SOIL GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL and DRILLING ASSESSMENT and YMEP REPORT on the RUDE CREEK GOLD PROJECT in the Dawson Range Gold District, Yukon Territory

In support of YMEP Project No. 20-054
Hard Rock Module
Yukon Mineral Exploration Program

Royal 1-12	YC60328-39
Ann 1-32, 41-72	YD109321-352, 361-392
Ann 81-107, 120-140	YD109401-427, 440-60
Ann 187-190, 192	YD109507-510, 512
Poker 1-16, 21-56	YD19001-16, 21-39, YD18940-956
Poker 65-68, 70-77, 79-89	YD18965-968, 970-977, 979-989

NTS: 115J/10

Latitude 62°40'N Longitude 138°35'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Work performed between June 19 and September 24, 2020
Site visit on August 27, 2020

For
0890763 BC Ltd.
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March 5, 2021

1.0 Executive Summary

The 4,157 hectare Rude Creek Gold Project (the "Project") is located at latitude 62°40'N and longitude 138°35'W on NTS map sheet 115J/10, west-central Yukon. It lies approximately 160 km south of Dawson City and 135 km northwest of Carmacks, which are 538 km and 177 km, respectively, by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Access is by helicopter, but fixed wing aircraft access can be utilized to the Rude Creek airstrip (on Project) or Casino airstrip (12 km to northwest) for staging purposes and the Casino winter road passes through the Project. The Project, which comprises 204 Royal, Ann and Poker claims within the Whitehorse Mining district, is bisected by Rude Creek within the Dawson Range of the unglaciated portion of the Yukon Plateau. The claims are 100% owned by 0890763 BC Ltd., subject to an option agreement with Makara Mining Corp. ("Makara") and two separate underlying net smelter return royalties. The 2020 program was operated by 0890763 BC Ltd. for Makara. This report was prepared to support Yukon Mineral Exploration Program filing and assessment requirements by 0890763 BC Ltd.

Regionally the Project is located within the Dawson Range gold district: 45 km southeast of Newmont Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee orogenic type gold deposit; and 80 km south-southeast of the recent Vertigo discovery and 72 km southeast of the Golden Saddle deposit, both orogenic type gold systems owned by White Gold Corp. Orogenic gold mineralization within both districts is preferentially hosted in competent lithologies (e.g. Paleozoic metamorphic basement rocks and younger intrusions) with a strong structural control. Gold mineralization within the White Gold district, which lies just to the north of the Dawson Range gold district, typically exhibits an older, Jurassic age compared to the Cretaceous ages typical within the Dawson Range. The orogenic type gold mineralization at Coffee has recently been dated at 97 to 92 Ma slightly younger than the Mid Cretaceous (99.5 ±0.9 Ma) Coffee Creek pluton (Whitehorse plutonic suite of the Dawson Range batholith), which hosts some of the mineralization.

The Rude Creek Gold Project is almost entirely underlain by generally equigranular granitic rocks of the Dawson Range phase of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite, which is intruded by a plug and related dykes, mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada as early Late Cretaceous Casino plutonic suite (but probable Prospector Mountain suite), at the headwaters of Rude and Trombley Creeks, and by part of the late Late Cretaceous Mt. Cockfield stock of the Prospector Mountain suite in the southeastern property area and related dykes.

The northeast trending apparent sinistral strike slip Dip Creek fault lies just west of the Project and a northerly trending normal fault, east side down, borders the eastern property boundary. A number of northwest trending faults appear to dissect the Project with some east-northeast to northeast trending cross structures. The northwest trending Koe shear zone, which hosts gold-silver-antimony-arsenic-lead bearing variably brecciated, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and clay-sericite-pyrite alteration approximately 8 km to the southeast, may also extend through the Project.

Documented historical exploration on the Project area, undertaken from 1922 to 1995, concentrated on base metal bearing veins (the Rude Creek silver-lead-zinc fissure vein showing) and porphyry copper exploration. Exploration has included a 22m adit and minor trenching on the Rude Creek showing, minor prospecting, mapping, and stream sediment, with minor soil and rock, geochemistry.

Following the discovery of Fort Knox and then Pogo in Alaska in the 1990's, exploration in the region focused on gold. The Geological Survey of Canada released results from a stream sediment survey in 1986 indicating highly anomalous gold (300 ppb) accompanied by anomalous arsenic, tungsten and antimony from Trombley Creek, a tributary of Rude Creek. The headwaters was staked in 1999 by Prime Properties Syndicate and optioned to Prospector International Resources Inc. Exploration on the area of the Rude Creek Gold Project from 1999 to 2011 by various owners and operators consisted of a property wide helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey, the collection of 587, primarily contour, soils, and minor prospecting and mapping.

The current Rude Creek Gold Project was acquired in 2010 to 2014 by 0890763 BC Ltd., which from 2010 to 2019 completed: a property wide high resolution fixed wing aerial photographic survey; 496 grid and lesser contour soil samples; 2.49 km of IP geophysics, 219.5m of rotary air blast drilling in 3 holes and 504.5m of reverse circulation drilling in 5 holes on the Trombley soil anomaly; and 298.7m of RC drilling in 3 holes on the open ended northern extent of the previously undrilled Northeast zone soil anomaly.

Two significant gold soil anomalies, with associated anomalous bismuth, lead, tungsten, ±silver, antimony, tellurium and arsenic, were outlined by the above programs. The Trombley anomaly covers an apparently easterly trending 150m by 350m, discontinuous to 550m (due to talus cover), >38 ppb Au soil anomaly underlain by locally tourmaline bearing and chloritized biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Drilling of the soil anomaly, with a total of 723.9m of percussion drilling in 8 holes intersected two north trending structures returning 0.53 g/t Au over 13.4m including 0.63 g/t Au over 6.1m and 2.14 g/t Au over 1.5m in hole ROYRC17-05 and 0.52 g/t Au over 4.57m, including 1.17 g/t Au with 15.2 g/t Ag over 1.5m in ROYRC18-07.

The best gold grades on the Trombley anomaly are coincident with sericite altered granodiorite with about 5 to 10% limonite after pyrite, ±pyrite and arsenopyrite, and minor fine quartz ±carbonate veining. Both the soil grid and most of the drilling were not favourably oriented or positioned to intersect north trending structures. The gold soil anomaly and gold bearing structures remain open to the north, south and somewhat to the east, as well as down dip.

Multiple northerly gold in soil anomalous trends were evident in the Northeast zone, with at least five distinct, linear, 800m long gold anomalies over the 1.5 km wide grid, open in all directions. Anomalous gold and silver values, ranging from negligible to 4.25 g/t Au and 73.9 g/t Ag, were encountered at shallow depths in primarily two of the three drill holes on this zone in 2019, commonly associated with anomalous lead, bismuth, copper, arsenic and tellurium, ± higher iron. The most significant drill intercept was 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 g/t Ag, 959 ppm Pb, 67.9 ppm Bi, 194 ppm As, 189 ppm Cu and 5.4% Fe over 9.15m at approximately 36m below surface, including 3.75 g/t Au, 49.9 g/t Ag over 3.05m from ROYRC19-09. The central portion of the interval corresponds to a pyritic, clay altered zone that may represent a fault.

The 2020 exploration program consisted of a 175 sample grid soil geochemical survey, a 2.1 line km induced polarization/resistivity ("IP/Res") survey and 1,997.3m of RC drilling in 17 holes on the northern Northeast zone. The program was operated by 0890763 BC Ltd. for Makara with the aid of a grant under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program.

The 2020 soil grid provided better delineation of the northern, more readily drill accessible portion of the main, central northerly trending gold soil anomaly within the Northeast soil anomaly and extended the anomaly about 100m further to the north. The gold in soil anomaly appears to blow out just south of the 2020 infill grid and takes a sharp bend to the southwest possibly related to a

northeast trending fault that controls emplacement of a mapped northeast trending Casino suite (but probable Prospector Mountain suite) dyke in the northeast property area. The fault may represent a secondary structure to the northwest trending Koe shear zone, thought to lie to the southwest of the Northeast zone. The Koe shear zone hosts gold-silver-antimony-arsenic±lead bearing variably brecciated, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and clay-sericite-pyrite alteration approximately 8 km to the southeast, off the Project. The IP/Res survey outlined north to north-northwesterly trending chargeability/resistivity breaks that appear to represent faults. The 2020 drilling targeted the north end of the Northeast gold soil anomaly and the anomalous drill intersections from 2019.

The Northeast zone is underlain by chloritized and lesser epidote altered biotite-hornblende granodiorite, locally tourmaline bearing, intruded by a variety of dykes of the Prospector Mountain suite. There may be two phases of granodiorite intersected in drilling, but difficult to ascertain from the chips. Limonite fracture fillings, pyrite and fine arsenopyrite seams are evident within the 2020 drill area and limonite fracture fillings, pyrite, quartz and tourmaline veinlets, minor galena, possible arsenopyrite and sericite or white mica and clay alteration and fault zones were observed in drill holes. Extensive pyrite (up to 15%) and trace chalcopyrite have been noted associated with dykes in an outcrop at the western end of the zone.

The most significant drill intercept returned from the 2020 program is 1.00 g/t Au with 24.2 g/t Ag over 7.01m from 6.71 to 13.72m, including 3.15 g/t Au, 76.4 g/t Ag over 1.52m in ROYRC20-18 from Pad 3. This occurs within a broad anomalous interval of 0.165 g/t Au over 82.3m from the top of the hole, including 0.260 g/t Au over 35.05m from the upper portion. The lower portion of the 82.3m zone yielded 0.611 g/t Au with 7 g/t Ag over 3.05m, including 1.09 g/t Au, 7.8 g/t Ag over 1.52m. The near surface zone was also intersected in ROYRC20-21, the 155° directed hole from this pad, returning 0.365 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag over 16.76m including 1.77 g/t Au, 40.1 g/t Ag over 1.52m.

About 60m north of Pad 3, near surface, fault associated mineralization from 7.62m was intersected in ROYRC20-15, the 245° directed hole from Pad 2, with 0.108 g/t Au, 3.9 g/t Ag over 13.72m, including 0.582 g/t Au, 11.7 g/t Ag over 1.52m. A broadly anomalous fault associated intercept was intersected from 16.76m in ROYRC20-16, including 0.996 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag over 1.52m from a zone with quartz veinlets at the base of the interval. This occurs within a broad anomalous interval of 0.081 g/t Au over 44.2m.

Gold anomalous near surface mineralization was also encountered near the top of Pad 1, 55m further north, above which the granodiorite is intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Follow up of the 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 g/t Ag intercept over 9.15m, including 4.25 g/t Au, 73.9 g/t Ag over 1.53m from ROYRC19-09 with 2 holes at this pad appears to define a zone with an apparent dip of 30°E in this section. ROYRC20-13 intersected 0.107 g/t Au over 13.72m, with tourmaline noted, including 0.594 g/t Au over 1.52m at 36.88m, ROYRC20-12 intersected 0.193 g/t Au over 1.52m below a tonalite dyke near the end of the hole and 0.22 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag over 1.53m was intersected in ROYRC19-10. The mineralization appears to be associated with quartz±carbonate veinlets and tourmaline, locally within a fault zone.

Overall the best gold values are associated with quartz, quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veinlets, commonly sericite-clay alteration, faults and dyke contacts and are accompanied by anomalous lead, silver, bismuth, ± iron, copper, antimony and arsenic. The overall orientation of the zones is difficult to determine. The structures are probably anastomosing with mineralization locally following subsidiary structures, some of which have been dyke filled. Multiple, stacked, apparent

20-30°ENE dipping mineralized zones are evident on the cross-sections. Northeast trends (possibly dipping southeast) may also exist.

The mineralization encountered at the Northeast zone has strong similarities to that exposed at the Cockfield Minfile occurrence (115J 017), which lies on First Nation land adjoining the southeast Project area. Highly anomalous gold and silver, ±antimony and galena, bearing quartz-arsenopyrite, ±pyrite seams, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and structural breccias associated with clay-sericite-pyrite ±silica alteration were identified along 750m of a major 145° trending anastomosing shear zone (Koe shear). Most of the material was observed in talus boulders but limited hand/blast trenching uncovered narrow veins trending 015° and 345°, suggesting an additional association with northerly trending subsidiary structures. The best potential appeared to lie within a 100 x 200m area from which 8 samples returned an approximate average of 4.8 g/t Au and 535 g/t Ag and a trench yielded 4.1 g/t Au and 168 g/t Ag over 0.35m from a 010°/77°E quartz vein (TR85-3). The original discovery sample from this zone contained 1.65 g/t Au with 4807 g/t Ag. Follow up with 443.6m of diamond drilling in 5 holes in 1986 was hampered by boulder talus and lost core due to faults. The above mineralization is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project, the subject of this report.

The deposit model for the Rude Creek Gold Project is the orogenic type, such as at Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, and at the Golden Saddle and VG deposits and the newly discovered Vertigo zone of White Gold Corp. The Coffee deposit is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane and the Mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton (Whitehorse plutonic suite) with a strong structural control. Northerly and easterly trends dominate. Strong similarities exist between the Rude Creek Gold Project and the Coffee deposit as follows: both are located within the Dawson Range gold district and are, at least in part, hosted by phases of the Whitehorse plutonic suite; north trends dominate at the Supremo zone within the Coffee deposit and have been intersected in drilling at the Trombley zone and are suggested by trends within the Northeast gold soil anomaly on the Rude Creek Gold Project; a strong structural control is indicated at both; and there is a similarity in the size, shape and tenor of the gold in soil anomalies, despite that the total soil coverage is only about 15% across the Rude Creek Gold Project.

The Rude Creek Gold Project constitutes a property of merit based on: favourable geological setting (Dawson Range gold district); competent host rocks (Dawson Range batholith); structural complexity (evident within the airborne magnetic data, resistivity/induced polarization data, presence of linear younger dykes and drill intersections of fault zones); significant gold soil anomalies with associated bismuth, lead, tungsten, ±silver, antimony, tellurium and arsenic; significant initial drill intercepts on the Northeast and Trombley zones despite the limited area drilled; and similarities and proximity to Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee deposit and other significant gold discoveries within the Dawson Range and White gold districts.

A $700,000 two phase exploration program is recommended with a Phase 1 budget of $225,000, consisting of: structural analysis including 3D modeling, a detailed integration and interpretation of the airborne geophysical and IP/Resistivity data and a structural interpretation of the drone imagery; detailed mapping, prospecting and additional grid soil sampling in the Northeast, Koe shear projection and Trombley areas; and small excavator trenching and/or bedrock interface sampling on near surface mineralization intersected in drilling and select soil anomalies. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a $475,000 Phase 2 drill budget is proposed primarily on the Northeast zone to follow up significant anomalies and previous drill results with 1000m of diamond drilling in 5 to 6 holes.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. (“JPEx”), was commissioned by 0890763 BC Ltd., a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and licensed to do work in the Yukon Territory, to examine the RC drill sites, log select RC chips and document the 2020 exploration program on the Rude Creek Gold Project (consisting of the Royal, Ann and Poker claims) and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the property. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for trenching, soil and geophysical surveys, drilling and professional fees in the Yukon Territory.

This report describes the geology, history, mineral potential of the Rude Creek Gold Project and recent exploration funded by Makara, under option from 0890763 BC Ltd. The 2020 exploration program, completed from June 19 to 25 and August 26 to September 24, consisted of soil geochemical and IP geophysical surveys and 1,997.34m of RC drilling in 17 holes on the Northeast zone. The 2020 program was operated by 0890763 BC Ltd. with the aid of a grant under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program. This report was prepared to support Yukon Mineral Exploration Program filing and assessment requirements of 0890763 BC Ltd.

The soil geochemical and IP geophysical surveys were completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. (“GroundTruth"), a private mineral exploration consulting firm based in Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

The drill program was completed by Midnight Sun Drilling Inc. (“Midnight Sun”) based in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and directed by Bart Jaworski of 0890763 BC Ltd. The author examined select 2020 soil geochemical anomalies and sighted in the drill holes on August 26, 2020, and subsequently logged holes ROYRC20-18 to -21. Holes ROYRC20-12 to -17 and ROYRC20-22 to -28 were logged by Jo van Randen of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and reviewed by the author.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 7, Nad 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

RAB refers to rotary air blast, a type of percussion drilling and RC to reverse circulation, another type of percussion drilling in which the cuttings are returned to surface inside

the rods as opposed to outside as in RAB drilling. RC drilling utilizes much larger rigs and machinery and is capable of reaching greater depths (500m) than RAB drilling (about 100m). TMI refers to total magnetic intensity and FVD to first vertical derivative with respect to magnetic geophysical surveys. IP refers to an induced polarization type of geophysical survey useful in detecting disseminated sulphides.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), tellurium (Te), bismuth (Bi), tungsten (W), tin (Sn) and mercury (Hg). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), magnetite and hematite (iron oxides), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), malachite (hydrated copper carbonate), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) and molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide). The presence of sulphosalts mineral(s) is suggested by the anomalous elements (Pb, Bi, Cu, As, Sb, ±Te) associated with the gold ±silver encountered in the Northeast zone drilling and may include proustite-pyrargyrite, jamesonite, boulangerite, bournonite, cosalite and matildite. The sulphosalt freibergite (Ag, Cu, Fe, Sb-As sulphide) is suspected at the Rude Creek showing.

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and in section 27.0, “References”, and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at *http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca* on December 12, 2020.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca, *https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon* and http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs on December 12, 2020. *
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/AssessmentReports/.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Review of pertinent news releases of, and publicly available data on, Makara.
- Review of the option agreement between 0890763 BC Ltd. and Makara on August 29, 2020 and on December 12, 2020. *
- Company data of, and publicly available data on, 0890763 BC Ltd., including a review of all exploration programs.
- Discussions with Dr. Maurice Colpron and Dr. Patrick Sack of the Yukon Geological Survey, who have considerable experience within the belt.

- A site visit by the author on August 27, 2020 during the 2020 drill program, logging of drill holes ROYRC20-18 to -21 and a review of all 2020 RC chips. Prior site visits were undertaken by the author on June 9, 2019, near the end of the 2019 RC drill program, and on January 17, 2019. The author logged the 2019 RC chips, and examined the 2017 and 2018 RC chips, which are stored at the Bostock core library in Whitehorse, on February 14, 2019. The author has no prior experience working on the Rude Creek Gold Project.
- The author has conducted recent exploration, including property examinations, within the Dawson Range between 2005 and 2019, exploration through the area in the 1990's for Teck Exploration Ltd. and has prior experience conducting regional and property exploration with Kerr Addison Mines in the area from 1983 to 1988. The author has examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle, Casino, Revenue-Nucleus and Klaza deposits, the Mount Nansen mine and the Sonora Gulch, Mariposa and Vertigo occurrences.

Title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim and option summaries in Section 4.2, "Land Tenure".

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

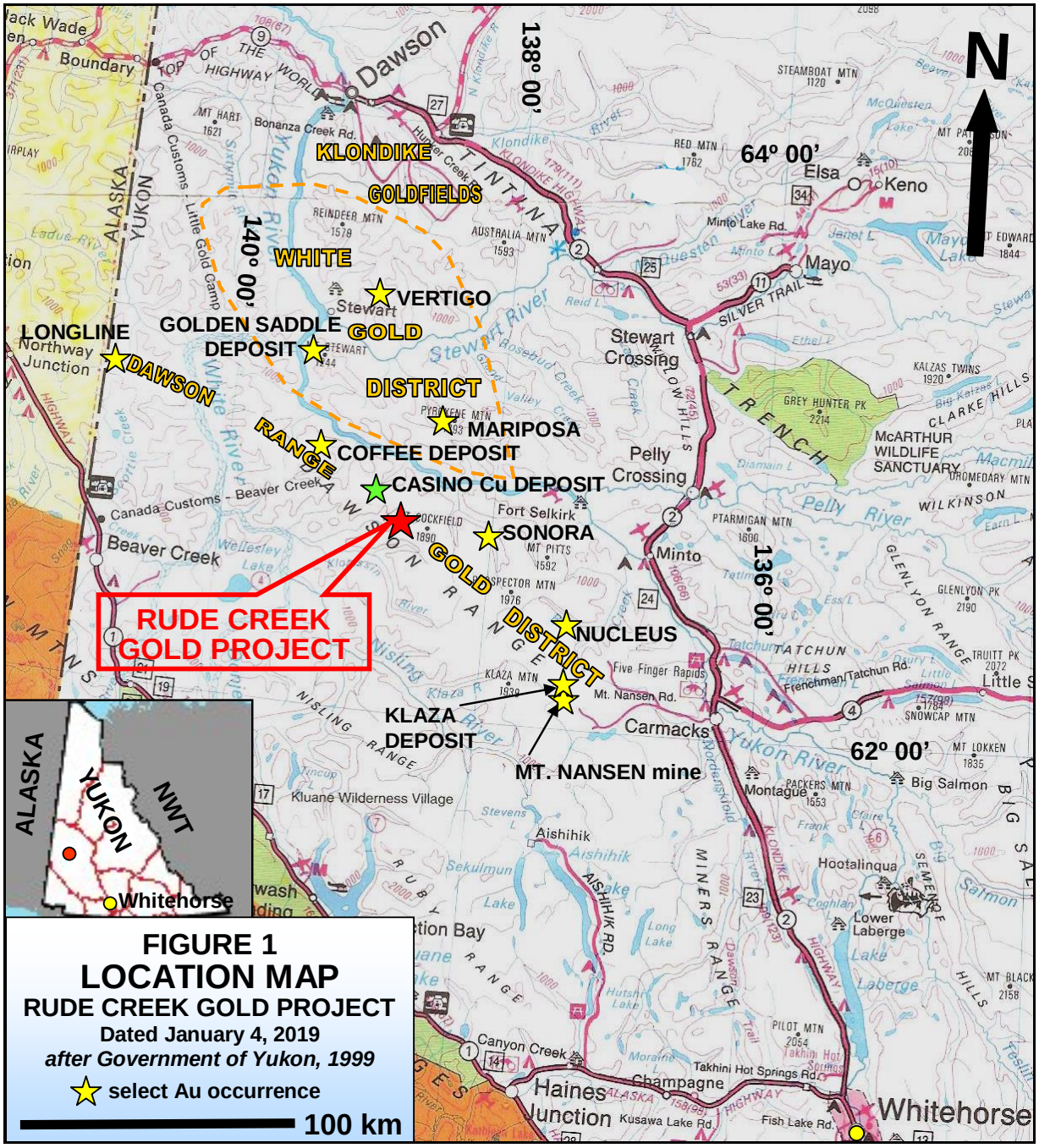
This section is not relevant to this report since there is no reliance on other experts.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location and Access in 2020 (Figure 1)

The Rude Creek Gold Project is located in west-central Yukon at latitude 62°40'N and longitude 138°35'W on NTS map sheet 115J/10. It lies approximately 160 km south of Dawson City, 135 km northwest of Carmacks and 120 km northeast of Beaver Creek, Yukon Territory, which are 538 km and 175 km north and 446 km northwest, respectively, by paved highway from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. Although Beaver Creek is the closest community it is the smallest, with a population of about 100 people, fewer facilities and no helicopter base.

In 2020 access for the soil geochemical and IP geophysical surveys was by Trans North Helicopters Ltd. from Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The 2020 drill program utilized the drill contractor's mobile bunkhouse/trailers and fixed wing based out of the Minto resort and airstrip, and a contract helicopter from Discovery Helicopters, Atlin, British Columbia. The Minto airstrip, 75 km north of Carmacks lies 87 km to the east-southeast of the drill sites.



4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Rude Creek Gold Project consists of 204 Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 4,157 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115J/10, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Expiry Date*
Royal 1-12	YC60328-39	12	04/19/2043
Ann 1-32, 41-72	YD109321-352, 361-392	64	11/21/2041
Ann 81-107, 120-140	YD109401-427, 440-60	48	11/21/2041
Ann 187-190, 192	YD109507-510, 512	5	11/21/2041
Poker 1-16	YD19001-16	16	11/21/2040
Poker 21-56	YD19021-039, YD18940-956	36	11/21/2040
Poker 65-68, 70-76	YD18965-968, 970-976	11	11/21/2040
Poker 77	YD18977	1	11/21/2042
Poker 79-89	YD18979-89	11	11/21/2040
TOTAL		**204**	

* based on acceptance of this report for assessment

All claims are 100% owned by 0890763 BC Ltd. *(website at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca)*, subject to two 2.0% net smelter returns royalties ("NSR") due on the Royal and on the Poker claims upon commencement of commercial production, of which 1.0% of each may be purchased for $2,500,000.

All claims are subject to an option agreement with Makara Mining Corp. in a property option agreement dated May 11, 2020 (Effective Date), whereby Makara can earn a 70% interest in the claims through a series of staged payments and issuance of shares to 0890763 BC Ltd. and completion of exploration expenditures over a 3⅓ year term, totaling $125,000 cash, 3,750,000 common shares, and $3,175,000 in exploration expenditures. The Option date in the agreement is 60 days from the Effective Date, being January 15, 2019. Makara had to complete a Going Public Transaction by September 30, 2020, which was done. The operator of the Project will be 0890763 BC Ltd. during the option term.

TABLE 2: Option agreement summary

Timing	$ Cash (*Mar. 1)	Shares (*Mar. 1)	$ Expenditures (*Sept. 30)	Status
Effective Date	50,000			paid
*, 2020			175,000	completed
*, 2021	25,000	1,000,000	500,000	~ completed
*, 2022	25,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	
*, 2023	25,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
TOTAL	**125,000**	**3,750,000**	**3,175,000**	

Makara and 0890763 BC Ltd. will enter into a 70/30 joint venture agreement following exercise of the option. A 3.0% NSR will be retained by 0890763 BC Ltd., of which 1.0% may be purchased for $2,000,000.

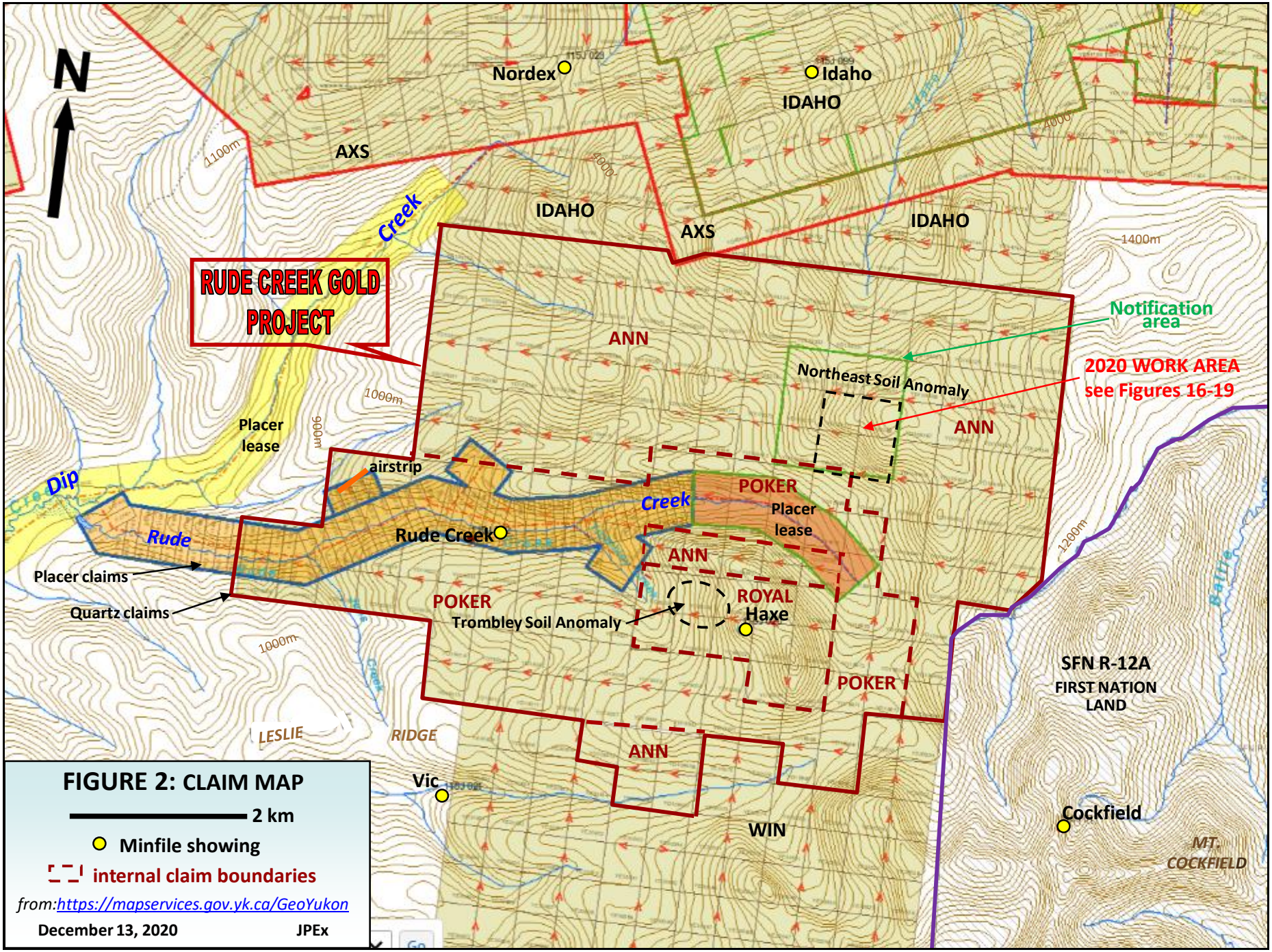


FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP

2 km

Minfile showing

internal claim boundaries

from:https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon

December 13, 2020 JPEx

The Rude Creek Gold Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation. The First Nation has settled its land claims, with no First Nation settlement land within the Project area. A large parcel of First Nations surveyed Category A land (SFN R-12A), with surface and subsurface rights, adjoins the southeastern Project area, covering Mt. Cockfield. No significant First Nation or other concerns are anticipated. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but do require a Class I notification. Significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). Only a Class I notification was necessary for the 2020 work program and was obtained for the work area (number Q2020_0150, valid to May 26, 2021). Additional notification and/or permits will be required for future programs. To the author’s knowledge, the Rude Creek Gold Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

Active placer claims extend along Rude Creek *(Figure 2)*, but do not impact exploration on the mineral claims.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 to 2)

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure (Figures 1 to 2)

The Project is accessible via helicopter from Dawson City, 160 km to the north, or on request from Carmacks, 135 km to the southeast *(Figure 1)*. Dawson City and Carmacks are accessed by year-round highway approximately 538 km and 175 km, respectively, north of Whitehorse, Yukon. Daily flight service is available from Whitehorse to Dawson City. The Minto airstrip, 75 km north of Carmacks, lies 87 km to the east-southeast of the property.

The Project also lies 75 km northwest of the Nucleus deposit, which lies near the end of the Freegold road, about 82 km by road from Carmacks. The 126 km long Casino winter road extends from here through the Sonora Gulch property to the Casino deposit, passing through the Project area, along Rude Creek. The Sonora Gulch - Casino portion was reportedly used in 2010 by Western Copper. An upgrade of the Casino winter road and Freegold road is part of the Yukon Resource Gateway project designed

to provide infrastructure to resources and is being funded by the Yukon and Federal governments, scheduled to be completed by 2025.

Access is also available by fixed wing aircraft to the 650m long Rude Creek airstrip on the Poker 56 claim at approximately 620150mE, 6951750mN, Nad 83, Zone 7 *(Figure 2)*. A local road connects the airstrip, which has been maintained by the local placer miner, to the placer camp, about 1.3 km upstream. The Casino airstrip lies about 12 km northwest of the Project.

Water is primarily available from Rude Creek, which bisects the property, and its tributaries, as well as from other westerly flowing tributaries of Dip Creek. The creeks generally flow from May until October.

Dawson City is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 2020, but draws some 60,000 visitors each year. Facilities include an airport (with regular air service from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Fairbanks, Alaska), fixed wing aircraft bases, two helicopter bases, a hospital, police station, service stations, two grocery stores, accommodation and restaurants. Industrial services include tire repair, propane sales, welding and machine shops, heavy equipment repair and rental, a lumber mill, and freight and trucking companies. Heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract exploration and mining work. Main industries are tourism and gold mining. More complete facilities and a larger mining oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse.

Carmacks has a population of approximately 500, a gravel airstrip suitable for medium sized aircraft, but no aircraft base. Facilities include a grocery store, nursing station, police station, two service stations, accommodation, a restaurant and a café. Some heavy equipment is available for contract mining work. Whitehorse lies less than two hours by paved highway to the south.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figures 1 to 2)

The Project is situated near the eastern margin, but within, the unglaciated portion of the Yukon Plateau in the Dawson Range of west-central Yukon *(Figures 1 to 2)*. Local alpine glaciation occurred at Mt. Cockfield with evidence of a lobe having extended along upper Victor Creek, at the southern margin of the Project. The topography is characterized by broad ridges, convex slopes and v-shaped valleys. The soil is dominated by colluvium, with weathered bedrock locally on the ridges, and permafrost is widespread but discontinuous, primarily on north facing slopes *(Bond and Lipovsky, 2012).*

The Project area is drained by westerly flowing tributaries of Dip Creek, including Rude Creek, which bisects the property, and Victor Creek. Dip Creek flows into the Klotassin River to the Donjek, White, then into the Yukon River. The north and eastern Project area is drained by Battle Creek, which flows northerly into the Selwyn River and thence into the Yukon River. Elevation ranges from about 2,480 feet along Rude Creek to just over 5,400 feet above sea level on peaks in the northeastern property area *(Figure 2)*.

Vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained frozen north facing slopes with moss, talus and felsenmeer at higher elevations. Outcrop is commonly found as tors on ridgetops and as local exposures along creeks.

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and moderate precipitation. Summers are warm, with daily averages in July of about 20°C dropping to 8°C at night. Winters are cold, with January temperatures of -20°C during the day, dropping to -30°C overnight and -45°C is not uncommon. Annual precipitation is moderate with much of it as snow. The exploration season lasts from late May until October.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of hydro-electric power is Minto.

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2, 3 and 15)

The Rude Creek Gold Project covers the Haxe anomaly and Rude Creek showing, both documented as silver-lead-zinc+/-gold polymetallic vein occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115J 020 and 021) by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009 and https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon) (Figures 2 and 15).*

Documented historical exploration on the Project area, undertaken from 1922 to 1995, focused on base metal bearing veins and copper porphyry exploration and has included a 22m adit, minor trenching, prospecting, mapping and stream sediment, with minor soil and rock geochemistry. One old cat trench (1981) was found along the ridge, about 2 km west of the Trombley zone.

Placer mining on Rude Creek has been sporadic. It commenced in 1915 until the 1920's, recommenced in 1933 to 1954, during 1980 and 1981, again from 1987 to 1991 and once more in 2010, generally continuing to recent times. Reported placer gold production from 1978 to 2017 on Rude Creek is 5,286 crude ounces *(Jeffrey Bond, personal communication, 2019)*. Current placer claims are shown on Figure 15. Gold in Rude Creek is reported to be flaky and bright with small nuggets, and a purity of 840 to 860 fine *(Kreft, 1994)*. Minor amounts of bismuth and scheelite (calcium tungstate), and significant amounts of magnetite and galena are also reported.

A summary of the historical work completed by various operators on the Rude Creek Project (unless stated otherwise) as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Government of Yukon, 2018)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada, and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government), is tabulated below. The locations of the

occurrences, known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 2, 3, and 15 in relation to the outside property boundaries.

Rude Creek showing:

1915 An outcrop containing galena was discovered along Rude Creek during placer activity, but no work is documented at this time *(Deklerk, 2009).*

1921-4 The showing was restaked and explored by hand trenching and a 21.9m adit on the south side of the creek in 1922 to 1924. The showing consists of a 4.26m long and up to 1m wide, easterly trending carbonate (possible siderite) fissure vein mineralized with galena-sphalerite-pyrite returning, 0.34 g/t Au, 4198 g/t Ag and 37% Pb over 11 cm *(Cockfield, 1927)*.

1947-53 The showing was restaked and explored by trenching but no results are documented *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Four long trenches were later observed above the adit on the south side of the creek by Nordex Explorations Ltd. ("Nordex").

1965-6 Nordex visited and confirmed the grade of mineralization at the showing by sampling the dump (following restaking by prospectors Meloy and Proctor) and acquired the claims due to the discovery of significant silver-lead-zinc polymetallic veins at the Bomber showing (about 2 km south of Casino). Nordex subsequently staked additional claims and explored by silt sampling with about 66 samples (analyzed for Cu, Pb and Zn) on or draining the current Project area *(Taylor, 1966)*. No significant silt results were obtained, but a northwest trending fault *(Figure 4)*, thought to be associated with veins further northwest, was interpreted from airborne geophysical data to follow Jens Creek *(Taylor, 1966)*. Polymetallic veins commonly occur peripheral to porphyry copper ±molybdenum-gold deposits.

This appears to be the origin of the Haxe Minfile anomaly, but no lead and zinc anomalies were found and the actual polymetallic vein exposures mentioned refer to the Rude Creek and Vic showings. The Haxe Minfile area was actually staked as a porphyry copper target as discussed below.

1980-1 W.J. Crawford performed stripping and trenching in 1980 and 1981 on claims staked over the Rude Creek showing area, in conjunction with nearby placer gold mining *(Deklerk, 2009)*. A bulldozer trench, observed along the ridge at 621667mE, 6950428mN by Boomerang in 2011, was probably completed at this time to explore for the southern extent of the silver-lead-zinc fissure vein. A point silver soil anomaly occurs here, but no anomalous rock geochemistry was obtained *(Andersen, 2011)*.

Following the discovery of the Casino porphyry copper deposit in the late 1960's, 15 km northwest of the Project, work in the Dawson Range was aimed at porphyry copper exploration, with a small and poorly mineralized porphyry copper-molybdenum showing found 5 km southeast of the central Rude Creek Project (Mt. Cockfield, Minfile Number 115J 017). Drilling of 1479.5m in 6 holes in 1970 averaged about 0.03% Cu and 0.013% Mo, associated with the Mt. Cockfield stock *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Consequently a number of porphyry copper directed programs were completed over the Project area as follows.

1969-70 The current Trombley zone (Haxe Minfile area) was staked as the Axe and the headwaters to the east as the Hill claims by Montana Mines Ltd., which collected minor reconnaissance rock and 28 soil samples, analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Mo *(Fulcher, 1971)*. They reported anomalous values of 384 ppm Cu and 10 ppm Mo in soil associated with pyritic fractures in granite over a 250m length in the extreme eastern Project area, bordering SFN R-12A *(Figure 2)*.

1969-72 Newmont Mining Corporation completed stream sediment sampling in the Project area (analyzed for Cu, Mo and Zn) and staked the Co claims to the east of the current Project area. Follow up soils, a ground magnetic survey *(Dolan and Costin, 1970)* and drilling led to the discovery of the Mt. Cockfield porphyry copper-molybdenum showing which is covered by SFN R-12A *(Figure 2)*.

1970 A stream sediment survey conducted for Nickel Hill Mines Ltd., and Pathfinder Resources Ltd. by Alrae Engineering Ltd., the southeastern portion of which covered the current Project area, indicated anomalous copper along Rude Creek *(Trowsdale, 1970)*.

1970 A reconnaissance grid soil survey, to follow up anomalous Cu and Mo in silts in Victor Creek, was conducted for Great Horn Mining Syndicate Inc., by International Mine Services Ltd., the northern portion of which covered the very southern current Project area. Samples were analyzed for Cu, Mo and Pb and identified a copper anomaly in the headwaters of Victor Creek, just south of the southeast Project area *(Waugh, 1970)*.

1991 The very western part of Walhalla Explorations Ltd.'s Battle Creek property extended onto the eastern Project area but no work was conducted on the current Project *(Doherty, 1992)*.

1995 The Battle claims were restaked by Cominco Ltd., including more ground to the west than previous, which covered the current Trombley zone as well as the headwaters of Rude Creek. About 82 contour soil samples were collected from the Project area at a 100m spacing and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au, but no significant results were obtained. Prospecting/mapping indicated trace chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite in a pyritic zone by a distinct plug on the hilltop above the Haxe Minfile location and Trombley zone ("Hilltop" plug). Disseminated molybdenite, chalcopyrite, magnetite ±malachite also occurs with pyrite on the ridge between Rude and Battle Creeks, associated with aplitic dykes. Strong disseminated pyrite (10-15%) with rare chalcopyrite was found at the western end of the current Northeast gold soil anomaly, associated with dykes.

In the 1980's, the emphasis generally switched to precious metal exploration through the Dawson Range due to the discovery of the Mt. Skukum mine and activity at the Mt. Nansen mine. There was a resurgence in gold exploration in the late 1990's with emphasis on intrusion related gold targets following the discovery of Fort Knox and then Pogo (originally thought to be of this type) in Alaska. Gold exploration was renewed and rocketed in 2009 with the discovery of the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold by Underworld Resources Ltd. (now owned by White Gold Corp.) and subsequent discovery of the Coffee deposit in 2011 by Kaminak Gold Corp. (now owned by Newmont Goldcorp Inc.). The recent discovery in 2018 and 2019 of high grade gold at the Vertigo and Titan showings of White Gold Corp. has intensified exploration in the region. The above deposits will be discussed in more detail under section 8.0, "Deposit Type". Gold exploration on the Project is summarized below.

1985-6 Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. added the Hen & Oke claims to their Mt. Cockfield property, which extended it into the southeastern portion of the current Project. It was sold to Nordac Mining Corporation, which explored for gold-silver mineralization, but no work was conducted on the Project area *(Carne, 1987)*. This work is related to the Mt. Cockfield Minfile copper-molybdenum porphyry showing just southeast of the Project. Further southeast, gold-silver bearing veins, associated with a

northwest trending shear zone (Koe Shear), were being explored by Kerr Addison Mines from 1983 to 1986 *(Arscott, 1986)*. The area is now covered by SFN R-12A *(Figure 2)*, but the shear zone may extend onto the Project about 8 km to the northwest along trend to just southwest of the Northeast zone.

1999-2000 Prime Properties Syndicate staked the EIO claims within the current Project to cover the headwaters of Trombley Creek from which a 300 ppb Au in silt anomaly was obtained in a stream sediment survey by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") with anomalous As, W, Sb, moderate Mo and lesser Sn; Bi and Te were not analyzed *(GSC, 1986)*. It was optioned to Prospector International Resources Inc. ("Prospector International"), which conducted geochemical sampling (91 soil, 1 silt and 4 rock samples) and prospecting, outlining a discontinuous 150 by 550m east trending Au-As-Bi-Ag anomaly (Trombley soil anomaly) with peak values of 1254 ppb Au, 3.07 g/t Ag, 163.1 ppm As and 17.84 ppm Bi *(Jaworski and Meyer, 2000 & Jaworski and Vanwemeskerken, 2001)*.

A fluid inclusion analysis by Cadence Mineral Resources Inc. on potassically altered, tourmaline bearing granodiorite from the Trombley area indicated high temperature alteration from a relatively shallow deposit (< 1 kbar depth) and/or the top of a system and was consistent with vein and intrusion related gold systems *(Jaworski and Meyer, 2000)*. The claims expired in 2004 to 2005.

2007-8 The Royal 1-12 claims were staked by Shawn Ryan in 2007 to cover the Trombley soil anomaly and proximal magnetic high anomaly. About 74 ridge and spur soil samples were collected in 2008 from the current Project area at a 100m spacing, returning low level anomalies with peak values of 32 ppb Au, 62.5 ppm As and 2.3 ppm Bi *(Ryan, 2008)*. It should be noted that ridge and spur sampling over the Latte zone at the Coffee deposit would only have returned a spot >50 ppb Au soil anomaly.

2010 A program of reconnaissance geochemical sampling (224 soil, 13 rock and 2 bulk stream samples) and mapping was conducted on the Poker claims by Boomerang Exploration Ltd. ("Boomerang"). It was successful in relocating the Rude Creek polymetallic vein showing and returning anomalous soil results with a notable Cu, Mo, Bi, Sb, Sn, W, Ag ±Au anomaly at the boundary of Poker 79 and 81, about 500m south of the current Northeast soil anomaly. A bulk stream sample from near the mouth of Trombley Creek yielded 3.16 g/t Au *(Andersen, 2011)*. The 2010 program was funded by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (now Independence Gold Corp.), which optioned the claims later in the year.

2010-11 The Ann claims were staked by 0890763 BC Ltd. in 2010, surrounding the Poker claims, and were also optioned to Silver Quest Resources Ltd. A program consisting of a 1351 line km helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over a larger area including the entire Project and a reconnaissance soil survey, with about 133 samples at a 100m spacing on the current Project, was conducted by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. in 2011 under option. The geophysics survey confirmed a magnetic high anomaly centred around the headwaters of Rude Creek *(Congdon, 2011)* and the soil survey identified a roughly 2 by 3 km Au-Bi-As-W-Sn anomaly in the northeast property area (Northeast soil anomaly) including a value of 87 ppb Au (98^{th} percentile was 18.6 ppb Au) *(Cote, 2015a)*.

2011 Ethos Gold Corp. (formerly Ethos Capital Corp.) undertook a reconnaissance geological evaluation and a small 65 soil sampling program on the Royal claims under option from Ryan. More detailed sampling was recommended based on anomalous gold in soil results spatially associated with the mapped quartz feldspar porphyry plug on the hilltop (Hilltop plug) above the Trombley soil anomaly *(Tallman, 2012)*.

The Royal and Poker claims were optioned by 0890763 BC Ltd. in 2014 and together with its Ann claims form the current Rude Creek Gold Project. Work conducted on the Project by 0890763 BC Ltd. consisted of the collection of 496 grid and lesser contour soil samples, 2.49 km of IP geophysics, a property wide high resolution fixed wing aerial photographic survey, 219.5m of RAB drilling in 3 holes and 803.2m of RC drilling in 8 holes as follows.

Work by 0890763 BC Ltd.:

2014 A program consisting of a 172 sample soil geochemical survey, to validate and infill previous geochemical surveys, and 2.49 km of IP geophysics was conducted, all on the Trombley soil anomaly area *(Cote, 2015a)*. The surveys identified strong anomalies with a northwest trend.

2015 A program consisting of 129.8m of RAB drilling in 2 holes and a 166 sample soil geochemical survey to extend the Trombley anomaly to the west and to infill previous reconnaissance soil lines in the northeast was conducted. The drill program did not return significant results, but additional anomalous reconnaissance soils were identified at the Northeast soil anomaly *(Cote, 2015c)*.

2016 A program consisting of a high resolution fixed wing aerial photographic survey over the entire property, one RAB drill hole on the Trombley soil anomaly and a 158 sample soil grid over the Northeast soil anomaly resulted in the delineation of a 600m long and 300 to 400m wide strong gold in soil anomaly within a broader anomaly about 2 km northeast of the Trombley soil anomaly *(Fage, 2016)*. The RAB hole encountered weak gold mineralization of 0.2 g/t over 7.6m *(Fage, 2016)*.

2017-18 Follow up with 504.5m of RC drilling in 5 holes on the Trombley soil anomaly returned 0.53 g/t Au over 13.4m including 0.63g/t Au over 6.1m and 2.14 g/t Au over 1.53m in hole ROYRC17-05 and 0.52 g/t Au over 4.57m including 1.17 g/t Au over 1.52m in ROYRC18-07 *(Fage, 2017 and 2018)*.

2019 Initial drilling of the Northeast zone soil anomaly by Michelin Mining Mining Corp. under option, consisted of 298.7m in 3 RC holes and targeted the open ended northern extent of the anomaly, returning 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 g/t Ag over 9.15m at approximately 36m below surface, including 3.75 g/t Au, 49.9 g/t Ag over 3.05m from ROYRC19-09. Mineralization appears to be associated with a clay altered fault zone and anomalous lead, bismuth, arsenic, copper and iron.

The details and results of the more recent exploration programs will be discussed under their respective sections below. All drill programs will be discussed in detail under Section 10.0, “Drilling”. The exploration work from 2014 to 2016, and work on the Royal claims in 2008 and 2011, were completed by GroundTruth or their predecessor, a private mineral exploration consulting firm based in Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

6.1 Geochemistry (Figures 3 to 7)

At least 1,393 soil samples have been previously collected from the Rude Creek Gold Project, of which only 1,165 soils have been analyzed for gold. Recent soil surveys that were analyzed for gold include 357 samples for Silver Quest by Boomerang in 2010 and by Silver Quest in 2011, and 496 by 0892762 BC Ltd. between 2014 and 2016 *(Figure 3)*. In addition, the 139 soils collected by Shawn Ryan in 2008 and Ethos in 2011, and

the 91 soils collected by Prospector International in 1999 and 2000 were also analyzed for gold.

Ridge and spur soil samples were collected at a 100m sample spacing, with a 50m spacing on contour lines in the Northeast Anomaly area. Grid soils were collected from two separate grids (Trombley and Northeast) at a 25m sample spacing along north-south lines spaced 100m apart at the Trombley zone and at a 50m sample spacing along east-west lines spaced 200m apart at the Northeast zone.

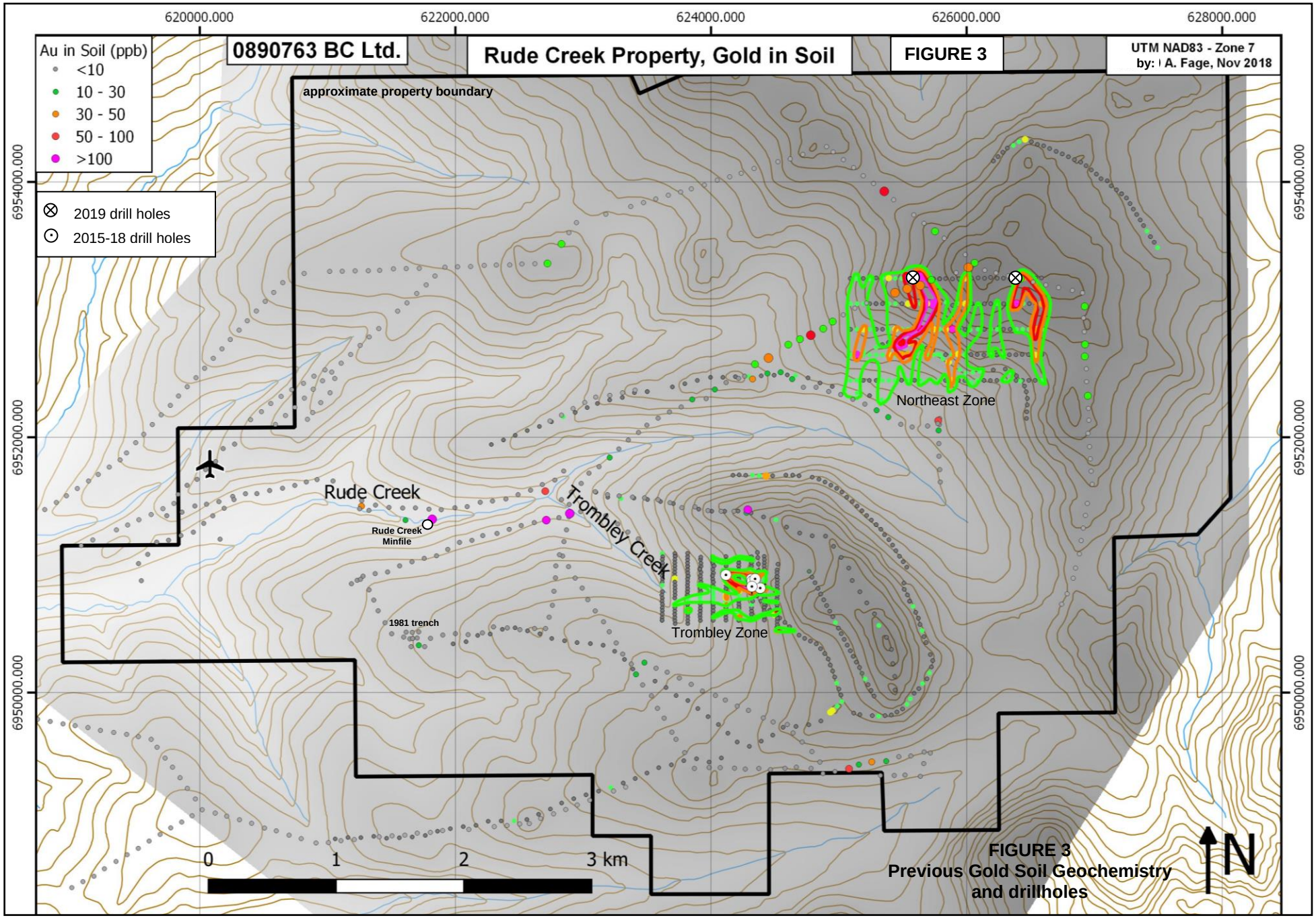
All GroundTruth soil samples were collected from the C-B horizons with one meter soil augers, or with a mattock where necessary, depending on vegetative cover and the thickness of the organic horizon. Approximately 400-500 grams of soil were collected and placed in well marked pre-numbered Kraft soil bags. Sample stations were marked on the ground with an aluminum metal tag in 2011 and a plastic bar coded tag in 2014 to 2016, along with pink flagging. Sample locations were recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 7 projection and pictures taken of each sample and sample site. Field soil duplicates (collected from the same site, but separate holes) were collected every 25 samples for quality control from 2011 to 2016.

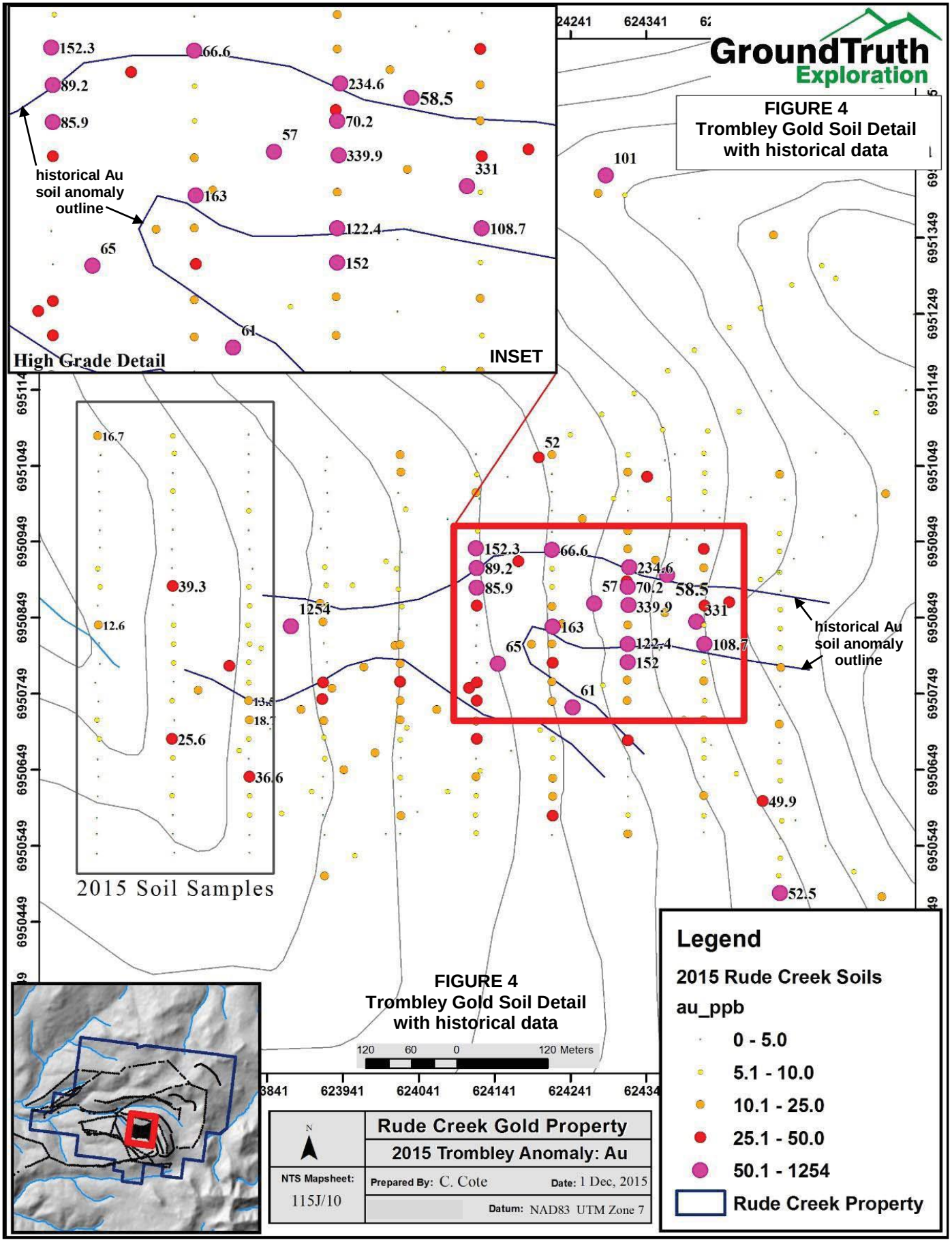
In Boomerang's 2010 soil program about 280g of material was collected with one meter soil augers, primarily from the B horizon at an average depth of 30 cm and locations were recorded by GPS in the field. In the 2011 Silver Quest program, soils were primarily collected from the B horizon at a depth of 10 to 40 cm. In the 1999 to 2000 Prospector International programs, the 91 soils collected were primarily from the C horizon from pits at a depth of 30 to 60 cm, with the 75 Trombley grid samples collected along northeast trending lines at a 50m sample spacing on lines 100m apart.

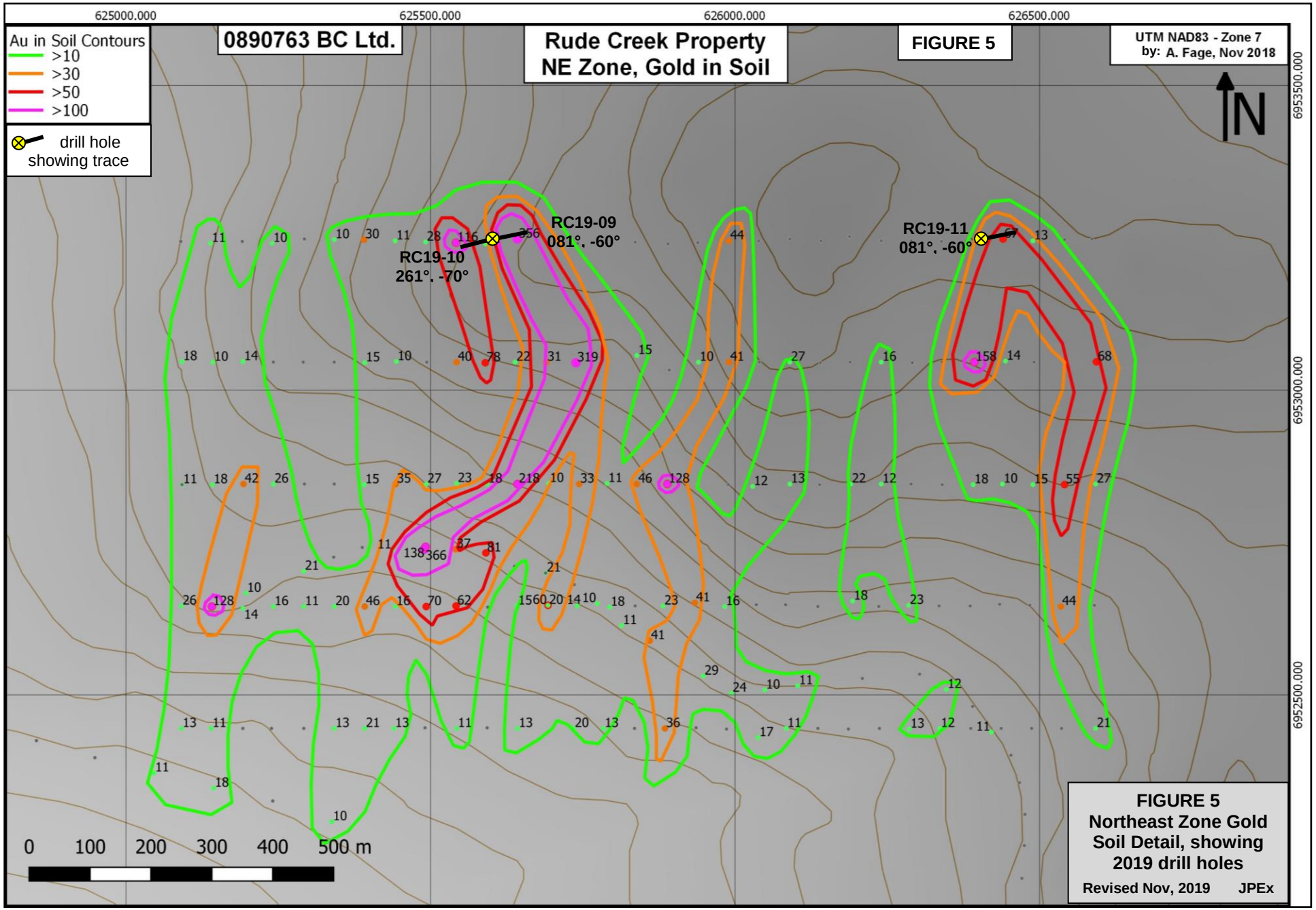
Two significant gold soil anomalies have been delineated on the Project. There is a good correlation of anomalous gold with anomalous bismuth ± tellurium, and peripheral arsenic, silver, ± antimony and lead. Gold in soil anomalies are shown in Figure 3, gold results from the detailed grids in Figures 4 and 5 and gold anomalies draped over the aerial photographic image in Figures 6 and 7.

The Trombley anomaly *(Figure 4)*, first identified in 1999 and 2000, covers a discontinuous (due to talus cover) easterly trending, 150m by 550m soil anomaly, defined by the 90th percentile value of 38 ppb Au *(historical outline in Figure 4)*, with values ranging to 1254 ppb and 331 ppb Au, 39.35 ppm Bi, 157 ppm As and 3.07 ppm Ag. Subsequent sampling outlined a 150m by 350m more west-northwest trend with values ranging to 339.9 ppb Au, 19.5 ppm Bi, 275.9 ppm As and 2 ppm Ag, and two northerly gold bearing structural zones are indicated by drilling. Consequently, the grid is not favourably oriented to detect the structures and anomalies remain open to the north and south and somewhat to the east.

Multiple northerly anomalous trends were delineated in the Northeast zone, with at least five distinct, linear, 800m long (limited by grid extent) gold anomalies over the 1.5 km wide grid, remaining open in all directions *(Figure 5)*. Values ranging from negligible to 366.9 ppb Au, 43.9 ppm Bi, 597 ppm As, 3.1 ppm Ag, 30.2 Sb and 167 ppm Pb were obtained.


