NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Woolford Creek Property
Adams Lake Area
Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

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CONTENTS

1.0 SUMMARY 8
2.0 INTRODUCTION 13
2.1 Purpose of the Report 13
2.2 Sources of Information 13
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS 14
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION 14
4.1 Environmental Concerns 16
4.2 First Nations 16
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE PHYSIOGRAPHY 20
5.1 Access 20
5.2 Climate and Vegetation 20
5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure 23
5.4 Physiography 23
6.0 HISTORY 23
6.1 General History 23
6.2 Property History 24
6.2.1 Nik (East) Showing 25
6.2.2 Woof 3 Prospect 26
6.2.3 Woolford Creek Showing 26
6.2.4 Ford 4 Showing 27
6.2.5 Steep Prospect 27
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION 31
7.1 Regional Geology 31
7.1.1 Eagle Bay Assemblage 31
7.1.2 Fennell Formation 36
7.1.3 Devonian Orthogneiss (Dgn) 36
7.1.4 Cretaceous Granitic Rocks (kg) 37
7.1.5 Late Dykes 37
7.2 Regional Structural Geology 37
7.3 Property Geology 38
7.3.1 The Eastern Claims Geology 38

7.3.2 Western Claims Geology 41
7.4 Property Structural Geology 43
7.5 Mineralization 43
8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES 46
8.1 Syngenetic sulphide deposits 47
8.1.1 Class 1 — VSHMS Deposits 47
9.0 EXPLORATION 52
9.1 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling 52
9.2 Ground Geophysical Survey 76
9.3 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling Work Results 77
9.4 Geophysical Survey Interpretation and Results 86
9.4.1 Processing and Interpretation 86
9.4.2 Survey Results 87
9.4.3 Survey Conclusion 88
10.0 DRILIING 93
11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY 93
12.0 DATA VERIFICATION 94
13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING 100
14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES 100
23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES 100
23.1 Eagle Plains Resources – Acacia Property 100
23.2 Other Adjacent Properties 101
23.3 Important Showings and Deposits 101
23.3.1 Elsie, Lucky Coon, King Tut 101
23.3.2 Mosquito King 102
23.3.3 Beca and Joe 103
23.3.4 Twin Mountain 104
23.3.5 Homestake Deposit 104
24.0 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION 107
24.1 Environmental Concerns 107
25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION 107
26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 110

27.0 REFERENCES 112
28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE 116
29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR 117

FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional Property Location 17
Figure 2: Claim and Physiography Map with Minfile Occurrences 18
Figure 3: Forest Service Roads Map of the Property 19
Figure 4: Average temperatures and precipitation 21
Figure 5: Precipitation amounts 21
Figure 6: Cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days 22
Figure 7: Location of the Property Area in the Kootenay terrane in southern British Columbia 32
Figure 8: Regional geological map of the Eagle Bay assemblage of Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby (adopted from Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., 2006). 33
Figure 9: Correlation chart showing ages and structural /stratigraphic relationship of rock units within the Adam Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby area. (adopted from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). 34
Figure 10: Property Geology. 44
Figure 11: Property Geology from BC Geological Survey Map 45
Figure 12: Silver and Gold Assay Map 1 82
Figure 13: Silver and Gold Assay Map 2 82
Figure 14: Silver and Gold Assay Map 3 83
Figure 15: Silver and Gold Assay Map 4 83
Figure 16: Silver and Gold Assay Map 5 84
Figure 17: Silver and Gold Assay Map 6 84
Figure 18: Silver and Gold Assay Map 7 85
Figure 19: Zinc and Copper Assay Map 1 85
Figure 20: Zinc and Copper Assay Map 2 86
Figure 21: Line 01 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%) 89
Figure 22: Line 02 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%) 90
Figure 23: Line 03 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%) 91
Figure 24: VLF Profile L01 Superimposed on Airborne Regional Total Magnetic Field (Tilt Derivation – TDR) 92
Figure 25: VLF Profile L02 and L03 Superimposed on Airborne Regional Total Magnetic Field (Tilt Derivation – TDR) 92
Figure 26: Location Map Showing Position of VLF-EM and MAG Traverses on the Property 93
Figure 27: Adjacent Properties Map 106

TABLES

Table 1: Claim Data 15
Table 2: List of Minfile occurrences on the Property 25
Table 3: 1988 drilling highlights on Steep Showing 28
Table 4: Lithology of Eagle Bay Assemblage units. 35
Table 5: Major sulphide deposits of the Eagle Bay assemblage and Fennell Formation, southern British Columbia (Source: Lefebure and Ray, 1995; Lefebure and Höy, 1996) 50
Table 6: Woolford Creek Property Exploration 2020 Rock Samples Details 55
Table 7: Exploration work assays highlights 78
Table 8: Agat Laboratories Sample Preparation and Analysis for 2020 Work 94
Table 9: Author Collected Sample Description 96
Table 10: Comparison of Assay results of samples collected by author and historical samples 99
Table 11: Phase 1 Budget 111

PHOTOS

Photo 1: Mineralized quartz vein on the Property (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo) 53
Photo 2: Eagle Bay Assemblage outcrops (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo) 53
Photo 3: Over a meter-thick quartz vein with pyrite nodules and other disseminated sulphides (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo) 54
Photo 4: Quartz veining in the Eagle Bay sediments (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo) 54
Photo 5: Mag-VLF Survey in progress 76
Photo 6: Carbonate lens (white) in Phyllite (Location306987E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo) 97
Photo 7: Quartz veins (Location306980E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo) 97
Photo 8: Mineralized quartz vein with abundant Pyrite (Location 317953E, 5650115N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo) 98
Photo 9: Phyllite outcrop (Location306987E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo) 98

1.0 SUMMARY

The Author was retained by Rumble Capital Corp. (“Rumble” or the “Company”) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Woolford Creek Property (the “Property”). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). This report is also being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and listing of the Company’s shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The Property consists of seven contiguous mining claims (1077619,1077620, 1077965, 1077968, 1079247, 1079248 and1075876) covering approximately 3,620.07 hectares area in Adams Plateau, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The Property is located in Adams plateau in the north of Squilax which is a settlement on the northeast shore of Little Shuswap Lake in British Columbia. The Trans-Canada Highway runs Just 2km east of the village Squilax and provides access to the nearby little town of Chase (12.5km west) and city of Kamloops (69 km west). The Property was acquired by Rumble pursuant to a property purchase option agreement where the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $75,000, incurring $300,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 250,000 shares.

Geologically, the Property area comprises Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Miocene Plateau lavas. Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation. These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation. The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt, and lamprophyre dykes. The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from Jurassic to the Tertiary.

Locally, the Property claims on the eastern side of Adam Lake are underlain by the rocks of Eagle Bay Assemblage which is identified by ten mappable units. The major rock types include chlorite and phyllite (ex-intermediate volcanic) intruded by granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss, quartz-sericite to sericite schist, polylithic fragmental sedimentary unit, argillites, mudstones, cherts, and shales, sericite-chlorite schist (rhyodacite), and felsic and mafic dykes. The assemblage is also cut by a late Devonian granitic orthogneiss, Cretaceous granite, and early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes. The area in the western claims is underlain by units of EBL, EBK, EBAgn and Dgn of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Based on Bed Rock Geology Map of BC, the rock units on the eastern and western claims are the same and include, orthogneiss

metamorphic rocks, greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks, and mudstone, siltstone, shale sedimentary rocks.

Structurally the Property area is marked by Nikwikwaia synform which is a southwest trending overturned isoclinal fold consisting of a core of metasediments enclosed by chlorite schist. The older structures are overprinted by post metamorphic folds and other structures. The mineralization on the Property is mostly pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite indicating a polymetallic deposit type with silver as precious metal. Stratabound silver-copper-zinc deposit model is suggested for the area by various workers where massive to disseminated sulphides are present in as stratabound, volcanogenic, or replacement mineralization.

Exploration in the Property area began in the 1960s on the Nik (East) showing, however the discovery of Rea Gold Deposit in 1983 intensified regional exploration in Adam Plateau. Several companies were involved in exploration activities in the claim area from time to time. As a result, heavy mineral stream anomalies were discovered in areas of the present-day Woolford Creek Property. Ford and Woof claims were first staked by Utah Mines in 1983 to cover heavy mineral stream anomalies. In 1978 and 1979, Semco Mining Corp. completed programs of geological mapping, trenching and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1989, Northern Crown Mines Ltd. and Doron Explorations Inc. conducted sampling and trenching.

In the late fall of 1983, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program of reconnaissance geological mapping; limited silt, soil, and rock sampling; and an airborne geophysical survey. Highlights of the sampling program include sample 84 FRT-13B, which assayed 0.55 per cent copper and 8.5 grams per tonne silver. In 1984-1985, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping on a scale of 1:10,000; rock, silt, and soil sampling; and VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys. In 1986, APJV Group executed an IP geophysical survey on four grids, including the Adam-C and Woolford Creek. A drilling program was initiated to test the possible southwest strike extension of the APJV sulphide zones to the north, but no significant mineralization was found. Four diamond drill holes totalling 401 metres were drilled on Ford showing but no significant mineralization was found. Two holes totalling 232 metres were drilled in the Adam-C grid area intersecting weak mineralization. In 1989, Teck Corp. became the operator of the Property and completed a program which included grid geological mapping, soil geochemistry, re-logging of diamond drill core and 860.5m of additional drilling. Results include 0.58 per cent zinc over 4.14 metres, followed by 0.68 metre unmineralized, in turn followed by 0.40 per cent copper over 4.15 metres including 1.04 per cent copper over 1 metre. In 2011, Rogue Resources Inc. executed an exploration program of geological mapping and prospecting. Highlights include rock samples assayed: 4 grams per tonne silver and 0.1 per cent copper; 20.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.87 per cent copper; 1.1 grams per tonne gold, and 31.2 grams per tonne silver; and 0.7 per cent copper.

On Steep showing the best drillhole intersection of 1987 work recorded 3 metres of 5.8 grams per tonne gold, 22 grams per tonne silver, 2,000 parts per million arsenic, 272 parts per million bismuth, 3,830 parts per million copper, 6,910 parts per million lead, 1.5 per cent zinc and 173 parts per million antimony.

In October-November 2020, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work on the Property on behalf of Rumble Capital Corp. which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 162 grab and chip rock samples were collected from various outcrops. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along three selected lines (L01, L02, and L03) with a profile length ranging 500 to 1000 m. The focus of the prospecting / mapping fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Sicamous formations. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and formations. The analytical results of samples indicate that silver is the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of gold, copper, and zinc are found in several samples.

- Silver values are in the range of 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to 3.97 ppm, out of which 9 samples are over one ppm, 17 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to one ppm, 118 samples are between 0.1 to 0.50 ppm and 28 samples are below 0.1 ppm.
- Gold values are generally low, only one sample from NIK (East) area assays 10.4 grams per ton gold (from over one-meter-thick quartz vein in a 5 m thick section of a series of quartz veins), and six samples are in the range of 0.01 g/t to 0.046 g/t. The series of quartz veins with over 10 g/t gold needs a follow up exploration work.
- Copper values are in the range of less than 0.5 ppm to 10,800 ppm (1.08% Cu), out of which only two samples from NIK (East) showing area have 0.47% and 1.08% copper. These samples were taken from brown argillite unit of Eagle Bay Formation with quartz veining and malachite staining. This argillite unit with malachite staining is a copper exploration target within Eagle Bay Formation and needs detailed mapping to identify its stratigraphic position within the assemblage.
- Manganese (Mn) is from 25 ppm to 6,180 ppm, zinc (Zn) is from 1.6 ppm to 5.15%, lead (PB) is 0.9 ppm to 545 ppm, chromium (Cr) is 31.1 ppm to 269 ppm. The sample with 5.15% zinc was taken from a highly ferruginous argillite unit with quartz veining.
- One sample (038755) assayed 2040 ppm cerium (Ce) and 1180 ppm lanthanum (La) indicating some potential for rare earth elements (REE) exploration. The sample was taken from light brown quartz vein (5-10 cm thick) in argillites with hematitic alteration.

The geophysical survey results indicate the presence of probable shallow conductive zones along all three profiles. The comparison of both regional magnetic (TDR) and VLF-EM data show some level of agreement between spatial locations of magnetic anomalies and VLF anomalies, particularly along profile L03. Profile L01 stands out with 3 anomalous targets and requires a follow up extension of the survey by adding more lines to the east and west to verify these conductor's extent and direction. The profile L03 has a broad conducting zone within a low magnetic zone which can be followed up through detailed geophysical survey and soil geochemistry.

The author visited the Property on December 03, 2020 to verify October-November 2020 exploration work, to take geological observations, and to view access, infrastructure, and logistic support for future work. A total of 7 samples were collected during the author's visit. Rock samples for 2020 exploration program and 7 samples collected by the author were prepared and analyzed at Agat Laboratories Mississauga, Ontario. The author collected samples assay results indicated gold values in the range of 0.001 g/t to 0.002 g/t, silver 0.01 g/t to 0.19 g/t, copper 8.3 ppm to 66.4 ppm, lead 4.6 ppm to 17.4 ppm, and zinc 6.3 ppm 75.3 ppm. These results are consistent with results of samples from these locations during 2020 exploration work.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Rumble, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2020 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Recommendations

In the qualified person's opinion, the Woolford Creek Property has potential for discovery of good quality silver, gold and other sulphide mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2020 exploration program on the Property and need a follow up work.

i. The area of NIK (East) Showing stands out in terms of better assay results and exploration potential. The argillite unit with malachite staining and quartz veining is an interesting target for copper and silver exploration. Stratigraphic position of this unit should be ascertained through detailed mapping to find similar prospective zones in the Property area. Similarly, the sample with higher values of gold (10.4 g/t) represents a series of quartz veins and needs follow up channel sampling and prospecting.

ii. The VLF profiles on all three lines identified target conductors. Profile L01 stands out with 3 anomalous targets and requires a follow up extension of the survey by adding more lines to the east and west to verify these conductor's extent and direction. The profile L03 has a broad conducting zone within a low magnetic zone which can be followed up through detailed soil geochemistry.

iii. The southern area of the Property (Claim Number: 1079252) is not covered in geological mapping of Schiarizza P., and Preto, V.A. 1987: Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, Resources Paper 1987-2. It is recommended to carry out detailed geological mapping of this claim area to get a complete geological understanding of the Property geology.

iv. The northern claims 1077968 and 1077619 were not accessible during 2020 fieldwork due to early snow fall in those areas during this year, therefore needs a detailed prospecting, mapping, and sampling program.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $111,400 and it will take 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling and Geophysical Surveys

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a drilling program is recommended to be executed on the targets if identified for further work on the Property. Scope of work, location of drill holes and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo., ("the Author") was retained by Rumble Capital Corp. ("Rumble" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Woolford Creek Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and listing of the Company's shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment work reports and data available from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, *British Columbia* (https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/), (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto/cwm.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title), the *British Columbia Geological Survey (*BCGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, results of 2020 exploration work program and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

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 43-101 F1. In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the author visited the Property on December 03, 2020.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Geomap Exploration Inc., Rumble Capital Corp., and other third-party sources; and,
- Fieldwork on the Woolford Creek Property.

The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The author has also reviewed the land tenure on the https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do Database. The author reserves the

right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by Rumble, which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mining Title Management System website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do) on December 12, 2020, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Woolford Creek Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property consists of seven contiguous mining claims claims (1077619,1077620, 1077965, 1077968, 1079247, 1079248 and1075876) covering approximately 3,620.07 hectares area in Adams Plateau, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The claims occur in between 305930E and 319010E and 5660880N and 5646490N (UTM, 11, NAD 83). The Property is centered in the east of Adam Lake and west of Nikwikwaia Creek with coordinates 312470 E and 5652105 N. The claims occur in NTS Map 082L13E (BCGS Map 082L092) and NTS Map 082M04E (BCGS Map 082M002)

The Property is currently owned 100% by Afzaal Pirzada (260370) of Geomap Exploration Inc. The Property Mineral Claims were staked using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system. With the British Columbia mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. In response to COVID 19 pandemic situation all mineral and placer claims in British Columbia that have a good to /expiry date before December 31, 2021 have been given extra time to register work or payment instead of work. Enough work or payment in lieu of work must be registered on or before December 31, 2021 to bring the good to/expiry date of the claim into good standing. Any claim that has not been brought into good standing by December 31, 2021 will forfeit, as its good to/expiry date will be in the past.

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 claims boundaries title information provided by Geomap Exploration. There were no historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. The claims are good until June 2024 as the 2020 exploration work was filed and applied to keep the claims in good standing. Mineral rights in British Columbia do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown and a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. There are no known environmental liabilities and no permits have been applied for or acquired for the Property.

Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1: Claim Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Status	Area (ha)
1077619	AXL - P	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2020/JUL/27	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	609.9474
1077620	WOOLFORD CREEK - P	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082L	2020/JUL/27	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	813.7516
1077965	WOOLFORD CREEK - P2	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082L	2020/AUG/13	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	813.8418
1077968	WOOLDORD CREEK P3	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082L	2020/AUG/13	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	325.419
1079248	WOOLFORD CREEK -P5	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2020/OCT/22	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	568.97
1075876	STEEP GOLD	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2020/APR/24	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	122.01
1079247	WOOLFORD CREEK -P4	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082L 082M	2020/OCT/22	2024/JUN/30	PROTECTED	366.13
Total								**3,620.07**

The Property was acquired by Rumble Capital Corp. pursuant to a property purchase option agreement dated October 15, 2020 ("Effective Date") where the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $75,000, incurring $300,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 250,000 shares, all in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Make aggregate cash payments of $75,000 as follows:

(i) $35,000 upon execution of this Agreement; and

(ii) an additional $40,000 within four months upon execution of this Agreement.

(b) Issue 250,000 common shares in its capital to Geomap upon execution of this Agreement; and

(c) Fund exploration and development work on the Property totalling at least $300,000 as follows:

(i) at least $100,000 by April 1, 2022; and

(ii) at least an additional $200,000 by April 1, 2023.

(d) NSR Royalty – The Agreement is subject to 2% NSR Royalty in favour of Geomap, 1% of which can be repurchased by Rumble for $1,000,000.

4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, if Rumble applies for permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Company may be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued. The Property is within the consultative area of several First Nations out of which Adams Lake Indian Band is the nearest community with offices located in Chase, BC.

Figure 1: Regional Property Location

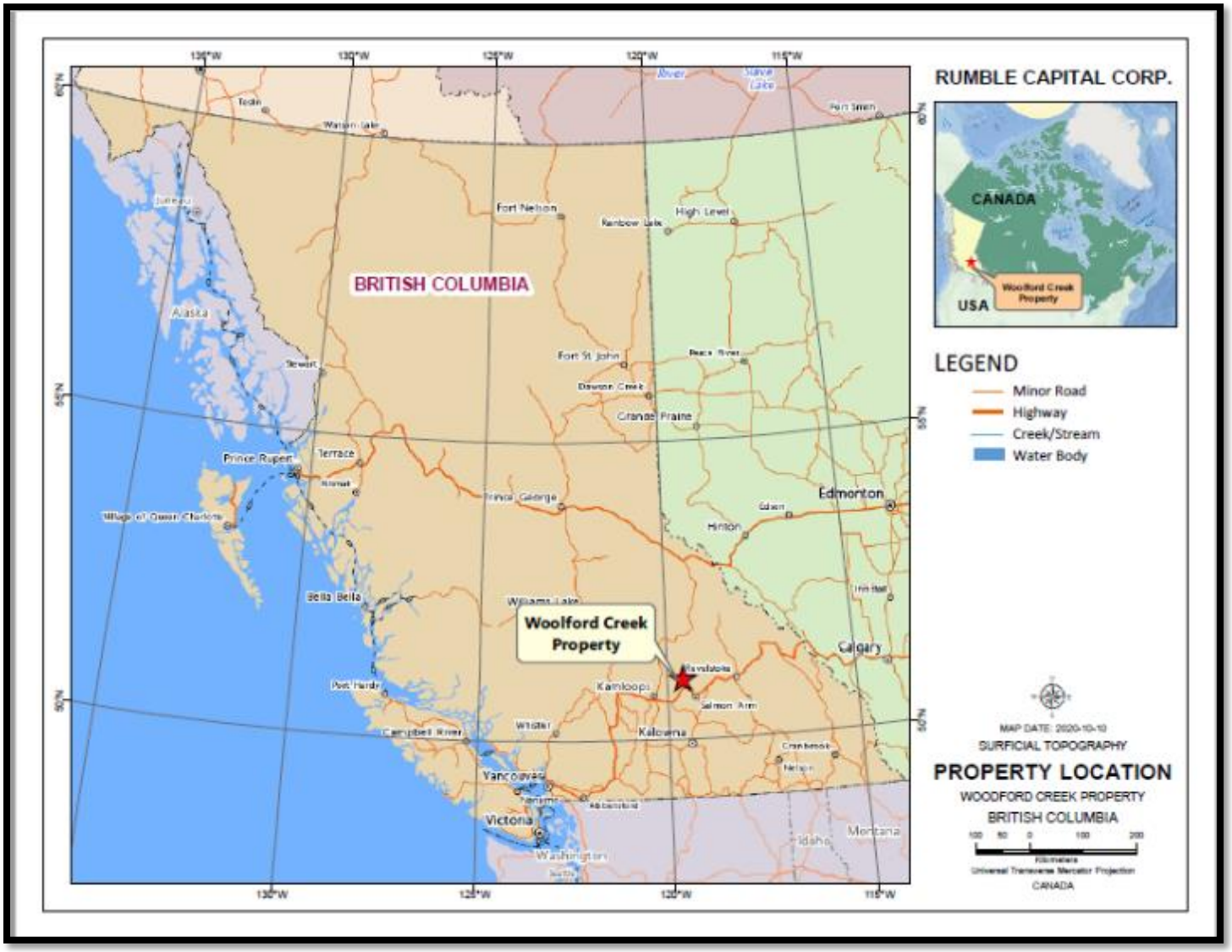


Figure 2: Claim and Physiography Map with Minfile Occurrences

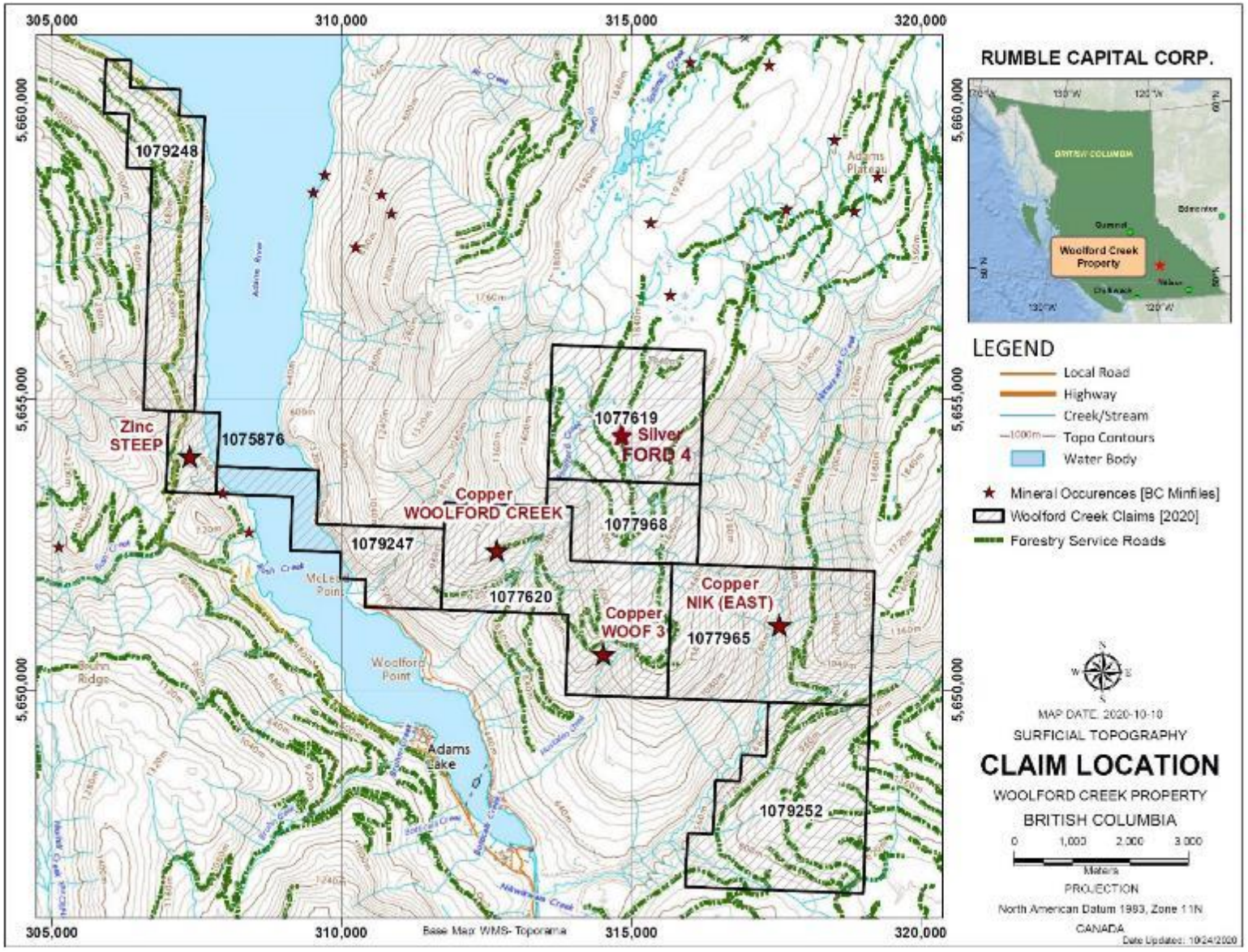
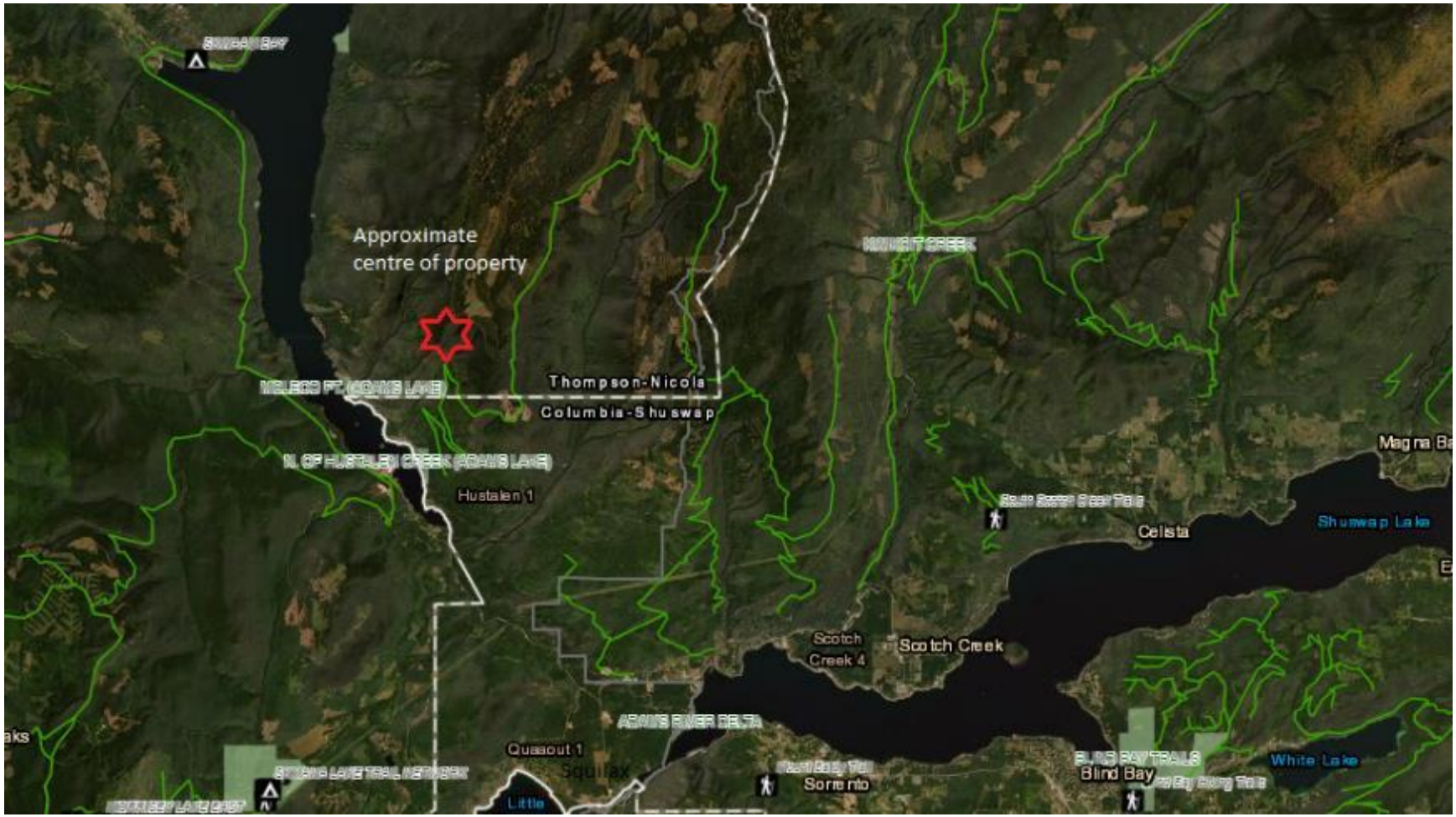


Figure 3: **Forest Service Roads Map of the Property**



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Property consisting of seven contiguous claims is located in Adams plateau in the north of Squilax which is a settlement located on the northeast shore of Little Shuswap Lake in British Columbia (Fig-3). The Trans-Canada Highway runs Just 2km east of the village Squilax and provides access to the nearby little town of Chase (12.5km south) and city of Kamloops (69 km southwest).

Access from Squilax to the Property is by Forestry roads. Squilax-Anglemont road which leads to Coring Forestry road running northward and joining Adam Plateau Forestry road at 321731E and 5651450N (Latitude 50.987, Longitude -119.540, 25km from Squilax). Adam Plateau Forestry road continue toward north and then turns west and south and changes the name Gold Creek at 318523E, 5658129N (Latitude 51.046, Longitude 119.589 (41km from Squilax). The centre of the Property occurs on this portion of the road which continue running northward and convert into Adam plateau road and Gold Creek road. Western portion of the Property is accessible through West Adam Forest Service Road (FSR). A network of secondary logging roads of varying quality provides further access in the area thus facilitating access to most of the claims.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The closest climate data is available from the Adam Lake Park (50.98N, 119.74W) which is 646m above sea level whereas Property is located approximately at an elevation range of 520m-1900m. Thus, the Property climate will be different due to change in elevation. The 30-year (https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/adams-lake-park_canada_5882260) data show that mean daily minimum temperature ranges from -5°C to 13°C whereas the mean daily maximum temperature ranges from 0°C to 25°C (Fig-4). The average precipitation ranges from 22mm to 72 mm (Figures 4-6). The precipitation occurs throughout the year, but monthly average is lowest in July, August, and September and highest in October, November, December, and January. Precipitation amounts and cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days are shown in Fig 5 and 6. Exploration work such as geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and sampling can be carried out during summer months (from May to November), whereas drilling and geophysical surveying can be done throughout the year. The upper reaches of the Property especially claim 1077619 and 1077968 gets early snow fall and can become inaccessible in October whereas the claims in the lower reaches can be accessed throughout the year.

