Technical Report on the Magic Property, Cariboo Mining Division, Central British Columbia

Tautri Creek/Clisbako River Map Sheets (NTS 093B/11&12)

Latitude 52°, 41'N, Longitude 123°, 30.5'W

UTM 465600E, 5837300N (NAD83, Zone 10)

Prepared for:

Golden Age Exploration

By

Andrew Wilkins, BSc, PGeo

LITHOS Geological Inc.

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1 Summary

The Magic Property is a precious and base metal prospect located on the Chilcotin Plateau in central British Columbia. It is approximately thirty-two kilometres south of the town of Nazko, BC and eighty kilometers west of Quesnel, BC. The property is centered at approximately 52°, 41' north latitude and 123°, 30.5' west longitude within the Cariboo Mining Division. Access to the property from Quesnel is west along the paved Nazko Road for seventy-five kilometers and then south along the gravel Honolulu and Clisbako Mouth Forest Service Roads.

The Magic Property consists of four mineral tenures covering 1,293.5 hectares of crown land. The registered owners are David Saint Clair Dunn and Keith David Nevile-Smith. The current owners are party to a tiered option sale agreement dated June 9th, 2021, that when completed in full, will convey an 80% undivided interest in the tenures free and clear of all Liens to Golden Age Exploration Ltd.

The property falls within the Intermontane belt, where the basement is composed of accreted Mesozoic terrains, including the prospective Stikine and Quesnel oceanic volcanic arcs. Cretaceous to Eocene continental arc volcanic packages overly the basement and are prospective for epithermal deposits. The property is centred on an aero-magnetic total field low that is interpreted to represent a felsic intrusive and/or volcanic centre of Cretaceous to Eocene age.

Minimal mineral exploration has occurred in the area due to a lack of outcrop, coverage by Neocene Chilcotin basalt, Eocene Endako basalt and glacial and fluvial sediments from the Fraser glaciation of Late Wisconsin age. Mineralization is known to exist in the area and includes the epithermal gold and silver Baez and Clisbako showings thirty-seven kilometres to the northwest and the Bob showing thirty kilometres to the north. The Blackwater deposit, 105 kilometres to the northwest and the past producing Blackdome Gold Mine, 165 kilometres to the south-southeast and are in similar rocks and demonstrate the potential of the area for hosting further economic epithermal deposits. The Blackwater deposit consists of a measured and indicated mineral resource of 11.672 million ounces of contained gold and 122.381 million ounces of contained silver at a cut-off grade of 0.20 grams per tonne gold equivalent (Kalanchey et al., 2021). The Blackdome Mine produced 6,303 kilograms of gold and 19,518 kilograms of silver from 305,614 tonnes of ore between April 1986 to July 1990 (Northern Miner, August 20, 1990).

The Magic Property occurs within the areas covered by government regional programs including the Geoscience BC's QUEST Project initialed in 2007 and the TREK Project initiated in 2013. The QUEST Project was a program of regional geochemical and geophysical surveys. The TREK (Targeting Resources for Exploration and Knowledge) Project was centered on the Blackwater deposit and included new airborne geophysics; stream, lake, soil and till geochemical sampling; and geological mapping and mineral deposit studies.

David St. Clair Dunn originally staked certain historical claims in 2011 to cover coincident regional stream sediment geochemistry anomalies from the Quest program and a Residual Total Field Magnetic low identified in the Canadian Federal airborne magnetic database. The Quest program identified six

streams with gold, mercury, and antimony anomalies higher than the 70th percentile and two streams with mercury anomalies higher than the 95th percentile that drain the Magic Property.

The area in the immediate vicinity of the Magic Property has no records of any previous mineral exploration prior to David St. Clair Dunn acquiring the claims in 2011. To date, prospecting, and mapping of the few outcrops on the property has not resulted in the discovery of any mineralized showings or significant alteration, however prospective felsic volcanic rocks were found. These are believed to be part of the Eocene Clisbako volcanic assemblage which occurs to the west and is part of the Ootsa Lake Group.

Due to the overburden coverage and lack of outcrop in the area, the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI™) soil sampling technique has been used on the property since 2013. MMI™ is propriety technology developed by SGS Mineral Services. MMI™ measures metal ions that are released from mineralized material and travel upward to unconsolidated surface materials such soil, till and sand. Using specific soil sampling protocols, special chemical ligands, and sensitive ICP-MS instrumentation, SGS can measure these ions. A total of 831 MMI™ soil samples have been collected since 2013 of which 453 samples are from the current tenures. The original MMI™ soil geochemistry program generated some spotty anomalies in the northern portion of the original tenures. Further ground was acquired to the north of the original tenures and subsequent MMI™ soil geochemistry has generated a compelling multi-element anomaly that justifies further evaluation and exploration. The program has defined two parallel, north trending silver, copper, nickel, uranium, cadmium anomalies that extend for 1.4 kilometres. The anomaly also has a west-northwest component which gives it a concentric shape and suggests a possible centre for hydrothermal fluid, alteration, and mineralization, possibly at the intersection of two structures trending north and west-northwest. The anomalies are strongest at the northern end of the grid and are currently open to the north. The anomaly also appears to be zoned with lead and zinc peripheral to the main anomaly. The anomaly also occurs on the north end of the Residual Total Field Magnetic Low from the airborne magnetic data suggesting it might occur along the margins of a felsic volcanic and/or intrusive centre.

A two phased exploration program is recommended for the project. The first phase would include a continued MMI™ soil geochemistry program to close off the current anomaly, especially given that the most anomalous values occur on the most northerly grid line. Induced Polarization ground geophysics is also proposed to cover the current anomaly. At the Blackwater deposit to the north, moderate conductivity and resistivity Induced Polarization geophysical anomalies were associated with mineralization. The moderate anomalies were able to delineate the silicification and mineralization associated with the deposit and helped in targeting the Blackwater drill program.

The second phase would consist of drilling, targeting areas of coincident geochemistry anomalies with moderate conductivity and resistivity geophysical signatures.

In conclusion, the Magic Property is a grassroots project with limited exploration to date. However, given the compelling MMI™ soil geochemistry results and the valuation demonstrated at the Blackwater deposit to the northwest, as well as the past success of the Blackdome Mine to the south-southeast,

further exploration is warranted. The project carries substantial risk but also has potential for substantial rewards.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Golden Age Exploration Ltd. is engaged in the mineral exploration of the Magic Property, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

In the fall of 2021, Andrew Wilkins, P.Geo of Lithos Geological Inc. was commissioned by Golden Age Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. to review and compile historic exploration, to examine and evaluate the current geology, geochemistry and mineralization, and to make recommendations for the next phases of exploration work on the Magic Property in order to test the economic potential of the property and to complete a Technical Report summarizing the findings of the study to meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("the instrument") and Form 43-101F1.

This report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information and an examination and evaluation of the property, by Andrew Wilkins on September 13th, 2021. The author is familiar with the property as he supervised, participated, and compiled work on certain historical tenures comprising part of the property in 2015 and 2016. The author submitted two assessment reports on the property for the vendors and 0906251BC Ltd. (subsequently renamed Squire Mining Ltd.), the optionees at the time (Wilkins, 2015, 2016). The author also compiled the geochemistry data collected in 2018 and produced the maps used in the 2018 assessment report filed with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Dunn, 2018).

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres and kilometers. The annotation 020º/55° refers to an azimuth of 020°, dipping 55° to the right of the azimuth, in this case to the southeast (the right-hand rule for reporting structural measurements). GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. MINFILE refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey's mineral inventory, a database that contains geological, location and economic information on more than 14,750 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in British Columbia.

The term gpt refers to grams per metric tonne. The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne and ppb refers to parts per billion. The symbol % refers to weight percent.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), uranium (U), Nickel (Ni), Cobalt (Co), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data:

- The MINFILE database containing geological, location and economic information on more than 14,750 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in British Columbia at MINFILE Mineral Inventory (gov.bc.ca)
- Mineral Tittles in British Columbia at Mineral Titles Online (MTO) (gov.bc.ca)
- Assessment and Company reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines at Search ARIS Database (gov.bc.ca)
- Proprietary company data.
- Geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Information on the Blackwater Project on Artemis Gold's website at Artemis Gold Inc. - Blackwater
Project

The author has previous experience and knowledge of the region having worked on the Magic and other properties in Central British Columbia.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author is relying upon information supplied by the issuer regarding the legal status of the property.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Magic Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of potential mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industrial activity in the area. The author worked on ground covered by the current tenure as well as ground immediately south of the current tenure from July 1st to 12th, 2015 and June 13th to 25th, 2016. The author also visited the property on September 13th, 2021, to confirm the current access to the property and examine the nature of the terrain covered by the current identified soil geochemistry anomaly.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has relied on other professional geologists and engineers for descriptions of the regional geology and other projects in the area surrounding the Magic Property, including various government, consulting, and company geologists. The author has not relied on any experts for observations and research on the Magic Property itself in the preparation of this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Magic Property is located on the Chilcotin Plateau of Central British Columbia within the Cariboo Mining Division. Geographic coordinates of the center of the property are 52° 39' North Latitude, 123° 30.5' West Longitude, or UTM 465600E, 5837300N (NAD83, Zone 10). Elevations range from a low of 1,271 metres on the northern margin of the claims to a high of 1,572 metres at the southern end of the claims (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Magic Property Location Map

4.2 Mineral Rights, Permits and Environmental Liabilities

The Magic Property consists of four mineral tenures covering 1,293.5424 hectares of crown land. The registered and beneficial owners of a 100% undivided interest in the tenures are David St. Clair Dunn a resident of West Vancouver, B.C., and Keith David Nevile-Smith a resident of Vancouver, B.C. Tenure numbers, areas, issue, and expiration dates of the subject claims are tabulated in Table 1 as per the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources online mineral titles website. Figure 2 is a map of the tenures.

Table 1 - Magic Tenure

Title Number	Claim Name	Owners	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1063527	STAR 3	Dunn and Nevile-Smith	2018/OCT/02	2026/OCT/02	313.5443
1063712	STAR 4	Dunn and Nevile-Smith	2018/OCT/10	2026/OCT/10	152.7712
1082538		Dunn	2021/MAY/11	2026/MAY/11	235.0919
1082539	MAGIC	Dunn	2021/MAY/11	2026/MAY/11	588.1350

The current owners are party to a tiered option sale agreement dated June 9th, 2021, that when completed in full, will convey an 80% undivided interest in the tenures free and clear of all Liens to Golden Age Exploration Ltd., a mineral exploration company with offices at Suite 404, 815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 2E6. The agreement is divided into three options and is summarized as follows.

