National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

OLD TIMER PROPERTY

Nelson Mining Division
Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82F/6

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

Prepared for:

Silverfish Resources Inc.
9285 – 203B St.
Langley, B.C. V6C 2C2

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Report title: National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property

Report to: Silverfish Resources Inc.
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Effective date: January 19, 2022

Prepared by: *"Linda Caron"*

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Date of signing: *Feb 15, 2022*
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1.0 SUMMARY

The Old Timer Property is a road-accessible property located in southern British Columbia, approximately 17 km southeast of Nelson. The Property covers 2,020 hectares and is comprised of 5 mineral claims. Silverfish Resources Inc. holds these claims under option from Rockland Resources Ltd., who has a 51% interest in the property with an agreement with the underlying vendor to acquire an additional 24% interest. Under the terms of the Silverfish option agreement, Silverfish can acquire all of Rockland's interest in the claims (i.e.75%) in exchange for staged payments of $72,500 and 1,350,000 shares over a 3 year period and by incurring exploration expenditures of $1.35 million over the same period. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the underlying vendor, and to a 2 km Area of Interest.

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

The Old Timer Property represents the northern-most gold occurrence in the Ymir Camp. On the Property and elsewhere in the Ymir Camp, gold mineralization occurs in quartz-filled shear zones, with the most productive veins following regional-scale north to northeast-trending structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. In general, the strongest gold mineralization is in sheared and metasomatic rocks near the Nelson intrusive contact. Total recorded production from the Ymir Camp is approximately 240,000 ounces of gold, which was mined primarily during the periods 1899-1905 and from the early 1930's to the early 1950's. The two main producers were the Yankee Girl (Minfile 082FSW068), located 4.6 km south of the Old Timer Property, and the Ymir (Minfile 082FSE074), 1.5 km south of the Property.

Eight zones of mineralization are known on the Property, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit, Elise, Loki, Idun, Freya and Bragi occurrences. All are northeast-trending quartz-filled shear zones within Ymir Group metasediments, or occasionally within Nelson granodiorite. Quartz veins vary from cm-scale veins to over 1.5 m in thickness, and from massive veins to quartz-filled tectonic breccia. The best gold values are obtained from the more massive veins and from veins with the highest sulfide content. The strongest gold values also tend to be associated with elevated lead values, with the presence of galena in quartz being a good indicator of gold mineralization. Mineralization is developed in shoots that rake obliquely in the plane of the vein. In plan view, these shoots are lensoidal in shape with a greater vertical component than horizontal. Understanding the shoot geometry is a key component to exploring and developing this style of deposit.

Numerous historic exploration pits, adits and shafts are present on the Property, but the majority of this early work is undocumented. More recent exploration includes several soil and rock geochemical and ground geophysical (mag, VLF) surveys. Most of the work has focused on the Old Timer occurrence, where a 100 m portion of the vein was stripped in 1980, with 25 tons were mined and shipped to the Trail smelter returning an average grade of 0.116 oz/t Au and 2.5 oz/t Ag (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984). There are no resources or reserve estimates for the Property.

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

During 2020-21, Rockland Resources Ltd. completed geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, and a drone-based magnetic survey on the Property. 3D modelling of the Old Timer vein was also completed, using Lidar bare earth data to accurately establish the positions and elevations of drill collars. The purpose of the program was to provide a geological and structural framework for mineralization, to visit, sample and assess all of the known zones of mineralization, to assess the merits of detailed soil geochemical sampling as a method for tracking known zones of mineralization, and to determine if geological contacts, structures and known veins could be delineated on the basis of magnetic signature.

Three new zones of mineralization were discovered during the 2020-21 work program. Detailed geochemical surveys indicated that veins can be traced using this method, while drone-based magnetics showed that magnetics provides a method for differentiating the granodiorite intrusive from hornfelsed metasediments. Magnetic data also appears to be effective at identifying vein structures and post-vein faults.

The Idun occurrence is the most promising of the new discoveries. It covers a strong, persisent magnetic linear feature and 2 parallel, northeast-trending structures with quartz veining. Numerous historic exploraiton pits are present in the Idun area, with a rock sample from the dump of one working returned 9.8 ppm Au. Elevated gold values were also returned from a detailed soil geochemical lines to the north and south of the main pit.

A two-phase, $460,000 program is recommended to further explore the Property. The Phase 1 program includes expanding the drone-based magnetic survey over the remainder of the Property, plus ground follow-up in several areas of interest. Phase 2 includes diamond drilling and additional surface exploration. It is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

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

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The authors prepared this report at the request of Silverfish Resources Inc. ("**Silverfish**"), which entered into an option agreement with Rockland Resources Inc. ("**Rockland**") to acquire the Old Timer Property in southern British Columbia in December 2021. The purpose of this report is to present the results of Rockland's 2020 and 2021 work programs on the Property, to assess the merits of the Property, and make recommendations for further work, and to provide a current report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications in support of listing requirements for Silverfish.

The authors are both Qualified Persons, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and are independent of Silverfish, Rockland and of the Old Timer Property. Neither author has any interest in the Property or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. The senior author, Ms. Caron, visited the Property in 2018, and on several occasions in 2020. She also prepared a December 2020 NI 43-101 report on the Property for Rockland (Caron, 2020). Mr. Ulry, the secondary author, completed a site visit to the Property in 2021. This report has been prepared based on the observations of Mr. Ulry and Ms. Caron during their site visits, on the results of the 2020 and 2021 work programs, and on a review of historic data, including published and unpublished data. Where possible, the authors have verified the information from original source documents. All references are listed in Section 27.0 of this report.

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

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

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

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mineral tenure, legal, historical, and geological documents pertaining to the Property were reviewed by the authors.

Neither author are experts with respect to environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title, First Nations, or political issues. No specific concerns regarding topics outside the authors' area of expertise were identified and no outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. Both authors accept responsibility for all sections of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

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

The project is centered at 49° 21' 13"N latitude and 117° 8' 23"W longitude on NTS map sheet 82F/6 and on TRIM maps 082F.035. It is accessed by a network of logging and historic mineral exploration roads. A general location map is included as Figure 4-1.

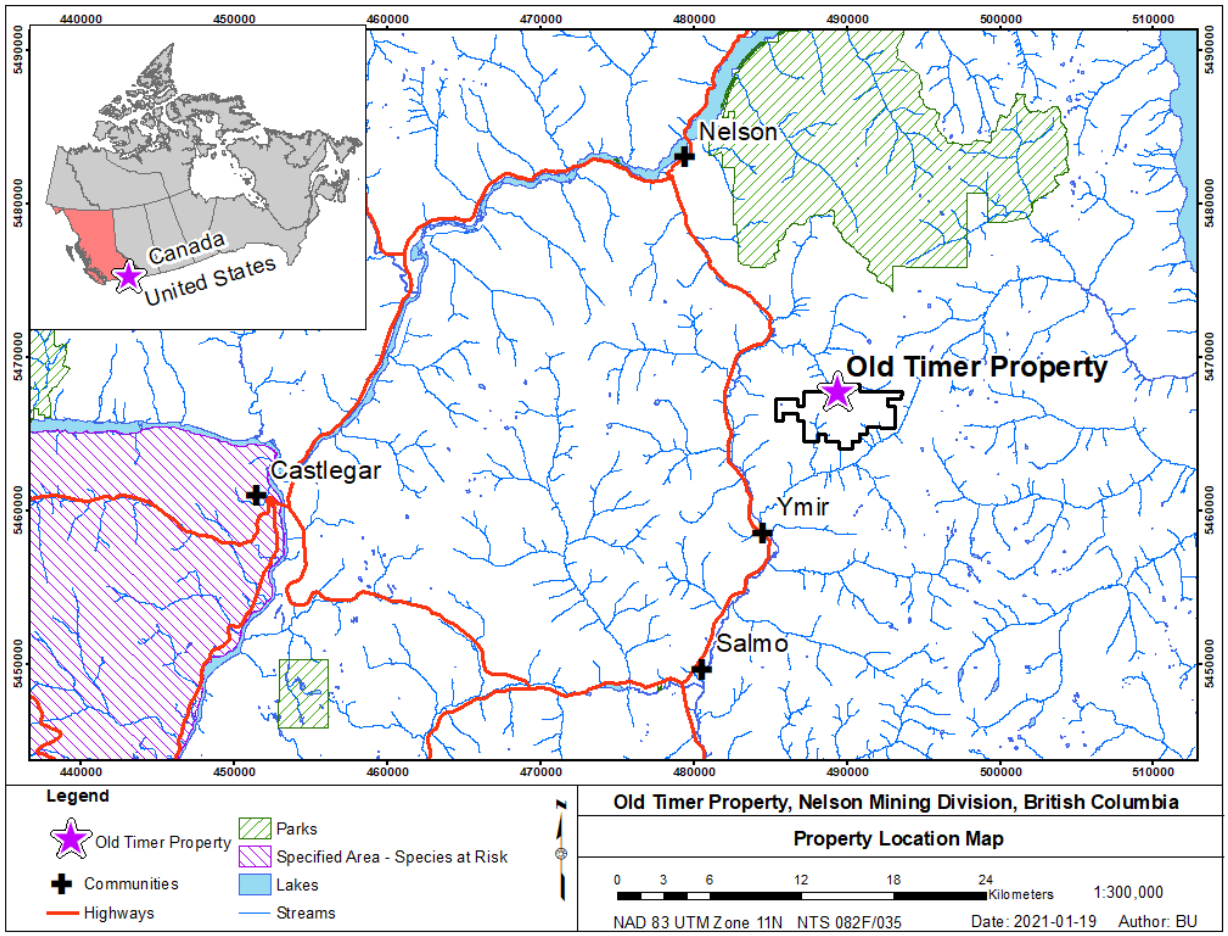

Figure 4-1 Old Timer Property Location map

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property is comprised of 5 mineral claims that cover 2,020 hectares, as listed below in Table 1. Figure 4-2 shows the relationship between mineral claims and zones of known mineralization and infrastructure.

Table 4-1 ***Old Timer Property Mineral Claims***

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
1075936	SUMMIT OLD TIMER 1	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	736.465
1075937	SUMMIT OLD TIMER 2	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	757.651
1075939	SUMMIT OLD TIMER NORTH	Mineral	2025/OCT/30	420.762
1082634	Jennie B	Mineral	2022/MAY/17	84.158
1084957	Time Out	Mineral	2022/OCT/24	21.044

The above claims are registered to Brian Scott. Silverfish Resources Inc. holds these claims by way of a December 16, 2021, agreement with Rockland Resources Ltd. Rockland holds a 51% undivided interest in the claims, with an option to earn a further 24% interest in the claims, by way of a May 21, 2020, agreement with Mr. Scott, amended November 9, 2021, and December 4, 2021.

Under the terms of the Silverfish-Rockland agreement, Silverfish can purchase 100% of Rockland's interest in the Property to acquire a 75% undivided interest in the Property, in exchange for staged payment of $72,500 and 1,350,000 shares over a 3-year period. An exploration expenditure of $1.35 million is also required over this 3-year period. The Silverfish-Rockland agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of the underlying Rockland-Scott agreement.

The underlying Rockland-Scott agreement is a 2-stage agreement. Rockland has completed the First Option, to earn a 51% interest in the claims, by payment of $5,000 cash and issuance of 100,000 common shares of Rockland. The Second Option allows Rockland to earn an additional 24% interest in the Property in exchange for a $10,000 cash payment (paid) and issuance of 100,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of Rockland listing (to be issued). The Second Option also calls for exploration expenditures of $75,000 before the first anniversary of the agreement (completed), and additional exploration expenditures of $150,000 before September 30, 2022 ($75,000 completed). The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor, half of which may be purchased in exchange for a payment of $1 million. The agreement is also subject to a 2 km Area of Interest.

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

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

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

For the 3 claims in the Property which have expiry dates in October 2025 (Table 4-1), filing obligations to advance the claims for one year (to 2026) are $15/hectare, or a total of $28,723. Thereafter, filing obligations for these 3 claims reach the maximum amount of $20/hectare per year, or $38,300. The remaining 2 claims were staked in 2021 and remain in anniversary year 1, thereby requiring an annual exploration expenditure of $5/ha, or a total cost of $526 per year, to advance the expiry dates for the next 2 years. Thereafter, the exploration commitment for these 2 claims will increase according to the above schedule. The 2021 work program on the Property has not yet been filed for assessment purposes. This work must be filed prior to May 17, 2022, to maintain the claims in good standing.

As shown on Figure 4.2, two crown-granted mineral claims, L 5727 (Dumas) and L 5729 (Alexandre) are situated within the Old Timer Property. Although the authors have been unable to definitively confirm title to the crown grants, they appear to remain in good standing and thus do not form part of the current Old Timer Property. Correspondence with the Mineral Land Tax department indicates that both of these lots are assessed on the current Mineral Land Tax roll, however neither lot appears on a search of the Land Titles Survey Authority. As such, ownership of the crown grants is unknown. Neither lot is listed on the most recent Compilation of Gazette Listings (June 15, 2018) which lists crown grants that have reverted and have been Gazetted under section 26 of the Mineral Tenure Act and as such are no longer in good standing. This further supports the validity of the crown grants. It is recommended that an attempt be made to acquire the Dumas and Alexandre crown grants and add these to the Property.