The vegetation on the plateau consists of alpine spruce forest and second growth forest interspersed with wetlands, marshes, and open grassed areas.

Figure 4: Average temperatures and precipitation

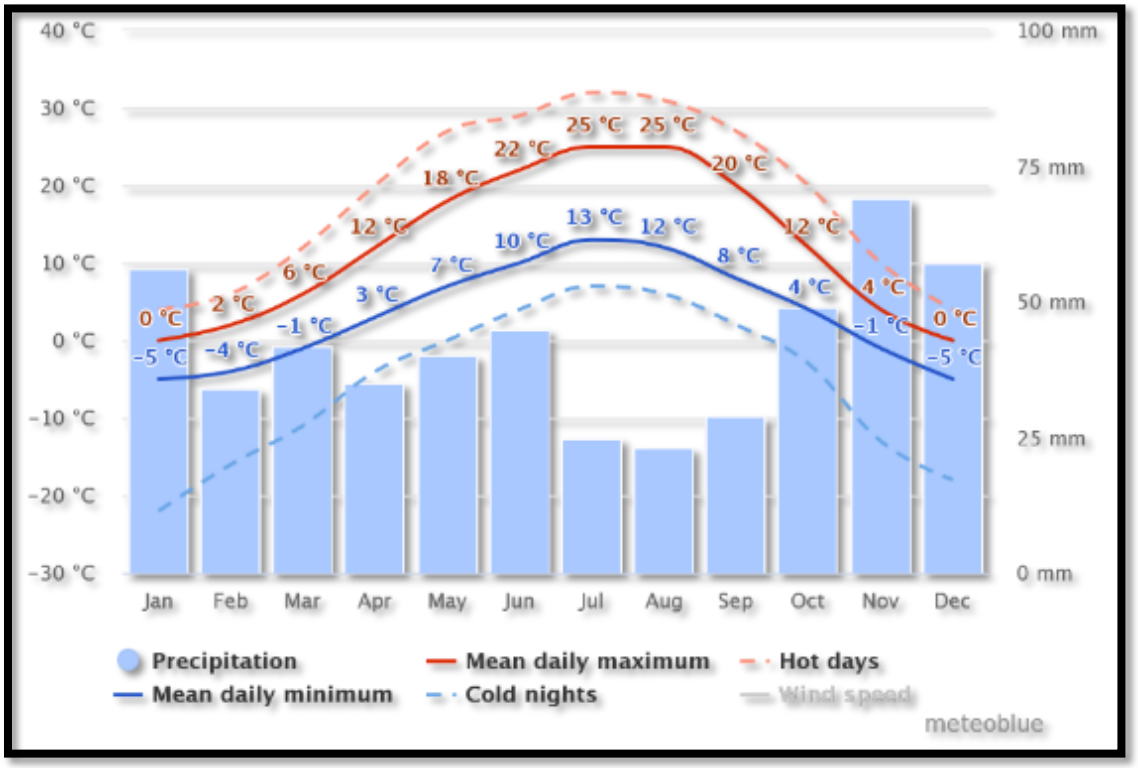


Figure 5: Precipitation amounts

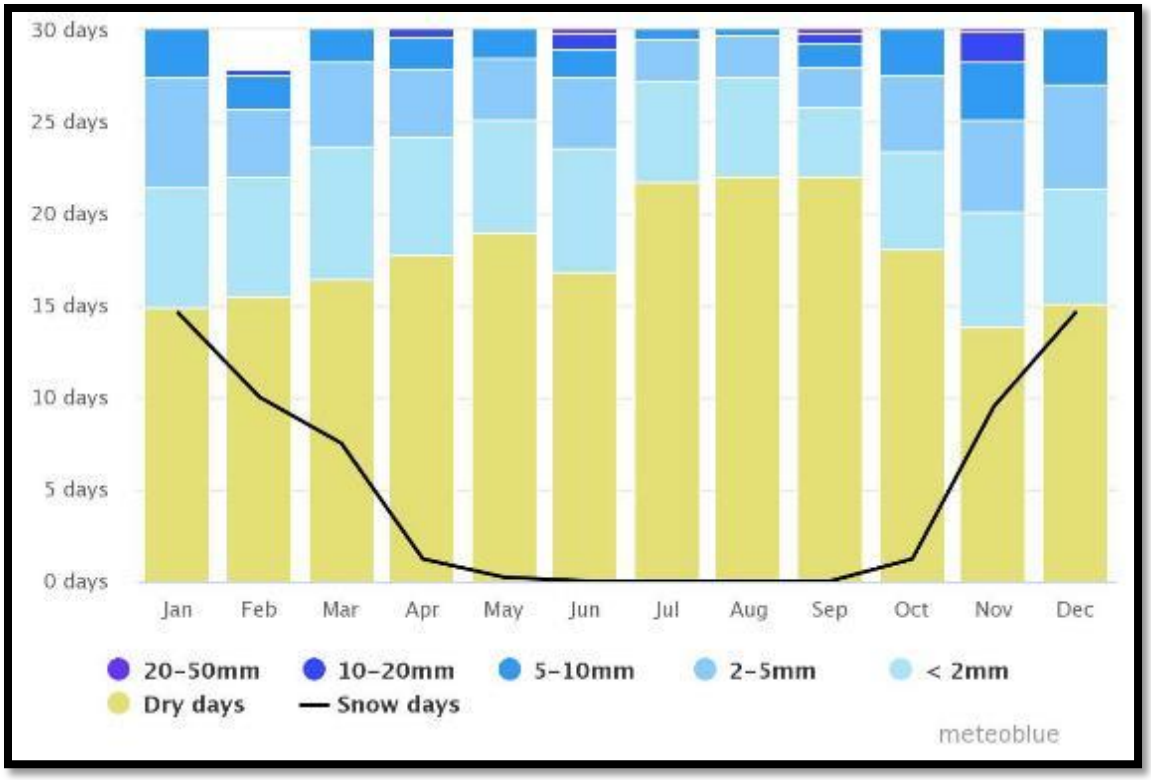
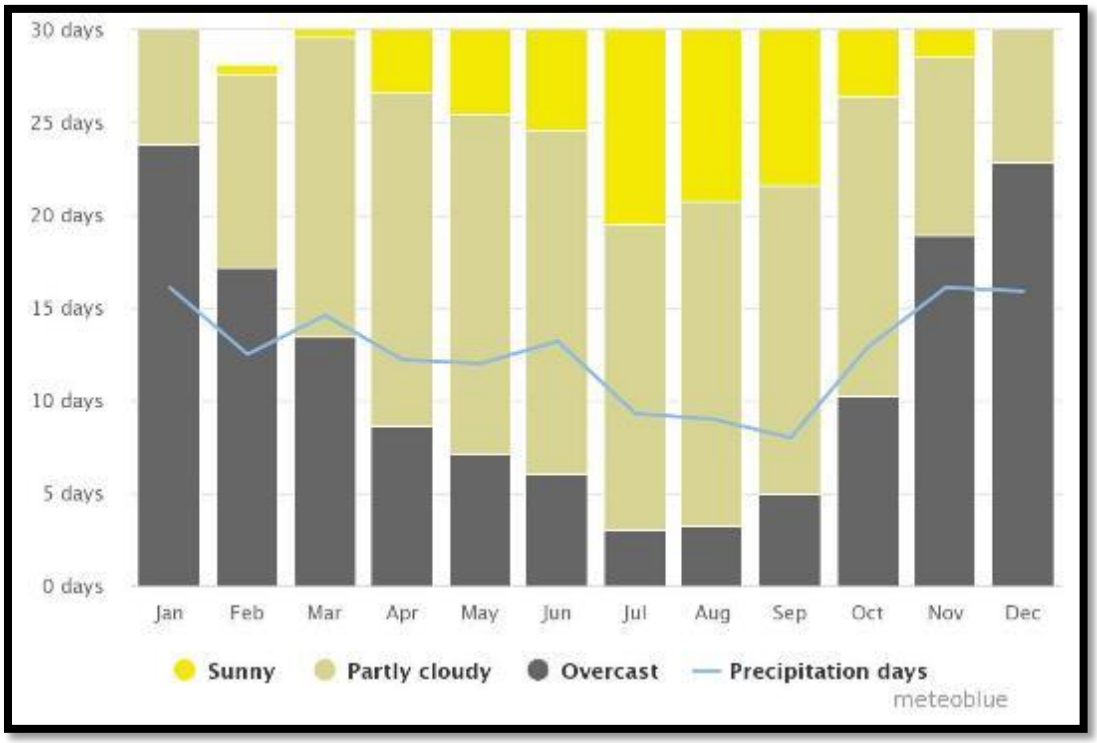


Figure 6: Cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days



5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is connected with the city of Kamloops which is located 65 km west of Squilax. It is the twelfth largest municipality in the province with a population of 90,280 (Canada 2016 Census) and can be accessed via four major highways, the BC Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway), the Coquihalla Highway (BC highway 5 south of the city), the Yellowhead Highway (BC Highway 5 north of the city) and BC Highway 97, making it a transportation hub and a place which attracts businesses. Kamloops' economy is diverse and includes thriving healthcare, tourism, education, transportation, and natural resource extraction industries. Heavy industries in the Kamloops area include primary resource processing such as Domtar Kamloops Pulp Mill, Tolko-Heffley Creek Plywood and Veneer, and Highland Valley Copper Mine (in Logan Lake).

Village of Chase with a population of 2500 (Canada 2016 Census) is a good location to support the needs of an exploration program. Few motels, grocery stores and dining places are available in the village. Several lakes located on the Property are good source of water for exploration and mining work. The 2020 exploration work on the Property was carried out of Chase. Various industries and related service providers are present in the area. Specialized exploration services such as drilling and geophysical survey companies are in Vancouver and Kamloops.

5.4 Physiography

The Property lies within Adams Plateau which extends north of Shuswap Lake on both sides of Adams Lake. The elevation of the plateau is approximately 1600 - 1800 meters and is bounded by moderately steep slopes on the east, west, and south sides. The slopes from plateau to lake tend to be steep as do the slopes of major stream gullies. The claims are on the south side of the plateau and are located on the east side and west side of Adam Lake. The elevation on the eastern claims ranges from 600m-1800m whereas claims on the western side of the Adam Lake range in elevation from 500m to 900 m above sea level.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General History

The history of exploration in the Adam Plateau dates to early 1920’s when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon area (Lat. 51 04' 32" Long. 119 36'15, 5661405 N,317205E), by T. Callaghan and H. McGillivray. The area was staked in 1927 as the Lucky Coon group of claims. The Exploration of the Adams Plateau area continued intermittently since then and numerous mineral occurrences on the Property and the neighboring areas were discovered, including Nik (East), Steep, Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King, Joe, Beca, Homestake, Twin Mountain, and Rea.

Regional geological mapping of Adam Plateau was conducted by the B.C. Department of Mines in late 1970's. Regional geological maps published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines "BCMEM" delineated regional structural features and stratigraphic controls to the known lead- zinc- silver mineralization and outlined a favourable belt of rocks with the potential to host massive sulphide deposits.

6.2 Property History

Exploration in the Property area began in the 1960s on the Nik (East) showing (MINFILE 082LNW053, MINFILE 082LNW036), however the discovery of Rea Gold Deposit in 1983 by Rea Gold intensified regional exploration in Adam Plateau. Several companies were involved in exploration activities in the claim area from time to time. As a result, heavy mineral stream anomalies were discovered in areas of the present-day Woolford Creek Property (Figure 2).

Ford and Woof showings claims were first staked by Utah Mines Ltd. in 1983 to cover heavy mineral stream anomalies. In 1978 and 1979, Semco Mining Corp. completed programs of geological mapping, trenching and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1989, Northern Crown Mines Ltd. and Doron Explorations Inc. conducted sampling and trenching. In 1991, Minnova examined the area ((https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082KSW033).

In the late fall of 1983, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program of reconnaissance geological mapping; limited silt, soil, and rock sampling; and an airborne geophysical survey. Highlights of the sampling program include sample 84 FRT-13B, which assayed 0.55 per cent copper and 8.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13400).

In 1984-1985, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping on a scale of 1:10,000; rock, silt, and soil sampling; and VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys. In 1986, the APJV (Adams Plateau Joint Venture Partner) Group optioned the Ford property from BHP-Utah. APJV Group executed an IP geophysical survey on four grids, including the Adam-C and Woolford Creek. A drilling program was initiated to test the possible southwest strike extension of the APJV sulphide zones to the north, but no significant mineralization was found. Four diamond drill holes totalling 401 metres were drilled on Ford showing but no significant mineralization was found. Two holes totalling 232 metres were drilled in the Adam-C grid area intersecting weak mineralization.

APJV returned the Property to BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. at the end of 1988. In 1989, Teck Corp. became the operator of the Property and completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling. In 1990, Teck Corp. conducted an exploration (Jensen and Farmer, 1990) which included grid geological mapping, soil geochemistry, re-logging of diamond drill core and 860.5m of additional drilling. Teck Corp. did not complete any further work and allowed the claims to lapse.

In 2011, Rogue Resources Inc. staked the claims encompassing the Woolford Creek showing. They later changed their name to Rogue Iron Ore Corp., who then executed an exploration program of geological mapping and prospecting. Highlights include rock sample AL11-05, which assayed 4 grams per tonne silver and 0.1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 33128).

Minfile is a database of BC Ministry of Energy and Mines which contains geological, location and economic information on over 13,000 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in B.C. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has the mandate to compile Minfile information by reviewing mineral assessment reports, recent publications, press releases, property file and company websites. There are five Minfile occurrences reported on the Property which are listed on Table 2, shown on Figure 2, and are discussed in the following Sections.

Table 2: List of Minfile occurrences on the Property

Minfile Name	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Commodity Sought
	Easting	Northing	
NIK (EAST)	317563	5651126	Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver
WOOF 3, ADAM-C	314519	5650616	Copper, Zinc, Silver, Gold
WOOLFORD CREEK	312671	5652414	Copper, Lead, Silver
FORD 4, FOR, ADAMS LAKE NORTH	314900	5654660	Silver, Gold, Copper, Zinc
STEEP, PAT 2, ADAM	307384	5654031	Zinc, Lead, Copper, Silver, Gold

6.2.1 Nik (East) Showing

The Nik (East) showing is located on the south-east portion of the Property on claim 1077965 (Figure 2). The area is underlain by Woolford Creek unit of Eagle Bay assemblage and include pyritic chlorite schist, quartz sericite schist, sericite schist, massive greenstone of the Devonian to Mississippian age. Felsite dikes are common. Massive pyrrhotite with associated sphalerite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite occur in chlorite schist as lenses, 5 to 10 centimetres wide and 5 to 10 centimetres long with significant amounts of silica. Malachite staining occurs along joint planes and fractures at several locations on the west bank of Nikwikwaia Creek.

In 1980 by Canadian Nickel Company Ltd., completed geological mapping, VLF and magnetometer surveys and soil and rock sampling. Selected grab samples assayed a maximum of 0.27 per cent copper, 0.97 per cent lead and 2.55 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 8800). In 1985, Utah Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping; rock, silt, and soil sampling; and VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys. In 1989, Teck Corp. became the operator of the property and completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling. Highlights of the rock sampling include maximum values of 0.23 per cent copper and 1.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 19632).

6.2.2 Woof 3 Prospect

The Woof 3 Prospect is in the south-eastern part of the Property on claim number 1077620 (Figure 2). The area is underlain by felsic volcanics (sericite and quartz-sericite schists) of the Eagle Bay assemblage. Felsic volcanics consist largely of fragmental rocks (tuffs, lapilli tuffs, breccias) with 1-5 per cent disseminated and fracture-fill pyrite. Local hard, massive exposures may represent flows. The belt of felsic volcanics thins significantly eastward and is surrounded by intermediate volcanic sequence of chlorite phyllites. At the south end of the area, the chlorite phyllites are hornfelsic and intruded by dikes of foliated granodiorite. Minor argillaceous sediments have been identified in drill core along the southern felsic-intermediate volcanic contact. Minor mineralization including disseminated and fracture-fill pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite is present on surface and in drill core near this contact. Drill core from 1987 drilling was re-logged and re-sampled. Results include 0.58 per cent zinc over 4.14 metres, followed by 0.68 metre unmineralized, in turn followed by 0.40 per cent copper over 4.15 metres including 1.04 per cent copper over 1 metre (Assessment Report 20640, page 12). In 1990, prospecting along the contact identified pyrite- chalcopyrite mineralization 350 metres to the east. A grab sample analysed 0.89 per cent copper, 17.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.20 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 20640, page 14).

6.2.3 Woolford Creek Showing

Woolford Creek showing occurs in the central part of the Property in the northwestern portion of claim 1077620 (Figure 2). Mineralization occurs in chlorite phyllite and consists of pyrite, malachite, chalcopyrite, and trace galena. It extends in a narrow zone and is related to crosscutting fractures in chlorite phyllite. A sample from this zone analysed 0.14 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20640).

Utah Mines Ltd. first staked the area in 1984. Exploration work was conducted by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. from 1984 to 1987 which included geological mapping, silt, soil and rock sampling, airborne geophysical survey, VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys, and IP geophysical survey. In 1989, Teck Corp. became the operator of the Property and carried out geological mapping, rock sampling, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling, as well as relogging of old diamond drill core during 1989 and 1990 but later allowed the claims to lapse.

In 2011, Rogue Resources Inc. (later Rogue Iron Ore Corp) staked the claims. and executed an exploration program of geological mapping and prospecting. Highlights include rock sample AL11-05, which assayed 4 grams per tonne silver and 0.1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 33128).

6.2.4 Ford 4 Showing

The Ford 4 showing is in the northeastern part of the Property on claim 1077619 (Figure 2). Mineralization occurs as rare masses of chalcopyrite within a milky quartz stockwork zone in schists. In 1984, Utah Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program of geological mapping, silt, soil and rock sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. Highlights of the sampling program include sample 84 FRT-38, which assayed 0.20 per cent copper, 13.3 grams per tonne silver and 0.11 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 13400).

In 1985, Utah Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping; rock, silt, and soil sampling and VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys. In 1986, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. executed an IP geophysical survey on the property.

In 1987, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. completed three IP geophysical surveys and four diamond drillholes near the showing. Highlights include drillhole 63, which assayed 1.73 per cent zinc and 4.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.94 metre (Assessment Report 17232).

In 2011, Rogue Resources Inc. staked the claims encompassing the Ford 4 showing. Highlights of the rock sampling include sample ADTK-009, which assayed 20.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.87 per cent copper, and sample ADTK-016, which assayed 1.1 grams per tonne gold, 31.2 grams per tonne silver, and 0.7 per cent copper (Assessment Report 33128).

6.2.5 Steep Prospect

Steep Minfile Prospect is in the western part of the Property on claim number 1075876 (Figure 2). The information in the following section is collected from Minfile and Assessment Report 32427.

This claim of the Property was initially staked in 1971 by K.L. Daughtry. Surface geochemical and geophysical surveys and hand trenching were conducted in 1971-72. Craigmont Mines restaked the area in 1977 and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys. The claims were allowed to lapse and were restaked by various parties over the next decade. Cominco Ltd. conducted detailed rock chip sampling of the skarn zone on the Adams Lake road in 1985 but results were not promising.

Discovery Consultant Ltd. staked the area in September 1986 and optioned the claims to National Resource Explorations Ltd. (NRE).

National Resource Explorations Ltd. (NRE) conducted limited line cutting and HLEM survey along with three drill holes with a total depth of 600 meters in 1987. Later a 2.5 km baseline and 21.8 km of crosslines at 100 m intervals was soil sampled and covered with an HLEM survey. 11 holes with a cumulative depth of 2,809 meters were drilled from late 1987 to early 1988.

Gold values in soil samples are up to 1,500 ppb with a mean of 5 ppb and a threshold of 20 ppb. High gold values are within larger areas of high arsenic values which range up to a maximum value of 1,254 ppm against a mean of 5 ppm and a threshold of 30 ppm. High gold values are similarly within areas of higher copper values which have a mean of 45 ppm and a 100-ppm threshold.

The drilling intersected significant mineralization in seven holes. Following table is the summary of mineralization in these seven holes.

Table 3: 1988 drilling highlights on Steep Showing

HOLE	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU ppm	AG ppm	AS ppm	BI ppm	SB ppm	CU ppm	PB ppm	Zn ppm
258-2	88.0	88.4	0.4	0.004	14.0	806	37	15	3830	1450	15500
258-4	16.9	17.4	0.5	0.001	22.3	1871	44	<5	1374	6910	9061
	251.3	254.3	3.0	0.166	0.3	<20	272	<4	315	4	60
check ¼ core above interval				0.172	<0.5	<5	240	<5	479	6	61
258-7	196.5	197.7	1.2	<0.001	17.5	<5	40	46	843	4352	7098
	250.0	256.0	6.0	0.027	<0.5	23	125	7	331	23	60
	283.3	292.0	8.7	0.054	1.0	108	151	173	227	70	24
258-8	69.0	72.0	3.0	0.021	0.9	1431	8	23	66	20	79
258-9	62.5	65.5	3.0	0.013	<0.5	51	16	<5	192	7	27
	68.5	71.5	3.0	0.006	<0.5	326	19	61	33	14	43
258-11	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.033	<0.5	960	<2	<5	17	22	59
258-12	256.8	257.9	0.2	0.033	1.0	2000	11	<5	2373	17	19

In 1989 the claim was optioned to Teck Explorations Limited. The exploration program conducted by Teck Explorations Limited included collecting 586 rock chip sample from fourteen trenches, 353 soil samples and geological mapping at a scale of 1:2500 scale. The samples were

analyzed for Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ti. U, V, W, Y and Zn. Three one-metre samples with gold values more than 1 g/t. were identified. Several gold (55ppb-1000ppb), arsenic, silver, cobalt, copper, iron, and nickel anomalies were reported from samples collected for geochemistry.

The mineralization in Steep location occur in northeast-dipping argillaceous limestones and black calcareous phyllites of the Sicamous Formation (Paleozoic age), close to their contact with the structurally overlying Eagle Bay assemblage. The metavolcanics, quartz porphyry schists which occur locally within the skarn altered Sicamous Formation are thought by Schiarizza and Preto (1987) to be feeder sills related to the overlying metavolcanic rocks. Pyrrhotite average 5 per cent and is the dominant sulphide. Layers of massive pyrrhotite and minor magnetite occur together locally. Other sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite and rare sphalerite and galena which may form fine intergrowths with the pyrrhotite. Miller et al (1988) reports that the gold forms minute grains, 5 to 15 microns in diameter, which generally occurs with the pyrrhotite. The gold is also associated with minute grains of native bismuth and bismuth tellurides. Mineralization tends to be found close to the outer margin of the skarn zone. Soil sampling suggests that the areas of higher gold values coincide with anomalous values of arsenic and copper, and to a lesser extent with lead and zinc. The best drillhole intersection recorded 3 metres of 5.8 grams per tonne gold. However maximum assay values for other elements were 22 grams per tonne silver, 2000 parts per million arsenic, 272 parts per million bismuth, 3830 parts per million copper, 6910 parts per million lead, 1.5 per cent zinc and 173 parts per million antimony (Miller et al, 1988). A visual examination of the assay results suggests that gold has a relatively poor correlation with silver, arsenic, antimony, and lead but a strong positive correlation with bismuth. Copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and antimony all exhibit a good positive correlation with each other. The age and origin of the Steep property mineralization is unknown, and it is uncertain whether it represents an intrusion-related, epigenetic skarn, or a syngenetic, exhalative "stratiform skarn" deposit. In 1988, exploration work on the claim, including some diamond drilling, has been conducted by National Resources Explorations Limited, and a summary of the skarn mineralization and geochemistry has been presented by Miller et al (1988). A concordant zone of skarn alteration that reaches several hundred metres in width is traceable for a least 10 kilometres along strike. It includes calc-silicate and garnet-rich skarn; the former is up to 80 metres thick, and mainly comprises fine-grained amphibole, plagioclase, and epidote with lesser amounts of biotite, sphene, chlorite, apatite, plagioclase, and potassium feldspar. Minor amounts of pyroxene have been identified in thin section although it is mainly altered to chlorite and epidote (D. Miller, personal communication, 1989). A complete exploration history can be found in Assessment Report 32427.

No further work was completed, and the claims were allowed to lapse in June 2000. Leo Lindinger restacked the claims in the same year. They re-examined the drill core and conducted restricted sampling along the West Adams Forest Service Road. The road sampling at the 9.3-kilometre point returned moderately anomalous copper (from 736 to 1607 ppm Cu) and weakly anomalous gold (from 20 to 45 ppm Au).

In 2006 the claim was optioned by Charlotte Resources Ltd. Four rocks and two 3-meter discontinuous segments of core were taken for confirmation of gold and copper values. Charlotte relinquished the Option in 2007 and the claim was returned to Lindinger. Prior to the 2011 work program no exploration work was completed on this claim which was restaked by Lindinger several times in the interim. In 2011, 20 soil and 6 rock samples were analyzed for ppb gold mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The claim area occurs in the southern portion of the Adam Plateau in Shuswap Highland of south-central British Columbia. The plateau lies within the Kootenay terrane, (Figure 7) considered as a part of the North American continental margin, at least by Late Mississippian time. The area is underlain by Paleozoic sedimentary, igneous, and volcanic rocks of the pericratonic Kootenay terrane, deposited on the distal margin of ancestral North America (Gabrielse et al. 1991; Colpron and Price, 1995; Logan and Colpron, 2006). The Kootenay terrane lies within the Omineca morphological belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Wheeler and McFeely, 1991; Monger, 1993).

The regional geology of Adams Lake, Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby was defined by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987, (British Columbia Department of Mines Paper No:1987-2). Regionally, the area comprises Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Miocene Plateau lavas.

Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage (Early Cambrian to Mississippian-Figure 8) and Fennell Formation (Devonian to Permian). These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation (Figure 9).

The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt, and lamprophyre dykes. A brief description of these formations is presented in the following sections.

7.1.1 Eagle Bay Assemblage

The Eagle Bay Assemblage ranges in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian. Three major assemblages are identified in the formation. The Lower assemblage comprise quartzites and quartzose schists followed by a unit of predominantly mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone. The fossils archaeocyathide in EBG unit (Table 4) confirmed Lower Cambrian age for this assemblage. The Early Cambrian succession is overlain by an undated middle assemblage which include grit, phyllite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks. These are locally overlain by calcareous phyllite and associated calc-silicate schist and skarn or by mafic metavolcanic rocks. The upper assemblages are separated from middle assemblage by a significant unconformity and comprises a Devono-Mississippian succession of felsic metavolcanic rocks overlain by intermediate, locally alkalic, metavolcanics and fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments. They are intruded by Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian foliated granite to diorite sills and dikes and by Middle to Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous hornblende biotite granite to

granodiorite, biotite-muscovite granite, and biotite monzogranite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths.

The Eagle Bay Assemblage is divided into ten mappable units. These units with their lithologies are briefly described in Table 4.

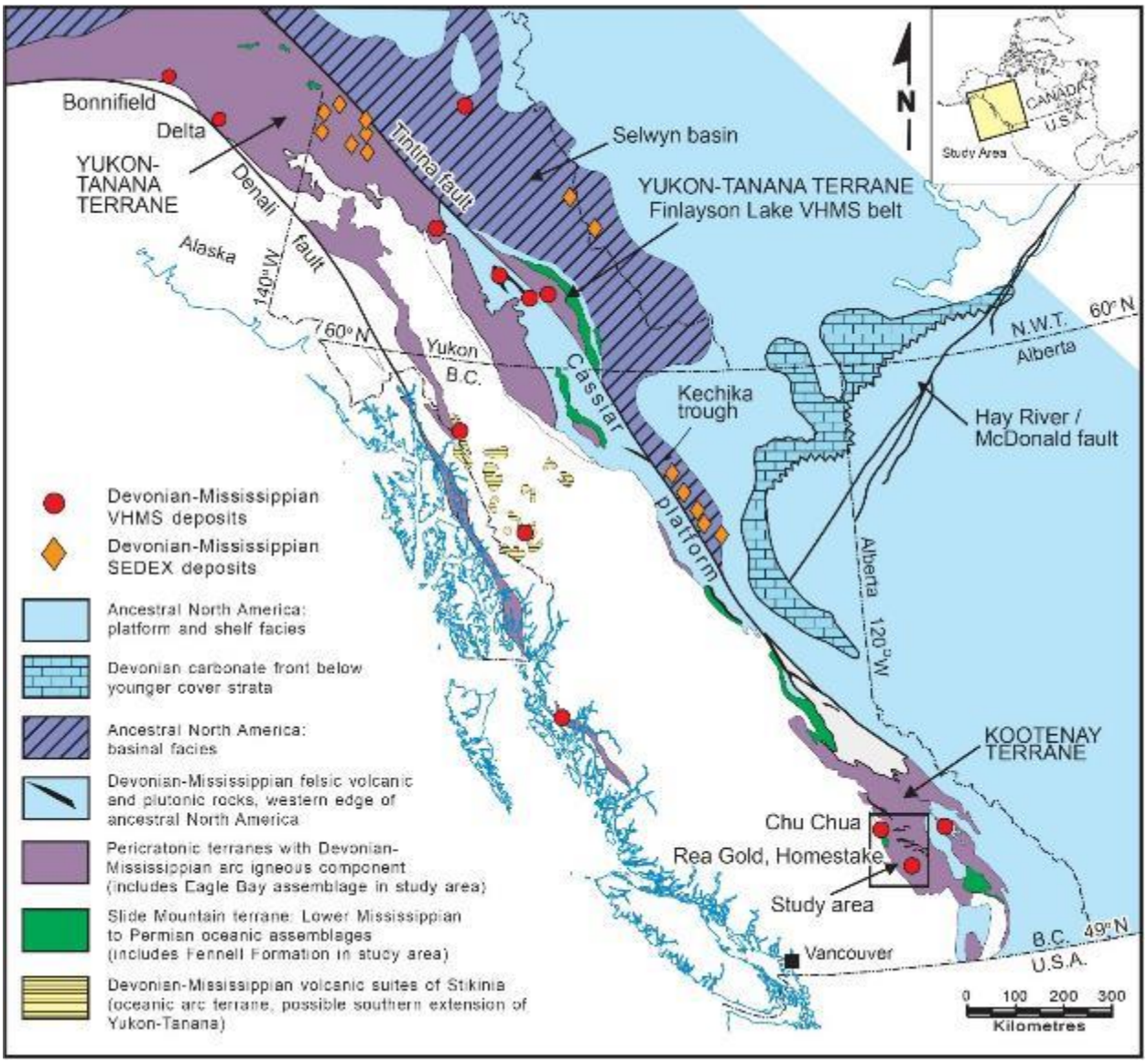


Figure 7: Location of the Property Area in the Kootenay terrane in southern British Columbia

(Map Source: Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., 2006)

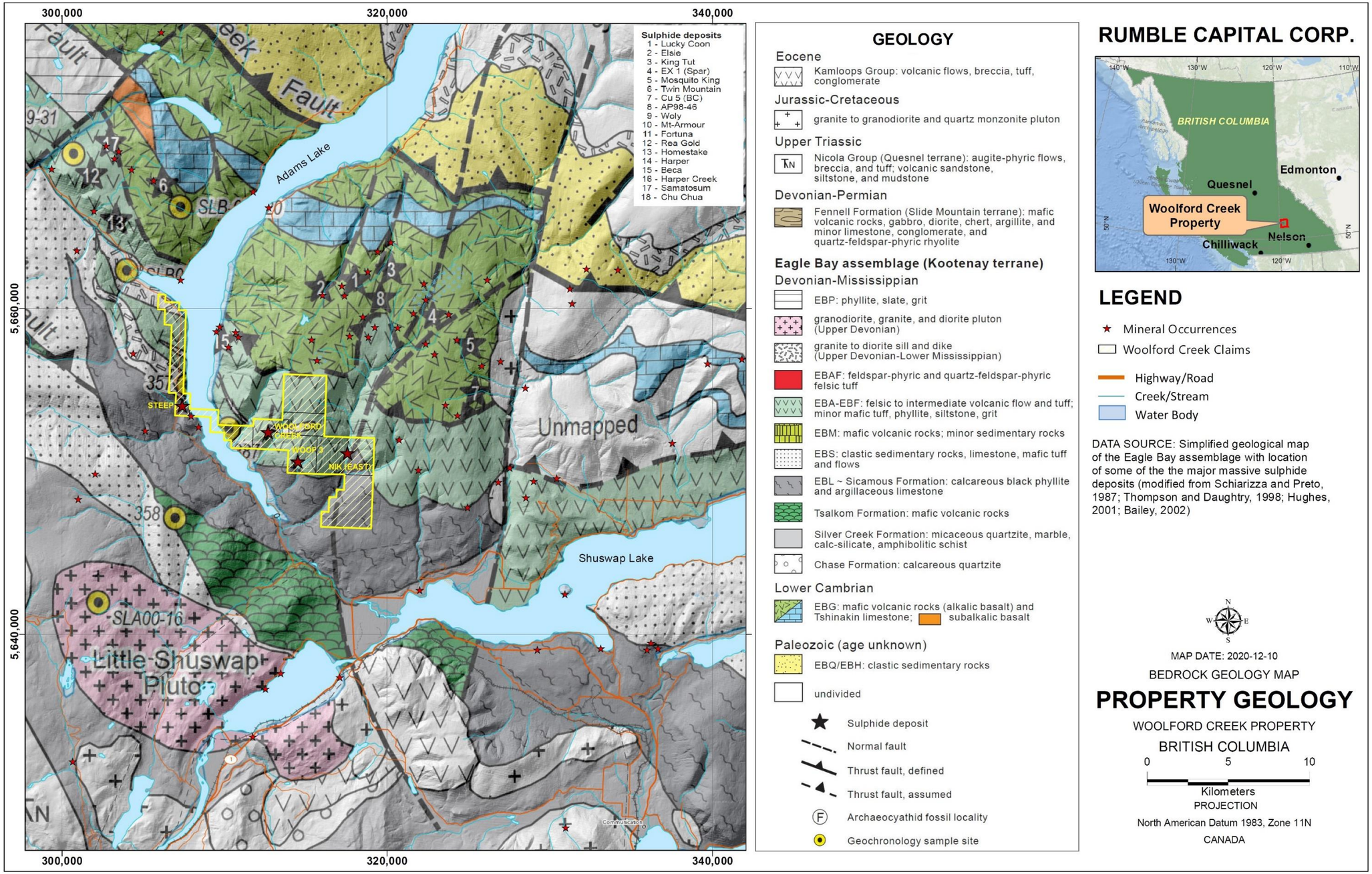


Figure 8: Regional geological map of the Eagle Bay assemblage of Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby (adopted from Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., 2006).

