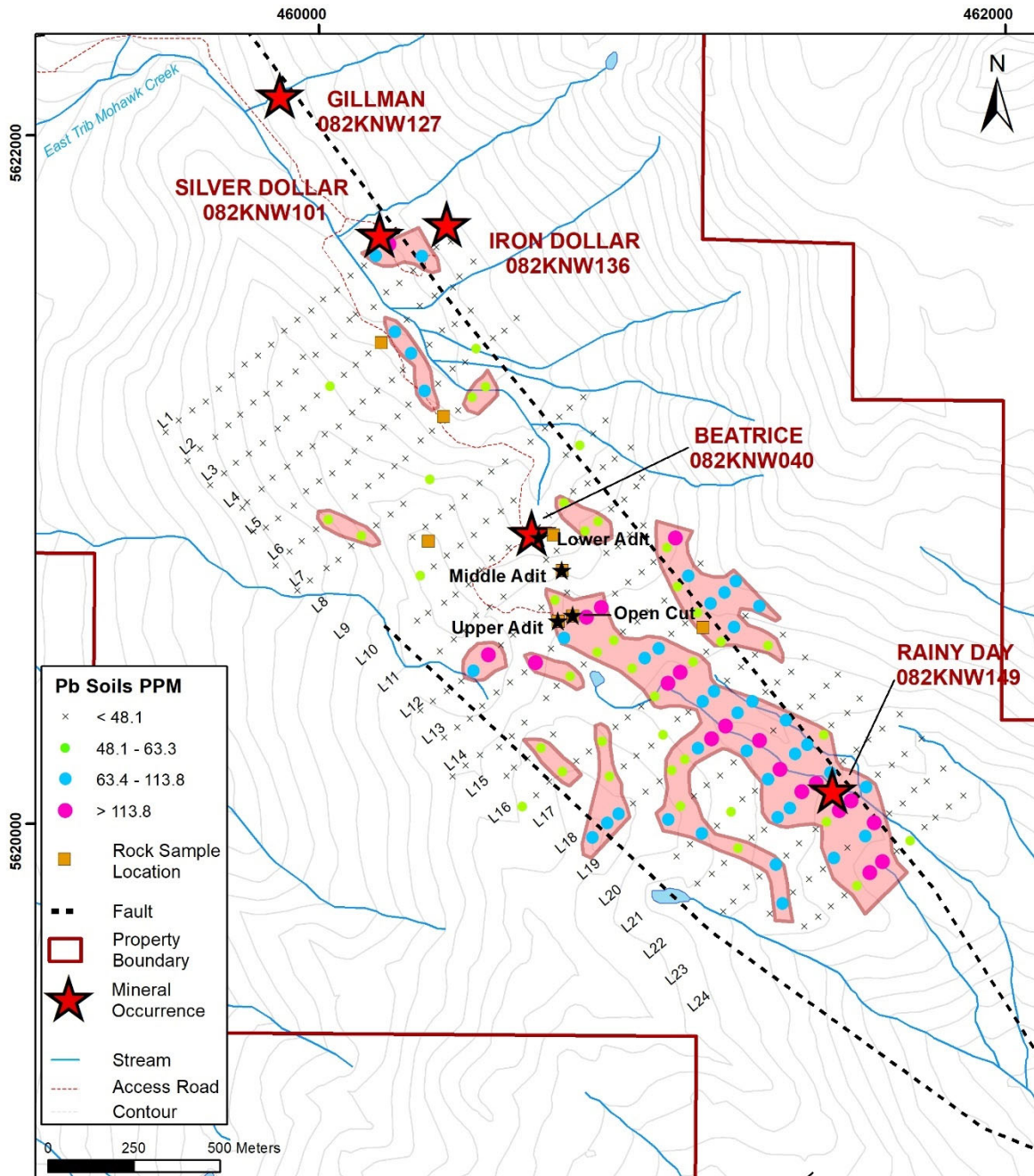


Figure 5

Pb Soils PPM

Explorex Resources Inc.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:15,000

Date: Feb 17, 2021

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 5 - Lead Soil Results

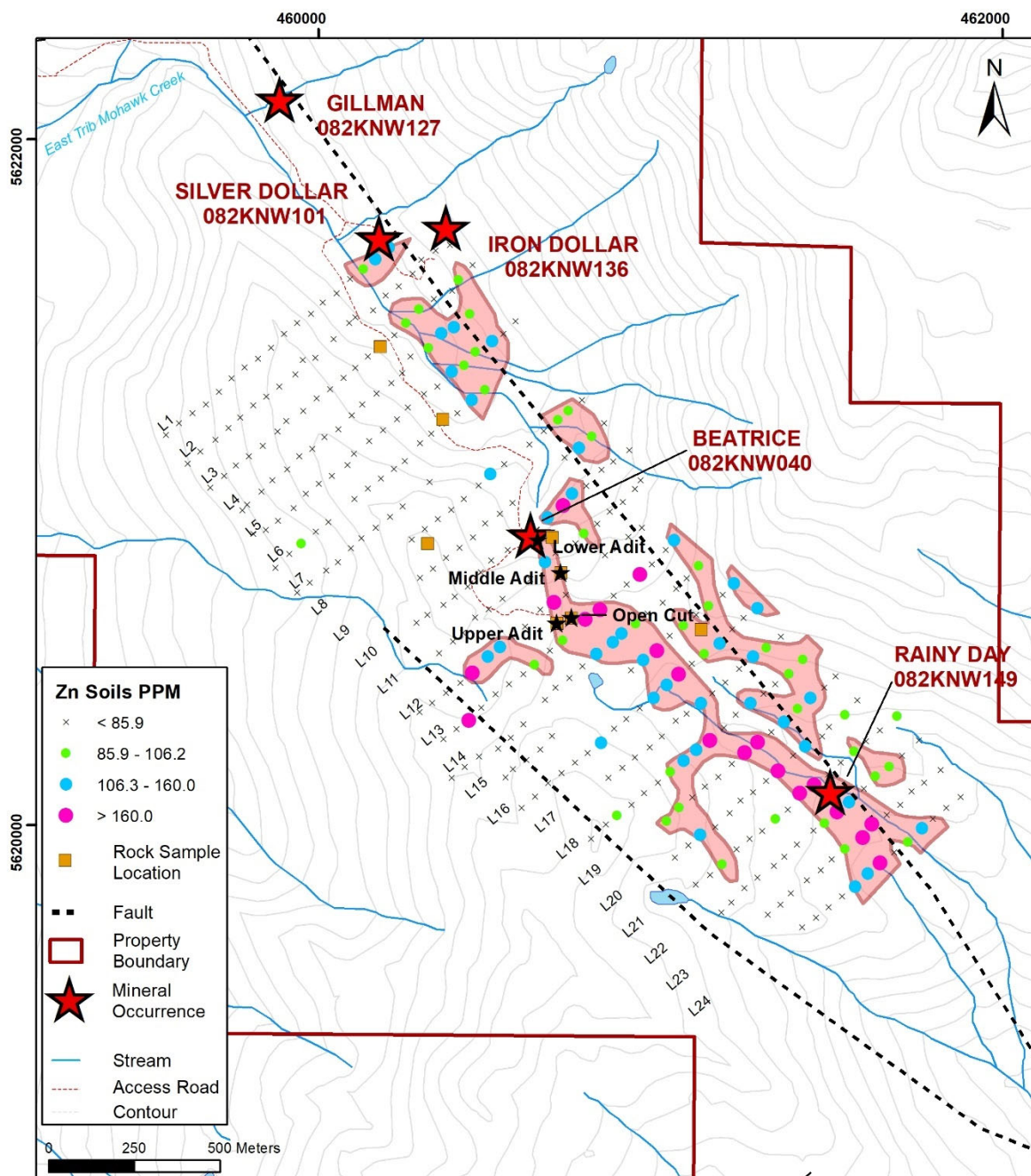


Figure 6

Zn Soils PPM

Explorex Resources Inc.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:15,000

Date: Feb 17, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 6 - Zinc Soil Results