- Option 1 to acquire 50.1% undivided interest - Cash payments of $12,500 and the issuance of 500,000 shares of Golden Age Exploration Ltd. stock to David St. Clair Dunn and Keith David Nevile-Smith and incurring exploration expenditures of not less than $300,000 on or before six months after the second anniversary of the Effective Date.
- Option 2 to acquire an additional 14.9% undivided interest (cumulative 65% interest) – Cash payments of an additional $5,000 and the issuance of an additional 500,000 shares and incurring an additional $500,000 in exploration expenditures on or before six months after the third anniversary of the Effective Date.
- Option 3 to acquire an additional 15% undivided interest (cumulative 80% interest) – Cash payments of an additional $5,000 and the issuance of an additional one million shares and incurring an additional $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on or before six months after the third anniversary of the Effective Date.

There are, to the best of the author's knowledge, no other agreements, or encumbrances such as royalties or back in rights to which the property is subject to.

Mineral titles must be maintained in good standing with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources by timely performance and recording of physical work or by payment of cash in lieu of work.

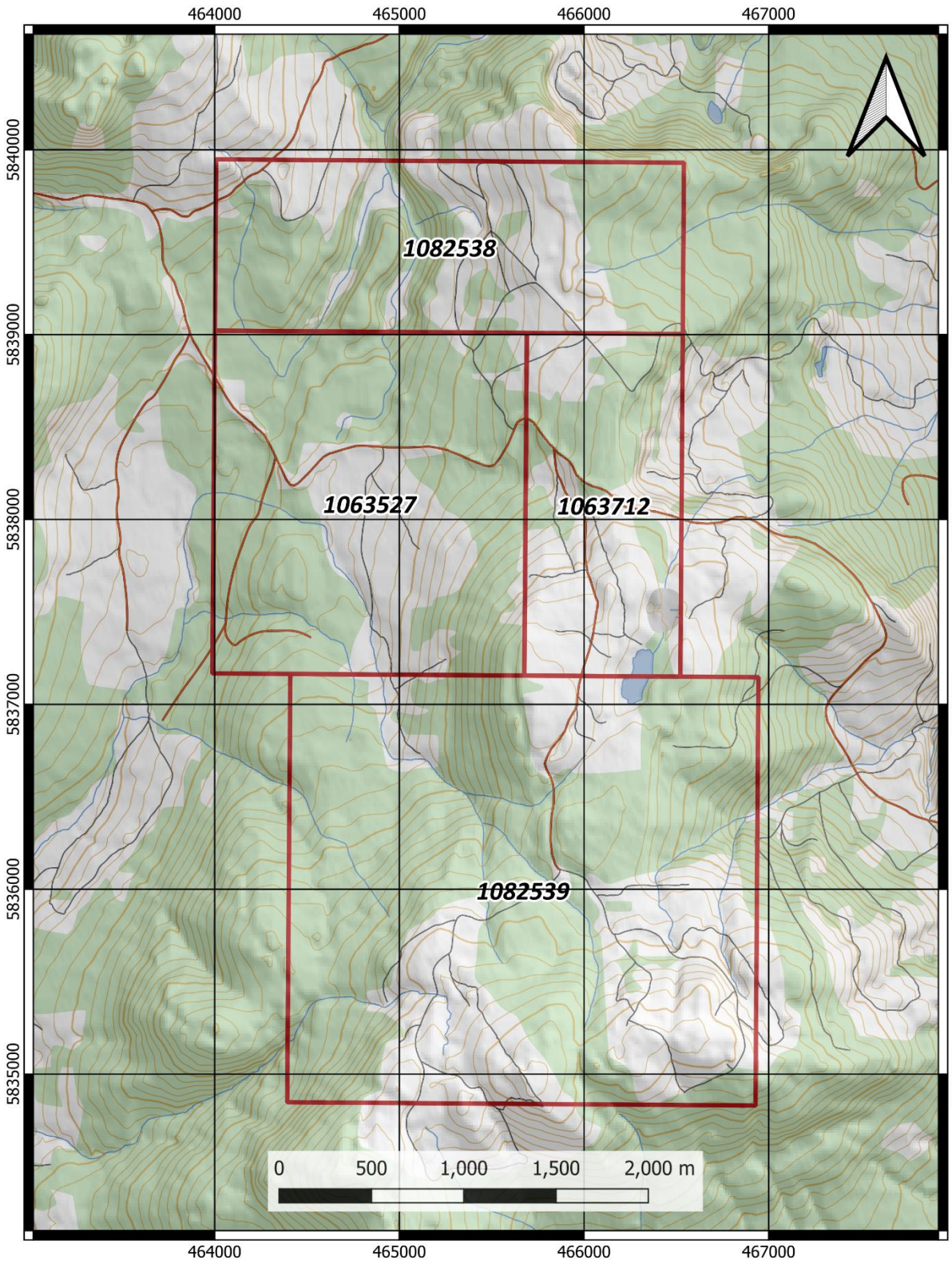

Figure 2 - Magic Tenure Map

LITHOS Geological Inc.

Failure to record work or pay cash in lieu of work before the expiry date of tenure will result in immediate forfeiture of that tenure. Work requirements are $5.00 per hectare per year in years one and two, $10.00 per hectare per year in years three and four, $15.00 per hectare per year in years five and six, and $20.00 per hectare per year thereafter. Payments instead of exploration and development work are double the value of the corresponding work requirement. The Magic tenures are currently in good standing to the year 2025 as per Table 1 above.

Parts of the Magic Property mineral tenures have been clear-cut logged in recent decades and logging activity is on-going in the general area. Environmental remediation related to logging is the responsibility of the logging operator. There are no known existing environmental issues or liabilities related to the tenures and if any such issues were to arise, they would not be the responsibility of the tenure owner or operator.

A Mines Act permit is required for any work that disturbs the surface with mechanical equipment. Such a permit will include an approval of the current exploration program and mine plan, adequate protection of land and watercourses, and a reclamation program. Obtaining a Mines Act permit requires filling out an application, consulting with First Nations and posting a reclamation security bond with the province. The reclamation security bond is returned once the mine site has been reclaimed to a satisfactory level and there is no ongoing monitoring or maintenance requirements. The Mines Act also requires an operator to be aware of areas and items of archaeological significance, and to have in place measures to preserve any “archaeological chance find” that may be recognized as part of exploration or development of a mineral property.

Currently, a Mines Act permit and has not been issued for the property as the exploration to date has not involved any disturbance of the land surface. A Mines Act permit will be required for the ground geophysics of Phase 1 and the drilling of Phase 2 of the proposed work in this report.

The claims are located on crown land and the unceded territory of the Nazko First Nation, a part of the Carrier Nation. Good relations, engagement, and employment of the local first nations will be important factors to consider if mineralization is discovered and larger programs are instigated. Local resources in the area are limited. The town of Nazko is 45 kilometres to the north and is serviced by electric power. It offers minimal services, including service station, post office and grocery store. Quesnel is two hours away from the property and is a fully serviced town with a population of about 10,000 and a district population of about 20,000. It has a hospital, schools, and airport facilities.

Any exploration or development work in the vicinity of the Magic tenures will have to be entirely self-supporting in terms of infrastructure. Mining operations, should they be warranted, will have enough area for processing plant, townsite, waste rock storage and tailings disposal. The availability of locally-based personnel available to staff a mining operation is relatively small and in order to ensure an adequate supply of skilled miners and operators it is likely that training facilities will be required

Other than as outlined in this section of the technical report, there are no other recognized factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Magic Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Magic Property is located within the Chilcotin Plateau of Central British Columbia within the Cariboo Mining Division. The property consists of a north-south trending ridge sloping gently to the Nazko River to the east and Clisbako River to the west. It is 80 km southwest of Quesnel, BC. The closest community is Nazko with a population of about two hundred, located about 32 km north of the property. Geographic coordinates of the center of the property are 52° 39' North Latitude, 123° 30.5' West Longitude, or UTM 465600E, 5837300N (NAD83, Zone 10). Elevations range from a low of 1,271 metres on the northern margin of the claims to a high of 1,572 metres at the southern end of the claims (Figure 2).

Access to the property from Quesnel is west along the paved Nazko Road for seventy-five kilometers and then south along the gravel Honolulu and Clisbako Mouth Forest Service Roads. Multiple logging roads provide access to all sides of the property. These roads branch off from Honolulu and Clisbako Mouth Forest Service Roads. The current condition of the logging roads is variable with many of them overgrown or deactivated. The bridge on the Clisbako Mouth Service Road across the Clisbako River is currently washed out. Currently, an ATV from the washout is the best form of access to the property.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The biogeoclimatic ecological zones consist of sub-boreal pine spruce below 1300 meters elevation and Montane Spruce at higher elevation. Before the recent forest fires, the property consisted of approximately 40% mature stands of spruce and pine and 60% old logging clear cuts with immature pine and spruce. Much of the mature pine was standing dead from the recent pine beetle infestation. Recent forest fires have devastated much of the timber on the property.

The climate is typical of the northern interior with summer temperatures ranging from 15°C to 25°C and winter temperatures ranging from -20°C to -10°C. The region receives a moderate amount of precipitation with much of it falling as snow in the winter months.

Most of the claims are covered by a veneer of glacial fluvial sediments and till anywhere from 1 to 10 metres thick. Outcrop is scarce and is confined to the tops of prominent knobs and disturbed areas such as road cuts, ditches, and burrow pits from past logging operations.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Magic property occurs on crown land in central B.C. Currently there are active forest service roads to within seven kilometres of the property. Deactivated logging roads occur on the property and would require very little work to re-establish. There is no other infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the property. The community of Nazko is only thirty-two kilometres to the north and is serviced by electric power and offers minimal services, including a service station, post office and grocery store. Quesnel is a

fully serviced town with a district population of 20,000. Services include a hospital, schools, and airport facilities. It is a ninety-minute drive from Nazko on a paved highway.

Any exploration or development work in the vicinity of the Magic tenures will have to be entirely self-supporting in terms of infrastructure. There is enough area for the development of infrastructure such as a processing plant, townsite, waste rock storage and tailings disposal. The availability of locally based qualified personnel to staff a mining operation will be limited.

