National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

PATHFINDER PROPERTY

Greenwood Mining Division
Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82E/1

Latitude 49° 11' N   Longitude 118° 25' W

Prepared for:

Highrock Resources Ltd.
615 – 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

By:
Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng. Engineers and Geoscientists B.C. License # 22456; Permit to Practise # 1000285
6891 14th St., Box 2493
Grand Forks, B.C. V0H 1H0

effective date: February 19, 2022

Date and Signature Page

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

Report to: Highrock Resources Ltd.
615 – 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

Effective date: February 19, 2022

Prepared by: ____

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

Date of signing: February 22, 2022

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1.0 SUMMARY

The Pathfinder Property is a road-accessible property located 18 km north of Grand Forks in southern British Columbia (the "Pathfinder Property" or the "Property"). The Property covers 296 hectares and is comprised of 3 mineral claims which are 100% owned by Belmont Resources Inc. (“Belmont”). Highrock Resources Ltd. (“Highrock”) can, by way of an August 26, 2021 agreement with Belmont, acquire a 75% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for aggregate payments of $15,000 cash, 200,000 shares and by incurring $200,000 in exploration expenditure on the Property. The agreement is subject to a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) in favour of Belmont, of which Highrock can purchase one half (0.25% NSR) for payment of $500,000. The agreement is also subject to an underlying 1.5% NSR in favour of Clive Brookes and the Estate of David Heyman, and to a 2 km Area of Interest.

The Property is situated within the Boundary District, a highly mineralized region that straddles the Canada-USA border. Over 6 million ounces of historic gold production is documented from the Boundary District, with the main past-producers including the Phoenix mine in British Columbia and numerous mines in the Republic, Cooke Mountain, Curlew and Chesaw areas of Washington State (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). The area is part of the Quesnel terrane, an elongate belt of (primarily) volcanic and related intrusive rocks that were accreted to the North American continental margin in the mid-Jurassic.

The Property is located in the hangingwall of the Granby fault, a regional Eocene-aged, north-trending, west-dipping listric normal (detachment) fault which separates high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Grand Forks gneiss complex to the east, from the accreted sediments and volcanics and from post-accretionary intrusive rocks, of low metamorphic grade to the west. The Grand Forks gneiss complex represents rocks of North American affinity that were exhumed and uplifted during widespread Eocene extension, resulting in a series of fault-bounded grabens. Epithermal gold mineralization related to Eocene extension has been an important source of gold in the Boundary District, with important mines in the Republic and Curlew grabens in Washington State. The Granby fault is the northern continuation of the fault which forms the east boundary of the Republic graben. Secondary low-angle detachment-type faults, sympathetic to the first-order structure, are recognized on a local scale. These low-angle faults are often marked by Eocene sills.

The oldest rocks on the Property are clastic sediments and volcaniclastics of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. The Brooklyn Formation is the host for skarn deposits and more recently recognized stratabound gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulphide mineralization in the district. Intermediate intrusives of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson and Okanagan suites cut the Brooklyn rocks and have resulted in widespread hornfelsing and more local skarn alteration. Numerous Eocene Coryell dykes, sills and stocks are present, displaying both intrusive and faulted contacts.

Potential exists for both high-grade small-tonnage and for larger tonnage, lower-grade zones of gold mineralization. Seven zones of gold mineralization, representing two different styles of mineralization, are known on the Property. Most of the historic exploration has targeted auriferous massive sulfide mineralization within Triassic Brooklyn Formation metasediments at the Pathfinder, and to a lesser extent the Diamond Hitch zones. Comparatively little exploration has targeted low-sulfide quartz shear veins within Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite or Triassic metasediments or metavolcanics which make up the remaining known occurrences on the Property. While many of the known mineralized zones occur within the strongly altered Brooklyn rocks, gold mineralization does not appear to be genetically related to hornfelsing or skarn alteration.

The area is geologically complex, with pre-Eocene sulfide mineralization dismembered by Eocene faults and dykes/sills. It is postulated that copper-iron mineralization represents (possible syngenetic) mineralization in the Brooklyn Formation, that hornfelsing and skarn alteration related to Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions is a non-mineralizing event, and that all of the gold mineralization on the Property is related to Eocene extensional tectonics. In this model, Triassic sulfide zones provide a favourable chemical environment for gold deposition. Detailed mineralogical studies as well as structural mapping and 3D modelling of the geology and mineralization are required to resolve the nature, controls and distribution of mineralization on the Property.

Historic exploration on the Property has included soil and rock geochemistry, trenching, geophysics (IP, ground magnetics, VLF/EM) and drilling (57 ddh, totaling >2740 m). Minor historical production is documented from the Property. There are no resource or reserve estimates on the Property. Highlights from historic exploration include 11.7 m @ 5.3 ppm Au (TR08-5) and 9.5m @ 4.59 ppm Au (TR08-9) from continuous chip or channel samples from 2008 trenches at the Pathfinder occurrence. The best gold values in trenches were from samples of massive to semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite in highly siliceous metasediments (Augsten, 2009a). A series of short holes were drilled in 2008 to test the at-depth extension of mineralization encountered in trenching but failed to return similar gold values. This may, in part, be due to the geologically complex nature of the property which has resulted in pre-Eocene sulfide mineralization being dismembered by Eocene-aged faults and dykes/sills, or it may be that proximity to Eocene structures is important in controlling gold mineralization in pre-Eocene sulfide zones. Several broad zones of low-grade gold mineralization were encountered in drilling, including 17.0 m at 1.1 ppm Au (ddh 08-13 at the Pathfinder occurrence) and 11.9 m at 0.82 ppm Au (ddh 08-17 at the Diamond Hitch occurrence).

In the fall of 2021, Highrock completed drone based magnetics and Lidar over the Property, to provide property-wide data that could be used to aid geological mapping and 3D modelling. Highrock also completed soil geochemistry and IP at the Central Zone, to re-locate a strong gold soil anomaly that had been identified in 1996 and lacked follow-up. A strong gold + multi-element soil anomaly was delineated Central Zone. Two large, strong IP chargeability anomaly were identified at depth, both in close proximity to high-grade gold mineralization along narrow quartz-shear zones. A possible interpretation is an at-depth zone of sulfide mineralization, similar to the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones, with the quartz-shear zones representing leakage of mineralizing fluids, from this underlying source. There is no historical drilling in the vicinity of any of these IP anomalies. Follow-up is recommended.

A two-phase, $355,000 program is recommended to further explore the Property. The Phase 1 program ($125,000) includes additional soil geochemistry, mineralogical studies and 3D modelling in conjunction with detailed structural mapping. Phase 2 ($230,000) includes diamond drilling to targets generated by the recommended Phase 1 program and is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the Property, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this report at the request of Highrock Resources Ltd. ("Highrock" or the "Company") The Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Pathfinder Property in southern British Columbia on August 26, 2021 and completed an exploration program on the Property in October-November 2021. The purpose of this report is to report the results of the 2021 work program, to assess the merits of the Property and make recommendations for further work, and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications in support of listing requirements for the Company.

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

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Highrock Resources Ltd. and of the Pathfinder Property. She has no interest in the Pathfinder Property or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. She visited the Property on November 3, 7 and 22, 2021. She also visited the Property on several occasions in late 1990's and completed a small geological mapping program for a former operator in 2001 (Caron, 2001). This report has been prepared based on her observations from these site visits, on the results of the 2021 work program, and on a review of historic data.

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

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

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

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Pathfinder Property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 18 km north of Grand Forks, within the Greenwood Mining Division.

The project is centered at 49º 11' 26"N latitude and 118º 25' 24"W longitude on NTS map sheet 82E/1 and on TRIM maps 082E.018. It is accessed from Grand Forks via the paved Granby road, and then by the Hornet Creek Forest Service Road. A general location map is included as Figure 1.

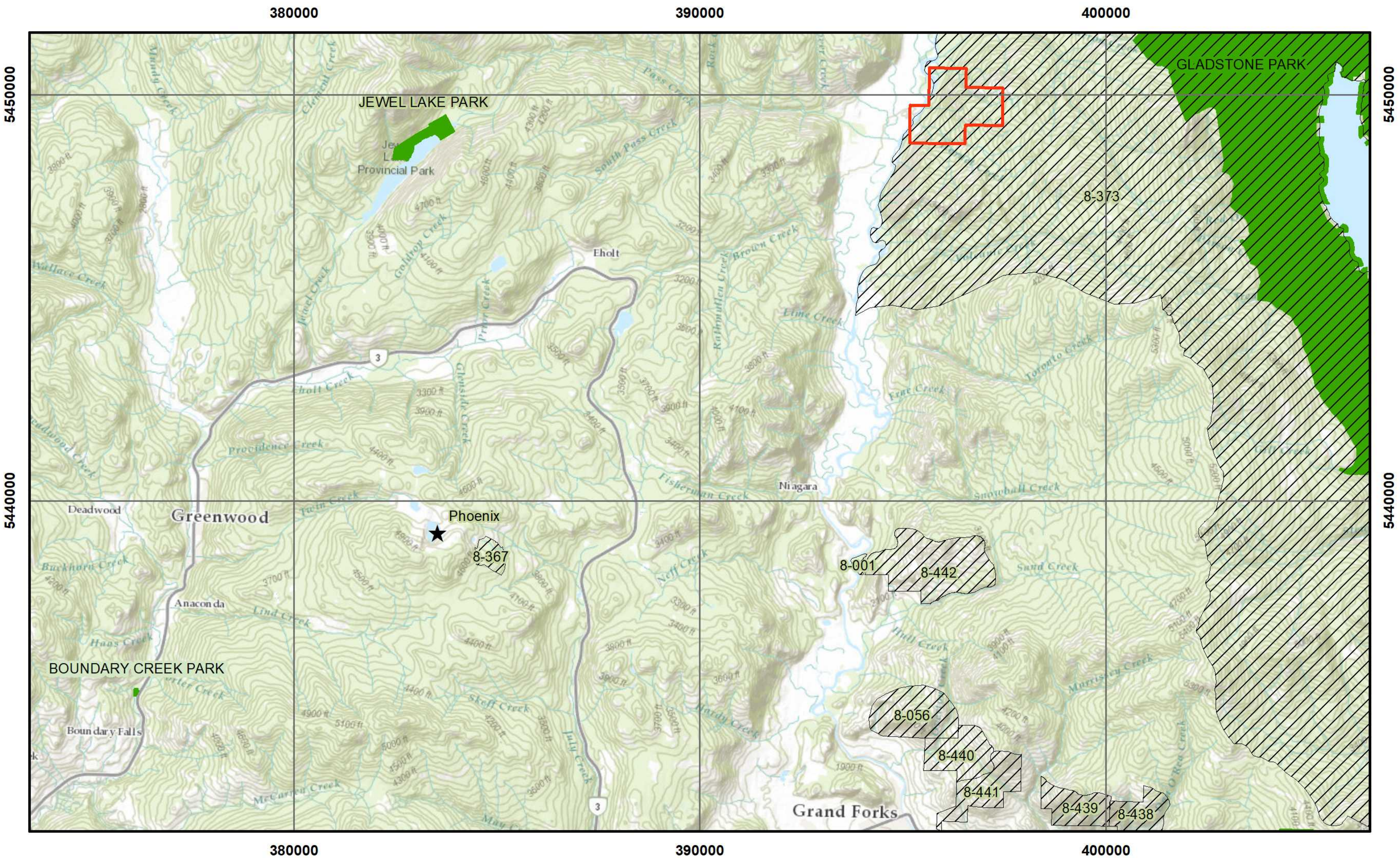
4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Pathfinder Property covers 295.56 hectares and is comprised of 3 mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. Except for small areas in the extreme western and southwestern parts of the claims, the Property is underlain by Crown land. Areas of the Property with privately held surface rights are illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 1: Pathfinder Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Title Type	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
1059725	Mineral	2032/JAN/31	126.6591
1059727	Mineral	2032/JAN/31	126.6767
1067482	Mineral	2032/JAN/31	42.2262

The above claims are 100% owned by Belmont Resources Inc. Highrock can, by way of an August 26, 2021 agreement with Belmont, acquire a 75% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for aggregate payments of $15,000 cash, 200,000 shares and by incurring $200,000 in exploration expenditure on the Property. The agreement comprises a First Option, under which the company has earned a 51% interest in the Property in exchange for a $5,000 cash payment (paid) and issuance of 100,000 shares on signing. The Second Option allows the company to earn an additional 24% interest in the Property in exchange for payment of $10,000 (within 1 year of the date of the agreement) and 100,000 shares (within 6 months of listing of the company). The Second Option also calls for staged exploration expenditures totalling $200,000, with $75,000 in expenditures due within 1 year of the agreement (completed), and a further $125,000 in expenditures within 1 year of listing of the company. The agreement is subject to a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the Belmont, of which Highrock can purchase one half (0.25% NSR) in exchange for payment of $500,000. The agreement is also subject to an underlying 1.5% NSR in favour of Clive Brookes and the Estate of David Heyman. It is also subject to a 2 km Area of Interest.



Project Outline

Wildlife Habitat Area

Parks

N 0 10 Km

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

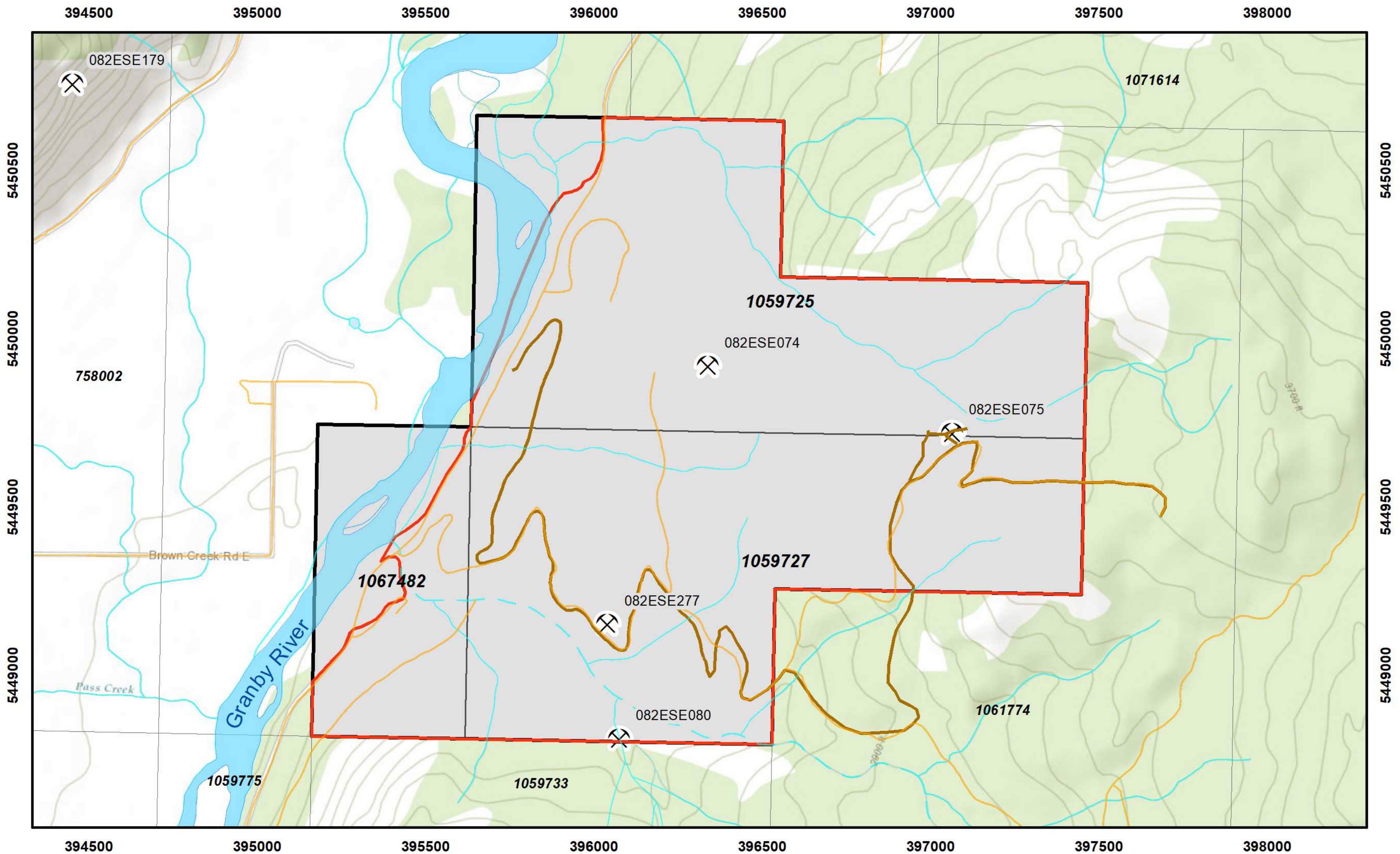
Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E

Project Location Map

Date: 02/17/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 1



- Project Outline
- MYAB Permit Outline
- Hornet Creek FSR

Mineral Tenure

- Non-Project Tenure
- Belmont Resources Inc
- Minfile Occurences

HIGHROCK resources ltd

N 0 1 Km

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

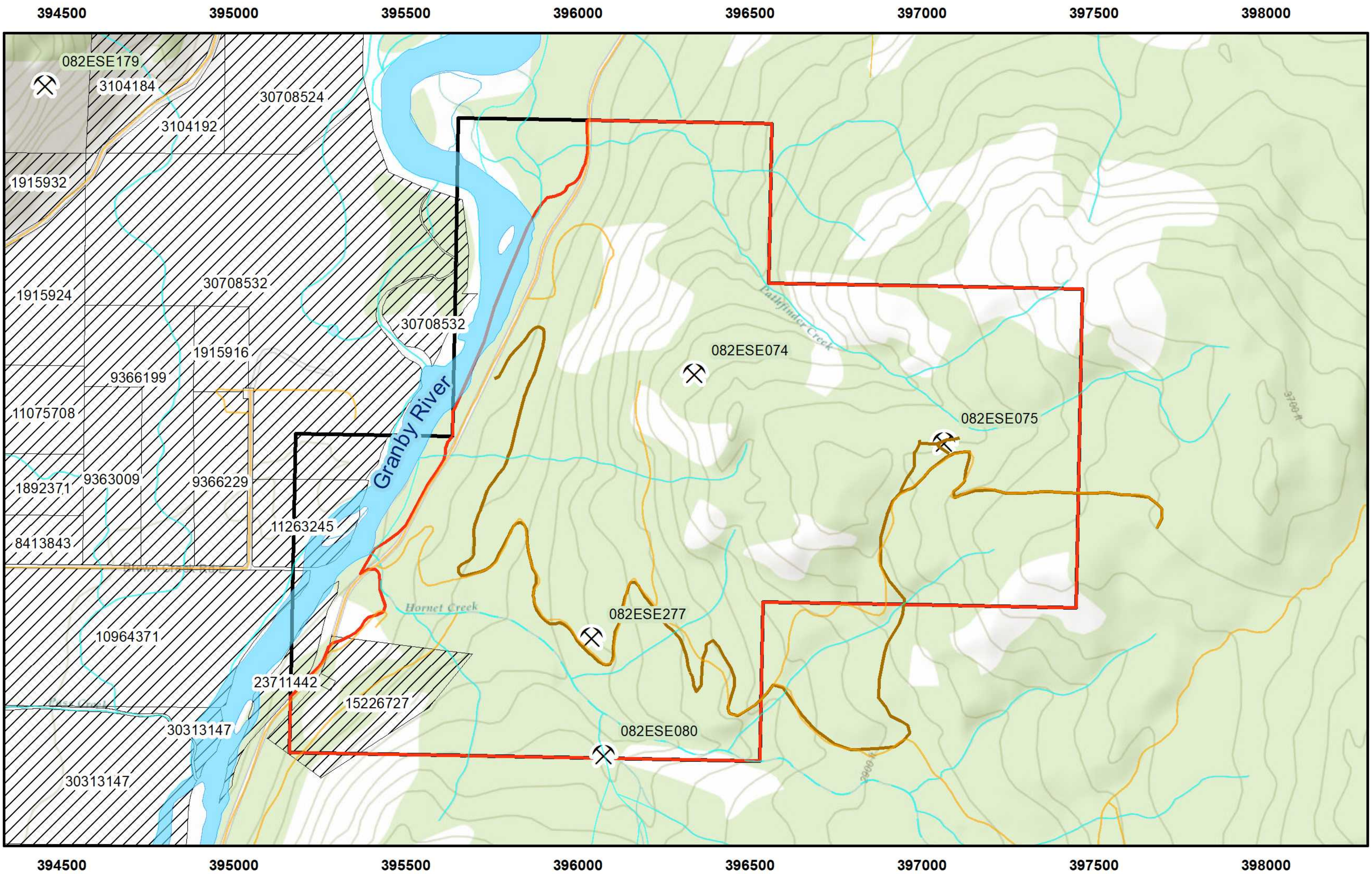
Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Mineral Tenure Map

Date: 02/20/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 2



Hornet Creek FSR

Project Outline

MYAB Permit Outline

Private Land

Minfile Occurences

HIGHROCK resources ltd

N 0 1 Km

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Surface Tenure Map

Date: 02/20/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 3

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

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

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

The 2021 work program on the Property by Highrock (described in Section 9) has been filed for assessment purposes. All of the claims now require the maximum annual expenditure requirement ($20/ha) to record additional work, or a total amount of $5,911 per year.

