P&E MINING CONSULTANTS INC.
Geologists and Mining Engineers

2 County Court Blvd., Suite 478
Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3W8

Tel: 905-595-0575
www.peconsulting.ca

TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE REVEL RIDGE POLYMETALLIC PROPERTY REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

MAP SHEET NTS: 082M-030
UTM NAD83 11U 420,719 m E 5,681,811 m N
51° 16' 56" N LATITUDE AND 118° 08' 12" W LONGITUDE

FOR

ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Fred Brown, P.Geo.
Jarita Barry, P.Geo.
David Burga, P.Geo.
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET
Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng. F.Aus.IMM.

P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 445

Effective Date: June 6, 2023
Signing Date: July 28, 2023

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report was prepared to provide a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Updated Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property (the “Property”), formerly named the J&L Property, for Rokmaster Resources Corp. (“Rokmaster” or the “Company”), located 32 km north of the City of Revelstoke and 420 km northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Property hosts five known polymetallic precious and base metal deposits: 1) Revel Ridge Main Zone (“RRMZ” or the “Main Zone”); 2) Revel Ridge Footwall Zone (“RRFZ”); 3) Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone (“RRHZ”); 4) Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone (“RRYZ”); and 5) Revel Ridge Main Zone Extension (“RRMEX”). Gold, silver, lead and zinc are the metals of interest.

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E”) completed this Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Revel Ridge Deposit with an effective date of June 6, 2023. Rokmaster is a British Columbia corporation trading on the TSX Venture Exchange with the symbol RKR. The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared according to CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AGREEMENT

The Revel Ridge Property is contiguous and consists of 35 mineral tenure claims and 10 Crown Grant Lots for a total area of 14,722 ha. The Property is centred at approximately 420,719 m E and 5,681,811 m N (North American Datum 83 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11N), or at Latitude 51° 17’ N and Longitude 118° 08’ W. The claims are owned 100% by Huakan International Mining Inc. (“Huakan”) or by Rokmaster.

Rokmaster has an option agreement dated December 23, 2019, to earn a 100% interest in the Property from Huakan International Mining Inc. (“Huakan”), formerly Merit Mining Corp. (“Merit”). The agreement provides for Rokmaster to make escalating annual option payments totalling C$44,2000,000 in cash by the fifth anniversary of the agreement to earn a 100% interest in the Property and associated assets without any underlying royalties. Rokmaster paid the first option payment of C$200,000 on February 25, 2020, the second option payment of C$1,000,000 on February 25, 2021, and the third option payment of C$4,000,000 on February 25, 2022.

On February 2, 2023, Rokmaster announced that it entered into an amending agreement with Huakan to extend the fourth option payment due on February 25, 2023, by 12 months to February 2024, at which time a penalty of C$400,000 will also be due as consideration for the extension. Accordingly, the total payment due on February 25, 2024, is C$19,400,000. Pursuant to the amending agreement, the Company also agreed to complete an updated PEA and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Revel Ridge Project on or before December 31, 2023.

Rokmaster has been advised that a legal action has arisen between Armex Mining Corp. (“Armex”) and Huakan, whereby Armex claims that it has a valid letter of intent with Huakan covering the Property. Huakan has notified Armex that it intends to defend the Armex action and has filed a counter claim against Armex. This legal action has not been resolved as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

1.2 HISTORY

Numerous exploration companies including several major mining companies have explored and advanced the Property since the discovery of the RRMZ in 1912. At least 453 surface and underground diamond drill holes totalling 82,931 m have been completed on the Property from 1983 to the effective date of this Technical Report. A total of 3.1 km of underground workings are present on the Property. A 1.4 km long track drift (2.4 m x 2.4 m profile) at the 830 m level has exposed the RRMZ for approximately 800 m in length. The 550 m long (5 m x 5 m profile) 832 m level trackless drift developed by Merit in 2008, connects to the 830 m track drift and provides underground access to the 830 m drift. Five crosscuts totalling 1,150 m provided access to drill stations that were utilized to drill-define the deposits. Several raises have aided in the extraction of several bulk samples. There is an adit and drift extending 152 m along the RRMZ called the "986 m level" that is presently inaccessible.

In late 2010, Merit/Huakan completed a 60-hole, 7,897 m underground drill program focused on the RRMZ. This program had the objective of verifying historical drilling and sampling and infilling the 800 m strike by 200 m dip extent of the RRMZ with 30 m drill centres. This program led to P&E completing the first National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Property in September 2011, and a subsequent Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") by Micon International Limited ("Micon") in June 2012, based on that 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate. Note that these are historical estimates.

The 2010 exploration program was followed in 2012 by a 450 m drifting and a 45-hole, 9,725 m underground drill program to expand the historical Mineral Resource Estimate of the RRMZ. The 2012 program was successful in increasing the Mineral Resources. Results of an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E were reported in a news release by Huakan dated September 18, 2012. This historical estimate significantly increased Indicated Mineral Resources on the RRMZ and for the first time included a Mineral Resource Estimate on the RRYZ. In January 2013, Huakan reported updated metallurgical testwork results from a bulk sample collected in the 2012 program. Updated Mineral Resource Estimates were released subsequently in 2018, 2020 and, more recently, in 2022.

The 2020 updated Mineral Resource Estimate supported a subsequent, updated PEA by Micon in January 2021.

1.3 GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT TYPE

The Revel Ridge Property lies within the Selkirk Mountains near the north end of the Kootenay Arc, a complex sequence of east dipping Neoproterozoic to Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic miogeosynclinal rocks. The Kootenay Arc is characterized by tight to isoclinal folds and generally west verging thrust faults with greenschist grade regional metamorphism. The Revel Ridge Property is underlain by north to northwest-striking, moderate to steeply east-dipping metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Hamill and Lardeau Group and Badshot and Mohican Formation rocks.

The RRMZ is a structurally controlled orogenic gold-polymetallic deposit. The RRMZ is a sheet-like tabular sulphide vein system hosted in a large planer deformation zone composed of banded massive and stringer arsenopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-galena mineralization with appreciable content of gold and silver. The RRMZ has been traced on surface by prospecting, trenching and soil sampling for a strike length of >5.5 km and on-strike mineral showings occur along a structural trend up to approximately 8 km long. Drilling has intersected the RRMZ over a 2,200 m strike-length and at least 1,175 m in down-dip extent. The RRMZ generally dips approximately 55° to 60° to the northeast with an average true thickness of 2.5 m, but it may exceed 15 m locally in true thickness and has the potential to be expanded beyond the current drilled limits.

The silver-lead-zinc-rich RRYZ is considered to be a silver-zinc rich carbonate hosted replacement deposit composed of multiple parallel siliceous sphalerite-galena-bearing zones. The individual zones making up the RRYZ occur as lenticular bodies each up to eight m thick at the contact between alternating units of argillaceous phyllite and limestone. The RRYZ is not currently as laterally extensive as the RRMZ, but the RRYZ sub-parallels and is located in the immediate hanging wall of the latter. The RRYZ has higher silver, lead and zinc values than the RRMZ.

1.4 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Both the RRMZ and the RRYZ have potential for further expansion. The RRMZ in particular, remains open to expansion by drilling down-dip and along strike. The RRMZ has a predictable tabular geometry and grade distribution, and is laterally extensive as defined in the surface mapping, geochemical surveys, mineral prospecting and sampling, and drilling completed to the effective date of this Technical Report. The RRMZ strike length has been traced by trenching for >5.5 km and has been drilled for approximately 2,200 m along strike and 1,175 m down-dip.

In total, at least 453 underground and surface drill holes totalling 82,931 m have been completed on the Revel Ridge Property to the effective date of this Technical Report. Historically, a total of at least 40,948 m in 332 drill holes were completed by many operators prior to 2020. Rokmaster completed a total of 41,983 m in 121 drill holes in 2020-2021 and 2022. Rokmaster's underground and surface drilling programs focused on the expansion of the RRMZ and RRYZ, and discovery/delineation of the nearby RRFZ, RRHZ and RRMEX Zones.

1.5 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND DATA VERIFICATION

Rokmaster implemented a robust quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") program from the commencement of its exploration activities at the Property in 2020. In the Author's opinion, Rokmaster's sample preparation, analytical procedures, security and QA/QC program meet industry standards, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report. The Company should continue with the current QC protocol, which includes the insertion of appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates, and to further support this protocol with umpire assaying (on at least 5% of samples) at a reputable secondary laboratory.

The Revel Ridge Property was visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E, on September 8, 2021, for the purpose of completing a site visit and due diligence sampling. Mr. Burga collected 18 samples from ten diamond drill holes during the September 2021 site visit. All samples were selected from holes drilled in 2020 and 2021. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Drill core samples were collected by taking a quarter drill core and leaving the other quarter drill core in the box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Burga to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, ON for analysis.

AGAT has developed and implemented a Quality Management System ("QMS") at each of its locations to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations (ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 17025:2017). Drill core samples collected during the 2021 site visit were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AAS finish and for silver, copper, lead and zinc by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish. All samples were also analyzed to determine drill core bulk density by wet immersion.

The Revel Ridge Property was again visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., on May 22 and 23, 2023, for the purpose of completing a site visit that included drilling sites, outcrops, GPS location verifications, discussions, and due diligence drill core sampling. Mr. Burga collected 11 samples from four diamond drill holes completed in 2022. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter drill core, with the other quarter drill core remaining in the drill core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Burga to the Actlabs laboratory ("Actlabs") in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Samples at Actlabs were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Copper, lead and zinc were analyzed by aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish. Bulk density determinations were measured on all drill core samples by the wet immersion method.

The Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Actlabs is also accredited by Health Canada. Actlabs is independent of P&E and Rokmaster.

The Authors consider that there is good correlation between the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc assay values in Rokmaster's database and the independent verification samples collected by P&E and analyzed at AGAT and Actlabs. The Authors are of the opinion that the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

1.6 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Numerous metallurgical testwork programs have been undertaken on the Revel Ridge Project since 1982. These programs have been completed by independent reputable metallurgical laboratories, using primarily drill core samples from exploration drilling and bulk samples from underground workings; and have included, but are not limited to characterization and mineralogical studies, comminution studies, dense media separation (DMS), bulk sorting tests, gravity concentration tests, flotation, bioxidation, pressure oxidation (POX), and leach tests.

Recent more detailed work on the mineralogy of the RRMZ deposit has shown that the lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) mineralization is finely disseminated, likely requiring a finer grind to liberate and recover the target metals. The silver (Ag) is largely in solid solution with the lead and Freibergite, therefore will mainly appear in the lead concentrate. The gold (Au) is refractory and predominantly associated with arsenopyrite in solid solution and although highly variable, a small amount of the gold is associated with pyrite and as free gold.

The metallurgical testing has produced an effective flowsheet for recovering of the metals of value; preconcentrating with bulk flotation, followed by regrinding and sequential flotation of the bulk concentrate producing concentrates of lead and zinc, with the remaining zinc tails being processed through a POX-leach circuit for recovery of the gold and silver. Based on the envisioned circuit and corresponding laboratory test response, the overall process recoveries for the RRMZ were expected to be approximately 96% Au, 85% Ag, 71% Pb and 70% Zn. The RRYZ mineralization has less complex metallurgically than the RRMZ mineralization and responds to standard sequential flotation. The overall process recoveries for the RRYZ deposit were expected to be 86% Au, 94% Ag, 88% Pb, and 93% Zn.

1.7 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resource Estimates of the Revel Ridge Property were completed by P&E in 2011, 2012, 2018, 2020 and 2022. In addition, a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") was completed by Micon in 2012 and an updated PEA was completed by Micon in 2021. All these earlier Mineral Resource Estimates are superseded by the Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report. The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in the current Technical Report has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definition and Guidelines" as adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure.

The Mineral Resource Estimate in this current Technical Report was prepared by the Authors using the drill hole database provided by Rokmaster. In addition to the drill hole database, this Mineral Resource Estimate also includes analytical results from 223 underground chip samples. Both drill hole and underground chip sample data have been composited over 0.5 m intervals. These data have been reviewed and validated, and the Mineral Resource Estimated by the Authors using inverse distance cubed for gold and silver and inverse distance squared for lead and zinc.

The updated 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Revel Ridge Project, with an effective date of June 6, 2023, is presented in Tables 1.1 and 1.2. At a cut-off of C$110/t net smelter return ("NSR"), the Mineral Resource Estimate totals for all the mineralized zones are: 1.53 million gold equivalent ("AuEq") ounces contained within 7.16 million tonnes with an average grade of

6.63 g/t AuEq in the Measured and Indicated classifications; and 1.49 million AuEq ounces within 7.56 million tonnes at an average grade of 6.11 g/t AuEq in the Inferred classification (Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1
REVEL RIDGE TOTAL UPDATED MEASURED AND INDICATED AND INFERRED UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCES (1-6)

Classification	Tonnes	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)	AgEq (g/t)	AgEq (oz)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Measured & Indicated	7,156,200	6.63	1,526,000	691.9	159,198,900	4.14	51.2	1.96	4.19
Inferred	7,563,900	6.11	1,486,000	621.7	151,188,800	4.42	48.9	1.48	2.62

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource would occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).*
4) *The following parameters were used to derive the NSR block model C$/tonne cut-off values used to define the Mineral Resource:*
   March 2023 Consensus Economics long term forecast metal prices of Au US$1,750/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.26/lb
   Exchange rate of US$0.74 = C$1.00
   Main Zone process recoveries of Au 96%, Ag 85%, Pb 71%, Zn 70%
   Yellowjacket Zone process recoveries of Au 86%, Ag 94%, Pb 88%, Zn 93%
5) *MDZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.010) + (Pb% x 0.265) + (Zn% x 0.314); MDZ AgEq = Ag g/t + (Au g/t x 101.478) + (Pb% x 26.933) + (Zn% x 31.847); RRYZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.008) + (Pb% x 0.310) + (Zn% x 0.457); RRYZ AgEq = Ag g/t + (Pb% x 40.588) + (Zn% x 59.737),*
6) *Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

The Mineral Resource Estimates for each of the five mineralized zones at Revel Ridge are listed in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1)

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	NSR (C$/t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)	AgEq (g/t)	AgEq (koz)
Totals For All Mineralized Zones													
Measured	110	1,916.5	58.6	3,611.6	5.49	338.5	2.05	4.01	544.46	7.88	485.6	799.0	49,231.4
Indicated	110	5,239.7	48.5	8,168.8	3.64	613.9	1.93	4.25	409.01	6.18	1,040.3	652.8	109,967.5
Meas + Ind	110	7,156.2	51.2	11,780.4	4.14	952.4	1.96	4.18	445.28	6.63	1,526.0	691.9	159,198.9
Inferred	110	7,563.9	46.9	11,414.3	4.42	1,075.1	1.48	2.62	417.53	6.11	1,486.7	621.7	151,188.8
Totals For Revel Ridge Main Zone													
Measured	110	1,550.1	63.6	3,171.4	5.89	293.6	2.25	4.25	585.42	8.46	421.5	857.4	42,730.1
Indicated	110	2,922.4	49.6	4,662.5	4.97	466.6	2.02	3.6	491.00	7.13	669.8	722.7	67,902.9
Meas + Ind	110	4,472.6	54.5	7,833.8	5.29	760.3	2.10	3.83	523.72	7.59	1,091.30	769.4	110,663.0
Inferred	110	5,689.1	49.1	8,975.5	4.94	903.3	1.66	2.93	466.75	6.79	1,241.60	688.1	125,859.5
Totals For Revel Ridge Footwall Zone													
Measured	110	196.1	33.8	212.8	5.08	32.0	0.95	1.78	427.01	6.23	39.3	631.4	3,980.8
Indicated	110	846.5	28.8	785.0	4.01	109.1	0.74	1.11	328.53	4.84	131.8	491.0	13,362.9
Meas + Ind	110	1,042.5	29.8	997.9	4.21	141.1	0.78	1.24	347.05	5.10	171	517.4	17,343.7
Inferred	110	704.7	21.5	488.2	3.96	89.7	0.53	1.00	313.43	4.63	104.9	469.5	10,637.3
Totals For Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zones													
Measured	110	0.5	48.0	0.8	0.11	0	1.89	3.99	122.36	2.79	0	363.1	5.8
Indicated	110	887.4	62.9	1794.1	0.1	2.9	2.65	9.08	289.50	5.47	156.2	712.8	20,336.6
Meas + Ind	110	887.9	62.9	1795.0	0.1	2.9	2.65	9.07	289.40	5.47	156.2	712.6	20,342.4
Inferred	110	132.6	126.3	538.8	0.04	0.2	2.43	4.96	198.20	4.03	17.2	521.5	2,223.3

TABLE 1.2 **MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1)**													
Totals For All Mineralized Zones													
Classification	**Cut-off NSR (C$/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**NSR (C$/t)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AuEq (koz)**	**AgEq (g/t)**	**AgEq (koz)**
Totals For Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone													
Measured	110	169.7	41.5	226.6	2.35	12.8	1.53	4.37	307.37	4.55	24.8	460.9	2,514.7
Indicated	110	583.5	49.4	927.1	1.88	35.3	2.09	4.69	296.84	4.4	82.6	445.9	8,365.1
Meas + Ind	110	753.2	47.6	1,153.7	1.99	48.1	1.96	4.62	299.21	4.43	107.4	449.3	10,879.8
Inferred	110	575.1	44.8	827.6	1.67	30.9	1.51	3.1	232.23	3.49	64.6	353.7	6,539.9
Totals For Revel Ridge Main Zone Extension													
Inferred	**110**	**462.4**	**39.3**	**584.1**	**3.44**	**51.1**	**0.36**	**0.04**	**263.83**	**3.94**	**58.5**	**398.8**	**5,928.8**

[1] See notes to Table 1.1.

The 2023 updated Mineral Resource Estimates summarized on a per Zone basis are as follows:

- **Revel Ridge Main Zone (RRMZ*)***. The RRMZ is the single largest Mineral Resource domain in the 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate. The RRMZ is hosted within the MDZ, a highly planar, 55° to 60° northeast-dipping ductile deformation zone, with an average width of mineralization of 2.5 m. The Measured and Indicated classification of the RRMZ is estimated to contain 1.09 million AuEq ounces in 4.47 million tonnes grading 7.59 g/t AuEq. The Inferred classification is estimated to contain 1.24 million AuEq ounces in 5.69 million tonnes grading 6.79 g/t AuEq. Rokmaster's expanded surface and subsurface drill programs have significantly expanded the RRMZ at depth, where it remains open.

- **Revel Ridge Footwall Zone (RRFZ).** The RRFZ is the second largest Mineral Resource domain within the 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate. The RRFZ sub-parallels the RRMZ, and is commonly located between 10 and 30 m into the footwall of the RRMZ. The RRFZ exhibits the same high strain characteristics and similar alteration styles to the RRMZ. The RRFZ may be unique, as the identification of visible gold is more common in this zone, particularly at deeper intervals of the RRFZ. Within the RRFZ, visible gold has been identified within sheeted quartz-ankerite veinlets that may be associated with minor red-brown sphalerite, galena and locally very minor arsenopyrite. In the Measured and Indicated classification, the RRFZ is estimated to contain 171,000 AuEq ounces grading 5.10 g/t AuEq in 1.04 million tonnes. In the Inferred classification, the RRFZ is estimated to contain 104,900 AuEq ounces grading 4.63 g/t AuEq in 704,700 tonnes.

- **Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone (RRHZ)**. The RRHZ is best developed in the north-central portions of the deposit area. The RRHZ is a mineralized deformation zone that occurs sub-parallel, and a few metres to a few tens of metres into the hanging wall of the RRMZ. It has similar macroscale characteristics i.e., the development of strain related fine-grained sericite, mm- to cm-scale quartz shear bands and sheeted shear foliation parallel high sulphide veins and veinlets. In the Measured and Indicated classification, the RRHZ is estimated to contain 107,400 AuEq ounces grading 4.43 g/t AuEq in 753,200 tonnes. In the Inferred classification, it is estimated to contain 64,600 AuEq ounces grading 3.49 g/t AuEq in 575,100 tonnes.

- **Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone (RRYZ).** Of the five mineralized domains which make-up the 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate, the RRYZ differs from all other mineralized domains. The RRYZ is a high silver, zinc-lead carbonate replacement deposit hosted within siliceous limestone units and occurs 50 m to 75 m into the hanging wall of the RRMZ. The RRYZ is currently considered to be best developed near the north-central deposit area. The down-dip extent of mineralization within the RRYZ is currently interpreted to be less than the down-dip extent of mineralization in the RRMZ. The reduced down-dip extension of mineralization in the RRYZ is a function of the role of anticlinal fold hinges in the development of this zone. RRYZ thickens near the anticlinal crests of deformed carbonate rocks and decreases along the limb position of these same rock units. The Measured and Indicated classification of the RRYZ is estimated to contain 20.34 million AgEq ounces in

887,900 tonnes grading 712.6 g/t AgEq. In the Inferred classification, it is estimated to contain 2.22 million AgEq ounces in 132,600 tonnes grading 521.5 g/t AgEq.

- **Revel Ridge Main Zone Extension (RRMEX).** The RRMEX is the northwestern strike continuation of MDZ and applies to any intersection northwest of drill hole RR21-58. This zone is known to extend for at least 1,800 m northwest of the 830 m portal. RRMEX is estimated to contain 58,500 AuEq ounces in 462,400 tonnes grading 3.94 g/t AuEq, all in the Inferred classification.

1.8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Revel Ridge Property contains notable gold-rich polymetallic, structurally-controlled Mineral Resources, exemplified by the RRMZ and silver-lead-zinc Mineral Resources hosted in marbleized and silicified limestone units, exemplified by the RRYZ. The Property has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources associated with extension of the known structurally-controlled lode/orogenic gold deposits and carbonate replacement deposits and for discovery of new mineralized zones.

The Authors of this Technical Report make the following recommendations for work on the Revel Ridge Property in 2023:

- Potential exists to expand the RRMZ, RRFZ, RRHZ, RRYZ and RRMEX beyond their current dimensions as defined by drilling. The RRMZ, in particular, has predictable tabular geometry and grade, is laterally extensive as defined by drilling, and remains open along strike and down-dip. The down-dip and along strike areas towards the northwest and southeast and at depth on the RRMZ, and sub-parallel zones, hold the best potential to build additional Mineral Resources. A 24,000 m surface and underground diamond drill program is recommended as part of an ongoing Mineral Resource expansion and definition program at an estimated cost of $9,120,000.

- A program to advance the Revel Ridge Project through a Pre-Feasibility Study would be appropriate at an estimated cost of $800,000, which would include mine and process plant engineering studies. Associated with the recommended PEA program are mine permitting, environmental and metallurgical studies, and geotechnical mine and site assessment drilling. These additional studies are estimated to cost an additional $1,830,000.

The overall proposed budget for the recommended work plan is presented in Table 1.3 and should be completed in the next 12 to 18 months.

Table 1.3 Recommended 2023-2024 Work Plan and Budget	
Work	**Cost (C$)**
24,000 m Surface and Underground Drilling Program Resource Expansion and Definition	9,120,000
Mine Permitting, Environmental Studies	250,000
Metallurgical and Mineralogical Studies	980,000
Geotechnical Mine and Site Assessment Drilling	600,000
Pre-Feasibility Study	800,000
Subtotal	**11,750,000**
Contingency at 10%	1,175,000
Total	**12,925,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following Technical Report was prepared to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the mineralization contained in the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Deposit, British Columbia, Canada.

This Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. John Mirko, President, CEO, and Director, Rokmaster Resources Corp. ("Rokmaster" or "the Company"). Rokmaster is a reporting issuer trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") with the trading symbol RKR. The Company has its head office at: Suite 615 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6 Tel: 604-290-4647.

This Technical Report has an effective date of June 6, 2023. There has been no material change to the Revel Ridge Project between the effective date and the signature date of this Technical Report. This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA").

The Authors understand that this Technical Report will support the public disclosure requirements of Rokmaster and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations. The Authors understand that this Technical Report will be used for internal decision-making purposes and will be filed on SEDAR, as required under TSX regulations. The Technical Report may also be used to support the Company's financing efforts through equity sales, debt or other forms of raising capital.

2.2 SITE VISIT

The Revel Ridge Property was visited by Mr. Fred Brown, P.Geo., of P&E, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, on December 17, 2010 for a previous Technical Report. Mr. Richard Routledge, P.Geo., of P&E, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Property for a previous Technical Report on June 13 and 14, 2012. Mr. Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng., F.Aus.IMM., of Canenco Consulting Corp. ("Canenco") visited the Property on October 29, 2020, July 22, 2021, and October 25, 2022 for previous technical reports. More recently, Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Property for the current Technical Report on October 13 and 14, 2021. A data verification sampling program was conducted as part of Mr. Burga's on-site review. Mr. Burga is a professional geologist with more than 20 years of experience in exploration and operations, including in polymetallic precious and base metal deposits.

The Revel Ridge Project was again visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E, on May 22 and 23, 2023, for the purpose of completing a site visit that included drilling sites, outcrops, GPS location verifications, discussions, and due diligence drill core sampling. A data verification sampling program was conducted as part of Mr. Burga's on-site review, the results of which are presented in Section 12 of this Technical Report.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The data used in the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and the development of this Technical Report was provided by Rokmaster to the Authors. The Property was the subject of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") by Micon, which is presented in an NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "An Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Revel Ridge Project, Revelstoke, B.C., Canada" dated January 22, 2021 (effective date of December 8, 2020), and is filed on SEDAR under Rokmaster's profile. Parts of Sections 4 to 10 and 24 in this Technical Report have been excerpted, updated, revised and summarized from that PEA.

In addition to the site visits, the Authors held discussions with technical personnel from the Company regarding all pertinent aspects of the Project and carried out a review of available literature and documented results concerning the Property. The reader is referred to those data sources, which are listed in Section 27 (the References section) of this Technical Report, for further detail.

Table 2.1 presents the Authors and co-Authors of each section of this Technical Report, who in acting as independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101, take responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in Section 28 of this Technical Report. The Authors acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Rokmaster's management and consultants, who addressed many data and material requests and responded to questions. Dr. Jim Oliver, P.Geo., Exploration Manager and Senior Advisor to Rokmaster, provided drafts of Sections 7.0 and 8.0 and contributed to Sections 9.0 and 10.0 of this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Employer	Sections of Technical Report
William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2 to 8, 15 to 22, 24 and Co-author 1, 9, 23, 25, 26
Fred Brown, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Jarita Barry, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	11 and Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26
David Burga, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	10 and Co-author 1, 9, 12, 23, 25, 26
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng.	Canenco Consulting Corp.	13 and Co-author 1, 25, 26

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

All measurement units used in this report are metric and the currency is expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise. Gold ("Au") and silver ("Ag") assay values are reported in grams of metal per metric tonne ("g/t Au"), unless ounces per short ton ("oz/t Au") are specifically stated. Location coordinates are expressed in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates using 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) Zone 11Z unless otherwise noted.

2.5 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

Table 2.2 shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
$	dollar(s) Canadian
$M	dollars, millions of
°	degree(s)
°C	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
%	percent
μm	micrometre or micron
3-D	three-dimensional
AA	Atomic Absorption
AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
Affinity	Affinity Metals Corp.
Ag	silver
AGAT	AGAT Laboratories
AgEq	silver equivalency
ALS	ALS Limited, ALS Minerals, ALS laboratory(ies)
Armex	Armex Mining Corp.
asl	above sea level
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalency
As	arsenic
BacTech	BacTech Mining Corporation
BaseMet Labs or BaseMet	Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd.
Biox	bio-oxidation
BP-Selco	BP Minerals Ltd., Selco Division
BQTW	36 mm diameter thin wall (diamond drill core)
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian Dollar
CCRMP	Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project
Cd	cadmium
CDN	CDN Resource Laboratories
Cheni	Cheni Gold Mines Ltd.
CIL	Carbon-In-Leach

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
cm	centimetre(s)
Company, the	Rokmaster Resources Corp.
CoV	coefficient of variation
CP	Canadian Pacific Railway
CRF	Columbia River Fault
CRM	certified reference material
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
Cu	copper
DDH	diamond drill hole
DMS	dense media separation
D-SIMS	dynamic secondary ion mass spectrometry
DTM	digital terrain model
E	east
Eco Tech	Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.
EM	electromagnetic
Environmental	Environmental Technologies Inc.
Equinox	Equinox Resources Ltd.
FA	fire assay
Fe	iron
FEC	Fellow of Engineers Canada
FLC	flotation locked cycle
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
G&A	general and administration
Golden Dawn	Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
ha	hectare(s)
Huakan	Huakan International Mining Inc.
IAS	International Accreditation Service, Inc.
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICP-ES	inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometer
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
ICP-OES	inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrometry
ID	identification
ID^2	inverse distance squared
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IRR	internal rate of return
Issuer	Rokmaster Resources Corp.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
k	thousand(s)

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
kg	kilograms(s)
km	kilometre(s)
k m^3	thousands of metres cubed
koz	thousands of ounces
kt	thousands of tonnes
kW	kilowatt
L	litre(s)
lb	pound (weight)
LCT	Locked Cycle Test
level	mine working level referring to the nominal elevation (m RL), e.g. 4285 level (mine workings at 4285 m RL)
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
M	million(s)
m	metre(s)
m^2	Square metre(s)
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m/d	metres per day
Merit	Merit Mining Corp.
Micon	Micon International Limited
mm	millimetre
Moz	million ounces
Mt	mega tonne or million tonnes
MSA	MSALABS Ltd.
MTO	Mineral Titles Online
N	north
NAD	North American Datum
NE	northeast
NI	National Instrument
NN	nearest neighbour
No. or no.	number
NSR	net smelter return
NPV	net present value
NW	northwest
O_2	oxygen
Os	osmium
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	ounce
P&E	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
PAG	potentially acid generating
Pan American	Pan American Minerals Corp.
Pb	lead

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
PFS	pre-feasibility study
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
PMA	Particle Mineral Analysis
POX	pressure oxidation
ppm	parts per million
Project, the	Revel Ridge Project
Property, the	the Revel Ridge Property that is the subject of this Technical Report
psig	pound(s) per square inch (pound-force)
QA/QC or QC	quality assurance/quality control or quality control
Qualified Person	Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101
QMS	quality management system
Re	rhenium
Rokmaster or the Company	Rokmaster Resources Corp.
RR	Revel Ridge
RR28Z	Revel Ridge 28 Zone
RRFZ	Revel Ridge Footwall Zone
RRHZ	Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone
RRMEX	Revel Ridge Main Zone Extension
RRMZ	Revel Ridge Main Zone
RRYZ	Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone
S	south
S	sulphur
Sb	antimony
SE	southeast
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SEDEX	sedimentary exhalative
SEM/EDX or SEM-EDX	Scanning electron microscopy coupled with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry
SGS	SGS Canada Inc.
SIBX	sodium isobutyl xanthate
CRM	certified reference material
SW	southwest
SSW	Surface Science Western
StDev	standard deviation
SW	Southwest
t	metric tonne(s)
TDBs	Take-Down-Back

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
Technical Report	NI 43-101 Technical Report
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
Teck	Teck Resources Ltd.
tpd	tonnes per day
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSX-V or TSXV	Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Exchange
updated PEA	updated Preliminary Economic Assessment
US$	United States dollar(s)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
VMS	volcanic massive sulphide
Weymin	Weymin Mining Corporation
Wt. % or wt %	weight percent
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors of this Technical Report have assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Although the Technical Report Authors have carefully reviewed all the available information presented to them, they cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The Authors reserve the right, but will not be obligated to revise the Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to the Authors subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information on land tenure was obtained from Rokmaster. The Technical Report Authors relied on tenure information from Rokmaster and have not completed an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Revel Ridge Property. Ownership of the mining claims was independently verified by the Author on June 6, 2023, utilizing the information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Government of British Columbia, located at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline.

Furthermore, this British Columbia government agency records tenure information for all mineral claims in the Province.

The Authors have not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the land tenure, or other agreement(s) between third parties, but have relied on and considers they have a reasonable basis to rely on Rokmaster to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

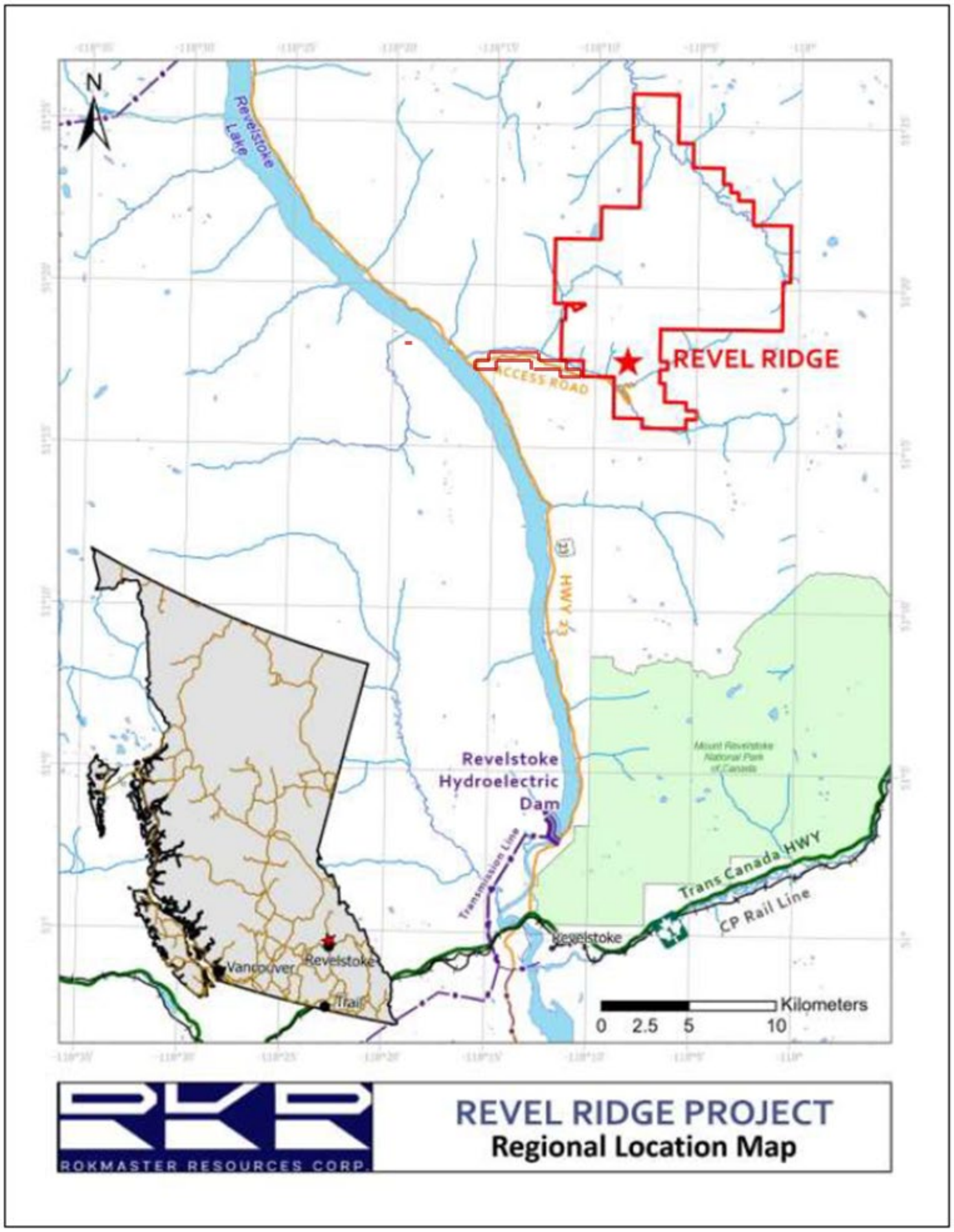
Select technical data, as noted in the Technical Report, were provided by Rokmaster and the Authors have relied on the integrity of such data. A draft copy of the Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Rokmaster and the Authors have relied on Rokmaster's knowledge of the Property in this regard. All statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Revel Ridge Property is located in the Revelstoke Mining Division in southeastern British Columbia, approximately 32 km northeast of Revelstoke, BC, 420 km northeast of Vancouver, BC, and 290 km west of Calgary, AB. The Property is within the 082M-030 NTS map sheet. The location of the portal, that is located near the center of the Property, is UTM NAD83 11N 420,719 m E**,** 5,681,811 m N (51° 16' 56" N and 118° 08' 12" W) (Figure 4.1).

FIGURE 4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



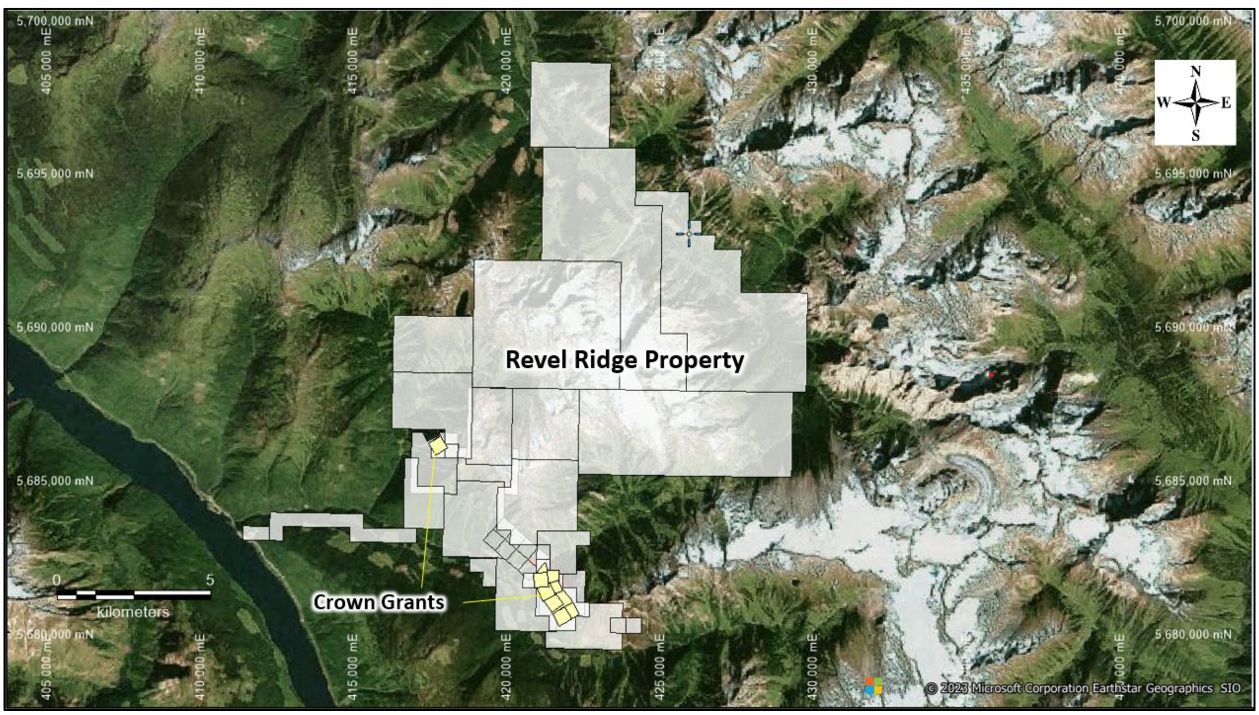
Source: *P&E (2021), modified from Micon (2021)*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

The Revel Ridge Property is composed of 35 mineral claims and 10 Crown Grant Lots covering a total area of 14,722 ha (Figure 4.2 and Tables 4.1 and 4.2). The mineral claims cover approximately 14,715 ha and Crown Grant Aberdeen covers an additional 7.5 ha. Eighteen of the mineral claims are held by Huakan International Mining Inc. ("Huakan"), all of which are in good standing until 2026. The remaining 17 claims on the Property are held Rokmaster Resources Corp., all of which are in good standing until 2026. A legal land survey of the mineral claims has not been undertaken. However, the Crown Grant Lots are legally surveyed. All of the Crown Grants are entirely covered by mineral claims, except for the small portion of Aberdeen. The annually applied tax payment due date for Crown Grants is June 30 and is payable to the B.C. Government. Payment is required by the due date to ensure each Crown Grant Lot is held in good standing.

The Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report is covered by mining claims 398402, 398403, 398410, 399481, 606405, and 1073475, all of which are in good standing as of the effective date of this Technical Report. The Mineral Resources are also covered by nine of the ten Crown Grants (except 9332040).

FIGURE 4.2 PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



Source: *P&E (July 2023)*
Notes: *Mineral claims = white; Crown Grants = yellow.*

Table 4.1 Revel Ridge Property Mineral Claims (1)					
Tenure Number	**Claim Name**	**Area (ha)**	**Owner (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Expiry Date**
398402	J1	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398403	J2	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398404	J3	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398405	J4	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398406	J5	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398407	J6	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398408	J7	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398409	J8	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398410	J9	225.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 18, 2002	January 20, 2026
398411	J10	300.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 19, 2002	January 20, 2026
398412	J11	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 19, 2002	January 20, 2026
398413	J12	25.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	November 19, 2002	January 20, 2026
399179	SAGE	375.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	January 12, 2003	January 20, 2026
399180	J13	500.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	January 12, 2003	July 1, 2026
399181	J14	500.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	January 13, 2003	July 1, 2026
399182	J15	375.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	January 13, 2003	August 1, 2026
401774	BRUSH	300.00	Huakan International Mining Inc.	April 18, 2003	January 20, 2026
606405	YELLOW JACKET	161.69	Huakan International Mining Inc.	June 21, 2009	January 20, 2026
1070395	J&L 2	20.21	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2019	January 20, 2026
1070401	J&L 1	606.17	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2019	January 20, 2026
1073472	CARNES 1	504.90	Rokmaster Resources Corp	December 25, 2019	January 20, 2026
1073473	CARNES 2	545.23	Rokmaster Resources Corp	December 25, 2019	January 20, 2026
1073474	CARNES 3	222.26	Rokmaster Resources Corp	December 25, 2019	January 20, 2026
1073475	CARNES 4	262.84	Rokmaster Resources Corp	December 25, 2019	January 20, 2026
1078024	DOWNIE 1	484.46	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026

Table 4.1 **Revel Ridge Property Mineral Claims (1)**					
Tenure Number	**Claim Name**	**Area (ha)**	**Owner (100%)**	**Issue Date**	**Expiry Date**
1078025	DOWNIE 2	1998.14	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026
1078026	DOWNIE 3	1938.91	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026
1078027	DOWNIE 4	725.58	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026
1078028	DOWNIE 5	1997.22	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026
1078029	DOWNIE 6	2018.13	Rokmaster Resources Corp	August 16, 2020	January 20, 2026
1089245		262.72	Rokmaster Resources Corp	January 20, 2022	January 20, 2026
1089251	SOFT	20.20	Rokmaster Resources Corp	January 20, 2022	January 20, 2026
1089352		40.42	Rokmaster Resources Corp	January 20, 2022	January 20, 2026
1089040	HARD	20.20	Rokmaster Resources Corp	January 20, 2022	January 20, 2026
1089047		60.64	Rokmaster Resources Corp	January 20, 2022	January 20, 2026
Total		**14,714.92**			

Notes: *1) Claim status information effective June 6, 2023.*

Table 4.2 **Revel Ridge Crown Grant Lots**			
Lot Number	**Pin ID**	**Claim Name**	**Mining Division**
L 14821	8907110	Goat Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14822	8907240	Goat No. 2 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14823	8907370	Goat No. 3 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14824	8907400	Goat No. 4 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14825	8907530	Goat No. 5 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14826	8907660	Goat No. 6 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14827	8907790	View Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14828	8907820	View No.2 Fraction	Revelstoke
L 14829	8907850	Creek Fraction	Revelstoke
L 7408	9332040	Aberdeen	Revelstoke

Information relating to land tenure was verified by the Author on June 6, 2023, utilizing the public information available through the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system at https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home. The Author has relied on this public information, and information from Rokmaster, and has not undertaken an independent verification of title and ownership of the Property claims.

4.3 HUAKAN – ROKMASTER AGREEMENT TERMS

Huakan owned claims that overlay the Mineral Resource described in Section 14 of this Technical Report. Rokmaster has an exclusive option to earn a 100% interest in the Huakan claims by paying Huakan an aggregate of C$44,200,000 in cash on the following schedule (the "**Option Period**"):

1. C$200,000 within 5 business days of the date on which Rokmaster has obtained TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") acceptance of the Huakan-RKR Agreement (the "Effective Date") (now paid – see below);

2. An additional C$1,000,000 within 5 business days of the first anniversary of the Effective Date (now paid – see below);

3. An additional C$4,000,000 within 5 business days of the second anniversary of the Effective Date (now paid – see below);

4. An additional C$6,000,000 within 5 business days of the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

5. An additional C$13,000,000 within 5 business days of the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and

6. An additional C$20,000,000 within 5 business days of the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date.

In addition, to maintain the Option, Rokmaster is to complete an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment (the "Updated PEA") on the Project on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date (completed). If and when Rokmaster has satisfied the aforementioned Option exercise conditions, Rokmaster would have the right and option, in lieu of acquiring the Project assets, to instead acquire all of Huakan's issued and outstanding shares from Huakan's shareholders.

Furthermore, Huakan has indemnified Rokmaster in the event of any failure to deliver title to the Property and if Huakan fails to do so, Huakan will refund all payments and expenditures made by Rokmaster during the Option period.

There are no underlying net smelter return ("NSR") royalties on the Property.

On February 25, 2020, Rokmaster announced that it had received regulatory approval to pay, and had paid, the first C$200,000 option payment to Huakan. On February 25, 2021, Rokmaster announced that the Company made its second option payment to Huakan in the amount of C$1 million. On February 25, 2022, Rokmaster made its third option payment to Huakan in the amount of C$4 million.

On February 2, 2023, Rokmaster announced that it entered into an amending agreement with Huakan to extend the fourth option payment due on February 25, 2023, by 12 months to February 2024, at which time a penalty of $400,000 will also be due as consideration for the extension. Accordingly, the total payment due on February 25, 2024, is C$19,400,000. Pursuant to the amending agreement, the Company also agreed to complete an updated PEA and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Revel Ridge Project on or before December 31, 2023. Failing that, the Company shall pay Huakan the penalty no later than December 31, 2023, and such payment shall be deductible from the total option payment due on February 25, 2024.

4.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MINERAL CLAIMS

To maintain British Columbia mineral claims in good standing, assessment or development work is required on a claim, on or before the set expiry date. Effective July 1, 2012, all mineral claims in the province were set back to a Year 1 requirement, regardless of how many years had elapsed since their original staking. As of that date, annual work commitments were set on a four-tier schedule, as follows:

- $5.00/ha for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00/ha for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00/ha for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00/ha for subsequent anniversary years.

Assessment work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited towards future years. Companies are permitted to pay cash in lieu of work expenditures; however, the cost is double the schedule rate above. Before their expiry, the mineral claims will require assessment work at a rate of $20.00/ha.

4.5 PERMITTING

The Revel Ridge Property is currently covered by exploration permit MX-4-500 (good until October 30, 2025), with an $80,000 bond (placed by Huakan) in place with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, BC, to facilitate any required reclamation. The reclamation liabilities covered by the bond include removing the camp and workshop, covering the PAG pile with soil and seed, scarifying and seeding the campsite, portal laydown areas and access roads, and barricading the two portals.

4.6 ARMEX STATEMENT OF CLAIM

On January 17, 2018, Armex Mining Corp. ("Armex") filed a statement of claim with the British Columbia Supreme Court (Vancouver Registry). Armex claims that it has a valid letter of intent with Huakan covering Huakan's J&L property, now named the Revel Ridge Property. Huakan also filed a Counterclaim against Armex on March 13, 2018. Huakan has notified the Company that it intends to defend the Armex action. Rokmaster and the TSX Venture Exchange have both been informed by Armex of their statement of claim. The lawsuits have not been resolved at the effective date of this Technical Report.

4.7 FIRST NATIONS WITH POTENTIAL INTERESTS IN THE REVELSTOKE REGION

According to the First Nations Consultative Boundaries Map (2005), the claim areas of five First Nations overlap the Revel Ridge Property. As the map demonstrates, the Little Shuswap Indian Band, Neskonilth Indian Band, Adams Lake Indian Band, Okanagan Indian Band and the Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council assert interests in the region embracing the Revel Ridge Property. The Property is on the periphery of all five claim areas.

In 2010, the Province of British Columbia introduced a new web application to assist with the identification of First Nation claim areas. This web tool is called the Consultative Areas Database ("CAD", public database), and by accessing it users can generate a list of First Nations with potential interests in lands within the province. In this instance, the CAD (Public) generates a report indicating that two political organizations and twelve First Nations have potential interests in the Revel Ridge Property. In the list below, the First Nations have been grouped according to their affiliations with political organizations:

1. Shuswap Indian Band (Teit's Kinbasket band on Windermere Lake).
2. Little Shuswap Indian Band (Teit's Lake Shuswap band at Salmon Arm aka Squilax).
3. Splats'in First Nation (Spallumcheen).
4. Neskonlith Indian Band.
5. Adams Lake Indian Band.
6. Okanagan Nation Alliance.
7. Okanagan Indian Band (Northern Okanagan).
8. Penticton Indian Band (Northern Okanagan).
9. Lower Similkameen Indian Band (Northern Okanagan).
10. Ktunaxa Nation Council.
11. Akisqnuk First Nation (Upper Kutenai on Windermere Lake).

12. Lower Kootenay Band (Lower Kutenai at Creston, BC).
13. St. Mary's Indian Band (Upper Kutenai aka Fort Steele band).
14. Tobacco Plains Indian Band (Upper Kutenai at Tobacco Plains, BC).

On the other hand, the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council is a political organization not returned by CAD.

There is an additional First Nation with a potential interest in the Property identified in the ethnographic sources: the Lakes (Sinixt) First Nation. The reason this First Nation is not returned by Consultative Areas Database as having potential interests in the Property is due to this aboriginal group is considered “extinct” by Canadian governments. There are, however, Lakes people living on the Colville Reservation in Washington State.

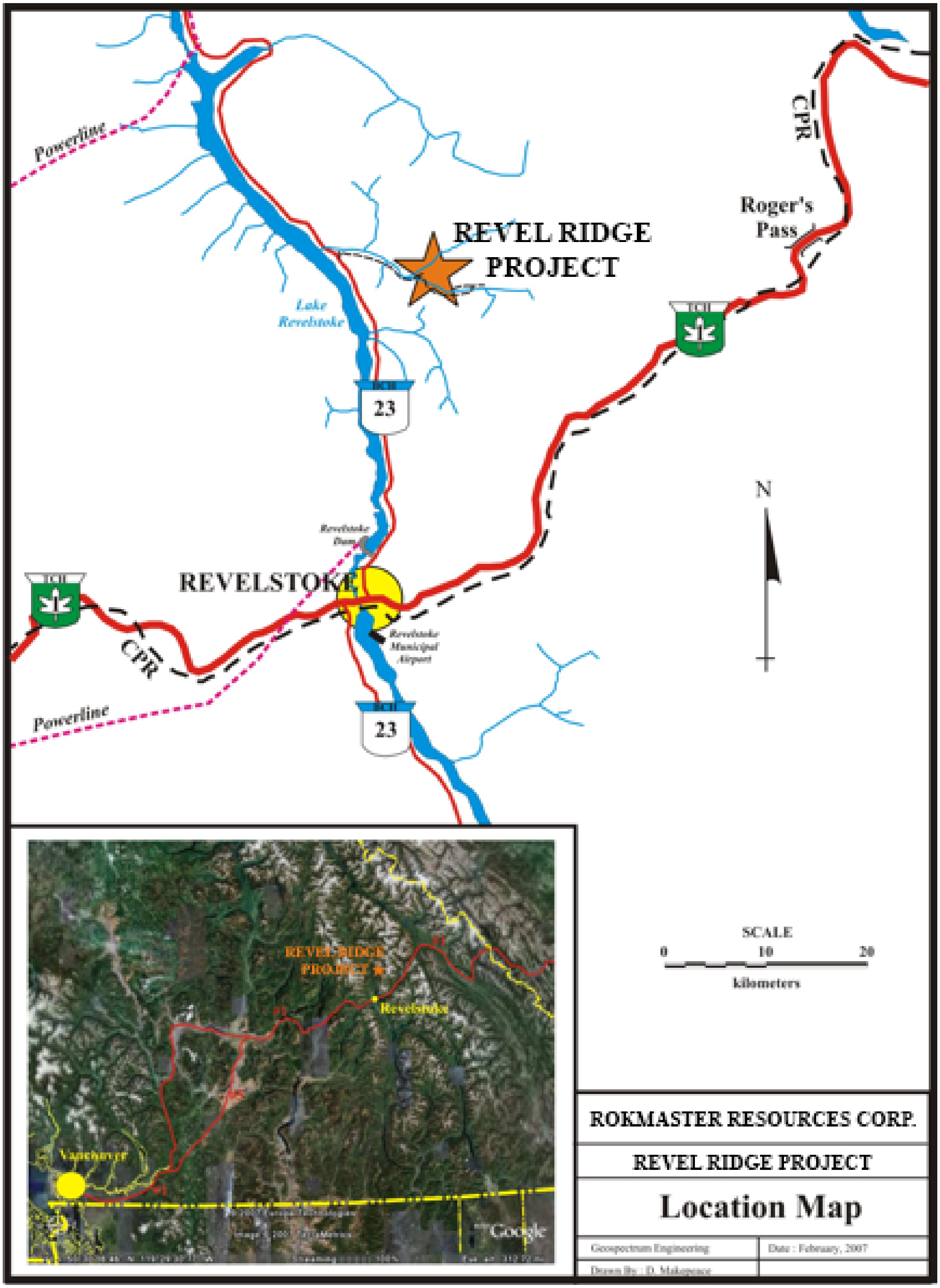
Exploration requiring a Notice of Work requires that the government of British Columbia to consult with all of these groups. It is Rokmaster’s practise to conduct its own First Nations consultations prior to and during its work program on the Property, as necessary. As the Project advances, more in-depth discussions and expectations should be expected. It can be expected that each group will have a different strength of claim in relation to any economic benefits discussions.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Vehicle access to the Property is via Provincial Highway 23, north of the City of Revelstoke and Trans-Canada Highway 1 (Figure 5.1). At 32 km north of Revelstoke, Highway 23 intercepts the Carnes Creek Forest Service Road. The Property is then reached by travelling eastward 13 km along the Carnes Creek Forest Service Road to the Revel Ridge Mine camp. Road travel time to the camp is approximately 45 minutes from Revelstoke. The Forest Service Road is sometimes radio controlled, but currently is not being used for logging activities. Helicopter access from Revelstoke takes approximately 15 minutes. There are two bases in Revelstoke from which helicopters can be chartered.

FIGURE 5.1 ROAD ACCESS MAP



Source: P&E (2020)

Access to the Property from Revelstoke is via the paved Highway 23 and by the all weather, year-round accessible Carnes Creek Forest service road. The road to the camp and the 832 m level portal and shop are in good condition. Several overgrown trails access the majority of the workings on the Property. The original bridges over Carnes Creek and over McKinnon Creek were destroyed by a flood in 2008. In 2008, a detour was built to another bridge over Carnes Creek providing access to the camp. The detour starting at kilometre 10 has a locked gate controlled by the Company. The road to the original 830 m level portal is not drivable, due to slumping and erosion.

5.2 CLIMATE

Revelstoke has a humid continental climate with the Koppen-Geiger classification *Dfb*. The average annual temperature is 6ºC (https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/british-columbia/revelstoke-714868/). The summer weather is moderate with July average temperatures of 18.7°C. The average annual precipitation is 103 cm/year. Winters are long and characterized by heavy snowfalls (1 m to 4 m) with cool temperatures. Average January temperatures are -6.5ºC. Snowfall typically occurs between October and May at higher elevations and between November and April at lower elevations, such as at the camp and portals elevation. Exploration, development and production activities can be carried out year-round.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The City of Revelstoke has a population of 8,275 (2021 census) and is located on the Trans-Canada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway ("CP"). The economy of Revelstoke is forestry, construction, tourism, hydroelectric operations, transportation (mainly CP Rail), and public services. There is a large, skilled workforce of trades and technical professionals, and equipment suppliers available throughout the region.

The Revelstoke Hydroelectric Dam, located on the Columbia River, is 2 km north of Revelstoke and produces power for a large portion of British Columbia. There are no power lines running along Highway 23, although there is an underground telephone line.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

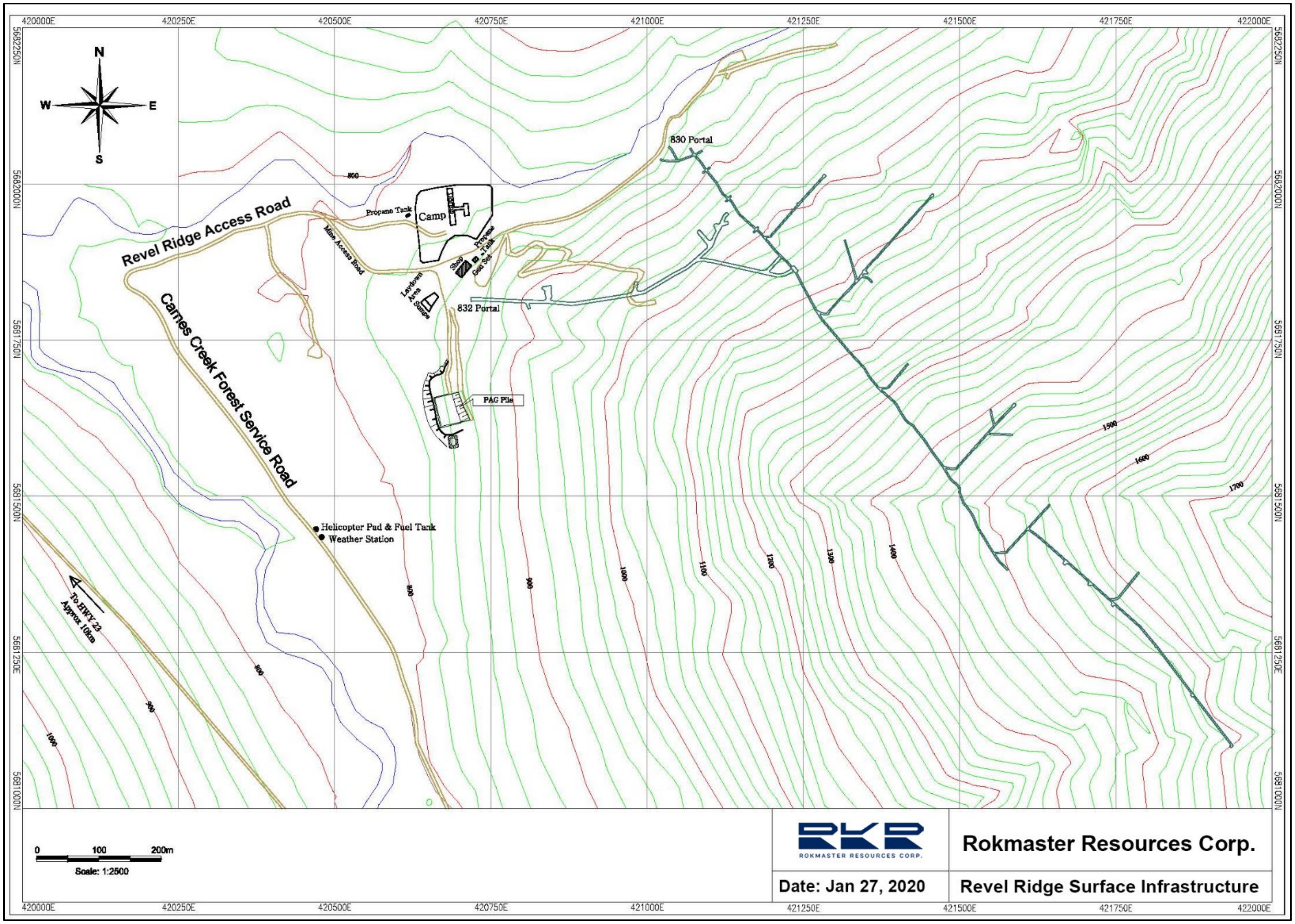
Revelstoke and surrounding area are well serviced by the Trans Canada Highway No. 1 and the CP rail line. Highway No. 1 provides access to Calgary, located 407 km east, and Kamloops, 212 km to the west. Revelstoke has a commercial airport. The nearest airports with scheduled flights are Kamloops, BC, Kelowna, BC, and Calgary, AB.

The Project assets include a rail siding and load-out facility for the CP Rail in Revelstoke. A fleet of formerly utilized underground mining equipment is stored in the Company yard north of Revelstoke, with a locked warehouse full of mining equipment, supplies, parts and spares that serviced the underground drifting and drilling programs of 2008 to 2012.

The Property has a 40-man camp with an effective snow roof near the 832 m level portal (Figure 5.2). A water treatment plant was installed in the camp, was removed in 2014 and stored in a yard north of Revelstoke. There is a large maintenance shop, dry, lunchroom, first aid and office facility, all in excellent condition, located in the immediate vicinity of the 832 m level portal. Electric power was produced by on-site diesel generators, enabling the operation of a satellite phone and internet system, all of which have been removed to the storage yard north of Revelstoke. The generator shed is still intact. A 40,000 litre Enviro-tank is currently located next to the generator shed.

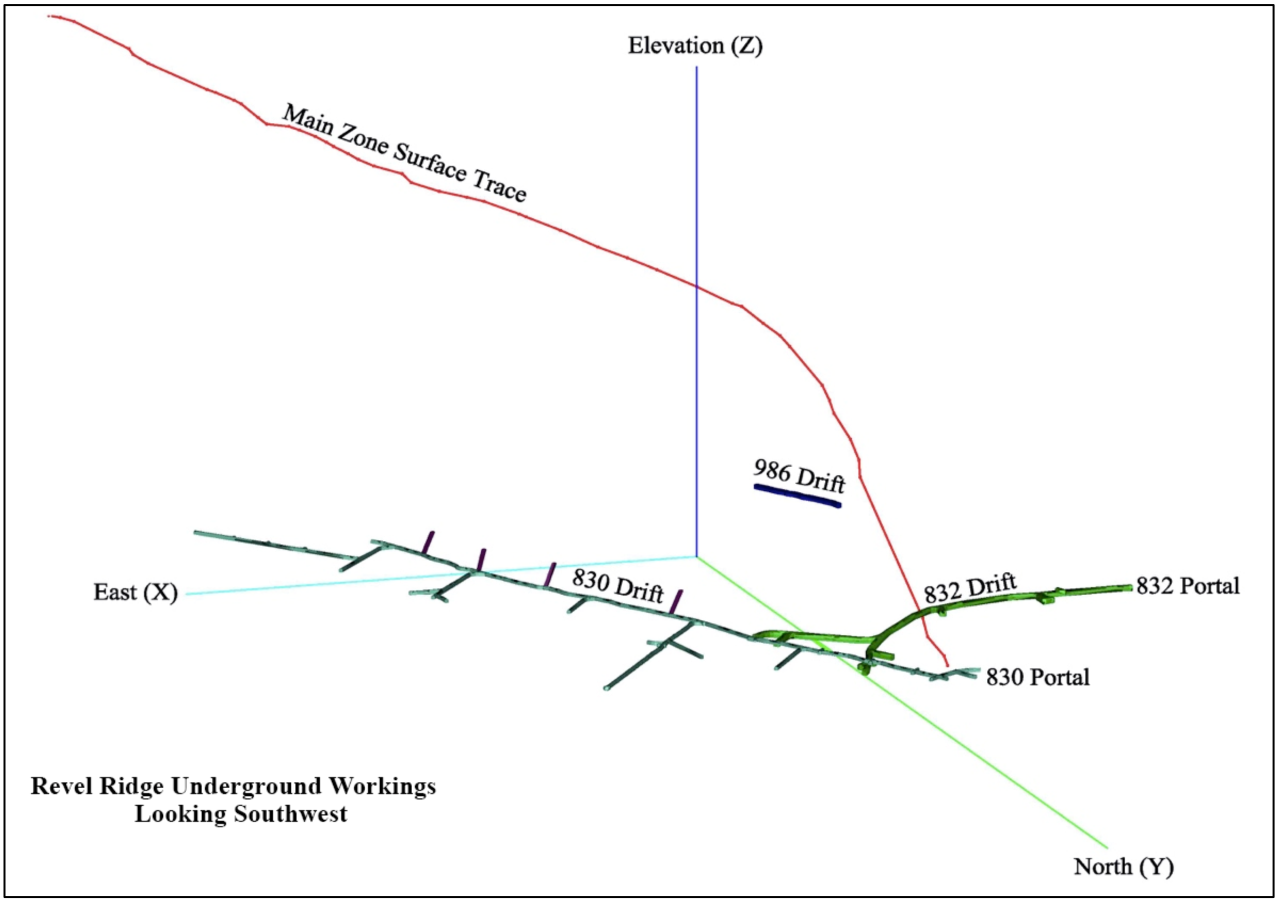
The Property hosts several portals and drifts (Figure 5.3). Only two portals (830 m and 832 m level portals) are accessible, and are currently locked due to safety requirements. A total of 3.1 km of operational underground workings is present on the Property, although access is restricted without ventilation and due to local flooding. The 1,400 m long 830 m level track drift (2.4 m x 2.4 m profile) has exposed the RRMZ for approximately 800 m in length. This track drift commenced development in 1965 and has since been extended on numerous occasions by subsequent owners.

FIGURE 5.2 PLAN VIEW OF ROADS, CAMP, SHOP, PAG PILE AND SURFACE PROJECTION OF 832 M AND 830 M LEVEL UNDERGROUND WORKINGS



Source: *P&E (2020)*

FIGURE 5.3 3-D VIEW OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS



Source: *P&E (2020)*

Huakan extended the underground track drift system in 2011/2012 by 450 m. The 830 m level track drift has not deteriorated over time and was inspected in 2012. The 830 m level track drift was driven on the RRMZ, exposing the RRMZ for approximately 800 m. Approximately 50 m from the 830 m level portal, this drift has a dip in the track which has accumulated approximately 30 cm of water for a 25 m stretch. The drift is not ventilated, but is potentially accessible with proper equipment and supervision. Five tracked crosscuts totalling 1,150 m run northeast from the main 830 m level track drift (into the hanging wall) provided drill stations for diamond drilling that define the mineralized zones. Several raises off the 830 m level track drift have aided in the extraction of several bulk samples since the 1990s. Side dumping mining cars, used for drifting in 2008-2012, are parked outside the 832 m level portal area.

The 550-m long (5 m x 5 m profile) 832 m level trackless drift was installed by Merit in 2008 and connects to the track drift, thereby providing year-round underground access to the 830 drift (Figure 5.4). Approximately 350 m from the 832 Portal, the ramp connects to the track drift. Due to this configuration, the 832 drift is dewatered by a submersible electric pump placed in a re-muck bay near the 830 drift. An approved ventilation system currently provides fresh air from the 832 Portal to the 830 underground workings. The 832 m level trackless drift also extended approximately 50 m further as a decline from the point of the inclined ramp. This decline could be extended an additional 100 m to drift through the RRYZ.