6 History

The Chilcotin and Nechako plateau hosts several significant epithermal and porphyry deposits hosted within either the Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic accreted island arc assemblage of the Quesnel and Stikine terranes or the continental arc assemblages of the late Eocene stratigraphy. These include the Blackwater epithermal Au-Ag deposit with a measured and indicated mineral resource of 11.672 million ounces of contained gold and 122.381 million ounces of contained silver at a cut-off grade of 0.20 grams per tonne gold equivalent (Kalanchey et al., 2021) 105 kilometres to the northwest. Even though the area has high exploration potential, only limited exploration activity has occurred due to the extensive cover that includes basalt from the Eocene Endako Group and Neogene Chilcotin Group as well as glacial till and associated fluvial deposits from the Fraser glaciation of Late Wisconsin age.

The Magic Property is in areas covered by two government initiated regional programs including Geoscience BC's QUEST and TREK Projects. Geoscience BC's QUEST Project, initiated in 2007, was a program of regional geochemical and geophysical surveys designed to attract the mineral exploration industry to the under-explored region of British Columbia between Williams Lake and Mackenzie. The QUEST Project was focused on the Quesnel Terrane that is covered by a thick layer of sand and gravel left behind by the Fraser glaciation. The Quesnel Terrane is host to many world class porphyry copper-gold deposits in British Columbia. Geoscience BC's TREK (Targeting Resources for Exploration and Knowledge) Project was initiated in 2013 and is centred on the Blackwater deposit. The project included new airborne geophysics, stream, lake, soil and till geochemical sampling, and geological mapping and mineral deposit studies.

The area in the immediate vicinity of the Magic Property has no record of any previous mineral exploration prior to David St. Clair Dunn acquiring the Star claims in 2011.

The original 2,274.4-hectare Star claims covered 940.9 hectares of the southern portion of the current 1,293.5-hectare property or 73% of the current property. They were staked to cover the centre of a prominent total field magnetic low identified in the Geological Survey of Canada's aero-magnetic survey data which was postulated to be a manifestation of a near surface felsic intrusive centre. The property was also postulated to lie along a major deep seated northwest trending structure that includes the Blackwater epithermal Au-Ag deposit, as well as the Capoose and Windfall prospects. Regional stream sediment geochemistry from the Quest program had identified six streams with gold, mercury, and

antimony anomalies higher than the 70th percentile and two streams with mercury anomalies higher than the 95th percentile.

Since acquiring the Star claims in 2011, the owner (David St. Clair Dunn) conducted three separate small exploration programs in 2011, 2013 and 2014.

The first program in 2011 consisted of prospecting and stream sediment sampling to define areas with anomalous gold content. Most logging roads were prospected for new outcrop. Eight pan concentrate samples and fifteen silt samples were taken during this program of which six pan concentrate and ten silt samples were from the current property (Dunn, 2012, ARIS #32752).

The second program in 2013 consisted of stream sediment sampling to test previously untested areas of the property and a soil geochemical orientation survey attempting to define areas with anomalous gold content and to compare the efficacy of standard "B" horizon soil samples versus Mobile Metal Ion (MMI™) soil samples. Ten paired "B" horizon soil and MMI™ samples were taken at 50 metre intervals along a southeast trending line in the north central part of the property. Two paired pan concentrate and stream sediment silt samples and one single stream sediment silt sample were also taken on three drainages in the west area of the property (Dunn, 2013, ARIS #34430). All the samples are from the current property or drain the current property.

The third program in 2014 consisted of soil sampling the centre of the claims to test the identified aero-magnetic low geophysical anomaly. A total of 137 "B" horizon soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals on six one-kilometer east-west lines. The two logging clear cuts in the north central part of the property and the area of the soil geochemistry grid were prospected, totaling about 2.5 square kilometres (Dunn, 2014, ARIS #35081). The soil samples are about 800 metres south of the current property.

In 2014, the property was optioned to 0906251 BC Ltd. A technical report of the property was produced to meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 in support of an application for listing by 0906251 BC Ltd. for trading on a recognized stock exchange. 0906251 BC Ltd. later changed its name to Squire Mining Ltd. (Ostensoe, 2014).

0906251 BC Ltd. funded exploration programs on the property in 2015, 2016 and 2018. The author of this report was contracted by 0906251 BC Ltd. to manage and work on the property during the 2015 and 2016 exploration field programs and assessment reports on this work was filed with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources.

In 2015 and 2016 a program that included grid MMI™ soil geochemistry was initiated on the property. Eight lines, 800 metres long, 400 metres apart and at 50 metre sample spacing were proposed for testing the mineral potential of the property. In 2015, three of the lines were completed. In 2016, an additional four lines were completed. Of a total of 455 samples taken, 151 samples were from the current tenures. Numerous spotty anomalies were identified including multi-element silver-lead-zinc-cadmium anomalies. The anomalies appeared to be strongest at the northern end of the grid in the

southern portion of the current tenures. Prospecting and mapping of the few outcrops on the property did not result in the discovery of any mineralized showings or significant alteration, however prospective felsic volcanic rocks were found. These are interpreted to be part of the Eocene Clisbako volcanic assemblage which occurs to the west and is part of the Ootsa Lake Group (Wilkins, 2015, ARIS #35773 and Wilkins, 2016, ARIS #36228). 151

Due to the spotty nature of the anomalies 0906251 BC Ltd. changed its focus and pursued other business interests.

In 2018, the vendors staked 2 claims immediately north of the original claims that encompassed the current tenures. Two additional MMI™ soil geochemistry grid lines were added to the north of the existing grid on the current tenures. These additional lines defined a multi-element anomaly in the northern part of the property (Dunn, 2018, ARIS).

0906251 BC Ltd. elected to not continue with their option agreement and allowed the claims to revert to the original owners. The original owners allowed the claims to lapse. In 2021, the northern most part of the original claim block was staked as well as another claim to the immediate north of the claims staked in 2018. These two claims plus the claims staked in 2018 constitute the current Magic Property. A small exploration program was conducted with two infill MMI™ soil geochemistry grid lines added around the identified multi-element anomaly. Results continued to define a multi-element anomaly centered on the claims staked in 2018.

Before the 2021 exploration season, a total of 604 MMI™ soil samples had been collected, of which 226 samples were taken from the current tenures. Additionally, 46 stream sediment silt samples and 16 stream sediment pan concentrate samples had been collected, of which 24 stream sediment silt samples and 11 stream sediment pan concentrate samples were taken from the current tenures or streams draining the current tenures. Two rock samples have also been taken from the current tenures.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Regional Geology consists of a basement of Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, consisting mainly of intermediate volcanic rocks. These rocks are overlain by Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group sedimentary rocks. The target unit, Eocene Ootsa Lake Group rocks, consisting of rhyolite and other felsic volcanic rocks, overlie the Skeena Group. The Ootsa Lake Group is, in turn, overlain by the Late Tertiary Chilcotin Group, which consists of vesicular basaltic flows and breccias. The whole package of rocks, excepting for the highest peaks, is covered by a veneer of glacial till, generally only one to two metres thick, but up to tens of metres thick in valley bottoms.

Figure 3 is a map of the regional geology. British Columbia is dominantly composed of tectonic blocks that were accreted onto the western margin of the ancestral North America continent through the Mesozoic. Much of central BC is underlain by the Intermontane terrane, which is composed of the amalgamated Stikine, Cache Creek, and Quesnel terranes (Monger and Price, 2002). The Stikine and Quesnel terranes formed as oceanic island volcanic arcs, with similar compositions and stratigraphy. The two terranes may have been part of the same Late Triassic arc that enclosed the Cache Creek terrane during accretion on to the continental margin (Mihalynuk et al., 1994). The Mesozoic volcano-sedimentary packages of Stikinia form the basement rocks in the area and are composed of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic arc volcanic rocks and their erosional products. These are overlain by Middle to Upper Jurassic marine to non-marine sedimentary stratigraphy of the Bowser Lake Group, including the Ashman Formation (Tipper and Richards, 1976; Diakow et al., 1997; Riddell, 2011). A significant unconformity, interpreted as a period of uplift and deformation, marks the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous boundary (Tipper and Richards, 1976). This unconformity is overlain by similar marine to non-marine strata of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group (Tipper and Richards, 1976; Riddell, 2011). Post deformation, continental margin arcs were unconformably deposited episodically during the Late Cretaceous to the Eocene and include felsic to intermediate continental arc related volcanic rocks of the Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group (Diakow et al., 1997) and Eocene volcanic strata of the Ootsa Lake Group and Endako Group. The Ootsa Lake Group is composed of predominantly rhyolite to dacite flows and minor associated volcanoclastic rocks. The Endako Group is composed of andesitic to basaltic flows and conformably overlies the Ootsa Lake Group; however, geochronology has indicated that the Endako Group is, at least in part, coeval with the Ootsa Lake Group (Grainger et al., 2001). The tectonic setting for Eocene volcanism in this region is northwest-directed extension associated with movement on faults with dextral trans-tensional offsets (Struik, 1993; Struik and MacIntyre, 2001). The Chilcotin Group is a sequence of Neogene flood basalts that cover much of south-central BC (Bevier, 1983). They are estimated to cover 30,000 km2 of southcentral BC and unconformably overlie Eocene and older rocks. Exposures of the Chilcotin Group occur in areas of low topography, with older units occupying adjacent higher topography, suggesting that it was deposited within paleo valleys (Mihalynuk, 2007). The flood basalts rarely exceed 50 m in thickness.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

Mapping immediately south of the Magic Property on what was the original Star Property in 2015 and 2016 discovered numerous outcrops which are comparable to the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks identified west of the property that has been referred to as the Eocene Clisbako volcanic assemblage (Metcalf, 1993). This assemblage is interpreted to be part of the Ootsa Lake Group. Weakly to moderately porphyritic intermediate lavas and related breccia, containing plagioclase and/or pyroxene phenocrysts as well as black glassy dacitic flows and breccia have been found and are interpreted to be

associated with the aero-magnetic total field lows identified in the GSC database (open file #2785, Figure 4).

