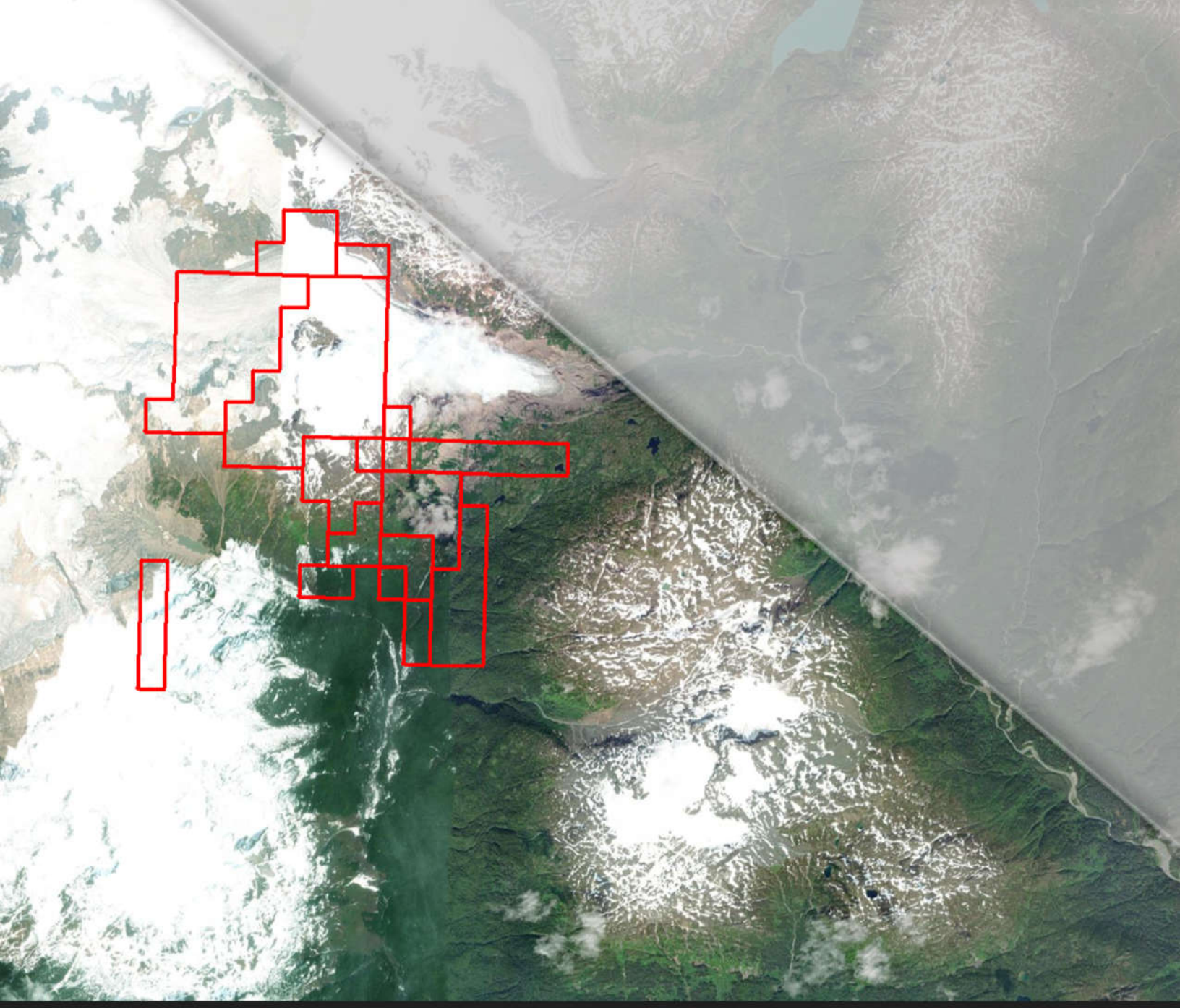

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Double T Property
British Columbia
Liard Mining District
NTS 104B14/15
56.78° North Latitude
131.00° West Longitude

Tana Resources Corp.
By
Derrick Strickland P.Geo.
November 21, 2021

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Tana Resources Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Double T – King Property (the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange. The author visited the Double T Property on August 25, 2020.

The Double T King Property consists of sixteen non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,559.56 hectares located on NTS maps 104B14/15 centered at 56.78° North Latitude 131.00° West Longitude. The claims are located within Liard Mining District Division of British Columbia. The property can be acquired under two separate options. Under the Carl von Einsiedel Option, Tana Resources Corp. can acquire up to 70% of the Double T Property in an agreement dated January 11, 2021 for the payment of $250,000 CDN, issuing 500,000 shares, and spending $500,000 over three years. Under the Garibaldi Resources Corp Mineral Property Agreement dated October, 29 2021, Tana Resources Corp. can acquire 50% of Garibaldi Resources King Property consisting of spending an aggregate of $500,000 on mineral exploration expenditures over 3 years and issuing 900,000 shares to Garibaldi.

The Property is located in northwest BC's Golden Triangle approximately 20 kilometres north of the past producing Snip Mine. The Property consists of an irregular shaped claim block located in the rugged headwaters of the Verrett River approximately 15 kilometres north of the Iskut River.

According to Mihalynuk, 2011, the area north of the Iskut River is referred to as the McLymont District or Newmont Lake Area, and represents an underexplored but potentially prospective segment of the Golden Triangle that may have been overlooked by exploration companies. BC Ministry of Mines assessment records confirm that historic exploration work in the McLymont District by various previous operators has identified several significant gold, polymetallic and porphyry copper type mineralized zones. These prospects include the NW Zone gold prospect (located approximately 7 kilometres north east of the Property) which is currently controlled by Enduro Metals. The Property is located approximately 7 kilometres south west of the NW Zone. Published BC Government geological maps do not show that the McLymont Fault extends through the Property.

Previous rock sampling and several shallow drilling programs carried by Ticker Tape Resources (1987-1990) in the northern part of the Property resulted in the discovery of a high grade, vein type gold occurrence referred to as the King Vein and a strata bound silver lead zinc prospect referred to as the North Zone. Prospecting and soil sampling to the south and west of the King Vein and the North Zone during this time period also identified several other areas of interest.

Historical sampling between 2010 and 2016 by the current claims owners and Garibaldi Resources confirmed the historic results reported for the King Vein and the North Zone, but no significant new discoveries were made. In 2018, the current claim owners of the Double T Property and the current claim owners of the King Claims participated in a detailed, helicopter borne airborne magnetic survey with the owners of the adjoining properties. The 2018 airborne

magnetic survey illustrated, north east trending linear magnetic low located in close proximity to the King Vein and the North Zone, which could potentially represent a south west extension of the McLymont Fault(?).

During 2020 the current claim vendors collected twelve 10-kilogram samples of vein material from the King Vein and 8 samples from the North Zone.

During 2021 Tana Resources optioned the Double T Property, funded the costs of analyzing the 20 samples that were collected from the King Vein and North Zone in 2020 and contracted SJ Geophysics to compile all of the available 2018 and historic airborne magnetic data sets related to the NW Zone and assess the possibility that the McLymont Fault extends (?) across the

The results of the 2020 sample analyses confirmed the historic reports significant mineralization from the King Vein and the North Zone and also established that conventional fire assay techniques significantly under report gold concentrations in samples collected from the King Vein. Petrographic work on the samples and thin sections collected from the North Zone in 2020 as well as historic thin sections indicate that the mineralization identified is probably skarn related.

Petrographic work suggests that gold mineralization occurs as discrete grains within the vein which are too large to pass the screens used during conventional fire assay sample preparation. Future sampling programs related to the King Vein must utilize screen metallic assay techniques to ensure accurate reporting.

Based on the BCGS mapping data and petrographic work completed during 2021 the rock types present at the King Zone and North Zone appear to be similar to the rock types present at the NW Zone. The SJ Geophysics evaluation of the data for the Double T Property and the area surrounding the NW Zone also suggest that there may be a previously unrecognized extension of he McLymont fault that passes through the Double T Property.

In order to continue the evaluation of the Property, the suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical data in to proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. Additional tracing of known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling should then be conducted, along with identification of intersections between mineralized horizons and any shear or fault structures. Plus, detailed geochemistry and mapping with hand surface trenching other areas of interest. The expected cost of the program is $150,100.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Tana Resources Corp. (“Tana” or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Double T – King Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the CSE Venture Exchange.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Multiple BC mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) that have been historically filed by various companies cover portions of the current Double T Property and King Property (referred toas the “Double T – King Property” or the “Property”) Property. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the Double T Property on August 31, 2018, at which time the author reviewed the geological setting part of a potential site visit for a NI 43-101 which was not written. The author then visited the Double T Property again on August 25, 2020, observed the Property’s current state and collected 3 rock samples. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

This evaluation of the Tana Resources Corp. property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	Cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	Ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	G	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	Ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	K	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	Kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	Km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	M	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	μm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Victor Korajian President of Tana Resources Corp. on June 15, 2021, which the author has no reason to doubt. A limited search of tenure data of June 15, 2021 on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site supports the information supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Double T Property consists of sixteen non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,559.56 hectares located on NTS maps 104B14/15 centered at 56.78° North Latitude - 131.00° West Longitude. The claims are located within Liard Mining District Division of British Columbia. The mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Claim No	Name	Issue Date	Good to date	Area (ha)	Onwer
1041357	King Vein Camp	15/02/2006	30/09/2023	53.19	Carl von Einsiedel
1071461		01/10/2019	30/09/2023	17.72	Carl von Einsiedel
1073258		12/12/2019	30/09/2023	17.73	Carl von Einsiedel
1076517		01/01/2014	30/09/2023	124.09	Carl von Einsiedel
1076519		01/01/2014	30/09/2023	35.47	Carl von Einsiedel
1056327		16/11/2017	30/09/2023	53.19	Carl von Einsiedel
1056328		16/11/2017	30/09/2023	35.46	Carl von Einsiedel
1041355	King Vein	05/03/2005	30/09/2023	106.35	Carl von Einsiedel
531518		07/07/2006	02/10/2026	17.72	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
597117		08/01/2009	02/10/2026	106.35	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
843324		17/01/2011	02/10/2026	17.72	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
1011191		15/07/2012	02/10/2026	88.56	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
1016731		06/02/2013	02/10/2026	336.64	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
1038365		04/09/2015	02/10/2026	35.43	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
1071581	KING W	05/03/2005	30/09/2023	70.94	Garibaldi Resouces Corp
1073786	KING N	09/01/2020	30/09/2023	442.99	Garibaldi Resouces Corp

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Double T Property ownership as of June 15, 2021.

There has been no reported historical production on the Double T Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity.

The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Double T Property for the recommended work program. And no work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion

date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown ground and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to accesses mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four $10 per hectare, years five and six $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Company and author are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Double T Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an

address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Tana Resources Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Property.

The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

In response to the imposed lock down ordered by the British Columbia Provincial Health Officer in March 2020 the Gold Commissioner of British Columbia in March 27th 2020 announced that:

“The time extension order has been applied automatically to all claims with good to expiry dates be December 31, 2021, meaning no individual application for a time extension is required. Claims that have good to/expiry dates beyond December 31, 2021 are NOT subject to any time extension (protection)” and that “Any new claims that are registered between March 27, 2020 and December 31, 2020 will also be subject to a time extension to register work or pay cash in lieu to December 31, 2021”.

Carl von Einsiedel Option

An agreement was provided to the author, dated January 11, 2021, between Tana Resources Corp. with office at 409-221 Esplanade, North Vancouver, BC, V7M 3J3, and Carl von Einsiedel with an office at 8790 Shook Road, Mission, in the BC, V2V 7N1. The agreement gives Tana Resources Corp. an opportunity to earn a up to 70% interest in the Double T Property for:

Pay to Carl von Einsiedel a total of $250,000 in cash as follows:

(i) the sum of $20,000 on signing of this Agreement (Paid); and
(ii) the sum of $15,000 cash on Listing of the Company; and,
(iii) the sum of $25,000 cash on or before October 31, 2022; and,
(iv) the sum of $50,000 cash on or before October 31, 2023; and,
(v) the sum of $140,000 cash on or before October 31, 2024.

Tana Resources Corp. will issue shares to Carl von Einsiedel up to 500,000 common shares in the following manner:

(i) 100,000 common shares on Listing of the Company; and
(ii) an additional 100,000 common shares on or before October 31, 2022; and
(iii) an additional 100,000 common shares on or before October 31, 2023; and
(iv) an additional 200,000 common shares on or before October 31, 2024

Incur a minimum in Expenditures for exploration and development work on the Property of $500,000 as follows:

(i) $40,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Property on or before October 31, 2021 (incurred); and

(ii) an additional $60,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Property on or before October 31, 2022 (cumulative total of $100,000); and

(iii) an additional $200,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Property on or before October 31, 2023. (Cumulative total of $300,000); and

(iv) an additional $200,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Property on or before October 31, 2024 (cumulative total of $500,000).