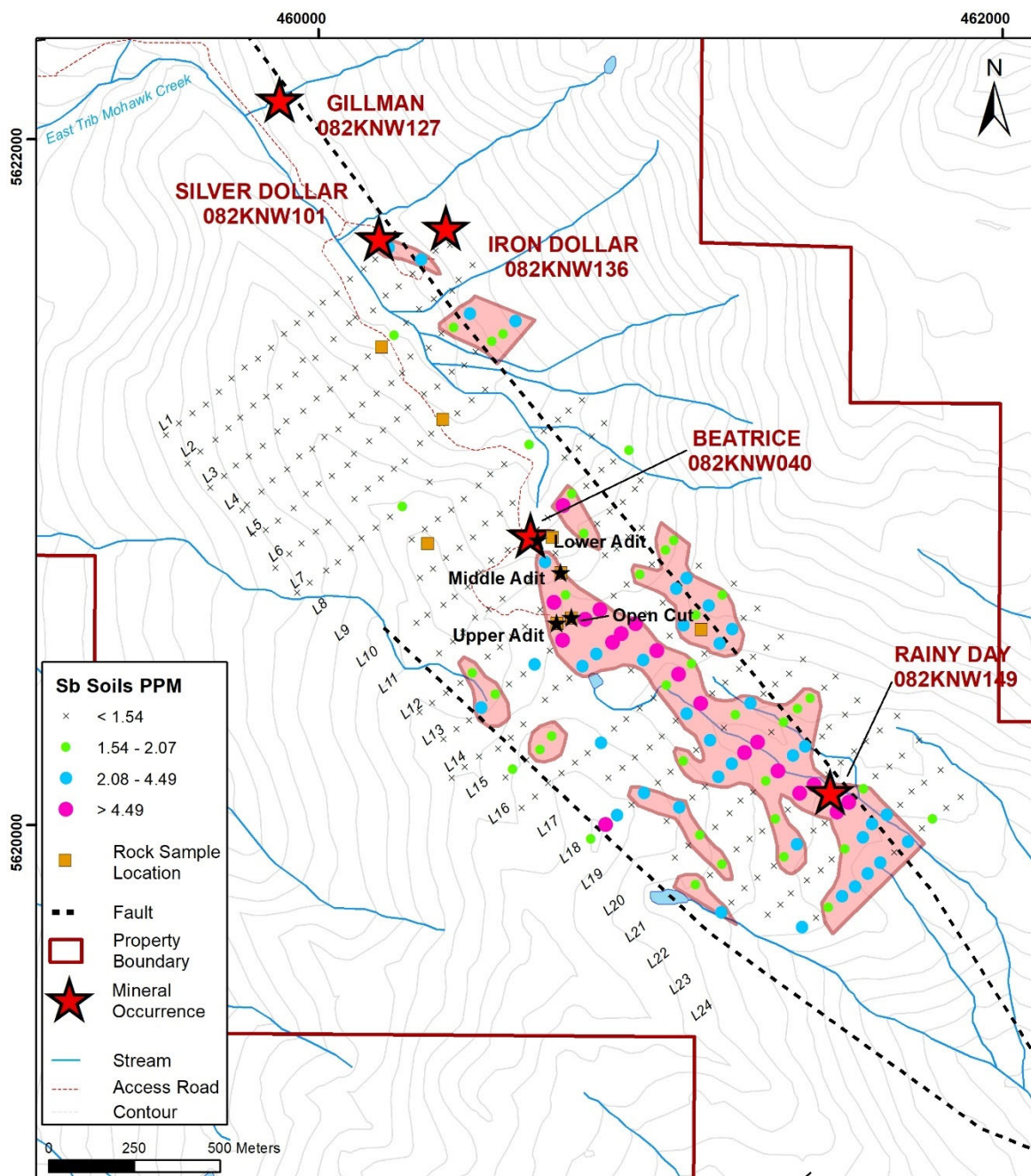


Figure 7

Sb Soils PPM

Explorex Resources Inc.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:15,000

Date: Feb 17, 2021

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 7 - Antimony Soil Results

2019, Mariner Resources Corp: From October 28 to October 30, 2019, Precision Geosurveys completed 624-line kilometers of high-resolution helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys on the Silver Dollar property covering 56.1 km² for Mariner Resources Corp. (Figure 8). The survey was flown at 100m line spacing at a heading of 55°/235° normal to the dominant geological structures; tie lines were flown at 1000m spacing at a heading of 145°/325°.

The magnetic data interprets a major northwest trending curvilinear structure or structures that traverse the length of the property, the northeastern most structure is thought to reflect the trace of the Camborne Fault. Along its trace, several of the main historical mines and developed prospects are noted in close proximity ie Rainy Day, Beatrice, Iron and Silver Dollar, Gillman, Mountain Boy, Del Ray and Mohawk. Other lineaments in the magnetic data suggest other fault zones are present requiring ground follow up. Figures 9-13 show the relationship of the Cross Line magnetic data with the results of the 2017 soil sampling program.

The radiometric survey results highlight zones of strong potassium which generally trends in a northwest direction and in part along the trace of the Camborne fault. Additional analysis of the airborne survey results is required. Project expenditure covering the 2019 heli-borne surveys totals \$81,282.00.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Beaton-Camborne mining camp is located within the Kootenay Arc which lies between the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium on the east and the Monashee and Shuswap metamorphic complexes to the west and northwest (Reesor, 1973).

The Kootenay Arc is a 400km long curving belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks. The belt trends northeast across Washington State into British Columbia and then north along Kootenay Lake and northwest to Arrow Lake and Revelstoke.

Along Kootenay Lake the arc succession comprises the Hamil, Badshot, Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo, Slocan and Rossland Groups. The Hamil, Badshot and Lardeau constitute the early Paleozoic pericratonic Kootenay terrane, the Milford and Kaslo groups belong to the accreted late Paleozoic Slide Mountain terrane. The Hamil is mostly quartzite; the Lardeau comprises a lower calcareous section overlain by phyllitic schists, quartzites and greenstone formations. The Milford and Kaslo groups are metamorphosed oceanic assemblages that include phyllites, calc-silicates, chert beds, basic volcanic rocks and serpentinites (Fyles, 1967).

The Kaslo and Rossland volcanics and Slocan argillites, slates and limestones are important units in this terrane and contain significant silver-lead-zinc deposits typical of the Lardeau and Slocan mining districts.

Many batholiths and small stocks interrupt the continuity of the older deformed stratigraphic succession throughout the arc. The Kuskanax and Nelson Batholiths are the largest intrusions. They are predominately granite to granodiorite in composition although diorite, monzonite and syenite are locally important phases. The age of these rocks are generally considered to be middle or late Jurassic in age (Armstrong, 1988).

The Lardeau Group in the Fergusson area consists of six conformable Lower Paleozoic units named the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview Formations. This succession was believed to be an upright stratigraphic sequence with the Index Formation at the base and the Broadview Formation at the top (Figure 14).

The Index Formation is the most extensive unit in the Lardeau Group. The Index Formation consists of a thick sequence of grey, green and black phyllite, limestone and thick calcareous phyllite, tuff, tuffaceous greywacke, pillow basalt and rare quartzite and sandstone. In the vicinity of McDougal Creek and the Incomappleux River, the formation consists of crystalline limestone and interbanded slates and phyllites. The index Formation is overlain by a conformable assemblage of black siliceous argillite, grey quartzite and black siliceous argillite known as the Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations. The Jowett Formation consists of volcanic breccias and pillow lavas altered locally to chlorite schists. The predominate lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllitic interbeds.

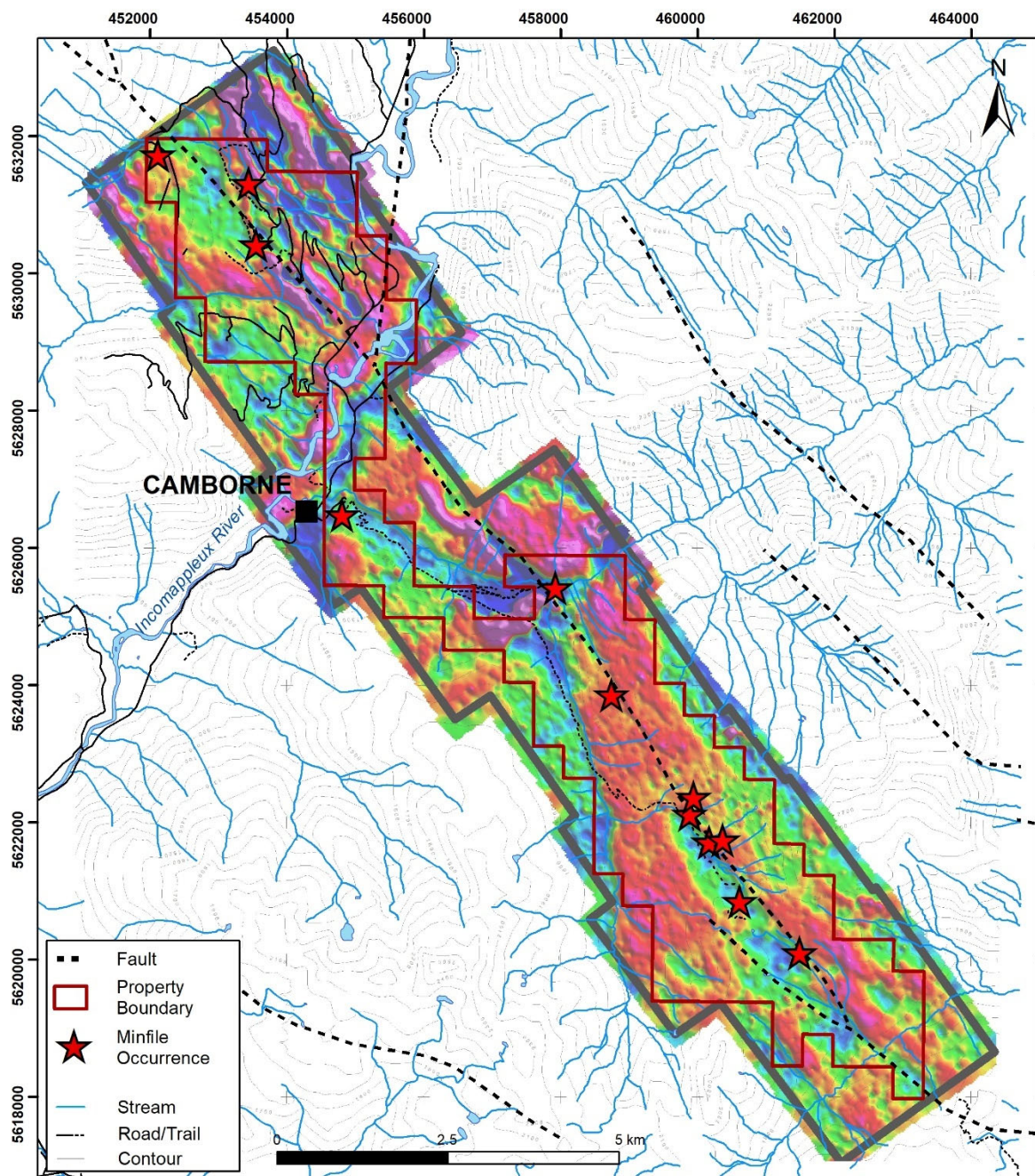


Figure 8
Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 8 - Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