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

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

An important component of the permitting process, and of successful project operation anywhere in Canada, is meaningful First Nations engagement. There are no Indian Reserves in the vicinity of the Property. BC's Consultative Area Database (CAD) provides contact information for First Nations who may have aboriginal interests within the query area. The CAD indentifes 12 First Nation groups with possible interests in the Property area, including the Shuswap, Little Shuswap, Tk'emlups, Skeetchesn and Adams Lake Indian Bands, the Splats'in and Simpcw First Nations, and 5 member communities of the Okanagan Nation Alliance (the Okanadan, Upper Nicola, Osoyoos, Penticton and Lower Similkameen Indian Bands). Each of these First Nations is given the opportunity to review the permit application and to outline any concerns regarding how the proposed work may impact their interests.

Proximity to any parks or special use areas can also impact the ability to successfully permit exploration and mining operations within Canada. As illustrated in Figure 1, the closest park to the Property is the Gladstone Provincial Park, 5 km to the east, which surrounds Christina Lake and extends to the north of it. Developed campgrounds exist on the lake and are popular sites for camping, swimming and boating. The remainder of the park is a wilderness area, with no facilities apart from hiking trails.

The Pathfinder Property falls within a large area identified as habitat for grizzly bear, a species at risk in British Columbia. Special conditions for timber harvesting apply within this area (Species at Risk Area 8-373).

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

In September 2021, Highrock applied for a 5 Year, Area Based exploration permit for the Property (MYAB permit). When approved, the permit will authorize 20 drill sites (with multiple holes allowed per site) and 1.5 km of new exploration trail construction for access to drill sites. A $15,700 reclamation bond has been posted by Highrock to cover disturbance related to this work. Final permit approval is anticipated in Spring 2022.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Pathfinder Property is accessed via the paved, all-weather Granby road from Highway 3 in Grand Forks. The Granby road passes through the western part of the Property. At the 21.5 km point on the Granby road north of Highway 3, the Hornet Creek Forest Service Road (FSR) heads east and switchbacks uphill for 5 km, providing good access to the southern and eastern parts of the claims, including the Diamond Hitch and Pathfinder mineral occurrences (Minfile 082ESE075, 277). A locked gate has been temporarily installed at the start of the Hornet Creek FSR. Access through the gate can be arranged through the BC Timber Sales office in Grand Forks. Highrock had no difficulty arranging access for the work program which is described in this report. The Little Bertha mineral occurrence (Minfile 082ESE074) can be accessed by a short switchback road heading north from the first switchback on the Hornet Creek FSR, approximately 250 m past the gate.

The nearest community is Grand Forks, which offers a range of services, including fuel, accommodation, supplies and a limited labour pool. The closest full-service airports are the Kelowna International Airport, 230 km by road from the Property to the northwest, or the Castlegar Airport, located 120 km by road to the east. The Kelowna airport offers a full range of flight services, while the Castlegar airport has more limited service but does offer daily flights to Vancouver and Calgary.

The Property measures 2.35 km from north to south and 1.85 km from east to west (maximum dimensions). It is essentially bounded on the west by the Granby River, with all of the known zones of mineralization located on the moderate west-facing hillside to the east of the river, between Hornet Creek on the south and Pathfinder Creek on the north. Both Hornet Creek and Pathfinder Creek flow to the west, into the Granby River.

Elevations on the Property range from 540 m in the Granby River valley in the west, to 1100 m in the northeastern corner of the claims. The Pathfinder Zone is located at an average elevation of 975 m while the Diamond Hitch and Little Bertha Zones are at approximately 700 m in elevation. The soil geochemical and IP surveys completed by Highrock in 2021 were in the central portion of the Property, at an average elevation of about 760 m.

Vegetation consists of open second growth forest with modest undergrowth, with large rocky areas covered by grasses. The main timber species are lodge pole pine, Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and larch. Approximately 30% of the Property is covered by active cut blocks, on which logging by Vaagan Fibre Canada ULC is ongoing.

The climate is typical of mountainous areas of the Boundary region of southern British Columbia. Summers are warm with minimal rainfall. Winters are modest, with temperatures averaging between -2 and -10^{o} C although lows of -20^{o} C or more are not uncommon. Typical winter snow load is 1-1.5 m, with most of that accumulating between the months of December and February. Work is possible year-round, with the Property being generally snow free from mid-April until mid-November.

The Property is located within the Xenia Lake Forest Range Unit and is actively used as summer range for cattle, by tenure holder PA-VAN Ranch Ltd. The area has limited recreational activity, although seasonally it is popular for hunting.

Water for drilling is available year-round from the Granby River or from Hornet Creek, or seasonally from Pathfinder Creek. Depending on timing and water volume, permits may be required to access water for drilling purposes, because of registered water users from these sources.

The potential for custom milling exists nearby, at either Golden Dawn's mill near Phoenix, B.C. or at Kinross' Kettle River Operations mill near Republic, Washington. Both of these facilities are currently on care and maintenance. The Property could support a small-tonnage high-grade mining operation, with off-site processing at either of these facilities. Alternately, the Property is of sufficient size to host a stand-alone mining operation, including a potential processing plant site and potential tailings and waste storage areas.

6.0 HISTORY

Massive sulfide mineralization (the Pathfinder occurrence) was discovered on the Property in 1895, followed by discovery of the Little Bertha polymetallic quartz vein in the late 1890's. Historic exploration can be divided into 4 periods, 1) an early period that lasted from discovery until the late 1930's, 2) the 1960's, 3) the 1980's and 1990's, and then a more recent period 4) from 2000 to the present. Much of the work in phases 1, 2 and 3 was site-specific, poorly documented and with poor location control for sampling and drill holes. In the last phase of work, exploration was more systematic and is well documented.

From discovery until 1916, work on the Pathfinder occurrence included 244 m of crosscut and drifts, plus 3 shafts totaling 103 m from which 239 tonnes of ore, averaging 3.1 ppm Au, 16.9 ppm Ag and 1% Cu, was shipped.

Also in the early period, development was completed on the Little Bertha quartz vein occurrence, including a 12 m shaft/open cut and a 75 m adit (the upper workings) and a 300 m cross-cut (the lower workings). Small-scale production (839 tonnes averaging 15.1 ppm Au, 137.3 ppm Ag and minor lead and copper) is reported from the Little Bertha from 1900 to 1939, with the vast majority of this production in the last 3 years.

The Property was then largely dormant until the 1960's when trenching was completed, the Little Bertha workings were reopened and 12 diamond drill holes were apparently drilled, primarily at the Little Bertha. No further work is reported until the 1980. Over the next 15 years, the Property was owned by Consolidated Boundary Exploration Limited (and its successors) and numerous programs were completed by a variety of operators. During this period, 41 holes were drilled to test the Little Bertha, Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch occurrences, but limited systematic, preparatory geochemical, geophysical or geological surveys were done.

In the latest period, exploration work was more methodical and is well-documented. Geological mapping plus rock and soil geochemical sampling programs were completed, and upon conclusion of this work, 17 holes (979 m) were drilled. Most of the drilling was at the Pathfinder occurrence, with 2 holes drilled at the Diamond Hitch zone.

Claims covering the Property lapsed during 2018 and 2019 and were re-staked. By early 2019, ownership of the Property had been consolidated by Clive Brookes and David Heyman, who then sold the Property to Belmont Resources Inc. Later that year, Belmont completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling. Highrock optioned the Property from Belmont in 2021 and subsequently completed the work program that is described in Section 9.

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

Table 2: Summary of Exploration, Pathfinder Property

Year	Operator	Area	Summary
1895-1939	Various	Pathfinder	The Pathfinder massive sulfide occurrence was discovered in 1895. From discovery until 1916, work included 244 m of crosscut and drifts, plus 3 shafts totaling 103 m. 239 tonnes of ore, averaging 3.1 ppm Au, 16.9 ppm Ag and 1% Cu, was produced.
		Little Bertha	The Little Bertha polymetallic quartz vein was discovered in the late 1890's by A. Kendrick who, by 1905 had completed an adit/opencut on the vein (also referred to in various reports as a shaft, glory hole, or as Adit 1). 75 m of tunneling was also done (Adit 2), which failed to intersect the vein. In 1919, the Pathfinder Consolidated Mining Company began a lower cross-cut tunnel to attempt to intersect the vein at depth (Adit 3, the lower workings). By 1932, the lower adit was 300 m in length, but similarly failed to intersect the vein. Small-scale production (839 tonnes averaging 15.1 ppm Au, 137.3 ppm Ag and minor lead and copper) is reported from 1900 to 1939, with the vast majority of this production in the last 3 years by lessees working the property. All of the production was from the uppermost workings (the adit/glory hole/open cut).

			This early work is described in various Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the period 1896-1932 and by Minfile 082ESE074, 075.
1960's	Alwin Mining Co. Ltd.	Little Bertha	Details of work during this period are unavailable. Keyte and Saunders (1980) report that "*During the 1960's, Alwin Ming Co. Ltd. carried out some work on the property. They did bulldozer trenching, opened up some of the old workings, and drilled several core holes. The amount of drilling is not known but it is reported that about twelve holes were drilled, mostly on the Little Bertha claim.*"
	Hecla Mining Co. Ltd.	General	Gruenwald (1996) reports that Helca carried out trenching in the area between the Pathfinder and Little Bertha occurrences, but gives no reference to the source of this information.
1980-1999			During this period, the property was owned by Consolidated Boundary Exploration Limited and by its successor companies or individuals. Numerous work programs were completed by various operators. In general, there is poor location control for work done during this era.
	Aries Resources Ltd	Little Bertha	1980: Geological mapping and ground magnetometer surveys were completed in the western part of the property, including 1:500 scale mapping at the Pathfinder and Little Bertha occurrences. 3 diamond drill holes (275 m) drilled at the Little Bertha failed to intersect the vein (Keyte and Saunders, 1980).
	Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd.	Diamond Hitch	1983-84: 9 holes were drilled at the Diamond Hitch in 1983, and a further 4 holes were drilled in the same area in 1984. The best results were in hole 83-03, which returned 4.1 ppm Au over 3.72 m in one intersection, plus a second intercept of 47.95 ppm Au over 0.73 m. Two longer intervals of near surface low-grade gold mineralization were also returned (83-01: 4.94 m @ 0.96 ppm Au; 83-04: 15.63 m @ 1.27 ppm Au) (Sookochoff, 1984).
	Consolidated Boundary Exploration	Pathfinder	1985: 13 holes (918 m) were drilled at the Pathfinder occurrence, with results including 5.21 m @ 3.8 ppm Au, 0.84% Cu (85-01), 1.52 m @ 5.21 ppm Au, 0.74% Cu (85-06) and 1.4 m @ 7.4 ppm Au, 0.67% Cu (Sookochoff, 1985). Wells (2001) observed that the 1980's era drill core was inadequately sampled to test for low-grade gold mineralization in wall rock.
	Ber Resources	Pathfinder	1987: Trenching at the Pathfinder revealed a massive sulfide (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite) zone, with sampling in Trench "A" returning 8.05 ppm Au over 5 m (Kim, 1993). This sulfide zone is the same area tested by 2008 trenches 08-09 through 08-11 and by drill holes 08-1 to 08-3.
	Niagara Developments	Little Bertha	1990: A ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey was completed in the Little Bertha area (Cukor, 1990)
	.	Little Bertha Lone Star Pathfinder	1993-94: In 1993, VLF surveys were completed over small areas near the Little Bertha and Lone Star occurrences, the latter a quartz vein located about 425 m west of the Diamond Hitch (Kim, 1993). The following year a ground magnetometer survey was conducted in the Pathfinder area (Miller, 1995).
	Cassidy Gold Corp	Property-scale	1996-99: 1n 1996, Cassidy Gold Corp. completed soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping (including petrographic work), magnetometer and VLF-EM on the property. A large, strong gold soil anomaly was delineated between the Little Bertha and Pathfinder

			zones, centered on a metasedimentary roof pendant (now the Central Zone, Gruenwald, 1997). Wells (2001) report inaccuracies in the plotted location of work by Cassidy. The 2021 soil sampling program by Highrock re-established this gold soil anomaly, with accurate location control for samples.
		Echo Bay adit	In 1997, a historic adit (the "Echo Bay adit") and nearby short decline were discovered within the area of anomalous gold in soils. A grab sample from a quartz vein/boudin within a shear zone returned 88.4 ppm Au (2.58 oz/t Au), along with high Ag and Zn. Detailed chip sampling was completed and a sample at the decline returned 19.6 ppm Au (0.573 oz/t Au) over 1.3 m (Gruenwald, 1998).
		South of Hornet Ck.	In 1998, Cassidy Gold established a small grid in the under-explored area south of Hornet Creek and completed soil geochemical and ground magnetometer surveys (Gruenwald, 1998).
		Property-scale	In 1999, Cassidy completed an 8.8 line km IP survey that covered the area from the Diamond Hitch to the Pathfinder zones (Gruenwald, 1999). The IP grid was different from previous grids used for soil geochemistry, mapping and ground magnetometer surveys. A line spacing of 200 m was used, with no GPS control for stations, making it difficult to correlate IP response with mineralization.
2000-2009			This final period of exploration on the property is the only phase during which work was systematic and well documented, although even for work in 2000, soil and rock samples have local grid coordinates only.
	Conlon Resources Corp.	Pathfinder	2000: During 2000 an attempt was made to GPS grids established by Cassidy Gold Corp. in the 1990's. The grids were found to deviate significantly from their idealized (plotted) position. A new grid was established over the Pathfinder area, with soil samples collected at 25 m intervals along 100 m spaced lines on this grid. A total of 384 samples were collected, although the eastern half of the 2000 grid is outside the boundaries of the current property. A good correlation was noted between Cu and Au values in soils, and a Cu-Au soil anomaly was delineated in the vicinity of the Pathfinder shaft (subsequently trenched by TR08-3 to-5 and drilled by holes 08-10 to -15). Elevated Cu and Au in soils were also returned approximately 200 m to the southeast (subsequently trenched as TR08-9 and -10 and drilled by holes 08-1 to -3) (Wells, 2001). Geological mapping and rock sampling (56 samples) was completed on the new Pathfinder grid. Mapping noted inconsistencies on previous geological maps with regards to classification of intrusives (Coryell versus Nelson). Chip sampling at the main Pathfinder shaft returned 3.02 ppm Au and 0.31% Cu over a 1.9 m true width, and 6.2 ppm Au and 0.29% Cu over 1.3 m (not full width of zone). Chip samples from a pit/decline 100 m east of the Pathfinder shaft (TR08-6 area) gave 48.6 ppm Au and 2.15% Cu over 1.9 m, which included a 0.7 m interval of silicified wall rock to the massive sulfide zone that graded 50.9 ppm Au and 3.7% Cu (Wells, 2001).
		Diamond Hitch Central Area	2001: A small geological mapping and rock sampling program (35 samples) was completed, which showed that mineralization is associated with low-angle fault zones, related to the regional Eocene

			detachment event, and to later steep, east-northeast structures (Caron, 2001).
	Kingsman Resources	Pathfinder Diamond Hitch	2008: A trenching program (13 trenches, 452 m) was completed, with 11 trenches at the Pathfinder occurrence and 2 at the Diamond Hitch occurrence. Detailed continuous chip or channel samples were collected from the trenches. Highlights included 11.7m @ 5.3 ppm Au (TR08-5) and 9.5m @ 4.59 ppm Au (TR08-9), both in the Pathfinder area (Augsten, 2009a).
		Pathfinder Diamond Hitch	2009: Follow-up diamond drilling by Kingsman included 17 short BQ drill holes (978.7 m). 15 holes were drilled at the Pathfinder occurrence and 2 at the Diamond Hitch. Numerous low grade gold intercepts were encountered, including 17.04 m @ 1.02 ppm Au (08-13). Further details are given in Section 6.3 below (Augsten, 2009b).
	Belmont Resources	Property-wide	2019: Belmont completed a geological mapping and rock sampling program, to better understand the structural setting and mineralization on the property (Lane, 2020).

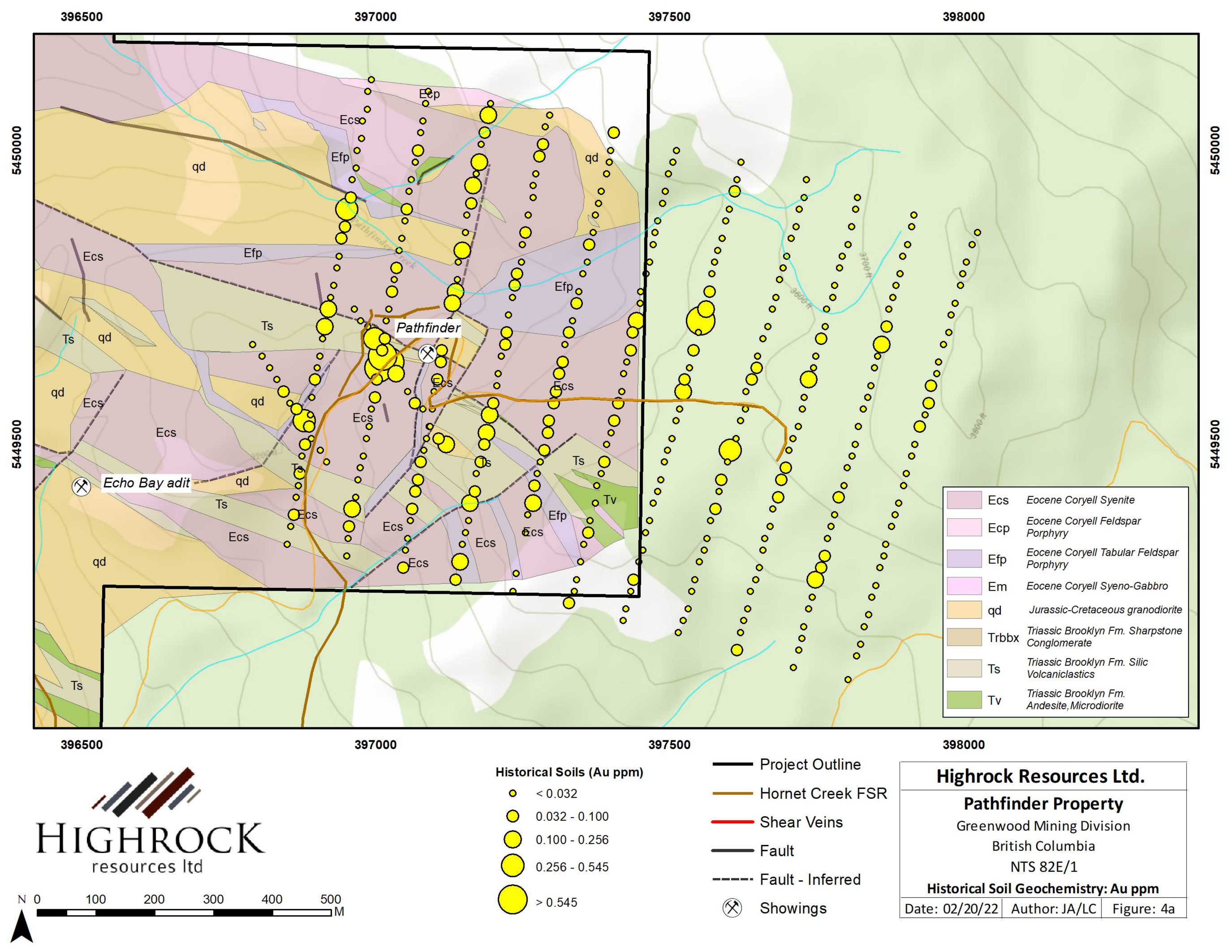
Details for much of the exploration on the Property in the 1980's are unavailable, including descriptions of historic sampling, analytical methods, drill logs and original analytical certificates. Location control for historic grids, samples, and drill holes from this period is poor. More recent exploration work on the Property (post-2000) is well documented and appears to conform to industry-acceptable standards. With the exception of the 2008-09 work program by Kingsman Resources, none of the previous sampling included any independent QA/QC sampling.