620000.000
622000.000
624000.000
626000.000
628000.000
6954000.000
6952000.000
6950000.000
0890763 BC Ltd.
Rude Creek Property, Gold in Soil
FIGURE 3
UTM NAD83 - Zone 7
by: I A. Fage, Nov 2018
Au in Soil (ppb)
<10
10 - 30
30 - 50
50 - 100
>100
2019 drill holes
2015-18 drill holes
approximate property boundary
Northeast Zone
Rude Creek
Rude Creek Minfile
Trombley Creek
1981 trench
Trombley Zone
0
1
2
3 km
N
FIGURE 3
Previous Gold Soil Geochemistry
and drillholes


GroundTruth Exploration
FIGURE 4
Trombley Gold Soil Detail
with historical data
High Grade Detail
INSET
historical Au soil anomaly outline
2015 Soil Samples
historical Au soil anomaly outline
FIGURE 4
Trombley Gold Soil Detail
with historical data
120 60 0 120 Meters
Legend
2015 Rude Creek Soils
au_ppb
0 - 5.0
5.1 - 10.0
10.1 - 25.0
25.1 - 50.0
50.1 - 1254
Rude Creek Property
Rude Creek Gold Property
2015 Trombley Anomaly: Au
NTS Mapsheet:
115J/10
Prepared By: C. Cote
Date: 1 Dec, 2015
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7


625000.000
625500.000
626000.000
626500.000
Au in Soil Contours
>10
>30
>50
>100
drill hole showing trace
0890763 BC Ltd.
Rude Creek Property
NE Zone, Gold in Soil
FIGURE 5
UTM NAD83 - Zone 7
by: A. Fage, Nov 2018
N
RC19-09
081°, -60°
RC19-10
261°, -70°
RC19-11
081°, -60°
6953500.000
6953000.000
6952500.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
FIGURE 5
Northeast Zone Gold
Soil Detail, showing
2019 drill holes
Revised Nov, 2019 JPEx

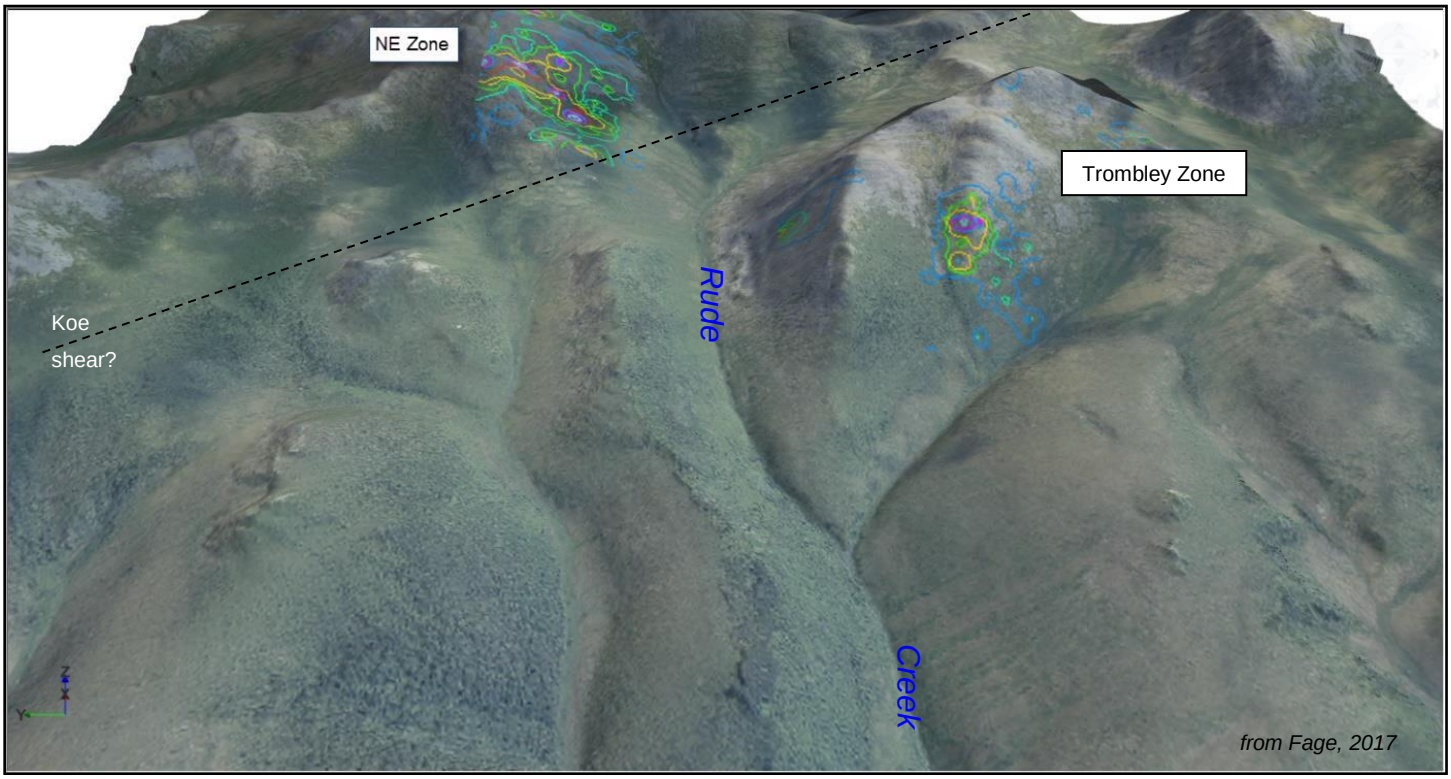


Figure 6: View looking east of soil anomalies over aerial image

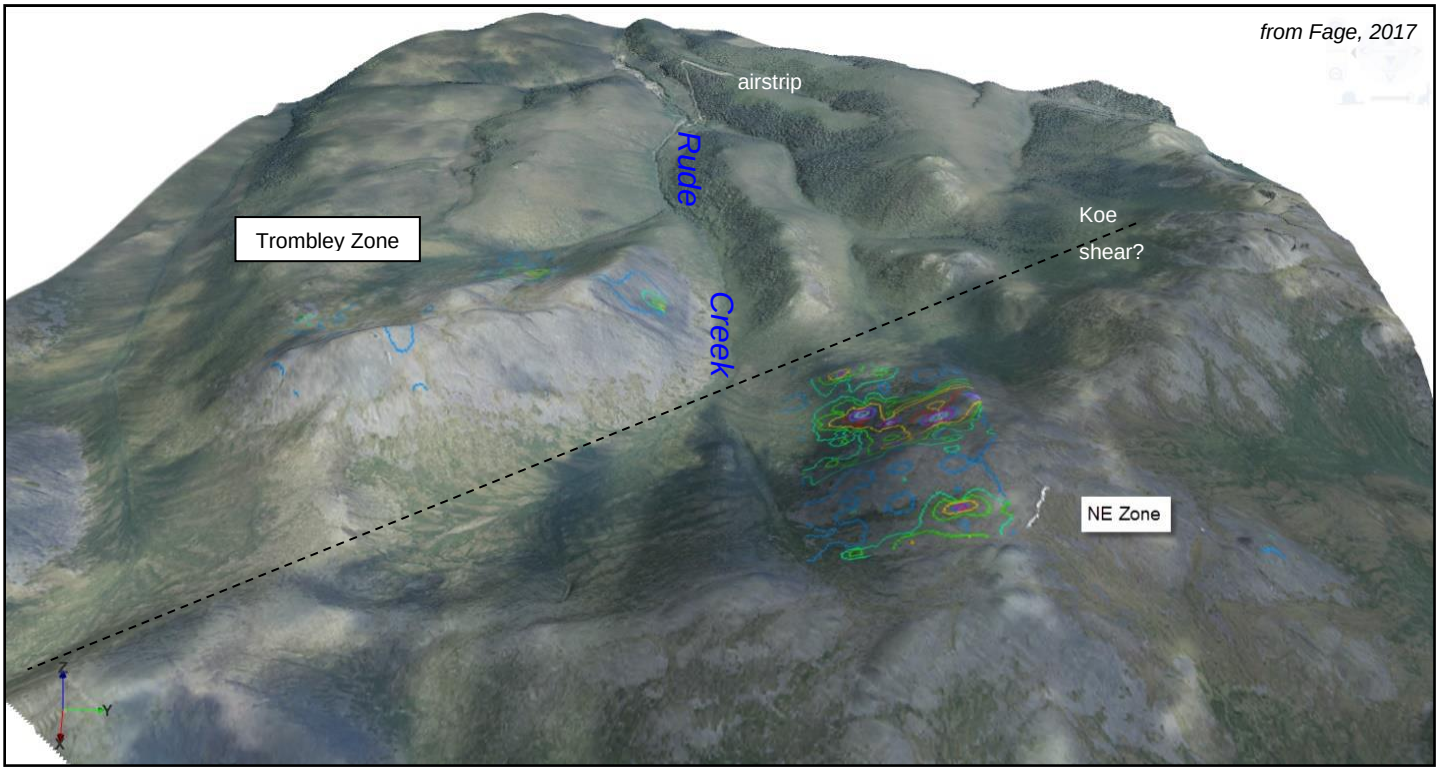


Figure 7: View looking west of soil anomalies over aerial image

6.2 Aerial Photographic Survey (Figures 6 and 7)

A high resolution fixed wing aerial photographic survey using an XCAM sensor was completed over the Rude Creek Gold Project on June 25, 2016 for 0890763 BC Ltd. by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon. The survey was flown to aid in geological, structural and surficial interpretations, mapping, survey planning, geomorphology and infrastructure analysis, and to provide a baseline for environmental impact assessment, up to date high resolution imagery and digital elevation models for control. A northwest trending lineament is evident that would coincide with the northwest strike extension of the Koe shear from its known location 8 km to the southeast. The contoured soil geochemistry is draped over the image in Figures 6 and 7.

6.3 Geophysics (Figures 8 to 13 and 16)

A reconnaissance high resolution airborne magnetic, radiometric and VLF-EM geophysical survey was flown by Sander Geophysics Limited for the Geological Survey of Canada in 1993 over the Selwyn River area, including the Rude Creek Project, to aid in geological interpretation through this largely unglaciated region *(Shives and Carson, 1994)*. An oval shaped, northwest trending, magnetic high anomaly, within a large area of elevated magnetic signature, and a strong potassium anomaly were found to occur in the headwaters of Rude and Trombley Creeks, drained by the 300 ppb Au in stream sediment sample obtained by the GSC *(GSC, 1986)*.

A compilation of the geophysics of the Yukon Plateau was subsequently undertaken by Hayward et al. (2012) and is used to illustrate some of the major structures in the region. The Koe shear zone and Jens Creek fault are extrapolated from mapping and geophysical interpretation, respectively, from Arscott (1986), Carnes (1987) and Taylor (1966). The regional and property scale structures will be discussed in more detail under their respective sections within section 7.0, “Geological Setting and Mineralization”.

A 1,351 line km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was completed over a larger area, but including the entire Rude Creek Project, in 2011 by Aeroquest Airborne of Mississauga, Ontario for Silver Quest Resources Ltd. to help identify regional scale structures, lithological contacts and zones of alteration. The survey block was flown in a 040°/220° direction with a line spacing of 100m and a nominal helicopter stinger terrain clearance of 30m utilizing a helicopter stinger mounted caesium vapour magnetometer sensor and Aeroquest’s Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system which was installed in the helicopter’s cabin *(Areoquest Airborne, 2011)*.

The 2011 survey was successful in producing higher resolution of the magnetic and radiometric data. The anomalous gold in soil geochemistry at the Trombley and Northeast soil anomalies is associated with lower magnetic signatures at the margin of the magnetic high anomalies *(Figure 9),* structural intersections *(Figure 10)* and Th/K lows *(Figure 11)*. The magnetic lows are likely due to magnetite destruction caused by alteration and the Th/K lows related to potassic alteration (probably sericite and possibly potassium feldspar).

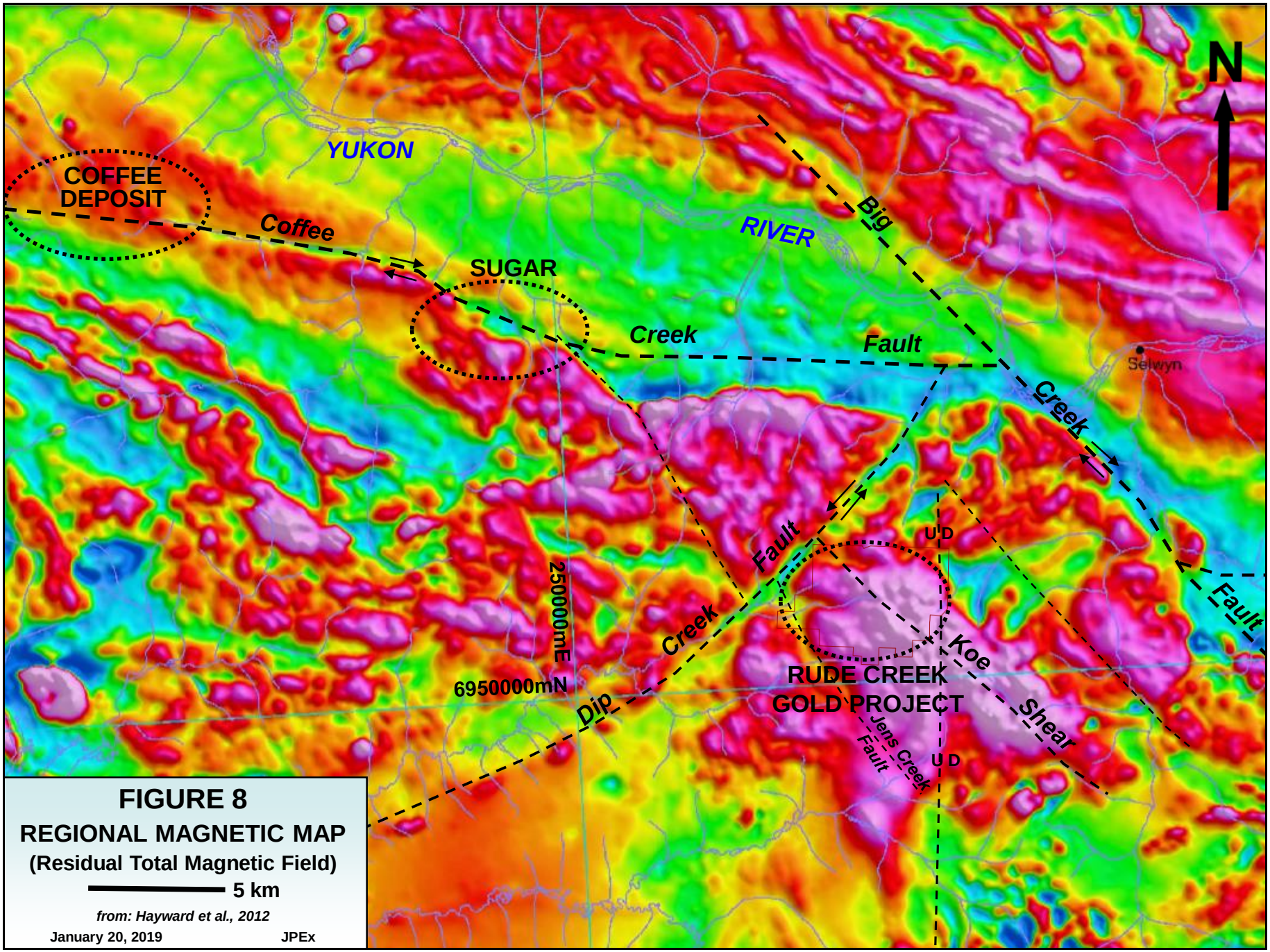


FIGURE 8

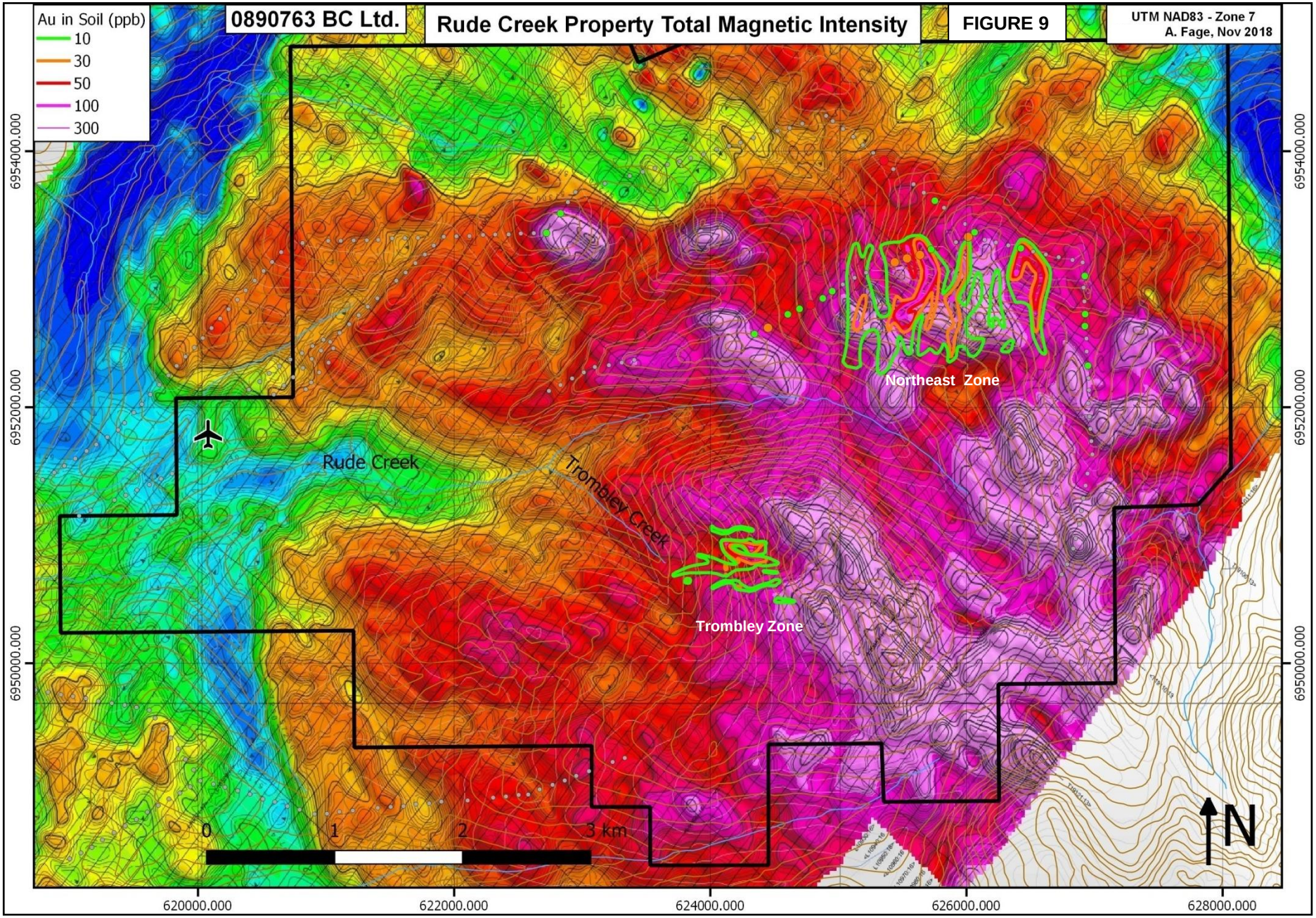
REGIONAL MAGNETIC MAP

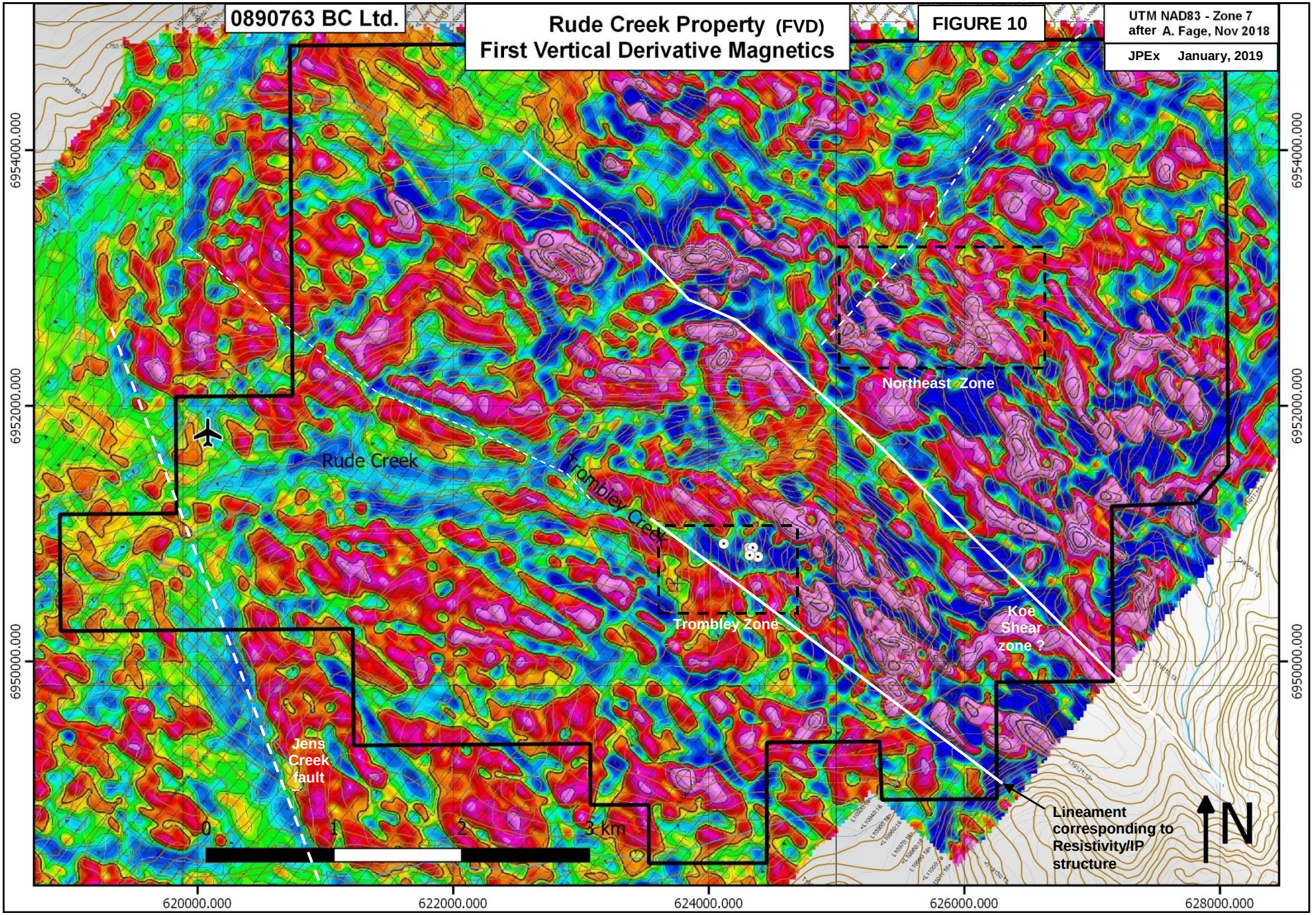
(Residual Total Magnetic Field)

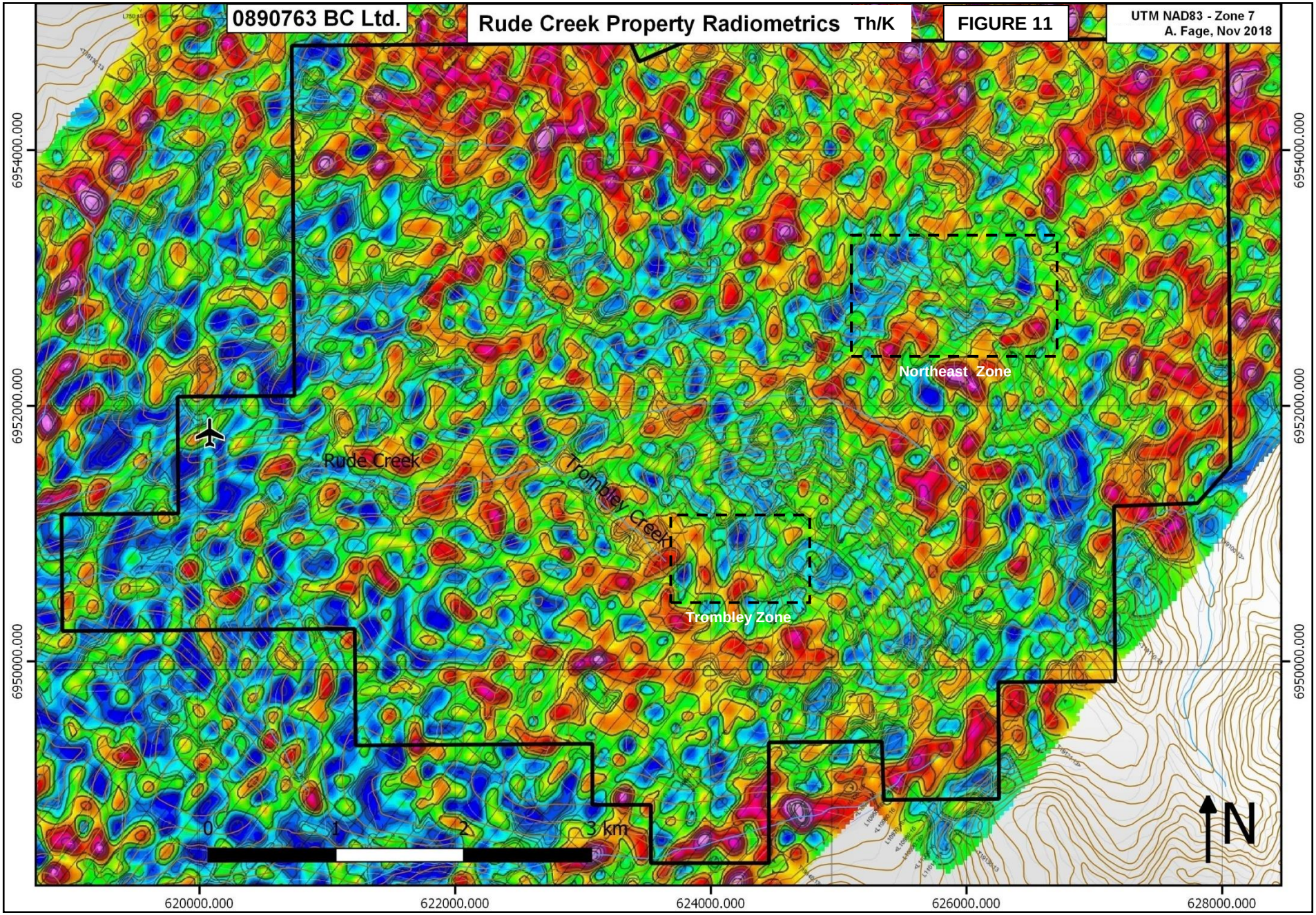
5 km

from: Hayward et al., 2012

January 20, 2019 **JPEx**


Au in Soil (ppb)
10
30
50
100
300
0890763 BC Ltd.
Rude Creek Property Total Magnetic Intensity
FIGURE 9
UTM NAD83 - Zone 7
A. Fage, Nov 2018
Northeast Zone
Trombley Zone
Rude Creek
Trombley Creek
0
1
2
3 km
N
6954000.000
6952000.000
6950000.000
620000.000
622000.000
624000.000
626000.000
628000.000


0890763 BC Ltd.
Rude Creek Property (FVD)
First Vertical Derivative Magnetics
FIGURE 10
UTM NAD83 - Zone 7
after A. Fage, Nov 2018
JPEx January, 2019
Northeast Zone
Rude Creek
Trombley Creek
Trombley Zone
Koe Shear zone ?
Jens Creek fault
Lineament corresponding to Resistivity/IP structure
N
0
1
2
3 km
6954000.000
6952000.000
6950000.000
620000.000
622000.000
624000.000
626000.000
628000.000


0890763 BC Ltd.
Rude Creek Property Radiometrics Th/K
FIGURE 11
UTM NAD83 - Zone 7
A. Fage, Nov 2018
Northeast Zone
Trombley Zone
Rude Creek
Trombley Creek
0
1
2
3 km
N
6954000.000
6952000.000
6950000.000
620000.000
622000.000
624000.000
626000.000
628000.000

A detailed 2.49 line km high resolution direct current ground resistivity/induced polarization survey was completed on the Trombley zone in 2014, which is summarized from Cote (2015a). The survey was conducted along six 415m long north trending lines at a 100m line spacing *(Figure 16)* using a 5m electrode spacing, which provides an optimal horizontal resolution of 2.5m and a maximum reading depth of 90m. Dipole-dipole (optimal for vertical structures) and inverse Schlumberger (optimal for horizontal structures) arrays were used, merged and inverted. The purpose of the survey was to define the underlying structural controls and horizontal extent of mineralization and detect any significant conductors and resistive or chargeability features that may be related to mineralization or lithology.

The terrain in the eastern quadrant of the survey is overlain by coarse talus, in which it is difficult to obtain good electrical contact. Resistivity data obtained for all lines is of good quality and the IP data is of moderate to good quality; the latter is more sensitive, with noise most apparent in lines 05 and 06 in the east, although there is a reasonable correlation with trends found on the western portion of the survey.

The survey outlined a resistivity high feature, suggestive of the presence of a younger silicified or potassic altered plug: another small plug has been mapped, but not dated, on the hilltop above the Trombley zone *(Ryan et al., 2013a)*.

The resistivity inversions show a large circular, near vertical resistivity high anomaly with the highest values centered over lines ROYIP14-02 and -03 *(Figure 12)*. Line ROYIP14-02 shows a prominent vertical resistivity low structure (between 200 and 240m) corresponding with a bordering chargeability high, indicating a favourable conductive, chargeable zone. The IP inversions also show a general northwest trending zone of chargeability characterized by a broad zone of high chargeability in the west, branching into two smaller lineaments to the east *(Figure 12)*.

Three dimensional resistivity and IP chargeability models are shown in Figure 13, illustrating a major break in the resistivity, which corresponds to a vertical chargeability low feature, an airborne magnetic lineament *(Figure 10)* and break in the anomalous gold geochemistry *(Figure 16)*. The main gold in soil anomaly is associated with a resistivity low and generally a chargeability high anomaly *(Figure 12)*. The feature is suggestive of a significant, possible controlling, structure.

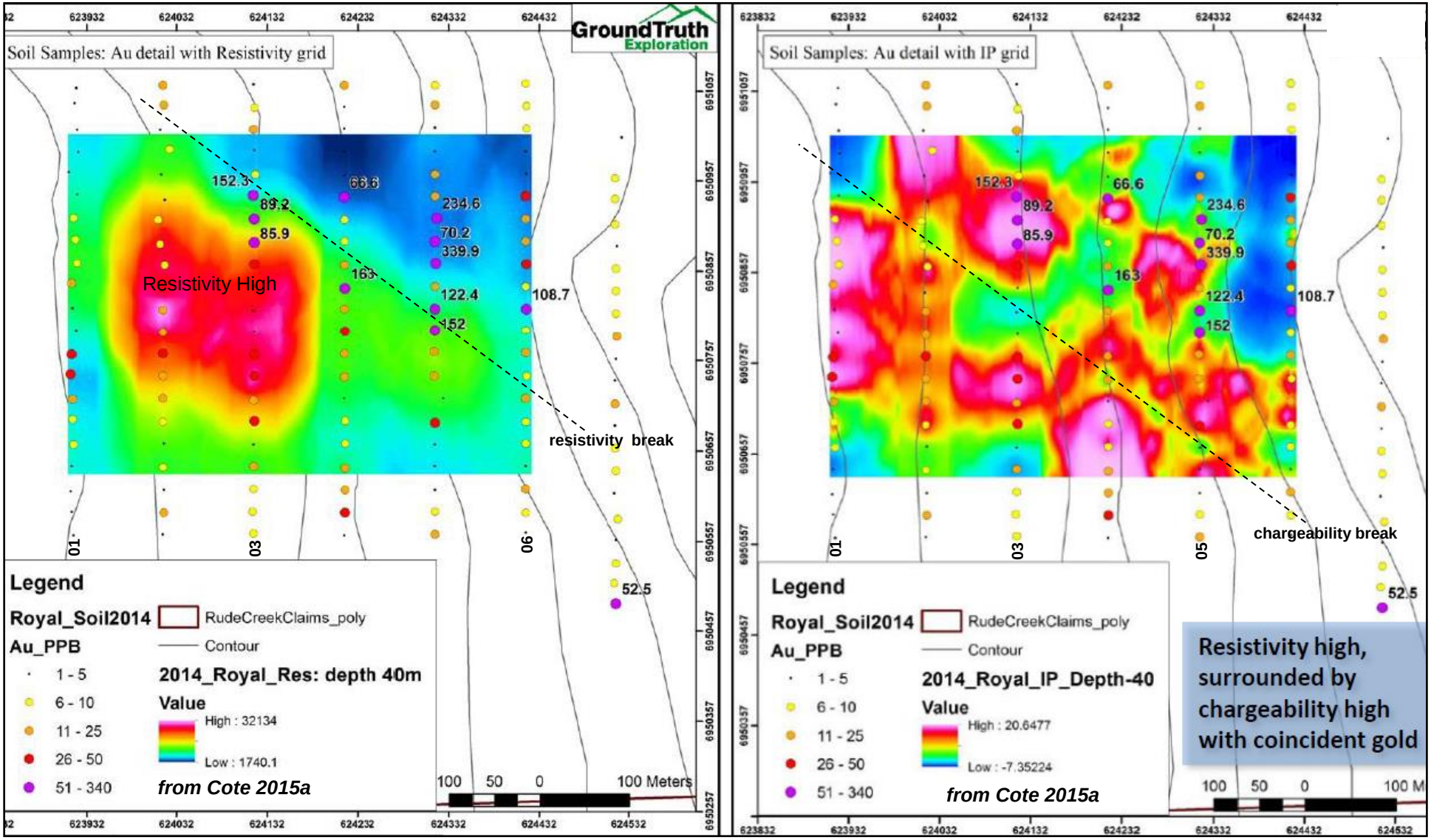


FIGURE 12: Trombley Zone Gold in Soil over Resistivity and Chargeability Contour Plans

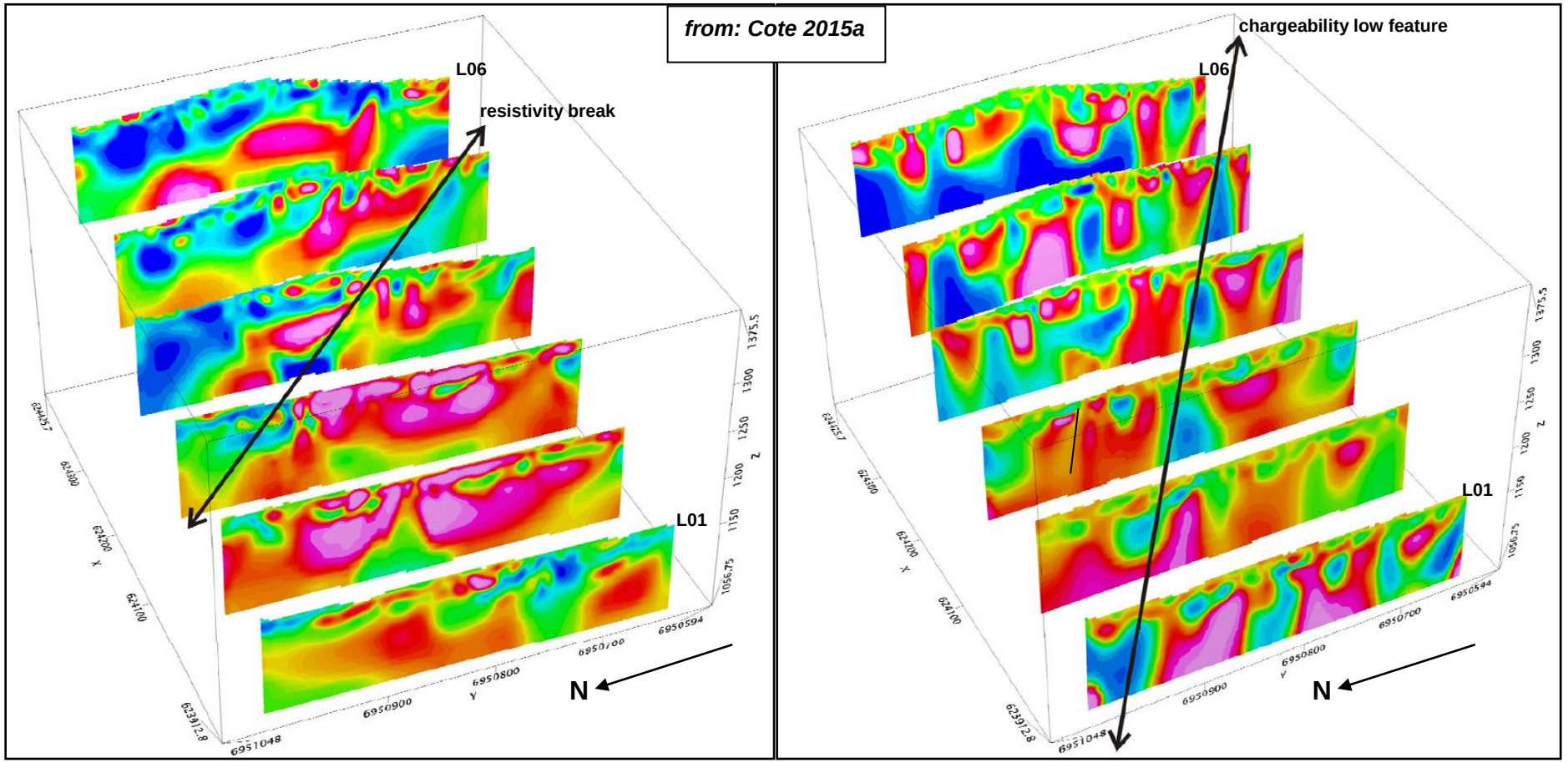


FIGURE 13: Trombley Zone 3D Resistivity and IP Chargeability Profiles

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 14)

The Rude Creek Gold Project lies within Yukon-Tanana terrane, a continental arc that developed along the ancient Pacific margin of North America from Late Devonian to Permian time, and is situated between the Tintina Fault, about 150 km to the northeast, and the Denali Fault, 100 km to the southwest. Both faults are steeply dipping transcurrent structures with hundreds of kilometres of dextral strike slip offset.