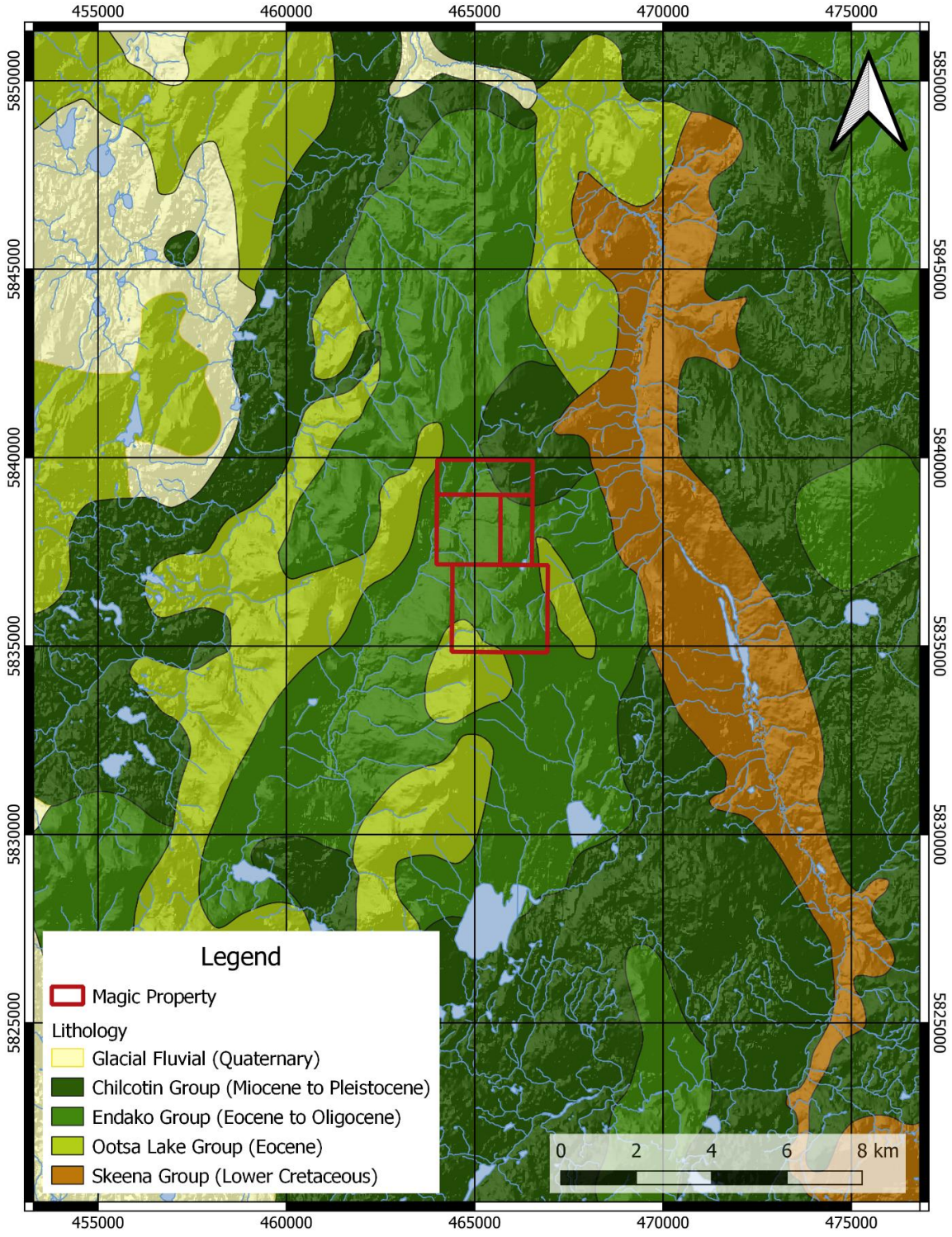

Figure 3 - Regional Geology Map

The Ootsa Lake Group rocks have been capped by basalt and andesite of the Eocene Endako Group. The basalts have been found mostly in the higher elevations of property and consist of massive, magnetic, variably amygdaloidal dark grey basalt.

The Neogene Chilcotin flood basalts are not believed to outcrop on the property however they do outcrop to both the north and south of the claims. They are found in areas of low topography.

To the east of the claims, massive pale-coloured sandstones have been mapped. These are interpreted to belong to the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group and the outcrops are the result of erosion by the Nazko River exposing the older rocks below the Eocene stratigraphy.

7.3 Mineralization

No significant alteration or mineralization has been observed on the property to date. Assays of sampled outcrop have not returned any values of significance.

8 Deposit Types

The Chilcotin and Nechako plateau hosts several significant epithermal and porphyry deposits hosted within either the Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic accreted island arc assemblage of the Quesnel and Stikine terranes or the continental arc assemblages of the late Eocene stratigraphy. Based on the limited geological mapping and the presence of predominantly Eocene stratigraphy, the deposit type being explored for is low or intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold and silver. Potential analogues in the area include the epithermal Blackwater Gold-Silver deposit, the past producing epithermal Blackdome Gold Mine, and the iCapoose gold-silver deposit. The following are descriptions of these deposits.

Blackwater Gold-Silver Deposit (Easting 375810 Northing 5893103)

The Blackwater gold-silver deposit is located 105 kilometres northwest of the Magic Property. It is interpreted to be an intermediate sulfidation epithermal system. Mineralization is hosted by Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group rocks in a complex assemblage of andesite flows, lapilli tuffs and volcanic breccias, flow-banded and tuffaceous rhyodacites and heterolithic breccia containing altered fragments of other units. The host rocks are pervasively hydro-fractured and silicified. The amount of silica introduced through hydro-fracturing and silicification may amount to 25 per cent or more of the total volume of volcanic rocks. Although intensely hydro-fractured, the Blackwater wedge lacks clearly recognizable large-scale faults or shear zones. Instead, extensive zones of broken rocks are seen in the mineralized zone. The zones grade laterally into unbroken rock and are not bounded by planar surfaces.

Andesite host rock lies outside of the silicified zone and may represent the protolith for much of the orebody, particularly in chlorite-sericite altered portions. Alteration and mineralization are hosted in a large upright funnel-shaped fragmental zone that averages 350 metres thickness and tapers to 600 metres depth in a low-grade core. It is characterized by pervasive silica-muscovite-illite ± chlorite

accompanied by disseminated and replacement pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena ± marcasite. Native gold and electrum (as micron scale grains) are associated with sulphide and silicification, and silver with argentite occurring with galena. Local manganese (Mn)-rich spessartine garnet, an important indicator mineral, occurs with pyrrhotite-bearing potassic alteration in the western part of the deposit. Steep, north-plunging high-grade ore shoots are thought to be associated with subvertical structural intersections. Traces of arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and boulangerite also occur.

Highest grades are localized along the margins of silicified breccia bodies. The silicified mass has moderate resistivity-chargeability and increasing chargeability marginal to silicification. The large fragmental zone of seriate subangular clasts (some glassy or devitrified shards) in a finer-grained matrix and pervasive silicification with minor quartz veinlets suggests a widespread metasomatic event in receptive host rock, possibly related to phreatomagmatic volcanism. The recent identification of ammonium-bearing clay alteration indicates a late volatile phase common to shallow hydrothermal systems. A potential source intrusion has been identified in a feldspar-porphyritic monzonite several kilometres south of the deposit area where regional magnetics (first vertical derivative) show a 6.2-kilometre diameter ring-shaped high (MINFILE 093F 037).

The Blackwater deposit consists of a measured and indicated mineral resource of 11.672 million ounces of contained gold and 122.381 million ounces of contained silver at a cut-off grade of 0.20 grams per tonne gold equivalent (Kalanchey et al., 2021). The author has been unable to verify the resource and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the potential mineralization on the Magic property.

Past Producing Blackdome Gold Mine (Easting 535537 Northing 5685967)
The Blackdome Gold Mine produced 6,303 kilograms of gold and 19,518 kilograms of silver from 305,614 tonnes of ore between April 1986 to July 1990 (Northern Miner, August 20, 1990).

The former producer is located 165 kilometres to the south-southeast of the Magic Property. The mineralization is consistent with a low-sulphidation, structurally controlled, epithermal gold system. The property is underlain by a sequence of Early to Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks and associated volcaniclastic sediments cut by small intermediate to mafic dykes. Geochronology results on the volcanic sequence range between 51.5 Ma from dacite to 24 Ma from plateau basalt (Exploration in British Columbia, 1986). The ore is hosted in tension fractures that have been produced by doming. The mineralized quartz was complexly fractured and contained: electrum, silver sulphides and sulphosalts as well as minor base metal sulphides (MINFILE 092O 053).

Capoose (Easting 355993 Northing 5906276)
The Capoose prospect is underlain by moderately to steeply southwest dipping Hazelton Group andesite flows, andesite-dacite tuffs, and argillite/siltstone. These are intruded by quartz monzonite of the Capoose batholith that that spans the Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous from its west to east margins. Apparent fragmental rhyolite sills with sheared contacts are the prime host of mineralization and are intensely altered with a silica-sericite-clay and garnet-bearing assemblage similar to the Blackwater deposit. The sills or “undifferentiated silicified volcanics” cut across the biotite hornfels aureole at the

upper contact of the batholith and based on garnet geochemistry are similar in age to the east margin of the batholith (Geological Fieldwork 1992 (Green and Diakow, 1993)).

Mineralization occurs as pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite disseminations, aggregates, and lesser veinlets. Precious metals occur as inclusions within the sulphides. Tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, pyrargyrite, electrum and native gold occur as inclusions within the more abundant sulphides. Gold grade increases toward structural intersections with northwest trending linear features that are first derivative magnetic features.

Analysis of alteration sericite crystal structure indicates higher temperatures than at the Blackwater deposit. Both andradite and spessartine garnets occur with the magmatic-to-hydrothermal transitional early potassic assemblage and have been subsequently replaced by sulphide. These mineralogical features along with the proximal and coeval nature of the sills to the batholith and structurally confined mineralization suggest the Capoose deposit represents a deeper, hotter feeder system to a Blackwater style deposit (MINFILE 093F 040).

9 Exploration

During the summer of 2021, Golden Age Exploration Ltd. funded a continued MMI™ soil geochemistry sampling program extending two of the grid lines from the 2019 program and adding another four lines at 100 metre line spacing and 50 metre sample spacing to the north of the existing grid. A total of 227 samples were collected. The author is satisfied with the validity of the results as he was directly involved with the 2015 and 2016 programs and the results from the earlier programs were the impetus for the 2021 program. The 2021 sampling continued to support and define the silver anomaly identified in the previous 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2021 programs.

Using a pack sack drill, an attempt was also made to sample bedrock in the vicinity of the detected silver-gold-copper anomalies. Approximately twenty-five holes were attempted but the maximum penetration was only 1.5 metres and bedrock were never encountered (Dunn, 2021).