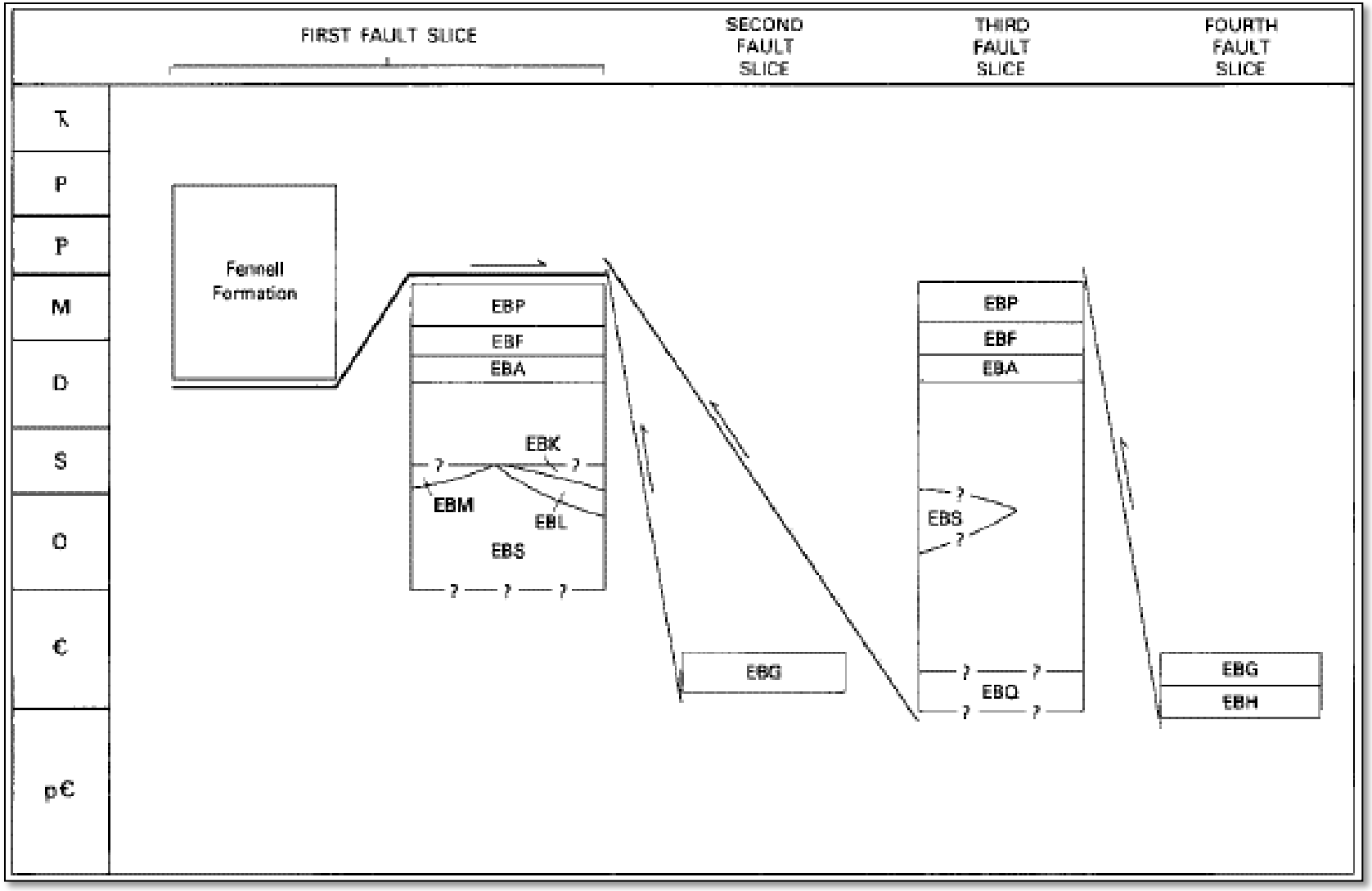


Figure 9: Correlation chart showing ages and structural /stratigraphic relationship of rock units within the Adam Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby area. (adopted from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

Table 4: Lithology of Eagle Bay Assemblage units.

UNIT	Lithology
MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBP	Youngest unit of the Eagle Bay Assemblage: consists mainly of dark grey slate, phyllite and siltstone, together with sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, limestone, dolostone and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks. **EBPl**-Limestone; **EBPv**-Breccia and Tuff.
DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBF	Consist mainly of medium or dark shades of grey and green gritty and fragmental feldspathic phyllites, schists, and similar but poorly foliated rocks which were derived from intermediate to felsic tuff and volcanic breccia. Minor amounts of siltstone, **EBFq**-light grey massive cherty quartzite.
DEVONIAN	
EBA	Dominated by light grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite and schist derived mainly from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, minor intercalations of green chlorite schist derived from mafic volcanic, dark grey phyllite and siltstone (approximately 10 %), include intrusion of Unit Dgn as sill-like bodies and muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz and biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneisses, host to numerous polymetallic base and precious metal showings within the Property area, **EBAf**-feldspar porphyry, felspathic phyllite, pyritic sericite-feldspar-quartz phyllite, metavolcanic breccia; **EBAgn-** include orthogneisses of unit Dgn**; EBAi**-sericitic quartzo-feldspathic schist and gneiss derived from felsic intrusive rocks; **EBAu**- undivided EBA and EBAi.
DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?)	
EBH	Dominantly quartzite, chlorite-muscovite- quartz schist and grit, intercalated with minor amounts of grey phyllite and dolomitic chlorite schist.
EBM	Medium to dark green chloritic schist, and green to grey weakly foliated to massive and pillowed greenstone, intercalated with quartzite, phyllite and bedded chert.
EBK	Consist of calc-silicate schists and skarn; fine grained, weakly schistose, distinctly banded, medium to dark green bands alternate with light green and/or light grey bands, calc-silicate schists and relatively massive, light to medium greenish grey, lesser amounts of vaguely laminated, mottled, garnet epidote skarn, chloritic schist, and sericite quartz schist.
EBL	Dark to medium grey limestone and brownish grey or rusty weathering calcareous black phyllite and argillite, identical to the Sicamous Formation of Jones (1959).
EBS	Dominantly clastic metasediments, grey and green, fine to coarse-grained, phyllitic sandstone, grit and quartzite, intercalated with less common limestone, dolomite, green chloritic phyllite, sericite-quartz phyllite, and feldspathic sericite-quartz phyllite; **EBSq**- light grey to white quartzite; **EBSc**-limestone, dolostone, marble; **EBSb**-greenstone, pillowed metabasalt, chloritic phyllite; **EBScg**-conglomerate; **EBSp**-grey phyllite and siltstone; **EBSt-** siderite-sericite-quartz phyllite and feldspathic phyllite (meta-tuff); EBSa-pyritic sericite-quartz phyllite and chloritoid-sericite-quartz phyllite.
EBG	Mainly calcareous chlorite schist and fragmental schist derived from mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. limestone, including the prominent Tshinakin limestone member, is common within the unit, quartzite, grit, phyllite, dolostone, conglomerate and intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks occur locally. **EBGc**-limestone. dolostone, marble; **EBGt**-Tshinakin limestone member-massive, light grey finely crystalline limestone and dolostone: **EBGs**-dark to light grey siliceous and/or graphitic phyllite. calcareous phyllite, limestone, calc-silicate, cherty quartzite; minor amounts of green chloritic phyllite and

	sericite-quartz phyllite; **EBGq**-light to medium grey quartzite; **EBGp**-dark grey phyllite, calcareous phyllite and limestone; minor amounts of rusty weathering carbonate-sericite-quartz phyllite (meta-tuff?); **EBGcg**-polymictic conglomerate.
LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR HADRYNIAN (?)	
SDQ	Light to dark grey quartzite, micaceous quartzite, grit and phyllite; lesser amounts of calcareous phyllite, carbonate and green chloritic schist; northeastern exposures include staurolite-garnet-mica schist, calc-silicate schist, and amphibolite.

7.1.2 Fennell Formation

The Fennell Formation mainly consists of greenstone which occur throughout the sequence and makes up more than half of the formation. It is derived from mafic igneous rocks and comprises pillowed and massive flows as well as sills, dykes, and small plugs. The formation is divided in two major structural units. The lower division comprises a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded chert, gabbro, diabase, pillowed basalt, clastic metasediments (in places associated with minor amounts of limestone and metatuff), quartz feldspar porphyry, rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. This unit ranges in age from Early Mississippian to Middle Permian. The upper division consists almost entirely of pillowed and massive basalt, together with minor amounts of bedded chert and gabbro. The age of this unit is considered Middle Permian to Early (?) Pennsylvanian. The two divisions are therefore at least in part the same age and are inferred to be separated by a thrust fault. Rocks of the Fennell Formation accumulated in a deep oceanic basin.

7.1.3 Devonian Orthogneiss (Dgn)

Devonian granitic orthogneiss (Dgn) occur in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of EBQ and EBA units of Eagle Bay Formation as sill-like bodies. The host rocks in these areas are mapped as EBQgn and EBAgn sub-units. These gneisses mainly occur in two varieties which are medium grey and light grey varieties.

Medium grey variety consists of biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with epidote, chlorite, sphene and small grains of zircon and apatite. It comprises quartzofeldspathic lenses alternating with or enclosed by lenses and foliae of biotite and hornblende. These are medium grained, more pervasively recrystallized and foliated and monotonously uniform over large areas.

Light grey variety comprises muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with zircon and apatite as accessories. The lighter coloured gneiss is generally less strongly foliated and may display a relict granitic texture. These are medium grained monotonously uniform over large areas. Contacts between the two phases are usually sharp and it generally appears that the light grey gneiss is intrusive into the more mafic variety.

7.1.4 Cretaceous Granitic Rocks (kg)

The Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation are cut by mid- Cretaceous intrusions of the Raft and Baldy batholiths. These intrusions extend from Baldy Mountain to the west shore of Adams Lake. The rocks of Raft and Baldy batholiths mainly consist of granodiorite and quartz monzonite which are light grey and coarse-grained. The average of the two batholiths is: 38 % plagioclase, 25 % potash feldspar, 30 % quartz, *5* % biotite, 1 % hornblende, and 1 % accessory and alteration minerals (Campbell and Tipper, 1971, page 73). The crystals of pinkish potassium feldspar are generally larger than quartz and plagioclase feldspar and rectangular potash feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 cm long are prominent and common in places (Campbell and Tipper, 1971, page 73). Biotite is the predominant mafic mineral and is only locally accompanied by hornblende. These Middle Cretaceous granitic rocks of Raft batholith cuts rocks as young as early Jurassic and is overlain by plateau lavas and younger Tertiary volcanic deposits. More recent dating, however, provides ages of about 100 Ma for both the Raft and Baldy batholiths (R.L. Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

7.1.5 Late Dykes

Commonly dykes and occasionally sills comprising quartz - feldspar porphyry is common in Adam Plateau. These dykes are chalky white (weathered), unfoliated, light grey, and consist of quartz, K-feldspar, and rare plagioclase phenocrysts within an aphanitic to very fine-grained quartzofeldspathic matrix. The dykes typically trend in northerly direction and dip steeply. The age of these dykes is considered Tertiary.

Dykes of basalt, diabase and lamprophyre also occur in the area. These dykes have the same trend and age as quartz - feldspar porphyry dykes.

7.2 Regional Structural Geology

Regional Structural geology of Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby is described in detail by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987. This section is mainly taken from the publication (Schiarizza, P., and Preto, V.A. 1987: Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, 88 pages plus attachments. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1987-2).

The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from Jurassic to the Tertiary. The deformation in the area took place in at least four recognizable phases which are described below.

1. The deformation of the area begins with the easterly directed thrust faults and associated folding in Jurassic-Cretaceous time. The faulting was generally layered parallel. This deformation phase imbricated Fennell Formation and emplaced it on Unit EBP of Mississippian clastic rock unit of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Mesoscopic folds within

the Fennell Formation probably formed during this period of faulting and there is no evidence of metamorphism or cleavage development related to this period of thrusting.

2. The early thrusting event was followed by synmetamorphic, west to south westerly directed folding and associated thrust faulting. A dominant schistosity in the Eagle Bay assemblage is related to this phase of deformation. A number of dominant macroscopic structures including Slate Creek and Barriere anticlines, and Nikwikwaia syncline (partly in claim area), were formed during this event. The associated northeast-dipping thrust faults separated Eagle Bay assemblage into the major structural-stratigraphic panels.
3. The third phase of deformation include upright northwest-plunging folds. These folds produced axial planer crenulation cleavage and fold axis lineation; however, these structures are not well developed on the east side of Adams Lake. These structures occur mainly on the mesoscopic scale but are not accompanied by any significant metamorphic recrystallization. In the area between the Raft and Baldy batholiths the earlier deformation is overprinted by west trending folds associated with a crenulation lineation defined by biotite lath alignment in contact metamorphism zones. Similarly, oriented crenulation cleavage can be found on the Adams Plateau suggesting the west directed structural event is regional and not confined to the intrusions (Schiarizza and Preto, *op. cit.*).
4. The youngest phase comprises northerly trending faults and mesoscopic kink folds. These are predominantly strike-slip faults and most display right-lateral offset. These structures continue in the southeast part of the Adams Plateau and are accompanied by a few broad open north-plunging macroscopic folds. The structures offset all other structural features and units and were therefore interpreted to be Eocene in age.

7.3 Property Geology

This section describes the Property geology including some adjacent areas. The geological information in this section is based on data compiled from different sources and the field investigations conducted in 2020 by Geomap Exploration Inc. The claims are located on the eastern and western sides of the Adam Lake. The geology of eastern claims and western claims is described separately in this section.

7.3.1 The Eastern Claims Geology

The Property area on the eastern side of Adam Lake is underlain by the rocks of Eagle Bay Assemblage which is comprised of ten mappable units (Table 4). The assemblage is also cut by a late Devonian granitic orthogneiss, Cretaceous granite, and early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes. Approximately northern half of the eastern claims are covered in the map by Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987). Unit EBAgn (representing EBA unit including Dgn) and Dgn (Devonian granitic orthogneiss) are mapped in the Property.

The Bed Rock Geology map (published by BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, BC Geological Survey, Open File 2017-8, 9p. Data version 2019-12-19) display three

rock types; og - Orthogneiss metamorphic rocks, gs - Greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks and sf - Mudstone, siltstone, shale, sedimentary rocks in the eastern claims (Figure 11).

In 1989, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. through Teck Exploration Ltd. mapped their Ford property (majority of the eastern claims) on a scale of 1:10,000 (Assessment Report-19632, Jensen, S. and Farmer, R., (1990). The report mentioned that about 70% of the map area are chlorite phyllite (intermediate volcanics) and foliated to locally gneissic granodiorite to diorite intrusive. Eight major rock types or mappable units were identified. All the units generally strike at 40-60 degree and dip 30-60-degree northwest, except for the northern claim where the strike is northwest- southeast and dips range from 20-40-degree northeast.

A large portion of the Property claims lie within the area owned by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. in 1990. Geological investigations carried out on the Property from October 20 to November 03, 2020 by Geomap Exploration Inc. generally agrees with the mapping units described by earlier workers. The major rock types in the area include chlorite phyllite (ex-intermediate volcanic) intruded by granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss, quartz-sericite to sericite schist, polylithic fragmental sedimentary unit, argillites, mudstones, cherts, and shales, sericite-chlorite schist (rhyodacite), and felsic and mafic dykes. The following rock units are identified on the Eastern Property claims.

Unit 1: Argillite, Mudstone, Chert, Shale, minor Limestone, Quartzite

Unit-1 mainly consists of argillite, mudstone, and chert with minor shale, limestone, and quartzite. Argillite is dark brown to black, locally graphitic, weakly pyritic, and commonly displays crenulation cleavage. Mudstone is light, pale greenish gray and locally conglomeratic. The argillites and mudstones are weakly to strongly foliated and locally display relict bedding. Chert is silvery grey, strongly siliceous and occurs as intercalations up to 1 centimetre wide in argillites and mudstones. Shale is dark brown to grayish to black and is moderately to strongly foliated. Limestone is white to bluish, strongly calcareous, and occurs as minor bands within the other sediments and chlorite schists. Quartzite is white to grayish, strongly siliceous and is also intercalated with other sediments. This unit correspond with EBGs sub-unit of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

Unit 2: Quartz-Sericite, Sericite Schist (Rhyolite)

Unit-2 is dominated by quartz-sericite and sericite schist. These rocks are fine grained, white to buff yellow, weakly to moderately calcareous, locally mesoscopically folded, and weakly pyritic. Quartz content ranges from weak (sericite schist with high feldspar content) to strong (quartz-sericite schist). Rounded to square “eyes” up to 3 mm of clear quartz are locally present. Chlorite is minor whereas muscovite occurs from small to medium amounts. Schistosity is commonly moderate to strong but ranges from weak to intense. The rocks of unit-2 are derived mainly from felsic rocks of rhyolitic composition.

This unit appears to be equivalent of EBA unit of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987). The EBA unit covers majority of the Property claims except for the southeastern part (Claim 1079252) and hosts numerous polymetallic base and precious metal showings within the Adam Plateau area.

UNIT 3: Sericite-Chlorite Phyllite (Dacite)

Unit-3 consists of fine grained, weak to moderately calcareous, sericite (patchy buff) and chlorite (medium green) schist/phyllite. Generally, sericite and chlorite are in equal amounts with minor amounts of quartz-eyes. The overall composition is rhyodacitic suggesting that they were mainly derived from either a siliceous sediment or a felsic volcanic. Unit 3 is differentiated from unit-2 by its greater concentration of chlorite and general lack of appreciable quartz. This unit also appears to be equivalent of EBA unit of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

UNIT 4: Intermediate Volcanic-Chlorite Phyllite

The major component of Unit-4 is fine-grained, medium to dark green volcanic chloritic phyllite which is moderately to strongly calcareous, and weakly to moderately magnetic. It ranges from an andesite (nonfoliated) to intermediate phyllite (weak to moderately foliated) to chlorite schist (strongly foliated) depending on the degree of metamorphism and mica development. Minor mineral occurrences in this unit include pyrite, malachite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. This unit is distinguished from the sericite chlorite unit (Unit 3) by its greater amounts of chlorite and carbonate and lack of sericite.

UNIT 4A: Polylithic Breccia (Volcanic)

Rocks assigned to Unit 4A consist mainly of lithic fragments (80%) in an intermediate volcanic matrix. The lithic clasts (in decreasing order of abundance) include felsic volcanics, intermediate volcanics, quartz, and sediments (argillites, wackes). The subangular clasts range from 1 millimetre to 5 centimetres in diameter and are weakly to moderately deformed. Both the clasts and matrix exhibit weak to moderate sericite and epidote alteration. Minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena occur locally in the matrix.

UNIT 5: Polylithic Fragmental (Sedimentary)

Unit 5 consists predominantly of conglomerate with minor intercalations of lithic wackes and fine-grained tuffs. The conglomerate contains rounded to subrounded (up to 10 centimetres in diameter) fragments which are generally smeared fragments, likely due to thrust related shearing. Fragments in decreasing order of abundance include grits, quartz cobbles, sediments, intermediate volcanics, and felsic volcanics, all in a fine grained, greenish grey sedimentary matrix. The degree of foliation ranges from strong (strongly smeared fragments) to weak or non-existent (pristine conglomerates and wackes). Smeared fragments, sedimentary matrix, abundance of gritty fragments, and roundness of clasts distinguish this unit from unit 4. The lithic wacke is medium to coarse grained (2 millimetres to 1 centimetre) and is similar in

composition to the conglomerate. The fine grained, greenish tuffs are intermediate in composition and occur as bands within the conglomerates.

UNIT 6*:* Granodiorite to Diorite orthogneiss

Unit-6 comprises medium grained granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss which are weakly to moderately gneissic (commonly weak) and non-foliated to strongly foliated (commonly moderate). The contacts with the intermediate volcanics (Unit-4) range from sharp to gradational. A common feature of the orthogneiss is xenoliths of quartz - eyed in intermediate volcanic - chlorite schists. These xenoliths are abundant near the contact with the intermediate volcanics. This unit resembles to Devonian orthogneisses (Dgn) of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987), although these authors consider granitic rocks to be metamorphosed.

UNIT 7: Mafic Dyke

Unit 7 is a dark green to black, fine grained, locally hornblende porphyritic mafic dyke. It is andesitic to basaltic in composition, magnetic, and non-foliated and locally contains minor pyrite.

UNIT 8: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry

Quartz Feldspar Porphyry dykes and sills are white to buff on fresh surfaces and weather chalky white. It mainly consists of aphanitic to fine grained quartz and potassium feldspar with phenocryst up to 2mm in diameter. Spherulitic texture may be present and flow banding is common, with alternating white and buff or white and light green bands (usually 1 millimetre in width but may be up to 3 millimetres). Pyrite up to 0.5% occur in places.

7.3.2 Western Claims Geology

The area in the western claims is underlain by units of EBL, EBK, EBAgn and Dgn of Eagle Bay Assemblage. The rocks on Bed Rock Geology map are same for the eastern and western claims (og - Orthogneiss metamorphic rocks, gs - Greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks and sf - Mudstone, siltstone, shale, sedimentary rocks) (Fig 10).

Assessment Report 3427 compiled the local geology of the area. Limited field work was conducted by Geomap exploration. The following section is based on field observations and data in the Assessment Report 3427.

The rock sequence on the Property strike NW-SE with an average dip of 50degree towards northeast. The strata are considered structurally inverted based on regional relationships, reversed graded bedding and the distribution and intensity of skarn mineralization. The following five rock types have been described from the area.

Unit 1: Quartz-Mica Phyllite (EBA)

Unit-1 is dominated by pale grey green quartz-mica phyllite and is composed of sericite, quartz, biotite, plagioclase, and calcite. It is not well exposed on the property but is thought to be about 70 m thick and structurally underlie Preto's EBAi sub-unit. Sulphide content is less than 0.25% in the form of pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Unit 2: Calc-Silicate Rock (EBK)

This unit consists of green to greyish calc-silicate schists which is banded to massive and composed mainly of fine-grained amphibole, plagioclase, and epidote along with lesser garnet, biotite, sphene, quartz, chlorite, carbonate, potassium feldspar and sericite. Sulphides amount less than 0.5% and occur as fine grained pyrrhotite and pyrite. Rare galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralization also occurs. This unit is approximately 80 m thick and contains some garnet-actinolite skarn lenses. The rock is thought to have been derived from a calcic tuff with thin limestone interbeds. It is underlain by dark grey limestone and Calcareous phyllite of Unit EBL or by Unit EBS (Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

Unit 3: Main Garnet Skarn (EBK)

Massive garnet skarn along with calcite, epidote and minor quartz, amphibole, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, chlorite, apatite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite are the dominant rock type of this unit. The garnet is pale brown to slightly reddish and occurs as anhedral masses. This unit carries about 5% sulphide mainly as pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and traces of sphalerite. This unit correspond with the unit EBL of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

Unit 4: Calc-Silicate Phyllite (EBK)

Unit 4 consists of altered limestone of Unit 5 partly or entirely by actinolite, pyroxene, chlorite, epidote, quartz, sphene and minor garnet. Intercalated shales are unaltered or altered to sericite and quartz. The average sulphide content is about 4% mainly as pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and occasional reddish-brown sphalerite. Gold mineralization occur in this unit near the contact with Unit 5 limestone. Drilling indicates that unit-4 is 140-220 m thick. This unit matches with the unit EBK of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

Unit 5: Phyllitic Argillaceous Limestone (EBL=Sicamous Ls)

Unit-5 consist of recrystallized limestone with abundant thin black shale intercalations. The shales are locally graphitic with less than 0.5% pyrite as fine to coarse grained blebs and as cubes. The unit is at least 400 m thick, grades into the structurally overlying calc-silicate phyllite unit and corresponds to unit EBL of Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

7.4 Property Structural Geology

The Nikwikwaia synform, which was developed in the second phase of regional structural history is identified on the Property. It is a southwest trending overturned isoclinal fold consisting of a core of metasediments enclosed by chlorite schists (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). The nose of this synform (outlined by quartzites) is located in the northern portion of the Property. It closes to the southwest of Nikwikwaia Lake and opens to the east.

A west-verging thrust fault, the Haggard Creek fault, that emplaced Unit EBG on Unit EBA, has been projected south to the Adams Plateau by Schiarizza and Preto (1987). This thrust fault is recognized in the northern property area (Jensen, S. and Farmer, R., (1990).

Post metamorphic mesoscopic northwest plunging folds and later, east-west trending folds overprint the above synmetamorphic structures. The most recent and recognizable deformation on the Property is comprised of north-easterly trending strike-slip faults and later, high angle normal faults and associated northerly trending folds. (Jensen, S. and Farmer, R., (1990).

The schistosity is oriented southwest and dipping shallowly to the north and can be observed in phyllites, unaltered volcanics and limestone. The cleavage is related to the southwest verging fold and thrust sequence described by Schiarizza and Preto (1987). Quartz veining hosting cubic pyrite masses can be found within the cleavage.

7.5 Mineralization

The Adam Plateau and surrounding area is known for sulphide mineralization since early 1920's. There are five Minfile occurrences reported on the Property with gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc type polymetallic mineralization. At the Nik (East) showing, mineralization includes pyritic chlorite schist, massive pyrite associated with sphalerite, galena, minor chalcopyrite, and malachite in the host rocks of felsic dykes, quartz veins and siliceous chlorite schist. At the Woof showing, mineralization style includes disseminated and fracture filled pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite associated with felsic volcanic rocks. At the Woolford Creek showing, mineralization occurs in chloritic phyllite and consists of pyrite, malachite, chalcopyrite, and trace galena. At the Ford 4 showing, mineralization occurs as rare masses of chalcopyrite within a milky quartz stockwork zone in schists. Mineralization at the Steep prospect includes pyrrhotite as dominant sulphide with minor magnetite. Other sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite and rare sphalerite and galena which may form fine intergrowths with the pyrrhotite.

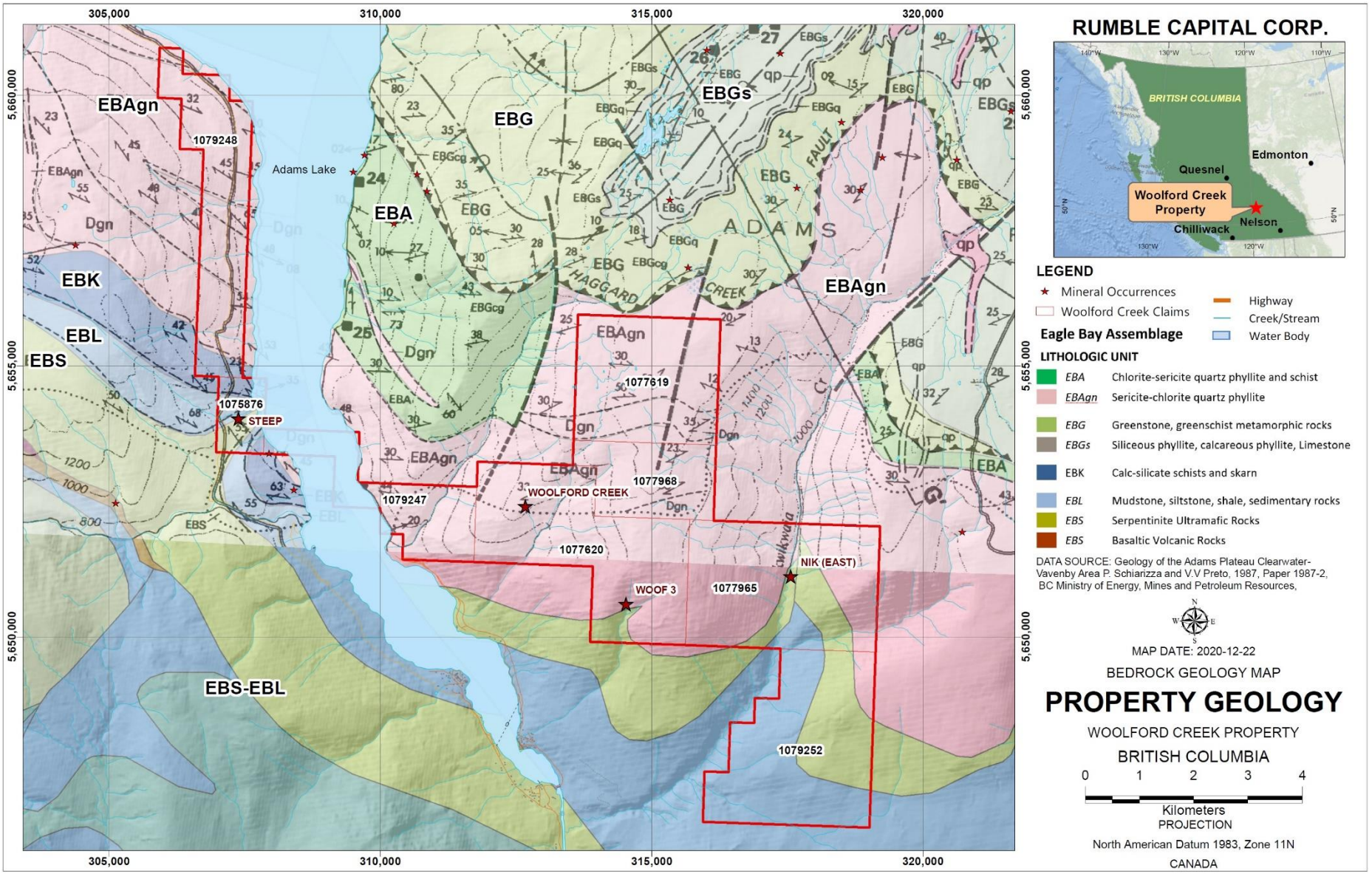


Figure 10: Property Geology.