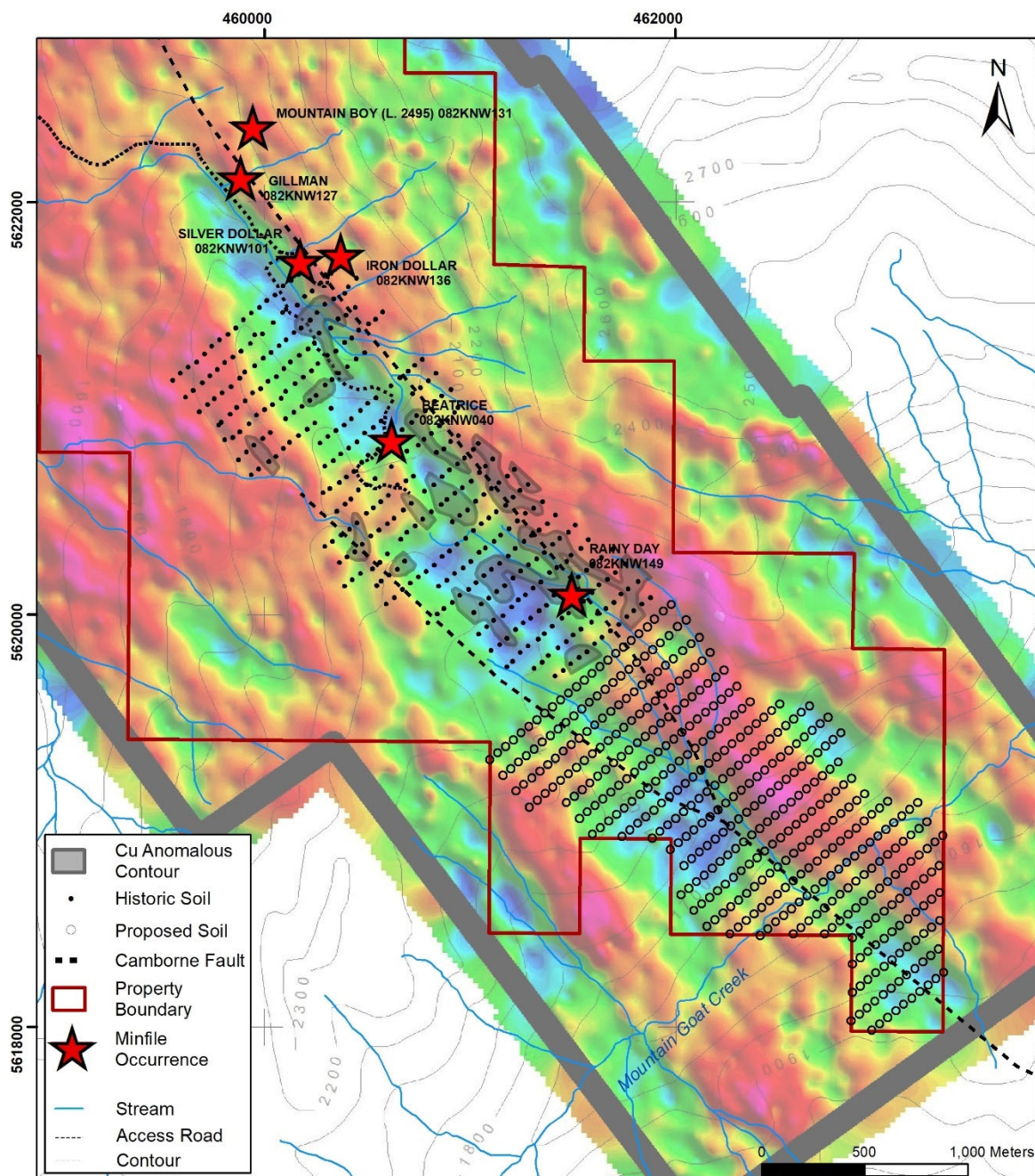


Figure 9 - Copper Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 9 - Copper Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

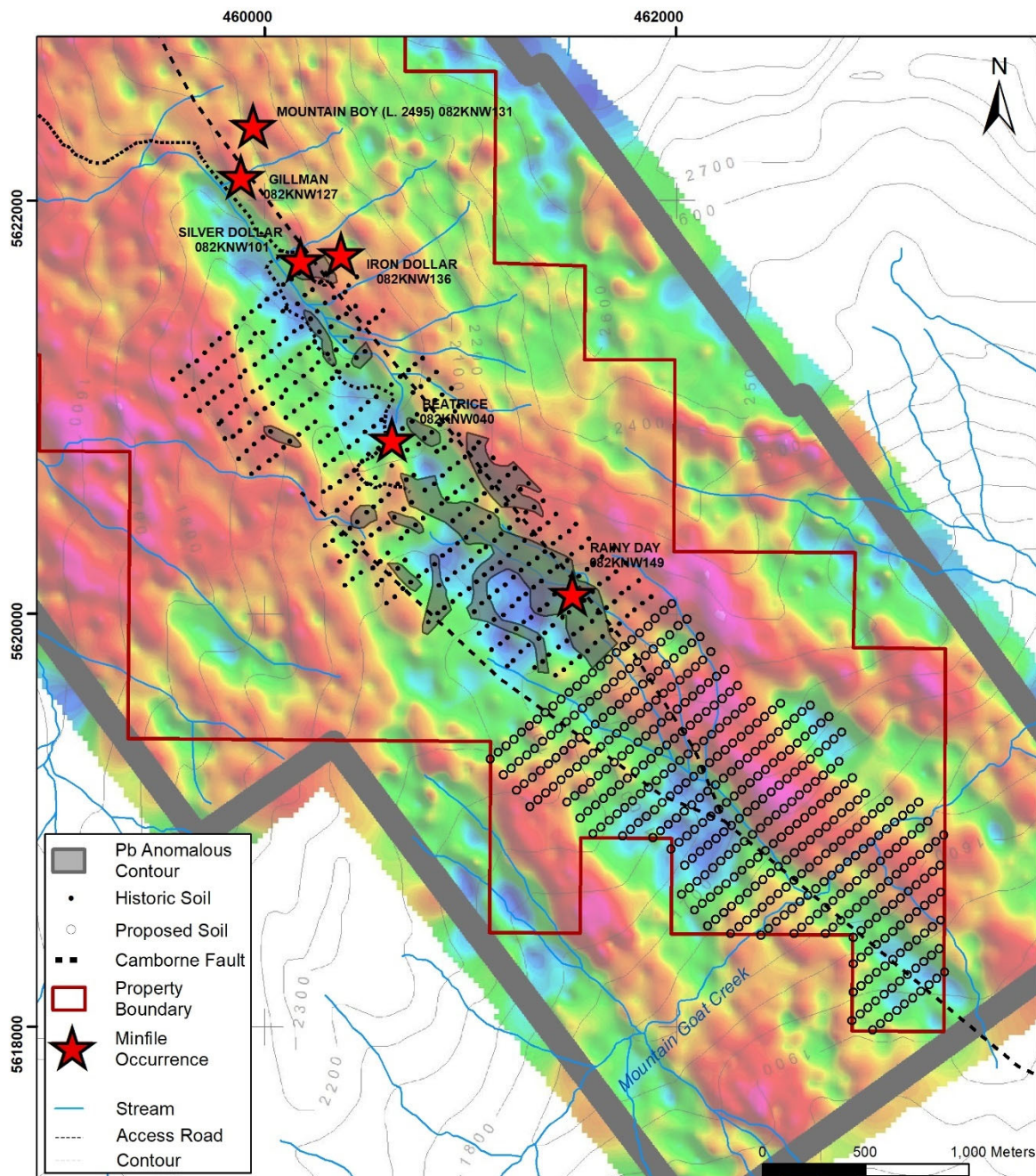


Figure 10 - Lead Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 10 - Lead Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