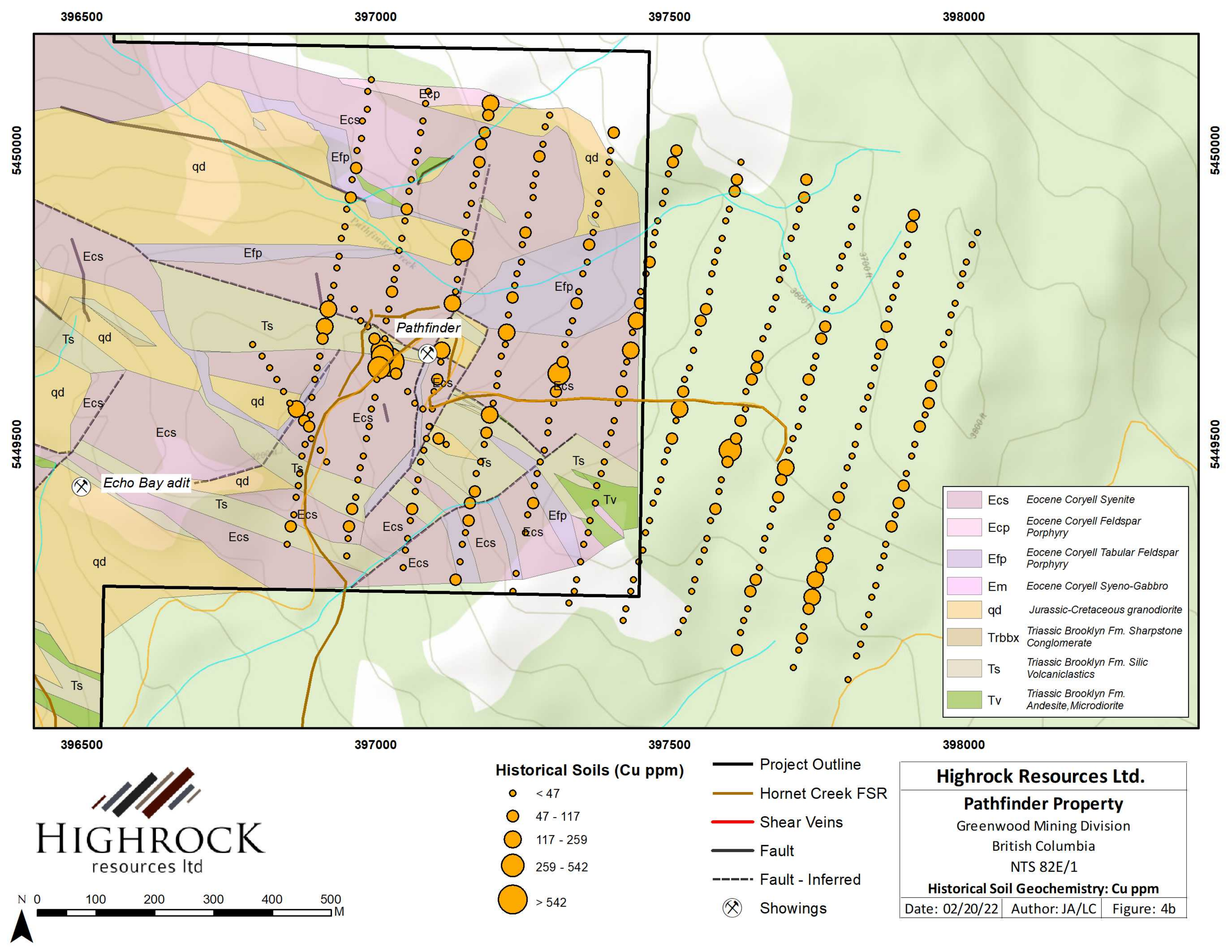
6.1 Historic Soil Geochemistry

1n 1996, Cassidy Gold Corp. completed a soil geochemistry survey over the Property. Line spacing was 100 or 200 m, with 25 m spaced stations (Gruenwald, 1997). A large, strong gold soil anomaly was delineated between the Little Bertha and Pathfinder zones, centered on a metasedimentary roof pendant (the Central Zone). Wells (2001) reports inaccuracies in the plotted location of work by Cassidy. In 2000, a new grid was established in the Pathfinder area and in 2021, Highrock established a new grid over the Central Zone (see Section 9.3). Information contained in this report includes only the 2000 and 2021 geochemical surveys, for which accurate sample locations are known.

Soil samples from the 2000 soil survey in the Pathfinder area were collected at 25 m intervals along 100 m spaced lines, with a total of 384 samples collected. Sample locations for the 2000 survey were digitized by Highrock, with analytical data for gold and copper entered. Multi-element data does exist for the 2000 soil samples however the detection limit for many of the elements of interest (i.e. As, Bi, Sb) is too high to allow a valid comparison with modern (2021) geochemical results.

A strong correlation (correlation coefficient 0.64) exists between Cu and Au values in soils, and as shown in Figures 4a-b, a Cu-Au soil anomaly was delineated in the vicinity of the Pathfinder shaft (subsequently trenched by TR08-3 to -5 and drilled by holes 08-10 to -15). Elevated Cu and Au in soils were also returned approximately 200 m to the southeast (subsequently trenched as TR08-9 and -10 and drilled by holes 08-1 to -3). The highest Au value in soils was 1020 ppb Au, from a sample about 550 m east of the Pathfinder shaft, east of the current property boundary (Wells, 2001).


396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
Ecp
Ecs
Efp
qd
Ecs
Efp
Ts
qd
Ts
Pathfinder
Pathfinder Creek
Ecs
qd
Ecs
Ecs
Ecs
Ts
Ts
Echo Bay adit
qd
Ts
Ecs
qd
Efp
Ecs
Tv
Ecs
Ecs
Ecs
Ts
3600 ft
3700 ft
3800 ft
Ecs Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 M
Historical Soils (Au ppm)
< 0.032
0.032 - 0.100
0.100 - 0.256
0.256 - 0.545
> 0.545
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Historical Soil Geochemistry: Au ppm
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 4a


396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
Ecp
Ecs
Efp
qd
Ecs
Efp
Ts
Ts
qd
Pathfinder
qd
Ecs
qd
Ecs
Ecs
Ecs
Ts
Echo Bay adit
qd
Ts
Ecs
Ecs
Ecs
qd
Ecs
Ecs
Ts
Ts
Tv
Efp
Ecs
Ts
Pathfinder Creek
3700 ft
3600 ft
3800 ft
Ecs
Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp
Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp
Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em
Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd
Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx
Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts
Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv
Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0
100
200
300
400
500
M
Historical Soils (Cu ppm)
< 47
47 - 117
117 - 259
259 - 542
> 542
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Historical Soil Geochemistry: Cu ppm
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 4b

6.2 Historic Trenching and Rock Geochemistry

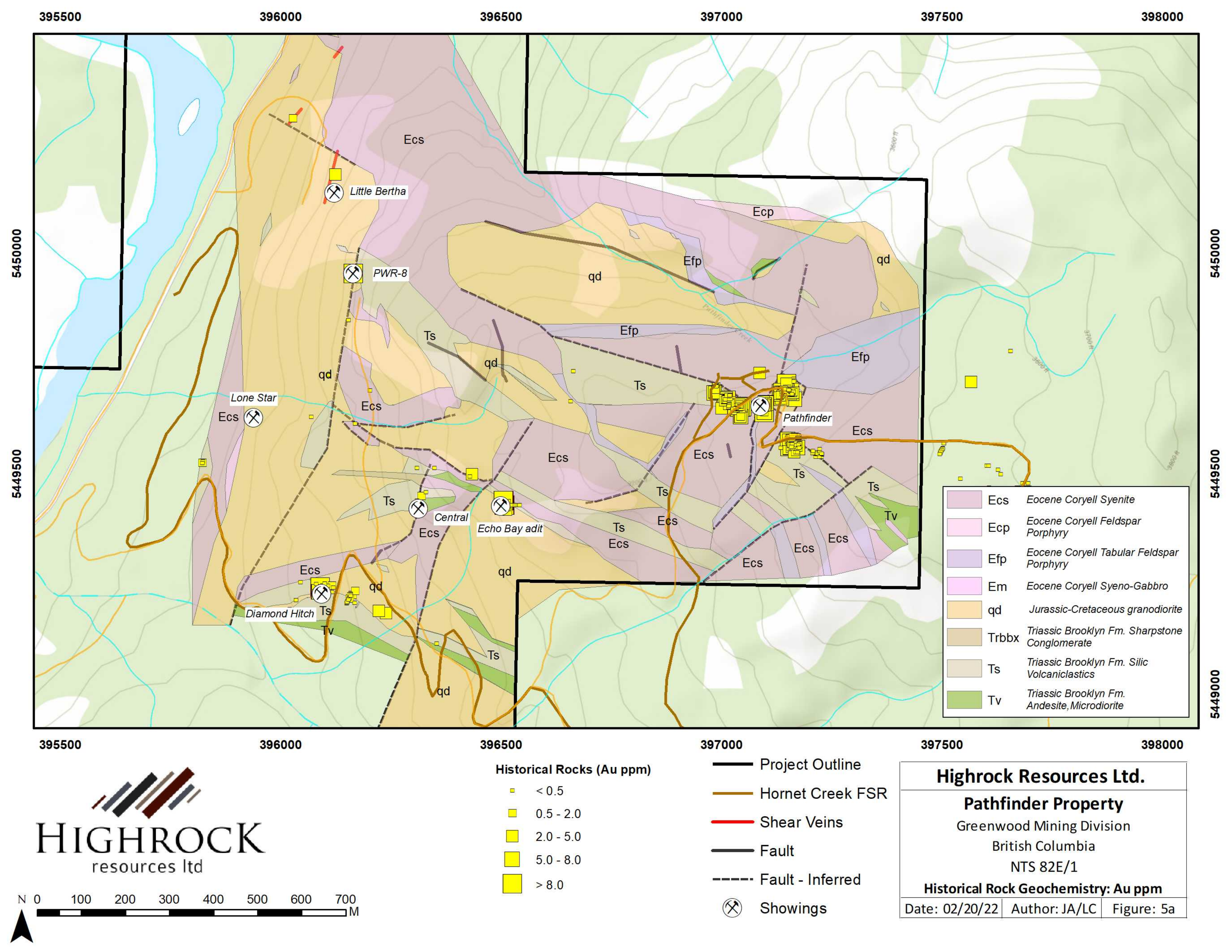
Numerous historical rock geochemical surveys have been completed on the Property with work by different operators, using different analytical laboratories and analytical techniques. Many of the historical rock samples were collected prior to the use of GPS technology in exploration work and have poor location accuracy. Only samples collected during the 2008 trenching program included QA/QC samples.

Results were compiled digitally for all rock samples collected on the Property from 1997 to 2019, where locations could be established with reasonable accuracy. A total of 404 samples were included in the compilation, with analytical data for Au, Cu, Ag, Bi, Co, As, Sb, Ga, Mo and Te entered. Not all samples were analyzed for this full suite of elements, and differing analytical techniques and different detection limits exist between surveys. This, combined with a far greater density of sampling at the Pathfinder occurrence than elsewhere on the Property, prohibits a robust interpretation of historic rock geochemical data. That said, as shown in Table 3 and Figures 5a-b, some general observations can be made.

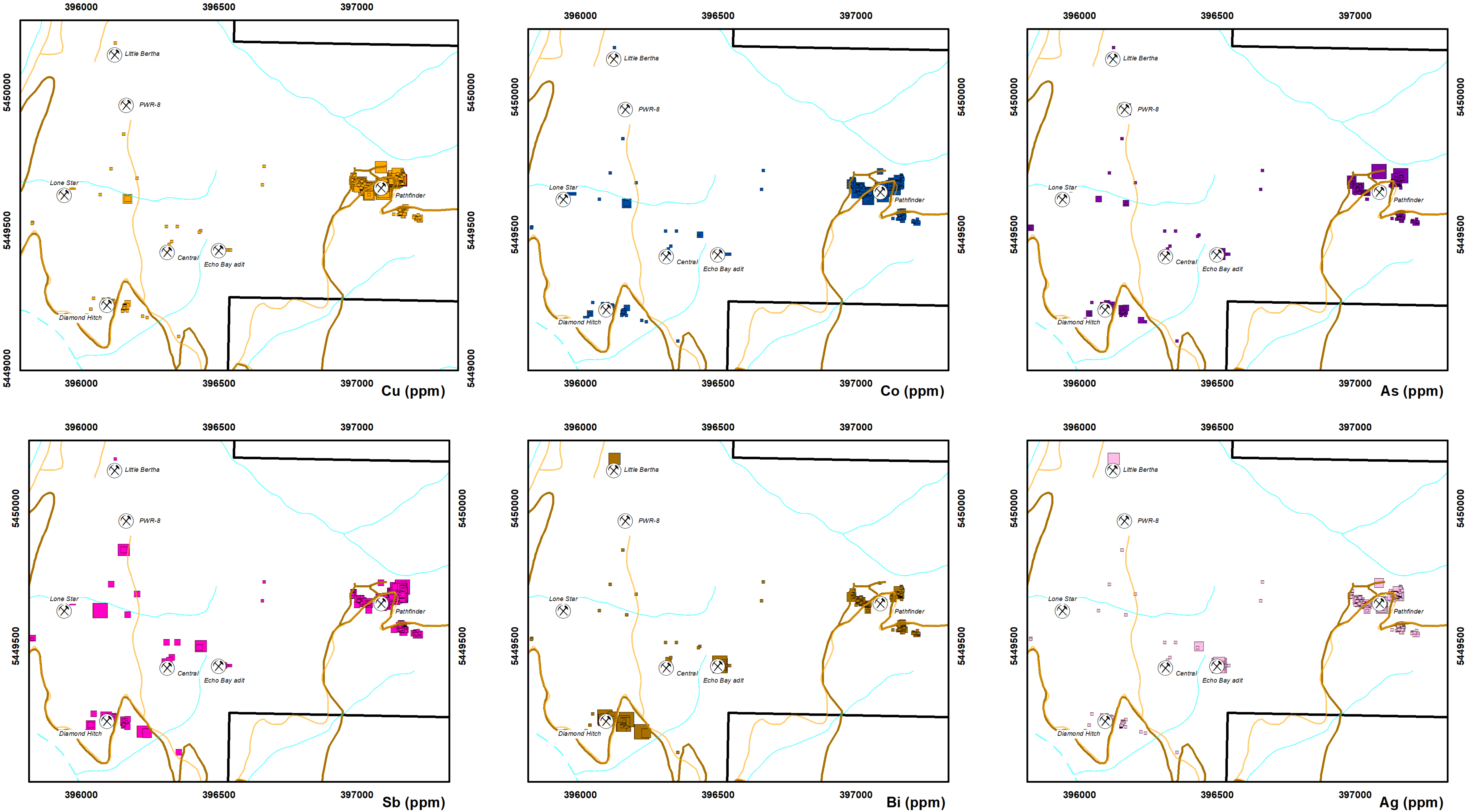
Table 3: Historic Rock and Trench Samples, Statistics and Correlation Coefficients

	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ag_ppm	Bi_ppm	Co_ppm	As_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm
Max	88.49	37000	623.3	429.0	1487	3095	17.8	264.0
Avg	1.99	1719	7.9	10.9	59	41	2.1	2.1
Correl Coeff Au:xx	1.00	0.33	0.80	0.45	0.15	0.05	0.13	0.03
Correl Coeff Cu:xx	0.33	1.00	0.21	-0.04	0.45	0.05	0.36	-0.04
Correl Coeff Ag:xx	0.80	0.21	1.00	0.38	0.23	0.15	0.34	0.13
Correl Coeff Bi:xx	0.45	-0.04	0.38	1.00	-0.02	0.13	0.09	0.95
Correl Coeff Co:xx	0.15	0.45	0.23	-0.02	1.00	0.04	0.42	-0.02
Correl Coeff As:xx	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.04	1.00	0.23	0.03
Correl Coeff Sb:xx	0.13	0.36	0.34	0.09	0.42	0.23	1.00	0.00
Correl Coeff Te:xx	0.03	-0.04	0.13	0.95	-0.02	0.03	0.00	1.00

In general, gold correlates strongly with silver, moderately with bismuth, and weakly with copper. Copper and cobalt show a strong correlation, as do bismuth and tellurium. That said, two different styles of mineralization are present on the Property, sulfide mineralization such as the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones, and later quartz-filled shear veins (i.e. Echo Bay, PWR-8, Lone Star and Little Bertha). Many of the higher grade gold samples from sulfide zone include descriptions of quartz +/- sulfide veinlets within the massive sulfide zones, and the possibility that gold mineralization in sulfide zones is the result of overprinting from the later mineralizing event should be considered. The Pathfinder occurrence, at the highest elevation and in the easternmost part of the Property is a sulfide zone with a Au-Ag-Cu-Co-As-Sb-Bi signature. The Diamond Hitch sulfide zone, to the west and lower in elevation, has a Au-Bi signature. This could reflect different depth levels, or proximal versus distal portions, of a dismembered system. The Echo Bay adit and Little Bertha quartz-filled shear veins have Au-Ag-Bi signatures.



395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Lone Star
Central
Echo Bay adit
Pathfinder
Diamond Hitch
Ecs
Ecp
Efp
qd
Ts
Tv
Ecs Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
Historical Rocks (Au ppm)
< 0.5
0.5 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 8.0
> 8.0
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
M
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Historical Rock Geochemistry: Au ppm
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 5a



HIGHROCK resources ltd

N 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 M

Historical Rocks (Cu ppm)	Historical Rocks (Co ppm)	Historical Rocks (As ppm)	Historical Rocks (Sb ppm)	Historical Rocks (Bi ppm)	Historical Rocks (Ag ppm)
< 1000	< 50	< 45	< 1	< 5	< 7.3
1000 - 5000	50 - 150	45 - 150	1 - 2.5	5 - 20	7.4 - 21.0
2500 - 5000	150 - 350	150 - 350	2.5 - 5.0	20 - 50	21.1 - 58.0
5000 - 10000	350 - 650	350 - 800	5.0 - 10.0	50 - 200	58.1 - 171.6
> 10000	> 650	> 800	> 10.0	> 200	> 171.7

Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Showings

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Historical Rock Geochemistry

Date: 02/20/22 | Author: JA/LC | Figure: 5b

Some of the highest gold values from rock sampling (88.5, 17.5 and 17.2 ppm Au) were grab samples from a narrow, discontinuous quartz-sulfide shear zone at the Echo Bay adit. A similar occurrence (PWR-8) returned 10.6 ppm Au from a grab sample. A high gold sample (33.4 ppm Au) was also returned from a grab sample of bleached, rusty, silicified volcaniclastics(?) with 5-10% pyrite and pyrrhotite as clots, hairline veinlets and disseminations at the Diamond Hitch occurrence. Numerous high gold values have been returned from samples collected at the Pathfinder occurrence. Chip or channel samples from the 2008 trenches in this area returned a maximum of 18.2 ppm Au over 1 m. Highlights from the 2008 trenching program were 11.7m @ 5.3 ppm Au (TR08-5) and 9.5m @ 4.59 ppm Au (TR08-9), both in the Pathfinder area. The best gold values from the trenches were from samples of massive to semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite in highly siliceous metasediments (Augsten, 2009a).