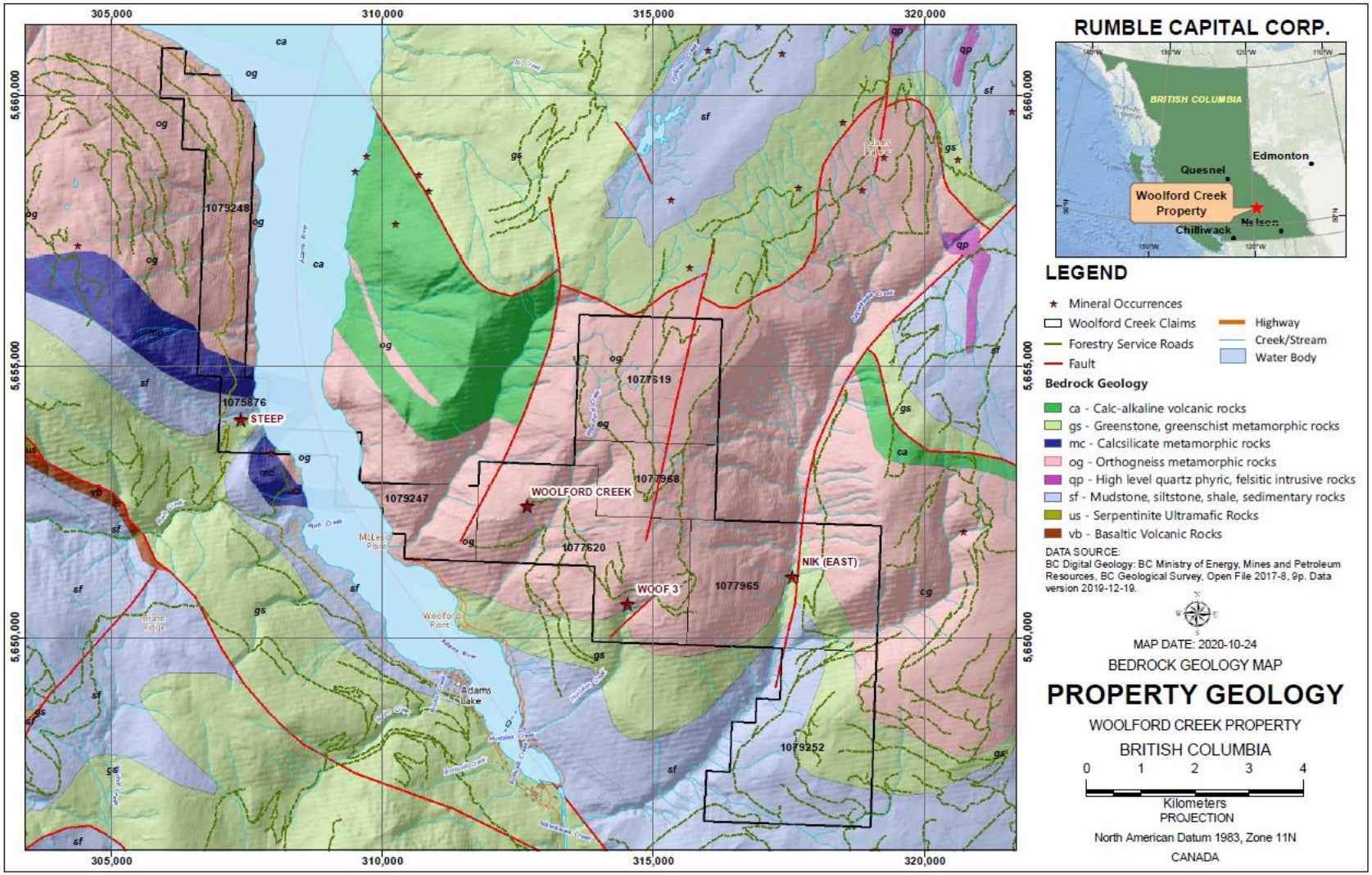


Figure 11: Property Geology from BC Geological Survey Map

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following discussion of Deposit types are mainly based on the published work of Goutier, F.G. 1986, Schiarizza and Preto; (1987), Höy, T., (1999), Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., (2006), Assessment reports, BC MINFILE descriptions as well as limited fieldwork.

The Adams Lake area has long been recognized as a favourable region for base-metal sulphide deposits. Lead-zinc-silver and copper bearing mineralized bodies are reported from a number of localities. High gold values also occur in few localities. Some of these showings/deposits have received considerable exploration activity while only limited work has been done on other occurrences. The economic mineralization, so far, seems to be small, since no large-scale mining operations was conducted in the area. Different nomenclature for the deposit types is being used which are briefly described below.

Hoy, T., (1999) recognized three main deposit types and described them as: stratabound lead-zinc-silver deposits in metasedimentary rocks, stratabound copper occurrences in mafic volcanics, and a variety of small vein occurrences.

Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) classified the deposits into six types: 1. Stratabound massive to semi-massive sulphides within metasedimentary rocks, 2. Disseminated sulphides associated with Devonian intrusive rocks, 3. Volcanogenic massive sulphides, 4. Pyrite-fluorite replacement, 5. Volcanogenic massive sulphides, and 6. Vein deposits.

Goutier, F.G. (1986) conducted a lead isotopic composition study on the mineral occurrences of Eagle Bay Formation for his dissertation work. The lead isotopic composition data from the sulphide deposits of Eagle Bay Formation plot in three clusters recognizing three periods of mineralization.

The mineralized deposits in the cluster -1 include Rea Gold and Homestake deposits as well as showings at Birk Creek and Ford 4 (the Property area showing). They represent cogenetic mineralization associated with Devonian-Mississipian volcanic rocks. The deposits within this cluster represent polymetallic volcanogenic deposits hosted by felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of EBA and EBF unit of Eagle Bay assemblage. The mineralization resulted either from solutions associated with the volcanism or concentrated from volcanic pile by circulating solutions in convective cells soon after, or during the formation of the Devonian units EBA and EBF.

The second period of mineralization is Upper Triassic and represented by cluster 2. This cluster contain deposits at Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King and Spar deposits. These deposits are interpreted as epigenic veins and stratiform types. The form of the stratiform deposits suggest that they could be cogenetic with their host unit. However, host rock, unit EBG is Cambrian in age and isotopic studies defined upper Triassic Age. The Triassic model age for

the stratiform deposits in cluster-2 can be interpreted as follows: 1) the mineralization is of replacement type and related to Triassic event, or 2) the mineralization is cogenetic with unit EBG and, a structural subdivision of the unit EBG into two separate units of Cambrian and Triassic is required.

Last major period of mineralization, cluster-3 is mid Cretaceous. This event is related to the intrusion of the Baldy batholith. The deposits are cogenetic with the intrusion.

Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., (2006) mentioned that numerous syngenetic sulphide deposits of several types and settings occur in the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eagle Bay assemblage. They classified these deposits using the nomenclature of the British Columbia mineral deposit profiles (Lefebure and Ray, 1995; Lefebure and Höy, 1996) into three classes:

- Class 1 — volcanic-sediment hosted massive sulphide (VSHMS) deposits.
- Class 2 — volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits.
- Class 3 — sediment-hosted massive sulphide (SHMS) deposits.

The syngenetic classification is described below.

8.1 Syngenetic sulphide deposits

Syngenetic mineral deposits are formed contemporaneously with the enclosing rocks, usually occur as beds or bedlike masses, and are conformable with the underlying and overlying strata.

Magmatic deposits are syngenetic in that the mineralization crystallize from the same liquid that produces the silicate minerals which form the bulk of the intrusive -they crystallize simultaneously as the melt cools. Following is the description of the three classes.

8.1.1 Class 1 — VSHMS Deposits

The deposits of Mosquito King, Lucky Coon, EX 1, Elsie, King Tut, (Table 5) and several other showings are interpreted as VSHMS Deposits. These deposits were described as sediment hosted massive sulphide (SHMS) or SEDEX by Höy (1999), Stratabound massive to semi-massive sulphides within metasedimentary rocks by Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) and stratiform/remobilized by Goutier, F.G. (1986)

Class 1 deposits mainly consist of minerals containing Zn, Pb, Ag with or without minor Cu and Au. Pyrite, galena, and sphalerite are the dominant sulphide minerals. Secondary sulphides include pyrrhotite, magnetite, arsenopyrite, argentite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. The mineralization occurs in fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks and include siliceous to graphitic phyllites, calcareous phyllite, streaky banded calc-silicate rock, limestone, and quartzite of unit EBGs of Eagle Bay Assemblage. The metasediments are enclosed by chloritic schist and

greenstone (Unit EBG) which lie stratigraphically beneath them and are intruded by abundant dykes and sills of Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, as well as by dykes of dark grey diabase.

The mineralization comprises deformed thin layers, lenses, and pods of semi massive to massive sulphides which are crudely to well banded and conformable to schistosity and bedding. A characteristic and perplexing feature of the sulphide horizons is their discontinuity, extending from few tens of metres to several hundreds of metres along strike lengths, and marked variability in width, from a few centimetres to as much as a few meters. Much of this variation may be due to intense deformation. The most common alteration types consist of sericitization and silicification in hanging wall and footwall of phyllitic rocks.

8.1.2 Class 2 — VHMS Deposits

VHMS deposits correspond to the stratabound copper occurrences in mafic volcanics of Höy (1999), Volcanogenic massive Sulphides of Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) and Volcanogenic deposits of Goutier, F.G. (1986). Two types of VHMS deposits are identified in the Adam Plateau, these are mafic and bimodal-felsic. These deposits are hosted by the volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage.

Twin Mountain, Cu5, AP98-46 and Woly (Table 5), prospects are considered Mafic type of VHMS Deposits. The volcanic rocks, chlorite-sericite schists and amphibolites of unit EBG of Eagle Bay Assemblage host the mineralization. The mineralized bodies in this type occur in the form of thin, discontinuous, concordant massive sulphide lenses and layers as well as disseminated sulphides. The volcanic rocks of the unit EBG host massive sulphides whereas chlorite-sericite schists and amphibolites of EBG unit host disseminated type sulphides. These rocks were derived from massive basaltic lavas, flow breccias and tuffs. The sulphides consist of small pods of massive to disseminated galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite with minor chalcopyrite, and layers of banded pyrrhotite including minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. At Twin Mountain, the sulphides occur as disseminations and pods within carbonate-quartz-barite lenses. The Woly showing include stringers and disseminations of sulphides and oxides in thin discontinuous pillowed flows interlayered with limestone and clastic sedimentary rocks of unit EBS. The sulphides and oxides, enclosed in a chlorite and epidote-rich gangue, form stringers crosscutting the pillowed flows and are disseminated in the pillow selvages.

The bimodal-felsic mineralization is known from numerous locations including Homestake, Beca, Rea Gold and Harper properties (Table-5). The mineralization is present in mafic to intermediate metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Devonian-Mississippian rocks belonging to units EBA and EBF of Eagle Bay Assemblage. These units consist of feldspathic phyllites, schists, and similar but poorly foliated rocks, derived from intermediate to felsic tuff and volcanic breccia (Unit EBF), and interlayered sequence of sericite schist, quartz sericite schist, ankeritic phyllite and chlorite schist, chert, and argillite (unit EBA), derived mainly from

mafic, felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The deposits are polymetallic precious and base metal-bearing stratabound massive sulphide lenses and disseminations locally overlain or enclosed by massive barite (Höy and Goutier, 1986). The sulphides include tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, argentite, native silver and traces of ruby silver and native gold. These sulphides typically occur in the form of tabular lenses of stratiform sulphides which are few meters thick and extend for few tens of meters and as thin bands and laminae of semi-massive sulphides within 1 to 2 m-thick siliceous pyritic schist intervals. Multiple mineralized zones are present along the same or several stratigraphic intervals. For example, three lenses ranging in thickness from less than a meter to at least 10 meters separated by sericitic schist of unit EBA are recognized at Homestake. These lenses comprise massive to banded barite with only scattered metallic minerals throughout, or interlayered barite, schist, and sulphides. (Höy and Gouthier, 1986). Similarly, the mineralization at Rea occurs mainly in two massive sulphide lenses approximately 200 meters apart and almost at the same stratigraphic level.

8.1.3 Class 3— SHMS Deposits

SHMS Deposits including Mount Armour and Fortuna (Table-5) occur in rocks of unit EBSa which is pyritic sericite quartz phyllite horizon (EBSa) enclosed within grey phyllite and phyllitic sandstone of Unit EBS. The unit EBS is in general, a thick and varied succession of clastic sedimentary rocks interlayered with limestone and mafic volcanic rocks of unit EBS. The clastic sedimentary rocks including sericite-talc schist calcareous argillite, grit, phyllite, chert and quartzite host the Cu-Zn-Pb (±Au, ±Ag) sulphide deposits. The deposits consist of small conformable sulphide layers and lenses, locally accompanied by brecciated quartz-pyrite stockwork zones.

These deposits are not reported from Adam Plateau and Johnson Lake areas but occur further north and west in Barriere Lakes area. Since the mineralized lenses are stratiform in nature but it is unclear if they 'are volcanogenic massive sulphide or replacement type deposits. However, Goutier, F.G. 1986, Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) suggested these deposits as vein type.

Table 5: Major sulphide deposits of the Eagle Bay assemblage and Fennell Formation, southern British Columbia (Source: Lefebure and Ray, 1995; Lefebure and Höy, 1996)

	Deposit	BC Minfile #	UTM[1] zone	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Deposit Classification Class[2] / Type[3]	Status[4]	Formation / Unit	Lithology	Tonnage / grades	Comments[5]
1	Lucky Coon	082M 012	11	5661183	317276	VSHMS or SEDEX	Past-producer	EBG	Siliceous, carbonaceous, calcareous and sericitic phyllite, chloritic schist and grey limestone (unit EBG5 of Höy, 1999)	Production 1956, 1975, 1977: 30 tonnes of 264,131 g Ag, 744 g Au, 3,822 kg Cd, 140,068 kg Pb, and 51,176 kg Zn. Inferred reserves are 68,033 tonnes.	Conformable layers, lenses and pods of semi-massive to massive sulphides. Intense deformation has caused discontinuity and marked variability in the widths of the sulphide horizons which tend to thicken in the hinge zones of folds.
2	Elsie	082M 213	11	5660607	316087	VSHMS or SEDEX	Developed Prospect	EBG	Siliceous, carbonaceous, calcareous and sericitic phyllite, chloritic schist and grey limestone (unit EBG5 of Höy, 1999)	A 0.75 m sample from an adit assayed 357 g/t Ag, 26% Pb, and 10.2% Zn.	Semi-massive layers, lenses, pods of sulphides within a siliceous gangue of the chloritic phyllite; well-banded and conformable to the schistosity and bedding.
3	King Tut	082M 013	11	5662054	318865	VSHMS or SEDEX	Showing	EBG	Siliceous band within dark phyllite (unit EBG5 of Höy, 1999)	A 60 cm sample assayed 295 g/t Ag, 7.6% Pb, and 21.5% Zn . A 90 cm sample assayed 2.7 g/t Au, 1118 g/t Ag, 28.8% Pb, and 8.4% Zn.	Sulphides occur across two one-metre thick siliceous bands within dark phyllite.
4	EX 1 (Spar)	082M 017	11	5659482	321698	VSHMS or SEDEX	Past-producer	EBG	Sericitic and siliceous calc-silicate bands within dark carbonaceous phyllite	Production 1952-53, 1955, 1976: 274 tonnes of 249,383 g Ag, 435 g Au, 291 kg Cu, 4,953,594 kg Pb, and 891,766 kg Zn. Indicated reserves are 11,157 tonnes at 4.83% Zn, 10.56% Pb, 187.6 g/t Ag.	Massive sulphides occur at the crests of several superimposed monoclinal folds averaging 3 m thick along a strike length of 365 m in a NE trend. The central portion of the zone is primarily massive ga bordered by a "fringe" zone of ga, sph, py, and po.
5	Mosquito King	082M 016	11	5657844	324370	VSHMS or SEDEX	Past-producer	EBG	Sericitic and siliceous calc-silicate bands within dark carbonaceous phyllite	Production 1972-73: 419 tonnes of 232,154 g Ag, 218 g Au, 42 kg Cd, 22,721 kg Pb, and 18,328 kg Zn. Indicated reserves (1985) are 33,744 tonnes at 13.3 g/t Ag, 0.83% Pb, and 2.09% Zn.	Several showings of separate discrete massive to poorly banded sulphide layers, discontinuous stringers, and disseminations over an area about 1000 m by 500 m. Sulphides are fine-grained banded ga, sph, and minor po, cp and mt in layers up to 30 cm in thickness. Immediate host rocks contain disseminated po.
6	Twin Mountain	082M 020	11	5667133	306784	VHMS / Mafic type or veins	Prospect	EBG	Pyritic and calcareous chlorite-sericite-quartz schist enclosed in chlorite schist	Average value of 11 samples is 0.90% Pb, 2.15% Zn, 8.9 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu, and 0.17 g/t Au.	Sulphides (py, po, minor ga, sph, cp) occur within conformable carbonate-quartz-barite lenses and veins containing disseminations and massive sulphide pods.
7	Cu5 (BC)	082M 139	11	5653850	323649	VHMS / Mafic type	Developed Prospect	EBG	Siliceous phyllite, chlorite schist and amphibolite	Indicated reserves are 181,000 tonnes grading 54.9 g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu, 1.0% Pb, and 2.72% Zn.	Numerous zones of massive ga, sph, po, py and mt with minor cp occur in conformable chlorite- and/or epidote-rich layers of the chlorite schist and amphibolite.
8	AP98-46	082M 269	11	5560323	322429	VHMS / Mafic type	Prospect	EBG	Amphibolite, chlorite schist	Two samples from the massive sulphide layer returned 0.48% and 0.23% Cu, with low Pb and Zn content and traces of Ag and Au.	Small pod of rusty-weathering massive sulphides, which are banded, swirled, and cut by late cp veinlets.
9	Woly	No Minfile	11	5662951	294926	VSHMS	Showing	EBS	Pillow basalts interlayered with clastic rocks and limestone	New showing; no assay	Stringers of mal, mt, hm (±cp) and disseminations in interstices of pillow basalts
10	Mt-Armour	092P 051	10	5671390	702600	SHMS	Prospect	EBS	Phyllite, wacke and bedded chert	Drill core with best values of 0.73% Cu over 1.44 m and 4.1% Zn over 1.04 m.	Two separate stratabound and conformable sulphide layers; massive, disseminated and stockwork sulphides.
11	Fortuna	092P 044	10	5664350	708815	SHMS	Prospect	EBS	Sericite-talc schist (±ankerite, ±chlorite, ±chloritoid), quartz-eye sericite grit and quartzite	Grab samples: 1.2% Cu, 0.33% Zn, 14.6 g/t Ag, 0.45 g/t Au, and 0.47% Pb	Three alteration zones of pyritic sericite-talc schist containing discontinuous, semi-massive sulphide lenses and pods conformable to schistosity.
12	Rea Gold	082M 191	11	5669758	302798	VHMS / Bimodal-felsic type	Developed Prospect	EBF	Siliceous phyllite, schist and chert (stratigraphic footwall); tuffaceous argillite, phyllite, siltstone and wacke (stratigraphic hanging wall)	Indicated reserves for the northern and southerm lenses are 376,000 tonnes grading 0.33% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 2.3% Zn, 6.1g/t Au, and 69.4 g/t Ag.	Rea Gold, Twin 3 and K-7 lenses are potentially located along the same stratigraphic level, the "Rea Zone". They consist of several thin, tabular-shaped, continuous, stratabound massive sulphide lenses underlain by a stratigraphic footwall feeder and alteration zone, and locally overlain by massive barite.
13	Homestake	082M 025	11	5665766	302061	VHMS / Bimodal-felsic type	Past-producer	EBA	Quartz-sericite schist, ankerite-sericite schist, chlorite-sericite schist; lesser argillite, phyllite, pyritic chert and chert breccia	Production 1926-27, 1935-37, 1941: 6,962 tonnes of 9,138 kg Cu, 203,310 kg Zn, 141,295 kg Pb, 8,750,829 g Ag, and 11,259 g Au.	At least 3 stratabound lenses of sulphides associated with massive and banded barite and/or quartz veins.

Table 5 Contd.

	Deposit	BC Minfile #	UTM[1] zone	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Deposit Classification Class[2] / Type[3]	Status[4]	Formation / Unit	Lithology	Tonnage / grades	Comments[5]
14	Harper	082M 060	11	5691481	300920	VHMS / Bimodal-felsic type	Prospect	EBA	Sericite-quartz schist and calc-silicate schist	A grab sample returned 2.1% Cu, 24 g/t Ag, and 0.37g/t Au; another one returned 0.41% Cu, 6.86 g/t Ag, and 0.14 g/t Au. 1-2 metre drill intersection assayed 0.93% Zn and 0.18% Cu; and 0.15% Cu over 7.9 metres to 0.84% Cu over 4.9 metres.	Several stratabound bands of massive po and py and lesser cp, sph and ga.
15	Beca	082M 055	11	5658370	309575	VHMS / Bimodal-felsic type	Past-producer	EBA	Chloritic and siliceous schist	Production 1926: 5 tonnes of 1,498 kg Pb, 2,395 g of Ag, and 31 g Au.	Massive pods and lenses of fine-grained sulphides within a conformable lens of rusty siliceous schist.
16	Harper Creek	082M 009	11	5711134	304581	Porphyry Cu (±Au, ±Ag, ±Mo) or disseminated VHMS	Developed Prospect	EBA	Quartz-sericite schist; lesser chloritic phyllite, carbonaceous phyllite and sericitic quartzite; locally quartz-feldspath orthogneiss	Indicated open pit reserves: 53 million tonnes grading 0.37% Cu and 0.016% Mo. Bench-scale tests indicated 2.8 g/t Au and 88.4 g/t Ag. Calculated geological resources: 96 million tonnes grading 0.41% Cu, 0.045 g/t Au, and 2.5 g/t Ag.	Sulphide disseminations form discontinuous tabular-shaped zones that are slightly discordant to bedding and foliation. Massive to semi-massive lenses of mt (±cp, ±py) seem to be parallel to bedding and foliation.
17	Samatosum	082M 244	11	5669419	303562	Veins or VSHMS	Past-producer	EBG or EBF	Mafic volcanic rocks, clastic rocks and chert	Production 1989-1992: 353,129 tonnes of 3,678,016 kg Cu, 9,538,263 kg Zn, 5,069,127 kg Pb, 429,356,776 g Ag, and 639,118 g Au.	Stratabound deformed quartz vein system with massive to disseminated sulphides; may represent the stockwork of VHMS lens.
18	Chu Chua	092P 140	10	5696070	704555	VHMS / Mafic type	Developed Prospect	Fennell Formation / upper structural division	Massive and pillow basalts	Indicated open pit reserves: 1,043,165 tonnes at 2.98% Cu, 0.3 % Zn, 0.54 g/t Au, and 10.2 g/t Ag	Two major and several minor stratiform massive sulphide lenses associated with pyritic cherty rock and lenses of mt-talc.

[1]Coordinates are given in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, North American Datum 1983.
[2]Classes: VHMS = Volcanic-hosted massive sulphides; SHMS = Sediment-hosted massive sulphides; VSHMS = Volcanic-sediment-hosted massive sulphides; SEDEX = Sedimentary exhalative.
[3]Type is defined according to classification of Barrie and Hannington (1999).
[4]Past producer = deposits that are not currently being mined but have recorded production; Developed prospect = deposits on which exploration and development have progressed to a stage that allows a reasonable estimate of the amount (s) of one or more of the potentially mineable commodities; Showing = occurrences hosting minor *in-situ* mineralization; Prospect = occurrences documented as containing mineralization which warrants further exploration; Occurrences = uneconomic but still anomalous concentrations of minerals that are common to ore minerals elsewhere (B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, MINFILE; http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/manuals/coding/codeocc.htm#3.4%20STATUS).
[5]Mineral abbreviations: asp=arsenopyrite, cp=chalcopyrite, ga=galena, hm=hematite, mal=malachite, mt=magnetite, po=pyrrhotite, py=pyrite, sph=sphalerite, td=tetrahedrite, tn=tennantite.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Geomap Exploration Inc., on behalf of Rumble Capital Corp., completed a two-week duration field exploration work on the Property from October 22 to November 07, 2020. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 162 grab and chip rock samples were collected from rock outcrops by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. The upper reaches of the Property were covered in snow; therefore, no prospecting and sampling was possible in those claim areas. The fieldwork team comprised of three geologists and a prospector. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work. Details of this work are provided in the following Sections.

9.1 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

A team of three geologists and a prospector worked in various claim blocks of the Property. The focus of the fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Sicamous formations. The sampling program was designed to represent all prospective geological units and formations. The author visited the property on December 03, 2020.

The Property claims are located on both sides of Adams Lake where major rock units and structures take a swing from an east-west direction to northwest direction across Adams Lake. There is also a variation in rock units on both sides of the lake as the calcsilicate rocks of Eagle Bay Formation exposed in the west do not continue to the east side.

On the western side along the Adams Lake FSR and the secondary logging roads (Claims 1075876 and 1079248), there are outcrops of dark grey calcareous phyllites, argillaceous limestones / marble of the Sicamous Formation overlain by metavolcanics and metasediments of the Eagle Bay Formation. Majority of these rocks are intruded by quartz veins of various thicknesses and orientations. Some of the veins have visible sulphides in the form of pyrite, galena, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Disseminated sulphides are distributed in quartz veins and associated wallrock. All these rocks have undergone to a certain degree of metamorphism. General strike of the rocks is to the northwest and some parts are intensely folded and sheared. The beds are dipping to the northeast around 40-60 degrees.

On the eastern claim blocks, the area is underlain by intermediate volcanics, chlorite schist, quartz-sericite phyllite, and granodiorite-to-diorite orthogneiss of the Eagle Bay Formation. Volcanic rocks are more pronounced in the eastern claim blocks. Mineralization in quartz veins is mainly disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Small chunks of massive pyrite nodules are also found in thicker quartz veins (more than 50 cm thick). In schists and phyllites massive pyrrhotite with associated sphalerite and galena and minor chalcopyrite is also found at places which occur as lenses, 5 to 10 centimetres wide and 5 to 10 centimetres long. Malachite staining occurs along joint planes and fractures at several locations on the Adams Lake FSR and

on Line 300 creek area. Sample description is provided in Table 6, and location is shown on Figures 12-20.