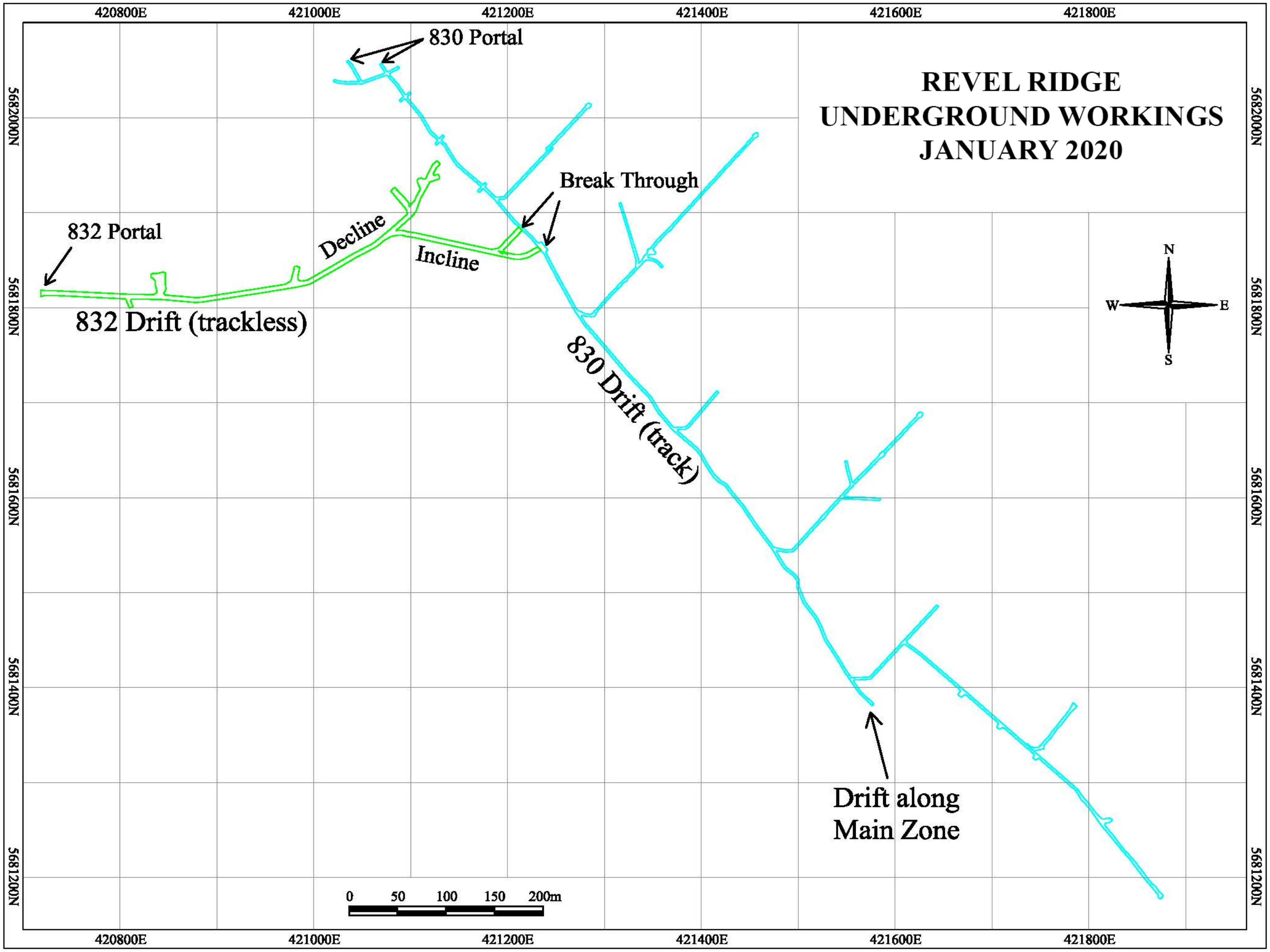
According to Micon (2021),

> *"Water drains from the 832 m level portal into a two-compartment settling pond outside of the portal. During the Fall of 2020, the daily average flow rate from the 832 m level portal was approximately 5 L/s. The overflow from the settling ponds gravitates about 200 m away to a flat area 350 m from Carnes Creek where it permeates into the forest floor. Water samples collected from the settling pond discharge contained an average of 0.041 mg/L total arsenic (cf. an average of 0.037 mg/L As between 2012 and 2019). However, during the same period, no arsenic was detected in samples collected from Carnes Creek at the old bridge crossing below the 832 Portal."*

Approximately 200 m south from the 832 m level portal exists a lined Potentially Acid Generating ("PAG") waste rock storage area that was created by Huakan in 2011 (Figure 5.2). The PAG pile is covered by tarps and was built to drain to one corner and piped out into a seepage pond. Generally, the outflow pipe from the lined PAG pad is dry throughout the year. However, after some rains, there was a trickle of outflow that facilitates sample collection. Water quality testing of this flow indicates below acceptable levels for BCWQ Criteria for Freshwater Aquatic Life, except for cadmium.

Selkirk Helicopters occasionally uses the Property as a re-fuelling station for their operations. A skid mounted fuel tank is located approximately 300 m from the 832 m level portal on the Forest Service Road. There is a helicopter-accessible ski chalet located 5 km east of the Property at the lower portion of the Durrand Glacier. This chalet is used for heli-skiing in the winter and alpine hiking in the summer.

FIGURE 5.4 PLAN VIEW OF THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF 832 M AND 830 M LEVEL DRIFTS



Source: *P&E (2020)*

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Revel Ridge Property topography is characteristic of the Selkirk Mountains (Figure 5.5). The elevation ranges from 700 m to 3,050 m above mean sea level. The topographic relief is a result of recent alpine glaciation. Incised creeks, such as McKinnon Creek, created narrow valley floors, whereas major creeks, like Carnes Creek, exhibit a broader U-shaped appearance with the potential for deep valley-bottom overburden. The talus covered slopes are steep, ranging from 28° to 40°, whereas bedrock slopes grade up to near vertical, depending on lithology.

FIGURE 5.5 REVEL RIDGE PROPERTY PHYSIOGRAPHY

Source: *Rokmaster (website November 2021)*

All of these conditions make traversing the Property somewhat hazardous and time consuming. Numerous avalanche chutes occur in the area. An avalanche chute occurred beside the original 830 m portal and prompted the driving of the 832 m level trackless drift, which allows safe year-round access to the underground workings. Flat ground is limited on the Property and there appears to be a sufficient area for a process plant site and waste rock storage piles to the north and south of McKinnon Creek, should the Project advance to production. There is a tributary valley 3 km upstream on Carnes Creek that may be serviceable as a tailings storage facility, however, further study would be required for permitting.

The main watercourse on the Property is Carnes Creek, which transects the area and is from 10 to 25 m across and fast-moving. Its main source is the Durrand Glacier, which is east of the Property. McKinnon Creek is a tributary of Carnes Creek and is a more juvenile watercourse that is between 10 to 15 m wide and can change its flow volume rapidly. These watercourses enter the Columbia River, which flows southwest through Washington State to the Pacific Ocean.

The area surrounding the intersection of McKinnon and Carnes Creeks has been the focus of the majority of the work over the life of the Property and is where the camp, shop and 832 m level portal are located.

Vegetation on the Property changes from alder, devil's club, stinging nettles and deadfalls in the valley floor, through stands of cedar, hemlock and minor fir on the mountainsides, to sub-alpine to alpine at approximately 1,980 m asl. The Carnes and Tumbledown Glaciers are immediately east of the Property boundary.

6.0 HISTORY

This Technical Report section is summarized from the Technical Report by P&E (2020).

6.1 DISCOVERY

The Revel Ridge Property area was first explored as early as 1865 when placer miners discovered gold in Carnes Creek. In 1896 prospectors, Jim Kelley and Lee George, staked the first claims at the junction of Carnes and McKinnon Creeks. The earliest work (1896-1900) carried out at the Roseberry Mineral Zone, 4.5 km northwest of where the RRMZ was later discovered. The Property was historically referred to as the J&L Property since its discovery by these same two prospectors, Jim and Lee.

Since discovery, exploration programs involving geological mapping and mineral prospecting, geochemistry, geophysics, trenching, and underground drifting and drilling have been carried out and are summarized below.

6.2 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND MINERAL PROSPECTING

The initial recorded mapping and prospecting of the J&L Property was done by Dr. Gunning of the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) in 1928. Companies that have mapped and prospected the J&L Property include Piedmont Mines Ltd. (1929), Westairs Mines ltd. (1963-1965), BP Selco (1981 to 1985), Equinox Resources Ltd. (“Equinox”) (1989) and Weymin Mining Corporation (1996 to 1997). The results of these mapping programs led to the identification of the surface trace of the RRMZ and several additional parallel mineralized structures. Geological mapping and mineral prospecting on the Property were not carried out on the Property by Huakan.

6.3 GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical surveys were conducted on the J&L Property by BP Selco (1981 to 1985), Equinox Resources Ltd. (1989) and Weymin Mining Corporation (1996 to 1997). Geochemical soil anomalies (Zn, Pb and As) identified the surface trace of the RRMZ and the Copper Queen Zone. Geochemical soil sampling surveys were not carried out by Huakan on the J&L Property.

6.4 GEOPHYSICS

The first geophysical survey on the J&L Property was a helicopter-based input electromagnetic survey completed in May 1982 by BP Selco Inc. The centre of the Questor survey was located at latitude 51° 22’ N and longitude 118° 15’ W and totalled 699 km flown covering an area 232 km^2 in size. The main purpose of the survey was to delineate the structure that hosts the J&L Zone and to trace any extension to the known mineralization. Approximately 22 anomalous responses were picked up from the Questor survey, eleven of which were found within the Property claim boundaries at that time.

Nine of these responses were in potentially favourable geological settings and three were considered priority targets. A response was not detected over the J&L Zone itself, although the survey did not adequately cover the extent of the known surface trace of the J&L (RRMZ).

Due to the incomplete coverage of the Questor Input survey, a helicopter-based Dighem II electromagnetic survey was flown in August 1982 that did overlap part of the area covered by the preceding Questor survey. The Dighem II survey was carried out along 396 km of flight lines covering an area of 396 square km ("km^2"). During the Dighem II survey, only three new anomalies were recognized, and comparisons were made between the Questor and Dighem surveys to delineate any anomaly commonalities between the two surveys. A weak response was detected approximately along strike with the RRMZ, one km south of the McKinnon Creek Valley.

During July 1991, a program of ground transient electromagnetic surveying was carried out on the J&L Property by Frontier Geosciences Inc. on behalf of Equinox Resources Ltd. The survey entailed 7.2 km of coverage testing 700 m of the surface strike expression of the RRMZ. A base line was established along the northwest-southeast projected axis of the target and perpendicular lines were established every 100 m. A transmitter loop was laid out downslope and to the southwest of the survey grid.

Two EM anomalies typical of the proposed geological target were observed as a result of this survey. The stronger of the two anomalies occurred at the southwest corner of the northwest end of the survey gird near the valley bottom and appeared unrelated to the location/strike of the RRMZ. No geologic explanation was given for this anomaly, which was speculated to be caused by graphite content as found in an outcrop 400 m to the northwest of the anomaly.

The second EM anomaly was clearly attributed to the RRMZ. Responses to the target zone were observed on all lines surveyed across the main grid. The Zone is typically evident as a strong anomaly, observed into the middle time channels. Although the overall response reflects a large, tabular zone, particularly on the more northwesterly lines, there is evidence which suggests that the Zone may contain multiple conductors.

Huakan did not complete any geophysical work on the J&L Property.

6.5 TRENCHING

A total of 52 trenches have been excavated on the J&L Property from 1925 to 1982. In 1925, Mr. E. McBean excavated 30 trenches and pits along the surface trace of the RRMZ on Goat Mountain. Twenty trenches were excavated by Westairs Mines Ltd. between 1962 and 1967. The trenches assisted in delineating the surface expression of the RRMZ over Goat Mountain. The primary documentation related to surface trenching on the J&L Property is found in the 1982 Summary Report on the J&L Option by R. Pegg for BP Selco Inc. In Pegg's report, there is detailed documentation regarding the geological description of 26 individual closely-spaced surface trenches following approximately 1.2 km of strike length along the RRMZ. That report also provides the assay data for each of the sampled mineralized trench intervals and descriptions of 11 mineral showings, located mainly between trench 24 and 26 at the southeast end of the surface expression of the RRMZ. P&E (2011) noted that at least 545 samples that were taken from the trenches on the J&L Property. Huakan did not undertake any trenching work on the J&L Property.

6.6 DEVELOPMENT AND DRILLING 1912 TO 2017

6.6.1 1912 to 1996 Work

Development on the RRMZ mineralization commenced in 1912 with the collaring of the 986 m level portal and 2 shallow shafts (each 46 m deep). By 1924, metallurgical tests were attempting to resolve problems due to the high arsenic content of the mineralization. During 1924 to 1927, Porcupine Goldfields Development and Finance Company completed 43 m of underground drifting on two levels. In the following year, 26 kg of RRMZ mineralized rock were shipped to the Department of Mines in Ottawa for metallurgical testing. By 1927, the Big Bend Road had reached the mouth of Carnes Creek, improving the access to the Property.

Mr. T. Arnold acquired the Crown Grants and mineral claims in 1934. He, and subsequently his estate, had controlled these claims and Crown Grants until August 2010 (when Merit exercised its option to own 100% interest in the Property). Between 1929 to 1933, significant development was completed on the A & E prospect, to the northwest of the RRMZ.

In 1935, Raindor Gold Mines optioned the Property and extended the 986 m level adit to 152 m long on the RRMZ. In 1946, the two shafts were deepened, collectively to 117 m. Asarco optioned the Property in 1952 and completed several trenches on the RRMZ. In 1962, Westairs Mines Ltd. optioned the J&L, A & E and Roseberry prospects. Westairs collared a new portal, the 830 m level (tracked) adit in 1965 to explore the RRMZ. Its total length was 297 m. This portal has become one of the major underground assets on the Property. A road (12.4 km) was finally built into the Property from the Big Bend Road (now Hwy 23) that same year.

In 1980, Pan American Minerals ("Pan American") leased the Property from T. Arnold. In 1981, the Property was optioned by BP Minerals Ltd., Selco Division ("BP-Selco") who commenced a large surface and underground exploration program. BP-Selco extended the 830 m level (tracked) adit an additional 1,333 m by drift and crosscuts. They completed 64 underground drill holes (2,640 m) over the next four years. In 1986 to 1987, Noranda Mines Ltd. optioned the Property and completed metallurgical studies on the RRMZ. In 1987-1988, Pan American extended the 830 m level (tracked) adit with an additional 250 m of drift and crosscuts and completed four raises totalling 120 m.

Equinox optioned the Property from Pan American in 1988 and completed 32 underground drill holes for a total of 2,985 m between 1988 and 1989. A 270-ton bulk sample was mined from three TDBs ("Take-Down-Back") for metallurgical studies. Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. ("Cheni") became part of the joint-venture group in 1991 with the discovery of the RRYZ mineralization from 32 surface drill holes. The newly discovered mineralization occurs in the hanging wall of the RRMZ and was considered to be a blind deposit (i.e., there is no surface evidence, although boulders of the RRYZ mineralization are present in McKinnon Creek).

In 1991, Cheni also collared a new trackless 832 m level portal (3.0 m x 3.5 m), with an adit that ran 170 m long, stopping short of linking it to the 830 m track drift. In 1991, Equinox announced a mineral resource estimate (historical resource estimate) for both the RRMZ and RRYZ. The historical resources are not reported here since they have not been relied upon. Metallurgical testing continued on RRMZ material through the early 1990s.

6.6.2 1996 to 2010 Work (Weymin, BacTech and Merit)

In 1996, Weymin Mining Corporation ("Weymin") optioned the Property from Equinox. Three surface drill holes (503 m) were completed (Table 6.1) and a 120-t underground bulk sample was retrieved from the 830 m level for metallurgical studies from six sample locations.

TABLE 6.1
1996 RRYZ ZONE DRILL HIGHLIGHTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
S-97-1	92.42	95.28	2.86	0.09	18.08	0.89	3.22
	95.28	97.28	2.00	0.00	5.66	0.29	0.08
	98.28	99.28	1.00	0.00	40.46	0.83	0.95
S-97-2	67.15	68.22	1.07	0.07	64.46	3.05	11.94
	75.72	80.50	4.78	0.24	63.06	2.38	14.92
	84.05	86.05	2.00	0.15	33.09	1.98	5.68
S-97-3	75.06	75.54	0.48	0.00	27.77	1.63	3.80
	82.54	87.02	4.48	0.09	52.71	2.43	11.10
	93.55	94.38	0.83	0.34	121.78	5.69	15.19
	96.07	98.92	2.85	0.23	29.10	1.58	5.87

In 1996, Weymin commissioned H.A. Simons of Vancouver to complete two detailed reports; "Technical Review of the J&L Property" and "Project Opportunities for the J&L Property". In March 1998, H. A. Simons completed the "McKinnon Creek Property Scoping Study". Simons provided analyses of six cases, exclusively on the RRMZ. The RRYZ was not analyzed. The two favoured cases are not reported here since they are historical and are not relied upon.

BacTech Mining Corporation ("BacTech") optioned the Property in 2004. BacTech carried out further metallurgical tests, engineering and environmental studies. A minor drilling program was carried out that year. Due to the financial collapse of BacTech, the drilling details have never been made available.

On April 13, 1997, Merit Mining Corp. ("Merit") entered into an option agreement with the Estate of T. Arnold to acquire a 100% interest in the Property. By December 2007, a 40-man camp was installed, construction of a shop/mine dry complex was completed, and mining equipment was procured. A late-fall 2007 surface diamond drilling program of nine drill holes totalling 1,363.37 m was completed, with the objective of verifying historical drilling over a portion of the RRYZ. The program successfully achieved this objective by intercepting multiple zinc-lead-silver zones similar in grade and width to previous drilling, summarized in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2 2007 RRYZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Combined Pb-Zn (%)**
M07SJ-01	22.00	25.00	3.00	11.80	0.65	2.83	3.48
	27.50	30.00	2.50	25.92	1.32	6.83	8.15
	33.10	34.85	1.75	84.55	3.01	12.07	15.08
	39.35	41.15	1.95	61.00	3.49	3.39	6.88
	43.90	63.30	19.40	27.85	1.10	5.19	6.29
Including	43.90	49.50	5.60	27.06	1.12	8.54	9.66
Including	50.90	57.55	6.65	22.01	0.93	4.40	5.33
Including	58.80	63.30	4.50	52.19	1.89	5.06	6.95
	67.50	69.00	1.50	58.13	3.63	9.65	13.28
M07SJ-02	23.15	28.00	4.85	44.58	1.75	7.22	8.97
	31.30	36.10	4.80	47.31	1.97	4.77	6.74
	40.90	43.00	2.10	22.72	1.13	3.91	5.04
	50.15	58.00	7.85	9.98	0.38	4.11	4.49
	68.60	73.00	4.40	55.40	2.47	9.65	12.12
	98.00	99.00	1.00	66.20	1.64	9.54	11.18
M07SJ-03	34.00	37.00	3.00	55.57	1.91	8.43	10.34
	46.00	46.75	0.75	108.00	4.33	7.21	11.54
	52.00	54.70	2.70	65.08	1.89	12.71	14.60
	61.05	61.55	0.50	66.20	1.64	9.54	11.18
	68.00	70.00	2.00	19.15	1.04	10.75	11.79
	72.00	73.50	1.50	30.53	1.80	8.01	9.81
M07SJ-04	48.30	49.65	1.35	104.36	4.97	7.75	12.72
	109.75	111.15	1.40	0.80	0.03	4.83	4.86
	116.00	120.00	4.00	156.88	0.56	1.09	1.65
M07SJ-05	40.60	43.00	2.40	38.82	1.57	4.50	6.07
	45.00	49.05	4.05	11.57	0.64	2.93	3.57
	52.00	55.20	3.20	44.94	1.98	20.05	22.03
	58.00	59.50	1.50	102.73	2.83	17.93	20.76
	98.00	99.35	1.35	38.30	1.23	5.78	7.01
M07SJ-06	31.00	47.00	15.52	56.08	2.28	6.11	8.39
Including	31.00	36.00	5.00	74.14	2.70	8.66	11.36
Including	38.90	47.00	8.10	62.85	2.73	6.61	9.34
	61.25	63.00	1.75	66.55	2.72	10.14	12.86
M07SJ-08	95.75	98.40	2.65	41.30	1.69	4.14	5.83
M07SJ-09	91.00	92.30	1.30	113.23	0.77	3.64	4.41
	100.20	101.50	1.30	13.40	0.87	5.08	5.95

Source: *P&E (2020)*

The 2007 surface drilling program also intercepted RRMZ material. However, the RRMZ is not strongly developed adjacent to the RRYZ north area and ranges from between 0.25 and 3.75 m wide with lower metal values.

Rehabilitation of the 832 m portal and underground development commenced in January 2008. The original 170-m long Cheni 832 drift was slashed out to a 5 m by 5 m profile to allow for the passage of 30 t trucks. The 832 m level drift was extended 550 m farther with the 5 m by 5 m profile, and connected to the 830-track drift approximately 310 m from the original 830 m level portal. This allowed for easy underground access. This drifting was completed by September 2008, at which time the program was suspended, due to financial constraints and a major downturn in world metal prices.

6.6.3 2010 to 2017 Work (Huakan International Mining Inc.)

Merit Mining Corp. changed its name to Huakan International Mining Inc. ("Huakan") in 2010.

6.6.3.1 Huakan Drilling Programs

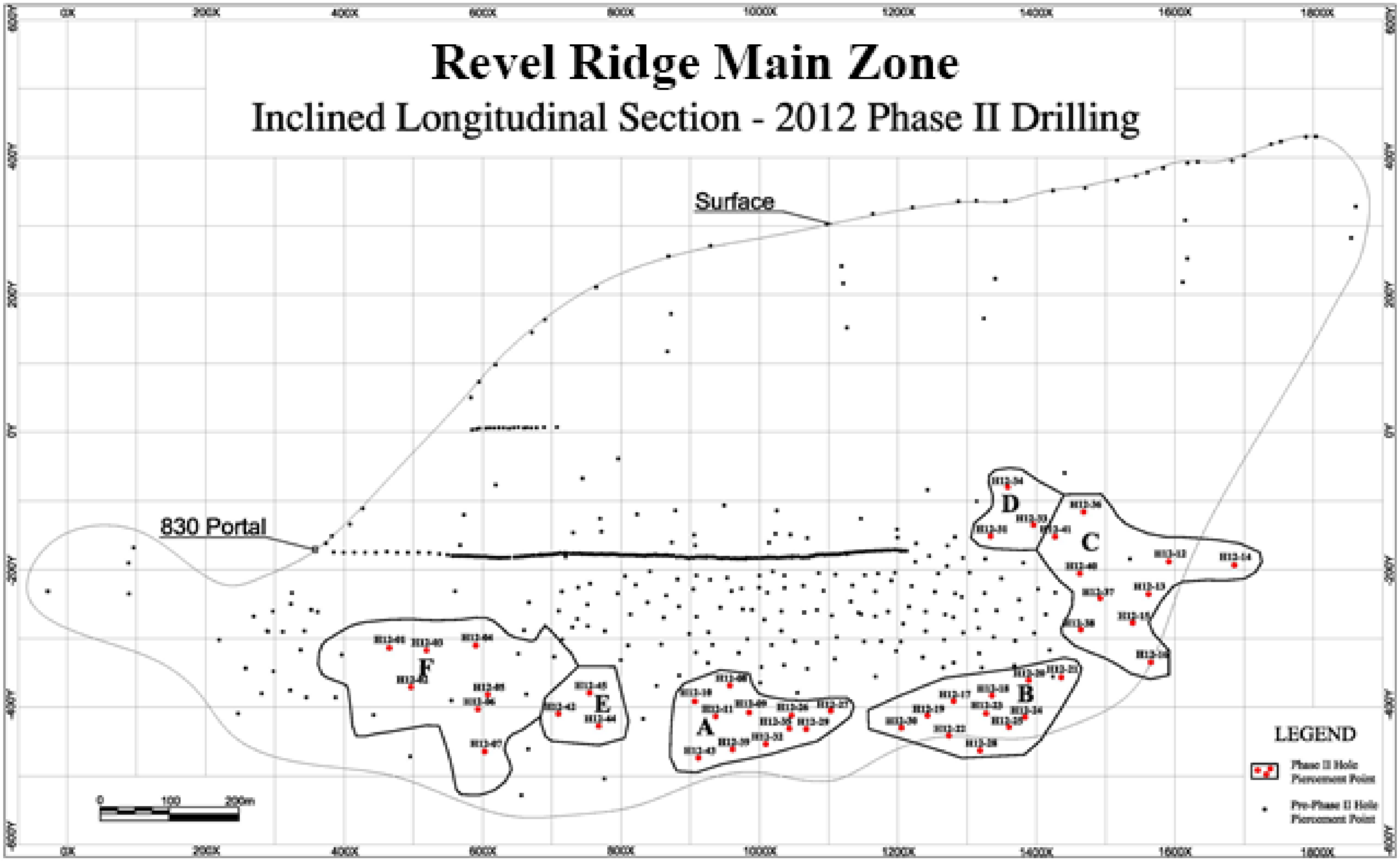
Resumption of mineral exploration activity at the Property by Huakan began in November 2010, with the completion of the 2010-2011 winter underground drill program aimed at verifying historical drilling and generating an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate.

Between November 15, 2010 and January 30, 2011, Huakan completed 60 underground diamond drill holes for a total of 7,873.74 m of BQTW drill core. The program started as a 12 hole in-fill drill program, which was extended to expand the edges of the RRMZ deposit at 30 metre centres. On May 16, 2011, Huakan announced an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the RRMZ with a Technical report prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc., filed June 23, 2011 (P&E, 2011). Huakan subsequently engaged Micon International Limited ("Micon") to prepare a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") Technical Report, based on the May 16, 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate. The results of the PEA were announced on April 24, 2012, with the PEA Technical Report filed on SEDAR on June 6, 2012 (Micon, 2012).

In 2012, Huakan conducted a 450-m drifting and a 45-hole, 9,725 m underground drill program to expand the RRMZ Indicated Mineral Resources and infill the RRYZ. All Huakan 2012 drilling was done with wireline BQTW diamond core. True widths were approximately 75% of downhole intercept lengths (the mineralization dips 60º NE). Drill core recovery was >90% and commonly >95%. Hole spacing in this campaign averaged 60 m centres. The program was successful in intersecting similar grade and thickness of mineralization as in previously drilled holes nearby.

The entire 2012 program tested six target areas, A through F (Figure 6.1). Eleven holes in Area A covered a 200-m long by 130-m down-dip area of the RRMZ. Drill hole intercepts ranged between 0.56 m and 8.48 m of typical RRMZ. The length-weighted average gold grade for all intercepts in this area was 5.55 g/t Au. In this drilling, there were commonly multiple intercepts per hole. Assay highlights are presented in Table 6.3.

FIGURE 6.1 INCLINED LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING ALL DRILL HOLE PIERCE POINTS AND 2012 DRILLING AREAS



Source: *P&E (2020)*
Note: *Coordinates are UTM NAD83 Zone 11N*

TABLE 6.3 **DRILL PROGRAMS SUMMARY RRMZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA A**							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-08	171.75	174.74	2.99	2.88	73.29	3.63	9.35
DDH12-09	192.38	193.61	1.23	4.13	71.88	3.03	2.68
DDH12-09	206.55	208.11	1.56	1.94	20.94	0.21	0.06
DDH12-10	207.70	216.18	8.48	9.41	101.39	2.17	4.31
DDH12-11	207.58	211.85	4.27	3.61	89.77	2.00	1.66
DDH12-26	212.35	214.27	1.92	7.36	191.31	6.58	3.97
DDH12-27	225.54	226.34	0.80	4.44	72.16	2.77	5.32
DDH12-27	227.75	228.31	0.56	2.18	24.30	1.19	8.06
DDH12-27	238.90	239.57	0.67	3.01	22.10	1.25	0.42
DDH12-29	221.52	222.49	0.97	4.64	93.32	2.91	8.81
DDH12-29	225.80	227.37	1.57	8.32	90.61	2.82	5.89
DDH12-32	232.08	233.96	1.88	1.47	26.28	1.06	3.47
DDH12-32	246.31	248.11	1.80	2.93	35.74	0.38	1.12
DDH12-32	250.39	251.52	1.13	1.48	92.88	1.73	3.89
DDH12-35	222.29	224.70	2.41	8.51	54.02	2.12	2.69
DDH12-39	240.67	242.60	1.93	7.03	70.92	3.32	6.32
DDH12-43	262.10	265.42	3.32	7.88	65.20	2.17	2.84
DDH12-43	273.40	274.00	0.60	4.98	113.00	2.56	2.88

Source: *P&E (2020)*

Eleven drill holes in Area B covered a 250 m long by 120 m down-dip area of the RRMZ. In this area, there were commonly one or two RRMZ intercepts per drill hole, with intercept widths between 0.50 m and 2.69 m of typical RRMZ mineralization. The length-weighted average gold grade for all intercepts in this area was 5.66 g/t Au. Highlights of RRMZ interceptions for this area are tabulated in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4 **RRMZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA B**							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-17	199.04	200.53	1.49	2.12	65.19	3.78	7.19
DDH12-18	184.83	187.39	2.56	4.74	42.98	1.53	2.18
DDH12-18	196.15	197.82	1.67	28.20	27.15	0.43	0.36
DDH12-19	226.27	226.77	0.50	0.96	122.00	5.04	3.69
DDH12-20	180.22	181.93	1.71	3.28	26.39	0.99	1.85
DDH12-21	194.48	195.65	1.17	3.26	18.16	0.61	1.29
DDH12-21	199.01	199.62	0.61	3.63	6.80	0.03	0.03
DDH12-22	235.74	237.96	2.22	1.13	22.20	0.81	2.41

Table 6.4 **RRMZ Drill Highlights in Area B**							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-22	244.95	245.64	0.69	11.30	71.30	1.38	1.13
DDH12-23	204.20	206.89	2.69	7.66	82.58	3.44	6.30
DDH12-24	211.44	213.55	2.11	9.79	22.96	0.78	1.81
DDH12-24	217.83	218.70	0.87	6.25	41.68	0.87	0.39
DDH12-25	218.69	220.68	1.99	6.84	36.46	1.51	2.20
DDH12-28	245.06	247.65	2.59	2.45	16.79	0.63	1.20
DDH12-28	256.45	258.44	1.99	4.32	9.08	0.32	0.10
DDH12-30	253.33	255.20	1.87	3.47	51.00	0.64	3.66

Source: *P&E (2020)*

Ten drill holes were completed in Area C covering an area 150-m long by 250-m down-dip on the RRMZ, in the far southeast end of the Deposit. The RRMZ continued throughout this area. Drill hole intercepts ranged from 0.42 m to 5.82 m of typical RRMZ mineralization. The length-weighted average gold grade for all intercepts (excluding DDH12-14) was 4.67 g/t Au. Highlights of RRMZ interceptions for this area are tabulated in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 **Drill Programs Summary RRMZ Drill Highlights in Area C**							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-12	107.27	108.72	1.45	7.32	21.88	0.51	0.48
DDH12-13	102.07	102.77	0.70	3.58	11.00	0.24	0.05
DDH12-14	161.67	162.31	0.64	1.24	1.60	0.02	0.01
DDH12-15	103.30	109.12	5.82	4.20	14.15	0.31	0.51
DDH12-16	136.10	137.40	1.30	3.86	10.52	0.41	0.67
DDH12-16	141.93	142.95	1.02	4.34	13.44	0.11	0.05
DDH12-36	176.12	176.91	0.79	15.60	51.60	1.65	2.44
DDH12-37	104.96	105.38	0.42	6.13	156.00	3.97	4.05
DDH12-40	98.57	100.19	1.62	6.50	30.48	0.71	1.48
DDH12-41	129.24	133.30	4.06	2.88	36.79	1.56	1.40

Source: *P&E (2020)*

Three drill holes were completed in Area D covering an area 80 m long by 100 m down-dip on the RRMZ. Drill hole intercept widths ranged from 1.39 m to 1.41 m of typical RRMZ mineralization. The length-weighted average gold grade for all drill hole intercepts was 4.69 g/t Au. Highlights of RRMZ interceptions for this area are presented in Table 6.6.

TABLE 6.6 DRILL PROGRAMS SUMMARY RRMZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA D							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-31	121.57	122.96	1.39	8.52	78.02	2.89	3.01
DDH12-33	125.88	127.29	1.41	3.65	41.91	2.59	2.53
DDH12-34	180.15	181.55	1.40	1.92	16.63	0.61	1.00

Source: *P&E (2020)*

Three drill holes were completed in Area E covering an area 100 m by 80 m down-dip on the RRMZ. This area fills in the gap between Area F and the area of the previous Mineral Resource Estimate. The length-weighted average gold grade for all the drill hole intercepts in this area was 5.78 g/t Au. Highlights of RRMZ interceptions for this area are presented in Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.7 DRILL PROGRAMS SUMMARY RRMZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA E							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-42	237.13	240.33	3.20	6.00	26.24	1.12	8.00
DDH12-44	260.87	262.48	1.61	6.17	14.68	1.04	4.86
DDH12-45	222.63	223.03	0.40	2.00	51.80	0.25	0.68
DDH12-45	233.99	234.35	0.36	7.26	35.70	0.30	0.07
DDH12-45	238.66	239.15	0.49	0.34	23.80	1.68	10.65
DDH12-45	242.98	245.08	2.10	3.68	31.40	1.74	2.31
DDH12-45	254.25	255.17	0.92	8.29	31.49	1.56	0.46
DDH12-45	262.36	262.63	0.27	28.90	80.10	2.34	2.50
DDH12-45	271.17	271.94	0.77	3.34	26.90	0.56	0.22

Source: *P&E (2020)*

Seven drill holes were completed in Area F covering an area 180 m long by 180 m down-dip on the RRMZ. RRMZ drill hole intercept widths ranged from 0.93 to 6.65 m of typical RRMZ mineralization. The length-weighted average gold grade for all intercepts in this area was 5.59 g/t Au. Highlights of RRMZ interceptions for this area are tabulated in Table 6.8. These same seven drill holes intercepted multiple RRYZ (silver-lead-zinc) zones farther up in the drill holes, with intercept widths ranging from 1.04 to 3.25 m (Table 6.9).

TABLE 6.8 **DRILL PROGRAMS SUMMARY RRMZ DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA F**							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-01	149.58	151.22	1.64	2.94	28.3	1.46	1.94
DDH12-02	182.57	183.95	1.38	2.69	41.7	1.84	1.82
DDH12-03	75.56	76.89	1.30	6.17	23.6	1.20	3.08
DDH12-04	139.90	146.55	6.65	5.23	34.6	0.90	2.18
DDH12-05	187.49	189.62	2.13	11.73	85.6	2.87	2.92
DDH12-06	198.68	199.61	0.93	5.28	62.1	3.08	2.77
DDH12-07	246.25	247.95	1.70	3.90	23.4	1.23	3.27

Source: *P&E (2020)*

TABLE 6.9 **DRILL PROGRAMS SUMMARY RRYZ** **DRILL HIGHLIGHTS IN AREA F**						
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
DDH12-01	103.81	105.50	1.69	92.0	3.40	13.50
DDH12-01	115.86	117.46	1.60	98.0	4.90	8.80
DDH12-02	116.41	117.5	1.09	52.2	3.07	16.91
DDH12-02	129.16	132.28	3.12	99.4	4.75	14.51
DDH12-03	93.68	95.19	1.51	51.7	1.88	13.79
DDH12-03	103.89	105.92	2.03	75.9	3.91	14.53
DDH12-04	120.83	121.92	1.09	59.9	3.28	4.66
DDH12-05	97.83	100.43	2.60	58.0	2.20	3.50
DDH12-05	131.94	134.28	2.34	31.3	1.20	10.44
DDH12-06	103.91	105.93	2.02	106.7	2.90	10.57
DDH12-06	130.16	133.62	3.46	33	1.80	4.80
DDH12-06	143.35	146.4	3.05	43.3	2.75	9.40
DDH12-06	158.05	159.09	1.04	78.3	3.05	3.29
DDH12-07	179.78	181.05	1.27	119.0	7.90	7.70
DDH12-07	197.2	200.45	3.25	100.0	5.50	2.60

Source: *P&E (2020)*

The 2012 drilling program was successful in increasing the Mineral Resources and resulted in an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E were reported in a news release by Huakan dated September 18, 2012. That updated Mineral Resource Estimate significantly increased Indicated Mineral Resources in the RRMZ and for the first time included a Mineral Resource Estimate of the RRYZ.

6.6.3.2 Huakan Drilling Procedures

Drill Hole Collar Surveying. At the completion of the 2007 surface and the 2010-2011 and 2012 underground drill programs, collar locations of all drill holes were marked and surveyed by B.C. professional land surveyors.

Downhole Surveying. During the 2007 surface diamond drill program downhole surveys were carried out using an Easy-Shot tool, taking measurements at the bottom and midway for the first three holes. Due to a defective tool, the final three drill holes utilized acid tests at the bottom of each drill hole.

Downhole surveying in the 2010-2011 and 2012 underground drill programs utilized the FLEXIT SmartTool Drill Hole Survey system. Measurements were taken every 30 m down the drill hole, generally including a near to collar test and a near to bottom drill hole test. All azimuth readings taken during the downhole surveys had a magnetic declination factor of 17º added to them to give true azimuth readings for this region of British Columbia. Other data collected were dip angles recorded at the various downhole reading sites and magnetic susceptibility.

Drill Core Recovery and Storage. Drill core recoveries throughout the 2010/2011 and 2012 underground J&L (now Revel Ridge) drill programs were normally >90% and commonly >95%. All drill core from the 2007 and the 2010/2011 drill programs are securely stored on the Property, near the camp facility. All non-mineralized drill core from the 2012 drill program is securely stored on the Property, near the camp facility. All drill core that had mineralized intercepts from the 2012 drill program is securely stored in the warehouse just north of Revelstoke.

Drill Core Size and Orientation. All Huakan drilling discussed in this Technical Report section was done with wireline BQTW diamond drill core. True widths are approximately 75% of downhole intercept lengths. The mineralization dips 60º NE.

Contractors. The 2007 diamond drill program was carried out by Elite Drilling Ltd. of Revelstoke, B.C. from October 23 to November 13, 2007. DMAC Drilling of Aldergrove, BC was the drilling contractor for the 2010-2011 and 2012 program. For the 2010/2011 campaign, drilling took place between November 11, 2010 to January 31, 2011. For the 2012 campaign, drilling took place between May 6, 2012 and June 16, 2012. Drilling was carried out on two ten-hour shifts using two Hydracore drill rigs mounted on steel wheels, thus providing drill access to the tracked 830 main drift and crosscuts.

6.7 2018 GOLDEN DAWN MINERALS INC. OPTION

Golden Dawn Minerals Inc. (“Golden Dawn”) signed a three-stage option agreement on December 18, 2017 to earn 100% interest in the J&L Property from Huakan, subject to an NSR Royalty.

In 2018, Golden Dawn contracted P&E to provide an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Revel Ridge Property. On February 6, 2018, Golden Dawn reported that a legal action had arisen between Armex Mining Corp. (“Armex”) and Huakan, whereby Armex claimed that it had a valid letter of intent with Huakan covering Huakan’s J&L Property. Huakan notified Golden Dawn that it intended to defend the Armex action. Golden Dawn dropped its Option in 2019 without conducting any work on the Property.

6.8 2019 ROKMASTER OPTION

Rokmaster announced in a Company press release dated December 30, 2019, that it had executed a Definitive Option Agreement with Huakan to acquire 100% interest in the J&L Project. Rokmaster renamed the latter as the Revel Ridge Project.

6.9 HISTORICAL MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Historical mineral processing and metallurgical testwork is summarized in Section 13 of this Technical Report, in order to provide proper context for more recently completed testwork.

6.10 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

An historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property by P&E, with an effective date of May 16, 2011, was reported at an NSR cut-off grade of C$110.00/t (Table 6.10).

TABLE 6.10
HISTORICAL 2011 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
RRMZ							
Measured	1,202,000	6.71	259,200	69	2,664,600	2.4	4.46
Indicated	1,165,700	6.92	259,200	64.9	2,432,100	2.01	3.86
Measured and Indicated	**2,367,700**	**6.81**	**518,400**	**66.95**	**5,096,700**	**2.21**	**4.16**
Inferred	4,538,100	5.19	757,500	67.8	9,887,800	2.16	2.99
Footwall Zone							
Inferred	292,800	4.54	42,700	49	461,900	0.91	0.73

Source: *P&E (2011)*

A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource. The Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource and it should not be relied upon.

The May 16, 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate was updated by P&E for Huakan and published by a press release on September 18, 2012 to include the results of the 2012 drilling program (Table 6.11).

TABLE 6.11 HISTORICAL 2012 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE							
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Ag (oz)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
RRMZ							
Measured	1,313,000	6.37	268,800	65.1	2,747,000	2.26	4.22
Indicated	2,640,000	5.34	453,200	52.2	4,432,000	1.78	3.23
Measured and Indicated	**3,953,000**	**5.68**	**722,000**	**56.5**	**7,179,000**	**1.94**	**3.56**
Inferred	4,337	4.16	580,200	57.8	8,057,000	1.82	2.72
Footwall Zone							
Inferred	363,000	3.65	42,500	25.4	296,000	0.55	0.51
Yellowjacket Zone							
Indicated	1,003,000	0.21	6,900	64.1	2,068,000	2.77	9.08
Inferred	35,000	0.35	400	81.9	91,000	3.18	6.26

Source: *Huakan press release dated September 18, 2012.*

Disclaimer: A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource. The Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource and it should not be relied upon.

The September 18, 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate was updated by P&E for Golden Dawn Mineral Inc. and published in a Company press release dated January 23, 2018 (Table 6.12).

TABLE 6.12 HISTORICAL 2018 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE									
Total All Zones	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AuEq (koz)**
Measured	1,337	6.19	266	63.3	2,721	2.21	4.12	9.69	417
Indicated	3,823	4.03	495	53.0	6,509	1.98	4.73	7.60	934
Meas + Ind	**5,160**	**4.59**	**761**	**55.6**	**9,231**	**2.04**	**4.57**	**8.14**	**1,351**
Inferred	4,808	4.35	672	60.6	9,367	1.84	2.55	6.95	1,075

Source: *P&E (2018)*
Note: *k = thousands, koz = thousands of ounces.*

All the historical Mineral Resource Estimates are superseded by the updated Mineral Resource Estimate that is the subject of this current Technical Report. This Technical Report updates the previous Mineral Resource Estimates by incorporating changes in the commodity prices. No additional drilling or sampling information was used.

Disclaimer: A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource. The Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource and it should not be relied upon.

6.11 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The January 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate was updated and published in a Technical Report dated February 25, 2020 (P&E, 2020) (Table 6.13).

TABLE 6.13
REVEL RIDGE 2020 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE *EFFECTIVE DATE JANUARY 29, 2020* (1-8)

Mineral Zone	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
RRMZ	Measured	1,352	6.13	266	62.8	2,730	2.19	4.09	9.14	397
	Indicated	2,848	5.33	488	49	4,487	1.72	3.11	7.56	692
	Meas + Ind	**4,200**	**5.59**	**755**	**53.4**	**7,216**	**1.87**	**3.43**	**8.07**	**1,089**
	Inferred	4,562	4.36	639	61.8	9,064	1.88	2.59	6.55	961
RRHZ	**Indicated**	**298**	**0.91**	**9**	**55.3**	**530**	**2.5**	**5.72**	**4.70**	**45**
	Inferred	38	0.22	0	75	92	3.08	5.44	4.34	5
RRFZ	Inferred	341	3.91	43	25.3	277	0.53	0.48	4.20	46
RRYZ	**Indicated**	**771**	**0.09**	**2**	**62.6**	**1,552**	**2.6**	**9.93**	**5.98**	**148**
	Inferred	23	0.11	0	55.4	41	2.65	7.68	4.91	4
All Zones	Measured	1,352	6.13	266	62.8	2,730	2.19	4.09	9.14	397
	Indicated	3,917	3.96	499	52.2	6,568	1.95	4.65	7.03	885
	Meas + Ind	**5,269**	**4.52**	**765**	**54.9**	**9,298**	**2.01**	**4.51**	**7.57**	**1,283**
	Inferred	4,964	4.28	683	59.4	9,474	1.80	2.49	6.36	1,015

Note: *k = thousands, koz = thousands of ounces.*

1) *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.*
4) *The following parameters were used to derive the NSR block model cut-off values used to define the Mineral Resource:*
   December 31, 2019 US$ two-year trailing average metal prices:
   - Pb $0.96/lb, Zn $1.24/lb, Au $1,331/oz, Ag $15.95/oz
   - Exchange rate of US$0.76 = C$1.00
   - Process recoveries of Pb 74%, Zn 75%, Au 91%, Ag 80%
   - Smelter payables of Pb 95%, Zn 85%, Au 96%, Ag 91%
   - Refining charges of Au US$10/oz, Ag US$0.50/oz
   - Concentrate freight charges of C$65/t and Smelter treatment charge of US185/t
   - Mass pull of 5% and 8% concentrate moisture content.
5) *NSR cut-off of C$110 per tonne was derived from $75/t mining, $25/t processing, $10/t G&A.*
6) *AuEq= Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.011) + (Pb % x 0.422) + (Zn % x 0.455)*
7) *Above parameters derived from 2012 PEA and other similar benchmarked projects.*
8) *Effective date January 29, 2020.*

The January 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate was updated and published in a Technical Report dated January 17, 2022 (P&E, 2022) (Table 6.14).

TABLE 6.14
REVEL RIDGE 2022 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE *EFFECTIVE DATE NOVEMBER 15, 2021* (1-4)

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	NSR (C$/t)	AuEq (ppm)	AuEq (koz)
Totals for All Mineralized Zones											
Measured	110	2,033.4	57	3,723	5.09	332.6	2.05	3.77	451.18	7.8	510.9
Indicated	110	4,701.2	48	7,187	3.09	467.0	1.88	3.64	317.07	5.6	846.9
Meas+Ind	**110**	**6,734.5**	**50**	**10,911**	**3.69**	**799.7**	**1.93**	**3.68**	**357.56**	**6.3**	**1,357.8**
Inferred	110	5,996.7	37	7,098	4.70	906.1	1.19	2.20	361.41	6.3	1,220.4
Totals for RRMZ											
Measured	110	1,830.0	59	3,452	5.17	304.0	2.11	3.80	459.01	7.9	467.4
Indicated	110	2,874.8	47	4,295	4.14	382.3	1.82	2.77	359.95	6.3	582.6
Meas+Ind	**110**	**4,704.8**	**51**	**7,747**	**4.54**	**686.3**	**1.93**	**3.18**	**398.48**	**6.9**	**1,050.0**
Inferred	110	5,395.5	37	6,485	4.85	842.0	1.20	2.26	372.87	6.5	1,130.8
Totals for RRFZ											
Measured	110	95.4	44	136	7.92	24.3	1.43	2.36	569.60	9.78	30.0
Indicated	110	454.5	24	345	3.54	51.8	0.55	0.68	236.41	4.26	62.2
Meas+Ind	**110**	**549.9**	**27**	**480**	**4.30**	**76.1**	**0.70**	**0.97**	**294.20**	**5.22**	**92.2**
Inferred	110	381.8	23	276	3.92	48.1	0.62	0.82	262.29	4.69	57.5
Totals for RRYZ											
Measured	110	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.0
Indicated	110	914.6	59	1,745	0.44	12.9	2.38	7.47	256.51	4.64	136.5
Meas+Ind	**110**	**914.6**	**59**	**1,745**	**0.44**	**12.9**	**2.38**	**7.47**	**256.51**	**4.64**	**136.5**
Inferred	110	125.0	61	245	2.57	10.3	2.30	4.59	319.33	5.70	22.9
Totals for RRHZ											
Measured	110	108.0	39	135	1.26	4.4	1.70	4.44	214.02	3.9	13.5
Indicated	110	457.2	55	803	1.36	20.0	2.61	4.35	248.78	4.5	65.6
Meas+Ind	**110**	**565.2**	**52**	**939**	**1.34**	**24.4**	**2.44**	**4.37**	**242.13**	**4.4**	**79.1**
Inferred	110	30.2	82	80	0.98	0.9	3.60	3.61	250.48	4.5	4.4
Totals for RRMEX											

TABLE 6.14
REVEL RIDGE 2022 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE *EFFECTIVE DATE NOVEMBER 15, 2021* (1-4)

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	NSR (C$/t)	AuEq (ppm)	AuEq (koz)
Measured	110	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Indicated	110	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Meas+Ind	**110**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Inferred	110	64.2	6	12	2.27	4.7	0.05	0.02	122.00	2.4	4.9

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource would occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).*
4) *Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

This Technical Report updates the previous Mineral Resource Estimates by incorporating changes in the commodity prices and the results of recent drilling. Note that all the historical Mineral Resource Estimates and the previous Mineral Resource Estimates presented above are superseded by the updated Mineral Resource Estimate in Section 14 that is the subject of this current Technical Report.

6.12 2021 UPDATED PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

An Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") study of the Revel Ridge Project was completed by Micon in 2021 (Micon, 2021).

In a Company press release dated December 8, 2020, Rokmaster announced receipt of a positive Updated PEA for the Revel Ridge Project, with an effective date of December 8, 2020. The Updated PEA was based in part on the updated Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E with an effective date of January 29, 2020. The executive summary of the 2020 PEA is provided in Section 24 of this current Technical Report.

6.13 PAST PRODUCTION

The Revel Ridge Deposits have never been mined.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The nature of gold-polymetallic mineralization at Revel Ridge is best understood through a clear knowledge of:

- Regional geological and stratigraphic features and structural history at a district scale; and

- Deposit or property scale stratigraphic features and structural history.

Relevant stratigraphic and structural characteristics of mineralized zones at Revel Ridge at the regional, property and deposit scales are summarized in the following sections of this Technical Report.

7.1 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Rokmaster Resources exploration efforts during 2020 and 2021 focused on development of the Au-Ag-Zn Mineral Resources in either the Revel Ridge Main Zone (RRMZ) or the Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone (RRYZ). Principle lithological elements include rocks that are: A) dominantly related to argillaceous phyllites; B) quartz dominant sedimentary rocks; C) carbonate dominant sequences; and D) mineralized zones. The lithological groups and subdivisions correspond to the lithologic codes used on detailed geological cross sections and plan maps. The detailed stratigraphic column for these rocks is shown on Figure 7.3. Rocks within the Revel Ridge Mine area include components of both the Index, Badshot and Mohican/Hamill Formations. Clarification of the stratigraphic position of these units has been developed and constrained by semi-regional 1:5,000 scale mapping, which confirms the regional structural style and stratigraphic setting of the principal rock units.

7.1.1 Argillaceous Group

This group of fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks is best developed within the Index Group and well represented in the distal hanging wall to the mineralized zone in the northwestern deposit area. Elsewhere, thin argillaceous phyllite horizons are intercalated with quartz-rich sediments of the Hamill Group.

The Argillaceous Group consists of six rock types:

- **Argillaceous Phyllites (APh).** Non-calcareous, dark grey-black to dark grey-green, fine-grained argillaceous phyllites. Kink bands and syn-metamorphic quartz veins common. Texturally homogeneous and poorly bedded.

- **Argillaceous Phyllites and Lesser Quartzite Interbeds (AQP).** A dark grey to dark green-grey argillaceous phyllite with significant increases in quartz, with 30% to 40% quartz as discrete bands or matrix grains. Kink bands and crenulation cleavages commonly developed; syn-metamorphic quartz veins common.

- **Biotitic Phyllites (BP).** Strongly biotite bearing phyllites. Biotite forms discrete centimetre-scale bands, sometimes with diffuse margins, as well as ubiquitous disseminations.

- **Chloritic Argillaceous Phyllites (CAP).** Dark green, strongly chloritic argillaceous phyllites, may contain poorly defined centimetre scale, dark grey beds that are generally homogeneous. Well developed sheeted syn-metamorphic quartz veins common.

- **Calcareous Phyllites (CP).** Exceptionally well foliated, homogenous, brown to dark grey, calcareous phyllite. Commonly containing relatively coarse biotite and white micas forming wispy centimetre-scale foliation surfaces. Millimetre-scale white carbonate bands, 30% to 50%, are wispy and non-planar. Syn-metamorphic quartz veins are effectively absent.

- **Argillaceous Phyllites Minor Limestone Interbeds (APBL).** Fine grained argillaceous phyllites containing discrete, highly planar limestone lamella, usually a few centimetres in width.

7.1.2 Quartzite Group

The bulk of the rocks of the Quartzite Group occur within the core of the Carnes Creek Anticline, where they may form thick and laterally extensive units. These rocks are typically be interpreted as part of the Hamill and or Mohican Groups.

The Quartzite Group consists of the five rock types:

- **Quartzites (Q).** Massive, clean, poorly bedded, cream – grey to white quartzites containing less than 20 – 30% argillaceous bands or lamella. White micas are poorly developed in the rock matrix.

- **Quartzites lesser Argillaceous Interbeds (QAP).** A quartz dominant sediment containing dark grey micas to black, centimetre to decimetre scale, argillaceous bands. Matrix chlorite and white mica contents may be elevated.

- **Quartz Wackes (QW).** Dirty quartzites characterized by high quartz contents, poor bed development and a matrix containing fine grained micas which may embay quartz grains. The cored surface is commonly plucked around mica-quartz grain boundaries.

- **Quartzite Minor Limestone Lamella (QML).** Clean quarzitic sediments containing narrow, centimetre to decimetre scale, limestone bands or beds.

- **Sericitic Quartz Phyllites (SQP)** Strongly foliated and deformed quartz rich protoliths containing abundant fine grained yellow-cream micas and millimetre scale quartz rich lamella. Yellow sericite is strain or hydrothermally related and overprints metamorphic biotite and chlorite. This unit commonly hosts massive to semi-massive sulphide bands and aggregates.

7.1.3 Limestone Group

Carbonate rocks within the immediate area of the Revel Ridge Deposits include both thin limestone lenses within the Hamill or Mohican Groups, and significantly attenuated, strained and elongated Badshot Limestones that define the southwestern limb of the Carnes Creek Anticline.

The Limestone Group consists of two rock types:

- **Argillaceous Limestone (AL).** A medium to dark grey compositionally banded limestone, millimetre- to centimetre-scale, darker grey compositional lamella hosted within a micritic limestone are a characteristic feature. Quartz veins are absent, calcite veins are common.

- **Marble (M).** White marble overprints grey compositionally banded argillaceous limestones locally leading to complete textural replacement. Proximal to Yellowjacket Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization white marbles may be completely replaced to silica, silicified limestone (SL).

7.1.4 Mineralization (RRMZ – RRYZ)

The mineralization zones for the RRMZ and RRYZ consist of three sulphide bearing rock types:

- **Massive Sulphides (MS).** Centimetre to decimetre scale red-brown, massive sulphide bands containing sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite in the RRMZ and massive sulphide bands of galena, sphalerite and fluorite in the RRYZ. In the RRMZ, sulphide bands may contain rotated early quartz clasts and locally wall rock inclusions. Milled sulphide textures are common.

- **Semi-massive Sulphides and Disseminated Sulphides (SMS).** Sheeted millimetre- to centimetre-scale sulphide veins and veinlets and disseminated sulphide grains, principally arsenopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite.

- **Sulphide-Bearin**g **Quartz Veins and Breccias (QSX).** Quartz shear, extensional and brecciated vein arrays containing clotted sulphide aggregates on the vein margins and internally. Quartz-rich boudins, embayed within massive sulphides suggests that this generation of quartz is early and pre-dates main stage massive sulphides.

7.1.5 Mafic Post-metamorphic Mafic Dykes (Age Indeterminate)

- **Mafic Dykes (Md).** Narrow dark green to black fine-grained mafic dykes are rarely observed in drill core or in underground workings. In the over 3 km of underground workings, on the 830 and 832 m levels of Revel Ridge Deposit area, small mafic dykes are only identified once. These dykes are typically <1 m to few m wide. Compositionally, they are dominated by fine-grained blunt pyroxenes and (or) biotite. These rocks lack a deformation fabric and are likely post-metamorphic in age. They are flanked by narrow, undeformed, bleached halos in wall rocks.

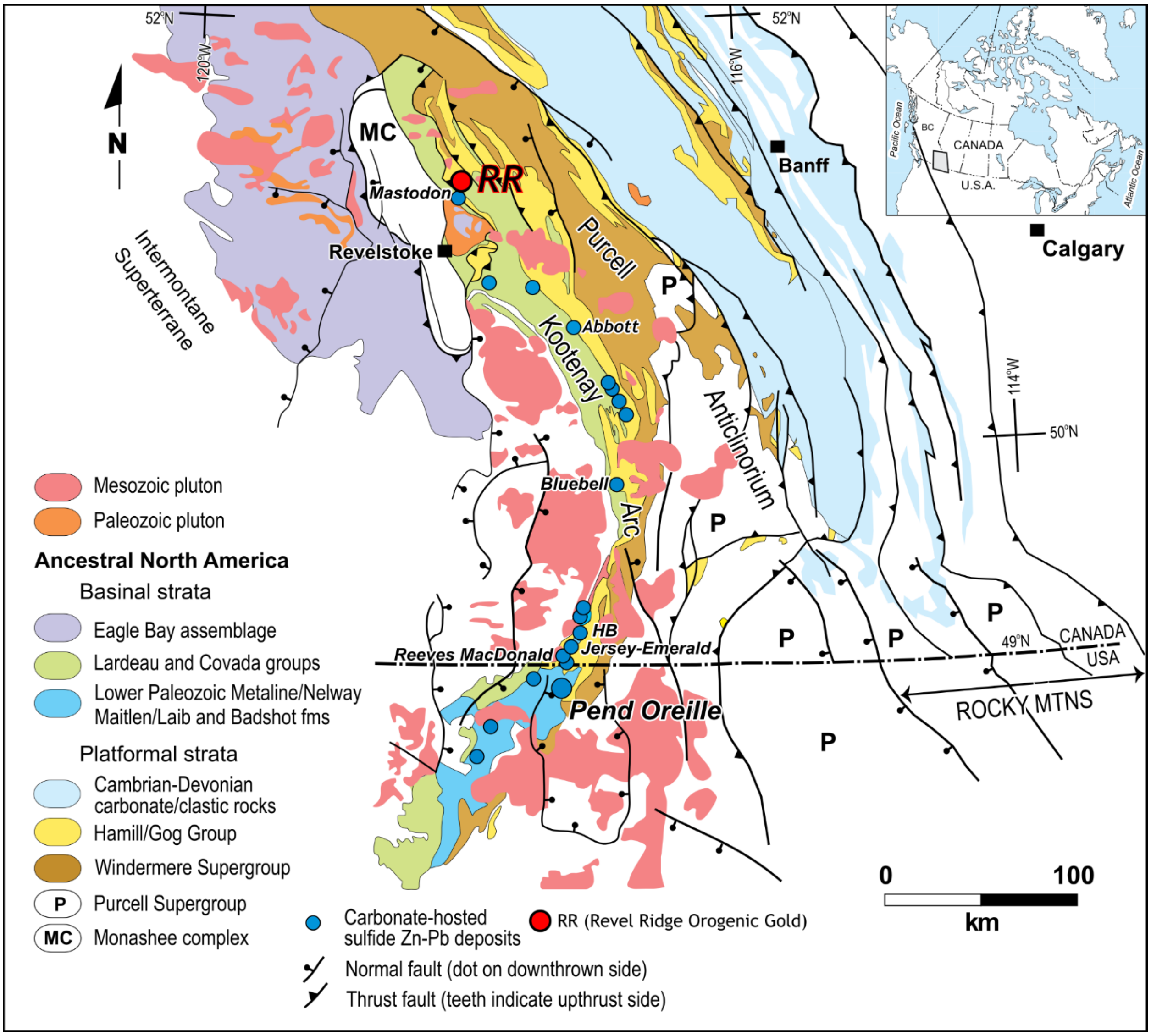
7.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property lies near the northern apex of the Kootenay Arc, which is a curvilinear belt of metamorphosed and deformed rocks extending from the southwest in Washington State to north of Revelstoke, British Columbia. The early work of Fyles (1964, 1970) demonstrated that rocks of the Kootenay Arc lie between the Purcell anticlinorium to the east and the Monashee metamorphic complex to the west. The arc consists of a series of thrust bounded, typically west verging, stacked slices of Proterozoic to early Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that represent deformed platformal to basinal rocks forming the western margin of continental North America (Brown *et al*., 1981, Colpron and Price, 1995; Nelson *et al.*, 2013). One of the thrust bounded lithotectonic packages, the Goldstream slice, hosts Rokmaster Resource's orogenic gold project, Revel Ridge. The Goldstream slice occurs in the hanging wall to the Columbia River Fault zone and contains a deformed package of rocks encompassing Neoproterozoic to Cambrian, quartz dominant sedimentary rocks of the Hamill Group to Lower Proterozoic, dominantly fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Index Formation (Logan and Rees, 1997).

Regionally, all rocks lie within the Selkirk Allochthon and have experienced at least three deformation events. Three broad deformation events are documented beginning at approximately 170 Ma, at approximately 90 Ma, and the last between 60 Ma and 55 Ma (Parrish, 1995; Glombick *et al.*, 2006). As a consequence of these deformation events, all rock units are deformed into west-verging, north-plunging, and overturned isoclinal synclines and anticlines. Early folds and thrusts are truncated by young, very large-scale extensional faults, including the north-northwest striking, east-dipping Columbia River Fault ("CRF"), which juxtaposes greenschist facies regionally metamorphosed rocks directly above high-grade, amphibolite facies rocks, of the Monashee Metamorphic Complex (Logan *et al.*, 1996). Regionally, the CFR is the largest extensional fault within the western Selkirks and is also likely the youngest, forming between 60 Ma and 55 Ma (Parrish, 1988). The CRF lies approximately 5 km to the west of the Revel Ridge Property boundary.

Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Arc, principally the Cambrian age Badshot Limestone in British Columbia and the Metaline Formation in Idaho, have historically been associated with numerous Ag-Pb-Zn carbonate hosted mineral deposits (Paradis *et al.*, 2020). In contrast, significant gold deposits within the western margin of the Kootenay Arc are less well documented. The precious metal-enriched Revel Ridge orogenic gold deposit is potentially an example of this deposit type in lower Paleozoic rocks that form the western margins of this arc (Figure 7.1).

FIGURE 7.1 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF KOOTENAY ARC ROCKS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Description: *The location of carbonate hosted Pb-Zn deposits and the gold dominant Revel Ridge (RR) deposit. Excerpted and modified from Paradis et al. (2020).*

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Property-scale geological and structural relationships have been developed over a nearly a 60-year period by both government and industry geoscientists. Significant contributions to the property-scale geology of the Revel Ridge Property area have been made by Sullivan (1967), Pegg (1983, 1985), Pegg *et al.*, (1984), Pegg and Grant (1985), Weicker (1991) and Makepiece (1998).

The work of these geoscientists, along with their government counterparts, principally Logan *et al.*, (1996) have established the regional stratigraphic and structural framework for the Revel Ridge area. Rocks within the Revel Ridge Property range in age from the lower Devonian (?) (Akoloklex Formation) to the Neoproterozoic (Hamill Group). The regional stratigraphic section is dominated by Cambrian age limestones of the Badshot Formation and older fine-grained siliciclastic rocks. The rocks are deformed into west-verging, north-plunging, overturned isoclinal synclines and anticlines, and the contacts of these isoclinal folds are superbly outlined by fold repetitions within the Badshot Limestone (see Figure 7.1). Large panels of rock are bounded by west-verging thrusts that stack and generally repeat the stratigraphy across their trace. One of these, the Akolkolex Thrust, is a regional-scale, northwest-trending thrust that forms approximately 500 m into the footwall of the deformation zone which hosts gold mineralization at Revel Ridge. Early folds and thrusts are truncated by the young, very large-scale extensional faults, including the north-northwest striking, east-dipping CRF.

7.3.1 Supracrustal Rocks

Five major lithotectonic elements form the stratigraphic record at Revel Ridge, with the distribution and contact relationships between these rock units illustrated in Figure 7.2 and the regional stratigraphic column for these rocks on Figure 7.3. Summary descriptions of these rock units, from youngest to oldest are briefly outlined below:

- ***Akolkolex Formation (lower Paleozoic-lower Devonian).*** The Akolkolex Formation is a group of moderately to strongly micaceous quartz rich sediments, rusty brown weathering phyllites, and minor dolomite lenses and horizons. They are documented along the western Property boundary of the Revel Ridge Project area. The contact with the older Hamill and Badshot Formations occurs across an east-dipping, west-verging thrust fault.

- ***Index Formation (lower Paleozoic).*** The Index Formation is dominated by fine-grained, dark grey-black phyllitic sedimentary rocks. Fine-grained black phyllites of the Index Formation may have significantly elevated graphite contents. Pale greenish-grey chloritic phyllites, also part of the Index Formation, are sometimes interpreted as metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks or as chlorite-rich fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Narrow discontinuous limestone beds, a few metres to a few tens of metres wide, are identified. Rocks of the Index Formation are the principal host to Au-Ag-Zn mineralization at the Roseberry Mine in the northwestern corner of the Revel Ridge Property, and the Zn-Pb Locojo Occurrence located just to the southeast of the eastern border of the Revel Ridge Property.

- ***Badshot Formation (lower Cambrian).*** The Badshot Formation is characterized by thick, tens of metres to hundreds of metres, white to light grey limestones. Badshot Limestones are medium-grained and may support irregular marble and dolomite fronts, particularly near thin phyllite beds that commonly occur within the main limestone mass. Badshot Limestones are seldom bioclastic and are typically clean, medium-grained micritic limestones. The Badshot Formation is host to numerous Pb-Zn occurrences and mines within the Kootenay Arc. At Revel Ridge, the A & E occurrences are hosted within the Badshot Formation, as is the silver-rich carbonate replacement deposit, the Yellowjacket Zone.

- ***Mohican Formation (lower Cambrian).*** The Mohican Formation is dominantly noted within a thrust bounded lithotectonic rock unit best documented in the eastern portions of the Revel Ridge Property. Within the Property, the Mohican Formation is characterized by its distinctive pale green phyllites, pale green volcaniclastic rocks, calcareous brown, phyllites and light grey to buff coloured weathering marbles. These rocks form marked orange-buff color anomalies, and are typically associated with base or precious metal occurrences. At the immediate hanging wall contact with the Badshot Formation, an unusual chloritoid-bearing schist may form a reliable stratigraphic marker.

- ***Hamill Group (Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian).*** The base of the stratigraphic section in the Revel Ridge area is dominated by massive to light cream to buff coloured quartzites, smaller amounts of white mica- and biotite-bearing quartzites to quartz wackes, light to medium green quartz-rich argillaceous quartz phyllites and buff to cream coloured limestone and dolomitic units, which are commonly argillaceous and contain numerous centimetre-scale, dark grey compositional bands. The structurally-controlled Revel Ridge Main Zone gold mineralization is commonly hosted within the limestones and quarzitic sedimentary rocks of the Hamill Group. The carbonate replacement Yellowhead Ag-Pb-Zn deposit is hosted within the silicified limestones and marbles of the Hamill Group.

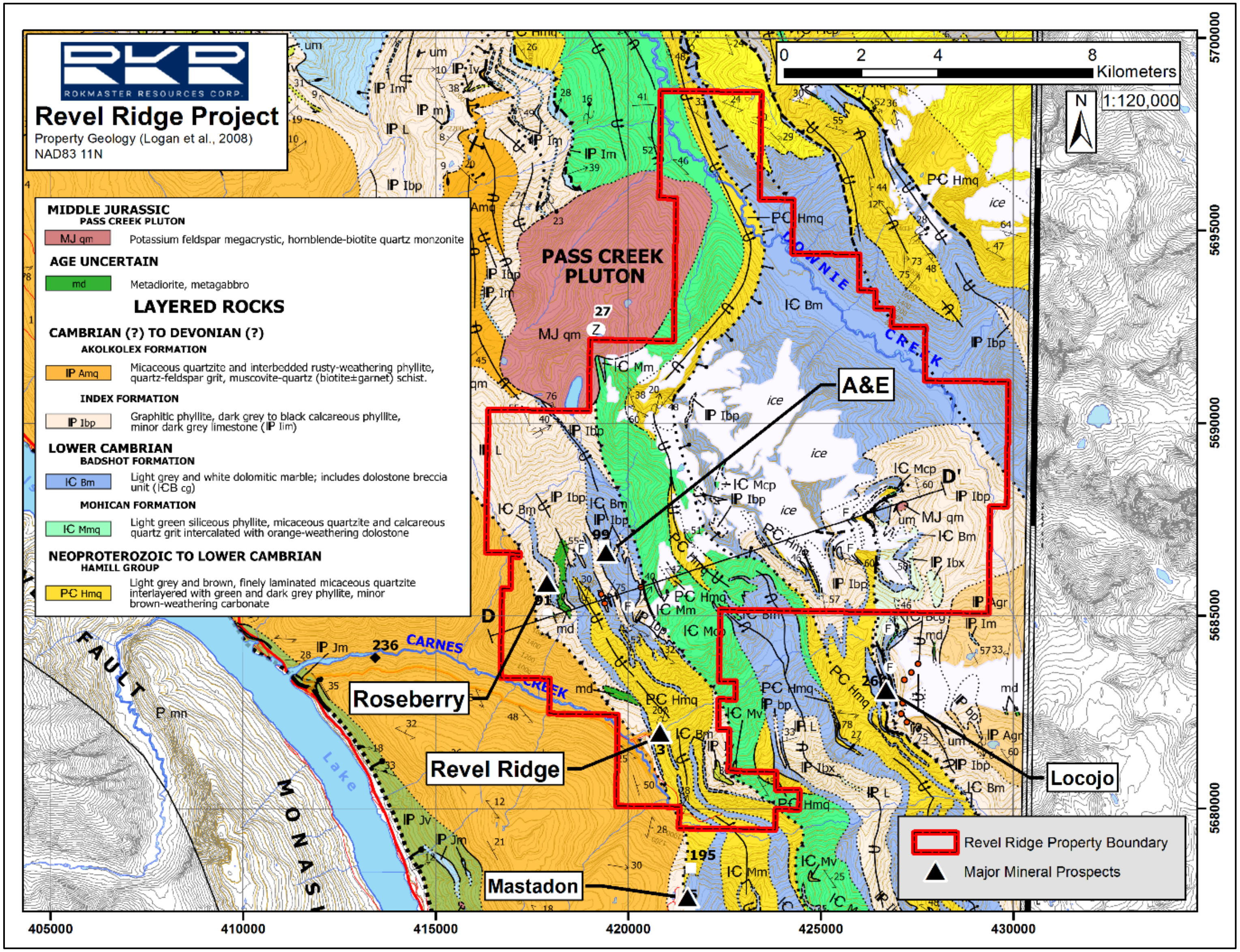
7.3.2 Intrusive Rocks

Throughout the Revel Ridge Property area, intrusive rocks are conspicuous by their absence. Regionally, only two intrusive suites are recognized: the Pass Creek Pluton and metamorphosed diorites and gabbros.