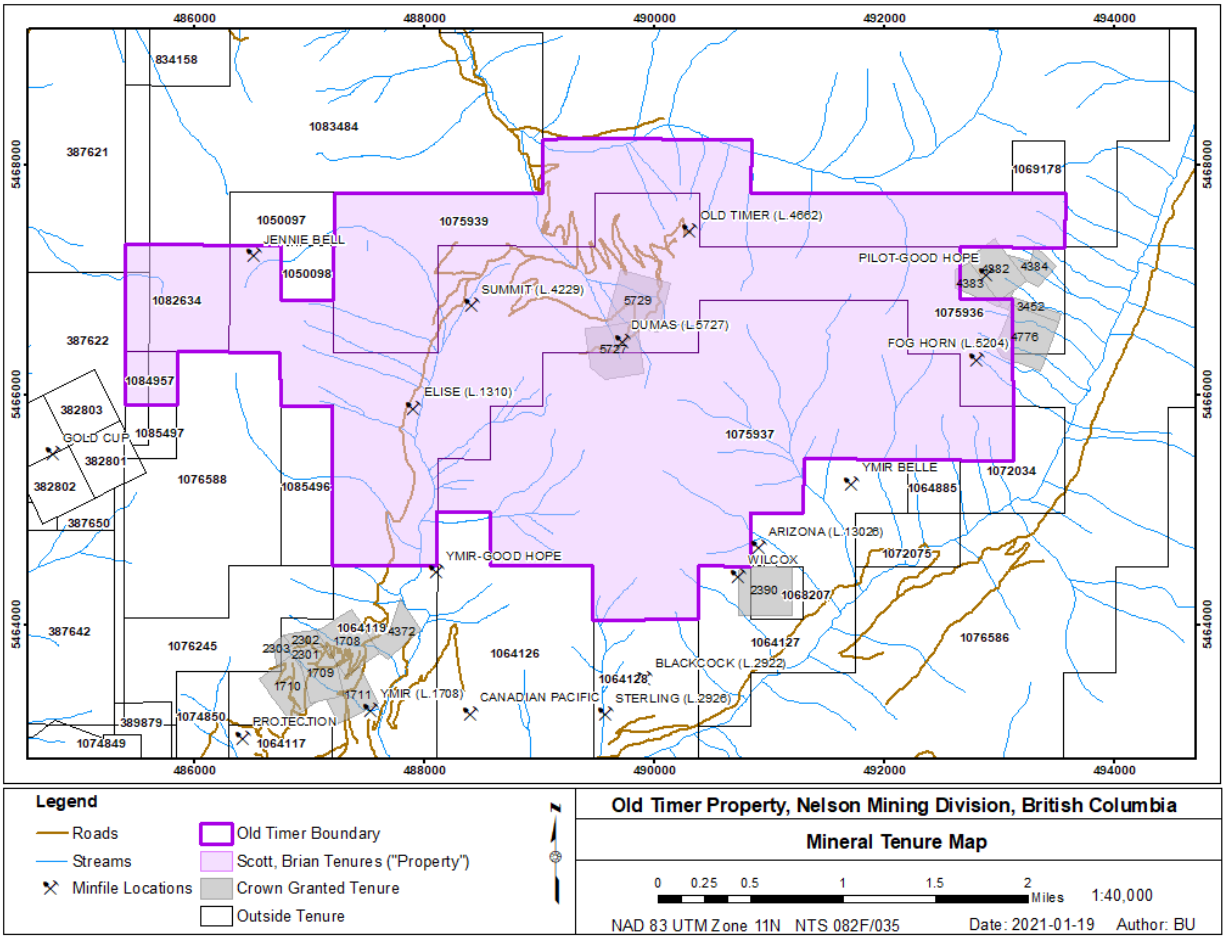

Figure 4-2 Mineral tenure map

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

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

An important component of the permitting process, and of successful project operation anywhere in Canada, is meaningful First Nations engagement. BC's Consultative Area Database (CAD) provides contact information for First Nations who may have aboriginal interests within the query area. Twelve First Nations were identified from a query of the CAD for the Old Timer Property. Rockland contacted each of these First Nations with information about the plans for exploration and provided them with an 2019 Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) for the Property[1]. That AOA identified 3 areas (totalling 8 Ha) of archaeological

[1] *Archaeological Overview Assessment of Margaux Resources Limited's proposed exploration program at the Old Timer Property near Nelson, BC., by Ursus Heritage Consulting, April 23, 2019.*

potential within the Property and recommended that ground disturbance within these 3 areas be avoided until further archaeological studies have been completed.

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

Proximity to any parks or special use areas can also impact the ability to successfully permit mining operations. There are no parks within the limits of the Property. As illustrated in Figure 4-1, the closest park is West Arm Provincial Park, 8 km to the north. A License of Occupation exists over a portion of the Property, which was issued to Kootenay Experience Ltd. in 2011 for the purpose of Nordic skiing.

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

A 5-Year Area-Based exploration permit (MYAB) for the Old Timer Property was issued to Rockland on September 28, 2020 (Permit MX-5-847). Areas of archaeological potential identified by the 2019 AOA were excluded from the permit area. The permit authorizes 15 drill sites (with multiple holes allowed per site), 12 excavator trenches, and up to 2 km of access road construction within an area that encompasses the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Loki, Summit, Freya, Idun and Bragi showings. Special conditions are attached to the permit for exploration with the GAR order for protection of mountain caribou. These conditions include working outside peak calving season (May 15-June 15), utilizing existing roads wherever possible, avoiding cutting mature (>80 year-old) timber and limiting the size of any forest openings to < 1 Ha. A $10,000 reclamation bond was posted by Rockland to cover disturbance related to the work authorized by the permit. All of the exploration work completed by Rockland to-date has been early-stage work that does not require permitting. No ground disturbance related to the permit has been completed.

The MYAB permit can be transferred to Silverfish by a simple notification process to EMLI. The $10,000 bond posted by Rockland will be returned to Rockland and Silverfish will be required to post the bond in their own name. The bond will be assessed annually, and adjusted based on the amount of outstanding disturbance from the exploration work.

There are no other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

[2] *Archaeology Preliminary Field Assessment, PIB Cultural Heritage Assessment for Rockland Resources Ltd. Sept 15, 2020.*

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Old Timer Property is located 17 km southeast of the city of Nelson and 8 km northeast of the town of Ymir. From Nelson, access is via Highway 6 for 12 km to the Clearwater Creek Forest Service Road, then left on the Clearwater Creek for 6.9 km. At the switchback at 6.9 km, a secondary road heads to the southeast. This road, and spur roads from it, provide good road access to the northern portion of the Property, where all of the zones of known mineralization are located. Continue on this secondary road for 10.5 km to the end of the road at the Old Timer trench.

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

The Old Timer Property is irregular in shape, measuring approximately 7.5 km from east to west and 4 km from north to south at its widest points. The Property is entirely underlain by Crown land, and includes sufficient areas for any future mining operation, including potential tailings storage, waste disposal and processing facilities. It covers portions of the Clearwater and Huckleberry Creek valleys, and the moderate to steep mountain slopes that form the headwaters of these creeks. The claims are roughly centered on the ridge that forms the divide between Huckleberry Creek on the west and Ymir Creek on the east. West of Huckleberry Creek in the extreme western portion of the claims, the Property covers the summit and east facing slope of Mount Elise, type locality for the Jurassic Rossland Group Elise Formation.

Elevations on the Property range from a low of 1280 m in the Clearwater Creek valley in the northwest, to over 2000 m at the summit of Mount Elise and also at an unnamed peak in the central part of the claims. The main Old Timer showing is located at an elevation of 1860 m.

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

Summers are generally modest and dry with average temperatures ranging from 15^{o} to 20^{o} C but commonly exceeding 25^{o} C in July and August. Winters are mild, with average temperatures approximating -5^{o} C but dropping to -35^{o} C on occasion. The Property is located in the Selkirk Mountains, an area that receives large annual snowfall. Typical winter snow load can exceed 3 metres, with most of that accumulating between the months of November and April. The Property is generally snow-free from mid-June until late October. For early stage exploration, the operating season is effectively 4-5 months.

The area has limited recreational activity, including hunting, mountain biking and back country skiing. Water for drilling is available from Clearwater Creek, Huckleberry Creek, and their numerous tributaries.

6.0 HISTORY

Gold mineralization was discovered near Ymir in the 1890's and led to widespread prospecting in the surrounding area. Over the next 20 years, numerous gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered. These are well described by Drysdale (1917) and many are now identified as Minfile occurrences (see Figure 4-2).

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

Three Minfile occurrences are located on the Property, the Summit, Elise and Old Timer. A fourth occurrence, the Dumas, is located on the crown grants that occur within the property limits but do not form part of the Property. Many other Minfile occurrences are located in close proximity to the Old Timer Property, including the Jenny Bell and Fog Horn occurrences. While Figure 4.2 shows these two particular occurrences within the limits of the Old Timer Property, their locations as provided by Minfile are inaccurate and they are believed to fall outside the property boundary.

Historic exploration on the Property is summarized below in Table 6-1, with additional details included in Sections 6.1 to 6.3. Exploration work by Rockland Resources Ltd. in 2020-2021 is described in Section 6.4. All references are included in Section 27 of the report. Property boundaries have varied over the years, with title to different portions of the current claim block held by different owners in overlapping time periods. By 2004, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit and Elise areas had been amalgamated under one owner.

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

Table 6-1 ***Summary of Exploration, Old Timer Property***

Year	Operator	Summary
1896 - 1917		100 m of underground development was completed at the Summit occurrence. A 50 m drift and short prospect shaft was completed at the Old Timer occurrence, with assays up to 2.5 oz/t Au reported. Development work also occurred at the Elise and Pathfinder prospects (Drysdale, 1917; BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928).
1932		A 33 m cross-cut was completed at the Pathfinder occurrence (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1932).
1967 - 1979	D. Tjader	In 1967, the Old Timer and Pathfinder occurrences were staked as the Goldridge and LD claims (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1980	R. & G. Langset	Tjader leased the property to R. & G. Langset who constructed a bulldozer road to the Old Timer occurrence and stripped a 100 m section of the vein in preparation for surface mining. 25 tons were mined and shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 0.116 oz/t Au and 2.5 oz/t Ag (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1983	Winston Resources	Winston Resources optioned the property in 1983 and completed a soil sampling program. There were no results of interest (Fenwick-Wilson, 1984).
1970 - 2000	S. Endersby	S. Endersby (and briefly his company Nugget Mines Ltd.) acquired claims covering the Summit and Elise prospects in the 1970's. Over the next 30 years, Endersby completed numerous small exploration programs (prospecting, soil, silt and rock geochemical, ground geophysics (mag and VLF)) for assessment purposes. These programs were generally very localized and did little to advance the property (DG Allen, 1982, 1989; G Allen, 1986; Allen & Endersby, 1985, 1986; Endersby, 1990, 1992a,b, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998; 1999; Murray, 1988).
1987 - 1988	Golden Glory Resources Ltd.	L. Mikulic acquired a claim covering the Old Timer occurrence in 1987 and optioned the property to Golden Glory Resources Ltd. The same year, the company completed a program of backhoe trenching to better expose the Old Timer vein for representative chip sampling. Detailed soil geochemical and ground geophysical surveys were completed in the vicinity of the Old Timer vein. In 1988, the company drilled 3 shallow diamond drill holes from a single set-up at the north end of the Old Timer trench. Hole 88-01 intersected 5.37 m grading 4.4 ppm Au (von Einsiedel, 1987, 1990b; Magrum and von Einsiedel, 1987).
1990 - 1991	Jaguar Equities Inc.	By 1990, the Old Timer property was held by B. Stafford and P.M Explorations Ltd. Jaguar Equities optioned the property in 1990, completed additional ground geophysical surveys in the Old Timer area then drilled two shallow holes in the same area as the 1988 holes. Hole 90-01 intersected 2.9 m averaging 17.6 ppm Au and hole 90-02 intersected 1.52 m of 19.8 ppm Au. In 1991, Jaguar drilled 2 further

		shallow holes in the vicinity of the 1988-1990 drilling, with hole 91-01 intersecting 3.66 m of 13.2 ppm Au (von Einsiedel, 1990a, b; Stafford 1991).
2004 - 2005	Auramex Resource Corp.	By 2003, S. Endersby had amalgamated claims in the Summit and Old Timer areas into a single property (the Summit-Old Timer) and in 2004, optioned the property to Auramex Resources Corp. who completed a 4-hole drill program that year. Hole 04-04 was drilled at the Old Timer, approximately 150 m on strike to the southwest and 100 m down dip from the previous intersections. It successfully intersected the zone over a 4.8 m width, with an average grade of 13.3 ppm Au. The remaining 3 holes drilled in 2004 were at the Summit occurrence, where there were no significant results (Dunn, 2004; Endersby and Dunn, 2004). In 2005, Auramex completed an additional 24 drill holes (2305 m) on the property. 21 of the holes were drilled to test the Old Timer structure over a strike length of 750 m between the Old Timer trench and the Pathfinder adit. The best result was 5.76 ppm Au over 1.2 m in hole 05-22, roughly mid-way between these two showings. The remaining 3 holes drilled in 2005 tested the Summit vein, again with no significant results (Dunn, 2005).
2009	S. Endersby	Ground geophysics (mag, VLF) was completed on the property, for assessment purposes (Kushner, 2009).
2018	Margaux Resources Ltd.	The property was acquired by Brian Scott during the period 2015-2016. Margaux Resources entered an option agreement in the fall of 2018, compiled historic data, located and selectively re-logged and sampled the 2004-05 drill core, and completed a short prospecting and rock sampling program (Skerget, 2019). The company dropped the option in 2019, as their interests shifted away from southern BC.
2020-21	Rockland Resources Ltd.	Rockland Resources optioned the property from Mr. Scott in the spring of 2020, and during 2020 and 2021, carried out the exploration program described in Section 6.4.

