National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

STOCKWORK PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division
Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82E/15

Latitude 49° 55’ N Longitude 118° 42’ W

Prepared for:

Rock Edge Resources Ltd.
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effective date: March 9, 2021
revised: November 26, 2021

Date and Signature Page

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

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Revised date: November 26, 2021

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Date of signing: November 26, 2021

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Stockwork property is a road-accessible property located in southern British Columbia, approximately 55 km southeast of Vernon (the "Stockwork Property" or the "Property"). The Property covers 645 hectares and is comprised of 4 mineral claims. Rock Edge Resources Ltd. ("Rock Edge") beneficially holds the claims under option from Laurel Wong, by way of a September 23, 2020 agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, Rock Edge can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for staged payments of $160,000 cash, 600,000 shares and by incurring $500,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property. The agreement is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor, and to a 3 km Area of Interest.

The Property is located within the Omineca Belt. The oldest rocks in the region are Paleozoic to Proterozoic gneisses of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, which represent North American basement rocks that were uplifted during Eocene extension. Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous to Permian Harper Ranch Group are part of the accreted Quesnellia terrane. Post-accretionary granitic intrusives are widespread in the region, and include Jurassic, Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene intrusives. Eocene and Miocene volcanics are the youngest of the layered rocks in the area.

The Property is underlain by various intrusive rocks, and to a lesser extent by foliated granite, metavolcanics and marble of the basement Paleozoic metamorphic gneiss complex which is exposed in the Kettle River valley. The oldest intrusives are leucocratic granite and hornblende diorite in the western part of the Property which are interpreted as part of the regionally extensive Jurassic intrusive. Sandwiched between, and intruding, the Paleozoic gneiss and the Jurassic granite, is a 500 m wide, north-trending Kspar megacrystic granite pluton. The Kspar megacrystic granite is interpreted as equivalent to the Paleocene/Cretaceous Kspar megacrystic granite which hosts gold-bearing veins in the Lightening Peak Camp, 12 km to the east of the Stockwork Property.

Four zones of mineralization are known on the Stockwork Property, the South Zone, Lead Zone, HG (High Grade) Zone and Stockwork Zone. All are hosted within the Kspar megacrystic granitic intrusive, and all occur within a 1.5 km north-trending belt. Known zones of mineralization on the Stockwork Property are interpreted as being the same age (no older than Early Cretaceous) and style as mineralization in the Lightening Peak Camp.

Historic exploration on the Property has included soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics (IP, airborne magnetics/EM), drilling (74 ddh) and minor bulk sampling. Drilling was largely directed at testing the Lead, South and HG Zones. A 1984 IP survey defined a coincident chargeability high and resistivity low at the Stockwork Zone and a 200 x 700 m north-trending strong resistivity low west of the Stockwork and HG Zones. Drilling in the early 1980's showed a correlation between resistivity lows and zones of strong argillic alteration, with several intercepts of veining and/or elevated gold values. Airborne magnetics showed that known zones of mineralization occur within a strong north-trending mag low anomaly that correlates with the north-trending Kspar megacrystic granite pluton.

In the fall of 2020, Rock Edge completed a program of geological mapping and soil geochemistry on the Property. Soil sampling extended the historic soil coverage to the north. A 1250 m by 300 m north-northwest trending multi-element geochemical anomaly (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Bi-Te) occurs in the north part of the Property. The anomaly, which remains open to the north beyond the limits of the grid, appears to be strongest in the vicinity of the Stockwork Zone, where a coincident resistivity low-chargeability high anomaly was defined by the historic IP survey.

The 2020 geological mapping program was designed to provide an understanding of the geological and structural framework for mineralization, and in particular to determine the relationships between various intrusives and mineralization on the Property. Another objective of the mapping program was to understand the distribution and nature of alteration assemblages, and to determine any spatial zonation related to a mineralization system.

Two styles of mineralization have been identified, a predominantly east-west trending Ag-Pb-Zn event (i.e. Lead Zone), and a more northerly trending Au-Ag event (i.e. HG Zone). Values to 53.25 ppm Au and 51.5 ppm Au have been returned from historic rock samples at the South and HG Zones, respectively. The Stockwork Zone, located about 300 m northeast of the HG Zone, encompasses a large area of highly fractured, sericite-chlorite altered intrusive that is cut by abundant quartz veins and veinlets containing minor pyrite. Precious and base metal values are low from historic samples at the Stockwork Zone, but based on the size and strength of the veining and alteration in this area, and the geochemical and geophysical anomalies, it remains a target of interest. Work to date has not determined the association between the widespread strong argillic alteration and veining. The Property has potential for narrow vein style mineralization or for larger, low grade, bulk tonnage style mineralization related to vein arrays and/or stockwork zones.

A two-phase, $335,000 program is recommended to further explore the Stockwork Property. The Phase 1 program includes a drone magnetic survey, an IP survey, and additional soil geochemistry to build on the 2020 soil survey. Phase 2 includes geological mapping, to follow-up features of interest from 2020 program and from the recommended Phase 1 program, followed by diamond drilling. It is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the Property, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this report at the request of Rock Edge Resources Ltd. ("Rock Edge" or the "Company") The Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Stockwork Property in southern British Columbia on September 23, 2020 and completed an exploration program on the Property in October 2020. The purpose of this report is to report the results of the 2020 work program, to assess the merits of the Property and make recommendations for further work, and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications in support of listing requirements for the Company.

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

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Rock Edge and of the Stockwork Property. She has no interest in the Stockwork Property or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. She visited the Property on October 19, 2020. She also visited the Property on numerous occasions during 1999 and 2000, was a co-owner of the Property from 1999-2003 and prepared an assessment report summarizing a 1999 rock sampling program on the Property (Caron, 2000). This report has been prepared based on her observations from these site visits, on the results of the 2020 work program, and on a review of historic data.

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

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

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

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Stockwork Property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 55 km southeast of Vernon, within the Vernon Mining Division. The Property is entirely underlain by Crown land.

The project is centered at 49º 55' 26"N latitude and 118º 41' 59"W longitude on NTS map sheet 82E/15 and on TRIM maps 082E.097. It is accessed by a network of logging and historic mineral exploration roads. A general location map is included as Figure 1.

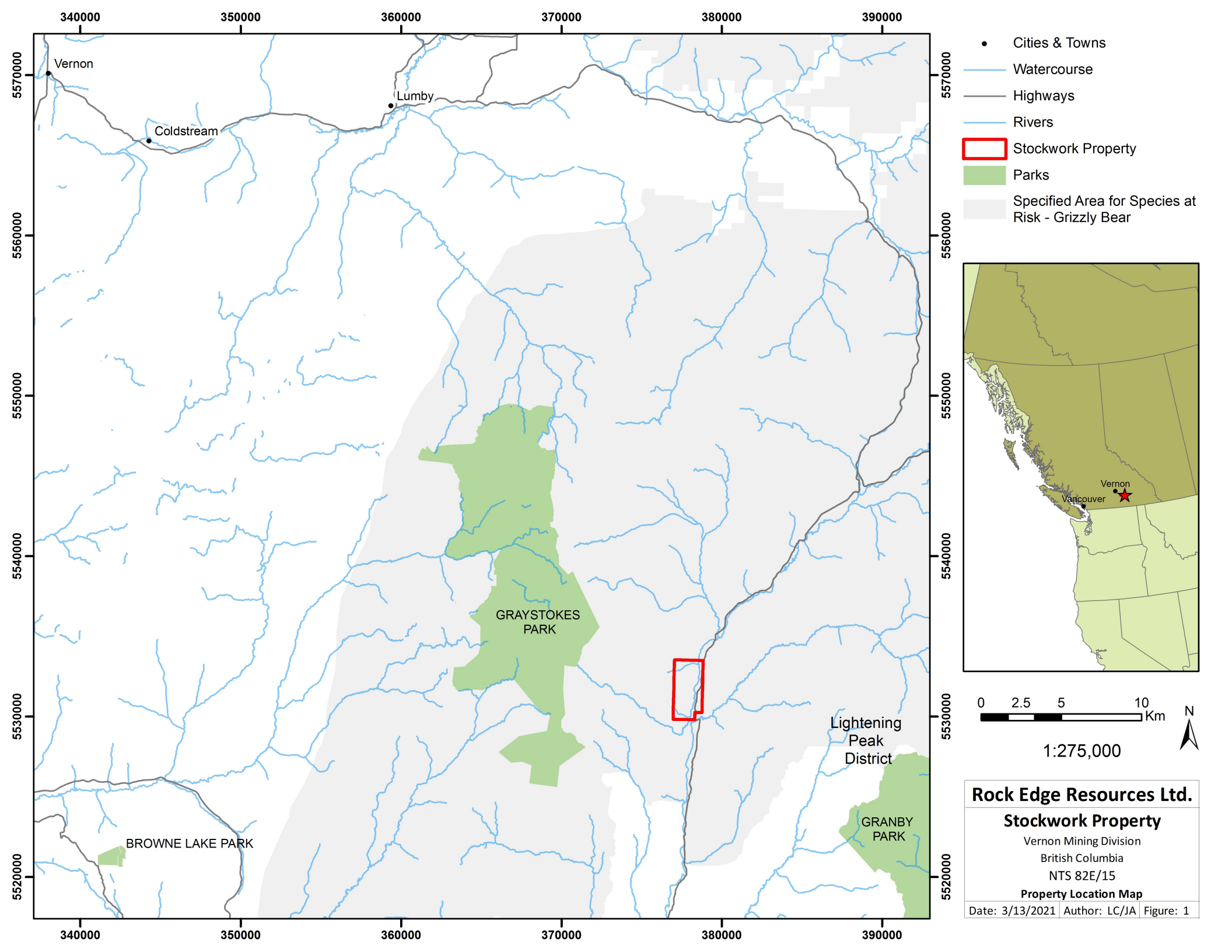
4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Stockwork Property covers 645 hectares and is comprised of 4 mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: Stockwork Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
1077913	GOLDEN KETTLE	Mineral	2021/JAN/31	291.20
1077916	GOLDEN KETTLE NW	Mineral	2021/AUG/10	41.59
1078857	GOLDEN KETTLE EAST	Mineral	2021/SEP/24	104.00
1078858	WESTERN STOCKWORK	Mineral	2021/SEP/24	208.00

The above claims are registered to Laurel Wong. Rock Edge holds a 51% beneficial interest in these claims pursuant to a September 23, 2020 agreement with Ms. Wong. Under the terms of this agreement, Rock Edge can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for aggregate payment of $160,000 cash, 600,000 shares and by incurring $500,000 in exploration expenditure on the Property. The agreement comprises a First Option, under which the company has earned a 51% interest in the Property in exchange for a $5,000 cash payment (paid) on signing. The Second Option allows the company to earn an additional 49% interest in the Property in exchange for staged payments of $155,000 and 600,000 shares, over a 3 year period. The Second Option also calls for staged exploration expenditures totalling $500,000 over the same 3 year period. The agreement is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor, of which Rock Edge can purchase the first 1/3 (1% NSR) in exchange for payment of $750,000 and can purchase the second 2/3 (2% NSR) for $1,000,000. The agreement is also subject to a 3 km Area of Interest.



Rock Edge Resources Ltd.

Stockwork Property

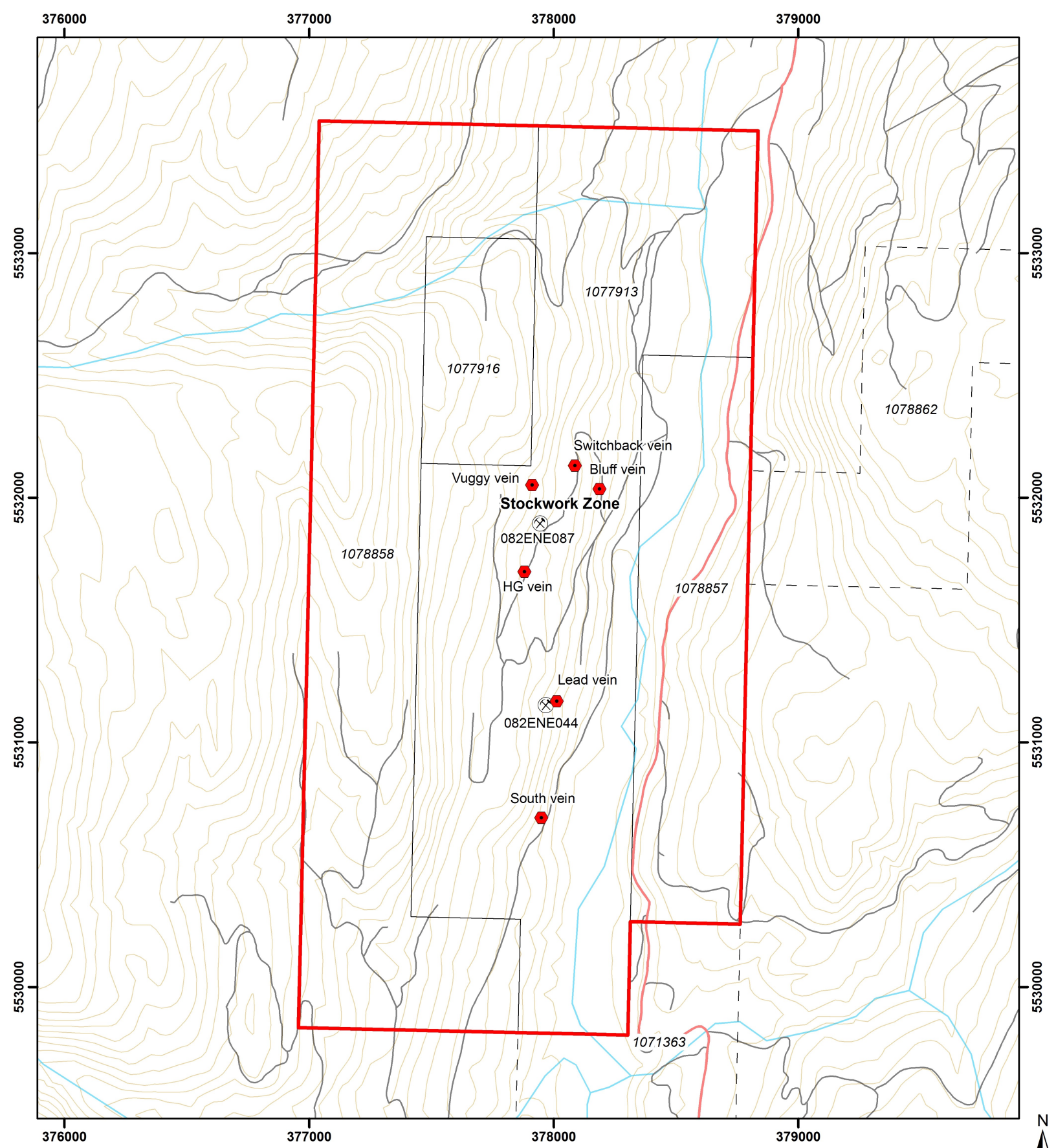
Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/15

Property Location Map

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 1



Veins
Contours
Roads
Watercourse
Highways
Minfile
Stockwork Property
Outside Tenure
Stockwork Project Tenure

0 125 250 500 Meters

1:20,000

Rock Edge Resources Ltd.