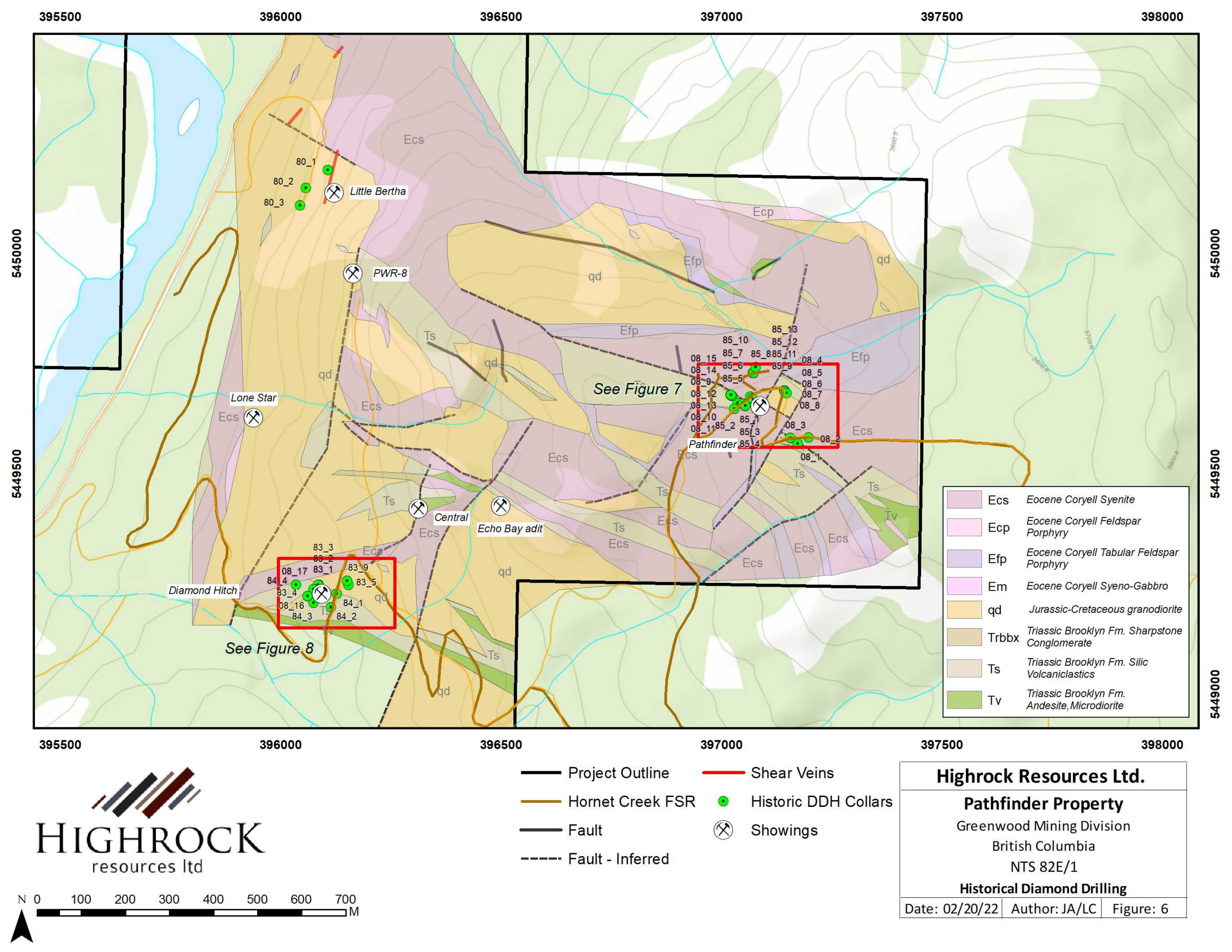
6.3 Historic Drilling

Between the 1960's and 2009, 57 holes totaling in excess of 2740 m were drilled on the Property, as listed below in Table 4 and shown on Figure 6. More detailed maps of the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch areas are included as Figures 7 and 8.

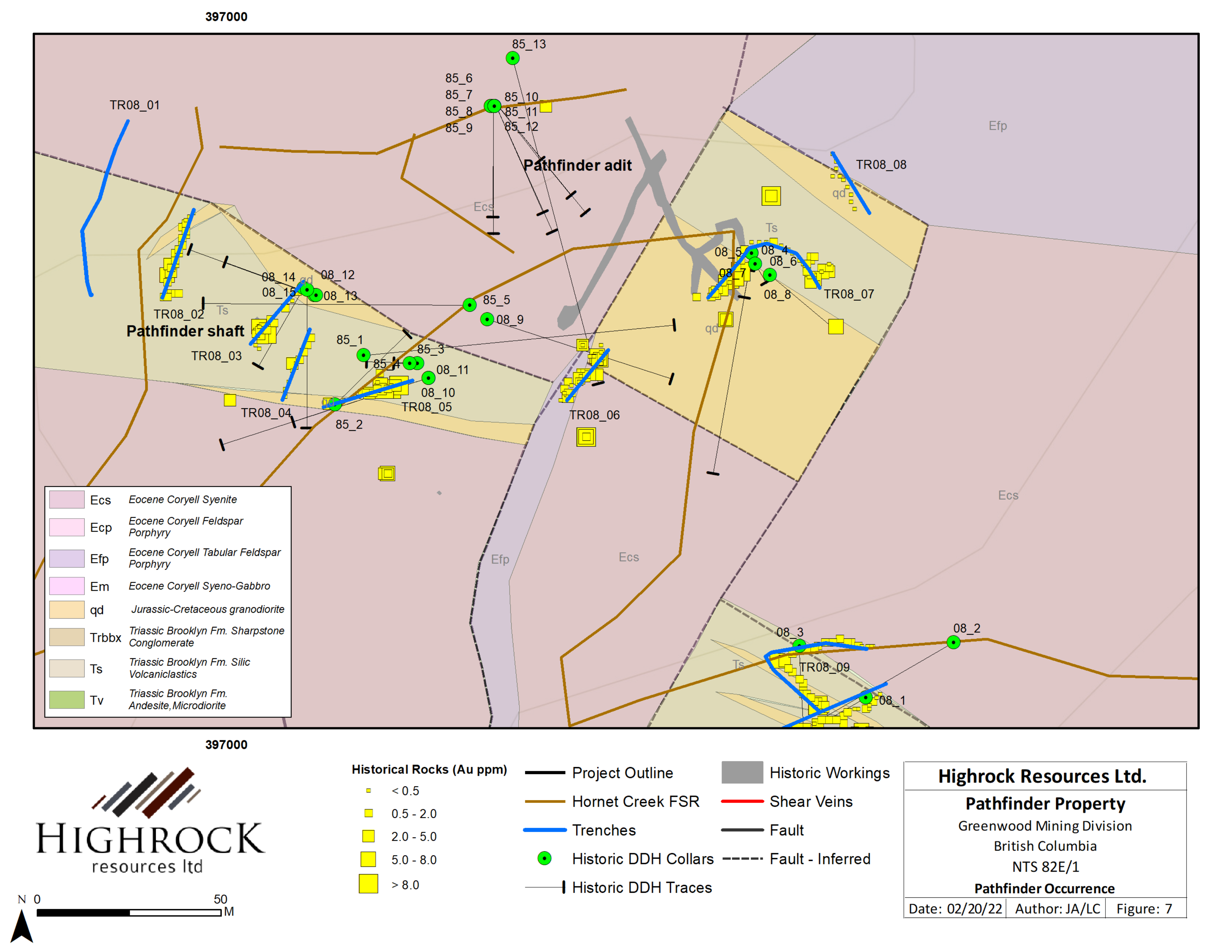
Historic drill hole information was compiled by Highrock. Information regarding the 1960's drilling (12 holes at the Little Bertha) is unavailable and data for drilling in the 1980's is incomplete. Drill logs, analytical certificates and hole locations are missing for some of these holes, while locations for the remaining 1980's drill holes are approximate. Drilling in 2008 is well documented, includes independent QA/QC sampling, and conforms to industry-acceptable standards. All of the historic drilling was BQ sized drilling. None of the historic drill core has been located.

Highlights from historic drilling are included in Table 4. Note that all intercepts represent core intercepts. Insufficient documentation exists to determine the relationship between core intercept and true width of the mineralization. Numerous intervals of elevated gold were returned from drilling, including both shorter, higher grade intercepts and longer lower-grade intervals.

At the Pathfinder Zone, a series of short holes were drilled in 2008 to test the at-depth extension of mineralization encountered in trenching (i.e. TR08-5: 11.7m @ 5.3 ppm Au, and TR08-9: 9.5m @ 4.59 ppm Au) but failed to return similar gold values. This may, in part, be due to the geologically complex nature of the area which has resulted in pre-Eocene sulfide mineralization being dismembered by Eocene-aged faults and dykes/sills. It is further possible that gold mineralization on the Property is all part of the Eocene event, with the earlier sulfide zones providing a favourable chemical environment for gold deposition, and that proximity to Eocene structures is important. Detailed mineralogical studies as well as structural mapping, and 3D modelling of the geology and mineralization on the Property, are recommended prior to any further drilling.

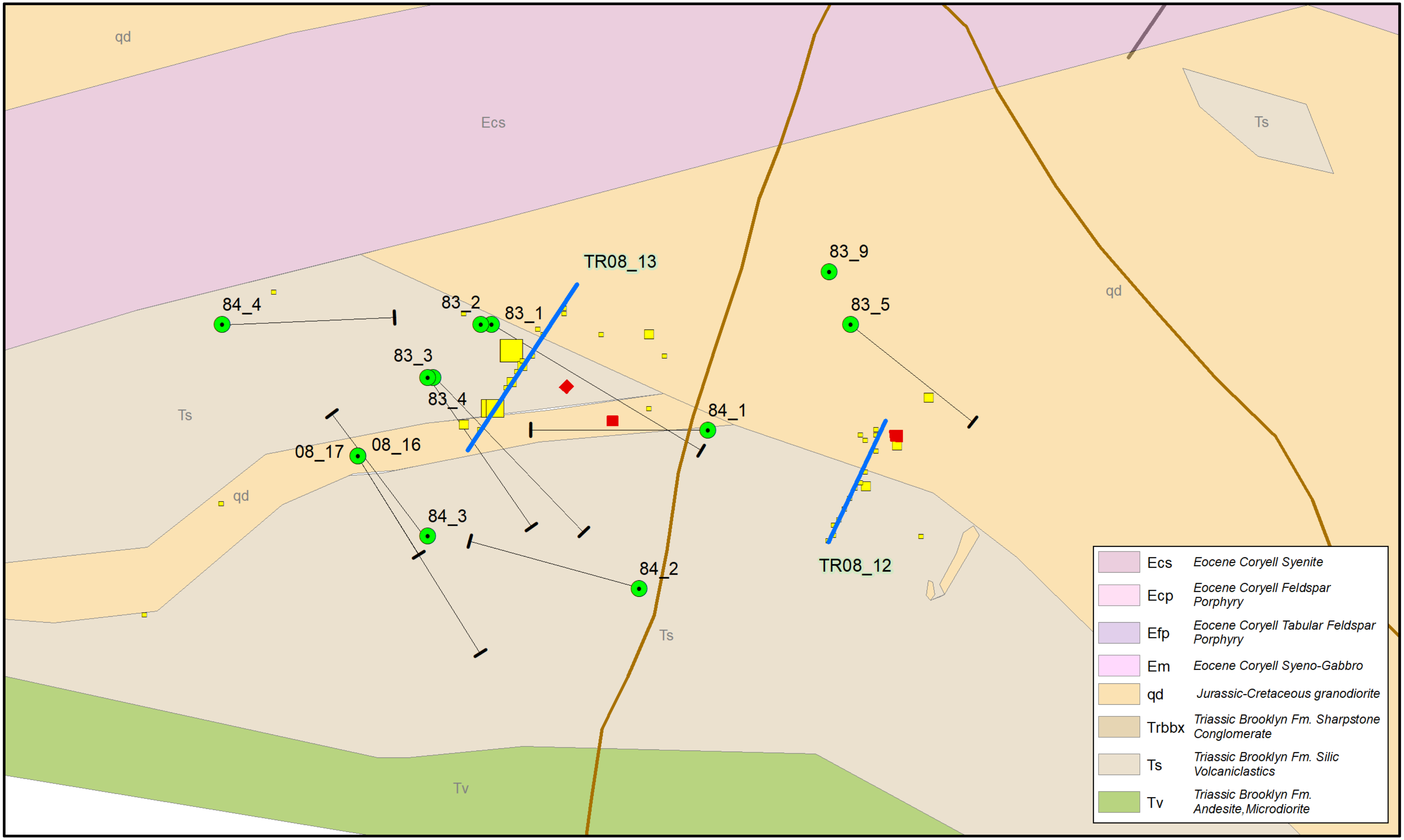


395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Ecs
Ecp
Efp
qd
Ts
Tv
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Lone Star
Central
Echo Bay adit
Diamond Hitch
Pathfinder
See Figure 7
See Figure 8
80_1
80_2
80_3
85_13
85_12
85_11
85_10
85_7
85_8
85_6
85_9
85_5
85_1
85_2
85_3
85_4
08_15
08_14
08_9
08_12
08_13
08_10
08_11
08_4
08_5
08_6
08_7
08_8
08_3
08_2
08_1
83_3
83_2
83_1
83_9
83_5
83_4
08_17
84_4
08_16
84_3
84_1
84_2
Ecs Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
HIGHROCK resources ltd
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 M
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Shear Veins
Historic DDH Collars
Showings
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Historical Diamond Drilling
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 6



397000
85_13
85_6
85_7
85_8
85_9
85_10
85_11
85_12
TR08_01
Pathfinder adit
Efp
TR08_08
qd
Ecs
Ts
08_5
08_4
08_6
08_7
08_8
TR08_07
08_14
08_12
08_15
08_13
qd
85_5
08_9
TR08_02
Ts
Pathfinder shaft
TR08_03
85_1
85_3
85_4
08_11
08_10
TR08_05
TR08_04
85_2
TR08_06
Ecs
Efp
Ecs
08_3
08_2
TR08_09
Ts
08_1
Ecs Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
397000
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N 0 50 M
Historical Rocks (Au ppm)
< 0.5
0.5 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 8.0
> 8.0
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Trenches
Historic DDH Collars
Historic DDH Traces
Historic Workings
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Pathfinder Occurrence
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 7

396000



396000

HIGHROCK
resources ltd

N 0 50 M

Historical Rocks (Au ppm)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 2.0
- 2.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 8.0
- > 8.0

Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Trenches
Historic DDH Collars
Historic Workings
Historic_ddh_traces
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Diamond Hitch Occurence

Date: 02/20/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 8

Table 4: Summary of Historical Drill Holes

Year	Area	Operator	# of Holes	Length_m	Results	Reference
1960's	Little Bertha	Alwin Mining Co.	12	unknown	locations and results unknown	Keyte and Saunders, 1980
1980	Little Bertha	Aries Resources Inc.	3	275.1	vein not intersected	Keyte and Saunders, 1980
1983	Diamond Hitch	Nu-Lady Gold Mines	8	>375 (some data missing)	83-1: 4.94 m @ 0.96 ppm Au 83-3: 3.72 m @ 4.10 ppm Au, and 0.73 m @ 47.95 ppm Au 83-4: 15.63 m @ 1.27 ppm Au 83-5: 0.18 m @ 4.38 ppm Au	Sookochoff, 1984
1984	Diamond Hitch	Nu-Lady Gold Mines	4	195	84-1: 0.91m @ 0.96 ppm Au	Sookochoff, 1984
1985	Pathfinder	Consolidated Boundary Exploration	13	918.6	85-1: 5.21 m @ 3.8 ppm Au, 0.84% Cu incl 0.61 m @ 19.4 ppm Au, 0.61% Cu 85-3: 1.22 m @ 4.73 ppm Au, 0.58% Cu 85-5: 1.22 m @ 3.08 ppm Au, 0.27% Cu 85-6: 1.52 m @ 5.21 ppm Au, 0.75% Cu 85-8: 0.91 m @ 1.37 ppm Au, 0.99% Cu 85-9: 2.41 m @ 1.19 ppm Au, 0.19% Cu 85-10: 0.79 m @ 4.73 ppm Au, 2.52% Cu and 0.79 m @ 1.23 ppm Au, 0.20% Cu 85-12: 1.40 m @ 7.40 ppm Au, 0.67% Cu	Sookochoff, 1985
2008	Pathfinder	Kingsman Resources	15	871.1	08-1: 12.1 m @ 0.39 ppm Au, 0.06% Cu 08-2: 6.04 m @ 0.49 ppm Au, 0.07% Cu 08-3: 5.8 m @ 0.92 ppm Au, 0.06% Cu 08-5: 5.9 m @ 0.39 ppm Au, 0.13% Cu 08-9: 4.0 m @ 1.12 ppm Au 08-10: 3.6 m @ 0.86 ppm Au, 0.64% Cu 08-12: 10.5 m @ 0.47 ppm Au, 0.26% Cu 08-13: 17.0 m @ 1.10 ppm Au, 0.37% Cu incl 6.0 m @ 2.28 ppm Au, 0.83% Cu 08-14: 2.9 m @ 1.18 ppm Au, 0.42% Cu 08-15: 3.2 m @ 0.50 ppm Au, 0.23% Cu	Augsten, 2009b
2008	Diamond Hitch	Kingsman Resources	2	107.6	08-16 6.5 m @ 0.98 ppm Au, and 4.0 m @ 1.09 ppm Au 08-17 11.9 m @ 0.82 ppm Au	Augsten, 2009b
		Total:	**57**	**>2740 m**		

6.4 Historic Geophysics

No attempt was made to compile the numerous historic ground geophysical surveys (magnetics, VLF-EM, IP) on the Property (see Table 2). Most of these surveys were piece-meal surveys that lack good location control and for which details are unavailable. An IP survey completed in 1999 employed a line spacing of 200 m without GPS control for stations. Results cannot be correlated with zones of mineralization. During 2021, Highrock completed a drone magnetometer survey over the entire Property, as well as a 3D IP survey over the Central Zone. Results of these surveys are presented in Section 9.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

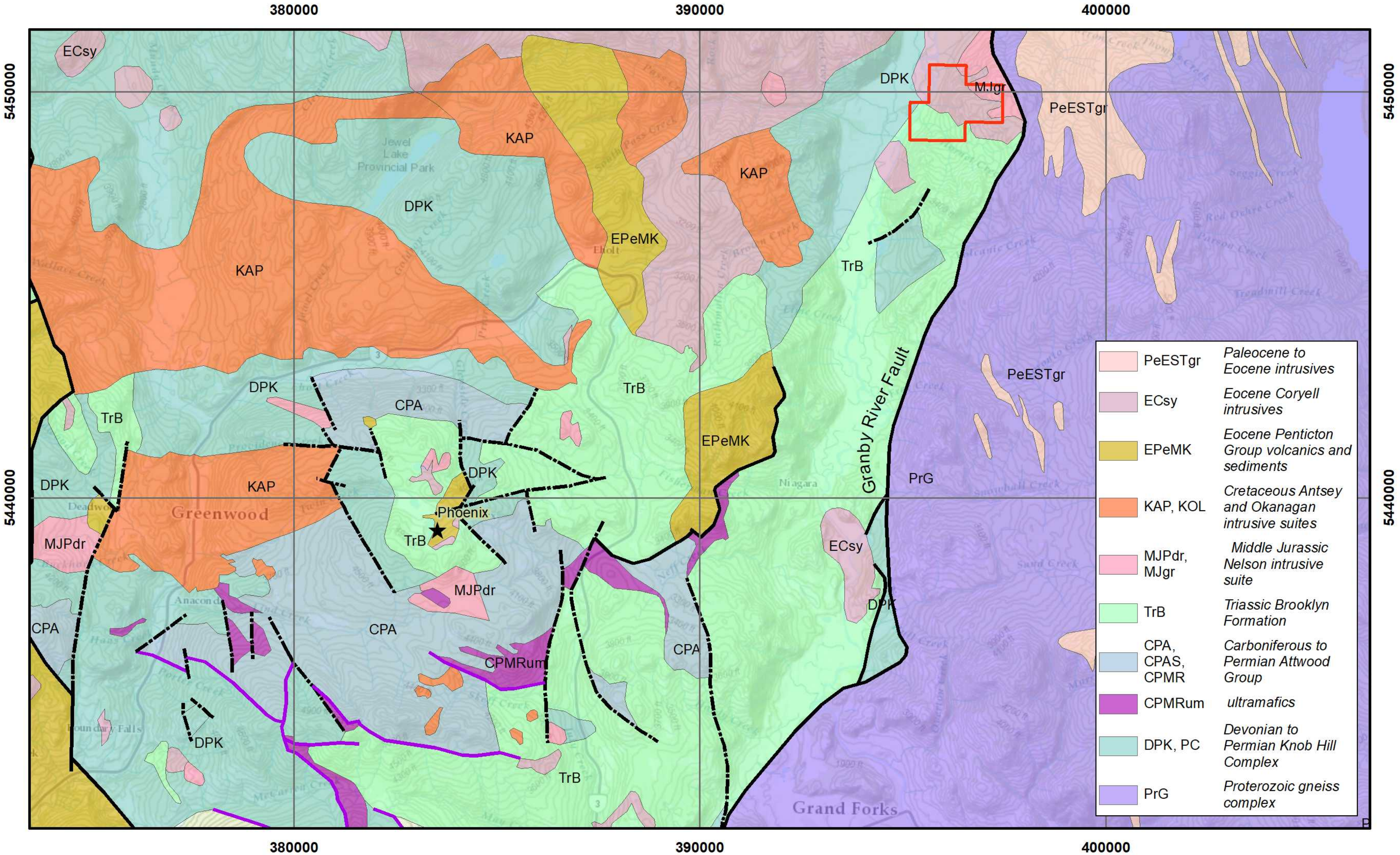
7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology of the project area is illustrated in Figure 9 and is based on the BC digital geology map, which in turn represents mapping by Fyles (1990), Höy and Jackaman (2005a) and others. The following description of the regional geology is adapted from these sources, from Laberge et al (2004), Laberge and Pattison (2007), and from numerous industry reports pertaining to projects in the area (i.e. Caron, 2005; Allen, 2019a,b).

The Pathfinder Property is situated within the Boundary District, a highly mineralized area that straddles the Canada-USA border. Over 6 million ounces of historic gold production is documented from the Boundary District, with the main past-producers including the Phoenix mine in British Columbia and numerous mines in the Republic, Cooke Mountain, Curlew and Chesaw areas of Washington State (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). The district occurs within the Quesnel terrane, an elongate belt of (primarily) volcanic and related intrusive rocks that were accreted to the North American continental margin in the mid-Jurassic.