6.1 Historic Soil Geochemistry

Numerous soil geochemical surveys have been completed over portions of the Property, as listed above in Table 2. These historical programs were by different operators, using different sampling and analytical techniques, and employing different sample spacing. None of the historic sampling programs included a QA/QC program. Results from historical soil sampling were compiled digitally, using maps and original analytical certificates contained within assessment reports (see Table 6-1 and Section 27 for references). Most of the historical soil samples pre-date the use of GPS technology. While location control for samples is poor, the results are useful at identifying areas that warrant follow-up work.

Figures 6-1 and 6-2 show results for gold and lead, respectively, for historical soil samples on the Property. There is a strong correlation between gold and lead values in soils. The majority of the historic sampling has focused on the Old Timer and Summit areas. In general, gold (and lead) values are low except in the immediate vicinity of the known mineralized structures.

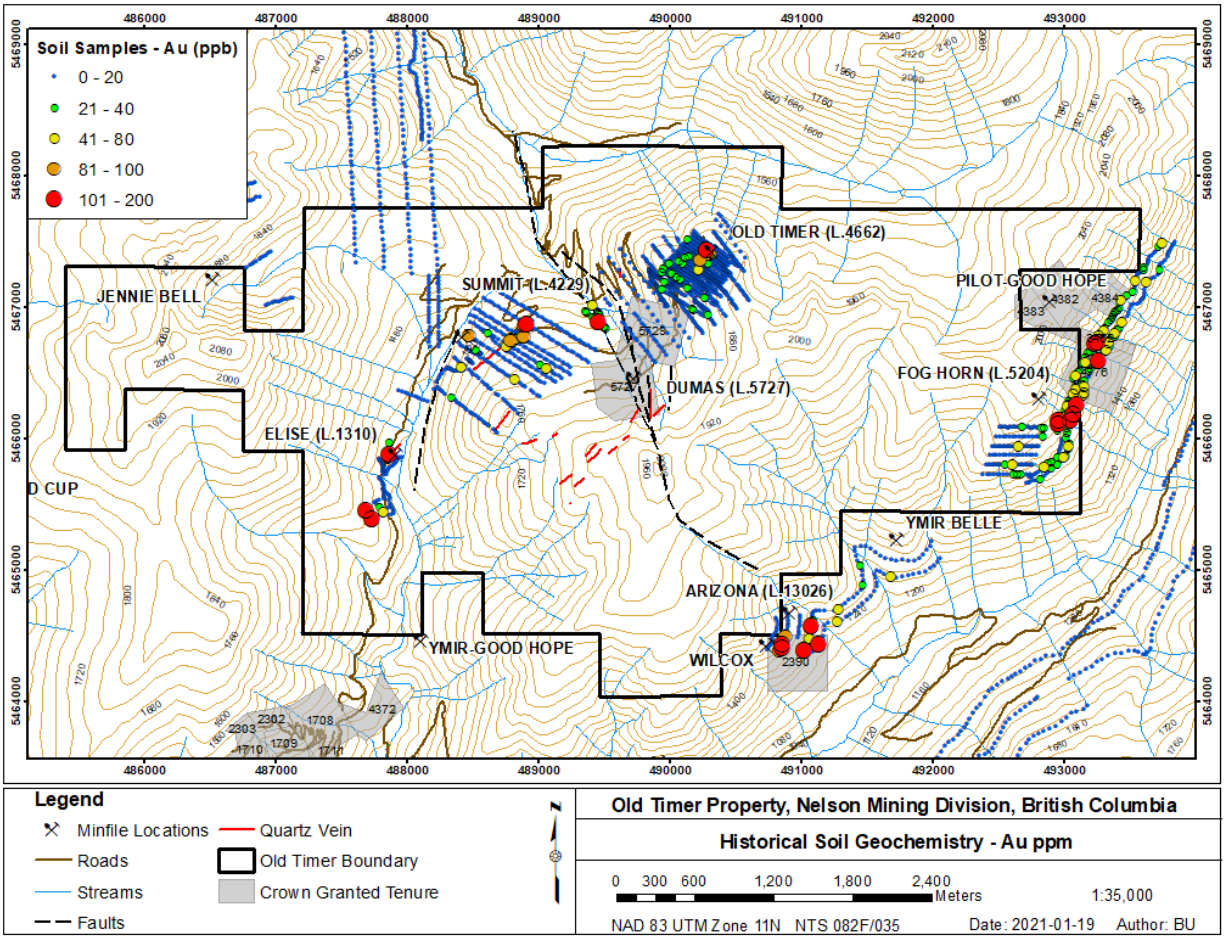

Figure 6-1 Historical Soil Geochemistry – Au ppm

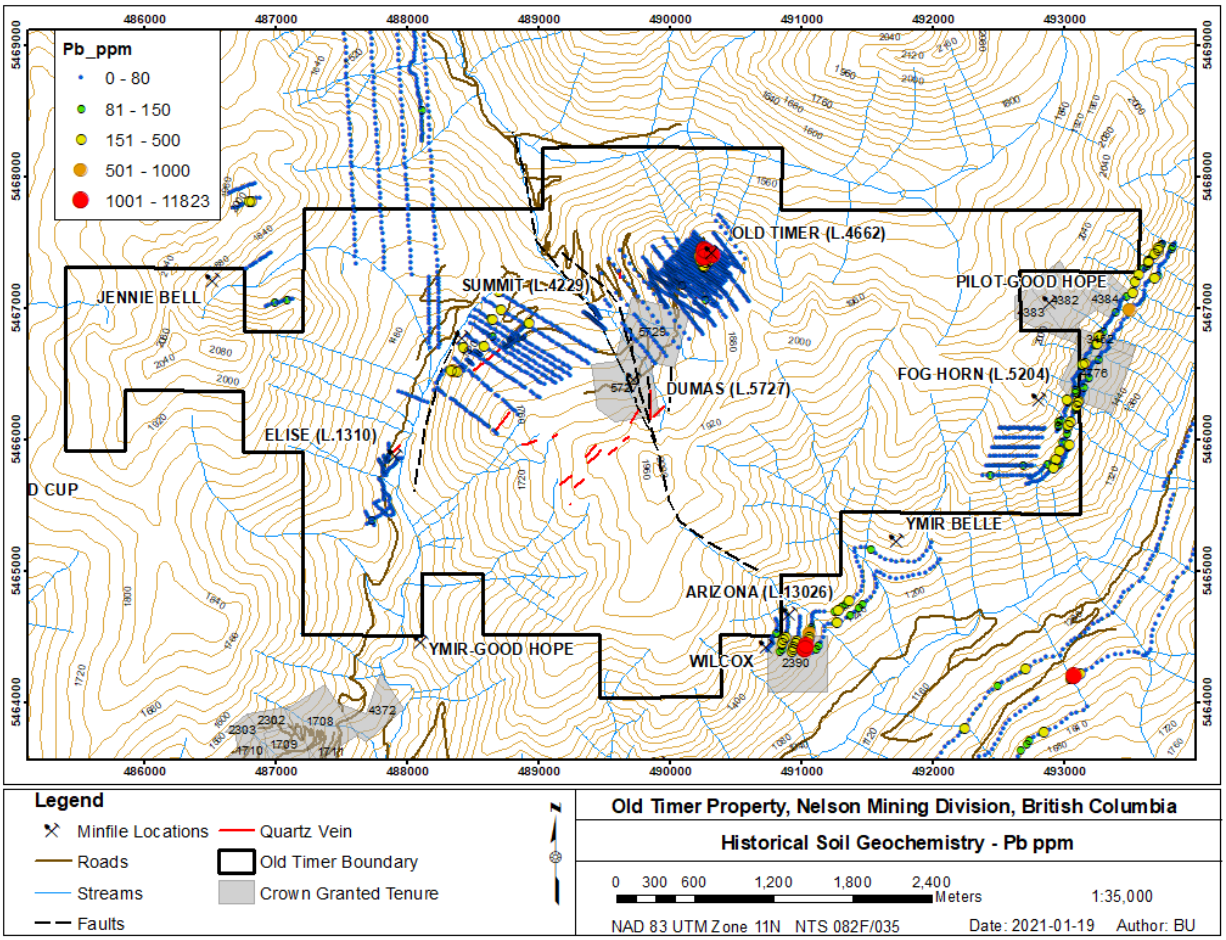

Figure 6-2 Historical Soil Geochemistry – Pb ppm

6.2 Historic Rock Geochemistry

As above, numerous small rock geochemical surveys have been completed on the Property. Results from these programs were compiled digitally from information contained within assessment reports (see Table 6-1 and Section 27 for references). As with soil samples, the historical rock sampling was by different operators, using different analytical laboratories and analytical techniques. Most of the historic samples were grab samples. While grab samples are useful in identifying the presence of mineralization, they are not indicative of representative grade. With the exception of sampling by Margaux Resources in 2018, none of the historical rock geochemical programs included any QA/QC samples. As with soil samples, most of the historical rock samples were collected prior to the application of GPS technology in mineral exploration and as such have poor location accuracy.

Figure 6-3 shows the results for gold from historical rock samples. Most of these samples are clustered around zones of known mineralization (Old Timer, Summit, Elise), with the best results from the Old Timer trench.

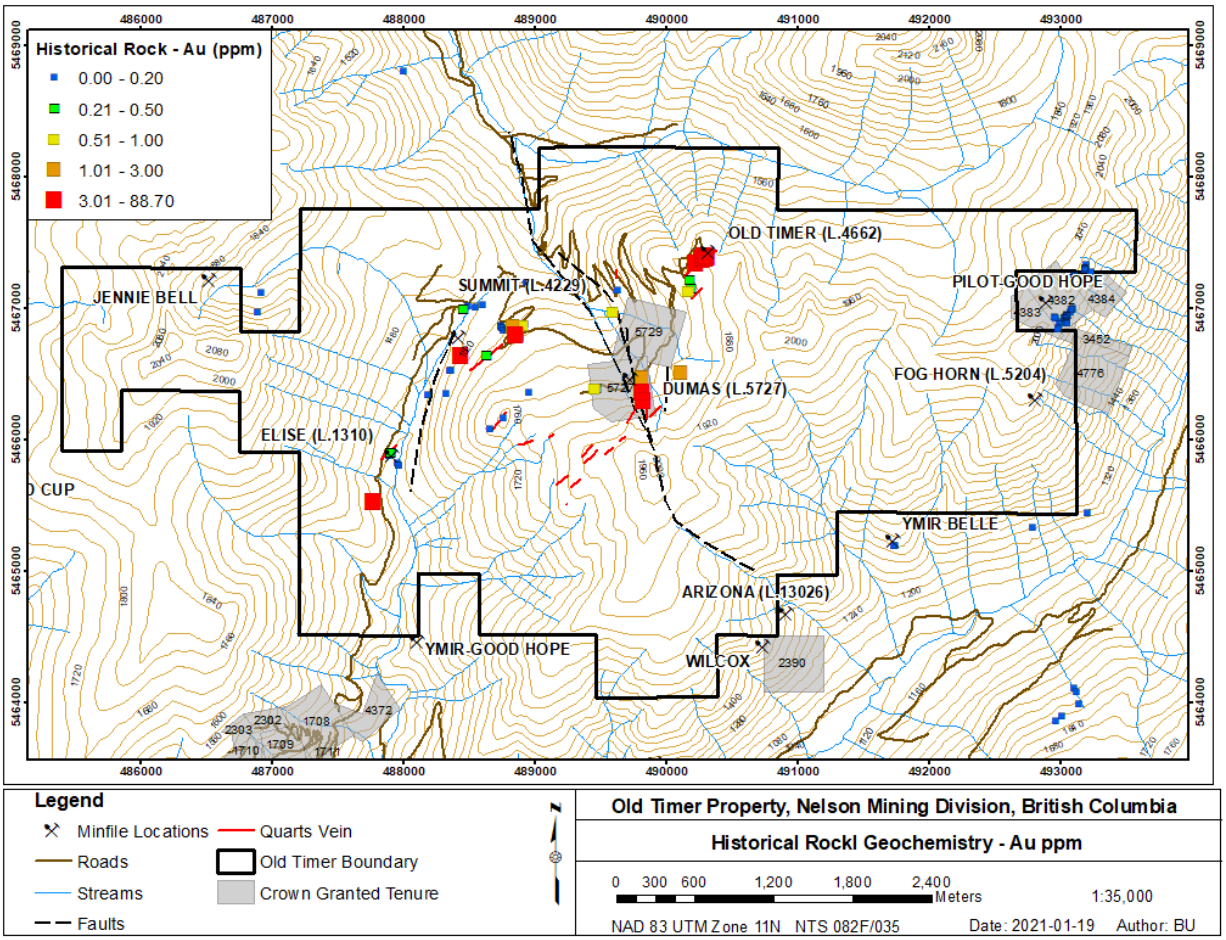

Figure 6-3 Historical Rock Geochemistry – Au ppm

6.3 Historic Drilling

A total of 35 diamond drill holes have been drilled on the Property, as summarized below in Table 6-2 and shown on Figure 6-4. Collar locations are known for all holes. Drill logs, analytical certificates and details regarding core size and sample intervals are available for all holes, with the exception of two short holes drilled in 1988 for which only summary assays are available. None of the historic drill programs included any internal QA/QC sampling and none appear to have included down-hole surveys. While 2004 and 2005 drill core has been located, important core boxes representing the best drill intercepts were missing from the core sequence (presumably because they were removed for display/promotional purposes and not replaced).