Stockwork Property

Vernon Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/15

Mineral Tenure Map

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 2

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

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

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

All of the claims that comprise the Stockwork Property are in anniversary year 1. For the next 2 years, assessment requirements are $5/hectare, or a total of $3225 per year. The assessment work obligation will rise to a maximum of $12,900 per year by the time the claims are in anniversary years 7 and greater. In response to the Covid pandemic, a Time Extension Order for completing assessment work was granted by Order of the Gold Commissioner for all claims within the province. This means all claims are protected until December 31, 2021 and that assessment work which is required to maintain the claim status does not have to be filed until that date.

The 2020 work program on the Property by Rock Edge (described in Section 9 of this report) has not yet been filed for assessment purposes. Expenditures are sufficient to file the maximum 10 years of assessment credits to all claims within the Property.

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. There are no Indian Reserves in the vicinity of the Stockwork Property. BC's Consultative Area Database (CAD) provides contact information for First Nations who may have aboriginal interests within the query area. The CAD indentifes 6 First Nations who may have interests in the Property area, including the Penticton Indian Band, the Westbank First Nations, Qwelminte Secwepemc, the Upper Nicola Band, the Lower Similkameen Indian Band, and the Okanagan Indian Band. Each of these First Nations is given the opportunity to review the permit application and to outline any concerns about how the proposed work may impact their interests.

Proximity to any parks or special use areas can also impact the ability to successfully permit mining operations within Canada. As illustrated in Figure 1, the closest parks to the Stockwork Property are Graystokes Provincial Park, 7 km to the west, and Granby Provincial Park, 12 km to the southeast. Both are wilderness parks, without developed facilities, that are popular recreational areas for snowmobile use as well as for hiking, fishing and back country skiing.

The Stockwork Property falls within a large area identified as habitat for grizzly bear, a species at risk in British Columbia. Special conditions for timber harvesting apply within this area (Species at Risk Area 8-232). Three smaller areas (8-134, 8-135, 8-144) located 2 to 5 km west of the Property cover more sensitive grizzly bear habitat and are designated as "No Harvest" areas.

In November of 2020, Rich River Exploration Ltd. (manager of the 2020 work program) applied for a 5 Year, Area Based exploration permit for the Stockwork Property (MYAB permit). When approved, the permit will authorize 10 drill sites (with multiple holes allowed per site), 5 excavator trenches, 0.5 km of access road modification, and 8.2 line km of induced polarization survey. A $6,000 reclamation bond has been posted to cover disturbance related to the above work. The bond will be assessed annually, and adjusted based on the amount of outstanding disturbance from the exploration work.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Stockwork Property is located southeast of Vernon, B.C. and can be accessed either from Highway 6 to the north, or from Highway 33 to the south. From the south, access from Highway 33 is via the Christian Valley road (Valley Forest Service Road) for 83 km. This point is located on the divide between the Kootenay-Boundary and the Thompson-Okanagan Forest Districts and here the Valley FSR (83 km marker) turns into the Kettle FSR (81 km marker). Continue north on the Kettle FSR for 13 km (68 km marker), then turn west onto the 201 FSR to the Property. A subsidiary road at 1.7 km from the start of the 201 FSR heads southwest to the Stockwork and Lead Zones while the South Zone is located adjacent to the west side of the 201 FSR, a further 1.7 km to the south.

The nearest major community is Vernon, which offers a full range of services, including a skilled labour pool. The closest full-service airport is the Kelowna International Airport, located 133 km by road from the Property (via Highways 6 and 97).

The Stockwork Property measures 3.7 km from north to south and 1.8 km from east to west. The Property straddles both the Kettle River and Stove Creek. The main zones of known mineralization are located on the moderate to steep east-facing slope to the west of the Kettle River.

Elevations on the Property range from 1015 m in the Kettle River valley in the southeast, to 1485 m north of Stove Creek, in the northwest. The South Zone is located at an elevation of 1070 m, while the Lead Zone, HG Zone and Stockwork Zones are located at average elevations of approximately 1100-1120 m.

Vegetation consists of dense second growth forest with thick undergrowth. The main timber species are lodge pole pine, fir and white spruce, as well as alder and vine maple. Portions of the Property were historically logged but all are now in various stages of regrowth. Disturbed areas, including historic roads, are densely regrown with alder and vine maple. Secondary roads on the Property require annual brushing out to keep them passable.

The climate is typical of mountainous areas of south-central British Columbia. Summers are warm with modest rainfall. Winters are similarly modest, with temperatures averaging between -5 and -10ºC although lows of -20ºC or more are not uncommon. Typical winter snow load can exceed 2 metres, with most of that accumulating between the months of November and April. The Property is generally snow free from mid May until late October.

The Property is located within the Upper Kettle range unit and is actively used as summer range for cattle. The area has limited recreational activity, although seasonally it is popular for hunting.

Water for drilling is available year-round from the Kettle River or from Stove Creek, or seasonally from numerous small ponds or creeks on the Property.

6.0 HISTORY

Alteration and mineralization on the Stockwork Property was discovered by S. Arnold in the early 1970's, during logging road construction. In 1972, Arnold and partner R. Yorke-Hardy was staked the Property as the BS claims. For the next 27 years, Yorke-Hardy held claims near-continuously over the Property (then known as the SAB or BAS property) until they were allowed to lapse in 1999. Extensive exploration work was completed in the late 1970's and early 1980's. For a portion of that time, Mohawk Oil held the project under option. Exploration targeted the mineralized quartz veins as well as the porphyry copper and epithermal gold-silver potential of the Property.

In the fall of 1999, the Property was staked as the Kettle property by J. Kemp and L. Caron (with Caron's interest transferred to J. Turner in 2003). The Kettle claims were optioned to Leroy Ventures in late 2003, and in 2004-2005, Leroy Ventures completed an airborne magnetic and EM survey, soil geochemistry, rock sampling and excavator trenching on the Property. The Kettle claims were allowed to lapse in 2010.

The Property was staked by C. Lynes in 2016. Ownership was transferred to Laurel Wong in August 2020 and, in September 2020, Rock Edge optioned the Property and subsequently completed the work program that is described in Section 9 of this report.

Historic exploration work on the Stockwork Property is summarized below in Table 2, with additional details included in Sections 6.1 to 6.4. All references are included in Section 27 of the report. Property boundaries have varied over the years.

Table 2: Summary of Exploration, Stockwork Property

Year	Operator	Summary
1972	R. Yorke-Hardy and S. Arnold	Mineralized quartz veins and extensive zones of gossan and alteration within porphyritic intrusive were exposed during logging road construction by S. Arnold. Prospecting follow-up led to the discovery of all of the currently known zones of quartz veining on the Property (South, Lead, HG, Vuggy, Switchback and Bluff veins). A chip sample from the South vein returned 0.317 oz/t Au and 4.58 oz/t Ag over 4' (Yorke-Hardy, 1973).
1978-79	Snowflake Mining	Snowflake Mining optioned the Property. Bulldozer stripping was completed at the Stockwork Zone (HG, Switchback and Bluff vein) to facilitate chip sampling and detailed mapping. A 4 hole (1082') percussion drill program was completed at the Stockwork Zone. Two holes tested the Vuggy vein area and 2 the Switchback area. There were no significant results from drilling (Yorke-Hardy, 1978). At the HG Zone, elevated values, to 0.66 oz/t Au and 1.03% Cu over 1.5' and 0.23 oz/t Au, 4.38 oz/t Ag and 0.16% Cu over 4' were returned from chip samples of the HG vein. Soil sampling and an IP survey were also completed in this period, but information regarding these programs has not been located (Waldner, 1981; Callaghan and Yorke-Hardy, 1996a). A 24.2 ton bulk sample was collected from the HG Zone and shipped to the Selmon Resources mill in Slocan City, with the concentrate sent to the smelter in Trail. The average grade from the bulk sample was 0.11 oz/t Au and 4.2 oz/t Ag (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989).
1979-84	Mohawk Oil	Mohawk Oil optioned the Property and, over a 6 year period, completed in excess of $1 million in exploration spending to explore for porphyry Cu, high grade Au +/- Ag, Pb, Zn veins and epithermal Au (Waldner, 1981, 1982; Callaghan, 1985). Much of this work was not filed for assessment purposes and details are absent, however the work is summarized by Cruickshank and Mark (1989) and by Callaghan and Yorke-Hardy (1996a). Numerous private reports referenced by those authors were unavailable to the current author. 1980: A 25 hole ddh program (3114 m) was completed. Narrow intervals of gold mineralization were returned from several drill holes (HG and Stockwork Zones). 1981: Exploration included soil and silt geochemistry (1310 soils, 213 silts), an IP survey, geological mapping, cat trenching and diamond drilling (19 holes). Au-Ag and Pb-Zn-Ag soil anomalies were defined. The program suggested structural control to mineralization by the Kettle River fault and a possible porphyry target at the intersection of faults following the Kettle River and Stove Creek. Logistical/technical issues were reported for the IP survey, but a deep chargeability was defined west of the Kettle River and about 900 m south of the South Zone. Narrow intervals of Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization were returned from drilling at the Lead Zone. 1982: Trenching, follow-up soil geochemistry, VLF-EM and ground magnetometer surveys were done over part of the Property. In many cases, the 1982 soil geochemistry did not replicate earlier results. 13 ddh were drilled and narrow intervals of Au-Ag mineralization were returned from drilling at the HG Zone. A small portable test mill was constructed on the Property in 1982 and test mining/milling was completed in 1982-83 from the Lead Zone, and to a lesser extent from the HG and South Zones. Mill concentrates were shipped to the Trail smelter. Results of the test mining program are unknown.

		1983: 12 ddh were drilled to test the on-strike extension of the Lead Zone and attempt to block out sufficient reserves to warrant underground bulk sampling. Several narrow intervals of Ag and/or Au mineralization were intersected by drilling, but the program was not successful at defining reserves for bulk sampling. 1984: An IP survey was completed and 5 ddh were drilled to test the epithermal potential of the Property. Drilling tested resistivity lows to determine whether these corresponded to epithermal alteration zones. Narrow zones of elevated Au-Ag were returned near the eastern end of the Lead Zone. Holes 84-4 and 84-5 tested a large resistivity low 400-500 m NW of the Lead Zone and encountered zones of intense alteration and narrow, sooty black quartz veins. Additional soil geochemistry was also completed. 1985: The SAB 9 claim was staked adjoining the SAB property to the south, to cover an alteration zone exposed by logging road construction. A soil sampling program was completed, with no significant results. This area is south of the current Stockwork Property.
1988-1989	Y-T Technical Services	A compilation of historic exploration work was completed (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989).
1991-1996	Y-T Technical Services	Additional compilation and interpretation of previous work was undertaken, but there was limited actual new exploration done during this period (Callaghan and Yorke-Hardy, 1996a).
1999-2003	Kemp/Caron/Turner	The SAB property lapsed in 1999 and was staked by J. Kemp and L. Caron as the Kettle claims. In 2003, Caron's interest in the Property was transferred to J. Turner. Limited rock sampling was completed (Caron, 2000).
2004-2005	Leroy Ventures Ltd.	Leroy Ventures optioned the Property in late 2003, and completed a Fugro airborne magnetic and EM survey (235 line km) in 2004. A number of mag low and conductivity anomalies were identified, and an association between mag lows, zones of conductivity and known alteration and mineralization was noted. In 2005, a modern soil geochemical survey was undertaken (679 samples) plus prospecting, rock sampling and a small VLF-EM survey. Excavator trenching was done to follow-up geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies. Overburden depth exceeded 9 m in places and several trenches failed to reach bedrock. There were no significant results from trenching (Wilkinson 2004a,b, 2005). Leroy Ventures dropped their option on the Property in late 2005, and the claims were allowed to lapse in 2010.
2016-2019	C. Lynes	The Property was staked by C. Lynes in 2016. A small rock sampling program was completed (Lynes, 2017).
2020	Rock Edge Resources Ltd.	Ownership of the Property was transferred from C. Lynes to L. Wong in August 2020. Rock Edge Resources Ltd. optioned the Property in the fall of 2020, and carried out the exploration program described in Section 9 of this report.

Much of the exploration that was completed on the Property in the 1970's and 1980's was not filed for assessment purposes. Internal company reports describing this work were not available to the author and as such, the author has relied on compilation reports by others for information about work during this period.

Descriptions of sampling and analytical method are often absent and location control for historic grids, samples, and drill holes can be poor. Drill logs and analytical results for most of the historic drill holes are absent. More recent exploration work on the Property (post-2000) is well documented and appears to conform to industry-acceptable standards. None of the previous sampling appears to have included any independent QA/QC sampling.

6.1 Historic Soil Geochemistry

Numerous soil geochemical surveys have been completed over portions of the Stockwork 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. The largest of the historic soil sampling programs were by Mohawk Oil in 1981 and by Leroy Ventures in 2005. In their compilation of historic work, Cruickshank and Mark (1989) noted that results from the 1981 soil sampling program were not replicated by follow-up sampling in 1982. Because of uncertainty regarding the integrity of the early soil geochemistry, the author has chosen not to include pre-2005 soil geochemical results in this report.

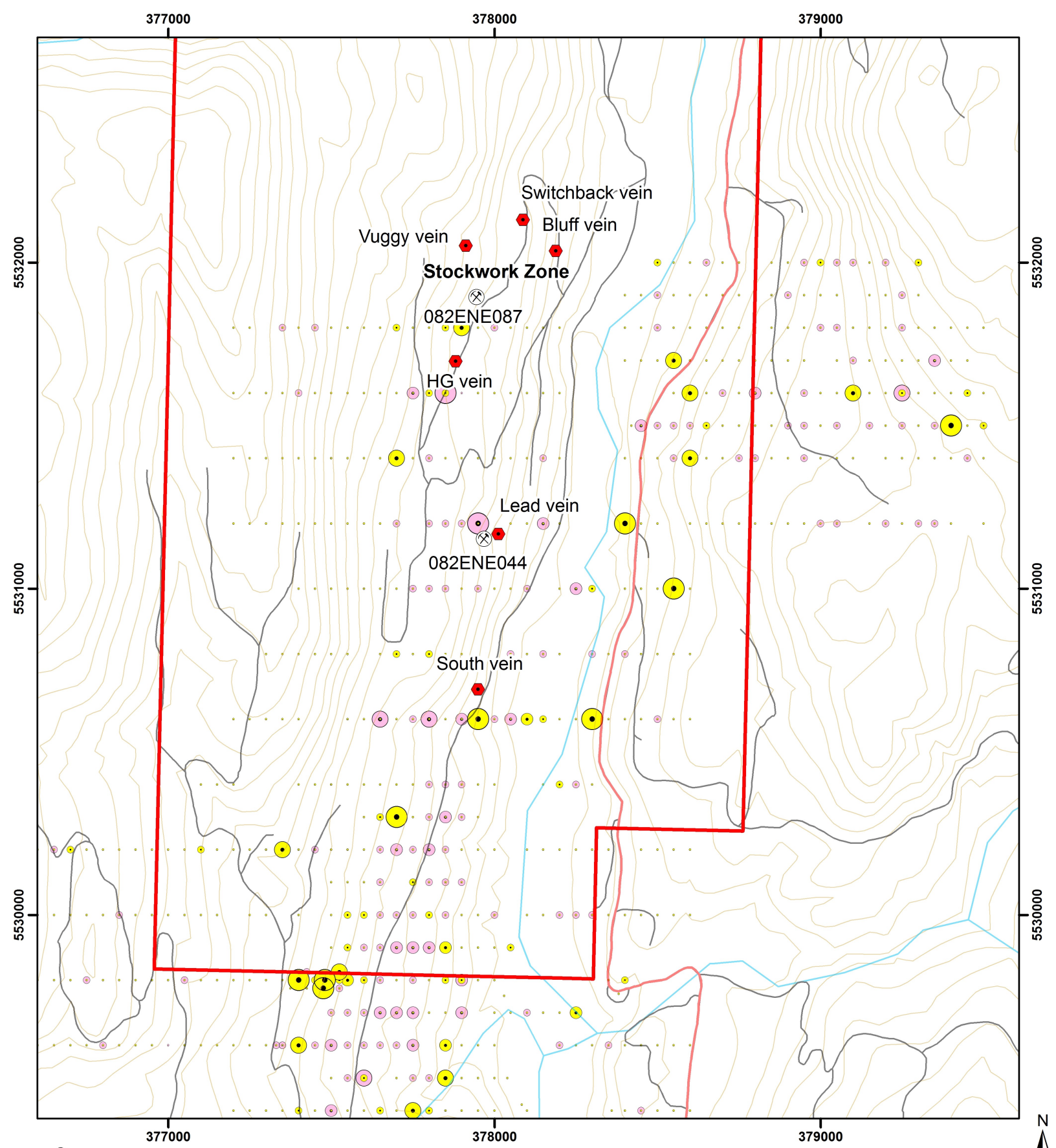
Results from the 2005 soil sampling program were compiled digitally and verified against original analytical certificates. The 2005 survey consisted of 679 samples. The majority of these were collected at 50 m intervals on 200 m spaced east-west lines, with infill sampling done in areas of interest. UTM coordinates available for all samples. Soil samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver for 36 element ICP analysis following aqua-regia digestion of a 0.5 gm sample (Acme's 1DX method). Original assay certificates are available for all samples.