- **Pass Creek Pluton.** In the extreme northwestern corner of the Revel Ridge Property, a mid- Jurassic age (168 Ma) pluton intrudes all the supracrustal rocks. The pluton is a potassium feldspar megacrystic, hornblende-phyric quartz monzonite (Logan *et al*., 1996). The form of the intrusion suggests that it is late tectonic and has been emplaced following regional-scale isoclinal folding of the supracrustal rocks.

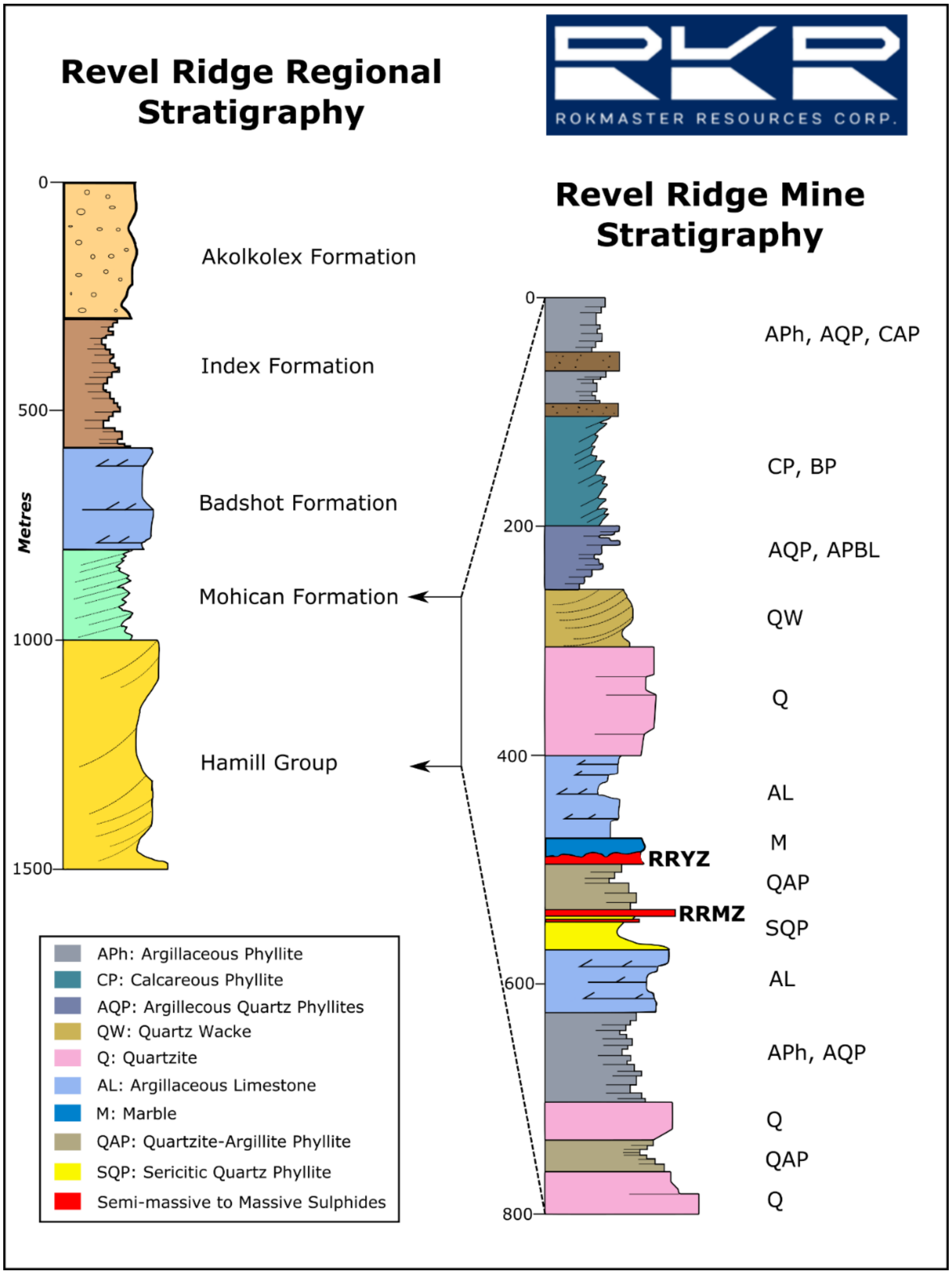
- **Metamorphosed Diorites and Gabbros (age indeterminate).** Strongly foliated, medium green rocks whose contacts are discordant to stratigraphy are interpreted to be meta-diorites or meta-gabbros. These rocks may also contain unusual white porphyroblasts, which may be metamorphic albite. The units are exceptionally homogeneous, strongly foliated and exhibit no evidence of significant stratification or compositional changes. They are best documented in the Roseberry Mine area, where they outcrop as tens of metres to 100 m wide, northwest-trending intrusions.

FIGURE 7.2 PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY AND PRINCIPAL MINERAL OCCURRENCES REVEL RIDGE



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)* *Coordinates in projection UTM NAD83 Zone 11N*

FIGURE 7.3 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY SCALE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN REVEL RIDGE NORTHERN SELKIRKS



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *The Revel Ridge Property is underlain by a mixed sequence of platformal carbonates and siliciclastic rocks that range in age from lower Devonian (Akolkolex Formation) to Neoproterozoic (Hamill Group). Regional stratigraphic descriptions are equivalent to those on Figure 7.2). The stratigraphy within the Revel Ridge Mine area is also illustrated on this Figure. All rocks proximal to the RRMZ and RRYZ are related to argillaceous phyllites, quartzites and minor limestone units within the Badshot, Mohican and Hamill groups. Mineralization in the RRMZ and RRYZ is not strictly stratigraphically controlled and may occur at more than one stratigraphic interval.*

7.4 STRUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

The protracted deformational history documented on regional-scale maps is duplicated at the Property and Deposit scale. A series of observations from over 3 km of underground workings and from a series of reconnaissance scale surface traverses over an area of approximately 15 km^2 have further clarified the Property-scale characteristics of folds, faults and deformation zones, and the details of metamorphism. Unless otherwise stated, the structural convention used in the measurement of data is dip direction/dip angle.

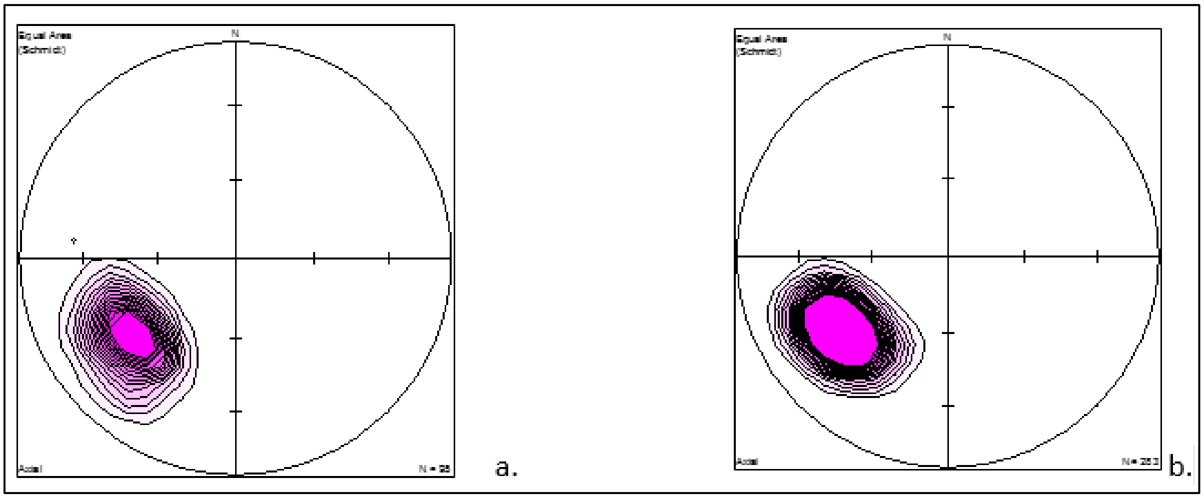
7.4.1 Folds

The development of large west-verging thrust sheets with spectacularly developed isoclinal to recumbent folds are common throughout the map area. These folds have shallow north to northwest plunging closures and axial surfaces with shallow northeast dips. They are anticipated to have developed early in the tectonic evolution of the Property: that is, 190 Ma to 170 Ma or mid-Jurassic and may be rooted in west-verging regional scale thrusts (Brown and Larrys, 1988). Some workers suggest that regional-scale folds (e.g., the Carnes Creek Anticline) are second generation (D2) folds superimposed on early nappes (D1). D1 structures are postulated based on the presence of weakly preserved foliations observed in the cores of early nappes. At Revel Ridge, earliest deformation is characterized by a strong flattening fabric that is likely parallel to primary compositional lamella, which are locally deformed into centimetre-scale intrafolial rootless isoclines. Outcrop or property scale D1 folds are not identified. A similar deformational sequence has been defined in the Ruddock Creek area by Lewis and Gray (2001).

The hinge line of one of these regional-scale isoclinal D2 folds, the Carnes Creek Anticline, passes through the centre of the Revel Ridge Deposit area (Logan *et al.*, 1997). Most outcrop-scale folds at Revel Ridge are related to the northwest striking, west-verging, D2 isoclinal folds. These folds have beds which are invariably coplanar with foliation and which have modest 44° → 09° plunges (Figure 7.4). Significantly, the plunge of property-scale megascopic folds may in part control the juxtaposition of permissive lithologies against the deformation zone that hosts the RRMZ.

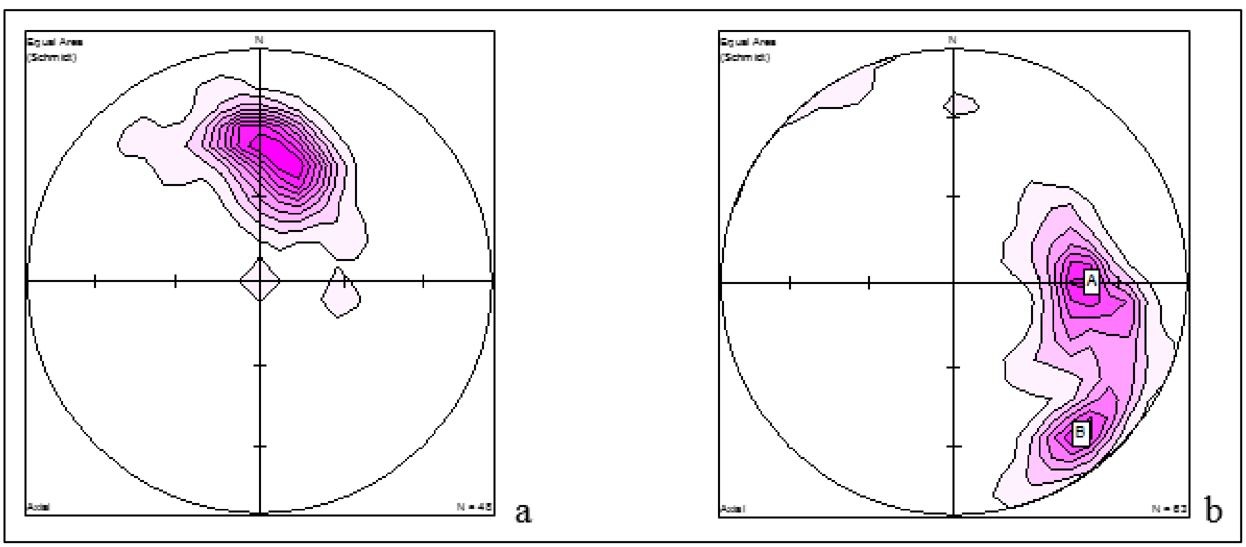
All rock in the Revel Ridge area have been affected by at least two additional contractional deformational events. Well developed, shallow east-plunging lineations are indicative of the formation of box to chevron style kink folds and centimetre-scale crenulation cleavages. These folds deform S2 fabric and are centimetre- to decimetre-scale. Kink and crenulation D3 folds either have modest east or southeast directed plunges (Figures 7.5 and 7.6).

FIGURE 7.4 STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEDDING AND FOLIATION REVEL RIDGE AREA



Source: *Rokmaster (September, 2021)*
Figure Description: *a) Contoured poles to 95 bedding measurements; and b) contoured poles of S2 foliations. Based on 283 measurements that are nearly identical, with dip direction of beds noted at 055°/51° and dip direction of S2 foliation at 056°/52°. These effectively identical bedding and S2 foliation measurements support the isoclinal nature of D2 folds.*

FIGURE 7.5 PLUNGE ORIENTATION OF D2 AND D3 AND YOUNGER FOLDS



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*
Figure Descriptions: a) *D2 folds have north directed plunges, 44°→09°; some dispersion of the early fold linears are noted with pole position of early folding lineations dispersed, with D2 fold plunges ranging from 38°→ 356° to 50° → 018°. Average pole position based on 48 measurements; all structural measurements collected from over 3 km of underground rock exposures at the Revel Ridge Mine; and b) two dominant poles for late D3, and younger, folds are recognized. Pole A is orientated at A 43° → 090° and pole B: 17° → 140°. Folds with moderate east to northeast directed plunges are most commonly associated with D3, and younger, kink and chevron folds. Based on 62 measurements collected from underground exposures.*

FIGURE 7.6 D2 AND D3 FOLD PLUNGES

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021).*
Figure Description: *a) Early D2 intersection lineations demonstrate modest to the north plunges 44° → 09° (location 530 drift near No.5 Crosscut); and b) Late D3 folds form tight crenulation and chevron style folds with an average plunge orientation of 43°→ 090° and 17° → 140° (location 532 drift, 85 m from portal).*

7.4.1.1 Brittle Faults and Brittle Ductile to Ductile Mylonitic High Strain Zones

Two fault or deformational styles are noted at Revel Ridge: (1) late, post-metamorphic, non-mineralized brittle faults characterized by clay- and quartz-rich gouge zones; and (2) early brittle-ductile to ductile deformation zones that may be mineralized.

7.4.1.2 Brittle Faults

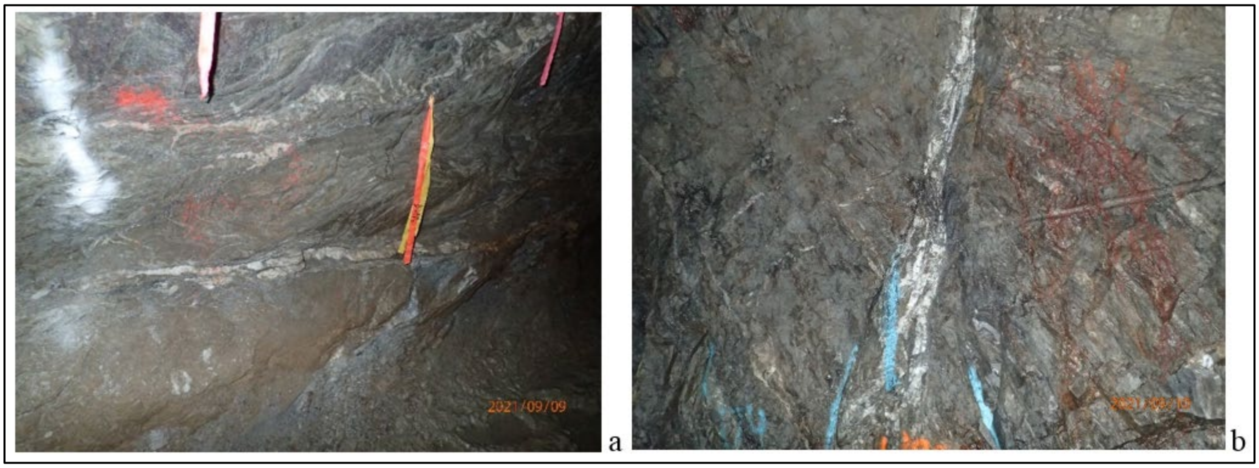
At Revel Ridge, brittle faults are rare, small and most typically lack significant offsets. These faults are characterized by their green chlorite – clay gouge zones and are locally plugged or healed by sulphide deficient quartz veins. Small drag folds and rotated beds may be noted along fault margins. Ductile strain fabrics are never identified. Two fault types are present:

- Shallow to flat-dipping faults. Most flat faults are a few centimetres to decimetres wide and are locally plugged with either quartz veins or clay gouge (Figure 7.7a); and

- Steeply-dipping, sub-vertical faults are either normal to high-angle reverse faults with limited, centimetre to decimetre scale offsets (Figure 7.7b). Most steeply-dipping faults are less than 30 cm to 75 cm wide.

Neither brittle fault type appears to either localize or terminate mineralized zones. In a few cases, chlorite-clay rich fault and breccia zones occur proximal to the hanging wall contacts of the RRYZ. Orientations between steep and flat, late brittle faults, suggests that they are likely conjugate pairs.

FIGURE 7.7 LATE BRITTLE FAULTS



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2007)*
Figure Descriptions: *a) shallow-dipping late fault healed with barren quartz veins, orientated at 264°/28°. Location due southeast of the 530 drift and 532 drift junctions; and b) steeply dipping clay-chlorite-quartz lined fault orientated at 218°/84°, location 189 m 832 drift.*

7.4.1.3 Brittle-Ductile to Ductile Mylonitic High Strain Zones

At the Revel Ridge Property, ductile shear zones are relatively common. These ductile shear zones formed in three lithologic and structural environments: (1) ductile deformation zones in major fold closures; (2) ductile deformation zones at lithologic contacts; and (3) ductile deformation zones and mineralized reverse faults.

- **Ductile Deformation Zones in Major Fold Closures.** Within the cores of larger D2 folds, strong flattening fabrics, sericitic development and grain size reduction are common. Although these structures may be associated with euhedral development of disseminated pyrite grains, enhancement of base and precious metals has not yet been identified with fold related strain zones. These zones are recognized locally in drill core, and are well exposed in the regional scale closure of the Carnes Creek Anticline. This exposure is present 600 m to 800 m to the northeast of the Roseberry Mine workings.

- **Brittle-Ductile Deformation Zones at Lithologic Contacts.** Well developed high stain zones, which may be mineralized, are commonly documented near lithologic boundaries. Contacts between thick massive beds of the Badshot Limestone and thin phyllite units form mineralized ductile stain zones and are particularly well developed in the A & E areas. In this rock environment, bands of precious metals enhanced sulphides form within a sub-mylonitic phyllite host and abruptly decrease within the enclosing carbonate rocks. These zones are also associated with enhanced fine-grained yellow cream micas, iron carbonates and foliation parallel quartz-sulphide stringers and laminations. Ductile deformation zones at lithologic contacts may have long strike lengths. The A & E brittle-ductile deformation zone, and associated vein and sulphide arrays, has a strike length >2 km.

- **Ductile Deformation Zones – Mineralized Reverse Faults.** Gold mineralization at Revel Ridge is spatially related to a property-scale deformation zone that ranges in width from approximately 5 m to 25 m and has a strike length >8 km. The Revel Ridge Deformation Zone forms approximately 500 m into rocks of the hanging wall of the Akolkolex Thrust, which is an arc parallel regional-scale thrust fault. Formation of the mineralized deformation zone may in part be related to the development of the larger regional-scale thrust. Gold mineralization within the Revel Ridge mineralized ductile strain zone has several relevant characteristics:

    - The deformation zone is defined by greatly enhanced strain fabrics, including the development of S/C fabrics, mylonitic foliations and non-coaxial folds (Figures 7.8 and 7.9);

    - S/C fabrics clearly indicate a reverse sense of movement (in cross section view) along the deformation zone that hosts orogenic gold mineralization at Revel Ridge;

    - The bulk of the kinematic indicators indicate that at the time of mineralization, the deformation zone that hosts the Revel Ridge gold rich polymetallic deposit had sinistral movement (in plan view);

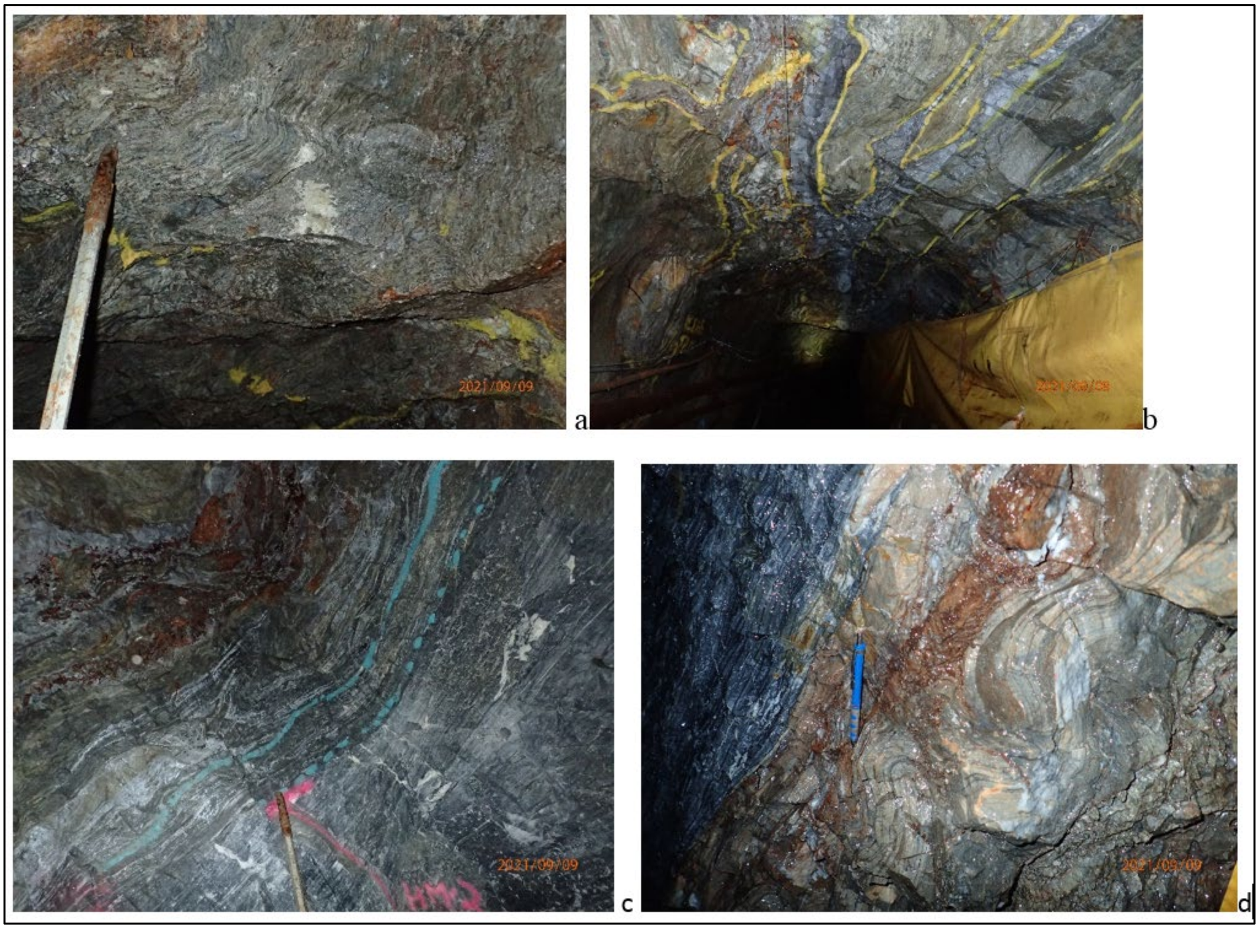
    - The combined kinematic data strongly suggest that the Revel Ridge gold deposit is hosted in a high strain zone that has reverse and sinistral movement history;

    - The deformation zone is not associated with complex shear and extensional vein patterns or arrays. The nature of mylonitic fabrics, relative to the strain zone boundaries, indicates that at the time of mineralization, this deformation zone formed at relatively deep crustal levels. As a consequence, most of the vein arrays formed parallel to the main strain fabric. Extensional vein arrays and complex vein breccias are effectively absent from this deformation zone. This characteristic feature permits drill testing of the mineralized zone using relatively broad step-out patterns;

    - Structural data clearly indicates that the orientation of the mineralized Main Zone is slightly discordant to the enclosing stratigraphy (Figure 7.10a), with an average dip direction of the deformation zone of 52°/58°, in contrast to the dip direction of beds in the same underground exposures of 55°/51°; and

    - In most mineralized deformation zones, the extension direction within the mineralized zone corresponds to the rake of dilatant zones and potentially the orientation of thicker, higher-grade mineralized zones. Extension or stretching lineation's within the RRMZ deformation zone are orientated at 54° → 033° and 56° → 099° degrees (Figure 7.10b).

FIGURE 7.8 DEFORMATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS RRMZ



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

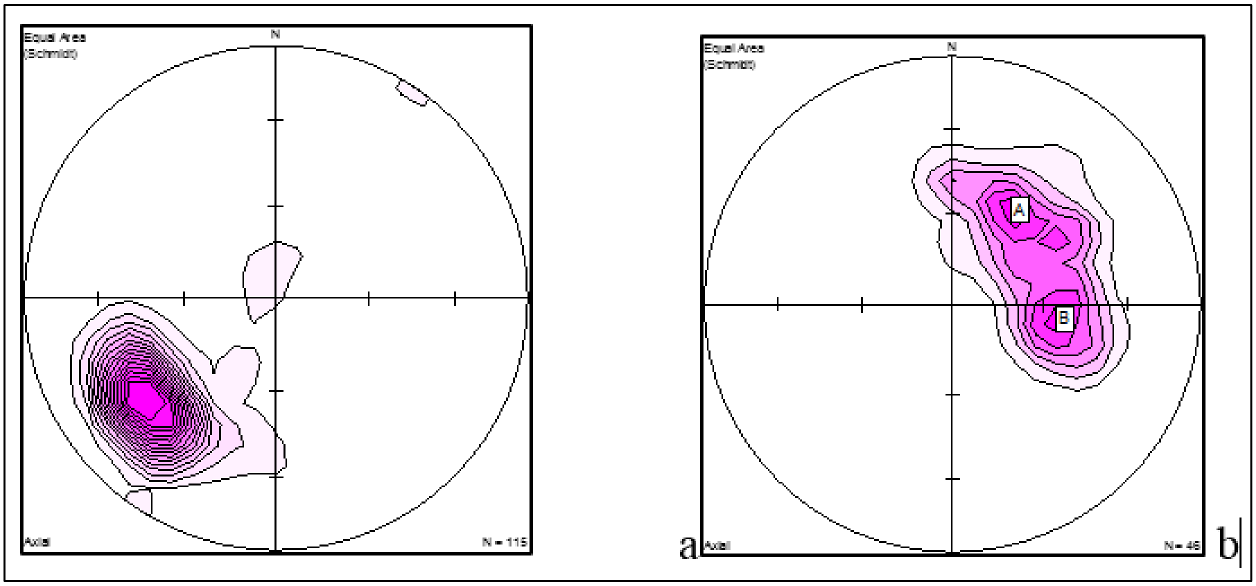
Figure Description: *a) Well developed grain size reduction and mm scale mylonitic shear bands increase towards the core of the RRMZ; b) Sulphide bands may be deformed into stope scale closures. Folded sulphide bands are common, but formation of these folds does not terminate sulphide bands at closures. Sulphide bands re-emerge a few m along strike from the closure position; c) Strong variation in rock strain defines the RRMZ. Within the RRMZ tight, non-coaxial shear folds are common and indicate "tops to the southwest" or reverse; and d) Twenty-five m into the footwall of the RRMZ rock strain at identical limestone phyllite contacts is much lower and consists of small, warped buckle folds, which also demonstrate tops to the northwest.*

FIGURE 7.9 RRMZ KINEMATIC INDICATORS

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *a) and b) S/C fabrics within the Main Zone shear clearly indicate reverse movement with moderate to steep extension, defined by shear stretching lineations, to northeast; and c) sinistral offset in plane view based on asymmetry of shear related folds in the core the deformation zone.*

FIGURE 7.10 SHEAR PLANE ORIENTATION AND DIRECTION OF SHEAR EXTENSIONAL LINEATIONS



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*
Figure Description: *a) Average dip direction shear planes of the Revel Ridge Main Zone shear are: 052°/58°. Data are based on 115 shear plane observations measured from underground locations; and b) within the deformation zone, two extension directions or stretching lineations are noted at 54° → 033° (pole A) and 56° → 099° (pole B). 46 shear lineations points measured from underground locations.*

7.4.2 Metamorphism

Stable metamorphic assemblages in the Revel Ridge area suggest that much of the Property lies at the transition from upper Greenschist to lower Amphibolite facies metamorphic fields. The rocks are characterized by the metamorphic assemblage chlorite-biotite-white mica-quartz.

The presence of both chlorite and biotite suggests that the conversion of chlorite to biotite, which occurs under greenschist lower amphibolite conditions, is incomplete. In the abundant, fine-grained argillaceous phyllites, kyanite has never been recognized, which limits burial to relatively shallow crustal levels. In addition, metamorphic amphiboles, garnets, and sillimanite are not identified. These data would suggest that the rocks may be straddling the greenschist – amphibolite metamorphic boundary. This boundary will occur at temperatures of around 450°C and pressures ranging from 4 kb to 6 kb or depths of 15 km to 20 km of burial (Spear, 1993).

Consideration of metamorphic conditions is relevant in evaluation of structurally controlled gold deposits. Under conditions of amphibolite metamorphism, rocks behave in a dominantly ductile fashion and typically fail to dilate, and therefore, veins or replacement zones of minable widths are seldom formed. Globally, the number of gold deposits hosted in amphibolite facies rocks is small. At Revel Ridge, orogenic veins and replacement zones formed at or near the brittle – ductile transition, or under upper Greenschist facies conditions. Under such conditions, significant mineralized dilatant zones are hosted by deformation zones of long strike lengths and down-dip dimensions.

7.5 MINERALIZATION

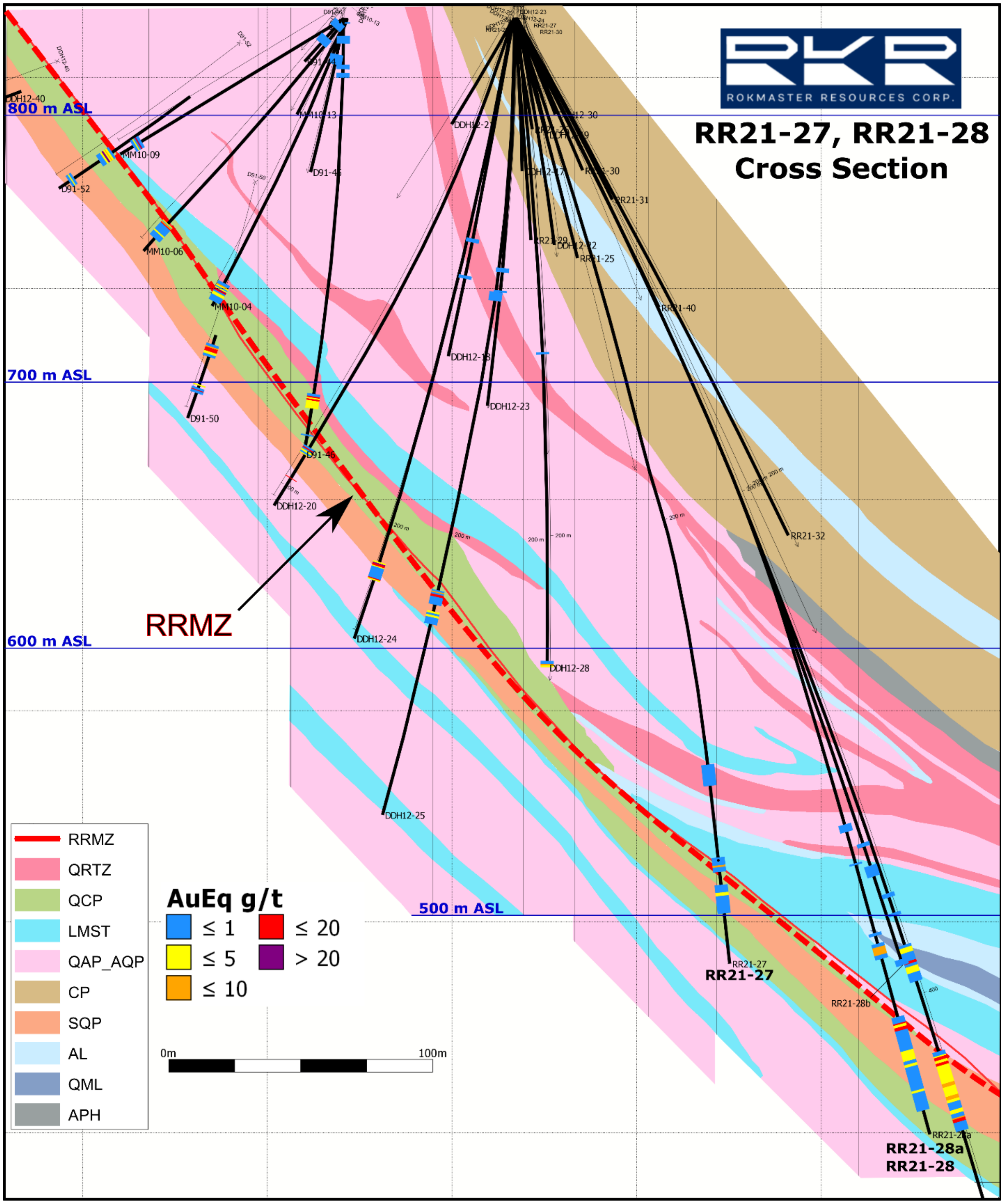
At Revel Ridge, two main styles of mineralization have been documented: (1) a structurally controlled orogenic gold-polymetallic deposit; and (2) a silver-zinc rich carbonate hosted replacement deposit. The bulk of the economic resource within this deposit is hosted by the orogenic gold-polymetallic deposit, or the Revel Ridge Main Zone (RRMZ). Additional mineralized zones are principally mineralogic and spatial variations on the RRMZ, namely the Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone (RRHZ), Revel Ridge Footwall Zone (RRFZ) and Revel Ridge 28 Zone (RR28Z). Significant differences in mineralogy and deformational history suggests that the carbonate hosted silver-zinc-lead rich Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone (RRYZ) did not developed contemporaneously with the RRMZ. Both the RRMZ and RRYZ have significant potential for expansion.

7.5.1 Revel Ridge Main Zone (RRMZ)

The RRMZ is a structurally controlled orogenic precious and polymetallic (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-As) deposit. The deformation zone that hosts the RRMZ has been traced along strike for >8 km and down-dip for at least 1,200 m. The deformation zone is effectively a mylonitic shear zone with a dominantly reverse and sinistral movement history. The zone has an average dip direction of 052°/58°. Mineralization occurs over an average true width of approximately 2.5 m. As is characteristic of most near ductile strain and mylonitic deformation zones, discrete discontinuities and gouge surfaces are only locally developed along the footwall or hanging wall contacts of the zone. The definition of the boundaries of the deformation zone is based on the interpretation of enhanced planar strain fabrics, enhanced millimetre to centimetre scale quartz and sulphide lamella, and a slight discordance in dip between the Footwall and Hanging wall Contacts. The deformation zone Hanging Wall contact is commonly 5º to 10º steeper than the Footwall contact. The deformation zone differs in strike from individual units by approximately 5º to 10º and is commonly 3º to 5º steeper than the dip of the enclosing stratigraphy. The deformation zone is well developed at major lithologic contacts, for example at limestone/quartzite and quartzite/phyllite contacts (Figure 7.11). The zone appears to narrow and tighten in incompetent black argillaceous phyllites or in the interiors to massive limestone units. Although a significant percentage of gold in the RRMZ is contained within arsenopyrite, the volume of free gold in sheeted quartz veinlets is significant, and may be zoned with respect to elevation.

Within the RRMZ, folded sulphide bands and aggregates commonly re-emerge past their closure points; however, the walls of the deformation zone are not folded. These observations suggest that much of the intense deformation within the shear zone is constrained within the planar boundaries of the shear zone. This feature is a critical attribute of the Revel Ridge deformation zone and suggests that intense, non-coaxial deformation occurs in the interior of the deformation zone, but the overall boundaries of the deformation zone remain highly planar. Consequently, the RRMZ mineralization may be very reliably and successfully targeted with diamond drill holes using broad step-out distances.

FIGURE 7.11 GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION: DIAMOND DRILL HOLES RR21-27 AND RR21-28



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Description: *The highly planar RRMZ occurs across the entire length of the section. The RR28Z and RRYZ are localized to the hanging wall of the RRMZ.*

Three styles of mineralization are associated with the RRMZ:

1. **Early mineral quartz veins**. Both in drill core and in underground workings, white quartz veins locally containing moderately coarse-grained black sphalerite occur throughout the Revel Ridge Mine area. The veins appear to boudinaged and embayed into fine-grained massive sulphide bands and appear to pre-date them. These veins range from a few centimetres up to 1.0 m in true width. They are locally boudinaged and are commonly mineralized at modest to lower gold equivalent grades (e.g., < 4 g/t AuEq). The veins do not form complex shear and extensional vein arrays, which are most typically foliation and shear parallel planar to partially boudinaged veins. These veins significantly post-date and are unrelated to the formation of syn-metamorphic barren quartz veins (Figure 7.12).

FIGURE 7.12 EARLY MINERAL QUARTZ – SULPHIDE VEINS

Source: *(Rokmaster, 2021)*
Figure Description: *a) Early quartz-sulphide veins are commonly characterized by relatively coarse-grained quartz veins containing mesh to irregular aggregates of sphalerite and sometimes pyrrhotite; and b) the veins are boudinaged, imbricated and may be incorporated into later semi-massive to massive sulphide bands and aggregates.*

2. **Syn-mineral banded massive to semi-massive sulphides – main stage mineralization.** Massive sulphide bands consisting of compact grains of arsenopyrite, red-brown sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena form the dominant sulphide phases and are one of the principal hosts to gold mineralization, and higher-grade gold mineralization. Massive sulphide bands range from a few centimetres to decimetre wide and may continue for tens of metres unabated. The bands are commonly best developed at or near major lithologic changes, including quartzite-limestone contacts and quartzite-phyllite contacts. The abundance of milled, well-rounded sulphide grains is a common feature. Intense variations in rock strain are evident and textural differences suggest more than one generation of sulphide deposition (Figure 7.13). Rounded and milled quartz and sulphide clasts within the sulphide bands are known as "*durchbewegung structures*" (Vokes, 1969; Marshall and Gilligan, 1989). The clasts that are typically a few centimetres is size consist of strongly foliated and deformed fragments produced by the dismemberment of more competent layers within the sulphides and wall rock fragments during progressive and repeated deformation. More than one sulphide band is commonly observed, and these have significant on-strike continuity. Sulphide bands are locally strongly deformed into non-coaxial folds. Termination of sulphide zones at fold closures does not occur. Instead, the sulphide bands simply "re-start" a few m past the closure and continue along strike (Figure 7.14).

FIGURE 7.13 TEXTURAL CHARACTERISTICS MAIN ZONE SULPHIDE BANDS

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *Massive sulphide bands in the Main Zone are characterized by fine, to coarse-grained bands and aggregates of red brown sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite (Plate 6a, sample length 9 cm). Significant variations in sulphide textures are noted ranging from compact, very fine-grained milled sulphides displaying well developed shear bands and rotational fabrics to much coarser grained arsenopyrite grains developing at sulphide wall rock contacts (Plate 6b, sample length 15 cm).*

FIGURE 7.14 PLANAR AND DEFORMED SULPHIDE BANDS RRMZ

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*
Figure Description: *a) and b) Dark grey, highly planar sulphide bands are noted forming at or near lithologic contacts, quartzite – limestone; and c) and d) Shear related non-coaxial folds indicate sinistral and reverse movement within the deformation zone. All photographs, taken in the central to southeast portions of 830 drift, average field of view, 2.5 m.*

3. **Sheeted quartz – sulphide veins and veinlets.** Narrow, cm- to mm-scale quartz-sulphide veinlets are noted throughout the RRMZ. These veinlets formed parallel to the dominant shear fabric and may contain sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite along their margins (Figure 7.15). These veins and veinlets may carry significant base and precious metals and serve to increase the width of mineralized zones beyond that which would solely be accounted for by massive sulphide veins and replacements.

FIGURE 7.15 RRMZ SHEETED FOLIATION PARALLEL QUARTZ SULPHIDE VEINS AND VEINLETS

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *a) Mm- to cm-scale sheeted quartz veins may be flanked principally by sphalerite and arsenopyrite (sample from DDH RR20-11 @ 284 m); and b) Narrow mm-scale sphalerite quartz lamella are deformed synchronously with the strong shear fabric within the RRMZ (sample from DDH RR21-28b @ 442.8 m).*

7.5.2 Revel Ridge 28 Zone (RR28Z)

The Revel Ridge 28 Zone is an unusual, mineralized zone that typically occurs between the RRMZ and Footwall mineralized zones. The RR28Z is known largely from information in the extreme southeastern portions of the Revel Ridge Deposit. This zone is well exposed in the terminus face of the original 830 drift and in drill holes RR21-25, RR21-28, RR21-28a and RR21-28b. The RR28Z is characterized by:

- An abundance of yellow orange to red-brown millimetre- to centimetre-scale sphalerite bands;
- The zone is base metal dominant with weak arsenopyrite bands and typically contains only low grade, <2 g/t Au;
- The RR28Z is relatively thick ranging from 3 to >10 m in apparent thickness;
- The hallmark characteristic of the zone is the abundance of fine grained very dark grey to black silica which forms the dominant gangue mineral which highlights the yellow orange sphalerite grains (Figure 7.16);
- Milled semi-massive sulphide bands are absent and early quartz sulphide veins are not identified; and
- Unlike the silver and zinc rich RRYZ, the RR28Z lacks affiliation with limestone units.

FIGURE 7.16 BANDED SPHALERITE – BLACK SILICA RR28Z

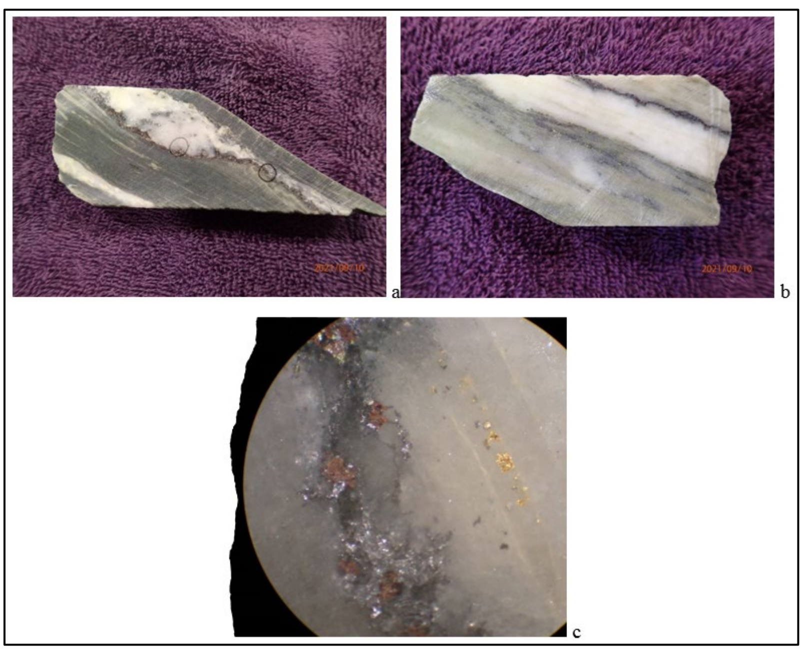
Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021).*
Figure Description: *Yellow-orange, mm- to cm-scale sphalerite bands form a thick mineralized interval locally >10 m in apparent thickness. The RR28Z distinctive characteristic is the presence of abundant fine-grained black silica as the principal gangue mineral. Sphalerite is the dominant sulphide phase. DDH 21-28b @ 438.0 m.*

7.5.3 Revel Ridge Hanging Wall and Footwall Zones (RRHZ – RRFZ)

Although not always encountered, RRMZ mineralization may by sometimes be flanked on both the Hanging Wall and Footwall positions by structurally controlled mineralized zones that approximately parallel it. Both zones are typically characterized by sheeted millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz sulphide veins and quartz-iron carbonate veins and veinlets. Sheeted arsenical veinlets are more common in both the RRHZ and RRFZ; heavy massive sulphide bands and lamella are poorly developed. Veins within the RRFZ may have higher iron carbonate contents manifest as sheeted quartz - iron carbonate veins (Figure 7.17). Both zones are associated with enhanced strain fabrics and enhanced fine grained foliation parallel yellow cream micas. Relative to the RRMZ strain fabrics, the width of the enhanced strain envelop and the volume of sulphides are significantly lower in the Footwall and Hanging wall zones compared to the RRMZ. The RRHZ is typically formed within a 5 m to 30 m into the hanging wall of the RRMZ. The RRFZ has a similar spatial relationship to the RRMZ and occurs 5 m to 30 m into the footwall of the RRMZ.

Limited data suggests the veins within the RRFZ may preferentially carry macroscopic free gold. The presence of free gold in metallically screened samples also confirms the visual estimates. When present, free gold is forming along the margins of quartz-carbonate ± sulphide veins or occurs as discrete grains flanking arsenopyrite grains within quartz carbonate veinlets. Many of these gold grains are >100 µm in size (Figure 17.17). The presence of significant amounts of free gold within the RRFZ should be considered as a highly significant metallurgical development, as historically the Revel Ridge Deposit has been viewed as refractory gold deposit.

FIGURE 7.17 FOOTWALL MINERALIZED ZONES (RRFZ) AND MACROSCOPIC GOLD



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*
Figure Description: *Within the RRFZ, free gold is associated with small, sheeted quartz-iron carbonate veins and veinlets (Plate 10a DDH 21-36 @ 535.9 m.) Macroscope gold grains are typically >100 µm and may occur as either macroscale grains within the matrix or flanking sphalerite-galena and arsenopyrite grains (Plate 10b and Plate 10c, DDH 21-40 @ 519.8 m). Field of view Plate 10c is approximately 5 mm.*

7.5.4 Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone (RRYZ)

The Yellowjacket mineralized zone (RRYZ) differs radically from all other styles of mineralization documented at Revel Ridge. This mineralized zone is characterized by:

- Coarse-grained sphalerite and galena replacement zones are only formed within silicified and marbleized limestone horizons (Figure 7.18). The RRYZ is roughly stratigraphically controlled and is always associated with thin carbonate beds that are potentially correlated with the Badshot Limestone;

- Assay values in the range 8% to 15% Pb + Zn over several metre widths are common. The grades are much higher than the 6% to 8% combined Pb + Zn values for most Pb-Zn deposits within the Kootenay Arc (e.g., HB, Jersey-Emerald and Reeves MacDonald (Nelson, 1991; Paradis, 2007);

- The RRYZ contains significant silver values, typically in the range 40 g/t to 60 g/t Ag. Much of the silver within the RRYZ is likely contained within argentiferous galena. The high grades of silver within the RRYZ are unusual, as most Pb-Zn deposits in the Kootenay Arc, except for the Bluebell Mine, have silver grades in the 2 g/t to 4 g/t Ag range (Paradis, 2007);

- Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization is invariably associated with a marble or secondary silica front that replaces fine grained dirty micritic, argillaceous limestones;

- Fluorite is a very significant gangue mineral and occurs as thick clots and aggregates and discrete bands and veins. Fluorite is not present in the RRMZ;

- The net iron content of these zones is low. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are very poorly developed. Sphalerite is most typically low iron sphalerite. Arsenopyrite is effectively absent;

- Although bands of lead-zinc sulphides occur, the intense deformation characteristics within the RRMZ are absent. Commonly, coarse-grained sphalerite forms angular, undeformed reaction fronts that are deeply sculpted and embayed into the host limestones and marbles;

- The RRYZ occurs well into the hanging wall, 30 m to 75 m above the deformation zone that hosts the RRMZ;

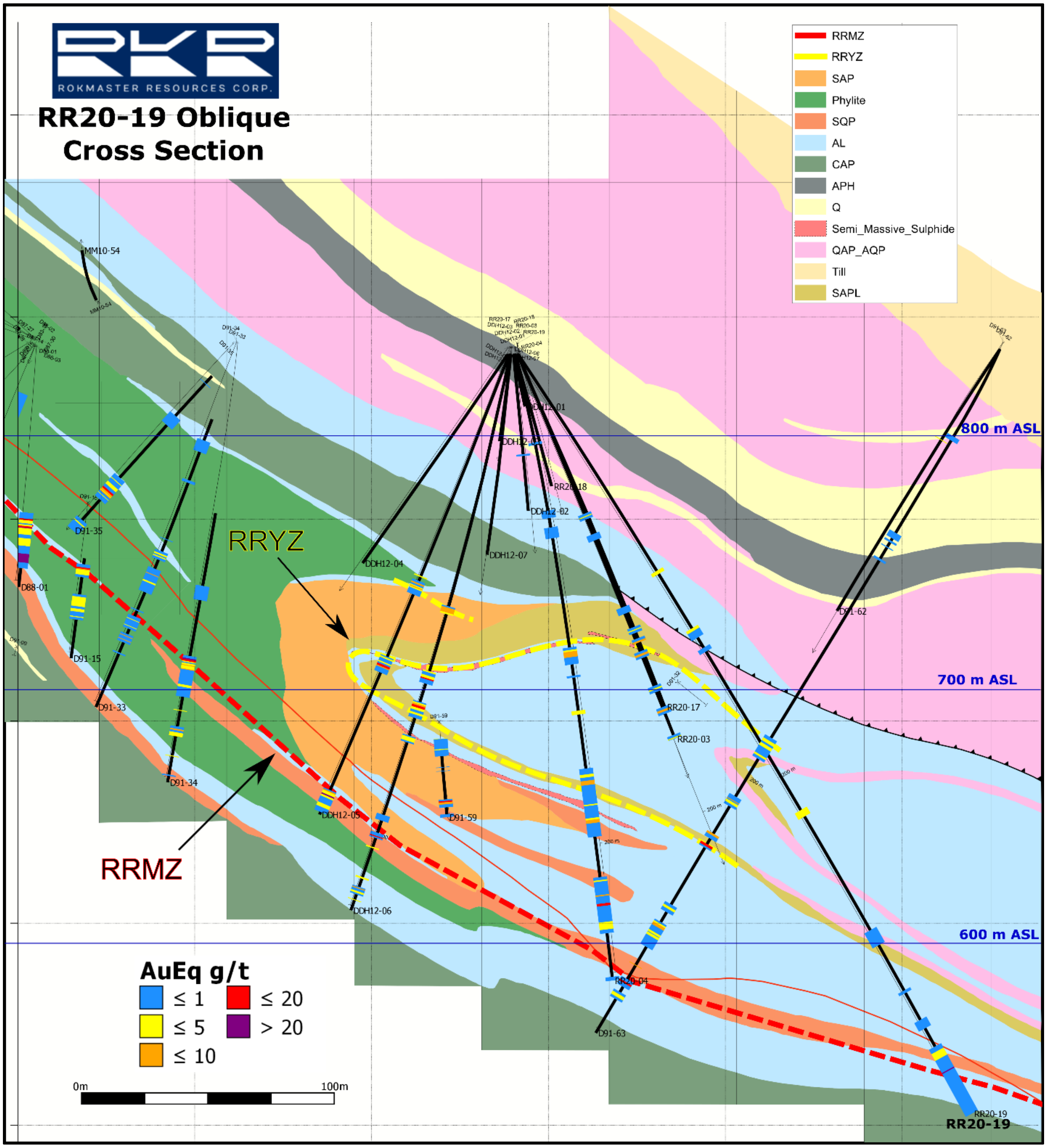
- The presence of stacked Pb-Zn sulphide zones is likely related to sulphide replacement zones forming along the hinges of limestone units that are deformed into isoclinal, recumbent folds (Figure 7.19); and

- In comparison to the RRMZ, the RRYZ tends to have shorter strike lengths and shorter down-dip lengths, typically in the range of 500 m of strike and 200 m down-dip. The zones may demonstrate periodicity with mineralization re-starting at permissive lithologic and structural points and potentially folded repetitions of carbonate stratigraphy.

Figure 7.18 Representative RRYZ – Yellowjacket Style Mineralization

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021).*
Figure Description: *RRYZ mineralization is characterized by massive to semi-massive replacement of marbleized and silicified limestone by argentiferous galena and either yellow – honey sphalerite or deep red brown sphalerite. Textures are diverse and range from moderately banded and foliated sulphides to dog – tooth euhedral crystals with very limited evidence of post or syn-deposition deformation. a) sample DDH RR21-40 @ 73.4 m; b) sample DDH RR21-40 @ 62.3 m; and c) sample DDH 21-28b @ 442.8 m.*

FIGURE 7.19 CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION OF STYLE AND FORM OF RRYZ MINERALIZED ZONES AND RELATION TO RRMZ



Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *The RRYZ follows the hinge line of an overturned isoclinally folded limestone rock unit. Galena-sphalerite rich zones formed at the hanging wall contact of the marbleized carbonates and track the folded limestone unit across its closure. This Zone is located 30 m to 75 m structurally above the RRMZ. The RRMZ appears flatter than its normal 55° dip, because the cross-sectional projection is oblique to the plane of the RRMZ.*

7.5.5 Other Showings

The large (>14,000 ha) Revel Ridge Property contains several dozen mineral showings and occurrences. These range in scope from those occurrences with significant underground workings, e.g., Roseberry and A & E, to those which are less well documented surface trenches and rock sample sites. Discussion of these occurrences, all of which are within the Property boundaries, is arranged geographically beginning in the extreme northwest Property area and extending to the extreme southeast Property boundary.

7.5.5.1 The Roseberry Occurrence

The Roseberry Mine was the first significant mine to be discovered in the Revel Ridge district and was initially mentioned in the Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines in 1898 (Sibbold, 1898). Most recently, the Roseberry workings have been well documented by Weicker (1991). Roseberry is located approximately 4.5 km to the northwest of the 830 Portal at the RRMZ. The occurrence is the site of four small adits, three of which are collapsed. The Roseberry No. 2 Adit remains open and was briefly examined by Rokmaster's geologists in August 2021.

The Roseberry No. 2 Adit is located in the black clastics of the Index Formation, 100 m to 200 m stratigraphically above the contact with the main Badshot Limestone package. The adit is a narrow, 1.5 m x 1.5 m, partially water filled and is open for approximately 90 m. The adit is collared in friable black clastics of the Index Formation. A crosscut at the collar of the adit extends for approximately 30 m whereby the adit turns to the southeast for another 40 m to 60 m and follows a contact between a narrow quartzite unit, and a thin limestone unit, both under 1.0 m, which are embayed within highly sheared, strongly graphitic black clastics. The southeast trend of the adit can be followed for approximately 50 m. Beyond this point, ground conditions become very poor, with significant rock failures occurring from the back and the northwest rib. In this portion of the adit ground "support" occurs through the extensive use of 100-year-old timbers which no longer have structural integrity. The sheared graphitic contact with quartzites on the hanging wall side is orientated at 078°/51° which is slightly discordant to the main S2 foliation at 048°/56°. Although this shear zone is almost perfectly on strike with the RRMZ, massive sulphide bands were not recognized within the Roseberry No. 2 Adit. Weickers (1991) samples may have significantly downgraded the exploration potential of the No. 2 Adit as of nine chip samples taken from the main deformation zone only one contained significant gold and arsenic values, 2.54 g/t Au and 1.36% As. This sample was taken from the 57 m mark of the No. 2 Adit over 1.5 m, near the point where ground conditions do not permit further safe access. The samples appear to have been taken from the northeast rib of the adit, parallel to the strike of the zone and are unlikely to represent the actual width of the zone.

The principal significance of the adits and mineralized zones in the Roseberry area lies in the observation that the deformation zone which hosts the Main Zone persists for >4.5 km to northwest of the 830 Portal at RRMZ. As this deformation zone traverses to the southeast, the zone passes from the relatively incompetent rocks of the Index Formation to competent rocks of the Badshot – Hamill Formations, potentially aiding in the development of additional dilatant sites and stronger mineralized zones.

7.5.5.2 The A & E and Related Occurrences

The A & E occurrences are located approximately 5 km to the northwest of the 830 portal and the RRMZ. The A & E occurrences include the Westairs upper and lower adits, the North A & E adit, the Cirque Zone, and the A & E South Zone. Mineralization at these occurrences is related to the formation of dilatant zones that form along the contacts of thin phyllite units, which formed internally within the Badshot Limestone. The deformation zones that host the mineralization at A & E are located stratigraphically much higher (Badshot Limestone – Phyllite contacts) than mineralization associated with the RRMZ hosted by Hamill Group rocks (Figure 7.20). Iron carbonate-quartz veins and breccias are associated with this zone and may be traced with significant regularity over strike distances of >2 km.

At the A & E South Zone, a series of channel samples were collected in massive sulphide zones formed at phyllite limestone contacts. Mineralization closely resembles that noted in the RRMZ and consists of bands of pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite forming at or near limestone phyllite contacts. At the A & E South Zone, the sulphide bands are deformed into a north-plunging intraformational D2 anticline with one limb dipping 126°/46° and the other at 042°/46°. Regional plunges occur at 32° → 342° degrees. Late D3 kink folds plunge nearly orthogonal to D2 folds at 22° → 120° degrees. Representative samples from this zone indicated that the quartz sericite schists in the hanging wall carried 4.55 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag, 1% Pb, 0.5% Zn and 5.97% As. Representative massive sulphide bands in this zone carried 2.05 g/t Au, 60 g/t Ag, 1.59% Pb, 3.89% Zn and 4.33% As. This newly discovered mineralized zone was tested in 2021 by two NQ drill holes DDH RR21-72 and RR21-73.

The A & E South Zone is one of at least three mineralized occurrences at or near thin phyllitic sedimentary rocks with the Badshot Limestones. These occurrences include the North A & E adit, the Westairs Adit (Figure 7.20d), and the Trench Zone. This Zone becomes strongly manganiferous, weathering to dark brown-black oxides approximately 1,200 m along strike to the southeast near the Trench Zone. Semi-massive sphalerite-galena boulders are locally identified along the strike of this contact to the southeast. These occurrences formed over strike length distances of at least 2,000 m and may represent an under-valued exploration target.

FIGURE 7.20 A & E SOUTH OCCURRENCE

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *Most of the A & E Occurrences are located at thin phyllite members formed within the Badshot Limestone.*

a) The red line trace indicates the position of the mineralized phyllite contact at the A & E South Zone; b) The zone likely consists of two principle sulphide bands which are likely fold repetitions of each other; c) Characteristics of mineralization at A & E South, closely mirror those at the RRMZ; and d) The lower Westairs Adit is collared within limestones in the footwall to a deformed light buff phyllite in the central lower field of view. This Adit is located a few hundred m along strike to the northwest of the A & E South Zone.

7.5.5.3 RS-2 Adit

The RS-2 Adit is located 3.5 km to the northwest of the RRMZ 830 portal and 1,300 m to the east of the Roseberry Adits. The RS-2 Adit is collared on a series of massive quartzite to quartz wacke sedimentary rocks in which the dominant S2 foliation is orientated at 068°/30°. A deep orange-brown gossanous zone approximately 2 m to 4 m wide has a surface expression of approximately 200 m (Figure 7.21). At this locale, the quartzite unit is a few tens of metres wide with both the hanging wall and footwall contacts obscured by talus. A small adit extends for approximately 8 m to 10 m into the quartzitic sedimentary rocks that host this silica rich, orange-brown gossan, which is sporadically stained with malachite. Quarzitic sedimentary rocks at RS-2 are present as an embayment of Hamill or Mohican quarzitic sedimentary rocks formed dominantly on the eastern, upright limb of the Carnes Anticline. Rock samples collected in 2012 were assayed using a partial extraction method, Aqua Regia, which is unlikely to accurately report silica encapsulated sulphides and in addition has high thresholds for gold. These samples, which were collected over 2 m intervals, contain up to 324 ppm Cu, 530 ppm Zn, and 92 ppm Pb. Gold was below detection and highest silver grades were 2.6 ppm. Strong strain fabrics are not recognized within the competent quartzitic sedimentary rocks that host this occurrence.

FIGURE 7.21 RS-2 ADIT

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*
Figure Description: *The adit is located within quartzites and quartz wackes of the Hamill or Mohican groups that are entirely embayed with limestones of the Badshot Formation. These rocks have been deformed along small-scale closures along the upright eastern limb Carnes anticline of the Badshot Formation.*

7.5.5.4 The North Showing

The North Showing is the first definitive exposure of the RRMZ to the northwest of McKinnon Creek, approximately 700 m to the northwest of the 830 Portal. The North Showing consists of several 1 cm to 5 cm wide arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite stringers and bands hosted within sericitic quartz phyllites and m-scale limestone bands. The Showing was discovered by BP Selco in 1984. The results of channel samples suggested that at surface the Showing carried

3.1 g/t Au, 20.8 g/t Ag, 0.007% Zn, 1.88% As and 0.27% Pb over 2.1 m. Portions of this Showing have been hand trenched with an open cut of approximately 15 m extending along the strike of the zone, which has a dip direction of 032°/55°. Carbonate lenses associated with this occurrence area are thin limestone and dolomite bands within the Mohican or Hamill Groups. The main Badshot Limestone contact is several hundred of m up-topography to the northeast. In the North Showing area, historical soil samples are significantly gold enriched and the North Showing area was tested by Rokmaster in 2021 with four surface NQ drill holes over a strike distance of 200 m (DDHs RR21-55 to RR21-58). Mineralization within this zone is associated with bright green micas and sheeted quartz arsenopyrite veinlets that form over 2 m to 3 m core lengths. Semi-massive sulphide bands are absent, but green chrome-rich micas may be particularly well developed in this zone (Figure 7.22).

FIGURE 7.22 NORTH ZONE VEIN AND ALTERATION CHARACTERISTIC

Source: *Rokmaster (September 2021)*

Figure Description: *The North Zone is hosted in fine grained competent quartz rich sediments and thin, m scale, limestone horizons. Sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite ± sphalerite veins form a zone with an approximate 3 m apparent width. The core sample is taken from DDH 21-58 @ 271 m.*

7.5.5.5 The Far East Zone

The Far East Zone is located approximately 900 vertical m above the 830 Portal, at an elevation of approximately 1,700 m, a few hundred m below the peak of Goat Mountain. An upper and lower zone are documented with the best assay results coming from the lower Far East Zone; 1.75 m of 1.1 g/t Au, 3.1 g/t Ag, 1.24% As and < 0.01% Pb and Zn. The zone is hosted by fractured quartzites of the Hamill Group, which vary in composition from clean orthoquartzites to dirty quartz wackes. Quartzite in the Far East Zone >75 m thick and highly homogenous with no other significant lithologic variations. The Far East Zone has an estimated strike length of 26 m and a maximum width of 3.6 m (Pegg and Grant, 1984).

7.5.5.6 The Copper Zone

The Copper Zone appears on several vintage geological maps and has been documented as a series of centimetre scale quartz-chalcopyrite veins and narrow arsenopyrite bands hosted in quartz-rich sedimentary rocks of the Hamill Group. The zone is located approximately 150 to 180 m into the footwall of the RRMZ and has a known strike length of approximately 225 m. Preliminary chip sample results reportedly taken by Equinox (P&E, 2020) were reported as carrying 3.55 g/t Au, 21.7 g/t Ag and 0.19% Cu over 1.0 m.

Careful underground mapping and sampling were conducted over an approximate 250 m distance, beginning at the collar of the 832 Portal. Relative to historical maps, the 832 Portal should easily cut the trace of the Copper Zone, <50 m to 75 m sub-surface. Mapping and sampling of numerous small quartz veins and shears within the west rib of the 832 Adit fails to identify the on-strike or down-dip continuation of this zone. Based on these data, the potential for the Copper Zone to develop into a significant mineralized target appears to be limited.

7.5.5.7 Zinc and Y Creek Occurrences

The Zinc Creek occurrences are well documented by Makepiece (1998). The Zinc Creek showings are located approximately 2 km to the southeast of the 832 Portal and over 1,000 m to the southeast of any historical drilling. The occurrences are defined by a series of small planar, centimetre-scale, locally arsenical sulphide bands that are the outcrop expression of the southeastward continuation of the RRMZ.

The Y Creek Occurrences are located another 500 m to 700 m to the southeast of the Zinc Creek Occurrences. Similar to Zinc Creek, these Occurrences are defined by sheeted centimetre-scale sulphide bands locally associated with a larger orange-brown oxide zone deeper into the footwall of the mineralization. Although both the Zinc and Y Creek Occurrences have narrow sulphide widths at surface, the available technical data including the extensive results from Rokmaster's 2020 and 2021 surface and underground exploration programs, suggests that the RRMZ routinely strengthens at depth.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Revel Ridge Property area contains two distinctly different styles of mineralization: (1) highly planar, arsenical, gold-rich, structurally controlled polymetallic sulphide zones and with no definitive host rock association, exemplified by the RRMZ; and (2) silver-zinc-lead deposits hosted only in marbleized and silicified limestone units, exemplified by the RRYZ. The technical data developed by Rokmaster's geological teams have served to significantly clarify the origin of each of these two deposit types.

8.1 RRMZ – STRUCTURALLY CONTROLLED OROGENIC GOLD DEPOSIT

Most of the Revel Ridge technical data suggests that the RRMZ is an orogenic gold deposit. Using the model developed Groves *et al*. (1998) and summarized by Sillitoe (2020), orogenic gold deposits are characterized globally by:

- Formation in the late stages of regional scale orogenic events;
- Commonly hosted in accretionary or collisional orogens at relatively deep paleo-depths of 5 km to 20 km below surface;
- Association with low salinity, gold- and arsenic-bearing fluids generated during the transition from the greenschist to amphibolite metamorphic grades;
- Productive mineralized zones forming over very significant vertical distances, potentially exceeding 2.0 km; and
- Association with the dilatant points of deep structural zones within segments of orogen-parallel, deep crustal faults (Sillitoe, 2020).

The RRMZ exemplifies many of the characteristics that define orogenic gold models including:

- The RRMZ is associated with a long strike length deformation zone that parallels major lithologic and terrain boundaries. The host deformation zone exceeds 8 km in length and is likely related to an even larger thrust fault located approximately 500 m to the southwest and forming at the Akolkolex Thrust contact or boundary between Hamill and Akokolex Formations;
- Detailed underground mapping clearly indicates that the RRMZ is discordant to the strike and dip of lithology;
- Mineralogical data indicate that the deposit formed at or near the Greenschist – Amphibolite transition;
- Mineralization in the RRMZ may be shown to extend vertically over distances of 1.2 km;

- Mineralization within the RRMZ evolved late in the orogenic cycle of the Selkirk allochthon. Re-Os data suggests, within broad limits, that the formation of the auriferous arsenical deposits at Revel Ridge occurred around 84 Ma (Creaser, 2021). That late to mid-Cretaceous age of mineralization is approximately 460 Ma younger than the enclosing stratigraphy; and

- The potential for mineralogical zonation within the RRMZ suggests that a further analogy to the orogenic deposit model may be appropriate. In the regional Revel Ridge environment, large-scale metamorphic and unroofing events occur at three principal time frames: 170 Ma, 90 Ma to 100 Ma, and 60 Ma to 75 Ma (Parrish, 1995). If the RRMZ experienced additional uplift, the system may be telescoped and evolve from an arsenical deposit to one which at depth becomes free milling. The exact analogue of that occurs with the Fosterville orogenic gold deposit in Australia, which shifts from highly arsenical mineralization near surface to increasingly free milling mineralization at depth (Voisey *et al.*, 2020).

Based on these data, the RRMZ deposit is best represented as an orogenic gold deposit and as such, is one of the largest undeveloped gold deposits of this type within the western Canadian cordillera.

8.2 RRYZ AG-PB-ZN OCCURRENCE – DEPOSIT MODEL

At Revel Ridge, the second style of mineralization is associated with silver enriched zinc-lead deposits. Two deposit models have been used to described lead-zinc deposits in the northwestern portions of the Kootenay Arc, such as: (1) Shuswap Metamorphic Complex Lead-Zinc Deposits; and (2) Kootenay Arc Carbonate Replacement Deposits. The similarities and differences between the two deposit models may be briefly summarized.

8.2.1 Shuswap Metamorphic Complex Lead-Zinc Deposits

This deposit type is characterized by the Cotton Belt, Jordon River, Big Ledge, Wigwam, Ruddock Creek and similar occurrences. The deposits have been described by Hoy (1982), Fyles (1970) and Nelson (1991), and have the following hallmark characteristics:

- The deposits are laterally extensive forming thin sulphide sheets or horizons extending over several km;

- Sulphide bands consist of pyrrhotite-red brown sphalerite-galena and pyrite-magnetite;

- The deposits are typically well layered with intercalated bands of quartzites, calc-silicate schists, marbles, pelitic schists and sometimes barite;

- Non-metamorphosed deposits may be interpreted as forming in mixed carbonate-clastic rocks. The deposits are unlikely to share an identical stratigraphic section;

- Silver contents in some deposits are significant; for example, Jordon River 2.6 Mt at 5.1% Pb, 5.6% Zn and 35 g/t Ag. Whereas at other deposits, such as Ruddock Creek, silver contents are negligible; and

- The deposits are sometimes interpreted to be metamorphosed sedimentary exhalative deposits.