Exercise of Second Option to acquire an additional 10% Option, Tana Resources Corp. must:

(a) Following exercise of the First Option and the incurrence of such other additional Expenditures as may be considered warranted by the Optionee, caused to be completed a Bankable Feasibility Study on the Property or equivalent that is acceptable to a commercial lending or other entity for the provision of production financing for the Property; and

(b) maintain the Property in good standing during the term of this Agreement by paying, or causing to be paid, to the Optionor, or on the Optionor's behalf as the Optionee may determine, all payments and taxes required by the applicable regulatory authorities to be paid with respect to the Property and perform, or pay in lieu thereof, all assessment work required to carried out on the Property by the applicable regulatory authorities.

The Property is subject to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty in respect of all products produced from the Property. The net smelter royalty of 1.0% can be purchased for $1,000,000 anytime.

In an underlying agreement dated September 20, 2020 between Steve Scott of PO Box 75, Clarksburg, Ontario, and Carl von Ensiedel 8792 of Shook Road, Mission, BC., Carl von Ensiedel can acquire 100% in two mineral claims, claim numbers 1071461 and 1073258, for the payment of $5,000. These two mineral claims are subject to 1.25% Net Smelter Return Royalty interest, with a buyback of 1% for $400,000.

Garibaldi Resources Corp Option

A Mineral Property Agreement dated October, 29 2021provided to the author, between Tana Resources Corp. with office at #409-221 Esplanade, North Vancouver, BC, V7M 3J3, and Garibaldi Resources Corp. #1150-409 Granville Street Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2, where Tana Resources Corp can acquire 50% interest in select mineral claims (Table 2) under the following terms:

(a) Issue to the up to 900,000 common shares in the capital stock of Tana Resources Corp.in the following manner:
(i) 50,000 common shares on the Effective Date; and
(ii) an additional 150,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary date; and
(iii)an additional 200,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary date; and
(iv) an additional 500,000 common shares on or before the third anniversary date.

Incur a minimum in Expenditures for exploration and development work on the Property of $500,000 as follows:

(i) a cumulative total of $100,000 of Expenditure on the Property on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date; and
(ii) a cumulative total of $250,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Property on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date; and
(iii) a cumulative total of $500,000 of Expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the e Property on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

Tana may elect to spend additional Expenditures in excess of the above annual amounts (for exploration work commitments), which would be credited to the subsequent year's Expenditure requirements, provided that Garibaldi shall have the right to maintain its 50% interest.

Tana's Expenditures would include (without limitation) any costs associated with the Property's ownership and claim maintenance as well as other land-related, exploration, development, and reclamation costs.

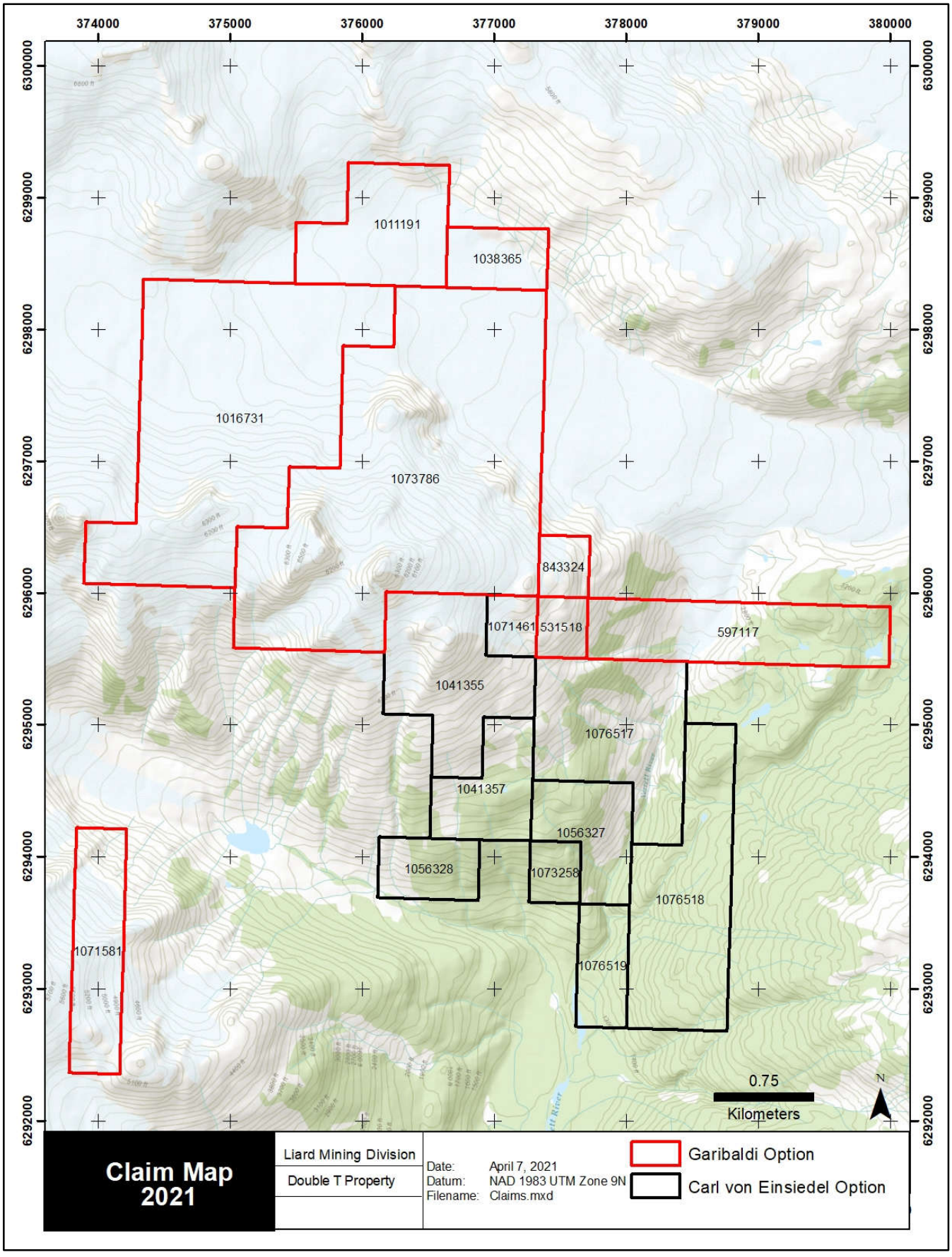
To the best of the author’s knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out exploration work. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

The British Columbia government currently has a $11,500 bond on the property for an expired exploration permit. The bond is for the removal of two wooden helicopter pads, and temporary small wooden shelter, both of which are remain on the site.

To the best of the author’s knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Double T Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is partially covered by remnant glaciers, situated between McClymont Creek and the Verrett River and parts of the Verrett River Valley approximately eight kilometres north of the Iskut River. The only way to access the claims is by helicopter from either the McClymont Creek power station located approximately 20 kilometers south east of the Property or from Bob Quin, a government-maintained airstrip along Highway 37 approximately 45 kilometres east of the Property.

The physiography of the Property is rugged, outcrop is extensive along the ridges within the plateau area but the slopes of the creeks within the project area are generally soil or talus covered. The most cost-effective way to complete follow up work on the property will be to make regular flights from either Bob Quin or the Property is Altagas base camp and utilize the existing storage building located on the Double T claims located on the east side of the Verrett River. Most of the required camp supplies, tents, appliances and related camp equipment are stored in the existing steel roofed storage building.

The topography of the claim area is variable, with elevations ranging from 400 m to in excess of 1,800 m. The climate of the project area is typical of the Stewart area with high snowfall accumulations generally in excess of 5 metres. Due to the rugged topographic conditions and high snowfall accumulations the work season is generally only from June through October. Satellite imagery shows that the lower slopes of the creeks are covered with scrub brush and stunted spruce with the upper slopes devoid of vegetation except for alpine grasses and flowers. Due to limited access current land use is limited to hunting.

Crews travelling to and from the site can stay at the Altagas Forrest Kerr base camp, at facilities in Bob Quin, or at the Bell 2 Lodge on Highway. Driving time to Bob Quin from Terrace or Smithers is approximately five to six hours. Experienced field personnel and drilling contractors are available in the communities of Terrace and Smithers.

During construction of the McClymont Creek run of river power station (2013-2014), Altagas extended road access to within 15 kilometres of the Double T Property which included a new industrial bridge that provides access to the north side of the Iskut River and the first several kilometres of road construction along McLymont Creek.

6 HISTORY

Although the Stikine River served as the access route to the placer deposits of the Cassiar area which were discovered in 1873, there is no record of any prospecting activity in the lower Iskut River until 1907. The Iskut Mining Company was incorporated in 1910, and undertook a program of trenching and drifting of various prospects along the Iskut River. In 1972, Newmont Mining Corp, recognized the copper potential of the McLymont area and explored skarn-type-mineralization in the area north of the King Property.

The discovery of the Snip and Eskay Creek deposits during the 1980's triggered a staking rush and, in the years, following these discoveries exploration companies identified widespread precious metal and porphyry copper occurrences which began to define the boundaries of this prolific mining district. Many of the gold and porphyry copper-gold prospects that were discovered showed significant potential but declining metal prices during the 1990's made it difficult to raise financing for follow up drilling and the Golden Triangle remained largely dormant until the mid 2000's.

Ticker Tape Resources Ltd. 1987

In 1987 Tick Tape Resources Ltd. undertook and exploration program on the Double T Property involving, prospecting, geological mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling that identified several areas of outcropping mineralization and several areas of interest.

Significant mineralization, including visible gold, occurs within a flat-lying auriferous quartz vein, herein termed the King Vein. Gold values of up to 1,725.0 g/t (50.313 oz/ton) were recorded in grab samples.

A stratiform lead-zinc-silver occurrences were discovered in two separate zones, the North Zone and the South Zone (these zones are collectively referred to as the North Zone). Assay values of up to 31.3% zinc, 6.4% lead and 890 g/tonne silver were recorded in samples taken on surface from these zones. The North and South zones are separated by a distance of approximately 300 metres.

As part of the 1987 program a detailed grid was established and 4.1 km of ground geophysical surveying were completed over the North Zone Ag-Pb-Zn zone. A number of magnetic and VLF anomalies were delineated. Subsequently a total of 408.03 m was diamond drilled and 368 split core samples were collected. Silver values ranging from 2.0 g/t to 219.0 g/t (6.39 oz/ton) and gold values from 0.01 g/t to 7.30 g/t (0.213 oz/ton) were detected.

The highest silver value recorded from the King Vein was 11.61 oz/ton in sample KV-1, which was taken from a massive sulfide pod near the margin of the vein. This sample also yielded values of 2.27% lead and 5,829 ppm zinc. The same sample was also highly anomalous in antimony (560 ppm) and slightly anomalous in arsenic, cadmium, cobalt and copper. Gold and bismuth values from this sample were considerably lower than those of samples from the interior of the vein.

Anomalous gold values exceeding 50 ppb were recorded in thirty rock samples. An extremely high assay value of 1,725.0 g/t (50.313 oz/ton) was recorded in sample KV-3, a high-grade grab sample from the King Vein. KV-2, a chip sample taken across the King Vein and adjacent wall rock, yielded a gold value of 864.0 g/t (25.2 oz/ton). Silver: Anomalous silver values of over 5 ppm were recorded in seventy-five of the rock samples. Other high values were recorded in samples from the North and South zones and the King Vein. The highest value was recorded in sample 87-TSR-04, a grab sample from the North zone, which yielded an assay value of 890 g/t (25.96 oz/ton).

The soil geochemical sampling program identified multiple sample sites which exhibit anomalous lead, zinc and silver values. These anomalous sample sies are located several hundred meters to the south of the North Zone.

A total of 408.03 metres was drilled in seven holes on the Ticker Tape claim (see Figure 3 and Table 3). All of the core was measured and marked at one-metre intervals. Discrepancies in measurements between Falcon Drilling Ltd. And Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. were resolved on site. The complete length of core from each drill hole was split and sampled. Twenty-one lithological representative segments were removed for thin sectioning and four samples were taken to illustrate the form of the mineralization. Three hundred and sixty-eight split core samples were collected and all of the samples were submitted to MinEn Laboratories Ltd., in North Vancouver, B.C. 274 samples were processed by Fire AA and AA for Au and Ag respectively and 94 samples were assayed for Au, AG, Pb and Zn. Nineteen samples were furthermore analysed by ICP for As, Ba, Cd, Cu and Sb.