Figures 3a-b show results for gold, silver, lead, and zinc, for the 2005 soil survey. The 2005 grid covered only the southern part of the current Stockwork Property. The Stockwork Zone and the area to the north were not covered by the soil survey. Correlation coefficients and basic statistics are shown in Table 3 for any element that showed weak, moderate or strong correlation with gold, silver, lead or zinc.

Table 3: Historic Soil Samples: Statistics and Correlation Coefficients

	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Bi_ppm	S_%	Fe_%	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Sb_ppm	Ba_ppm	W_ppm
Max	438.40	27.10	68	333	9.80	0.48	8.83	8.0	18.2	0.50	710	11.1
Avg	4.98	0.26	10	75	0.25	0.03	2.40	1.7	1.2	0.17	145	0.2
Avg + 1SD	25.51	1.32	14	110	0.63	0.05	3.12	2.6	2.4	0.32	222	0.7
Avg + 2SD	46.04	2.37	19	146	1.01	0.07	3.84	3.6	3.5	0.47	300	1.1
Correlation Coefficients												
Au:xx	1.00	0.14	0.05	-0.03	0.14	0.09	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	0.12	-0.03	0.01
Ag:xx	0.14	1.00	0.12	-0.04	0.97	0.75	0.02	-0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.23
Zn:xx	-0.03	-0.04	0.51	1.00	0.01	-0.09	0.42	0.20	0.22	-0.12	0.41	-0.05
Pb:xx	0.05	0.12	1.00	0.51	0.18	0.00	0.21	0.32	0.19	-0.16	0.22	-0.01

As shown in Table 3, gold shows only a weak correlation with other elements, notably Ag, Bi and Sb. Silver correlates strongly with Bi and S, moderately with W and weakly with Au and Pb. Zinc correlates strongly



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Stockwork Property

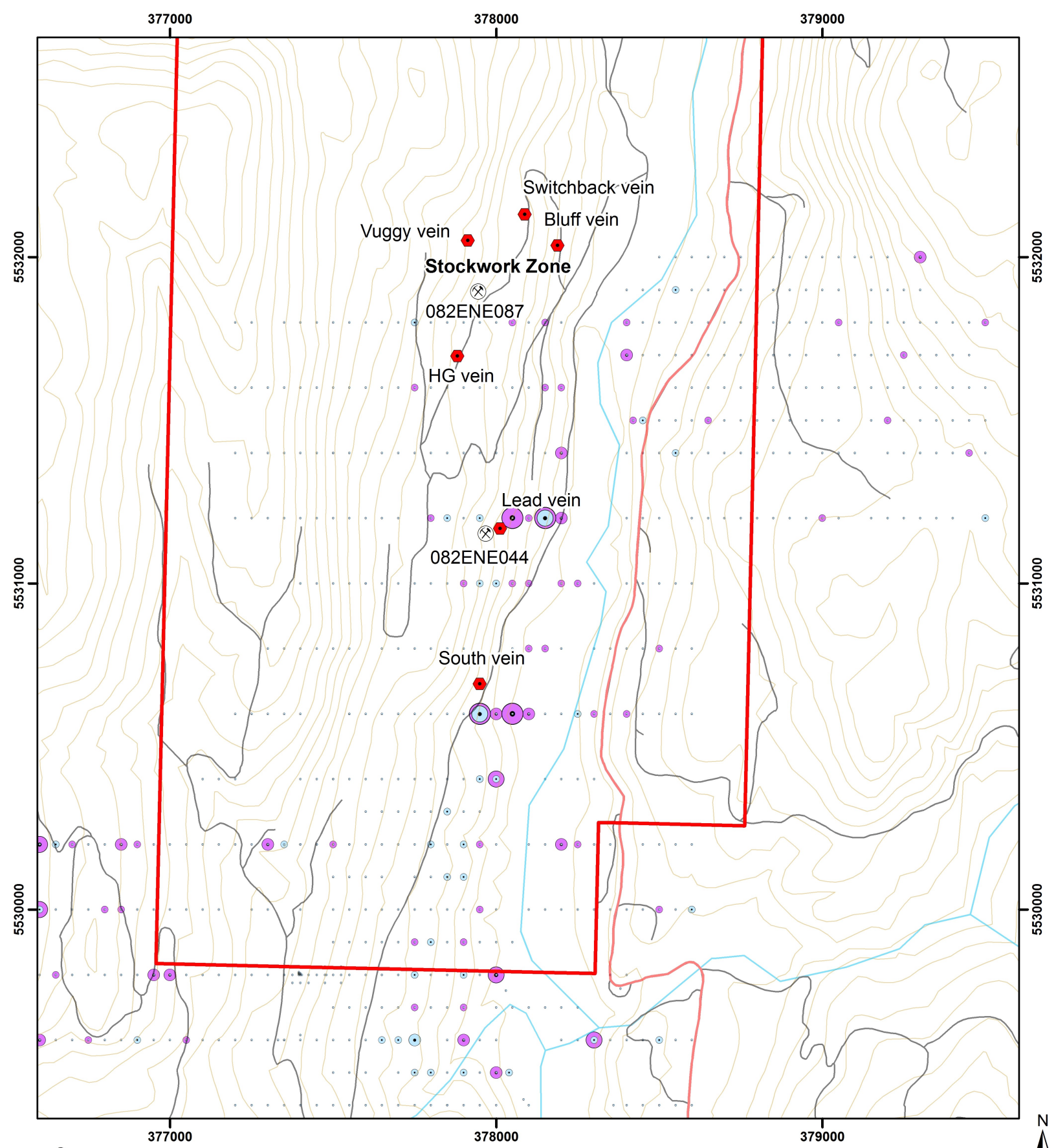
Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/15

Historic Soil Geochemistry (Au ppm and Ag ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 3a



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Stockwork Property

Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/15

Historic Soil Geochemistry (Pb ppm and Zn ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 3b

with Pb, moderately with Fe, Ba and Mo, and weakly with As. Lead correlates strongly with Zn, moderately with As, Fe and Ba and weakly with Ag, Bi and Mo.

A 100 m long east-west trending (single line) coincident Au-Ag anomaly was defined 950 m southwest of the South Zone, at the southern boundary of the current Stockwork Property. This anomaly, which includes the highest Au and Ag values from the 2005 survey (438 ppb Au and 27.1 ppm Ag), is located on a steep east-facing slope and almost certainly includes a component of down-slope dispersion. Leroy Ventures attempted to trench the anomaly, without success, due to the steep terrain and the presence of a clay "hardpan" layer. Bedrock was not intersected in trenches.

A broad low-level Pb-Zn-Ag (+/- erratic Au) soil anomaly occurs downslope of the Au-Ag anomaly described above, and extends for more than 700 m to both the south and north (to the South Zone). A Pb-Zn-Ag-Au soil anomaly is associated with the South Zone, and a Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly with the Lead Zone.

A 400 m long by 50-150 m wide, weak to moderate Au-Ag-Zn soil anomaly occurs upslope to the west of the HG Zone and extends both north and south of it. Hole 84-4 and 84-5 were drilled at the southern end of this soil anomaly, to test a large resistivity low. The drill holes encountered zones of intense alteration and narrow, sooty black quartz veins that were interpreted to be part of an epithermal system.

It should be emphasized that sample spacing in the 2005 soil geochemical survey was too great to adequately test for vein targets.

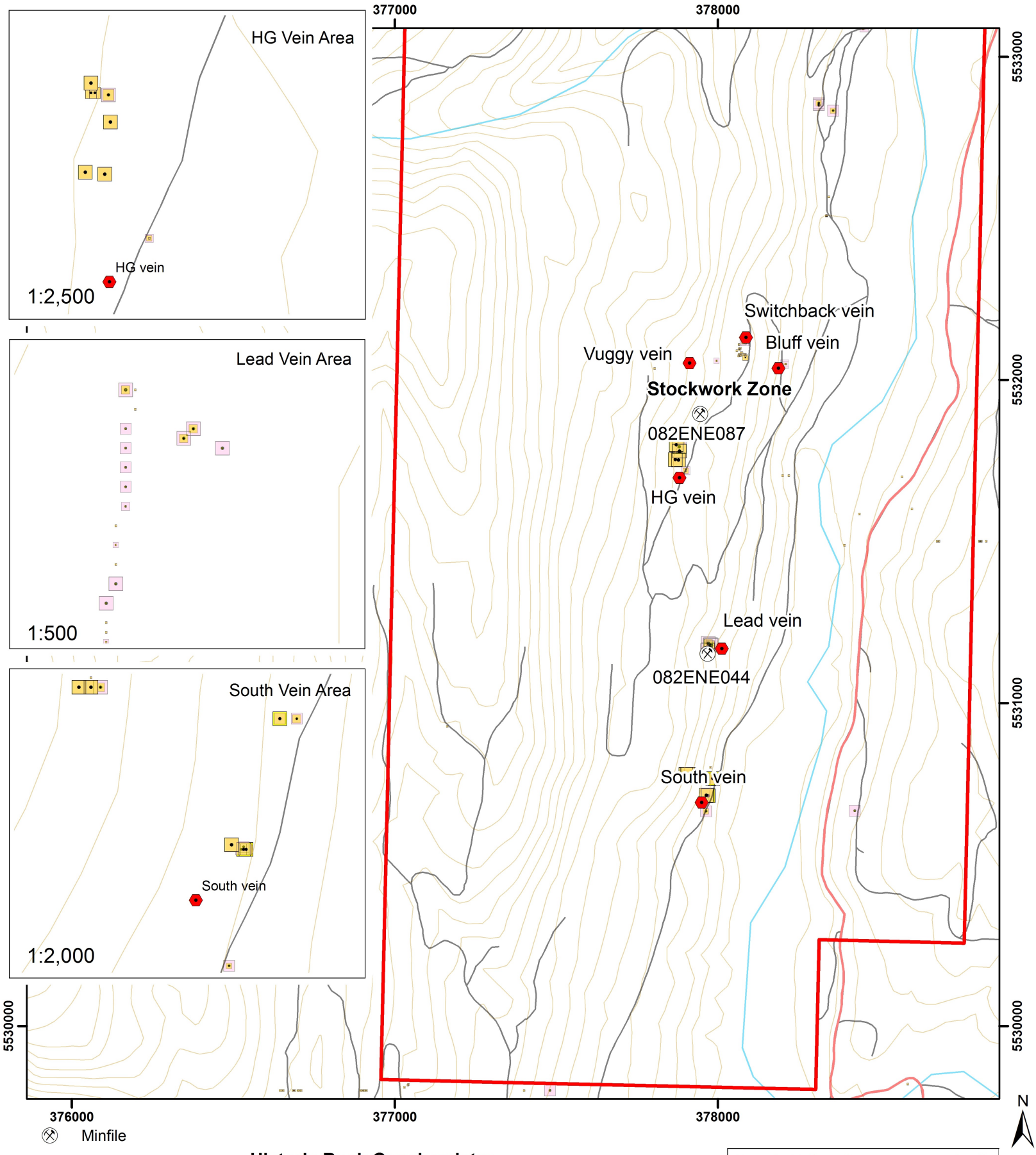
6.2 Historic Rock Geochemistry

Numerous historical rock geochemical surveys have been completed on the Stockwork Property and, as with soil samples, the historical rock sampling was by different operators, using different analytical laboratories and analytical techniques. Many of the historical rock samples were collected prior to the use of GPS technology in exploration work and as such, have poor location accuracy. None of the previous rock geochemical programs included any QA/QC samples.

Results were compiled digitally for all rock samples collected on the Property from 1999 to 2016. No attempt was made to incorporate results from pre-1999 rock samples, because of the lack of available information for these samples.

A total of 191 samples have been incorporated into the historic rock sample database, although some of these fall outside the limits of the current Property. Sample locations, sample descriptions and original assay certificates were available for all samples that were included in the database. The majority of the historic samples were grab samples (148 samples of the 191 sample total). Grab samples are useful in identifying the presence of mineralization but are not indicative of representative grade.