10 Drilling

No drilling has been conducted on the property to date.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Due to the overburden coverage and lack of outcrop in the area, the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI™) soil sampling technique has been used on the property. MMI™ is propriety technology developed by SGS Mineral Services. MMI™ measures metal ions that are released from mineralized material and travel upward to unconsolidated surface materials such as soil, till and sand. Using specific soil sampling

protocols, special chemical ligands, and sensitive ICP-MS instrumentation, SGS can measure these ions. SGS claims there are many benefits of using this technology including the following.

- Few false anomalies
- Focused, sharp anomalies
- Excellent repeatability
- Definition of metal zones and associations
- Detection of deeply buried mineralization
- Low background values (low noise)
- Low limits of detection

Soil sampling was conducted by a two-man soil sampling team. A grid was laid out. Samplers navigated to the sample station using a GPS and, using a tree planter steel shovel and a geo-tool, excavated a hole to access the soil. The organic/inorganic soil interface was identified and then a channel sample of the soil from 10 cm to 25 cm below the interface was collected. Approximately 300 grams of soil was collected in medium sized plastic freezer bags with the sample number marked on each bag. Since 2013, a total of 831 soil samples have been collected for MMI™ of which 453 have been collected from the current tenures. Soil samples were delivered in person to the SGS Mineral Service's lab in Burnaby, BC for analysis.

At SGS, a weak extraction using a multicomponent solution is used to release the mobile ions from the samples. The ions are measured using a high sensitivity inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). For the 2021 program, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, uranium, platinum, and palladium for a total of 11 elements were analysed. In the previous years programs a total of fifty-three elements were analysed including the above 11 elements.

SGS Mineral Services is an accredited lab. Their in-house quality control program includes inserting reference materials, replicates, and blanks into randomly assigned positions within each analytical rack, providing in-house Quality Control protocols for verification of the analytical process.

SGS Mineral Services is an independent lab and not related to Golden Age Exploration Ltd.

The author of this report is satisfied that the Magic Property geochemical samples were obtained, transported, and analysed appropriately, with sufficient attention to security, handling and reporting for the purposes intended.

12 Data Verification

The data that forms the basis of the technical information contained in this report were obtained from government publications, assessment reports, independent certified analytical laboratories and field observations and work performed and managed by either David St. Clair Dunn or the author of this report. Both David St. Clair Dunn and Andrew Wilkins are registered professional geoscientists (PGeo)

with the "Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia" and have worked in the mining exploration industry for more than 30 years. The author of this report managed and worked on the property from July 1st to 12th in 2015 and from June 13th to 25th in 2016. The MMI™ samples were collected using the protocols published by SGS Labs. The author also conducted a one-day property visit on September 11th, 2021. The purpose of the property visit was to confirm the location of the MMI™ sampling performed in 2021 and to see if any outcrops existed in the vicinity of the anomalies that might explain the anomalies. The anomaly occurs within a topographic low with no outcrop. The Magic Property is still an early-stage exploration play. No mineralized showings have been reported on the property. The author is satisfied that the MMI™ soil sampling work was conducted in a professional manner and that the data is accurate for the purposes presented in this report. The recommendations presented in section 17 of this report are designed to test and verify the anomalies and appropriate industry standard QA/QC protocols is to be expected in any future drilling, trenching or channel sampling programs.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical work has been carried out to date on material from the Magic property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimates have been made to date on material from the Magic property.

15 Adjacent Properties

There are no mineral exploration prospects in the immediate vicinity of Nazko Mountain and the Magic mineral tenures, however two prospects occur within forty kilometres.

Bob Property (MINFILE 093B 054)
The Bob Property is located 10 km south of Nazko and 30 km north of the Magic tenures. It was explored from 1983 to 1988 by Lac Minerals, Eldor Resources, and Eighty-Eight Resources Ltd. The MINFILE property database compiled from several assessment reports is summarized as follows:

"Anomalous concentrations of gold and pathfinder elements…associated with silicification and "clay" or argillic alteration within the property area, with lesser amounts of carbonate, feldspar, and chlorite. Abundant hematite and limonite within 100 m of the ground surface appear to reflect a deep oxidation profile and appear to be associated with anomalous concentrations of gold and the pathfinder elements arsenic, mercury, and antimony. The hematite and limonite likely formed after primary (hypogene) pyrite. Pyrite occurs with minor amounts of arsenopyrite, stibnite and galena below about one hundred metres depth…" (MINFILE 093B – 054, Capsule Geology).

Exploration of the Bob property included geochemical surveys, percussion, reverse circulation and diamond drill holes, and induced polarization geophysical surveys. The region includes sedimentary formations of Cretaceous and Tertiary ages, of which those of Cretaceous age are interpreted o be correlative with the Skeena Group. Overlying rocks of probable Paleocene-Eocene age comprise andesite, basalt, basalt breccias and rhyolite breccias. Cinder-type andesites and basalts overlie Skeena Group rocks along the western side of the property.

Clisbako Property (MINFILE 093C 016)

The Clisbako Property Is located approximately 37 km west northwest of the Magic mineral tenures. Siliceous quartz stockwork and breccias accompanied by broad zones of argillic hydrothermal alteration are hosted by north trending fault structures. Very fine-grained pyrite, marcasite and arsenopyrite are present in several alteration zones and pyrargyrite has been observed. Host rocks are, variously, greenish fine-grained andesitic tuffs and white to grey, dense rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs. Rock sampling has returned assays of up to 1.09 grams per tonne gold and 97.7 grams per tonne silver (ARIS #20864) and an historic trench sample yielded 3.3 grams per tonne gold over 3.9 metres (ARIS #26918). In addition to a variety of geochemical surveys, exploration has included trenching, induced polarization surveys and 3,700 metres of diamond drilling. Despite the widespread alteration and anomalous gold concentrations in nine zones, no zones of economic significance have been delineated to date.

16 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Magic tenures are mostly covered by a thin layer of Holocene glacial and fluvial deposits and in part by basalt flows. These surficial deposits and flows are widespread in the district and have resulted in minimal outcrop which has discouraged conventional prospecting efforts on the Chilcotin and southern Nechako Plateaus. The discovery of the major gold-silver deposit at the Blackwater Property has demonstrated that the area is prospective, despite the hurdles of being under cover.

Mobile metal ion (MMI™) and similar selective extraction methods were the basis of a 2006 Geoscience BC-sponsored field and laboratory evaluation of samples from an orientation survey of the 3T's gold-silver prospect located 100 km north of the Magic tenures. Results were positive and the following statement is from the published report (Geoscience BC Report 2007-7).

"A comparison of response ratios for elements determined by aqua regia (AR), Enzyme Leach (EL) and Mobile Metal Ion (MMI™) methods suggest that for many elements, particularly the base metals, EL and MMI™ provide superior levels of geochemical contrast over known Au mineralization at the Tommy and Ted veins. Mobile Metal Ion results showed positive responses for Au as well as several relevant base metals such as Zn, Pb and Cd in near-surface soils over both the Tommy vein and the Ted vein. Furthermore, MMI™ results displayed a good geochemical contrast relative to several other analytical methods despite field site variations inherent in the recommended "fixed depth" sampling procedure. Although MMI™ Au concentrations in the study area are of a low magnitude, Au response ratios are 23 to 24 times line background over both the Tommy vein mineralization and a central anomaly of unknown origin. Similar results are reported from the Ted vein, where a Au response ratio of almost 75 times line

background is superior to that for all other methods, including aqua regia. In the case of Ag, there was no anomalous response at the Tommy vein; however, a strong Ag MMI™ response ratio at the Ted vein (~23 times line median) is superior to that reported by all other methods, including aqua regia" (Cook and Dunn, 2006).

Based on the success of the MMI™ soil geochemistry study, a similar grid sampling program has been conducted over the Magic tenures during the 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2021 programs. The results of these MMI™ soil geochemistry programs have been combined. Response ratios (RR) for each element were calculated. To calculate response ratios, results that are below detection limit were assigned a value of one half of the detection limit. The mean was then calculated for the lowest quartile (25%). This is then treated as the background for that element. For each sample, the element assay is divided by the calculated background and then rounded to a whole number.

A correlation matrix calculation was also performed for all the MMI™ geochemistry data. Selected elements are shown in table 2. A strong correlation exists between silver, nickel and uranium, cadmium and zinc, and zinc and lead.

The response ratios for silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and cadmium are plotted in figures 5 to 10. The plots define two parallel north trending silver, copper, nickel, uranium, cadmium anomalies that extend for 1.4 kilometres. The anomaly also has a west-northwest component which gives it a concentric shape and suggests a possible centre for hydrothermal fluid, alteration, and mineralization possibly at the intersection of two structures trending north and west-northwest. The anomalies are strongest at the northern end of the grid and are currently open to the north. The anomaly also appears to be zoned with lead and zinc peripheral to the main anomaly. The anomaly occurs on the north end of the Residual Total Field Magnetic Low from the GSC airborne magnetic geophysical data.