Photo 1: **Mineralized quartz vein on the Property (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo)**

Photo 2: Eagle Bay Assemblage outcrops (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo)

Photo 3: Over a meter-thick quartz vein with pyrite nodules and other disseminated sulphides (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo)

Photo 4: Quartz veining in the Eagle Bay sediments (Oct-Nov 2020 Work Photo)

Table 6: Woolford Creek Property Exploration 2020 Rock Samples Details

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
	Easting	Northing	m				
038751	307199	5654539	679	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown to dark brown mudstone, ferruginized, with quartz vein, 1-2% sulphides.	
038752	307206	5654547	677	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown to dark brown mudstone, ferruginized, with quartz vein 0.8 m wide, 1-2% sulphides, other thin quartz veins around.	
038753	307218	5654558	674	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark gray argillites, rusty brown weathering along bedding, thin bedded, splintery, high iron staining at places, 1-2% sulphides, py, pyrrhotite, galena, and cpy along bedding planes and fractures.	
038754	307235	5654570	676	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above with interlayered 2-4 cm thick quartz veins.	
038755	307246	5654583	675	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (5-10 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration.	
038756	307256	5654596	679	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark gray Argillites, rusty brown weathering along bedding, 1-2% sulphides approximately 40 cm thick zone, py, pyrrhotite, galena, and cpy along bedding planes and fractures.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038757	307269	565626	681	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Quartz veining 4-6 cm thick with hematitic alteration and fracture filling of brown phyllitic material.	
038758	307280	5654650	682	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038759	307280	5654650	682	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Quartz veining 3-10 cm thick with hematitic alteration and fracture filling of brown phyllitic material.	
038760	307212	5654890	685	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in brown phyllite, hematitic alteration, sample of quartz with wallrock.	
038761	307212	5654890	685	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038760	
038762	307230	5654857	684	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein in argillites.	
038763	307260	5654792	687	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown to dark brown argillites, highly ferruginized.	
038764	307279	5654755	688	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz veins 1-2 cm in dark brown / grey phyllite, hematitic alteration, sample of quartz with wallrock, medium	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
						bedded.	
038765	307284	5654737	682	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Sam as above.	
038766	307286	5654731	679	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein in argillites, hematitic alteration.	
038767	307291	5654676	676	1075876	Grab rock sample from rubble broken due to glacier	Sam as above.	
038768	307293	5654712	678	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Quartz vein with phyllite, dark brown, hematitic.	
038769	307077	5655293	684	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Quartz vein 3-5 cm, brown in argillites.	
038770	307075	5655298	689	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, more alteration.	
038771	307075	5655298	689	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038770	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038772	307051	5655352	680	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Argillites with quartz veining, hematized.	
038773	307048	5655355	679	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein 8-10 cm wide, in grey / brown argillites, 1-2% sulphides.	
038774	307048	5655355	679	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, another quartz vein 1/2 m above of sample 038773.	
038775	307027	5655409	673	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (10-30 cm thick) in brown argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling behavior.	
038776	307044	5655374	677	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz veining (3-5 cm thick) in brown argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling behavior.	
038777	307004	5655469	670	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (8-10 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration, 1-2% sulphides.	
038778	306982	5655497	667	1079248	Grab rock sample from a float near out outcrop	Light brown quartz vein in argillites.	
038779	306969	5655509	666	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038780	306964	5655514	664	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (8-10 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration, 1-2% sulphides.	
038781	306964	5655514	664	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038780	
038782	306922	5655559	662	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (8-10 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration, 1-2% sulphides.	
038783	306918	5655570	662	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz veining (3-8 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration, 1-2% sulphides.	
038784	306935	5655617	660	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Multiple quartz veins in quartzite, pinching and swelling, sheared, and shattered.	
038785	306938	5655619	662	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, up to 5% pyrite.	
038786	306924	5655623	663	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, up to 30 cm thick vein.	
038787	306913	5655631	669	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (30 cm) in quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038788	306963	5655619	662	1079248	Grab rock sample from	Quartz vein in quartzite.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038789	306979	5655627	666	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (30 cm) in quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038790	306984	5655624	667	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Quartz vein in quartzite.	
038791	306984	5655624	667	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038790	
038792	307001	5655614	667	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (50-60 cm) in quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038793	307017	5655616	668	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (5-10 cm) in quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038794	307039	5655622	673	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (up to one meter thick) in quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038795	307228	5656032	651	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (2-10 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration.	
038796	307232	5656062	652	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (1-4 cm thick) in massive, bedded quartzite, hematitic alteration.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038797	307233	5656067	653	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (2-4 cm thick) in massive, bedded quartzite, hematitic alteration.	
038798	307230	5656072	652	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (1-2 cm) in argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling.	
038799	318032	5650891	949	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown argillites with malachite staining, quartz veining, sulphides as pyrite, chalcopyrite.	
038800	318034	5650891	833	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (4-6 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling.	
038801	318032	5650899	884	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown argillites with malachite staining, quartz veining (10-15 cm thick), sulphides as hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite.	Need to do trenching work.
038802	318032	5650899	884	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038801	
038803	318038	5650892	906	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (2-3 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling.	
038804	318039	5650904	919	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz vein (3-5 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration, pinching and swelling.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038805	318037	5650919	928	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (10-15 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration, iron staining, pinching, and swelling.	
038806	318068	5651005	946	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown argillites with iron staining.	
038807	318083	5651026	955	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown argillites with iron staining, sulphides as hematite, pyrite.	
038808	318123	5651125	970	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Iron stone, argillite with iron staining.	
038809	318140	5651219	986	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark grey quartzite, ferruginous quartz veins, pyrite.	
038810	318162	5651263	989	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz veining (0.5-1 cm thick) in argillites, hematitic alteration, iron staining, pinching, and swelling.	
038811	318162	5651263	989	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038810	
038812	318163	5651267	988	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown phyllite with multiple quartz veins, hematitic alteration, sulphides mainly as pyrite.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038813	318164	5651225	986	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein at the contact of argillites (malachite staining) and a mafic sill (3-4 m thick).	pt, pd
038814	318164	5651282	984	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	30 cm thick argillites / sediments squeezed between two mafic sills, sulphides.	pt, pd
038815	318164	5651282	984	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, sample taken from the sill.	pt, pd
038816	318164	5651285	989	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz micro veining in argillites.	
038817	318150	5651304	988	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, argillites have malachite staining.	
038818	318150	5651304	988	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038819	307236	5656125	649	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz micro veining in ferruginous argillites.	
038820	307239	5656207	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038821	307239	5656220	642	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein in argillites, iron stained.	
038822	307239	5656220	642	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038821	
038823	307241	5656230	643	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (3-8 cm thick) in quartzite.	
038824	307242	5656235	645	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (2-4 cm thick) in quartzite.	
038825	307239	5656247	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (1.5 m thick) with micro veining in quartzite, trace sulphides.	
038826	307239	5656247	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above quartz vein, sample from the base of the vein.	
038827	307239	5656247	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038828	307239	5656247	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, top sample	
038829	307248	5656254	637	1079248	Grab rock sample from	Light brown quartz vein (3-8 cm thick) with micro veining in quartzite.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038830	307248	5656266	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (10 -30 cm thick) with micro veining in brown argillites.	
038831	307248	5656266	646	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038830	
038832	307237	5656294	639	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (5-10 cm thick) with in quartzite.	
038833	307244	5656296	636	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (up to 30 cm thick) with micro veining in argillites. Total 3 m thick zone of quartz veins.	
038834	307242	5656331	638	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (8-10 cm thick) in brown quartzite.	
038835	307237	5656343	640	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (4-5 cm thick) with in brown siltstone.	
038836	307231	5656355	638	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (5-6 cm thick) in brown quartzite.	
038837	307170	5656894	621	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (8-10 cm thick) in brown argillites.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038838	307122	5657053	621	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (5-8 cm thick) in brown argillites.	
038839	307122	5657053	621	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown argillites with limonitic staining.	
038840	317133	5648412	756	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light grey to greenish greenstone / argillites, 1-2% sulphides.	
038841	317133	5648412	756	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038840	
038842	317127	5648408	763	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (4-5 cm thick) in grey phyllite, hematitic alteration, 1-2% sulphides.	
038843	317114	5648401	768	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown phyllite with iron staining, trace sulphides.	
038844	317054	5648345	765	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (5-6 cm thick) with micro veining in dark argillites, hematitic alteration.	
038845	316821	5648122	752	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (20 cm thick) in argillites, structurally disturbed.	
038846	316783	5648093	755	1079252	Grab rock sample from	Light brown felsic volcanic rock with micro veining, weathers yellowish, iron stained.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038847	316620	5647948	745	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038848	316596	5647909	746	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz micro veining in grey argillites, iron stained.	
038849	316574	5647882	739	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light grey to greenish greenstone / argillites, with pyrite clusters.	
038850	316492	5647410	729	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (2-3 cm thick) in argillites, pinch and swell.	
038851	306997	5654061	706	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (1-15 cm thick) in brown phyllites, thin to medium bedded, 1-2% sulphides (galena).	
038852	306954	5654062	685	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in brown phyllites, pink to whitish colour, with K alteration 2-3% sulphides, phyllite is thin to medium bedded. Several quartz veins in quartz veins 1-40 cm thick.	Strike E-W, dip 60N
038853	307000	5654039	680	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Light brown quartz vein (30 cm thick) in brown phyllites, 5% sulphides (galena, py, cpy), phyllite is thin to medium bedded.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038854	306992	5654028	684	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Dark brown quartz veins and phyllites, mixed zone, 1-2% sulphides mainly in the mixed zone and less in quartz.	
038855	307005	5654001	681	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (15 cm thick), rusty 1-2% sulphides in dark grey phyllites.	
038856	307027	5653489	679	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (20 cm thick), rusty 1-2% sulphides in dark grey phyllites.	
038857	307065	5653976	678	1075876	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038858	307207	5654916	689	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartzite, brecciated with quartz with grey mudstone mixed.	
038859	307184	5654968	693	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartzite breccia / porphyry within greenstone and mudstone, 1-2% sulphides.	
038860	307180	5655000	692	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (20 cm thick), brecciated, in quartzite / mudstone, massive bedding.	
038861	307180	5655000	692	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038760	
038862	307164	5655019	689	1079248	Grab rock sample from	Rusty brown quartz veining in greenstone / mudstone, brecciated.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038863	307154	5655057	687	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (30 cm thick) in greenstone with asbestos filaments, 1-2% sulphides.	
038864	307143	5655089	689	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown brecciated quartz vein with asbestos filaments, 1-2% sulphides.	
038865	307147	5655082	692	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above	
038866	318175	5652151	1009	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartzite with siltstone, rusty, intensely folded, and brecciated.	
038867	318174	5652132	1008	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown rusty quartzite along a fault, fine grained.	
038868	318160	5652104	1007	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in greenish mudstone, gneissic banding.	
038869	318163	5652091	1008	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown rusty quartzite, thick bedded with silty claystone / siltstone.	
038870	318157	5652068	1009	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Rusty brown phyllites, thin bedded, 2% sulphides.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038871	318157	5652068	1009	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038870	
038872	318146	5652016	1009	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein in mudstone / claystone, intensely folded.	
038873	318137	5651975	1010	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (5 cm thick) in mudstone / claystone, intensely folded.	
038874	318136	5651964	1012	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, the mudstone is full of micro quartz veins.	
038875	318135	5651960	1013	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038876	318137	5651948	1013	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown mudstone / siltstone in a shear zone with quartz veins, massive bedded.	
038877	318150	5651853	1014	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Rusty brown greenstone / mudstone with massive calcite veins.	
038878	318151	5651840	1011	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Greenish grey mudstone with 1-2% sulphides, oxidized on surface.	
038879	318154	5651819	1011	1077965	Grab rock sample from	Brown quartz vein (20 cm thick) in greenish mudstone, rusty outcrop.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038880	318150	5651801	1014	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (15 cm thick) in greenish mudstone, rusty outcrop, micro quartz veining as well.	
038881	318150	5651801	1014	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038880	
038882	318148	5651784	1017	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein in greenish mudstone, rusty outcrop, micro quartz veining as well, 1-2% sulphides (galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite).	
038883	318137	5651701	1026	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartzite with mudstone, trace to 1% sulphides.	Contact of rock from greenish mudstone to light brown quartzite / felsic rocks.
038884	318126	5651618	1023	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (15 cm thick) in greenish mudstone, rusty outcrop, 2-3% sulphides (galena, pyrite).	
038885	318128	5651605	1023	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (20 -30 cm thick) in brown mudstone, rusty outcrop.	
038886	318123	5651570	1018	1077965	Grab rock sample from	Brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in brown mudstone, rusty outcrop.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038887	318133	5651490	1012	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in brown sediments, trace sulphides, hematitic alteration.	
038888	318134	5651432	1007	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (2-3 cm thick) in brown sediments, trace sulphides, hematitic alteration, sample of vein and wallrock.	
038889	318141	5651381	997	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	A series of quartz veins in a 5 m thick section (20-100 cm thick veins) in greenish mudstone, up to 5% sulphides (galena, py, cpy).	
038890	318138	5651383	997	1077965	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above, sample taken from 1 m thick quartz vein.	
038891	306030	5660823	470	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (10-15 cm thick) in argillites, sulphides include py and VG.	
038892	306030	5660823	470	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (20-25 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized.	
038893	306030	5660823	470	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038892	
038894	306108	5660774	472	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from	Brown quartz vein (100-150 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038895	306141	5660753	473	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (6-10 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038896	305991	5660860	480	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (30-35 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, cluster of sulphides in wallrock inside argillites.	The quartz vein splits into smaller veins.
038897	306010	5660867	480	Grab rock	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (2-10 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038898	306063	5660799	492	1079248	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (2-4 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	The quartz veins are running at right angle to the bedding.
038899	318038	5649439	832	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (6-8 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038900	317956	5650117	776	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (30cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038901	317942	5650126	777	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein in argillites.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
038902	317942	5650126	777	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038901	
038903	317775	5650159	807	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown to grey argillites with quartz veining and micro veining, sulphides.	
038904	318703	5649668	921	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038905	318765	5649702	920	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Same as above.	
038906	318852	5649772	918	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (10 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038907	318826	5649756	915	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (5-10 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038908	318822	5649757	915	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown quartz vein (20 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	
038909	316496	5647416	733		Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038850	
038910	316534	5647374	735	1079252	Grab rock sample from	Brown quartz vein (5-7 cm thick) in argillites, ferruginized, pyrite.	

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elevation	Claim Number	Sample Type	Description	Structure (dip/dip direction)
					outcrop		
038911	316534	5647370	733	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Brown to grey argillites with quartz veining and micro veining, sulphides.	
038912	316534	5647370	733	1079252	Grab rock sample from outcrop	Duplicate of 038911	

9.2 Ground Geophysical Survey

To assess feasibility of the very-low-frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetic methods at the Woolford Creek Property and to investigate their responses, VLF-EM and magnetic field measurements were performed along three traverses L01, L02, and L03 with profile length ranging from 500m to 1000m. Readings were taken at average station interval of 25m (Figure 26). The survey was used as a prospecting tool to identify target areas for further exploration work. The VLF transmitter located at Cutler, Maine (NAA) operating at a frequency of 24.0 kHz provided the primary electromagnetic field. The equipment used for this survey was a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers with GPS and additional survey capability with VLF-EM (GEM Systems, Canada).

VLF surveying involves measurement of the earth's response to EM waves generated by transmitters a great distance from the survey site. The source fields are effectively planar and of fixed orientation, so the response depends on the orientation of subsurface lithology, mineralization, and structures with respect to the source fields.

The in-phase component of the VLF responses was processed and interpreted with a Fraser and Karous-Hjelt (K-H) filtering approaches. The results reveal the locations of high VLF responses, which may indicate that VLF anomalies are due to conductive zones located along the profiles.

Photo 5: Mag-VLF Survey in progress

9.3 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling Work Results

The samples analytical results indicate that silver is the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of gold, copper, manganese, and zinc are also found in several samples as shown on Table 7 and Figures 12-18 for silver and gold assay maps and Figures 19-20 for zinc and copper assay maps.

- Silver values are in the range of 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to 3.97 ppm, out of which 9 samples are over one ppm, 17 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to one ppm, 118 samples are between 0.1 to 0.50 ppm and 28 samples are below 0.1 ppm.
- Gold values are generally low, only one sample from NIK (East) area assays 10.4 grams per ton gold (from over one-meter-thick quartz vein in a 5 m thick section of a series of quartz veins), and six samples are in the range of 0.01 g/t to 0.046 g/t. The series of quartz veins with over 10 g/t gold needs a follow up exploration work.
- Copper values are in the range of less than 0.5 ppm to 10,800 ppm (1.08% Cu), out of which only two samples from NIK (East) showing area have 0.47% and 1.08% copper. These samples were taken from brown argillite unit of Eagle Bay Formation with quartz veining and malachite staining. This argillite unit with malachite staining is a copper exploration target within Eagle Bay Formation and needs detailed mapping to identify its stratigraphic position within the assemblage.
- Manganese (Mn) is from 25 ppm to 6,180 ppm, zinc (Zn) is from 1.6 ppm to 5.15%, lead (PB) is 0.9 ppm to 545 ppm, chromium (Cr) is 31.1 ppm to 269 ppm. The sample with 5.15% zinc was taken from a highly ferruginous argillite unit with quartz veining.
- One sample (038755) assayed 2040 ppm cerium (Ce) and 1180 ppm lanthanum (La) indicating some potential for rare earth elements (REE) exploration. The sample was taken from light brown quartz vein (5-10 cm thick) in argillites with hematitic alteration.

Table 7: Exploration work assays highlights

Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID	Analyte:	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	Pb	Sr	Zn
		Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		RDL:	0.001	0.01	0.2	1	0.01	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
1669556	038751		0.002	0.12	2.6	406	62.1	13.3	144	1.79	36.7	3.22	31.8	858	29.9	11.7	404	61.3
1669557	038752		0.002	0.16	4.4	36	16.2	3.45	119	0.24	5.5	0.88	7.4	2150	4.4	16.7	1240	70.3
1669558	038753		0.005	0.25	18.8	470	96.7	6.73	126	1.7	23.6	3.65	49.1	595	10.1	7.7	1040	28.8
1669559	038754		0.001	0.24	11.4	383	66.3	9.48	64.4	1.39	13.8	2.97	34.2	2090	23.6	7.1	486	45
1669560	038755		<0.001	0.13	31.4	376	239	11.7	88.6	0.82	9	5.94	139	1980	9.9	3.5	362	43
1669561	038756		0.001	0.12	15.7	54	2040	46.6	74.7	3.18	338	9.73	1180	2040	32.5	5.9	300	28.7
1669562	038757		0.005	0.31	3.8	217	27.9	113	37.8	0.45	759	15	17.5	1660	109	7	218	1350
1669563	038758		0.002	0.19	9	23	50.3	11.1	281	0.42	240	1.85	31.5	748	15.7	3.8	141	18.6
1669564	038759		0.002	0.08	3	30	14.4	7.6	225	0.4	71.3	1.46	8.4	510	12.8	2.7	146	39.5
1669565	038760		0.001	0.26	1.8	497	35.2	10.3	203	0.91	51.3	2.77	15.3	995	47.5	2	226	22.2
1669566	ÁQ038761		0.003	0.21	2	295	14.8	5.55	135	0.68	32.5	2.05	6.5	1520	21.5	5	341	16.5
1669567	038762		0.002	0.13	11.2	14	5.79	5.63	14.1	0.49	8	2.17	2.9	1640	14.8	6.2	424	16.6
1669568	038763		<0.001	0.29	17.6	39	47.3	29.9	136	0.69	58	4.56	17.8	1340	91	4.7	800	41.8
1669569	038764		0.002	0.39	3.3	61	44.4	127	61.1	5.32	1200	13.1	18.6	4540	304	12.1	553	52.4
1669570	038765		<0.001	0.08	0.6	4	3.18	5.25	275	0.07	11.2	1.36	1.3	355	26	1.9	13.4	13.3
1669571	038766		0.002	0.33	1.3	21	37.1	76.6	52.8	0.28	442	11.1	19.7	2590	499	3.5	59.9	13.8
1669572	038767		0.002	0.28	3	128	29.6	39.1	91.2	0.89	390	7.17	13.7	1350	37.7	3.4	205	34.1
1669573	038768		0.007	0.52	3.2	298	57.5	36.8	109	0.08	711	8.36	29.8	4400	111	5.8	260	42
1669574	038769		<0.001	0.17	2.1	381	25.9	1.48	184	0.37	11	1.33	13.6	443	3.9	22.1	59.1	46.7
1669575	038770		<0.001	0.04	13.9	29	6.21	1.61	170	0.19	14.9	1.73	2.7	509	4.4	2.6	26.3	13
1669576	038771		0.002	0.11	9.8	50	17.6	1.78	185	0.3	15.6	2.52	7.7	884	3.2	5.1	51.7	27.4
1669577	038772		<0.001	0.16	22	790	48.7	3.57	88.7	1.42	3.9	1.73	29.9	581	2.4	7.9	12.4	30.4
1669578	038773		<0.001	0.3	1.3	183	10.1	1.46	265	0.43	2.7	0.86	5.8	309	3.7	124	72	14.1
1669579	038774		<0.001	0.18	3.3	463	30.7	2.07	235	0.72	1.7	1.27	17.8	345	2.9	77.6	23.3	23.8
1669580	038775		0.001	0.1	11.2	1060	43.2	1.88	167	0.56	7.5	3.64	23.6	1430	3	5.1	63.5	20.4
1669581	038776		<0.001	0.1	3.1	565	44.4	3.03	178	0.37	12	0.78	23.9	123	3.9	3.5	17.4	10.2
1669582	038777		0.001	0.09	0.6	62	3.58	0.92	162	0.09	4.3	0.41	1.9	59	4.5	4.8	5.1	8.2
1669583	038778		<0.001	0.2	5.6	2080	57.6	2.23	97.7	0.54	5.7	1.68	24.7	423	2.3	18.1	131	69.5
1669584	038779		0.001	0.12	4.7	376	26.6	1.64	200	0.24	11.2	1.43	14.5	1400	4.9	3.6	23.8	34.9
1669585	038780		<0.001	0.2	2.7	1190	96.4	5.97	141	0.61	25.7	1.23	45.9	447	3.9	3.5	84.3	12.8
1669586	038781		0.001	0.23	2.9	2400	82.7	2.38	94.3	0.96	8.2	1.14	39.5	505	3	3.9	132	20.6
1669587	038782		0.001	0.16	2.4	1830	67.9	2.24	144	1.15	10.6	1.52	37	353	2.9	4.9	111	14.8
1669588	038783		<0.001	0.18	2.3	793	43.7	2.57	191	0.52	52.2	1.36	24.5	335	3.5	3.2	50.9	15.3
1669589	038784		<0.001	0.06	0.9	488	19.3	0.88	147	0.29	2.8	0.57	7.8	86	3.7	1.3	26.3	5.8
1669590	038785		0.007	0.46	46.8	675	84.3	30.8	83.2	1.84	104	5.01	34.1	116	6.1	33.1	53.2	44.2
1669591	038786		<0.001	0.07	0.9	216	5.72	1.1	222	0.22	10	0.51	2.5	74	4.3	1.8	8.9	6.9
1669592	038787		0.003	0.12	1.6	320	14	1.96	151	0.27	27.3	1.21	7.1	62	4.4	2.1	8	5.5
1669593	038788		0.002	0.59	2.2	1540	81.3	3.3	134	1.39	13.2	1.65	36.9	184	2.9	12.9	22.2	37.2
1669594	038789		<0.001	0.23	<0.2	8	0.32	0.55	105	0.02	2.3	0.25	<0.5	26	4.5	0.6	1.2	1.8
1669595	038790		<0.001	0.08	0.3	7	0.39	0.6	145	0.03	1.7	0.27	<0.5	29	4.3	1.7	2.9	2.5
1669596	038791		<0.001	0.05	0.2	6	0.15	0.5	151	0.02	1.6	0.23	<0.5	25	3.9	0.5	2.7	1.6
1669597	038792		<0.001	0.26	1.9	765	48.6	1.83	170	0.65	4	0.98	21.5	280	3.1	4	30.7	23.2
1669598	038793		0.001	0.35	4.3	608	66.7	3.73	104	0.69	14.2	1.22	37	661	2.9	4.8	83.2	12.9
1669599	Á038794		0.001	0.45	9.9	1100	94.2	3.87	68.7	1.05	13.1	1.73	52.7	436	2.8	2.8	120	24

Lab Sample	Field Sample	Analyte:	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	Pb	Sr	Zn
1669600	038795		<0.001	0.46	1.3	1080	57.7	2.7	107	1.83	1.2	2.23	32.7	1650	1.5	21.7	234	36.3
1669601	038796		<0.001	0.17	3.2	312	53.9	2.66	93.9	0.2	2.4	1.31	31	406	1.4	4.9	578	9.2
1669602	038797		0.001	0.06	9.5	207	4.07	1.22	207	0.36	2.9	0.58	2.4	278	4.3	2.7	22.3	6.6
1669603	038798		<0.001	0.29	18.6	727	63.8	6.04	86.6	1.08	6.9	1.81	35.5	462	1.9	2.5	128	17.6
1669604	038799		0.051	3.97	5.3	554	26.2	32.9	130	0.65	10800	8.68	14.5	844	2.9	8.7	24.3	100
1669605	038800		0.001	0.24	1	630	47.1	3.73	115	0.69	65.5	1.69	26.7	984	1.9	3.9	243	14.2
1669606	038801		0.024	2.01	2.6	1140	48.2	20.1	117	1.45	5380	6.71	26.7	805	2.8	7.9	45.3	379
1669607	038802		0.027	1.95	2.7	1050	45.9	26.3	125	1.18	4770	7.02	25.5	822	2.3	7.7	37	344
1669608	038803		<0.001	0.2	1.1	614	47	2.85	48	0.96	71.7	1.52	25.5	2020	1.2	9.7	308	16.7
1669609	038804		0.002	0.17	0.9	599	30.3	2.78	174	0.72	69.2	1.08	16.8	1580	2.7	6.7	359	10.7
1669610	038805		0.001	0.24	1.9	1330	70.8	4.86	81.1	1.62	46.9	2.44	39.5	826	1.6	4.6	136	45.5
1669611	038806		0.002	0.45	2.1	972	64.2	16.8	95.5	1.27	342	7.08	35.3	1310	2.2	6.2	94.2	54.3
1669612	038807		0.027	1.32	13.6	926	45.9	4.3	109	1.37	154	4.6	25.8	281	1.4	545	35	118
1669613	038808		<0.001	0.3	3.3	2460	85.4	10.3	95.7	2	25.9	3.01	44.2	801	11	19.7	628	70.5
1669614	038809		<0.001	0.42	1.8	1790	72.7	35	169	5.82	43.6	6.15	36.2	1190	80.4	31.1	675	127
1669615	038810		<0.001	0.15	0.9	514	36.9	2.55	117	1.01	17.1	1.33	20.3	1730	1.9	6.4	348	27.4
1669616	0388111		0.001	0.17	1.2	905	60.1	3.46	96.5	1.5	13.7	1.87	32.9	802	1.7	4.7	204	39.3
1669617	038812		0.003	0.14	1.1	406	33.6	3.53	134	0.71	22.5	1.54	17.9	1010	2.8	6.8	204	31.3
1669618	038813		0.015	0.69	1.3	631	44.9	4.03	156	1.14	674	2.19	24.9	1190	1.8	15.8	97.7	61.1
1669619	038814		0.002	0.16	3	1290	37.8	16.1	38.9	3.3	43.7	5.26	17.1	1730	1.6	5.5	215	143
1669620	038815		0.002	0.38	2.4	1530	98.4	20.8	127	4.14	34.4	5.2	49.6	905	40.5	9.9	821	87.7
1669621	038816		<0.001	0.19	1.1	1070	49.4	3.77	75.3	1.32	23.7	1.79	27.8	1710	1.6	5.8	167	76.6
1669622	038817		0.002	0.14	7.4	98	3.43	6.07	162	0.54	44	8.17	2.5	4730	3.6	6.6	24.7	247
1669623	038818		0.002	0.04	1	107	1.19	1.15	180	0.16	6.9	1.18	0.8	552	3.4	2.1	16.2	28.4
1669624	038819		0.002	0.2	4.7	639	60.9	4.42	86.3	1.43	6.2	2.56	34.6	1390	1.6	5.5	79.1	24.5
1669625	038820		0.002	0.53	1.5	374	51.7	5.27	105	0.74	35.7	2.62	29.2	1220	1.9	59.7	80.5	391
1669626	038821		0.003	0.35	0.9	106	7.22	3.84	194	0.71	13.9	3.58	3.6	4200	2.7	233	69.5	1420
1669627	038822		0.002	0.38	0.7	112	12.1	2.62	212	0.69	11.8	2.94	6.2	3250	2.7	195	73.2	1060
1669628	038823		0.004	0.18	3	625	53.9	7.08	136	1.06	38.9	2.12	30.7	873	2.7	15.1	103	43.2
1669629	038824		0.003	0.23	1.7	791	58.1	5.17	113	1.52	26.1	2.16	31.5	931	2.4	7.7	77	37.8
1669630	038825		0.003	0.19	4.4	663	25.5	11.7	104	5.82	51.6	8.06	14.2	2530	6	18.2	95.3	118
1669631	038826		0.002	0.09	1.6	274	25.3	1.89	122	1.51	7.1	1.11	13.7	279	2.6	5.2	122	19.9
1669632	038827		0.002	0.15	2.6	684	38	2.87	112	1.72	7.8	1.48	21.1	350	2.9	5.5	87.2	19.7
1669633	038828		0.002	0.14	2.4	240	74.9	3.2	179	1.32	11	1.04	42.3	190	3.8	10.1	47.4	12.6
1669634	038829		0.002	0.25	1.7	866	57.1	6.44	136	1.43	50.3	2.11	32.3	495	2.4	10.9	269	32.4
1669635	038830		<0.001	0.41	1.1	145	13.2	1.09	218	0.43	2.4	0.76	6.9	1140	3	140	380	25.4
1669680	038832		0.003	0.05	1.1	110	7.34	1.83	106	0.55	3.4	0.74	4.6	166	5.2	1.5	17.4	9.7
1669681	038833		0.008	0.06	0.9	66	5.41	1.79	95.4	0.23	7.2	0.49	3.2	69	4.6	0.9	16.2	6.7
1669682	038834		0.003	0.16	4.7	812	65.3	3.72	52.3	2.79	0.5	1.6	40.3	247	1.4	2.5	204	21.5
1669683	038835		0.004	0.19	2.2	353	13.9	2.44	85.8	0.74	<0.5	1.24	8.1	1500	2.8	6.5	716	11.6
1669684	038836		0.002	0.22	5.1	684	47.3	5.62	66.3	1.1	4.5	2.22	28.2	607	2.3	4.3	197	25.3
1669685	038837		0.003	0.15	1.4	648	28.5	2.79	76.4	0.91	26.3	1.14	18.5	345	3.5	5.8	50.1	28.8
1669686	038838		0.003	1.04	2.7	481	26.6	3.2	95.9	0.93	3.3	1.68	15.7	1750	2.8	108	261	24.3
1669687	038839		0.003	0.46	2.4	740	54.7	6.65	48.3	1.82	118	2.38	33.3	852	1.8	30.7	73.5	200
1669688	038840		0.003	0.68	3.6	1110	94.7	27.7	96.4	1.06	30.7	5.82	51	887	53.6	18.1	729	88.3
1669689	038841		0.015	0.59	2.6	1370	95.6	32.4	137	1.38	33.3	5.94	52.7	935	73.1	7.5	972	89.5
1669690	038842		0.003	0.07	0.7	9	1.01	1.53	108	0.08	3	0.87	<0.5	430	6.2	5.4	79.7	22.6
1669691	038843		0.003	0.61	3	1590	97.6	31.9	113	1.46	30.9	6.01	53.1	918	63.8	9.9	1110	97.3