Figures 4a-b shows the results for gold, silver, lead, and zinc from historical rock samples. Many of the historic rock samples are clustered around zones of known mineralization (South Zone, Lead Zone, HG Zone, Stockwork Zone) and represent resampling of known zones of mineralization. Of note is the



Minfile
Veins
Contours
Roads
Watercourse
Highways
Stockwork Property

Historic Rock Geochemistry

(Ag ppm)	(Au ppm)
0.00 - 2.00	0.0000 - 0.0750
2.01 - 6.00	0.0751 - 0.200
6.01 - 20.00	0.2001 - 1.500
20.01 - 100.00	1.501 - 5.000
> 100.00	> 5.00

0 125 250 Meters
1:15,000

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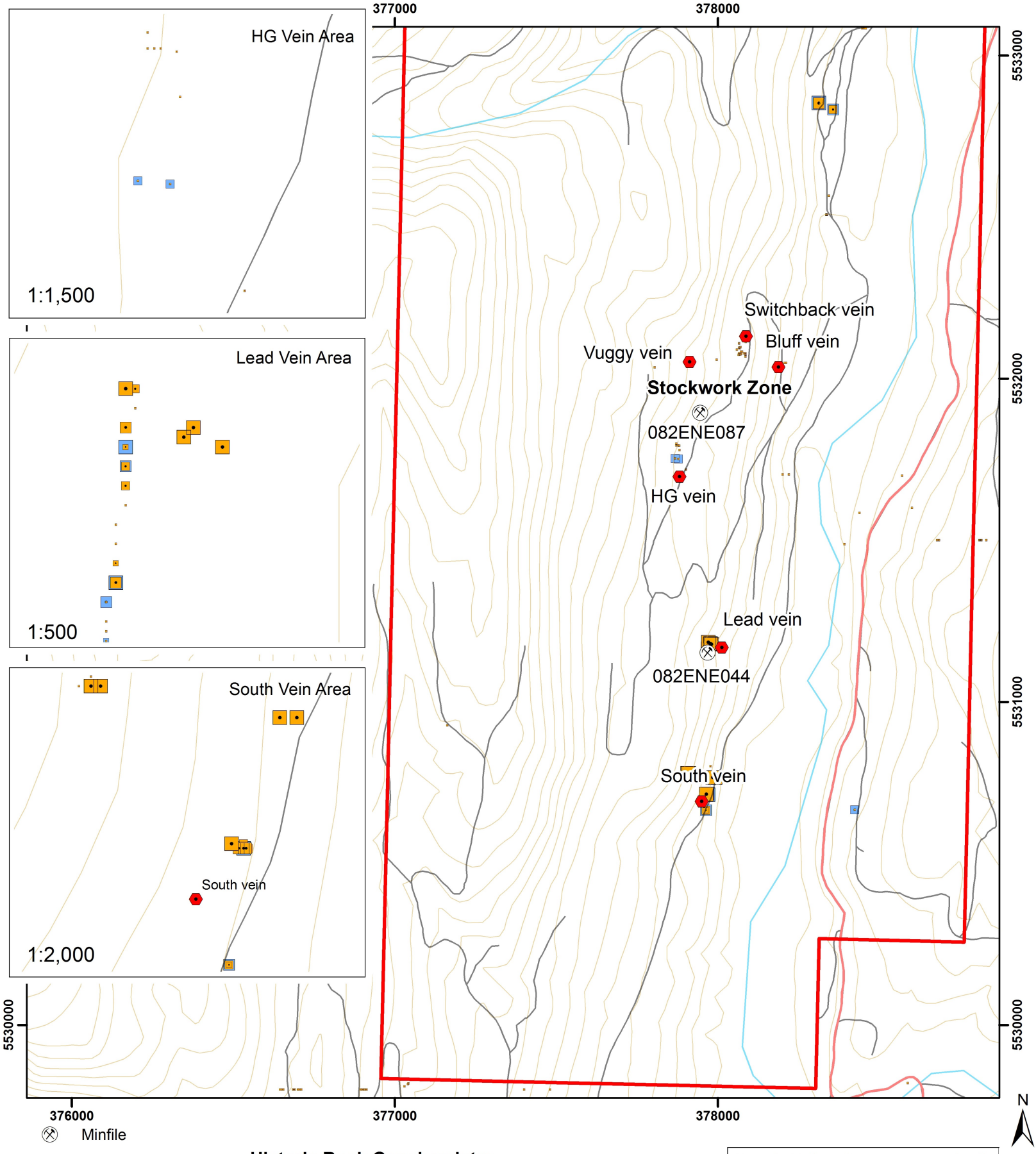
Historic Rock Geochemistry (Au ppm and Ag ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 4a



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Historic Rock Geochemistry (Pb ppm and Zn ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 4b

cluster of samples in northeast part of Property which does not represent in-situ mineralization. These were samples of rock transported from other parts of the Property, which is spilled near the historic portable mill site.

Statistics for rock samples (average, standard deviation etc) are skewed because of the clustering of samples, and have thus been omitted from the report, however correlation coefficients are presented below in Table 4.

Table 4: Historic Rock Samples: Correlation Coefficients

	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm
Correl Coeff Au:xx	1.00	0.26	0.02	0.06	0.21	0.08	-0.03	0.24
Correl Coeff Ag:xx	0.26	1.00	0.63	0.71	0.41	0.25	0.60	0.06
Correl Coeff Pb:xx	0.02	0.63	1.00	0.70	0.24	0.06	0.52	0.02
Correl Coeff Zn:xx	0.06	0.71	0.70	1.00	0.41	0.30	0.61	0.07

	B_ppm	Cd_ppm	Fe_%	Hg_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Tl_ppm	W_ppm
Correl Coeff Au:xx	0.16	0.27	0.49	0.41	0.50	-0.01	0.48	0.28
Correl Coeff Ag:xx	0.21	0.46	0.49	0.23	0.61	0.54	0.30	0.44
Correl Coeff Pb:xx	0.53	0.39	0.27	0.28	0.57	0.95	0.45	0.34
Correl Coeff Zn:xx	0.58	0.54	0.39	0.33	0.59	0.60	0.49	0.45

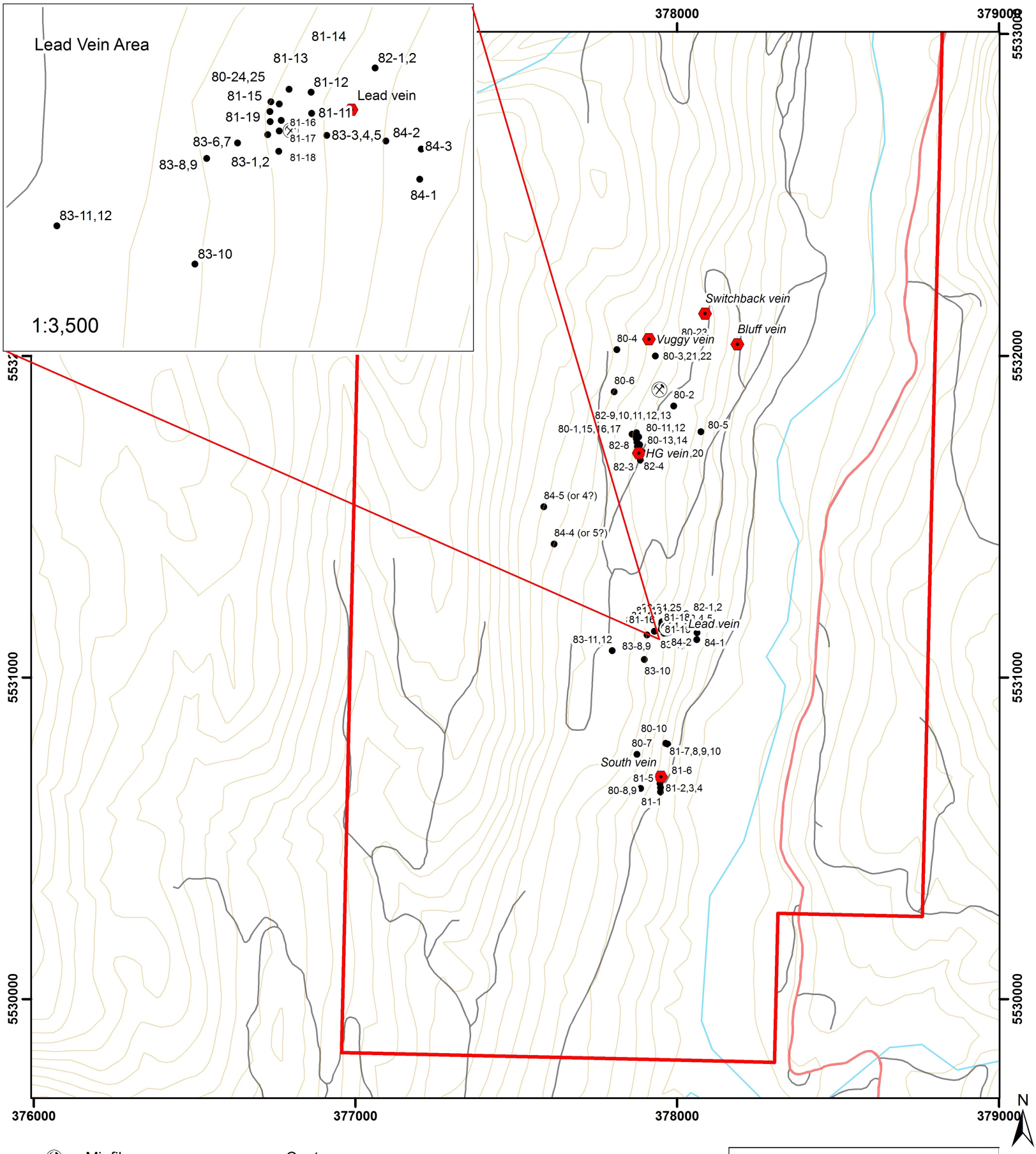
Gold in rock samples correlates moderately with Fe, Hg, S and Tl and weakly with Ag, Cu, Bi, Cd and W. Silver correlates strongly with Zn, moderately with Pb, Cu, As, Cd, Fe, S, Sb, and weakly with Au, Mo, B, Hg, Tl and W. Lead correlates strongly with Zn and Sb, moderately with Ag, B, S and Tl, and weakly with Cu, Cd, Fe, Hg and W. Zinc correlates strongly with Ag and Pb, moderately with Cu, As, B, Cd, S, Sb, Tl and W, and weakly with Mo, Fe, and Hg. Based on these correlations, two styles of mineralization are inferred, a gold-silver event, with associated Bi and Hg (i.e. HG Zone), and a silver-lead-zinc event, with associated As, Sb, and B (i.e. Lead Zone). Both styles of mineralization are present at the South Zone.

Eleven historic rock samples (all grab samples) returned values exceeding 5 ppm Au. All of these were collected at either the South Zone or the HG Zone. Four of these samples returned > 25 ppm Au, to a maximum of 53.25 ppm Au with 154.2 ppm Ag from the South Zone and 51.5 ppm Au with 679 ppm Ag from the HG Zone. Fourteen samples (all grab samples) returned > 1% Pb or Zn, to a maximum of 34.5% Pb, 9.5% Zn and 1090 ppm Ag from the Lead Zone.

6.3 Historic Drilling

In 1978, 4 percussion holes were drilled on the Stockwork Property. Results were inconclusive, and diamond drilling was recommended for future drill programs (Yorke-Hardy, 1979). Between 1980 and 1984, a total of 74 diamond drill holes were drilled on the Property (Waldner, 1981; Cruickshank and Mark, 1989). A summary of drilling is included below in Table 5 and diamond drill holes are shown on Figure 5.

Original drill logs and analytical certificates are available for 1980 drill holes, however many of the drill logs are, at least in part, illegible. In addition, although assay certificates are available, corresponding sample intervals are not always reported. For 1981-1984 drill holes, original data, including hole azimuth and dip,



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Historic Drilling

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 5

sample intervals and analytical certificates, is unavailable. Cruickshank and Mark (1989) provide summary information for these programs, including approximate drill hole locations, but this could not be independently verified against original data. No internal QA/QC sampling are believed to have been included in the historic drill programs.

Select highlights of drilling, as reported by Cruickshank and Mark (1989) are included in Table 5. Note that all intercepts represent core intercepts. Insufficient documentation exists to determine the relationship between core intercept and true width of the mineralization.

Table 5: Summary of Historical Drill Holes

Year	Holes	Type[1]	Metres	Operator	Highlights
1978	4	pdh	330	Yorke-Hardy and Arnold	
1980	25	ddh	3114	Mohawk Oil	**HG Zone:** ddh 80-1: 1.5' @ 0.32 oz/t Au, 7.5 oz/t Ag, 0.9% Cu ddh 80-1: 2.6' @ 0.21 oz/t Au ddh 80-13: 0.5' @ 0.23 oz/t Au, 6.7 oz/t Ag **Stockwork Zone:** ddh 80-3: 2.2' @ 0.11 oz/t Au[2] **South of Stockwork (IP Target):** ddh 80-2: 2.5' @ 0.12 oz/t Au
1981	19	ddh	Unknown	Mohawk Oil	**Lead Zone:** ddh 81-13: 3.47' @ 9.6 oz/t Ag, 5.2% Pb, 3.4% Zn ddh 81-13: 0.5' @ 40.5 oz/t Ag, 0.96% Pb, 15.4% Zn ddh 81-17: 1.32' @ 14.7 oz/t Ag, 5.5% Pb, 9.3% Zn ddh 81-17: 3.74' @ 6.1 oz/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 8% Zn ddh 81-19: 1.52' @ 8.5 oz/t Ag, 1.5% Pb, 1.9% Zn
1982	13	ddh	Unknown	Mohawk Oil	**HG Zone:** ddh 82-6: 0.5' @ 0.23 oz/t Au, 4.4 oz/t Ag ddh 82-7: 0.33' @ 0.10 oz/t Au, 1.8 oz/t Ag ddh 82-8: 0.66' @ 0.19 oz/t Au, 4.6 oz/t Ag ddh 82-13: 2.33' @ 0.52 oz/t Au, 8.2 oz/t Ag, 1.3% Pb, 0.1% Zn, 0.1% Cu
1983	12	ddh	Unknown	Mohawk Oil	**Lead Zone:** ddh 83-6: 1' @ 0.02 oz/t Au, 6 oz/t Ag, 4.2% Pb, 7.9% Zn **West Lead Zone (Epithermal Alteration):** ddh 83-11: 2' @ 0.2 oz/t Au, 0.1 oz/t Ag
1984	5	ddh	Unknown	Mohawk Oil	**Lead Zone (Low Resistivity Target):** ddh 84-1: 1' @ 0.1 oz/t Au, 14.8 oz/t Ag, within 10.4' of 0.02 oz/t Au, 3 oz/t Ag ddh 84-2: 1.5' @ 0.02 oz/t Au, 2.3 oz/t Ag

[1] pdh = percussion drill hole ddh = diamond drill hole

[2] this intercept is reported by Cruickshank and Mark (1989) but was not reported on original assay certificates for drilling in Waldner (1981)

Although purporting to explore the Property for a large porphyry-style target, the vast majority of historic drill holes were short, closely spaced holes that tested the South, Lead and HG Zones. Numerous narrow intervals of elevated gold, silver, lead and zinc were intersected in these areas, as listed in Table 5.

In 1983 and 1984, the drilling explored for structurally-controlled epithermal mineralization. Several narrow intervals of elevated gold and silver were intersected and drilling showed that resistivity-low targets were associated with zones of hydrothermal alteration.