8.2.2 Kootenay Arc Carbonate Replacement Deposits

Kootenay Arc Carbonate Replacement Deposits are a modification of Mississippi Valley-Type Pb-Zn deposits or Irish Type Ag-Pb-Zn deposits. Using the interpretation of Leach *et al.*, (2010) and Nelson (1991) the deposits are characterized by:

- Dominantly Pb-Zn sulphides with relatively low Fe sulphide contents;
- Dolostone and marble host rocks in platformal environments within orogenic forelands;
- Stratabound, to stratiform, to vein-like characteristics;
- Quartz, iron-magnesium carbonates, barite and fluorite as important gangue minerals;
- Lack of spatial association with intrusive rocks; and
- Phanerozoic age host rocks, <20% of the deposits occur in Cambrian and older rocks.

8.2.3 RRYZ – Yellowjacket Ag-Zn Deposit Kootenay Arc Carbonate Replacement Deposit

The characteristics of the RRYZ may be examined in comparison to Shuswap type Pb-Zn deposits and Kootenay Arc carbonate replacement deposits, as follows:

- In contrast to Shuswap type Pb-Zn deposits, the RRYZ is not associated with thin laterally extensive sulphide layers;
- The primary lithologic host for the RRYZ is always a limestone unit;
- The deposits are intimately associated with dolomitization, silicification and carry fluorite as a significant gangue mineral;
- In contrast to the high iron, red-brown sphalerites and abundant magnetite and pyrrhotite of Shuswap type Pb-Zn deposits, low-iron yellow sphalerite is normal in the RRYZ;
- Both deposit models, and the RRYZ, are stratabound, but formed at different stratigraphic positions;
- The high silver content of the RRYZ is anomalous, particularly compared to the other Kootenay Arc deposits; and

- The net volume of Fe-sulphides in the RRYZ is low, in contrast to the much higher Fe-sulphide and Fe oxide contents of Shuswap type Pb-Zn deposits.

The bulk of the data suggests that the RRYZ is best interpreted as a carbonate-hosted replacement deposit forming within altered limestones of the Kootenay Arc.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Rokmaster exploration programs completed on the Revel Ridge Property from 2019 to 2021 include soil and rock sampling, geological mapping, a LiDAR Survey, channel sampling and diamond drilling (Puritch *et al.*, 2021). The majority of the exploration work completed on the Revel Ridge Property since 2021 was diamond drilling, which is described in Section 10 of this Technical Report. During this time, channel sampling was conducted on the Revel Ridge Property, which is described below.

9.1 2020 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

In a Company press release dated July 27, 2020, Rokmaster announced plans to initiate reconnaissance below treeline and on-ground field assessment, including sampling, prospecting and geological mapping of the 44 other known and newly discovered Au-A
g occurrences over the 7 to 8 km planar deformation structure hosting the RRMZ, commencing the first week of August 2020. Encouraging results from its surface prospecting and geological mapping led Rokmaster to stake additional mineral claims and significantly expand the Revel Ridge Property (see Section 4).

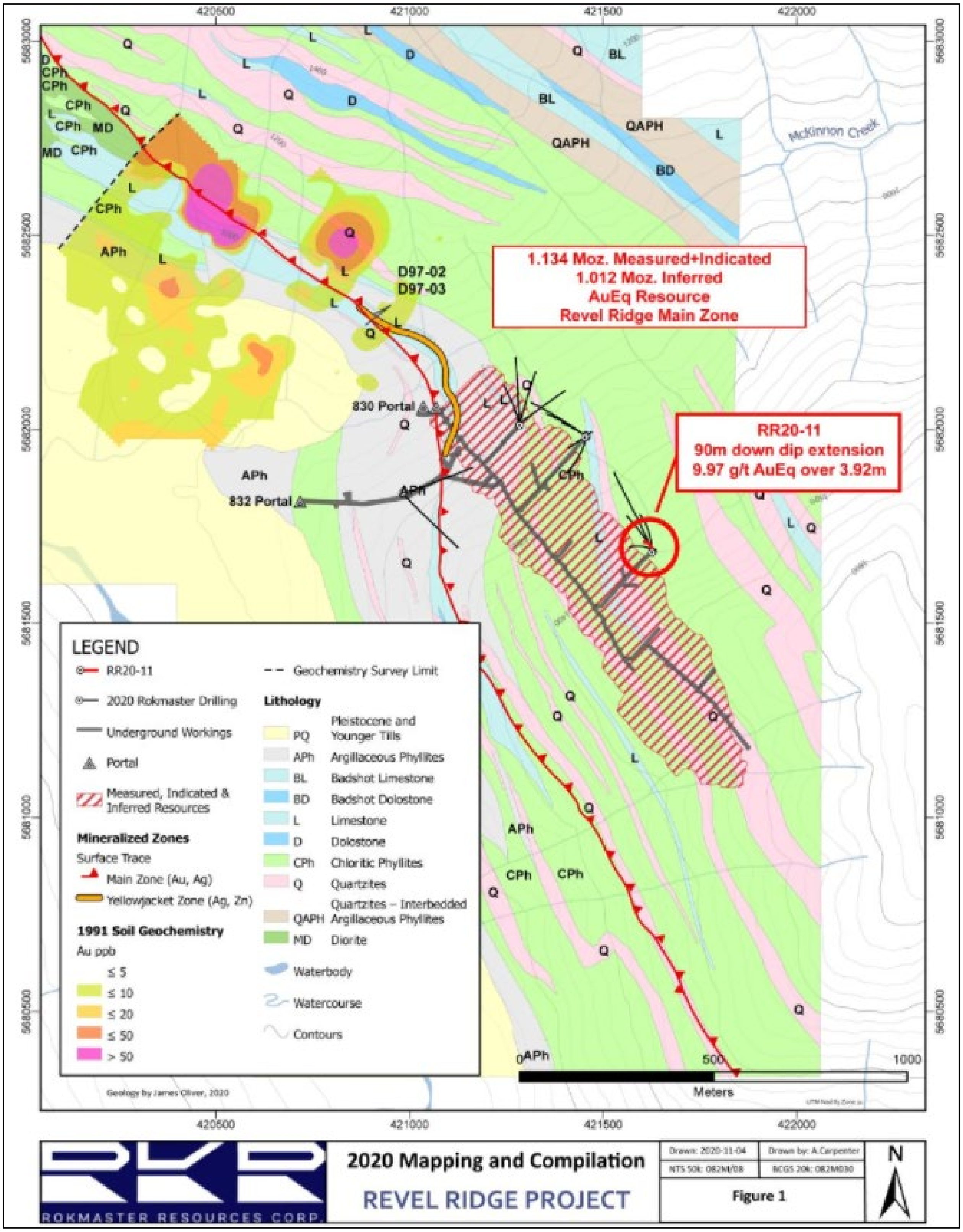
Rokmaster reported in a Company Press Release dated November 10, 2020, that the 2020 reconnaissance scale geological mapping, prospecting program and archival soil geochemical data and surface drilling data have been used to construct a revised structural and lithological model for the RRMZ Au-Ag-Zn-Pb deposit and the adjacent RRYZ Ag-Zn-Pb deposit. The model clearly demonstrated the potential for significant expansion of each of the mineralized zones (Figure 9.1). These data suggested that:

- The deformation zone that hosts the RRMZ gold mineralization has been traced for a minimum of 1,700 m to the northwest of the RRMZ 830 level portal. The remaining 1,500 m of the strike length of this zone, traced to the northwest across McKinnon Creek, proximal to the existing Mineral Resources, had not been drill tested;

- 1991 soil geochemical data indicated that much of northwestern strike length of the RRMZ has a definitive gold, silver, and lead geochemical signature over a strike length of approximately 700 m. Termination of this soil geochemical anomaly coincides with the boundaries of the 1991 soil grid. Drill testing had never been undertaken in this area. The soil geochemical data may also outline the presence of a second gold mineralized zone in the hanging wall of the northwestern extension of the RRMZ;

Geological mapping and integration of historical drill data onto this map, strongly indicates that the carbonate stratigraphy which hosts the silver-rich RRYZ continues for at least 1,000 m to the northwest of the last three historical drill holes collared on this zone, drill holes 97-01, 97-02 and 97-03 (Weymin Mining Corporation) in 1997. Drill hole 97-02 intersected 4.78 m (from 75.72 m to 80.50 m) of 63.06 g/t Ag, 14.92% Zn and 2.88% Pb. Drill hole 97-03 intersected 4.48 m (from 82.54 m to 87.02 m) of 52.71 g/t Ag, 11.1% Zn and 2.43% Pb. All widths are drill hole lengths, not true widths.

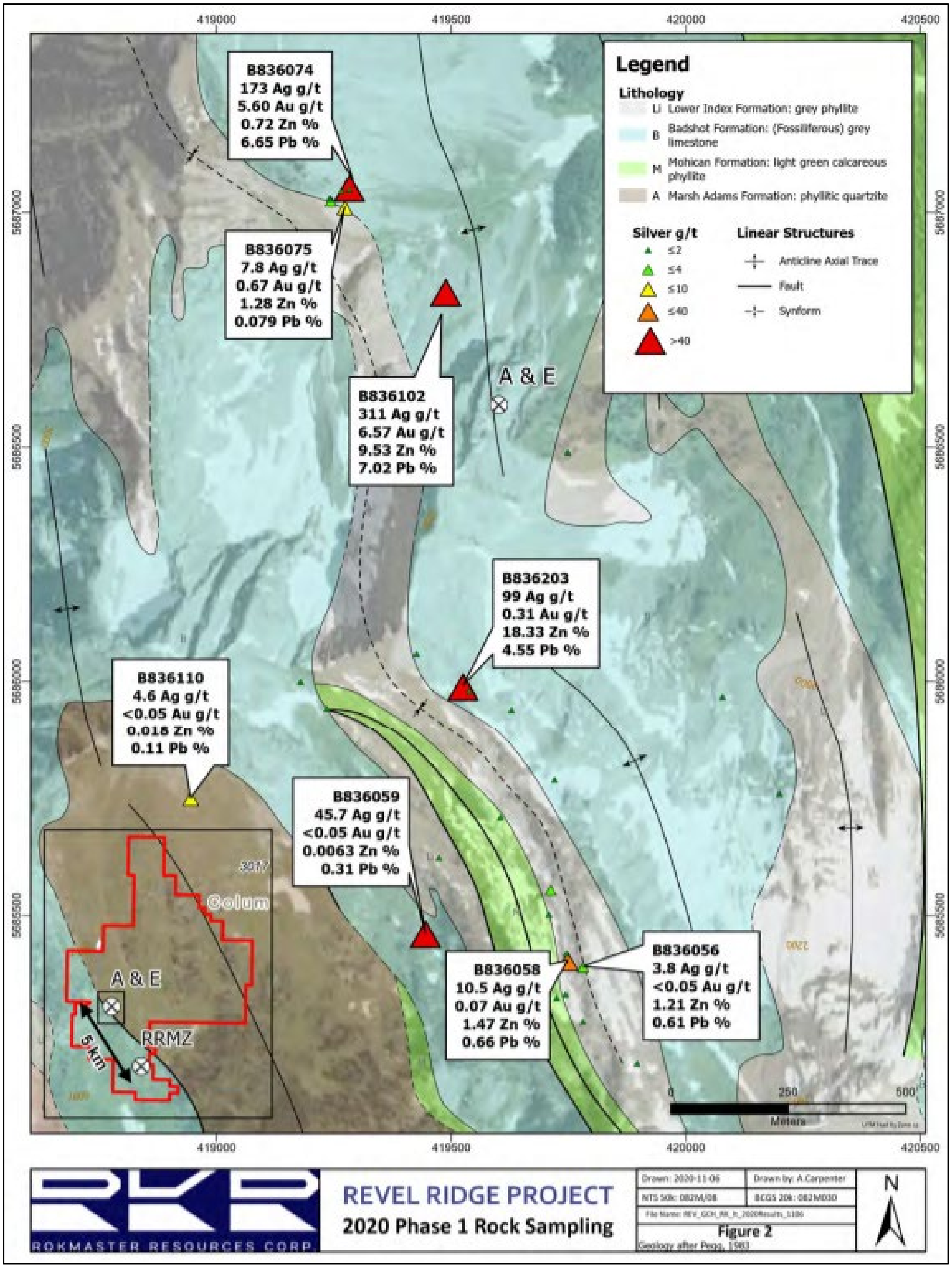
FIGURE 9.1 REVEL RIDGE 2020 MAPPING AND COMPILATION



Source: *Rokmaster (website November 2021).*
Notes: *The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Revel Ridge RRMZ is from P&E (2020)*

Results from the first phase of Rokmaster's 2020 reconnaissance rock sampling program also highlighted the exploration potential of the A&E trend, five km north-northwest of the RRMZ. The 2020 sampling program identified exposures of gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization along a 1,700 m strike length on trend with A&E. Occurrences, which form the A&E trend are hosted in interbedded limestone and argillaceous phyllite units located between the Hamill Group quartzites and Badshot Formation limestone. Massive sulphide mineralization containing arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena, including gold-rich quartz-arsenopyrite veins, are associated with contact zones between the phyllite and limestone (Figure 9.2). The A&E Zone has three historical adits and numerous trenches. The first adit was driven in 1929 and two more were driven between 1962 and 1967. The A&E Zone is strongly gold enriched and has historically been traced along strike for 400 m. Potential strike extensions of the mineralized trend to the northwest and southeast are largely obscured by glacial tills and talus boulder fields. Highlights of the 2020 sampling program are compiled on Table 9.1. The A&E Zone area has significant exploration potential and exhibits the continuity of sulphide mineralization and structural style similar to the RRMZ mineralization.

FIGURE 9.2 A&E NOVEMBER 2020 SURFACE ROCK SAMPLES



Source: *Rokmaster (website November 2021).*

Notes: *In addition to A&E (and Roseberry), several occurrences external to the claim group were reviewed and sampled in the field as part of the 2020 reconnaissance program.*

TABLE 9.1 2020 GRAB SAMPLE ASSAYS					
Sample ID	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Description
B836056	<0.05	3.8	1.21	0.61	2.0 m chip - dolomitic limestone with narrow sphalerite bands
B836058	0.07	10.5	1.47	0.66	0.5 m chip - rusty argillite west of first contact
B836059	<0.05	45.7	0.01	0.31	siliceous carbonates - grab of mineralized pods from 5 m x 20 m outcrop exposure
B836074	5.60	173	0.72	6.65	0.3 m chip from vein at A&E Adit No. 3, qtz-aspy vein at limestone contact
B836075	0.67	7.8	1.28	0.08	composite grab across 1.5 m. A&E Adit No. 3 stringers in footwall phyllite
B836102	6.57	311	9.53	7.02	composite grab from upper adit dump. Semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite. Sporadic copper oxides
B836110	<0.05	4.6	0.02	0.11	1.0 m composite chip, sericitic phyllite plus quartz
B836203	0.31	99	18.33	4.55	1.0 m chip in old working across zone. Phyllite with massive galena, pyrite and black sulphides
B836207	0.05	8.9	0.00	0.03	massive fine grain sulphides – grab

Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated November 10, 2020).*
Note*: The reader is cautioned that grab samples are typically constrained to visibly mineralized areas and may not be representative of all mineralized rock.*

In addition to the rock sampling work in 2020, surface geological mapping at 1:5,000 scale was completed in August and September 2020, which covers much of the strike length of the RRMZ, a distance of approximately seven km from southeast of the 830 Level portal to northwest of the A&E and Roseberry Adits.

9.2 2021 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

The exploration plan for 2021 included expansion of soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling coverage over the strike extensions of the Main and RRYZs and the A&E and Roseberry Occurrences, >5 km on strike to the northwest of the RRMZ. Targeting these potential mineralized zones was guided by additional geological and geochemical surveys and a LiDAR (Laser Light Detection and Ranging survey). The follow-up drill programs are described in Section 10 of this Technical Report.

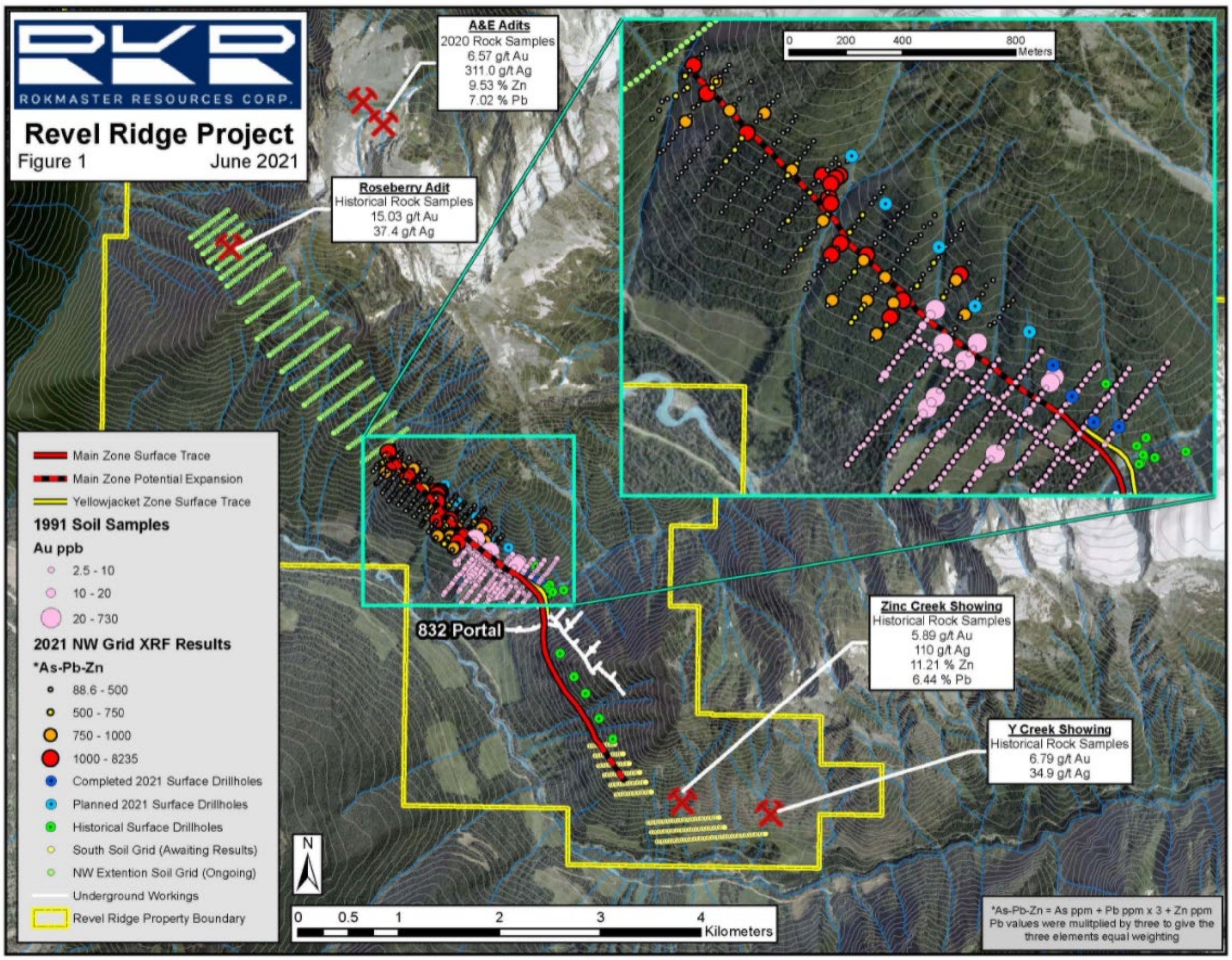
In addition to that work, geological mapping at a scale of 1:250 was completed of exposures in the 830 Level drifts and crosscuts. Historical mapping of the 830 underground workings ceased in 1984, such that 50% of the >3,000 m of the underground workings had not been mapped.

A revised geological interpretation in both plan and cross-sectional views was meant to better define the geological controls on the development of high-grade and thicker mineralized shoots.

The 2021 geochemical and structural mapping programs results indicate that:

- Completed soil geochemical surveys conclusively demonstrate that geochemical signatures exist along trend for at least two km to the northwest of the 830 m Level portal (Figure 9.3). The location of the 1991 Au in-soil anomalies and the 2021 As-Pb-Zn soil anomalies appear to have a strong linkage to the RRMZ and RRYZ;

FIGURE 9.3 2021 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY COMPILATION MAP



Source: *Rokmaster (website, November 2021)*

- The strength of the As-Pb-Zn geochemical signatures of the gold-rich RRMZ and silver-rich RRYZ, obtained from the historical soil geochemical grid, resulted in a major expansion of this grid. Additional soil geochemistry grids were established along strike to the northwest for an additional 2.8 km. The Northwest soil geochemical grids have a combined strike length of 4.2 km, all of which lay beyond historical drill testing;

- Structural and geochemical vectors were obtained along strike to the southeast of the historical drilling at the RRMZ (Figure 9.4). The Southeastern grid covers a strike length of 1.5 km;

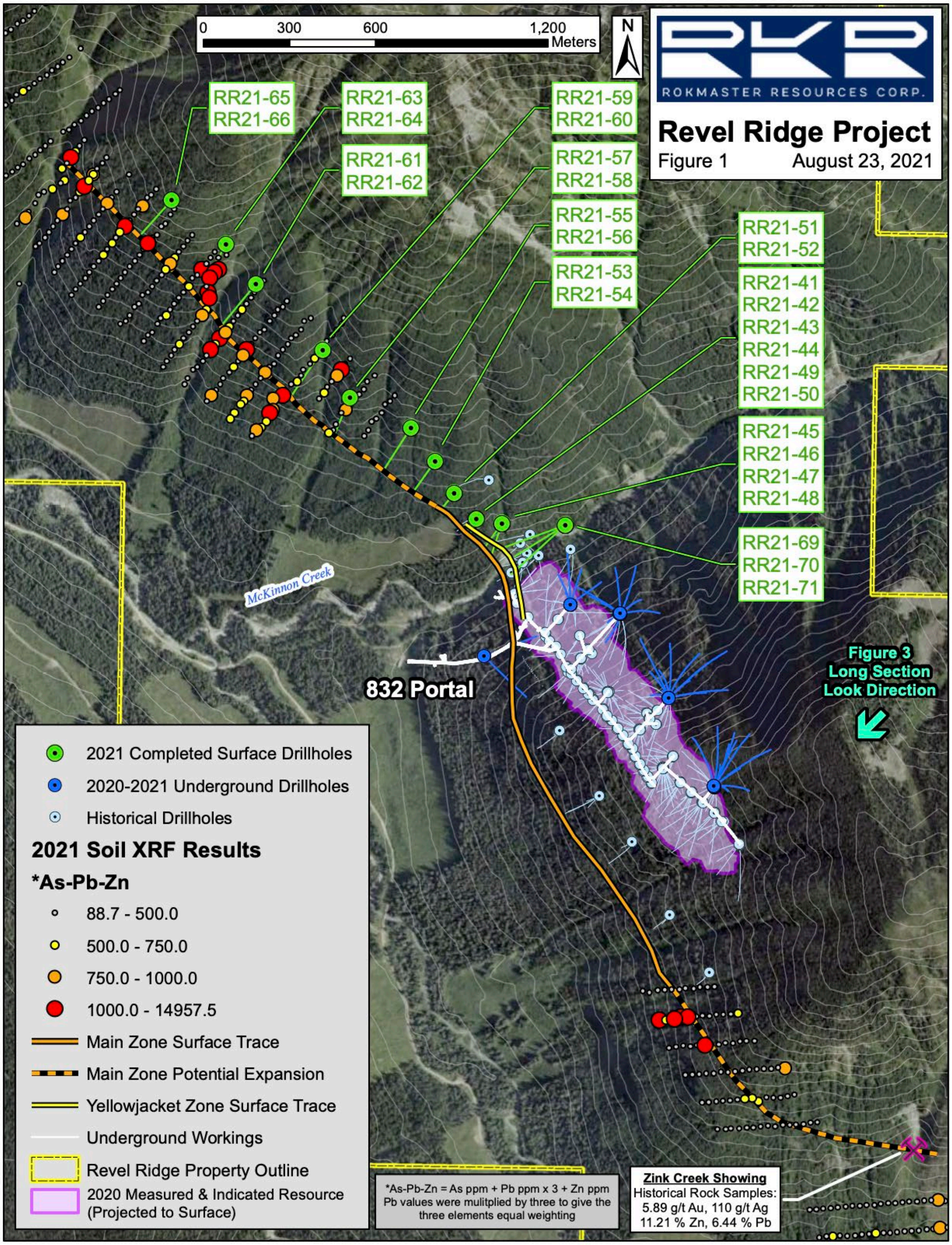
- The collection of 880 soil samples along a total strike length of 5.7 km indicates that the mineralized trends have a strike length >8 km (Figures 9.4 and 9.5). Additional soil geochemistry surveys were completed over parts of the A&E trend;

- Rock sampling and prospecting along the A&E trend resulted in new discoveries of massive to semi-massive polymetallic sulphides near the footwall of the Badshot Limestone (Figure 9.5). These sulphide-rich zones and host structures have been traced along strike for at least 525 m;

- In order to assess the regional-scale potential of mineral occurrences and stratigraphy distant to the better-known mineralized trends, 62 stream sediment samples were collected in an area of 144 km^2, in conjunction with regional prospecting and rock sampling programs. These reconnaissance surveys were designed to evaluate the mineral potential for gold and base metal occurrences in the Cambrian and older rocks that host many gold and base metal occurrences in the region; and

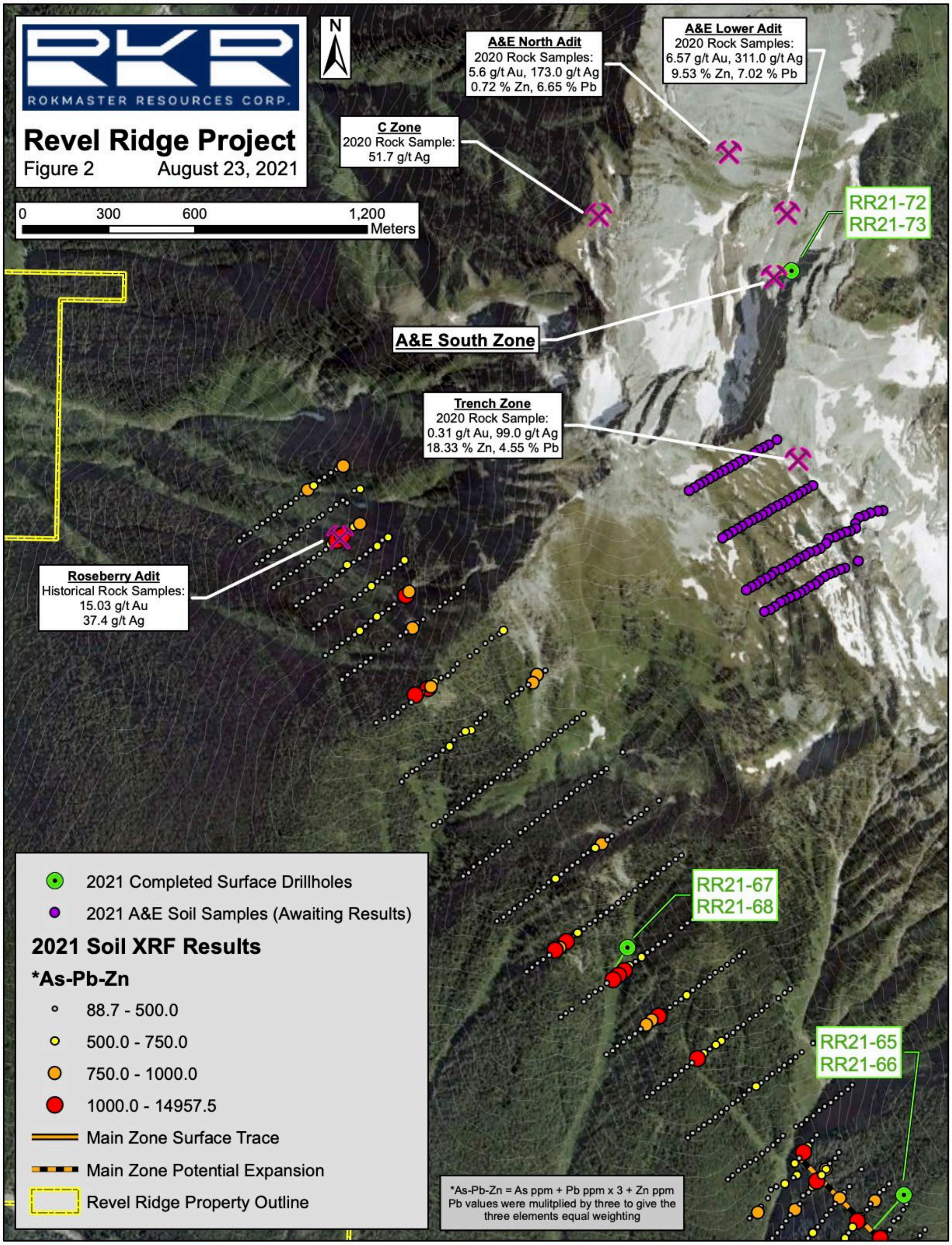
- Completion of a LiDAR survey over an area of 26 km^2. The LiDAR survey results will provide Rokmaster with a precision digital elevation model to guide future advanced engineering and mine planning studies.

FIGURE 9.4 GEOCHEMISTRY COMPILATION MAP – SOUTH EXTENSION



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated August 24, 2021)*

FIGURE 9.5 REVEL RIDGE PROJECT NORTH EXTENSION



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated August 24, 2021)*

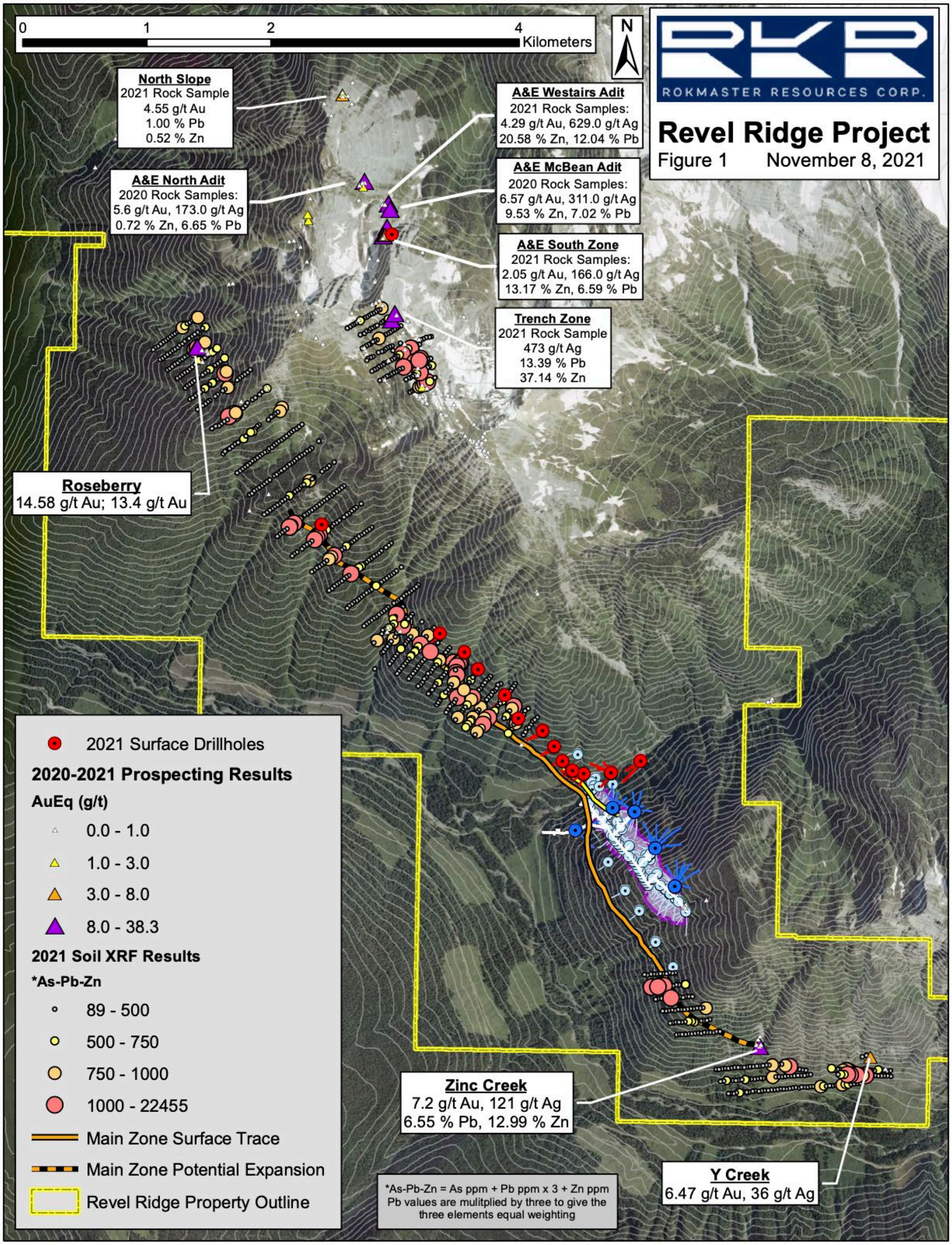
In a Company press release dated November 12, 2021, Rokmaster presented the results of recent progress at its Revel Ridge Project, including: 1) further characterization of the southeastern gold-rich extension of the RRMZ; and 2) delineation of a second mineralized trend in the A&E Occurrence area, which is potentially characterized by the carbonate-hosted style of the silver-lead-zinc rich RRYZ.

In regards to southeast extensions to the RRMZ, soil geochemical surveys outlined strong As-Pb-Zn soil and talus fines anomalies striking along the trend of the RRMZ to the southeast (Figure 9.6). Here, anomalous rock and soil samples extend for an additional 1,900 m beyond the limits of historical surface diamond drilling and >2,000 m farther than the 2020 NI 43-101 Mineral Resources (P&E, 2020). This southeast extension area is characterized not only by the persistent presence of the favourable deformation zone that hosts gold at Revel Ridge, but also the re-emergence of thick, permissive limestone rock units proximal to the deformation zone. Representative historical rock samples from the interpreted RRMZ in the southeast target area include:

- Zinc Creek: 7.20 g/t Au, 121 g/t Ag, 6.55% Pb and 12.99% Zn; and
- Y Creek: 6.47 g/t Au and 36 g/t Ag.

The A&E South Zone is defined by a series of rock and soil geochemical samples that delineate a near-continuous surface zone of strongly enhanced As-Pb-Zn soil geochemistry over a distance >1,000 m (Figure 9.6). Massive sulphide boulders and float samples in this area contain up to 473 g/t Ag, 13.39% Pb and 37.14% Zn. Massive sulphide boulders and enhanced soil talus fine geochemistry occurs within a few tens of metres of the contact of the Badshot Limestone with fine-grained black clastic sedimentary rocks of the Index Formation. Arsenic and gold values in this area are modest and the geochemical signatures and mineralogy of the A&E South Zone has more in common with the silver-rich RRYZ than the gold-rich RRMZ. This target had yet to be drill tested and remained open to the southeast.

FIGURE 9.6 REVEL RIDGE PROPERTY 2021 PROSPECTING COMPILATION



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated November 12, 2021)*

9.3 2022 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

9.3.1 Introduction

In 2022, Rokmaster Resources performed field work on the Revel Ridge Property including channel sampling, prospecting, and soil sampling. Work was completed between July 8, 2022 and September 20, 2022. Field crews resided in Revelstoke during the work periods, and drove to the Property each day using pickup trucks. The Company provided a rented house or hotel rooms for staff and meals were either prepared at the house or ordered from local restaurants. Selkirk Helicopters skillfully delivered and retrieved crews daily across the rugged Property.

The 2022 channel sampling and mineral prospecting and the 2022 soil geochemistry programs and results are summarized from Malek (2023) and presented below.

9.3.2 Channel Sampling and Mineral Prospecting Program

9.3.1.1 Sampling and Analytical Procedures

A total of 24 channel samples, including QAQC samples, were collected in 2022. Prospecting programs collected a total of 17 rock samples that were submitted for assay.

Channel and rock samples were collected with notes of the lithology, alteration, and mineralization with available structural information. Channel sampling cut continuous 5 x 5 cm strips of rock from outcrop perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized horizon, using a gas-powered concrete saw. The three channel sample locations were located later in the field season using RTK GPS. The Mineral prospecting rock samples are grab samples representative of the mineralization observed with coordinates provided by handheld GPS.

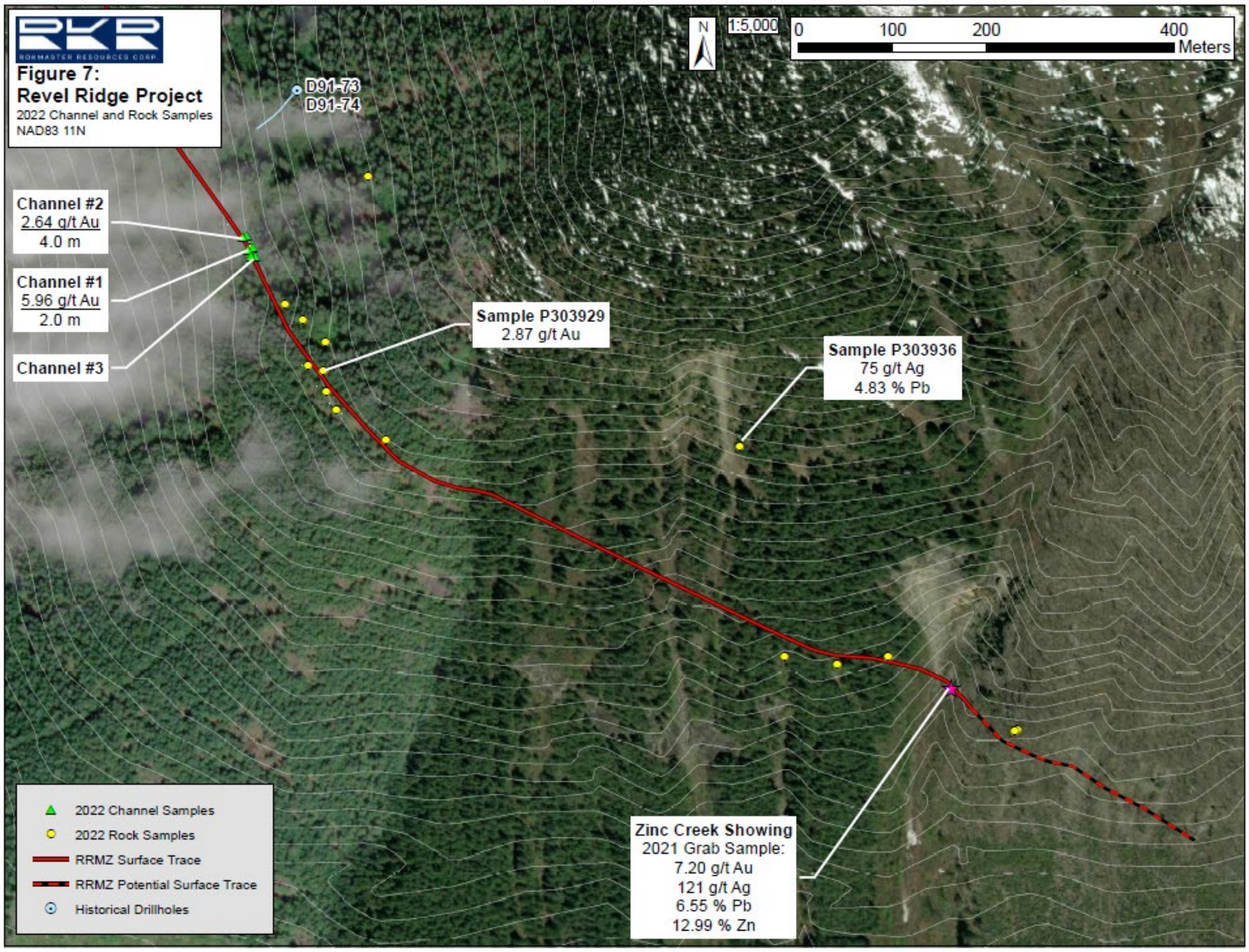
All rock samples were subject to preparation of crushing to 70% passing 2 mm, splitting 500 g, then pulverizing to 85% passing 75 µm (MSALABS Code: PRP-915). Geochemical analysis was by 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish (MSALABS Code: FAS-221) and four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish for 30 elements (MSALABS Code: ICP-240). Standard reference material samples were inserted sporadically throughout the sample sequence and all passed within a three standard deviation threshold of the expected value.

9.3.1.2 Results

The channel sampling conducted in 2022 was focused on the southeastern extension of Revel Ridge Main Zone. This area was chip-sampled by B.P Selco in 1984 as Showings No. 12-14 and occurs approximately 93 m southeast along strike of the RRMZ from the intersection achieved by drill hole D91-73.

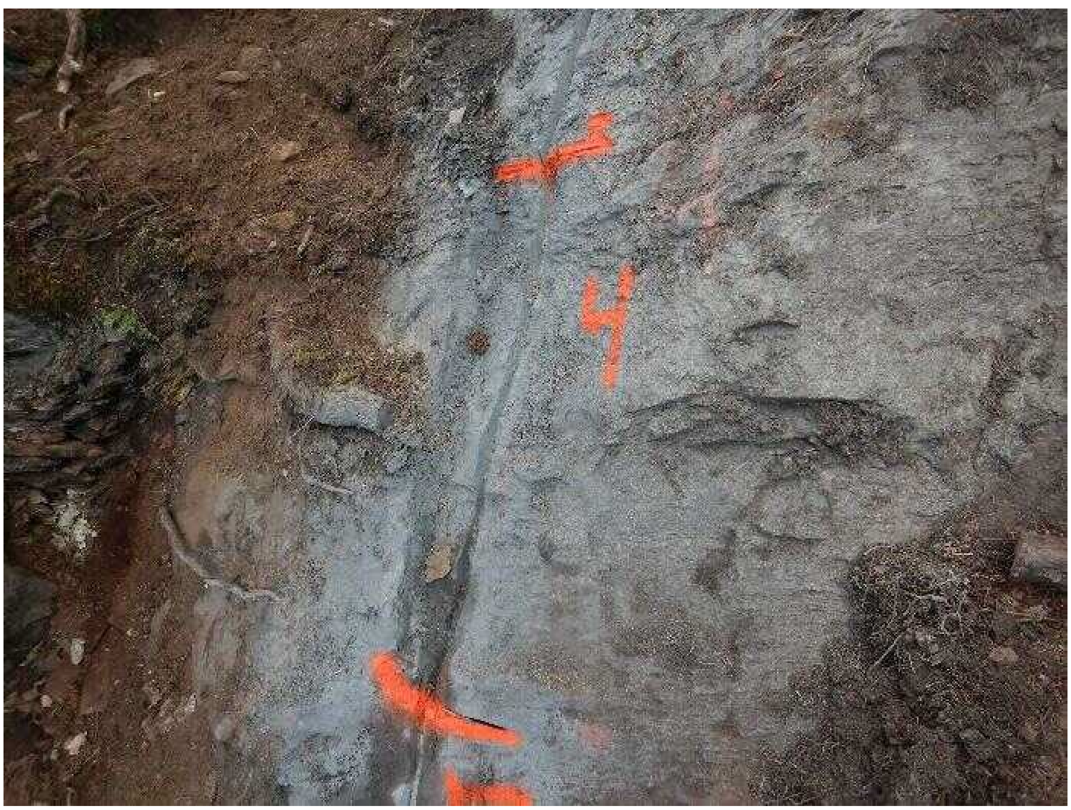
Three channel sample cuts spaced 10 m along strike collected 6 to 8 m-scale samples in each channel. Each channel sample was along a ~30° northwest facing slope of outcrop near the top of a larger scarp oriented parallel to the RRMZ. The long axis of each channel samples was oriented as follows and kept as straight as possible: Channel No. 1 (060°→240°), Channel No. 2 (065°→245°), Channel No. 3 (090°→270°) (Figures 9.7 and 9.8).

FIGURE 9.7 2022 CHANNEL AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND GRADES



Source: *Malek (2023)*

FIGURE 9.8 2022 CHANNEL NO. 1 SAMPLE P303904 PHOTOS



Source: *Malek (2023)*

Strongly sericite-altered buff-colored quartzite hosts dm-scale seams of massive coarse grained arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralization. The well-developed foliation is highly strained and averages an orientation of 310°/50° from multiple measurements. Highly strained chloritic phyllite with quartz veins hosting disseminated pyrite occurs in the immediate footwall of Channel No. 1. Up-slope from the area suffers from poor outcrop exposure although limestone float rock was noted.

As shown below in Table 9.2, Channels No. 1 and No. 2 sampled significant intervals of gold-rich arsenopyrite mineralization. Given the slope of the exposure and orientation of the channels, the intervals can be approximated to represent the true-width of the RRMZ.

TABLE 9.2
2022 CHANNEL SAMPLE ASSAYS

Sample	Length (m)	Weighted Average Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	As (%)
Channel Number 1							
P303901	1.60		0.02	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.06
P303902	1.00		0.03	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.03
P303903	1.00		0.41	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.74
P303904	1.00		8.84	0.5	0.05	0.04	12.5
P303905	1.00		3.08	0.5	0.06	0.02	4.62
Channel No. 1 Highlight	2.00	5.96					
P303906	1.00		0.10	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.18
P303907	1.00		0.06	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.12
P303908	1.80		0.16	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.94
Channel Number 2							
P303910	1.00		2.56	5	0.08	0.03	4.24
P303911	1.00		0.68	5	0.23	0.09	1.44
P303912	1.00		5.36	2	0.12	0.02	8.25
P303913	1.00		1.97	0.5	0.03	0.04	3.09
Channel No. 2 Highlight	4.00	2.64					
P303914	1.00		0.04	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.04
P303915	1.00		0.06	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Channel Number 3							
P303917	1.00		0.01	<1	<0.01	0.01	<0.005
P303918	1.00		1.22	<1	0.02	<0.01	2.05
P303919	1.00		0.39	<1	0.01	<0.01	0.94
P303920	1.00		<0.01	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
P303921	1.00		0.03	<1	<0.01	0.02	0.03
P303922	1.00		0.06	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.14
P303923	1.10		0.09	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.15

Source: *Malek (2022)*

Mineral prospecting in 2022 involved collection of 17 grab samples from the area of the projected southeastern extension of the RRMZ (Figure 9.7). Approximately 150 m southeast of Channel No. 1, an exposure of sheared sericite-altered quartzite was found hosting cm-scale bands of arsenopyrite over ~50 cm that returned 2.87 g/t Au in assays (sample P303929). Approximately 880 m southeast of Channel No. 1, the Zinc Creek Showing was sampled during the 2021 exploration program and shares many characteristics with the RRMZ. In 2022, two showings of quartz veins hosting in sericitic schist strong hematite- and limonite-alteration were found ~80 m to the east and west of the Zinc Creek Showing that retuned weak assay values, which require follow-up investigation. Sample P303936 was collected from sericite-altered argillaceous phyllite hosting strong pyrrhotite mineralization at approximately 160 m in the hanging wall of the RRMZ and returned anomalous silver and lead assays.

9.3.3 Soil Geochemistry Program

9.3.3.1 Sampling and Analytical Procedure

The A&E area was subject to 210 soil samples and the Pad 12 area saw 65 soil samples, bringing the total of soil samples collected in 2022 to 275. Dutch augers were used to collect soil samples from the B-horizon in nearly all cases, with A-horizon collected where the soil profile was juvenile. Soil samples were all collected on 25 m along-lines spaced 100 to 200 m apart.

All of the soil samples were subject to both X-ray fluorescence (“XRF”) and aqua regia-ICP-MS geochemical analysis. Following the collection and adequate drying of the soil samples, each sample was analyzed on-site using a Thermo Scientific™ Niton™ XL2 Plus Handheld XRF Analyzer. Standard reference and calibration materials were checked once per day to ascertain the accuracy of the XRF unit. Each soil sample was sieved to -20 mesh and analysed three times for 60 seconds each. The analytical results were then averaged for each sample. This method afforded Rokmaster rapid geochemical results, primarily for arsenic, zinc, and lead, much sooner than the laboratory could provide.

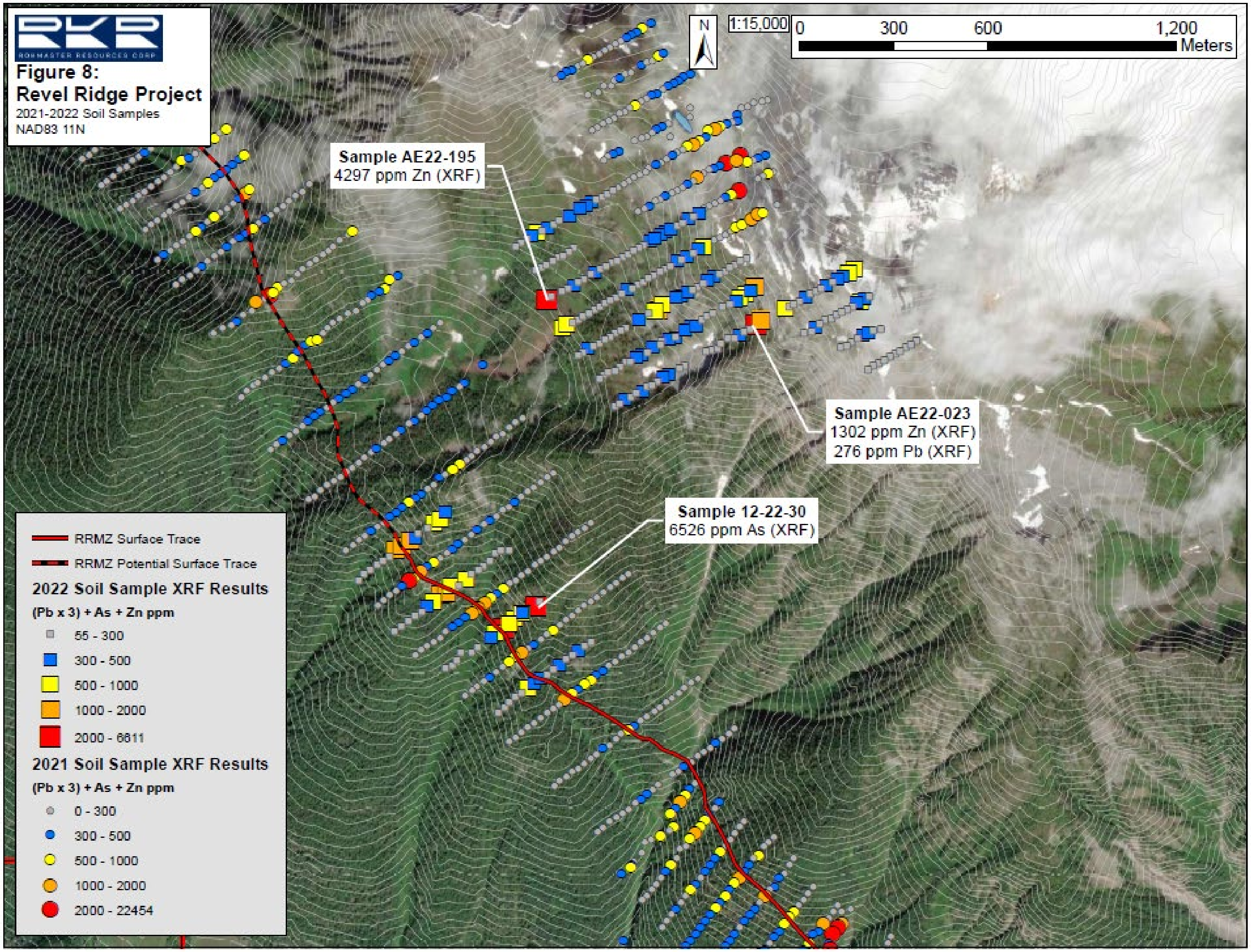
9.3.3.2 Results

The Revel Ridge Property received a significant number of soil samples during the 2021 exploration program that produced multiple anomalies spatially related to extensions of mineralized zones.

In the Pad 12 area along the surface projection of the RRMZ northwestern extension, a significant linear anomaly, was generated by 2021 soil samples across four lines spaced 200 m apart. This anomaly occurs at a substantial distance of 3.2 km northwest of the 830 Portal at the J&L Mine. Three shorter infill soil sample lines were completed in 2022, on which a total of 65 soil samples were collected along a similar 25 m sample spacing. Moderate anomalies were generated along the surface trace of the RRMZ, increasing confidence in the anomaly. Notably, sample 12-22-30 returned a value of 6,526 ppm As in XRF analysis at the northeastern end of the central soil line. This highly anomalous value requires follow-up soil sampling and prospecting in the future, although the less interesting 2021 soil sample results on either side slightly limit the upside potential.

The 2021 A&E soil grid generated a linear soil anomaly spatially related to an argillaceous phyllite-Badshot limestone contact southeast of numerous anomalous 2020-2021 rock samples. This soil anomaly was at the southeastern end of the 2021 soil grid, which was expanded in 2022 by collecting 210 soil samples on 100 m x 25 m sample spacing. With the 2022 samples, the soil anomaly was extended to a length of approximately 700 m. Soil sample AE22-023 returned elevated values of 1,302 ppm Zn and 276 ppm Pb in XRF analysis at the current southern limit of this anomaly. Another sample collected in 2022 at the southwestern limit of the grid returned anomalous zinc (Figure 9.9).

FIGURE 9.9 SOIL SAMPLING 2021-2022



Source: *Malek (2023)*

9.3.3 CONCLUSION

The Revel Ridge Property was subject to extensive field work in 2022. Field crews collected a total of 41 rock samples and 275 soil samples on the Revel Ridge Property.

Channel sampling on a historical showing located approximately 93 m southeast of the southernmost drill holes, with grades of up to 5.96 g/t Au over 2.0 m, effectively extended the strike length of the Revel Ridge Main Zone. Mineral prospecting work discovered additional gold mineralization 150 m farther to the southeast of the channel sampling, found anomalous silver in the hanging wall, and improved the understanding of the Zinc Creek Showing.

Soil sampling in 2022 enhanced the soil anomaly in the Pad 12 area, which currently occupies 800 m of strike length along the projected Revel Ridge Main Zone. This anomaly significantly occurs over 3.0 km northwest of the underground workings near the current Mineral Resources. The southeastern A&E area was also improved with soil sampling in 2022, where extending the grid also extended the main anomaly which now measures 700 m in length.

Soil sample anomalies in concert with geological mapping indicate that the potential strike length of the Revel Ridge Main Deformation Zone exceeds 5,600 m. This highly prospective ductile deformation zone hosts the Revel Ridge Deposit over a drill-defined strike length of approximately 2,200 m. Other areas on the Revel Ridge Property that are proximal to crustal-scale structural features remain highly prospective for additional orogenic-style gold mineralization, and carbonate replacement deposits similar to the Yellowjacket Zone remain as an important target in carbonate units on the Property.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 INTRODUCTION

In total, at least 453 underground and surface drill holes totalling 82,931 m have been completed on the Revel Ridge Property (Table 10.1). Historically, a total of at least 40,948 m were completed in 332 drill holes prior to 2020. Rokmaster completed a total of 41,983 m of drilling in 121 drill holes in 2020-2021 and 2022.

TABLE 10.1
HISTORICAL AND CURRENT DRILLING SUMMARY

Years	Total Drill Holes[1]	Total Metres[1]	Companies
1962 to 2012	332	40,948	historical[2]
2020 to 2022	121	41,983	Rokmaster
Total	**453**	**82,931**	

Source: *P&E (2020) and Rokmaster (2020 and 2021).*
Notes:
[1] *Total of surface and underground diamond drill holes.*
[2] *Westairs Mines Ltd. (1962-1967), BP Selco Ltd. (1983-1984); Pan American Minerals (1987-1988); Equinox Resources Ltd. (1988-1991); Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. (1990-1991); Weymin Mining Corp. (1997); BACTECH Mining Corp. (2006); Merit Mining Corp. (2007); Merit/Huakan (2010-2011); and Huakan (2011-2012).*

The pre-2020 drilling is summarized in Section 6 of this Technical Report. Rokmaster drilling programs in 2020-2021 and 2022 are described below.

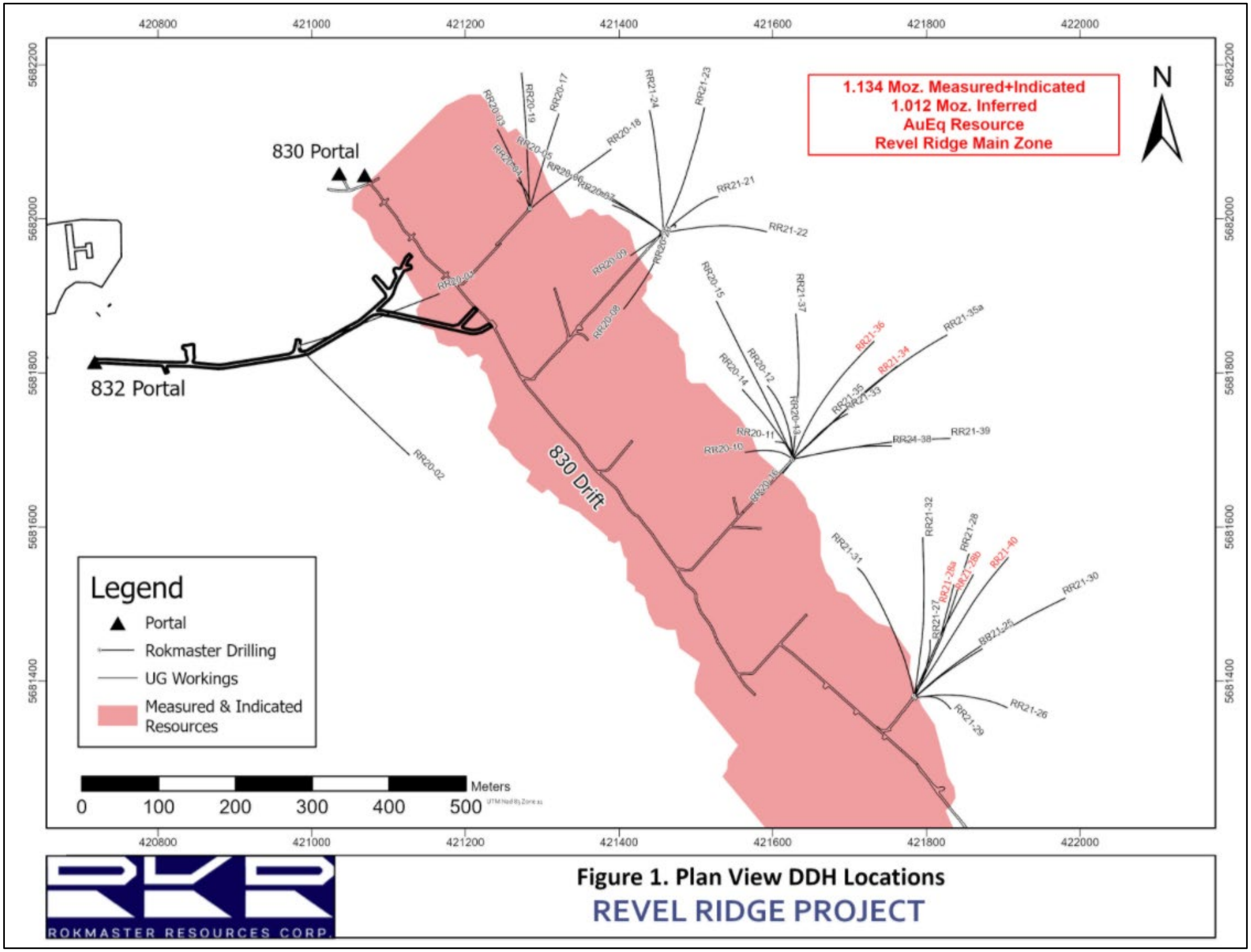
10.2 ROKMASTER DRILLING 2020-2021

Rokmaster completed a major underground drill program in 2020 and 2021 and a successful surface drill program in 2021.

10.2.1 2020-2021 Underground Drilling Program

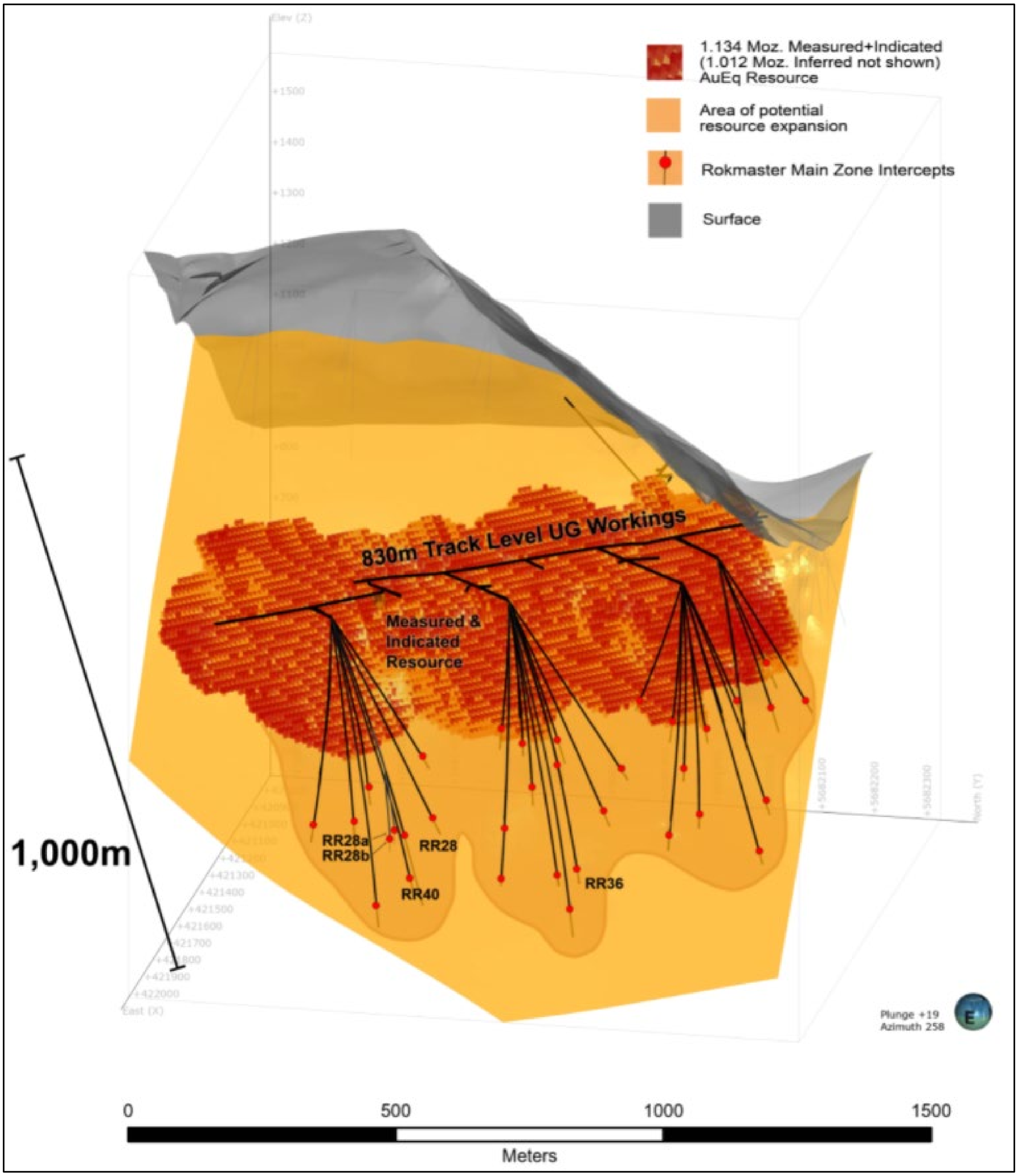
Between July 2020 and September 2021, Rokmaster completed 52 underground drill holes totalling 19,929 m at Revel Ridge. These drill holes cover approximately 1,200 m to 1,500 m of strike length of the RRMZ and RRYZ, and extended the mineralized zones as far as 500 m below the 830 drift. The underground drill program was designed to test for the presence of mineralization outside the Inferred Mineral Resources defined by previous exploration (P&E, 2020). Maps showing the locations of the drill holes completed in the 2020 and 2021 underground drill program are presented in Figures 10.1 and 10.2. The assay results are compiled in Table 10.2.