Lab Sample	Field Sample	Analyte:	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	Pb	Sr	Zn
1669692	038844		0.003	0.05	0.9	35	14	0.91	80.5	0.26	1.3	0.86	6.8	600	2.3	15.9	1620	18
1669693	038845		0.004	0.05	1.3	37	35.1	1.41	47.8	0.2	<0.5	0.9	19.9	363	2.9	25	1920	16
1669694	038846		0.003	1.04	0.9	19	56.4	0.36	45.4	1.21	<0.5	0.54	24.4	261	2	23.5	39.8	9.9
1669695	038847		0.002	1.48	1.1	50	30	0.53	92.2	1.09	10.6	0.52	14.7	180	3	64.6	115	27.8
1669696	038848		0.003	0.15	0.6	399	17.1	3.27	51.7	1.42	8.3	1.67	8.7	912	6	27.8	2180	23.9
1669697	038849		0.004	0.43	1.2	1510	66.3	14.2	67.1	2.57	24.8	3.47	35.1	622	17.3	8.8	527	74.7
1669698	038850		0.003	0.11	1.8	50	18.9	2.35	31.1	0.49	<0.5	1.16	8.6	477	4.6	17.3	1480	51.2
1669699	038851		0.003	0.1	1.9	145	20.3	8.21	85.3	0.55	25.5	1.75	10.1	474	16.5	8.1	495	27.5
1669700	038852		0.003	0.03	1.3	39	38	1.51	51.1	0.27	<0.5	0.96	15.9	810	3.6	5.9	1310	4.3
1669701	038853		0.004	0.1	1.3	22	45.1	5.96	54.8	0.19	11.2	1.23	25.3	1630	6.8	11.2	995	4.9
1669702	038854		0.004	0.35	0.7	163	23.3	6.2	75.3	1.17	14.4	1.9	12	256	11.5	3.8	119	24.7
1669703	038855		0.002	0.05	0.6	65	10.2	4.68	74.1	0.4	12.7	1.02	5.1	287	10.7	5.1	267	16.1
1669704	038856		0.003	0.04	0.8	28	13.2	3.5	68.9	0.2	7.9	0.74	4.6	200	6.7	10.5	855	14.4
1669705	038857		0.003	0.2	3.8	158	25.8	13.5	77.9	1.05	22	2.88	12.4	656	32	10	469	26.6
1669706	038858		0.004	0.5	10.6	208	30.7	34.9	70.3	1.82	43.8	5.85	14	847	86.8	2.8	504	46.1
1669707	038859		0.003	0.37	12.8	202	33.7	11.7	137	1.7	2.4	3.02	15.3	1630	49.1	3.6	303	20.3
1669708	038860		0.002	0.09	0.6	15	2.15	3.42	72.3	0.09	25.4	0.71	0.6	355	9.7	0.6	22.2	4.9
1669709	038861		0.003	0.08	1	39	6.27	4.91	106	0.57	17.2	2.67	1.6	1770	12.3	3.5	138	13.6
1669710	038862		0.003	0.16	1.2	38	1.74	4.67	162	0.28	92.7	2.6	0.8	465	19.5	4.5	29.9	30.7
1669711	038863		0.003	0.09	3	256	5.06	1.2	62.6	0.93	9.1	0.51	2.1	1150	8.3	26.5	808	130
1669712	038864		0.002	0.1	1.3	66	2.44	1.91	68.7	0.15	13.2	0.5	1.1	111	10.9	13.7	30.3	6.1
1669713	038865		0.003	0.17	2.2	359	27.3	4.87	83.3	0.96	<0.5	1.46	10.7	467	25.9	4.9	239	27.4
1669714	038866		0.002	0.59	4	1450	104	30.4	153	7.98	19.6	5.3	57	949	85.5	15.9	891	78.6
1669715	038867		0.004	0.31	4	322	60.9	6.8	51.2	0.6	17.9	2.28	37.7	494	3.7	32.9	258	58.2
1669716	038868		0.002	0.48	1.1	391	22.1	7.74	83.7	0.45	<0.5	3.3	10.5	678	2.1	7	111	58.3
1669717	038869		0.005	0.65	4.9	2330	141	34.4	125	2.82	20.6	6.17	75.9	1560	84.5	17.7	792	262
1669718	038870		0.003	0.29	3	1350	20.3	28.6	17.7	4.48	40.4	6.79	10	1440	3.2	6.6	294	87.9
1669719	038871		0.002	0.17	2.9	1360	18.4	27.7	9.8	4.28	29.6	6.42	9.1	1330	3.3	5.8	281	85.9
1669720	038872		0.003	0.6	2	689	40	6.91	94.6	1.23	36.2	2.26	24.8	1000	2	81.6	199	193
1669721	038873		0.003	0.19	4.1	164	21.4	3.2	111	0.53	7.9	1.02	15.4	398	5.4	13.8	57.2	113
1669722	038874		0.003	0.27	1.4	387	31.2	3.13	66	0.74	81.9	1.52	20	1330	2.7	6.6	156	35.4
1669723	038875		0.002	0.12	1.2	132	9.85	2.27	91.3	0.46	3.6	0.8	5.9	621	5.4	40.7	32.8	18.4
1669724	038876		0.004	0.68	3.3	1300	113	24	103	12.3	33.5	5.57	61.2	2670	49.9	19.1	545	180
1669725	038877		0.004	0.76	3.5	1100	89.7	37	152	3.32	44.7	5.67	49.2	1190	102	12.4	401	119
1669726	038878		0.003	0.61	3.9	2550	196	32.1	153	7.11	29.2	5.21	105	902	80.2	27	1420	87.6
1669727	038879		0.004	0.12	6.6	648	15.6	18.2	76.3	3.87	7.4	2.76	8.7	1690	5.3	5	319	29.4
1669728	038880		0.009	0.12	1.1	334	31	3.53	81.3	1.03	7.6	2.17	18.7	443	3.2	2.9	132	32.3
1669729	038881		0.005	0.17	1.1	325	30.3	2.28	60.8	0.75	2	1.21	18.5	435	3	3.4	153	19.4
1669730	038882		0.002	0.17	1.3	730	42.9	3.7	85.7	2.61	3.2	1.92	25.4	493	2.7	4.9	168	26.4
1669731	038883		0.008	0.29	3.6	2350	96	6.31	65.8	6.41	9.7	3.31	64.3	1710	3.3	7.4	145	23.7
1669732	038884		0.002	0.19	0.4	138	3.49	0.94	77.9	0.29	1.9	0.59	2.1	1420	4.7	6.9	275	6.3
1669733	038885		0.003	0.14	1.1	348	36.3	2.63	90.9	0.44	2	1.41	22.5	644	3.8	5.1	130	17.3
1669734	038886		0.002	0.08	0.3	67	9.23	1.02	57.3	0.13	8.5	0.35	5.1	189	4.3	1.1	49.6	3
1669735	038887		0.002	0.12	0.9	275	34.3	2.87	79.3	0.5	4.4	1.25	20.9	385	3.8	2.7	85.1	11.8
1669736	038888		0.003	0.37	1.7	371	20.2	4.66	113	0.69	64	1.9	11.8	875	4.5	40.5	149	38.6
1669737	038889		0.003	0.58	1.1	2020	20	17.5	43.5	3.23	2.9	4.64	11.5	463	2.5	16.7	105	106
1669738	038890		10.4	1.02	15.8	183	23.4	85.6	269	0.62	248	6.41	13.7	550	43.9	47.8	56.6	33.8
1669739	038891		0.002	0.07	2.5	75	15.7	3.69	72.4	0.19	23.7	0.83	6.9	6180	3.9	8.5	711	81.7

Lab Sample	Field Sample	Analyte:	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	Pb	Sr	Zn
1669740	038892		0.026	0.64	1.1	17	3.77	2.06	123	0.05	24.8	0.98	2	501	6	10.9	15.1	285
1669741	038893		0.003	0.18	0.8	13	3.94	1.41	119	0.05	11.9	0.68	2.2	247	5.3	39.6	15.2	139
1669742	038894		0.003	0.15	0.7	16	14.2	0.9	83.3	0.03	0.8	0.52	8	269	4.4	3.9	37.1	16.2
1669743	038895		0.003	0.21	0.9	115	2.38	3.27	137	0.3	9	2.54	1.1	1760	3.9	77.8	80.9	73.1
1669744	038896		0.005	0.16	4.2	630	13.8	3.97	96	0.79	12.6	1.92	7	1010	4.5	8.5	25.9	117
1669745	038897		0.003	0.43	1	90	3.68	1.96	95	0.15	8.9	1.08	2	541	4.4	44.7	28.9	28.7
1669746	038898		0.003	0.31	4.5	440	49.1	6.64	95.7	0.86	38.1	2.41	29.5	1070	3.1	5.7	75.5	184
1669747	038899		0.046	3.12	190	286	14.8	48.4	73.3	0.99	131	9.65	6.5	3950	46.5	471	427	515000
1669748	038900		0.002	0.1	0.6	36	2.9	2.17	99.2	0.09	8	0.61	1.5	135	7	11.5	23.3	52.2
1669749	038901		0.003	0.25	1.4	664	57.1	10.3	125	2.02	27.8	2.72	29	456	21.2	2.6	44.5	43.2
1669750	038902		0.003	0.12	1.1	230	24.7	11.9	139	0.99	28.3	3.61	12.3	364	20	3.2	39.8	105
1669751	038903		0.007	0.34	11.5	5	17.7	9.67	26.1	0.08	116	6.24	10.3	4830	6.1	46	691	216
1669752	038904		0.004	0.14	6.8	581	45.1	19.1	118	2.51	67.3	5.13	21.1	1460	40.2	6.9	85.7	60.1
1669753	038905		0.003	0.22	0.9	48	10.1	12.6	160	0.28	12.9	8.79	3	717	48.2	23.1	5.4	373
1669754	038906		0.005	0.11	18.6	38	14	4.51	104	0.16	63	1.13	4.1	175	27.4	2.1	9.1	9.6
1669755	038907		0.014	0.06	1.6	62	8.64	5.38	55.7	0.39	9.7	0.68	2.3	242	12.4	5.1	5.6	16.3
1669756	038908		0.004	0.09	3.5	213	26.9	11.1	68.5	1.1	34.7	1.45	8.7	128	24.6	3.1	10.8	12.5
1669757	038909		0.002	0.06	2.1	51	18.5	2.44	43.8	0.62	<0.5	1.14	8.2	457	5	20.8	1460	52.2
1669758	038910		0.003	0.36	2.2	141	27.6	8.36	56.2	5.81	9.9	2.92	14.4	5470	12.8	35.8	676	112
1669759	038911		0.002	0.1	3.2	58	15.1	2.93	92.4	0.62	4.6	1.19	7.7	866	5.4	15.5	1300	41
1669760	038912		0.002	0.07	3.2	83	20	3.6	50.8	1.04	4.6	1.28	9.4	992	7.9	14.5	1400	28

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

1669556-1669635 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

Analysis performed at AGAT 5623 McAdam Rd., Mississauga, ON (unless marked by *)