6.4 Historic Geophysics

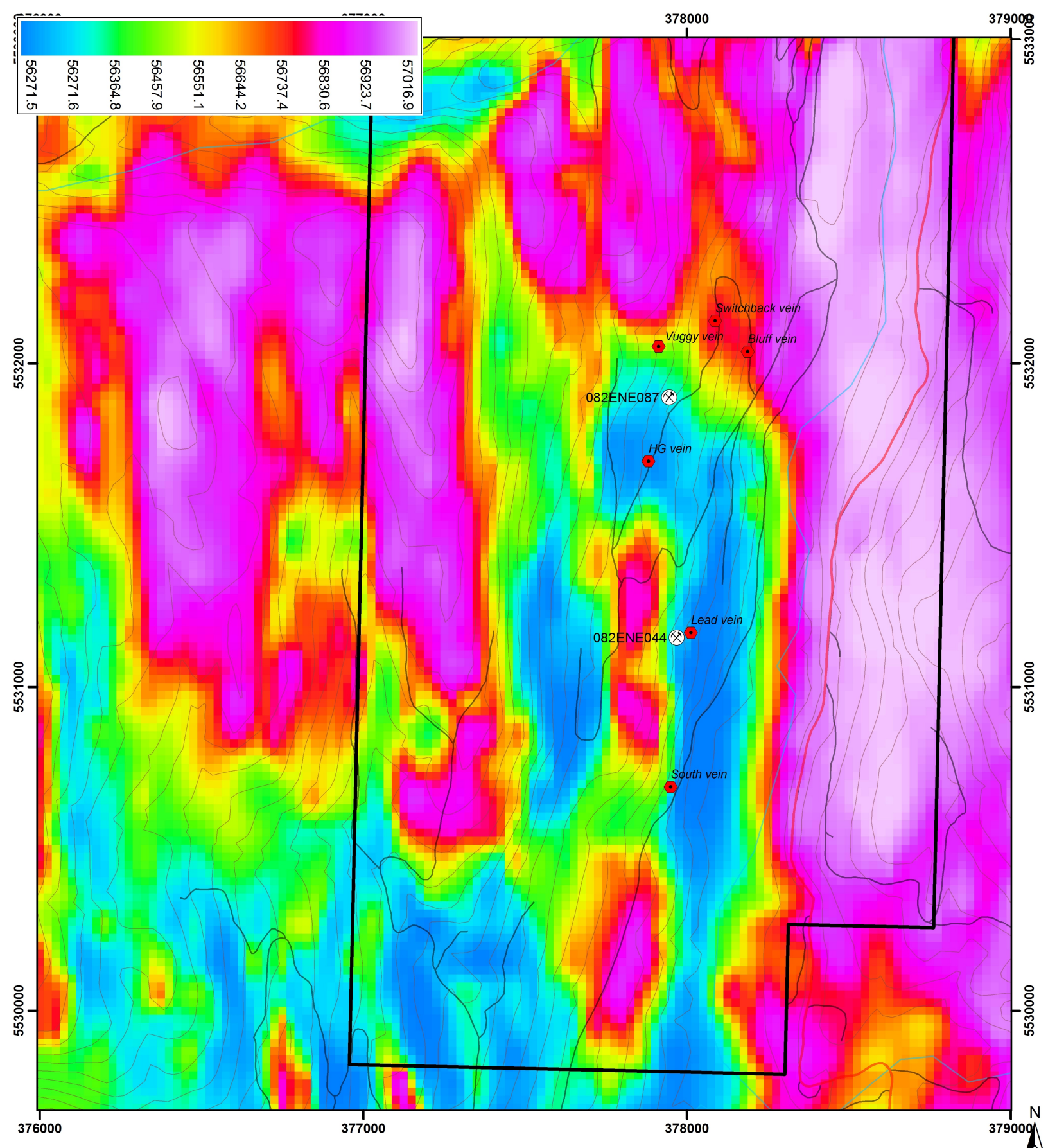
Various geophysical surveys have been completed on the Property, as listed in Table 2. In 1982, ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were done over part of the Property, however details of these surveys are unavailable.

IP surveys were done in 1979, 1981 and 1984. Specifics of the 1979 and 1981 surveys are not available, and the 1981 survey was reported to have logistical/technical issues. In 1984, Mohawk Oil completed a 8.15 line km IP survey, with east-west trending lines spaced at 120 m intervals. The survey encompassed the South Zone in the south, but only extended far enough to cover a portion of the Stockwork Zone in the north. Coverage was not continuous, and there was a 350 m north-south gap between the HG Zone and the Lead Zone that was not surveyed. Results from the 1984 IP survey are reported in Cruickshank and Mark (1989). The northern portion of the survey used a pole-dipole array, while the southern part of the survey used a dipole-dipole array. The orientation of the grid lines was such that lines were very steep and the lack of elevation control during the survey contributed to difficulty in interpretation. Nonetheless, several anomalies were defined, including a coincident chargeability high and resistivity low at the Stockwork Zone and a 200 x 700 m north-trending strong resistivity low west of the Stockwork and HG Zones.

In the early 1980's drilling tested various IP anomalies, and a correlation between resistivity lows and zones of strong argillic alteration was reported. Near the eastern edge of the Lead Zone, elevated gold and silver over narrow intervals intersected in holes drilled to test a resistivity low. Northwest of the Lead Zone, narrow black sooty quartz veins were intersected within a zone of intense alteration, at the southern end of the strong, north-trending resistivity low located west of the Stockwork and HG Zones. The northern portion of the resistivity low is untested by any drilling.

In 2004, Leroy Ventures completed a 235 line km Fugro helicopter-borne magnetic and frequency-domain EM survey over the Property. The survey was flown on 100 m spaced, east-west trending lines. Line orientation made maintaining a consistent height above ground for the sensors problematic, and bird height ranged from 30 to as much as 120 m (Garrie, 2004).

Total Field Magnetics from the Fugro survey is shown in Figure 6a and Apparent Resistivity (7200 Hz) in Figure 6b. All of the known zones of mineralization occur within a strong north-trending magnetic low anomaly that appears to coincide with the 500 m wide, north-trending Kspar megacrystic granite pluton (unit KMG on Figure 8) which hosts the known veins (see Sections 7.2 & 7.3 of the report). Two strong north-trending resistivity lows were defined (see Figure 6b). Both of these anomalies correspond to resistivity lows



Minfile
Veins
Stockwork Property
Contours
Roads
Watercourse
Highways

0 125 250
Meters
1:15,000

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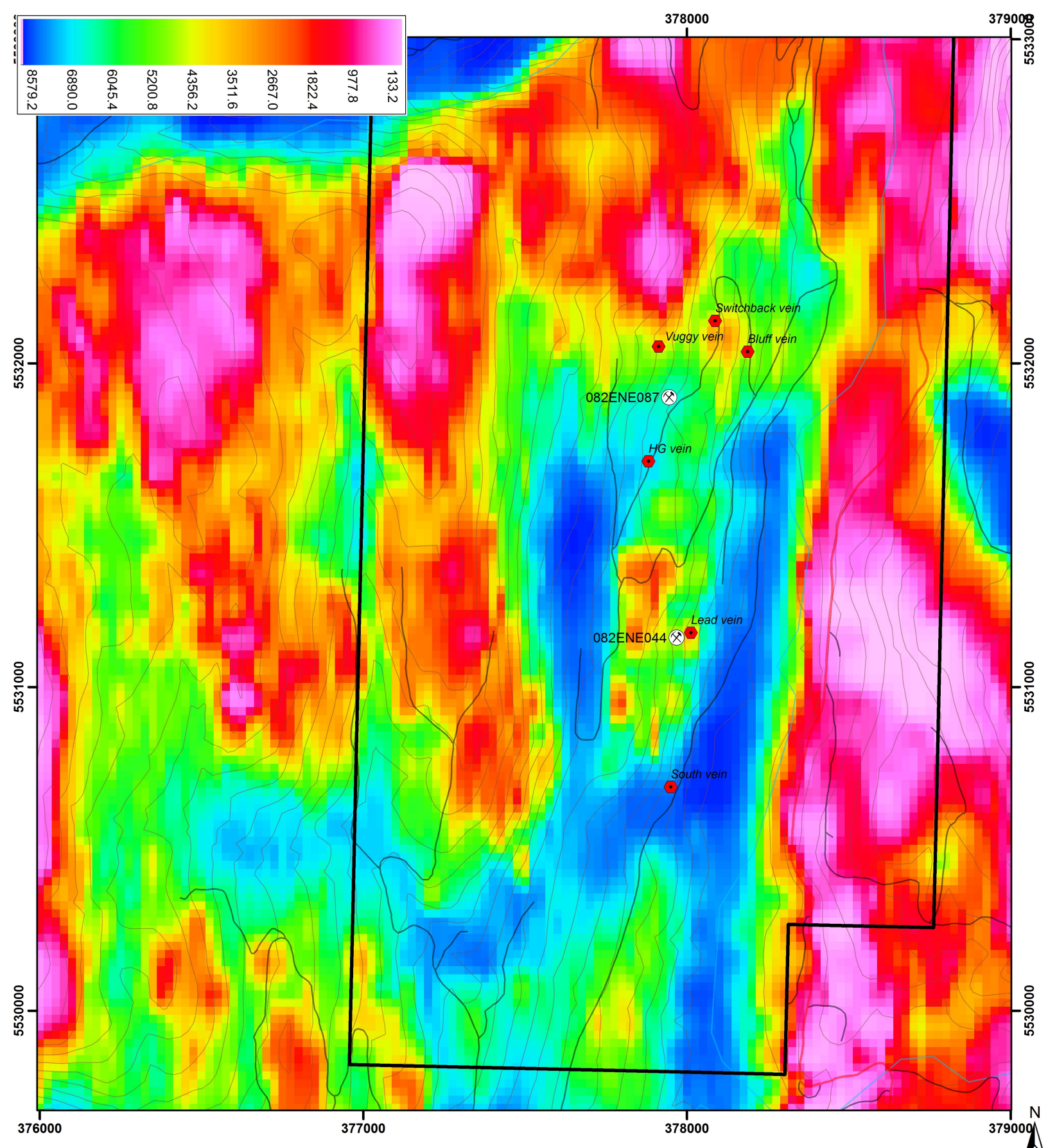
Historic Geophysics - Total Magnetic Field (nT)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 6a



Minfile
Veins
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Watercourse
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0 125 250
Meters
1:15,000

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Historic Geophysics - Apparent Resistivity 7200 Hz

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 6b

defined by the 1984 IP survey. Their trend, parallel to north-trending lamprophyre dykes and to the KMG unit, suggests that they could be defining major long-lived fault zones, that controlled intrusive emplacement, as well as alteration and perhaps veining. A northwest-trending resistivity low that truncates the western resistivity low, merges into the eastern resistivity low and encompasses the South Zone, may reflect an additional structure. As suggested by Wasteneys (2021), a low-angle west-dipping structure may be an important control to the South Zone mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology of the project area is illustrated in Figure 7 and is based on the BC digital geology map, which in turn represents mapping by Templeman-Kluit (1989), Jones (1959) and Little (1957).

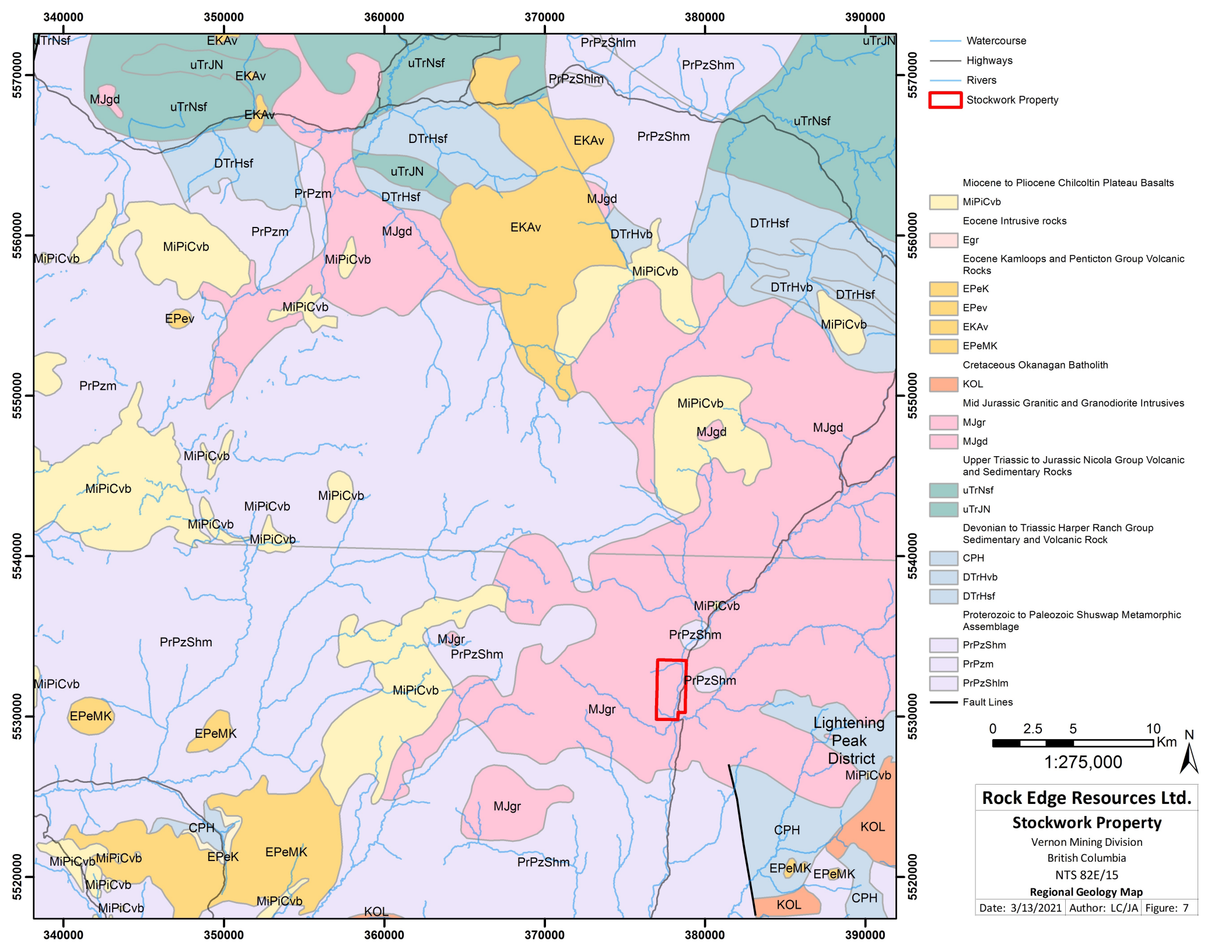
The Stockwork Property is located within the Omineca Belt. The oldest rocks in the region are Paleozoic to Proterozoic gneisses of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, which represent North American basement rocks that were uplifted during Eocene extension. Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous to Permian Harper Ranch Group are part of the accreted Quesnellia terrane. Post-accretionary granitic intrusives are widespread in the region, and include Jurassic, Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene intrusives. Rocks of the Harper Ranch Group may occur as large roof pendants within these intrusions. Eocene and Miocene volcanics are the youngest of the layered rocks in the area.

As shown on Figure 7, a large part of the map area is underlain by intrusive rocks that are largely undifferentiated and assigned to either the Jurassic Nelson Complex, the Paleocene Okanagan batholith, or the Eocene Coryell syenite. Recent work by Höy et al (2020) examined a series of small, high-level stocks within the larger undifferentiated intrusives. Their work, which incorporated geological mapping, mineral deposit studies, and radiometric dating, included a study in the Lightening Peak area to the west of the Stockwork Property, and is especially pertinent to the Stockwork Property.

Höy et al (2020) recognize 6 separate intrusions in the area, including Jurassic diorite, granite and granodiorite, Paleocene to Cretaceous pink massive granite and porphyritic granite/granodiorite, the Paleocene Okanagan batholith, and Eocene Coryell syenite. In many cases, contacts between different intrusive phases are gradational and the units are not easily distinguished. Of particular note is the fact that both the Jurassic and the Paleocene/Cretaceous granites are Kspar megacrystic units.