Table 2 - Correlation Table for MMI™ Geochemistry Data

	Ag	*Au*	*Cd*	*Co*	*Cu*	*Ni*	*Pb*	*Pd*	*Pt*	*U*	*Zn*
Ag	1.0										
Au	0.2	1.0									
Cd	0.4	0.0	1.0								
Co	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0							
Cu	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0						
Ni	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.0					
Pb	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	1.0				
Pd	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	1.0			
Pt	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.3	1.0		
U	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	
Zn	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	-0.4	0.0	1.0

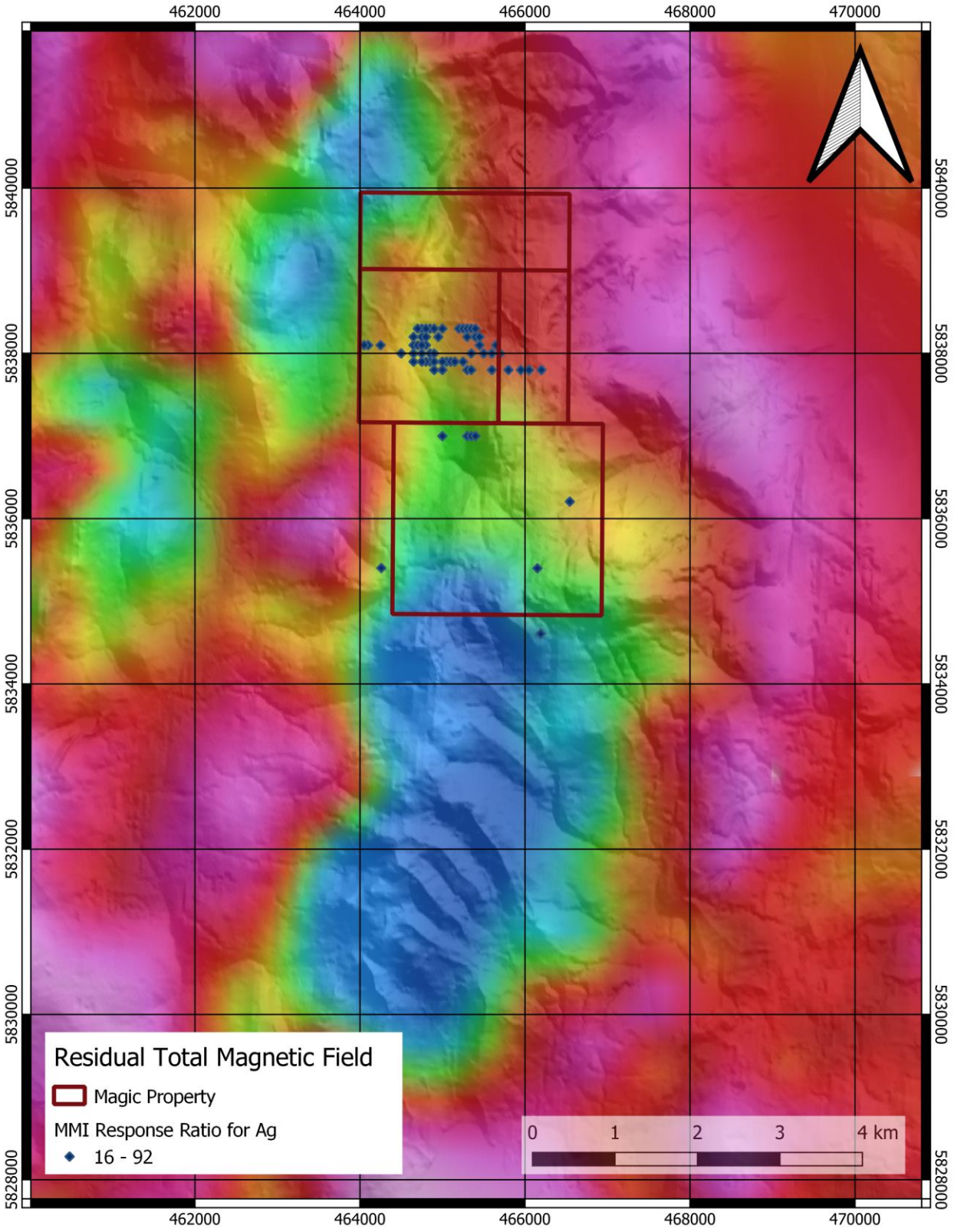

Figure 4 - Residual Total Field Magnetics

LITHOS Geological Inc.

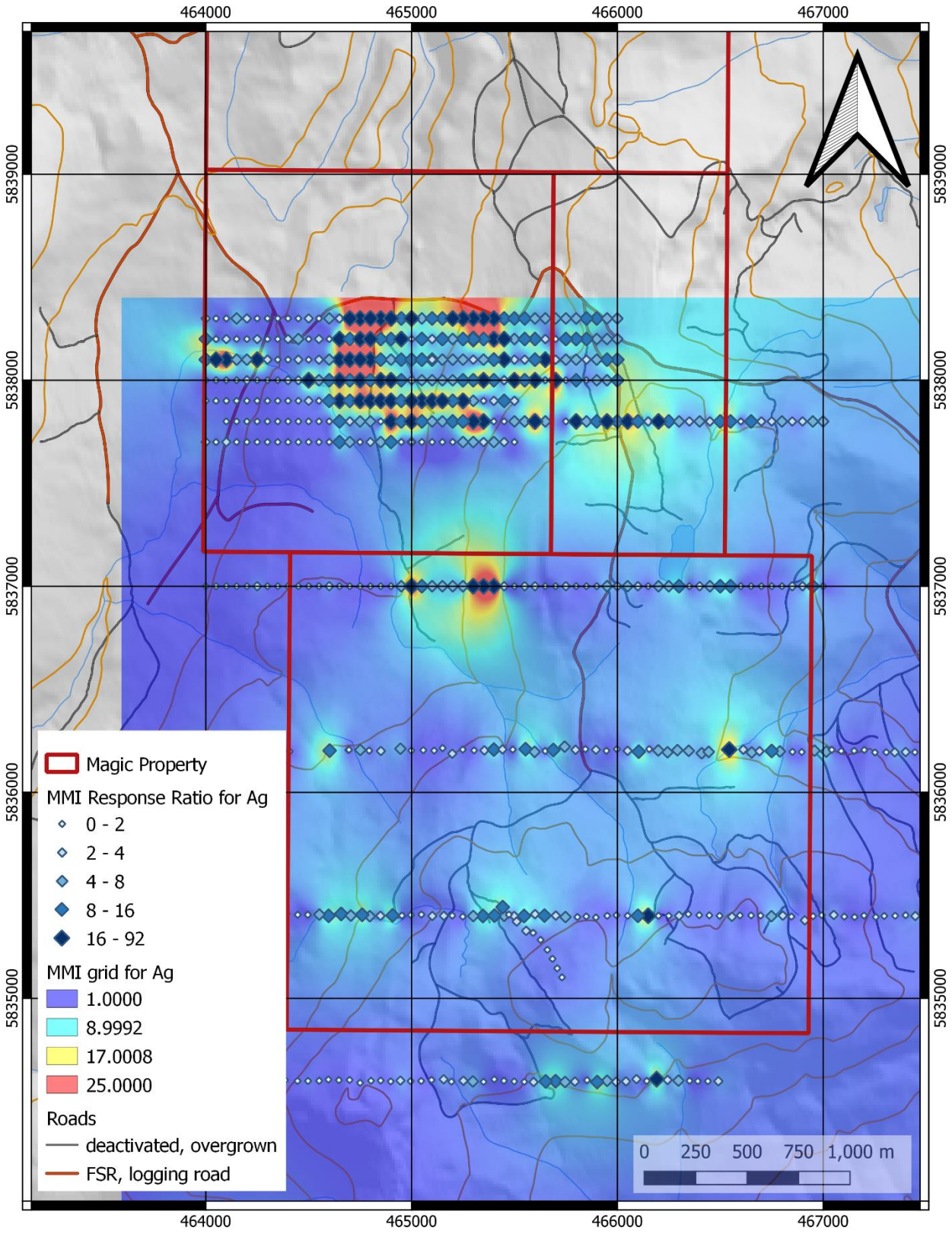

Figure 5 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Silver

LITHOS Geological Inc.

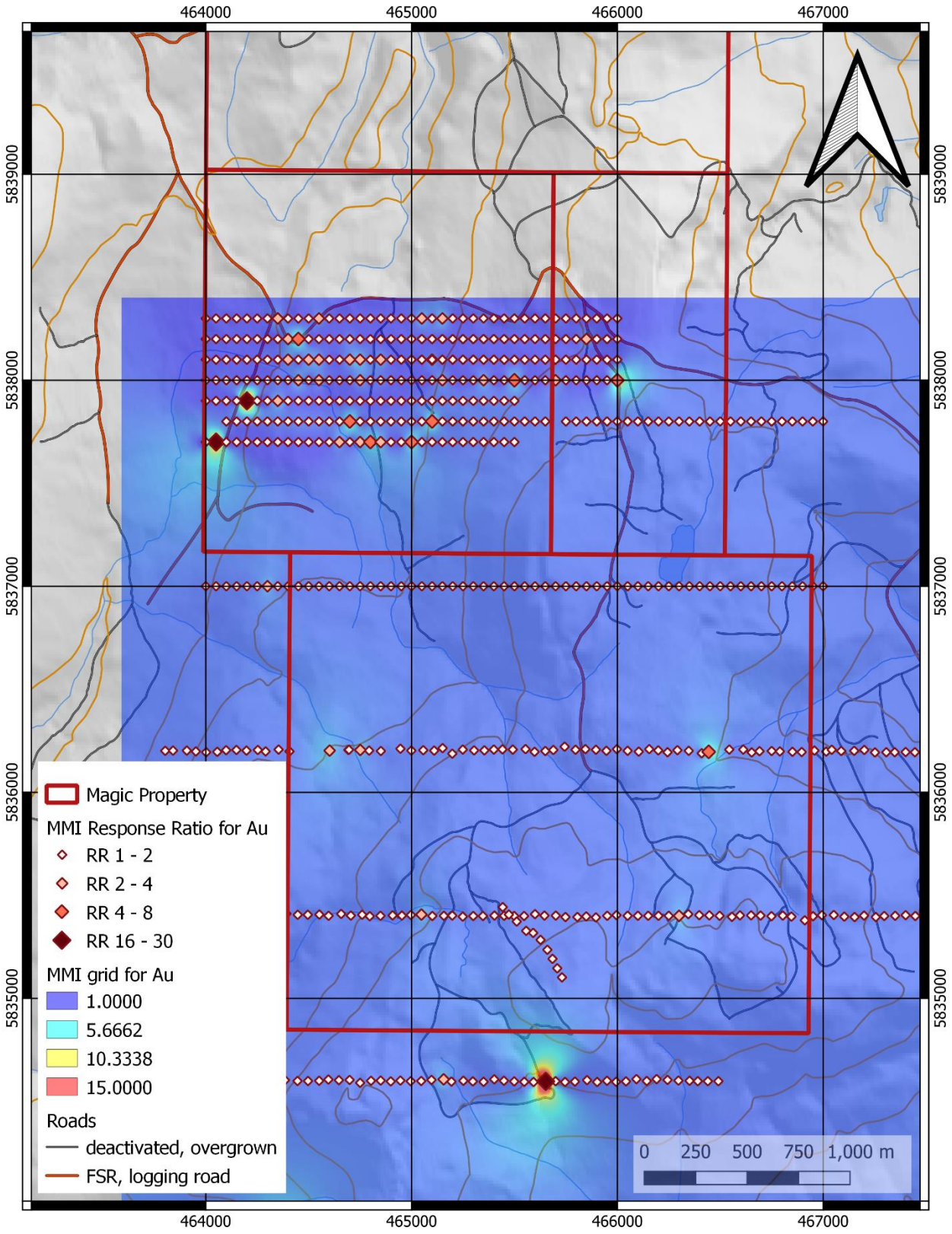

Figure 6 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Gold

LITHOS Geological Inc.