In the project area, the oldest rocks of the Quesnel terrane are late Paleozoic volcanics and sediments of the Knob Hill Complex (chert, greenstone and related intrusives) and Attwood Group (dominantly siltstone, phyllite, lesser andesite). The Paleozoic rocks are unconformably overlain limestone, clastic sediments and volcaniclastics of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. The Brooklyn Formation is the host for skarn deposits (i.e. Phoenix, Buckhorn) and more recently recognized stratabound gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulphide (vms/o) mineralization (i.e. Lamefoot, Overlook) in the district. This vms/o mineralization occurs, in a general sense, at the stratigraphic top of a distinctive angular chert pebble conglomerate unit (known locally as sharpstone conglomerate) and stratigraphically below massive Brooklyn limestone. Greenstone and microdiorite that overlie Brooklyn sediments may represent the uppermost part of the Brooklyn Formation, or alternately may belong to the younger Jurassic Rossland Group.

In the Greenwood area, pre-Tertiary rocks form a series of thrust slices, which lie above a basement of high-grade metamorphic rocks (Fyles, 1990). At least five thrust slices are recognized, all dipping gently to the north, marked in many places by ultramafic bodies. These serpentinite bodies represent parts of a disrupted ophiolite suite which have since been structurally emplaced along Jurassic thrust faults. Commonly, the serpentinite has undergone carbonate alteration to listwanite as a result of the thrusting event, possibly also due to later intrusive events. Serpentinite is also commonly remobilized along later structures.



Project Outline

Fault

Normal Fault

Thrust

HIGHROCK resources ltd

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E

Regional Geology

Date: 02/20/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 9

Numerous intrusives cut the older rocks, most prevalent being Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite of the Nelson and Okanagan/Antsey suites, and dykes, sills and stocks of the Eocene Coryell suite. Various workers have classified intrusions in the region as either Cretaceous or Jurassic, however uncertainty exists for the categorization of some of these bodies because of limited supporting geochronology. For the purposes of this report, pre-Eocene intrusives on the Property are simply referenced as Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite.

Locally, Eocene sediments and volcanics unconformably overlie the older rocks. The Tertiary rocks are preserved in the upper plates of low-angle listric normal (detachment-type) faults related to uplifted metamorphic core complexes, in a series of local, fault-bounded grabens. Epithermal gold mineralization related to the Eocene extensional event, has been an important source of gold in the Republic and Curlew Districts of Washington States, with much of the important mineralization occurring in the Republic and Curlew grabens. Many secondary low-angle detachment-type faults, sympathetic to the first-order structures, are recognized on a local scale. These low-angle faults are often marked by Eocene sills which, depending on topography, can effectively mask the rocks in the underlying structural panel.

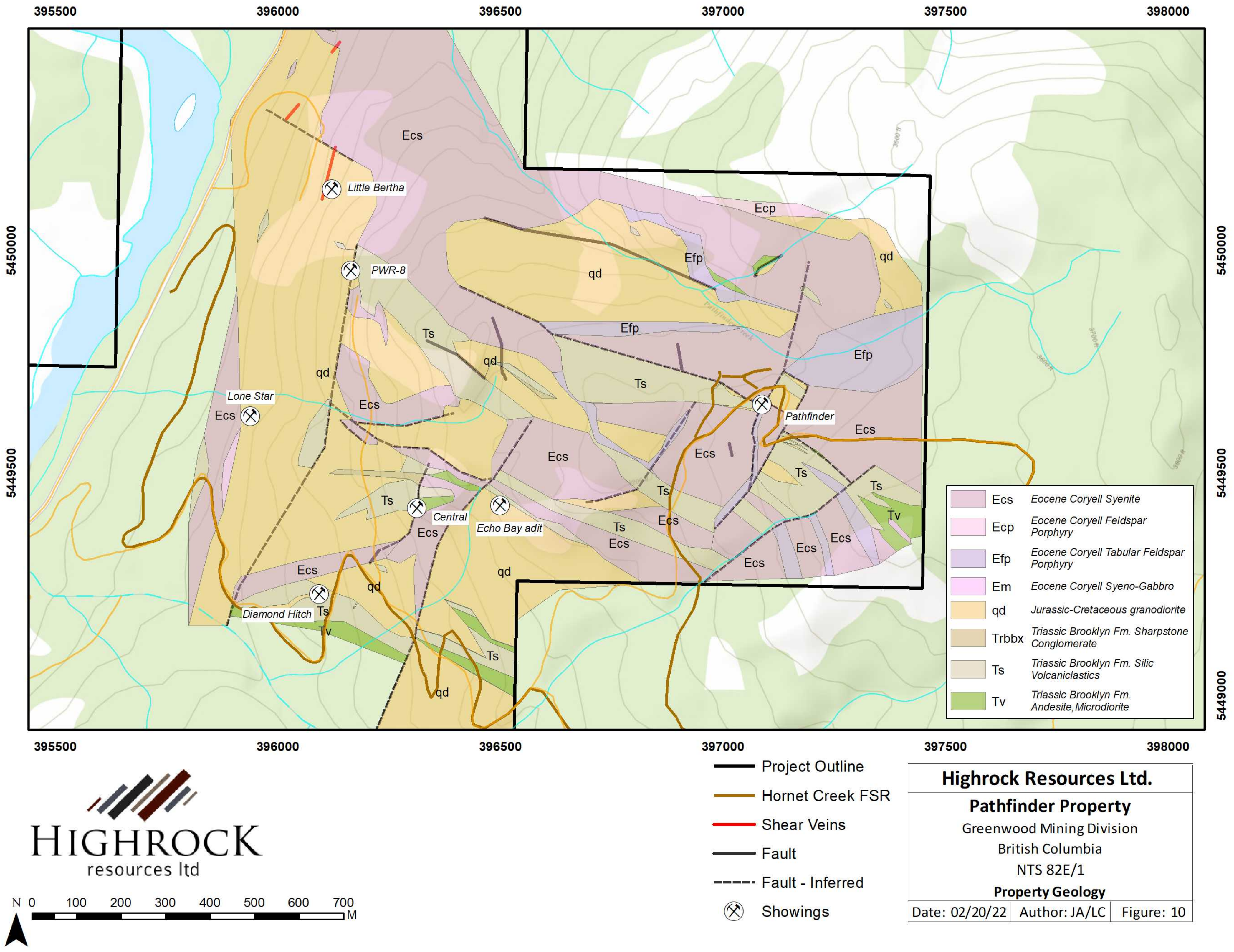
The Pathfinder Property sits in the hangingwall of the Granby fault, a regional Eocene-aged, north-trending, west-dipping listric normal (detachment) fault which separates high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Grand Forks gneiss complex from the accreted and post-accretionary intrusive rocks of low metamorphic grade to the west. The Granby fault represents the northern continuation of the Sherman fault, which in turn marks the east boundary of the Republic graben. The Grand Forks gneiss complex, part of the Shuswap metamorphic complex, represents rocks of North American affinity, that were exhumed and uplifted during widespread Eocene extension. Movement along the Granby fault has tilted the rocks in the hangingwall by approximately 30^{o} to the east (Laberge et al, 2004).

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Pathfinder Property is described below and illustrated in Figure 10. Information in this section of the report is adapted from property-scale mapping by C. Allen (described in Lane, 2020), Wells (2000), Caron (2001) and others.

As described above, the Property is situated in the hangingwall of the Granby fault. It is underlain by Triassic Brooklyn Formation sediments and volcaniclastics, which have been intruded by Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite and by Eocene Coryell syenite and monzonite intrusions.

Lane (2020) describes the Brooklyn sediments as primarily volcanic in origin, with common relict feldspar and/or hornblende crystal fragments. Sediments are interbedded with volcaniclastics and with minor hornblende and pyroxene phyric andesitic flows. Bedding is typically west-northwest, with steep north dips. Rocks of the Brooklyn Formation are weak to strongly hornfelsed or calc-silicate altered by the Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite. Skarn alteration (garnet-pyroxene, with retrograde epidote, chlorite, amphibole) is best developed within volcaniclastic units while more silty lithologies are preferentially silicified or hornfelsed.


395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Ecs
Ecp
Efp
qd
Ts
Tv
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Lone Star
Pathfinder
Central
Echo Bay adit
Diamond Hitch
Ecs Eocene Coryell Syenite
Ecp Eocene Coryell Feldspar Porphyry
Efp Eocene Coryell Tabular Feldspar Porphyry
Em Eocene Coryell Syeno-Gabbro
qd Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite
Trbbx Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Sharpstone Conglomerate
Ts Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Silic Volcaniclastics
Tv Triassic Brooklyn Fm. Andesite,Microdiorite
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 M
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Property Geology
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 10

Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusives are predominantly medium-grained quartz diorite to granodiorite. Weak to strong calc-silicate and diopside endoskarn is common proximal to intrusive margins and some faulted contacts.

Eocene Coryell intrusives are primarily K-spar rich syenites or monzonites. Variations from hornblende-pyroxene phyric, to crowded hornblende, to biotite-phyric are present, and coeval trachytic flows have been observed near the Pathfinder workings. Only minor alteration accompanies the Eocene intrusions, and includes local hornfelsing, weak chlorite and carbonate alteration and rare silicification.

The Property is structurally complex, with rocks of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation occurring as fault-bounded blocks and as pendants within Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions. The predominant structural fabric is sub-parallel with the Granby fault, typically between 000-030°. Many of the Eocene Coryell dykes and sills follow this orientation. Some of these display intrusive contacts with chilled margins, while others are fault bounded by one or more structures, suggesting emplacement of these units during formation of the Granby fault. Many of these structures have shallow east-dips, supporting observations by Laberge et al. (2004) that rocks in the hangingwall of the Granby fault are tilted to the east. Many minor structures have been mapped, with north-northwest and east-northeast orientations. These likely represent secondary or conjugate structures related to the more major north-northeast-trending structures.

7.3 Alteration and Mineralization

On the Property, Triassic Brooklyn Formation sediments and volcanics are strongly hornfelsed and locally altered to garnet (+/- pyroxene, epidote, chlorite, amphibole) skarn, by the intrusion of Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite. While many of the known mineralized zones occur within the strongly altered Brooklyn rocks, gold mineralization does not appear to be genetically related to hornfelsing or skarn alteration.

Seven zones of gold mineralization are known on the Property, the Pathfinder, Diamond Hitch, Little Bertha, Lone Star, PWR-8, Echo Bay adit and Central zones, as described below. Two different styles of mineralization are represented, auriferous massive sulfide mineralization within Triassic Brooklyn Formation metasediments, and low-sulfide quartz veining within Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions or within Triassic metasediments or metavolcanics. The Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch occurrences are examples of the former, while the Little Bertha, PWR-8, Lone Star, Echo Bay adit are examples of the latter. The Central Zone also appears to fall into the latter category, although further work is needed to confirm this. Efforts during previous programs to locate the Juditta occurrence (Minfile 082ESE080, shown on Figure 2 in the extreme southern part of the Property) have been unsuccessful. It may represent what is now referred to as the Diamond Hitch occurrence.

The area is geologically and structurally complex, with pre-Eocene sulfide mineralization dismembered by Eocene-aged faults and dykes/sills. It is postulated that copper-iron mineralization represents (possible syngenetic) mineralization in the Brooklyn Formation, that hornfelsing and skarn alteration related to Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions is a non-mineralizing event (or at least a non-gold event), and that all of the gold mineralization on the Property is related to Eocene extensional tectonics. In this model, Triassic sulfide zones provide a favourable chemical environment for gold deposition. Detailed mineralogical studies as well as structural mapping, and 3D modelling of the geology and mineralization are required to resolve the nature, controls and distribution of mineralization on the Property.

7.3.1. Pathfinder Minfile 082ESE075 (Figure 7)

Sulfide mineralization, with associated gold, occurs within calcareous or siliceous sedimentary or volcaniclastics at the Pathfinder occurrence in the eastern part of the Property. Mineralization was discovered here in the 1890's, has been explored by numerous historic pits, shafts and an adit, as well as by modern trenching and drilling.

Mineralization consists of discontinuous zones of massive to semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite (+/- chalcopyrite) as well as sulfide disseminations and veinlets (+/- quartz), within a 250 m east-west by 150 m north-south area. Triassic sediments are strongly hornfelsed and locally skarn-altered (garnet-pyroxene, with retrograde epidote, chlorite, actinolite) by Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite and occur as a series of dismembered zones. All of these units are complexly offset by a series of faults, with Eocene dykes and sills present along both high and low-angle structures.

Trenching and systematic sampling was completed in 2008, with numerous high gold values, to a maximum of 18.2 ppm Au over 1.0 m returned. Highlights from trenching included 11.7 m @ 5.3 ppm Au (TR08-5) and 9.5 m @ 4.59 ppm Au (TR08-9). The best gold values were from massive to semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite in highly siliceous metasediments, although an association with silicification and vuggy quartz veining was also noted (Ray, 2009; Augsten, 2009a). Mineralization has a multi-element Au-Ag-Cu-Co-As-Sb-Bi signature.

In 2008, drilling tested the at-depth extension of mineralization encountered in trenching but failed to return similar gold values. Augsten (2009b) suggests that near-surface oxidation may be contributing to higher gold values at surface. He further notes that *"In the past, the Pathfinder Property has been thought of as a skarn type property. The current drilling program has demonstrated that while some skarn style alteration exists, it is neither extensive nor intense, nor is it strongly correlated with gold or copper mineralization. The current drilling has shown that gold and copper mineralization especially at the Pathfinder is related to both fracture controlled sulphides and massive replacements spatially related to feldspar porphyry and granodiorite units."*

It is postulated that hornfelsing and skarn alteration is related to Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusives but that this event was not related to gold mineralization. Iron-copper mineralization in the Triassic rocks is interpreted to predate the hornfelsing/skarn even. This mineralization provides a favourable chemical environment for Eocene gold deposition. Detailed mineralogical studies as well as structural mapping, and 3D modelling of the geology and mineralization, are recommended prior to any further drilling at the Pathfinder occurrence.

7.3.2. Diamond Hitch Minfile 082ESE277 (Figure 8)

A series of historic pits and more recent mechanical trenches at the Diamond Hitch occurrence expose rusty weathering, silicified, sulfidic volcaniclastics within a 200 m east-west by 60 m north-south area. Typically the volcaniclastics contain 2-5% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite but locally sulfide content ranges to 20%, as disseminations, hairline stockwork veinlets and poddy massive sulfide zones. The volcaniclastics are in contact to the north, east and west by Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite and Eocene syenite. At depth, a low-angle, east-dipping fault separates the volcaniclastics from underlying granodiorite.

Drilling in the 1980's intersected numerous near-surface zones of elevated gold at the Diamond Hitch zone, including 3.72 m @ 4.1 ppm Au and 0.73 m @ 47.95 ppm Au (ddh 83-3) plus 15.63 m @ 1.27 ppm Au (ddh 83-4) (Sookochoff, 1984). Subsequent drilling in 2008 returned 6.5 m @ 0.98 ppm Au and 4.0 m @ 1.09 ppm Au (ddh 08-16), and 11.9 m @ 1.09 ppm Au (ddh 08-17) (Augsten, 2009).

Gold mineralization is believed to be related to the low-angle fault that separates the volcaniclastics from the granodiorite, with potential for large tonnage, low-grade gold mineralization in the volcaniclastics in the hangingwall of this, and other, low-angle Eocene structures (Caron, 2001).

7.3.3. Little Bertha Zone Minfile 082ESE074

The Little Bertha Zone is a past-producing quartz-filled shear vein that trends 010-030/65-70E, ranges from 0.4-2 m in width and is hosted by unaltered granodiorite. It is comprised of highly fractured quartz with minor pyrite and hematite.

Small-scale production (839 tonnes averaging 15.1 ppm Au, 137.3 ppm Ag and minor lead and copper) is reported from 1900 to 1939, with the vast majority of this production in the last 3 years by lessees working the property. All of the production was from the uppermost workings (the adit/glory hole/open cut). Two adits were driven in an attempt to intersect the vein at depth, neither of which intersected the vein. This early work is described in various Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the period 1896-1932 and by Minfile 082ESE074, 075. Three holes drilled in 1980 similarly failed to intersect the vein at depth (Keyte and Saunders, 1980). A low-angle structure that truncates and offsets the vein is postulated.

7.3.4. Lone Star

Numerous historic exploration pits test one or more north-trending, shallow east-dipping shear zones within granodiorite, over a strike length of 200 m. Siliceous zones (+/- pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite) are common along the shears, but in general, the structures and mineralized zones are narrow, not exceeding 0.5 m in width. Eocene syenite dykes/sills are common along the shear zone. There is limited rock exposure in this part of the Property. Highrock's 2021 soil geochemical survey covered a small portion of the northern end of the Lone Star area, where a single station gold soil anomaly (1.05 ppm Au) was returned. Recommendations are included in Section 26 of the report that the soil survey be extended to cover the Lone Star zone.

7.3.5. Central

The Central Zone is an area of rusty weathering, silicified, sulfidic metasediments with associated anomalous gold in soils (to > 1 ppm Au). Several historic exploration pits are present in the area. Anomalous gold in soils was first identified in this area by a 1996 soil geochemical survey by Cassidy Gold Corp. (Gruenwald, 1996). Location control for the 1996 soil survey was poor, and a new soil survey with GPS control was established over the area in 2021, which confirmed a strong multi-element (Au-Ag-Bi-Te-Cu-Co-As-Sb-Mo) soil anomaly, with gold values to 0.545 ppm Au. The area is complexly faulted, with low-angle Eocene faults marked by syenite sills, and later steeper north and east trending faults. Mineralization appears to be associated with these structures. Highrock's 2021 IP survey identified a strong resistivity anomaly in the southern portion of the Central Zone (see Section 9.2.2, Figure 13b).

7.3.6. Echo Bay adit

A 50 m long adit, a shallow decline and several nearby pits explore a narrow quartz-filled shear vein within siliceous epidotized metavolcanics that are bounded by Eocene Coryell syenite and by Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite. The vein trends approximately 345/35E and contains an average of 2-4% sulfides (pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite) as clots and disseminations, as well as local native gold, in a quartz gangue. Sulfides also occur locally as narrow semi-massive sulfide bands within the vein. The vein is erratically developed along the shear zone, at times consisting of quartz-filled boudins and in other places as a vein that ranges up to 0.5 m in width. The highest gold values from rock samples (88.5 ppm Au, 19.6 ppm Au, 17.2 ppm Au) were select grab samples of high-sulfide material from the short decline uphill from the main adit. These high gold samples were also anomalous in Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb and Zn (Caron, 2001; Gruenwald, 1998). A chargeability anomaly was identified by Highrock's 2021 IP survey (see Section 9.2.2, Figure 13a), which is well defined at a depth of 100 m and increases in size and strength with depth. A possible explanation is that the chargeability anomaly represents a sulfide zone at depth (beneath an Eocene sill) and that mineralization at the Echo Bay adit represents leakage of mineralizing fluids along the shear zone, from this underlying source.

7.3.7. PWR-8

The PWR-8 Zone is a narrow quartz-filled shear zone within altered granodiorite that is poorly exposed in an old cat scrape approximately 200 m southeast of the Little Bertha occurrence. A rock sample collected in 2000 returned 10.6 ppm Au from a sample of quartz vein material with local clots of massive granular pyrite (Caron, 2000). The 2021 IP survey identified a large, strong chargeability anomaly immediately east of the PWR-8 zone. As above, a possible explanation is of an at-depth sulfide source, with mineralizing fluids leaking along the PWR-8 shear zone.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Two different styles of mineralization occur on the Pathfinder Property, auriferous sulfide mineralization within Triassic Brooklyn Formation metasediments, and low-sulfide quartz shear veins within Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions or within Triassic metasediments or metavolcanics. The Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch occurrences are examples of the former, while the Little Bertha, PWR-8, Lone Star and Echo Bay adit are examples of the latter.

Historically, sulfide mineralization at the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones was interpreted as belonging to a copper and/or gold skarn model (Gruenwald, 1996) or as representing Rossland-style veins (Ray, 2009). More recent exploration has demonstrated that, while skarn alteration is present, gold +/- copper mineralization is unrelated to this event (Augsten, 2009b). Additionally, work suggests that all of the gold mineralization on the Property may be Eocene in age and related to the widespread Eocene extensional tectonic event (i.e. Republic and Curlew districts).

Further studies are required to resolve the complex geology, structure and mineralization on the Property. A current working hypothesis is that:

- copper-iron mineralization represents (possible syngenetic) mineralization in the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, similar to the Sylvester K occurrence in the Phoenix area or to the Lamefoot and Overlook mines in the Cooke Mountain area (Caron, 2005).
- hornfelsing and skarn alteration related to Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions is a non-mineralizing event controlled by the sedimentary/tuff protolith. More calcareous units are altered to garnet skarn while more psammitic or pelitic units are hornfelsed (Ray, 2009).
- the pre-Eocene rocks, and mineralization, are dismembered by Eocene-aged faults and dykes/sills,
- all of the gold mineralization on the Property, including the quartz shear veins, is related to Eocene extensional tectonics.