7.2 Property Geology

Historical geological mapping on the Stockwork Property is described by Cruickshank and Mark (1989). During 2020, more detailed geological mapping was completed within a 140 hectare area that encompassed all of the known zones of mineralization on the Property. Rock samples were collected and analyzed by whole rock characterization methods (major oxides, minor elements, REE's, common metallic elements and gold) to aid in characterization of intrusives. Alteration mineralogy was also determined for rock samples, using Visible Near Infrared (VNIR) and Short Wave Infrared (SWIR) spectroscopy. The 2020 mapping program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Watercourse
Highways
Rivers
Stockwork Property
Miocene to Pliocene Chilcoltin Plateau Basalts
MiPiCvb
Eocene Intrusive rocks
Egr
Eocene Kamloops and Penticton Group Volcanic Rocks
EPeK
EPev
EKAv
EPeMK
Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith
KOL
Mid Jurassic Granitic and Granodiorite Intrusives
MJgr
MJgd
Upper Triassic to Jurassic Nicola Group Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks
uTrNsf
uTrJN
Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group Sedimentary and Volcanic Rock
CPH
DTrHvb
DTrHsf
Proterozoic to Paleozoic Shuswap Metamorphic Assemblage
PrPzShm
PrPzm
PrPzShlm
Fault Lines
0 2.5 5 10 Km
N
1:275,000
Lightening Peak District
Rock Edge Resources Ltd.
Stockwork Property
Vernon Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/15
Regional Geology Map
Date: 3/13/2021
Author: LC/JA
Figure: 7

was by H. Wasteneys, Ph.D., P.Geo and is described in Wasteneys (2021), from which the following is summarized. Results of the mapping program are illustrated in Figure 8.

The Property is underlain by various intrusive rocks, and to a lesser extent by foliated granite, metavolcanics and marble of the basement Paleozoic metamorphic gneiss complex which is exposed in the Kettle River valley in the eastern part of the claims. The oldest intrusives are leucocratic granite and hornblende diorite in the western part of the Property. These are interpreted as part of the regionally extensive Jurassic intrusive (MJgr, MJgd on Figure 7). Sandwiched between, and intruding, the Paleozoic gneiss and the Jurassic granite, is a 500 m wide, north-trending Kspar megacrystic granite pluton (unit KMG on Figure 8). Unit KMG is distinguished by large (2-3 cm) blocky pink orthoclase phenocrysts within a coarse hypidiomorphic granular matrix of plagioclase, orthoclase, quartz and minor biotite and hornblende.

Unit KMG is interpreted as equivalent to the Paleocene/Cretaceous Kspar megacrystic granite (dated at 137.11 Ma) that Höy et al (2020) have mapped in the Lightening Peak Camp, 12 km to the east of the Stockwork Property. Gold-bearing veins in the Lightening Peak Camp are hosted by the Kspar megacrystic unit in the Lightening Peak Camp, placing the age of that mineralization as no older than Early Cretaceous. All of the known zones of mineralization on the Stockwork Property are hosted by unit KMG, and are assumed to be the same age and style as mineralization in the Lightening Peak Camp. Zones of mineralization on the Property are described in Section 7.3, below.

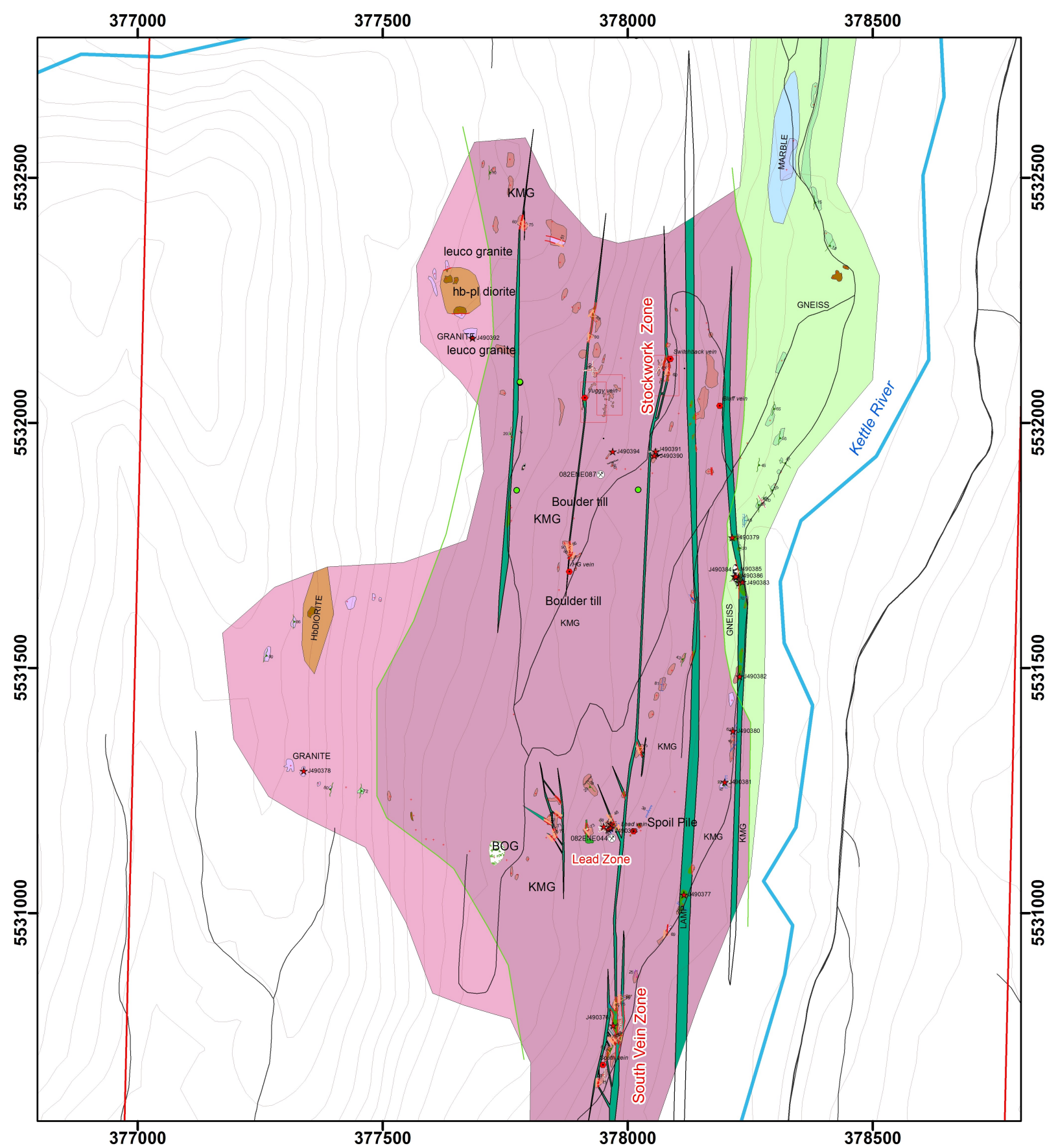
Five north-trending, steeply-dipping dyke systems cut the KMG intrusive on the Property. Dykes include coarse grained hornblende-biotite phyric monzonite, which range up to 20 m in width, plus narrow (1-3 m) biotite-lamprophyre dykes. The lamprophyre dykes form interconnecting branching arrays between the larger monzonite dykes, and appear to be coextensive with the monzonite.

7.3 Alteration and Mineralization

Four zones of mineralization are known on the Stockwork Property. From south to north, these zones are the South Zone, Lead Zone, HG (High Grade) Zone and Stockwork Zone. All of the zones of mineralization are hosted by Kspar megacrystic granite (unit KMG) and occur within a 1.5 km, north-trending belt.

Historically, mineralization on the Property was interpreted as indicating gold-copper porphyry and/or polymetallic vein-style mineralization. Later, on the basis of a 50 x 300 m long north-trending zone of argillic alteration related to a north-trending fault system, mineralization was interpreted as part of a structurally-controlled epithermal system (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989). During 2020, SWIR and VNIR spectroscopy was used to characterize the alteration assemblages and their distribution, as a test of these hypotheses. White mica, kaolinite, montmorillonite, amphibole, biotite and carbonate were detected by SWIR, while chlorite, goethite, and hematite were identified by VNIR (Wasteneys, 2021).

Alteration may be associated with the same north-trending structures that control emplacement of post-mineral dykes. Kaolinite, which can form by hydrothermal alteration or by weathering, was the dominant alteration mineral in the eastern part of the Property. Montmorillonite and white mica were more dominant in samples



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Property Geology Map

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: HW/JA	Figure: 8

collected from the Lead Zone, South Zone and areas to the west. No higher temperature clay minerals (i.e. dickite, pyrophyllite) were identified, and although limited to only 17 samples, the distribution of alteration minerals did not appear to indicate spatial zonation related to a mineralization system.

Based on similarities to host rocks, vein style and vein orientation in the Lightening Peak Camp 12 km to the east, mineralization on the Stockwork Property is interpreted as part of this same regional event. In the Lightening Peak area, two types of vein mineralization are known, east-west trending high-silver polymetallic veins, and north-trending, pyritic, gold-bearing quartz veins. Similar vein orientations are observed on the Stockwork Property.

7.3.1. South Zone Minfile 082ENE044

The South Zone consists of 4 subparallel, shallow-west dipping gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing quartz veins. The veins are hosted within the KMG unit, and have minimal associated alteration. The veins range from 0.5 to 4 m in width, averaging about 1.5 m, and are discontinuously exposed over a 185 m strike length. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and related silver minerals in a quartz gangue. Wasteneys (2021) interprets the veins as related to reactivation of shallow dipping fault structures resulting from unroofing of metamorphic core complexes.

The veins are exposed at the base of a steep cliff, and as such were more difficult to explore by stripping and exploit by bulk sampling than the HG and Lead Zones. Fourteen drill holes were drilled at the South zone in the early 1980's, with no significant results. Veins are poorly exposed at present, but a large pile of mineralized quartz has been stockpiled near the road. Historic grab samples at the South Zone have returned up to 53.25 ppm Au, with 154.2 ppm Ag, 16.6% Pb and 2.1% Zn, as illustrated on Figures 4a and 4b. As noted in Section 6.2, grab samples are intended to demonstrate the presence or absence of mineralization. They are not representative of average grade of the vein.

7.3.2. Lead Zone Minfile 082ENE044

The Lead Zone is an east-west trending, moderate to steeply south-dipping shear-hosted vein hosted within strong sericite-chlorite altered KMG intrusive. Mineralization consists of galena, pyrite and sphalerite as blebs and semi-massive to massive bands within a white quartz gangue. The shear zone itself averages about 1.5 m in width and is comprised of up to 25% vein material. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the Lead Vein was exposed over a continuous length of 170 m, then discontinuously by trenching for a further 200 m (Callaghan and Yorke-Hardy, 1996a). It is truncated on the east by a northwest trending lamprophyre dyke.

The Lead Vein is primarily a silver-lead-zinc vein with low gold values. Silver occurs as native silver (in calcite) and as ruby silver, which is associated with sphalerite. Select grab samples from the vein have returned up to 2169 ppm Ag, with 9.2% Pb, 8.1% Zn and 0.68 ppm Au, and to as much as 34.4% Pb, 13.4% Zn and 0.835 ppm Au. In 1996, detailed geological mapping and representative chip sampling in the Upper Lead Zone pit returned 20.8 oz/t Ag over a 2.5 m true width, in the hangingwall of the main shear vein. In 2005, representative chip sampling was completed across 14 m in the Lower Lead Zone pit, returning a weighted average of 25.3 ppm Ag, 892 ppm Pb, 988 ppm Zn and 0.012 ppm Au over 14 m (Wilkinson, 2005).

In the early 1980's, 28 were holes drilled to explore the Lead Zone and delineate the vein for bulk sampling. Drilling tested the zone to a depth of only 75 m, and the vein remains open to depth. Highlights from drilling at the Lead Zone are listed in Table 5 (Section 6.3), and include 3.47' @ 9.6 oz/t Ag, 5.2% Pb, 3.4% Zn (ddh 81-13), 0.5' @ 40.5 oz/t Ag, 0.96% Pb, 15.4% Zn (ddh 81-13) and 1.32' @ 14.7 oz/t Ag, 5.5% Pb, 9.3% Zn (ddh 81-17).

Several holes were drilled, to the east and west of the Lead Zone, to test low resistivity targets for associated alteration. Encouraging gold values were returned from these holes (i.e. ddh 83-11: 2' @ 0.2 oz/t Au, 0.1 oz/t Ag, and ddh 84-1: 1' @ 0.1 oz/t Au, 14.8 oz/t Ag, within 10.4' of 0.02 oz/t Au, 3 oz/t Ag).

Test mining and milling was done from the Lead Zone in 1982-83, but results are unknown.

7.3.3. HG (High Grade) Vein Minfile 082ENE087

The HG vein is a gold-silver vein that strikes 340° and dips 30-40° to the west. It averages 0.75 m in width and consists of fine grained quartz surrounding a core of coarse druzy quartz and sulfides. Pyrite is the dominant sulfide, and occurs as euhedral cubes, fine grained blegs, discontinuous veinlets and semi-massive to massive sections. Chalcopyrite, argentite and scheelite are also reported (Yorke-Hardy, 1979; Cruickshank and Mark, 1989).

In 1978, the vein was stripped for geological mapping and representative chip sampling. Elevated values, including 0.66 oz/t Au and 1.03% Cu over 1.5' and 0.23 oz/t Au, 4.38 oz/t Ag and 0.16% Cu over 4' were returned from chip samples of the vein (Yorke-Hardy, 1979). A 24.2 ton bulk sample was subsequently collected and shipped to the Selmon Resources mill in Slocan City, with concentrates sent to the Trail smelter and returning an average grade of 0.11 oz/t Au and 4.2 oz/t Ag (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989).

In the early 1980's, 22 drill holes were completed at the HG Zone. Highlights from drilling are shown in Table 5 (Section 6.3 of the report) and include 1.5' @ 0.32 oz/t Au, 7.5 oz/t Ag, 0.9% Cu and 2.6' @ 0.21 oz/t Au (ddh 80-1) and 2.33' @ 0.52 oz/t Au, 8.2 oz/t Ag, 1.3% Pb, 0.1% Zn, 0.1% Cu (ddh 82-13), among others.

The HG Zone has been backfilled and is currently not well exposed.

7.3.4. Stockwork Zone Minfile 082ENE087

The Stockwork Zone is located about 300 m northeast of the HG Zone. It encompasses a 30 x 100 m stripped area, the Switchback Zone, where highly fractured, sericite-chlorite altered KMG is cut by abundant quartz veins and veinlets containing minor pyrite. It also includes the Vuggy Vein, 200 m southwest of the Switchback Zone, and the Bluff Vein, 130 m southeast of it. At the Vuggy Vein, massive and vuggy quartz veins and stockwork veinlets are exposed in altered KMG outcrop, in a roughly 25 m x 180 m north-trending band (Callaghan and Yorke-Hardy, 1996a).

The Switchback Zone was previously characterized as stockwork veining, but current mapping (Wasteneys, 2021) suggests that vein arrays are related to shear zone deformation, rather than to a magmatic hydrothermal stockwork.

Historic rock samples from the Stockwork Zone have returned only weakly elevated gold and silver values, to 0.13 ppm Au and 11 ppm Ag, respectively. Seven holes were drilled at the Stockwork Zone in the early 1980's, with results including 2.2' @ 0.11 oz/t Au (ddh 80-3), and 2.5' @ 0.12 oz/t Au (from ddh 80-2, drilled to the south of the Stockwork Zone to test an IP target).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Historically, mineralization on the Stockwork Property was interpreted as indicating gold-copper porphyry and/or polymetallic vein mineralization. Later, on the basis of a 50 x 300 m long north-trending zone of argillic alteration, mineralization was interpreted as part of a structurally-controlled epithermal system (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989). During 2020, SWIR and VNIR spectroscopy was used to characterize the alteration assemblages and their distribution, and test these hypotheses. Kaolinite was the dominant alteration mineral in the eastern part of the Property. Montmorillonite and white mica were more dominant in samples collected from the Lead Zone, South Zone and areas to the west. No higher temperature clay minerals were identified, and although limited to only 17 samples, the distribution of alteration minerals did not appear to indicate spatial zonation related to a mineralization system (Wasteneys, 2021).