Table 3: 1987 Drill Hole Locations

DDH NO	Dip	Az	Depth
TT-87-01	90	-45	61.6
TT-87-02	90	-60	42.35
TT-87-03	90	-75	45.43
TT-87-04	65	-60	73.94
TT-87-05	130	-60	60.98
TT-87-06	0	-90	60.93
TT-87-07	235	-45	62.8

Hole TT-87-01: Fifty-eight samples were collected for analyses; Silver values range from 110.0 g/t (3.21 oz/ton) to 2.1 g/t (0.06 oz/ton) in the mineralized zone. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t to 0.07 g/t (0.002 oz/ton). A number of samples produced above background readings in lead, zinc, arsenic and barium. Sample 16017B recorded 6.82% Zn.

Hole TT-87-02: Thirty-six samples were collected and silver values vary from 75.0 g/t (2.19 oz/ton) to 3.0 g/t (0.09 oz/ton) in the upper portion of the hole. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t to 0.03 g/t (0.001 oz/ton).

Hole TT-87-03: Forty samples were collected and silver values range from 114.0 g/t (3.33 oz/ton) to 3.9 g/t (0.11 oz/ton) in the upper portion of the hole. The lower more massive

carbonate units show consistently lower values. Gold values throughout range from 0.01 g/t to 0.03 g/5 (0.001 oz/ton).

Hole TT-87-04: Seventy samples were collected for analysis and silver md values from 64.0 g/t (1.87 oz/ton) to 4.5 g/t (0.13 oz/ton) in the top mineralized assemblage. The altered carbonate mid-zone shows predominantly low values ranging from 0.2 g/t to 2.4 g/t (0.07 oz/ton) but values increase to a 6.0 g/t to 12.0 g/t (0.35 oz/ton).

Hole TT-87-05: Fifty-seven samples were collected and silver values range from 2.2 g/t to 123.0 g/t (3.59 oz/ton) in the upper portion of the hole. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t to 7.30 g/t (0.213 oz/ton). The higher values occur within a well mineralized 2.0 m portion of core adjacent to the mafic intrusive at 13.02 m depth.

Hole TT-87-06: Forty-eight samples were collected and silver values ranging from 2.5 g/t to 219.0 g/t (6.39 oz/ton) were recorded from the upper mineralized assemblage. The high values were associated with fault gouge zones. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t to 0.04 g/t (0.001 oz/ton).

Hole TT-87-077: Fifty-nine samples were collected for analysis and silver values ranging from 2.0 g/t to 20.0 g/t (0.58 oz/ton) were recorded. Gold values range from 0.01 g/t to 0.18 g/t (0.005 oz/ton). The higher Ag/Au values were generally associated with fault gouge zones.

Ticker Tape Resources Ltd. 1988

In 1988 Ticker Tape Resources undertook a drill program consisting of nine drill holes totalling 990.6 m. Five holes were drilled to test the King Vein and 4 additional holes were drilled to test the North Zone.

Table 4: 1988 Drill Hole Data

Collor_ID	Azimuth	Dip	Length_m
TT-88-01	160	-60	103.4
TT-88-02	0	-90	100.6
TT-88-03	95	-60	72.9
TT-88-04	210	-60	91.2
TT-88-05	275	-60	83.9
TT-88-06	115	-60	173.4
TT-88-07	315	-60	103.4
TT-88-08	60	-60	137.2
TT-88-09	115	-45	123.8

The King Vein was successfully intersected in drill holes TT-88-01, 03, 04 and 05 with widths varying from 43 to 50 cm. Visible gold was seen in the core from drill holes 1, 3 and 4. Table 5 provides the most significant intersections from the 1988 drilling program. Bismuth shows a very strong association with gold and is therefore a good indicator element.

The Darwin Vein was intersected in drill holes TT-88-01, 03 and 04. The highest gold value from the Darwin Vein is .03 oz/ton over 40 cm. In the cases of both veins, the wall rock does not carry any appreciable gold. Carbonate veins cutting mafic dykes, however, were found to carry gold.

Drill hole TT-88-06 was collared above an area where 1987 surface grab samples of recrystallized limestone cut by east-westerly fractures assayed 454 and 359 ppm silver. The top 17 m of Hole TT-88-06 cut through tuffaceous limestone which contained finely disseminated and fracture related sphalerite and galena. Within this unit a 11.4 m interval assays 2.48% combined lead-zinc and 1.4 oz/ton silver. Limonitic recrystallized limestone below the fault grades 1.22 oz/ton silver and 2.58% combined lead-zinc over 7.1 metres. From 89.3 to 92.4 m is a less altered tuffaceous limestone containing 1.2% silver and 1.07% combined lead-zinc.

Hole TT-88-07 contains the most mineralization analysed in a drill hole in the North Zone with a total of 38.1 metres of anomalous silver-lead-zinc values. From 78.3 to 82.3 m and again from 86.8 to 87.3 m, the limestone is limonitic and altered. Combined lead-zinc values are slightly higher here at 2.46% and 2.44% respectively, compared to analyses of 1.39%, 1.80% and 1.65% in unaltered tuffaceous limestone. Carbonate breccia also assayed higher, combined lead-zinc values of 2.36%. Silver values are lower in the carbonate breccia (0.75 oz/ton). Within the tuffaceous limestone silver values range from 0.67 to 1.36 oz/ton. Similarly, silver ranges from .81 to 1.39 oz/ton in the limonitic limestone.

Hole TT-88-08 and TT-88-09 drill holes were collared west of a north-south trending VLF and poddy magnetic anomaly outlined in 1987. Very minor mineralization was encountered in TT-88-08. Only zinc is reported at anomalous levels, with 11.3 m of 1.4% zinc and 3.3 m of 1.83% zinc.

Drill hole TT88-9 provided low silver and lead values, while zinc values are higher. Between 102.4 and 109.4 m in a pelloidal limestone gave 2.44% zinc and 0.49% lead. There is also a 16.9 m section of 1.76% zinc in peloidal limestones between 86.5 and 96.4 m.

Diamond drilling was carried out by Falcon Drilling of Prince George, BC, using a custom-built drill comparable to a JKS 300. The entire length of core was split with half sent to Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver and the remainder stored in the Bronson camp. Sampling was done in 1.5 metre intervals or within geologic boundaries. Samples were analyzed by ICP methods for 10 elements (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, As, Cd, Co, Bi, Ba) and geochemically for gold by fire assay with an AA finish. Gold values greater than 1000 ppb and silver, lead and zinc values greater than maximum detection limits by ICP (50 ppm silver, 2% lead and zinc combined), were also assayed.

Table 5: 1988 Drilling Results

DRILL HOLE	INTERSECTION FROM (m)	To(m)	SAMPLE LENGTH	SAMPLE TYPE	Au oz/t (ppb)	Bi ppm	As ppm
TT-88-1	28.10	29.50	1.40	KV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	<3
	29.50	29.95	0.45	KV-Vein	3.315	66	40
	29.95	31.00	1.05	KV-Footwall	0.013	3	20
	70.80	71.90	1.10	DV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	7
	71.90	73.10	1.20	DV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	11
	73.10	73.55	0.40	DV-Vein	0.031	5	20
	73.55	74.40	0.85	DV-Footwall	0.010	<3	40
	74.40	76.70	2.30	DV-Footwall	0.006	<3	22
TT-88-2	9.60	11.10	1.50	Narrow veinlet	0.040		
TT-88-3	31.80	32.70	0.90	KV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	17
	32.70	33.14	0.44	KV-Vein	0.531	31	47
	33.14	34.20	1.60	KV-Footwall	<.005	<3	26
	51.20	52.50	1.30	DV & Wallrock	0.055		
TT-88-4	17.50	18.00	0.50	Qtz-py vein	0.312		
	24.90	26.20	1.30	KV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	10
	26.20	26.63	0.43	KV-Vein	0.294	11	18
	26.63	27.40	0.77	KV-Footwall	<.005	<3	20
	27.40	28.80	1.40	KV-Footwall	(70)	<3	23
	70.80	72.00	1.20	DV-Hangingwall	<.005	<3	16
	72.00	72.17	0.17	DV-Vein	<.005	<3	64
	72.17	72.80	0.63	DV-Footwall	<.005	<3	14
TT-88-5	28.60	29.10	0.50	KV-Hangingwall	(180)	<3	9
	29.10	29.60	0.50	KV-Vein	0.408	12	341
	29.60	30.60	1.00	KV-Footwall	0.014	<3	21
	65.60	66.60	1.00	DV-Hangingwall	(180)	<3	25
	66.60	67.70	1.10	DV-Vein	(20)	<3	10
	67.70	68.55	0.85	DV-Footwall	(10)	<3	16
	72.9	73	0.1	Qtz-py veinlet	0.362		

Table 6: 1988 Drilling Results Continued

DRILL HOLE	INTERVAL (m) FROM	TO	LENGTH	WEIGHTED AVERAGE Ag(oz/t)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	ROCK TYPE
TT-88-6	5.6	17.0	11.4	1.40	0.57	1.91	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	55.9	58.6	2.7	3.13	0.11	1.08	PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE
	76.8	84.9	7.1	1.22	0.89	1.69	LIMONITIC RXSTAL'D LIMESTONE
	89.3	92.4	4.1	1.20	0.24	0.83	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	117.4	123.5	6.1	1.20	0.29	0.39	INTERMEDIATE SUBVOLCANIC
TT-88-7	12.0	18.0	6.0	1.36	0.34	1.05	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	26.7	29.6	2.9	1.12	0.66	1.14	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	43.8	47.0	3.2	0.75	1.11	1.25	CARBONATE BRECCIA
	49.5	54.5	5.0	1.30	0.57	1.08	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	65.5	76.0	10.5	0.67	0.81	1.29	TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE
	78.3	82.3	4.0	1.19	0.85	1.61	LIMONITIC LIMESTONE
	86.8	89.3	2.5	1.39	0.96	1.48	LIMONITIC LIMESTONE
	92.8	97.3	4.5	0.81	0.93	0.87	LIMONITIC LIMESTONE
TT-88-8	88.6	91.9	3.3	0.15	0.22	1.99	PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE
	97.2	107.7	11.3	0.18	0.30	1.60	PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE
TT-88-9	86.5	96.4	10.9	0.09	0.26	1.76	PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE
	102.4	109.1	6.7	0.26	0.49	2.44	PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE

Ticker Tape Resources Ltd. 1989

Work in 1989 included contour soil sampling, prospecting, limited grid soil sampling, heavy sediment sampling and surveying. Highlights include: assays up to 5.473 oz/ton Au in narrow quartz veins proximal to the King Vein; assays to 0.180 oz/ton Au in float material from Au-Cu-Zn skarns.

Also, in 1989 several narrow quartz veins were discovered south of the King Vein over a northeast trending area approximately 250 m by 50 m. These veins are between 5 cm and 15 cm wide, and are hosted within the same intrusive which hosts the King Vein. Vein orientations are similar to that of the King Vein with northeast trends and shallow dips. This mineralized area is historically referred to as the Mist Zone.

Mineralization observed within veins includes rare visible gold, pyrite, bismuthinite and stibnite, generally as less than 5% total sulphides. Grab samples assay to greater than 1.0 oz/ton Au, with the highest value recorded of 5.473 oz/ton Au. Weak to moderate pervasive limonite, chlorite, sericite and potassic alteration is associated with veining.

The North Zone area and South Zone mineralization is characterized by finely disseminated and fracture-controlled sphalerite and galena, localized in two distinctive limestone units, near their contact with a fine grained syenitic unit referred to as intermediate subvolcanic. From drilling and surface chip sampling, silver values range from 0.1 to 9.02 oz/ton and combined lead-zinc values range from 1.07 to 4.19% over widths from 2.7 to 11.4 metres, with high grade grab samples assaying up to 16.99 oz/ton silver. Generally, the limestones are increasingly mineralized to the south.

Chip samples indicate a weighted average grade of 1oz/ton gold over an average vein width of 0.30 m or, 0.20 oz/ton gold over a mining width of 1.52 m (5 feet). Gold values from King Vein intersections in drilling returned 0.294 to 3.315 oz/ton gold over widths of 40-50 cm.

Ticker Tape Resources Ltd. 1990

During August of 1990 a program consisting of four BQ diamond drill holes totalling 292.57 metres was initiated on the property. The diamond drill program was designed to test the width and dip extension of the series of stacked Au-quartz veinlets referred to as the Mist Zone located to the south of the King and Darwin Vein exposures. During 1989 grab sampling of these veins yielded Au assays ranging from 0.302 oz/ton to 1.072 oz/ton. Significant Sb and Bi values were also obtained from these samples.