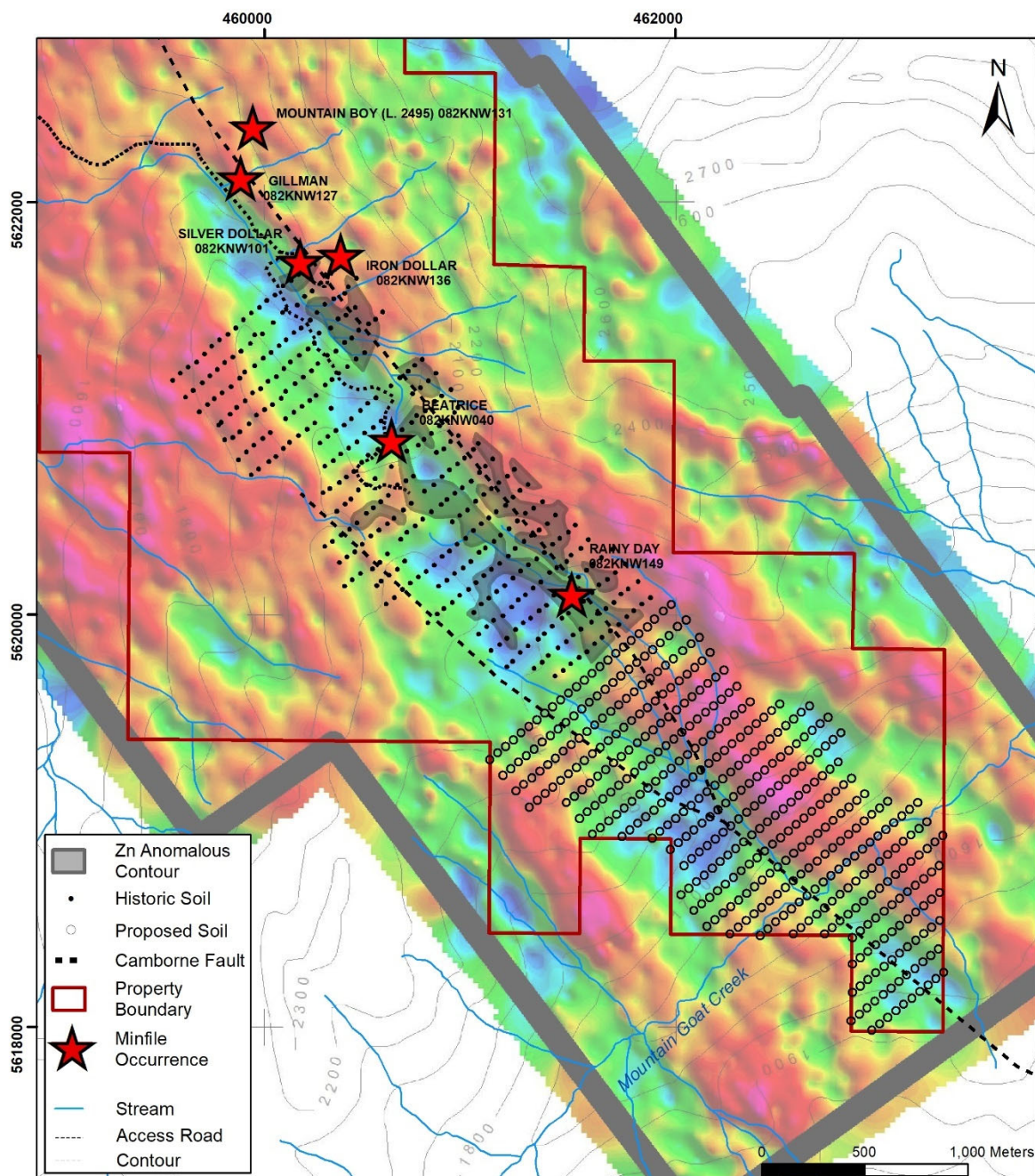


Figure 11 - Zinc Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 11 - Zinc Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

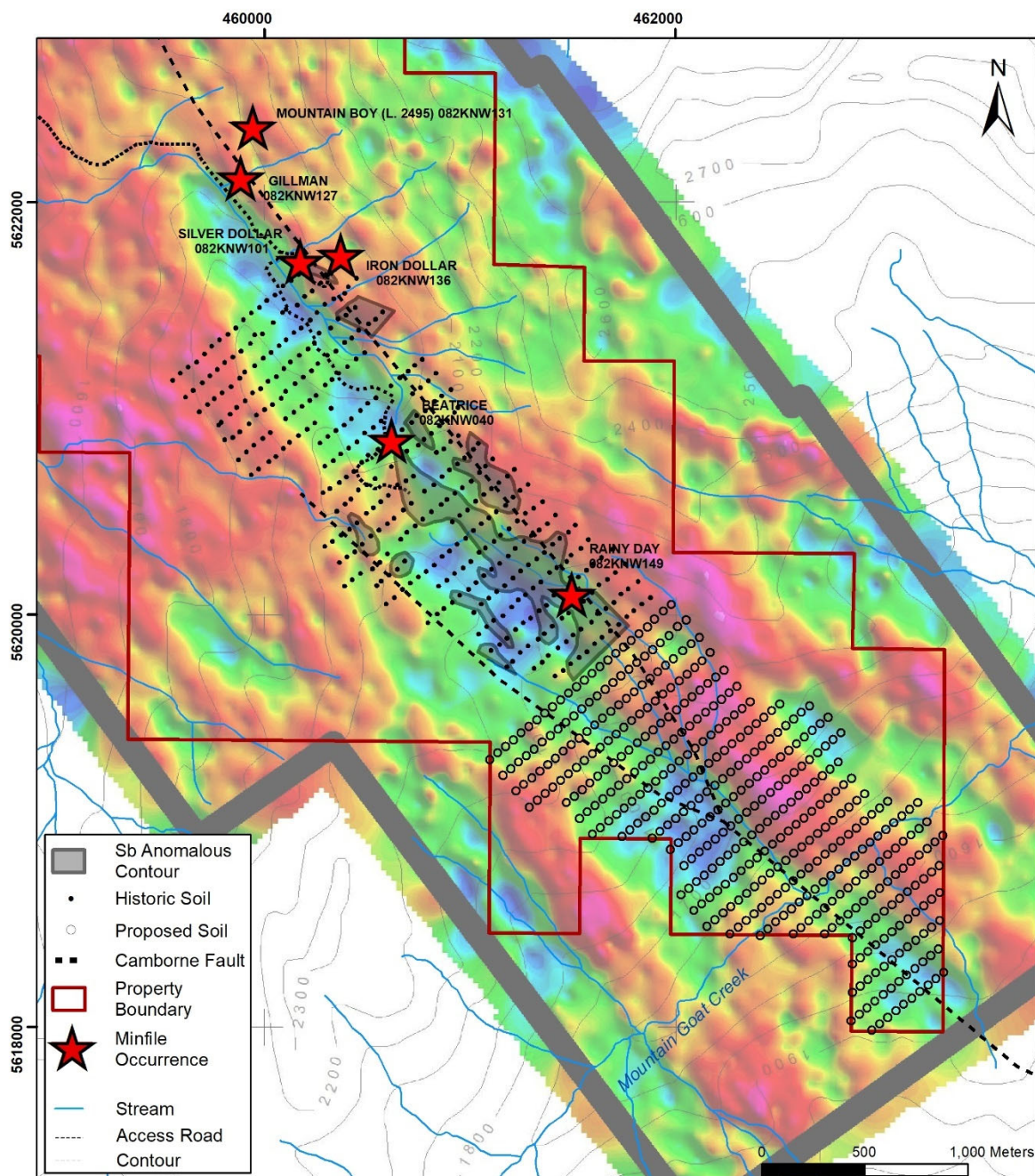


Figure 12 - Antimony Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 12 - Antimony Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

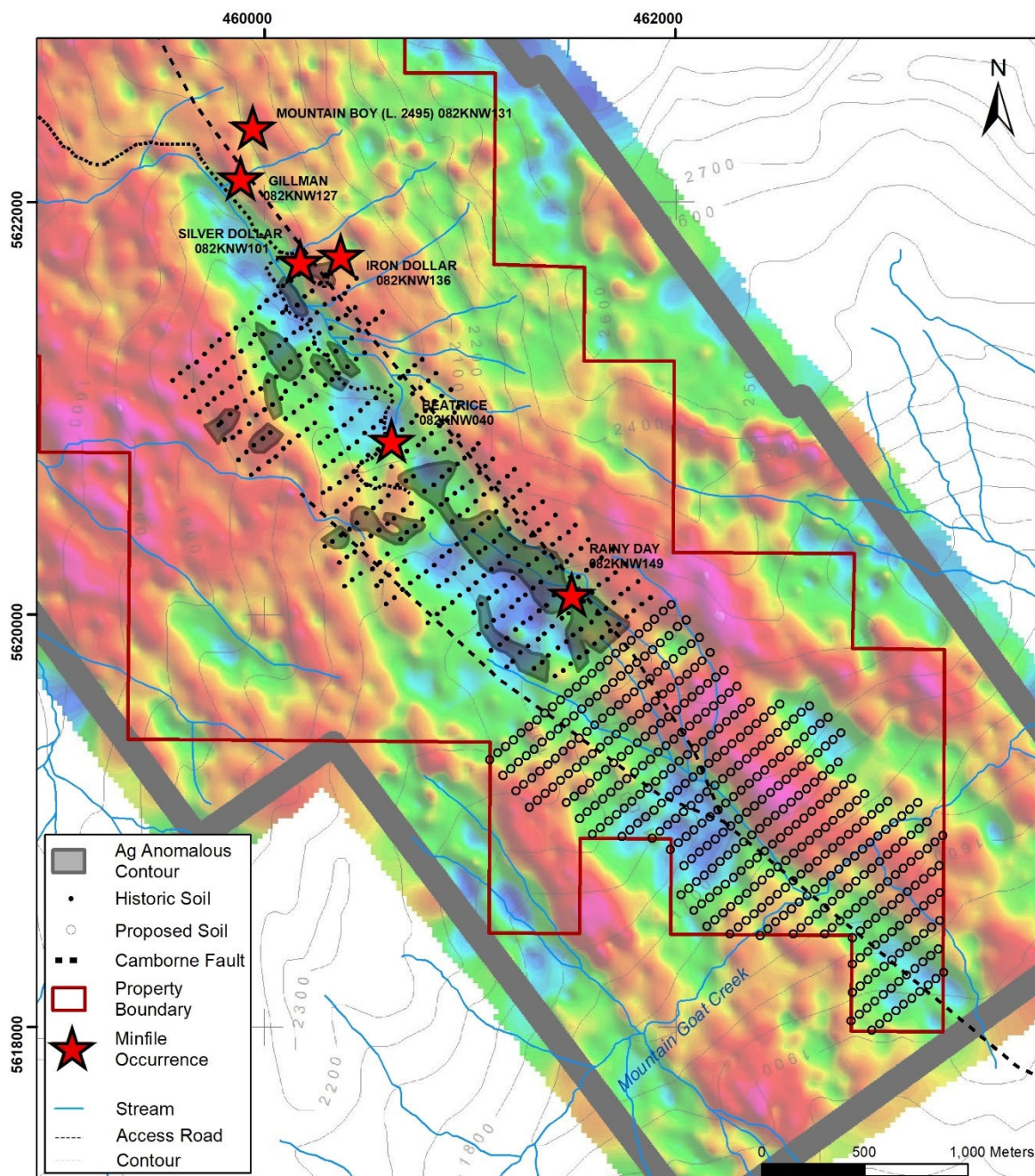


Figure 13 - Silver Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:25,000

Date: Feb. 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 13 - Silver Geochem on Cross Line Magnetic Gradient