Select highlights of drilling are included in Table 6-2. Additional details regarding drill results are included in the description of the Old Timer occurrence contained in Section 7.3.1. Note that all intercepts represent core intercepts. Insufficient work has been done to determine the relationship between core intercept and true width of the mineralization.

The majority of the historic drilling tested a 750 m strike length along the Old Timer shear zone. As is typical in vein deposits, drilling suggests that mineralization along the shear zone is confined to shoots along the vein structure. Drilling identified one mineralized shoot, located generally under the Old Timer trench, with 2 possible additional shoots suggested by holes drilled approximately 100 and 325 m to the southwest (weighted average intercepts: ddh 04-04: 4.8 m @ 13.3 ppm Au; ddh 05-22: 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm Au). These intercepts each represent mineralization deeper along the Old Timer shear zone than that under the Old Timer trench, with the intercept in ddh 04-04 representing a 50 m down-dip intercept from the high-grade intercepts under the Old Timer trench.

In 2021, Rockland modeled the historic drilling on the Old Timer structure in 3D software, using the bare earth surface from Lidar data which Rockland obtained for accurate placement and elevation control for drill collars. The lack of any down-hole surveys in the historic drilling makes it difficult to determine the geometry of mineralized shoots. Additional drilling is warranted, in particular to follow-up the intercept in ddh 04-04.

Table 6-2 ***Summary of Historical Diamond Drill Holes***

Year	Holes	Metres	Operator	Highlights
Old Timer				
1988	3	86.0	Golden Glory Resources Ltd.	ddh 88-01: 5.37 m @ 4.4 ppm Au
1990	2	62.3	Jaguar Equities Inc.	ddh 90-01: 2.90 m @ 17.6 ppm Au ddh 90-02: 1.52 m @ 19.8 ppm Au
1991	2	80.3	Jaguar Equities Inc.	ddh 91-01: 3.66 m @ 13.2 ppm Au
2004	1	108.8	Auramex Resource Corp.	ddh 04-04: 4.80 m @ 13.3 ppm Au
2005	21	2007.0	Auramex Resource Corp.	ddh 05-05: 1.00 m @ 8.1 ppm Au ddh 05-22: 1.20 m @ 5.8 ppm Au
Summit				
2004	3	271.3	Auramex Resource Corp.	none
2005	3	327.6	Auramex Resource Corp.	none

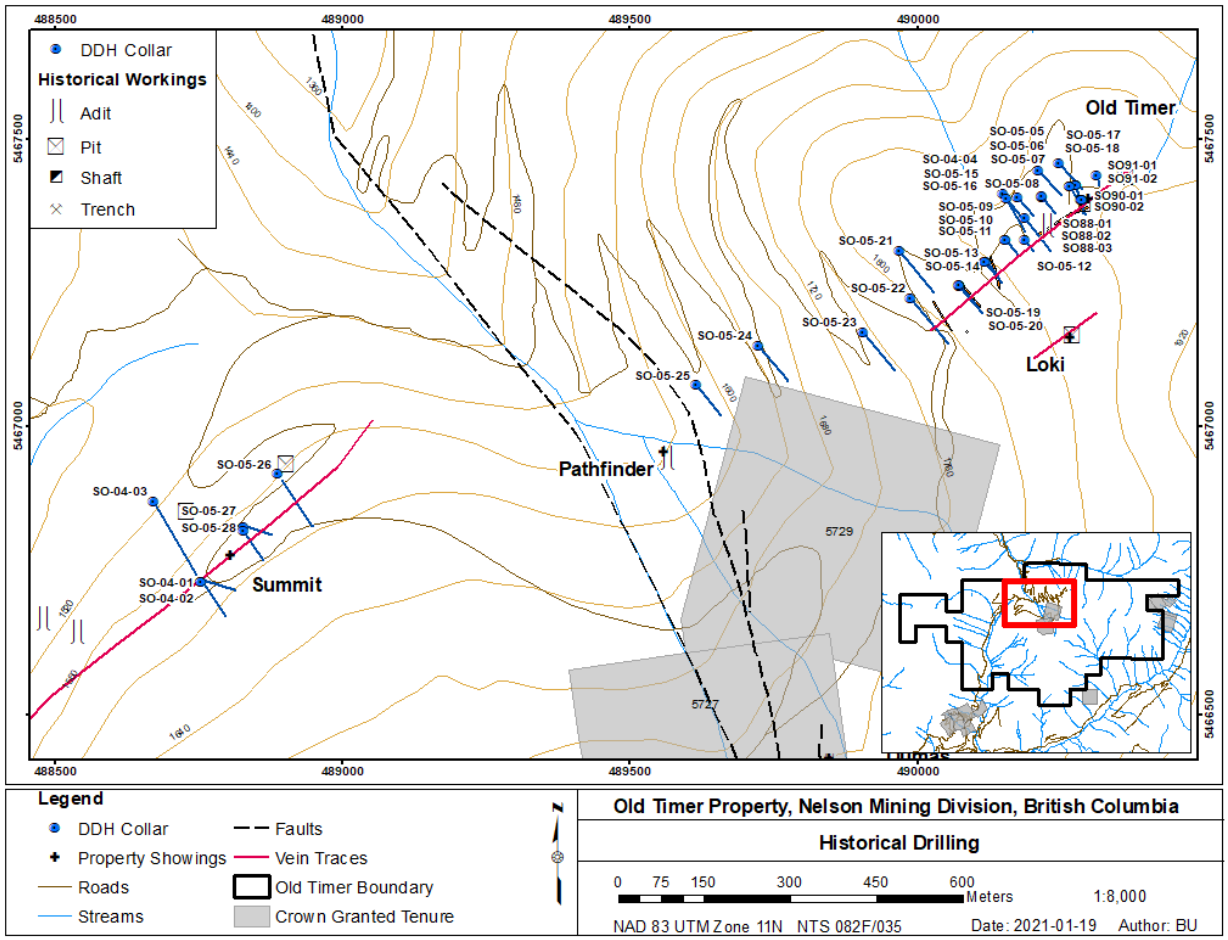

Figure 6-4 Historical Drilling

6.4 Rockland Resources' Ltd: 2020-2021 Work Program

Exploration work on the Old Timer Property by Rockland Resources Ltd. in 2020 and 2021 is described in this section of the report. The 2020 work program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, and a drone magnetometer survey, as described by Slater (2020). This work was completed under contract by various individuals or companies, and is summarized in a Technical Report prepared by the senior author (Caron, 2020). The 2021 work program consisted of site validation including identification of existing trenches, pits and outcrop targets and drill hole locations. 3D modelling of historical information was also completed, incorporating results from the 2020 and 2021 programs. This work was completed under contract by various individuals or companies. New targets were identified during Rockland's work programs.

Geological Mapping

During 2020, geological mapping was completed over a 350 hectare area that encompassed the Old Timer and Summit occurrences and straddled the metasedimentary/intrusive contact. The purpose of the mapping

program was two-fold, to provide a geological and structural framework for mineralization, and to visit, sample and assess all of the known zones of mineralization on the Property.

Results of the mapping program are illustrated in Figure 7-2 and are described in Section 7.2 of this report, with details of known zones of mineralization included in Section 7.3. The 2020 mapping program identified 3 new zones of mineralization, the Freya, Bragi and Idun occurrences. During August of 2021, verification, infill and extension of previous mapping was completed, in conjunction with the geochemical sampling program. Additional exposures were found in the Old Timer and Loki showing areas, along and northwest of the Summit showing and along the Dumas-Idun showing trend (Figure 7-2).

Rock Sampling

The 2020-2021 rock sampling programs focused on sampling quartz exposed in outcrop or in historic exploration workings, or from the dumps of historic workings, to better understand the style and distribution of gold mineralization on the Property. Prospecting for quartz fragments in overburden proved effective at indicating proximity to outcropping vein material. Sulfide content in quartz, and in particular the presence of galena, was a good indicator of gold mineralization.

A total of 139 rock samples were collected. Because of generally poor rock exposure, many of the samples were first-pass grab samples that were intended to demonstrate the presence or absence, and style, of gold mineralization. Grab samples are not representative samples, and the results should not be interpreted to be representative of average grade. In areas where rock exposure was sufficient, representative chip samples were collected. As described in Section 12, independent standards of known gold grade were inserted into the rock sample sequence prior to submitting samples to the analytical laboratory.

Rock sample locations and results for gold are shown on Figure 6-5, with highlights summarized in Table 6-3 below. All samples returning > 0.2 ppm Au are included in Table 6-3. The highest gold values were obtained from the Dumas (11.96 ppm Au), Idun (9.8 ppm Au) and Old Timer trench (9.9 ppm Au) areas.

The Idun showing is a new discovery from the 2020 program. Numerous old pits, now largely sloughed and moss covered, occur within a 100 by 150 m area. Quartz-filled breccia and pieces of massive drusy white quartz are present on the dumps of this historic pits, and a sample of strongly limonitic hornfels with pyrrhotite and clear to buff coloured quartz returned 9.8 ppm Au. Elevated gold values were returned from soil samples to the north and south of this pit. This area is requires follow-up.

At the Old Timer trench, detailed mapping and continuous chip sampling along the exposed southwest wall of the trench (following the trend of the vein) returned values of 3.9, 6.1 and 9.9 ppm Au over intervals from 4.1 to 7.9 m, as illustrated in Figure 6-5. These samples were collected along the trend of the trench, parallel to the strike of the vein structure. True thicknesses is unknown.

Table 6-3 ***2020-2021 Rock Sample Highlights***

Sample_ID	Location	Description	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm
13569	Dumas	qv from upper Dumas hand-picked pile	11.960	45.61	19600
13629	OT Trench	40.5 - 46.6m (6.1 m chip sample) small silicified tectonic bx pod	9.900	9.79	1570
13610	Idun	dump qtz from the northern of two pits	9.804	3.41	844
13624	OT Trench	0 - 4.2m (4.2 m chip sample) quartz vein and qtz vein bx	6.110	16.51	4443
13626	OT Trench	12.6 - 20.5m (7.9 m chip sample) qv <20% in altd granodiorite	3.900	25.95	2925
13616	Elise	Elise shaft - quartz vein pieces on the dump	2.337	467.00	3611
152508	Idun	0.7 m chip across quartz vein in pit	1.850	4.51	1260
152549	Summit	grab sample of quartz vein	1.800	0.75	4
13645	Stub Rd	buff glassy qtz, py, hard fine gr rusty hornfels	1.767	1.08	82
13607	Idun	white-buff qtz in an area of 1% qv in andalusite schist	1.624	5.21	95
152502	Loki	0.19 m chip in pit, in-situ quartz vein	1.220	13.10	28
13563	OT Trench	from alt argillite with 25% vein quartz in pit	1.125	3.26	1192
1459351	Bragi	sample a grab of best-looking quartz	0.890	0.43	19
13608	Idun	qtz veins cutting hfl, andalusite schist and granodiorite	0.814	0.12	4
152509	Idun	1.9 m chip in pit; diorite footwall of vein sampled as 152508	0.681	2.35	452
13630	OT Trench	46.6 - 54.4m (7.8 m chip sample) silicified tectonic bx, NE plunge	0.548	0.83	486
13615	Elise	Elise shaft - sulfidic rock on the dump	0.498	47.68	2659
13639	Idun	best white qtz FeOx, limonite pits ex sulfide,	0.351	0.46	22
13557	Summit	adit dump - grab of typical white quartz	0.338	3.20	178
13627	OT Trench	20.5-29.6m (9.1 m chip sample) , qvs to 5cm in altd granodiorite	0.327	2.61	342
1459352	Bragi	1m section of 70% of qv and bx fill	0.307	0.65	16
13625	OT Trench	4.2 - 12.6m (8.4 m chip sample) foliated bxd rock, qv< 10%	0.268	2.92	844
13637	Freya	select drusy qtz from dump	0.240	0.47	5
13628	OT Trench	29.6 - 40.5m (10.9 m chip sample) thin qvs on shear surface	0.212	1.67	263

Gold correlates most strongly with arsenic and lead in the 2020-21 rock samples, with correlation coefficients of 0.68, and 0.69 respectively. Silver has a low correlation with gold (correlation coefficient = 0.18).