Figure 12: Silver and Gold Assay Map 1

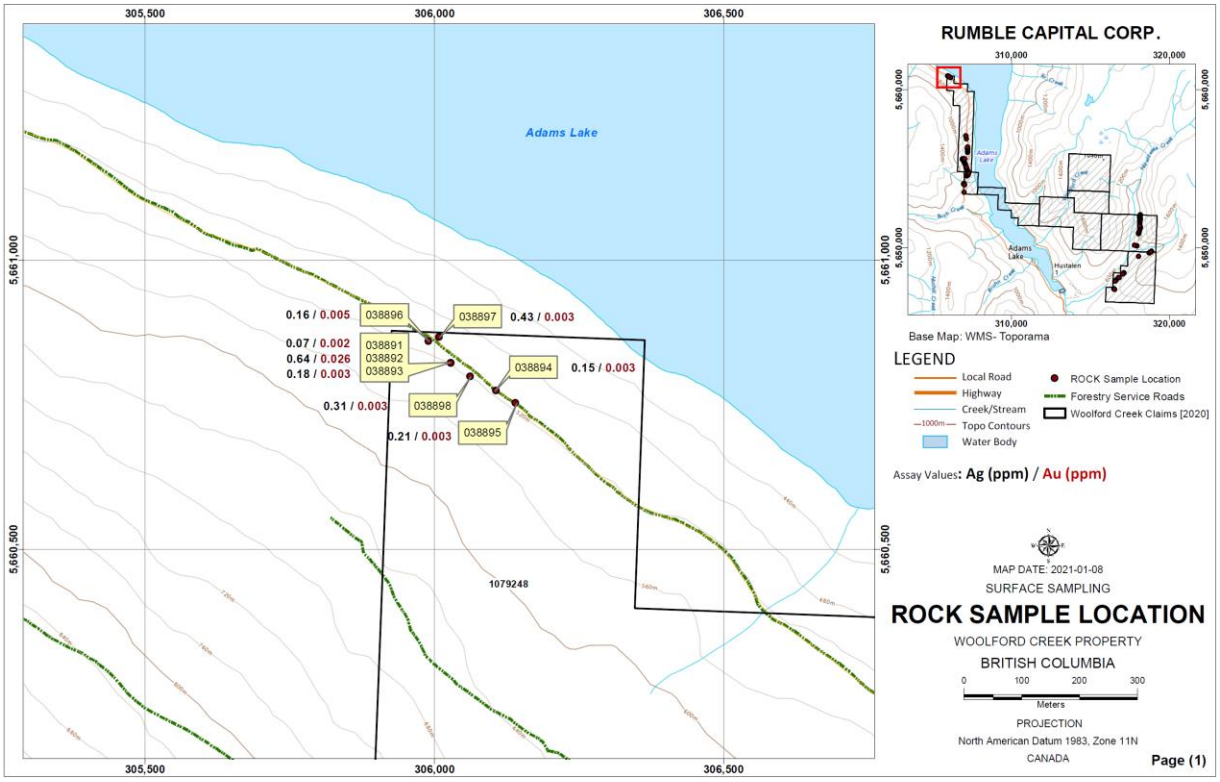


Figure 13: Silver and Gold Assay Map 2

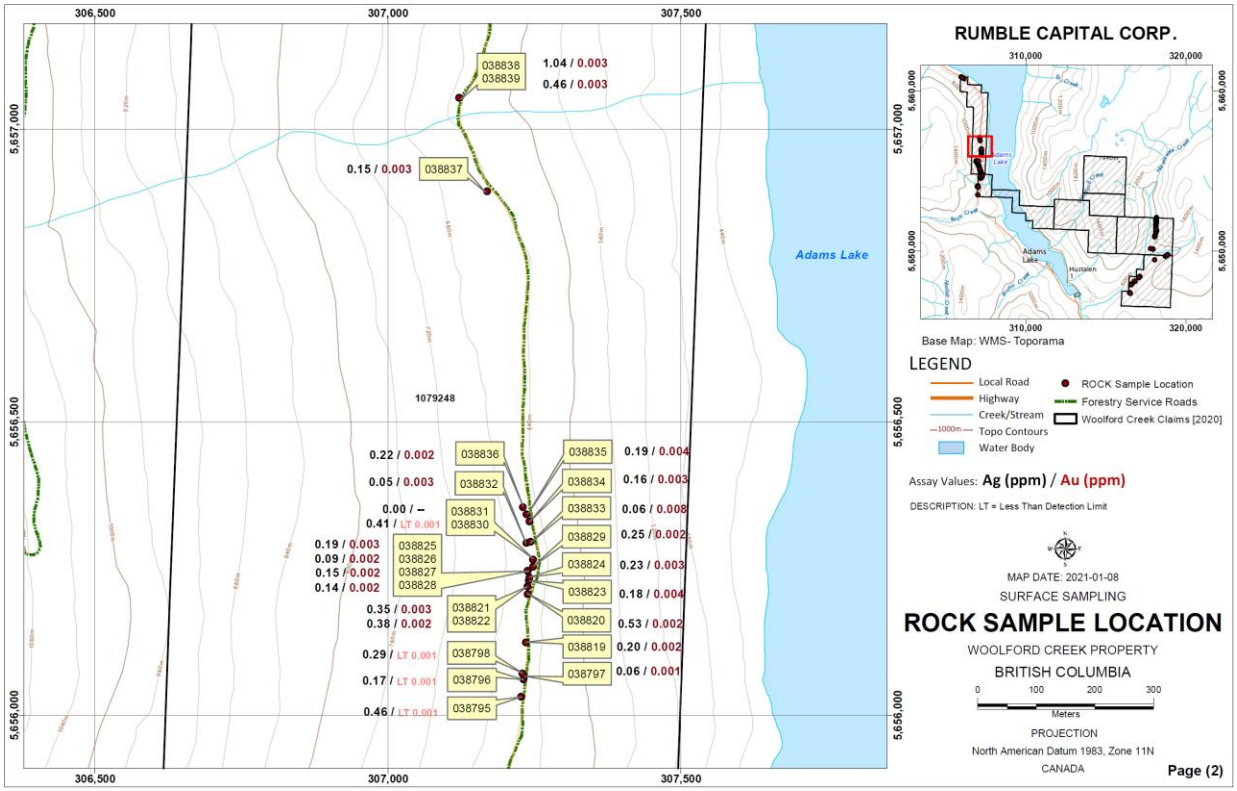


Figure 14: Silver and Gold Assay Map 3

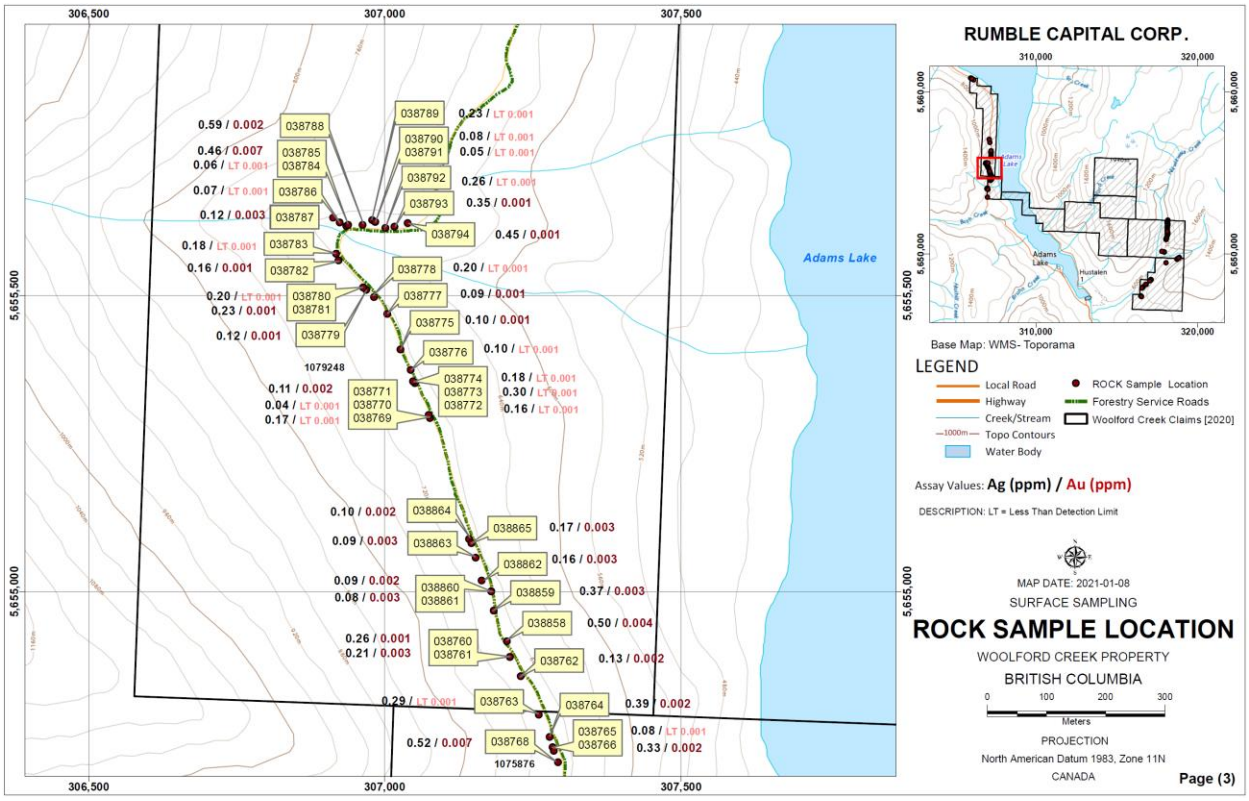


Figure 15: Silver and Gold Assay Map 4

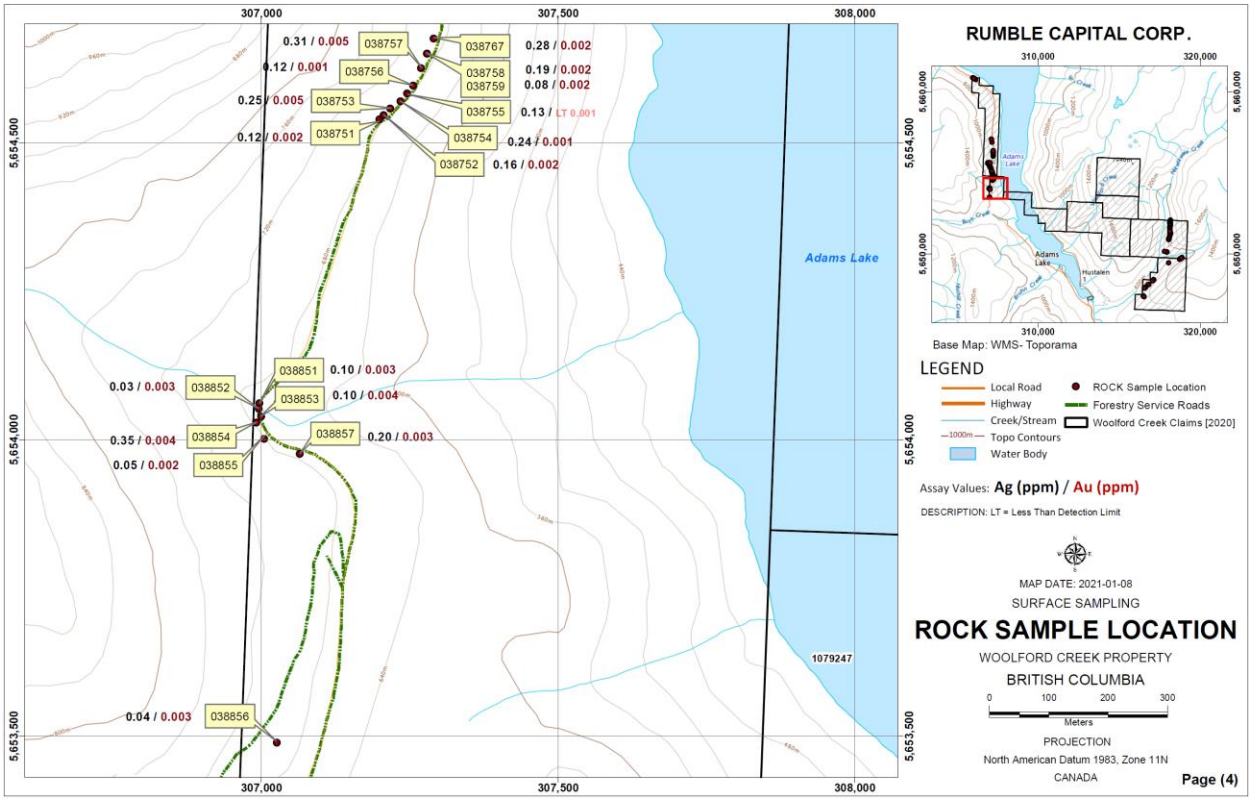


Figure 16: Silver and Gold Assay Map 5

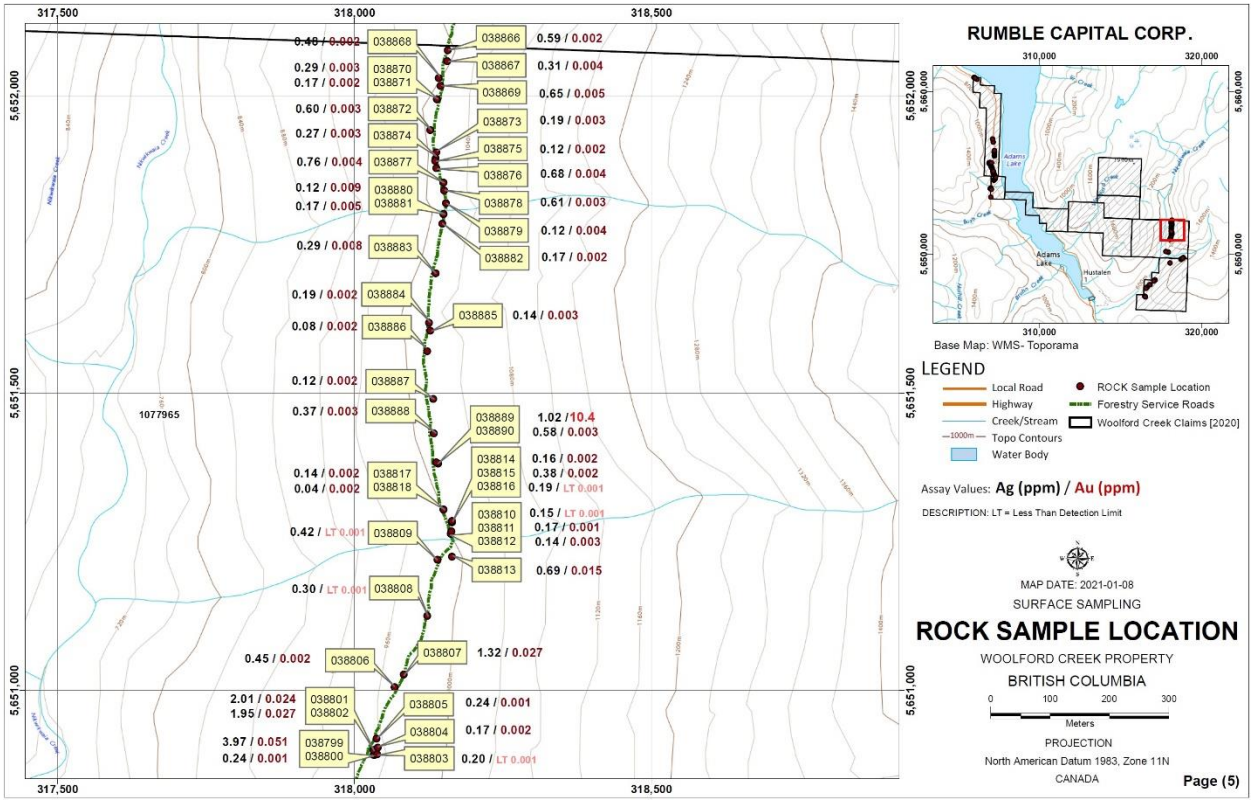


Figure 17: Silver and Gold Assay Map 6

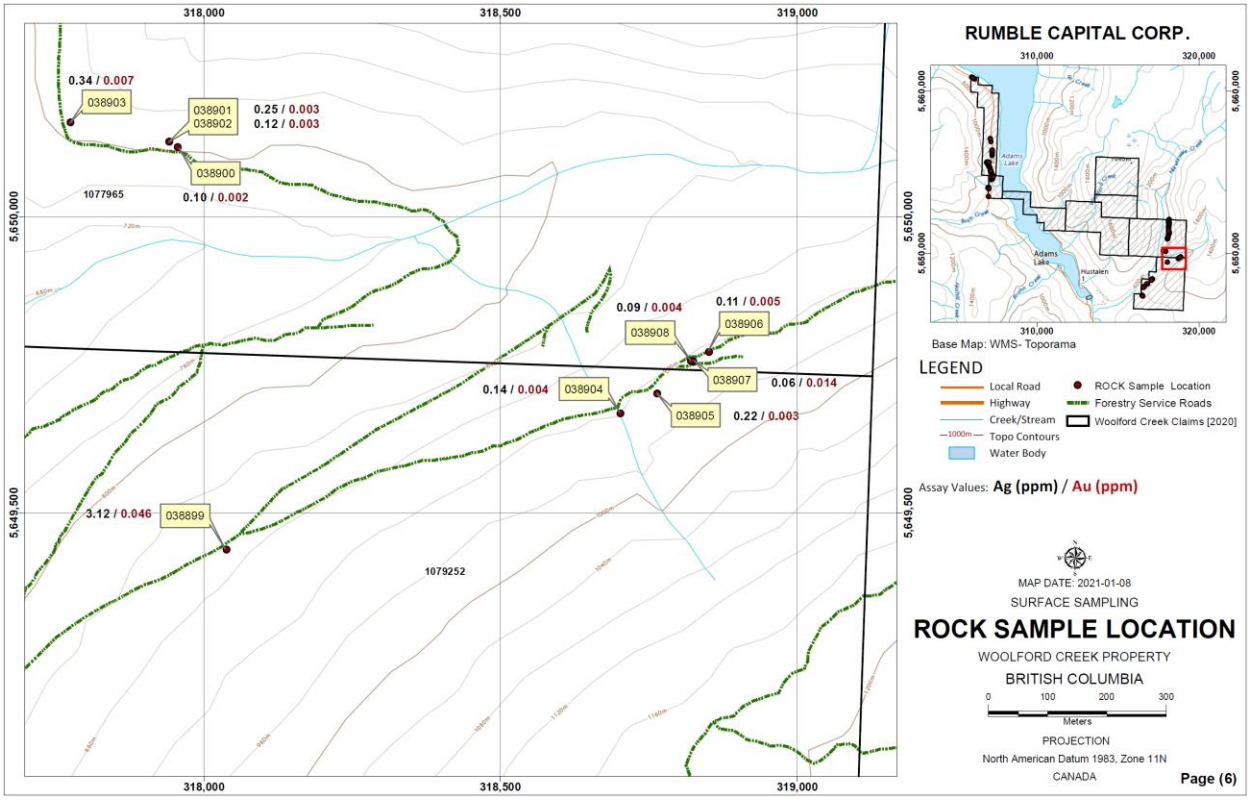


Figure 18: Silver and Gold Assay Map 7

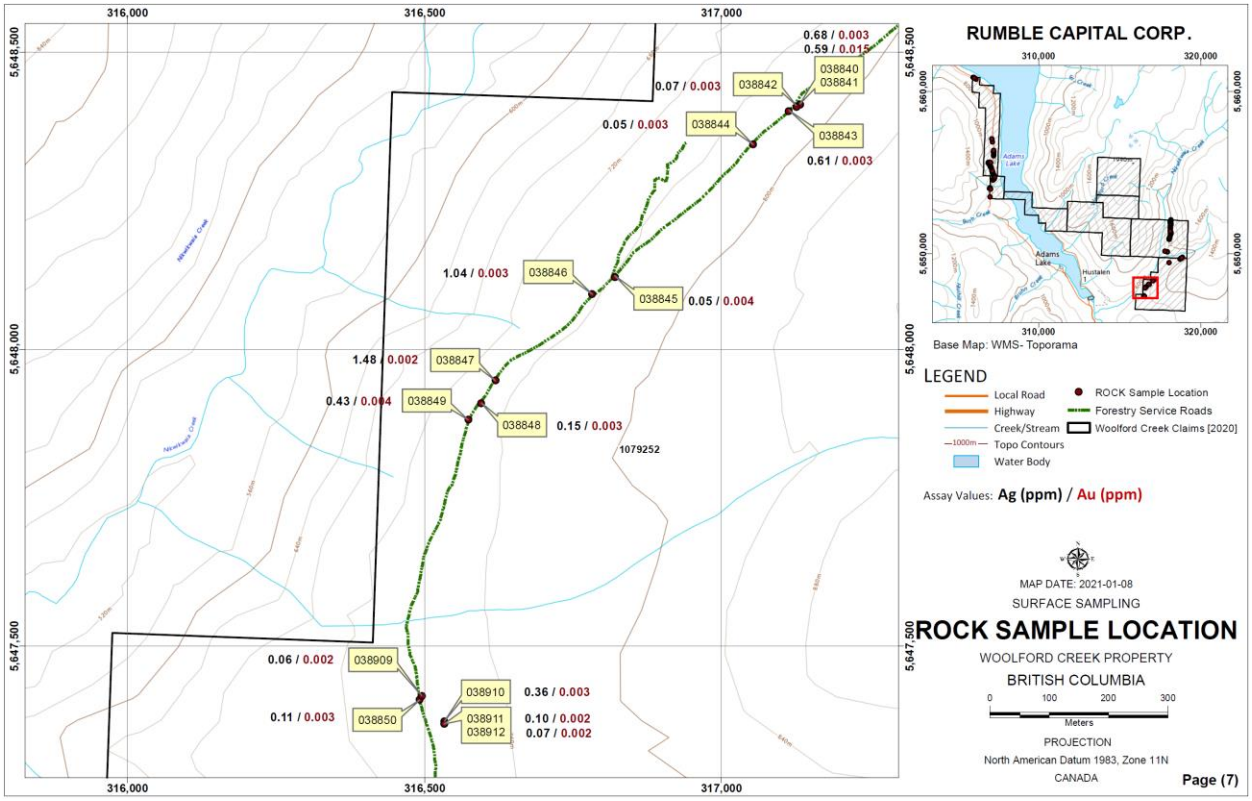


Figure 19: Zinc and Copper Assay Map 1

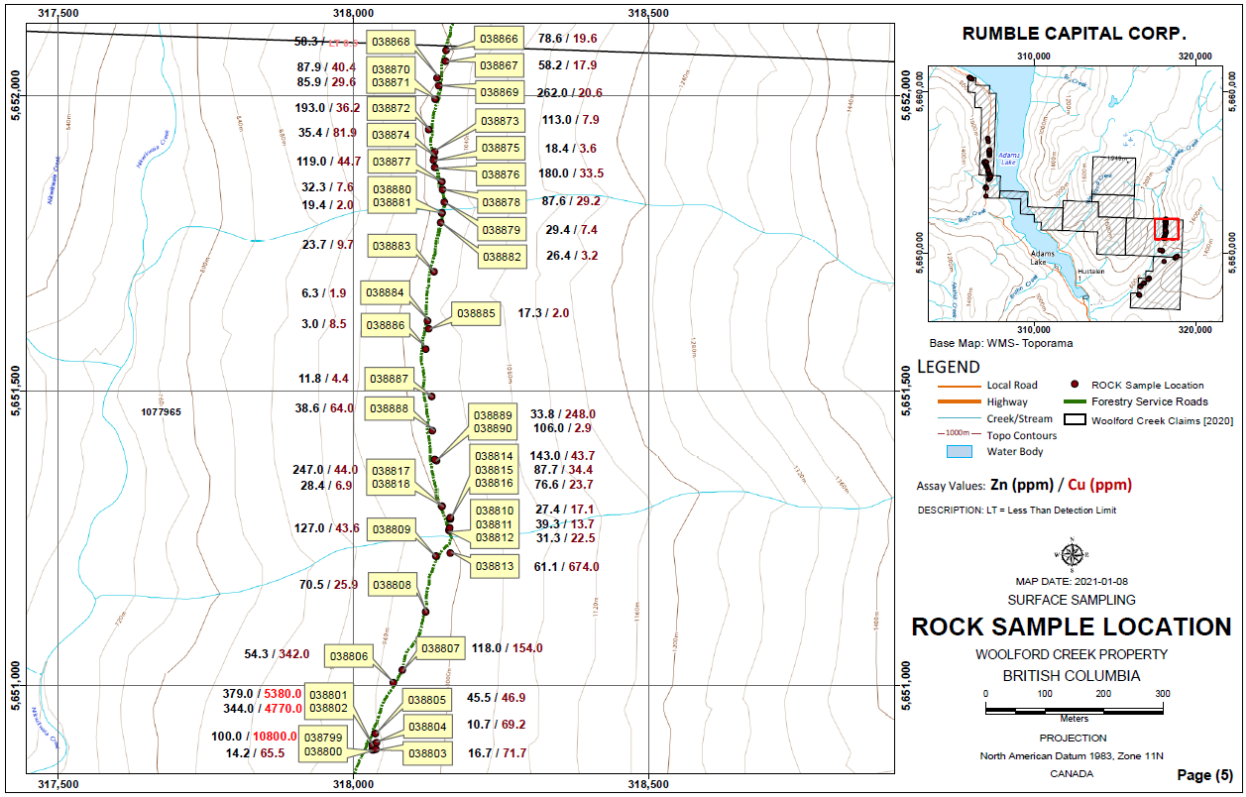
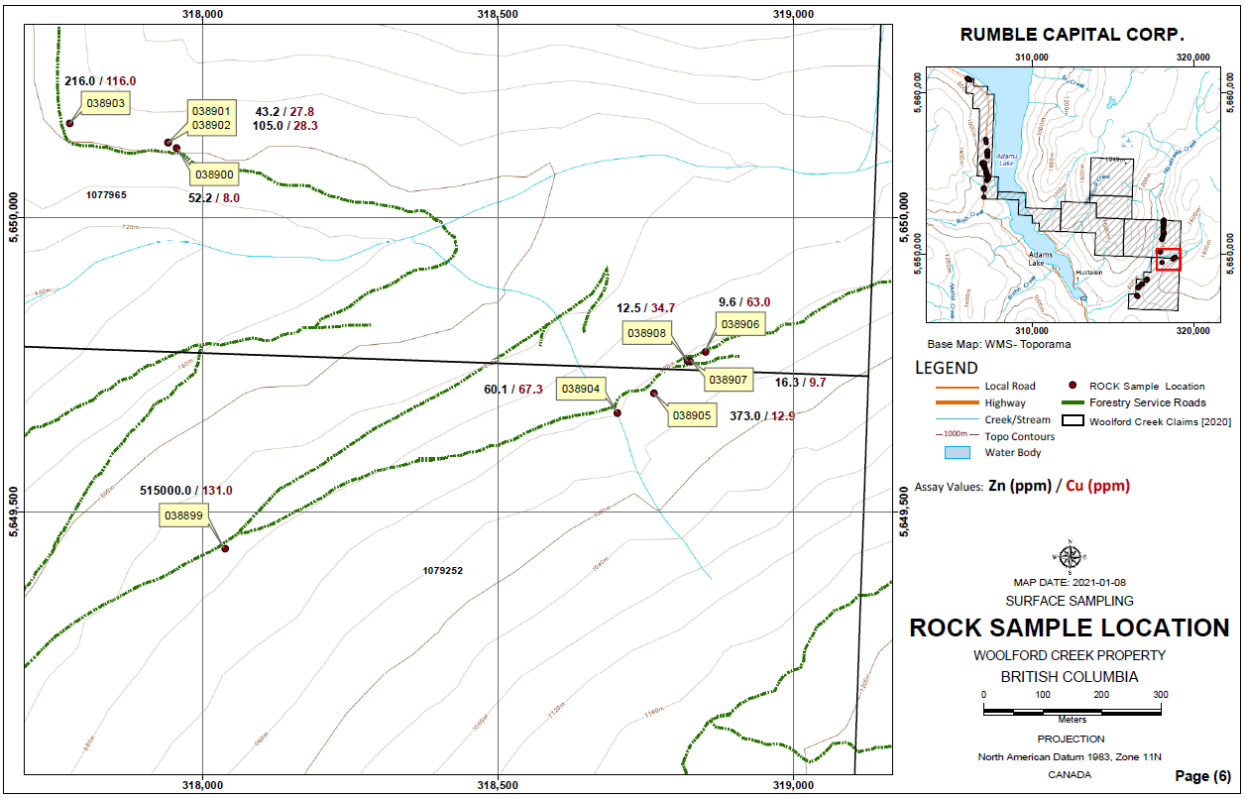


Figure 20: Zinc and Copper Assay Map 2



9.4 Geophysical Survey Interpretation and Results

9.4.1 Processing and Interpretation

The qualitative analysis of the data along VLF traverses was carried out using Fraser Filtering method and Karous-Hjelt current density procedure developed by Karous and Hjelt (1983). The plot of filtered in-phase VLF data in terms of distance shows both positive Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies and negative Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies along the profiles, which is the indication of the probable conductive zones along each of the profiles.

A KHFFILT software (Pirttijärvi, 2004) was used to perform Karous-Hjelt and Fraser filtering on VLF data.

Fraser Filtering

Fraser Filtering, which was suggested by Fraser (1969), is a simple filtering technique that transforms crossovers into peaks, removes regional gradients and intensifies anomalies from near surface. The Fraser filter shifts the data by 90 degree, and it transforms the anomaly such that those parts with the maximum slope appear with the maximum amplitude.

Karous-Hjelt Filtering

The analysis of VLF profiles in terms of buried conductors can be assisted by applying the Karous-Hjelt (K-H) linear filter to the observed in-phase component of the VLF data. Karous-Hjelt filter technique is based on discrete linear filtering of VLF data which is an extension of the Fraser filter. This approach involves filtering the VLF dataset for various depths and indicates the change in current density with depth. The areas with high current density correspond to good conductors.

Filtered VLF data help to locate vertical discontinuities such as hidden faults or fractured zones. K-H filter technique also provides a useful complementary tool for the semi-quantitative analysis and target visualization up to a few meters in depth (Ramesh Babu, 2007). The current density positive values seem always to occur within or around the conductors. The negative values on both sides of the conductor could be caused either by the length of the filter or by a reduction in current density due to current gathering. The apparent current density pseudo-section provides an illustrative indication of the depths of various current concentrations and hence the spatial distribution of subsurface geological features. As a result of this feature, current density pseudo-sections can provide diagnostic information for the target (Ogilvy & Lee, 1991).

9.4.2 Survey Results

Profile Line L01

Profile L01 is running in the NW-SE direction about 800m long in Claim # 1079248 near the Adams Lake (Figure 26). Fraser filtering responses ranged in value from –100 % to 150% along the profile. Figure-21 shows the Fraser filtered data (real or in-phase component). The in-phase traverses show positive peaks of different values of relative current density correspond to higher values of apparent resistivity. All the VLF-EM intensities and sharpness are suggesting the presence of shallow and deep conductors. A plot of Fraser filtered data shows prominent positive responses between 1356-1357, 1363-1364, 1370-1371 resulting in probable conductive zones located along the profile. Lower pseudo-section in this analysis is processed using the Karous-Hjelt filter. Conductors (colored red) are delineated from equivalent current density pseudo-section along profile L01. A higher value of relative current density can be regarded as conductive subsurface features.

Profile Line L02

Profile L02 is running in the E-W direction about 500m long in Claim # 1077965. Fraser filtering responses ranged in value from –100 % to 100% along the profile. Figure 22 shows the Fraser filtered data (real or in-phase component). The in-phase traverses show positive peaks of different values of relative current density correspond to higher values of apparent resistivity. A plot of Fraser filtered data shows prominent positive responses between 1388-1389 resulting in

probable a conductive zone located along the profile. Lower pseudo-section in this analysis is processed using the Karous-Hjelt filter.

Profile Line L03

Profile L03 is running in the NE-SW direction about 1,000m long in the Claim # 1079252. Fraser filtering responses ranged in value from –300 % to 250% along the profile. Figure 23 shows the Fraser filtered data (real or in-phase component). The in-phase traverses show positive peaks of different values of relative current density correspond to higher values of apparent resistivity. A plot of Fraser filtered data shows prominent positive responses between 1436-1438 resulting in probable a conductive zone located along the profile.

9.4.3 Survey Conclusion

Fraser-filtered VLF-EM data and current density pseudo-sections indicate the presence of probable shallow conductive zones along the profiles. The comparison of both regional magnetic (TDR) and VLF-EM data show some level of agreement between spatial locations of magnetic anomalies and VLF anomalies, particularly along the profile L03 (Figures 24 and 25).

Profile L01 stands out with 3 anomalous targets and requires a follow up extension of the survey by adding more lines to the east and west to verify that these conductor's extent and direction. The profile L03 has a broad conducting zone within a low magnetic zone which can be followed up through detailed geophysical survey and soil geochemistry.

Figure 21: Line 01 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%)

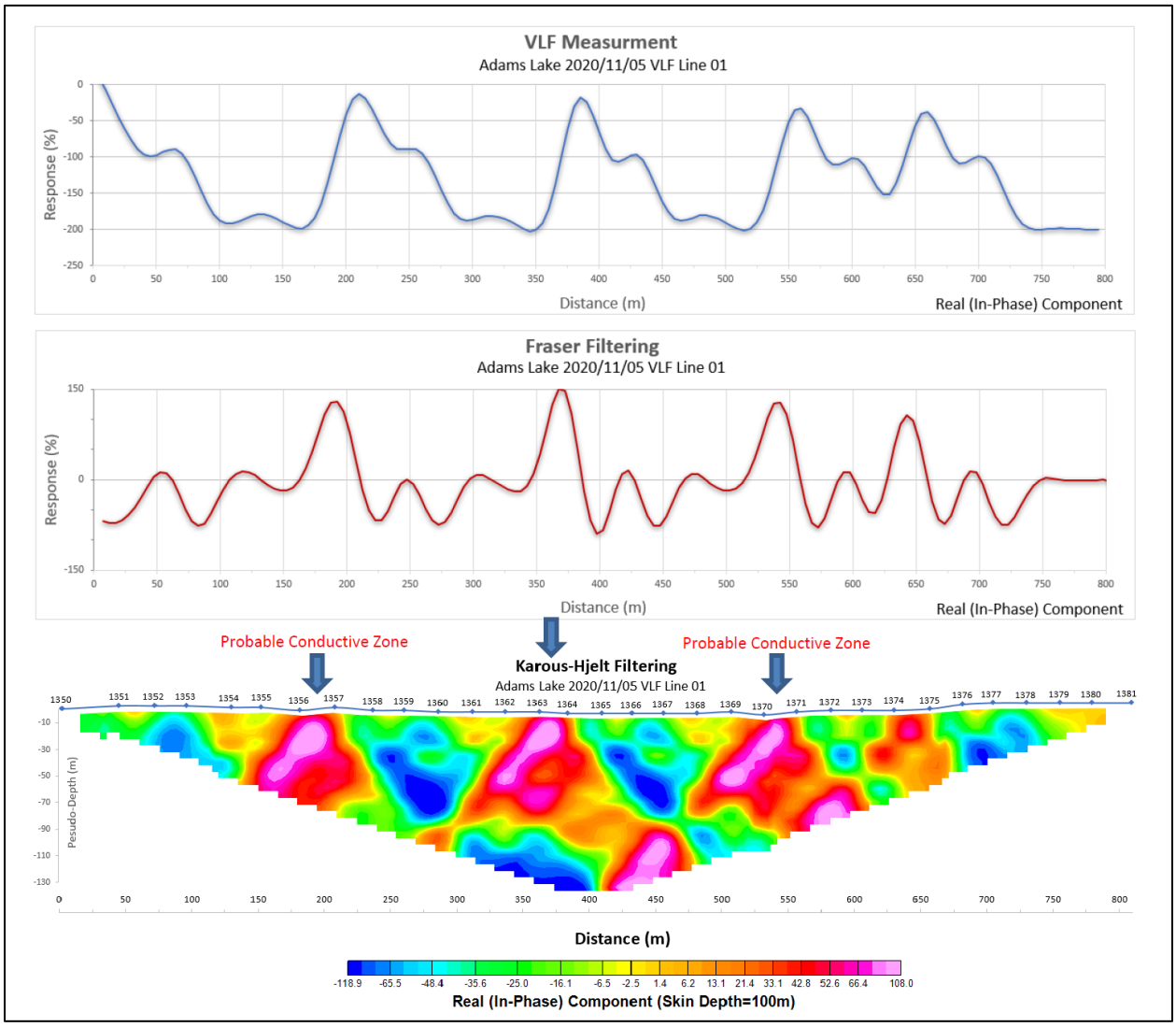


Figure 22: Line 02 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%)

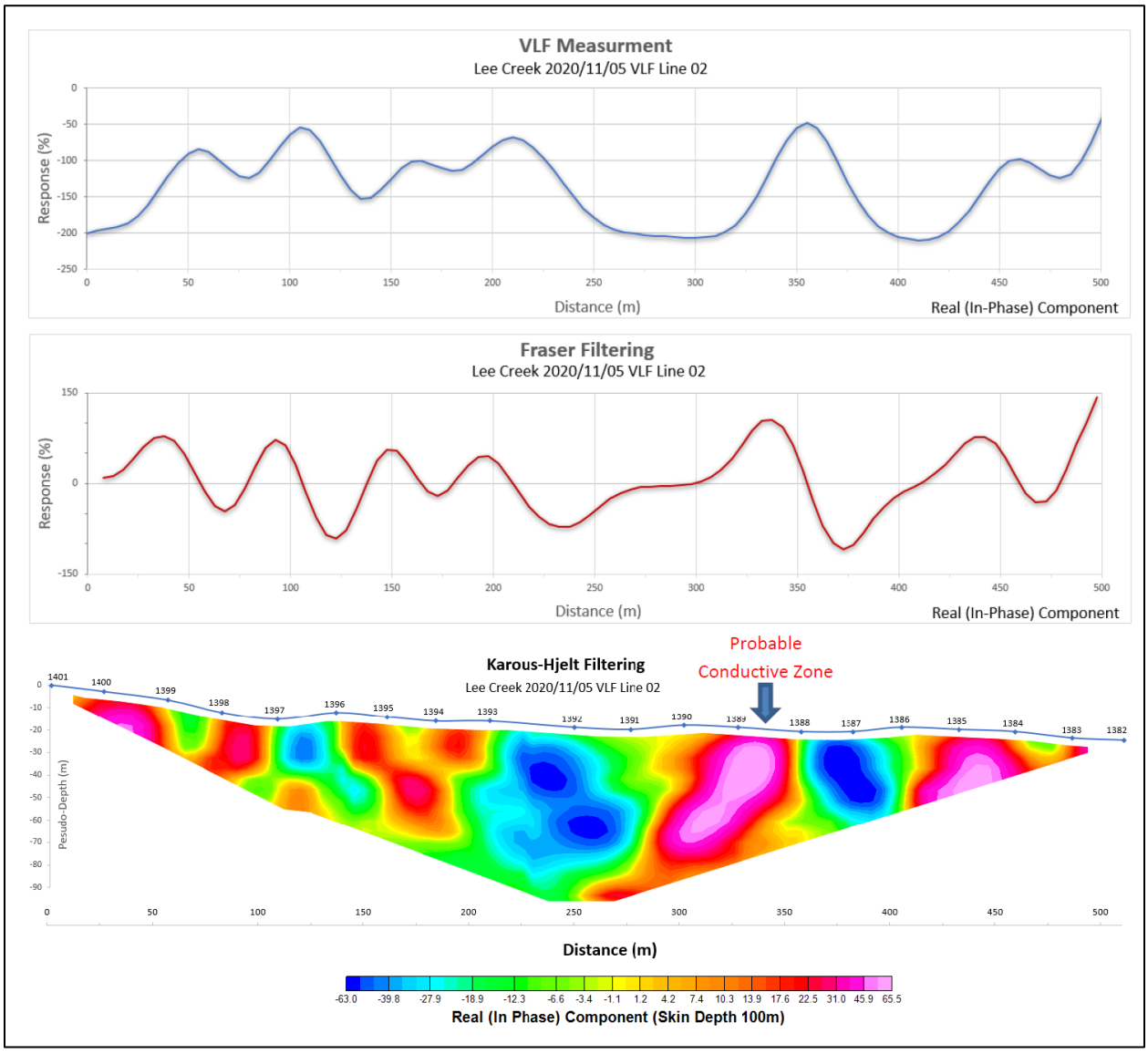


Figure 23: Line 03 VLF Measurement (%), Fraser Filtered In-Phase Component (%), and K-H Pseudo-Section (%)

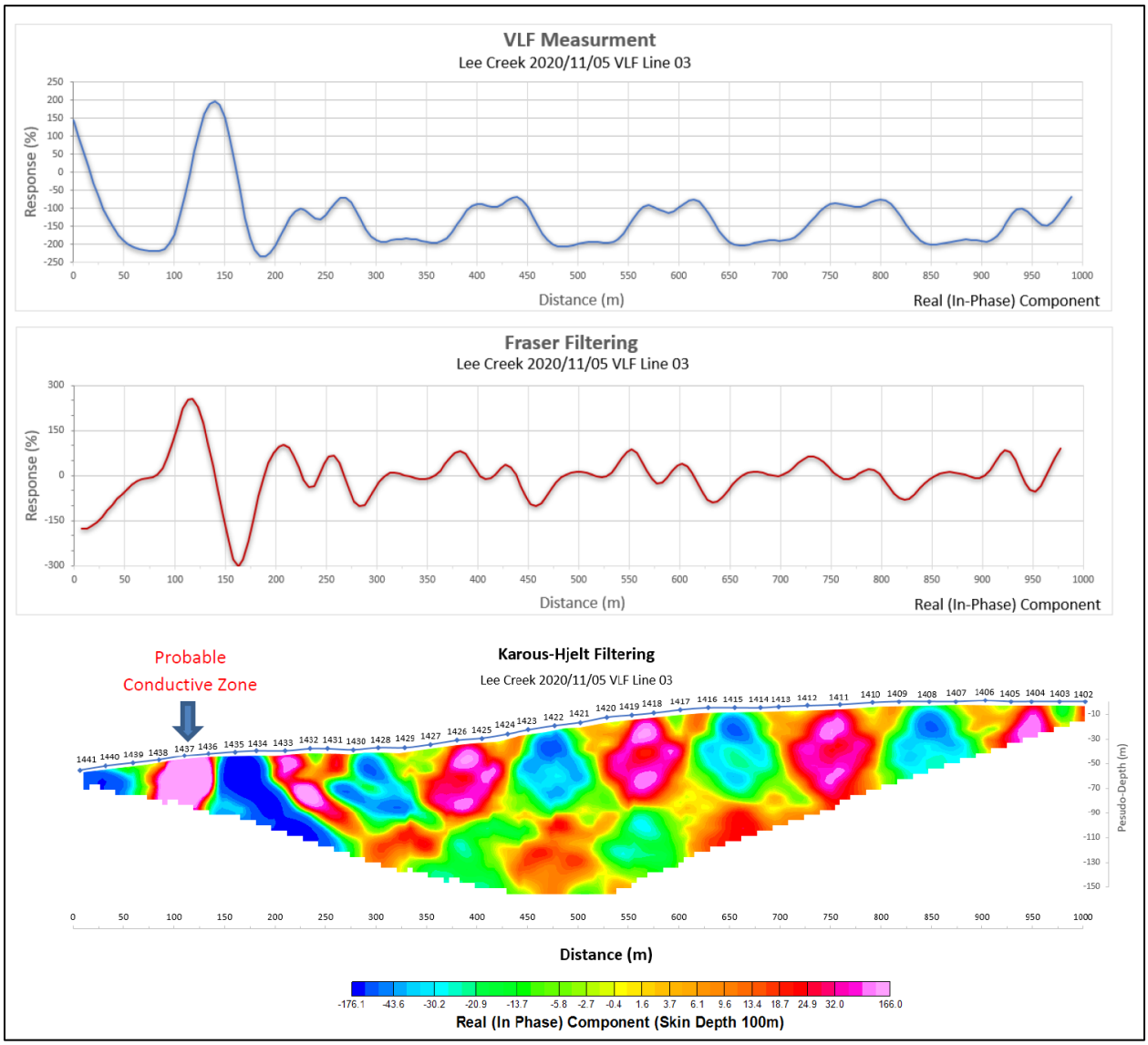


Figure 24: VLF Profile L01 Superimposed on Airborne Regional Total Magnetic Field (Tilt Derivation – TDR)

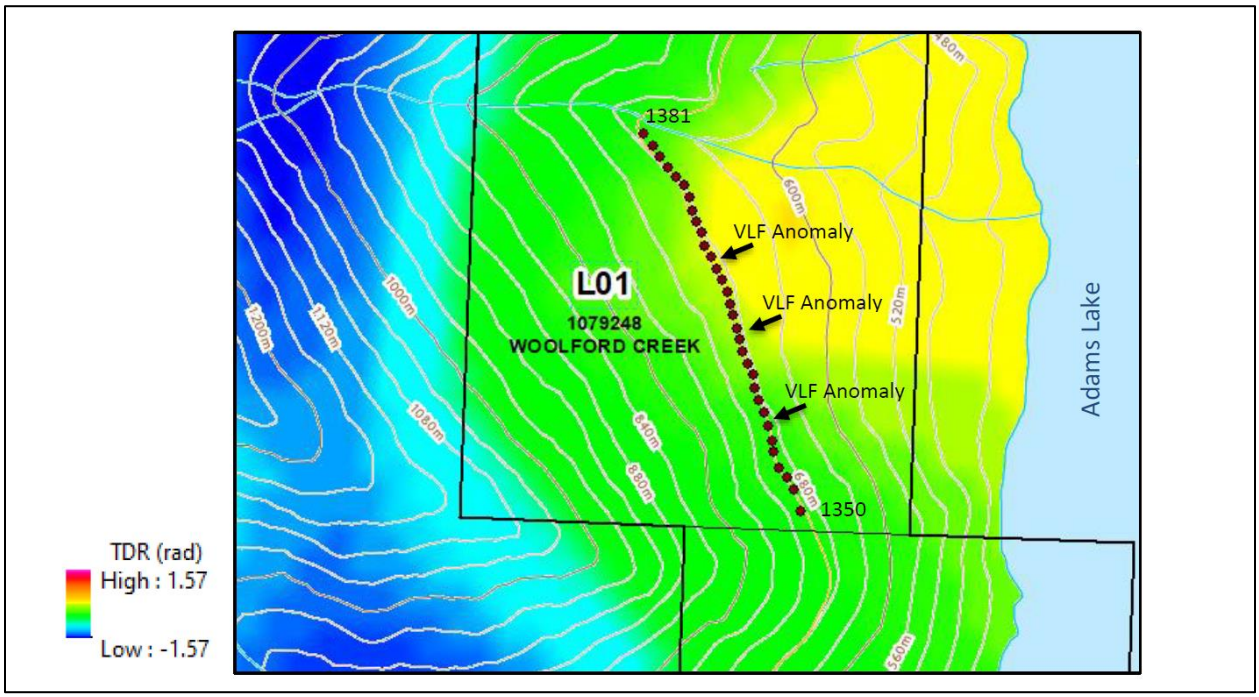


Figure 25: VLF Profile L02 and L03 Superimposed on Airborne Regional Total Magnetic Field (Tilt Derivation – TDR)

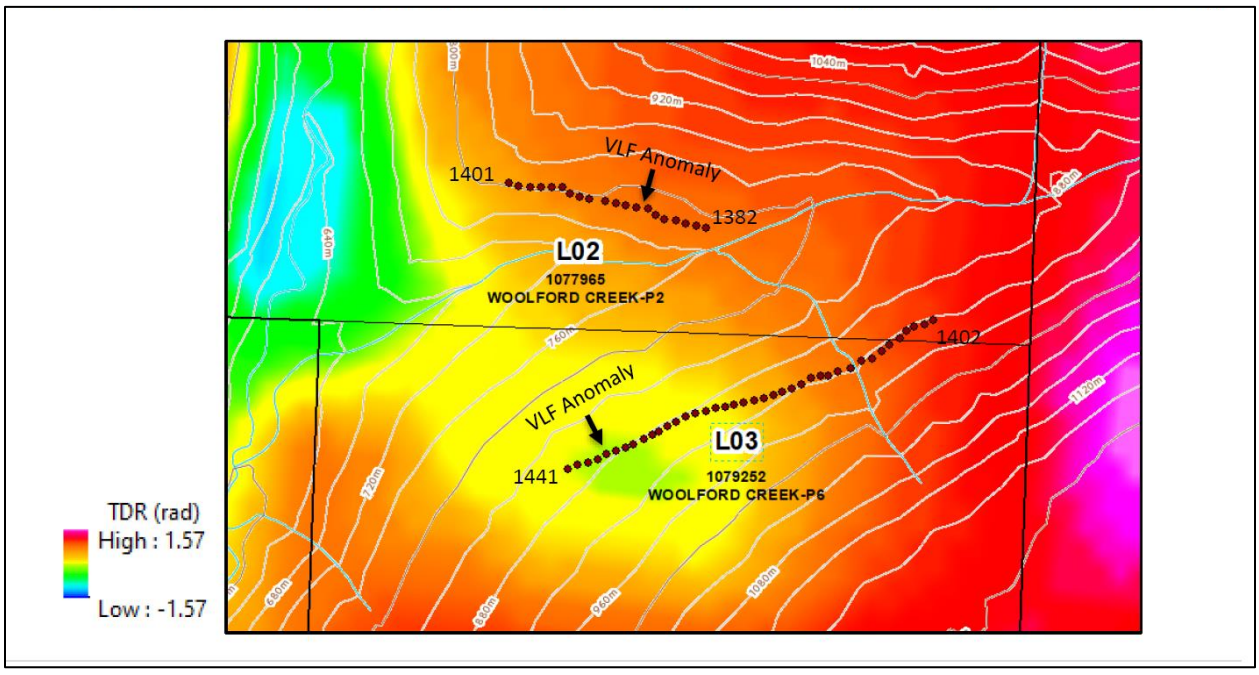
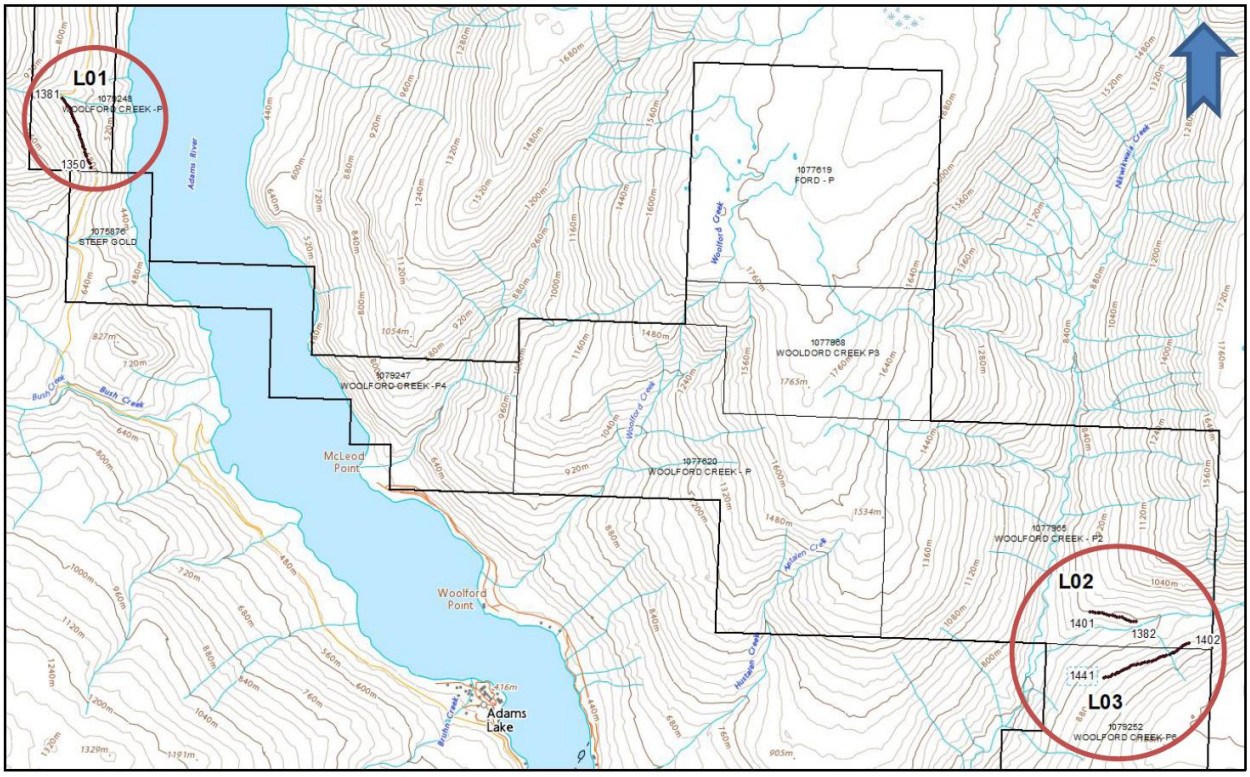


Figure 26: Location Map Showing Position of VLF-EM and MAG Traverses on the Property



10.0 DRILIING

There has been no drilling carried out on the Property by Rumble Capital Corp.to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Rock samples for 2020 exploration program and seven samples collected by the author during the Property visit were collected in the field by placing 0.3-2 kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written with permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to Chase base station at the end of each day. Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM -NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), lithology, colour, texture, and grain size were described. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) Zone 11N (Table 4 and 9). The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices, and delivered to the Agate Laboratories in Burnaby, BC.

Agate Lab is an independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests. Agate is a commercial, ISO Certified Laboratory

independent of Rumble Capital Corp. and Geomap Exploration Inc. Sample analysis packages used for sample preparation and analysis are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Agat Laboratories Sample Preparation and Analysis for 2020 Work

Sample Type	Package Name	Number of Samples
Rock	(200-) Sample Login Weight	162+7*
Rock	(201-071) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish	162+7*
Rock	(201-116) Multi-Acid Digest, ICP-OES finish	162+7*
Rock	(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)	162+7*
Rock	(202-055) Fire Assay - Au, Pt, Pd Trace Levels, ICP-OES finish	162+7*
Rock	(202-564) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge)	162+7*
Rock	Sieving - % Passing (Crushing)	162+7*
Rock	Sieving - % Passing (Pulverizing)	162+7*

**7 samples collected by the Author*

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by Agate Lab did not identify any significant analytical issues. The duplicate had almost same percentages as original. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property from December 03, 2020 to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The exploration work in 2020 was carried out under the supervision of the Afzal Pirzadah of Geomap Exploration Inc. (the Property vendor), who is a registered professional geoscientist in British Columbia. The data collected during this work is considered reliable. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Assessment Reports, published reports by the British Columbia Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”), various researchers, and personal observations. Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers.