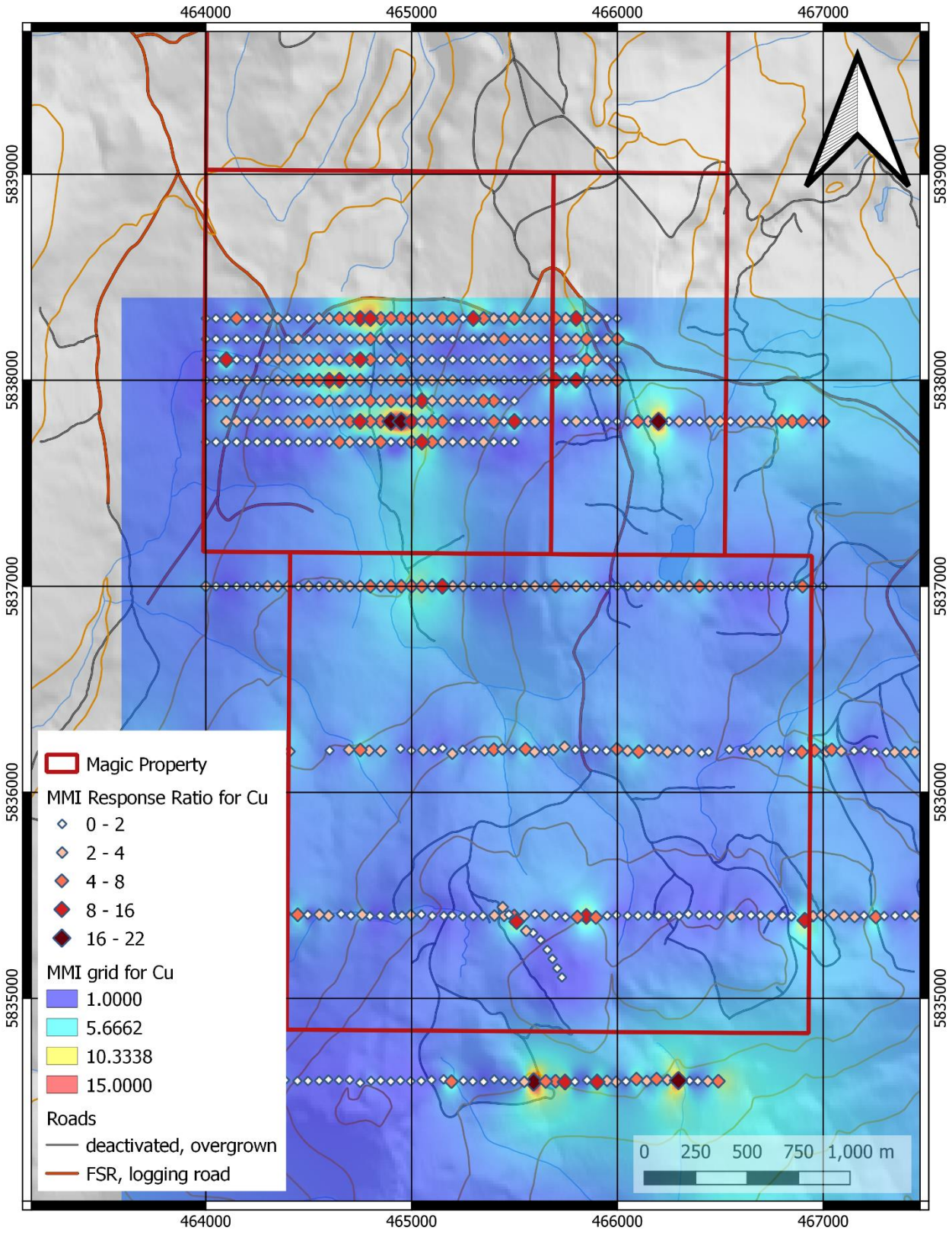

Figure 7 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Copper

LITHOS Geological Inc.

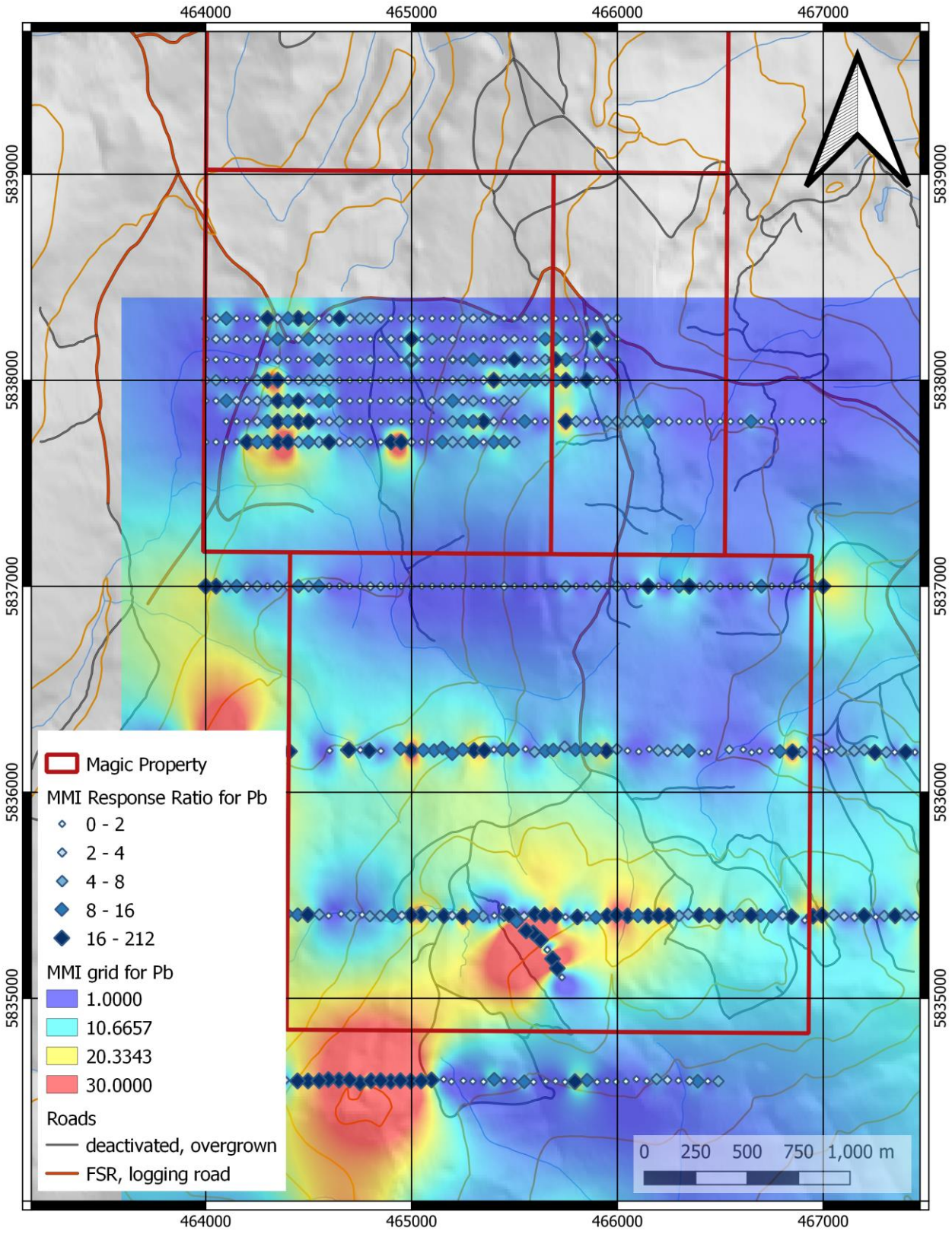

Figure 8 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Lead

LITHOS Geological Inc.

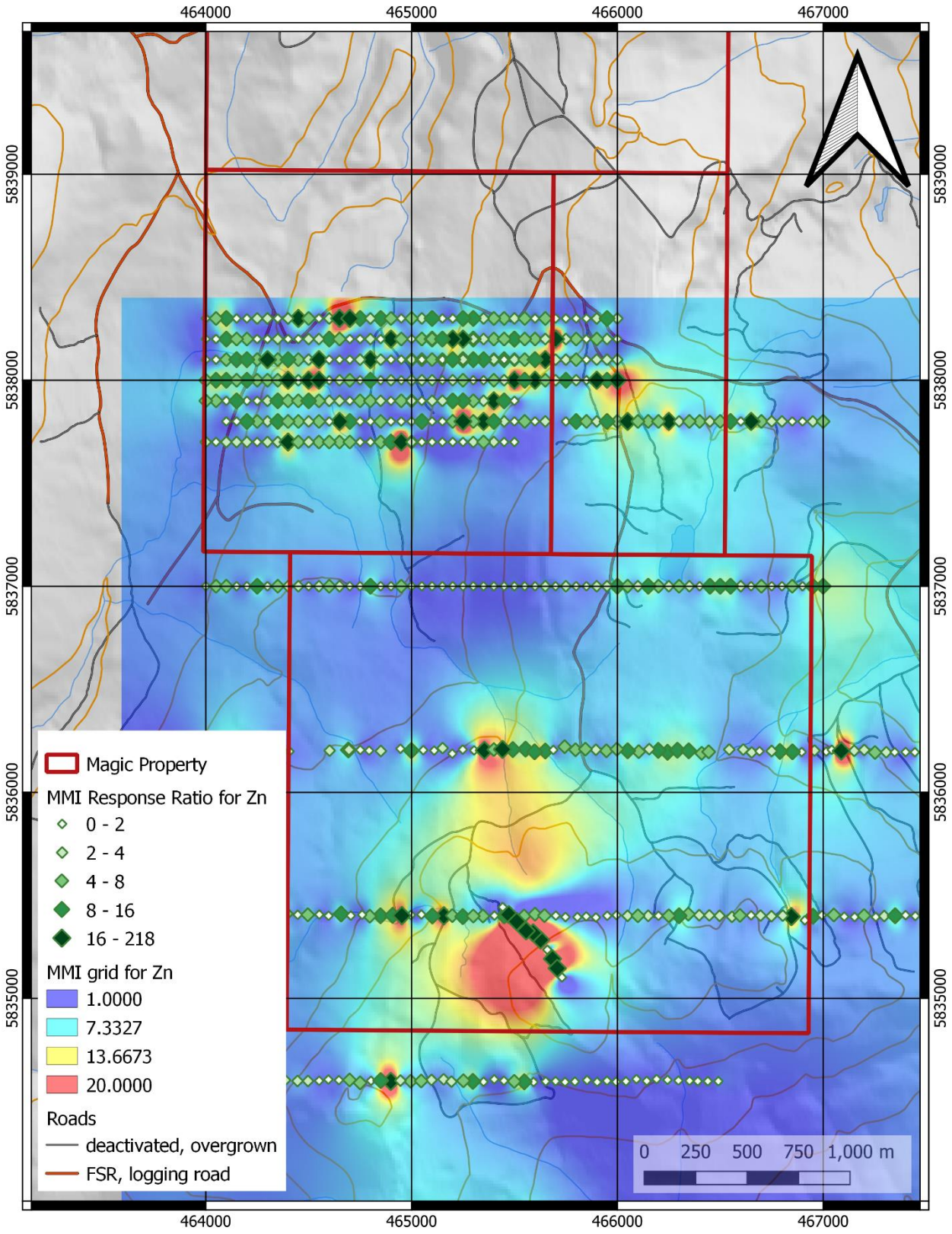

Figure 9 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Zinc

LITHOS Geological Inc.