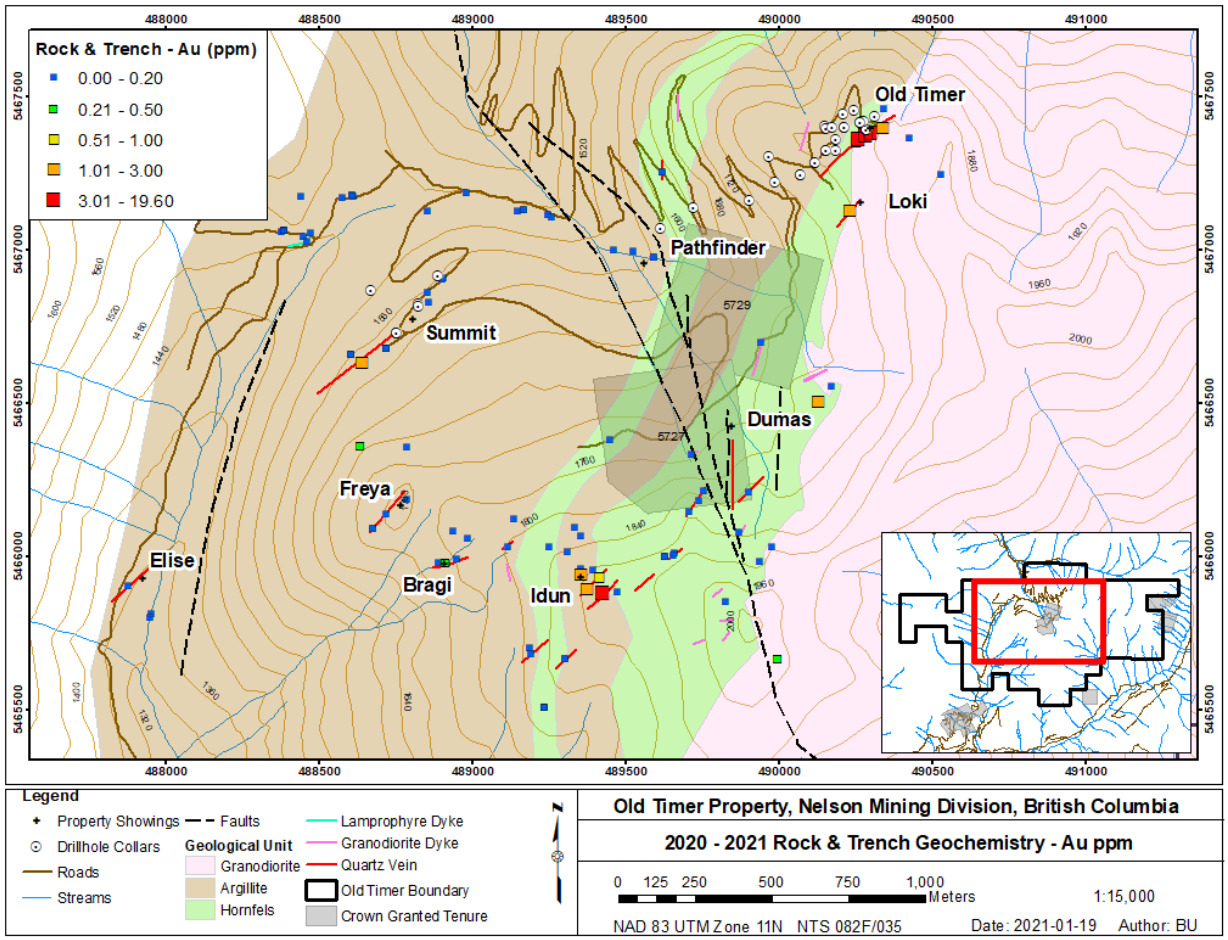

Figure 6-5 2020-2021 Rock and Trench Geochemistry – Au ppm

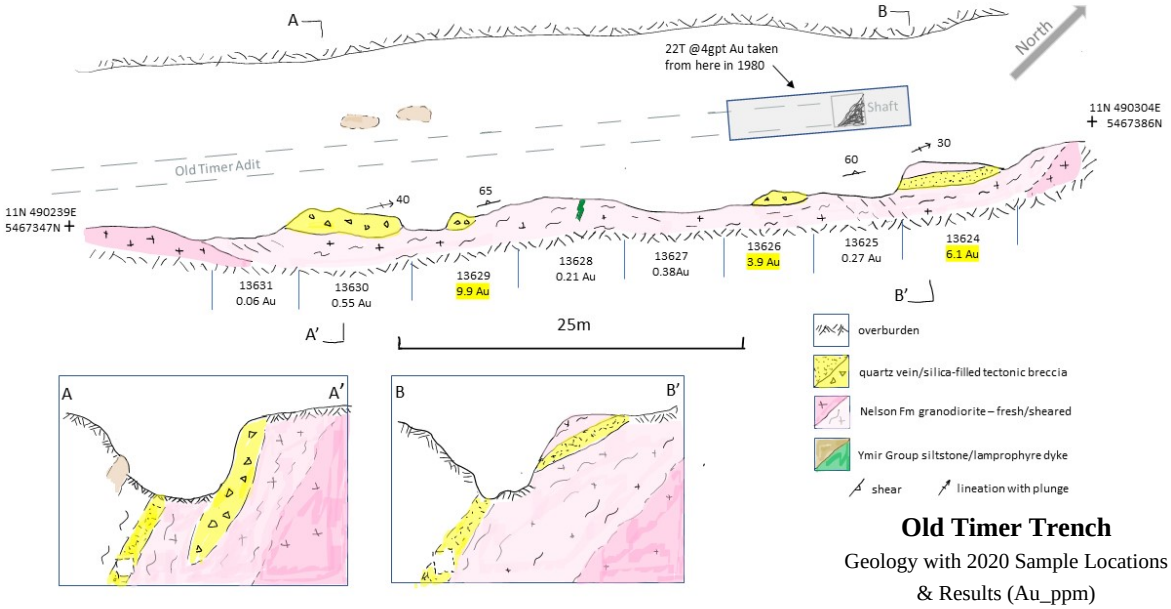

Figure 6-6 Old Timer Trench Geology and Sampling

Soil Sampling

A review of historical soil sample results (see Figure 6-1, Figure 6-2), combined with observations from the 2020 geological mapping program, suggested that blanket soil coverage was not a cost-effective exploration method for the Property. A very tight sample spacing (<15 m) is required to confidently locate narrow zones of gold mineralization. In addition, large areas of heavy overburden make identification of the subtle soil geochemical signatures in these areas problematic.

Soil sampling is, however, a useful method for defining the surface trace of zones of known mineralization in areas of cover, and for locating zones of gold enrichment along these trends. During 2020, 7 tight soil lines were completed, 5 over the Loki structure and 1 each over the Idun and Old Timer structures. Samples were collected at 10 m intervals on 70 m long lines, with a total of 56 samples collected. In each area, the results of the soil sampling identified areas of potential for follow-up. During 2021, an additional 67 soil samples were collected, with samples collected at 25 m intervals on 4 separate lines, 2 at the Idun, and 1 each in the Summit and Pathfinder areas (Figure 6-1).

At the Loki zone, the elevated gold occurs west of the Loki pit in an area with no rock exposure, suggesting that the historic pit may not expose the best part of this zone.

Elevated gold was detected in soil samples approximately 150 m south of the main Idun pit and in samples 300 m to the north.

The westernmost sample from a line of soil samples over the Summit structure completed in 2021 returned 54 ppb Au, in an area with no known mineralization.

A line of 25 m spaced soil samples completed at the Pathfinder occurrence in 2021 returned 115 ppb Au from a single sample.

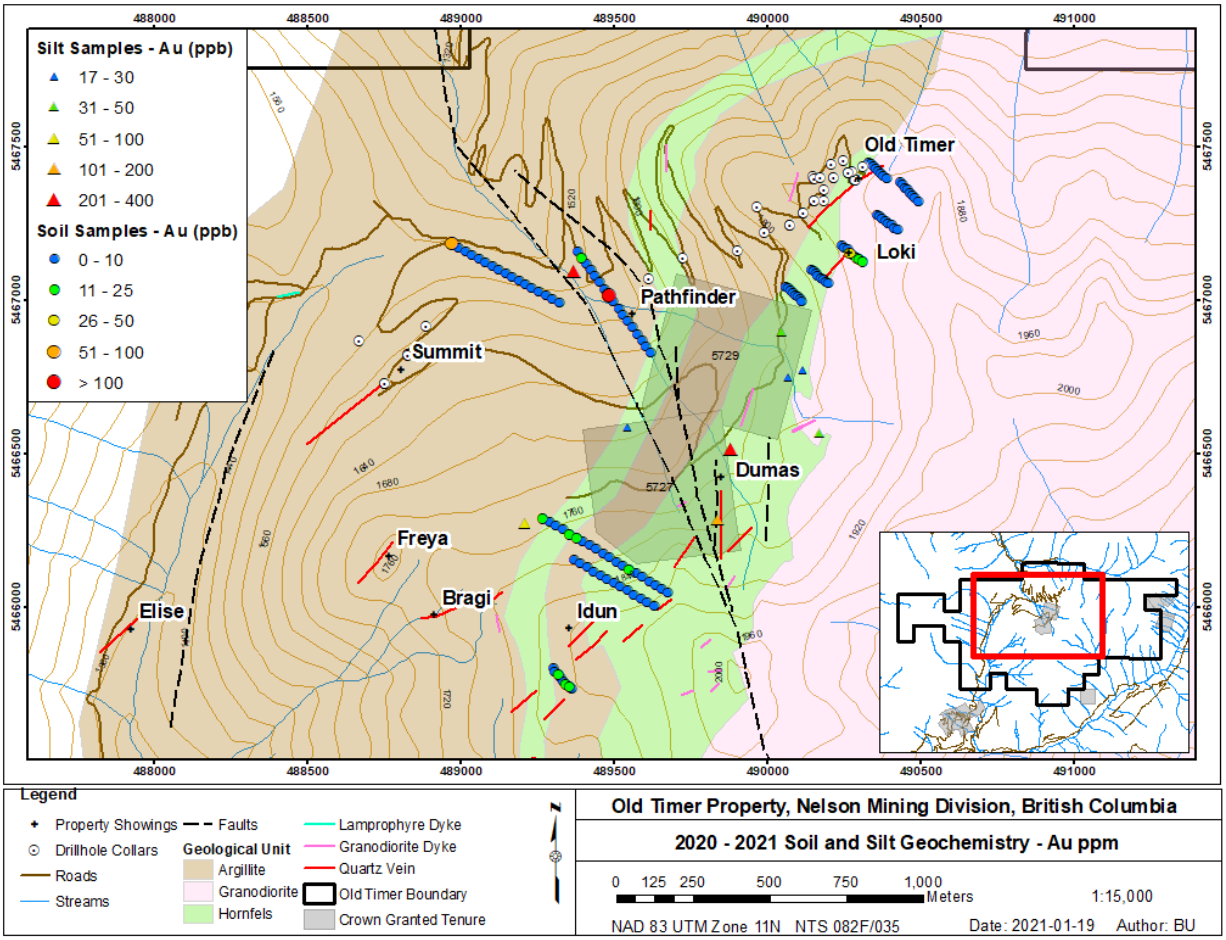

Figure 6-7 2020-2021 Soil and Silt Geochemistry – Au ppm

Silt Sampling

During 2020, stream sediment samples were collected from drainages on the claims, in particular to evaluate the sediment/intrusive contact and the areas east and southwest of the Dumas crown grant. A total of 10 silt samples were collected, as shown on Figure 6-7.

The highest value, 60.6 ppb Au, was from a steep south-flowing creek that drains the Idun-Freya-Bragi area. This is an under-explored area that requires follow-up. Elevated gold values were also returned from stream sediments in creeks downstream of the Dumas vein (31.5 ppb Au, 26.6 ppb Au).

Magnetic Survey

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

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

Figure 6-8 through Figure 6-10 illustrate levelled and micro-levelled magnetics as Analytic Signal (AS), Total Magnetic Intensity - Reduced to Pole (TMI - RTP), and First Vertical Derivative (1VD). Known areas of mineralization and claim boundaries are included on these figures, for reference.