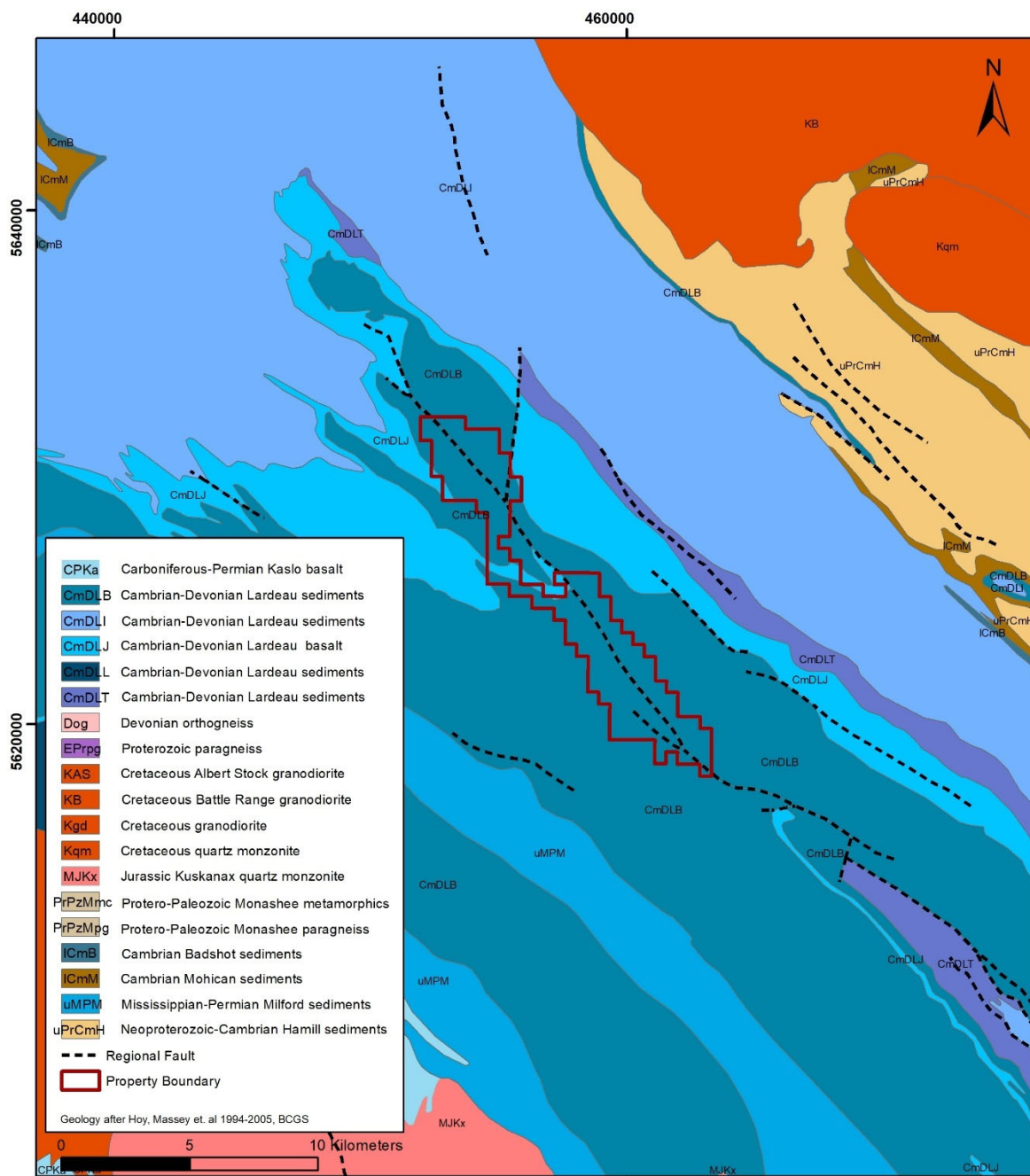


Figure 14 Regional Geology

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L

Scale:
1:250,000

Date: Feb 4, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 14 - Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology

The Silver Dollar property is located at the northern end of the Kootenay Arc. The area is part of the Selkirk Allocthon, a large east directed thrust sheet between the Upper Arrow Lake and the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Selkirk Allocthon contains rocks of ancient North American affinity in its east part and rocks of the suspect Kootenay Terrane of the old Kootenay Arc in its west part. The Mehinick Creek area in the northern portion of the property is underlain by rocks of the Lardeau Group which are the oldest stratigraphic unit of the Kootenay Terrane.

The Lardeau group ranges in age from Lower Cambrian to Upper Devonian or Lower Mississippian. It is subdivided into three main formations. The Index Formation is a black slate at the base overlain by the Jowett Formation consisting largely of chloritic greenstone, metatuff and other pyroclastic rocks. These are overlain by the Broadview Formation which consists of a fine-grained clastic unit composed mainly of phyllite and grit with minor dolomitic horizons (Figure 15).

The Incomappleux River cuts through several NW trending upright folds that appear to result from a NE-SW compression by the mid Jurassic aged Galena Bay and Kuskanax Plutons to the SW and the Battle Range Batholith to the NE.

The stratigraphy in the northern parts of the Silver Dollar Property, local to the Goldfinch Minfile Occurrence, can be grouped into two main units ie a series of silver to grey to dark grey gritty phyllite with local carbonaceous seams and layers of carbonate-sericite rock and a second unit of a medium grained green, non bedded to streaky phyllitic greenstone with dark green clasts and local pyroclastic silicic pebbles.

The major deformation events appear to have been during the mid-Jurassic. The mineralized zones appear to have accompanied the last phase of folding. The main zone at the Goldfinch occurrence appears to be associated with an axial plane shear. The zones are in the shape of elongated, flattened pods or lenses, and terminate with abrupt pinch outs. The veins consist of quartz, quartz carbonate +/- fuchsite with minor disseminated siderite pods and contain 5% to 30% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold and silver mineralization is generally associated with sulphide enrichment. Visible gold has been noted.

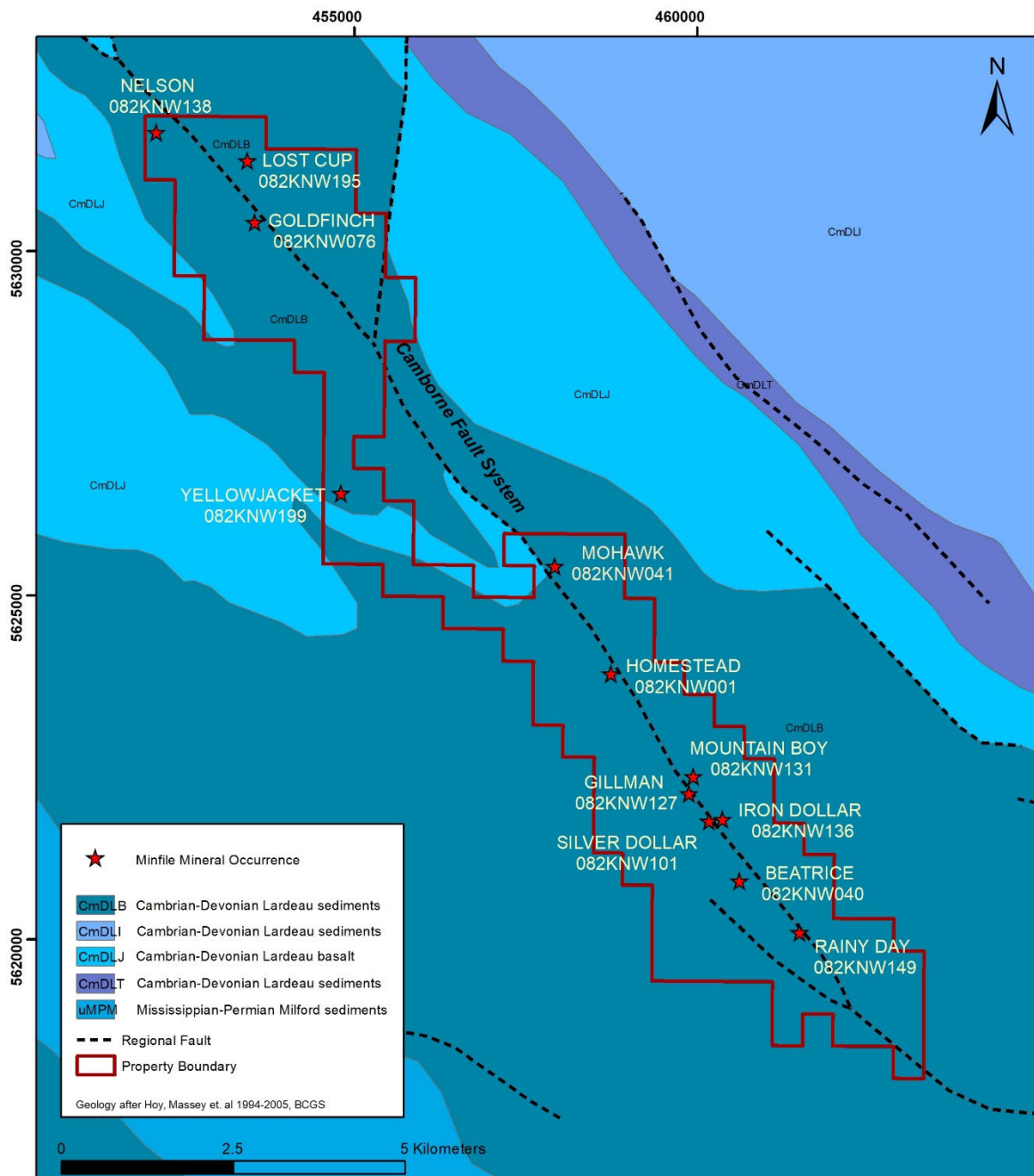


Figure 15 Local Geology

Topo Source: Esri

Forty Pillars Mining Corp.