In this model, Triassic sulfide zones provide a favourable chemical environment for gold deposition. Detailed mineralogical studies as well as structural mapping, and 3D modelling of the geology and mineralization are required to resolve the nature, controls and distribution of mineralization on the Property.

9.0 EXPLORATION

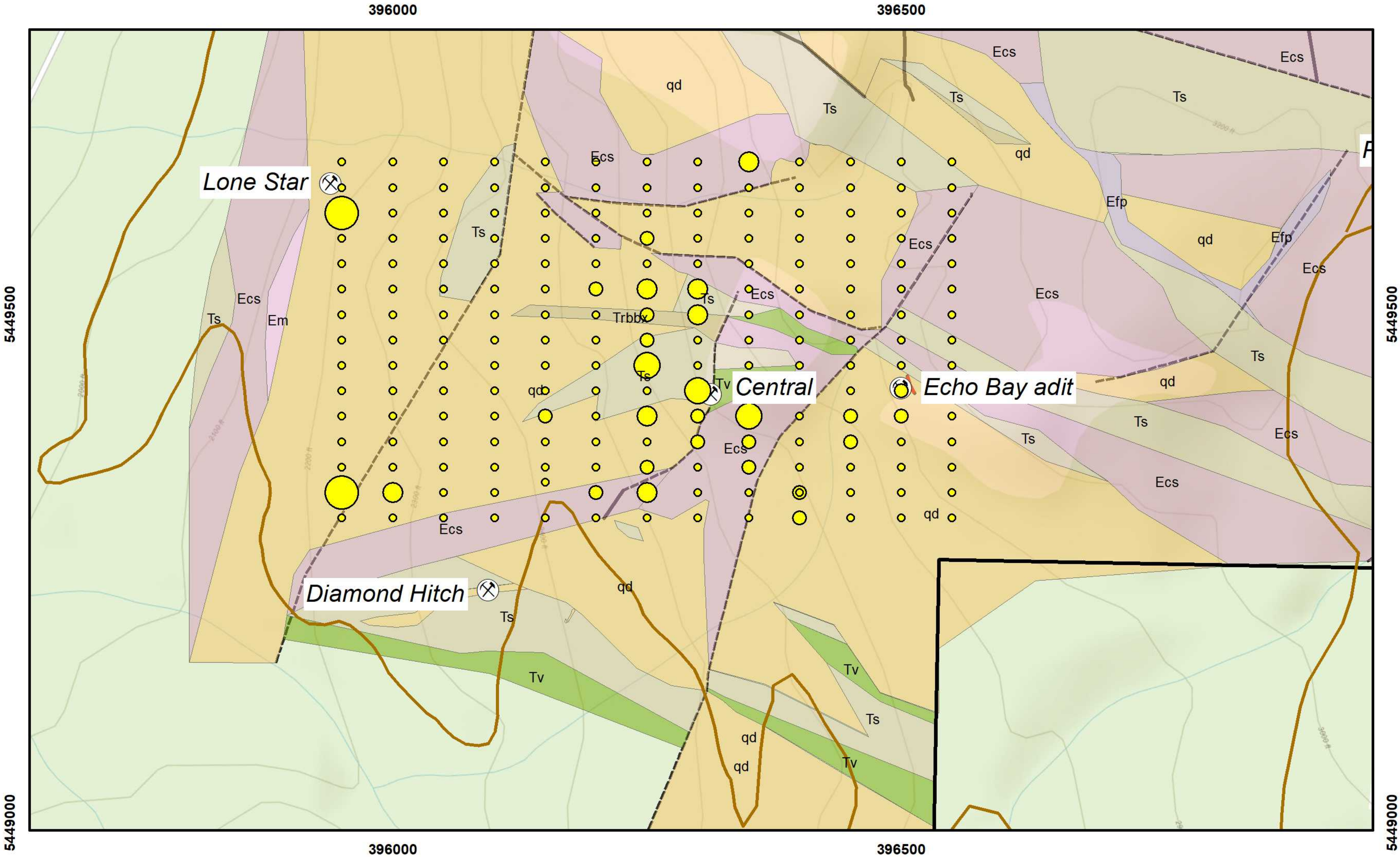
Highrock completed an exploration program on the Pathfinder Property in the fall of 2021. The work program consisted of property-wide drone-based magnetometer and Lidar surveys, plus soil geochemistry and an IP survey to explore the Central Zone. In conjunction with this work, historic exploration data by previous operators was compiled into digital format. This included locations and select multi-element data for 1997 rock samples, 2000-2001 rock and soil samples, 2008 trench samples and 2019 rock samples, plus historic drill hole locations. Historic exploration work is summarized in Section 6.

9.1 Soil Geochemical Survey

A detailed soil geochemical survey was completed in October 2021 at the Central Zone. Historic soil sampling in this area (see Section 6.1) had identified a strong gold soil anomaly, but location control for the survey was poor. The 2021 survey was designed to accurately establish the location of the gold soil anomaly and to provide multi-element data which could be used to better understand the nature of any mineralization.

The soil survey covered a 600 m east-west by 350 m north-south area. Grid lines were north-south oriented and spaced at 50 m intervals, with soil samples collected at 25 m intervals along lines and with GPS control for samples. For quality control/quality assurance purposes, duplicate soil samples were collected once per line (approximately every 16 samples). In total, 208 soil samples were collected. Work was completed under contract by independent contractors, B. Denny and M. Maurice.

Results for the 2021 soil geochemistry are shown on Figures 11a-b, and statistics are presented in Table 5.



HIGHROCK
resources ltd

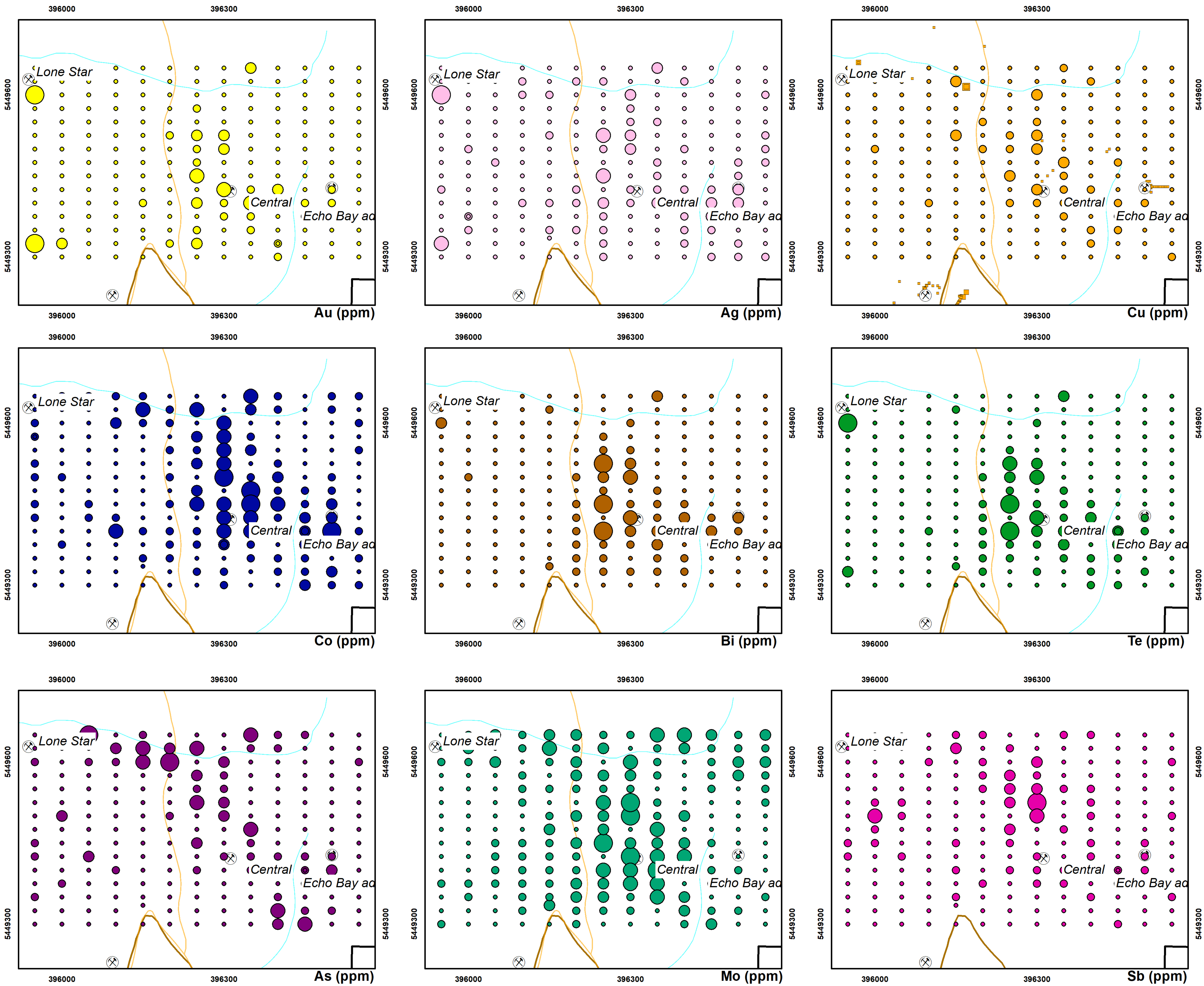
N 0 100 200 300 M

2021 Soil Geochemistry: (Au ppm)

- < 0.032
- 0.032 - 0.100
- 0.100 - 0.256
- 0.256 - 0.545
- > 0.545

- Project Outline
- Hornet Creek FSR
- Shear Veins
- Fault
- Fault - Inferred
- Showings

Highrock Resources Ltd.		
Pathfinder Property		
Greenwood Mining Division		
British Columbia		
NTS 82E/1		
2021 Soil Geochemistry – Au ppm		
Date: 02/20/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 11a



HIGHROCK resources ltd

0 100 200 300 M

2021 Soil Geochemistry

(Au ppm)	(Ag ppm)	(Cu ppm)	(Co ppm)	(Bi ppm)	(Te ppm)	(As ppm)	(Mp ppm)	(Sb ppm)
< 0.032	< 0.14	< 47	< 8.0	< 0.44	< 0.16	< 10.0	< 0.80	< 0.30
0.032 - 0.100	0.14 - 0.31	47 - 117	8.0 - 12.0	0.44 - 1.02	0.16 - 0.43	10.0 - 15.0	0.80 - 1.25	0.30 - 0.50
0.100 - 0.256	0.31 - 0.64	117 - 259	12.0 - 15.0	1.02 - 2.22	0.43 - 1.26	15.0 - 25.0	1.25 - 2.17	0.50 - 0.70
0.256 - 0.545	0.64 - 1.05	259 - 542	15.0 - 25.0	2.22 - 3.90	1.26 - 2.17	25.0 - 35.0	2.17 - 4.16	0.70 - 0.90
> 0.545	> 1.05	> 542	> 25.0	> 3.90	> 2.17	> 35.0	>4.16	> 0.90

Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Showings

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1

2021 Soil Geochemistry

Date: 02/20/22 | Author: JA/LC | Figure: 11b

Table 5: 2021 Soil Geochemistry Statistics

	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm
Avg	0.035	0.20	9.6	0.53	9.0	37.5	1.28	0.28	0.23
Max	1.050	8.90	41.9	6.66	38.1	208.0	11.90	1.06	5.62
1SD	0.247	0.33	3.2	0.06	2.5	8.4	0.21	0.10	0.27
Avg+1SD	0.282	0.53	12.9	0.59	11.5	45.9	1.49	0.38	0.50
Avg+2SD	0.529	0.87	16.1	0.64	13.9	54.3	1.70	0.47	0.77
Correl Au:xx	1.00	0.77	0.20	0.61	0.25	0.40	0.46	0.18	0.87

Gold correlates strongly with Ag, Bi and Te in soils, moderately with Cu and Mo, and weakly with As, Co, and Sb. A 200 m north-south by 150-200 m east-west Au:Ag:Bi:Te:Cu:Mo:Co:As soil anomaly (the Central Zone anomaly) was defined by the geochemical survey, with gold values to a maximum of 0.545 ppm Au and with numerous samples exceeding 0.100 ppm Au.

Anomalous gold values were also returned elsewhere on the grid. On the westernmost grid line, two anomalous gold samples were returned (1.05 ppm Au and 0.700 ppm Au). Both samples were also anomalous in Ag and Te with one also anomalous in Bi. A single station gold (+ Ag:Bi:Te:Co:As:Mo) soil anomaly was also returned at the northern limit of the grid, approximately 100 m north of the northernmost point of the Central Zone anomaly. Recommendations are included in Section 26 that soil coverage be extended to the north and west, to determine the extent of these anomalous zones. The survey should also be extended to the south to encompass the Diamond Hitch zone.

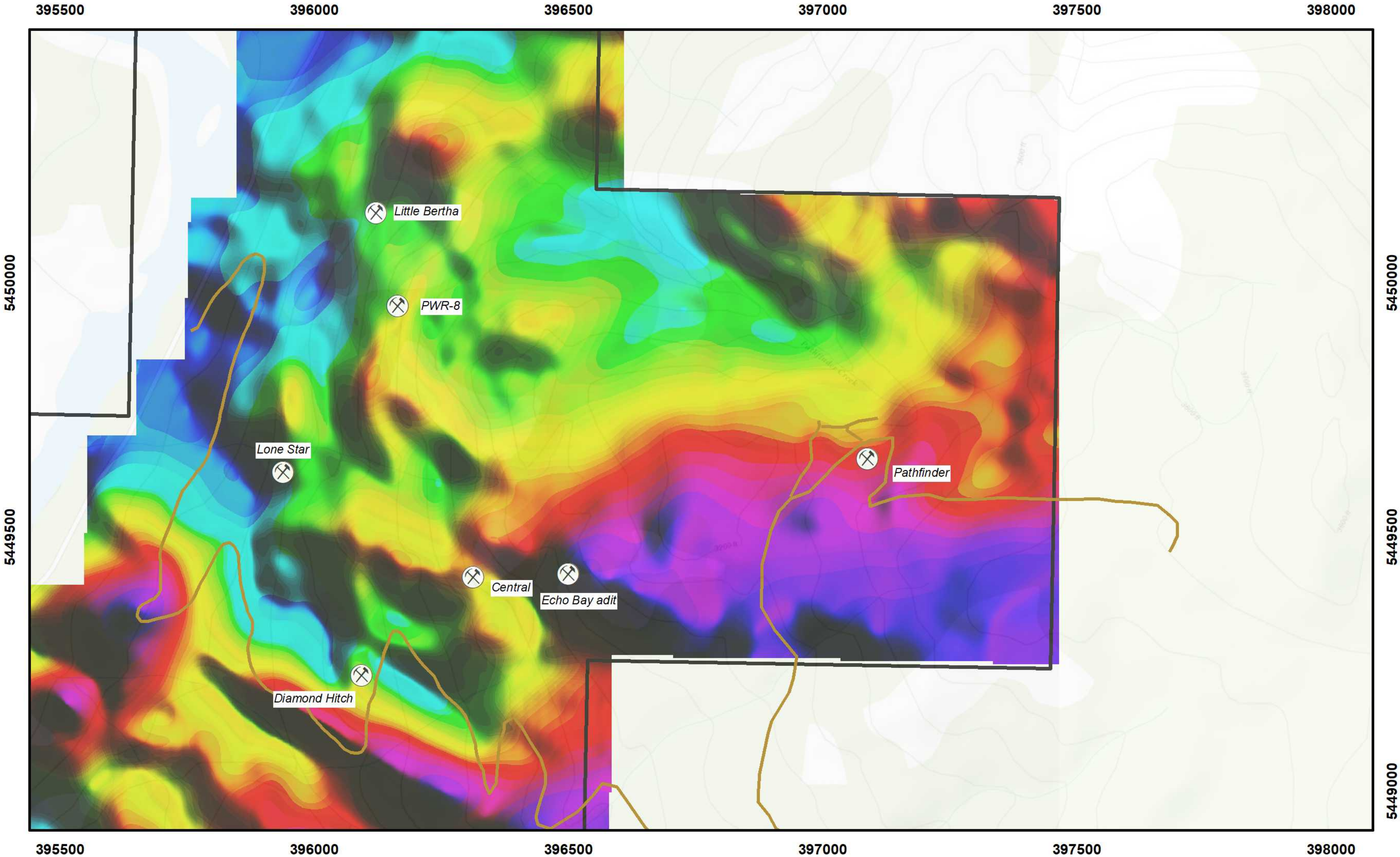
9.2 Geophysics

9.2.1 Drone Magnetometer Survey

A 121.17 line km drone magnetometer survey was completed on the Property under contract by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. The survey was flown from November 2-7, 2021 and is described by Parvar (2021). Data was collected on 25 m spaced, east-west oriented flight lines, with 250 m spaced tie lines and with a nominal sensor height of 45 m above the ground surface. Lidar data was used to provide a high resolution model of the ground surface for control during the magnetometer survey. Final products provided by Pioneer included Total Magnetic Intensity, First Vertical Derivative and Analytic Signal, as shown on Figures 12a-c.

The purpose of the magnetic survey was to determine if magnetic signature could be used to aid in geological mapping, in particular to identify structures that may be important controls to mineralization, to define the geometry of Eocene intrusives, and to determine if the known zones of mineralization could similarly be detected on the basis of magnetic response.

Magnetics appears to be an effective exploration tool on the Property. Eocene intrusives have a high magnetic signature, while Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusives have a more moderate magnetic signature, and Triassic sediments and volcanics have a low magnetic signature. Areas of mineralization have a low to moderate magnetic response, proximal to zones of high magnetic signature. This may reflect the postulated control to



53928 53986 54027 54045 54060 54075 54093 54109 54123 54138 54154 54173 54193 54217 54257 54318 54401