FIGURE 10.1 2020-2021 UNDERGROUND DRILL PROGRAM AT REVEL RIDGE



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated May 28, 2021).*

FIGURE 10.2 LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLES RELATIVE TO THE PREVIOUS RRMZ RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated May 28, 2021).*

TABLE 10.2
SUMMARY OF SELECTED 2020-2021 UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE ASSAY RESULTS *

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mineralized Zone	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
RR20-03	227.12	230.55	3.43	0.82	107.4	7.9	0.3	RRMZ	5.53	--
including	228.75	230.55	1.80	1.5	158.4	13.9	0.6	RRMZ	9.41	--
and	239.8	242.5	2.7	2.3	7.3	0.5	1	RRFZ	3.06	--
RR20-04	118.95	121.85	2.90	0.17	68	2	12.3	RRYZ	--	580
including	118.95	124.75	5.80	0.09	35.5	1.1	6.5	RRYZ	--	307
and	168.8	173.06	4.26	0.12	47.2	2.4	4.7	RRYZ	--	296
including	171.3	173.06	1.76	0.21	70.5	3	10.5	RRYZ	--	551
and	217.13	221.55	4.42	2.74	5.8	0.2	0.6	RRMZ	3.18	--
including	220.55	221.55	1.00	9.51	16	0.8	2.2	RRMZ	11.07	--
RR20-05	306.95	312.55	5.60	1.71	9.5	0.4	0.7	RRMZ	2.32	--
including	306.95	308.25	1.30	4.16	21.7	1	1.1	RRMZ	5.36	--
RR20-06	305.38	306.4	1.02	5.41	54	2.8	3.8	RRMZ	9.02	--
RR20-07	261.5	264.13	2.63	0.12	67.1	3.3	15.3	RRYZ	--	721
including	262.54	264.13	1.59	0.19	109	5.3	25.2	RRYZ	--	1182
and	307.26	321.55	14.29	1.12	31.3	1.4	2	RRMZ	3.03	--
including	307.26	308.75	1.49	0.51	74.4	4.1	5.2	RRYZ	5.56	423
and including	310.16	317.30	7.14	1.66	45.5	1.9	2.8	RRMZ	4.33	--
including	314.0	317.3	3.3	3.05	78.9	3.3	3.9	RRMZ	7.23	--
RR20-09	267.1	272.0	4.9	0.66	72	3.4	1.9	RRYZ	--	293
and	297.65	301.60	3.95	5.28	119.1	4.7	4.9	RRMZ	11.02	--
including	298.65	300.60	1.95	10.48	234.5	9.2	9.4	RRMZ	21.65	--
including	299.45	300.60	1.15	14.57	231	10.4	10.6	RRMZ	26.73	--
RR20-10	253.35	255.55	2.2	5.39	41.6	2.1	5.2	RRMZ	9.21	--
RR20-11	286.40	294.77	8.37	2.76	23.35	0.95	3.39	RRMZ	5.09	
including	288.64	292.56	3.92	5.28	43.22	1.95	6.96	RRMZ	9.97	

Table 10.2 **Summary of Selected 2020-2021 Underground Drill Hole Assay Results ***										
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Mineralized Zone**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AgEq (g/t)**
including	288.64	290.47	1.83	9.54	75.66	3.81	10.91	RRMZ	17.3	
RR20-12	337.30	341.90	4.60	2.67	17.96	0.92	1.51	RRMZ	3.98	
including	339.88	340.93	1.05	11.29	77.00	3.96	6.03	RRMZ	16.71	
and	358.50	362.30	3.80	3.72	7.99	0.14	0.24	RRFZ	3.99	
including	358.50	359.45	0.95	12.94	9.00	0.13	0.51	RRFZ	13.35	
RR20-13	*hole abandoned due to extreme azimuth deviation*									
RR20-14	250.00	251.75	1.75	8.85	11.50	0.38	0.81	RRHZ	9.53	
including	250.00	250.70	0.70	21.77	28.00	0.95	2.00	RRHZ	23.46	
and	305.82	314.00	8.18	2.15	15.54	0.51	1.83	RRMZ	3.41	
including	305.82	308.75	2.93	5.73	36.77	1.36	4.69	RRMZ	8.95	
and including	305.82	306.35	0.53	10.84	141.00	5.58	7.59	RRMZ	18.48	
RR20-15	407.43	410.10	2.67	7.34	63.20	3.943	2.87	RRMZ	11.10	
RR20-16	259.50	270.38	10.88	0.93	23.10	1.10	3.22	RRMZ	3.18	
including	259.50	263.45	3.95	0.08	40.84	2.01	5.82	RRMZ	4.15	
and including	267.90	269.38	1.48	5.80	20.13	0.80	1.61	RRMZ	7.14	
and	285.38	289.20	3.82	3.78	15.31	0.28	0.97	RRFZ	4.55	
including	288.55	289.20	0.65	10.80	43.00	1.44	5.56	RRFZ	14.55	
RR20-18	264.20	267.10	2.90	0.08	44.57	2.64	8.98	RRYZ	5.93	
and	343.55	347.50	3.95	2.88	26.58	0.96	2.05	RRMZ	4.58	450.4
including	347.05	347.50	0.45	19.67	0.50	0.05	0.01	RRMZ	19.70	
RR20-19	330.35	337.30	6.95	2.78	3.50	0.17	0.47	RRFZ	3.11	
including	330.35	330.80	0.45	39.25	29.00	1.81	6.08	RRFZ	43.21	
RR20-20	358.70	361.11	2.41	2.81	19.57	0.96	4.34	RRMZ	5.49	
including	359.73	361.11	1.38	4.33	31.94	1.49	7.45	RRMZ	8.84	
RR21-21	441.40	443.50	2.10	2.08	23.10	1.28	3.19	RRMZ	4.39	
RR21-22	472.22	479.85	7.63	2.40	7.91	0.30	1.15	RRMZ	3.16	

Table 10.2 **Summary of Selected 2020-2021 Underground Drill Hole Assay Results ***										
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Mineralized Zone**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AgEq (g/t)**
including	472.22	474.84	2.62	5.74	19.58	0.81	3.14	RRMZ	7.79	
RR21-23	526.05	527.05	1.00	7.22	4.00	0.32	0.41	RRMZ	7.59	
RR21-25	385.60	398.30	12.70	0.71	9.51	0.36	2.29	RRMZ	2.05	
including	385.60	395.12	9.52	0.70	10.92	0.41	2.79	RRMZ	2.32	
and including	392.50	395.12	2.62	0.05	10.62	0.49	7.36	RRMZ	3.83	
RR21-26	386.70	388.80	2.10	4.29	33.43	0.69	0.44	RRMZ	5.21	
RR21-28	382.20	392.12	9.92	0.06	19.04	1.34	3.73	RRYZ	2.60	197.3
including	387.50	392.12	4.62	0.12	37.67	2.66	6.83	RRYZ	4.88	370.4
and including	387.50	388.50	1.00	0.34	116.00	8.94	17.48	RRYZ	13.63	1035.5
and	425.10	451.30	26.20	1.73	14.38	0.75	4.95	RRMZ	4.53	344.3
including	425.60	428.90	3.30	5.11	15.50	0.68	9.61	RRMZ	10.09	766.4
and including	449.50	451.30	1.80	12.93	19.67	0.56	0.50	RRMZ	13.65	1036.6
RR21-28a	378.82	381.9	3.08	0.10	49.64	2.43	11.65	RRYZ	7.19	545.38
and	407.3	411.55	4.25	2.55	26.92	1.09	4.21	28 Zone	5.31	398.08
including	408.75	411.55	2.80	3.60	40.60	1.64	6.37	28 Zone	7.78	583.38
and including	410.28	411.55	1.27	5.82	26.00	1.38	10.34	28 Zone	11.57	866.37
and	419.5	423.45	3.95	0.18	23.66	1.32	2.65	28 Zone	2.26	171.42
including	419.5	422.5	3.00	0.23	27.67	1.52	2.79	28 Zone	2.51	189.99
RR21-28b	389	393.85	4.85	0.03	10.18	0.62	9.68	RRYZ	4.95	375.29
and	431.72	457.3	25.58	0.84	14.88	0.66	4.89	28 Zone	3.60	271.16
including	431.72	451.1	19.38	1.02	15.89	0.71	5.81	28 Zone	4.24	319.66
and including	433.2	435.5	2.30	7.10	36.87	2.14	5.34	28 Zone	10.95	816.95
and including	439.9	443	3.10	0.10	14.81	0.51	10.14	28 Zone	5.26	398.20
and including	454.7	457.3	2.60	0.59	20.92	0.91	4.04	28 Zone	3.12	235.54
RR21-29	299.53	302.73	3.20	4.88	13.89	0.54	0.40	RRMZ	5.46	
including	*299.53*	*300.23*	*0.70*	*19.67*	*19.00*	*0.92*	*0.42*	RRMZ	*20.48*	

TABLE 10.2 **SUMMARY OF SELECTED 2020-2021 UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE ASSAY RESULTS ***										
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Mineralized Zone**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AgEq (g/t)**
RR21-30	541.85	545.85	4.00	0.88	26.95	2.00	2.42	RRMZ	3.17	
including	*542.85*	*543.65*	*0.80*	*4.24*	*105.00*	*8.11*	*9.03*	RRMZ	*13.09*	
RR21-31	334.05	336.45	2.40	1.71	43.49	2.98	3.29	RRMZ	5.02	
RR21-32	348.85	351.00	2.15	0.10	23.77	1.08	5.82	RRMZ	3.57	
and	428.00	431.90	3.90	1.31	12.00	0.61	2.96	RRYZ	3.10	
RR21-33	349.35	355.22	5.87	2.65	21.19	0.21	0.01	RRMZ	3.02	
including	353.30	355.22	1.92	4.76	50.48	0.46	0.03	RRMZ	*5.62*	
RR21-34	513.96	518.6	4.64	2.84	14.26	0.46	1.56	RRMZ	3.94	
including	514.96	517.17	2.21	4.88	26.89	0.84	3.27	RRMZ	*7.10*	
and including	514.96	515.78	0.82	7.79	64.00	1.96	5.38	RRMZ	*11.93*	
RR21-36	470.05	475.55	5.50	0.04	17.81	0.94	6.39	RRYZ	3.65	276.57
including	472.10	474.65	2.55	0.07	36.10	1.98	12.70	RRYZ	*7.30*	553.43
and	511.11	513.9	2.79	3.38	24.68	0.73	0.38	RRMZ	4.17	
and	534.15	538.04	3.89	9.92	3.66	0.03	0.03	RRFZ	*9.99*	
including	535.85	538.04	2.19	16.78	4.18	0.03	0.04	RRFZ	*16.86*	
RR21-40	516.0	520.5	4.50	8.17	18.70	0.99	1.79	RRMZ	9.65	
including	517.5	520.5	3.00	11.48	2.50	0.14	0.14	RRMZ	11.63	
and including	519.5	520.5	1.00	27.19	6.00	0.32	0.18	RRMZ	27.48	

Sources: *Rokmaster (press releases dated December 11, 2020; February 11, 2021; March 29, 2021; May 28, 2021).*

Notes:

** Assumptions used in USD for the gold equivalent calculation were metal prices of $1,561/oz gold, $20.55/oz silver, $1.07/lb. zinc, $0.91/lb. lead and $2.61/lb copper with assumed 100% recovery. The formula used to calculate gold equivalence is: AuEq = Au (g/t) + (Ag (g/t) x 0.013) + (Zn (%) x 0.47) + (Pb (%) x 0.4) + (Cu (%) x 1.26).*

Reported widths of mineralization are drill hole intervals or core length recovered. Insufficient data exists to permit the calculation of true widths of the reported mineralized interval at this time.

The assay results obtained from drill holes RR21-35A, RR21-37 and RR21-39 lie below the threshold required for inclusion in this Table.

The drilling results clearly demonstrate strong lateral and vertical continuity of the gold-enriched massive sulphides of the RRMZ, the silver-zinc mineralization hosted in the RRYZ, and additional mineralized zones. Specifically, the results for these drill holes demonstrate:

- Expansion potential for the RRMZ. Examples of RRMZ intercepts in step-out drill holes beyond the 2020 Mineral Resources are as follows:

  - 5.09 g/t AuEq over 8.37 m in drill hole RR20-11, including 9.97 g/t AuEq over 3.92 m and 17.30 g/t AuEq over 1.83 m
  - 3.94 g/t AuEq over 4.64 m in drill hole RR21-34
  - 3.65 g/t AuEq over 5.50 m in drill hole RR21-36

DDH RR20-11 intersected RRMZ mineralization approximately 90 m down-dip from the last hole drilled on this sectional plane and, together with results of DDH RR20-12, suggests that, on this section, the Zone forms a near continuous mineralized sheet with a currently known down-dip extent exceeding 600 m (Figure 10.3).

- Significant expansion of the known RRYZ silver-zinc mineralization. Highlight drill hole intercepts include:

  - 7.19 g/t AuEq or 545.38 g/t AgEq over 3.08 m in drill hole RR21-28a
  - 4.95 g/t AuEq or 375.29 g.t AgEq over 4.85 m in drill hole RR21-28b

- Presence of a third mineralized silver-zinc rich sulphide zone in the southeastern deposit area between the RRMZ and RRFZ, identified as the 28 Zone (Figure 10.4). Silver-zinc mineralization here may occupy much of the interval between the RRMZ and RRFZ, and ultimately connect the latter two zones to produce a single thick, precious metals enhanced sulphide zone. Highlight intercepts in drill holes RR21-28a and RR21-28b include:

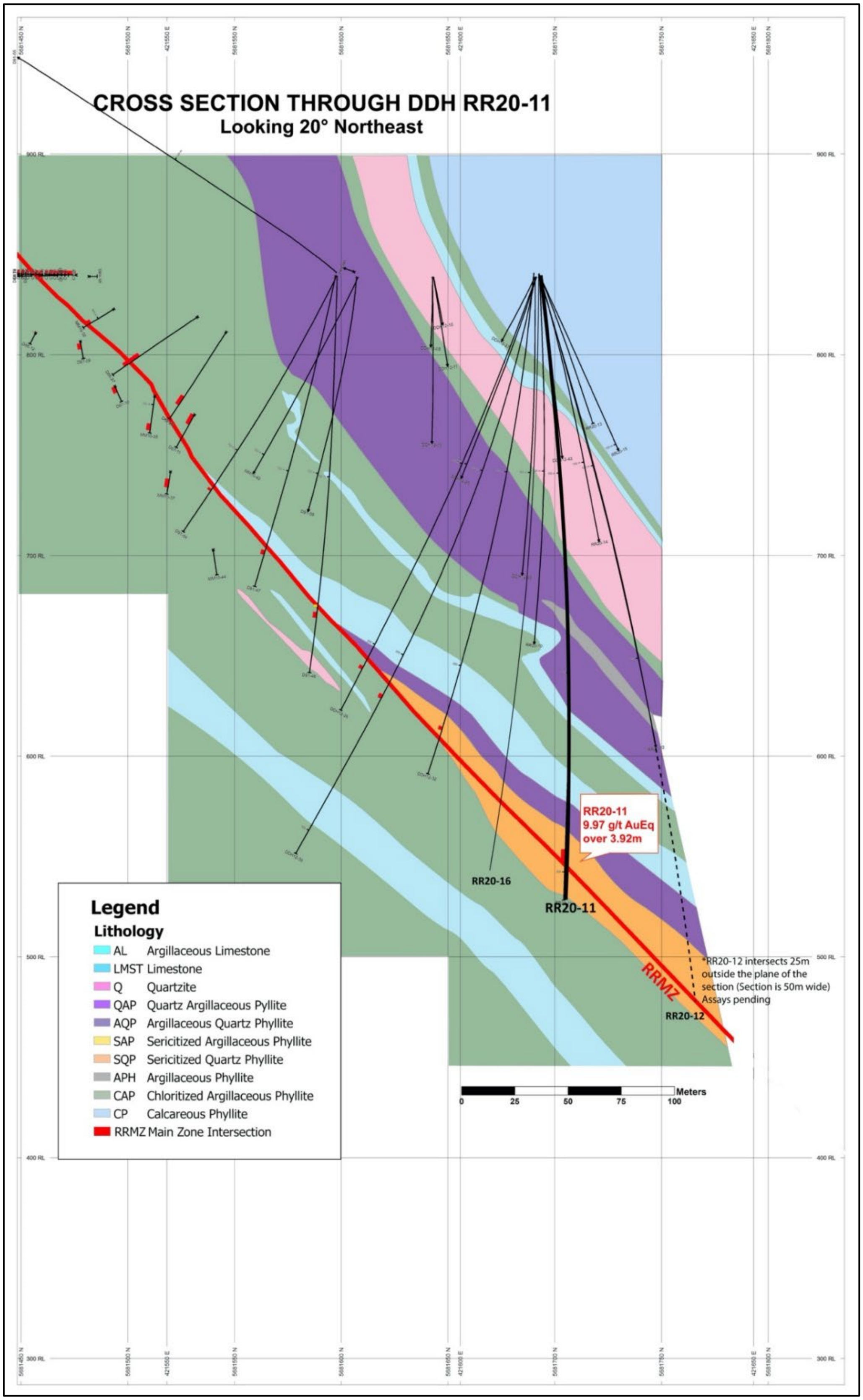
  - 5.31 g/t AuEq or 398.09 g/t AgEq over 4.25 m in drill hole RR21-28a;
  - 3.60 g/t AuEq or 271.16 g/t AgEq over 25.58 m in drill hole RR21-28b, including 10.95 g/t AuEq or 816.95 g/t AgEq over 2.30 m;

- Higher-grade mineralized zones form strongly consistent, predictable shapes at production stope scale (validated by the use of controlled drilling practices and wedged drill holes);

- Significant gold intersections have also been obtained in the RRFZ, which are typically located 20 m to 30 m below the RRMZ; and

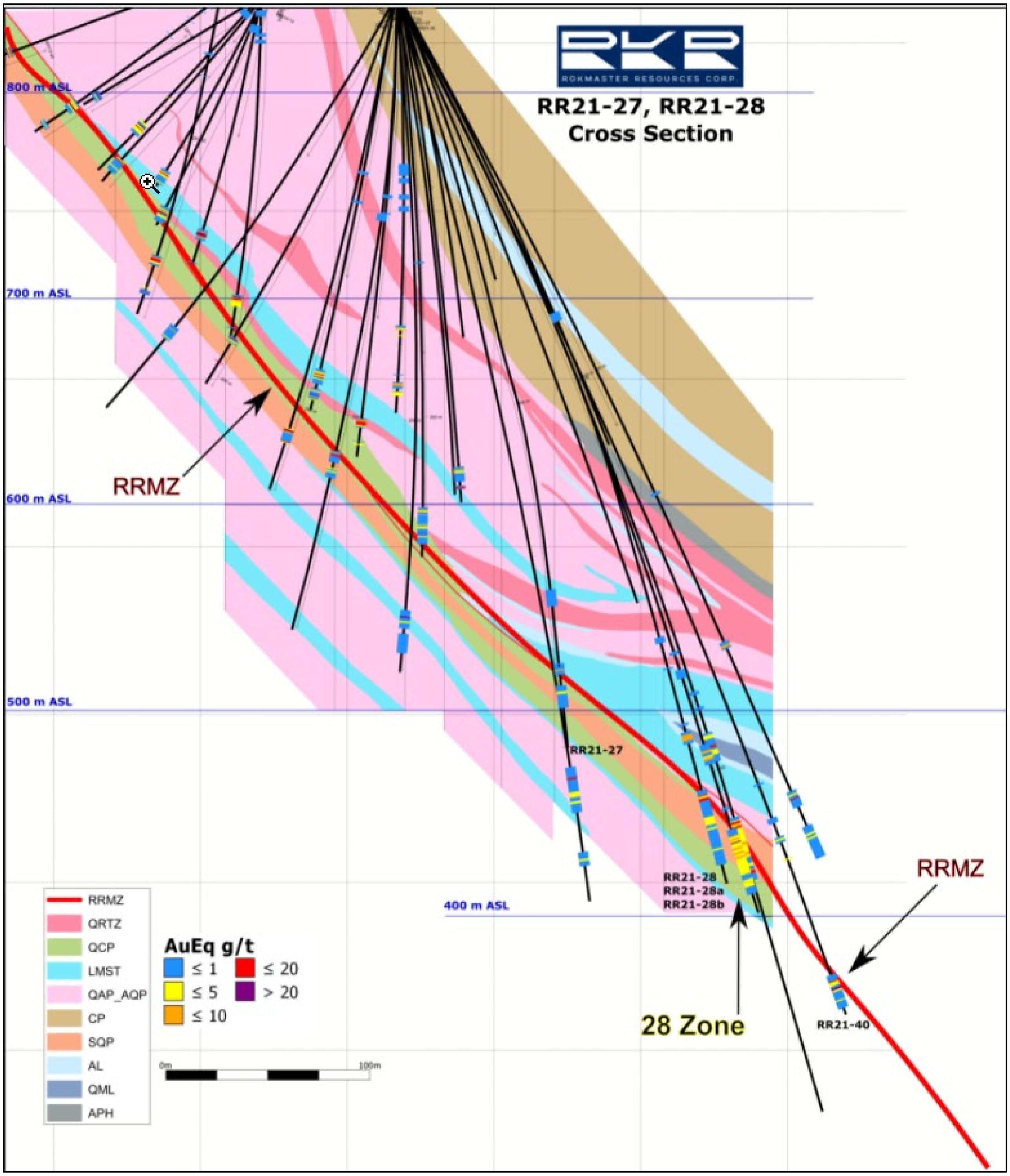
- Potential mineralogical zonation, with the occurrence of strong gold mineralization in the absence of arsenical sulphide phases within the Revel Ridge hydrothermal and structural system, as indicated in drill hole DDH RR21-40.

FIGURE 10.3 DRILL HOLE RR20-11 ON CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION



Source: *Rokmaster (website November 2021)*

FIGURE 10.4 DRILL HOLES RR21-27 AND RR21-28 ON CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION



Source: *Rokmaster (website November 2021)*

In a Company press release dated June 7, 2021, Rokmaster reported the presence of coarse visible, particulate gold grains lacking significant associated sulphides in deeper underground drill holes at the RRMZ. The assay results of the metallic screened samples are presented in Table 10.3 and demonstrate that:

- The identification of visible, particulate gold grains in drill holes where significant gold assays are reported and further associated with substantially reduced arsenic concentrations. Drill hole intersections with these characteristics include underground drill holes RR21-28, RR21-36, and RR21-40 (11.48 g/t Au over 3 m with no apparent association with arsenical sulphides (0.04% As);

- Metallic screening indicates that "free gold" in these samples may occur in grains >106 µm in size, which for metallurgy purposes would be classified as coarse particulate grains;

- Three drill holes containing macroscale gold grains are separated along strike by 330 m, all at relatively deep depths within the laterally and vertically persistent RRMZ;

- Particulate gold was intersected approximately 380 m to 490 m vertically below the 830 m drift. The spatial relationships between these drill holes are illustrated in Figure 10.5; and

- Of the six samples submitted for metallic screen assay analysis, three had significantly higher gold contents than the initial analysis, one sample was approximately equivalent, and two samples had lower gold assay values (Table 10.3). Increased analytical variability may be endemic to particulate gold assays.

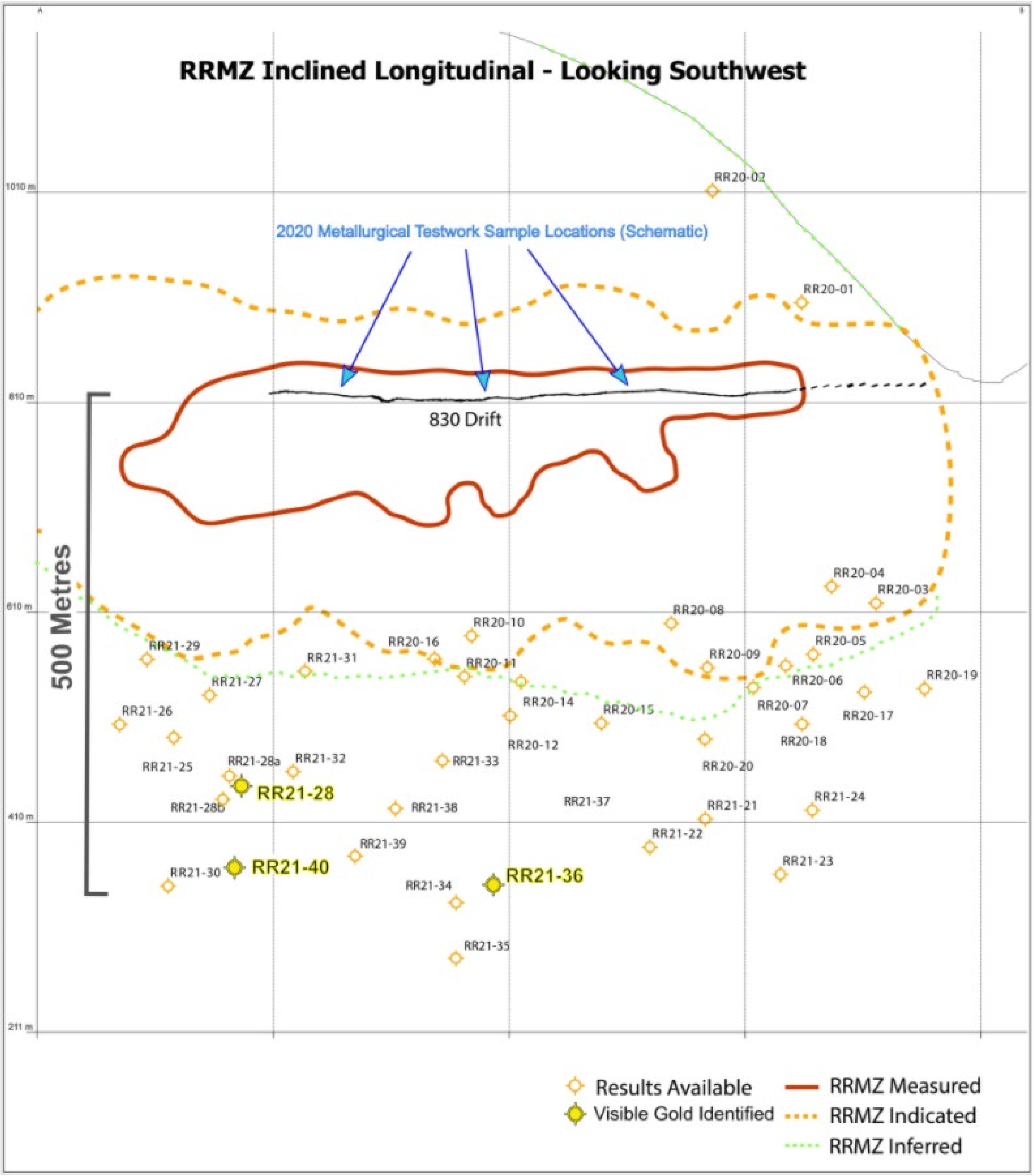
In all three of the drill holes, particulate gold is associated with quartz and (or) quartz ± carbonate foliation parallel veins that locally contain base metal phases (galena) and sparse arsenopyrite (Figure 10.6 and Figure 10.7). Qualitative, textural and mineralogical characteristics suggest that the veins containing coarse gold grains may post-date the formation of the auriferous-arsenical high sulphide orogenic veins. Such coarse gold is not held within a sulphide phase, and therefore has a high probability of recovery by standard, lower cost metallurgical processes, including gravity concentration.

TABLE 10.3
SELECTED UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE SCREENED METALLIC FIRE ASSAY RESULTS VERSUS FIRE ASSAY RESULTS FOR RRMZ

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au g/t (30 g FA AAS)[1]	Au g/t (1.0 kg Metallic Screen)[2]	Au g/t (+106 µm Fraction)[3]	Au g/t (-106 µm Fraction)[4]
RR21-28	450.00	451.30	1.30	15.01	16.80	207.30	11.63
RR21-36	535.85	536.75	0.90	22.22	18.40	181.80	14.46
RR21-36	536.75	538.04	1.29	12.98	13.60	303.00	5.79
RR21-40	517.50	518.50	1.00	7.14	1.10	44.50	0.47
RR21-40	518.50	519.50	1.00	0.10	<0.90	<0.90	0.11
RR21-40	519.50	520.50	1.00	27.19	51.00	985.70	21.80

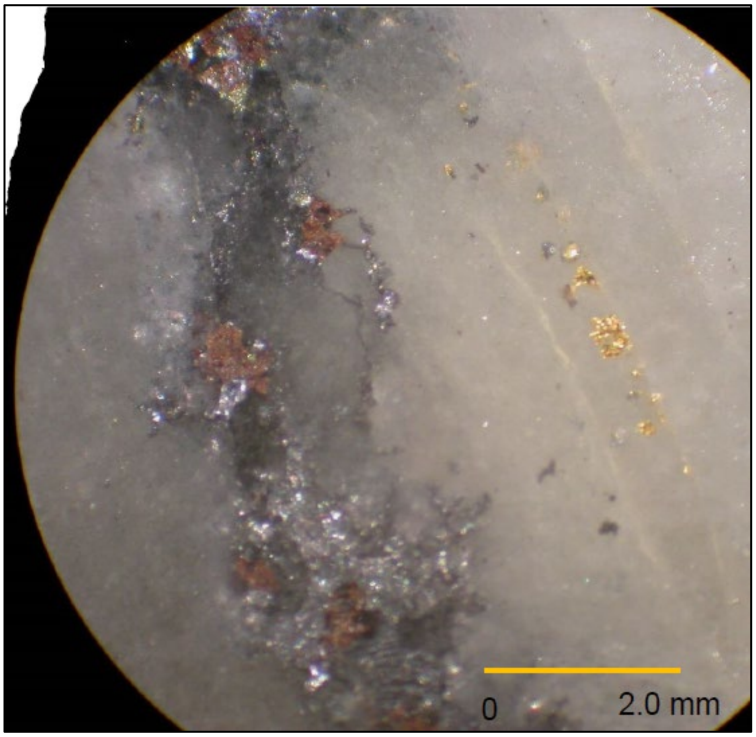
Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated June 7, 2021).*
Notes:
*** Reported widths of mineralization are drill hole intervals or core length recovered. Insufficient data exists to permit the calculation of true widths of the reported mineralized interval at this time.*
[1] Au g/t (30 g FA – AAS) is the original fire assay of the original drill hole sample collected prior to metallic screening.
[2] Au g/t (1.0 kg Metallic Screen) is a 1.0 kg sample which contains the calculated weighted average gold content of both the oversize (+) and undersize (-) samples or the total metallically screened gold in the sample.
[3] Au g/t (+106 µm Fraction) is the result of a fire assay gravimetric finish (FAS – 415) of all grains greater than or equal to 106 µm.
[4] Au g/t (-106 µm Fraction) is all gold grains in the sample which is less than or equal to 106 µm and is analyzed by instrument finish (FAS-211).

FIGURE 10.5 LOCATION OF PARTICULATE GOLD-BEARING DRILL HOLES ON INCLINED LONGITUDINAL SECTION PROJECTION OF RRMZ



Source: *Rokmaster (press release dated June 7, 2021).*

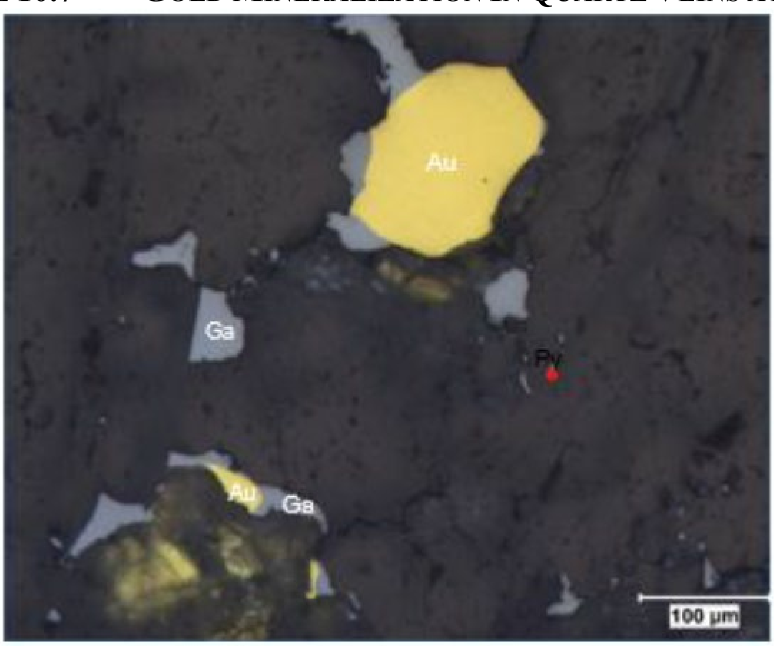
FIGURE 10.6 GOLD IN SHEETED QUARTZ VEINLET IN DEEPER RRMZ



Source: *Rokmaster (Corporate Presentation September 2021)*
Figure Description:

- *Visible gold grains observed in drill holes RR21-28, 36, and 40.*
- *Gold occurs as 50 µm to 250 µm size grains in quartz veinlets.*
- *Three samples average 38% of gold grains >106 µm in size.*

FIGURE 10.7 GOLD MINERALIZATION IN QUARTZ VEINS AT DEEPER RRMZ



Source: *Rokmaster (Corporate Presentation September 2021)*

10.2.2 2021 Surface Drilling Program

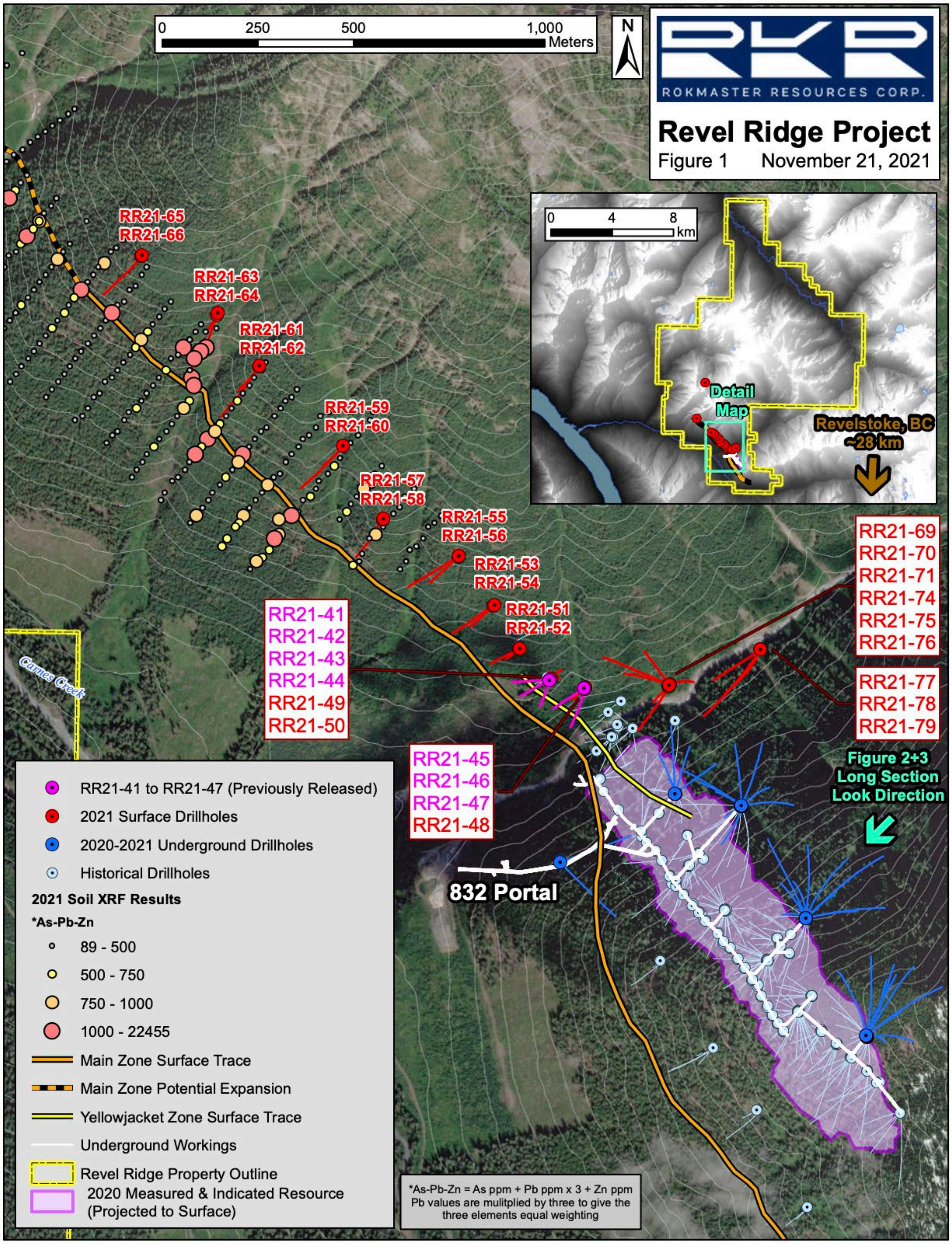
In a Company press release dated May 4, 2021, Rokmaster announced that surface drilling commenced on receipt of permits for 56 drill pads. Rokmaster aimed to expand on its previous underground drill program success with an 8,000 m surface drill program.

The initial ~7,000 m first phase of drilling targeted near-surface mineral resource immediately on-strike to both the Main and RRYZs, and tested several additional high-grade occurrences four to five km north and northwest of the 832 m Level Portal. Overall, the drilling was planned to explore for gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization over an approximate seven km strike-length of the Revel Ridge orogenic deformation zone.

In a Company Press Release dated October 25, 2021, Rokmaster announced completion of its surface drilling program. Overall, the program consisted of 39 diamond holes totalling 10,753 m. The drilling results demonstrated that the silver-enriched RRYZ mineralization and the gold-enriched RRMZ mineralization continue to the northwest beyond the limits of the 2020 Mineral Resources.

The surface drill hole locations are shown in plan view (Figure 10.8). Assay results are listed in Table 10.4.

FIGURE 10.8 2021 SURFACE DRILL HOLE LOCATION COMPILATION MAP



Source: *Rokmaster (corporate presentation, September 2021).*

TABLE 10.4
SELECTED 2021 ASSAY RESULTS FROM SURFACE DRILL HOLES RR21-41 TO RR21-79 (1-4)

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mineralized Zone	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
RR21-41	61.76	76.14	14.38	0.10	83.12	2.36	8.98	RRYZ	6.35	482.4
including	61.76	65.65	3.89	0.08	55.77	1.98	9.80	RRYZ	6.20	470.7
also including	71.00	74.60	3.60	0.19	244.28	6.25	18.09	RRYZ	14.39	1093.0
and	92.70	93.25	0.55	1.23	2.00	0.13	0.25	RRMZ	1.43	108.3
RR21-42	85.00	86.60	1.60	0.02	17.25	1.51	6.24	RRYZ	3.78	286.8
and	107.05	108.66	1.61	0.22	21.50	0.70	2.81	RRYZ	2.11	160.0
and	118.33	122.06	3.73	1.38	20.21	1.12	1.41	RRMZ	2.76	209.7
including	118.33	118.83	0.50	5.76	98.00	6.04	6.39	RRMZ	12.46	946.2
RR21-43	75.89	82.97	7.08	0.11	45.44	1.82	10.18	RRYZ	6.21	471.9
and	90.00	94.90	4.90	0.03	18.03	1.26	2.85	RRYZ	2.11	159.9
and	107.90	108.40	0.50	1.81	2.00	0.08	0.14	RRMZ	1.93	146.9
RR21-44	67.80	86.82	19.02	0.04	19.59	0.98	2.55	RRYZ	1.88	143.0
including	73.40	76.10	2.70	0.03	83.69	4.20	8.64	RRYZ	6.85	520.5
also including	79.80	82.87	3.07	0.04	15.67	0.89	4.22	RRYZ	2.59	196.4
and	99.05	99.55	0.50	0.70	21.00	0.74	2.72	RRMZ	2.55	193.5
RR21-45	90.50	93.30	2.80	0.06	25.39	1.34	6.16	RRYZ	3.82	290.0
and	110.60	116.60	6.00	0.05	30.55	1.08	3.56	RRYZ	2.55	193.7
including	110.60	113.25	2.65	0.10	50.00	1.87	7.70	RRYZ	5.11	388.5
and	144.37	145.20	0.83	2.85	49.00	1.87	3.09	RRMZ	5.69	432.3
RR21-46	98.15	98.84	0.69	0.00	7.00	0.42	1.55	RRYZ	0.99	75.3
and	110.05	112.35	2.30	0.06	3.93	0.68	1.25	RRYZ	0.97	73.9
and	121.15	121.65	0.50	4.79	149.00	7.66	13.46	RRMZ	16.12	1224.5
RR21-47	84.40	90.00	5.60	0.05	47.00	2.91	8.06	RRYZ	5.61	426.4
and	103.90	109.85	5.95	0.04	31.70	1.11	5.88	RRYZ	3.65	277.5
including	104.90	105.59	0.69	0.22	178.00	4.94	25.03	RRYZ	16.27	1236.2

TABLE 10.4
SELECTED 2021 ASSAY RESULTS FROM SURFACE DRILL HOLES RR21-41 TO RR21-79 (1-4)

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mineralized Zone	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
and	123.54	125.20	1.66	0.05	16.31	0.88	4.94	RRYZ	2.94	223.0
and	132.33	132.83	0.50	1.08	15.00	0.86	0.75	RRMZ	1.97	149.8
RR21-48	150.2	152.8	2.6	0.01	9.23	0.6	1.02	RRYZ	0.68	
and	192.8	193.3	0.5	10.63	51	3.5	12.39	RRMZ	16.94	
RR21-49	123.65	126.75	3.1	0.01	18.15	0.97	2.91	RRYZ	1.61	
and	162.8	167	4.2	1.54	6.86	0.32	0.78	RRMZ	2.01	
RR21-50	180.4	182.55	2.15	2.79	25.7	1.2	3.35	RRMZ	4.71	
RR21-51	116	118.3	2.3	2.83	8.8	0.26	0.65	RRMZ	3.25	
RR21-52	135.3	136.95	1.65	2.2	33	1.9	3.4	RRMZ	4.45	
RR21-53	193.44	194.38	0.94	4.63	163.02	5.34	5.23	RRMZ	10.1	
RR21-54	207.57	208.57	1	3.38	88	2.71	5.34	RRMZ	7.22	
RR21-58	270.3	271.2	0.9	3.8	0.5	0	0	RRMZ	3.81	
RR21-61	210.11	210.55	0.44	5.58	7	0.14	0.04	RRMZ	5.72	
RR21-63	209.2	211.05	1.85	2.1	7.67	0.03	0.01	RRMZ	2.19	
RR21-64	244.37	244.77	0.4	4.53	3	0.06	0.07	RRMZ	4.61	
RR21-65	186.14	186.88	0.74	5.76	0.5	0.01	0.01	RRMZ	5.77	
RR21-66	187.07	188.2	1.13	2.23	59.97	0.53	0.03	RRMZ	3.07	
RR21-69	184.35	184.75	0.4	0.05	23	0.88	5.69	RRYZ	2.71	
RR21-69	191.9	192.7	0.8	0.03	126	5.09	5.45	RRYZ	5.1	
RR21-69	258.15	259	0.85	1.48	12	0.52	0.63	RRMZ	2.02	
RR21-70	202.25	203.78	1.53	0.02	8	0.77	1.93	RRYZ	1.08	
RR21-70	302.3	303.4	1.1	3.22	5	0.26	0.23	RRMZ	3.45	
RR21-71	283.5	284.3	0.8	3.68	12	0.55	2.72	Hanging wall	5	
RR21-71	299.45	300.45	1	3.07	28.2	1.41	7.44	RRMZ	6.61	
RR21-71	318.73	319.45	0.72	1.85	133	4.48	4.26	Footwall	6.35	
RR21-74	206.25	206.9	0.65	0.13	34	2.38	5.52	RRYZ	3.33	

TABLE 10.4
SELECTED 2021 ASSAY RESULTS FROM SURFACE DRILL HOLES RR21-41 TO RR21-79 (1-4)

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mineralized Zone	AuEq (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)
RR21-74	301.2	302.2	1	1.04	24	0.95	4.44	RRMZ	3.26	
RR21-75	432	432.9	0.9	3.31	12	0.74	0.47	RRMZ	3.86	
RR21-76	367	367.5	0.5	0.13	34	1.46	7.43	Hanging wall	3.74	
RR21-77	472.8	474.9	2.1	5.58	11.52	0.74	0.44	RRMZ	6.11	
including	473.8	474.32	0.52	18.37	45	2.87	1.65	RRMZ	20.41	
RR21-78	501	502	1	4.59	0.5	0.01	0.01	Hanging wall	4.6	
RR21-78	526	528.9	2.9	1.48	5.07	0.29	0.21	RRMZ	1.7	
RR21-78	545.5	546	0.5	2.96	2	0.02	0	Footwall	2.99	
RR21-79	539.3	541.48	2.18	1.36	14.09	1.16	2.75	RRMZ	2.91	

Source: *Rokmaster (press releases dated July 16, 2021 and November 25, 2021).*

Notes:

1) *Reported widths of mineralization are drill hole intervals or core length recovered. Insufficient data exists to permit calculation of true widths.*
2) *The assay results obtained from drill holes RR21-55 to RR21-57, RR21-60, RR21-62, RR21-67, RR21-68, RR21-72 and RR21-73 lie below the threshold required for inclusion in this table.*
3) *AuEq values for drill holes RR21-41 to RR21-47 calculated from Micon (2021).*
4) *For drill holes RR21-48 to RR21-79, the metal values used in the AuEq calculations are US$1,625/oz Au, US$22.00/oz silver, US$0.95/lb lead and US$1.20/lb zinc, which are derived from Consensus Economics September 2021 long-term metal prices. The formula used to calculate gold equivalence is: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.011) + (Pb% x 0.325) + (Zn% x 0.372).*

The significance of these surface drill hole results is summarized below:

- Significant silver-zinc intersections of the RRYZ have been cored in drill holes RR21-41 to RR21-47. The drill holes intersected thick, semi-conformable zones of banded sphalerite and argentiferous galena. The mineralization is coarse-grained, hosted in silicified and marbleized limestones and may be considered to be free milling with no significant metallurgical challenges. Most of these drill holes lie outside of the 2020 PEA Mineral Resources (Micon, 2021);

- The RRYZ cored in these drill holes appears continuous with the Zone as outlined in pre-2020 drilling. The RRYZ typically consists of two to three stacked Ag-Zn carbonate hosted replacement zones, located in folded and marbleized limestone, which typically occur a few tens of metres into the structural hanging wall of the RRMZ; and

- All the mineralized intervals in RR21-41 to RR21-47 are cored at shallow depths. Mineralization occurs from 52 m to 146 m subsurface. It has been established that gold mineralization at Revel Ridge occurs over vertical distances exceeding 1,200 m. Drill holes RR21- 41 to RR21-47 successfully tested only shallower parts of this orogenic gold system.

The RRMEX is the northwestern strike continuation of the RRMZ and applies to any intersection northwest of DDH RR21-54. This Zone has been traced in surface drilling for at least 1,800 m northwest of the 830 portal. Assay highlights for drill holes RR21-54 to RR21-79 are tabulated in Table 10.4.

The 2021 surface drill program results indicate that northwest of drill hole RR21-54, mineralization within the RRMEX Extension becomes gold dominant, with contents of base metals and silver decreasing markedly, as exemplified by the assay results for drill holes RR21-65 and RR21-66 (Table 10.4). This change in the metal suite also corresponds to rising topography. An increase in the elevation of drill collars suggests it may be a control on the distribution of base and precious metals. Drill holes RR21-65 and 21-66 are collared 1,800 m to the west of the 830 m portal and intersected the mineralized deformation zone at approximately 1,300 m elevation, or 470 m above the 830 m portal elevation.

10.3 ROKMASTER DRILLING 2022

10.3.1 Rokmaster Underground Drilling 2022

In the spring of 2022, Rokmaster completed 15 underground drill holes totalling 6,298 m. The drill holes successfully intersected the RRMZ. The drill program was designed to test the limits of, and extend, the volume of the Revel Ridge Main Zone and other zones, as defined by the 2021 NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate.

Drill hole RR22-94 intersected 6.32 g/t AuEq over 4.25 m. This drill hole also intersected 12 m of well-developed sphalerite mineralization hosted in black silicified siltstone adjacent to the RRMZ which has similarities to the “28 Zone” encountered in drill hole RR21-28 (4.53 g/t AuEq over 26.20 m). Drill holes RR22-94 and RR21-28 are separated by a distance of 300 m.

Drill hole RR22-95 intersected 5.77 g/t AuEq over 1.95 m in the RRMZ, approximately 122 m to the southeast of drill hole RR22-94.

Six drill holes tested the RRMZ to the southeast from the historical limit of the 830 m level underground development. Drill holes RR22-88 to RR22-93 have an average spacing of 167 m along the RRMZ plane and all successfully intersected the Main Deformation Zone structure over metre-scale intervals with variable degrees of banded massive sulphide mineralization. These drill holes expanded the RRMZ to the southeast. In these drill holes, the RRMZ was dominantly hosted by calcareous phyllites. This incompetent rock unit typically develops only weak dilatant sites within the RRMZ, and as a consequence, wide mineralized intersections were not obtained.

An additional objective of the program was to extend 2021 drill holes RR21-38 and RR21-39. Later drilling data in the area adjacent to these drill holes indicated that they ended prior to intersecting the RRMZ. In this area, and below 460 m elevation, the RRMZ steepens in dip and decreases in grade and continuity. By extending drill hole RR21-38 by 38.0 m and RR21-39 by 31.1 m, both drill holes successfully encountered RRMZ massive sulphide mineralization.

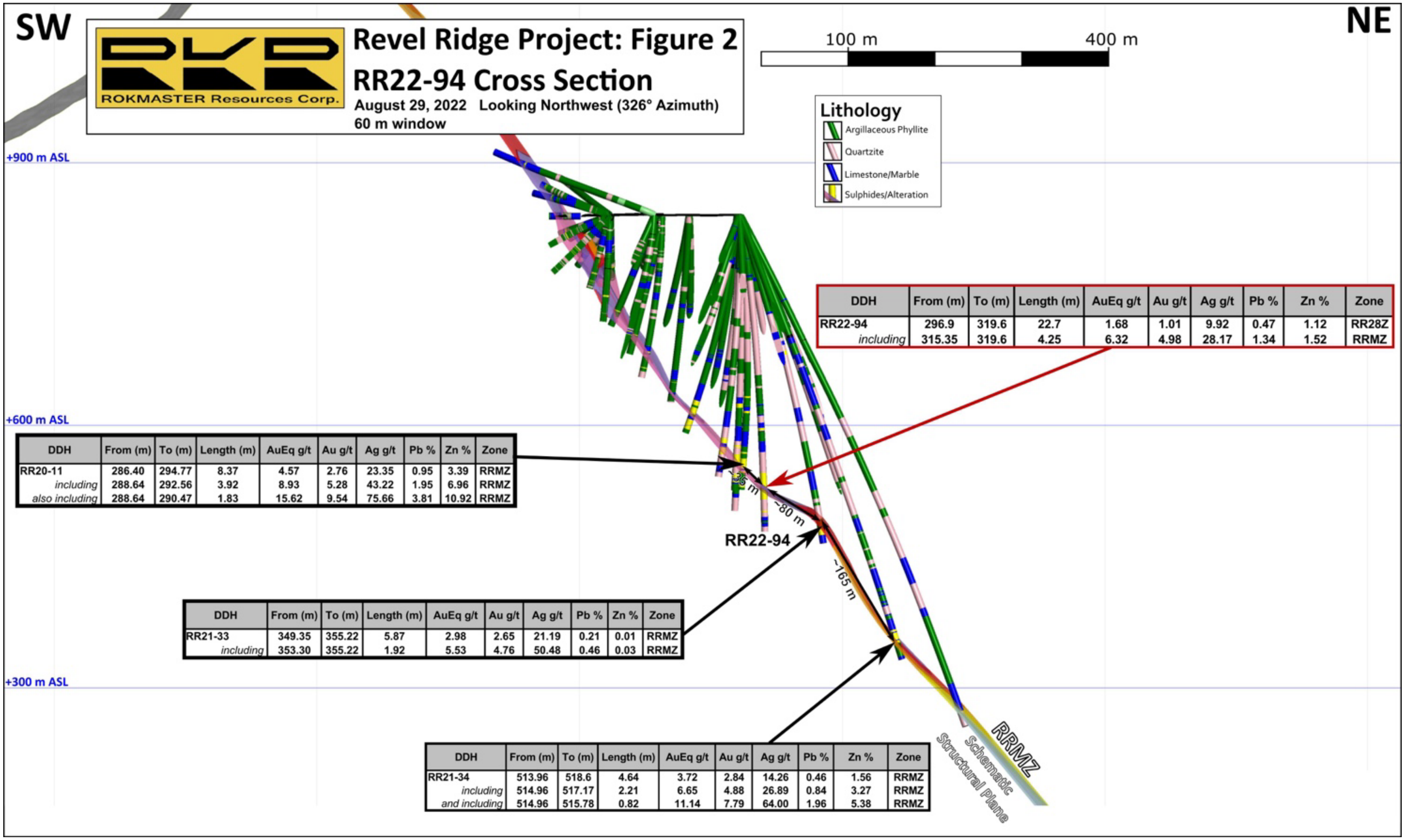
A cross-section projection of drill hole RR22-94 is presented on Figure 10.9 and a longitudinal projection is presented on Figure 10.10. Significant intersections are presented on Table 10.5.

TABLE 10.5 **SELECTED ASSAY RESULTS FROM 2022 UNDERGROUND DRILLING PROGRAM**									
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)[1]**	**AuEq (g/t)[3]**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Zone[2]**
RR22-88	268.70	269.42	0.72	1.71	1.31	12.00	0.42	0.32	RRMZ
RR22-88	300.20	300.75	0.55	1.20	1.12	5.00	0.05	0.01	RRFZ
RR22-89	481.50	482.10	0.60	3.28	3.24	0.50	0.04	0.06	RRMZ
RR22-89	487.40	487.88	0.48	1.87	0.01	8.00	0.51	4.50	RRMZ
RR22-90	304.60	305.90	1.30	3.02	2.48	8.95	0.35	0.90	RRMZ
RR22-91	459.70	460.50	0.80	0.44	0.28	6.00	0.19	0.07	RRMZ
RR22-92	338.30	339.45	1.15	2.45	2.39	1.87	0.02	0.09	RRMZ
including	338.95	339.45	0.50	5.40	5.29	3.00	0.03	0.19	RRMZ
RR22-92	393.75	394.25	0.50	2.17	1.93	4.00	0.29	0.25	RRFZ
RR22-93	386.68	388.10	1.42	2.08	0.18	51.54	1.29	2.37	RRMZ
including	386.68	387.20	0.52	5.39	0.27	139.00	3.43	6.41	RRMZ
RR22-93	403.90	405.45	1.55	2.20	1.20	51.68	0.78	0.29	RRFZ
including	404.65	405.45	0.80	3.43	1.73	87.00	1.31	0.56	RRFZ
RR22-94	296.90	319.60	22.70	1.68	1.01	9.92	0.47	1.12	RR28Z
including	315.35	319.60	4.25	6.32	4.98	28.17	1.34	1.52	RRMZ
RR21-38EXT	461.20	461.90	0.70	4.89	1.96	44.00	1.69	5.13	RRMZ
RR21-38EXT	486.50	487.40	0.90	2.52	2.28	13.00	0.14	0.10	RRFZ
RR21-39EXT	564.10	564.90	0.80	8.38	6.52	20.00	0.59	4.02	RRMZ
RR22-95	349.15	351.10	1.95	5.77	4.88	10.00	0.30	1.90	RRMZ

Notes:

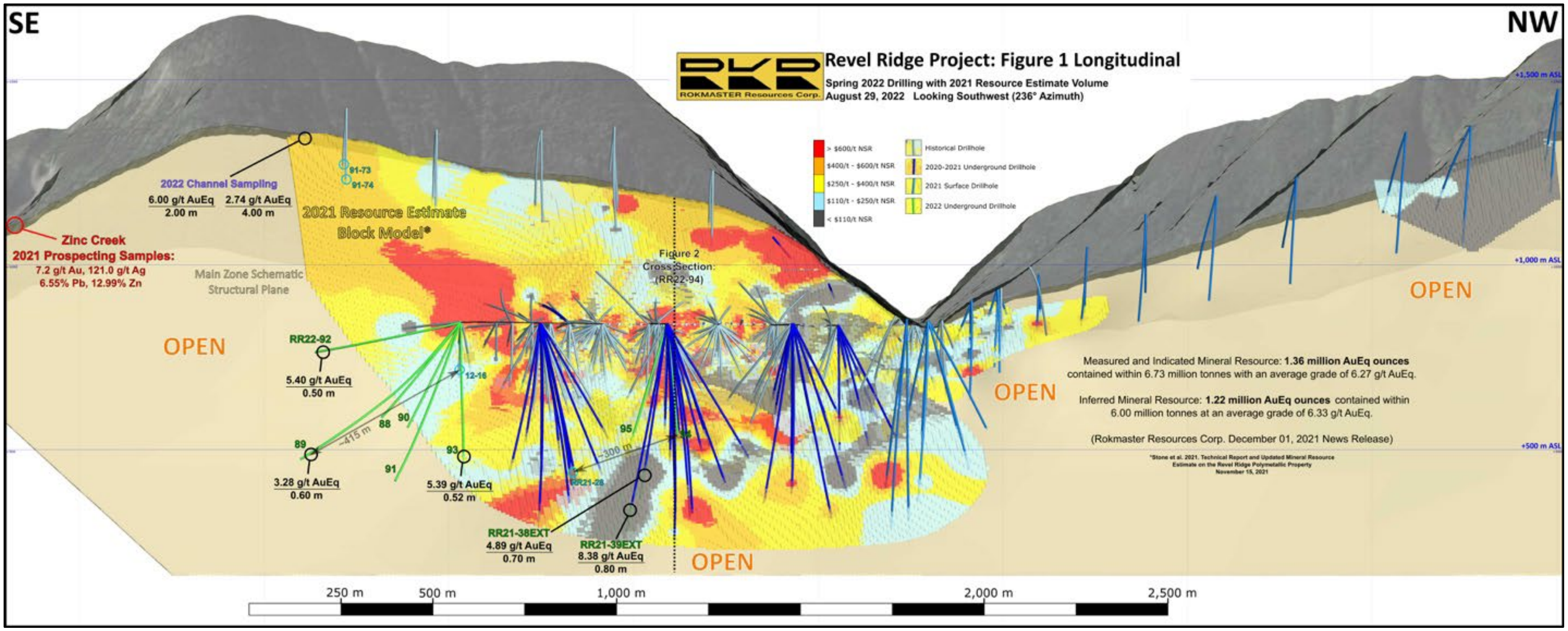
1) *Reported widths of mineralization are drill hole intervals or core lengths recovered. Insufficient data exists to permit the calculation of true width of the reported mineralized intervals.*
2) *Mineralized Zone abbreviations: RRMZ: Revel Ridge Main Zone.*
3) *AuEq calculations use: Metal prices of Au US$1,625/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.20/lb; RRMZ process recoveries of Au 92%, Ag 88%, Pb 80%, Zn 72%; RRMZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.012) + (Pb% x 0.347) + (Zn% x 0.353); RRYZ process recoveries of Au 91%, Ag 80%, Pb 74%, Zn 75%.*

FIGURE 10.9 CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION OF HOLE RR22-94



Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023).*

FIGURE 10.10 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING 2022 UNDERGROUND DRILLING



Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023)*

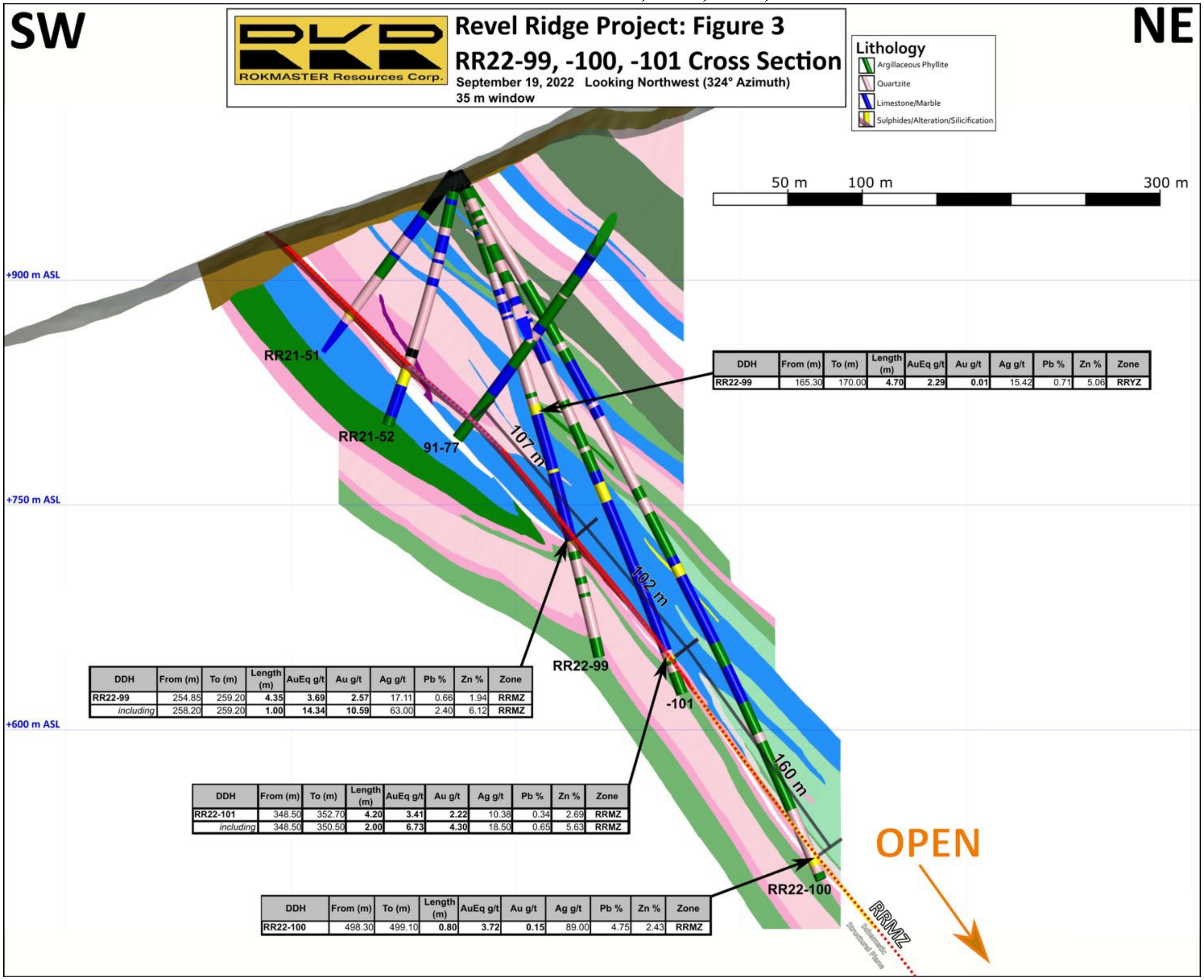
10.3.2 Rokmaster Surface Drilling 2022

Between August 2022 and October 2022, Rokmaster completed 15 surface drill holes totalling 5,004 m at Revel Ridge. These drill holes tested the northwestern extension of the RRMZ and RRYZ proximal to the 2021 Mineral Resource area. Seven drill holes were collared from two drill pads approximately 400 and 550 m to the northwest of the 830 Portal. Drill holes RR22-99 to RR22-105 cut RRMZ mineralization on approximately 120 m centres.

Drill holes RR22-99 and RR22-101 intersected the RRMZ as the deformation zone dilated at a favourable limestone-quartzite contact. A cross-section is presented in Figure 10.11. Each drill hole also encountered the RRYZ approximately 30 m in the hanging wall to the RRMZ. This expands the RRYZ by approximately 115 m between drill holes RR21-50 and RR22-99.

The first three shallow drill holes of the summer 2022 drill program were intended to test the Zinc Creek Showing. Drill holes RR22-96, RR22-97, and RR22-98 all intersected m-scale deformation zones with sericite alteration hosting cm-scale bands of massive sulphide mineralization. The strongest of the three drill holes, RR22-98, intersected the RRMZ 925 m along strike from previous drill holes. Drill hole RR22-98 cut narrow bands of polymetallic sulphides hosted within sericite and calcareous phyllites. Drill hole DDH RR22-98 confirmed the presence of the RRMZ almost 1 km to the southeast of previous drilling. Assay results from the 2022 surface drilling program are summarized in Table 10.6.

FIGURE 10.11 CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION RR22-99, -100, -101, LOOKING NW



Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023).*

Drill hole RR22-102a was wedged to completion around the drill core barrel, which broke due to equipment wear at 222.5 m. The primary drill hole RR22-102 intersected strong sphalerite-galena mineralization in a silicified limestone between 206.90 m and 211.50 m, which represents the RRYZ. Notably, this intersection occurs 65 m from drill hole RR21-50, the nearest drill hole hosting RRYZ mineralization. The RRYZ was encountered a second time in the wedge hole RR22-102a.

The Main Zone ("RRMZ") is located at the base of a thick carbonate unit at 287.3 m. Similar to drill hole RR22-101, the RRMZ in drill hole RR22-102a is primarily developed in a footwall quartzite package. This favorable carbonate-quartzite contact, which hosts m-scale massive sulphide bands in the RRMZ, may be laterally extensive with a distance of 95 m between RR22-101 and RR22-102a. These step-outs are external to the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate block model area.

Drill holes RR22-103 to RR22-105 were collared 150 m to the northwest of drill holes RR22-99 to RR22-102a. These three drill holes targeted a favourable limestone-quartzite contact which hosts strong RRMZ massive sulphide mineralization in drill hole RR22-102a and RR22-101. The RRMZ was intersected in each drill hole, with RR22-104 and RR22-105 encountering the RRMZ at this contact as it moderately plunges to the northwest.

Drill holes RR22-107 to RR22-109 targeted the RRMZ below drill hole RR22-102a to test and expand the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate to the northwest at deeper levels. Typical RRMZ structural and alteration features were successfully intersected in all three drill holes, with drill holes RR22-107 and RR22-109 hosting banded massive sulphide mineralization.

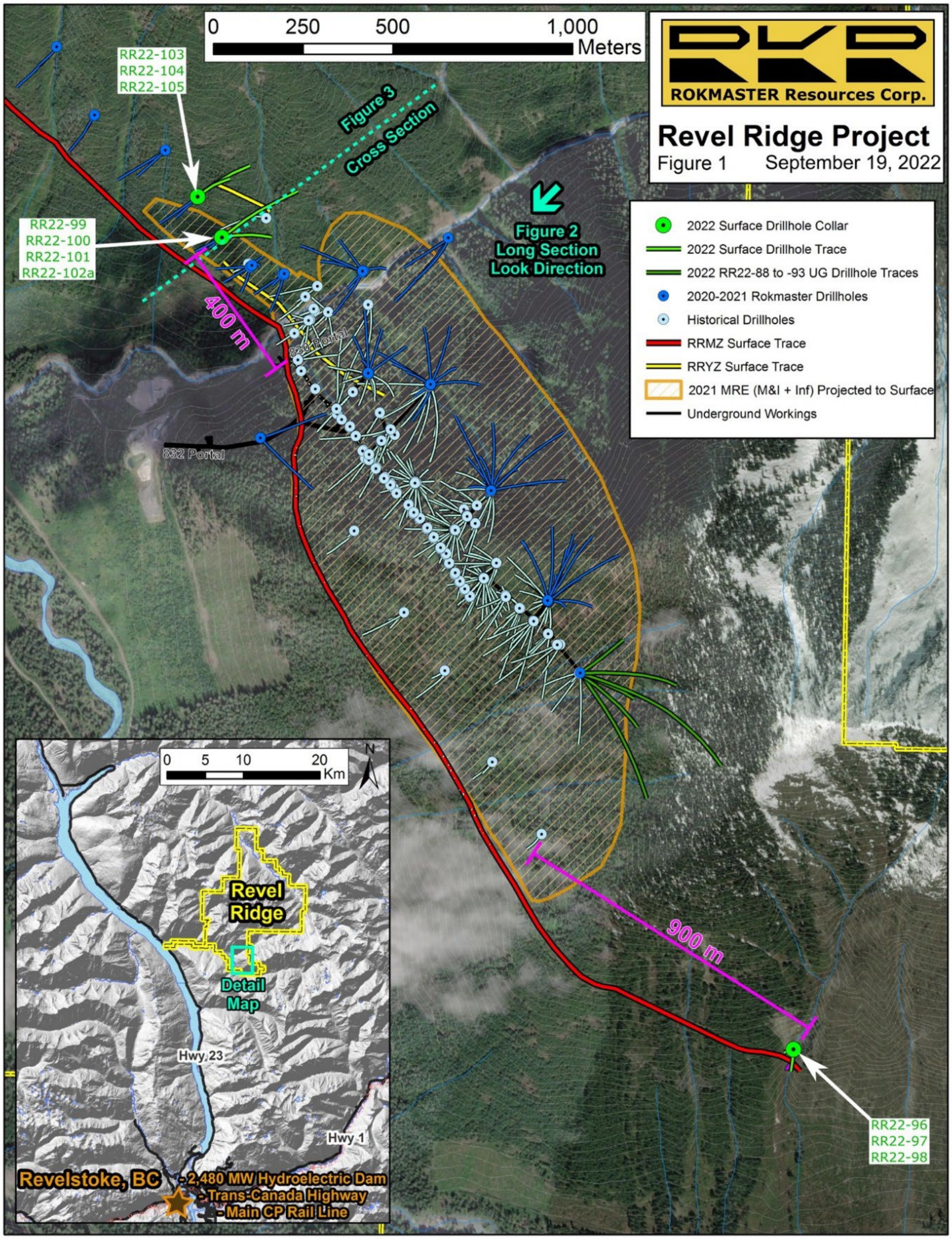
Drill hole RR22-106 was collared 3,075 m to the northwest of the drill holes RR22-103 to RR22-105, in an area where a soil geochemistry anomaly and coincident geological mapping suggested the continuation of the RRMZ. This contact was where the RRMZ was expected to occur when extrapolating the structural plane from the 2021 northwestern drill holes, all of which intersected the RRMZ ductile deformation structure and related alteration.

During this program, drill hole RR22-106 was completed as a shallow drill hole 250 m to the northwest of drill hole RR21-67, targeting a continuous and linear soil geochemical anomaly. In drill hole RR22-106 a similar limestone-phyllite contact was encountered, with the footwall graphitic phyllite hosting an anomalous assay of 0.26 g/t Au over 3 m. Due to topography, this intersection of the RRMZ is at an elevation approximately 770 m vertically higher than the 830 level underground workings, which potentially affects the strength of the sulphide mineralization.

Drill hole RR22-106 represents a significant strike extension to the RRMZ, with the distance to the Zinc Creek drill holes to the southeast totalling 5,720 m. This drill hole, combined with the 2021 drilling, opens a significant area of the RRMZ to explore.