Silver Dollar Property
Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82K/L	Scale: 1:75,000	Date: Feb. 4, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11
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Figure 15 - Local Geology

The central Mohawk area and the southern Silver Dollar – Gillman portion of the Silver Dollar property are situated within the Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Arc and are primarily underlain by northwest-southeast trending metasedimentary rocks of the Lardeau Group, Broadview Formation. The Broadview Formation consists of black slates, carbonaceous schists, grey and reddish-brown weathering grits and quartzites and greenish grey talcose schist. Locally metavolcanic rocks of the Jowett Formation occur near the north end of the property. The metasedimentary stratigraphy typically displays a northwest-southeasterly strike of 140° with dips from 50° to 80° to the northeast. The stratigraphy has been folded such that dip angles show considerable variation.

The Silver Dollar property covers a broad shear zone known as the Camborne fault which trends between 140° and 160° azimuth with dips of 50° to the NE. The various quartz veins exposed on the property are developed parallel to sub-parallel to the fault as does the foliation. The quartz veins developed proximal to the Camborne fault have been locally exposed over widths varying from 0.5m to 3.0m and are locally boudinaged. Quartz veins are also noted some distance from the main fault as well. Quartz veining is often associated with graphite-chlorite schist partings and locally host significant concentrations of precious and base metals.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Silver Dollar property is related to the Camborne fault/shear zone, which is host to quartz veins, a number of which contain significant concentrations of base and precious metals. Quartz veins are variable and occur from several centimeters to several meters in width. The quartz veins developed as discreet veins and en-echelon sets are commonly associated with graphite-chlorite schist or contain fine laminae of these sheared minerals. Quartz veins occur as open-space filling in zones of intense fracturing and wall rock alteration. Base and precious metal mineralization occur in both the quartz veins and /or along the vein selvage. Locally massive sulphide zones appear to have replacement character where abundant carbonate occurs. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and fine to coarse grained galena. Argentiferous tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite are noted locally as is native silver. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum.

There are 11 BC Minfile Occurrences located within the Silver Dollar property. These occurrences include two prospects, four past producers and five showings, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 15. A summary of the Minfile Occurrences is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: MINFILE Occurrences

Minfile Name	Minfile #	Status	Mineralization	Details
Nelson	082KNW138	Prospect	Pyritic quartz vein in carbonaceous Phyllite	A short adit on a quartz vein trending 120°, dipping 50° South
Yellowjacket	082KNW199	Showing	Quartz Vein hosted Chalcopyrite, Galena	Quartz Vein located on edge of Camborne townsite contains disseminated galena and chalcopyrite
Mohawk	082KNW041	Past Producer	Quartz vein hosted Silver, Galena, Sphalerite	Mohawk vein 1.2m wide strikes 155° dipping 72°E. Samples assayed up to 1,738gmt Ag, 3.4gmt Au, 65.3% lead. Production 8 tonnes recovering 13,499gm Ag, 1,699kg Zn and 1,358kg Pb.
Homestead	082KNW 001	Showing	Quartz vein hosted Pyrite, Galena	Series of well defined quartz veins from 1 to 2.4m wide striking NNW contain minor galena and pyrite. Best results report 284gmt Ag, 17gmt Au
Mountain Boy	082KNW131	Prospect	Quartz vein hosted Silver, Galena	27m tunnel completed in 1899. Quartz vein hosted argentiferous galena
Gillman	082KNW127	Past Producer	Quartz Vein hosted Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc	NW striking, east dipping quartz vein to 2m wide. In 1933 a tonne of ore returned 62gm Ag, 62gm Au, 22kg Pb and 23kg of Zn.
Silver Dollar	082KNW101	Past producer	Quartz vein hosted Galena, Tetrahedrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Sphalerite.	In 1947, 6 tonnes of ore recovered 9,860gm Ag, 1,378kg Pb, 1,009kg Zn. A 1984 drill hole returned 2.1m grading 229g/t Ag, 1.0g/t Au, 10.95% Zn, 4.04% Pb, 0.29% Cu.
Iron Dollar	082KNW136	Showing	Quartz Vein hosted Lead, Gold, Silver and Copper	A 3.6m wide NW trending, east dipping qtz vein contains galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite
Beatrice	082KNW040	Past Producer	Quartz vein hosted silver, lead, zinc, gold	Ore occurs in irregular veins in shear zones and cross cutting faults. Veins range from a few cm to a few metres wide. From 1899 to 1917 and 1984, 618 tonnes of ore was shipped from the property yielding 558gm Au, 1,832kg Ag, 182,930kg Pb and 10,894kg Zn
Rainy Day	082KNW149	Showing	Vein hosted chalcopyrite, pyrite	A large iron capping contains small quantities of chalcopyrite.
Lost Cup	082KNW195	showing	Pyrite, Galena	Quartz vein containing pyrite and galena within phyllite

Brief descriptions of the four Past Producing MINFILE Occurrences located on the Silver Dollar property are as follows:

BEATRICE: The Beatrice Past Producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW040**) is located at the south end of the Silver Dollar claim group at the headwaters of the east fork of Mohawk Creek. The Beatrice mine is located above tree line at 2,103m. The Beatrice and adjoining Folsom claim were staked in 1897 and crown granted in 1902. The property was worked continuously from 1898 to 1906 and intermittently with minor production to 1964. During the original discovery, a 10-meter shaft was sunk on ore, which was further developed by a 60m adit known as the No.1 level. The No.2 level was driven to a vertical depth of 46m below the No.1 level. Underground workings by 1920 included several hundred meters of drifting, crosscuts and raises on three levels. In 1921 a two-bucket tramway was installed to connect the No.2 level with ore bins on the main trail.

Black slates, carbonaceous schists, grey and reddish-brown weathering grits and quartzites and greenish grey talcose schists underlie the property with an average strike of 140° dipping 65° to the northeast.

Mineralization is associated with irregular veins in shear zones, on bedding plane slips and crosscutting faults. Veins vary from a few centimeters to a few meters wide hosting sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite in a gangue of quartz. Replacement is considered to be an important factor in the formation of the ore. The mine workings were developed on two principal veins ie the Beatrice and Main veins. The Beatrice vein strikes at 050°, dipping 65° to the southeast across the axis of the controlling synclinal structure. The main vein is found only on the lower levels of the mine and strikes 140° dipping 65° to the northeast. The No.1 adit was crosscut to the Beatrice vein where considerable stoping was done. Above the level the vein was mined for a vertical distance of about 18 meters and 20 meters horizontally. Mineralization consists of a solid band of pinching and swelling massive sulphides up to 50cm wide. In the hanging wall, disseminated sulphides are hosted by a two-meter-wide siliceous zone. Sampling at the face of the No.1 level across 0.6m returned 0.3g/t Au, 450g/t Ag, 5.2% Pb and 7.8% Zn. The Main vein on the No.2 level consists of solid sulphide bands and disseminations up to three meters wide in a graphitic shear. The third vein referred to as the Gold Lode vein has been traced for a few hundred meters in open cuts below the main road. The vein is 1.2m to 1.8m wide and strikes 155° with steep dips to the northeast. Assay results returned 5.1g/t Au and 32.5g/t Ag. Between 1899 and 1917, 618 tonnes of hand sorted ore was shipped from the property yielding 558gms Au, 1,832kg Ag, 182,930kg Pb and 10,894kg Zn (Minfile 082KNW040).

SILVER DOLLAR: The Silver Dollar past producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW101**) is located on the north side of the East fork of Mohawk Creek, at an elevation of 1860m to 2130m elevation.

The Silver Dollar vein was accessed by two connected adits developed 15 meters apart vertically. In 1947 Silver Pass Development syndicate processed 6 tonnes of ore and recovered 9,860gm Ag, 1,378kg Pb and 1,009kg Zn. Between 1952 and 1957 Monteray Mining Company Limited completed a 590 meter exploration diamond drill program and carried out 197m of underground development work. In 1984 Fleck Resources Ltd carried out a diamond drilling and sampling program on the property. The most significant drill intersection included 2.10 meters grading 229g/t Ag, 1.0g/t Au, 10.95% Zn, 4.04% Pb and 0.29% Cu. In 1986, a drill hole intersected 0.7m grading 38.0g/t Au. The historical drilling is relatively shallow in depth and selectively sampled with positive grade intervals open in width, mineralized zones remain open to depth. The drilling also intersected mineralized zones that do not outcrop on surface which indicates that blind or hidden mineralized zones also occur (MINFILE 082KNW101).

GILLMAN: The Gillman past producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW127**) is located on the north side of the east fork of Mohawk Creek at an elevation of 1800 meters.

The area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, which includes medium grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist.

The first mention of the Gillman showing is in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the years 1901 and 1903. In the 1914 Annual Report it states that exploration completed to date on the property was restricted to a few shallow surface cuts, a prospect shaft 2m deep and a short cross cut close to the Mohawk creek level. In the 1915 Annual Report a well defined quartz vein is described with a width just under 2.0 meters hosting galena, pyrite and sphalerite striking 345°, dipping 35° to the northeast. A grab sample taken from the prospect shaft returned 3.9opt Au and 6.1opt Ag. In 1933 a hand cobbled shipment locally reported from 1 to 16 tons shipped to Trail, BC assayed 2.04opt Au, 2.6opt Ag, 2.9% Pb and 3.1% Zn. In 1938 a crew of four men from the Silver Dollar property stripped the Gillman vein north and south of the access road over a strike length of 60 meters. BCDM geologists at the time took over 15 samples along the surface exposure of the vein, within the 4 meter adit at the south end of the vein close to Mohawk Creek and within an adit which has been driven under the main part of the vein at some stage before 1938. Most of the samples taken were channel samples across the vein up to 1.8 meters in length. Gold values varied from trace to 1.34opt Au. In 1981 the main access trail was repaired and some excavation work on the vein completed. A percussion drill hole oriented down the vein averaged 0.4opt Au. In 1986, Bryndon Ventures completed a comprehensive exploration program at the Gillman occurrence including geological mapping with location of historical drill holes, geochemical sampling, a VLF-EM survey and six BQ drill holes. Best results from drilling are reported in drill hole 86-2 returning 1.1opt Au and 2.63opt Ag over 0.7 meters. A property

examination in 1994 state that a stockpile of approximately 1500 tonnes of vein material blasted from an open cut on the vein sits down slope of the main access road, some of which averaged 0.223opt Au (MINFILE 082KNW127).