TMI-RTP
nT

Project Outline

Hornet Creek FSR

Showings

HIGHROCK resources ltd

N 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 M

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

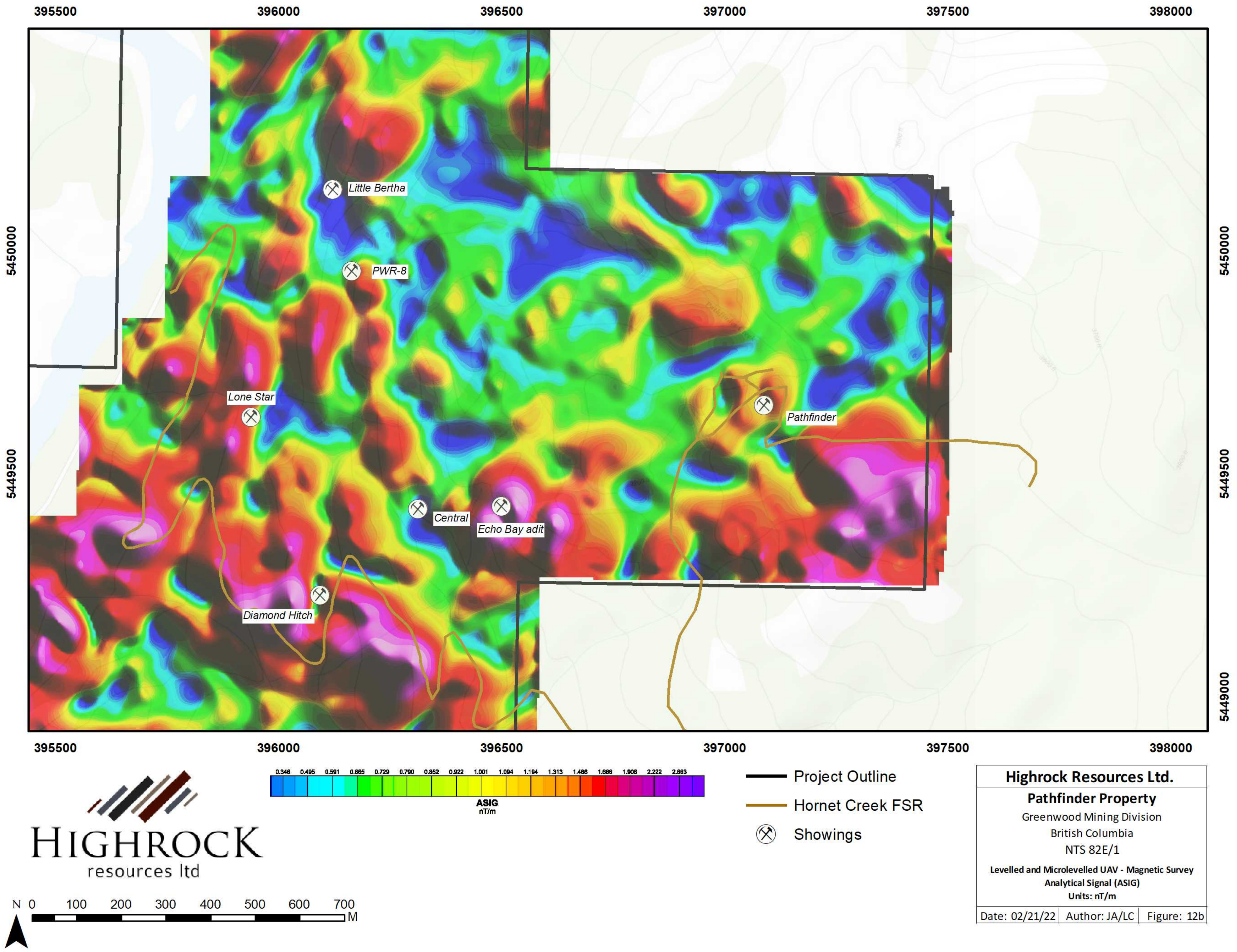
Greenwood Mining Division

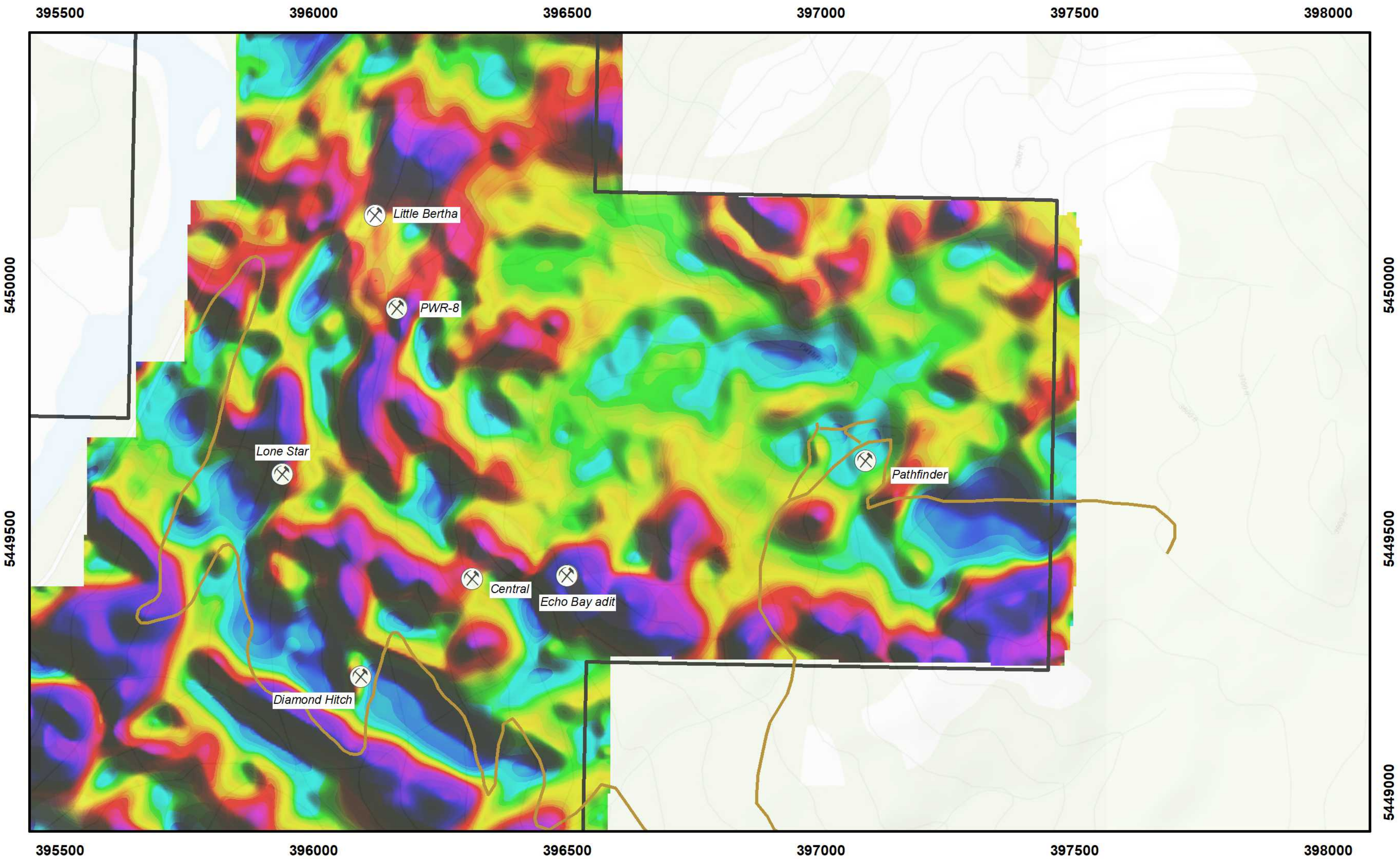
British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Levelled and Microlevelled UAV - Magnetic Survey
Total Magnetic Intensity - Reduced to Pole (TMI-RTP)
Units: nT

Date: 02/21/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 12a


395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Lone Star
Pathfinder
Central
Echo Bay adit
Diamond Hitch
0.346
0.495
0.591
0.665
0.729
0.790
0.852
0.922
1.001
1.094
1.194
1.313
1.486
1.666
1.908
2.222
2.663
ASIG
nT/m
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Showings
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
M
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
Levelled and Microlevelled UAV - Magnetic Survey
Analytical Signal (ASIG)
Units: nT/m
Date: 02/21/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 12b



-1.997 -1.231 -0.926 -0.752 -0.634 -0.529 -0.426 -0.320 -0.201 -0.082 0.046 0.189 0.344 0.511 0.706 1.026 1.558

1VD
nT/m

Project Outline

Hornet Creek FSR

Showings

HIGHROCK
resources ltd

N 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 M

Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pathfinder Property

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 82E/1

Levelled and Microlevelled UAV - Magnetic Survey
First Vertical Derivative (1VD)
Units: nT/m

Date: 02/21/22	Author: JA/LC	Figure: 12c

mineralization by Eocene-aged structures, which also control the emplacement of Eocene intrusives. Strong north-trending magnetic highs proximal to the PWR-8 and Lone Star occurrences likely represent Eocene intrusives whose geometry differs from that inferred by previous geological mapping on the Property. The Diamond Hitch occurrence is associated with a strong north-trending break in the magnetics, which may represent a previously unrecognized fault. All of the features of interest from the magnetic survey require ground-truthing.

9.2.2 IP Survey

A 5.1 line km (72.3 ha) 3D-IP survey was completed over the central portion of the Property from November 16-21, 2021. The survey was completed under contract by Frontier Geosciences Inc. and was designed to encompass the Central Zone and to provide under-surface information that could be used in conjunction with the soil geochemical data to understand the controls to, and nature of, mineralization in this area. The IP survey also covered the Little Bertha, PWR-8, Echo Bay adit and a portion of the Diamond Hitch occurrences.

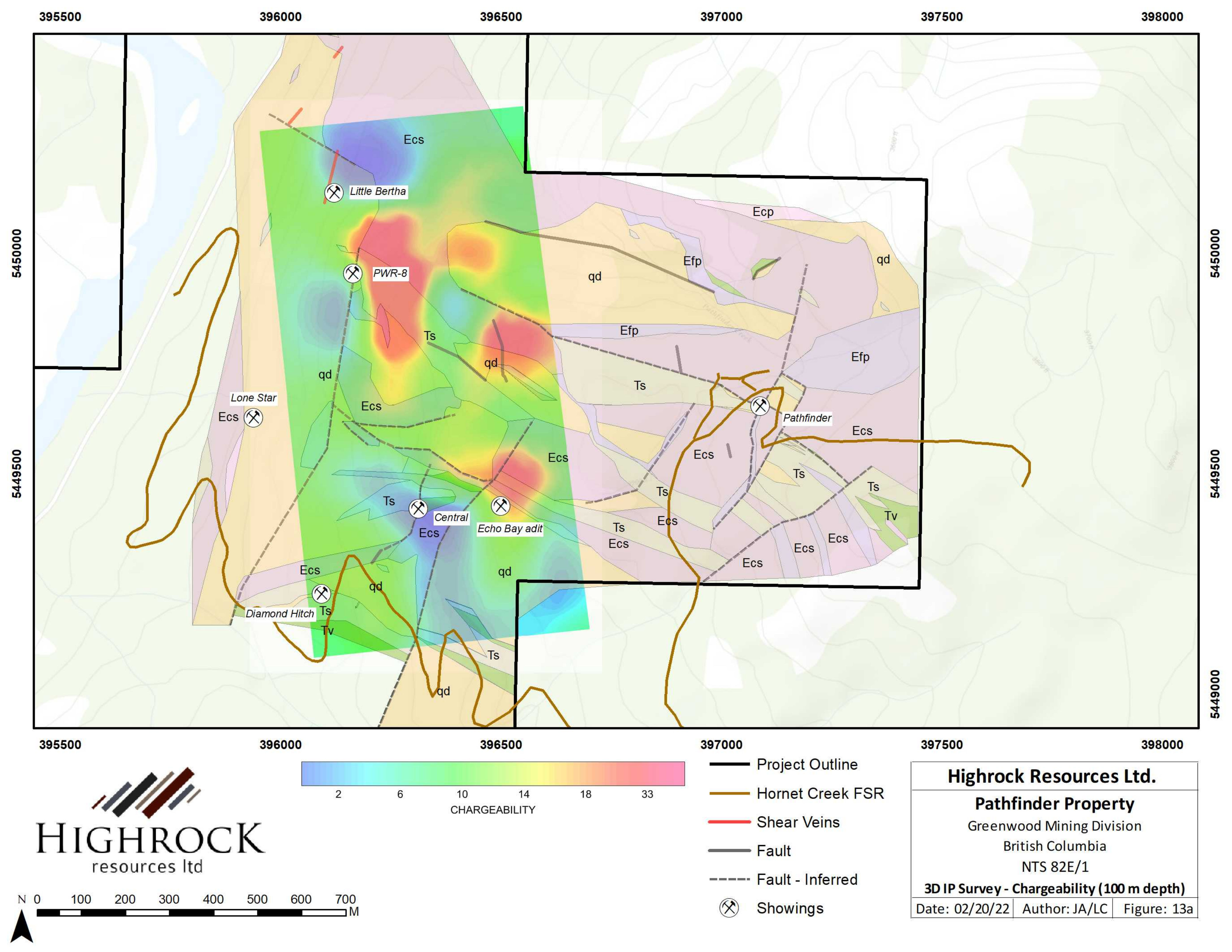
Logistics of the IP survey are provided by Sherman and Candy (2022). Contour plan maps of chargeability and resistivity, at a depth of 100 m, are included as Figures 13a and 13b.

A chargeability anomaly was identified at the Echo Bay adit which is well defined at a depth of 100 m and increases in size and strength with depth. At 200 m depth, this anomaly measures 500 m north-south and has encompassed a separate anomalous zone to the north that is apparent at 100 m depth. The anomaly measures at least 275 m wide east-west, and remains open to the east beyond the limits of the survey. A possible explanation is that the chargeability anomaly represents a sulfide zone at depth (beneath an Eocene sill) and that mineralization at the Echo Bay adit represents leakage of mineralizing fluids, along a shear zone, from this underlying source. A second large, strong chargeability anomaly was defined immediately east of the PWR-8 zone, which could represent similar mineralization to that described above, or potentially the offset continuation of the Echo Bay adit anomaly. Another feature of interest from the IP survey is a strong resistivity anomaly that coincides with the southern portion of the Central Zone. There is no historical drilling in the vicinity of any of these IP anomalies.

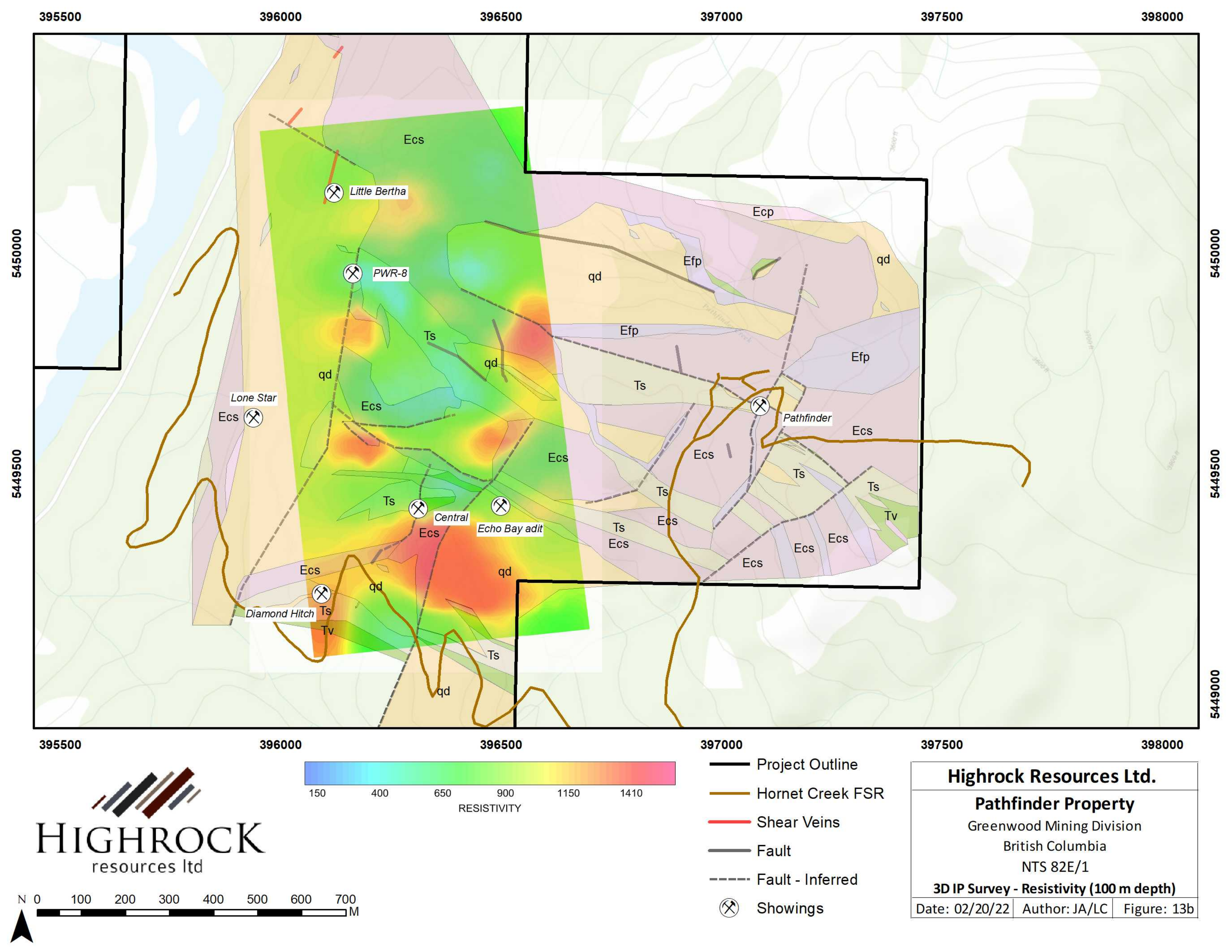
9.3 Lidar Survey

Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. (Pioneer) was contracted to complete a 3.13 square km airborne Lidar and orthophoto survey over the Property. The survey was flown on October 12, 2021 using a Robinson R44 helicopter operated by Tech Helicopters. Point cloud data was collected with an average density of 15-20 points per square meter and final products included bare earth point cloud data, digital surface and digital terrain model, both with 0.5 m resolution, as well as high resolution (6 cm) orthophoto imagery. Logistics of the survey are provided by Pioneer (2021).

The purpose of the Lidar survey was to provide an accurate digital terrain model which could be used, in conjunction with magnetic data and mapping, for geological and structural interpretation, as well as to provide accurate elevation control for 3D modelling. The digital terrain model is also useful, in conjunction with orthophoto imagery, in identifying areas of historic disturbance for geological or permitting purposes and for surface control for the drone magnetometer, IP and other surveys.



395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Ecs
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Ecp
Efp
qd
Ts
Lone Star
Pathfinder
Central
Echo Bay adit
Diamond Hitch
Tv
CHARGEABILITY
2
6
10
14
18
33
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
M
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
3D IP Survey - Chargeability (100 m depth)
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 13a


395500
396000
396500
397000
397500
398000
5450000
5449500
5449000
Ecs
Little Bertha
PWR-8
Ts
qd
Lone Star
Ecs
Ecp
Efp
qd
Efp
Efp
Ts
Pathfinder
Ecs
Ts
Tv
Central
Echo Bay adit
Ecs
Diamond Hitch
Tv
150
400
650
900
1150
1410
RESISTIVITY
Project Outline
Hornet Creek FSR
Shear Veins
Fault
Fault - Inferred
Showings
HIGHROCK
resources ltd
N
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
M
Highrock Resources Ltd.
Pathfinder Property
Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82E/1
3D IP Survey - Resistivity (100 m depth)
Date: 02/20/22
Author: JA/LC
Figure: 13b

10.0 DRILLING

Highrock has not completed any drilling on the Pathfinder Property. Historic drilling is described in Section 6.3 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

In 2021, soil samples were collected by individuals contracted by Highrock and were kept in the contractor's possession until shipping to the analytical laboratory. For quality control/quality assurance purposes, duplicate soil samples were collected once per line (approximately every 16 samples). Samples were packed in numerical order, by grid line and station number, into rice bags. All bags were sealed with a nylon lock-strap prior to shipping. No employee, officer, director or associate of Highrock was involved in any aspect of sampling or sample preparation. In the author's opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were appropriate for the style of mineralization and stage of exploration on the Property.

Soil samples were submitted to ALS Global's Kamloops BC facility for preparation, with analysis at ALS' North Vancouver laboratory. Preparation included drying samples, then screening to -180 µm (-80 mesh) by ALS method SCR-14. A 25 g sample of the screened material was then analysed by method AuME-TL43, with analysis for gold and trace elements by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES, following aqua regia digestion. Samples returning greater than 1 ppm Au by the above method were subsequently analysed by over-range method Au-AROR43. Sample preparation and analysis from the 2021 program was in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines.

Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation, analytical methods and sample security are available for the 2019 rock sampling programs and for the 2008-2009 trenching and drilling programs, as detailed below. Details regarding sample preparation, analytical methods and sample security for other historical sampling programs is incomplete.

During the 2019 rock sampling program, 15 rock samples were submitted to ALS Global's lab in Kamloops, BC for preparation, followed by analysis at ALS's North Vancouver laboratory. Samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Analysis for gold was by Au-AA24 (Fire Assay/AAS finish of a 50 g sample) or Au-GRA22 (Fire Assay/gravimetric finish of a 50g sample), for mercury by method Hg-MS42 (trace level Hg by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis of a 0.5 g sample), and for multi-elements by method ME-MS61 (ICP-MS analysis following 4-acid digestion of a 0.25 g sample). Over-limit assays were done for samples exceeding reporting limits by ICP-MS. The remaining 6 rock samples from the 2019 program were submitted by MS Analytical Labs, in Langley, BC for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Trace level multi-element analysis was by method IMS-230 (4 acid digestion of a 0.25 g sample, followed by ICP-MS finish. Gold analysis was by method FAS-121 (50 g fire assay, AA finish) (Lane, 2020).

Augsten (2009a,b) describes sample preparation, analytical methods and sample security for samples from Kingsman Resources' trenching and drilling programs. All samples were shipped to EcoTech Laboratory in Kamloops BC. Samples were crushed to minus 10 mesh, then a 250 g split was pulverized to 95% minus 140 mesh. Gold analysis was by aqua regia digestion and AA finish of a 30 g sample. Multi-element ICP analysis was of a 0.5 g sample, following aqua regia digestion

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Highrock's 2021 work program was by experienced workers, under contract to the company. The author completed several site visits to the Property while field work was underway and subsequently reviewed the results of the exploration work, including verifying results from original analytical certificates, checks of field duplicate samples, and a review of reports by independent contractors involved in the program (Parvar, 2021; Pioneer 2021; Sherman and Candy, 2022).

Historic rock and soil sample data was reviewed by the author. Results for which original laboratory certificates, details of analytical methodology were available, and for which locations could be accurately established were included in Highrock's data compilation program. No attempt was made to include soil samples collected prior to 2000, since location accuracy was poor for these samples. With the exception of a 1997 rock sampling program at the Echo Bay adit, rock samples collected prior to 2000 were not included in the data compilation, since location accuracy was poor and since, for the most part, details of analytical methodology could not be verified. The 2008 trenching program included an independent QA/QC program of field duplicates and insertion of standards of known grade. None of the other historical rock or soil sampling programs included any independent QA/QC sampling.