The investigated area comprises metamorphic rocks, commonly phyllites, carbonate, chlorite schist, and quartz veins (Photo 6-9). A total of seven grab samples including one duplicate were collected by the author from various outcrops (Table 9). These samples were taken from the areas covered during the October-November 2020 exploration program. All the samples are grab and collected randomly. GPS coordinates using NAD 83 datum were recorded for the grab sample location. The samples were sent to Agate lab for analyses of Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, cu, and other elements (Table 10). All samples were under the care and control of the author and are considered representative. The samples were delivered to Agate Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using Agat sample preparation and analytical codes as shown in Table 8.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of Rumble Capital Corp. or Geomap Exploration Inc. was involved in sample preparation and analysis. A limited search of tenure data on the Mineral Title online Map on December 12, 2020, conforms to the data supplied by Rumble, however, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

The sample assay results indicated gold values in the range of 0.001 g/t to 0.002 g/t, silver 0.01 g/t to 0.19 g/t, copper 8.3 ppm to 66.4 ppm, lead 4.6 ppm to 17.4 ppm, and zinc 6.3 ppm 75.3 ppm. These results are consistent with earlier results of samples from 2020 sampling program results from these locations (Table 10).

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Overall, the author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

Table 9: Author Collected Sample Description

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation(m)	Sample Type	Description
WFC-20-01-MS (tag#76294)	317953	5650115	774	Grab rock	Phyllite, greenish grey, weathered brownish grey, thin argillaceous and siliclastic beds in places, oxidized quartz veins with pyrite and some oxidized minerals common, sample from quartz veins. Approximately 100m outcrop exposed. *Orientation:190-55°NW*
WFC-20-02-MS (tag#76295)	318137	5651380	1000	Grab rock	Metasediment, dark grey on fresh surfaces and brownish grey on weathered, abundant medium quartz grains, quartz veins oxidized, multicolored, mica and disseminated pyrite common, Outcrop exposed along road cutting, partly snow covered. *Orientation :186-58°NW*
WFC-20-03-MS (tag#76296)	316531	5647367	731	Grab rock	Phyllite, dark grey, shiny, oxidized in places, calcite veins common, quartz veins occasional, mineralization occasional. *Orientation:100-45°N*
WFC-20-04-MS (tag#76297)	306987	5654048	671	Grab rock	Well exposed sequence of argillite/phyllites with some very thin siliceous intercalation, lenticular calcareous (limestone) common, calcite and quartz veins common, pyrite in places. *Orientation:90-55°N*
WFC-20-05-MS (tag#76298)	307247	5656245	639	Grab rock	Quartzite, reddish brown, thick bedded, abundant oxidized quartz veins, minor pyrite, *Orientation:155-65°NE*
WFC-20-06-MS (tag#76299)	306011	5660849	468	Grab rock	Phyllites, tan to pale green, weathers light brown, fissile to platy, some brown quartz veins, pyrite in places. *Orientation:100-45°NE*
WFC-20-07-MS (tag#762300)				Grab rock	Duplicate of WFC-20-06-MS (tag#76299)

Photo 6: Carbonate lens (white) in Phyllite (Location306987E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo)

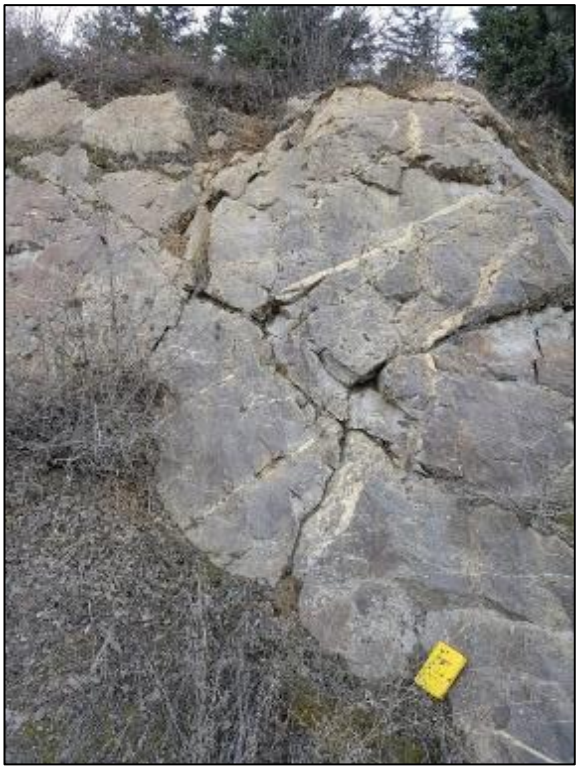


Photo 7: Quartz veins (Location306980E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo)

Photo 8: Mineralized quartz vein with abundant Pyrite (Location 317953E, 5650115N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo)

Photo 9: Phyllite outcrop (Location306987E, 5654048N) (Dec 03,2020 Property visit photo)

Table 10: Comparison of Assay results of samples collected by author and historical samples

Sample ID 2020	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Geomap-Sample ID 2020	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
WFC-20-01-MS (tag#76294)	0.001	0.15	17.4	35.9	66.4	038900	0.002	0.1	11.5	52..2	8
WFC-20-02-MS (tag#76295)	0.001	0.19	5.5	48.3	8.3	038818	0.002	0.04	2.1	28.4	6.9
WFC-20-03-MS (tag#76296)	0.002	0.07	13.2	18.4	8.4	038911	0.002	0.1	15.5	41	4.6
WFC-20-04-MS (tag#76297)	0.001	0.05	7.2	6.3	14.3	038853	0.004	0.1	11.2	4.90	11.2
WFC-20-05-MS (tag#76298)	0.002	0.14	7.7	75.3	37.7	038825	0.003	0.19	51.6	18.2	118
WFC-20-06-MS (tag#76299)	0.002	0.01	4.6	75.3	19.5	038897	0.003	0.43	44.7	28.7	8.9
WFC-20-07-MS (tag#76300	0.002	0.05	8.5	85.9	19.1	038897	0.003	0.43	44.7	28.7	8.9

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on the Property by Rumble Capital Corp.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out on the Woolford Creek Property by the Company until now.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The Author has not been able to independently verify the information contained although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. The following information is provided as background material for the reader.

The Adams Lake area is known for sulphide mineralization since early 1920's when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon area. Several deposits containing Lead-zinc-silver and copper, and a few with high gold values occur in the area. Some of these deposits have been well explored whereas others received limited exploration. However, so far, economic mineralization appears to be small, as currently no mining operation is ongoing in the area. The following public companies hold mining properties in the vicinity of the Woolford Creek Property (see Figure 27 for adjacent properties map).

23.1 Eagle Plains Resources – Acacia Property

The Acacia property is located to the northwest of the Woolford Creek Property, just to the north of Claim 1079248. The 4385-ha property was staked by Eagle Plains in 1999 covering a fertile stratigraphic package that hosts several base and precious-metal deposits. Access is by a network of all-weather logging and historical roads. Work by past operators on the Acacia property has identified well-developed volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralization and alteration hosted by the Lower Cambrian to Devono-Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation, the property has high potential for hosting VMS-style deposits.

Exploration Work

The Acacia zone showings were the focus of Eagle Plains exploration work in 2000 and consisted of contour and grid soil geochemical surveys. The results outlined anomalous base-

metal signatures proximal to and on trend with the linear trace of historic adits and mineral occurrences.

Ground-based exploration programs completed by Eagle Plains and partners in 2007, 2008 and 2010 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and a geophysical survey that identified several targets as potential intrusions, mineralization, and structures.

In 2012, a six hole - 616 m drill program tested an area of the Acacia Zone containing 8 massive sulphide showings and a large multi-element soil geochemical anomaly associated with a magnetic geophysical anomaly. Although drilling did not intersect mineralization economic in scale, the results are very encouraging. The degree and extent of alteration found, including chlorite, epidote, silica, and sericite, all typical of VMS deposits, is indicative of a large mineralizing system. Alteration was encountered in all the holes indicating the presence of a widespread metal-bearing fluid system. A 40 cm interval of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite found in hole #6 is further evidence of this system.

The results of the 2017 data compilation by Eagle Plains indicate the Acacia Property remains a prospective area to host economic-scale VMS deposits.

23.2 Other Adjacent Properties

The following other companies hold mining claims in the vicinity of the Property, but no recent work was available in the public domain.

1) Zenith Exploration Inc. holds mining claims approximately 2 km to the southeast Woolford Creek Property. As per public information Zenith changed its name to Waraba Gold Limited, however no recent exploration work is reported for its property in this area.
2) Nexco Resources Inc. hold mining claims about eight km to the northeast of the Woolford Creek Property but no recent exploration work is reported.

23.3 Important Showings and Deposits

Small scale mining activity in the vicinity of the claim area continued intermittently from 1926 to1983. These activities were conducted at Homestake (1926-1927, 1935-1936, and 1983-1984), Mosquito King (1972-1973 and 1979) and Lucky Coon (1977) (Figure 8). The major showings and deposits in the vicinity of the Property are discussed as follows (see Figure 8 for location).

23.3.1 Elsie, Lucky Coon, King Tut

A zone of massive sulphides on the eastern slopes of Spillman extend for approximately 2.5 kilometres along the north limb of the Nikwikwaia synform. The southwest end of this sulphide

layer is referred to as the Elsie deposit, the central part where most exploration has been focused, the Lucky Coon, and its northeastern extension, King Tut. The Elsie, Lucky Coon, King occurrences are located, approximately six to eight kilometres north-east of Woolford Creek Property (Figure 8).

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited optioned the Lucky Coon property in 1928 and carried out 1,043 meters of trenching, 15.9 meters of drifting, and 211.6 meters of diamond drilling in 9 holes. Limited work was carried out until 1977. In 1989, Sirius Resources completed a drill program of 17 diamond drill holes, totalling 1,109.4 metres. The best intersections were encountered in DDH 19, which returned values of 271.9 grams per tonne silver, 14.2 per cent lead and 8.6 per cent over 1.65 metres (Property File: Ashton, J.M. (1989-01-24).

Mineralization comprises strata bond sulphides of silver, lead and zinc and occur within metasedimentary rocks of EBGs unit of Eagle Bay Formation of Devonian/Cambrian in age. The EBGs unit consists of siliceous to graphitic phyllite which may be intercalated with argillaceous limestone or calc silicate rocks. The dominant sulphides are pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite; pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and argentite. The mineralization occurs as layers, lenses, and pods of semi-massive to massive sulphides, generally within a siliceous gangue. The sulphide horizons are generally well banded and conformable to the schistosity and to the bedding. Intense deformation of the rocks has caused discontinuity and marked variability in the widths of the sulphide horizons which tend to thicken in the hinge zones of folds.

in 1977 this prospect was mined by two small open pits. According to the B.C. Department of Mines, 1,360 tonnes of massive sulphide mineralization averaging 0.5 gram/tonne gold (713 grams), 194 gram/tonne silver (222,982 grams), 10.3% lead (131,738 Kilograms), 3.8% zinc (48,783 kilograms) and 0.3% cadmium (3,822 kilograms) was shipped to the smelter in Trail, British Columbia.

23.3.2 Mosquito King

The Mosquito King Mine is located approximately 12 km northeast of the Woolford Creek claim areas. The mineralization occurs in an area of about 1 kilometer long and 500 meters wide with thickness varying from less than a meter to more than 6 meters (Zachanko, 1971, Hainsworth, 1973). This property is underlain by siliceous and graphitic phyllites, phyllitic limestone and greenschist of EBF unit belonging to Eagle Bay Formation. The mineralization occurs within the metasedimentary rocks on the northern limb of the Nitwikwaia synform, strike generally northeast with dips 10 to 40 degrees towards northwest. The Early Cambrian part of the Eagle Bay Formation is cut by northerly trending quartz-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes of Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age. The mineralization is considered syngenetic, sedimentary, polymetallic and comprises mainly silver, lead, and zinc sulfides in the form of discontinuous

stringers, lenses, and disseminations. Numerous veins, and small pods of skarn mineralization near Cretaceous and Devonian granitic intrusions also occur.

In 1985 the indicated resources were estimated at 33,744 tons containing 2.09% Zn, 0.83% Pb, and 12.1 g/t Ag. Additional 4,716 tonnes of resource grading 19.8 g/t Ag, 2.6% Zn and 1.38% Pb have been reported by Killick Gold Company Ltd., however no resource category was reported (Statement of Material Facts, 1985).

A small-scale mining operation at Mosquito King continued from 1972-1973 and again in 1979. In the year 1972, total production amounted to 219 tons of lead, zinc, silver, and gold material and 173.9 kilograms of silver were produced from this material. The mineralized material was shipped to the smelter in Trail, British Columbia. In 1973 further 200 tons of material was mined, of which 22.6 kg Ag, 7.9 tonnes Pb, 6.1 tonnes Zn and 42 g Cd were produced. In 1979, 218 grams of Au, 35.6 kg silver, 14.8 tonnes Pb and 12.3 tonnes Zn were produced, however the source of this production has not been reported (Minfile, # 016, Summary Inventory).

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23.3.3 Beca and Joe

Beca and Joe showings are located on the east side of Adams Lake. Beca occurrences (5658591N, 309503E) are approximately two kilometres west of Woolford claim 1079248. Joe showing are approximately 2.5 kilometers further south along the lakeshore. The Beca showing has been known since at least 1926 (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1926, page A186) when 5 tonnes of material which yielded 31 grams of gold, 2,3951 grams of silver, and 1,498 kilograms of lead were reportedly shipped from the property.

The Beca and Joe properties are underlain by EBA unit of Devonian to Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation. The unit (EBA) consist of phyllites and schists derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcani- clastic rocks. These showings occur within a medium green chloritic schist containing lighter coloured siliceous clasts. The main mineralized zone is volcanogenic massive sulfide (“VMS”) type and consists of massive pods and lenses within a rusty siliceous schist which is about 0.5 meters thick where it is exposed. The sulphides include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite; three samples from this lens averaged 16.46 grams per tonne gold, 342.82 grams per tonne silver, 1.9% lead, 1.3% zinc and 0.8% copper. (Wojdak, 1977: Assessment report No.6680).

23.3.4 Twin Mountain

The Twin Mountain showing (location 5667859N,305623E) approximately 7 km north-of the Woolford claim 1079248. The area was first staked in 1936 and the mineralized zone was traced for almost 1400 meters through 12 trenches. Further work was carried out in the early 1950's when two exploration tunnels were driven and in the late 1960's when geochemical soil sampling outlined a zone anomalous in lead and zinc extending over 4.5 kilometers and co-incident with the exposed mineralization (Assessment Report 28114-M). The ground was restacked in 1980 and subsequently optioned to Falconbridge Copper (now Minnova Inc.).

The area is underlain by rocks of EBG unit of Eagle Bay Formation (Devonian or older). It consists of calcareous chlorite-sericite- quartz schist. The schists were derived largely from mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The metavolcanics contain several thin layers of limestone and dolomite, as well as remanent pillow basalt structures. Mineralization occurs within grey pyritic and calcareous chlorite-sericite-quartz schists enclosed within darker green chlorite schists of unit EBG. The zone is several metres to over 10 metres wide and has been traced intermittently over a strike length of over 4 kilometres (Assessment Report 8942). Galena-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within carbonate-quartz-barite lenses concordant to the schistosity. The carbonate is mainly dolomite with lesser calcite and siderite. The lenses range up to several metres thick and contain disseminations to massive pods, up to 30 centimetres wide, of galena and sphalerite. (Minfile # 082M 020).

23.3.5 Homestake Deposit

The Homestake massive sulphide deposit (5665987N, 301989E) are located approximately six kilometers northwest of northwest corner of Woodford property. The earliest exploration work in the area was initiated in 1893 and a mine was developed in 1926. This mine produced 2,770 tons of mineralized rock during 1926 and 1927 followed by the erection of a 30 ton per day mill in 1935. Between 1935 and 1936, 3,000 tons of massive sulphides and barite material was processed. The mine was re-opened during the winter of 1983/1984 and massive barite and sulphide material was shipped to the Trail smelter during this time.

The property was essentially dormant until 1970 when Kamad Silver Ltd. acquired both the crown grants and surrounding mineral claims. Significant underground exploration was carried out between 1970 and 1973 by Kamad Silver who drove an adit into the hillside to explore three silver rich barite lenses. Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas continued underground exploration and development of the barite lenses in the early 1980's. They completed an 800m adit at the 1750 level and a production raise that joined the upper workings. From these workings 2,072 m of underground drilling took place. A further 2,993m of surface drilling accompanied the underground work. O.K. Ore processing Ltd. reopened the mine during the winter of 1983-84 and several shipments of mineralized material was made to the smelter at Trail. Since then, area was worked by several owners on and off.

Massive sulphide mineralization is hosted in the unit EBA of Eagle Bay Formation, a succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks including quartz-talc-sericite schists, sericite-quartz phyllite and sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite rocks, derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Lower Cambrian and older(?). The rocks are overlain by intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Unit EBF) which hosts the nearby Rea Gold deposits.

Homestake is a volcanogenic massive sulphides type deposit of polymetallic base and precious metal/ barite deposit and contain tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, native silver and traces of ruby silver and native gold minerals. Several barite lenses with variable amounts of sulphides occur in the area but main mineralization occur in two tabular horizons generally separated by 4 to 5 metres of schist. It consists of alternating bands of metallic minerals, barite, and quartz sericite schist, which are cut by veins and lenses of quartz.

Probable reserves are 249,906 tonnes grading 226.6 grams per tonne silver, 36.7 per cent barite, 0.28 per cent copper, 1.24 per cent lead, 2.19 per cent zinc and 0.58 grams per tonne gold (Statement of Material Facts 06/06/86, Kamad Silver Company Ltd.).

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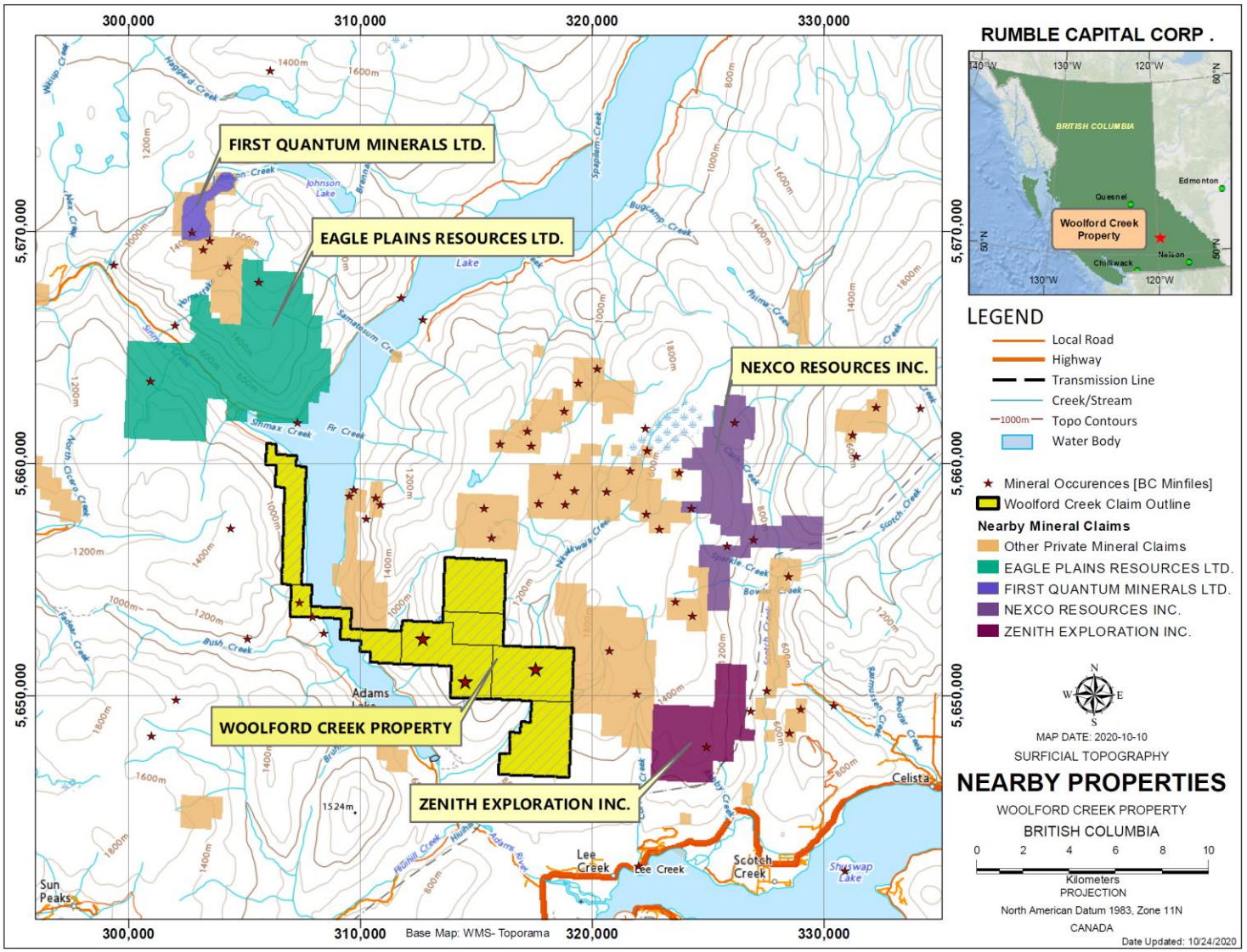
Figure 27: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is minimal historical production from mineralized zones on the property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration and mining activity.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

Geologically, the Property area comprises Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Miocene Plateau lavas. Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation. These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation. The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt, and lamprophyre dykes. The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from Jurassic to the Tertiary.

Locally, the Property claims on the eastern side of Adam Lake are underlain by the rocks of Eagle Bay Assemblage which is identified by ten mappable units. The major rock types include chlorite phyllite (ex-intermediate volcanic) intruded by granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss, quartz-sericite to sericite schist, polylithic fragmental sedimentary unit, argillites, mudstones, cherts, shales, sericite-chlorite schist (rhyodacite), and felsic and mafic dykes. The assemblage is also cut by a late Devonian granitic orthogneiss, Cretaceous granite, and early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes. The area in the western claims is underlain by units of EBL, EBK, EBAgn and Dgn of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Based on Bed Rock Geology Map of BC, the rock units on the eastern and western claims are the same and include, orthogneiss metamorphic rocks, greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks, and mudstone, siltstone, shale sedimentary rocks.

Structurally the Property area is marked by Nikwikwaia synform which is a southwest trending overturned isoclinal fold consisting of a core of metasediments enclosed by chlorite schist. The older structures are overprinted by post metamorphic folds and other structures. The mineralization on the Property is mostly pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite indicating a polymetallic deposit type with silver as precious metal. Stratabound silver-copper-zinc deposit model is suggested for the area by various workers where massive to disseminated sulphides are present in as stratabound, volcanogenic, or replacement mineralization.

Exploration in the Property area began in the 1960s on the Nik (East) showing, however the discovery of Rea Gold Deposit in 1983 by Rea Gold intensified regional exploration in Adam Plateau. Several companies were involved in exploration activities in the claim area from time to time. As a result, heavy mineral stream anomalies were discovered in areas of the present-day Woolford Creek Property. Ford and Woof showings claims were first staked by Utah Mines in 1983 to cover heavy mineral stream anomalies. In 1978 and 1979, Semco Mining Corp. completed programs of geological mapping, trenching and geochemical sampling on the area. In 1989, Northern Crown Mines Ltd. and Doron Explorations Inc. conducted sampling and trenching.

In the late fall of 1983, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program of reconnaissance geological mapping; limited silt, soil, and rock sampling; and an airborne geophysical survey. Highlights of the sampling program include sample 84 FRT-13B, which assayed 0.55 per cent copper and 8.5 grams per tonne silver. In 1984-1985, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping on a scale of 1:10,000; rock, silt, and soil sampling; and VLF and magnetometer geophysical surveys. In 1986, APJV Group executed an IP geophysical survey on four grids, including the Adam-C and Woolford Creek. A drilling program was initiated to test the possible southwest strike extension of the APJV sulphide zones to the north, but no significant mineralization was found. Four diamond drill holes totalling 401 metres were drilled on Ford showing but no significant mineralization was found. Two holes totalling 232 metres were drilled in the Adam-C grid area intersecting weak mineralization. In 1989, Teck Corp. became the operator of the Property and completed a program which included grid geological mapping, soil geochemistry, re-logging of diamond drill core and 860.5m of additional drilling. Results include 0.58 per cent zinc over 4.14 metres, followed by 0.68 metre unmineralized, in turn followed by 0.40 per cent copper over 4.15 metres including 1.04 per cent copper over 1 metre. In 2011, Rogue Resources Inc. executed an exploration program of geological mapping and prospecting. Highlights include rock samples assayed: 4 grams per tonne silver and 0.1 per cent copper; 20.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.87 per cent copper; 1.1 grams per tonne gold, and 31.2 grams per tonne silver; and 0.7 per cent copper.

On Steep showing the best drillhole intersection of 1987 work recorded 3 metres of 5.8 grams per tonne gold, 22 grams per tonne silver, 2,000 parts per million arsenic, 272 parts per million bismuth, 3,830 parts per million copper, 6,910 parts per million lead, 1.5 per cent zinc and 173 parts per million antimony.

In October-November 2020, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work on the Property on behalf of Rumble Capital Corp. which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 162 grab and chip rock samples were collected from various outcrops. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along three selected lines (L01, L02, and L03) with a profile length ranging 500 to 1000 m. The focus of the prospecting / mapping fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Sicamous formations. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and formations.

The following conclusions can be drawn based on 2020 exploration results.

i. Silver values are in the range of 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to 3.97 ppm and this element stands out to be the main exploration target element for the Property.
ii. The sequence of quartz veins with over 10 g/t gold needs a follow up exploration work. The sample was taken from over one-meter-thick quartz vein in a 5 m section of a series of quartz veins.
iii. The argillite unit with malachite staining is a copper exploration target within Eagle Bay Formation and needs detailed mapping to identify its position within the assemblage. Stratigraphic position of this unit should be ascertained through detailed mapping needs to be established to find similar prospective zones in the Property area.
iv. One sample (038755) assayed 2040 ppm cerium (Ce) and 1180 ppm lanthanum (La) indicating some potential for rare earth elements (REE) exploration.
v. The geophysical survey results indicate the presence of probable shallow conductive zones along all three profiles. Profile L01 stands out with 3 anomalous targets and requires a follow up extension of the survey by adding more lines to the east and west to verify that these conductor's extent and direction. The profile L03 has a broad conducting zone within a low magnetic zone which can be followed up through detailed geophysical survey and soil geochemistry.

The author visited the Property on December 03, 2020 to verify October-November 2020 exploration work, to take geological observations, and to view access, infrastructure, and logistic support for future work. A total of 7 samples were collected during the author's visit. Rock samples for 2020 exploration program and 7 samples collected by the author were prepared and analyzed at Agat Laboratories Mississauga, Ontario. The sample assay results indicated gold values in the range of 0.001 g/t to 0.002 g/t, silver 0.01 g/t to 0.19 g/t, copper 8.3 ppm to 66.4 ppm, lead 4.6 ppm to 17.4 ppm, and zinc 6.3 ppm 75.3 ppm. These results are consistent with earlier results of samples from these locations during 2020 exploration work.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Rumble, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, copper, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2020 exploration work and

other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the Woolford Creek Property has potential for further discovery of good quality silver, gold and other sulphide mineralization. The character of the property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2020 exploration program on the Property and need a follow up work.

i. The area of NIK (East) Showing stands out in terms of better assay results and exploration potential. The argillite unit with malachite staining and quartz veining is an interesting target for copper and silver exploration. Stratigraphic position of this unit should be ascertained through detailed mapping to find similar prospective zones in the Property area. Similarly, the sample with higher values of gold (10.4 g/t) represents a series of quartz veins and needs follow up channel sampling and prospecting.
ii. The VLF profiles on all three lines identified target conductors. Profile L01 stands out with 3 anomalous targets and requires a follow up extension of the survey by adding more lines to the east and west to verify these conductor's extent and direction. The profile L03 has a broad conducting zone within a low magnetic zone which can be followed up through detailed soil geochemistry.
iii. The southern area of the Property (Claim Number: 1079252) is not covered in geological mapping of Schiarizza P., and Preto, V.A. 1987: Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, Resources Paper 1987-2. It is recommended to carry out detailed geological mapping of this claim area to get a complete geological understanding of the Property geology.
iv. The northern claims 1077968 and 1077619 were not accessible during 2020 fieldwork due to early snow fall in those areas during this year, therefore needs a detailed prospecting, mapping, and sampling program.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $111,400 and it will take 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling and Geophysical Surveys

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a drilling program is recommended to be executed on the targets if identified for further work on the Property. Scope of work, location of drill holes and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

Table 11: Phase 1 Budget

Item	Unit	Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total ($)
Project preparation / logistic arrangement	Day	$700	3	$2,100
Field Crew:		-	-	
Project Manager	Day	$700	5	$3,500
Project Geologist 1	Day	$650	15	$9,750
Project Geologist 2	Day	$650	15	$9,750
Prospector 1	Day	$450	15	$6,750
Prospector 2	Day	$450	15	$6,750
Ground geophysical survey	line-km	$2,000	10	$20,000
Field Costs:				
Food & Accommodation	Day	$250	60	$15,000
Communications	Day	$100	15	$1,500
Shipping	Lump Sum	$0	1	$0
Supplies and rentals	Lump Sum	$2,500	1	$2,500
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	$200	18	$3,600
Transportation with mileage	km	$1	10000	$5,500
Assays & Analyses:		-	-	
Rock/Soil Samples	Sample	$75	100	$7,500
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	$700	10	$7,000
GIS Work	Hrs	$60	30	$1,800
Report Preparation	Day	$700	12	$8,400
Total Phase 1 Budget				**$111,400**

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B.C. Government Website for technical mapping:

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28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

(signed and sealed) *Muzaffer Sultan*

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5
Dated: February 01, 2021

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Woolford Creek Property, Adams Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Woolford Creek Property, Adams Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with and effective date of February 01, 2021.
3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.
4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 43 years since my graduation from university. I have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. From 1973 to 1988, I worked with the geological survey of Pakistan as an exploration geologist. The exploration work included the study of sulphide mineralization in the Saindak and Maran areas of Balochistan, Pakistan. The work was conducted in 1973 and from 1980 to 1982. The Saindak project proved a mineable copper-gold project, and mining at Saindak continues to date. These projects provided me with sufficient experience to work with sulphide mineralization, including gold, exploration projects going forward. I also worked on a few properties in the Kootenay Arc Terrain, Southeastern British Columbia on stratabound silver, gold and polymetallic sulphide deposits.
6. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, that I am qualified as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian *National Instrument 43-101*.
7. I visited the property on December 03, 2020, and I am the author of this report.
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.
9. I am independent of Rumble Capital Corp. and Geomap Exploration Inc., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own any securities of these companies.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Woolford Creek Gold Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.
12. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5
Dated: February 01, 2021