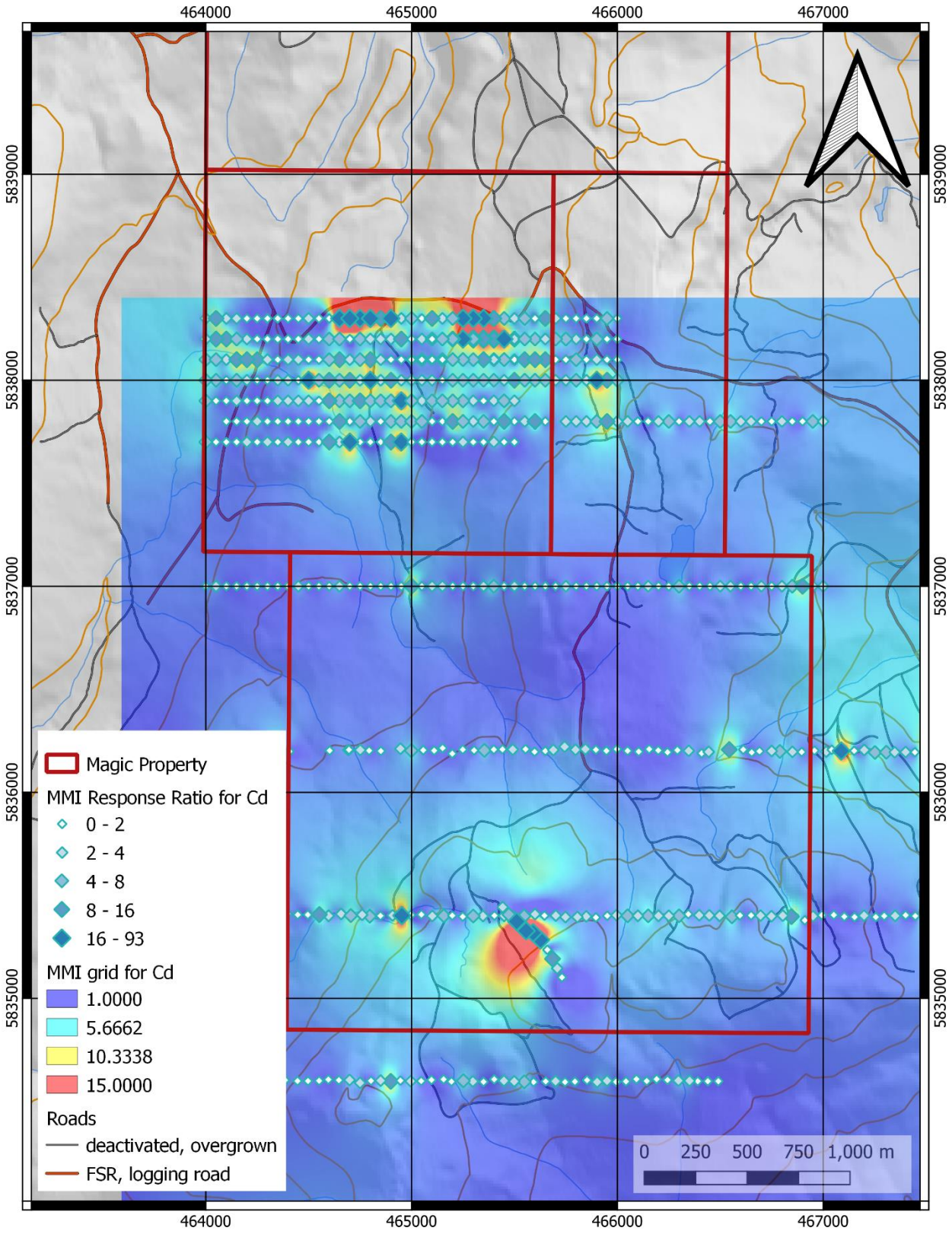

Figure 10 - MMI™ Soil Geochemistry Response Ratios for Cadmium

LITHOS Geological Inc.

17 Recommendations

The Magic property is an early-stage exploration project. Due to the lack of outcrop, no mineralized occurrences have been discovered to date. The property, historically referred to as the Star Property, was initially acquired for the following factors.

- It is in terrain thought to be underlain by accreted Mesozoic terrains, including the prospective Stikine and Quesnel oceanic volcanic arcs that elsewhere in central British Columbia are host to large porphyry-style molybdenum and copper-molybdenum deposits as well as Cretaceous to Eocene continental arc volcanic packages that are prospective for low sulphidation epithermal deposits and quartz vein deposits such as the Blackwater and Blackdome deposits, respectively.
- A magnetic low anomaly situated on Nazko Mountain which was postulated to be related to a felsic intrusion. Geological mapping since acquiring the property suggests this low is related to dacitic volcanism in the area and may be indicative of a non-outcropping felsic intrusion or volcanic dome complex
- Geochemically anomalous Au, As and Hg values reported from RGS geochemical stream sediment samples from several streams that flow from the tenures.
- Speculative location at the intersection of a possible northwest deep-seated structural corridor that hosts gold and other deposits.
- Almost complete lack of any history of prospecting and/or geological investigations.

Initial exploration, consisting of MMI™ soil geochemistry generated some spotty anomalies which led to the acquisition of further ground to the north of the original tenures. Further exploration consisting of MMI™ soil geochemistry, has generated a compelling 1.4 kilometre long, north trending, multi-element anomaly on the current Magic Property that justifies further evaluation.

The following phased program is recommended for the Magic Property going forward.

Phase 1

1. Further MMI™ soil geochemistry, consisting of another seven lines at 50 metre sample spacing from 464000E to 466000E on Lines 5837500N, L5838400N, L5838600N, L5838800N, L5839000N, L5839200N and L5839400N for a total of 287 samples.
2. Ground Induced Polarization Survey over the current MMI™ soil geochemistry anomaly.

The justification for the phase 1 program includes

- the current MMI™ soil geochemistry anomaly has not been closed off to the north.
- some of the strongest MMI™ anomalies occur on the most northerly grid line.
- the Blackwater deposit, which has the same limitations as the Magic property being covered with glacial fluvial deposits and having limited outcrop, occurs within a moderate conductivity and resistivity Induced Polarization geophysical anomaly reflecting the silicification and mineralization associated with the deposit. Induced Polarization geophysics has aided in the targeting of drill holes on the project.

Phase 2

1. 2,000 metres of diamond drilling of coincident MMI™ soil geochemistry anomalies and Induced Polarization geophysical anomalies.

Table 3 outlines the proposed budget for the program.

Table 3 - Proposed Exploration Budget

Phase 1 Program						
	MMI™ Geochemistry Program					
	Geologist	10	days	$1,000.00	per day	$ 10,000.00
	2 man MMI™ Sampling Crew	10	days	$ 700.00	per day	$ 7,000.00
	Vehicle Rental	10	days	$ 150.00	per day	$ 1,500.00
	Camp Costs	10	days	$1,000.00	per day	$ 10,000.00
	MMI™ Assays	287	assays	$ 60.00	per assay	$ 17,220.00
	Total MMI™ Geochemistry Program					**$ 45,720.00**
	Ground Induced Polorization Program					
	Daily Acquisition Rate	6	days	$7,790.00	per day	$ 46,740.00
	Data Post-processing					$ 11,000.00
	Mobilization					$ 8,200.00
	Total Ground Induced Polarization Program					**$ 65,940.00**
	Total Phase 1 Program					**$111,660.00**
Phase 2 Program						
	Drill Program					
	Drilling	2000	metres	$ 190.00	per metre	$380,000.00
	Geologist	30	days	$1,000.00	per day	$ 30,000.00
	Geotech	30	days	$ 400.00	per day	$ 12,000.00
	Core Cutter	30	days	$ 350.00	per day	$ 10,500.00
	Cook	30	days	$ 550.00	per day	$ 16,500.00
	Vehicle Rental	30	days	$ 150.00	per day	$ 4,500.00
	Camp Costs	30	days	$2,300.00	per day	$ 69,000.00
	Total Phase 2 Drill Program					**$522,500.00**

18 Statement of Qualifications

I, Andrew L. Wilkins, P.Geo., B.Sc., do hereby certify that I am the Qualified Person and author of the report titled "Technical Report on the Magic Property, Cariboo Mining Division, Central British Columbia" dated December 1, 2021. I further certify the following:

1. I am a geologist and a principal of Lithos Geological Inc. with a personal and business address of 8328 Ski Jump Rise, Whistler, British Columbia, Canada, V8E0G8.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in Geology that I obtained in 1981.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (# 121825).
4. I have practiced my profession as an exploration and project geologist for more than 39 years working in British Columbia, the Yukon, Quebec, Alaska, Nevada, California, Arizona, Mexico, and Argentina. Most of my work experience has been in the exploration for precious and base metals in porphyry, epithermal and volcanic hosted massive sulphide environments.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and hereby certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past and recent relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the property on September 11, 2021.
7. I take responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Golden Age Exploration Ltd.
9. I supervised and worked on certain historical tenures forming part of the Magic Project from July 1st to 12th in 2015 and June 13th to 25th in 2016 for 0906251 BC Ltd.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
11. As of December 1, 2022, 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.

Dated this first day of December 2021

Andrew L. Wilkins, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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