Based on similarities to host rocks, vein style and vein orientation, mineralization on the Stockwork Property is interpreted as part of this same regional event as at the Lightening Peak Camp, 12 km to the east. In the Lightening Peak area, two types of vein mineralization are known, east-west trending high-silver polymetallic veins, and north-trending, pyritic, gold-bearing quartz veins. While the relationship between the east-trending polymetallic veins and the north-trending gold veins is unknown, Höy et al (2020) postulate that they represent a zoned mineralizing system related to the Paleogene Okanagan Batholith, with proximal silver-base metal veins and distal gold veins.

In the author's opinion, mineralization on the Stockwork Property best fits a polymetallic vein model. Based mineral assemblages and geochemistry, two styles of mineralization are inferred, a gold-silver event, with associated Bi and Hg (i.e. HG Zone), and a silver-lead-zinc event, with associated As, Sb, and B (i.e. Lead Zone). Both mineralization assemblages are present at the South Zone.

Polymetallic veins (Deposit Type I05, as described by Lefebure and Church (1996)) 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 veins or as sets of steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins that vary from cm-scale to in excess of 3 m in width, but can also widen to stockwork zones exceeding 10 m in width. Veins are commonly a few hundred meters to up to 1 km

in both strike and depth extent. Mineralization occurs in shoots which are localized along the vein structure and are controlled by a variety of factors, including intrusive contacts, changes in competency of the host rock, flexures in the structure, and intersecting fault zones. Mineralization consists of a range of sulfides, as well as free gold.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Rock Edge completed an exploration program on the Stockwork Property during October 2020. The work program was managed by Rich River Exploration Ltd. and consisted of geological mapping plus rock and soil sampling, as summarized below. Historical exploration by previous operators is described in Section 6 of this report.

9.1 Geological Mapping and Rock Sampling

During 2020, 1:1000 scale geological mapping was completed within a 140 hectare area that encompassed all of the known zones of mineralization on the Property. Mapping was by H. Wasteneys, Ph.D., P.Geo and is described in Wasteneys (2021). The purpose of the mapping program was to provide an understanding of the geological and structural framework for mineralization, and in particular to determine the relationships between various intrusives and zones of mineralization on the Property. Another objective of the mapping program was to understand the distribution and nature of alteration assemblages, and to determine any spatial zonation related to a mineralization system.

Results of the mapping program are illustrated in Figure 8 and have been described in Section 7.2 (Property Geology) of this report, with details of known zones of mineralization described in Section 7.3.

Rock sampling was done in conjunction with the mapping program and included 17 samples that were submitted for whole rock characterization, including major oxides, minor elements, REEs, common metallic elements and gold. The mandate of the sampling program was not to sample known zones of veining, which had been historically sampled on numerous occasions, but rather to add information that aided in a better understanding of the geological setting of the Property.

Wasteneys (2021) presents a detailed description of analytical results. A TAS plot (Total Alkali vs Silica), shows compositions ranging from granite to monzonite, with all of the monzonites representing coarse grained dykes that cut the KMG unit. An AFM plot (Alkali-Iron-Magnesium) shows that the intrusives fall within the calc-alkaline series, while a Pearce element plot (Zr/Ti vs Nb/Y) shows a tight clustering of data points within the trachy-andesite field. Other plots included in Wasteneys (2021) include Spider plot, showing REEs by rock type to indicate degree of fractionation, and Harker diagrams of major oxides versus SiO2, which show compatible behavior and possible continuous magma series for the intrusives.

Samples were also analyzed by SWIR and VNIR spectroscopy, to characterize alteration assemblages. White mica, kaolinite, montmorillonite, amphibole, biotite and carbonate were detected by SWIR, while chlorite, goethite, and hematite were identified by VNIR. Alteration may be associated with the same north-trending

structures that control emplacement of post-mineral dykes. Kaolinite, which can form by hydrothermal alteration or by weathering, was the dominant alteration mineral in the eastern part of the Property. Montmorillonite and white mica were more dominant in samples collected from the Lead Zone, South Zone and areas to the west. No higher temperature clay minerals (i.e. dickite, pyrophyllite) were identified, and although limited to only 17 samples, the distribution of alteration minerals did not appear to indicate spatial zonation related to a mineralization system.

9.2 Soil Geochemistry

Historical soil samples by Leroy Ventures in 2005 (see Section 6.1, Figures 4a,b) was on 200 m spaced grid lines, with 50 m sampling along lines and did not extend northwards to cover the Stockwork Zone. In 2020, Rock Edge completed a soil geochemical survey to extend the historical grid to the north. Lines were east-west trending and spaced at 100 m intervals, with samples collected at 25 m intervals along lines. In addition to extending the 2005 grid to the north, infill grid lines were completed in the northern portion of the 2005 survey area, to provide coverage on a 100 m line spacing.

Grid lines were stopped when they reached the gently sloping Kettle River valley, because of the deep alluvial cover in this part of the Property. To the west of the river valley, the topography can be quite steep. In some places, jogs in grid lines were required to avoid cliff-like sections.

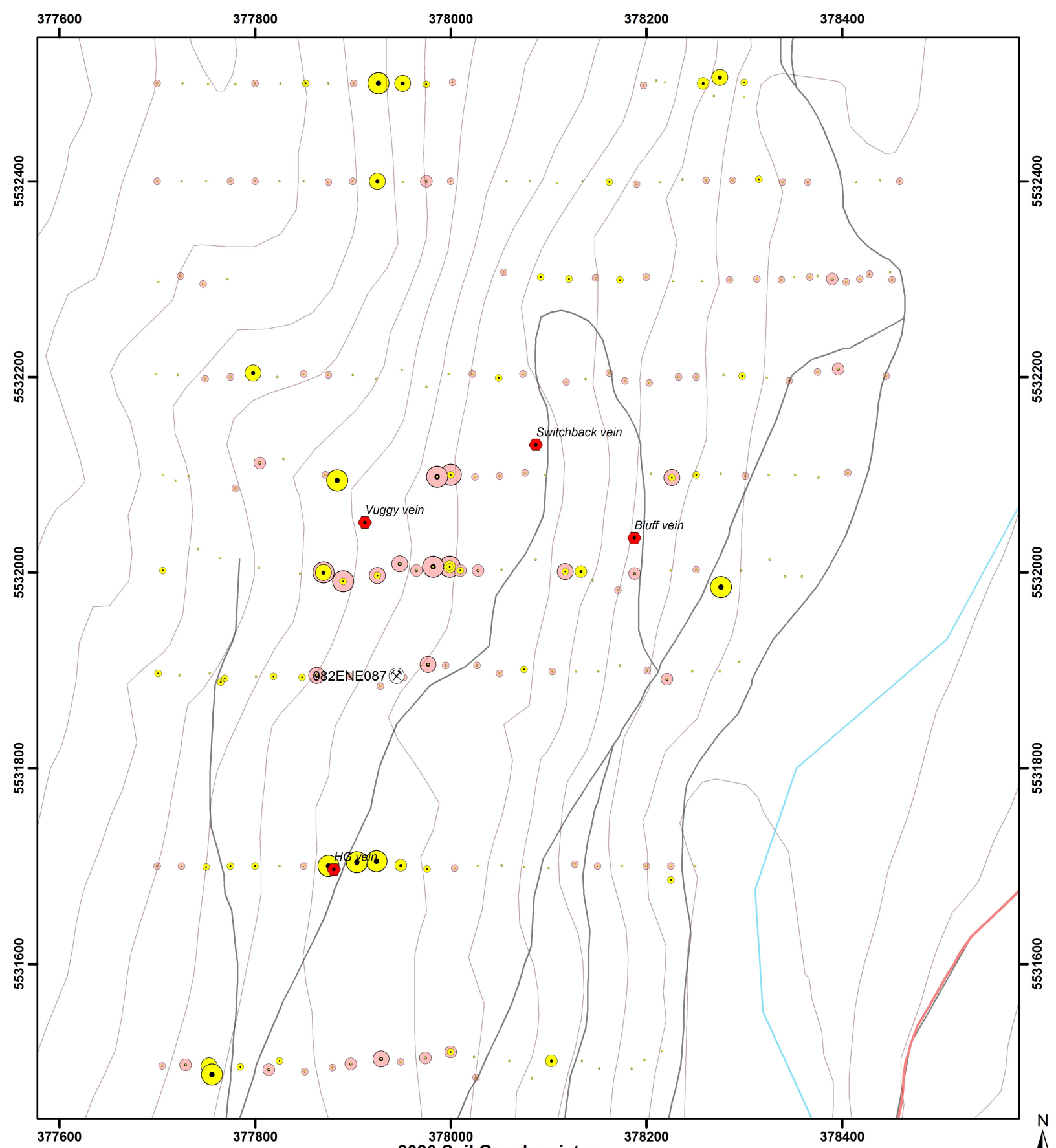
Results for the 2020 program of soil geochemistry are shown on Figures 9a-b, and statistics are presented below in Table 6.

Table 6: 2020 Soil Geochemistry Statistics

	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ge_ppm	Hg_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	Se_ppm	Te_ppm
Max	5.02	0.23	6.50	131.80	9.34	0.41	0.12	40.30	0.09	1.00	4.97
Avg	0.38	0.01	0.35	12.73	3.19	0.09	0.04	11.88	0.02	0.17	0.14
SD	0.63	0.02	0.46	10.31	1.08	0.05	0.02	4.78	0.01	0.16	0.47
Avg+1SD	1.01	0.03	0.82	23.04	4.28	0.14	0.06	16.67	0.04	0.34	0.61
Avg+2SD	1.65	0.05	1.28	33.34	5.36	0.19	0.08	21.45	0.05	0.50	1.08
Correl Au:xx	0.48	1.00	0.13	0.21	0.09	0.11	-0.16	0.21	0.03	-0.05	0.60
Correl Ag:xx	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.20	0.83
Correl Pb:xx	0.27	0.21	0.34	0.16	0.28	0.16	0.20	1.00	0.35	0.10	0.30
Correl Zn:xx	-0.05	-0.09	0.09	0.05	0.45	0.09	-0.11	0.30	-0.06	-0.21	0.00

Gold correlates strongly with Te in soils, moderately with Ag, and weakly with Bi, Cu, Ge, Pb. Silver correlates strongly with Te, moderately with Au, Bi and S, and weakly with Cu, Fe, Ge, Hg, Pb and Se.

A 1250 m long by 300 m wide north-northwest trending, moderate to strong Au:Ag:Pb:Zn:Bi:Te anomaly extends from south of the HG Zone to the northern limit of the surveyed area. The anomaly appears strongest in the vicinity of Vuggy Vein (part of the Stockwork Zone). This is an intriguing target which is not well



2020 Soil Geochemistry

(Au ppm)	(Ag ppm)
< 0.007	< 0.200
0.008 - 0.020	0.201 - 0.500
0.021 - 0.030	0.501 - 1.010
0.031 - 0.050	1.011 - 1.650
> 0.051	> 1.651

- Minfile
- Veins
- Stockwork Property
- Contours
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Highways

0 50 100 Meters

1:5,000

Rock Edge Resources Ltd.

Stockwork Property

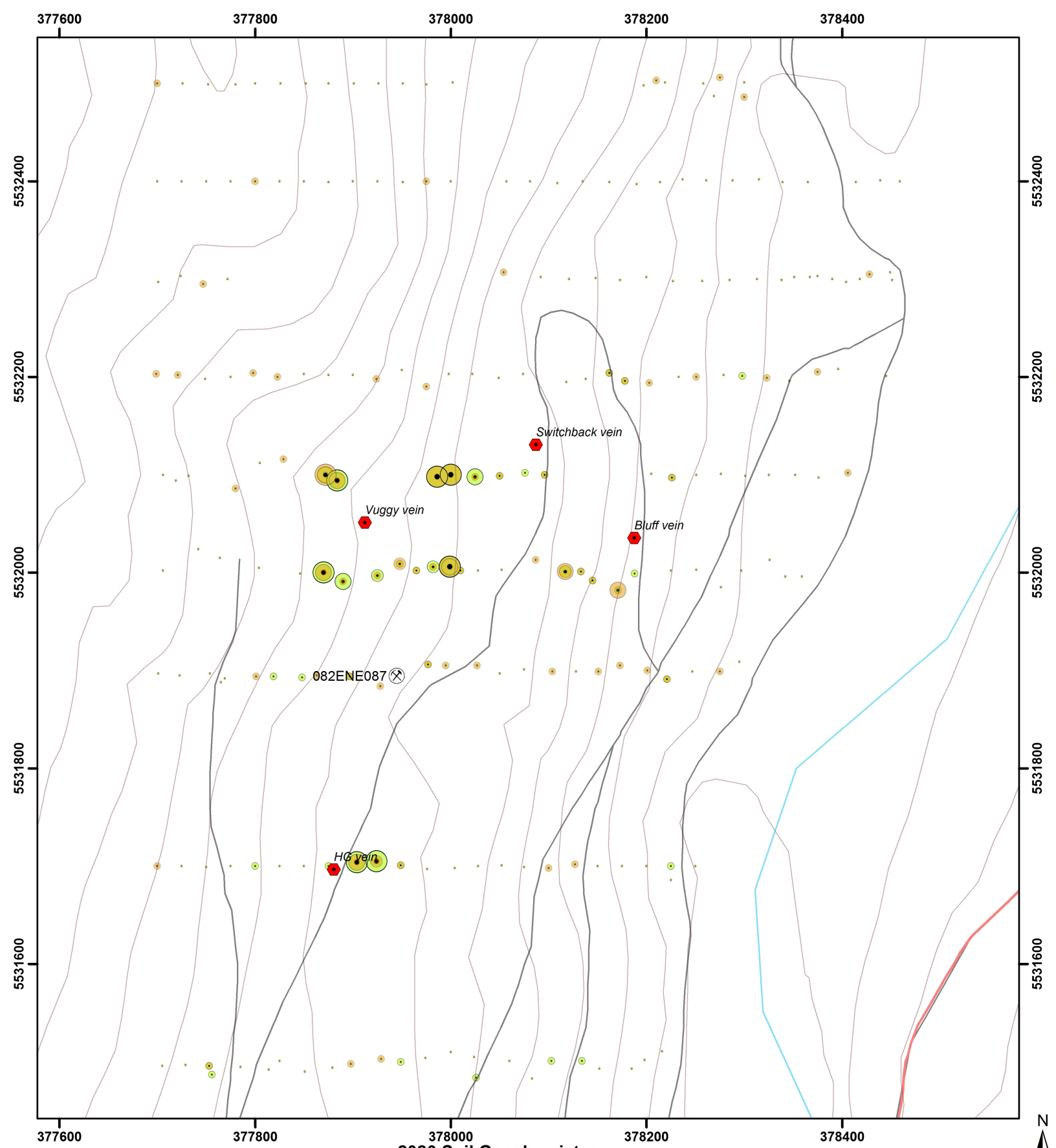
Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/15

2020 Soil Geochemistry (Au ppm and Ag ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 9a



2020 Soil Geochemistry

(Bi ppm)	(Te ppm)
< 0.320	< 0.100
0.321 - 0.640	0.101 - 0.340
0.641 - 0.820	0.341 - 0.610
0.821 - 1.280	0.611 - 1.080
> 1.281	> 1.081

- Minfile
- Veins
- Stockwork Property
- Contours
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Highways

0 50 100 Meters

1:5,000

Rock Edge Resources Ltd.