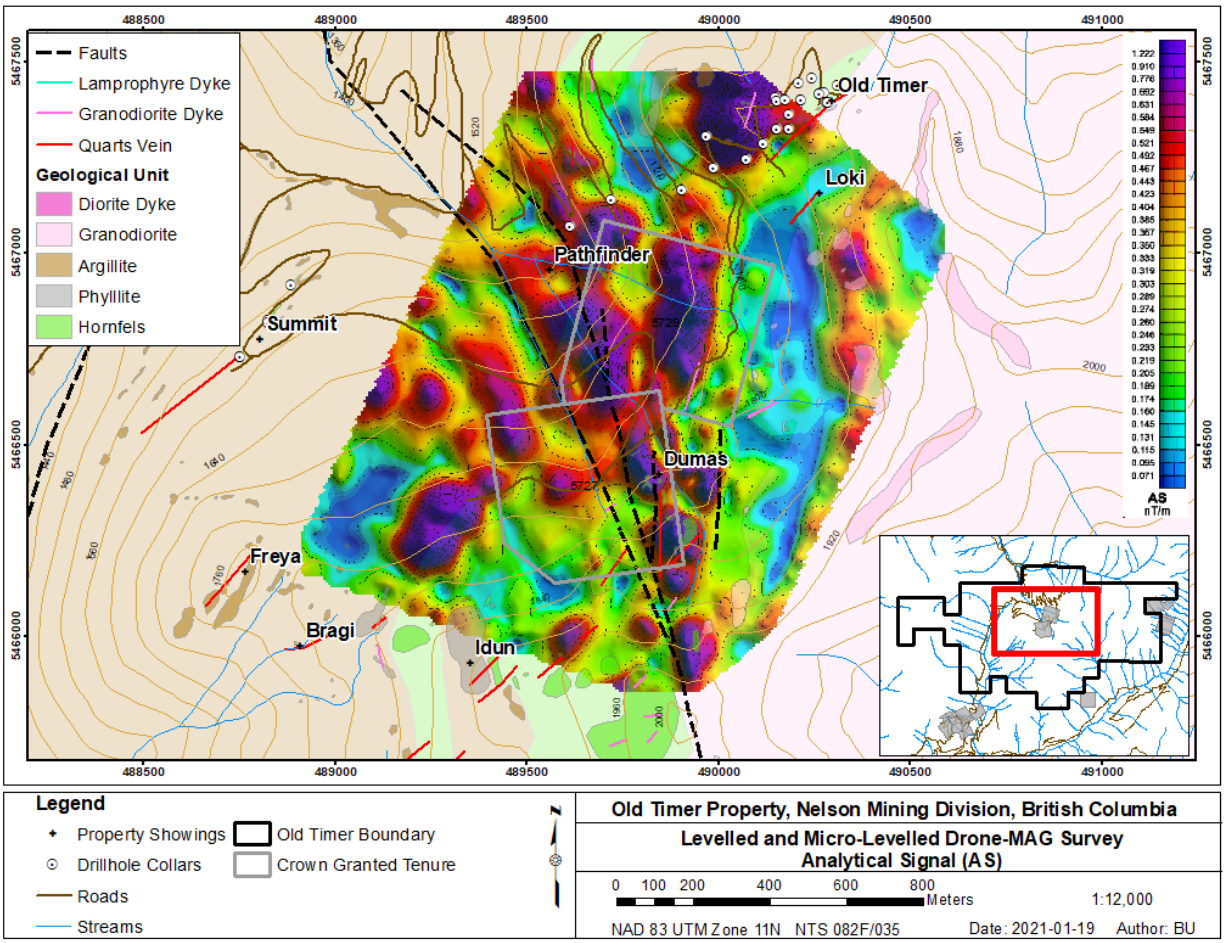

Figure 6-8 2020 Magnetic Survey-Analytical Signal

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

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

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

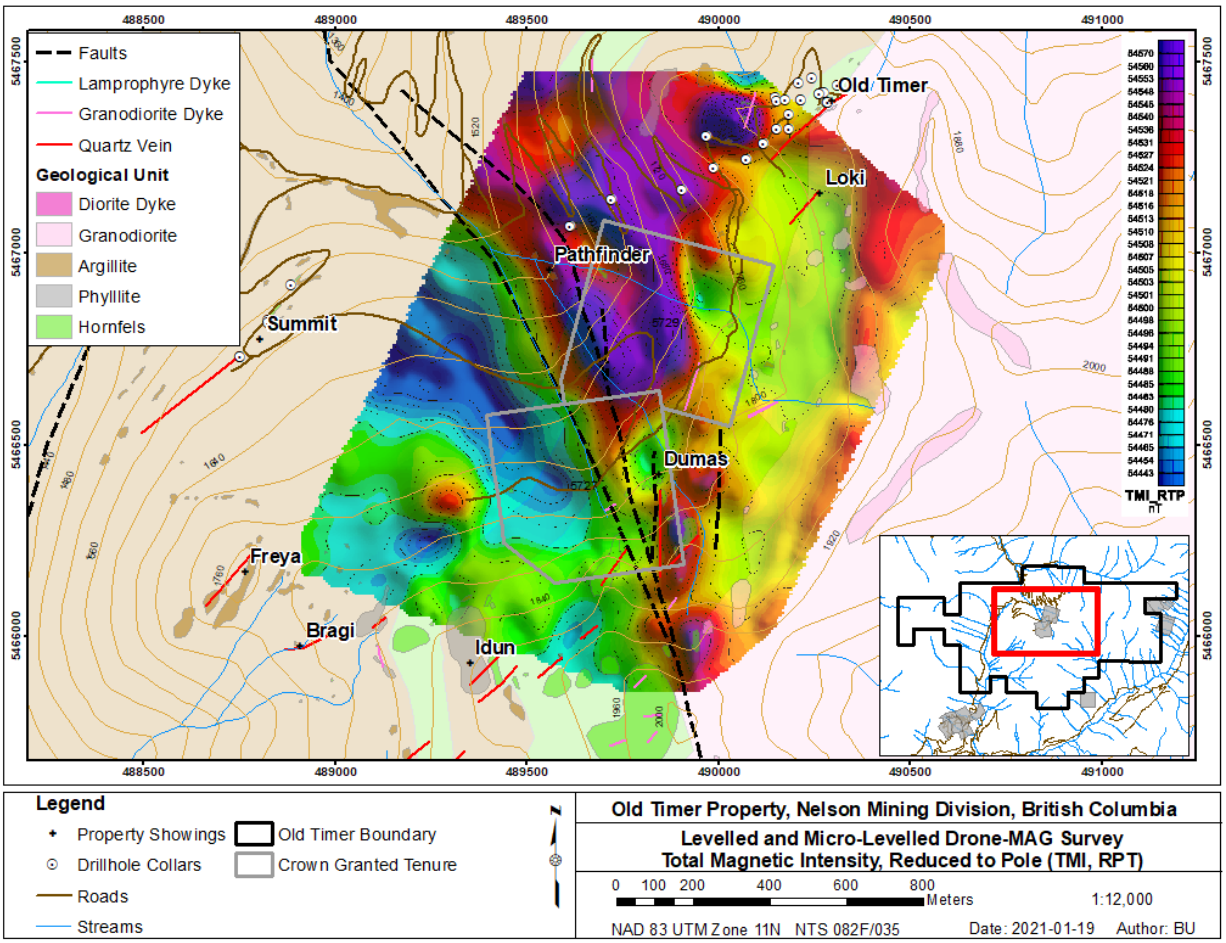

Figure 6-9 2020 Magnetic Survey-Total Magnetic Intensity reduced to pole

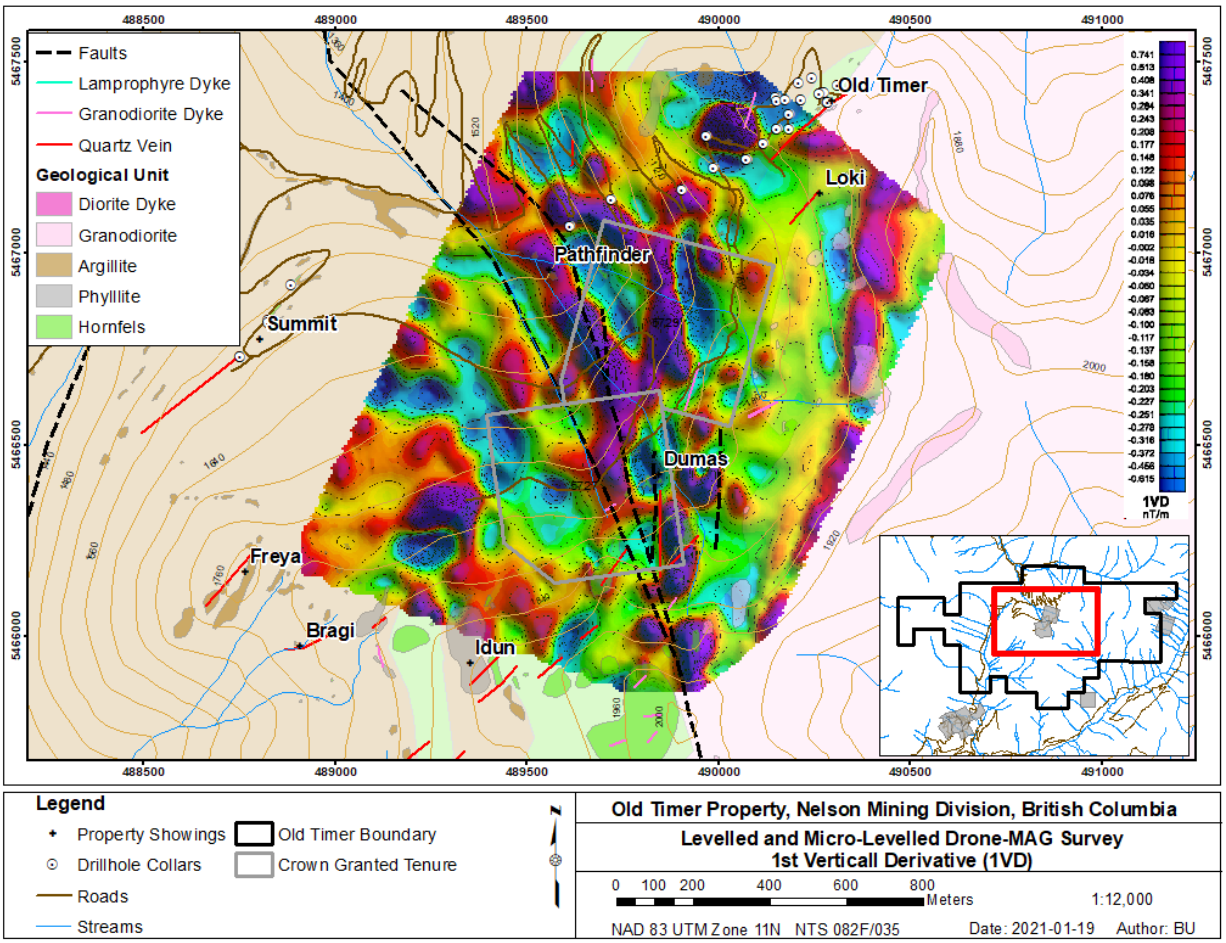

Figure 6-10 2020 Magnetic Survey - First Vertical Derivative

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

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

Topographic Survey

Lidar bare-earth coverage was acquired by Rockland to support 3D modelling of the Old Timer Property in April 2021 from GeoBC (Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development). Raw data was acquired between July 7 and July 26, 2018, using Optech Galaxy equipment with a pulse rate of 50-1000 KHz, beam divergence of 25 mrad@1/e and target density of 12 pts/m^2. Non-vegetated accuracy was 0.132 m (113 check points), with interswath accuracy of 0.016 m (6 flightlines tested). Horizontal datum was NAD83(CRS) projected in UTM Zone 11. Vertical datum was CGVD2013 (geoid model CGG2013).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

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

The Property is underlain by rocks of the Quesnel terrane, west of the accretionary boundary. As illustrated in Figure 7-1, it is located at the north end of the Ymir Camp. Total recorded production from the Ymir Camp is 785,000 tonnes at an average grade of 10.6 ppm Au, 54.7 ppm Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.1% Zn (Minfile), which was mined from a series of generally northeast-trending polymetallic veins. Numerous authors have completed regional geological mapping and studies of the mineralization in the Ymir area, including Drysdale (1917), McAllister (1951), Little (1960), Little and McAllister (1964), Hoy and Dunne (2001), and Paradis and Underhill (2009). Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2, based on the BCGS digital geology, and the following description of the local geology, are derived from these sources.

The Triassic to Early Jurassic Ymir Group sediments are the oldest rocks in the area and consist of northeast to north-striking interbedded argillite, argillaceous quartzite, phyllite, schist, and discontinuous bands of impure limestone. The Ymir Group is correlative with the Archibald Formation, the lowest unit of the Rossland Group. Sediments of the Ymir Group were subject to low-grade regional metamorphism and isoclinal folding during accretion.

Mafic volcanics of the Early Jurassic Elise Formation (Rossland Group) overlie the Ymir Group sediments, and occur in a north-trending belt that lies generally to the west of the Property.

The eastern portion of the Property is dominated by a north-south trending granodiorite intrusive of the Mid to Late Jurassic Nelson Plutonic Complex. Contact metasomatism has affected the Ymir Group sediments in proximity to the intrusive contact. Roof pendants of Ymir Group metasediments occur within the intrusive, and intrusive sills and dykes extend for a considerable distance to the west of the complex contact zone, into the metasedimentary region.