The Stevenson Ridge (formerly Snag) map sheet (NTS 115J) was mapped at 1:253,440 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada in the early 1970's *(Tempelman-Kluit, 1974)* and the Colorado Creek map sheet (115 J/10) at 1:50,000 in 1986 by Payne et al. (1987). Gordey and Makepeace produced a Yukon-wide geological compilation in 1999, with a revision in 2003. In 2011 to 2012 the MDRU investigated projects within the Dawson Range and released their findings in 2013 *(Allan et al., 2013 and 2012)*. The Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") completed 1:100,000 scale mapping through the area in 2012 *(Ryan et al., 2013a & b)*. The Yukon Geological Survey ("YGS") released an update of the Yukon compilation map with revised nomenclature *(Colpron et al., 2016),* which is continuously updated as new data becomes available *(YGS, 2021)*. The regional geology of the area is primarily summarized from Ryan et al. (2013), Allan et al. (2013) and YGS (2021).

Yukon-Tanana terrane is dominated in the regional area by Devonian and older metasiliciclastic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Finlayson assemblage and lesser felsic metavolcanic rocks (**DMF**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and conglomerate. The above lithologies include marble horizons and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian Simpson Range plutonic suite (**MgSR**) and Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (**PqS**) occur throughout the region. The Mississippian orthogneiss compositions range from granite to potassium feldspar augen bearing to tonalite and diorite. The Sulphur Creek orthogneiss includes granitic and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss and highly strained, mafic poor orthogneiss. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks, commonly serpentinized, also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs: an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMF**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**MgSR**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**PDS**); and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**PgS**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devono-Mississippian arc.

The above lithologies are intruded by intermediate granitoid batholiths, plutons and stocks of the Early Jurassic to Late Triassic Minto suite (**LTREJM**) and Early Jurassic Long Lake suite (**EJL**), and generally equigranular granitoid rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse suite (**mKW**), which include the Coffee Creek (**mKW1**) and the Dawson Range phases (**mKW2**). These intrusive bodies and metamorphic basement

rocks are unconformably overlain by intermediate to felsic flows, breccia and tuff of the Mid Cretaceous Mount Nansen Group (**mKN**).

The early Late Cretaceous Casino plutonic suite (**LKC**) was then emplaced at 79 to 74 Ma and typically consist of generally small intermediate stocks and related felsic quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry or feldspar porphyry dykes, sills and small plugs. The Casino suite is intimately associated with porphyry copper deposits and many precious metal vein deposits in the Dawson Range. Most intrusions of this suite were previously assigned to the Prospector Mountain suite (**LKP**) or the Mount Nansen Group (**mKN**) and have not all been reclassified.

All the above lithologies are locally intruded by late Late Cretaceous (72 to 68 Ma), primarily felsic to intermediate stocks and related felsic feldspar ±quartz porphyry dykes, sills and small plugs of the Prospector Mountain suite (**LKP**) and overlain by related massive, primarily mafic (with lesser intermediate to felsic), flows and breccias of the Carmacks Group (**uKv**), which includes localized coarse clastic sedimentary rocks at the base of the sequence (**lKs**). The Prospector Mountain suite is also associated with some porphyry copper and precious metal vein mineralization in the Dawson Range.

The Cretaceous aged, northwest trending, dextral strike slip Big Creek fault approximately borders the northeastern margin of the southern Dawson Range gold and copper belt, while the Coffee Creek fault lies proximal to this boundary further to the northwest *(Figure 14)*. The Coffee Creek fault appears to be a sinistral strike slip Jurassic aged fault that was reactivated in the Cretaceous with dextral strike slip movement. It appears to be offset by the Big Creek fault system. The Dip Creek fault is a northeast trending fault just west of the Project with about 370m of apparent sinistral strike slip offset in this area.

The Rude Creek Gold Project is situated within the northwest trending Dawson Range gold and copper belt, historically considered to extend 250 km from the Mount Nansen area into Alaska, but recently extended another 100 km to the south into the Aishihik Lake area, where age dating has identified similar age intrusions and mineralization. The belt hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of various deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems, and peripheral polymetallic veins, as well as orogenic and intrusion related gold. Many occur proximal to the Big Creek and Coffee Creek faults and splays.

Significant deposits include Casino Mining Corporation's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, the Klaza deposit of Rockhaven Resources (a transitional variant of an epithermal system), and Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee orogenic gold deposit. Mineralization is commonly associated with Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the Late Cretaceous Casino suite and, to a lesser extent, the Prospector Mountain suite), and is usually hosted by the Late Cretaceous intrusions, the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and/or the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range batholith (Whitehorse suite). The Rude Creek Gold Project lies 14.5 km to the southeast of the Casino deposit, 45 km to the southeast of the Coffee deposit and 75 km to the northwest of the Nucleus and Revenue deposits of Triumph Resources' Freegold Mountain project *(Figure 14)*.

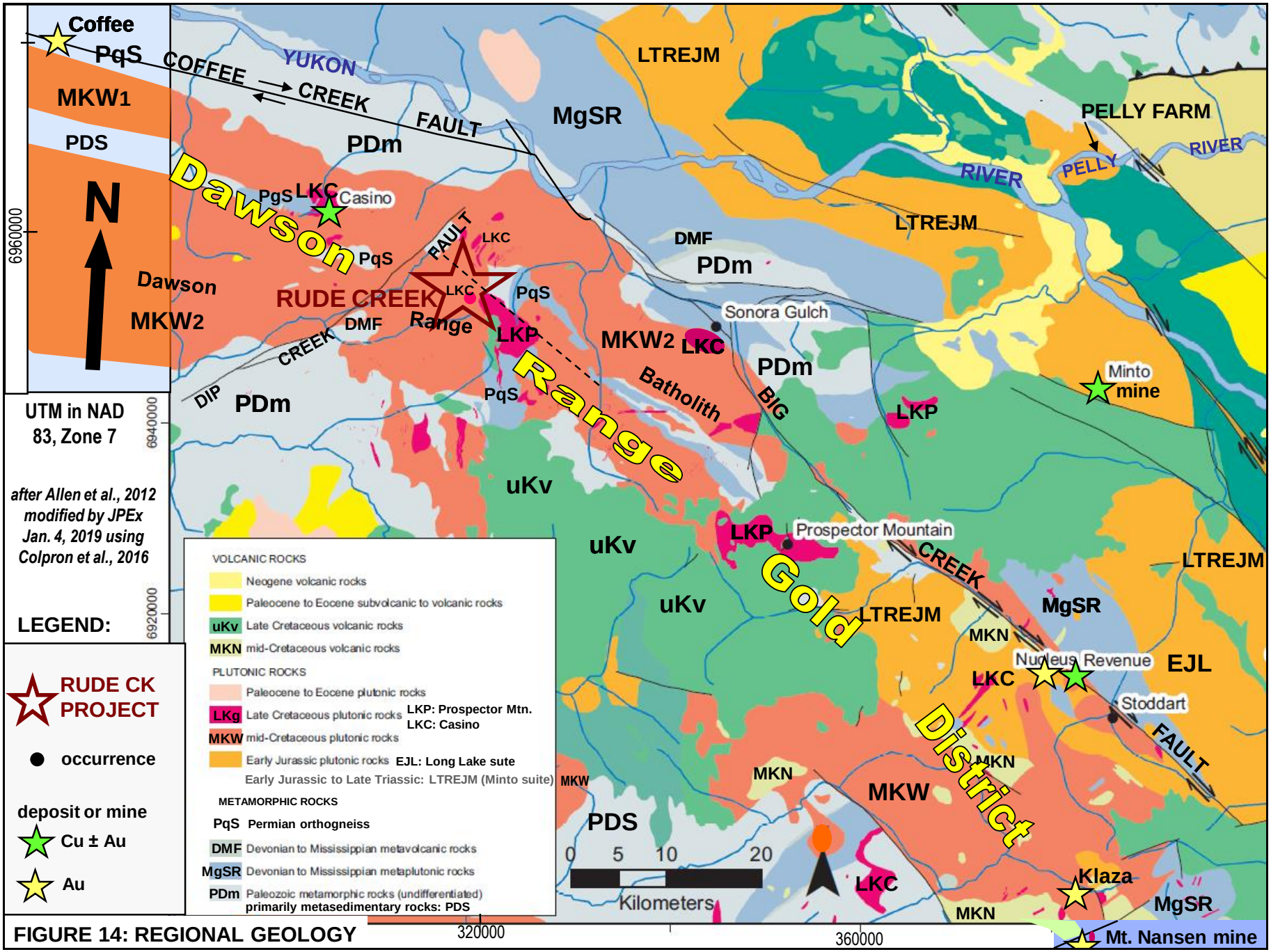


FIGURE 14: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

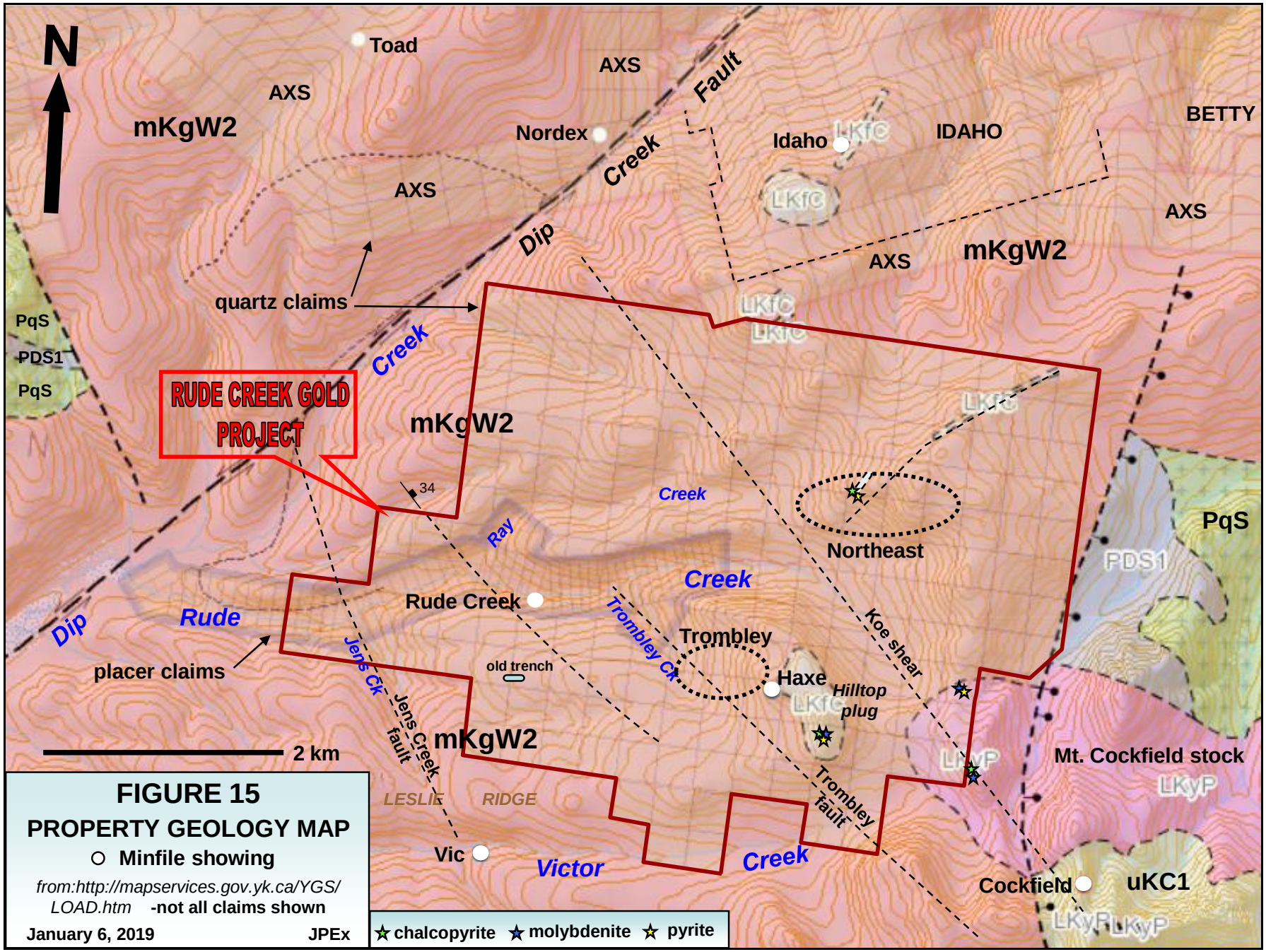


FIGURE 15

PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP

○ Minfile showing

from:http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/LOAD.htm **-not all claims shown**

January 6, 2019 **JPEx**

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 15)

Property scale mapping has not been undertaken across the Rude Creek Gold Project, but some mapping was conducted in 1990 and 1996 by Cominco in the eastern half of the Project *(Denton, 1980 and Wagner, 1996),* and local prospecting with geological observations was conducted in the Haxe Minfile area by Prospector International *(Jaworski and Meyer, 2000 & Jaworski and Vanwemeskerken, 2001)* and on the Poker claims by Boomerang *(Andersen, 2011)*. The Yukon Geological Survey digital geology has been used as a base in Figure 15 (*website at https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon).* Outcrop is limited on the property, comprising 1 to 2 percent, and generally confined to ridge tops and creek exposures. Talus and felsenmeer is fairly common in the eastern property area, but can mask the underlying rock.

The Project is shown by the YGS to be almost entirely underlain by generally equigranular granitoid rocks of the Dawson Range phase of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite (**mKW2**), which is intruded by a small plug and related dykes mapped as early Late Cretaceous Casino plutonic suite on the hilltop in the headwaters of Rude and Trombley Creeks (Hilltop plug), and by part of the late Late Cretaceous Mt. Cockfield stock of the Prospector Mountain suite (**LKP**) in the southeastern property area, and probable related dykes *(Figure 15)*. Variably micaceous quartzite and siliciclastic schistose metasedimentary rocks of the Devonian to Neoproterozoic Snowcap assemblage (**PDS1**) are exposed just east of the Project, and possibly along the eastern margin.

The Hilltop plug consists of medium grained, hypabyssal, porphyritic hornblende rhyodacite with abundant, large, smoky quartz phenocrysts *(Ryan et al., 2013a)* and has not been dated. There are strong similarities between the Casino and Prospector Mountain suite, but the latter tends to be more alkaline and felsic in composition. The Hilltop plug is currently mapped as Casino suite, but the GSC field data and felsic composition are more suggestive of the Prospector Mountain suite.

The Trombley and Northeast zones are underlain by chloritized and variably lesser epidote altered biotite-hornblende granodiorite, locally tourmaline bearing. A fine grained dyke was intersected in RC18-08 on the Trombley zone and a few quartz feldspar porphyry dykes and several tonalite quartz feldspar porphyry dykes are evident in talus blocks and intersected in drilling on the Northeast zone.

A table of Formations follows:

Upper Cretaceous

LKyP: *Prospector Mountain suite: Mt. Cockfield stock:* intermediate syenite to monzonite (72 to 68 Ma)

LKyP: *Casino suite:* fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar porphyry monzonite, dacite (79 to 74 Ma)

Middle Cretaceous

mKgW2: *Whitehorse suite:* Dawson Range phase*:* white to beige, medium to coarse grained, unfoliated to weakly foliated, generally equigranular biotite-hornblende granodiorite, lesser granite, tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite

Devonian to Neoproterozoic

PDS1: *Snowcap assemblage:* quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz-muscovite-biotite schist (±garnet and aluminosilicates), and minor metaconglomerate

The Dip Creek fault, just west of the Project, is a northeast trending fault with about 370m of apparent sinistral strike slip offset in this area. A northerly trending normal fault, east side down, borders the eastern property boundary. A number of northwest trending faults appear to dissect the Project, which are primarily seen in the property airborne FVD magnetic map *(Figure 10)*. The Jens Creek fault was initially interpreted from airborne geophysics *(Taylor, 1966)* and is evident in the airborne FVD magnetic map. A vertical, northwest trending fault (Trombley fault) is interpreted from the Resistivity/IP survey on the Trombley zone *(Figures 10, 12 and 13)*. This fault shows a similar strike to a 25m wide shear zone, trending 130/34°NE, mapped in the Rude Creek canyon near the junction with Ray Creek *(Andersen, 2011)*. East-northeast trending cross-structures were noted in the area with slickensides at 077°/69°S, noted 400m downstream and the Rude Creek fissure vein-fault was found to have an orientation of 060°/26°S *(Andersen, 2011)*.

The northwest – southeast trending (145°) Koe shear zone may trend through upper Battle and Rude Creeks, proximal to the western Northeast soil anomaly, which appears to be supported by the airborne FVD magnetic map *(Figure 10)*. The Koe shear zone hosts gold-silver-antimony-arsenic bearing chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and clay-sericite-pyrite alteration approximately 8 km southeast of the Northeast zone, off of the Project *(Arscott, 1986)*. The shear zone is thought to be contemporaneous with volcanism with evidence of later reactivation as evidenced by the presence of a deformed dyke within it and brecciated quartz veins; such movement has resulted in down to the northeast offset *(Copland and Arscott, 1984)*. The author was involved in the discovery and exploration of the above mineralization, which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project, the subject of this report.

A northeast trending fault, also evident in the airborne FVD magnetic map *(Figure 10),* appears to divert the central, northerly trending gold soil anomalies at the Northeast zone. A northeast trending dyke mapped as Casino suite (probable Prospector Mtn. suite) appears to follow this structure further to the northeast *(Figure 15)*.

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 3 and 15)

The Rude Creek Gold Project covers the Haxe anomaly and Rude Creek showing, both documented as silver-lead-zinc±gold polymetallic vein occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115J 020 and 021) by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009 and https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon) (Figure 15).* The Rude Creek showing consists of a 4.26m long and up to 1m wide, easterly (or possibly more east-northeasterly) trending carbonate (possible siderite) fissure vein, mineralized with galena, sphalerite and pyrite returning 0.34 g/t Au, 4198 g/t Ag and 37% Pb over 11 cm *(Cockfield, 1927)* and was explored by a 21.9m adit and trenching between 1922 and 1953. Other polymetallic vein occurrences are known in the general area, including the Victor (Minfile Number 115J 021), just to the south of the Project, and the Idaho (115J 099) and Nordex (115J 023), both about 2 km to the north *(Figure 15)*. No information is known about the Toad (115J 024) occurrence.

The Rude Creek showing was re-located in 2010, approximately 250m upstream of its plotted location, at 621818mE, 6951357mN, Nad 83, Zone 7. An 8 cm wide representative sample of the 060°/26°S trending sulphide bearing (including probable freibergite and/or other sulphosalt) fissure vein returned 0.38 g/t Au, 1780 g/t Ag, >20% Pb, 0.15% Zn, 0.123% Cu, 140 ppm Mo, with >10,000 ppm As, 1875 ppm Sb, 19.5 ppm Bi, and 10 ppm Hg and the wallrock yielded 3.77% Pb with 9.7 g/t Ag *(Andersen, 2011)*. Tourmaline breccia float was observed just downstream, but did not contain significant results. Tourmaline and tourmaline breccias are commonly associated with porphyry copper deposits and can be associated with gold mineralization. This mineralization lies proximal to a northwest trending shear zone, with a similar trend to the Trombley fault.

Two significant gold soil anomalies have been delineated on the Project *(Figure 3)* with a good correlation of anomalous gold with anomalous bismuth, lead, tungsten, ±silver, antimony, tellurium and arsenic. The Trombley anomaly covers an easterly trending 150m by 350m, discontinuous to 550m (due to talus cover), >38 ppb Au soil anomaly *(Figure 4)*. Multiple northerly gold anomalous trends are evident in the Northeast zone, with at least five distinct linear, 900m long gold anomalies over the 1.5 km wide grid, and remain open in all directions *(Figures 5 and 17).* Limonite fracture fillings, pyrite and fine arsenopyrite seams are evident within the 2020 drill area and limonite fracture fillings, pyrite, minor galena and possible arsenopyrite were observed in drill holes. Extensive pyrite (up to 15%) and trace chalcopyrite were noted associated with dykes in an outcrop in the western portion of the zone *(Wagner, 1996)*.

The Trombley soil anomaly has been drilled, with a total of 723.9m of RAB and RC drilling in 8 holes. Two north trending structures were intercepted returning 0.53 g/t Au over 13.4m including 0.63g/t Au over 6.1m and 2.14 g/t Au over 1.53m in hole ROYRC17-05 and 0.52 g/t Au over 4.57m, including 1.17 g/t Au with 15.2 g/t Ag over 1.52m in ROYRC18-07. The best gold grades are coincident with sericite altered granodiorite, with about 5 to 10% limonite after pyrite, ±pyrite and arsenopyrite, with minor (to 5%) fine quartz ±carbonate veining.

The Northeast zone was drilled in 2019 and 2020 with 2,296.3m of RC drilling in 20 holes intersecting fault controlled gold ±silver bearing quartz, ±carbonate and tourmaline, veinlets variably mineralized with pyrite, galena and possible arsenopyrite and sulphosalts minerals, in sericite-clay altered zones ranging from negligible to 3.15 g/t Au and 76.4 g/t Ag. The mineralization is commonly hosted by broad gold anomalous zones generally associated with lead, bismuth, silver, iron, arsenic, antimony and copper with 0.165 g/t Au, 3.3 g/t Ag over 82.3m from the top of ROYRC20-18, including 0.260 g/t Au over 35.05m from the upper portion. Mineralized zones may trend north-northwesterly, corresponding to chargeability/resistivity breaks that appear to represent faults. Drill cross-sections suggest multiple, stacked, apparent 20-30°E dipping mineralized zones. Northeast trends (possibly dipping southeast) may also exist.

Pyrite, minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite ±malachite mineralization occurs within the southern end of the Hilltop plug above the Trombley zone and within the Mt. Cockfield stock in the southeastern Project area where sheeted magnetite veins have also been noted *(Figure 15)*. This mineralization and alteration may be associated with the Cockfield porphyry showing, about 1.5 km southeast of the southeastern Project area.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Rude Creek Gold Project lies within the Dawson Range gold district, about 45 km southeast of Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee deposit where Mid Cretaceous aged gold mineralization (dated at 97 to 92 Ma) is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (primarily a felsic orthogneiss) and the Mid Cretaceous (99.5 ±0.9 Ma) Coffee Creek pluton, part of the Dawson Range Batholith. There is a strong structural control to the mineralization with northerly and easterly structures predominating *(Figure 19)*. Gold mineralization is typically associated with pyrite or limonite (after pyrite) and occurs in brittle structures, breccias, ± with quartz, fracture fillings, quartz vein stockworks, silicified flooded zones and quartz-sericite-pyrite altered granite. Dolomite and illite alteration, hematite, arsenopyrite and stibnite also occur and there is some association of gold with arsenian pyrite. The mineralization has been classified as orogenic *(Makarenko et al., 2014)*.

The Rude Creek Gold Project is also situated 80 km south-southeast of the recent Vertigo discovery and 72 km southeast of the Golden Saddle deposit, both orogenic type gold systems owned by White Gold Corp. They occur just to the north of the Dawson Range gold district within the White Gold district, where gold mineralization typically exhibits an older Jurassic age compared to the Cretaceous ages typical within the Dawson Range.

Gold mineralization within the White Gold district is characterized by the orogenic type. Mineralization is controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event dated as Middle to Late Jurassic (155-160 Ma), which corresponds to the age of regional exhumation and cooling in the region *(Allan et al., 2013).* Epizonal features (breccias, rapid crystallization textures) are prevalent *(Allan et al., 2013*) and gold is commonly associated with oxidized cubic pyrite. A common host rock is the felsic orthogneiss, due to its competency. The alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate, pervasive potassium feldspar and hematite (typical in the footwall zone). Most gold prospects in the White Gold district share a common relationship with small-displacement, easterly trending, sinistral strike-slip faults *(Allan et al., 2013*).

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project which is the subject of this report.

Drilling on the Trombley and Northeast zones at the Rude Creek Gold Project indicated that the best gold grades are coincident with sericite ± clay altered granodiorite, with limonite after pyrite, pyrite and galena, ±arsenopyrite, with minor fine quartz ±carbonate and tourmaline veining. Structural control is strongly indicated by mapped and interpreted structures from airborne magnetic and ground resistivity/IP geophysics, dykes, long, linear gold soil anomalies and fault intersections in drill holes. Mineralization on the property appears to be of the orogenic type.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The 2020 exploration program on the Rude Creek Gold Project consisted of a 175 sample grid soil geochemical survey, a 2.1 line km induced polarization/resistivity survey and 1,997.3m of RC drilling in 17 holes on the Northeast zone. The program was completed between June 19 and September 24 at a cost of at least $650,000. The program was operated by 0890763 BC Ltd. of the Province of British Columbia for Makara with the aid of a grant under the Hard Rock module of the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program. The drill program will be discussed under Section 10.2, “2020 Drilling” with the previous drilling under Section 10.1, “Previous Drilling” in order to correlate with the 2020 drilling.

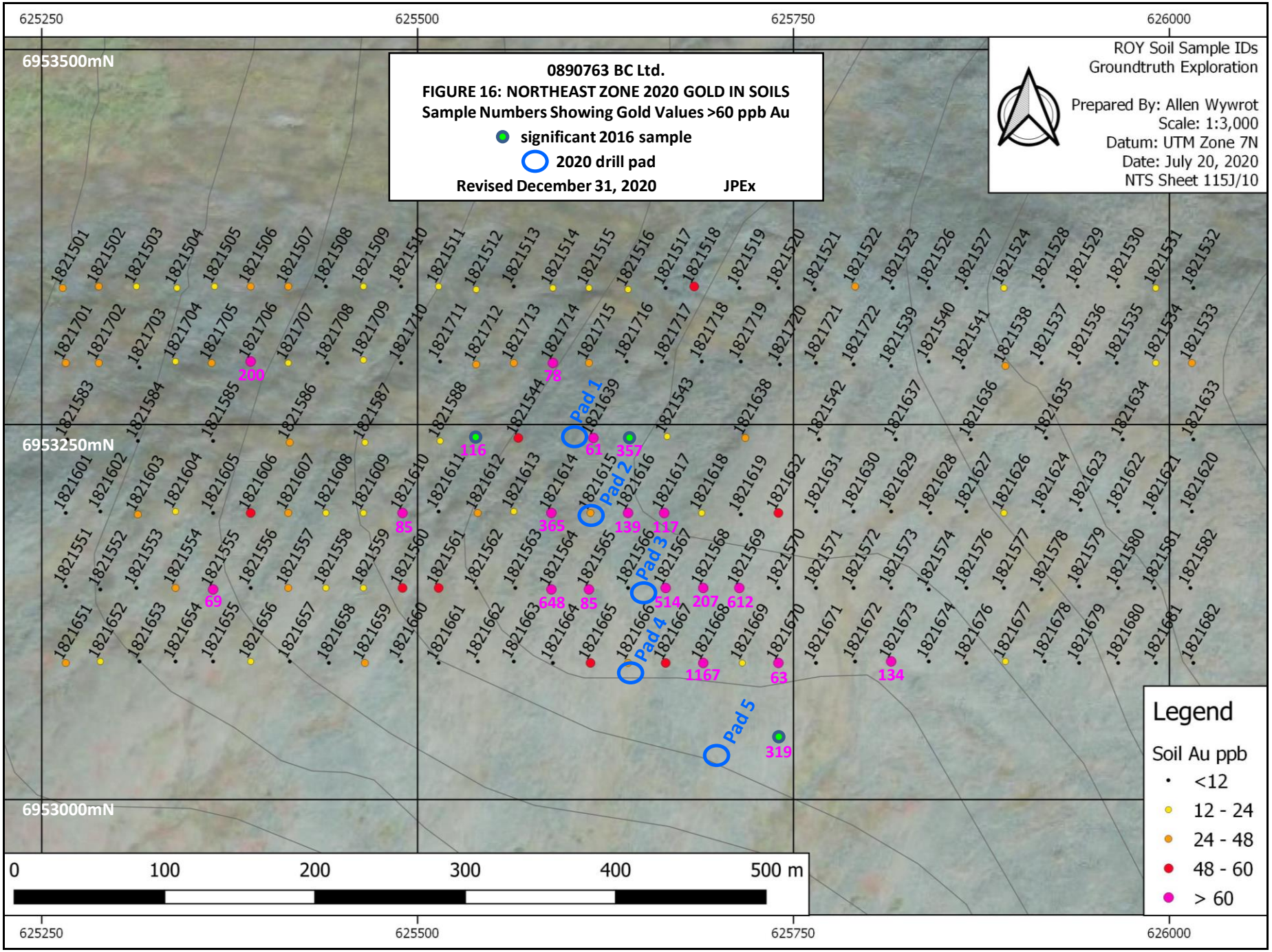
9.1 Geochemistry (Figures 5, 16 and 17)

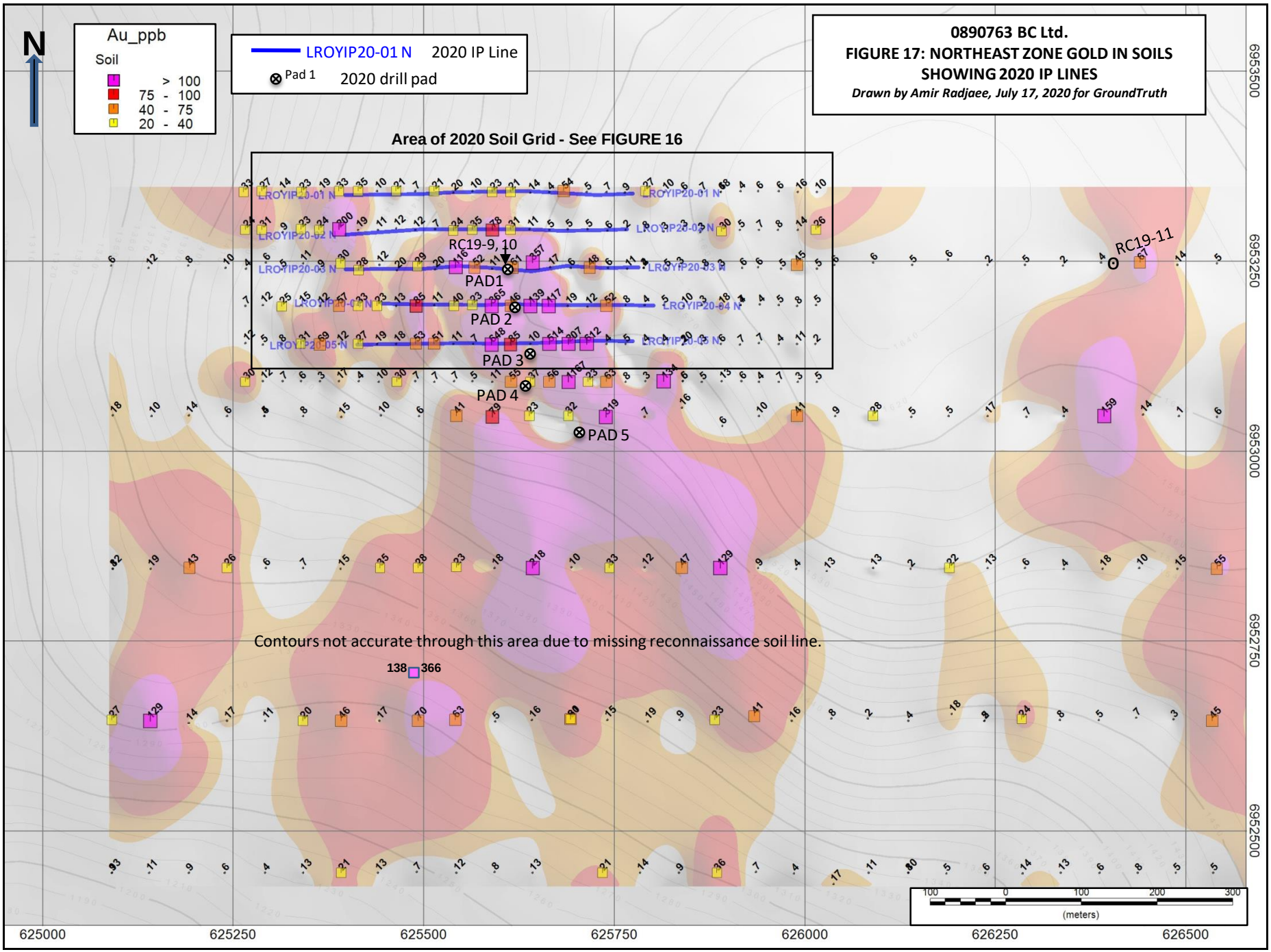
A total of 175 soil samples were collected from the Rude Creek Gold Project in 2020, including four quality assurance and quality control samples (“QAQC"). The soils were collected along six 750m long lines *(Figure 16)* at the north end of the Northeast soil grid *(Figures 5 and 17)*. They were collected as infill between the northernmost two lines from the 2016 grid, as two additional lines to the north and as infill stations along the central 2016 grid line. Samples were collected at a 25m spacing on east-west lines 50m apart with the central grid line at a 50m sample spacing to complete the 25m station coverage. Sample numbers with thematically mapped gold values, with gold values >60 ppb labelled, are shown in Figure 16. Soil geochemistry covers only about 15% of the property.