Table 7: 1990 Drilling

Summary of Diamond Drilling - 1990

Hole	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
TT90-01	1000N, 1010E	157°	-90°	48.46
TT90-02	1130N, 970E	157°	-80°	152.13
TT90-03	1000N, 955E	157°	-90°	46.65
TT90-04	1020N, 775E	157°	-90°	45.33

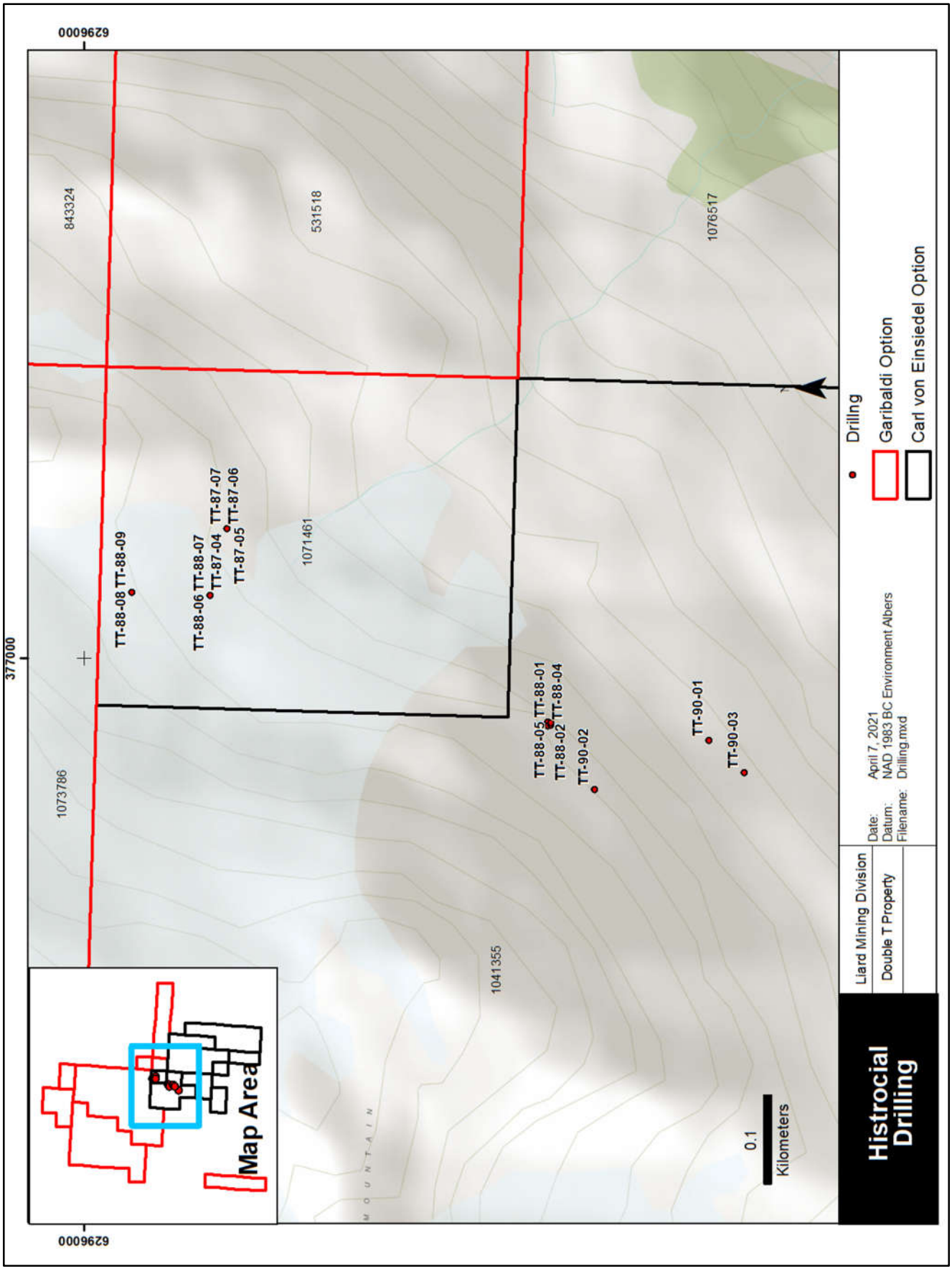
Drill hole TT90-01: Assays of 0.034 oz ton Au and 0.048 oz ton Au were encountered at 6.63 and 47.55 metres respectively. Minor potassic alteration was noted in the upper interval while pyritic quartz stringers were recognized as the host in the lower interval.

Drill hole TT90-02: The hole was collared to test for a southwest strike extension of the King and Darwin veins and to check for possible dip projection of the quartz stringer zone. Complete sampling of the entire hole returned no significant gold results.

Drill hole TT90-03: was to test the possible strike extension of the quartz-stringer zone. Complete sampling of the hole yielded no significant precious metal values.

Drill hole TT90-04: a reduction of quartz stringers in favour of weak carbonate-propylitic alteration within the granodiorite was noted. Sampling returned no significant results.

Figure 3: Historical Drill Hole Location Map



Candev Resources Exploration Inc. 2007-2008

In 2007 Candev Resources Exploration Inc. held the property and did minimal work on the mineral claims. Assays five samples collected from the King Vein ranged from trace to 457 g/t gold/

Garibaldi Resources Corp. 2009

In 2009 Garibaldi Resources ("GGI") acquired an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Double T Property. GGI resampled sampled at the North Zone (formerly referred to as the North and South Zones) confirmed the strongly anomalous silver, lead and zinc values reported by Cavey and Hudson, 1988. Chip samples returned sample assays ranging from 56.8 to 164 g/t silver, lead values ranging from 0.44 to 1.45%, and zinc values ranging from 0.50 to 4.98%. Select samples returned silver values of up to 564 g/t, anomalous copper values (122 to 448 ppm) and unusually high concentrations of arsenic (673 to 5,220 ppm), cadmium (60.6 to 624 ppm), mercury (31 to 668 ppm) and antimony (550 to 1,940 ppm). GGI did not undertake any new geological work in 2009.

Acadia Resources Corp. 2011

The 2011 program at the North Zone consisted of a review of the historic drill information that confirmed the area where the highest-grade historic samples were collected and was not tested by any of the drill holes completed in 1987 or 1988. Field examination confirmed that the exposed mineralized zones are extensively oxidized and it that systematic trenching was warranted to access un-oxidized material. To evaluate the mineralized zone three main areas of trenching (consisting of two or more trenched areas approximately 3 metres in width and 15 metres in length) were excavated by drilling and blasting and a total of 77 channel and character samples were collected to determine the grade of the exposed mineralization and provide material for petrographic studies.

A total of 109 composite soil and talus samples were collected and 27 channel and rock samples were collected. At the time of writing this report only the assay results for the 109 soil samples are available. A significant number of anomalous gold and copper values were reported with anomalous gold values ranging from several tens of ppb to a high of 0.245 g/t gold and anomalous copper values ranging from 100 ppm to a high of 635 ppm.

Field examination confirmed that the exposed mineralized zones are extensively oxidized and it was determined that systematic trenching was warranted to access un-oxidized material. To evaluate the mineralized zone three main areas of trenching (consisting of two or more trenched areas approximately 3 metres in width and 15 metres in length) were excavated by drilling and blasting and a total of 77 channel and character samples were collected to determine the grade of the exposed mineralization and provide material for petrographic studies. One-to-two-metre chip samples were collected from Trench "H" over an interval of 13 metres and averaged 188.2 g/t silver, 3.21% lead and 6.71% zinc. Individual silver assays ranged from a low of 4.9 g/t (sample H-006) to a high of 944 g/t (sample H-004) with most samples ranging from 100 to 300 g/t. Samples consisted of 1.0 or 2.0 metre chip samples from generally oxidized material within the trenched areas.

Carl von Einsiedel 2013-2020

During 2013 exploration on the Double T Property consisted of collecting approximately 1,000 lbs. of quartz from the King vein. The rock consisted of quartz with minor sulphides and stibnite with an average size of 4" by 5". The weighted average calculated from the 14 samples submitted to Acme Laboratories equated to 32.24 ppm gold.

A total of 672 lbs. of quartz was ran through a primary jaw crusher and crushed to -¾ inch. In order to ascertain the ease of mineral liberation from the gangue material the coarse crush was screened and separated and all material less than 12 mesh (1.68 mm fractions) were collected. The total amount of fines collected from the primary crush was 52 lbs. The fines were run through a 9-foot sluice box to separate the heavy minerals from the gangue. During this step roughly 5 grams of coarse gold was discovered within the first foot of the sluice box with finer gold distributed throughout the remaining 8 feet. Recovery, based on analysis of concentrates and tailings, was calculated to be 83.3%. Gold recovery does not include the coarse-grained gold recovered from the sluice box during heavy mineral separation.

2015

The objectives of the 2015 program were to verify the results reported in 2011 from Trench "H" within the North Zone, expand the existing trenches to obtain fresher, less-oxidized material and complete detailed sampling of several of the trenches to determine the extent of the high-grade silver mineralization and define the geological controls.

The verification samples collected from Trench "H" returned an average grade of 294.7 g/t silver, 6.04% lead and 13.35% zinc over a thickness of 6.0 metres within the best mineralized section of the trench. The detailed 0.25-metre sample spacing defined a 0.5-metre section that averaged 782 g/t silver and a 2.00-metre-wide section that averaged 564 g/t silver separated by a 2.00-metre-wide interval that averaged 64 g/t silver.

Trench "A" returned a 5.0-metre width that averaged 98.6 g/t silver, 0.85% lead and 3.55% zinc. Trench "C" returned an 8.0-metre-wide interval that averaged 12.5 g/t silver, 0.23% lead and 0.91% zinc. Two samples collected from trench "F" returned a 1.5-metre-wide interval that averaged 166 g/t silver with 3.79% lead and 4.84% zinc. Trench "K" returned an average value of 39.5 g/t silver, 0.36% lead and 0.23% zinc over a sample width of 5.5 metres.

2016

As part of the 2016 exploration program on the King Vein two 6.5-kilogram vein samples were submitted for metallic gold assay test work. The results of the two metallic gold assays completed in 2016 showed that conventional fire assays underreported gold contents by an average of 37%.

The gold assay certificates indicate that conventional or standard gold analysis of the off-cut samples returned an average grade of 39.3 g/t gold. The metallic gold analyses returned an average grade of 62.2 g/t gold indicating that approximately 40% of the gold contained in the

King Vein samples that were submitted is too coarse to be assayed by conventional assay methods.

The multi-element assay certificates indicate that the only anomalous metals are gold and bismuth. Iron contents are low at approximately 0.6% and sulphur contents are low at less than 0.05%. It is also noted that mercury contents average only 0.35 ppm considered extremely low. Samples from the King Vein (also referred to as the TT Vein) were submitted to Met Silve Laboratories in Langley for Gravity Gold Recovery Testing (the Met-Silve website does not indicate if it's an accredited laboratory so there it is considered as non-accredited laboratory). The sample composite responded positively to gravity concentration. After three stages, a recovery of 89.8% was achieved with a final concentrate grade of 1,294 g/t Au from a calculated head grade of 38.9 g/t Au.

2018-2019

During 2018 the Double T Property participated in a larger airborne magnetic and radiometric survey and a follow up interpretation with the owners of two adjoining properties located to the east and southeast.

On the Carl von Einsiedel Option the airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the Double T Property block on September 4th, 5th and 15th during the 2018 season. The larger geophysical survey was performed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. where a total of 662 line-kilometres were flown, of which ~47.9-line kilometres are on the current Property.

On the Garibaldi Resources Corp. Option, the airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc., on September 4th, 5th and 15th of 2018. There were 280.50-line kilometre from this part of the larger are over the current Property.

The author was provided a geophysical interpretation report by Polutnik, of SJ Consultants, which gave airborne magnetic data processing and interpretation of current and historical airborne geophysical surveys in the area. The interpretation also included data from other properties contiguous to the Double T Property. Figure 4 illustrates the flight lines on the current Property configuration. SJ Geophysics calculated the total line kilometres flown over the Double T area of interest to be 352.88 km, of which 323.77-line kilometres were flown during the 2018 survey.

The following surveys and lines spacing are shown in Figure 4

- 2005 Fugro Airborne (Dighem) Romios Gold Resources Inc. Iskut 100 m, 400 m
- 2006 Fugro Airborne (Dighem) Hathor Exploration Ltd. Eskay Block 5, 150 m
- 2018 Precision GeoSurveys Cannonball, 100 m (47.9-line km)
- 2018 Precision GeoSurveys Garibaldi Resources Corp. King, 100 m (61.93 line)

Each individual airborne dataset was gridded in Geosoft and trimmed to the appropriate spatial extent. Sufficient overlap was maintained between all adjacent datasets to ensure appropriate levelling and merging. In regions with coverage from multiple overlapping surveys, the highest quality (smallest line spacing) survey was prioritized.