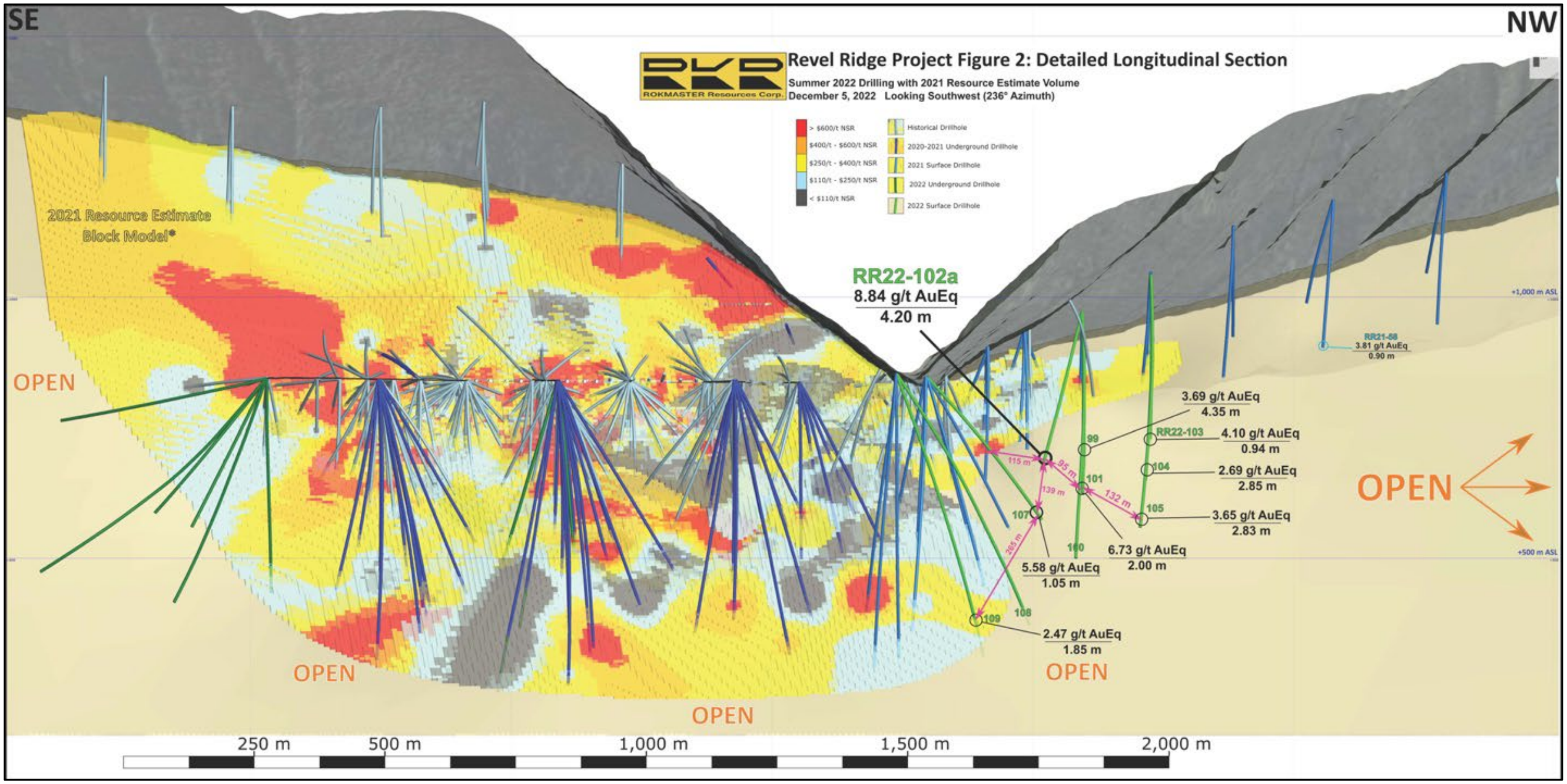
Drill hole locations are presented in Figure 10.12 and a longitudinal projection is presented in Figure 10.13. A detailed longitudinal projection of the 2022 drilling within the 2021 Mineral Resource area is presented in Figure 10.14.

FIGURE 10.12 2022 SURFACE DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP



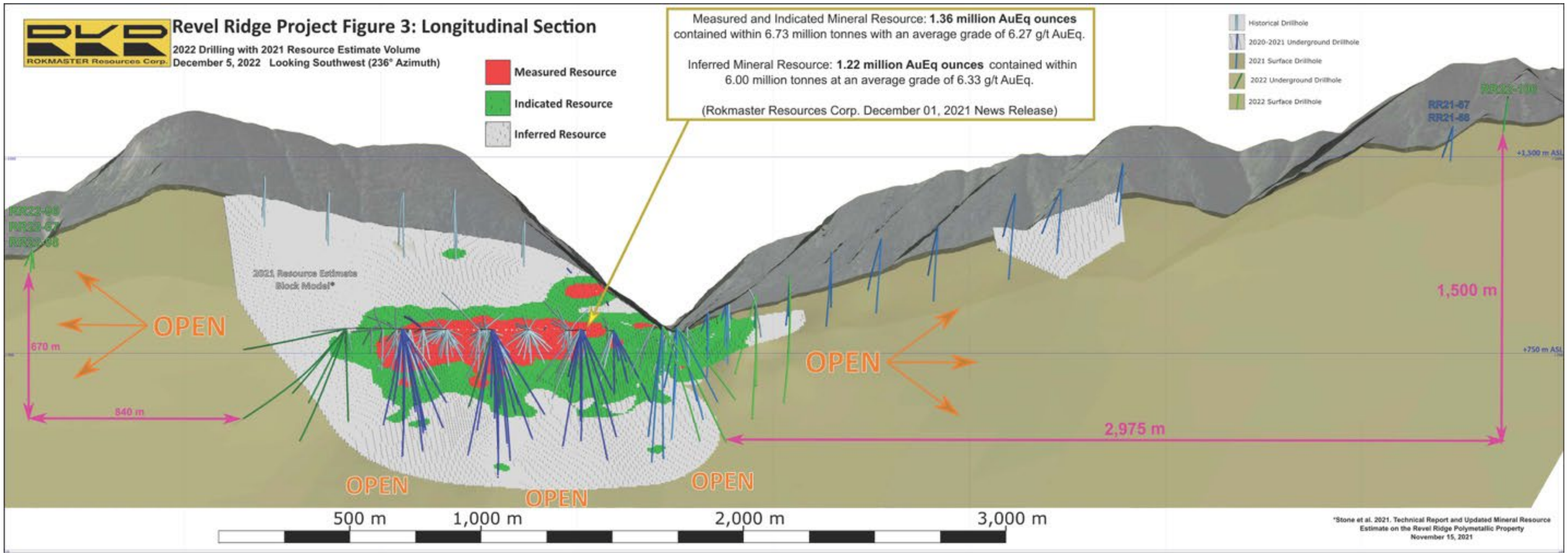
Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023)*

FIGURE 10.13 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING 2022 UNDERGROUND DRILLING



Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023)*

FIGURE 10.14 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING 2022 DRILLING WITHIN THE 2021 MINERAL RESOURCES



Source: *Rokmaster (website, July 2023)*

Table 10.6 Selected Assay Results from 2022 Surface Drilling Program									
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m) [1]**	**AuEq (g/t) [3]**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Zone[2]**
RR22-99	165.30	170.00	4.70	2.29	0.01	15.42	0.71	5.06	RRYZ
RR22-99	254.85	259.20	4.35	3.69	2.57	17.11	0.66	1.94	RRMZ
including	258.20	259.20	1.00	14.34	10.59	63.00	2.40	6.12	RRMZ
RR22-100	300.20	304.65	4.45	0.41	0.01	5.32	0.06	0.87	RRYZ
RR22-100	498.30	499.10	0.80	3.72	0.15	89.00	4.75	2.43	RRMZ
RR22-101	348.50	352.70	4.20	3.41	2.22	10.38	0.34	2.69	RRMZ
including	348.50	350.50	2.00	6.73	4.30	18.50	0.65	5.63	RRMZ
RR22-98	44.70	45.20	0.50	1.30	0.89	7.00	0.33	0.59	RRMZ
RR22-102	206.90	211.50	4.60	2.91	0.06	42.67	1.24	5.32	RRYZ
RR22-102a	206.60	210.15	3.55	4.54	0.06	54.25	1.66	9.01	RRYZ
RR22-102a	287.30	291.50	4.20	8.84	5.24	63.83	4.06	4.04	RRMZ
including	288.50	290.65	2.15	16.01	9.73	107.19	6.74	7.52	RRMZ
RR22-103	295.50	296.44	0.94	4.10	1.65	35.34	1.45	4.30	RRMZ
RR22-104	360.80	363.65	2.85	2.69	1.11	25.72	0.72	2.90	RRMZ
	368.10	368.70	0.60	3.24	2.47	36.00	0.95	0.03	RRFZ
RR22-105	486.15	488.98	2.83	3.65	0.96	52.65	3.36	2.54	RRMZ
including	488.20	488.98	0.78	12.62	3.13	185.00	11.87	8.93	RRMZ
RR22-107	329.30	330.35	1.05	5.58	4.52	31.00	0.77	1.18	RRMZ
	353.60	354.20	0.60	4.72	2.56	38.00	1.43	3.43	RRFZ
RR22-109	500.00	501.85	1.85	2.47	0.02	30.89	2.44	3.50	RRMZ
	512.10	512.50	0.40	3.83	2.40	34.00	1.37	1.56	RRFZ
	524.90	525.20	0.30	3.17	3.09	2.00	0.13	0.02	RRFZ

Notes:

1) *Reported widths of mineralization are drill hole intervals or core lengths recovered. Insufficient data exists to permit the calculation of true width of the reported mineralized intervals.*
2) *Mineralized Zone abbreviations: RRMZ: Revel Ridge Main Zone, RRYZ: Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone.*
3) *AuEq calculations use: Metal prices of Au US$1,625/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.20/lb; RRMZ process recoveries of Au 92%, Ag 88%, Pb 80%, Zn 72%; RRMZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.012) + (Pb% x 0.347) + (Zn% x 0.353); RRYZ process recoveries of Au 91%, Ag 80%, Pb 74%, Zn 75%; RRYZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.011) + (Pb% x 0.325) + (Zn% x 0.372).*

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The following section describes sampling carried out by Huakan at the Revel Ridge Property from 2010 to 2012 and Rokmaster from 2020 to 2022. The description related to the Huakan sampling is largely taken from P&E's Technical Report on the Property by Puritch *et al.* (2018).

11.1 HISTORICAL SAMPLING

11.1.1 Huakan - 2010 to 2012

11.1.1.1 Huakan Drill Core Sampling

A total of 956 split drill core samples from the Huakan 2010/2011 diamond drill program were collected by and analyzed for Huakan and a total of 895 split drill core samples from the 2012 diamond drill program. Sampling was carried out where visual sulphide concentrations were observed beyond non-mineralized host-rocks.

Sample intervals were generally <0.5 m where stronger sulphide concentrations were observed and ranged from 0.5 to 1.0 m intervals. Locally, narrower sample intervals ranged between 0.25 to 0.5 m, where intervals with massive veins were observed. The following summary presents the sampling procedures and steps taken during the 2010/2011 and 2012 drill programs by Huakan:

- Drill Core was first cleaned, organized and photographed;
- Geotechnical logging was undertaken by a trained technician;
- Drill core boxes were labelled using scribed aluminum tags;
- Drill core logging and sample selection was performed by the site geologists;
- In areas of RRMZ mineralization, sampling intervals were determined by similar sulphide abundance;
- Sampling was carried out beyond the limits of the RRMZ sulphides, both into barren hanging wall and footwall rocks;
- Every 18th, 19th and 20th sample was designated as a duplicate, certified reference material ("CRM") and blank, respectively. The duplicate sample was a fifty percent split of the sample preceding it;
- Drill core was logged, sampled and stored on site. The logging geologist would place a colour crayon line along the desired sample cut to provide an even bisection of the core;
- Drill core was cut in half, bisecting fabric or vein material evenly; and

- Technicians were instructed to place the same side of drill core back into the box for every sample and the other side into a labelled clean plastic sample bag that was then sealed using a nylon cable tie.

11.1.1.2 Bulk Density Determinations

A total of 427 bulk density measurements were taken on-site using the 2010/2011 drill core and 86 measurements on the 2012 drill core. The Huakan-supplied database contained a total of 396 bulk density measurements. Measurements were carried out by competent company geological staff utilizing the wet immersion technique. Huakan personnel selected representative samples of dry halved drill core from within the RRMZ and the margins of the Main Zone. Bulk density was calculated from the ratio of the dry weight of the drill core to the volume of the displaced water. The 2010 site visit Qualified Person, Fred Brown, P.Geo., collected eighteen verification samples from drill core and sent the drill core samples for independent verification testing at ALS in North Vancouver, which included bulk density measurement determinations. The independently verified density determinations were found to agree with values reported by Huakan.

11.1.1.3 Sample Security and Storage

Sample bags were placed in address-labelled rice bags, sealed with a nylon cable tie and transported from Revelstoke, B.C., by Greyhound Bus to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., ("Eco Tech") of Kamloops, BC. (later acquired and managed by ALS Minerals). Sample shipment records were maintained. Records were also kept of sample preparation, analysis requested, and the person intended to receive the results.

Drill core sampling was carried out by use of a diamond blade dill core saw. The drill core sampler was highly experienced and sampling work was closely monitored by on-site drill core logging geologists. No drill core samples were taken by an employee, officer, director or associate of Huakan.

11.1.1.4 Analytical and Test Laboratories

Analytical work for the 2010/2011 and 2012 drill programs was carried out by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., ("Eco Tech") of Kamloops, B.C. At the time of analysis, Eco Tech was independent of Huakan and registered for ISO 9001:2008 by KIWA International (TGA-ZM-13-96-00) for the provision of assay, geochemical and environmental analytical services. Eco Tech also participated in the annual Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) and Geostats Pty., bi-annual round robin testing programs. Eco Tech operated an extensive quality assurance/quality control program that covers all stages of the analytical process from sample preparation through to sample digestion and instrumental finish and reporting.

Huakan archived all of the original assay certificates for the 2007, 2010/2011, and 2012 drill programs.

11.1.1.5 Samples Preparation and Analyses

Eco Tech's sample preparation and analysis procedures were as follows:

- Samples (minimum sample size 250 g) are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database, when received by the lab, and checked for spillage, general sample integrity and that samples matched the sample shipment requisition. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried. Rock samples are crushed by a Terminator jaw crusher to -10 mesh, ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen. This is verified each batch;

- Re-splits are taken every 35 samples using a riffle splitter and tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material. A 250-gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer, each batch ensuring that 85% passes through a 200-mesh screen. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. A barren gravel blank is prepared before each job in the sample preparation and analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples;

- Samples analyzed for gold (30-gram sample size) are fire assayed along with certified reference material using appropriate fluxes. The flux used is pre-mixed, purchased from Anachemia and contains Cookson Granular Litharge (Silver and Gold Free). The ratios are 66% Litharge, 24% Sodium Carbonate, 2.7% Borax, 7.3% Silica. (These charges may be adjusted with borax or silica based on the sample). Flux weight per fusion is 120 g. Purified Silver Nitrate is used for inquartation. The resultant doré bead is parted and digested with aqua regia, and then analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument (Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument, or "AA"). Gold detection limits on AA are 0.03 (lower) and 100 g/t (upper). Any gold samples with >100 g/t are re-analyzed using a gravimetric analysis protocol. Each batch submitted is fire assayed as a batch; and

- Appropriate CRMs and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet for quality control assessment. For 30 element ICP, a 0.5 gram sample is digested with a 3:1:2 ($HCl:HNO_3:H_2O$) for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10 ml with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain beryllium, which acts as an internal CRM for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Thermo Scientific IRIS Intrepid II XSP/ICAP 6000 Series ICP unit. CRMs are used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure proper digestion in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion. Results are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits and CRMs). Any of the base metal elements that are overlimit (i.e., Ag >30 g/t, Cu, Pb, Zn >1.0%) are re-run as an assay.

11.1.1.6 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Huakan geologists routinely inserted Certified Reference Material ("CRMs") and blanks into the sample stream during the 2010/2011 and 2012 drill programs. The CRMs and blanks were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories ("CDN") of Langley, B.C.

Certified Reference Materials

CRMs are inserted regularly into batches of samples sent to the lab for analysis, in order to monitor the accuracy (lack of bias) of the lab results. The CDN CRMs used were CDN-ME-7 and CDN-ME-11 in the 2010/2011 program and CDN-ME-8 and CDN-ME-11 in the 2012 program. CRMs were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20 by the Project geologists.

A total of 36 data points were available for the CDN-ME-7 CRM and 29 for the CDN-ME-11 CRM, for the 2010/2011 program. Both CRMs were certified for gold, silver, lead and zinc and both performed well, with all data points are within ±2 standard deviations of the mean certified value.

A total of 15 data points were available for the CDN-ME-8 CRM and 22 for the CDN-ME-11 CRM, for the 2012 program. Both the CDN-ME-8 and CDN-ME-11 CRMs were certified for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Both CRMs performed well, as the majority of data points plot within ±2 standard deviations from the mean certified value.

The majority of data points for the CDN-ME-8 CRM are within two standard deviations of the mean certified value. All data points for zinc are within +2 standard deviations from the mean, displaying a slight high bias. All data for lead are within -3 standard deviations from the mean, displaying a slight low bias. For both gold and silver, one data point is above +3 standard deviations from the mean, and the remaining data points are below three standard deviations from the mean certified value. A slight high bias was also noted for gold and silver for this CRM.

The majority of data points for the CDN-ME-11 CRM are within ±2 standard deviations from the mean certified value. All data points for zinc are within +2 standard deviations from the mean, displaying a slight high bias. All data points for lead fell within -3 standard deviations from the mean, displaying a slight low bias. For both gold and silver, one data point is above +3 standard deviations from the mean, and the remaining data points are within three standard deviations from the mean certified value. A slight high bias was also noted for gold and silver for this CRM.

Blanks

Huakan purchased blanks consisting of pulverized river rock (predominantly granite) from CDN, for use in the 2010 to 2012 drilling programs. CDN's assaying of the blank material found it to contain <0.01 g/t Au. Blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20.

All data points for gold, for 2010/2011 and 2012, and silver, for 2010/2011, were below the upper threshold of three times the detection limit for the element in question, which was the upper threshold set for monitoring blank results. There were four outliers (out of a total of 40 data points) observed for silver for the 2012 data. For the 2010/2011 drilling program, lead returned an average value of 0.002% with a standard deviation of 0.0006%. Zinc returned an average value of 0.005% with a standard deviation of 0.0005%. For the 2012 drilling program, lead returned an average value of 0.001% with a standard deviation of 0.0008. Zinc returned an average value of 0.006% with a standard deviation of 0.0014%. All results indicate no contamination present at the analytical level.

Duplicates

Field duplicates were implemented as part of the QA/QC sampling protocol for both the 2010/11 and 2012 drilling programs, in order to quantify precision (reproducibility) of analytical results at the field level. Drill core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20. A duplicate sample consisted of a 50% split of the numbered sample interval immediately preceding the duplicate sample.

In addition, the Author examined the laboratory coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates for gold, silver, lead and zinc for the 2010/2011 program. The coarse reject data set contained on average 27 pairs, and the pulp data set contained 239 pairs for gold, 95 pairs for silver, 100 pairs for lead and 104 pairs for zinc. Simple scatter graphs for all elements were plotted for all available data. Precision was observed to improve steadily from the core duplicates through to the pulp duplicates. The precision at the pulp duplicate level for all four metals was excellent, with a 1:1 ratio.

11.1.1.7 Comment on Sample Preparation Analyses and Security

It is the Author's opinion that the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by Huakan were satisfactory to support the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

11.2 ROKMASTER CORE SAMPLING

A total of 1,589 split drill core samples from the 2020-2021 diamond drill program were collected by and analyzed for Rokmaster. A total of 336 QA/QC samples were dispersed throughout the sample sequence. Sampling was carried out where visual sulphide concentrations were observed beyond non-mineralized host-rocks.

Sample intervals were generally <0.5 m where stronger sulphide concentrations were observed and ranged between 0.5 to 1.0 m intervals. Locally, narrower sample intervals ranged between 0.25 to 0.50 m where intervals with massive veins were observed. Throughout broad intervals of disseminated mineralization sample widths of 1.5 to 2.0 m were used locally.

The following summary details the sampling procedures and steps taken during the 2020-2022 drill program by Rokmaster:

- Drill core was first cleaned, organized and photographed;
- Geotechnical logging was undertaken by a trained technician;
- Drill core boxes were labelled using scribed aluminum tags;
- Drill core logging and sample selection was performed by the site geologists;

- In areas of RRMZ mineralization, sampling intervals were determined by similar sulphide abundance;

- Sampling was carried out beyond the limits of the RRMZ both into barren hanging wall and footwall rocks;

- Every 10th sample was alternatively designated as a lab duplicate or a CRM (i.e., a duplicate every 20th sample and CRM every 20th sample). Blank samples consisting of white landscape marble were strategically inserted following samples with high sulphide content;

- Drill core was logged, sampled and stored on-site;

- The logging geologist would staple a sample tag to the drill core box above the sample interval and indicate the start and end point of each sample on the drill core with a crayon;

- The drill core was cut longitudinally in half, bisecting fabric or vein material evenly; and

- Technicians were instructed to place the same side of drill core back into the drill core box for every sample and the other side into a labelled clean plastic sample bag that was then sealed.

11.3 BULK DENSITY DETERMINATIONS

Rokmaster supplied the Authors with a total of 772 bulk density measurements taken on-site from drill core by Huakan and Rokmaster personnel between 2010 and 2022. Measurements were carried out by competent company geological staff utilizing the wet immersion technique. Representative samples were selected from dry halved drill core from within known mineralized zones and the margins of these zones of mineralization. The dry weight of the drill core sample was measured, and then the volume of displaced water from submerged drill core determined. Bulk density was calculated from the ratio of the dry weight of the drill hole core to the volume of the displaced water. The average bulk density of the supplied bulk density data is 3.19 t/m^3 and the median bulk density is 2.88 t/m^3. A compilation of 55 bulk density determinations, independently sampled by P&E site visit Qualified Persons between 2012 and 2023 and measured at AGAT and Actlabs, compared relatively well with an average bulk density of 3.08 t/m^3 and a median bulk density of 2.95 t/m^3.

11.4 SAMPLE SECURITY AND STORAGE

Drill core sample bags were placed in address-labelled rice bags, sealed with security tag nylon cable ties and transported from Revelstoke, B.C., by Rokmaster employees to MSALABS Ltd. ("MSA") of Langley, BC. Sample shipment records were maintained. Records were also kept of sample preparation, analysis requested, and the person intended to receive the results.

Drill core sampling was carried out by use of a diamond blade drill core saw. The drill core sampler was highly experienced and sampling work was closely monitored by on-site drill core logging geologists.

11.5 ANALYTICAL AND TEST LABORATORIES

Analytical work for the 2020-2022 drill program was carried out by MSA of Langley, BC. At the time of analysis, MSA has met the requirements of AC89, IAS Accreditation Criteria for Testing Laboratories, and has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. This organization is accredited to provide the services specified in the scope of accreditation. MSA is independent of Rokmaster.

Rokmaster has archived all the original assay certificates for the 2007, 2010/2011, 2012, and 2020-2022 drill programs.

11.6 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

MSA's sample preparation and analysis procedures were as follows:

- Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, then 250 g was split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm (PRP-910). During the 2021 surface drilling program, the split sized was increased to 500 g with pulverizing to 85% passing 75 µm (PRP-915).

- Samples analyzed for gold are fire assayed along with CRMs using appropriate fluxes. A 30 g fusion with AAS finish (FAS-211) was used for the majority of the samples. During the 2021 surface drilling program the fusion size was increased to 50 g with AAS finish (FAS-221). Gold detection limit on AA is 0.01-100 g/t. Any gold samples over 100 g/t are run using a gravimetric analysis protocol.

- For 30 element ICP-ES, samples were submitted for 4-acid digestion (ICP-240). Detection limits for each element are outlined in Figure 11.1.

Figure 11.1 Detection Limits for Analyses Undertaken at MSA

4-ACID DIGESTION

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP-ES (30 ELEMENTS)

DETECTION RANGE (IN % UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)						CODE
Ag	1 – 1,000 ppm	Cu	0.001 – 40	P	0.01 – 10	
Al	0.05 – 30	Fe	0.05 – 50	Pb	0.01 – 20	
As	0.005 – 10	K	0.1 – 30	S	0.05 – 10	
Ba	0.005 – 5	La	0.005 – 5	Sb	0.005 – 5	
Be	0.001 – 1	Li	0.005 – 5	Sr	0.01 – 10	
Bi	0.005 – 5	Mg	0.05 – 50	Ti	0.05 – 30	ICP-240
Ca	0.05 – 50	Mn	0.01 – 10	Tl	0.005 – 5	
Cd	0.001 – 1	Mo	0.001 – 5	V	0.001 – 10	
Co	0.001 – 5	Na	0.05 – 30	W	0.01 – 5	
Cr	0.001 – 10	Ni	0.001 – 10	Zn	0.01 – 40	

Source: *MSALABS (2021)*

11.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Rokmaster implemented and monitored a thorough quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC" or "QC") program for the diamond drilling undertaken at the Revel Ridge Project over the 2020 to 2022 period. QC protocol included the insertion of QC samples into every batch submitted for analysis, including CRMs, blanks and field duplicates. CRMs and field duplicates were inserted approximately every 1 in 20 samples. In addition, blanks were strategically placed after observed sulphide mineralization.

11.7.1 Certified Reference Materials

11.7.1.1 2020 – 2021 Drilling

CRMs were inserted into the sample stream approximately every 20 samples. Two CRMs were used during the 2020/21 drill program to monitor accuracy: the CDN-ME-1807 and CDN-ME-1808 CRMs. Both CRMs are certified for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and were purchased from CDN of Langley, BC.

Criteria for assessing CRM performance are based as follows. Data falling within ±2 standard deviations from the accepted mean value pass. Data falling outside ±3 standard deviations from the accepted mean value, or two consecutive data points falling between ±2 and ±3 standard deviations on the same side of the mean, fail.

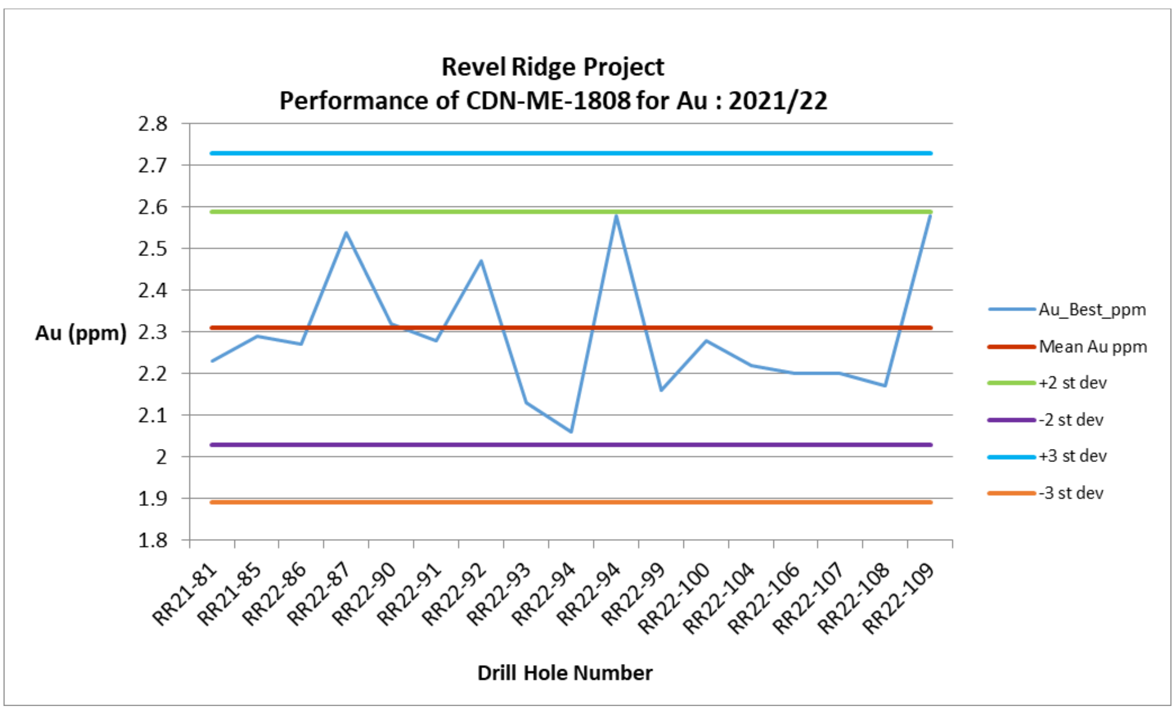
There were 48 data points for both the CDN-ME-1807 and CDN-ME-1808 CRMs. Both CRMs performed well, with the majority of data points falling within ±2 standard deviations from the mean certified value. There was a single failure noted for copper, which fell just above +3 standard deviations from the mean certified value. There were two samples falling -3 standard deviations from the mean certified value for the CDN-ME-1808 CRM. However, one failure for silver, copper, lead and zinc (sample P301020) was swapped at the lab with the following sample (sample P301021) and not a true failure. The other result fell just below the acceptable range for lead only. Slight low biases were noted for lead in the CDN-MS-1808 CRM and for copper in the CDN-MS-1807 CRM. The Author considers that the CRMs demonstrate acceptable accuracy in the 2020/21 data.

11.7.1.2 2021 – 2022 Drilling

CRMs were again inserted into the sample stream approximately every 20 samples. Three CRMs were used during the 2021/22 drilling at the Project: the CDN-ME-1808, CDN-ME-1902 and CDN-ME-1903 CRMs. All three CRMs are certified for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and were again purchased from CDN.

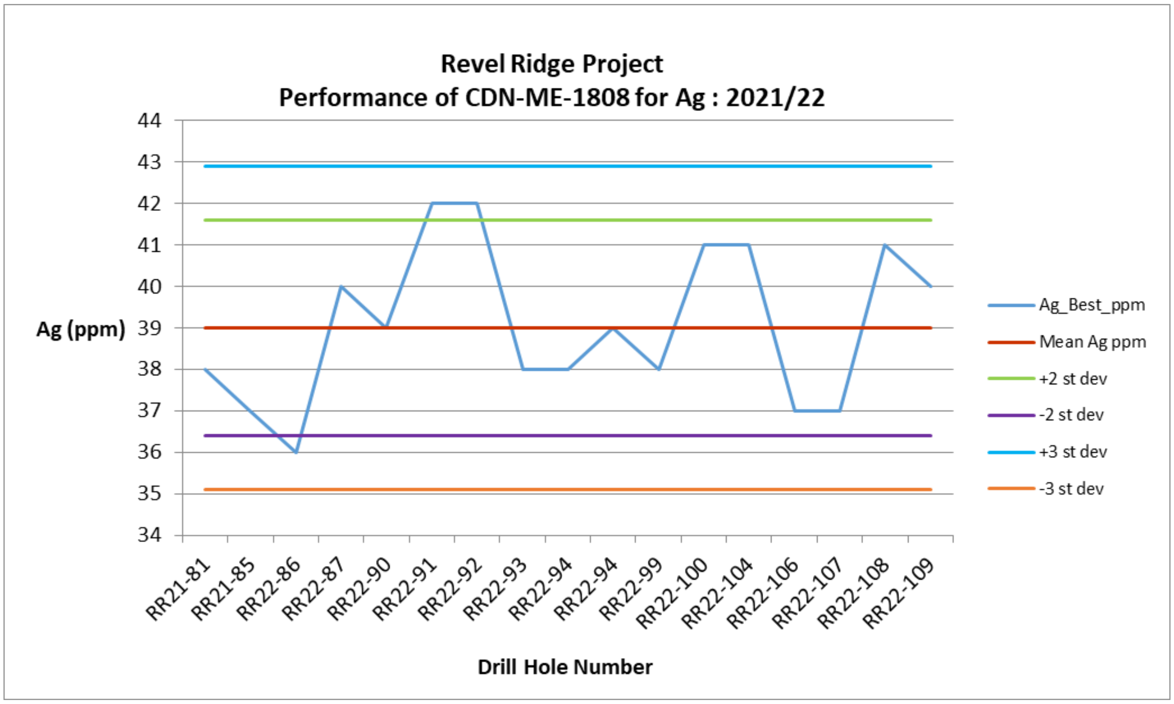
Criteria for assessing CRM performance are as described in section 11.7.1.1 of this Technical Report. There were 17 data points for the CDN-ME-1808 CRM, 20 for the CDN-ME-1902 and five for the CDN-ME-1903. All CRMs performed well with no failures recorded, and the majority of data points falling within ±2 standard deviations from the mean certified value. Results for all CRMs are presented in Figures 11.2 to 11.16.

FIGURE 11.2 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1808 CRM FOR GOLD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



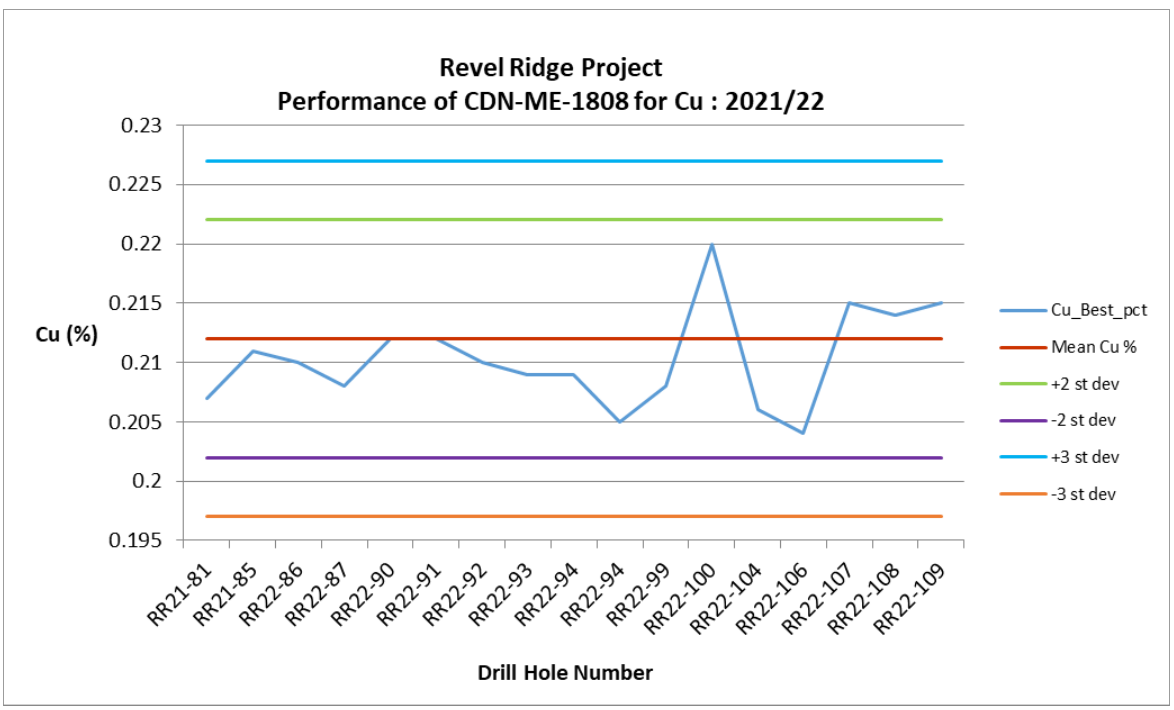
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.3 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1808 CRM FOR SILVER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



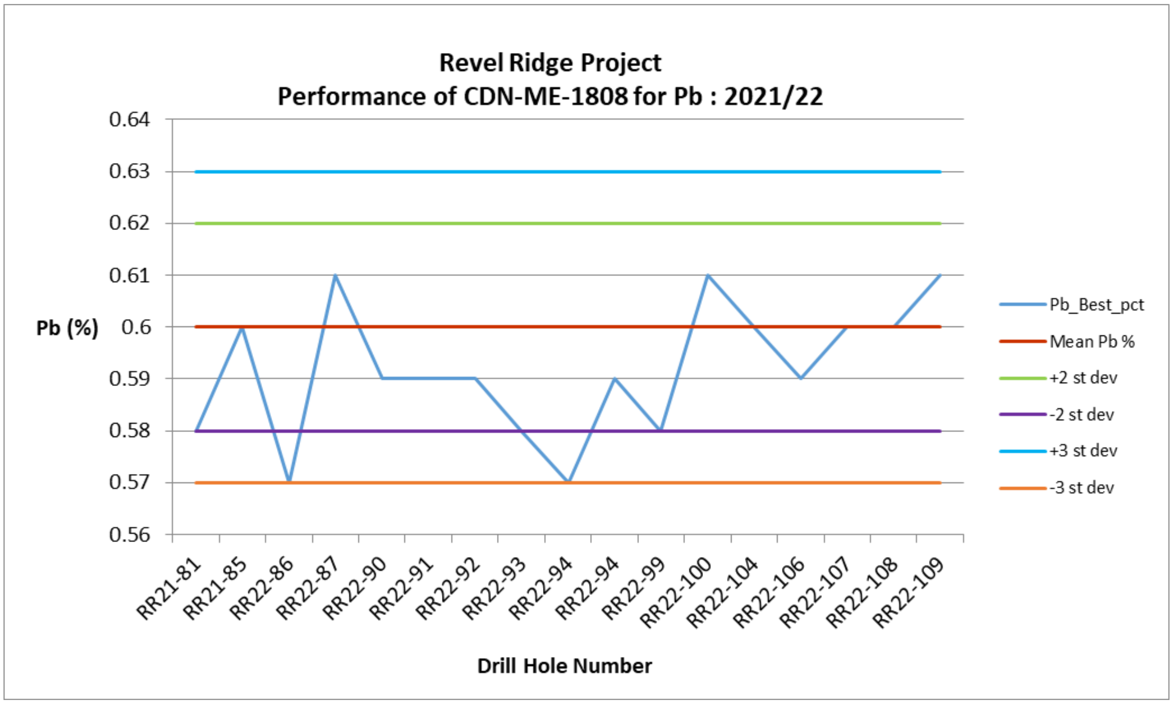
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.4 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1808 CRM FOR COPPER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



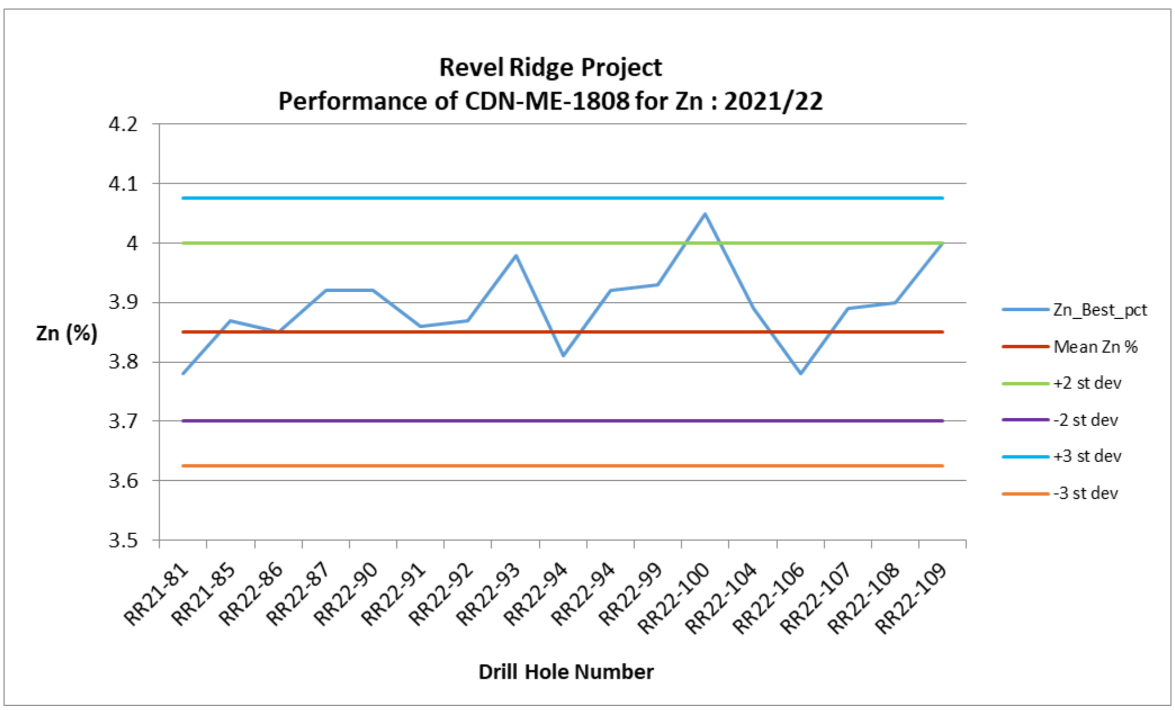
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.5 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1808 CRM FOR LEAD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



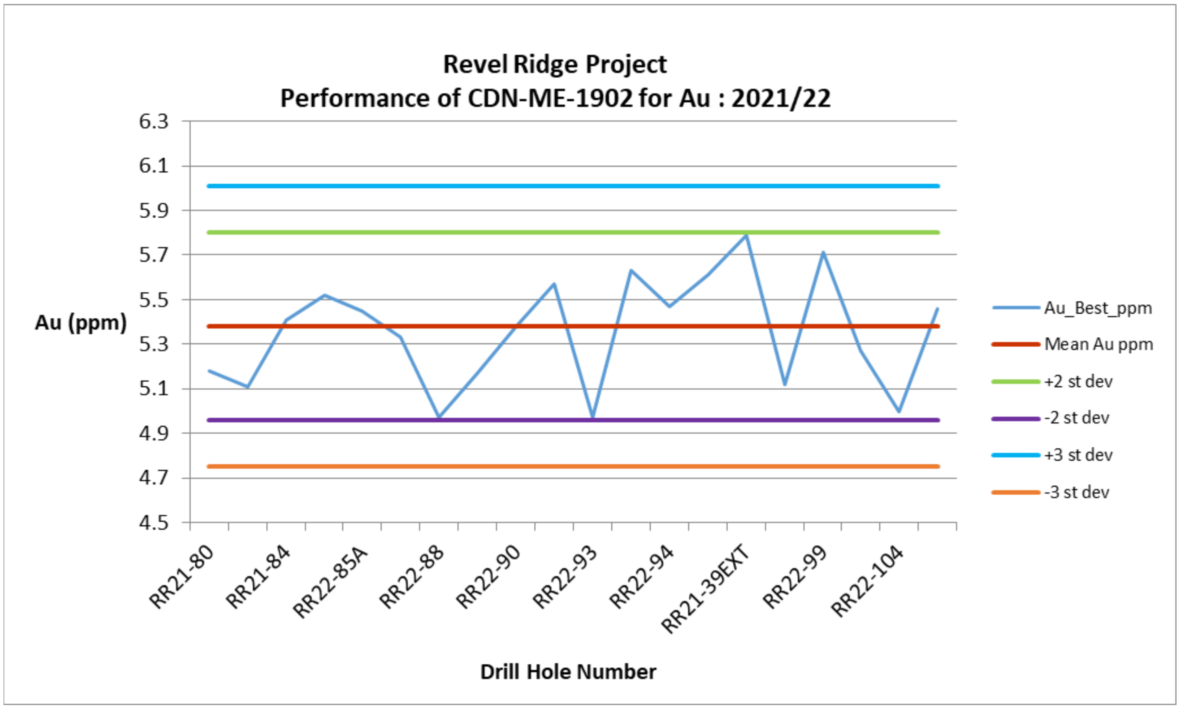
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.6 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1808 CRM FOR ZINC FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



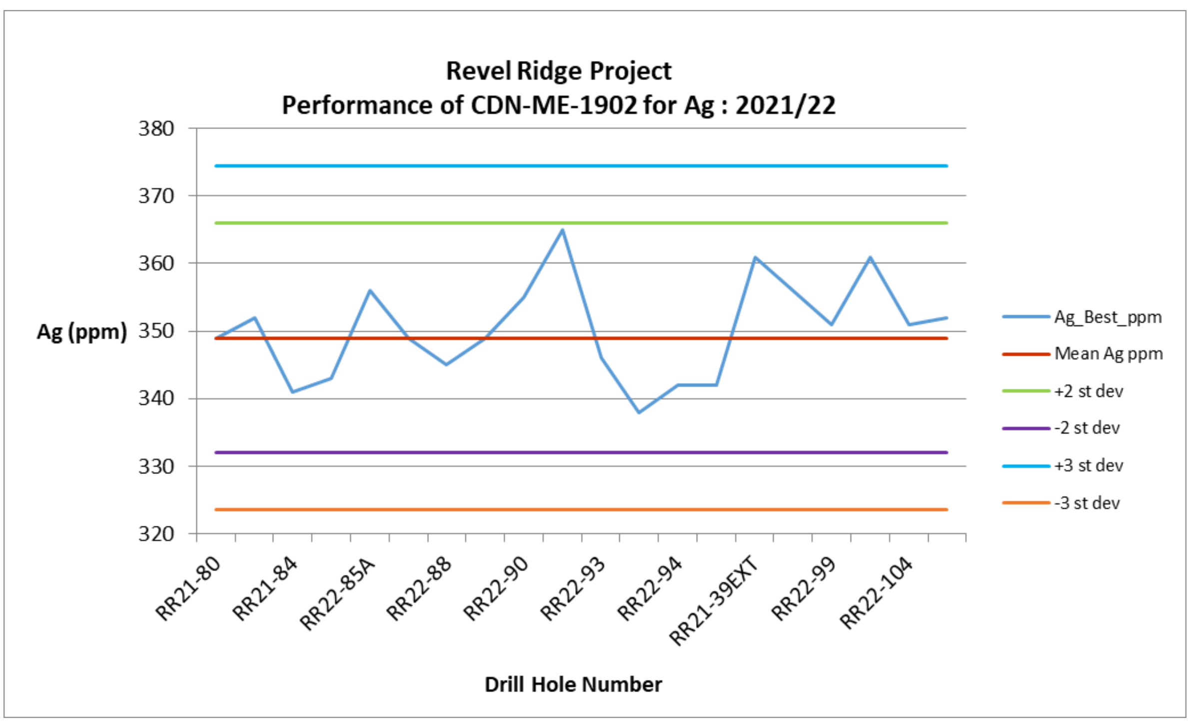
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.7 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1902 CRM FOR GOLD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



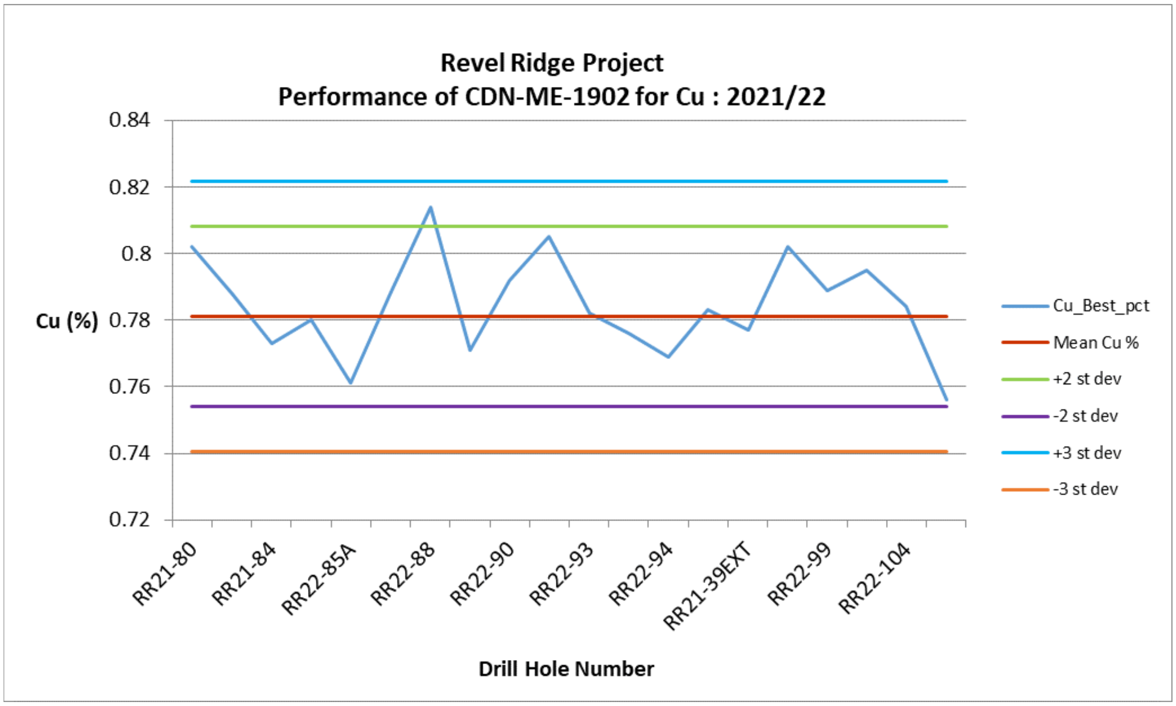
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.8 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1902 CRM FOR SILVER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



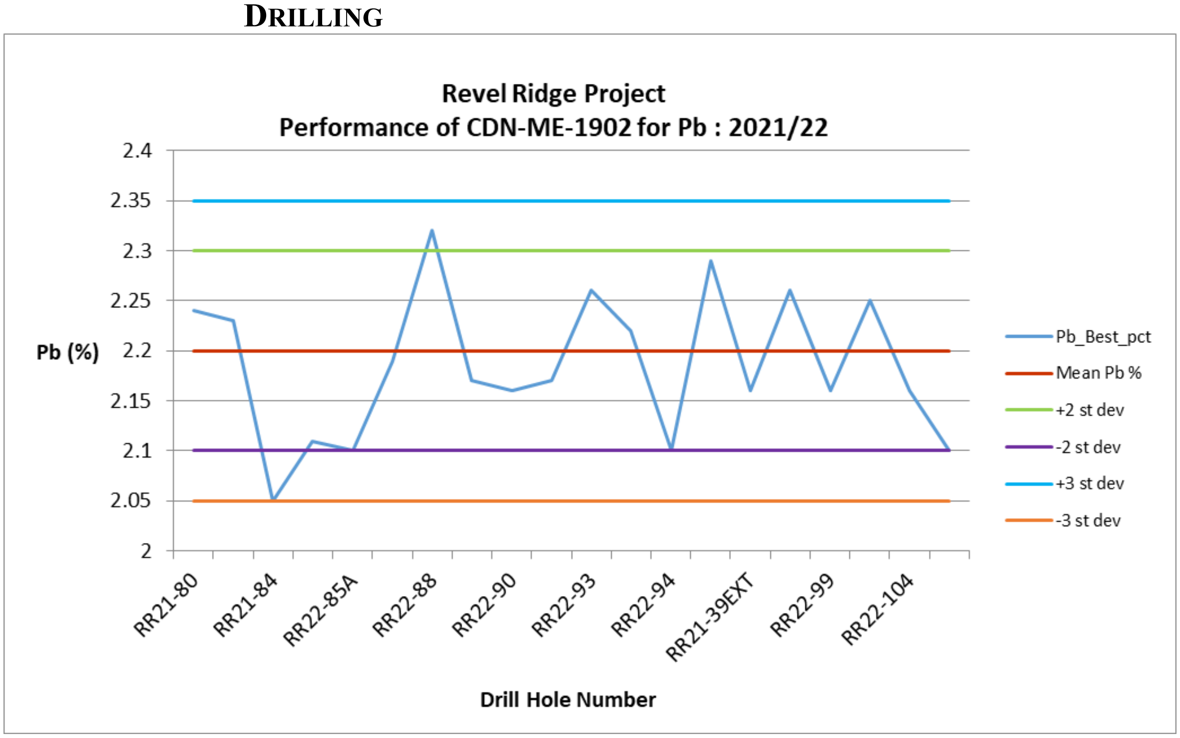
Source: *P&E (2023)*

Figure 11.9 Performance of CDN-ME-1902 CRM for Copper for 2021/22 Drilling



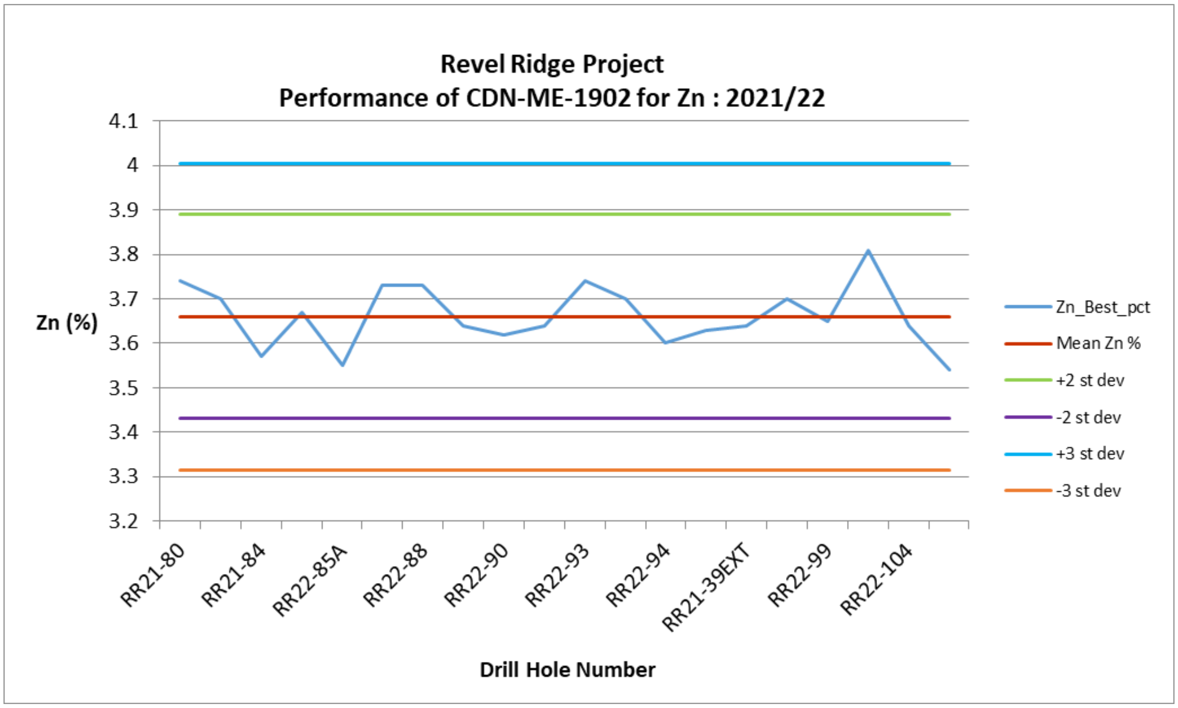
Source: *P&E (2023)*

Figure 11.10 Performance of CDN-ME-1902 CRM for Lead for 2021/22 Drilling



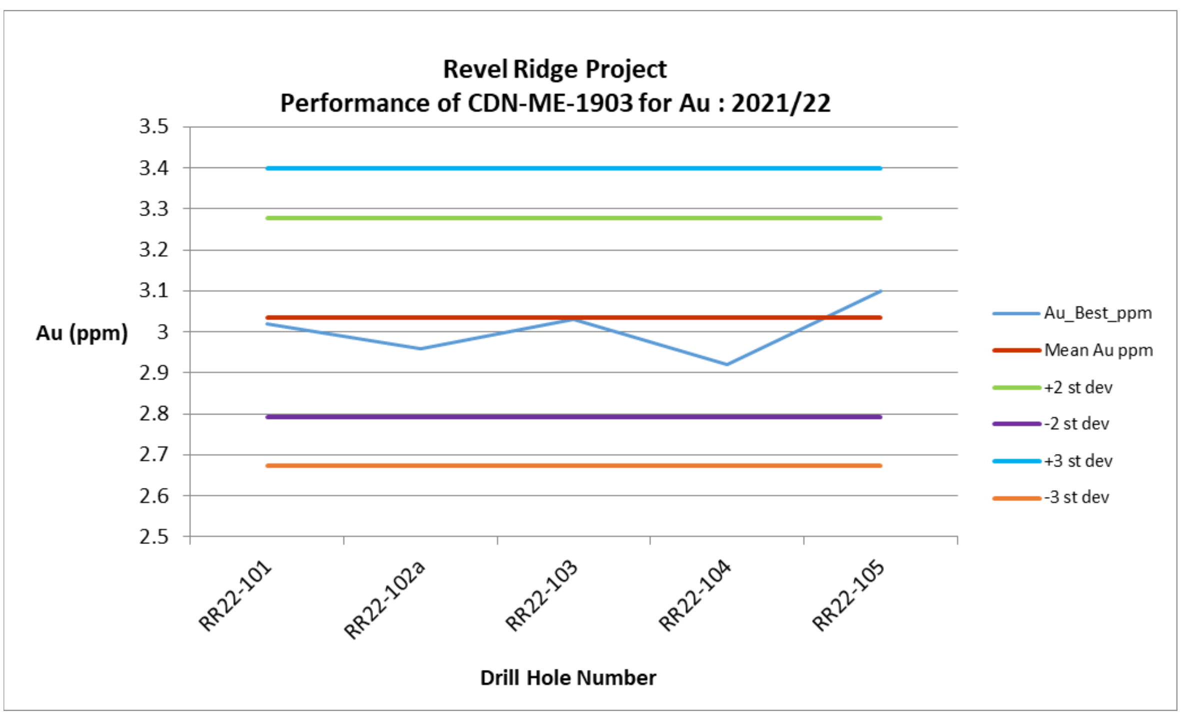
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.11 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1902 CRM FOR ZINC FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



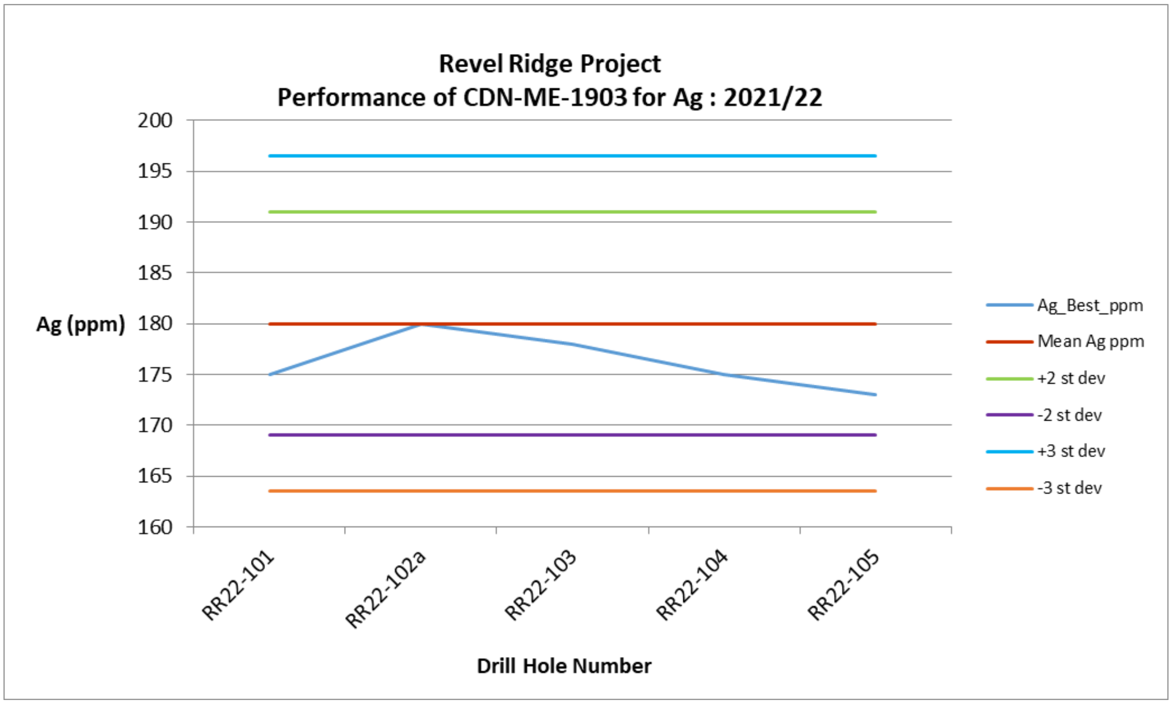
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.12 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1903 CRM FOR GOLD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



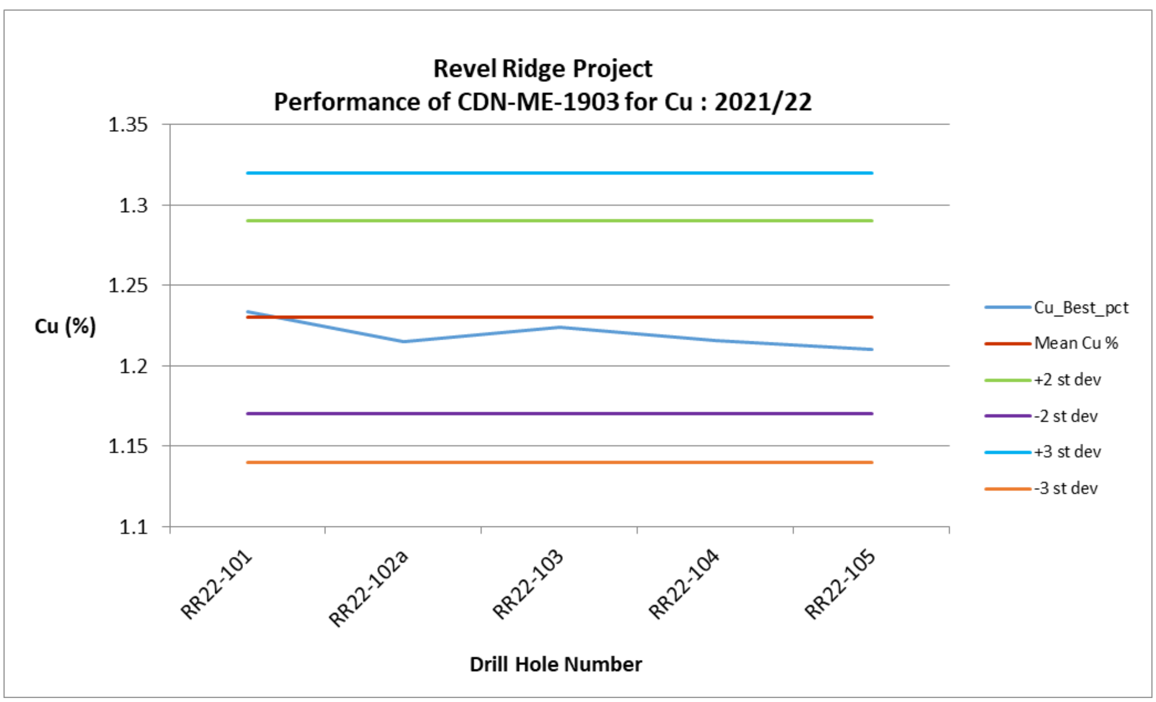
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.13 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1903 CRM FOR SILVER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



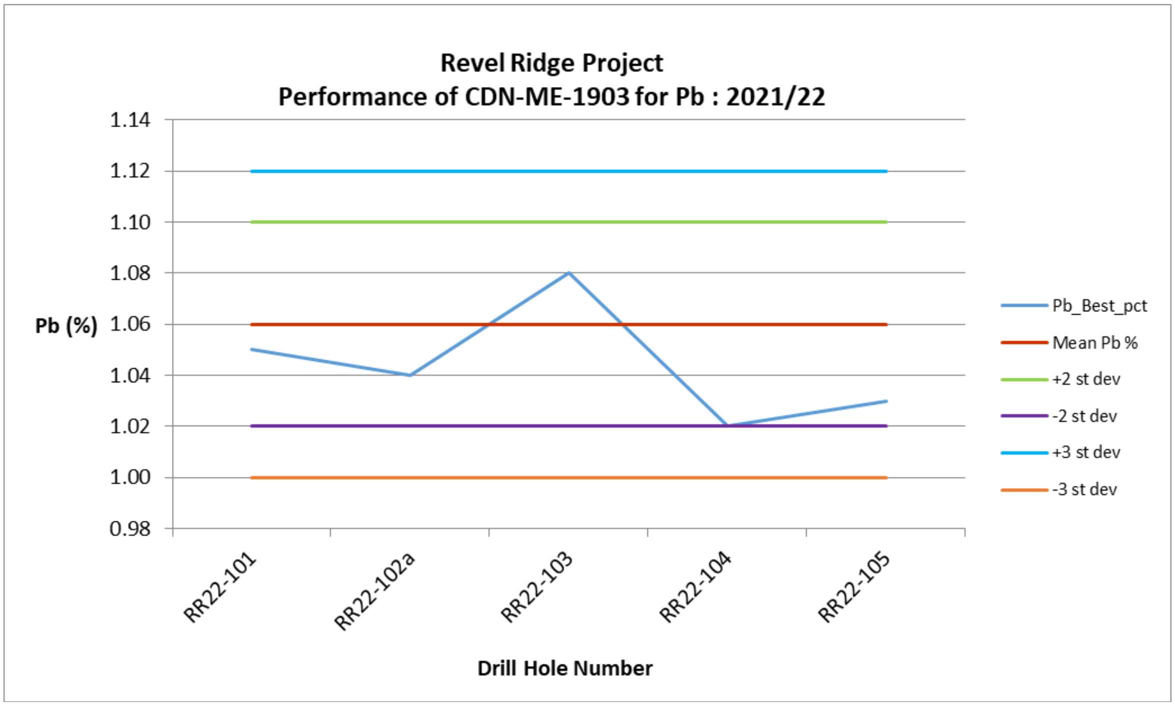
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.14 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1903 CRM FOR COPPER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



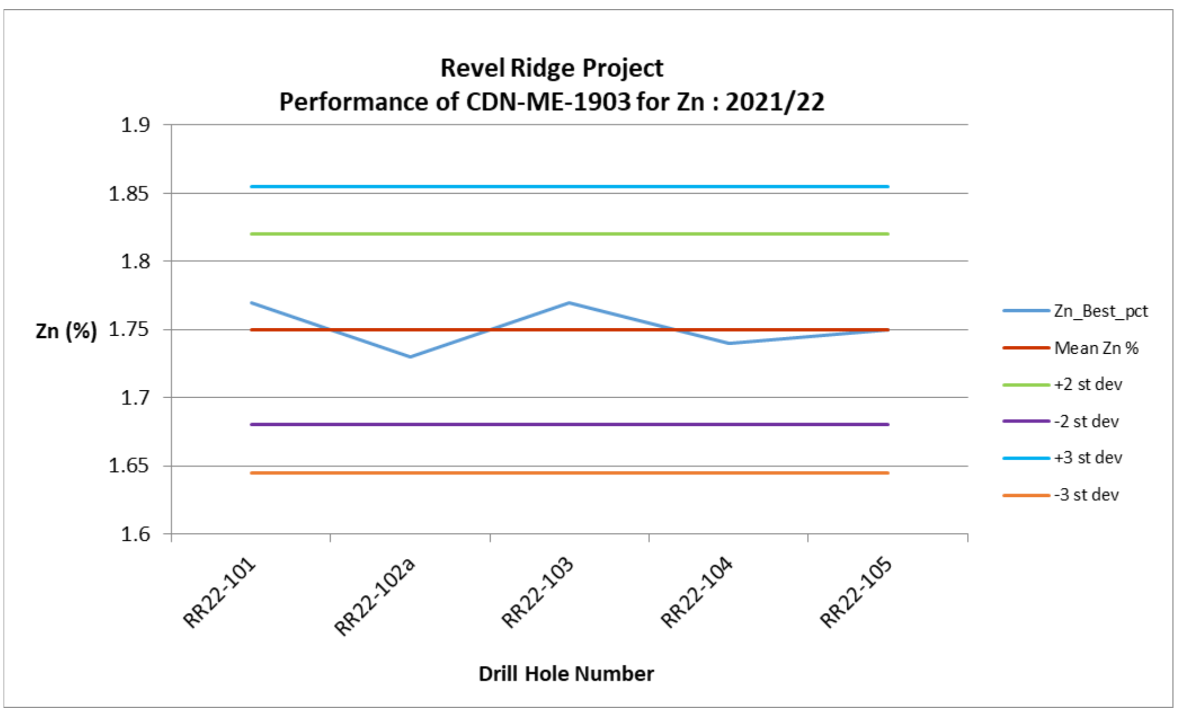
Source: *P&E (2023)*

Figure 11.15 Performance of CDN-ME-1903 CRM for Lead for 2021/22 Drilling



Source: *P&E (2023)*

Figure 11.16 Performance of CDN-ME-1903 CRM for Zinc for 2021/22 Drilling



Source: *P&E (2023)*

The Author of this Technical Report section considers that the CRMs demonstrate reasonable accuracy in the 2021/22 data.

11.7.2 Blanks

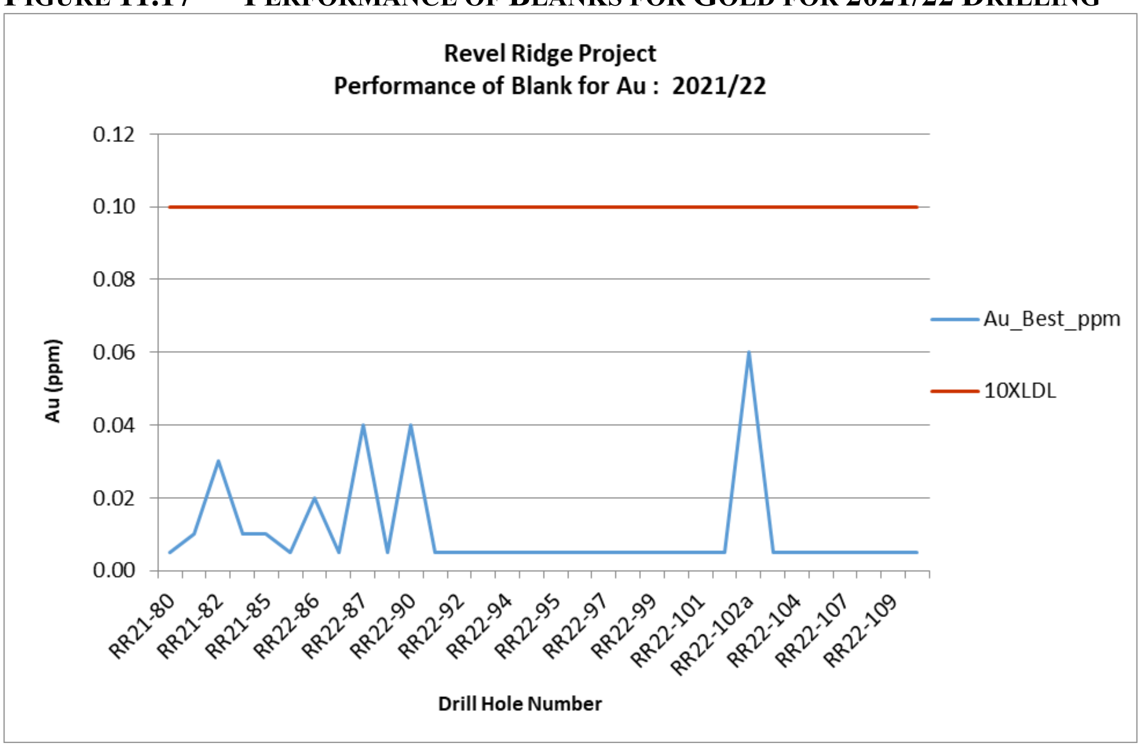
11.7.2.1 2020 – 2021 Drilling

Blank samples, composed of white landscape marble, were strategically placed after observed sulphide mineralization, at a rate of about one blank for every 22 samples of drill core. All blank data for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were reviewed by the Qualified Person. A total of 75 data points were examined. An upper tolerance limit of ten times the detection limit was applied, and all data are within the set tolerance limits. The Author does not consider contamination to be an issue for the 2020/21 drill data.