The 2020 soils were analyzed for gold and 36 additional elements by a multi-element inductively coupled plasma (“ICP”) package which involves an aqua regia digestion with a mass spectrometry (“MS”) finish on a 15g sample (AQ201). Soil sample preparation involved drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh. Complete details are discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis And Security”.

The samples were collected by GroundTruth from the C-B horizons with one meter soil augers, or with a mattock where necessary, depending on vegetative cover and the thickness of the organic horizon. Approximately 400-500 grams of soil were collected and placed in well marked pre-numbered Kraft soil bags. Sample stations were marked on the ground with a plastic bar coded tag along with pink flagging. Sample locations were recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 7 projection and pictures taken of each sample and sample site. Four field soil duplicates (collected from the same site, but separate holes) were collected for quality control.

The 2020 soil grid provided better detail of the northern, more readily drill accessible portion of the main, central northerly trending gold soil anomaly within the Northeast soil anomaly and extended the anomaly about 100m further to the north. The Northeast soil anomaly exhibits at least five distinct, linear, 800-900m long (limited by grid extent), northerly trending gold anomalies over the 1.5 km wide grid, remaining open in all directions *(Figure 17)*.


625250
625500
625750
626000
6953500mN
6953250mN
6953000mN
0890763 BC Ltd.
FIGURE 16: NORTHEAST ZONE 2020 GOLD IN SOILS
Sample Numbers Showing Gold Values >60 ppb Au
significant 2016 sample
2020 drill pad
Revised December 31, 2020 JPEx
ROY Soil Sample IDs
Groundtruth Exploration
Prepared By: Allen Wywrot
Scale: 1:3,000
Datum: UTM Zone 7N
Date: July 20, 2020
NTS Sheet 115J/10
Pad 1
Pad 2
Pad 3
Pad 4
Pad 5
200
78
116
61
357
85
365
139
117
69
648
85
514
207
612
1167
63
134
319
0
100
200
300
400
500 m
Legend
Soil Au ppb
<12
12 - 24
24 - 48
48 - 60
> 60


N
Au_ppb
Soil
> 100
75 - 100
40 - 75
20 - 40
LROYIP20-01 N 2020 IP Line
Pad 1 2020 drill pad
0890763 BC Ltd.
FIGURE 17: NORTHEAST ZONE GOLD IN SOILS SHOWING 2020 IP LINES
Drawn by Amir Radjaee, July 17, 2020 for GroundTruth
Area of 2020 Soil Grid - See FIGURE 16
RC19-9, 10
PAD1
PAD 2
PAD 3
PAD 4
PAD 5
RC19-11
Contours not accurate through this area due to missing reconnaissance soil line.
138
366
6953500
6953250
6953000
6952750
6952500
625000
625250
625500
625750
626000
626250
626500
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)

The 2020 soil values range from negligible to 1167 ppb Au (the latter from the southernmost infill line), 93.7 ppm Bi, 361 ppm As, 14.1 ppm Ag, 71.1 Sb and 1129 ppm Pb. The values on the northernmost line were lower overall, but do not definitively suggest closure of the anomaly in this direction. There is a strong correlation between anomalous gold and lead, a good correlation with bismuth and a moderate correlation with silver, arsenic and antimony. All field duplicates and laboratory repeats returned extremely similar results for all elements, except for the gold in two laboratory repeats (290 and 12 ppb) of sample 1821713, which originally returned 35.2 ppb Au.

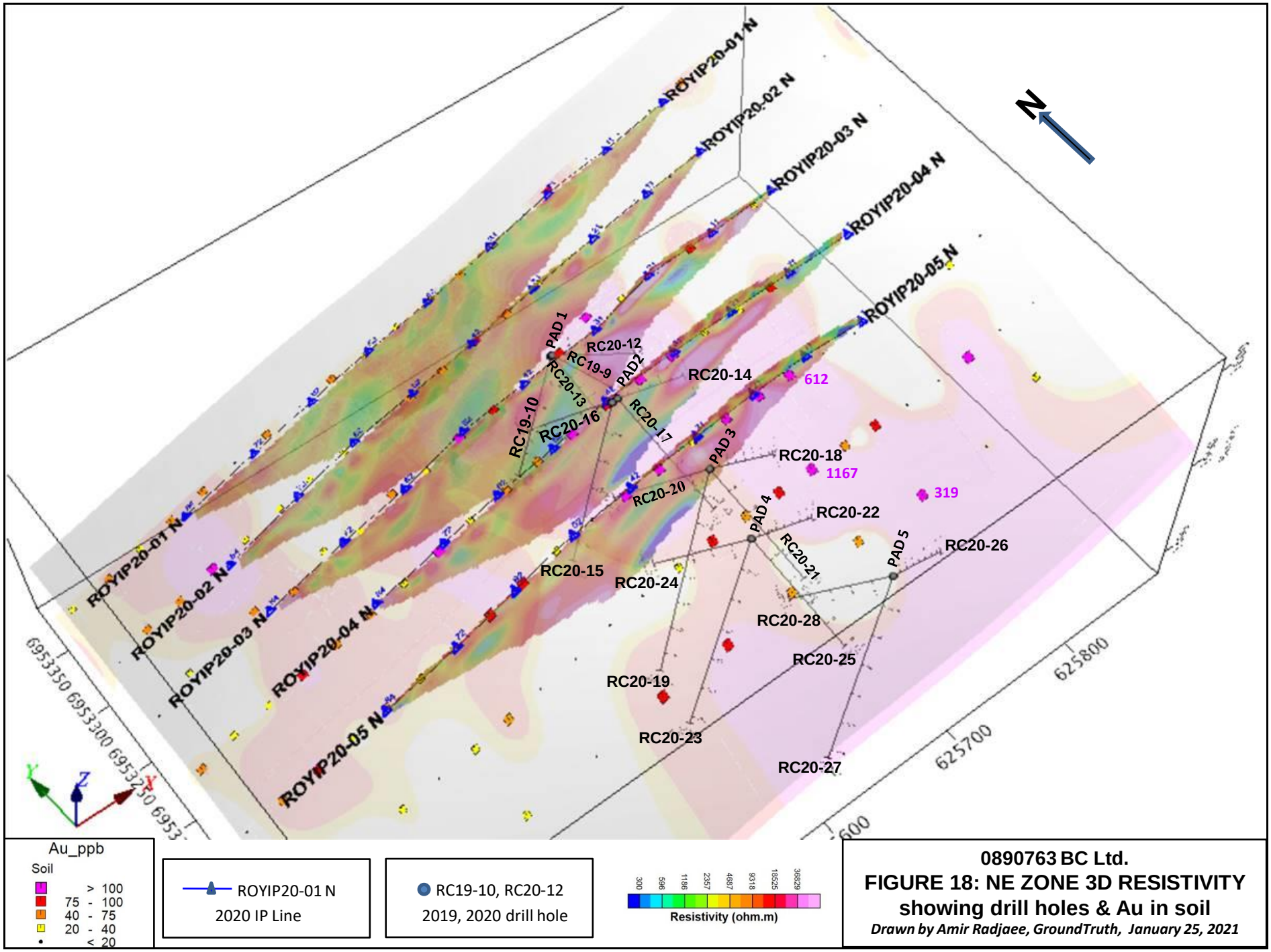
The gold in soil anomaly appears to blow out just south of the 2020 infill grid *(Figure 17)*, but this may, in part, be due to the lack of detailed soils. Nonetheless, the anomaly does take a sharp bend to the southwest here, starting at the Pad 4 area. The change in orientation is more dominant in the Pad 5 area and may be related to a northeast trending fault that controls emplacement of a mapped northeast trending dyke in the northeast property area *(Figure 15)*. The fault may represent a secondary structure to the northwest trending Koe shear zone, thought to lie to the southwest of the Northeast zone. The Koe shear zone hosts gold-silver-antimony-arsenic bearing chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and clay-sericite-pyrite alteration approximately 8 km to the southeast, off the Project.

9.2 Geophysics (Figures 17 to 19)

A detailed 2.1 line km high resolution direct current ground resistivity/induced polarization survey was completed from June 20 to 26 on the northern Northeast zone in 2020, which is summarized from Radjaee (2020). The survey was conducted along five 420m long east-west trending lines at a 50m line spacing, covering part of the 2020 soil grid *(Figure 17)*. The survey utilized a AGI Supersting resistivity meter with a 5m electrode spacing, which provides a depth penetration of about 70m. An extended dipole-dipole array (optimal for vertical structures) was used and inverted.

The purpose of the survey was to define the underlying structural controls and horizontal extent of mineralization suggested by the soil geochemical anomalies and detect any significant conductors and resistive or chargeability features that may be related to mineralization or lithology.

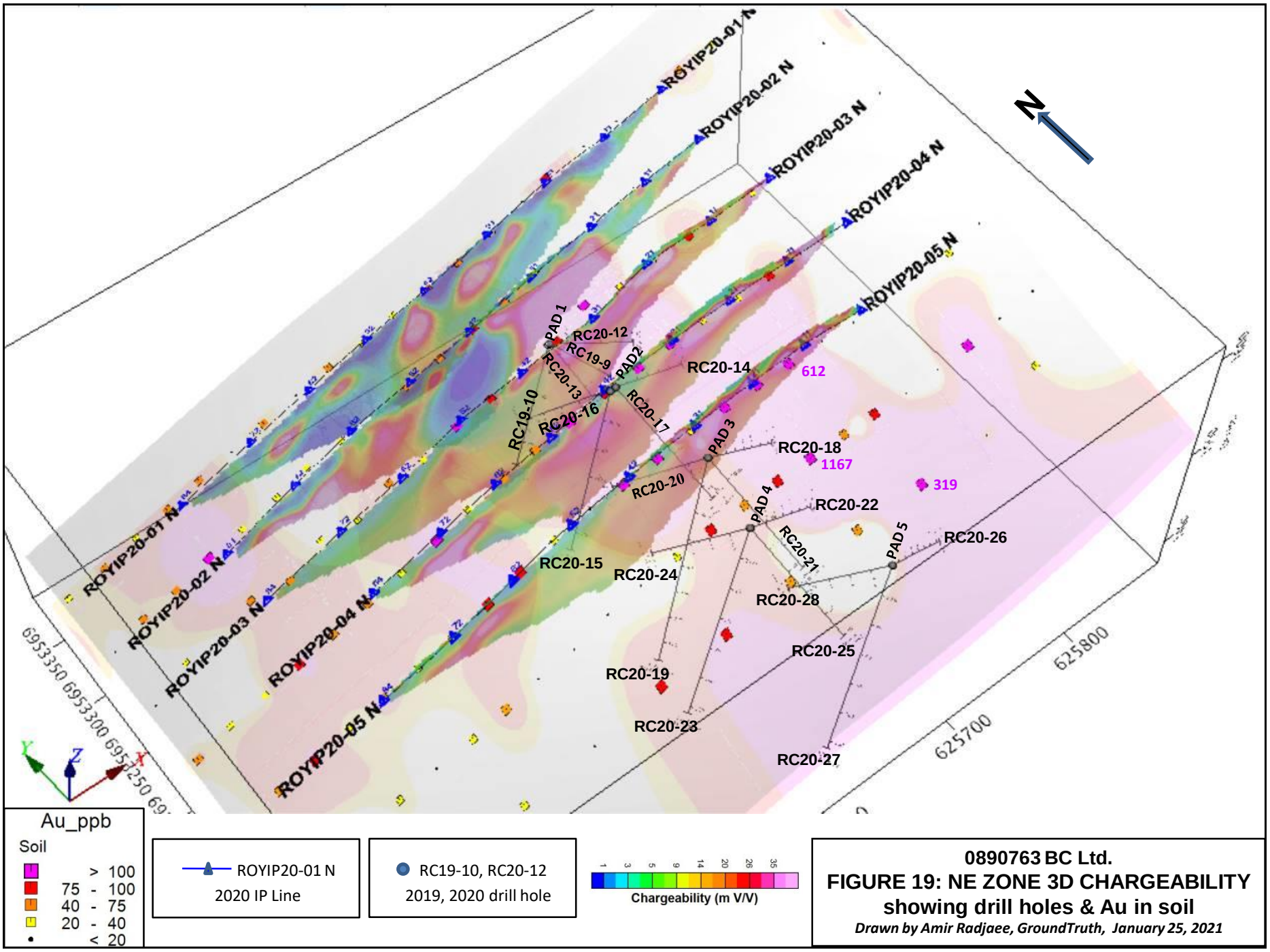
Three dimensional resistivity and IP chargeability models are shown in Figures 18 and 19. The 2020 gold soil anomaly corresponds to a steeply dipping north to north-northwest trending break in the resistivity (especially on the southern three lines), which generally corresponds to a vertical chargeability low feature. The feature dips steeply west in the northern three lines, becoming more vertical and dipping to the east on the southernmost line. The feature is suggestive of a significant, possible controlling, structure, which may intersect another, possible northeast trending, structure on the southern two lines.



0890763 BC Ltd.

FIGURE 18: NE ZONE 3D RESISTIVITY showing drill holes & Au in soil

Drawn by Amir Radjaee, GroundTruth, January 25, 2021


ROYIP20-01 N
ROYIP20-02 N
ROYIP20-03 N
ROYIP20-04 N
ROYIP20-05 N
N
PAD 1
PAD 2
PAD 3
PAD 4
PAD 5
RC20-12
RC19-9
RC20-13
RC19-10
RC20-16
RC20-17
RC20-14
RC20-18
RC20-20
RC20-22
RC20-21
RC20-26
RC20-15
RC20-24
RC20-28
RC20-25
RC20-19
RC20-23
RC20-27
612
1167
319
6953350
6953300
625800
625700
Au_ppb
Soil
> 100
75 - 100
40 - 75
20 - 40
< 20
ROYIP20-01 N
2020 IP Line
RC19-10, RC20-12
2019, 2020 drill hole
1 3 5 9 14 20 26 35
Chargeability (m V/V)
0890763 BC Ltd.
FIGURE 19: NE ZONE 3D CHARGEABILITY
showing drill holes & Au in soil
Drawn by Amir Radjaee, GroundTruth, January 25, 2021

10.0 DRILLING

A total of 3,019.9m of drilling in 28 holes has been completed on the Rude Creek Gold Project with 1,997.3m of drilling in 17 holes completed during the 2020 program. In the drill tables “Elev.” denotes elevation and “Az.” azimuth. “EOH” refers to end of hole.

10.1 Previous Drilling (Figures 5, 17 and 20 to 22)

A total of 1,022.6m of drilling in 11 holes was completed on the Rude Creek Gold Project between 2015 and 2019 by 0890763 BC Ltd., including 219.5m of RAB drilling in 3 holes and 803.1m of RC drilling in 8 holes. A total of 723.9m of the drilling targeted the Trombley soil anomaly and 298.7m of the RC drilling in 3 holes was completed on the Northeast zone. The programs were directed by Bart Jaworski of 0890763 BC Ltd. The RAB drilling was executed by GroundTruth of Dawson City, Yukon and the RC drilling by Midnight Sun Drilling Inc. (“Midnight Sun”). The following discussion of the drill programs is primarily summarized from Cote (2015c), and Fage (2017 and 2018a & b) and Pautler (2019).

The RAB drilling was performed by GroundTruth in 2015 and 2016, using their remote controlled, tracked, air/hydraulically operated RAB drill with a 60 hp turbo charged Kubota diesel engine. The drill uses a stationary 300/200 air compressor and a 90 mm COP32 hammer. Drill rods are 1.5m long, drill hole diameter is 8.88 cm and rock chips range in size from 1/4 to 3/8”. The RC drilling was conducted by Midnight Sun of Whitehorse, Yukon in 2017 to 2019 using their Grasshopper helicopter portable RC rig using $2^{7}/_{8}$” dual wall RC rods (90 mm hole size) and a center sample hammer. Both the RAB and the 2017 and 2018 RC drills were mobilized and demobilized to/from the site by helicopter from a staging area at the Rude Creek airstrip. The 2019 RC drill program utilized the Casino camp as a base, 15 km northwest of the drill sites.

RAB chip trays are stored at the premises of GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, Yukon Territory and RC chip trays are stored at the Yukon Geological Survey’s Bostock core library, Alaska Highway, Whitehorse. Most of the previous drill sites were inspected by the author during a site examination on January 17, 2019 and the 2017 and 2018 RC chips were reviewed on February 14, 2019 at the core library. The author visited the 2019 drill sites on June 9, 2019 and logged the 2019 RC chips.

Recovery appears to have been good, except in the very top, up to 3m, of some holes. The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 3 below with drill hole locations shown in Figure 20 for the Trombley zone and in Figures 5 and 17 for the Northeast zone.

Table 3: Previous drill hole specifications

Hole Number	Zone	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	No. of Samples
ROYRAB15-01	Trombley	624386	6950817	1337	045	-55	100.58	63
ROYRAB15-02	Trombley	624385	6950818	1337	315	-55	30.48	20
ROYRAB16-03	Trombley	624316	6950888	1302	180	-55	88.39	58
ROYRC17-04	Trombley	624322	6950871	1306	275	-70	102.41	65
ROYRC17-05	Trombley	624322	6950871	1306	230	-60	102.41	65
ROYRC17-06	Trombley	624117	6950921	1218	000	-75	103.02	67
ROYRC18-07	Trombley	624345	6950890	1309	230	-60	97.54	63
ROYRC18-08	Trombley	624320	6950830	1297	180	-50	99.06	65
ROYRC19-09	Northeast	625613	6953243	1535	081	-60	99.36	65
ROYRC19-10	Northeast	625612	6953243	1535	261	-70	99.67	65
ROYRC19-11	Northeast	626403	6953249	1633	081	-60	99.67	65
TOTAL	**11 holes**						**1022.59**	**661**

10.1.1 Trombley zone (Figures 20-22)

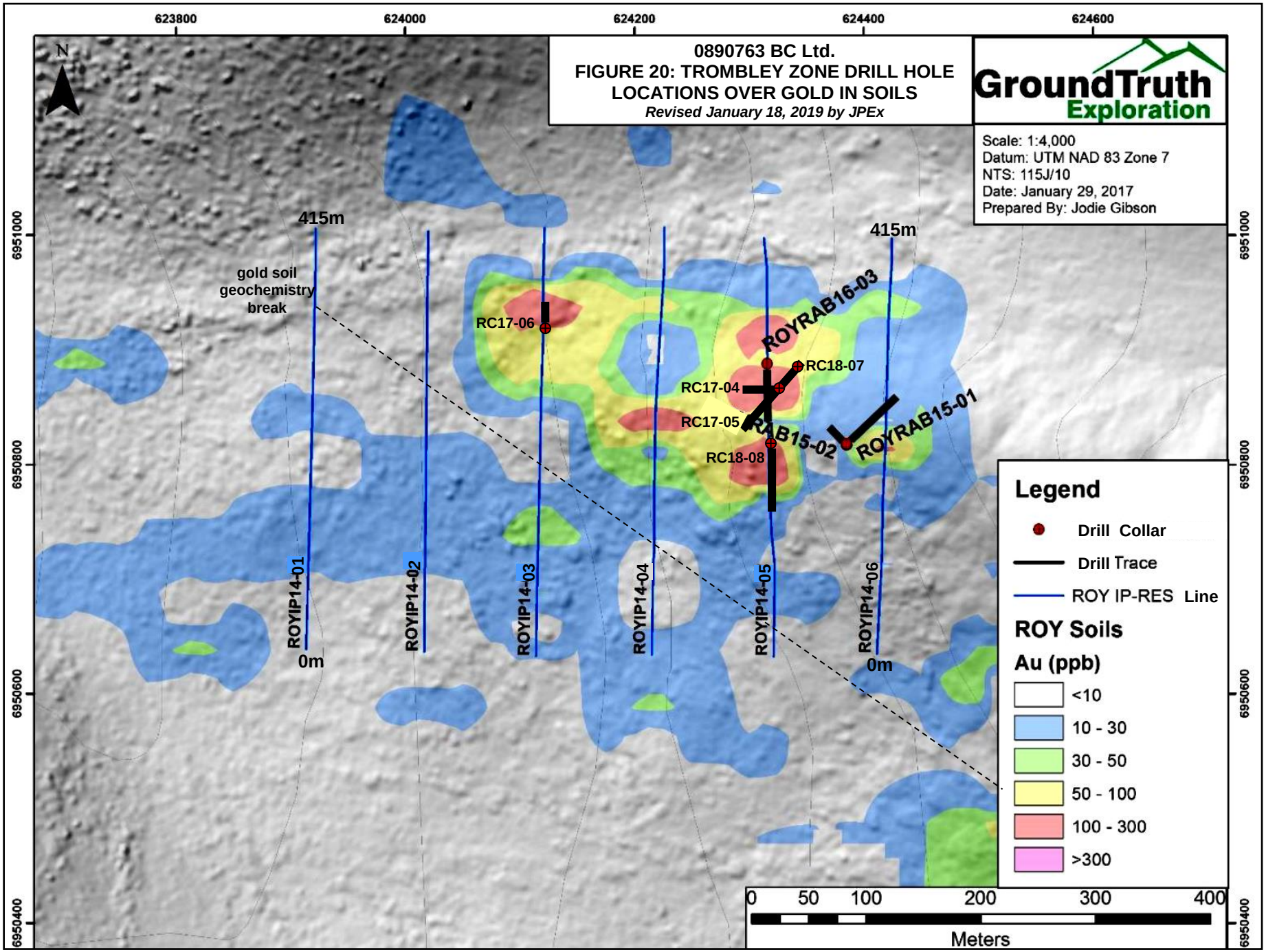
All holes on the Trombley zone encountered granodiorite throughout their entire lengths, except for a possible fine grained dyke at 62.5 to 64m in ROYRC17-08, which was associated with elevated gold and arsenic. Significant drill results are summarized in Table 4 below and are graphically shown on select sections *(Figures 21 and 22)*.

Table 4: Significant drill results on Trombley zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) *	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ROYRAB16-03	41.15	48.77	7.62	0.207	0.2
including	45.72	47.24	1.52	0.750	0.7
ROYRC17-05	5.18	18.59	13.41	0.530	2.9
including	5.18	6.71	1.52	2.140	0.5
ROYRC18-07	15.24	19.81	4.57	0.520	6.3
including	16.76	18.29	1.52	1.176	15.2

* Insufficient information is available to estimate the true thickness of these intercepts and, as such, the true thickness may be less than the down-hole length intercept reported above and RC drill holes are sampled in about 1.5m intervals, which may not coincide with the mineralized thicknesses.

ROYRAB15-01 and -02 targeted the strongest soil geochemical anomaly in the Trombley zone, deliberately irrespective of IP geophysical data; however part of the soil anomaly relies on historical data from 1999 to 2000, the exact location of which is suspect. ROYRAB15-02, also did not reach target depth due to slow drilling attributed to hard ground. ROYRAB16-03 targeted coincident recent soil geochemical and IP geophysical anomalies and yielded the best gold intercept from the RAB drill program, which is 0.21 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 0.75 g/t over 1.5m. The IP anomaly consists of a chargeability high/low contact with a coincident resistivity high, interpreted to represent a fault.


0890763 BC Ltd.
FIGURE 20: TROMBLEY ZONE DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS OVER GOLD IN SOILS
Revised January 18, 2019 by JPEx
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:4,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115J/10
Date: January 29, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson
N
623800
624000
624200
624400
624600
6951000
6950800
6950600
6950400
415m
0m
gold soil geochemistry break
RC17-06
RC17-04
RC17-05
RC18-08
RC18-07
ROYRAB16-03
ROYRAB15-02
ROYRAB15-01
ROYIP14-01
ROYIP14-02
ROYIP14-03
ROYIP14-04
ROYIP14-05
ROYIP14-06
Legend
Drill Collar
Drill Trace
ROY IP-RES Line
ROY Soils
Au (ppb)
<10
10 - 30
30 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 300
>300
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

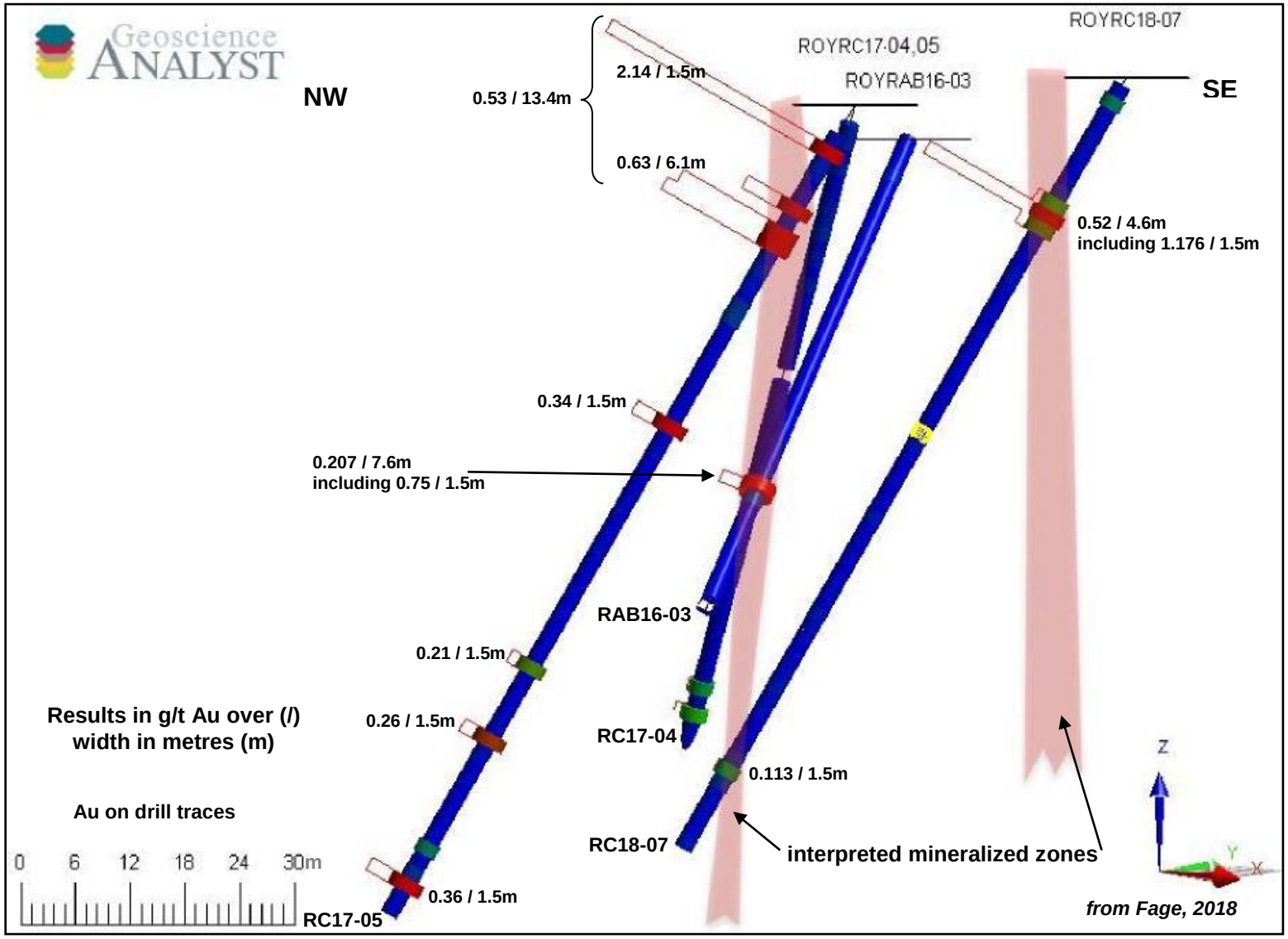


FIGURE 21: Drill section through RC17-05 and RC18-07, looking northeast

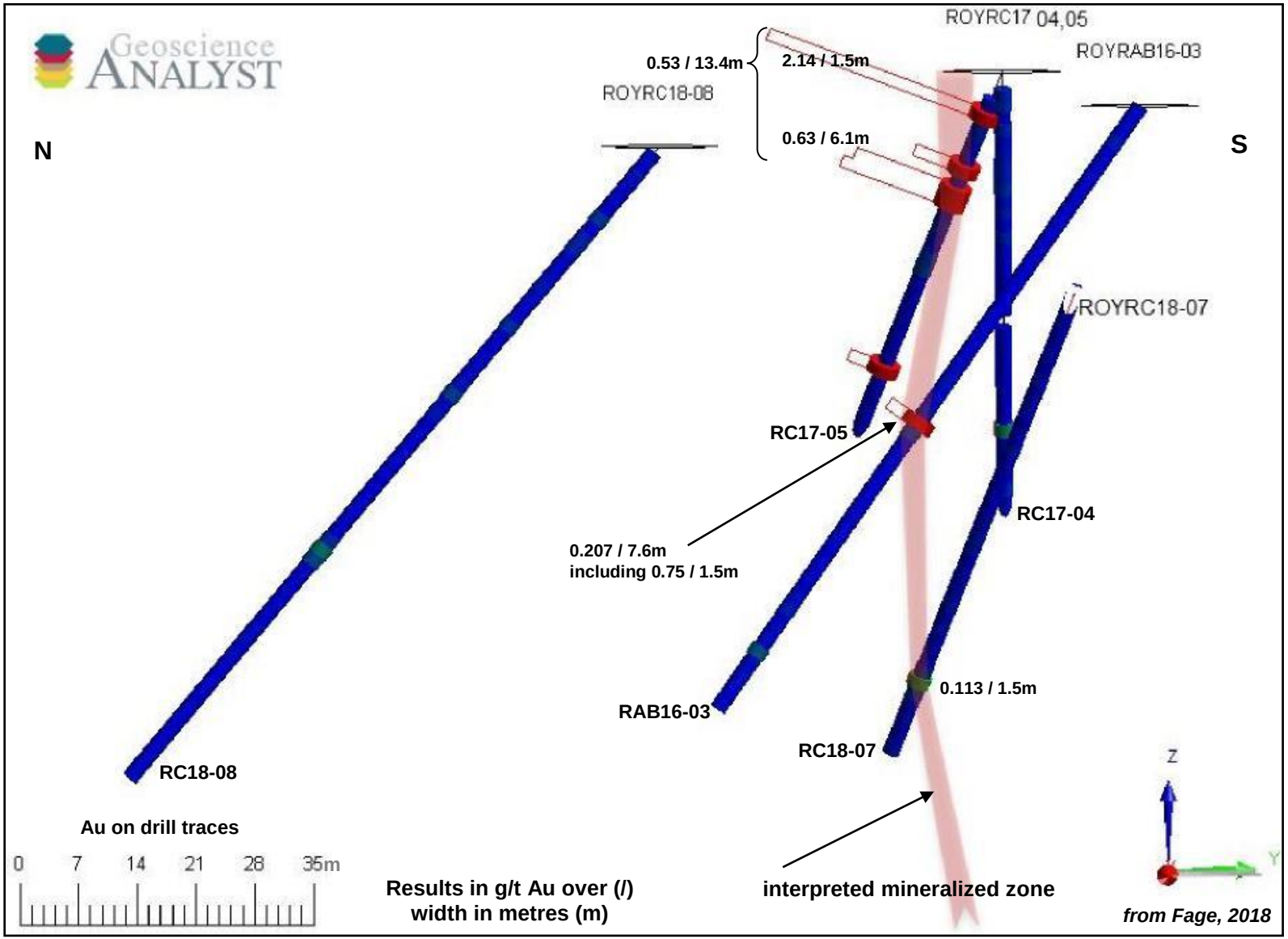


FIGURE 22: Drill section 624320E through RC18-08, looking east

The best gold intercept from the 2017-2018 RC drilling was 0.53 g/t Au over 13.4m in hole ROYRC17-05, accompanied by anomalous copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and silver, and included 2.14 g/t Au over 1.5m. Hole ROYRC18-07 was drilled as a 30m step out behind ROYRC17-05 to test its down dip extent, and returned similar values of 0.52 g/t Au over 4.57m including 1.17 g/t Au over 1.52m near surface (<19.8m) within a 21.3m interval of elevated arsenic (>50 ppm) from surface. A low grade intercept near the bottom of ROYRC18-07 correlates vertically down dip from the 0.53 g/t over 13.41m intercept from ROYRC17-05. The near-surface intercept in ROYRC18-07 is interpreted as a second, near vertical gold bearing structure *(Figure 17)*. The best gold grades are coincident with sericite altered granodiorite, with about 5 to 10% limonite after pyrite, ±pyrite and arsenopyrite, with minor fine quartz ±carbonate veining.

The north trends obtained for the gold bearing structures indicate that the Trombley drilling was not favourably oriented to detect the structures and soil anomalies remain open to the north and south and somewhat to the east. Three of the drill holes (RAB16-03, RC17-06 and RC18-08) were drilled parallel to the gold bearing structures and two additional holes (RAB15-01 and -02) were drilled away from the soil anomaly.