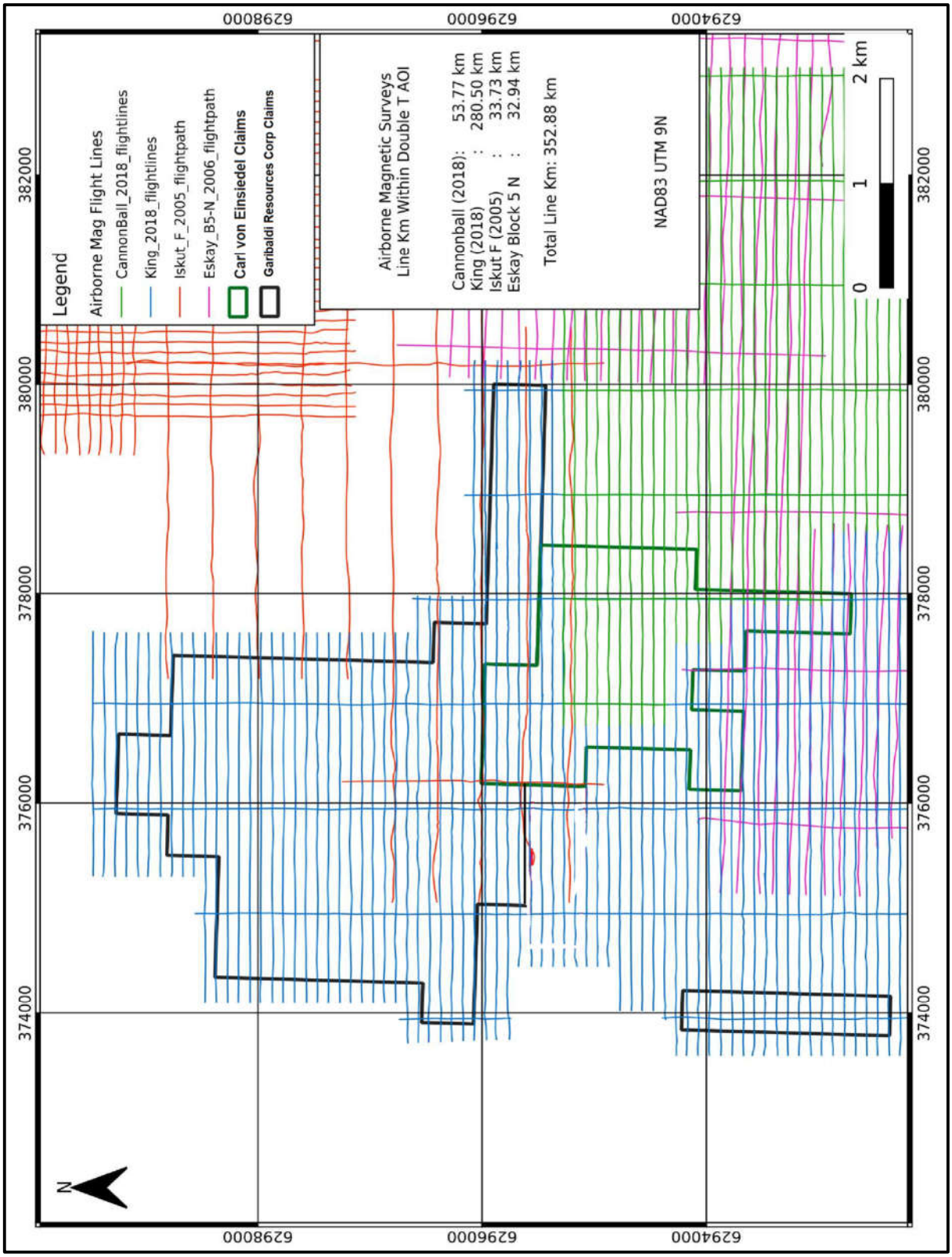
The Double T area of interest encompasses the Double T claim blocks, within which there are two mineralized showings; the King and North. The magnetic Reduced to Pole (RTP) and First Vertical Derivative (1VD) gridded colour contour maps are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 6.

There is a strong magnetic high located in the west-central portion of the area of interest. This magnetic body is cross-cut by multiple well-defined northwest oriented structures. Smaller northeast structures are also observed within the magnetic high unit. The southeast side of the magnetic high shows a sharp contact between magnetic rocks to the northwest, and less magnetic rocks to the southeast. This is interpreted as representing a change in lithology as well as a fault.

SJ Geophysics has the McLymont fault interpreted as extending southwest from its known mapped extent and into the Double T claim block. The fault is interpreted to continue southwest underneath the valley glacier, then along the south side of the strong magnetic high. The magnetic response is fairly weak within the valley, likely due to an increased thickness in sediments and tills from the valley glacier. There is a weak anomaly within the muted response of the valley observed in both the first vertical derivative (Figure 6) and tilt derivative (Figure 7) maps which is interpreted as an expression of rocks on either side of a fault. The interpreted fault appears to terminate at the intersection with a northwest-southeast oriented regional magnetic lineament (Polutnik, 2021). It is recommended that a geologist familiar with the area compare the rocks between known portions of the McLymont fault and the interpreted region to confirm the relationship.

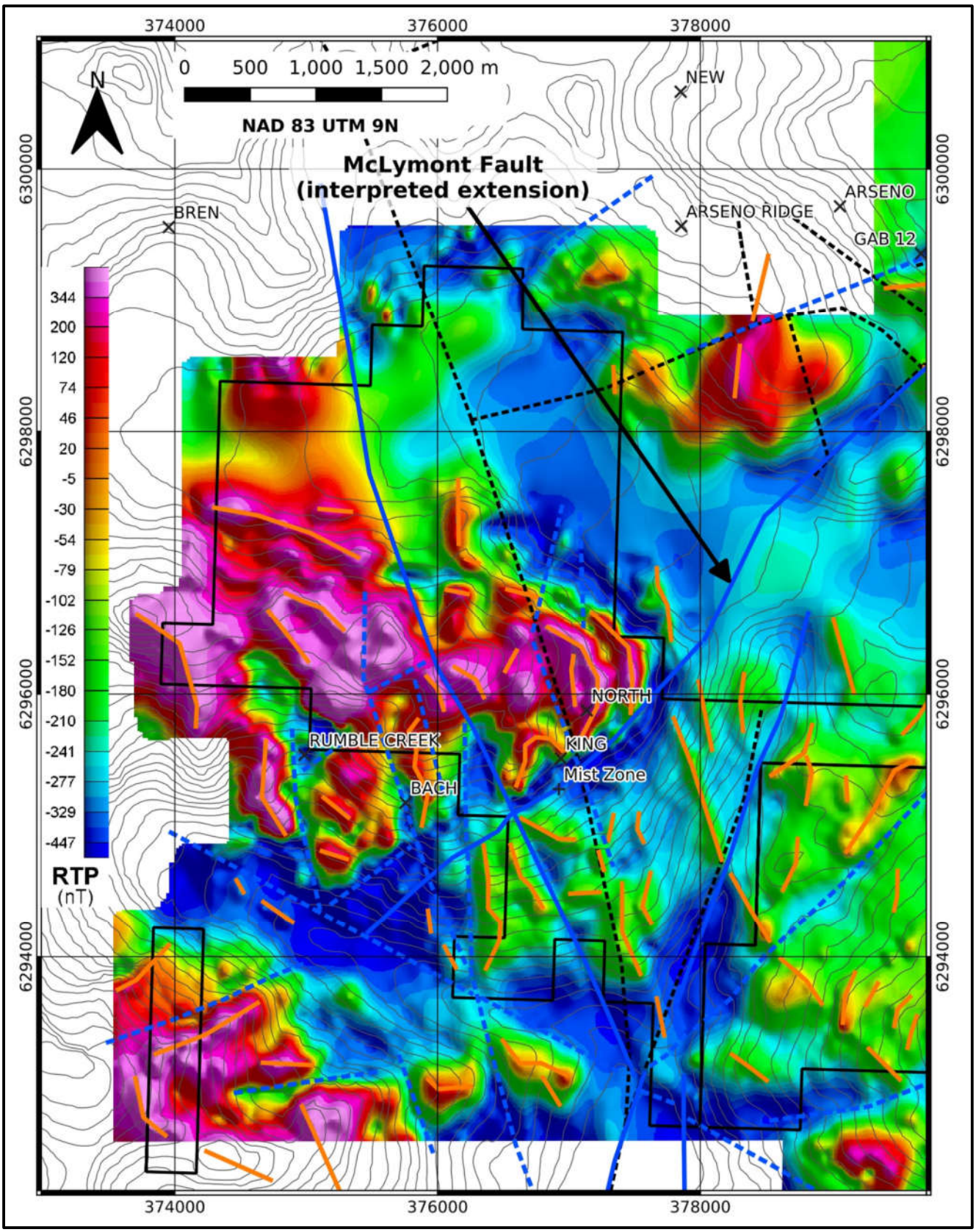
There are identified similarities between the magnetic response at the King showing and the Northwest Zone showing. The Northwest Zone showing is situated on the northwest side of the McLymont fault and the King showing sits on the northwest side of the interpreted southwest extension of the McLymont fault. In both areas, relatively high magnetic strength rocks are located northwest of the showings, although the magnetic response is much stronger in the King area. The magnetic 1VD shows a similar strong high frequency character to the magnetic data in both areas as well as evidence of cross-cutting magnetic structures (Polutnik, 2021).

Figure 4: Flight Lines



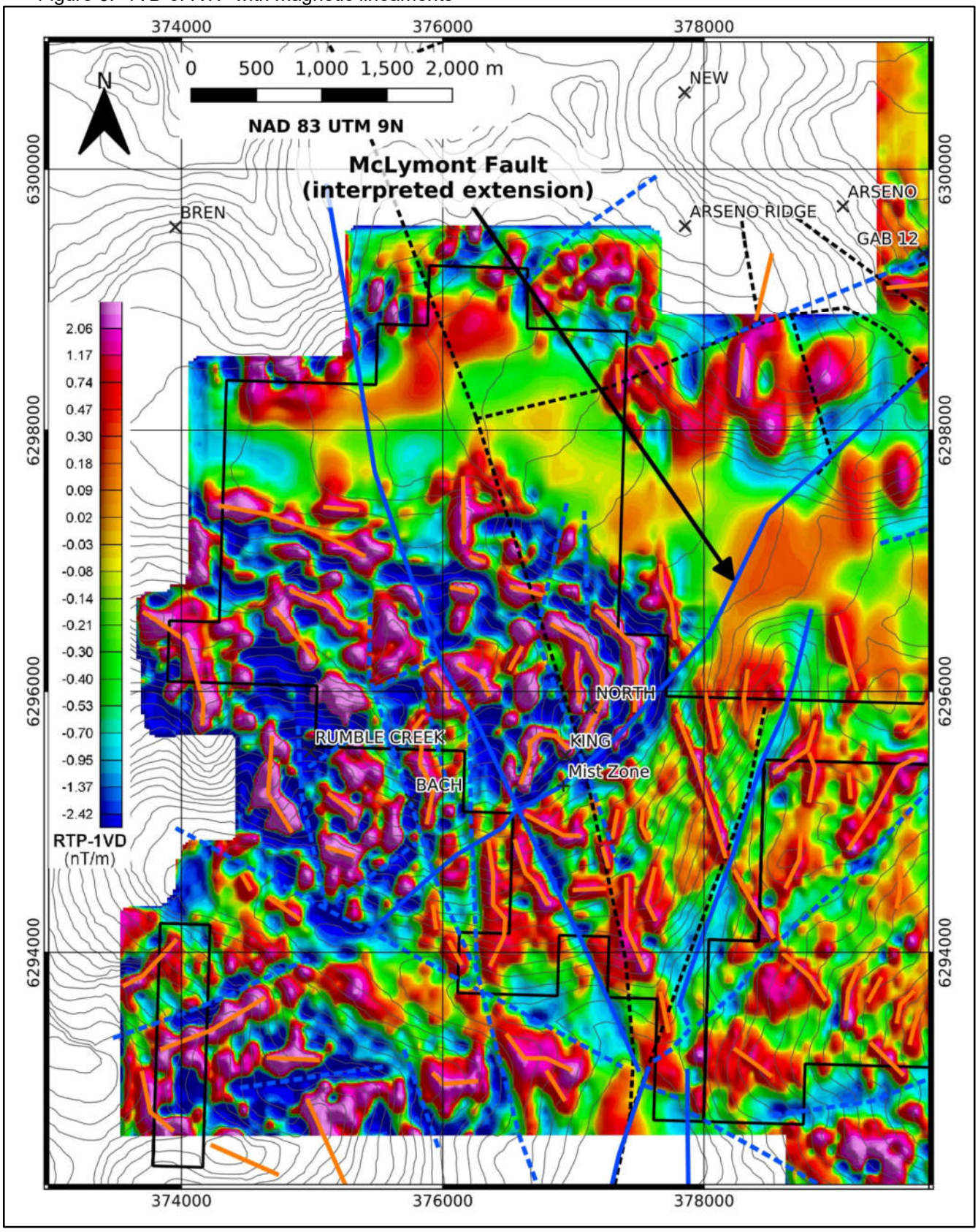
(Modified after Polutnik, 2021)