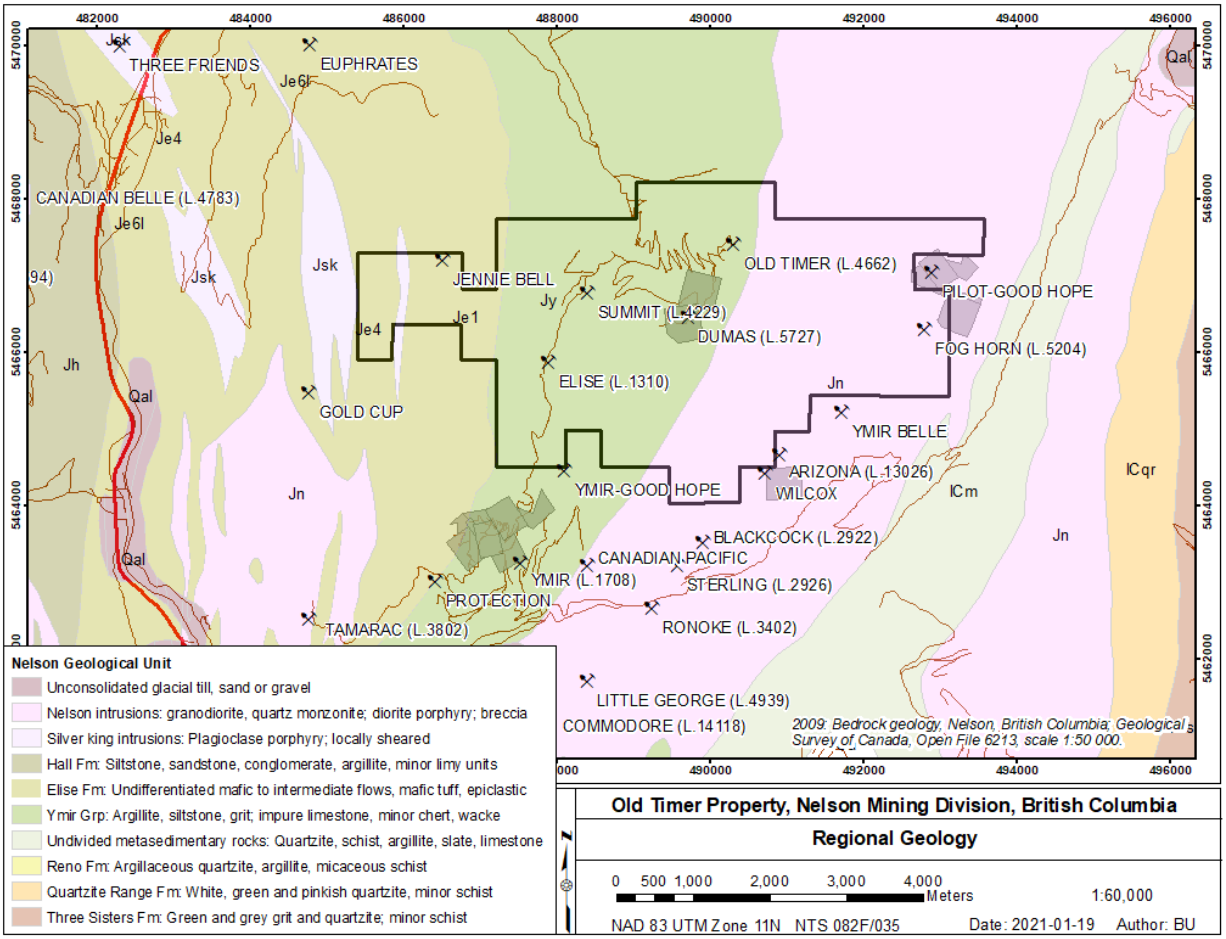

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map

7.2 Property Geology

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

The following detailed geological description of the Old Timer Property is adapted from Slater (2020) and from work by other authors including Dunn (2004, 2005). The Property geology, illustrated in Figure 7-2, incorporates work by Rockland Resources in 2020-2021.

On the Property, the Ymir Group consists predominantly of massive, platy fracturing argillite. These sediments are dark grey, fine-grained and colour banded with foliation-parallel bedding. Occasional boudins of medium to coarse gneissic arkosic sediments show graded and sorted bedding and clean unaltered contacts

with surrounding argillite. These represent higher energy sediments compared to the generally quiet, anaerobic basin the argillite was deposited in. The Ymir Group also includes minor sections of coarse-grained marble, chert, clastic sediments, including siltstone and mudstone, black slate and quartzite.

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

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

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

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

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

A late, northwest-trending dextral fault, the Clearwater Creek fault, is inferred to follow the southern-most tributary of Clearwater Creek through the central part of the property, which offsets northeast-trending structures.

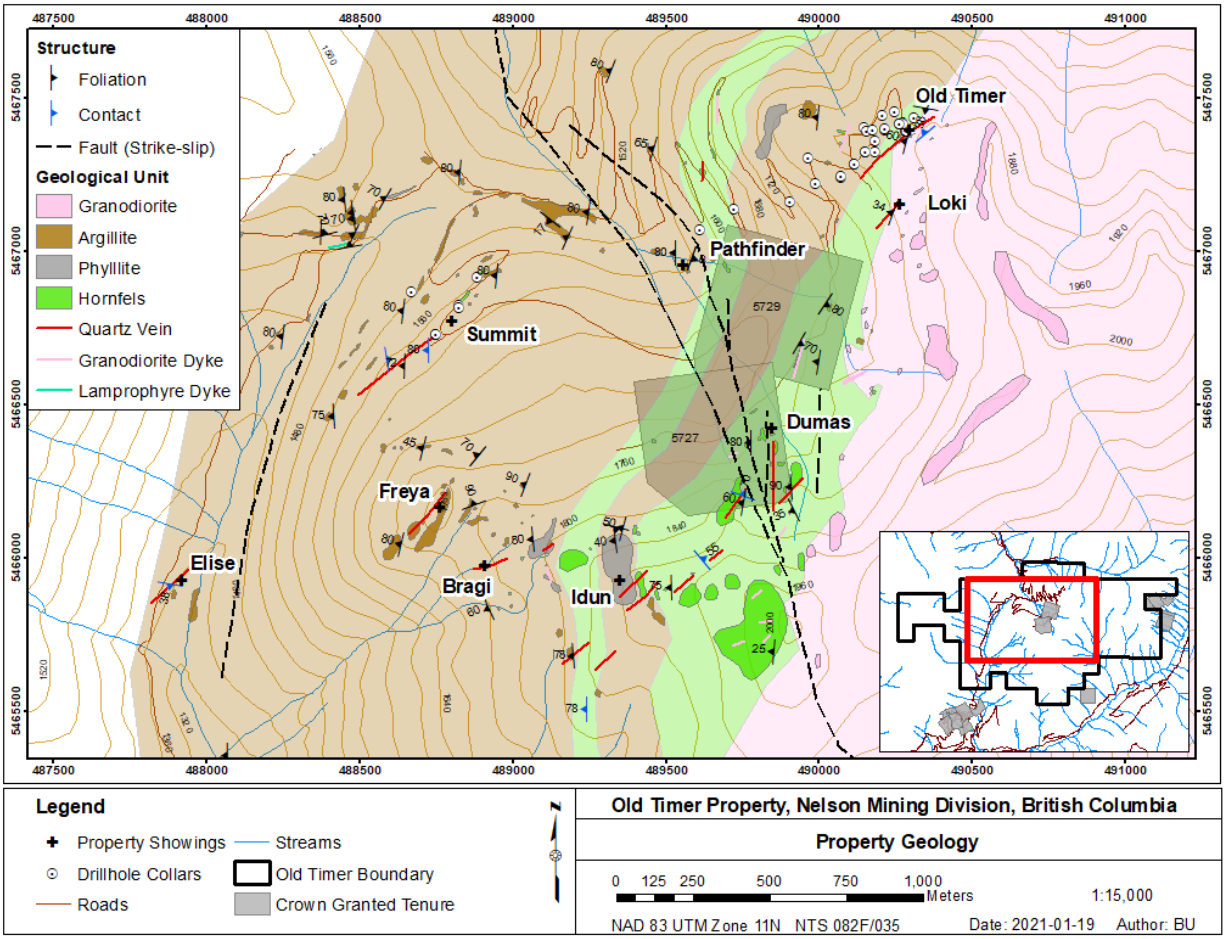

Figure 7-2 Property Geology Map

7.3 Mineralization

The Old Timer Property represents the northern-most gold occurrence in the Ymir Camp. On the Property, and elsewhere in the Ymir Camp, the most productive veins follow regional-scale north to northeast structures associated with Middle Jurassic convergence and accretion. This mineralization model is similar in characteristic, orientation, and timing to other gold producing camps in the area, most notably the Sheep Creek Camp. Vein structures in the region shown long horizontal and vertical continuity. The northeast-trending shear zones which host mineralization cut the foliation at a shallow to moderate angle. Stronger mineralization is noted to occur where the shear zone intersects the foliation at a greater angle and, in general, the strongest gold mineralization occurs in sheared and metasomatic rocks near the Nelson Batholith contact.

Eight zones of mineralization are known on the Property. All are hosted by northeast-trending shear zones. Seven occur within Ymir Group metasediments while one is hosted within the Nelson intrusive close to the metasedimentary contact. The majority of historic exploration on the property has focused on the Old Timer occurrence.

Quartz veins range from white to buff to grey and often have a coarse drusy texture. They vary from cm-scale veins, to over 1.5 m in thickness, and from massive veins to quartz-filled tectonic breccia. Mineralization is developed in shoots that rake obliquely in the plane of the vein. In plan view, these shoots are lensoidal in shape and may have a greater vertical component than horizontal. Understanding the shoot geometry is a key component to developing this style of deposit. At the Old Timer and Bragi showings, northeast-plunging linears suggest that shoots may be oriented in this direction. Inferred later-stage, narrow, apparently barren quartz veins, some with abundant iron hydroxide staining were observed, particularly in the Idun area.

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

7.1.1 *Old Timer Minfile 082FSW081*

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

In the excavated zone, the shear zone is sporadically exposed over a 100 m strike length and is strongly oxidized. The shear cuts altered Ymir Group metasediments which are injected by granodiorite dykes, in close proximity to the intrusive contact. Drysdale reports a true width of 1.4 m for the Old Timer shear zone, with mineralization consisting of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite in quartz gangue. The true width of the shear vein is not visible in the current vein exposure and has not been verified.

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

In 2004-05, Auramex Resources did follow-up drilling at the Old Timer vein. A total of 22 holes explored the shear zone over a 750 m strike length, from the area tested by the 1988-1991 drilling in the northeast, to the Pathfinder occurrence to the southwest. Significant intercepts from the 2004-05 drilling are also listed in Table 7-1 and include 4.8 m grading 13.3 ppm Au in hole 04-04 which represents a step-out of about 110 m on-strike and 50 m down-dip from the 1988-91 drilling. Also of note is hole 05-05, drilled 240 m to the southwest of hole 04-04, which returned 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm Au and may indicate the location of another mineralized shoot along the structure.

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

Table 7-1 ***Old Timer Zone, Significant Drill Intercepts***

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

In 2021, Rockland completed 3D modelling of the historic drilling on the Old Timer structure, using the bare earth surface from Lidar to provide accurate collar and elevation control for drill collars. The lack of any down-hole surveys in the historic drilling makes it difficult to determine the geometry of mineralized shoots. Additional drilling is warranted, in particular to follow-up the intercept in hole ddh 04-04 (4.8 m @ 13.3 ppm Au).

7.3.2 Pathfinder

The Pathfinder occurrence is located 850 m to the southwest of the Old Timer trench, near the Clearwater Creek fault. It has been interpreted as the southwestern continuation of the Old Timer shear zone, although this remains inconclusive. The 1928 BC Minister of Mines Annual Report

describes an "old caved tunnel" and a 3-foot vein exposed in the creek nearby, with samples returning 2.84 oz/t Au from a select grab of sulfide-rich quartz from the creek exposure, and 0.29 oz/t Au from the adit dump. A line of soil samples completed at the Pathfinder occurrence in 2021 returned 115 ppb Au from a single sample which requires follow-up. Four rock samples collected the same year failed to return elevated gold values.

7.3.3 Summit Minfile 082FSW313

The Summit showing is a northeast-trending shear zone within argillite. It has been interpreted to be the southern offset-continuation of the Old Timer structure, displaced by the Clearwater Creek fault, although this remains inconclusive. It is located 2 km southwest of the Old Timer trench and about 300 m lower in elevation.

Two historic adits plus several prospect pits and trenches dating from the late 1890's and early 1900's are known. The main adit is a 50 m long cross-cut with 50 m of drifting along the vein. The upper adit is a shorter crosscut tunnel, about 65 m to the east. Within these workings, the vein is reported to range from 1.8 to 3.6 m in width (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928). Gold values from samples collected have returned consistently low values. A total of 23 rock samples were collected from this occurrence in 2020-21 with only one sample returning > 1 ppm Au (sample 152549, a single grab sample that contained 1.8 ppm Au). The westernmost sample from a line of soil samples over the Summit structure completed in 2021 returned 54 ppb Au, in an area with no known mineralization. This requires follow-up.