10.1.2 Northeast zone (Figures 5, 17-19 and 23 to 24)

The 2019 drill program consisted of 298.7m of RC drilling in 3 holes, targeting the north end of the Northeast gold soil anomaly *(Figure 17)*. All holes encountered granodiorite throughout their entire lengths, except for mixed intervals of quartz feldspar porphyry (probable dykes within the granodiorite) in ROYRC19-09 and -10 (Pad 1) *(Figure 23)* from the tops of the holes to 4m in ROYRC19-09 and to 14m in ROYRC19-10. Magnetite occurs in the top of ROYRC19-11, including magnetite stringers, and pyrite replaces hornblende through the bottom of the hole, resulting in an overall higher iron content averaging 2.75%.

Gold and silver values ranged from negligible to 4.25 g/t Au and 73.9 g/t Ag with anomalous gold commonly associated with anomalous silver, lead, bismuth, copper, arsenic and tellurium, ± higher iron. The overall bismuth values are high with an average of 6.9 ppm Bi throughout the drill holes. Significant drill results for gold are summarized in Table 5 and results for ROYRC19-09 and -10 are highlighted on the Pad 1 section *(Figure 24)*.

Table 5: Significant previous Northeast zone drill results

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) *	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t	Other anomalous elements
ROYRC19-09	4.88	9.45	4.57	0.27	3.9	Bi, Cu, Ag, (Pb)
including	6.40	7.92	1.52	0.54	3.2	Bi, Cu, Ag, (Pb)
	41.45	**50.60**	**9.15**	**1.42**	**19.5**	**Ag, Pb, Bi, As, Cu, Fe**
including	**44.50**	**47.55**	**3.05**	**3.75**	**49.9**	**Ag, Pb, Bi, As, Cu, Fe**
including	**46.02**	**47.55**	**1.53**	**4.25**	**73.9**	**Ag, Pb, Bi, As, Cu, Fe**
ROYRC19-10	24.99	26.52	1.53	0.22	3.7	Ag, Pb, Bi, Cu, As
and	28.04	29.57	1.52	0.14	3.0	Ag, Pb, Bi,
and	37.19	38.71	1.52	0.14	**11.6**	Ag, Pb, Bi, Cu
ROYRC19-11	57.00	58.52	1.52	0.66	0.2	As, (Pb)

* Insufficient information is available to estimate the true thickness of these intercepts and, as such, the true thickness may be less than the down-hole length intercept reported above and RC drill holes are sampled in about 1.5m intervals, which may not coincide with the mineralized thicknesses.

The most significant drill intercept returned from the 2019 program was 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 ppm Ag, 959 ppm Pb, 67.9 ppm Bi, 194 ppm As, 189 ppm Cu and 5.4% Fe over 9.15m, including 2.71 g/t Au, 37.5 ppm Ag, 1881 ppm Pb, 124 ppm Bi, 344 ppm As, 334 ppm Cu and 7.8% Fe over 4.56m from ROYRC19-09. The central portion of the interval from about 44.20 to 47.55 corresponds to a pyritic, clay altered zone that appears to represent a fault, with minor tourmaline and possible quartz-carbonate veinlets.

10.2 2020 Drilling (Figures 17 to 19 and 23 to 31)

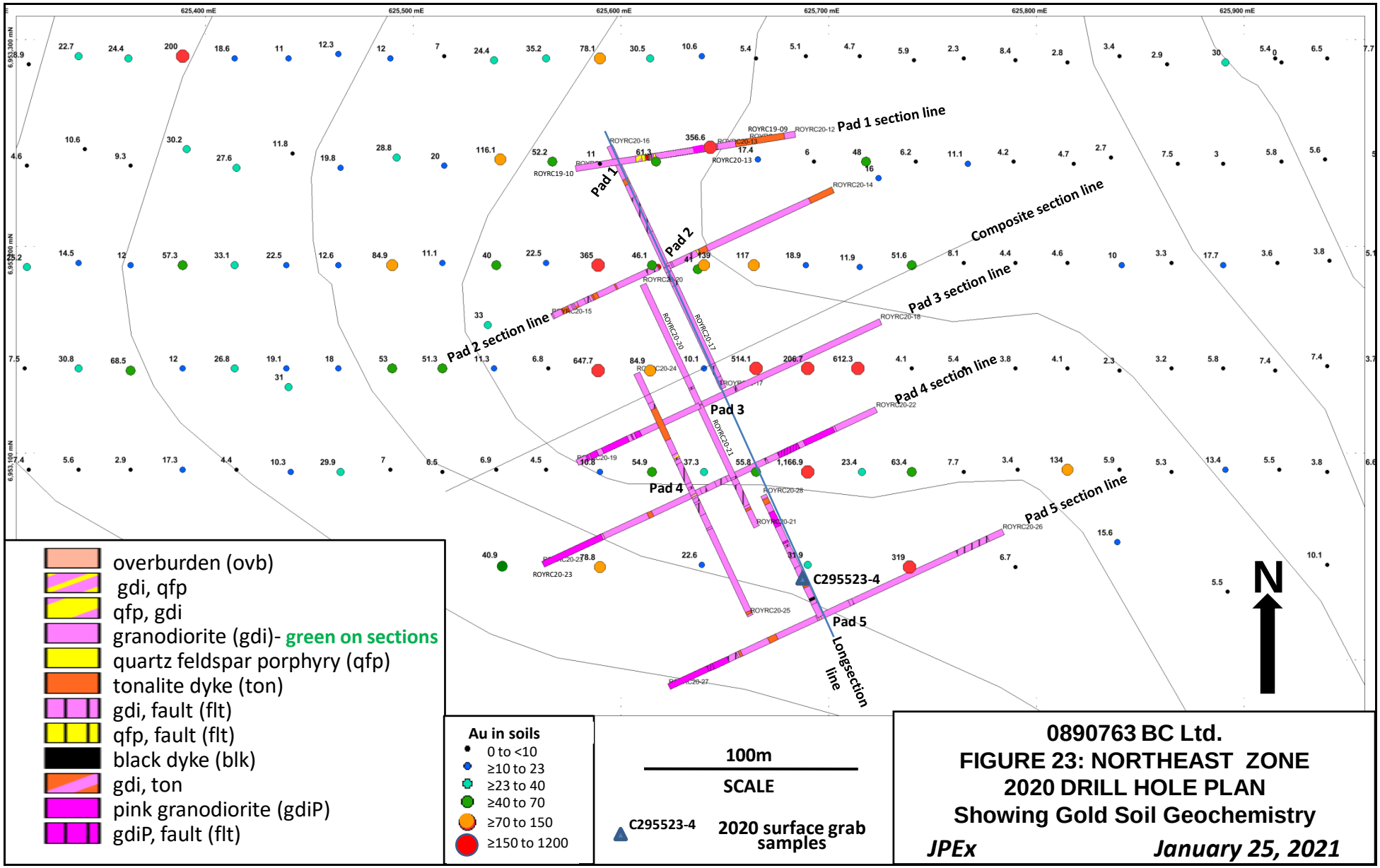
A total of 1,997.3m of RC drilling in 17 holes was completed on the Rude Creek Gold Project from August 26 to September 24, 2020 by 0890763 BC Ltd. with the aid of a grant under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program. The drilling targeted the north end of the Northeast gold soil anomaly and anomalous drill intersections from 2019. The northern end of the anomaly was chosen due to favourable topography for drill setups and significant results from the 2020 detailed soil survey.

The drill program was completed by Midnight Sun, based in Whitehorse, Yukon, using their Grasshopper helicopter portable RC rig with $2^{7}/_{8}$" dual wall RC rods (90 mm hole size) and a center sample hammer, and was directed by Bart Jaworski of 0890763 BC Ltd. The author and Jo van Randen sighted in the drill holes on August 27, 2020 and logged the RC chips between September 28 and November 4. Chip trays have been sent to Mexico for Corescan analysis but will be returned to Whitehorse. The drill was mobilized and demobilized to/from the site by helicopter from a staging area at the Minto airstrip, 87 km to the east-southeast of the drill sites. Drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 6 (below), drill pads are shown on Figure 17 with the gold soil geochemistry and drill hole locations are shown in Figures 18 and 19 with the 2020 IP/Res 3D models. A drill plan is shown in Figure 23 and sections in Figures 24 to 31.

Table 6: 2020 drill hole specifications

Hole Number		Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	No. of Samples
ROYRC20-12	Pad 1	625613	6953243	1535	81	-45	101.50	70
ROYRC20-13	Pad 1	625613	6953243	1535	81	-70	99.36	64
ROYRC20-14	Pad 2	625622	6953190	1533	65	-45	124.97	82
ROYRC20-15	Pad 2	625620	6953190	1533	245	-60	112.78	74
ROYRC20-16	Pad 2	625622	6953190	1533	335	-50	100.58	67
ROYRC20-17	Pad 2	625622	6953190	1533	155	-50	100.58	67
ROYRC20-18	Pad 3	625638	6953123	1523	65	-50	149.35	99
ROYRC20-19	Pad 3	625638	6953123	1523	245	-65	154.23	102
ROYRC20-20	Pad 3	625638	6953123	1523	335	-50	100.58	66
ROYRC20-21	Pad 3	625638	6953123	1523	155	-50	100.58	66
ROYRC20-22	Pad 4	625635	6953080	1518	65	-50	150.88	99
ROYRC20-23	Pad 4	625635	6953080	1518	245	-50	124.36	82
ROYRC20-24	Pad 4	625635	6953080	1518	335	-50	100.58	66
ROYRC20-25	Pad 4	625635	6953080	1518	155	-50	100.58	65
ROYRC20-26	Pad 5	625696	6953021	1495	65	-50	150.88	99
ROYRC20-27	Pad 5	625696	6953021	1495	245	-50	124.97	81
ROYRC20-28	Pad 5	625696	6953021	1495	335	-50	100.58	66
TOTAL							**1997.34**	**1315***

* in addition 16 quality assurance and quality control samples were analyzed


625,400 mE
625,500 mE
625,600 mE
625,700 mE
625,800 mE
625,900 mE
Pad 1 section line
Pad 2 section line
Pad 3 section line
Pad 4 section line
Pad 5 section line
Composite section line
Longsection line
Pad 1
Pad 2
Pad 3
Pad 4
Pad 5
C295523-4
N
overburden (ovb)
gdi, qfp
qfp, gdi
granodiorite (gdi)- green on sections
quartz feldspar porphyry (qfp)
tonalite dyke (ton)
gdi, fault (flt)
qfp, fault (flt)
black dyke (blk)
gdi, ton
pink granodiorite (gdiP)
gdiP, fault (flt)
Au in soils
0 to <10
≥10 to 23
≥23 to 40
≥40 to 70
≥70 to 150
≥150 to 1200
100m
SCALE
C295523-4
2020 surface grab samples
0890763 BC Ltd.
FIGURE 23: NORTHEAST ZONE
2020 DRILL HOLE PLAN
Showing Gold Soil Geochemistry
JPEx
January 25, 2021

Two grab samples of mineralized intrusive talus boulders were collected from between Pads 4 and 5 at 625683mE, 6953050mN by the author and Jo van Randen while sighting in drill holes on August 27, 2020 *(Figure 23)*. The samples returned 1.31 and 0.54 g/t Au, respectively. Sample C295523 also yielded significantly anomalous values of >10,000 ppm As, 54.4 ppm Sb and 5.02% Fe, moderate lead (107 ppm) and elevated values of 11.4 ppm Mo, 2.2 ppm Ag and 1.5 ppm Bi. Sample C295523 returned significantly anomalous values of 15.6 Bi, 70.1 Co and 4.69% Fe, moderate arsenic (235 ppm) and elevated values of 286 ppm Cu and 1.7 ppm Ag. Complete results with sample locations and descriptions are shown in Appendix II.

Table 7: 2020 surface grab samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	Au ppm
C295523	Grab of 50 x 60cm block in large talus field of granitic material - see photos. Pale green sericite and chlorite altered coarse grained granodiorite with arsenopyrite and pyrite seams, associated iron oxides and quartz as a thin coating to fracture - difficult to sample. Local open space cavities with stubby arsenopyrite in seams.	1.311
C295524	2m upslope from sample C295523 in large talus boulder field. Rusty weathering grey blue fine grained altered very pyritic intrusive; glassy quartz eyes, chlorite altered with intense concentration of iron oxide, 3% fine grained pyrite and trace epidote.	0.542

Photo 1: C295523

Photo 2: C295524

RC logging was primarily completed by Jo van Randen, with holes ROYRC20-18 to -21 logged by the author (Appendix III). The chip trays were collected by van Randen from Midnight Sun's shop in Whitehorse. Recovery appears to have been good and the author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. All holes encountered granodiorite throughout their entire lengths, except for intervals of tonalite and alkali feldspar rich quartz feldspar porphyries, thought to occur as dykes, and a narrow black interval in RC20-28.

Thin section work in 2020, not filed for assessment or YMEP, indicates the granodiorite from the drill area consists of about 60% plagioclase, 15-20% quartz, 15% alkali feldspar, 5-10% biotite and minor magnetite *(Colombo, 2020),* which is consistent with the composition of the Dawson Range phase of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite. The granodiorite is commonly strongly chlorite and weakly epidote-rutile altered after biotite, with weak hematite after magnetite *(Colombo, 2020)*.

The quartz feldspar porphyry (qfp) is fine grained, with 15-20% alkali feldspar phenocrysts, about 10-15% fine hornblende phenocrysts, 2-5% quartz eyes and minor biotite, as observed on surface at Pad 1 and described in thin section *(Colombo, 2020)*. The groundmass was highly quartz-white mica altered. The quartz feldspar porphyry was observed as generally narrow, vertical to steeply west dipping, southerly trending dykes, which may follow structures, in the tops of the holes from Pad 1 (RC19-09 to -10 and RC20-12 to -13), near the top and at 23m in RC20-14, at 32m in RC20-24 and, at the top of RC20-27.

Fine grained, grey to slightly pinkish dykes were encountered with about 2% glassy to greasy crystals of what appears to be embayed quartz. The dykes have been classified as tonalite (ton) in thin section from a surface sample collected from near pad 4. The sample consisted of about 20% plagioclase and 3-4% quartz phenocrysts with minor biotite and 5% probable amphibole in a groundmass of about 40% quartz and 30% plagioclase *(Colombo, 2021)*. The largest and easternmost of the dykes is an approximate 23m thick, near vertical dyke encountered at 30.35 to 94m in RC20-12, which appears to extend southeasterly through the bottom of RC20-14. Another up to 9.5m wide dyke extends southerly through RC20-24 (45.3-71m), probably through RC20-23 (34-37.5m), possibly the bottom of RC20-28 and through RC20-27 (36-42.67m), and possibly northwest through RC20-15 at 45m or 69m and at 68.6 to 73.2m in RC20-16. A third dyke, about 3.5-4m wide and trending southerly, lies further west and was intersected near the bottom of RC20-15. Other narrower dyke intervals are evident but difficult to correlate. Some may follow structures. The faults generally appear to be fairly steep and trend southerly.

The alkali feldspar rich and tonalite quartz feldspar porphyry dykes that were intersected are both thought to belong to the Prospector Mtn. suite, based on the alkali feldspar evident in the former and embayed quartz textures in the latter (Patrick Sack, Yukon Geological Survey, personal communication 2021).

There may be two distinct granodiorite intrusions or phases of granodiorite intersected in drilling. The granodiorite, with commonly chloritized mafics described in thin section (gdi), was encountered on surface in the drill area and generally throughout the northern drill holes. A pinkish tinge (gdiP) was observed in the generally chloritic granodiorite in a number of the southern drill holes (and possibly in RC20-13), which could be due to hematite alteration (possibly after magnetite) or to a high abundance of pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts in a distinct intrusion. The latter is typical of the Mt. Cockfield stock, which is exposed 2 km to the southeast of the Northeast zone. It may intrude the Dawson Range batholith in the southeastern drill area. Limonitic zones mask the colouration, so that the intersections of gdiP may be larger than identified. It may also be present in RC20-15 from 45.72 to 56.39m and in RC20-17 from 77.72 to 79.22m, but is less apparent and has not been shown on the plan or sections.

GdiP constitutes most of the interval from 74.36 to 142.04m in RC20-19, from 70.1 to 86.87 and 91.44 to 115.82m in RC20-22, from 84.73m to 123.36m at EOH in RC20-23, from 42.67 to 60.96m and 76.2m to 124.97m (EOH) in RC20-27, and from 60.96 to 62.48m and 74.68 to 86.87m in RC20-28. It also appears to have been intersected in one of the northern drill holes from 61.26 to the bottom of the hole at 99.36m in RC20-13. If the pinkish colouration denotes a separate intrusion it may represent a flat lying

body related to, or part of, the Mt. Cockfield stock of the Prospector Mtn. suite (Figure 30).

Mineralization observed in drill holes includes limonite fracture fillings, pyrite (py), minor galena and possible arsenopyrite (aspy). Quartz (qtz) and tourmaline (tm) were noted as veinlets. Sericite or white mica is a common alteration and clays were selectively replacing feldspar and evident within fault zones.

Gold values ranged from negligible to 3.15 g/t Au, with anomalous gold commonly associated with anomalous lead, bismuth, silver, antimony, copper, ±arsenic (often peripheral) and ± higher iron, which ranged from negligible to 1.39% Pb, 116.7 ppm Bi, 76.4 g/t Ag, 644.9 ppm Sb, 680.7 ppm Cu, 2614 ppm As and 7.51% Fe. Significant drill results for gold are summarized in Table 6 with highlights shown on the lithological sections *(Figures 24 to 30)*. Green has been used instead of light pink for the main granodiorite in the sections to better differentiate the units. A 3D image is shown with modulated gold values in Figure 31. Other significantly anomalous elements are shown in Appendix IV with graphic lithology logs and alteration codes.

Table 8: Significant 2020 drill results

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) *	Au (g/t)	Comments
ROYRC20-12	14.63	16.15	1.52	0.145	sericite-pyrite
	95.4	96.93	1.52	0.193	just below a fault bounded tonalite dyke (Pb,Ag,Fe)
ROYRC20-13	**30.78**	**44.5**	**13.72**	**0.107**	pyrite
including	**36.88**	**38.40**	**1.52**	**0.594**	pyrite, tourmaline? Bi, Cu (bit As edge)
and	82.6	90.22	7.62	0.099	tourmaline +/-pyrite, fault - Pb, Ag, Bi, Fe, Cu (As)
ROYRC20-14	54.8	56.32	1.52	0.435	sericite-clay; **52 g/t Ag**, Pb, Bi, As, Sb, Cu, Fe
and	73.15	74.67	1.52	0.169	sericite; Bi, (Ag)
and	**106.68**	**112.78**	**6.10**	**0.565**	upper contact of tonalite dyke; Bi, Cu, (Pb, Sb)
including	**109.73**	**111.25**	**1.52**	**2.132**	near top of tonalite dyke Bi, Sb, Cu, (Pb, Ag)
ROYRC20-15	7.62	21.34	13.72	0.108	fault and below; **3.9 g/t Ag**, Cu, Pb, As, Bi, Fe
including	**10.67**	**12.19**	**1.52**	**0.582**	fault; **11.7 g/t Ag**, Pb, As, Bi, Fe
and	54.86	60.96	6.10	0.252	sericite, pyrite above tonalite dyke; Cu, Bi, Pb, (Ag)
including	**56.39**	**57.91**	**1.52**	**0.784**	sericite, pyrite above tonalite dyke; Cu, Bi, (Ag)
and	**89.92**	**105.16**	**15.24**	**0.116**	margins of tonalite dyke; As, Bi, (Ag) ± Fe,Sb, Cu
including	**102.11**	**103.63**	**1.52**	**0.508**	just below tonalite dyke; Bi, (Ag)
ROYRC20-16	**16.76**	**60.96**	**44.2**	**0.081**	
including	16.76	19.81	3.05	0.195	quartz-sericite-pyrite; **7.8 g/t Ag**, Pb, Bi, Cu, ±As, Fe
and	**39.62**	**60.96**	**21.34**	**0.127**	sericite-clay, ±pyrite, quartz; Pb, Ag, Bi
including	**57.91**	**60.96**	**3.05**	**0.571**	sericite ±clay, pyrite, quartz below fault
including	**57.91**	**59.44**	**1.53**	**0.996**	quartz-sericite-clay below fault, Pb, Ag, Bi, Fe
ROYRC20-17	45.72	56.39	10.67	0.093	sericite-pyrite,±clay, Pb, As, Fe, ((Ag), ±Cu
and	73.15	74.68	1.52	0.171	sericite- pyrite; As, Fe
and	99.06	100.58	1.52	0.216	sericite-clay-pyrite with As, Fe at EOH
ROYRC20-18	**0**	**82.30**	**82.30**	**0.165**	
including	**0**	**35.05**	**35.05**	**0.260**	pyrite, ±ser, clay, qtz, tm; ± As, Pb, Bi, Fe, Sb, Cu, Mo
including	**0**	**13.72**	**13.72**	**0.586**	qtz-ser-py±tm, clay; **14.1 g/t Ag**, Pb, Sb, As, Bi, Fe, ±Cu, Mo
including	**6.71**	**13.72**	**7.01**	**1.005**	qtz-ser-pyrite-clay; **24.2 g/t Ag**, Pb, Cu, Sb, As, Bi, Fe, ±Mo
including	**10.67**	**12.19**	**1.52**	**3.151**	sericite-pyrite-clay, **76.4 g/t Ag**, Pb, Cu, Sb, As, Bi, Fe
and	**77.72**	**80.77**	**3.05**	**0.611**	pyrite; Pb, Ag, Bi, Fe
including	**77.72**	**79.24**	**1.52**	**1.086**	pyrite; Pb, Ag, Bi, Fe
ROYRC20-19	0	3.96	3.96	0.124	quartz-sericite-pyrite ±tourmaline, Pb, Ag, As, (Sb)
and	38.40	39.93	1.53	0.144	pyrite
and	49.07	50.60	1.52	0.152	pyrite, As

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) *	Au (g/t)	Comments
ROYRC20-20	0.61	5.18	4.57	0.303	quartz-sericite-pyrite ±tourmaline, Pb, Ag, As, Sb, ±Bi
ROYRC20-21	**0.00**	**16.76**	**16.76**	**0.365**	quartz-sericite-clay±pyrite; **9.6 g/t Ag**, Pb, As, Bi ±Fe, Sb
including	**9.14**	**10.67**	**1.52**	**1.774**	quartz-sericite-clay; **40.1 g/t Ag**, Pb, As, Bi, Sb
and	91.44	100.58	9.14	0.114	bit below tonalite dyke & fault, py, Bi, Ag, ±Cu, Pb, As @ EOH
ROYRC20-23	28.35	29.87	1.52	0.123	quartz-sericite near (Pb); above tonalite dyke
and	39.01	40.54	1.53	0.141	sericite-pyrite; below tonalite dyke
and	45.11	46.63	1.52	0.174	sericite-pyrite
and	115.21	116.74	1.52	0.113	nil
ROYRC20-24	21.34	22.86	1.52	0.121	clay-sericite, fault
and	59.44	60.96	1.52	0.161	pyrite, tonalite dyke, Pb, Ag, As, Fe
and	65.53	68.58	1.52	0.173	pyrite, tonalite dyke, Pb, Ag, As
and	82.3	83.82	1.52	0.106	sericite, tourmaline, As, Mo
ROYRC20-26	71.63	73.15	1.52	0.101	sericite-clay: As, Fe, (Ag)
and	105.16	109.73	4.57	0.154	sericite-pyrite-clay, above fault; ±Bi
and	135.64	137.16	1.52	0.106	sericite-clay near bottom of fault; Fe, (As)
ROYRC20-27	32.00	33.53	1.52	0.163	sericite-clay above tonalite dyke
and	41.15	42.67	1.52	0.199	pyritic tonalite dyke; As, Bi, Cu (Ag)
and	**70.10**	**91.44**	**21.34**	**0.093**	ser-clay-pyrite, faults, below dyke; Bi, ±Ag, Pb, Fe, Cu, As
including	73.15	76.20	3.05	0.189	sericite-pyrite-clay, fault; Bi, ±Ag, Pb, Fe
and	105.16	106.68	1.52	0.106	sericite-clay; Cu, As, Bi
ROYRC20-28	21.34	22.86	1.52	0.111	sericite-pyrite, above dyke; Pb, Ag, As, Fe, (Bi)
and	**85.34**	**99.06**	**13.72**	**0.164**	tonalite dyke, py-ser-clay, ±quartz
including	94.49	97.54	3.05	0.353	tonalite dyke, pyrite, clay; Pb, Ag, As, Bi (Sb); ~EOH

(element) denotes low anomalous values

* Insufficient information is available to estimate the true thickness of these intercepts and, as such, the true thickness may be less than the down-hole length intercept reported above and RC drill holes are sampled in primarily 1.5m intervals, which may not coincide with the mineralized thicknesses.

The most significant drill intercept returned from the 2020 program is 1.00 g/t Au with 24.2 ppm Ag, 4480 ppm Pb, 16 ppm Bi, 707 ppm As, 149 ppm Sb and 4.1% Fe over 7.01m, including 3.15 g/t Au, 76.4 g/t Ag, 1.39% Pb, 25.8 ppm Bi, 644.9 ppm Sb, 659.5 ppm As, 680.7 ppm Cu and 5.56% Fe over 1.52m from 6.71 to 13.72m in ROYRC20-18 from Pad 3 *(Figure 26)*. This occurs within a broad anomalous interval of 0.165 g/t Au over 82.3m from the top of the hole, including 0.260 g/t Au over 35.05m from the upper portion. The lower portion of the 82.3m zone yielded 0.611 g/t Au with 7 ppm Ag, 113.4 ppm Pb, 378 ppm Bi and 3.4% Fe over 3.05m, including 1.09 g/t Au, 7.8 g/t Ag over 1.52m. The top of ROYRC20-19 returned anomalous values of 0.124 g/t Au over 3.05m. The near surface zone was also intersected in ROYRC20-21, the 155° directed hole from Pad 3, returning 0.365 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag over 16.76m including 1.77 g/t Au, 40.1 g/t Ag over 1.52m, and in ROYRC20-20 with 0.303 g/t Au over 4.57m *(Figure 28)*. The near surface mineralized zone is associated with quartz veinlets, tourmaline, sericite and clay.

To the north of Pad 3, near surface, fault associated mineralization from 7.62m was intersected in ROYRC20-15, the 245° directed hole from Pad 2 *(Figure 25)*, with 0.108 g/t Au, 3.9 g/t Ag over 13.72m, including 0.582 g/t Au, 11.7 g/t Ag over 1.52m, locally with anomalous, lead, arsenic, bismuth and iron. A broadly anomalous fault associated intercept was also intersected from 16.76m in ROYRC20-16 with associated lead, silver, bismuth, ± copper and arsenic, including 0.996 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag, 257 ppm Pb, 20.9 ppm Bi, and 3.79% Fe over 1.52m from a zone with quartz veinlets at the base of the interval *(Figure 28)*. This occurs within a broad anomalous interval of 0.081 g/t Au over

44.2m. Anomalous gold intersections from tonalite dykes from this pad, with similar anomalous associated elements, include 0.116 g/t Au over 15.24m from 89.92m and 0.784 g/t Au over 1.52m, 8m above a dyke at 56.39m in ROYRC20-15, and 0.565 g/t Au over 6.1m including 2.13 g/t Au over 1.52m in ROYRC20-14.

Further north, two additional holes were drilled from Pad 1 *(Figure 24)* to follow up the 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 ppm Ag intercept over 9.15m, including 4.25 g/t Au, 73.9 ppm Ag over 1.53m from ROYRC19-09. Mineralization appeared to be associated with quartz-carbonate veinlets and tourmaline within a fault zone. ROYRC20-13 intersected 0.107 g/t Au over 13.72m, with tourmaline noted, including 0.594 g/t Au, 37.3ppm Bi and 134.7 ppm Cu over 1.52m at 36.88m, and ROYRC20-12 intersected 0.193 g/t Au over 1.52m below a tonalite dyke near the end of the hole. These intersections and a 0.22 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag over 1.53m intercept from ROYRC19-10 (with anomalous lead, bismuth, copper and arsenic), suggest an apparent dip of 30°E for the mineralized zone.

A few anomalous intervals were intersected from Pad 5 *(Figure 27)* with 0.093 g/t Au over 21.34m from 70.1m in ROYRC20-27, including 0.189 g/t Au over 3.05m from an interval with faults at each end, below a tonalite dyke and locally associated with anomalous lead, silver, bismuth and iron. A tonalite dyke higher in the hole yielded 0.199 g/t Au over 1.52m with anomalous copper, silver, arsenic, bismuth and proximal lead and antimony. A zone with peripheral arsenic, iron and lead with 0.154 g/t Au over 4.57m is evident at 105.16m just above a fault zone in ROYRC20-26, which may correlate with the upper zone in ROYRC20-27. If so, the zone would appear to dip about 30°E in this section. The bottom of ROYRC20-28 returned 0.164 g/t Au over 13.72 m including 0.35 g/t Au, 2.3 ppm Ag, 106.6 ppm Pb, 15.4 ppm Bi, 112 As and 8.5 ppm Sb over 3.05m, associated with a tonalite dyke *(Figure 28)*. A significant fault associated lead (929 ppm) - silver (4.7 ppm) anomaly is evident higher in the hole from 57.91 to 60.96m.

Overall insignificant results were intersected in the holes drilled from Pad 4 *(Figure 26)*, which had to be moved 35m to the west of its planned location due to boulder talus. Only isolated elevated gold and pathfinder elements were generally intersected.

The best gold values are associated with quartz, quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veinlets, commonly sericite-clay alteration and faults and are accompanied by anomalous lead, silver, bismuth, ± iron, copper, antimony and arsenic. The overall orientation of the zones is difficult to determine. Multiple, stacked, apparent 20-30°ENE dipping mineralized zones are evident on the cross-sections. Northeast trends (possibly dipping southeast) may also exist.

Drill sampling methods are discussed under Section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”, below.