Figure 5: RTP with Magnetic Lineaments



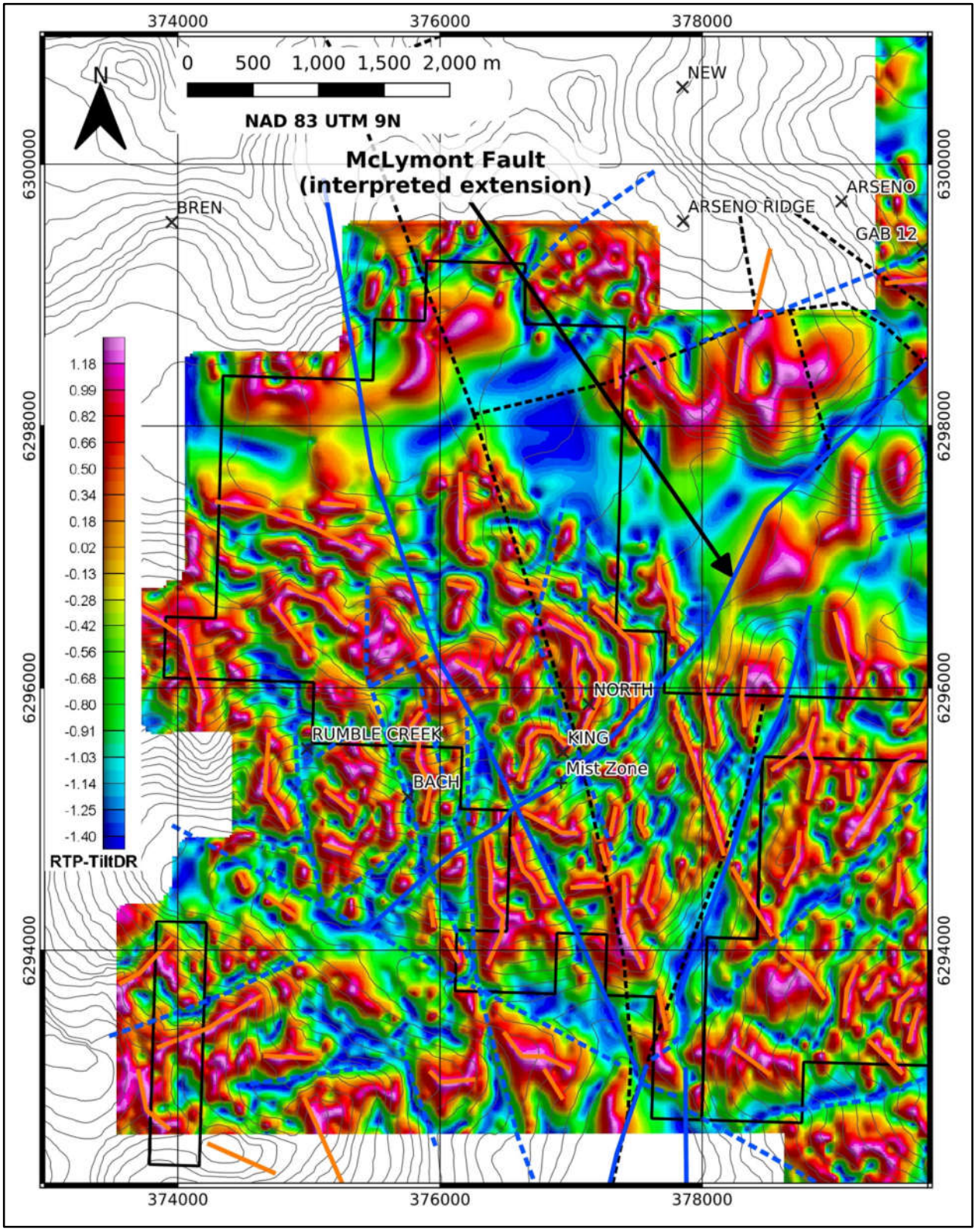
Blue (solid) major structures, blue (dashed) minor structures. Orange magnetic lineaments. Black (dashed) shows BC Faults. (Polutnik, 2021)

Figure 6: 1VD of RTP with magnetic lineaments



Blue (solid) major structures, blue (dashed) minor structures, orange magnetic lineaments, black (dashed) shows BCGS Faults (Polutnik, 2021)

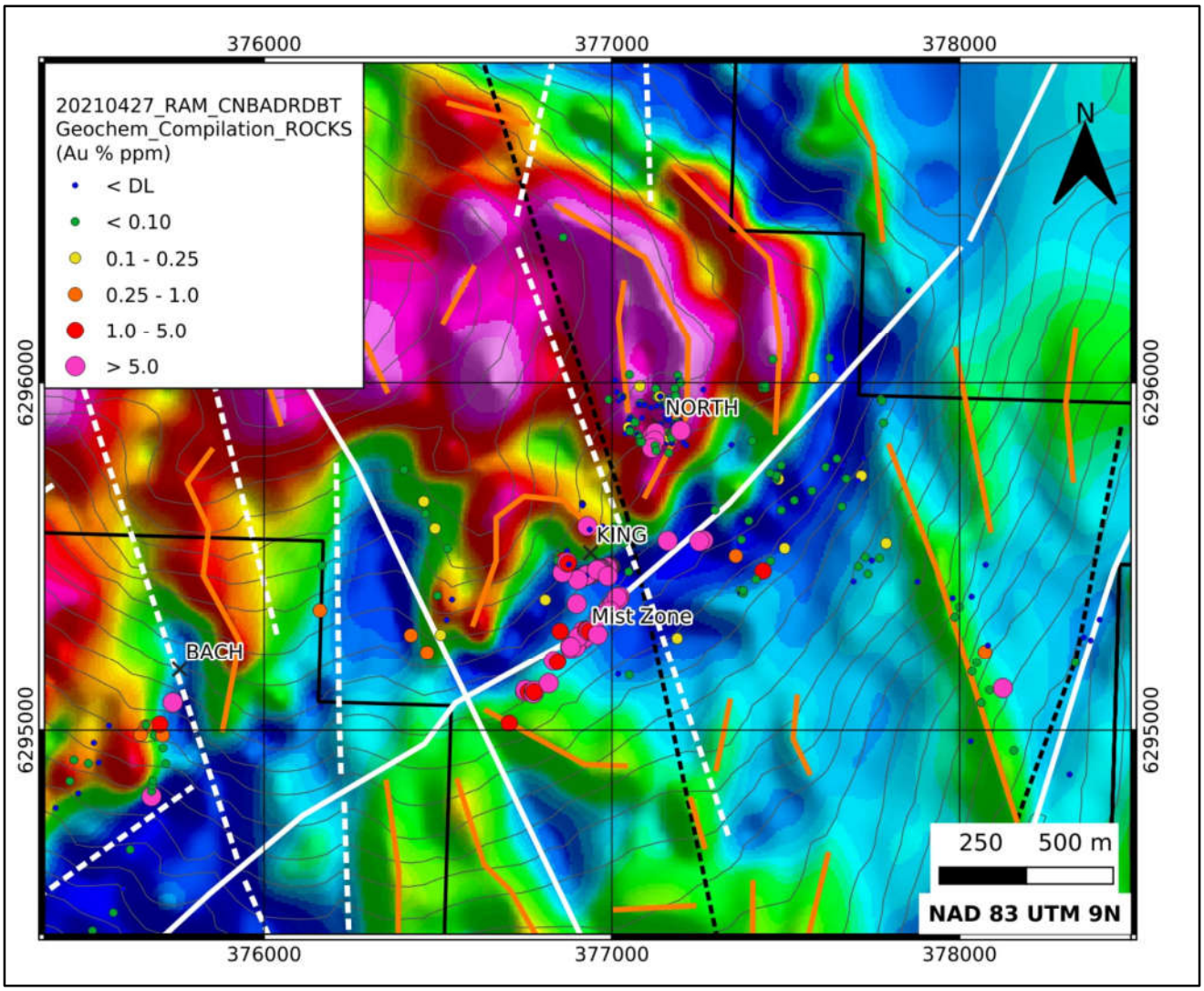
Figure 7: Mag Tilt derivative of RTP with Magnetic Lineaments Double T



Blue (solid) major structures, blue (dashed) minor structures, orange magnetic lineaments, black (dashed) shows BCGS Faults (Polutnik, 2021)

A zoomed in view is shown in Figure 8 with the gold rock geochemistry added. The Northwest Zone is situated on the northwest side of the McLymont Fault and the King, Mist, and North Zone mineralization occurs on the northwest side of the interpreted southwest extension of the McLymont Fault.

Figure 8: King and North Showings and Gold



King and North showings close up view Rock geochemistry gold (Au) ppm. Background is mag RTP. White (solid) Interpreted major structures. White (dashed) minor structures. Orange magnetic lineaments. Black (dashed) shows BCGS Faults. (Polutnik, 2021)

Carl von Einsiedel 2020

In 2020 a total of 20 rock samples were collected. The primary objectives of the 2020 program were to collect representative samples from the King Vein that can be used to systematically assess the reliability of the historic results which were completed using conventional fire assay results. In addition, eight representative samples of the rocks that host the NW Zone (strata bound silver lead zinc mineralization) were collected to augment an existing suite of thin sections prepared by a previous operator of the project during 2010.

The 2020 samples included a cut slab and thin sections of monzonite from the footwall of the King Vein located in close proximity to the projected extension of the McLymont fault a cut slab and hand sample from the King Vein; and, several hand samples and thin sections collected from the North Zone.

Table 8: 2020 Rock Samples for Petrography

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description
DF_1	377,069	6,295,884	Weathered, rusty decomposed fine grained banded material, possible fine grained galena, pyrite – all material very fine grained
DF_2	377,046	6,295,870	Weathered, rusty decomposed fine grained banded material, possible fine grained galena, pyrite
DF_3	377,048	6,295,871	Dark green tuff with a 2 cm wide discordant quartz vein – transitions to jasperoid coloured band – all fine grained
DF_4	377,049	6,295,869	Weathered, green coloured tuff with jasperoid material – possible, no visible sulfides
DF_5	377,052	6,295,870	Bleached, rusty weathered tuff with narrow, fine grained weathered bands -possible oxidized sulfide rich bands or layers
DF_6	377,052	6,295,868	Greenish coloured, fine grained tuff? with deformed 3 cm wide band of sulfide, primarily pyrite
DF_7	377,067	6,295,887	Rusty, leached tuff, with possible fragments 5 – 10 cm size fragments of fine grained, grey coloured limestone
DF_8	377,054	6,295,869	Possible 30 cm wide limestone band containing leached, weathered layers of oxidized tuff – no visible sufides but possibly weathered out sulfide material

Table 9: Sample highlights sampled in 2020 along strike

SAMPLE_#	PROJECT	YEAR	UTM_E	UTM_N	Au_ppm	Bi_ppm
KVF-20-10	King	2020	377020.1	6295379	31.1	1100
KVF-20-11	King	2020	377015.8	6295383	30.5	896
KVF-20-02	King	2020	376994	6295354	25.1	159
KVF-20-03	King	2020	376989.7	6295336	24.6	457
KVF-20-05	King	2020	376998.8	6295335	23.9	772
KVF-20-08	King	2020	377004.1	6295364	17.2	283
KVF-20-06	King	2020	377001.4	6295354	14.95	290
KVF-20-01	King	2020	377015.6	6295374	14.1	349
KVF-20-09	King	2020	377023.7	6295386	13.95	834
KVF-20-12	King	2020	376995.8	6295344	11.3	304
KVF-20-07	King	2020	377005.3	6295344	10.45	407
KVF-20-04	King	2020	376991.3	6295349	8.38	230

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

The regional geology was described by Monger et al (1972), Gabrielse et al (1991), and Nelson and Colpron (2007). The Property is in the Canadian Cordillera within the Intermontane Belt, a physiographic domain underlain by Devonian through Jurassic volcanic-island arc and oceanic arc assemblages. The Property lies within the Stikine terrane (Stikinia) which extends from southern Yukon to south central British Columbia (Gabrielse et al., 1991). Stikinia forms a broad northwest trending belt through the centre of British Columbia and is mainly composed of early Mesozoic and lesser late Paleozoic island-arc volcanic strata with related subvolcanic intrusions (Ash et al., 1995). Within northern Stikinia lies the Stikine Arch, a prolific, broad region of uplift formed during contraction due to terrane amalgamation and accretion. The northern portion of Stikinia dominantly consists of well-stratified mid-Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, island arc related, volcanic and comagmatic plutonic rocks. The Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, late Triassic Stuhini Group, and the early Jurassic Hazelton Group are the dominant rock assemblages. South of the Stikine Arch is the Bowser Basin, a Middle Jurassic to mid- Cretaceous successor basin of marine and non-marine clastics. It was initiated during amalgamation of the Intermontane terranes (Logan et al., 2000).