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

7.3.4 Elise Minfile 082FSW192

The Elise occurrence is located 1 km along the southwestern extension of the Summit structure. A 10 m deep shaft, an adit and a prospect pit are situated adjacent to Huckleberry Creek at an elevation of 1350 m, and date to the late 1890's (Drysdale, 1917). The historic workings, which are now badly sloughed and moss-covered, explore a 2 m wide, northeast-trending, steeply northwest-dipping shear zone in argillite. The shear zone contains 10-20% quartz as angular fragments and veins, with vein material locally containing in excess of 10% sulfides. Rock samples from this area have returned few elevated gold values. In the 2020-21 work program, 15 samples were collected from this area, with only 1 returning > 1 ppm Au (sample 13615, a grab sample from the Elise shaft that contained 2.34 ppm Au).

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

7.3.5. Loki

The Loki is a parallel structure to the Old Timer, located about 150 m to the southeast in the footwall of the Old Timer shear zone. The vein is poorly exposed but can be traced, intermittently, for about

50 m along strike. Where exposed, the vein is hosted entirely within the intrusion, northeast of the intrusive-sedimentary contact. In 2020, five short targeting soil lines were completed across the interpreted trend of the Loki structure with elevated gold values about 50 m to the east, in the footwall of the exposed Loki vein (Section 6.4). Thirteen rock samples were collected from the Loki occurrence in 2020-21, with a maximum of 1.22 ppm Au over 0.19 m from one sample (sample 152502).

7.3.6. Idun

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

During 2020, numerous old pits were discovered within a 100 by 150 m area at the Idun occurrence and soil and rock sampling was completed in 2020-21 to assess this area. The historic pits are largely sloughed and moss covered, however the dump from the largest pit contains quartz-filled breccia and pieces of massive drusy white quartz. A sample of strongly limonitic hornfels with pyrrhotite and clear to buff coloured quartz returned 9.8 ppm Au (Slater, 2020). A chip sample from a historic pit returned 1.85 ppm au over 0.7 m (Section 6.4). Elevated gold values were returned from a soil samples collected in 2020-21, to the north and south of the main pit (Section 6.4). A strong magnetic linear was also identified on the 2020 drone magnetic survey. Thirty-six rock samples were collected in the Idun area in 2020-2021, with a maximum 8.46 ppm Au from a grab sample (13601).

The Ymir mine, the second largest past producer in the Ymir Camp (Minfile 082FSW073, with past-production approximately 328,000 tonnes at 10.4 ppm Au) is situated 3 km on-strke to the southwest of the Idun showing. A series of (now lapsed) crown granted mineral claims (i.e. SJM, Oronogo, LM Fr., Joplin) in the southern portion of the Old Timer Property, between the Idun and Ymir ocurrences, suggests possible continuity of the structure between these areas. Recommendations for prospecting and rock sampling in this area are included in Section 26 of the report.

7.3.7. Freya

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

7.3.8. Bragi

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

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

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

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

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

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

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

9.0 EXPLORATION

No work has been conducted by or on behalf of Silverfish Resources Inc. Exploration work by previous operators is described in Section 6 of this report.

10.0 DRILLING

Silverfish Resources Inc. has not completed any drilling on the Old Timer Property, nor was any drilling completed by Rockland Resources Ltd. during their 2020-2021 work programs. Historic drilling by previous operators is described in Section 6.3 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

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

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

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

During the 2021 work program, soil and rock sampling was conducted by, or under the direct supervision of the co-author (B. Ulry). Samples were bagged and secured with zip ties in the field, grouped into shipping bags and shipped by bonded carrier directly to the laboratory. All samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster Ontario for preparation and analysis. Actlabs is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 standards.

Rock samples were weighed as-received and prepared under code RX1(crushed up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250 g) and pulverized (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm. Rock samples were analyzed for 62 elements by method Ultratrace 6 (four acid total digestion (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric, aqua regia)) of a

0.25 g sample split, which is then analyzed by ICP-OES or ICP-MS, depending upon element. For samples returning over 5 g/t Au, the coarse reject fraction was reanalyzed by method 1A4 (fire assay).

Soil samples were prepared under code S1 DIS (Dried at 60°C and sieved to -177 µm, discarding oversize. Soil samples were analyzed for 62 elements by method Ultratrace 1-Aquaregia-ICP-MS where a 0.5 g sample split is digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS.

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

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The 2020-21 work program was completed by experienced workers, knowledgeable of industry best-practices. Site visits were completed by the senior author (Ms. Caron) on several occasions while the 2020 program was underway. The secondary author (Mr. Ulry) was on site during the 2021 work program. A QA/QC program was implemented during both work programs, which included inserting independent standards of known grade into the rock sample sequence. As part of the data verification process, each author verified compiled data against original analytical certificates. Each author undertook a review and validation of the other's data.

Historic rock, soil and drill core assays from the Property had been largely compiled by a previous operator. As part of the data verification process, results in the database were checked against original analytical certificates (where those were available).

Drill hole and sample locations were also checked against original source documents. A considerable portion of Mr. Ulry's visit was dedicated to verifying the location of drill hole collars and workings.

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

Historic pits were resampled during 2020-21, to confirm grades reported by earlier workers. This included collecting representative chip samples from the Old Timer trench. Select drill core from the 2004 and 2005 program was examined and sample intervals were checked against original drill logs. No discrepancies were identified, although certain important boxes were noted as missing from the core sequence (presumably because they were removed for display/promotional purposes and not replaced) which meant that key drill intercepts could not be examined or re-sampled. Neither the pulps nor core rejects are available for these intercepts. While original analytical certificates and core logs exist for the missing intervals, they could not

be independently verified against drill core. Down-hole survey data has not been located for any of the historic drill holes and does not appear to have been done at the time of drilling.

Most of the historic work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although most does not conform to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines due to the lack of location control for surface samples, the lack of any internal quality control or quality assurance program, and the absence of down-hole surveys. To the best of the authors' knowledge, pulps and rejects from historic sampling have not been saved and stored.

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

In the authors' opinion, data included in this report is adequate for the purposes used in this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

15.0 – 22.0

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

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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

Ymir Camp

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

The most productive veins in the Ymir Camp follow regional-scale north to northeast structures. The veins are believed to be Jurassic in age and genetically related to the Nelson intrusive. Most of the veins are hosted within Ymir Group metasediments or within the Nelson batholith, with many of the important ore shoots located near the contact between the metasediments and the intrusive rocks. Fault intersections and flexures along the fissures are also important in controlling the location of ore shoots. The northeast-trending shear zones cut the foliation at a shallow to moderate angle, with better mineralization occurring where the shear zone intersects the foliation at a greater angle.

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

Ymir Production was from a number of veins and was primarily in 2 main periods, an early period from 1899 to 1905, and a second period from the early 1930's to the early 1950's. The two main producers were the Yankee Girl (Minfile 082FSW068), located 4.6 km south of the Old Timer Property, and the Ymir (Minfile 082FSE074), 1.5 km south of the Property. While individual veins can extend for more than 1 km in strike length, mineralized portions of the vein are more localized. At the Yankee Girl, the vein was mined over a strike length of 300 m and to a depth of 300 m, while at the Ymir Mine, mining was over a 150 m range, both on strike and to depth. Other important producers in the Ymir Camp were the Centre Star, south of the Yankee Girl, and the Wilcox, immediately adjoining the Old Timer Property to the southeast.

Dumas ***Minfile 082FSW080***

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

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

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

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

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

Eight northeast-trending quartz-filled shear veins are known on the Old Timer Property, the Old Timer, Pathfinder, Summit, Elise, Loki, Bragi, Freya and Idun occurrences. A drone-based magnetic survey over a portion of the Property showed that geological contacts, vein structures and fault zones can be identified on the basis of magnetic signature and that this is a relatively low-cost exploration tool for assessing large prospective areas with minimal rock exposure.

Gold mineralization on the Property is confined to shoots along the vein structures. Understanding the geometry of the shear zones, and the control and geometry of the mineralized shoots, is key to successful exploration. 3-D modelling of the Old Timer drilling was completed, using Lidar bare earth imagery to establish accurate collar locations and elevations, however the lack of down-hole drill hole survey data hampers the accuracy of the modelling. A drill intercept of 4.2 m @ 13.3 ppm, 110 m on-strike and 50 m down-dip from the mineralized zone at and beneath the Old Timer trench, warrants follow up. Close-spaced drill holes are required, employing down-hole surveys, to determine the extent and geometry of the mineralized zone.

In general, historic grid-based soil sampling identified areas for follow-up but did not delineate specific zones of mineralization. In 2020-21, close-spaced soil samples were collected on numerous short lines that were oriented roughly perpendicular to known vein structures. This was found to be a more effective method, both for tracing veins and for identifying zones of gold-enrichment along vein structures.

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

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

Numerous exploration targets on the Property warrant follow-up, on the basis of geophysical or geochemical response.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase, $460,000 program is recommended to further explore the Old Timer Property. Phase 1 includes extending the drone magnetometer survey over the parts of the Property not encompassed by the 2020 survey. It also includes surface exploration to follow-up on previous work on the Property, and on the results of the magnetic survey. Phase 2 includes diamond drilling and is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

Phase 1 $170,000

Drone-based magnetometer data has been shown to be an effective low-cost first-pass exploration tool on the Property. Magnetic signature can be used to assess large inaccessible areas with minimal rock exposure, for favourable geological and structural features. A detailed, drone-based magnetometer survey is recommended, to extend the existing magnetic data over the entire Property.

Ground follow-up, including geological mapping, prospecting, rock and soil sampling, is the recommended to explore areas of interest from the magnetic survey, and areas identified from work to date on the Property. Extend mag survey over entire property

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

PHASE 1 BUDGET		
Drone Magnetic Survey 780 line km survey (25 m spaced lines) to extend the mag coverage over the remainder of the property (1840 ha) 780 line km @ $130/line km + mob/demob		$110,000
Field work Follow-up to mag survey and 2020-21 programs, structures; detailed soil sampling; geological mapping and rock sampling: room and board, transportation and support		$ 35,000
Report		$ 10,000
	Total: + 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 155,000 $15,000 **$ 170,000**

Phase 2 $290,000

The Phase 2 program is designed to build on Phase 1. It includes a 1000 m diamond drill program to follow-up the 04-04 drill intercept on the Old Timer structure, and to test other targets arising from the Phase 1 program. Phase 2 is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

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

PHASE 2 BUDGET		
Drilling 1000 m HQ core, including moves, pad building, core logging, magnetic susceptibility readings, core splitting, sample analysis, updates to 3D model, room/board	@ $250/m all-in	$ 250,000
Reporting		$ 15,000
	Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 265,000 $ 25,000 **$ 290,000**

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

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

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

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

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status (license # 22456, Permit to Practise # 1000285).

5. I visited the Old Timer Property on June 6, June 20, July 9, August 12 and August 30, 2020, during which time Rockland's 2020 work program was underway. I also completed a 1 day site visit to the property on behalf of a previous company in the fall of 2018. My role in Rockland's work program was logistical and supervisory only, to verify that work by independent contractors conformed to Best Practices Guidelines. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the Old Timer Property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my review of the available data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

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

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

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report, which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property" and which has an effective date of January 19, 2022, in compliance with these documents. As of January 19, 2022, the effective date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I accept joint responsibility for all sections of this report.

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

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 15th day of February, 2022.

"Linda Caron"

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng. Engineers and Geoscientists B.C. License # 22456; Permit to Practise # 1000285

I, Bradley Ulry, of Suite 103, 10183-112th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, hereby certify that

1. I am employed as a Professional Geoscientist and Chief Operating Officer with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta

2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property" with an effective date of January 19, 2022 (the "Technical Report").

3. I graduated from the University of Alberta, Canada with a B.Sc. degree in 2006 and completed the APEGA Professional Geology requirements in 2008, through after- degree coursework.

4. I am a practicing Professional Geoscientist registered with APEGA (member #90345) in the Province of Alberta, Canada.

5. I have practiced my profession for 15 years since graduation. I have been directly involved in green fields and brown fields exploration, advanced PEA and PFS programs in the United States and Canada, and consulting, with experience including gold, rare metals, nickel-PGEs, lithium, and metallurgical coal.

6. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43–101).

7. I inspected the Old Timer Property during a site visit from August 5th to August 15th, 2021. During this site visit I validated historical drilling, workings and showings against maps and an evaluation geological model. During the 11-day site visit I guided 3 days of access clearing and 2 days of soil sampling completed by a junior geologist and contract prospector, while I completed detailed geological system evaluation and drill target recommendations.

8. I am jointly responsible for all Sections (1 to 27) of this Technical Report.

9. I am independent of the issuer of this report, Silverfish Resources Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have no prior involvement, direct or indirect interest in the Property.

11. I have read NI-43-101and form 43-101F and this report which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Old Timer Property" and which has an effective date of January 19, 2022, in compliance with these documents. As of January 19, 2022, the effective date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

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

"Bradley Ulry"
Bradley Ulry, P. Geo.

Dated: February 15, 2022

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

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

Conversions

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