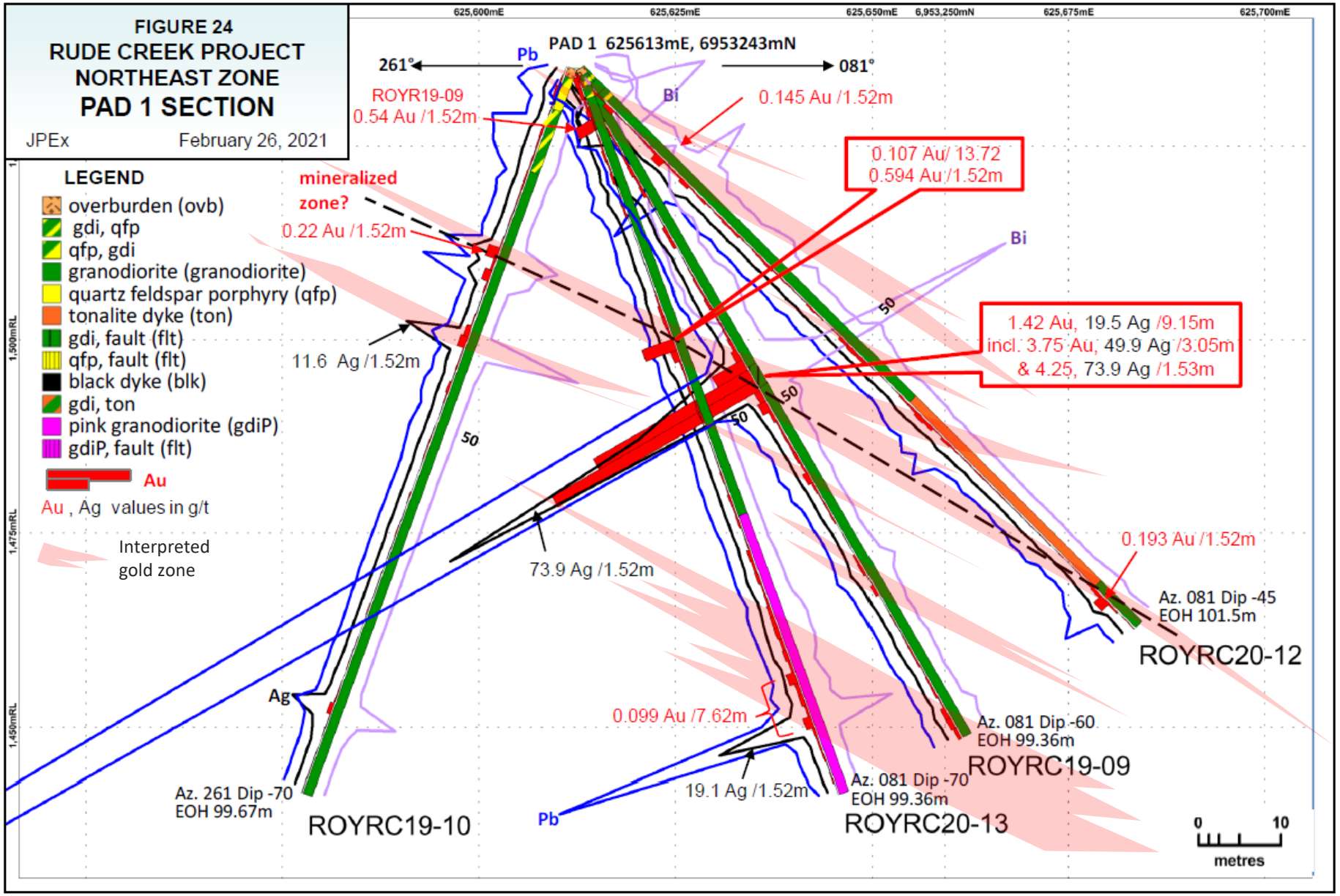
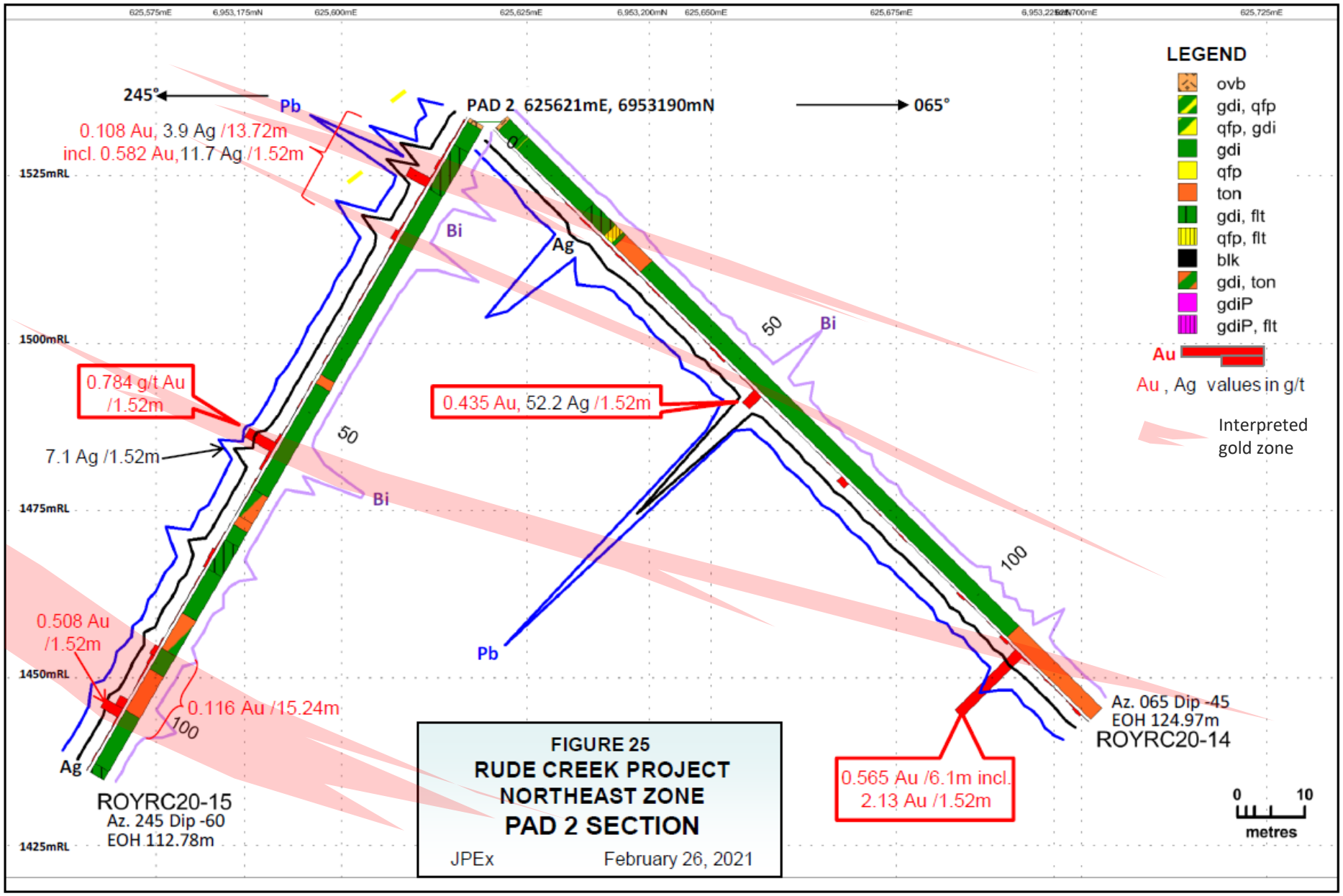
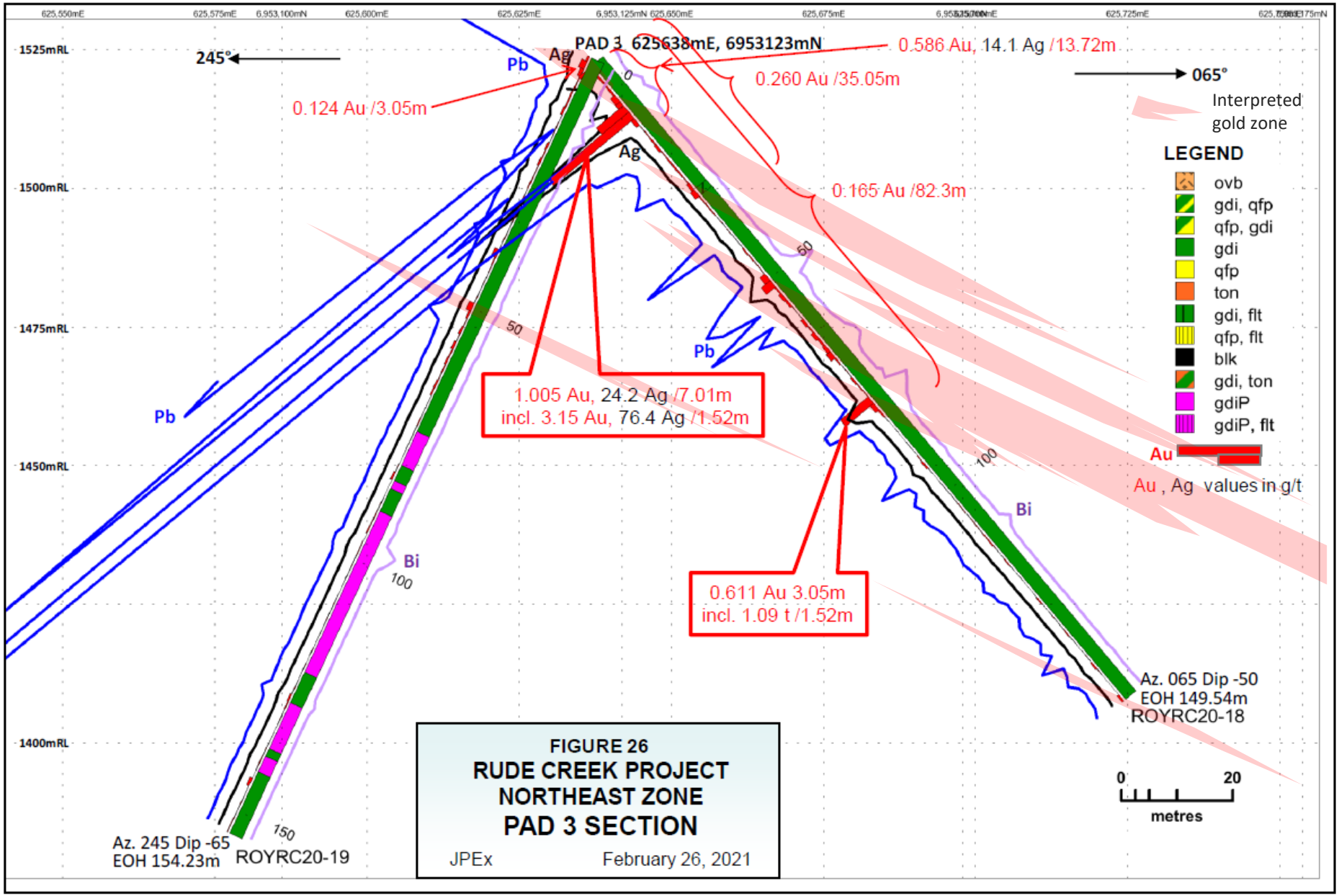


FIGURE 24
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
PAD 1 SECTION
JPEx
February 26, 2021
625,600mE
625,625mE
625,650mE
6,953,250mN
625,675mE
625,700mE
PAD 1 625613mE, 6953243mN
261°
081°
Pb
Bi
ROYR19-09
0.54 Au /1.52m
0.145 Au /1.52m
0.107 Au/ 13.72
0.594 Au /1.52m
mineralized
zone?
0.22 Au /1.52m
11.6 Ag /1.52m
1.42 Au, 19.5 Ag /9.15m
incl. 3.75 Au, 49.9 Ag /3.05m
& 4.25, 73.9 Ag /1.53m
50
LEGEND
overburden (ovb)
gdi, qfp
qfp, gdi
granodiorite (granodiorite)
quartz feldspar porphyry (qfp)
tonalite dyke (ton)
gdi, fault (flt)
qfp, fault (flt)
black dyke (blk)
gdi, ton
pink granodiorite (gdiP)
gdiP, fault (flt)
Au
Au , Ag values in g/t
Interpreted
gold zone
73.9 Ag /1.52m
0.193 Au /1.52m
Az. 081 Dip -45
EOH 101.5m
ROYRC20-12
Ag
0.099 Au /7.62m
Az. 081 Dip -60
EOH 99.36m
ROYRC19-09
Az. 261 Dip -70
EOH 99.67m
ROYRC19-10
19.1 Ag /1.52m
Az. 081 Dip -70
EOH 99.36m
ROYRC20-13
1,500mRL
1,475mRL
1,450mRL
0
10
metres


625,575mE
6,953,175mN
625,600mE
625,625mE
6,953,200mN
625,650mE
625,675mE
625,725mE
LEGEND
ovb
gdi, qfp
qfp, gdi
gdi
qfp
ton
gdi, flt
qfp, flt
blk
gdi, ton
gdiP
gdiP, flt
Au
Au , Ag values in g/t
Interpreted gold zone
245°
065°
PAD 2 625621mE, 6953190mN
Pb
0.108 Au, 3.9 Ag /13.72m
incl. 0.582 Au,11.7 Ag /1.52m
Bi
Ag
50
100
0
1525mRL
1500mRL
1475mRL
1450mRL
1425mRL
0.784 g/t Au /1.52m
7.1 Ag /1.52m
0.435 Au, 52.2 Ag /1.52m
0.508 Au /1.52m
0.116 Au /15.24m
0.565 Au /6.1m incl. 2.13 Au /1.52m
ROYRC20-15
Az. 245 Dip -60
EOH 112.78m
Az. 065 Dip -45
EOH 124.97m
ROYRC20-14
0
10
metres
FIGURE 25
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
PAD 2 SECTION
JPEx
February 26, 2021


625,550mE
625,575mE
6,953,100mN
625,600mE
625,625mE
6,953,125mN
625,650mE
625,675mE
625,725mE
1525mRL
1500mRL
1475mRL
1450mRL
1400mRL
245°
065°
PAD 3 625638mE, 6953123mN
0.586 Au, 14.1 Ag /13.72m
0.260 Au /35.05m
0.124 Au /3.05m
0.165 Au /82.3m
Interpreted gold zone
LEGEND
ovb
gdi, qfp
qfp, gdi
gdi
qfp
ton
gdi, flt
qfp, flt
blk
gdi, ton
gdiP
gdiP, flt
Au
Au , Ag values in g/t
Pb
Ag
Bi
0
50
100
150
1.005 Au, 24.2 Ag /7.01m
incl. 3.15 Au, 76.4 Ag /1.52m
0.611 Au 3.05m
incl. 1.09 t /1.52m
Az. 245 Dip -65
EOH 154.23m
ROYRC20-19
Az. 065 Dip -50
EOH 149.54m
ROYRC20-18
0
20
metres
FIGURE 26
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
PAD 3 SECTION
JPEx
February 26, 2021

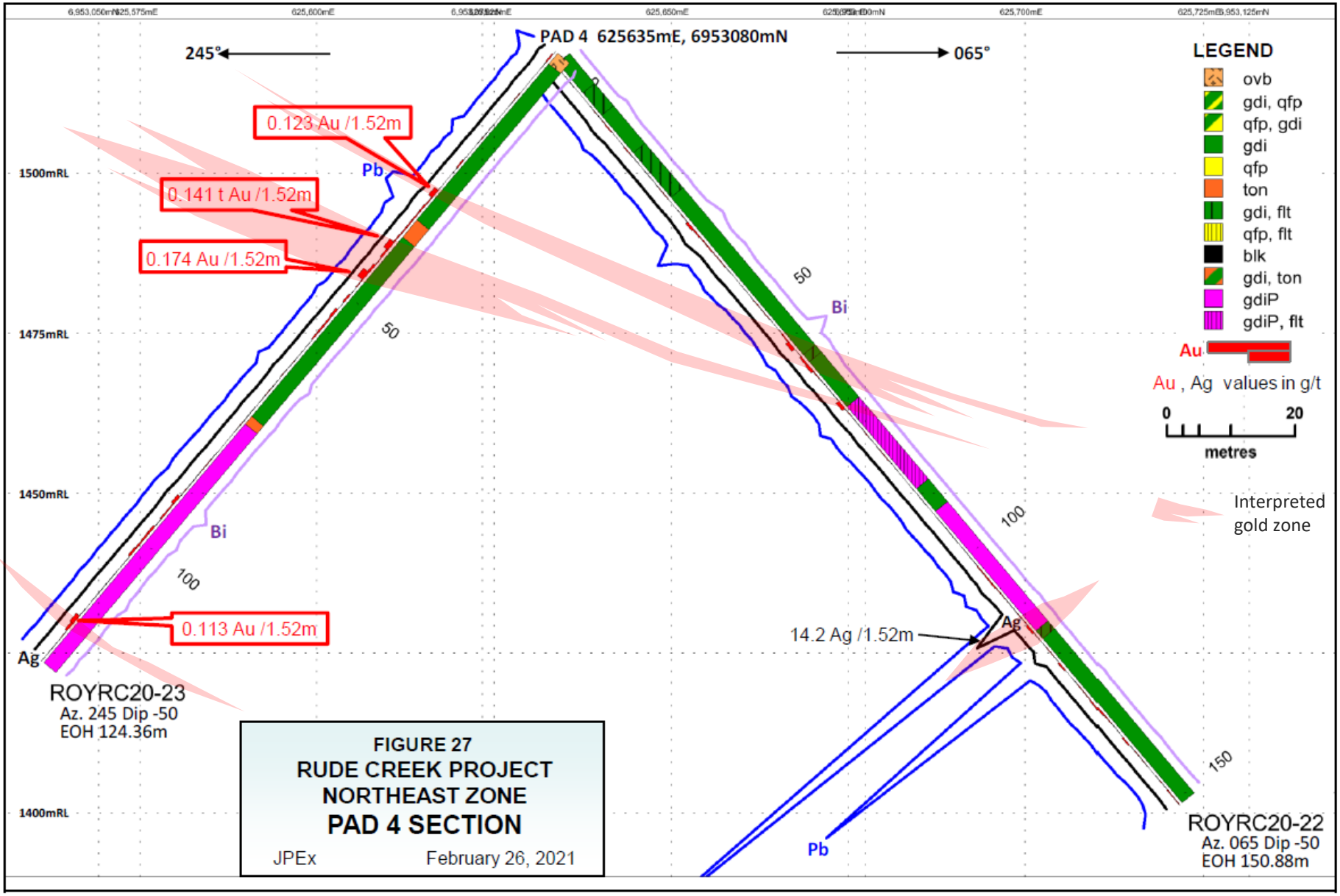


FIGURE 27
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
PAD 4 SECTION

JPEx February 26, 2021

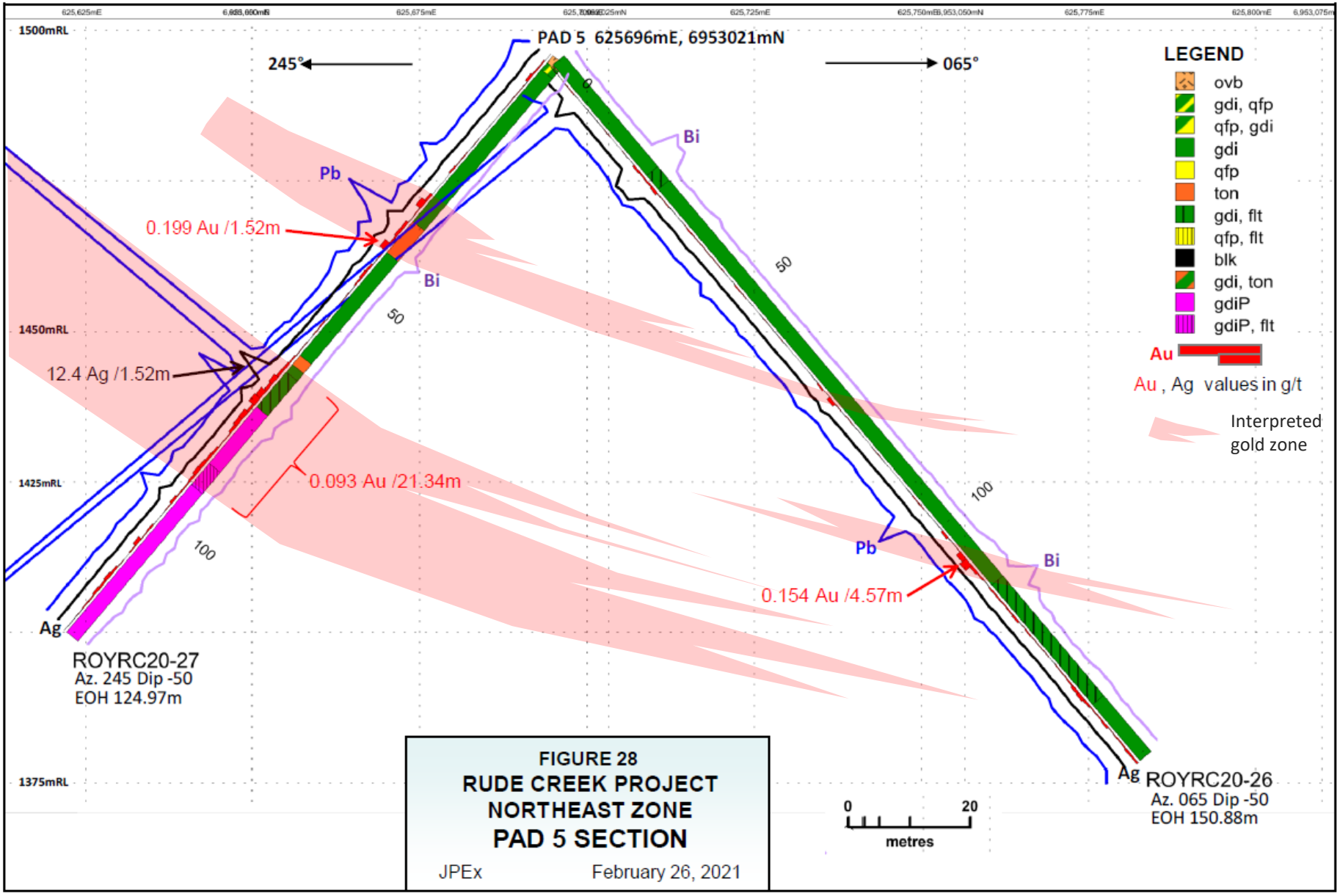


FIGURE 28
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
PAD 5 SECTION

JPEx February 26, 2021

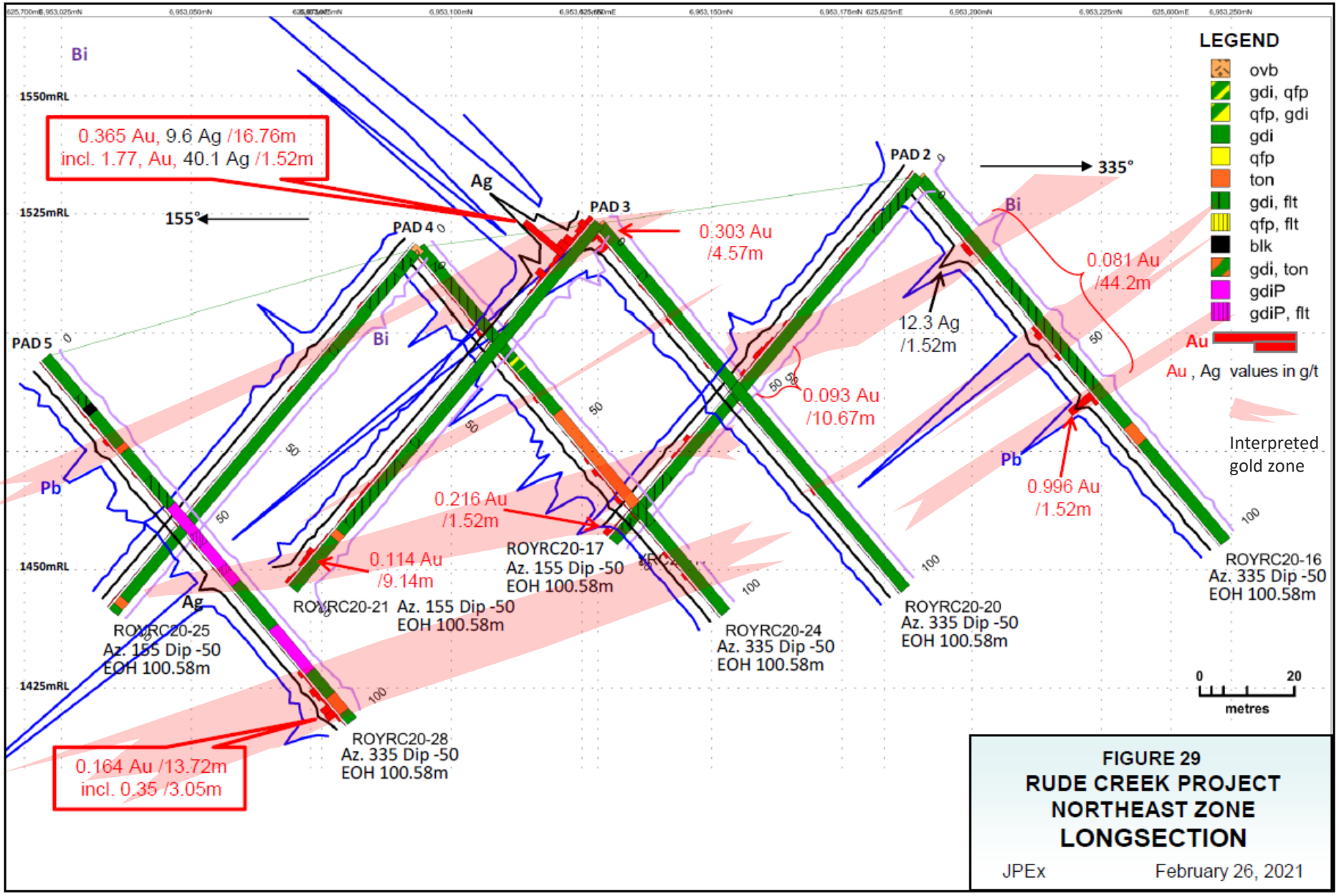


FIGURE 29
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
LONGSECTION

JPEx February 26, 2021

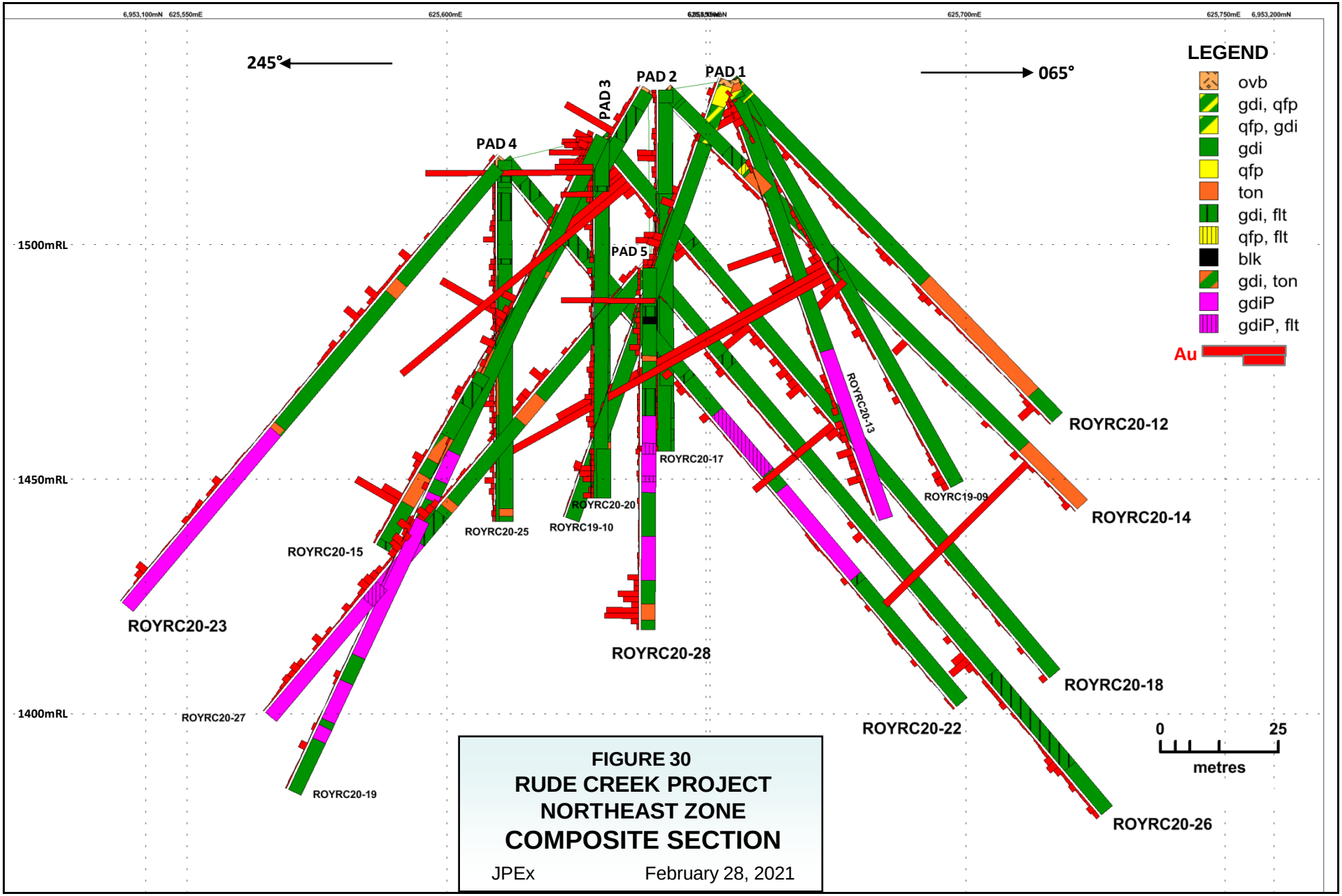
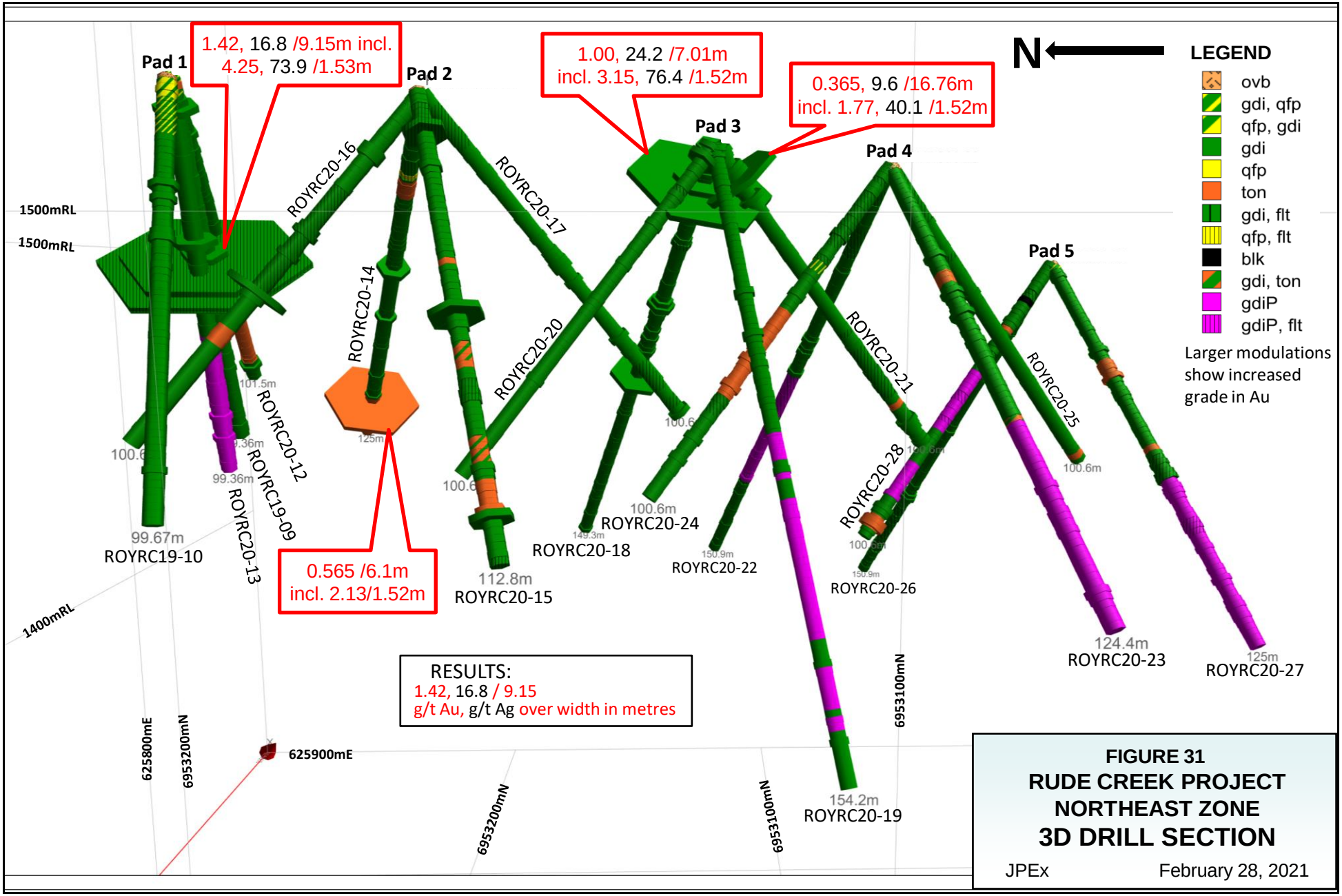


FIGURE 30
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
COMPOSITE SECTION

JPEx February 28, 2021


1.42, 16.8 /9.15m incl.
4.25, 73.9 /1.53m
1.00, 24.2 /7.01m
incl. 3.15, 76.4 /1.52m
0.365, 9.6 /16.76m
incl. 1.77, 40.1 /1.52m
0.565 /6.1m
incl. 2.13/1.52m
Pad 1
Pad 2
Pad 3
Pad 4
Pad 5
N
LEGEND
ovb
gdi, qfp
qfp, gdi
gdi
qfp
ton
gdi, flt
qfp, flt
blk
gdi, ton
gdiP
gdiP, flt
Larger modulations show increased grade in Au
1500mRL
1500mRL
1400mRL
ROYRC20-16
ROYRC20-17
ROYRC20-14
ROYRC20-20
ROYRC20-21
ROYRC20-25
ROYRC20-28
ROYRC20-12
ROYRC19-09
ROYRC20-13
99.67m
ROYRC19-10
112.8m
ROYRC20-15
ROYRC20-18
100.6m
ROYRC20-24
ROYRC20-22
ROYRC20-26
124.4m
ROYRC20-23
125m
ROYRC20-27
154.2m
ROYRC20-19
RESULTS:
1.42, 16.8 / 9.15
g/t Au, g/t Ag over width in metres
625800mE
625900mE
6953200mN
6953100mN
FIGURE 31
RUDE CREEK PROJECT
NORTHEAST ZONE
3D DRILL SECTION
JPEx
February 28, 2021

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Almost all RC samples from the 2017 to 2020 RC drill programs and all RAB samples from the 2015 and 2016 programs were collected at 1.5m intervals and representative chips catalogued in chip trays, which were photographed, logged and stored for future reference. Some shorter intervals exist at the top of the RC holes due to overburden and broken ground at the start of some holes.

RC and RAB cuttings are deposited from the cyclone into a 20 litre bucket, which is dumped into an 8:1 splitter, with approximately 2.25 kg bagged as a sample and the remainder deposited into a retention bucket from which another 2.25 kg is bagged and labeled as a duplicate for retention. A small plastic container of chips is collected, dry and then wet sieved, and washed chips catalogued in chip trays with hole and sample number and interval marked. The remainder in the retention bucket is discarded and buckets and splitter are cleaned with pressurized air. The analytical sample is bagged in a 12”x20” ore bag, sample number barcode inserted into bag and sealed with zip tie with external barcode sample number attached. The analytical sample is placed into a rice bag marked with client, project code, bag series and number of samples, with generally 10 samples per bag. The rice bag is sealed with a zip tie and security zip tie.

The author logged holes ROYRC20-18 to -21. Holes ROYRC20-12 to -17 and ROYRC20-22 to -28 were logged by geologist Jo van Randen of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and reviewed by the author. RC logging was completed by the author in 2019 and by geologists Linda Lewis in 2018 and Kel Sax in 2017. The RAB samples were logged by Adam Fage in 2016 and by Al Doherty, P.Geo. of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, in Whitehorse in 2015. All sample intervals, primarily 1.5m long, in each drill hole were sampled resulting in a total of 1315 samples in 2020 and 195 samples in 2019, from the Northeast zone, and 466 samples from drilling on the Trombley zone from 2015 to 2018.