Stikinia arc rocks are subdivided into the Upper Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, and Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, each associated with coeval calc-alkaline and alkaline plutonic rocks (Ash et al., 1995). The stratigraphically lowest rocks are of the Stikine assemblage which includes Permian, Upper Carboniferous, Lower Carboniferous, and Devonian strata. The dominant lithologies are tholeitic to calc-alkaline, mafic and bimodal flow and volcaniclastic rocks with interbedded carbonate, and minor shale and chert (Logan et al., 2000). Unconformably overlying the Stikine assemblage are the Lower to Middle Triassic sedimentary and Upper Triassic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. Unconformities separate the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, dominated by submarine volcanics, from the Jurassic Hazelton Group, a dominantly subaerial volcanic and sedimentary rock assemblage. The Hazelton group consists of a lower sequence of intermediate flows and volcaniclastic

According to Close, 2013, the regional setting of the McClymont District is summarized in Bulletin 104 (Logan et al., 2000), and includes mostly Stikine Terrain rocks (Stikinia) at the boundary between the Intermontane Belt and the Coast Belt. Stikinia is the largest and westernmost allochthonous terrain of the Intermontane Superterrane. It has a unique pre-Jurassic geological history, paleontological and paleomagnetic signatures. Stikinia (north of the Iskut River) consists of well-stratified middle Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, volcanic and comagmatic plutonic rocks probably formed in an island arc setting. Lithologically the Stikine Terrane is divided into the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Late Triassic Stuhini Group and the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group. These times and lithostratigraphic units are overlain y Middle Jurassic to early Tertiary successor-basin sediments (Bowser Lake and Sustut Groups), late Cretaceous to Tertiary continental volcanic rocks (Sloko Group) and Late Tertiary to Recent bimodal shield volcanism (Edziza and Spectrum ranges) (Gabrielse and Yorath, 1991). The predominately calcalkaline Jurassic to Paleogene aged Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes the western boundary of the Stikine Terrane. Cooling ages and uplift history

are complex varying from mid-Cretaceous and older on the west side of the belt and mainly Late Cretaceous and Tertiary on the east side.

Open File 2011-4 covers NTS map area 104B/14E and the northern part of 11E within the Iskut River area of northwestern British Columbia. This region is characterized by exceptional mineral endowment, as described by Mihalynuk et al. (2011). A 20 km-wide corridor south of the Iskut River includes the Bronson Slope, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Eskay Creek and Rock and Roll deposits all with past production or defined resources. These deposits formed in a surprisingly diverse set of environments ranging from intrusion hosted sulphide veins to shallow subaqueous hot spring settings. No deposits with past production or defined resources occur within a 20 km corridor immediately north of the Iskut River, yet those farther afield include Galore Creek, Copper Canyon and Schaft Creek deposits that are hosted by alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyries. An obvious explanation for the dearth of deposits within the northern corridor is not forthcoming from existing geological maps; however, a significant part of the corridor has either never been systematically mapped or at least not since it was surveyed by Forrest Kerr in the 1920's.

The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties and the mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Double T Property.

Figure 9: Regional Geology

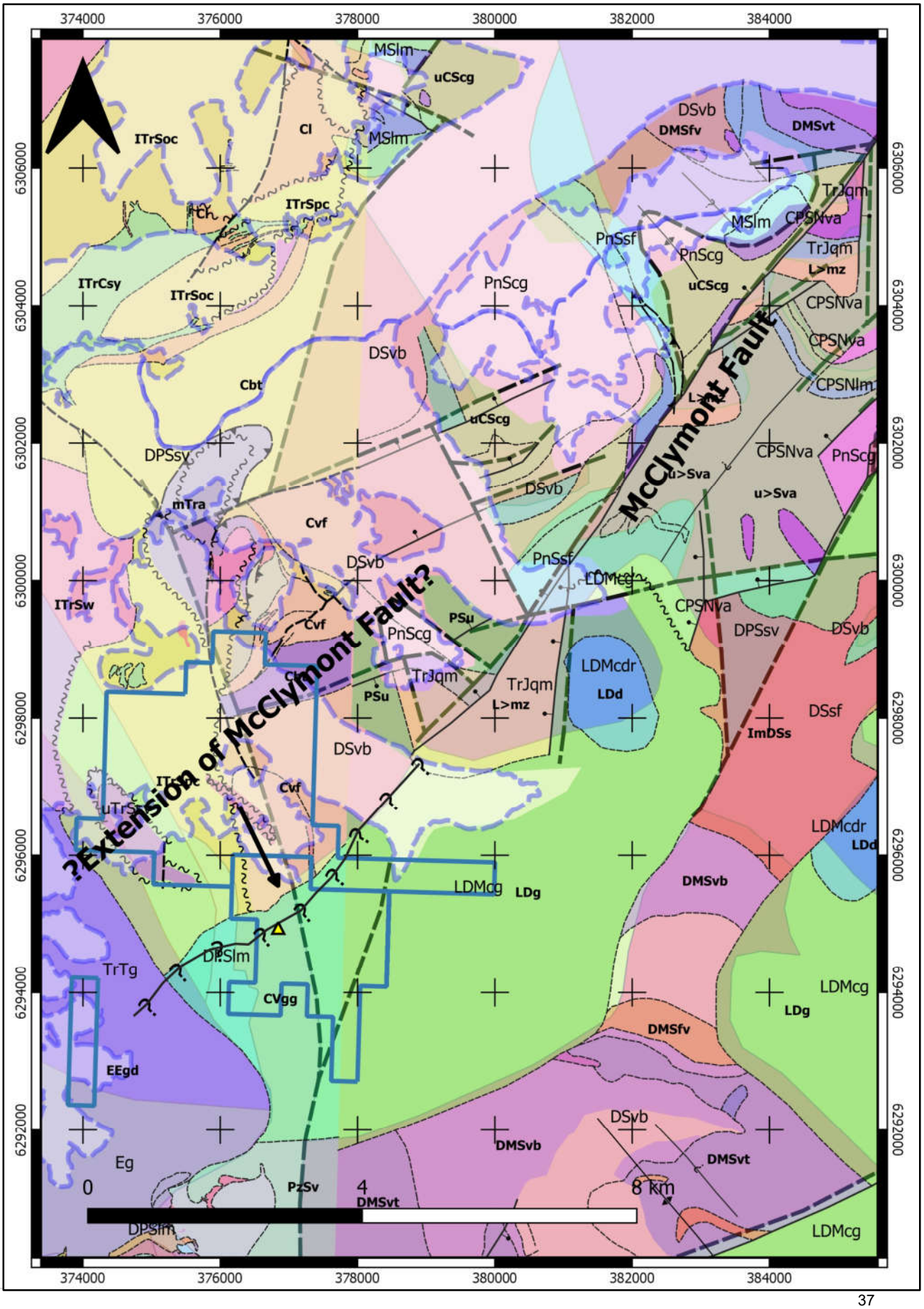
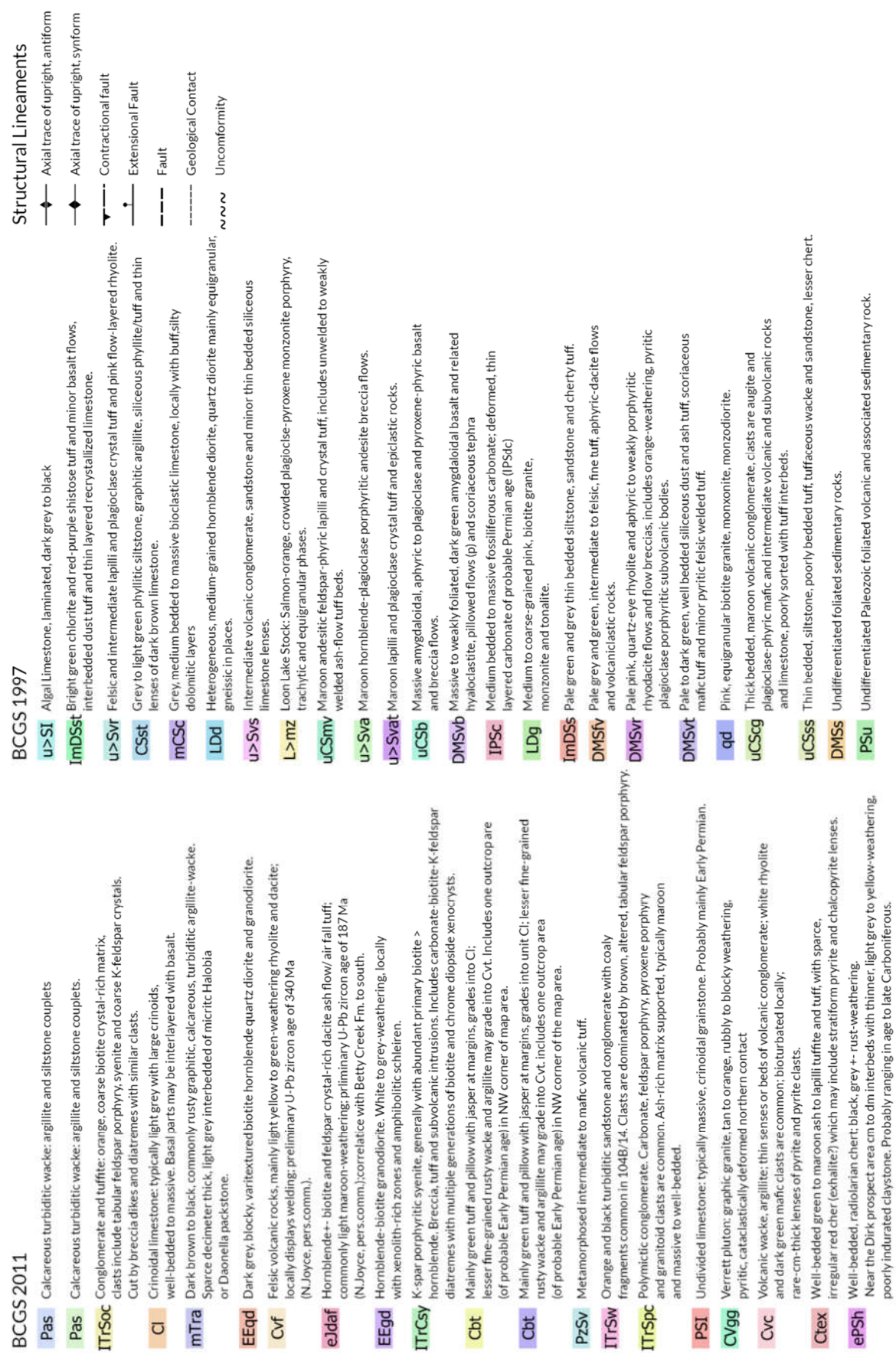


Figure 10: Regional Geology Legend



7.2 Mineralization

Previous exploration work in the northern part of the current Double T Property identified two significant mineralized zones including a gold prospect referred to as the King Vein/Mist Zone Target (Figure 8), and a strata bound silver lead zinc prospect referred to as the North Zone/South Zone/Grant Target (See Figure 8, the label North zone is at the same locations as the/South Zone/Grant Target). In addition to these mineralized zones reconnaissance prospecting identified several scattered occurrences of structurally controlled, gold, silver and base metal mineralization and a strong lead zinc silver soil geochemical anomaly in the eastern part of the Property.

King Vein

The King Vein, discovered in 1987, varies in thickness from 7 to 130 cm and has a surface strike length of 150 metres). The core region of this quartz vein is often miarolitic with euhedral quartz crystals up to 4 cm long growing into open space.

Massive pyrite occurs in the center of the vein and at its margins. Pyrite appears to have been introduced late into the vein in both these cases. Pyrite in the center of the vein fills the last open spaces while pyrite along the contacts is a late addition deposited where late fault movement caused detachment. Brecciation of the altered wall rock near pods of pyrite at the vein-wall rock contact support the theory that late movement along the fault was taken up in the areas where alteration of the wall rock weakened it.

The King Vein is hosted in coarse clastic sediments close to the contact with the andesitic sequence. Limestones and argillites are interbedded with the coarse clastic sediments near the King Vein, a feature which is not observed elsewhere in the vicinity of the andesite-clastic sediments contact. Much of the interior of the King Vein appears to be devoid of sulfide mineralization, although massive pyrite, with minor associated galena and sphalerite is found in pods near the footwall of the vein. Visible gold and (?) bismuthinite or possibly native bismuth were found adjacent to these sulfide zones, in the vein interior. A high-grade grab sample of this material yielded an assay value of 1,725.0 g/t (50.313 oz Au/ton), and a 20-centimetre chip sample taken across the vein and adjacent wall rock yielded 864.0 g/t (25.20 oz Au/ton) in addition to 122.0 g/t (3.56 oz Ag/ton)

Acicular metallic silver crystals (possible stibnite) are intimately associated with visible gold. Minor chalcopyrite, bornite and possible native bismuth also occur in the quartz vein.

The Darwin Vein, discovered in 1988, occurs 40 metres vertically below the King Vein, and is very similar in appearance to the King Vein in its vuggy texture and pyrite occurrences. The Darwin Vein is 33 m long on surface and varies in thickness from 3 to 13 cm. Unlike the King Vein, it is tightly folded and thrusted.