11.7.2.2 2021 – 2022 Drilling

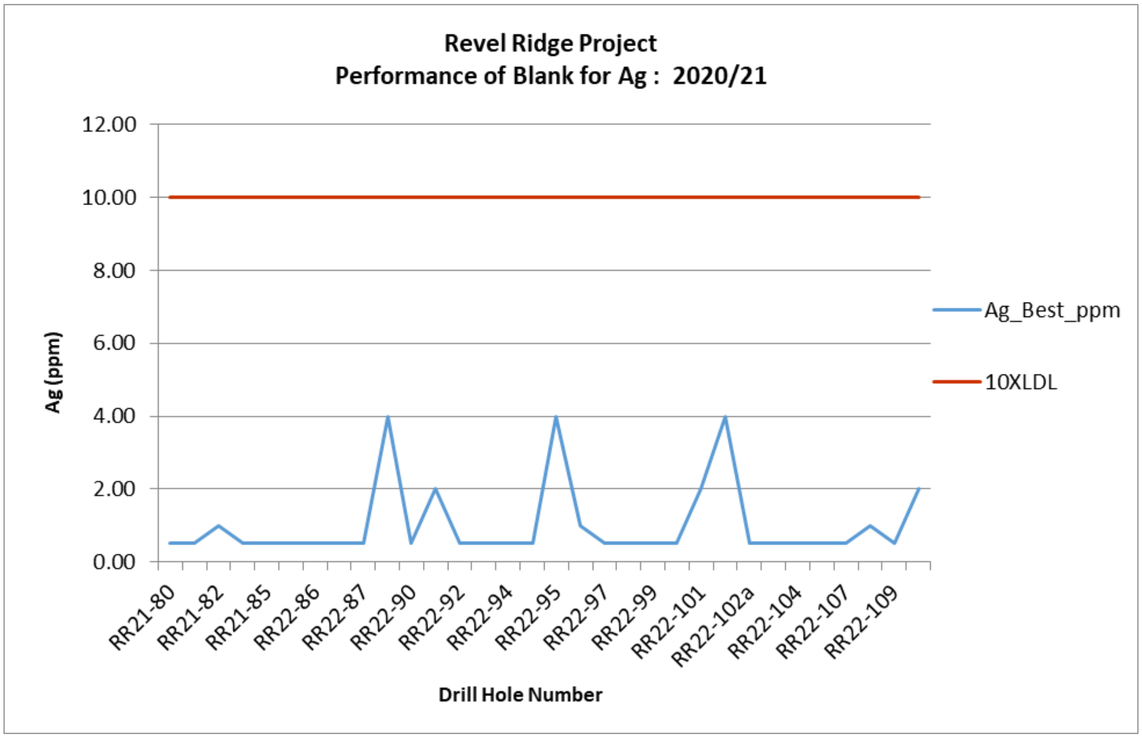
Blank samples, composed of white landscape marble, were strategically placed after observed sulphide mineralization, at a rate of around one blank for every 26 samples of drill core. All blank data for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were graphed (Figures 11.17 to 11.21). If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of half the detection limit for data treatment purposes. An upper tolerance limit of ten times the detection limit was set. There was a total of 32 data points to examine. All data plotted at or below the set tolerance limits and the Author does not consider contamination to be an issue for the 2021-2022 drill data.

FIGURE 11.17 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR GOLD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



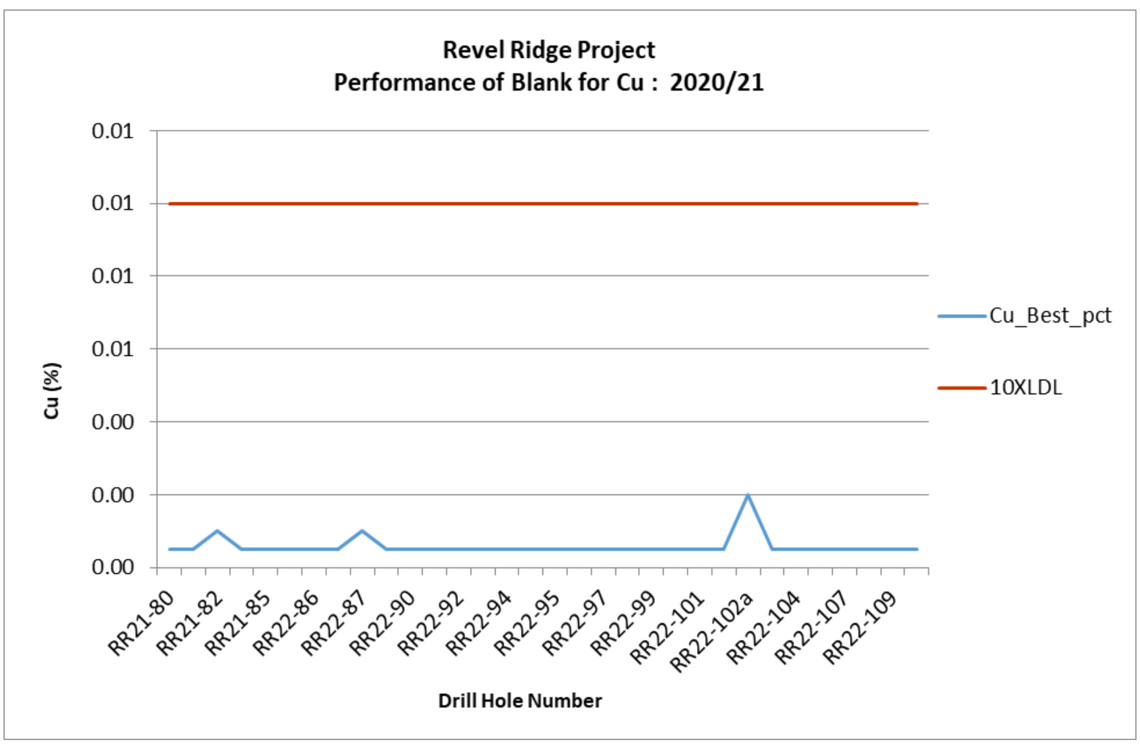
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.18 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR SILVER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



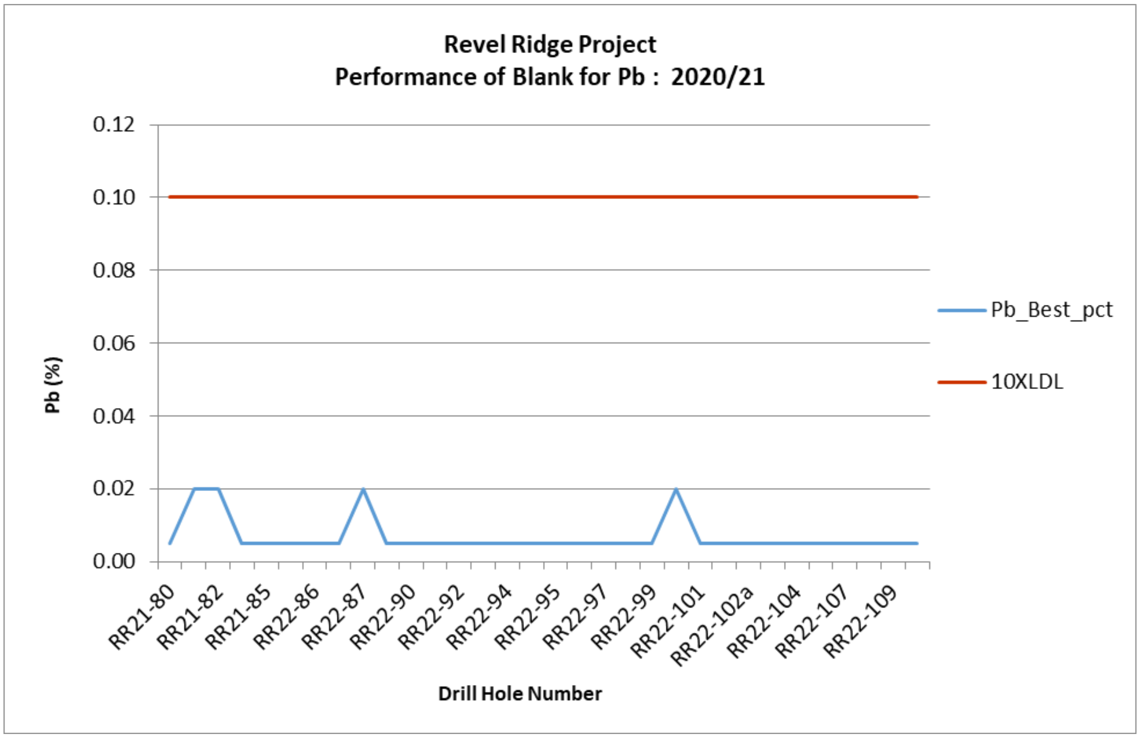
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.19 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR COPPER FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



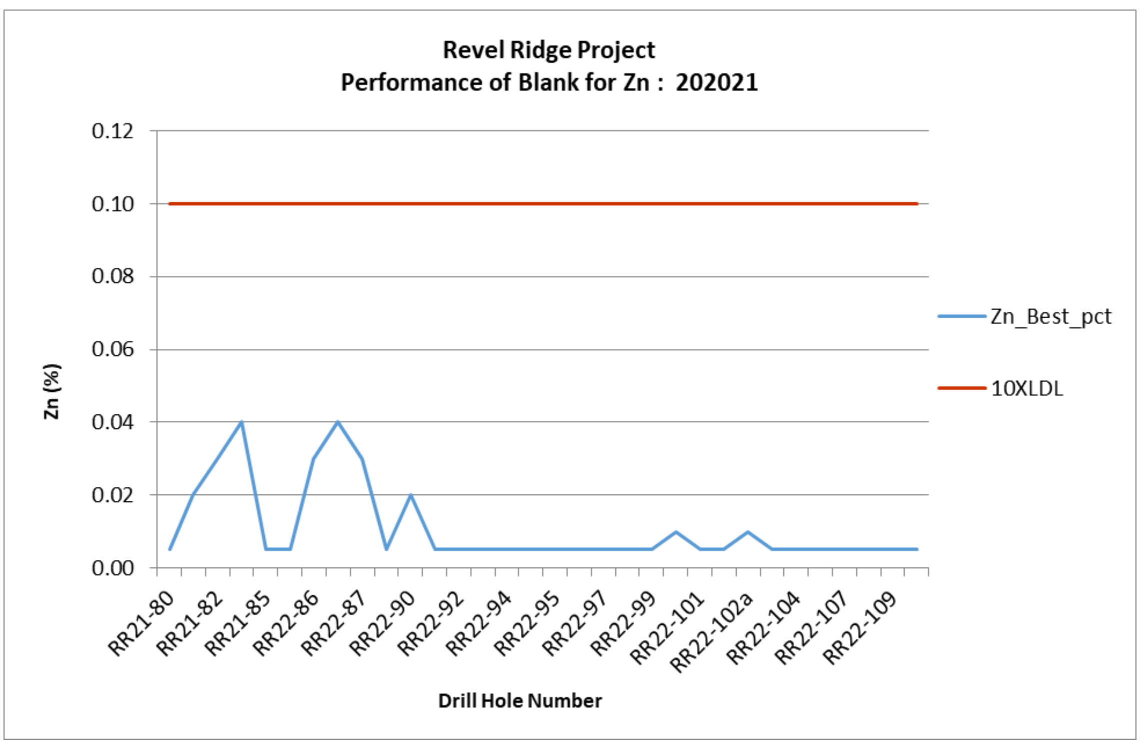
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.20 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR LEAD FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.21 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR ZINC FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2023)*

11.7.3 Duplicates

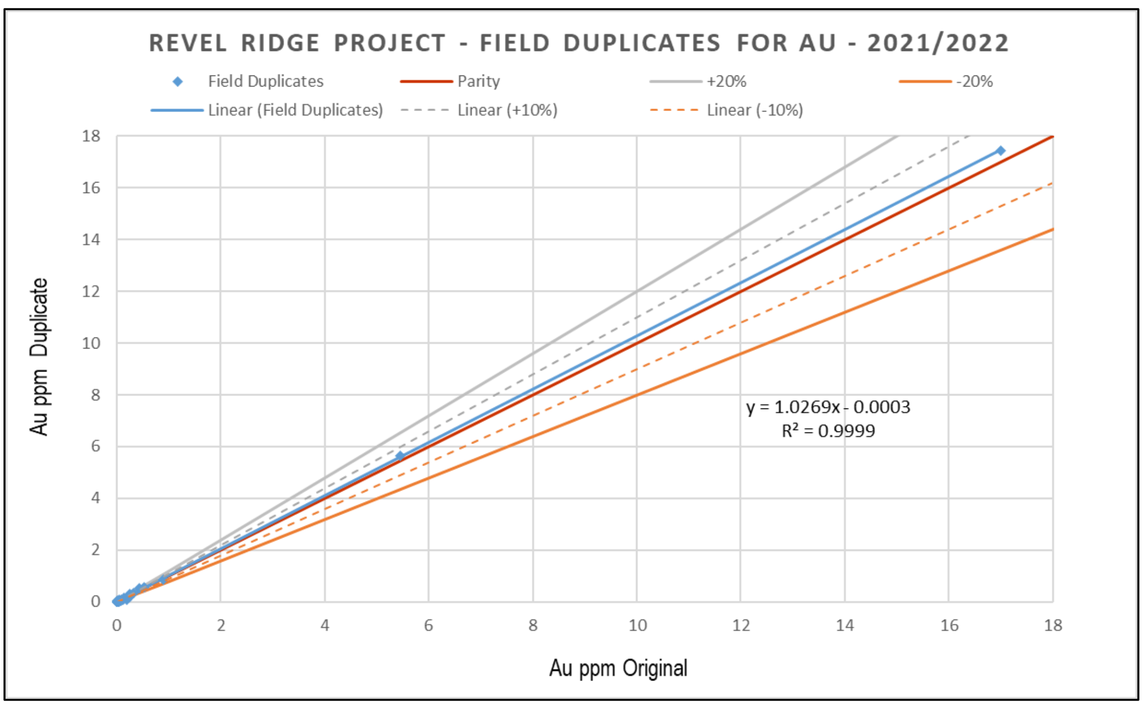
11.7.3.1 2020 – 2021 Drilling

Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately one duplicate every 20 drill core samples. Field duplicate data for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were examined by the Author for the 2020/21 drill program. There were 92 duplicate pairs in the dataset. Data were scatter graphed and R-squared values estimated for each element: gold returned an R-squared value of 0.759, silver 0.762, copper 0.938, lead 0.976, and zinc 0.994. The Author considers the data to have acceptable precision at the field level for all elements.

11.7.3.2 2021 – 2022 Drilling

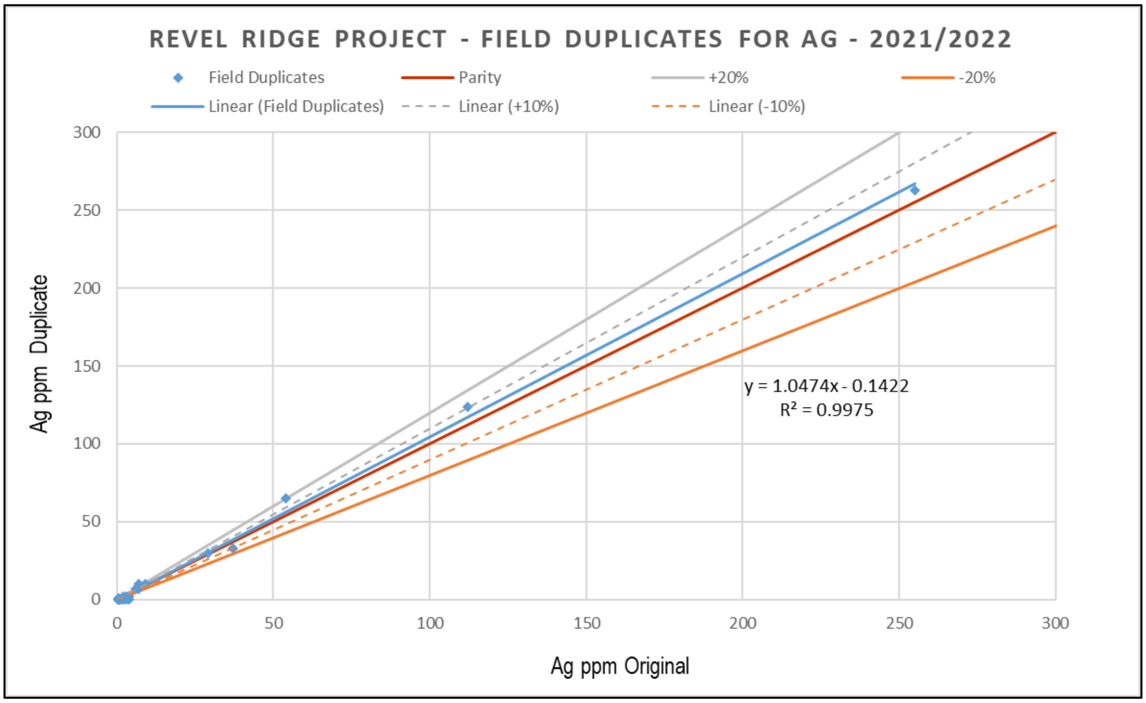
Field duplicates were again inserted at a rate of approximately one duplicate every 20 drill core samples. Field duplicate data for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were examined by the author for the 2021/22 drilling at the Project. There were 42 duplicate pairs in the dataset. Data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.22 through 11.26) and R-squared values estimated for each element: gold returned an R-squared value of 1, silver 0.999, copper 0.994, lead 0.998 and zinc 1. The Author considers the data to have acceptable precision at the field level for all elements.

FIGURE 11.22 PERFORMANCE OF GOLD FIELD DUPLICATES FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



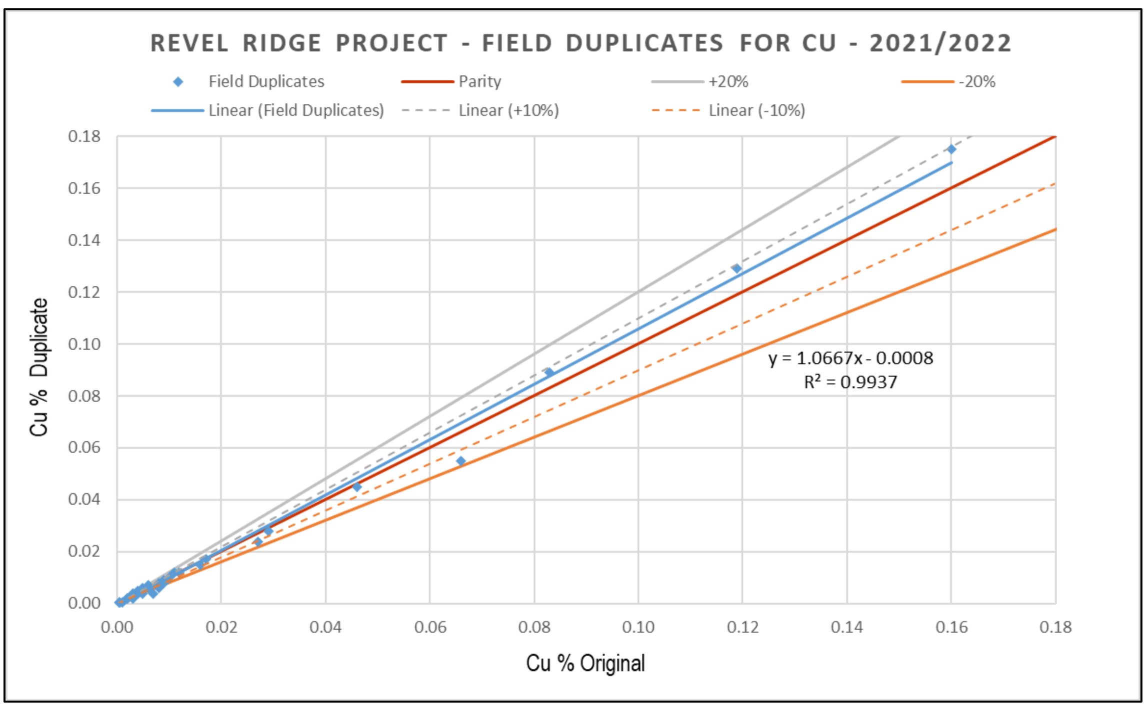
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.23 PERFORMANCE OF SILVER FIELD DUPLICATES FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



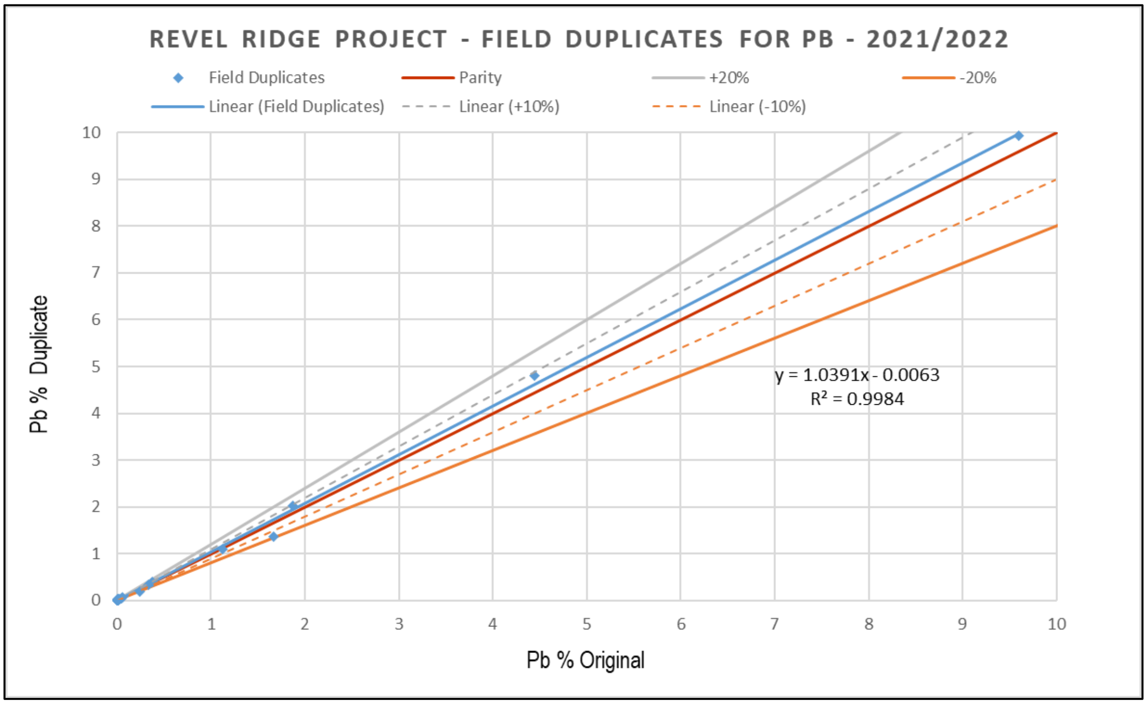
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.24 PERFORMANCE OF COPPER FIELD DUPLICATES FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



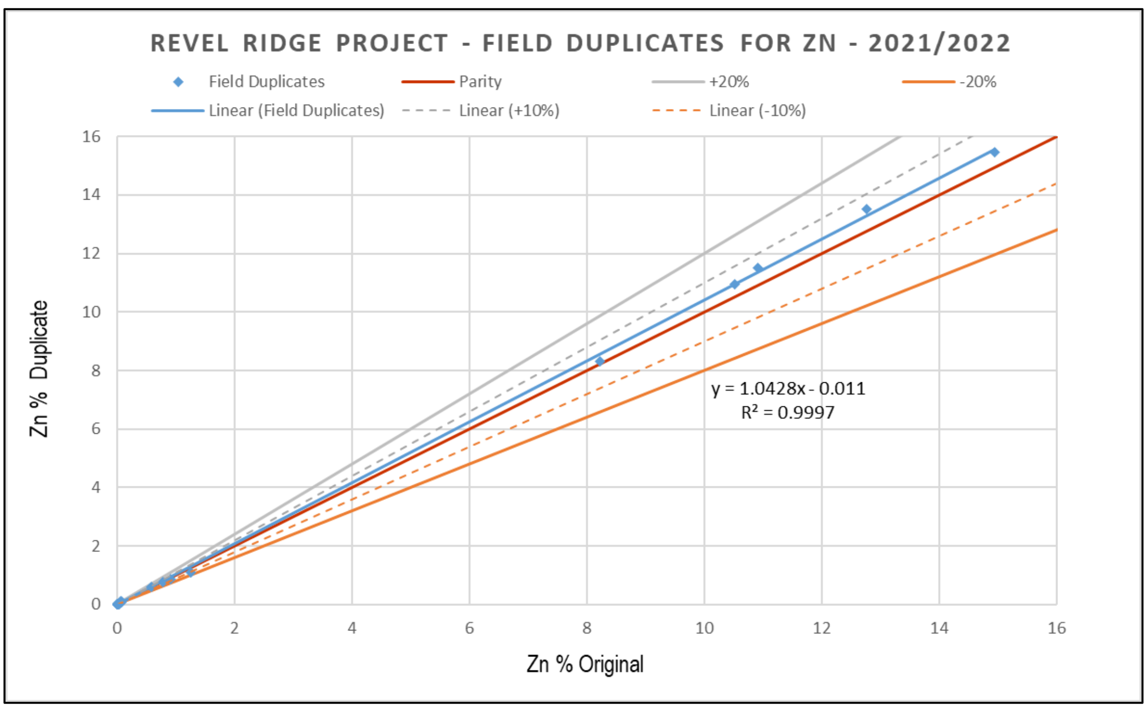
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.25 PERFORMANCE OF LEAD FIELD DUPLICATES FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 11.26 PERFORMANCE OF ZINC FIELD DUPLICATES FOR 2021/22 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2023)*

11.7.4 Check Assaying

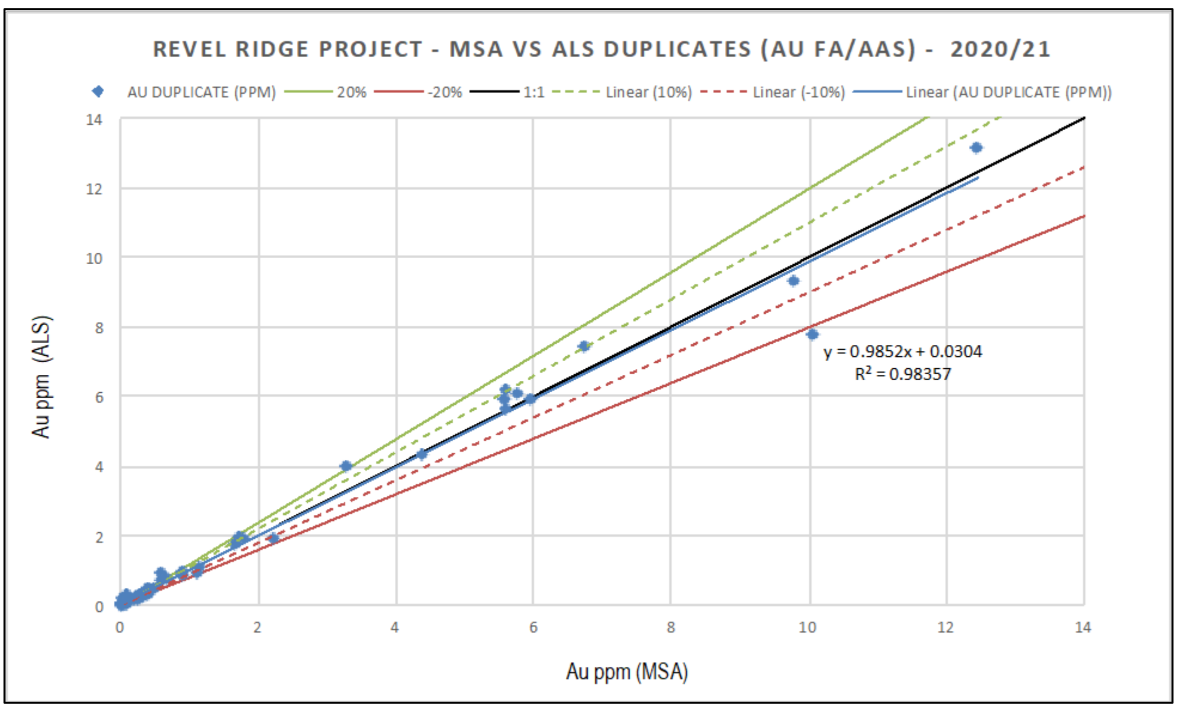
Rokmaster carried out an umpire sampling program of a selection of the 2020 and 2021 drill core samples, in early 2021. A total of 84 samples, selected from six drill holes, were sent to a secondary laboratory (ALS) to verify the primary laboratory (MSA) results. The samples submitted to ALS included 69 pulp samples from drill core, five CRMs, six blanks and four duplicate pulps from original MSA lab duplicate samples.

The Author has reviewed the umpire assay results for the 2020 and 2021 programs, and comparison was made between the primary lab results and the umpire lab results with the aid of line graph and scatter plots (Figures 11.27 to 11.31).

Lead and zinc values are reasonably similar between labs. Variability is expected in gold concentrations between labs, however, overall concentrations are quite similar with an average mean difference of 3.8%. ALS is generally reporting higher silver results compared to MSA, particularly obvious in lower-grade samples (from 5 to 10 g/t Ag). This is likely related to the higher lower detection limit of 1.0 g/t Ag at MSA, compared to 0.01 g/t Ag at ALS. The Author reviewed the QC samples analyzed with the umpire assays and no material issues were evident.

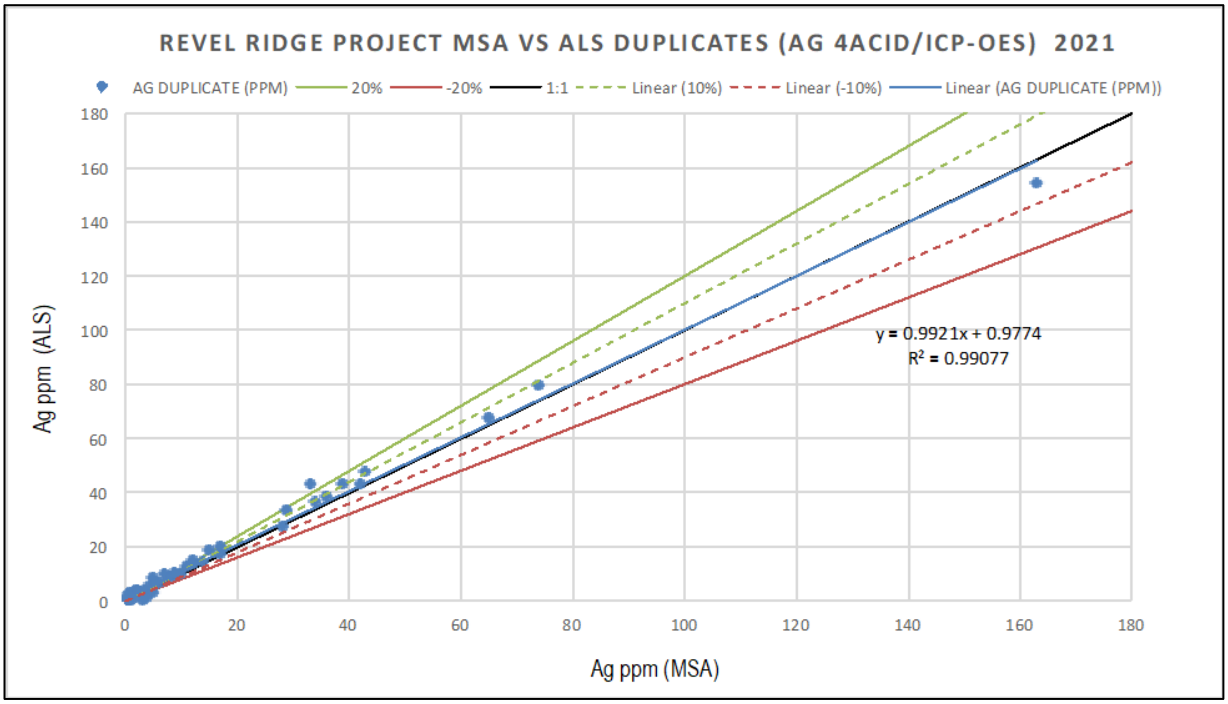
The data for ALS indicate no material biases between the umpire laboratory and analyses from the primary laboratory, MSA.

FIGURE 11.27 PERFORMANCE OF GOLD UMPIRE ASSAYS FOR 2020/21 DRILLING



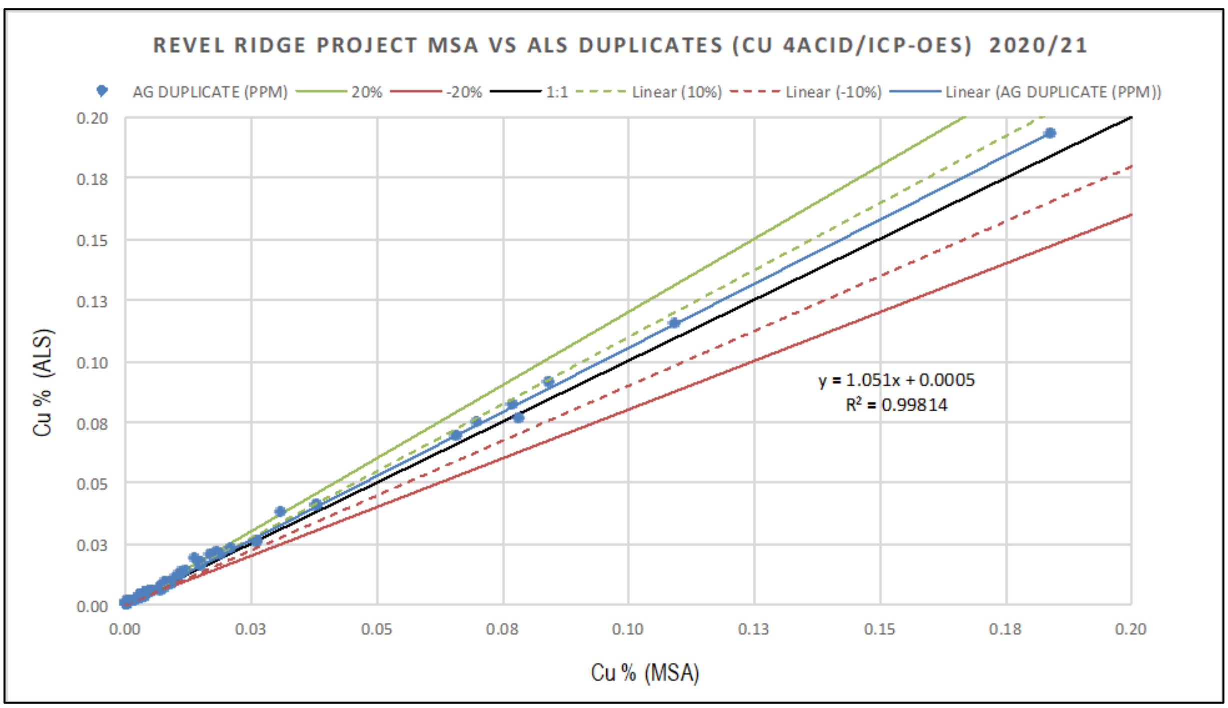
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 11.28 PERFORMANCE OF SILVER UMPIRE ASSAYS FOR 2020/21 DRILLING



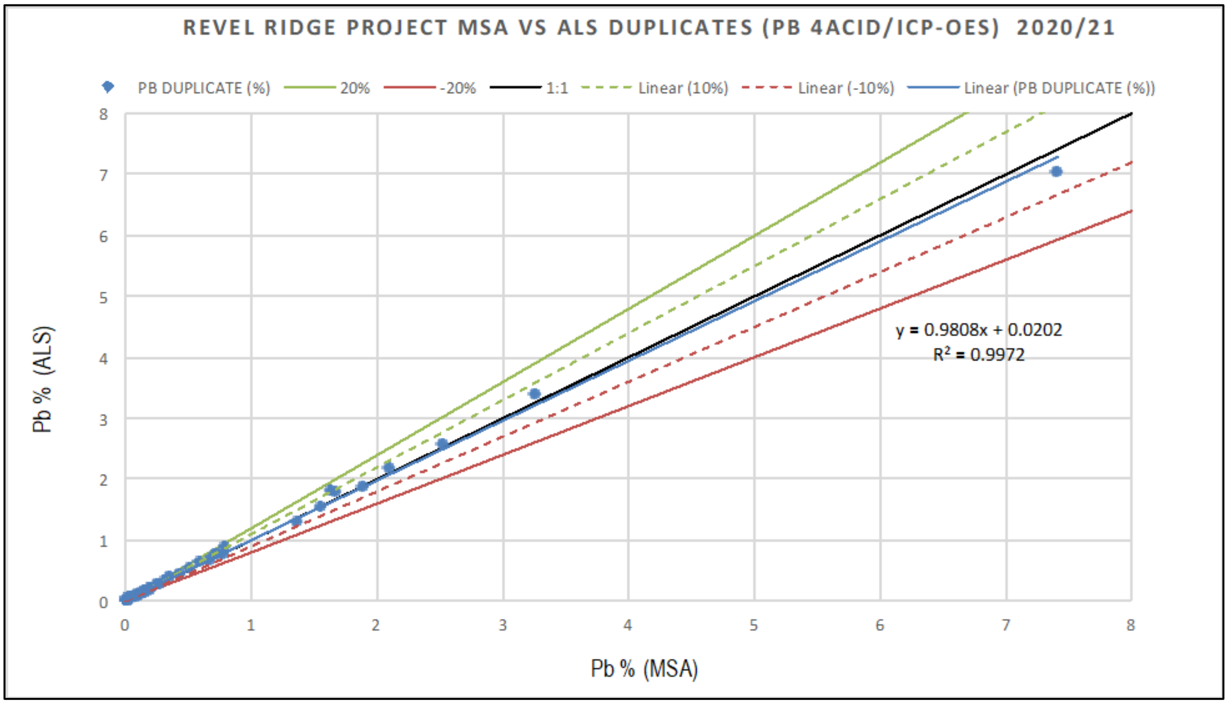
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 11.29 PERFORMANCE OF COPPER UMPIRE ASSAYS FOR 2020/21 DRILLING



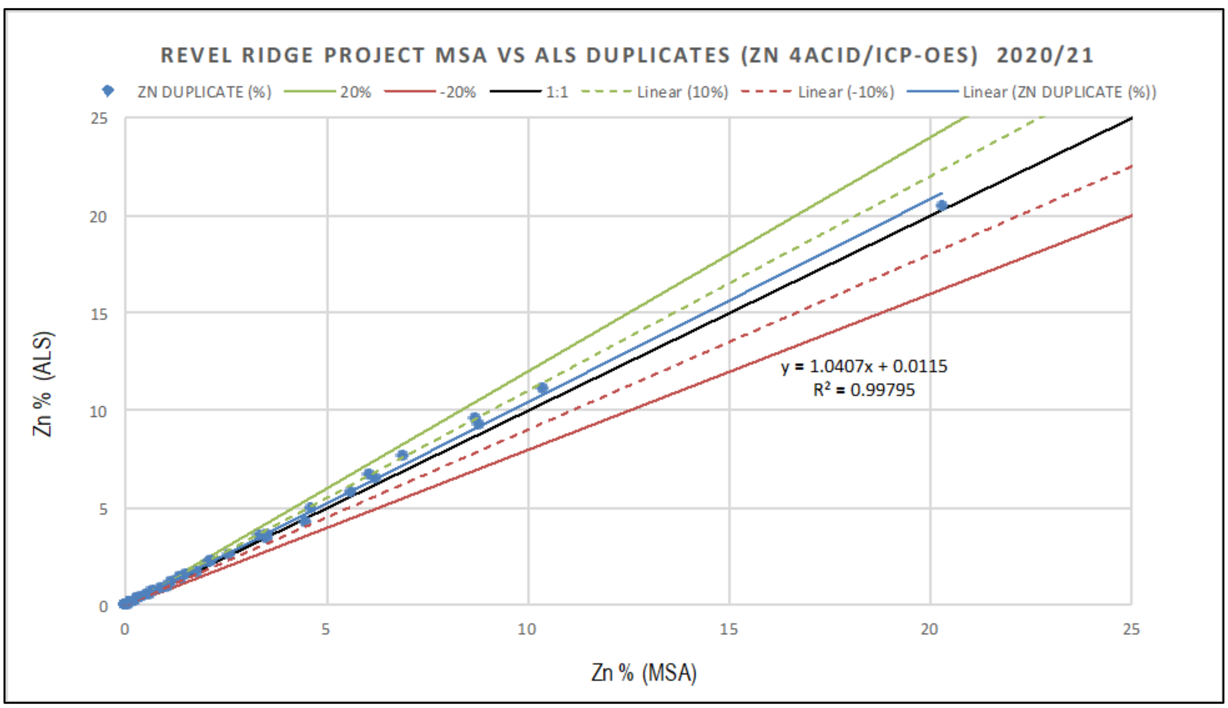
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 11.30 PERFORMANCE OF LEAD UMPIRE ASSAYS FOR 2020/21 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 11.31 PERFORMANCE OF ZINC UMPIRE ASSAYS FOR 2020/21 DRILLING



Source: *P&E (2021)*

11.8 COMMENT ON SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

It is the Author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by Huakan and Rokmaster for the Revel Ridge Project drill programs were adequate, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 LEGACY DATA

12.1.1 P&E 2010 to 2012 Database Verification

All sampling data were compiled by Huakan, who supplied the Authors with a Microsoft Access™ format database containing collar, survey, assay, bulk density and lithology data, and a topographic surface and AutoCAD format wireframes of the underground workings. Huakan also supplied conceptual wireframe models of the RRMZ, Hanging Wall Zone and Footwall zone. All spatial data were provided in the NAD 83 Zone 11 coordinate system. The database contained 537 records, encompassing surface trenches, underground chip sampling and drilling. Of the 537 records, 29 records contained no associated assay data, were outside the Project limits, or were incomplete, and therefore were not used for Mineral Resource estimation.

Industry standard validation checks were completed on the supplied databases. The Authors typically validate a Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields. Several minor out-of-sequence errors were detected and corrected.

The Authors undertook a verification review of the Huakan-supplied database, whereby independently acquired laboratory assay certificates were compared to constrained assays within the Mineral Resource wireframes. All constrained assays from 2010 to 2012 onwards were checked and seven errors were found and corrected. Approximately 50% of the drill hole data, drilled prior to 2010, were checked and 25 corrections were made. There were no limitations on the Authors ability to conduct satisfactory data verification.

12.1.2 Site Inspections

12.1.2.1 P&E 2010 Site Visit and Independent Sampling

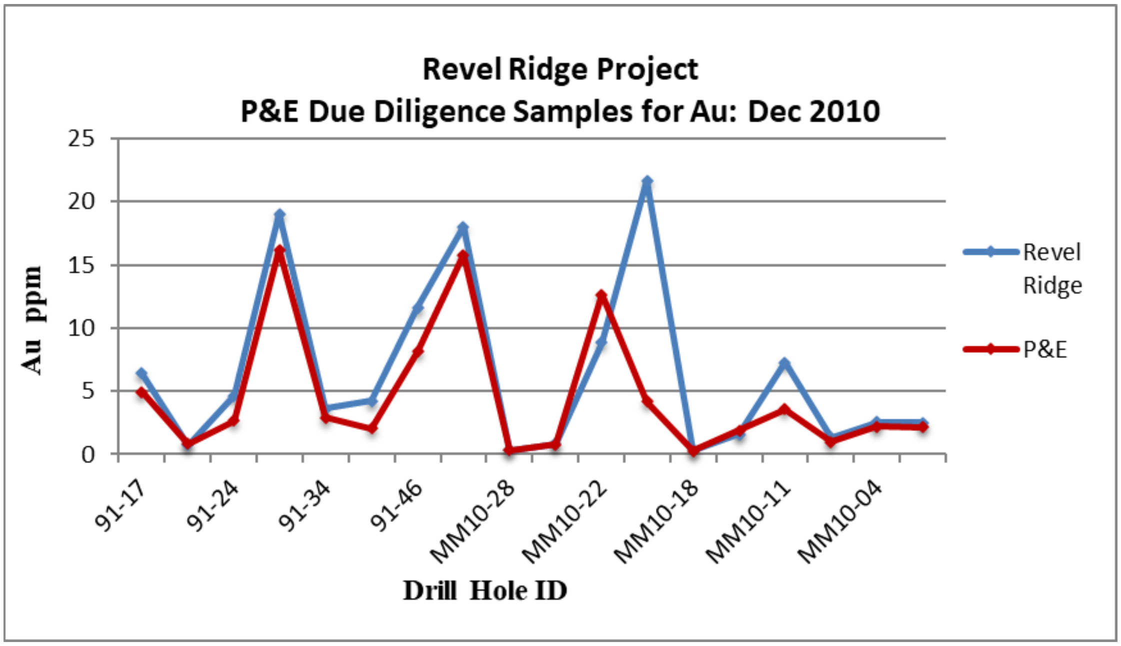
The Revel Ridge Property was visited by Mr. Fred Brown, P.Geo., of P&E on December 17, 2010. Data verification sampling was carried out on diamond drill core, with 18 samples distributed in 18 drill holes collected for assay. These samples were collected from both the current Huakan drill program and from a number of the historical (1991 and earlier) drill holes. An attempt was made to sample intervals from a variety of low and high-grade material. The chosen sample intervals were then sampled by taking complete sections of the remaining half-split drill core. The drill core samples were then documented, bagged, and sealed with packing tape and delivered by Mr. Brown to ALS Minerals ("ALS") at 2103 Dollarton Highway in North Vancouver for analysis.

ALS is independent of the Authors and Huakan and has developed and implemented strategically designed processes and a global quality management system at each of its locations. The global quality program includes internal and external inter-laboratory test programs and regularly scheduled internal audits that meet all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015.

All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

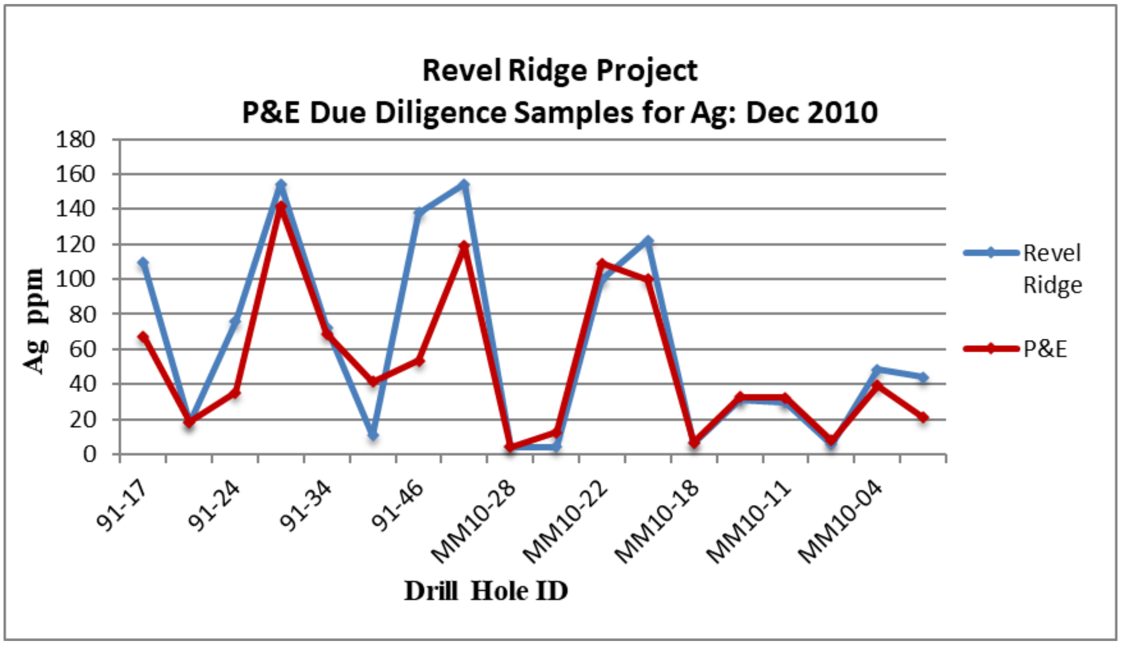
At no time, prior to the time of sampling, were any employees or other associates of Huakan advised as to the location or identification of any of the drill core samples to be collected. Comparison of the Author's independent sample verification results versus the original assay results for gold, silver, lead and zinc are presented in Figures 12.1 to Figure 12.4.

FIGURE 12.1 RESULTS OF 2010 GOLD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



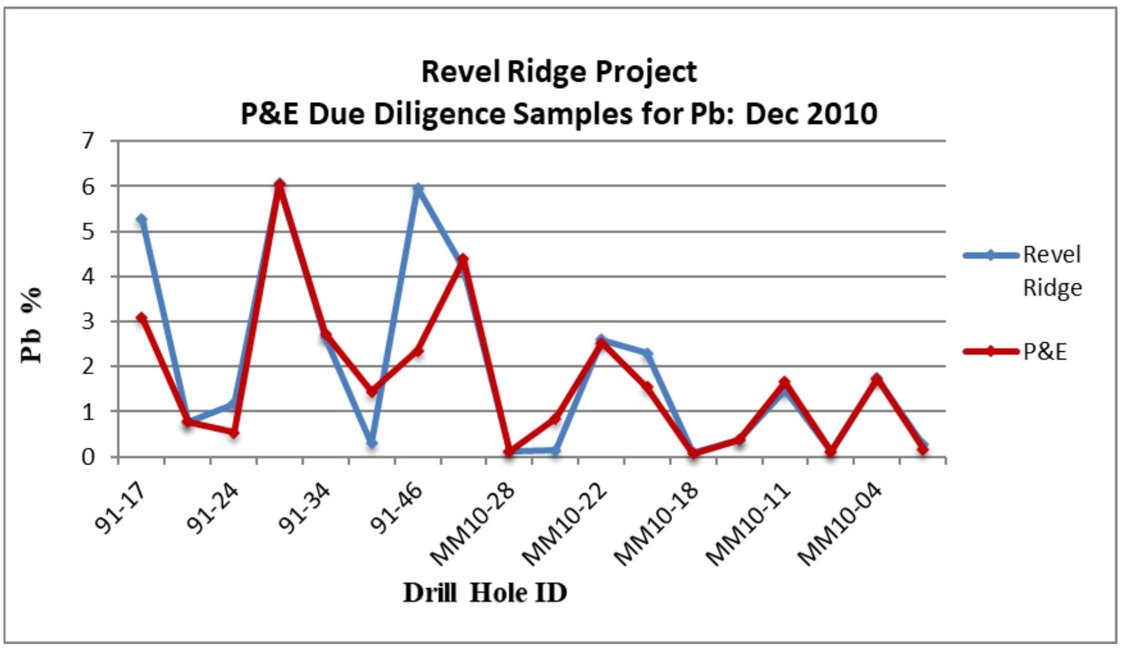
Source: *P&E (2011)*

FIGURE 12.2 RESULTS OF 2010 SILVER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



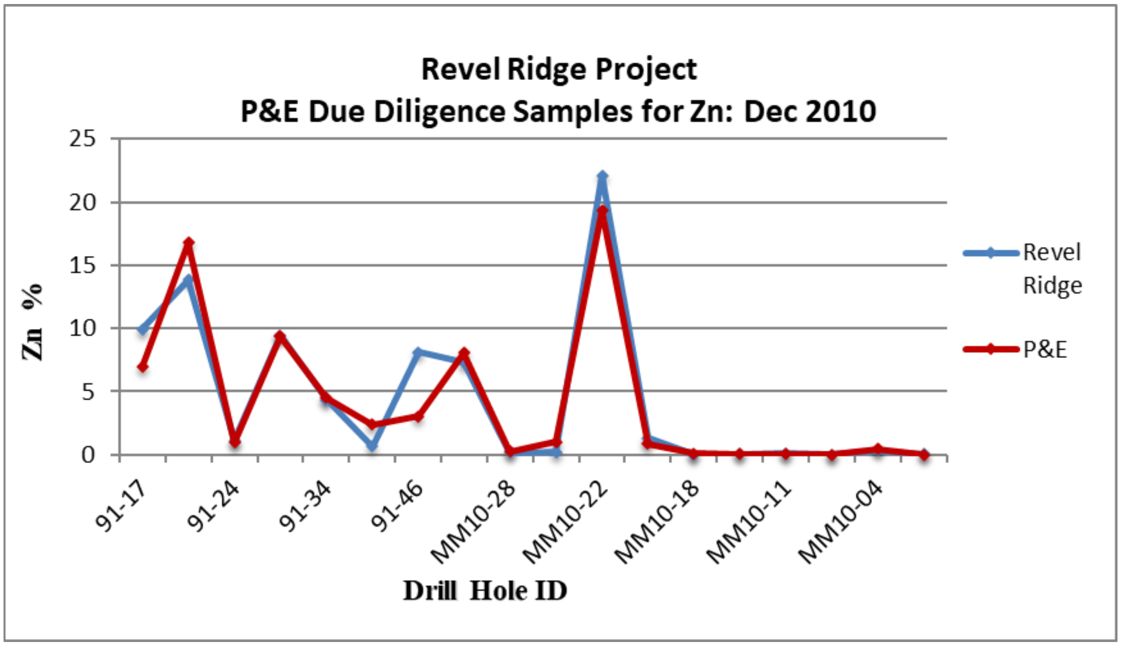
Source: *P&E (2011)*

FIGURE 12.3 RESULTS OF 2010 LEAD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2011)*

FIGURE 12.4 RESULTS OF 2010 ZINC VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2011)*

12.1.2.2 P&E 2012 Site Visit and Independent Sampling

The Revel Ridge Property was visited by Mr. Richard Routledge, P.Geo., of P&E from June 13 to 14, 2012. Data verification sampling was done on diamond drill core, with 26 samples from 10 drill holes collected for assay. These samples were collected from both the current Huakan drill program and from historical drill holes. An attempt was made to sample intervals from a variety of low and high- grade material. The chosen sample intervals were then sampled by taking complete sections of the remaining half-split drill core. The samples were then documented, bagged, and sealed with packing tape and delivered by Mr. Routledge to AGAT Laboratories ("AGAT") in Mississauga, ON, for analysis.

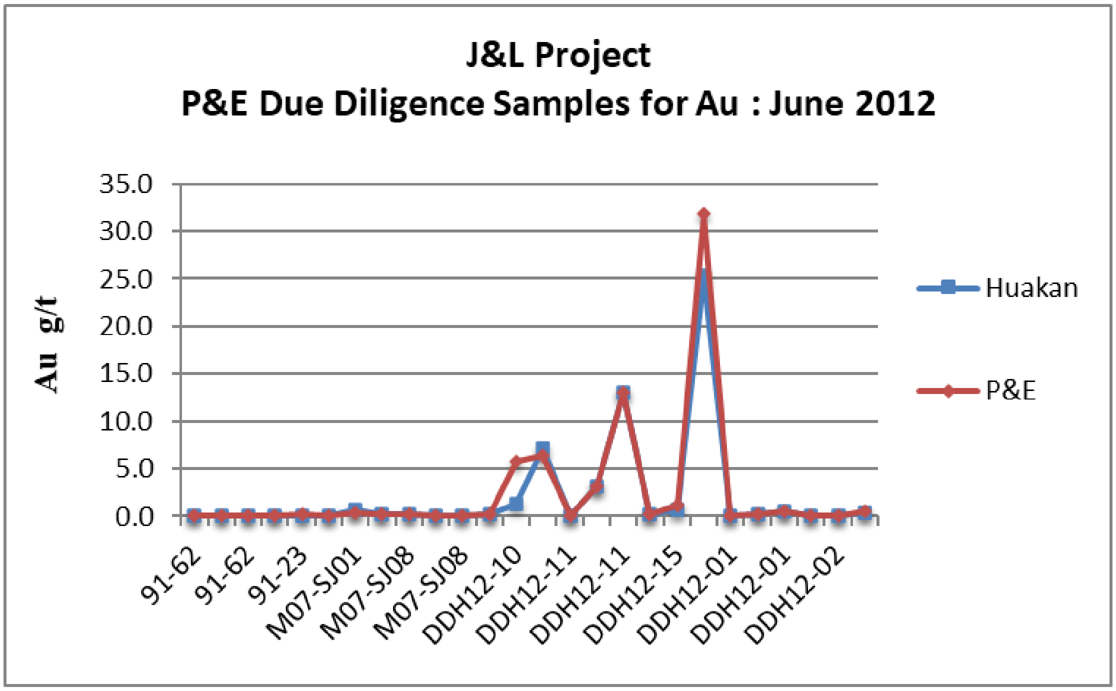
Samples at AGAT were analyzed for gold by fire assay with ICP-OES or gravimetric finish; silver, lead and zinc by aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish; and lead and zinc samples exceeding 10,000 g/t were further analyzed using a sodium peroxide fusion method with ICP-OES finish. Bulk density was also determined on all 26 samples.

AGAT is independent of the Authors and Huakan, and has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data.

The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations (ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 17025:2017).

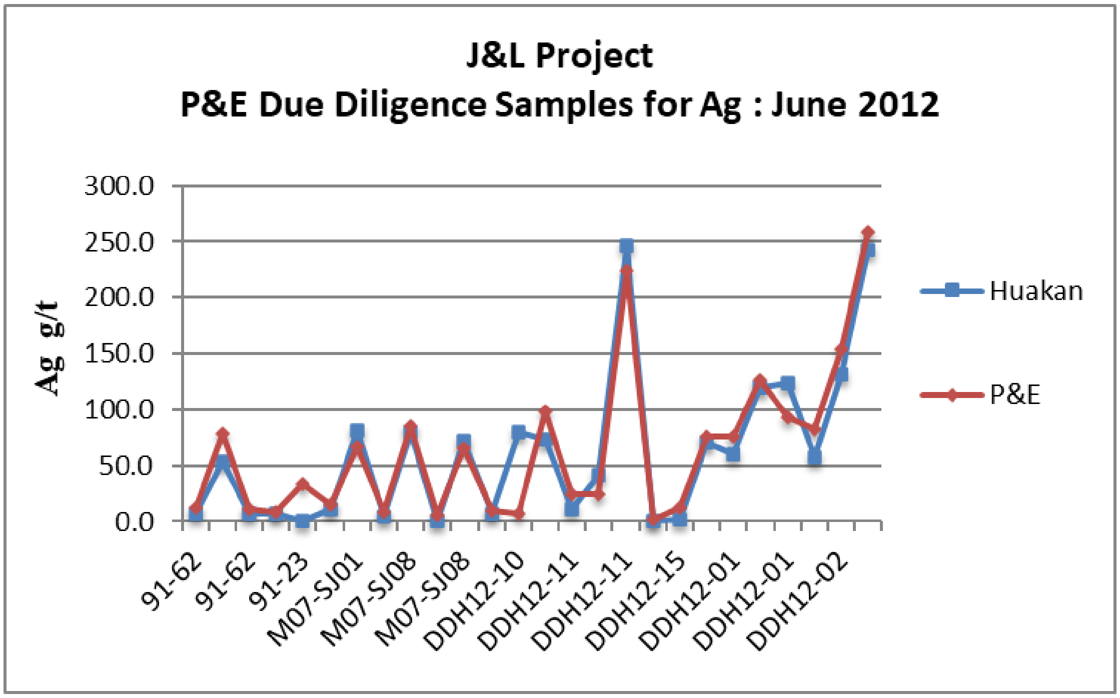
At no time, prior to the time of sampling, were any employees or other associates of Huakan advised as to the location or identification of any of the drill core samples to be collected. Comparison of the independent sample verification results versus the original assay results for gold, silver, lead and zinc are presented in Figures 12.5 to Figure 12.8.

FIGURE 12.5 RESULTS OF 2012 GOLD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



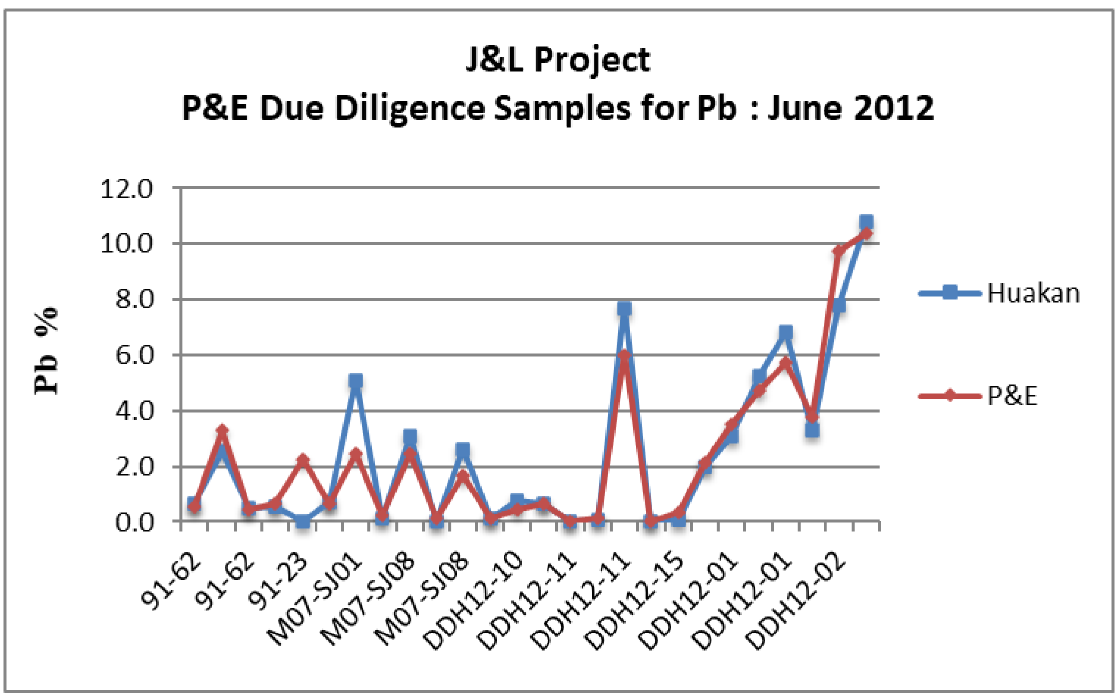
Source: *P&E (2012)*

FIGURE 12.6 RESULTS OF 2012 SILVER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



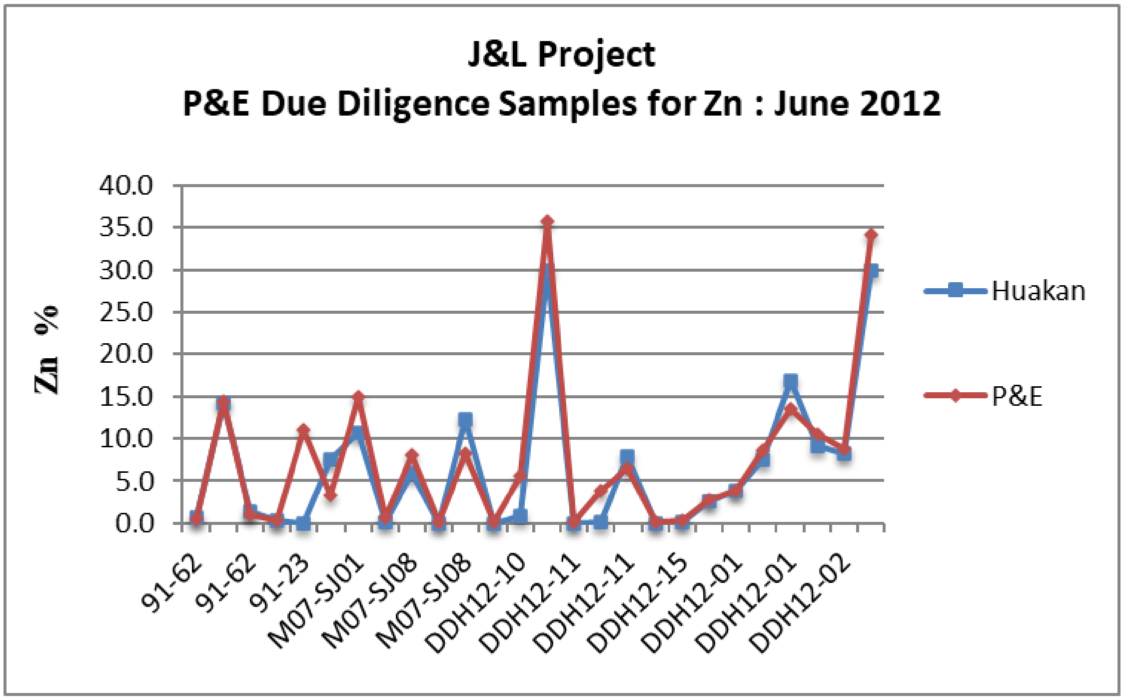
Source: *P&E (2012)*

FIGURE 12.7 RESULTS OF 2012 LEAD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2012)*

FIGURE 12.8 RESULTS OF 2012 ZINC VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2012)*

12.2 VERIFICATION PERFORMED BY THE QUALIFIED PERSONS

12.2.1 Site Inspections

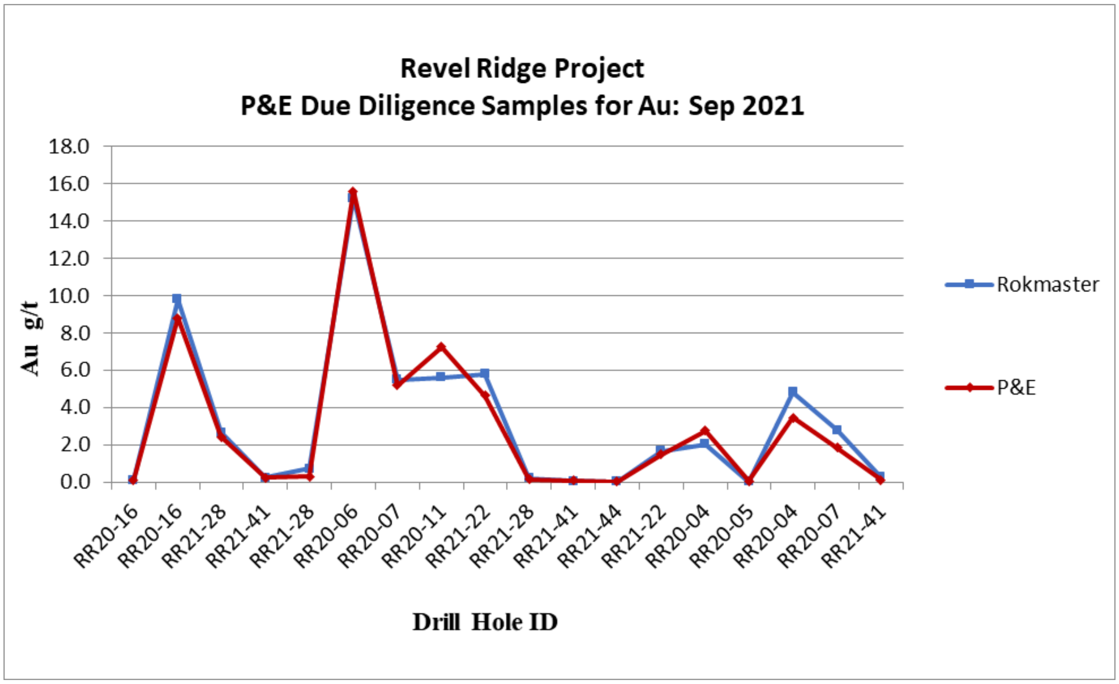
12.2.1.1 P&E 2021 Site Visit and Independent Sampling

The Revel Ridge Project was visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E, September 8, 2021, for the purpose of completing a site visit and due diligence sampling. Mr. Burga collected 18 samples from ten diamond drill holes during the September 2021 site visit. All samples were selected from drill holes completed in 2020 and 2021.