Stockwork Property

Vernon Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/15

2020 Soil Geochemistry (Bi ppm and Te ppm)

Date: 3/13/2021	Author: LC/JA	Figure: 9b

tested by historical work. A coincident resistivity low-chargeability high anomaly was defined by the 1984 IP survey in this area (see Section 6.4).

The two highest Au values from the 2020 soil sampling program (0.225 and 0.146 ppm Au) are associated with the HG Zone. The third highest value (0.144 ppm Au), along with several other anomalous gold values, occurs on the northernmost grid line. Recommendations to extend soil coverage to the north to close off this anomaly are included in Section 26 of this report.

The 2020 soil survey did not extend to the west far enough to cover the strong, north-trending resistivity low defined by both the 1984 IP survey and the 2005 airborne EM survey. Recommendations are also included in Section 26 that soil coverage be extended to the west.

10.0 DRILLING

Rock Edge has not completed any drilling on the Stockwork Property. Historic drilling is described in Section 6.3 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

During the 2020 work program, rock and soil samples were collected by individuals contracted by Rich River Exploration and were kept in the company's possession until shipping to the analytical laboratory. All bags were sealed with a nylon lock-strap prior to shipping. No employee, officer, director or associate of Rock Edge was involved in any aspect of sampling or sample preparation. In the author's opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were appropriate for the style of mineralization and stage of exploration on the Property.

Soil samples were submitted to MS Analytical Laboratory ("MS") in Langley for preparation and analysis. The author's independent rock samples were also submitted to MS Analytical. 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. Samples returning over 3 ppm Au were analyzed for gold by 30 g Fire Assay with AAS finish (method FAS 111). Samples returning over-limit values of Ag, Pb or Zn by ICP-MS were assayed using ore grade 4-acid digestion with ICP-ES finish (MS method ICF-6xx). Soil samples were dried and a 500 g split was screened to -80 mesh. Samples were then analyzed for 51 elements by MS method IMS-131, where a 20 g sample was analyzed by ICP/MS, following aqua-regia digestion.

Rock samples collected for geological purposes were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) in North Vancouver for preparation and complete characterization analysis. ALS is a certified lab under the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. Sample preparation was by ALS methods CRU-31, SLL-21 and PUL-31, where the sample was crushed to 70% passing < 2mm, then split through a riffle splitter and a 250 g split pulverized to 85% passing < 75 µ.

The complete characterization package includes analyses by multiple methods, including lithium borate fusion/ICP-MS, multi-element ICP-MS, ICP-AES, IR Spectroscopy for total carbon and total sulfur, base metals by 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES, with overlimits by ore grade assay, and gold by 30 gram Fire Assay-AA finish. Spectral analysis (VNIR and SWIR) was at ALS' Reno facility by method TRSPEC-20, with interpretation by aiSIRIS software at AusSpec International in Australia (INTERP-11).

Sample preparation and analysis from the 2020 program was in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Historic sampling on the Property appears to be appropriate for the era in which the data was collected, although generally it cannot be confirmed that samples were collected in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation, analytical methods and sample security are available for all historic rock and soil samples from 1999 to the present, but with few exceptions, are lacking for sampling prior to 1999.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Rock Edge's 2020 work program was managed by Rich River Exploration Ltd. The crew was comprised of experienced workers. The author completed a site visit to the Property while field work was underway. She also completed independent rock sampling from 3 of the known zones of mineralization (South Zone, Lead Zone and Stockwork Zone). Results from the author's independent sampling, presented below in Table 7, confirm high Ag, Pb, and Zn values from the Lead Zone, low base and previous metals from the Switchback Zone, and high Ag, Pb, and Zn, with elevated gold, from the South Zone. Because of poor vein exposure, no samples were collected from the HG Zone. The author incorporated independent analytical standards of known grade into her sample sequence and confirmed the results for these QA/QC samples against the reference grade for the standards.

Table 7: Independent Rock Samples, L. Caron, October 2020

Sample_ID	Area	Type	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Pb_ppm	Te_ppm	Zn_ppm
1459441	Lead Zone	grab	0.065	107.00	611.7	0.6	1265	0.05	15300
1459442	Lead Zone	0.6 m chip	0.024	27.69	166.1	0.1	412	0.09	198
1459443	Lead Zone	grab	0.004	45.97	27.7	0.1	7630	<0.01	334
1459444	Switchback	grab	0.004	0.30	1.8	0.2	13	0.21	12
1459445	Switchback	grab	0.003	0.48	0.8	0.2	9	0.26	10
1459447	Switchback	0.4 m chip	0.004	0.25	2.0	0.2	5	0.16	37
1459448	South Zone	grab	3.646	326.00	6.6	201.5	3324	223.06	16400
1459449	South Zone	grab	0.721	103.00	5.2	93.9	58000	27.71	54300

Historic rock and soil sample data was compiled by the author for soil samples collected in 2005 and for rock samples collected from 1999 to the present. Original laboratory certificates, details of analytical methodology, and GPS coordinates were available for all samples included in the data compilation. No attempt was made to include soil samples collected prior to 2005, or rock samples prior to 1999, since location accuracy was poor and, for the most part, original analytical certificates and details of analytical methodology could not be verified. None of the previous sampling programs included any independent QA/QC sampling.

Historic drill data (1980 – 1984) from the Property is poorly documented. Drill hole locations are only known from a 1989 compilation report (Cruickshank and Mark, 1989), and with only a few exceptions, drill logs, sample intervals and analytical certificates are unavailable for drill holes. None of the historic drill hole collars were visible in the field, although drill collars, or at least drill pads, could possibly be located by additional fieldwork, for verification against the historic drill hole compilation.

No attempt has been made to compile historic ground magnetic, VLF-EM or IP data from the Property. As described in Section 6.4 of the report, original data is missing for these programs, although 1984 IP results are described and shown in plan and profile in the 1989 compilation by Cruickshank and Mark. The IP survey cannot be located with any degree of accuracy, lacked good elevation control, and is useful only in general terms to indicate areas of potential that should be tested by subsequent geophysical surveys. Recommendations are included in Section 26 of this report that a drone magnetic survey be completed over the Property, and that a modern IP survey be completed.

The author is of the opinion that data is of industry standard and suitable for use for exploration purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Apart from several historic bulk samples, for which summary information only is reported as follows, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Stockwork Property.

A 24.2 ton bulk sample was collected from the HG Zone in 1978-79 and shipped to the Selmon Resources mill in Slocan City, with the resulting concentrate sent to the smelter in Trail. The average grade from the bulk sample was 0.11 oz/t Au and 4.2 oz/t Ag. In 1982, a small portable test mill was constructed on the Property and test mining/milling was completed from the Lead Zone, and to a lesser extent from the HG and South Zones. Mill concentrates were again shipped to the Trail smelter Cruickshank and Mark (1989), but results are unknown.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resource estimates for the Stockwork Property.

15.0 – 22.0

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

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Numerous mineral occurrences are located in the Lightening Peak Camp, 12 km east of the Stockwork Property. The following information regarding the Lightening Peak Camp is summarized from publicly disclosed information, including Höy et al (2020), Peterson (2013) and Cairnes (1930), and from BC Minfile. It has not been independently verified by the author. The reader is cautioned that the information below is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Stockwork Property.

There is limited historic production from the Lightening Peak Camp, although vein-type occurrences in the area have been explored intermittently over the past 100+ years. Minfile occurrences include 082ENE017, 022-029, 031-032, 034-035, 037-039, 072-73, and 075-079, all of which occur within a northwest-trending belt that extends for 7.5 km. Mineralization is primarily hosted by Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group limestone and metasedimentary rocks, and to a lesser extent in the surrounding Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusives. The Harper Ranch Group may represent a large roof pendant within these intrusions.

Two types of vein mineralization are known in the area. The first are polymetallic veins, hosted by limestone and metasedimentary rocks. The veins are high-silver veins which trend generally east-west. They are mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, ruby silver, argentite and native silver, in a gangue of quartz and minor calcite. The Waterloo mine (Minfile 082ENE017) is an example of this style of veining.

The second style of veins are north-trending, pyritic, gold-bearing quartz veins which, in the northern portion of the camp, are hosted by Paleocene/Cretaceous Kspar megacrystic granodiorite that has been dated at 137.11 Ma (Höy et al, 2020) . The relationship between the east-trending polymetallic veins and the north-trending gold veins is unknown. Höy et al (2020) postulate that they represent a zoned mineralizing system related to the Paleogene Okanagan Batholith, with proximal silver-base metal rich veins, and distal gold veins. Callaghan and Yorke Hardy (1996b) describe porphyry molybdenum-copper mineralization at the TP occurrence (Minfile 082ENE049), 6 km to the northeast of the main Lightening Peak Camp, suggesting a zoned mineral district centered on the porphyry occurrence.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stockwork Property is a road-accessible property situated in southern British Columbia which hosts gold-silver and silver-lead-zinc veins. The veins are hosted within a 500 m wide, north trending, Kspar megacrystic granitic intrusive, and all occur within a 1.5 km, north-trending belt. Two styles of mineralization have been identified, a predominantly east-west trending Ag-Pb-Zn event (i.e. Lead Zone), and a more northerly trending Au-Ag event (i.e. HG Zone). The Stockwork Zone is located about 300 m northeast of the HG Zone and encompasses a large area of highly fractured, sericite-chlorite altered intrusive that is cut by abundant quartz veins and veinlets containing minor pyrite. Precious and base metal values are low within the Stockwork Zone, but based on the size and strength of the veining and alteration in this area, it remains a target of interest. Widespread strong argillic alteration occurs on the Property but work to date has not determined the association between alteration and veining. The Property has potential for narrow vein style mineralization or for larger, low grade, bulk tonnage style mineralization related to vein arrays and/or stockwork zones.

A 1984 IP survey was completed on the Property. The survey encompassed the South Zone in the south, but only extended far enough to cover a portion of the Stockwork Zone in the north. In addition, coverage was not continuous, and a gap was left unsurveyed between the HG Zone and the Lead Zone. Line orientation was such that lines were very steep. The lack of elevation control during the survey contributes to difficulty in interpretation. Nonetheless, several anomalies were defined, including a coincident chargeability high and resistivity low at the Stockwork Zone and a 200 x 700 m north-trending strong resistivity low west of the Stockwork and HG Zones. Drilling in the early 1980's showed a correlation between resistivity lows and zones of strong argillic alteration, with several intercepts of veining and/or elevated gold values. Recommendations are included in Section 26 of this report that a modern 3D IP survey be completed to test the northern portion of the Property (from the Lead Zone to the Stockwork Zone). Due to improvements in IP data processing and inversion, lines could be run north-south, or northeast-southwest (i.e. parallel to the slope) and still provide good coverage of the area of interest.

In 2004, a helicopter-borne magnetic and frequency-domain EM survey was flown over the Property. As with historic IP, line orientation for this survey was east-west, which made maintaining a consistent sensor height above the ground surface problematic. Despite this, results showed that all of the known zones of mineralization occur within a strong north-trending mag low anomaly that correlates with the north-trending Kspar megacrystic granite pluton. A more detailed drone magnetic survey is recommended as part of the Phase 1 work program.

Soil sampling was completed in 2020, to extend the historic soil coverage to the north. A 1250 m by 300 m north-northwest trending multi-element geochemical anomaly (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Bi-Te) is present in the north part of the Property, which starts south of the HG vein and remains open to the north, beyond the limits of the survey. The anomaly appears to be strongest in the vicinity of the Vuggy Vein (part of the Stockwork Zone). This is an intriguing target which is not well tested by historical work. A coincident resistivity low-chargeability high anomaly was defined by the 1984 IP survey in this area. Soil geochemistry is recommended in Section 26 of this report, to extend the soil coverage to the north and west of the 2020 grid, to close off the anomaly and to encompass a strong north-trending resistivity low that was defined by historical geophysics on the Property.

The Property is an exploration-stage property without known mineral resources and without proven economic viability. There are no significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase, $335,000 program is recommended to further explore the Stockwork Property. The Phase 1 program includes a drone magnetic survey, an IP survey, and additional soil geochemistry. Phase 2 includes geological mapping to follow-up features of interest from 2020 program and from the recommended Phase 1 program, followed by diamond drilling. It is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the Property, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

Phase 1 $125,000

A drone-based magnetic survey is recommended for the Stockwork Property to provide more detailed coverage than the historic Fugro airborne magnetic survey. Approximately 100 line km would be required to provide coverage of the area from the South Zone to north of the Stockwork Zone, on 25 m spaced, east-west oriented, survey lines.

Additional soil geochemistry is recommended to build on the 2020 program. This includes infilling gaps in the 2020 grid which were left unsampled due to weather conditions. It also includes extending the soil coverage to the north, to close off a large multi-element anomaly from the 2020 survey, and extending coverage to the west of the 2020 survey, to encompass the strong north-trending resistivity low defined by historical geophysics on the Property.

A 3D induced polarization (IP) survey is also recommended as part of the Phase 1 program, to cover an area approximately 900 m east-west by 1.5 km north-south, encompassing the soil anomaly and the Lead Zone, HG Zone and Stockwork Zone, plus the historically-defined strong north-trending resistivity low to the west.

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

PHASE 1 BUDGET		
Drone magnetic survey 100 line km, 25 m line spacing, E-W oriented lines		$ 30,000
Soil geochemistry 400 samples, includes sample collection and analyses		$30,000
3D IP Survey Approximately 7.5 line km (5 x 1.5 km N-S oriented lines)		$ 45,000
Report		$ 10,000
	Total: + 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 115,000 $10,000 **$ 125,000**

Phase 2 $210,000

The Phase 2 program includes surface exploration (geology, rock sampling), to follow-up on the 2020 work program and on the results of the recommended Phase 1 program, followed by 800 m of diamond drilling. Phase 2 is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

PHASE 2 BUDGET		
Surface Exploration		

Geological mapping, rock geochemistry. Includes room/board and support.		$ 20,000
Drilling 800 m HQ core, including moves, pad building, core logging, core splitting, sample analysis, room/board	@ $200/m all-in	$ 160,000
Reporting		$ 10,000
	Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 190,000 $ 20,000 **$ 210,000**

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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, intrusive-hosted veins, 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 intrusive-hosted vein-style precious metal exploration projects, including the Skylark, Bayonne and Old Timer properties, all in southern B.C., is particularly relevant to the Stockwork 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 practice # 1000285).

5. I visited the Stockwork Property most recently on October 19, 2020. I also visited the property on numerous occasions in 1999-2000, was a co-owner of the property from 1999-2003, and prepared an assessment report summarizing a 1999 rock sampling program on the property. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the Stockwork 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 Rock Edge Resources Ltd. and of the Stockwork 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 Stockwork Property" and which has an effective date of March 9, 2021, in compliance with these documents. As of March 9, 2021, the effective date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I accept responsibility for the all sections of this report.

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

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 26th day of November, 2021.

"Linda Caron"

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

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
Ag	silver
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
Kspar	potassium feldspar
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
SWIR	Short Wave Infrared
VNIR	Visible Near Infrared
EMLI	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

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