MOWHAWK: The Mohawk Past Producer (MINFILE Number **082KNW041**) is located 4 kilometers southeast of Camborne and east of Mohawk and Pool Creeks at an elevation of 944m. The Mohawk–Excise vein system consists of several short adits and test pits driven along a complex, north-northeast trending zone of faulting and fracturing.

The area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, Broadview Formation and includes grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist. Two veins ie the Mohawk and Fresno veins cut metasediments and contain galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The Mohawk vein is up to 1.2m wide, strikes 155° and dips 72° to the northeast. Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Annual Report for 1914 states samples of the Mohawk vein returned values up to 1,738g/t Ag, 3.4g/t Au and 65.3% Pb. The Fresno vein strikes 160° dipping 80° to the northeast. Samples returned trace in gold and silver.

In 1963, Dakota Silver Mines Ltd recovered 13.5kg Ag, 1,358kg Pb and 1,699kg of zinc from 8 tonnes of crude ore. In 1980/1981 Westmin Resources cleaned out and re-sampled the oxidized Mohawk showing. The results from the sampling program indicated significant though erratic mineralization at several localities along a strike length of some 200 meters. Sample results from the program report 0.088opt Au, 10.42opt Ag, 11.8% Pb and 3.65% Zn/0.5m with grab samples reporting to 0.332opt Au, 6.57opt Ag, 7.84% Pb and 6.62% Zn. Between 1985 and 1987, Triple M sampled the Eclipse mine workings, upgraded the road access, completed detailed VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and completed four diamond drill holes for a total of 608m on the Eclipse vein. From 1986 to 1988 Royal Crystal Resources Ltd optioned the Marlow claims, constructed log bridges to cross Pool and Mohawk Creeks and drilled 14 drill holes for a total of 1,167.6m to test the Excise-Mohawk vein systems.

Mineralization in the Mohawk area has been noted to occur in several ways. Mineralization is associated with propylitized or silicified rock in the hangingwall and less commonly in the footwall of the bedding plane faults. Galena and sphalerite occur in quartz-siderite stringers and lenses which form an anastomizing stockwork within the propylitic alteration zone. Along the Mohawk-Excise vein system, the majority of the fractures are orientated north to north-east with steep easterly dips. In the Mohawk area this mineralization was intersected at a depth of 19m in DDH M87-02 reporting 1.78g/t Au, 13.03g/t Ag, 0.29% Pb and 1.65% Zn over 0.7m. Mineralization also occurs within the footwall of the bedding plane faults. Galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite is localized within thin concordant bands in contorted phyllite and argillites and also along jointing and fracture planes within the host rock. This type of mineralization is characterized by

the absence of quartz-siderite as the gangue. This style of mineralization was intersected at a depth of 75m in DDH M86-1 returning 0.48g/t Au, 48.69g/t Ag, 1.18% Pb and 2.0% Zn/1.0m. Mineralization is also reported in north-northeast trending quartz veins and stockwork zones that transect all structures (MINFILE 082KNW041).

In 2008, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. completed a limited prospecting and sampling program (AR30609, AR30629) on the Old Goat #2 (576560), Jackpot (526870) and Mountain Goat (528107) claims. While no mineralized outcrops were located, three new significant gossan zones were located along the bank of creeks and extended for 10's of meters along the creek. The zones generally contained a strongly iron stained fine clay that contained no visibly identifiable lithological fragments or mineralization. Locally a ferricrete horizon was developed. Anomalous metal values for gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum and nickel were found in these zones; the gossan locations are close to the projected trace of the Camborne Fault and suspected cross faults.

Of interest is a gossan zone located on the Jackpot claim where the kill zone extends 20-30m along the creek and 20m up the east creek bank. No outcrop is present. A soil sample collected from the gossan returned 894ppm Zn, >10000ppm Mn, 585ppm Ba, 4222ppm cobalt and 136ppm strontium. A sub rounded boulder of quartz vein material was found at the same location returning 5.5g/t Ag, 7454ppm Cu, 2886ppm Pb and 1.32% Zn. The source of the mineralized float boulder has not yet been located.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The dominant characteristics of the mineralized showings located to date on the Silver Dollar property belong to Mineral Deposit Profile IO5 - Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au as described by Lefebure and Church, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposits Profiles, Volume 2- Metallic Deposits, Lefebure and Höy., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment Open File 1996-13, pages 67-70.

Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn veins are the most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2000 occurrences and were a significant source of Ag, Pb, and Zn until the 1960's. These sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, and silver +/- copper, gold, manganese are hosted in carbonate and quartz gangue. Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control, the polymetallic quartz veins are usually associated with second order structures. The deposits typically form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to 3m wide

and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth and may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones. These veins can occur in virtually any host.

A striking feature of the Ore Deposits in the Beaton-Camborne camp is that they occur in well defined linear mineral belts trending northwest parallel to the regional strike of the formations. The mineral belts are referred to as the Central, Northeast and Southwest belts. The Silver Dollar property is located in the Central belt and consists of an alignment of properties that extends southeasterly from Scott and Mehinick creeks across the Incomappleux River valley near Camborne to the southwest slopes of Lexington Mountain and beyond to Pool and Mohawk Creeks.

The belts are clearly controlled by regional structures and the physical characteristics of the deformed rocks. The central belt follows the axis of the Silvercup anticline and the trend of the Cup Creek fault from the Ferguson camp. It appears that the favourable zones of mineralization along the central belt developed at sites of intense fracturing where the fault approaches the crest of an anticline-local structures having formed subsequent to the folding.

Silver, lead, zinc ores are typical of the central belt and occurrences to the northeast. The ore minerals are mainly pyrite, galena, sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Silver is the most important commodity and it occurs in argentiferous tetrahedrite, galena and less commonly as native silver. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum. Quartz is the dominate gangue mineral, but carbonates such as ankerite, calcite and/or dolomite are significant gangue components in some veins. The deposits are characterized by open space fillings with limited wall rock replacement.

Based on the geological model, the exploration programs designed for the Silver Dollar property are appropriate for the evaluation of Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu, Au, Mn type vein deposits.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The most recent exploration program completed on the property is a heli-borne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey completed by Precision Geosurveys for Mariner Resources Corp. in 2019. Forty Pillars Mining Corp. has not completed an exploration program on the property.

10.0 DRILLING

Forty Pillars Mining Corp. has not completed any drilling on the Silver Dollar property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures covering recent exploration programs completed by Explorex Resources Inc., Mariner Resources Corp. and Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

Forty Pillars Mining Corp. has not completed an exploration program of the Silver Dollar property and no samples have been submitted by Forty Pillars Mining Corp. for analysis.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Silver Dollar property has several zones of known mineralization that were explored in the early 1900's. Some of this historical work is not documented, and most of the old workings are badly sloughed so that mineralization is not well exposed. Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the property. The available data from these past exploration programs have been reviewed by the author. Most of this historical work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time. Exploration programs completed by Explorex Resources Inc., Mariner Resources Corp. and Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. have conformed to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines employing internal quality control and quality assurance programs.

The author J. Chapman P. Geo. last visited the property on June 27 and 28, 2018. No current personal inspection has been completed since that time. Aside from the heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey completed 2019, the author is not aware of any new ground-based work programs completed on the property since last visited in 2018. The author has undertaken an independent review of the company's Website and corporate filings on SEDAR to verify that there is no new material scientific or technical information about the property since the last personal inspection was completed on the property. No new work has been filed with the British Columbia Geological Survey on the Silver Dollar property for assessment filing purposes.

It is the opinion of the author that the adequacy of the data obtained is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Forty Pillars Mining Corp. has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Silver Dollar property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Silver Dollar property.

15.0 – 22.0 For Advanced Properties – Not Required

These sections have been omitted from the report since the property is not considered an “Advanced Property”.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author has nothing to report regarding adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Silver Dollar property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

25.1 Interpretation

The Silver Dollar property lies within the historical Camborne gold-silver, lead, zinc mining camp. The property covers over 17km of the 40km long Camborne fault structure which contains several past producers and developed prospects of silver, gold, lead and zinc.

The Silver Dollar property consists of 28 contiguous mineral claims covering 3,344.68 hectares of land and includes 11 Minfile Occurrences comprising (5) five showings and (2) prospects. There are (4) four past producers located on the property with limited historical production from the Beatrice (082KNW040), Silver Dollar (082KNW101), Gillman (082KNW127) and Mohawk (082KNW041) Minfile Occurrences.

From September 26 to October 5, 2016, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a ten-day prospecting and sampling program on the Silver Dollar property following an extensive in-house compilation program of historical exploration results across the property. The field program was designed to locate and sample known mineral occurrences, to obtain a general overview of the property, to obtain a better understanding of the stratigraphic and structural setting of any metallic mineralization and to assess the exploration potential, logistics and exploration techniques to

advance the property. The ten-day field program evaluated the Goldfinch, Gillman, Silver Dollar and Wheelbarrow Minfile occurrences.