The 2008 drill program is well documented and included an independent QA/QC program involving the insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards of known grade. Previous drilling (1980-1985) is poorly documented, with drill logs, sample intervals and analytical certificates unavailable for numerous drill holes during this period. Summary results only are available for some of the historic drill holes. None of the historic drill hole collars were visible in the field, although in some instances drill pads can be identified on Lidar orthophoto imagery or on the digital terrane model. None of the drill core was located or examined by the author.

No attempt has been made to compile historic ground magnetic, VLF-EM or IP data from the Property, since location accuracy is poor and since original data is missing for many of these programs. Highrock's 2021 exploration program included detailed magnetic coverage over the entire Property, as well as a modern 3D-IP survey over the Central Zone.

The author is of the opinion that data described in this report meets industry standards and is suitable for the purposes used in the technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Pathfinder Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

15.0 – 22.0

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

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Pathfinder Property is located in the highly mineralized Boundary District of Southern BC, a region which hosts a range of mineralization styles including copper +/- gold skarns, epithermal gold-silver and polymetallic veins. The past-producing Phoenix mine is a copper-gold skarn deposit, 15 km southwest of the Property, with historic production (1900 - 1978) of 27 million tonnes grading 0.9% Cu and 1.12 ppm Au, or a total of over 1 million ounces of gold (Church, 1986). More information regarding mineralization in the Boundary District is provided in Church (1986), Caron (2005) and numerous others.

Two relevant properties located near the Pathfinder Property are described below. The following information is summarized from publicly disclosed information, including Allen (2019a,b), Lamming (2021), Shearer (1980) and from BC Minfile. It has not been independently verified by the author. The reader is cautioned that the information below is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Pathfinder Property.

Radpath *Minfile 082ESE057, 058, 077, 078, 146, 156, 197, 237, 239, 279, 309*
The Radpath property is a large project owned and operated by KG Explorations (Canada) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross. The Radpath property extends for over 13 km from east to west and over 6 km from north to south. It covers numerous known zones of gold and/or copper mineralization, including 11 Minfile occurrences, and it surrounds the Pathfinder Property to the north, east and west (Allen, 2019a,b; Lamming, 2021).

Most of the historic work on the Radpath property has been to the west of the Granby River, directed at what have been historically considered copper-gold skarn mineralization (the Seattle, Dead Honda, Rambler, Eholt Mountain occurrences), at the Strawberry massive pyrite-pyrrhotite showing, or at the Hummingbird occurrence, which Lamming (2021) describes as carbonate-replacement type manto mineralization of pyrrhotite and sphalerite within limestone, without skarn alteration. Epithermal style veining is also known on the Radpath property, including the Seattle epithermal occurrence west of the Granby River, and a recent discovery by KG Exploration east of the Granby River and about 2 km south of the Pathfinder Property. There are strong similarities between the style of mineralization described on the Radpath property and that on the Pathfinder.

From 2018-2020, KG Exploration completed airborne geophysics (VTEM, magnetics) over the Radpath property, as well as soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and diamond drilling (8 HQ holes totaling 2703 m). Soil sampling delineated two strong gold + multi-element soil anomalies west of the Granby River. The largest of the anomalies (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Bi-Co-Te-As-Sb) is located at the Hummingbird occurrence, while a smaller anomaly (Au-Ag-Cu-Bi-Co-Te) occurs about 1.5 km to the north, at the Strawberry occurrence. To the east of the Granby River, the north end of a 1.8 km long, north-northeast trending, strong gold + multi-element (Au-Cu-Bi-Co-Te +/- Ag, Sb, As) is located about 200 m south of the Pathfinder Property boundary. This anomaly trends towards the Diamond Hitch zone and is on-strike with a major north-northeast trending fault zone that is recognized on the Pathfinder Property.

Also on the east side of the Granby River, KG Explorations sampled massive sulfide mineralization within Triassic Brooklyn Formation sharpstone conglomerate on the former Phil Sheridan crown grant, east of the Golden Eagle occurrence (see the description of Brown's Camp below). Numerous rock samples from these sulfide zones returned elevated gold values, including 14.1, 9.03, 7.46, and 5.6 ppm Au. High gold values (10.1 and 6.56 ppm Au), along with elevated Ag, As, Bi, were also returned from rock samples collected from epithermal-style veining in the same area. These veins are cm-scale veins that strike west-northwest and are hosted by sharpstone conglomerate. They are spatially associated with Eocene intrusives and appear to be related to Eocene extension.

In 2019, one hole each was drilled at the Strawberry and Hummingbird occurrences, west of the Granby River. Strong alteration was intersected in Triassic sediments at the Strawberry occurrence, with several anomalous assays, to a maximum of 5.09 ppm Au over 1 m. At the Hummingbird occurrence, drilling intersected a 23 m interval of massive sulfide (pyrrhotite-sphalerite) as replacement pods within limestone, with results of 11.65 m grading 5.27 ppm Au, including 5.2 m at 17.46 ppm Au. The remaining two 2019 drill holes were located east of the Granby River, testing a VTEM conductor south of Volcanic Mountain (about 400 m south-southeast of the Golden Eagle occurrence). The VTEM conductor was explained by graphitic sediments intersected in the drill holes. In 2020, one follow-up hole was drilled at the Hummingbird occurrence to test the at-depth extension of the massive sulfide zone encountered in the 2019 drilling. Massive sulfides were not intersected, and only weakly elevated gold values were returned from the drill hole. Two holes were drilled to test airborne geophysical targets at the Ike and Shickshock showings. A massive pyrite-pyrrhotite zone within Knob Hill chert was intersected at the Ike, which returned 3.53 ppm Au over 2.43 m. Strong garnet (+ epidote) skarn with up to 5% disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite was intersected near surface in the Shickshock drill hole, but was not elevated in gold. The best gold values (0.8 ppm Au over 4.32 m) were from a sulfidic zone in interbedded Knob Hill chert and greenstone, about 50 m downhole from the skarn zone. The final 2020 hole tested the Blacktail occurrence, where garnet-pyroxene skarn with pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in sharpstone conglomerate.

Brown's Camp *Minfile 082ESE073, 079*

The area known as Brown's Camp is located on the east side of the Granby River, approximately 2 km south of the Pathfinder Property. It encompasses several occurrences, most notably the Volcanic and Golden Eagle, both situated on crown granted mineral claims that are encompassed by KG's Radpath property.

The Volcanic occurrence is a prominent gossan formed from weathering of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite lenses within limestone, sharpstone conglomerate and skarn (garnet, epidote) which are intruded by Eocene dykes and nearby granodiorite. The gossan and related massive sulfide zones at the Volcanic occurrence lack elevated gold and copper values but are otherwise similar to the Pathfinder occurrence on the Pathfinder Property.

In the late 1890's and early 1900's, stripping, numerous open cuts, and a 250 m long tunnel were developed to test the Volcanic occurrence, with little successs. A strong north-northeast trending fault is mapped by Shearer (1980) who notes that zones of skarn alteration, silicification and massive sulfides within greenstone, limestone and sharpstone conglomerate are spatially associated with this fault. The Volcanic occurrence is on-trend with KG's strong soil anomaly south of the Pathfinder Property, and with the Diamond Hitch occurrence.

The Golden Eagle occurrence, located about 500 m east of the Volcanic gossan zone, consists of two shear-hosted quartz veins that were developed in the late 1890's by a shaft, crosscut tunnel and by drifting and stoping. Production from the Golden Eagle (1900-1941) was 1099 tonnes at an average grade of 8.1 ppm Au, 74 ppm Ag and 1.4% Cu. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in a quartz-calcite gangue. High gold values were confirmed by KG Explorations in 2019, who reported a sample grading 19.1 ppm Au from the Golden Eagle dump.

The main vein at the Golden Eagle reportedly ranges in width from 5 cm to a maximum of 1.5 m, trends 328/90 and is hosted by sharpstone conglomerate along the western contact of a large Eocene syenite porphyry dyke. The No. 2 vein is reported to range from 0.6 to 3 m in width. Drusy quartz breccia zones are also noted within greenstone, sharpstone conglomerate and limestone. Shearer (1980) notes that "*syenite is exposed extensively around the Golden Eagle shaft and east on to the Laskay claim. In places the syenite appears to have intruded as sheets or sills along bedding planes in the sharpstone conglomerate with the entire mass later titled eastwards*." This observation is consistent with Eocene sills on the Pathfinder Property and with observations by Laberge et al (2004).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Pathfinder Property is a road-accessible property located in southern BC, in the highly mineralized Boundary District. The Property is an exploration-stage property without known mineral resources and without proven economic viability. There are no significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information presented in this report.

Seven zones of gold mineralization, representing two different styles of mineralization, are known on the Property. Most of the historic exploration has targeted auriferous massive sulfide mineralization within Triassic Brooklyn Formation metasediments at the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones. Low-sulfide quartz shear veins within Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite or Triassic metasediments or metavolcanics make up the remaining known occurrences on the Property. While many of the known mineralized zones occur within the strongly altered Brooklyn rocks, gold mineralization does not appear to be genetically related to hornfelsing or skarn alteration.

The Property is located in the hangingwall of the Granby fault, a regional Eocene-aged, north-trending, west-dipping listric normal (detachment) fault which separates high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Grand Forks gneiss complex to the east, from the accreted sediments and volcanics and post-accretionary intrusive rocks of low metamorphic grade to the west. Many second-order sympathetic structures, often marked by Eocene sills, are recognized on a local scale. The Grand Forks gneiss complex represents rocks of North American affinity that were exhumed and uplifted during widespread Eocene extension, resulting in a series of fault-bounded grabens. Eocene-aged gold mineralization related to this extensional has been an important source of gold in the region.

The area is geologically complex, with pre-Eocene rocks, including any pre-Eocene mineralization, dismembered by Eocene-aged faults and dykes/sills which results a layer-cake scenario with repeated, but often offset, “flat” panels of pre-Eocene stratigraphy. A thorough understanding of the stratigraphy and structure is critical for effective exploration.

Geological and geochemical evidence supports a hypothesis that copper-iron mineralization represents (possible syngenetic) mineralization in the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, that hornfelsing and skarn alteration related to Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions is a non-mineralizing event, and that all of the gold mineralization on the Property is related to Eocene extensional tectonics, controlled by low or high-angle Eocene structures. In this model, Triassic sulfide zones provide a favourable chemical environment for later gold deposition.

Historic exploration has included soil and rock geochemistry, trenching, geophysics (IP, ground magnetics, VLF/EM) and drilling (57 ddh, totaling >2740 m). Drilling has returned numerous broad zones of low-grade gold mineralization, as well as narrow higher-grade intercepts, but for the most part has failed to repeat gold values encountered at surface. This may be due to the geologically complex nature of the Property which was poorly understood when much of the work was completed.

Exploration by Highrock in 2021 included property-wide magnetic and Lidar data, as well as detailed geochemical and 3D-IP data over a portion of the Property. This work provides a foundation for unravelling the geological and structural complexities of the Property which is required prior to any further drilling. Two large, strong IP chargeability anomaly were identified at depth by the IP survey, both in close proximity to high-grade gold mineralization that occurs at surface along narrow quartz-shear zones. A possible interpretation is an at-depth zone of sulfide mineralization, similar to the Pathfinder and Diamond Hitch zones, with the quartz-shear zones representing leakage of mineralizing fluids, from this underlying source. There is no historical drilling in the vicinity of any of these IP anomalies. Follow-up is recommended.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase, $355,000 program is recommended to further explore the Pathfinder Property. Phase 1 includes mineralogical studies and 3D modelling in conjunction with detailed structural mapping, as well as additional soil geochemistry. Phase 2 includes diamond drilling to test targets generated by the Phase 1 program and is contingent on the results of Phase 1. Covid-19 protocols must be established prior to any further work on the Property, and work must be done in full compliance with these protocols to ensure the safety of crew members and of the general public.

Phase 1 $125,000

Prior to any further drilling on the Property, a better understanding of the property geology is required. Geological mapping should be done by experienced geologists, with an emphasis on the structural setting. Property-wide magnetic data from the 2021 drone magnetometer survey should be used to aid in determining the geometry of intrusives and fault zones, and the role these play in mineralization. Mineralogical studies are recommended, to determine the nature of gold mineralization in both sulfide and quartz-shear vein occurrences, and to attempt to resolve whether all of the gold mineralization is part of an Eocene event.

3D modelling should be done, in conjunction with the above recommended mapping and mineralogical studies. The digital elevation model from the 2021 Lidar survey should be used for accurate elevation control in modelling, and the results of the 2021 3D-IP survey should be incorporated into the model. The 2008 drill core should be located and select core should be examined, where required to aid in modelling. A robust 3D model will allow targets to be selected for drill testing in Phase 2.

Additional soil geochemistry is also recommended as part of the Phase 1 program, to build on the results of the 2021 soil geochemical survey. The soil grid should be extended to the north, south and west to cover the Lone Star, Diamond Hitch and PWR-8 showings, and to close off gold (+ multi-element) anomalies from the existing survey.

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

PHASE 1 BUDGET		
Structural mapping and 3D modelling		$ 65,000
Soil geochemistry 400 samples, includes sample collection and analyses		$30,000
Mineralogical studies		$ 10,000
Report		$ 10,000
	Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 115,000 $10,000 **$ 125,000**

Phase 2 $230,000

The Phase 2 program includes 1000 m of drilling to follow-up targets generated by Phase 1, including testing of IP anomalies where supported by the 3D model. All drilling should be HQ sized, for representative gold analyses. Drilling should utilize oriented drill core, so that the geometry of fault zones, geological contacts and zones of mineralization can be better understood. Phase 2 is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

PHASE 2 BUDGET		
Drilling 1000 m HQ core, including moves, pad building, core logging, core splitting, sample analysis, room/board	@ $200/m all-in	$ 200,000
Reporting		$ 10,000
	Total: + ~ 10% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 210,000 $ 20,000 **$ 230,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

Allen, C., 2019a.
2018 Assessment Report, Geology, Magnetics, Rock and Soil Sampling on the RadPath Property, Greenwood Mining Division, Southern British Columbia, for KG Explorations (Canada) Inc., April 16, 2019. Assessment Report 38,300.

Allen, C., 2019b
2019 Assessment Report – Geology, Drilling, Airborne Geophysics, Rock and Soil Sampling, on the Radpath Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for KG Explorations (Canada) Inc., December 31, 2019. Assessment Report 39,036.

Augsten, B., 2009a.
2008 Report on Trenching on the Pathfinder Property, for Kingsman Resources Inc., January 2009. Assessment Report 30,500.

Augsten, B., 2009b.
Report on Diamond Drilling on the Pathfinder Property, for Kingsman Resources Inc., August 2009. Assessment Report 31,006.

Caron, L., 2001.
Pathfinder Property: Comments on Geology, Structure, and Mineralization of the Western portion of the Property, with Recommendations for Further Work, Private report for Conlon Resources Corp., November 5, 2001.

Caron, L., 2005.
Technical Report on the Greenwood Area Properties, Phoenix, Phoenix Tailings, Bluebell, Niagara, Rads, Tam O'Shanter, Haas Creek, Arcadia, for Kettle River Resources Ltd., September 30, 2005.

Church, B.N., 1986.
Geological Setting and Mineralization in the Mount Attwood-Phoenix Area of the Greenwood Mining Camp, BCMEM Paper 1986-2.

Cukor, V., 1990.
Geophysical Exploration Report on the Pathfinder Claim Group, for BER Resources Ltd., February 1990. Assessment Report 19,979.

Dufresne, M. and A. Banas, 2013.
Technical Report for the Greenwood Gold Project, South-Central British Columbia, Canada, for Grizzly Discoveries Inc., by Apex Geoscience, effective data Sept 1, 2013, revised Nov 25, 2013. Filed on *sedar.com*.

Fyles, J.T., 1990.
Geology of the Greenwood-Grand Forks Area, British Columbia, NTS 82E/1,2. BC Geological Survey Branch Open File 1990-25.

Gruenwald, W., 1997.
Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for Cassidy Gold Corp., March 10, 1997. Assessment Report 24,894.

Gruenwald, W., 1998.
Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for Cassidy Gold Corp., October 21, 1998. Assessment Report 25,692.

Gruenwald, W., 1999.
Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for Cassidy Gold Corp., August 17, 1999. Assessment Report 25,993.

Höy, T. and W. Jackaman, 2005a.
Geology of the Grand Forks Map Sheet (NTS 082E/01), BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geoscience Map 2005-2.

Höy, T. and W. Jackaman, 2005b.
Geology and mineral potential of the Grand Forks Map Sheet (NTS 082E/01), BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Paper 2005-1.

Keyte, G. and C. Saunders, 1980.
Geological, Geophysical and Drilling Report on the Pathfinder Claim Group, Greenwood Mining Division, for Aries Resources Inc., December 15, 1980. Assessment Report 8,945.

Kim, H., 1993.
Assessment Report for Pathfinder Claim Group in the Greenwood Mining Division, for Niagara Developments/George Nakade, January 15, 1993. Assessment Report 22,772.

Laberge, J., D. Pattison and P. Simony, 2004.
Geology of the Granby fault, an Eocene extensional fault in southeast British Columbia, BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Fieldwork 2003, p. 33-47.

Laberge, J., and D. Pattison, 2007.
Geology of the western margin of the Grand Forks complex, southern BC – High grade Cretaceous metamorphism followed by early Tertiary extension on the Granby fault, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 44, p.199-228.

Lamming, J., 2021.
2020 Assessment Report: Geology, Drilling, Rock and Soil Sampling on the Radpath Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for K.G. Exploration (Canada) Inc., May 2, 2021. Assessment Report 39386.

Lane, R. A., 2020.
2019 Assessment Report on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for Belmont Resources Inc., January 30, 2020. Assessment Report 38,857.

Miller, R.E., 1995.
Assessment Report for Pathfinder Claim Group in the Greenwood Mining Division, for Niagara Development/George Nakade, April 1995. Assessment Report 23,882.

Parvar, K., 2021.
Highrock Resources UAV Aeromagnetic Survey Logistics Report, by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. Private report for Highrock Resources Ltd.

Pioneer, 2021.
Highrock Resources Airborne Lidar and Orthophoto Survey Logistics Report, by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd. Private Report for Highrock Resources Ltd.

Ray, G.E., 2009.
Geology, Mineralization and Exploration Potential of the Pathfinder Au-Ag-Cu Property, Grand Forks Area, Southern BC, private report for Kingsman Resources Inc.

Shearer, J.T., 1980.
Geological and Geochemical Report on Golden Eagle, Greenwood Mining Division, for J.C. Explorations Ltd., October 30, 1980. Property File 674025.

Sherman, D. and C. Candy, 2022.
Induced Polarization Survey Report, Pathfinder Claim Project, Grand Forks Area, BC, by Frontier Geoscience Inc., for Highrock Resources Ltd., February 18. 2022.

Sookochoff, L., 1984.
1984 Assessment Report – Diamond Drilling on the Pathfinder Property, for Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd., March 26, 1984. Assessment Report 12,123.

Sookochoff, L., 1985.
1985 Assessment Report – Diamond Drilling on the Pathfinder Property, for Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd. and Consolidated Boundary Exploration Ltd., Sept. 30, 1985. Assessment Report 14,208.

Wells, R.C., 2000.
Report on the 2000 Exploration Program (Geological and Geochemical) on the Pathfinder Property, Greenwood Mining Division, for Conlon Resources Corp., December 28, 2000. Assessment Report 26,498.

28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

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

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

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies, in the role of VP Exploration for a junior mining company, and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including but not limited to orogenic gold, intrusive-hosted veins, epithermal gold-silver, alkalic porphyry copper-gold-PGE, and copper, tungsten and gold skarns. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass-roots, to early-stage exploration, through advanced-stage exploration and active mining. My work on copper-gold skarn and epithermal precious metal mineralization on the Phoenix, Eholt, Bluebell and Midway properties near Greenwood is particularly relevant to the Pathfinder Property.

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

5. I visited the Pathfinder Property most recently on November 3, 7 and 22, 2021. I also visited the Property on numerous occasions in the late 1990's and I completed a small geological mapping program on the Property for a former operator in 2001. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the Pathfinder Property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my review of the available data, I believe this Property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

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

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

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

I accept responsibility for the all sections of this report.

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

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 22nd day of February, 2022.

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

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)
Cu	copper
Au	gold
Ag	silver
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
Kspar	potassium feldspar
tpd	tons per day
ha	hectares
NOW	Notice of Work
MYAB	Multi-year Area-based permit
FN	First Nations
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
DGPS	differential corrected GPS
IP	Induced Potential
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
ddh	diamond drill hole
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessment
SWIR	Short Wave Infrared
VNIR	Visible Near Infrared
EMLI	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

Conversions

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