In the 2020 drill program 17 coarse reject duplicates were requested by the author of specific sample rejects at the laboratory for QAQC, one per drill hole. However, only 16 were processed since a reject could not be prepared of sample B0053772 in ROYRC20-14 since the sample was missing. In the 2019 drill program, 3 blanks and 3 standards were inserted by the author, and 3 coarse reject duplicates were requested of specific sample rejects at the laboratory for QAQC. The blank used was commercially available porous stone and the standard was CDN-GS-4D (3.81 ± 0.25 g/t Au) (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm*). In the 2018 program 8 QAQC samples, consisting of 4 blanks and 4 standards, were inserted by the geologist and 4 duplicates, were requested of specific sample rejects at the laboratory, resulting in 12 QAQC samples. The blank used was CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au), consisting of granitic material and the standard was CDN-GS-P7L (0.709 ± 0.072 g/t) (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm*). All standards, blanks and duplicates returned results within acceptable limits. This indicates that the analytical results had an acceptable degree of precision and were free from contamination during sample preparation.

All 2020 RC drill samples were delivered by Midnight Sun to their shop in Whitehorse on September 25, and then transported to BVML's facility in Whitehorse on September 28 at which time sample tags and chip trays were picked up by Jo van Randen. Six samples from the top of ROYRC20-14, B0053769 to B0053774, ultimately went missing. In 2019, the author collected the chip trays for ROYRC19-09 and -10 during the visit on June 9 at which time all drill sites were examined and the azimuths verified. The chip trays for ROYRC19-11 were collected from Midnight Sun's shop in Whitehorse on June 18 at which time the samples were picked up and delivered to the sample preparation facility of Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BVML") in Whitehorse.

All previous RC drill samples were delivered by Midnight Sun to their shop in Whitehorse, where they were logged and then transported to BVML's facility in Whitehorse. All RAB drill samples were delivered by GroundTruth to BVML's sample preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon via Kluane Freight Lines Ltd.

All samples were prepared at BVML's Whitehorse facility, then internally sent to BVML's Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Sample preparation for the 2020 and 2019 RC samples and the two 2020 rock samples involved crushing 1 kg to 90% passing through 10 mesh, split 500g in 2020 and 250g in 2019, and pulverize to 85% passing through 200 mesh (PRP90-500/250). Gold was analyzed by BVML's Group FA430 analysis, which involves a fire assay pre-concentration with an atomic absorption spectrometry ("AAS") finish on a 30g sample. The samples were additionally analyzed for 36 elements, including gold, by BVML's Group AQ200 analysis, a multi-element inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") package which involves an aqua regia digestion with a mass spectrometry ("MS") finish on a 0.5g sample.

All drill and rock sample preparation from 1999 to 2018 involved crushing 1 kg to 70% passing through 10 mesh, split 250g and pulverize to 85% passing through 200 mesh (PRP70-250). All 2017 to 2018 RC drill samples were analyzed for 36 elements, including gold, by BVML's Group AQ202 analysis, a multi-element ICP package which involves a modified aqua regia digestion with a mass spectrometry finish on a 30g sample. Gold in the RAB drill samples was analyzed by BVML's Group FA430 analysis, which involves a fire assay pre-concentration with an AAS finish on a 30g sample. Over limit gold values were assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. The samples were additionally analyzed for 36 elements, including gold, by BVML's Group AQ200 analysis, a multi-element ICP package which involves an aqua regia digestion with an MS finish on a 0.5g sample.

All soil sample preparation from 1999 to 2020 involved drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh and all rock sample preparation was completed as discussed under drill samples using PRP70-250.

The 2014 to 2016 and 2020 soil samples were sent to BVML's sample preparation facility in Whitehorse where they were prepared, then internally sent to their Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. The samples were analyzed for 36 to 37 elements, including gold, by BVML's Group AQ201 analysis, a multi-element ICP package which involves an aqua regia digestion with an MS finish on a 15g sample. Ryan's 2007 and

Ethos' 2011 soils were analyzed as above but in 2007 they were sent direct to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. ("Acme", now BVML) in Vancouver, British Columbia and the 2011 samples were delivered by GroundTruth to Acme's preparation facility in Dawson City where they were prepared, then internally sent to their Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis.

The four soil field duplicates collected for QAQC in the 2020 program and four of the six repeat analyses conducted by the laboratory on the 2020 soils returned extremely similar results for all elements. The remaining two laboratory repeats returned 290 and 12 ppb Au for sample 1821713, which originally yielded 35.2 ppb Au. Similar values were obtained for all other elements. This is suggestive of the presence of coarse gold in the sample. It lies 25m west of a 78 ppb Au soil, at the northern end of the Northeast soil anomaly. In future, gold in soils should be analyzed by fire assay using an AAS or ICP-MS finish on a 30g sample.

The 2010 samples by Boomerang and 2011 samples by Silver Quest were submitted to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Whitehorse for preparation and internally sent to their North Vancouver facility for analysis. All samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay using an atomic absorption finish on a 30g sample and for 51 elements by the ME-MS41 technique using aqua-regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish on a 0.5g sample.

Prospector International's 1999 and 2000 samples were shipped to Acme (now BVML) in Vancouver, British Columbia. Silt samples were sieved to two fractions, -150 +230 mesh and -230 mesh. Gold was analyzed using an aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish on a 30g sample.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. All samples since 1999, except for the 2010 and 2011 samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories or Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now BVML) of Vancouver, British Columbia. The 2010 Boomerang and 2011 Silver Quest samples were analyzed by ALS in North Vancouver. BVML and ALS are, and Acme was, IS0 9001 accredited facilities and their preparation facilities were accredited for the procedures performed. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were entirely adequate.

A sampling protocol should be implemented by 0890763 BC Ltd., involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future drill programs on the project.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). Quality control procedures are documented in Section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security”.

The author sighted in the 2020 drill holes with Jo van Randen on August 27, 2020, logged holes ROYRC20-18 to -21 and reviewed all photographs and select intervals in holes ROYRC20-12 to -17 and ROYRC20-22 to -28. During the site visit the IP lines, which were marked by cut stakes, and flagged soil sample locations were observed and select soil sample sites were investigated. Two grab samples of gossanous intrusive boulders were sampled from within the gold soil anomaly returning 1.31 and 0.54 g/t Au which indicates the presence of mineralization on surface. The samples are discussed under Section 10.2, “2020 Drilling”.

The author visited the 2019 drill sites on June 9, 2019 and logged the 2019 RC chips. Most of the previous drill sites were inspected by the author during a site examination on January 17, 2019 and the 2017 and 2018 RC chips were reviewed on February 14, 2019 at the core library.

There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author’s opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Rude Creek Gold Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Rude Creek Gold Project to undertake a resource calculation.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 2)

About 650 ha in 36 claims of the approximate 1848 ha Idaho property adjoins the Rude Creek Gold Project to the north. An abutment of one claim width of the AXS claims of Casino Mining Corp. adjoins the Project in one location along the northern property boundary *(Figure 2* and *https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon).* The AXS claims

appear to have been staked to protect access to the Casino deposit, located 15 km northwest of the Project. The remainder of the Idaho property adjoins the AXS claims to the north. The Idaho claims are registered in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. in trust for ATAC Resources Ltd. ("ATAC") of Vancouver, British Columbia. Makara has an option to acquire 100% of the Idaho property from ATAC.

On the Idaho property limited drilling, not deep enough to test the main IP anomalies, and airborne radiometric data indicate the potential for a high level porphyry system *(previously on website at http://www.atacresources.com/for-option/idaho-creek)*. Polymetallic veins also occur at the Idaho property, which are probably distally related to the porphyry system. Mineralization consists of limonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite with reported gold and silver values including 15 g/t Au and 1,389 g/t Ag *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Significant structures adjoin the property with the Dip Creek fault to the west and the Big Creek fault to the north; the latter is associated with precious metal bearing veins and porphyry copper-gold prospects along an 80 km extent.

The approximately 2,650 ha Win property, consisting of 127 Win claims owned by Makara, adjoins the southern boundary of the Project. The claims do not form part of the Rude Creek Gold Project at this time. No recent work has been completed on the claims.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project which is the subject of this report.

The Cockfield Minfile occurrence (115J 017) lies on First Nation land adjoining the southeast Project area. The following description of mineralization on the previous Koe claims in this area is summarized from Arscott and Copland (1984) and Arscott (1986). Highly anomalous gold and silver, ±antimony and galena, bearing quartz-arsenopyrite, ±pyrite seams, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and structural breccias associated with clay-sericite-pyrite ±silica alteration were identified along 750m of a major 145° trending anastomosing shear zone (Koe shear). Most of the material was observed in talus boulders but limited hand/blast trenching uncovered narrow veins trending 015° and 345°, suggesting an additional association with northerly trending subsidiary structures. The best potential appeared to lie within a 100 x 200m area from which 8 samples returned an approximate average of 4.8 g/t Au and 535 g/t Ag and a trench yielded 4.1 g/t Au and 168 g/t Ag over 0.35m from a 010°/77°E quartz vein (TR85-3). The original discovery sample from this zone contained 1.65 g/t Au with 4807 g/t Ag. Follow up with 443.6m of diamond drilling in 5 holes in 1986 was hampered by boulder talus and lost core due to faults. The author was involved in the discovery and exploration of the above mineralization, which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project, the subject of this report.

(Refer to Figures 2 and 15, and website at https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon.)

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Figure 32)

The 2020 exploration program, consisting of a 175 sample grid soil geochemical survey, a 2.1 line km induced polarization/resistivity ("IP/Res") survey and 1,997.3m of RC drilling in 17 holes on the northern Northeast zone, was successful in:

- providing enhanced detail of the northern Northeast zone soil anomaly and extending it about 100m to the north,
- delineating north to north-northwesterly trending chargeability/resistivity breaks that appear to represent faults,
- intersecting fault controlled gold ±silver bearing quartz, ±carbonate and tourmaline veinlets variably mineralized with pyrite, galena and possible arsenopyrite and sulphosalts minerals, in sericite-clay altered zones ranging from negligible to 3.15 g/t Au and 76.4 g/t Ag in drill holes,
- outlining broad gold anomalous zones in drilling commonly associated with lead, bismuth, silver, iron, arsenic, antimony and copper with 0.165 g/t Au, 3.3 g/t Ag over 82.3m from the top of ROYRC20-18, including 0.260 g/t Au over 35.05m from the upper portion, and
- defining the geology in the drill area and possible controls on mineralization.

The Northeast zone now covers multiple northerly gold in soil anomalous trends with at least five distinct, linear, 800-900m long gold anomalies over the 1.5 km wide grid, open in all directions. It appears to blow out just south of the 2020 infill grid, but this may, in part, be due to the lack of detailed soils through here. Nonetheless, the anomaly does take a sharp bend to the southwest starting at the Pad 4 area. The change in orientation is more dominant in the Pad 5 area and may be related to a northeast trending fault that controls emplacement of a mapped northeast trending Casino age (but probable Prospector Mountain suite) dyke in the northeast property area. The fault may represent a secondary structure to the northwest trending Koe shear zone, thought to lie to the southwest of the Northeast zone. The Koe shear zone hosts gold-silver bearing, variably brecciated, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins ± thin seams of arsenopyrite, stibnite, pyrite, galena and clay-sericite-pyrite alteration approximately 8 km southeast of the Northeast zone and will be discussed later in this section.

All drill holes on the Northeast zone encountered chlorite altered biotite-hornblende granodiorite intruded by dykes of tonalite and alkali feldspar rich quartz feldspar porphyries of probable Prospector Mountain suite. It is possible there are two varieties of granodiorite but it is difficult to distinguish in the RC chips and difficult to discern from the logs due to alteration. The main granodiorite intersected appears to be the Dawson Range phase of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite. A similar but distinct pinkish tinged granodiorite was encountered as a horizontal body in the southern holes and possibly in the bottom third of RC20-13, and may be related to alteration or a separate phase. It is possible this granodiorite may be a body related to, or part of, the

Mt. Cockfield stock of the Prospector Mountain suite, which is exposed 2 km to the southeast of the drill area.

The most significant drill intercept returned from the 2020 program is 1.00 g/t Au with 24.2 ppm Ag, 4480 ppm Pb, 16 ppm Bi, 707 ppm As, 149 ppm Sb and 4.1% Fe over 7.01m, including 3.15 g/t Au, 76.4 g/t Ag, 1.39% Pb, 25.8 ppm Bi, 644.9 ppm Sb, 659.5 ppm As, 680.7 ppm Cu and 5.56% Fe over 1.52m from 6.71 to 13.72m in ROYRC20-18 from Pad 3. This occurs within a broad anomalous interval of 0.165 g/t Au over 82.3m from the top of the hole, including 0.260 g/t Au over 35.05m from the upper portion. The lower portion of the 82.3m zone yielded 0.611 g/t Au with 7 ppm Ag, 113.4 ppm Pb, 378 ppm Bi and 3.4% Fe over 3.05m, including 1.09 g/t Au over 1.52m. The near surface zone was also intersected in ROYRC20-21, the 155° directed hole from this pad, returning 0.365 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag over 16.76m including 1.77 g/t Au, 40.1 g/t Ag over 1.52m. Anomalous gold was intersected in the other two holes drilled from Pad 3.

About 60m north of Pad 3, near surface, fault associated mineralization from 7.62m was also intersected in ROYRC20-15, the 245° directed hole from Pad 2, with 0.108 g/t Au over 13.72m, including 0.582 g/t Au over 1.52m, locally with anomalous, lead, silver, arsenic, bismuth and iron. A broadly anomalous fault associated intercept was intersected from 16.76m in ROYRC20-16 with associated lead, silver, bismuth, ± copper and arsenic, including 0.996 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag, 257 ppm Pb, 20.9 ppm Bi, and 3.79% Fe over 1.52m from a zone with quartz veinlets at the base of the interval.

Gold anomalous near surface mineralization was also encountered near the top of Pad 1, 55m further north, above which the granodiorite is intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Follow up of the 1.42 g/t Au with 19.5 ppm intercept over 9.15m, including 4.25 g/t Au, 73.9 ppm Ag over 1.53m from ROYRC19-09 with 2 holes at this pad appears to define a mineralized zone with an apparent dip of 30°E in this section. ROYRC20-13 intersected 0.107 g/t Au over 13.72m, with tourmaline noted, including 0.594 g/t Au, 37.3ppm Bi and 134.7 ppm Cu over 1.52m at 36.88m, ROYRC20-12 intersected 0.193 g/t Au over 1.52m below a tonalite dyke near the end of the hole and 0.22 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag over 1.53m was intersected in ROYRC19-10 (with anomalous lead, bismuth, copper and arsenic). The mineralization appears to be associated with quartz ±carbonate veinlets and tourmaline, locally within a fault zone.

Mineralization observed in the drill holes includes limonite fracture fillings, pyrite, minor galena and possible arsenopyrite. Quartz and tourmaline were noted as veinlets. Sericite or white mica is a common alteration and clays were selectively replacing feldspar and evident within fault zones. Overall the best gold values are associated with quartz, quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veinlets, commonly sericite-clay alteration, faults and dyke contacts and are accompanied by anomalous lead, silver, bismuth, ± iron, copper, antimony and arsenic. The mineralization is hosted by the granodiorite with about 25% associated with tonalite dykes (possibly related to faults controlling dyke emplacement) and another 25% directly associated with faults, indicating a strong structural control. The overall orientation of the zones is difficult to determine. The structures are probably anastomosing with mineralization locally following subsidiary structures, some of which have been dyke filled. Multiple, stacked, apparent 20-30°ENE dipping mineralized zones are evident on the cross-sections. Northeast trends (possibly dipping southeast) may also exist.

The mineralization encountered at the Northeast zone has strong similarities to that exposed at the Cockfield Minfile occurrence (115J 017), which lies on First Nation land adjoining the southeast Project area. Highly anomalous gold and silver, ±antimony and galena, bearing quartz-arsenopyrite, ±pyrite seams, chalcedonic, drusy and massive quartz veins and structural breccias associated with clay-sericite-pyrite ±silica alteration were identified along 750m of a major 145° trending anastomosing shear zone (Koe shear). *(Refer to Arscott and Copland,1984 and Arscott,1986.)* Most of the material was observed in talus boulders but limited hand/blast trenching uncovered narrow veins trending 015° and 345°, suggesting an additional association with northerly trending subsidiary structures. The best potential appeared to lie within a 100 x 200m area from which 8 samples returned an approximate average of 4.8 g/t Au and 535 g/t Ag and a trench yielded 4.1 g/t Au and 168 g/t Ag over 0.35m from a 010°/77°E quartz vein (TR85-3). The original discovery sample from this zone contained 1.65 g/t Au with 4807 g/t Ag. Follow up with 443.6m of diamond drilling in 5 holes in 1986 was hampered by boulder talus and lost core due to faults. The author was involved in the discovery and exploration of the above mineralization, which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project, the subject of this report.

The projection of the Koe shear lies just southwest of the Northeast zone and has not been covered by a geochemical soil grid. Furthermore, the sample density over most of the Northeast soil grid is only at 50m stations along 200m spaced lines. Additional soil sampling and prospecting/mapping is necessary to delineate the extent, and better constrain the orientation, of the gold soil anomalies, which are open in all directions, and to test the projection of the Koe shear.

Another significant zone on the Rude Creek Gold Project is the Trombley zone, which covers an apparently easterly trending 150m by 350m, discontinuous to 550m (due to talus cover), >38 ppb Au soil anomaly underlain by locally tourmaline bearing and chloritized biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Drilling of the soil anomaly, with a total of 723.9m of percussion drilling in 8 holes intersected two north trending structures returning 0.53 g/t Au over 13.4m including 0.63 g/t Au over 6.1m and 2.14 g/t Au over 1.5m in hole ROYRC17-05 and 0.52 g/t Au over 4.57m, including 1.17 g/t Au with 15.2 g/t Ag over 1.5m in ROYRC17-07. The best gold grades on the Trombley anomaly are coincident with sericite altered granodiorite, with about 5 to 10% limonite after pyrite, ±pyrite and arsenopyrite, with minor fine quartz ±carbonate veining. Both the soil grid and most of the drilling were not favourably oriented or positioned to intersect north trending structures. The anomaly and gold bearing structures remain open to the north, south and somewhat to the east, as well as down dip.

The strong structural control encountered in drilling of the Northeast zone suggests an orogenic type deposit model for the mineralization. Examples in the region include Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, and the Golden Saddle and VG deposits and the newly discovered Vertigo zone of White Gold Corp. The Coffee deposit is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane and the Mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton, of the Whitehorse plutonic suite in the Dawson Range batholith, with a strong structural control. Northerly and easterly trends dominate *(Figure 32)*.

Strong similarities exist between the Rude Creek Gold Project and the Coffee deposit as follows: both are located within the Dawson Range gold district and are, at least in part, hosted by phases of the Whitehorse plutonic suite; steeply dipping, north trending structures dominate at the Supremo zone within the Coffee deposit and have been intersected in drilling at the Trombley zone and are suggested by trends within the Northeast gold soil anomaly on the Rude Creek Gold Project; a strong structural control is indicated at both; and there is a similarity in the size, shape and tenor of the gold in soil anomalies, despite that the total soil coverage is only about 15% across the Rude Creek Gold Project *(Figure 32).* The author has shown the data from the Coffee deposit for comparison only and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rude Creek Gold Project which is the subject of this report, and does not suggest that similar results will be obtained on the Rude Creek Gold Project.

Similarities in the soil anomalies include the presence of multiple, long, linear >30 ppb Au soil anomalies. Many are >300m long and some reach 900m long in the Northeast zone at Rude Creek, limited by the extent of the grid. The Trombley grid is, and some of the drill holes were, oriented parallel to the gold bearing structures intersected in the drilling. The Kona zone at Coffee and the Rude Creek Gold Project are both underlain by phases of the Whitehorse plutonic suite, which provide good competent host rocks. This allows for the development of persistent, continuous structures. Felsic to intermediate dykes occur on both properties and an association of increased gold grade proximal to the dykes was noted in trenches and drill holes at the Coffee deposit. However, the mineralization at Coffee has been dated at 97-92 Ma, just slightly younger than the 99.5 Ma date on the Coffee Creek pluton part of the Dawson Range batholith. The dykes appear to be younger, probably following the same structures that are related to the mineralization. Therefore, mapping the dykes may be useful in delineating the controlling structures.

The orientation of mineralization related to the gold soil anomaly at the Supremo zone of the Coffee deposit was difficult to determine and trenches were originally excavated parallel to the structural trends. A cross trench at T3, aerial lineaments, detailed soil sampling, and detailed prospecting were useful in providing a more accurate understanding of the underlying source and structural orientations. Consequently, structural analysis, geophysical interpretation, detailed soil sampling and small excavator and/or bedrock interface sampling are initially recommended prior to further drilling as discussed in the following section, “Recommendations”.

The Rude Creek Gold Project is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys and percussion drilling, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of outcrop exposure. At the present time and for the foreseeable future, the project is not generating any cash flow.

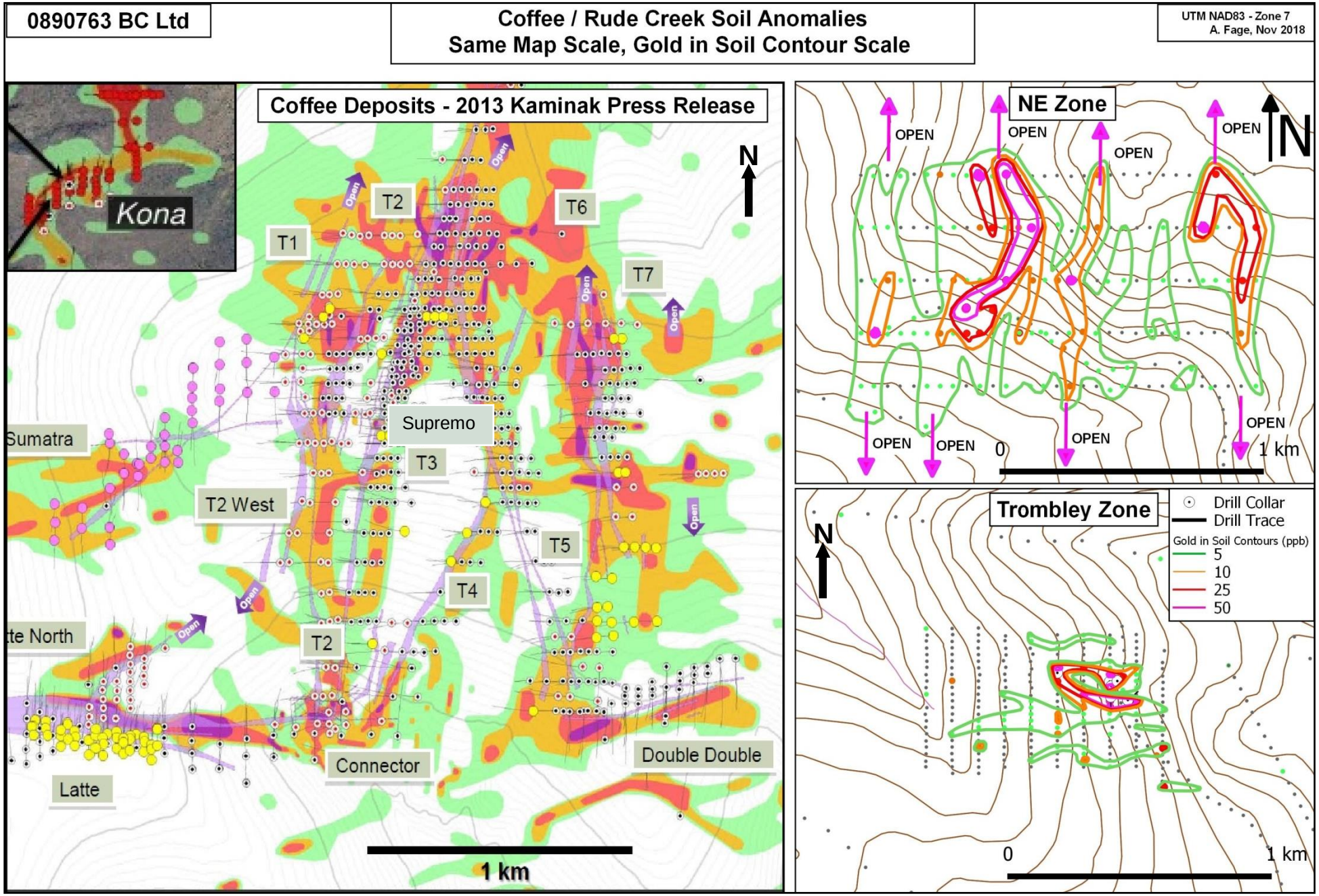


Figure 32: Comparison of Soils at Coffee and Rude Creek

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on: favourable geological setting (Dawson Range gold district); competent host rocks (Dawson Range batholith); structural complexity (evident within the airborne magnetic data, resistivity/induced polarization data, presence of linear younger dykes and drill intersections of fault zones); significant gold soil anomalies with associated bismuth, lead, tungsten, ±silver, antimony, tellurium and arsenic; significant initial drill intercepts on the Northeast and Trombley zones despite the limited area drilled; and similarities and proximity to Newmont Goldcorp's Coffee deposit and other significant gold discoveries within the Dawson Range and White gold districts, further work is recommended on the Rude Creek Gold Project.

A two phase exploration program is recommended with Phase 1 consisting of: structural analysis; detailed mapping, prospecting and additional grid soil sampling in the Northeast, Koe shear projection and Trombley areas; and small excavator (e.g. Candig) trenching and/or bedrock interface (e.g. GTprobe) sampling.

GTprobe sampling utilizes a 3 person crew and remote controlled tracked vehicle with attached probe which samples the bedrock interface, generally collected at <1-4m depths at 5m intervals along a line. Samples are immediately photographed and XRFed. Sample intervals can be tightened if significant mineralization, alteration or XRF anomalies are encountered. The geoprobe is low impact, with minimal to no reclamation necessary.

Initially, a structural and geophysical analysis is recommended across the property with emphasis over the Northeast zone drill area. This should include 3D modeling, a detailed integration and interpretation of the airborne geophysical and IP/Resistivity data and a structural interpretation of the drone imagery. Detailed mapping and prospecting is recommended across the property with emphasis over the soil grids.

Sample density on the Northeast soil grid is only at 50m stations along 200m spaced lines on the southern 60% of the anomaly. Infill east-west trending lines at a 50m spacing is recommended with 25m sample stations and extension of the grid to the north, west, east and somewhat to the south to delineate the extent, and better constrain the orientation, of the gold soil anomalies. Additional grid soil sampling is also recommended on the Trombley soil grid. Infill sampling is recommended along 7 infill lines in the eastern grid area and can continue along north trending lines with a 50m sample spacing. Additional east-west lines are recommended to the north (2 lines) and south (1 line) at a 25m sample spacing on lines 50m apart. A soil grid is also recommended across the projection of the Koe shear to the southwest of the Northeast soil grid at a 25m sample spacing on lines 100m apart.

Small excavator trenching or bedrock interface sampling is recommended to test the near surface mineralization encountered at Pads 2 and 3 *(Photo 3)* and across select soil anomalies on the Northeast zone. Trenching is preferred at the drill pads in an attempt to determine the orientation of mineralization. Bedrock interface sampling can be utilized across untested soil anomalies.

A Phase 2 drill program, contingent on results from Phase 1, is recommended with 1,000m of diamond drilling in about 5 to 6 holes with a helicopter supported rig to test the significant gold ±silver mineralization intersected in the RC drilling and the multiple northerly trending gold in soil anomalies on the Northeast zone, the gold mineralization intersected in the RAB and RC drilling on the Trombley zone, and/or additional soil anomalies generated in Phase 1.

26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1

• soil grids (1300 samples - labour, assays, incl. QAQC)	$ 92,000
• detailed mapping, prospecting, structural analysis, assays	40,000
• small excavator trenching and/or bedrock interface sampling	20,000
• camp, accommodation, food, communication	10,000
• helicopter/fixed wing	30,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	10,000
• communication, supplies, travel & expediting	3,000
• contingency	20,000
TOTAL:	**$225,000**

Phase 2 (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• diamond drilling (1000m in 5-6 holes, all in)	$300,000
• logging, sampling, supervision	23,000
• assays (300 Au, ICP @ $50/each+ shipping, QAQC)	17,000
• camp, accommodation, food, communication	20,000
• helicopter/fixed wing	40,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	20,000
• communication, supplies, travel & expediting	10,000
• contingency	45,000
TOTAL:	**$475,000**

TOTAL of Phases 1 and 2 **$700,000**

Photo 3: Pad 3 drill site

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted,

Effective Date: March 5, 2021

"Jean Pautler"

Signing Date: March 5, 2021

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

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CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled “Soil geochemical, geophysical and drilling assessment and YMEP report on the Rude Creek Gold Project, Dawson Range gold district, Yukon Territory”, dated March 5, 2021.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with 40 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. and exploration and property examinations for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and with Kerr Addison Mines from 1983 to 1988 within the Dawson Range, White Gold and Klondike Gold districts of the Yukon. I have recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the Dawson Range gold-copper belt between 2005 and 2019. I have examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle, Casino, Revenue-Nucleus and Klaza deposits, the Mount Nansen mine and the Mt. Cockfield, Sonora Gulch, Mariposa and Vertigo occurrences.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was not prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on a review of pertinent data, a site visit by the author on August 27, 2020 and previous site visits on June 9, 2019 and January 17, 2019. I logged four holes from the 2020 program and the three 2019 drill holes. I have no prior experience working on the Rude Creek Gold Project.

6) At the effective date of the technical 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.

7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of 0890763 BC Ltd., Makara Mining Corp., and the Rude Creek Gold property.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 5th day of March, 2021,

“Signed and Sealed”

“Jean Pautler”

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

Appendix I: Statement of Expenditures

Geology: JP Exploration Services Inc., YT
Aug 26½, 27, Oct 20-21½, 30-31½, Nov 1-4½, btw Dec 8-Mar 6
site visit, log chips 5.5 days Inv 582 3,567.38
compilation & report 14.5 days Inv 589 13,962.38
subtotal $17,529.76
Jo van Randen, YT; Aug 26½, 27, btw Sept 25-30, in Oct
site visit, log chips 4.25 days Inv Sept 30 2,942.97
log chips in Oct 12.5 days Inv Nov 1 7,875.00
subtotal $10,817.97
Total $28,347.73

RC Drilling: Midnight Sun Drilling Inc., Whitehorse, YT
August 25 – Sept 24, 2020 – 3 man crew
includes camp, mob/demob, helicopter, fixed wing, supervision

July 15	Invoice #1	97,360.20
Sept 4	Invoice #2	97,360.20
Sept 18	Invoice #3	97,360.20
Sept 29	Invoice #4	216,148.80

Total 508,229.40

Rock Geochemistry: Bureau Veritas Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, BC
1315 rock samples for Au, ICP
Dec 31 1315 samples estimate
Total: 73,710.00

Soil Geochemistry: Bureau Veritas Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, BC
July 13 175 soils for Au, ICP & shipping
VANI364774 & 3300759279 in GT Invoice #10390
Total: 3,567.10

Soil Survey: GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, YT
June 20-22 175 soils labour, room & board
Invoice #10390 Aug 26
Total: 6,370.00

IP Geophysics: GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, YT
June 19, 21-25 2.1 line km IP labour, room & board
Invoice #10390 Aug 26
Total: 19,090.00

Helicopter, Fixed Wing: GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, YT
June 19, 24-25 Invoice #10370 July 13
Re Soils: $4,492.99; Re IP: 15,791.62
Total: 20,284.61

TOTAL: $659,598.84

Appendix II: Rude Creek 2020 Rock Sample Descriptions & Results

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 7 NORTHING	ELEV. (m)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %
C295523	between Pad 4 & 5	625683	6953050	1506	grab	Grab of 50 x 60cm block in large talus field of granitic material - see photos. Pale green sericite and chlorite altered coarse grained granodiorite with arsenopyrite and pyrite seams, associated iron oxides and quartz as a thin coating to fracture - difficult to sample. Local open space cavities with stubby arsenopyrite seams.	1.31	2.2	>10000	1.5	54.4	107	25.4	5.02
C295524	between Pad 4 & 5	625684	6953050	1505	grab	2m upslope from sample C295523 in large talus boulder field. Rusty weathering grey blue fine grained altered very pyritic intrusive; glassy quartz eyes, chlorite altered with intense concentration of iron oxide, 3% fine grained pyrite and trace epidote.	0.54	1.7	235	15.6	2.8	27.7	286	4.69

SAMPLE NUMBER	Mo PPM	Zn PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	U PPM	Au PPB	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Hg PPM	Sc PPM	Tl PPM	S %	Ga PPM	Se PPM	Te PPM	Wgt kg
C295523	11.4	56	2.7	5.1	231	7.5	1306	11.1	13	1.6	19	0.11	0.05	10	3	0.25	142	0.01	<20	0.68	0.02	0.2	1.1	0.01	2.1	0.2	1.31	2	<0.5	<0.2	1.68
C295524	1.9	115	28.8	70.1	534	5.3	356	15.1	23	2.7	44	0.86	0.07	12	4	0.87	197	0.03	<20	1.89	0.04	0.43	0.2	<0.01	5.1	0.8	1.19	6	<0.5	0.2	1.25

Au in ppm by FA430, remainder by AQ 200

Appendix III:

2020 Drill Logs