A total of 26 rock samples were collected during the program and submitted for analysis. Best results are reported from a grab sample at the Gillman occurrence returning 57.1g/t Au, 108g/t Ag, 0.59% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 0.11% Cu and from the Silver Dollar occurrence a grab sample returned 43.54g/t Au, 257g/t Ag, 0.29% Zn and 0.6% Pb. High silver and base metal values were also obtained from the Silver Dollar, Gillman and Goldfinch occurrences with results reporting up to 1,818g/t Ag, 32.46% Zn, 49.81% Pb and 0.84% Cu.

The results of the 2016 reconnaissance prospecting and sampling program confirmed the Camborne Fault structure plays an important role for the localization of gold, silver and base metals enrichment.

Explorex Resources Inc completed an exploration program on the Silver Dollar property from September 29 to October 6, 2017. A compass and GPS soil grid was established to evaluate the potential for extending base and precious metal signatures in soils from the Silver Dollar occurrence through the Beatrice Occurrence and southward beyond the Rainy Day Occurrence, a distance of approximately 2.3 kilometers covering 207 hectares of land. Survey lines were established at 100-meter intervals oriented at 50° azimuth. Soil samples were collected along the survey lines at 50-meter intervals to depths varying from 5cm to 25cm. The soil grid was designed to extend across two flanking fault structures located along the southwest and northeast sides of the grid. The northeast fault is interpreted to be the controlling structure for mineralization encountered at the Gillman, Silver Dollar and Beatrice occurrences while little is known about the fault structure on the southwest side of the grid.

Both single and multi-line anomalous soil sample results for silver, lead, zinc and antimony are closely associated and together define a soil geochemical anomaly extending from the Beatrice Mine to the south of the Rainy Day showing. The anomaly measures 1.4km in length with widths from 50m to 350m. The anomaly is bounded on the northeast side by a regional fault structure. The anomaly is open to extension to the southeast. Scattered clusters and single point anomalies are noted to the northwest of the anomaly suggesting a potential extension of the zone in this direction. To the northeast of this soil anomaly is a copper, lead, zinc, antimony anomaly located on the northeast side of the regional fault structure from L13 to L17 and is noted to occur in an area of gossanous phyllite with iron carbonate alteration and scattered quartz veining. Both single and multi line anomalous results suggest possible extensions of the zone to the northwest and southeast. These on trend anomalous results suggest this anomaly may be an extension of the Silver Dollar mineralized structure. The anomaly remains open to extension upslope to the northeast; several of the on-trend anomalies are open to extension to the northwest and

southeast. On the southwest side of the soil grid, scattered single point and multi line clusters of anomalous copper, lead, silver and antimony geochemical results suggests a close proximity to the southeast bounding fault structure.

During the prospecting program a total of 6 rock grab samples were collected from several old muck piles clustered around the upper, middle and lower adits located at the Beatrice Mine site. The results from these grab samples suggest that ore grade mineralization had been encountered during the historical underground operations as noted from grab sample 1752214 from the Upper Adit location reporting 17.72% Pb, 18.91% Zn and 1,991g/t Ag. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being sampled. Soil geochemical results from L2 to L9, over an area of historical hand and bull dozer trenching located to the northwest of the Beatrice mine site, show scattered clusters of anomalous silver in soil results only. A series of trenches located immediately down slope of the access trail between the Silver Dollar and Beatrice mine site lie in an area of elevated and anomalous Cu, Pb and Ag in soil results.

25.2 Conclusion

The soil sampling program was effective in outlining two significant soil geochemical trends. A silver-lead-zinc and antimony anomaly extending 1.4km in length from the Beatrice Mine to the south of the Rainy Day showing remains open to extension beyond the limits of the 2017 soil grid to the southeast of L24. A parallel copper, lead, zinc and antimony soil geochemical anomaly is located between lines 13 to line 17 on the northeast side of the grid and is separated from the aforementioned geochemical anomaly by the northwest trending regional fault structure. This structure is thought to be the same controlling structure for mineralization encountered at the Gillman and Silver Dollar occurrences to the northwest.

Based on the 2019 Helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey, the magnetic data interprets a major northwest trending curvilinear structure or structures that traverse the length of the property, the northeastern most structure is thought to reflect the Camborne Fault. Along its trace, several of the main historical mines and developed prospects are noted in close proximity ie Rainy Day, Beatrice, Iron and Silver Dollar, Gillman, Mountain Boy, Del Ray and Mohawk. Other lineaments in the magnetic data suggest other fault zones are present requiring ground follow up.

Based on the review of historical data and the results from the current field program, it is concluded that the Silver Dollar property is a property of merit and possess good potential for the discovery of lead, zinc, silver and other mineralization. Good road access and availability of exploration and mining services in the region makes it a worthy exploration target.

The property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the Silver Dollar property is the same as all early stage exploration properties and that is there may be no mineral resource in economic quantities. As of the effective date of this report, the author is not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the property.

26.0 Recommendations

Based on the exploration results obtained to date, further work is warranted to advance the Silver Dollar project.

The recommended 2021 field program will follow up on the positive soil sampling results received in 2017. The field program will extend the 2017 soil sampling grid approximately 2.3km to the southeast between the Rainy-Day Minfile Occurrence and the end of the Silver Dollar claim group located to the southeast of Mountain Goat Creek. A total of 23 grid lines will be established at 100m intervals oriented at 50°/230°azimuth and extending up to 1km in length. The grid lines will be located by GPS/compass and flagging with survey stations established at 50m intervals resulting in approximately 440 B Horizon soil sample sites. A prospecting, mapping and sampling program will be completed from the Beatrice mine site to the end of the 2021 soil sampling grid where historical prospecting programs in 2008-2009 by Manson Creek (AR30,609, AR30629) located several gossan/kill zones along the projected trace of the Camborne Fault and a mineralized quartz vein boulder float sample which assayed 5.5gm/t Ag, 7454ppm Cu, 2886ppm Pb and 1.32% Zn. The soil and rock samples collected from the extended grid will be field tested with a portable NITON XRF Analyzer to provide preliminary field results. These preliminary field results will provide an early indication of any base metal enrichment which could then be followed up in the field while on site. In addition to the prospecting/mapping and soil geochemical survey, a VLF-EM survey is further recommended from the Beatrice Minfile Occurrence to the southeast end of the 2021 soil sampling grid. The VLF-EM survey will establish the position of the Camborne Fault, the controlling structure which is related to the emplacement of graphitic quartz healed shears and fractures hosting base metal enrichment.

The proposed field program is beyond the limits of current access trails and as such the field program will be helicopter supported from bases located in Revelstoke, British Columbia. Field crew accommodations are located in Trout Lake.

26.1 Cost Estimate

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is contingent on the results of Phase 1.

Table 6: Phase 1 Recommended Exploration Budget

Room and Board: (\$100/day/person x 4 people) x 14 days	\$ 5,600
Wages (4): 2 Technicians + 1 Geologist + 1 P.Ge @ \$2375/day x 14days	\$ 33,250
Field Gear and Supplies	\$ 3,675
Soil Geochemistry (440 samples @ \$22/sample)	\$ 12,600
Rock Geochemistry (40 samples): 50 samples @ \$32.50/sample	\$ 1,625
Niton XRF Analyzer: @ \$125/day x 14 days	\$ 1,750
Truck: @\$150/day x 14	\$ 2,100
VLF-EM Equipment rental 10 days	\$ 1,860
Helicopter: Helicopter (wet) from Revelstoke 28 hrs @ \$1916/hr	\$ 53,648
MEMPR Road Access Annual Rent (10.19ha @ \$70/ha)	\$ 700
MEMPR Special Use Road Permit (10.2km @\$1000/km)	\$ 10,200
Mob/Demob	\$ 4,300
Report	\$ 8,000
Sub Total	\$139,308
10% Contingency	\$ 13,931
Total Phase 1	\$153,239

Table 7: Phase 2 Recommended Exploration Budget

Diamond Drilling (450m/3 NQ Oriented drill holes @\$120/m	\$ 54,000
Logging, sampling, supervision (Tech + P.Ge @ \$1275/day)	\$ 25,500
Assays (30 element ICP + over limits) 135 samples @ \$36.34/sample	\$ 4,900
Room and Board: (\$100/d/person x 6) x 20days	\$ 12,000
Niton XRF Analyzer @ \$125/day x 20 days	\$ 2,500
Helicopter (Drill program, Pad Building, Support, Fuel) 70hrs x \$2052 (wet)	\$143,640
Transportation (Truck, Fuel) @ \$170/day	\$ 3,400
Field Equipment, Supplies	\$ 5,000
Preparation, Report, Drafting	\$ 15,000
Pad Building (\$5,000/pad x 3 pads)	\$ 15,000
Sub Total	\$280,940
Contingency 10%	\$ 28,094
Total Phase 2	\$309,034

Total Phase 1 and Phase Programs

\$ 462,273

Signed and sealed by

"James Chapman"

Jim Chapman, P. Geo.

Dated February 25, 2021

27.0 REFERENCES

Federal and British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Websites:

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<http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca>

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 1981 Kootenay Avenue, Rossland, British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am:

- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #19871.
- a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison.

In the course of my career I have carried out numerous exploration programs on polymetallic vein projects in British Columbia, Chile, Argentina, and the USA.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT, On the SILVER DOLLAR PROPERTY, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada,," dated July 15, 2018 and amended on March 20, 2019. A site visit was completed on June 27, 28, 2018. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am independent of Forty Pillars Mining Corp., as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this 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 have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property described in this report, and have no direct or indirect interest in Forty Pillars Mining Corp. or Origen Resources Inc.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

Dated at Rossland, British Columbia, this 25th day of February 2021.

“James Chapman”

Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
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