The Mist Zone

This zone was reportedly identified by prospecting in 1989 (Note: There is no published record of the Mist Zone sampling program carried out in 1989). However, there is a map showing sample locations, sample id numbers and gold values included Ticker Tape Assessment report in 1989 (Todoruk, Ikona 1988). The mineralization at the Mist Zone reportedly consists of a series of narrow, sub horizontal quartz veins that form a 50-metre wide, 250 metre long north east trending corridor centred approximately 150 metres south of the King Vein.

According to Todoruk and Ikona, 1990, several narrow quartz veins were discovered south of the King Vein in 1989 over a northeast trending area approximately 250 m by 50 m. These veins are between 5 cm and 15 cm wide, and are hosted within the same intrusive which hosts the King Vein. Vein orientations are similar to that of the King Vein with northeast trends and shallow dips. No evidence of stock working or close stacking of veins was noted.

Mineralization observed within veins includes rare visible gold, pyrite, bismuthinite and stibnite, generally as less than 5% total sulphides. Grab samples assay to greater than 1.0 oz/ton Au, with the highest value recorded of 5.473 oz/ton Au. Weak to moderate pervasive limonite, chlorite, sericite and potassic alteration is associated with veining.

The North Zone

In the North Zone, mineralization occurs as finely disseminated galena and sphalerite in the limestones and as coarse-grained pyrite and arsenopyrite related to a strike slip fault. Thin sections show the very finely disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur with garnet, epidote and chlorite in the tuff layers indicating skarn mineralization. Trace chalcopyrite is also present.

This mineralization occurs in areas proximal to intermediate subvolcanics. Sphalerite is generally red in colour and is locally so fine grained that it gives the limestone a rose colour. The limestones have been affected by both hydrofracturing and planar fracturing. Coarse honey or red-coloured sphalerite occurs locally in both types of fractures, as does coarse galena. Very rarely however, do galena and sphalerite occur together in these fractures, indicating they filled the fractures in separate mineralizing events.

On the weathered surface, the most intensely mineralized areas are recognized by a powdery mustard coloured stain (possibly pyromorphite). Pods of galena up to 5 cm across occur in the fresh rock here. On rare occasions, cream coloured ankerite occurs with galena in a zoned texture similar to zebra rock.

Gold mineralization was found to exist in pelloidal limestones during the 1987 drilling program. A 1-metre intersection of 0.213 oz/ton gold was recorded in DH-87-5, occurring in the footwall of a hornblende porphyry dyke.

A major strike slip fault cuts through the center of the North Zone in a north-south direction. It trends subparallel to bedding in the volcanic and sedimentary rocks exposed on surface, and

forms breccia zones in the underlying pelloidal limestones. In both rock types, coarse grained pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the deformation event.

Upper South Zone, Lower South Zone

Preliminary mapping of the South Zone indicates that the lithologies intersected in the North Zone may extend to this area. The South Zone rises steeply from the southwest margin of a glacier and can be subdivided into three showings: Lower South Zone, Upper South Zone and Grant Showing.

In the Lower South Zone, faults parallel to bedding at 87º cut through felsic tuffs and sandstones which interdigitate with limestone. These sediments form a bed 14 m thick striking 80º, hosted in a thick package of andesitic volcanics.

The Upper South Zone is a fault bounded package of volcanics, greywackes and jasperoids. It is marked by limonite and jarosite as well as 2-3% disseminated pyrite.

Grant Showing

The Grant Showing is hosted by pelloidal and tuffaceous limestones which have been invaded by intermediate subvolcanics. The emplacement of the subvolcanic may have been controlled by the limestone/andesite contact. Tuffaceous limestone occurs in the lower elevations (1,400 m) of the showing while pelloidal and recrystallized limestone are seen at 1,510 metres. The contact between these two limestones is obliterated by a talus slope.

Generally, however, it occurs in a north-south direction compatible with the trend of these rocks in the North Zone. The Grant Showing is bounded to the north and south by andesitic volcanics giving the zone itself an east-west trend.

The limestones may have been fault emplaced as a block within the andesites. Alternatively, the bounding andesites may actually be intermediate subvolcanics which intruded the limestones perpendicular to their contact. Thin section work and detailed. geologic mapping will be necessary to determine this. Grab samples were taken from the Grant Showing. The best result was 5.9 oz/ton silver. 9.57% lead and 8.17% zinc. Cadmium and arsenic are locally anomalous.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following deposit models are applicable to Double T Property:

1. Gold Bearing Skarns.
2. Gold Vein Model and

Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich, or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments

Gold Veins Model

The Gold Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well-defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides, are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

9 EXPLORATION

During 2021 Tana Resources funded the costs of analyzing the samples and completing detailed petrographic work on the samples collected during 2020. This is described in Section 6 of this report

10 DRILLING

Tana Resources Corp. has not performed drilling on the Property. Any drilling on the current Property configuration is in the History Section of this report.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

1980's Drilling

Diamond drilling was carried out by Falcon Drilling of Prince George, BC, using a custom-built drill comparable to a JKS 300. The entire length of core was split with half sent to Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver and the remainder stored in the Bronson camp. Sampling was done in 1.5 metre intervals or within geologic boundaries. Samples were analyzed by ICP methods for 10 elements (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, As, Cd, Co, Bi, Ba) and geochemically for gold by fire assay with an AA finish. Gold values greater than 1,000 ppb and silver, lead and zinc values greater than maximum detection limits by ICP (50 ppm silver, 2% lead and zinc) were also assayed.

2008-2020

The rock samples that were submitted for coarse gold analysis were collected as part of the 2015 exploration program from the same part of the TT Vein used for the Gravity Recoverable Gold Test. All samples utilized in the 2016 program were delivered by hand to the ALS Global assay facility in North Vancouver and the Met Solve laboratory in Langley, BC. All samples were analyzed by metallic gold assay methods and by ME-ICP 41 analysis for a suite of 41 trace metals and elements.

All samples from the 2008 to 2020 program were delivered by hand to the Company's storage facility in Mission, BC. Samples will be delivered to the ALS Global assay facility in North Vancouver during 2019. All samples will be analyzed by fire assay for gold and by ICP 41 analysis for a suite of 35 elements, which is typical for these types of exploration programs. ALS Global employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

Much of the historical work undertaken on the Double T property appears to have been done the industry standard of the time. Based on the review of the most recent work the author would recommend that any future exploration program include a QA/QC component.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Double T Property.

The author visited the Double T Property on August 31, 2018 which time the author reviewed the geological setting part of a potential current personal inspection for a NI 43-101 report that was not written. The author visited the Double T Property again August 25, 2020 and collected 3 rock samples.

The author took samples from 3 different locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1A1 an Au Fire Assay, and 1A23-Kamloops an Au Fire Assay Gravimetric ay. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Tana Resources Corp., Carl von Einsiedel, Garibaldi Resources Corp and the Author.

Table 10: Author Collected Sample

SAMPLE_#	UTM_E	UTM_N	Au_ppm	Fire Assay Au g	Gravimtrics g/tonne
KVF-20-05	376998.8	6295335	23.9	25	29.7
KVF-20-07	377005.3	6295344	10.45	30	9.77
KVF-20-08	377004.1	6295364	17.2	31	82.8
			Orginal	Author Collected Samples	

The verification samples are congruent with the results from samples collected in 2020. There appears to be an increase in gold results when gravimetrics are used to analyze for gold. Sample KV-20-08 gave a 481% increase in gold, from, 17.2 g/t to 82.8 g/t. This would seem to suggest that the historical assertion of coarse gold is valid.

There has been no identified bias in the sampling program completed on the Property.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 20 assays in electronic data provided against the assay certificates provided results from the 2013-2020 exploration programs. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the Double T Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In July 2020 Enduro Metals published a new exploration model for the NW Zone and reported that gold mineralization associated with the NW Zone is much more extensive than previously recognized. In a press release dated July 6, 2020 Enduro, announced that the NW Zone is associated with a north east trending fault structure known as the McLymont Fault. According to Enduro an on-going comprehensive technical review of the project recently identified three gold mineralization styles associated with the 20 km long McLymont Fault, one of multiple target areas within the Newmont Lake Project.

The study determined that previous operators did not identify all gold mineralization styles, and as a result, only 19% of the total drill core has been assayed to date. The Enduro technical team assayed the full core length from the earlier diamond drill hole R-08-07. These recent assays showed that R-08-07, drilled vertically in the NW Zone near the McLymont Fault intersected 144.00 m of 3.18 g/t Au and 3.66 g/t Ag starting at 9.51 m, including 54.70 m of 7.64 g/t Au and 8.98 g/t Ag starting at 20.00 m. Included in the technical study, Enduro Metals completed the first 3D geophysical model along the McLymont Fault and the first 3D lithological model. This modelling identified a 1,500 m long prospective gold horizon which potentially links the NW Zone with the newly discovered Goldfish Zone, 600m north-east of the NW Zone and trends approximately 300 m from the McLymont Fault.

The Double T Property is located approximately 5 kilometres south west of the NW Zone along the projected extension of the McLymont Fault. Published BC Government geological maps do not show that the McLymont Fault extends through the Double T Property however, the results of the detailed airborne geophysical survey completed on the Double T Property in 2018 clearly show that a narrow, north east trending linear magnetic low extends across the property along the projected extension of the McLymont Fault immediately south of the mineralization associated with the King Vein.

Reader Caution: The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties nor mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties which is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Double T Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There author is not aware of any other relevant information on the Double T Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, both the North Zone and King Vein occurrences are related to an intrusive source and are characterized by chloritic alteration which was followed by potassium-feldspar veining. The similarities in the character of these two mineralized zones may suggest that they are related to a single mineralizing event which manifested itself in different ways depending on the host rocks.

SJ Geophysics has the McLymont fault interpreted as extending southwest from its known mapped extent and into the Double T claim block. The fault is interpreted to continue southwest underneath the valley glacier, then along the south side of the strong magnetic high. The magnetic response is fairly weak within the valley, likely due to an increased thickness in sediments and tills from the valley glacier. It is recommended that a geologist familiar with the area compare the rocks between known portions of the McLymont fault and the interpreted region.

There are similarities between the magnetic response at the King showing and the Northwest Zone showing. The Northwest Zone showing is situated on the northwest side of the McLymont fault and the King showing sits on the northwest side of the interpreted southwest extension of the McLymont fault. In both areas, relatively high magnetic strength rocks are located northwest of the showings, although the magnetic response is much stronger in the King area. The mag 1VD shows a similar strong high frequency character to the magnetic data in both areas as well as evidence of cross-cutting magnetic structures (Polutnik, 2021).

Petrographic work suggests that gold mineralization occurs as discrete grains within the vein which are too large to pass the screens used during conventional fire assay sample preparation. Future sampling programs related to the King Vein must utilize screen metallic assay techniques to ensure accurate reporting.

The verifications samples collected by the author would also suggest that traditional fire assay underreports gold values. Sample KV-20-08 gave a 481% increase in gold, from, 17.2 g/t to 82.8 g/t.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Double T Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Double T Property, and the rendering of this data into a proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. Additional elements of the proposed work program are:

1) Tracing known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling
2) Identifying intersections between mineralized horizons and shear or fault structures
3) Detailed geochemistry and mapping combined with hand surface trenching other areas of interest

Table 11: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$15,000	1	$ 15,000
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$1,200	18	$ 21,600
Geologist	days	$900	18	$ 16,200
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$35	500	$ 17,500
Accommodation and Meals	days	$175	54	$ 9,450
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$175	18	$ 3,150
Helicopter	Hours	$2,200	25	$ 55,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,200	1	$ 2,200
Reports	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
		Subtotal		**$ 150,100**
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$ 150,100**

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 on the Double T Property British Columbia, Liard Mining District NTS 104B14/15, 56.78° North Latitude, -131.00° West Longitude,” with an effective date November 21, 2021.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration. During which time I have used, applied geophysics/ geochemistry, across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

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

The author visited the Double T Property on August 31, 2018 which time the author reviewed the geological setting part of a potential site visit for a NI43-101 which did not place. The author also visited Double T Property August 25, 2020. I have no prior involvement other than stated above with the Double T Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 on the Double T Property British Columbia, Liard Mining District NTS 104B14/15 56.78° North Latitude, -131.00° West Longitude” dated November 21, 2021.

I am independent of Tana Resources Corp., Garibaldi Resources Corp and Carl von Ensiedel in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Double T Property. The Double T Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company Garibaldi Resources Corp and Carl von Ensiedel. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Double T Property.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The “NI 43-101 on the Double T Property British Columbia, Liard Mining District NTS 104B14/15 56.78° North Latitude, -131.00° West Longitude, with a signature and effective date November 21, 2021.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

On this day November 21, 2021.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.