A range of high-, medium- and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter with the other quarter drill core remaining in the drill core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Burga to AGAT in Mississauga, ON for analysis. AGAT is independent of P&E and Huakan and maintains ISO registrations and accreditations (ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 17025:2017).

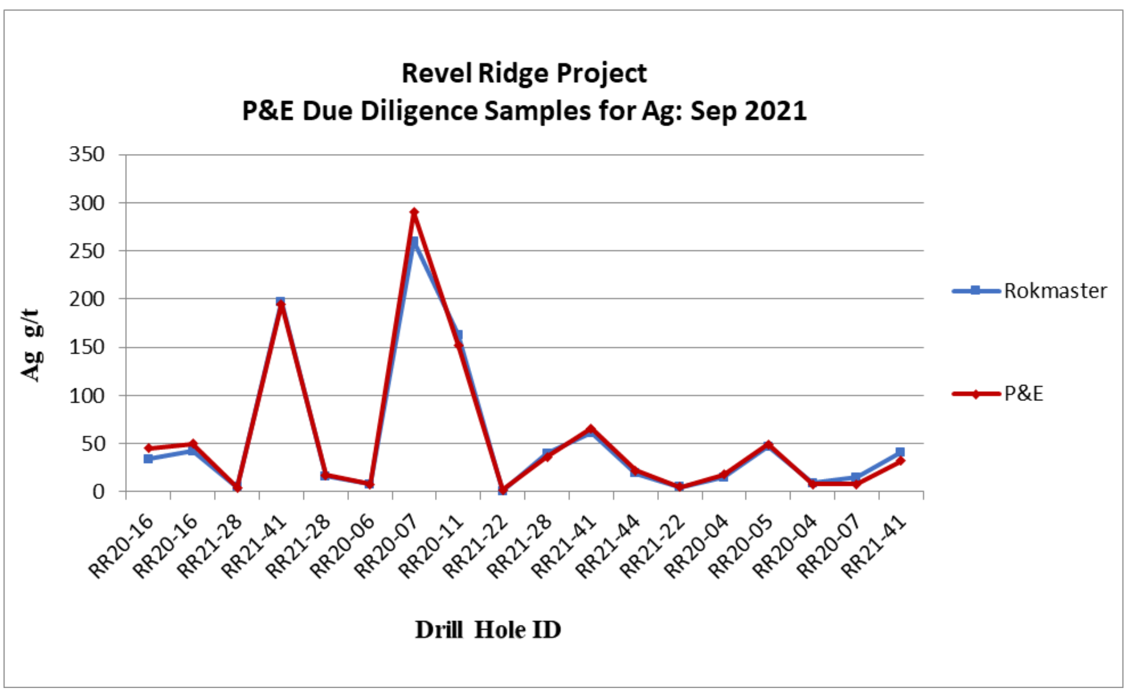
Drill core samples collected during the 2021 site visit were analyzed for gold by fire assay with AAS finish and for silver, copper, lead and zinc by sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish. All drill core samples were also analyzed to determine bulk density by wet immersion. Results of the 2021 Revel Ridge Project site visit samples are presented in Figures 12.9 to 12.13.

FIGURE 12.9 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 GOLD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



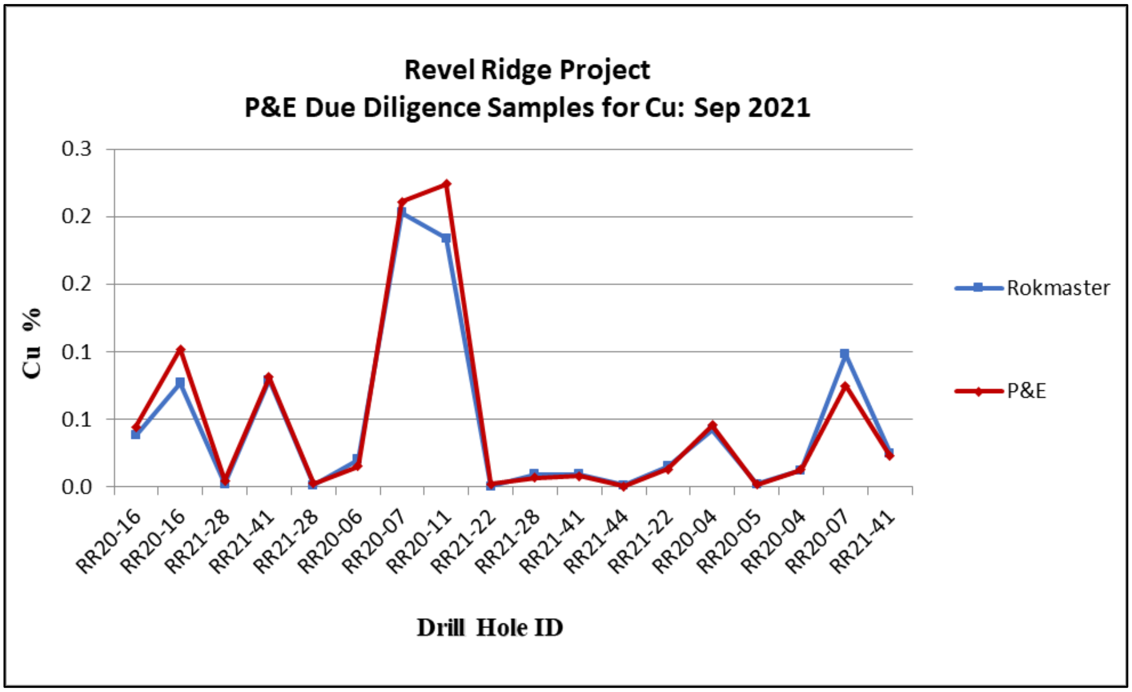
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 12.10 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 SILVER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



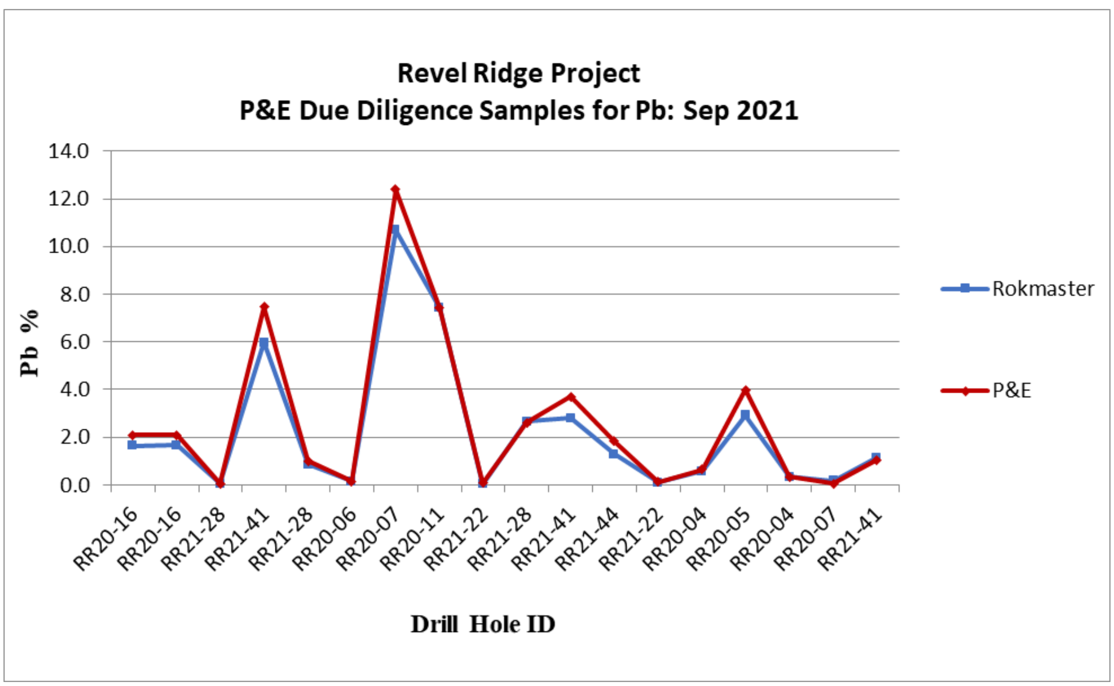
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 12.11 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 COPPER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



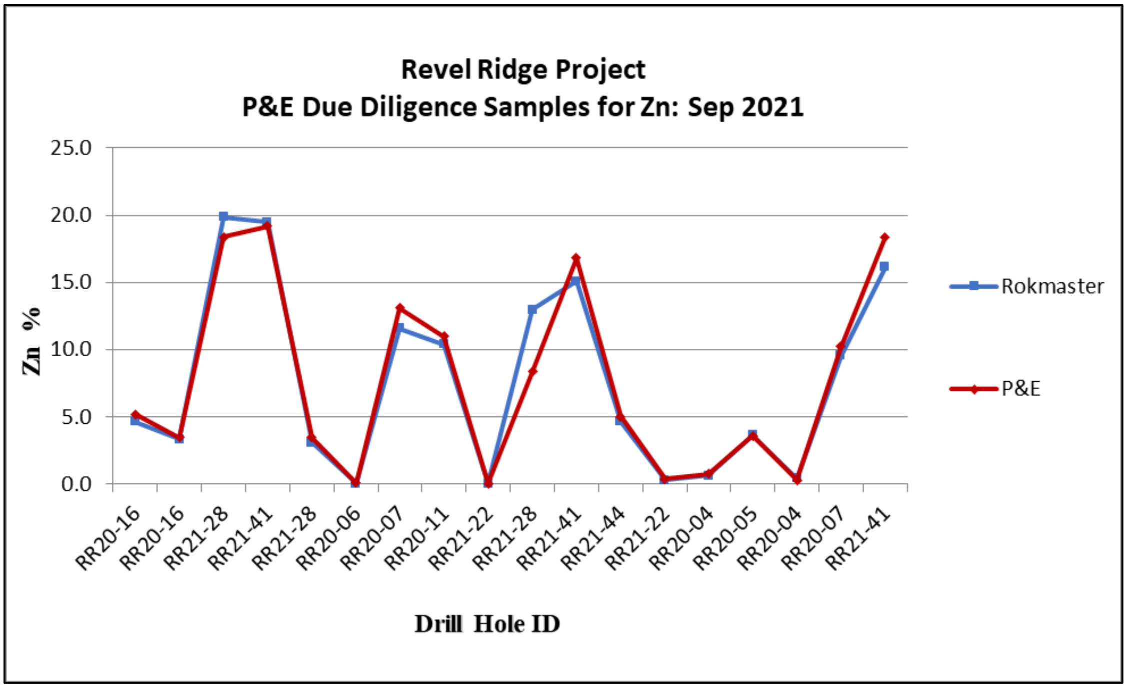
Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 12.12 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 LEAD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2021)*

FIGURE 12.13 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 ZINC VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



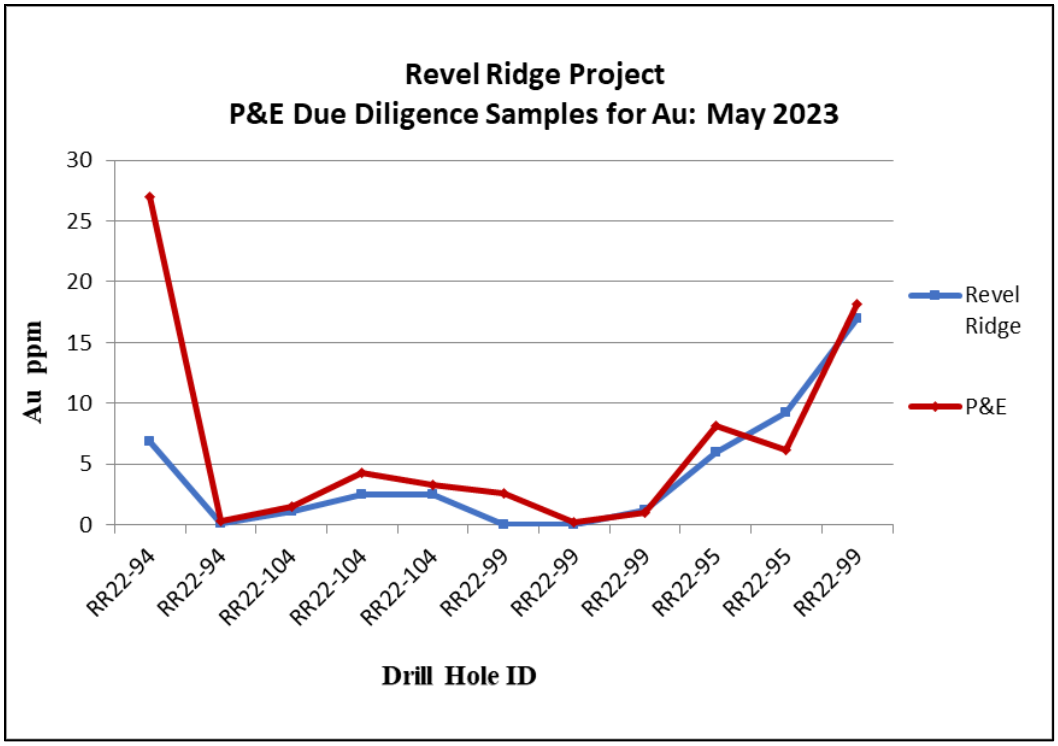
Source: *P&E (2021)*

12.2.1.2 P&E 2023 Site Visit and Independent Sampling

The Revel Ridge Project was again visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E, May 22 and 23, 2023, for the purpose of completing a site visit that included drilling sites, outcrops, GPS location verifications, discussions, and due diligence core sampling. Mr. Burga collected 11 drill core samples from four Revel Ridge Project diamond drill holes. All samples were selected from drill holes completed in 2022. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter drill core with the other quarter drill core remaining in the drill core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Burga to the Actlabs laboratory in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Samples at Actlabs were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with gravimetric finish, and copper, lead and zinc were analyzed by aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish. Bulk density determinations were measured on all drill core samples by the water displacement method.

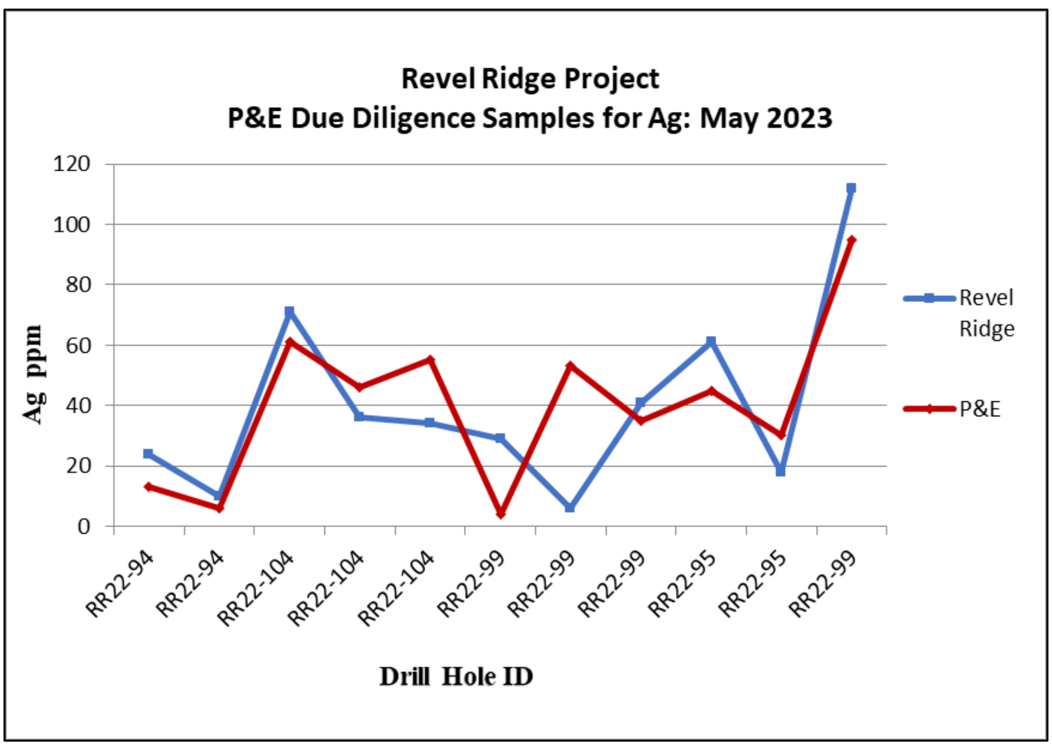
The Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Actlabs is also accredited by Health Canada. Actlabs is independent of the Author and Rokmaster. Results of the Revel Ridge site visit verification samples for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are presented in Figures 12.14 and 12.18.

FIGURE 12.14 RESULTS OF MAY 2023 GOLD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



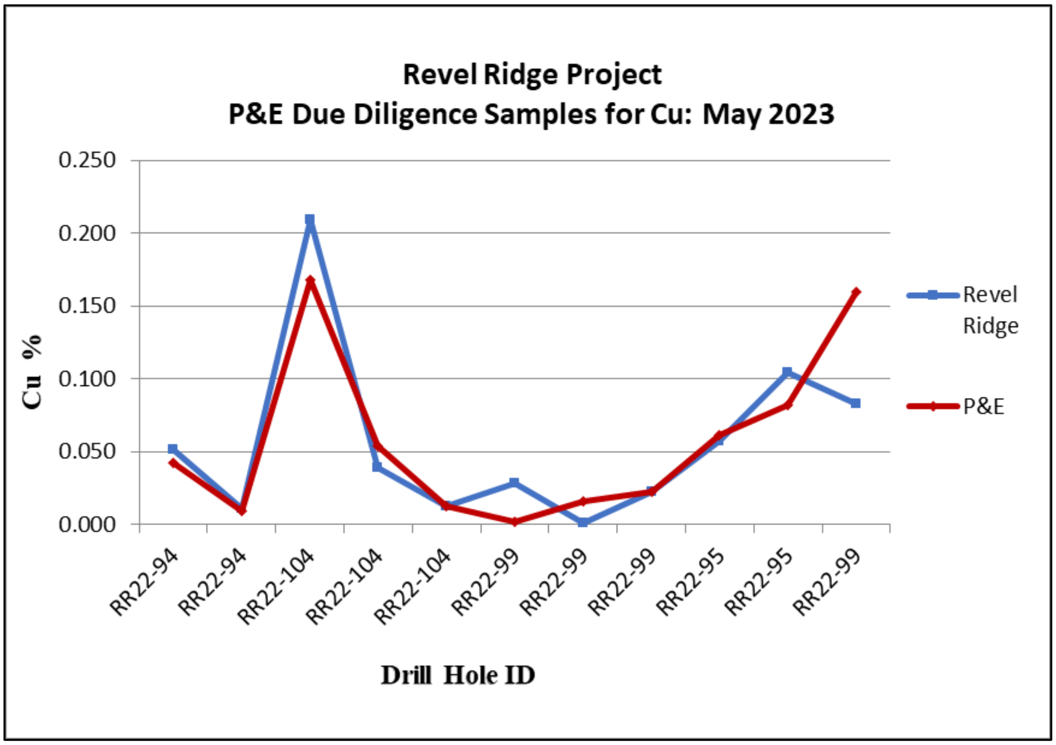
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 12.15 RESULTS OF MAY 2023 SILVER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



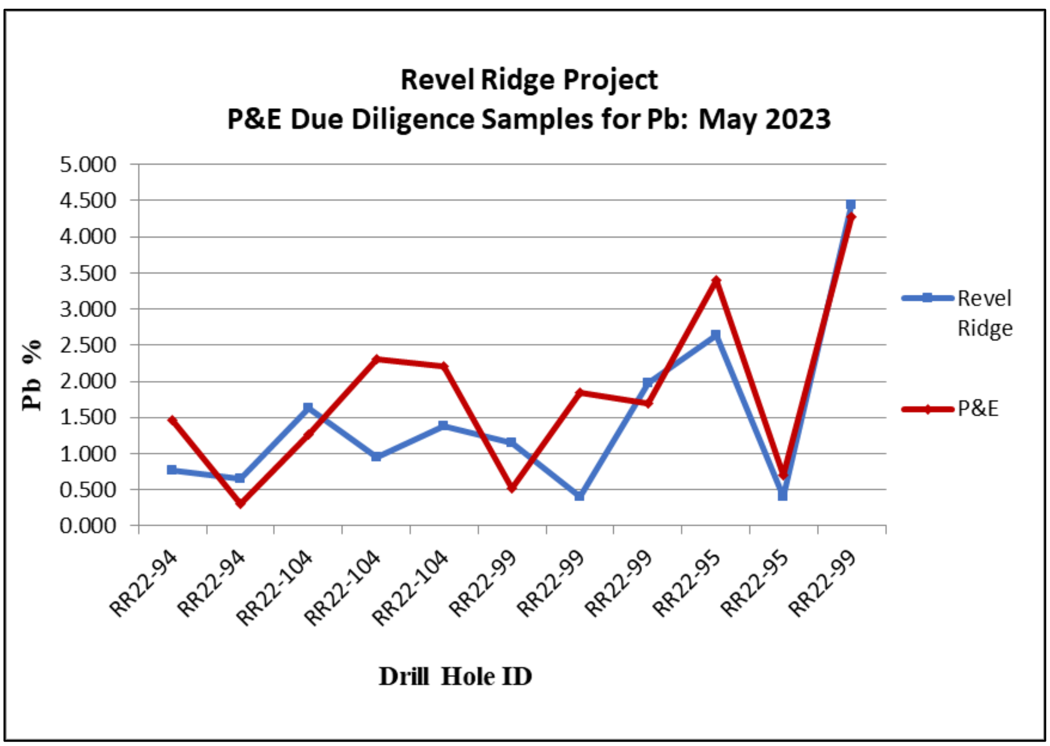
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 12.16 RESULTS OF MAY 2023 COPPER VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



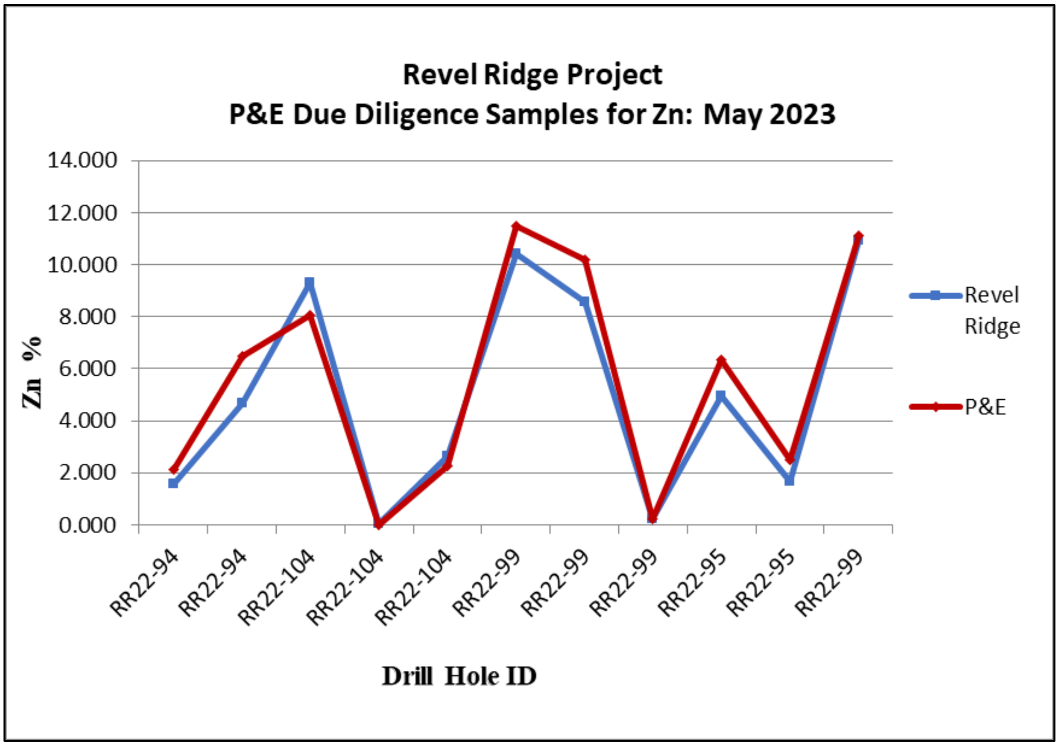
Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 12.17 RESULTS OF MAY 2023 LEAD VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2023)*

FIGURE 12.18 RESULTS OF MAY 2023 ZINC VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY AUTHORS



Source: *P&E (2023)*

12.2.2 Databases

12.2.2.1 P&E 2020 to 2021 Database Verification

Rokmaster supplied digital drill hole data that included drill hole collar, survey, assay, lithology and bulk density data. Assay data included gold, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic assay results. The coordinate reference system used is NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Topographic control was derived from a 1.0 m contour drone DTM surface supplied by Rokmaster.

Industry standard validation checks were carried out on the supplied databases, and minor corrections made where necessary. The Authors typically validate a Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields. No significant errors were noted in the supplied databases.

The Author conducted verification of the Revel Ridge Project drill hole assay database for gold, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates, supplied by MSALABS of Langley, BC., in comma-separated values ("csv") format and Portable Document Format ("pdf") format. Assay data from 2020 through 2021 were verified for the Revel

Ridge Project. All the 2020-2021 data (220 samples) were checked for gold, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic and one minor discrepancy was noted, which the Authors do not consider to be of material impact.

12.2.2.2 P&E 2022 Database Verification

Rokmaster supplied digital drill hole data that included drill hole collar, survey, assay, lithology and bulk density data. Assay data included gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc assay results. A total of 114 drill holes, 339 underground drill holes, and 223 underground chip samples were available for Mineral Resource modelling. The coordinate reference system used is NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Topographic control was derived from a 1.0 m contour drone DTM surface supplied by Rokmaster.

Industry standard validation checks were carried out on the supplied databases, and minor corrections made where necessary. The Authors typically validate a Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields. No significant errors were noted with the supplied databases. It was noted that Rokmaster typically makes the first downhole survey measurement approximately 12 m below the collar, and that there are a few minor inconsistencies with subsequent downhole survey measurements. For modelling purposes, the first downhole survey orientation was also used for the collar orientation, if this was not recorded.

The Authors conducted verification of the updated Revel Ridge Project drill hole assay database for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates, supplied by MSALABS of Langley, BC., in comma-separated values (“csv”) format and Portable Document Format (“pdf”) format. Assay data from 2022 were verified for the Revel Ridge Project. All the 2022 data (657 samples) were checked for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and no discrepancies were encountered.

12.3 COMMENTS ON DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of the Revel Ridge Project data, used for the current Mineral Resource Estimate, has been undertaken by the Authors, including multiple site visits, due diligence sampling, verification of drilling assay data from electronic assay files, and assessment of the available QA/QC data. The Authors consider that there is good correlation between the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc assay values in Rokmaster’s database and the independent verification samples collected by the Authors and analyzed at ALS, AGAT and Actlabs. The Authors are satisfied that sufficient verification of the drill hole data has been undertaken and that the supplied data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate for the Revel Ridge Project.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The metallurgical testwork carried out to support the development of the Revel Ridge Project and which creates the basis of this Technical Report section has been summarized, managed and directed by Stacy Freudigmann P.Eng. F.Aus.IMM. of Canenco Consulting Corp.

Numerous testwork programs have been undertaken on the Revel Ridge Project since 1982, as summarized in Table 13.1.

Testwork programs have been completed by independent reputable metallurgical laboratories, using primarily drill core samples from exploration drilling and bulk samples from underground workings; and have included, but are not limited to characterization and mineralogical studies, comminution studies, dense media separation (DMS), bulk sorting tests, gravity concentration tests, flotation, bioxidation, pressure oxidation (POX), and leach tests.

In previous project development phases prior to the latest metallurgical programs since 2021, testing was undertaken on composites blended from the RRMZ and the Yellowjacket areas of the deposits on the Revel Ridge Property. More recent development testwork was carried out on bulk samples and composites prepared to represent testwork undertaken in 2014. Testing on these composites was designed to investigate the following:

- The production of a gold concentrate for sale;
- Reduced mass pulls;
- The metallurgical changes from removal of pre-concentration by DMS from the flowsheet;
- Introduction of continuous gravity concentration prior to lead flotation; and
- The introduction of bulk flotation prior to sequential flotation and downstream pressure oxidation and leaching.

The resulting testwork data was used to define the current process flowsheet that produces lead, zinc concentrates and gold doré, and to update the metallurgical performance, evaluating both concentrate impurities and overall gold and silver recoveries.

TABLE 13.1 **SUMMARY OF TESTWORK COMPLETED**									
Year	**Laboratory/ Consultant**	**Report No.**	**Mineralogy**	**Comminution**	**DMS/ Gravity**	**Flotation**	**Leaching**	**POX/ Roast/ Biox**	**Other**
1982	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR2573 - 3				X	X	X	
1982	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR2573A	X						2x Reports
1983	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR2573 - 4				X	X	X	
1984	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR2845 - 5	X			X			
1985	Mountain States R&D	Z-41				X	X	X	
1985	BP Canada Research Centre	Report No. 6	X						2x Reports
1985	BP Canada Research Centre	183	X	X		X	X		
1985	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR2845 - 6	X						
1986	BP Canada Research Centre		X						
1987	Noranda Research Centre	RR 89-1		X		X			
1987	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	7348	X	X		X	X		Lead Con Treatment
1987	Met Engineers Ltd.	-		X		X			
1987	Coastech Research Inc.	-				X			
1987	Coastech Research Inc.	-						X	
1987	Mountain States R&D	Report No. 1				X			Cashman Process
1988	R.C. Smith Associates	-				X	X	X	Thiourea Leach
1988	Mountain States R&D	Report No. 2				X			Cashman Process
1989	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR3670 - 1			X	X	X	X	
1989	International Bioleach Inc.	-						X	

TABLE 13.1
SUMMARY OF TESTWORK COMPLETED

Year	Laboratory/ Consultant	Report No.	Mineralogy	Comminution	DMS/ Gravity	Flotation	Leaching	POX/ Roast/ Biox	Other
1989	Lakefield Research Ltd. & J.H. Wright	1							Pilot Plant
1989	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR3670 - 2					X	X	
1990	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR3670 - 3		X	X	X	X		Selective AsPy Float
1990	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR3792 - 1				X	X		Pilot Plant Results
1991	Royal School of Mines - London	MA2M-90-0002				X			Pyrite/AsPy Separation
1991	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	MN1182				X			Pyrite/AsPy Separation
1991	Lakefield Research Ltd.	LR4060			X	X	X		Pyrite/AsPy Separation
1991	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	MO343				X			Pyrite/AsPy Separation
1991	Coastech Research Inc.	B 54						X	
1991	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	MN1037							Solvent Extraction
1991	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	M90-282							Redox Process
1991	Bacon, Donaldson & Associates Ltd.	MN1090			X				Yellowjacket Only
1997	March Process Consulting Ltd.	2x Reports					X	X	Bioleach
1997	Morris Beattie	Interim			X	X	X	X	
1997	Process Research Associates Ltd. (PRA)	Summary			X				
1998	PRA	97-089-1		X	X	X	X	X	
1998	PRA	97-089-2			X				
1998	SRK (Canada) Inc.	1CW002.00	X						

TABLE 13.1
SUMMARY OF TESTWORK COMPLETED

Year	Laboratory/ Consultant	Report No.	Mineralogy	Comminution	DMS/ Gravity	Flotation	Leaching	POX/ Roast/ Biox	Other
1998	March Process Consulting Ltd.	Interim			X		X	X	
1998	Beattie Consulting Ltd.	Progress			X				
1998	Beattie Consulting Ltd.				X	X	X	X	
1998	Beattie Consulting Ltd.					X			Yellowjacket Only
1998	March Process Consulting Ltd.	Preliminary & Memo			X		X	X	Biosulphide Processing
2005	PRA	407308	X	X	X	X			Acid Base Accounting
2013	SGS Canada Inc.	13986-001						X	
2014	Bureau Veritas Frank Wright Consult. Inc.	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2014	Inspectorate	-						X	
2020	Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd.	BL 604			X	X			
2021	Surface Science Western	01021SD.BVC	X						
2021-2022	Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd.	BL 801	X		X	X	X	X	
2021-2022	Environmental Technologies Inc.	EN274					X		
2022	Surface Science Western	18122SD.CCC 18422SD.CCC	X						POX Residue, DDH Samples
2022	SGS Canada Inc.	18988-01					X	X	
2022-2023	Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd.	BL1076				X			Arsenic Depression, Limestone Analysis

Source: *Canenco (2023)*

13.2 MINERALOGICAL EVALUATIONS

For historical mineralogical analyses prior to 2020, please refer to following previous technical reports:

- NI 43-101 Technical Report "An Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Revel Ridge Project, Revelstoke, B.C., Canada" - January 2020;
- NI 43-101 Technical Report "A Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Main Zone, J&L Deposit, Revelstoke B.C., Canada." - June 2012 by Huakan International Mining Inc.; and
- The NI 43-101 "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining division, British Columbia, Canada" November 2021.

More recent mineralogical studies were undertaken in 2021 and 2022 at Surface Science Western (SSW) at the University of Western Ontario (now Western University) and at Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. ("BaseMet").

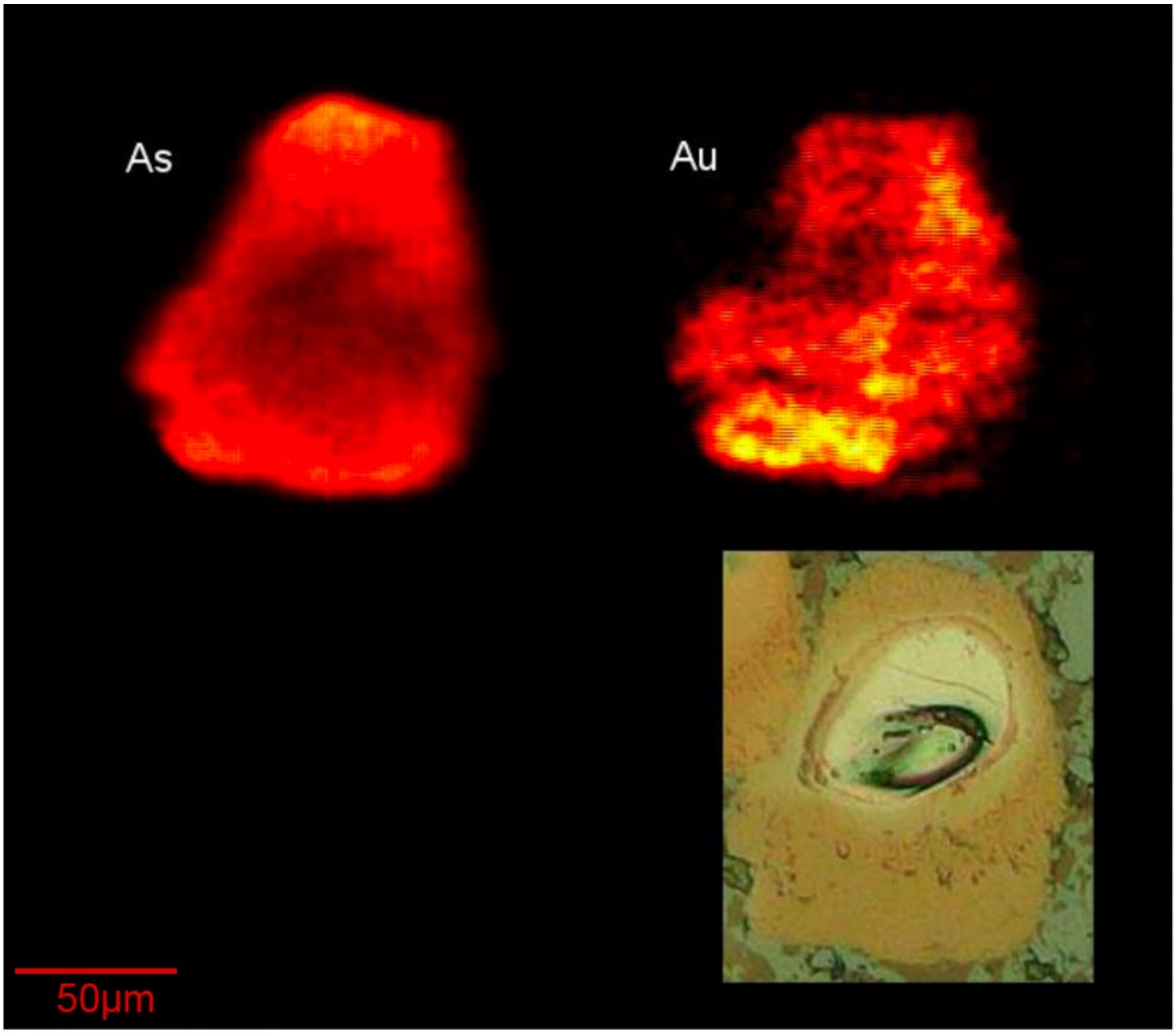
13.2.1 Surface Science Western

Samples of RRMZ drill core and pressure oxidation residues were studied using Dynamic Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (D-SIMS) to quantify and establish the distribution of sub-microscopic gold content in the pyrite and arsenopyrite mineral phases, present as different morphological types. The major findings were that the sub-microscopic gold detected and quantified is refractory, i.e., it is locked within the crystalline structure of the arsenopyrite mineral phase, and it will not be directly released by the cyanide leach process. This type of gold was shown to be present as a solid solution within the mineral matrix (Figure 13.1), with minor occurrences of high-grade colloidal gold inclusions and small visible gold particles. This aligns with the results of previous mineralogical studies.

The measure of the concentration of the sub-microscopic gold in the arsenopyrite was highly variable from several ppm to several hundred ppm. The coarse arsenopyrite sample graded 54.09 g/t gold and in the fine arsenopyrite the gold grade graded 52.15 g/t. These results indicated that there was no potential to separate the coarse and fine arsenopyrite to recover gold preferentially.

The pyrite mineral phase was also assessed, and it was determined that pyrite is only a minor carrier of sub-microscopic colloidal gold. Therefore, the historical separation test programs undertaken were most likely not required. The average gold concentrations in the various morphological types of pyrite are in the low ppm range, with coarse pyrite particles having the lowest sub-microscopic gold content. Again, large spikes in the gold signal were observed, indicating the presence of small visible gold particles.

FIGURE 13.1 SUB-MICROSCOPIC GOLD DISTRIBUTION IN ARSENOPYRITE



Source: *Surface Science Western (2021)*

During the BL801 test program and linked SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) SGS18988-01 test program, the requirement for a regrind on the POX residues prior to leaching was found to be required to increase leach kinetics and overall gold leach extraction. An understanding of possible causes for the slow leach kinetics involved two POX residues (10a and 10b) being combined and sent to SSW for the following work:

- Modal analysis mineralogy by TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyzer (TIMA-X);
- Bulk mineralogical analysis by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD);
- High spatial resolution Scanning Electron Microscopy coupled with Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry (SEM/EDX) scans for visible gold phases;

- SEM-EDX compositional analysis and Raman Spectroscopy on grains from secondary mineral phases for identification and characterization of mineral composition, morphology, and surface coatings/encapsulation by silica or other precipitates; and

- Identification and quantitative analysis of carriers of sub-microscopic gold among the mineral phases present in the sample by Dynamic SIMS (D-SIMS).

Four textures of visible gold grains were commonly observed in the POX residue sample with SEM/EDX:

1. Electrum grains typically appear massive and show a wide range of Au/Ag ratios;
2. Electrum grains showing solid thin gold rich rims;
3. Gold grains, which are easily distinguishable, appear porous in cross section; and
4. Grains with a massive electrum core and a porous gold rim.

From the analyses, there appeared to be several factors that possibly hindered the gold extraction during leaching:

- Large Grain Size - Based on the TIMA analysis and observations approximately 5%-10% of the secondary oxide grains were greater than 100 microns in size. This would certainly limit the ingress of lixiviant, potentially lengthening required contact time to ensure complete gold recovery;

- Complex Chemical & Structural Composition - The correlation between Raman and elemental analysis showed that when secondary phases contain >~20% As, the oxide phase becomes a complex mixture of phases, no longer solely ferric oxide, but rather consisting of ferric oxides mixed with various arsenates. The ingress of the cyanide lixiviant could be inhibited by the complex nature of these oxides, resulting again in increased contact times to ensure complete leaching. This aligns with metallurgical testwork results where high oxidation levels were required to obtain high gold recoveries; and

- Although uncommon, several grains were identified showing a Pb-rich coating surrounding the Fe oxide grain. It is unknown to what extent this coating might inhibit lixiviant ingress, however the mantle appeared to be significantly dense and may limit the leaching of gold.

It was hypothesized that the regrinding was reducing the large grains and mechanically breaking the complex compositions, allowing the cyanide access to the gold particles to reduce overall leach times and increase recovery of the gold.

13.2.2 Base Metallurgical Laboratories – BL801

The content and fragmentation characteristics of the JL1 Composite was measured during the BL801 test program. The mineral content was determined quantitatively by QEMSCAN using the Particle Mineral Analysis (PMA) protocols on four sized fractions. The distribution of the lead, zinc and arsenic bearing minerals is summarized in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2 **Distribution of Lead, Zinc, and Arsenic Bearing Minerals in the JL1 Composite**		
Metal	**Mineral**	**Distribution (%)**
Lead	Bournonite	4.1
	Galena	90.4
	Playfairite	5.5
Total		**100**
Zinc	Tetrahedrite/Tennantite	0.1
	Sphalerite	99.9
Total		**100**
Arsenic	Tetrahedrite/Tennantite	0.1
	Arsenopyrite	99.6
	Loellingite	0.3
Total		**100**

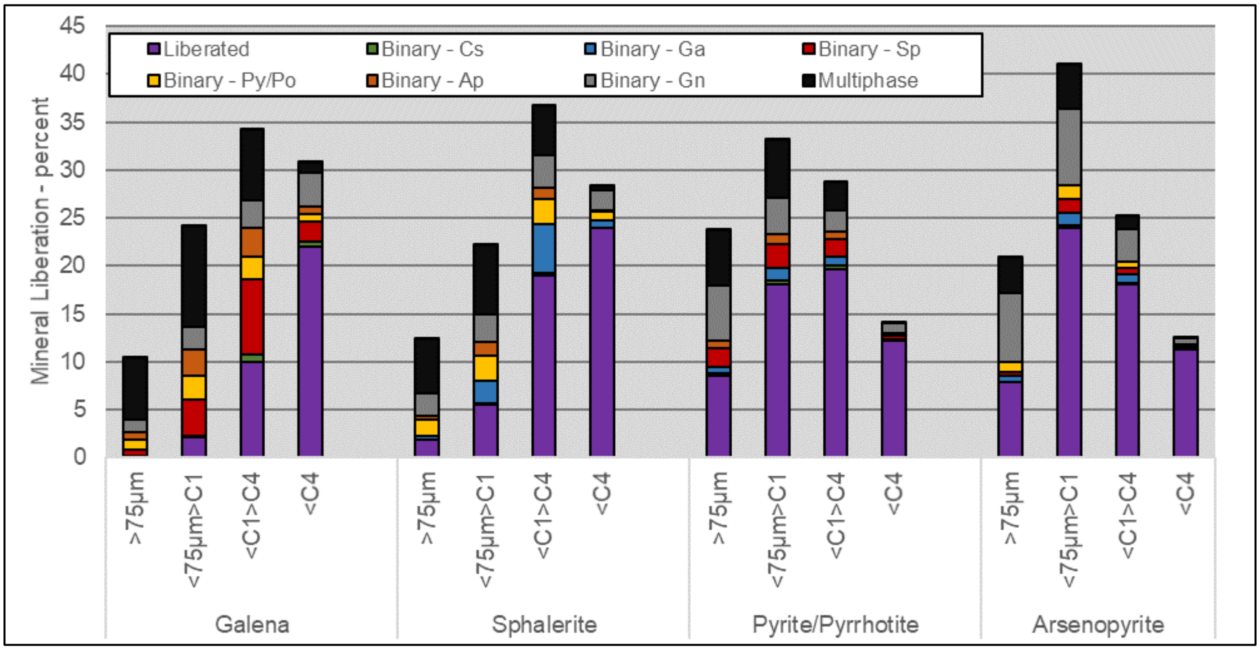
Source: *BaseMet (2022)*

The composite sample contained by weight approximately 35% sulphides, which were dominated by arsenopyrite and pyrite, followed by sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of pyrrhotite. Galena accounted for the majority of the lead minerals in the sample at approximately 90%, with the remaining lead present as bournonite and playfairite (Pb16Sb18S43). These two lead sulphide minerals would be expected to be recovered via flotation. Zinc and arsenic were almost entirely present as sphalerite and arsenopyrite respectively, both of which would be expected to be recovered via flotation. The non-sulphide suite of elements was dominated by quartz, muscovite and calcite.

The PMA results indicated that galena was 34% liberated at a nominal grind of approximately 71 micron P_{80}. Much of the unliberated galena was locked in complex multiphase structures, with a high concentration also associated with either sphalerite or non-sulphide gangue minerals. The liberation value would indicate that the grind is insufficient to adequately recover galena to a rougher concentrate.

Sphalerite in these samples was 50% liberated, with the majority of the locked sphalerite present in complex multiphase structures with significant quantities locked in binary form with non-sulphide gangue, galena and iron sulphides. Arsenopyrite in this sample was relatively well liberated at 61%, see Figure 13.2.

FIGURE 13.2 JL1 COMPOSITE MINERAL LIBERATION BY SIZE AND CLASS



Source: *BaseMet (2022*
Note: *C1 = ~45 µm; C4 = ~15 µm.*

The liberation data also indicated that as the particle size decreased, more galena and sphalerite minerals were liberated, such that a finer grind would likely be required for these minerals. An interesting observation was that the gangue was 91% liberated, which may indicate that a bulk flotation may only require a nominal grind.

13.3 HISTORICAL TESTWORK

For historical testwork summaries prior to 2022, please refer to previous technical reports as noted in section 13.2. The main body of relevant historical testwork, that built on past information, was undertaken on mineralized samples representing the Yellowjacket and RRMZ through 2011-2013 and reported in March 21, 2014 by F. Wright Consulting Inc. Testwork up to 2022 has been summarized in the NI 43-101 "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada" - November 2021.

13.3.1 Test Program – 2014

The 2014 program comprised various mineral processing and hydro-metallurgical procedures including comminution testing, dense media separation (DMS) and differential flotation to produce separate Pb and Zn concentrates, and a gold containing pyrite/arsenopyrite concentrate. Gold bulk flotation concentrate was separately subjected to bioleaching and pressure oxidation (POX) procedures prior to cyanidation.

Comminution

The Bond Ball Mill Work Index for the Yellowjacket and Main Zones averaged 9.5 kwh/t with the crushing work index ranging from 9.7 to 12.7 kwh/t. The abrasion index for the Master Composite JL1 was 0.24 g and the Bond Rod Mill work Index for the same sample was 12.9 kWh/t. The results indicate the mineralization is relatively soft and non-abrasive.

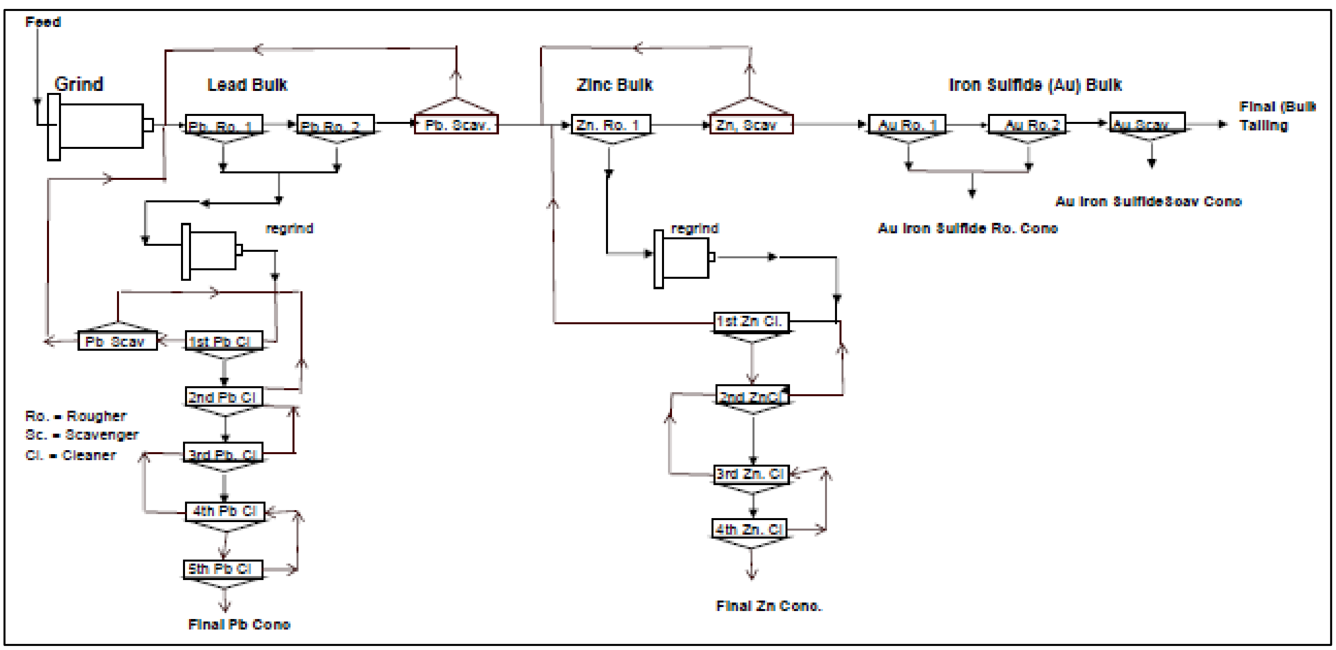
Dense Media Separation

Historical dense media separation tests results indicated that the Main Zone master composites had excellent metal recovery. However, the weight distribution between sink and float portions was variable and dependant on the proportion of sulphide minerals in the sample. For the Main Zone samples, the sulphides would appear to respond as massive to semi-massive with minor losses to the HMS float. The performance of the single Yellowjacket test was significantly worse than the Main Zone tests, possibly due to the more disseminated nature of the sulphide mineralization. More recent testwork has focused on flotation without pre-concentration using DMS.

Flotation

The main result from the historical work was the flotation locked cycle (FLC) test 1 on the master composite JL1. The flowsheet and results summarized in the Figure 13.3 and Table 13.3. Primary grind was set at approximately 80% passing 40 microns with the concentrate regrind prior to cleaning at approximately 80% passing 10 microns.

FIGURE 13.3 RRMZ LOCKED CYCLE FLOTATION TEST FLC1 FLOWSHEET



Source: *F. Wright Appendix MZ-6 (2014)*

TABLE 13.3 SUMMARY OF FLOTATION TEST RESULTS – RRMZ COMPOSITE JL1 LCT1											
Product	**Grades**							**Metal Distribution (%)**			
	Wt. (%)	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Zn (%)**	**Pb (%)**	**As (%)**	**S (%)**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Zn**	**Pb**
Pb con.	2.9	29.8	720	8.7	58.4	3.1	18.5	8.1	33.7	5.2	57
Zn con.	4.1	1.4	40.9	61.1	1.2	0.49	32.5	0.5	2.7	51.4	1.7
Sulphide con.	62.4	15.5	62.9	3.3	1.9	13.5	24.1	90.0	62.6	42.4	40
Tail	30.5	0.49	2.0	0.16	0.15	0.99	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.5
Feed (calc.)	100.0	10.8	62.6	4.90	2.99	8.83	17.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *F. Wright (2014).*

The lead and zinc grades are 58.4% Pb and 61.1% Zn, respectively, with recoveries at levels expected based on the current understanding of the mineralogy. Silver follows the lead as most of the silver is present as freibergite and is in solid solution with the lead minerals. Arsenic levels in the lead concentrate varied, however, with the silver and gold grades, it is saleable as a pyrite concentrate. The gold recovery to the sulphide concentrate was approximately 90% and the mass pull was high at 62.4%. This means that 62.4% of the process plant feed would be required to achieve 90% gold recovery to the concentrate. The gold in the sulphide concentrate is 15.5 g/t with the arsenic at 13.5%. This is still currently a saleable concentrate, which would be subject to low payables, high penalties, and require significant logistics to ship the larger volumes of concentrate.

Dewatering

Settling tests were undertaken on tailings generated from the locked cycle flotation tests for both the Yellowjacket and the Main Zones. Despite the relatively fine particle size of the Main Zone tailing, the material still showed good settling characteristics and low observed turbidity in the supernatant after 24 hours. The calculated unit thickener area was 0.1 m^2/tpd solids, with a solids settling rate of 32.2 m/d, the solids specific gravity of the tailing was 2.74 and terminal pulp density calculated at 65% solids. Yellowjacket tailings were coarser and exhibited a relative faster average settling rate with a calculated unit thickener area requirement of 0.05 m^2/tpd solids, a lower supernatant turbidity of 15.5 mg/L, and slightly higher terminal density of 67% after 24 hours.

Bio-oxidation (Biox) and Pressure Oxidation (POX)

Testwork indicated that bio-oxidation achieved 78 to -95% sulphide oxidation. However, low pulp density and a long retention time of 50 to 69 days, respectively, was required.

The poor response to bio-oxidation is postulated to be due to the high arsenic content, coupled with other base metals and detrimental elements that may be causing a synergistic negative effect on the microbes. Cyanide and lime requirements were high. Based on these preliminary bio-oxidation results, pressure oxidation has become the primary focus. Standard base case conditions for autoclaving comprised:

- Initial pH adjustment to 2.1 with sulphuric acid;
- Temperature between 200 to 220°C;
- Pressure of around 415 psig (at 100 psig O_2);

- Retention time, base case 60 minutes; and
- Solids density, base case 10% by weight.

Gold recoveries >95% were achieved by pressure oxidation of the sulphide flotation concentrate followed by neutralization and cyanide leaching. Silver recoveries were improved with a lime boil prior to leaching.

13.3.2 Test Program BL604

In 2020, a flowsheet development program was undertaken at Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. (BaseMet) in Kamloops, B.C., Canada. The initial objective of that program was to attempt to upgrade the sulphide gold concentrate by assessing several different flowsheet options.

Bulk samples taken from underground workings for the 2014 testwork were shipped to BaseMet and composited using the same samples, procedures, and recipe as formerly used, to reconstitute the JL1 composite test sample. The head assay comparison is shown in Table 13.4 and aligns well.

TABLE 13.4
JL1 COMPOSITE HEAD ASSAYS

Products	Element					
	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)	As (%)
JL1 Composite - 2021	2.49	4.01	7.66	59.80	11.00	5.25
JL1 Composite - 2011	2.45	3.90	6.99	57.60	11.40	5.90

Source: *News Release November 2021*

The test program was undertaken on JL1 composite material, without any pre-concentration by DMS. Table 13.5 summarizes the gold recovery using different flowsheets.

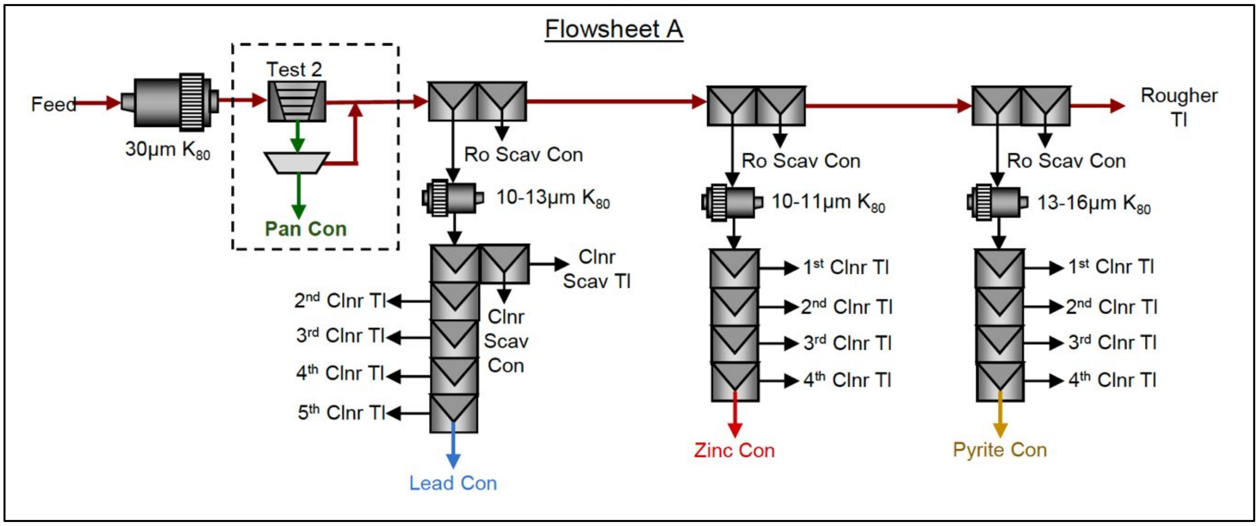
Initially, Figure 13.4 Flowsheet A, based on the historical work, was tested to determine if there was a possibility of cleaning the sulphide concentrate. This testing primarily resulted in a decrease in the relative gold recovery with a decrease in the mass pull of 10.5% from the historical 62.4%. With a study of the specific gravity of the minerals and understanding of the gold association with arsenopyrite, it was hypothesized that the introduction of gravity prior to flotation might assist in decreasing the overall mass pull and increase the gold concentrate grades by recovering the dense sulphides. This initial test was encouraging with 14% of the gold reporting to the gravity concentrate at a grade of 84.4 g/t.

TABLE 13.5
BL604 GOLD RECOVERY RESULT SUMMARY

Test	Flowsheet	Mass	Assay - percent or g/t							Distribution - percent						
		%	Pb	Zn	Fe	S	Ag	As	Au	Pb	Zn	Fe	S	Ag	As	Au
1	A	10.5	3.02	61.2	22.6	57.6	141	18.1	**22.6**	49.0	13.4	21.6	18.9	42.3	37.5	**44.2**
2	A + Grav	13.5	2.24	85.9	13.1	63.8	199	2.9	**28.1**	71.9	19.4	28.0	25.9	62.4	41.9	**54.4**
3	B	6.8	20.0	3.39	18.0	20.5	442	12.0	**32.4**	58.9	5.9	11.5	12.1	49.5	13.7	**31.5**
4	B+AsPy Ro	24.7	5.39	3.46	25.2	24.6	142	17.0	**21.3**	56.9	21.1	59.7	54.5	54.3	73.8	**75.3**
5	B+Py Scav	12.1	8.96	3.74	30.3	31.8	251	15.2	**31.7**	47.3	11.2	34.2	33.9	52.9	32.1	**52.1**
6	C	12.5	0.62	0.70	28.2	18.8	20	28.5	**27.4**	3.3	2.3	29.9	18.9	3.9	54.6	**45.7**
7	Gravity Test	5.3	3.62	2.66	30.6	27.5	100	23.3	**39.0**	7.9	3.6	13.7	12.6	8.3	19.1	**27.0**
8	Gravity Test* (P.1 to 7)	12.6	3.45	3.27	30.6	28.5	97	22.5	**30.7**	19.0	10.9	33.0	30.5	17.8	42.5	**49.9**
9	B+Py Scav, no Pan	21.1	4.17	2.04	23.0	19.1	104	21.3	**24.7**	37.5	11.1	41.9	34.6	33.6	65.7	**67.7**
10	C-no Pan	15.5	1.48	1.56	27.9	21.6	49	27.5	**29.1**	9.9	6.5	40.1	27.3	11.4	66.9	**61.7**
11	D	18.4	4.56	2.49	27.6	24.0	117	23.1	**27.2**	36.1	12.3	45.1	37.2	37.8	63.8	**67.7**
13	D	15.9	1.92	1.49	24.3	21.2	48	26.8	**33.2**	12.8	6.1	36.6	26.4	12.1	61.8	**68.1**

Source: BaseMet (2020)

FIGURE 13.4 FLOWSHEET A

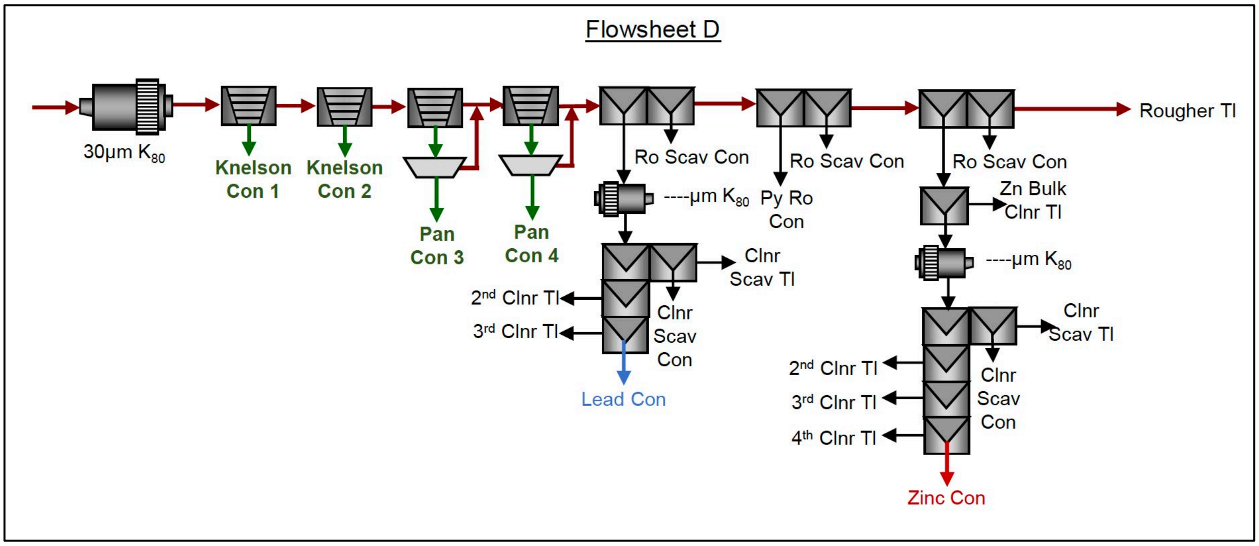


Source: *BaseMet (2020)*

Based on the results, it was observed that the original number of lead cleaners could be reduced to three stages and less focus was placed on the lead flotation during the 2021 testwork. It was noted at the time, that much of the gold was present in the zinc rougher scavenger and the first or second zinc cleaner tails and the bulk sulphide float (Pyrite Con), at the end of the flowsheet was contributing considerably less to the overall gold recovery. Thus, in Flowsheet B, Tests 3-5 included the gravity, while focused on taking these streams with the higher proportions of gold and attempted to clean them with varying levels of success. The final understanding was that the sulphide concentrate would not be able to be cleaned to remove arsenic without significant loss of gold. This result aligns well with the mineralogy.

Flowsheet C was used to assess the historical hypothesis by Bacon, Donaldson et.al., that the pyrite might be interfering in concentration of the arsenopyrite gold considering that it contained much lower grade. After lead flotation, the slurry was heat conditioned to 65°C for 20 minutes prior to pyrite flotation with SIBX. Approximately 8.1% of the gold reported to this pyrite rougher concentrate, whereas approximately 38% of the gold reported to the zinc cleaner tails. With limited success removing the pyrite, but with some success using gravity, it was hypothesised that a continuous gravity circuit, namely passing the sample through the concentrator numerous times, would help achieve the gold recoveries in a decreased mass pull. Test 7 was successful in recovering 27% of the gold in only 5.3% of the mass with the combined concentrate grading 39 g/t Au. Test 8 elaborated on this test, passing the sample through the concentrator five times and assessing whether panning the concentrate might decrease the mass. Another encouraging result was achieved with gold recovery in the combined concentrates of 61.8% in 19.4% of the mass grading 24.7 g/t Au. Although the panning increases the concentrate grades and decreases the mass pull, the recoveries drop accordingly, which again aligns well with what is understood about the mineralogy. Various permutations of this flowsheet were tested and the Figure 13.6 Flowsheet D (Test 11 and repeated in Test 13) had the optimum overall result, when combining the gravity concentrates and zinc cleaner tails, of 68.1% recovery in 15.9% mass grading 33.2 g/t Au.

FIGURE 13.5 FLOWSHEET D



Source: *BaseMet (2020)*

13.4 RECENT TESTWORK (2020 TO 2023)

The key to Revel Ridge metallurgy was a more detailed understanding of the mineralogy:

1. The galena and sphalerite mineralization is finely disseminated, this will require a finer grind to liberate and recover the target metals. Due to the dissemination, saleable grades are achievable albeit with decreased recoveries. This has been observed and duplicated historically;

2. Silver is largely in solid solution with the lead and Freibergite, therefore will mainly appear in the lead concentrate;

3. Gold is refractory and predominantly associated with arsenopyrite in solid solution, although highly variable, a small amount is associated with pyrite and as free gold; and

4. Some of the gold particles are present as electrum, which can require longer leach residence times or an elevated pH through leaching, and some gold particles are relatively large, which may also extend leach times; or regrinding may be required.

13.4.1 Test Program BL801

The objective of the BL801 program undertaken at BaseMet was to build off the flowsheet development in the BL604 testing and simplify the flowsheet to maximize metal recoveries. Material was prepared from the same mineralization and composite used in the previous test program.

Numerous flowsheet options were evaluated, including gravity-rougher, gravity-cleaner, bulk flotation, sequential flotation, and cleaner flotation tests, followed by locked cycle testing of the optimized flowsheet. The zinc rougher tailings containing gold, and in some instances, combined with the zinc first cleaner tails, from the locked cycle tests ("LCT"), were submitted for Pressure Oxidation (POX) and leaching procedures at SGS.

The metallurgical development breakthrough came with an assessment of bulk concentrate metal values. Although the bulk rougher concentrate grades were low (Table 13.6 and Figure 13.6), such that there was no value paid for the lead and zinc, and it contained significant arsenic, the mass pulls were much improved over historical testwork, but still elevated at approximately 40% and higher than with gravity in the flowsheet. What was observed during these tests, however, was that the gold, silver, lead and zinc recoveries to the bulk rougher were all in the high 90s.

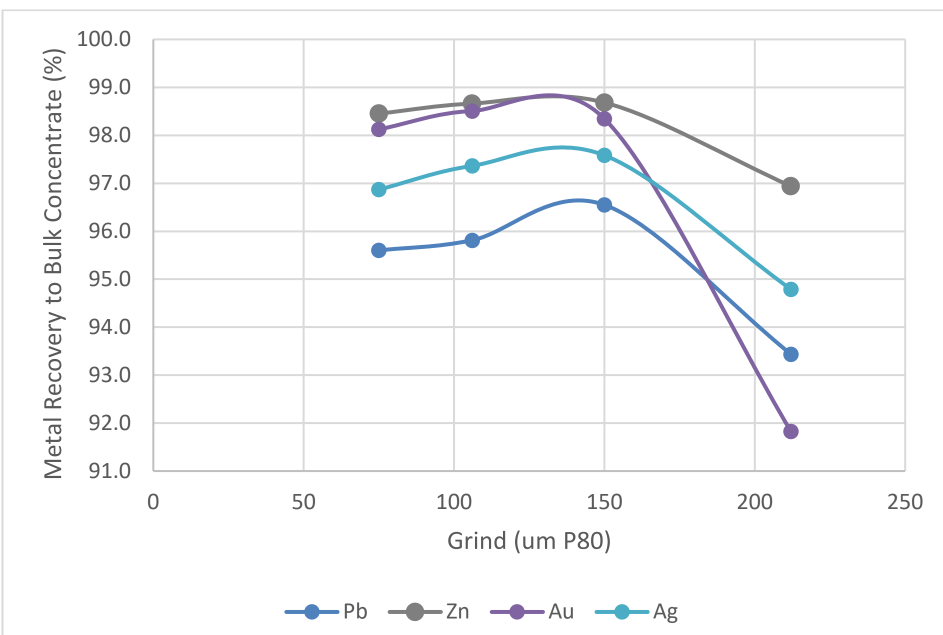
TABLE 13.6
BL801 – TEST CL1 BULK CONCENTRATE RESULTS

Product	Weight	Assay (% or g/t)							Distribution (%)						
	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Au	Ag	S	As	Pb	Zn	Fe	Au	Ag	S	As
Bulk Concentrate	40.6	5.3	8.7	20.8	23.4	184.5	25.4	15.5	96.4	98.5	88.9	98.4	99.2	95.7	96.5

Source: *Canenco (2022)*

Based on a more detailed understanding of the mineralogy at this time in the test program, it was theorised that with the higher recoveries to a reduced mass, it might be possible to coarsen the primary grind and introduce a bulk rougher prior to regrinding and lead-zinc flotation. Subsequently a grind-recovery test sequence was undertaken with the following results.

FIGURE 13.6 GRIND-RECOVERY OF METALS OF VALUE TO A BULK CONCENTRATE



Source: *Canenco (2022)*

The results for this series showed that with the introduction of a bulk float prior to base metal flotation, the primary grind P_{80} could be coarsened to approximately 150 microns.

After several additional tests (18-20), the introduction of soda ash, instead of lime, into the lead flotation improved recovery and grade to 73.5% and 40.7% Pb, respectively. The next few tests were variations of this flowsheet until gravity was removed completely in Test 23. At this point the test program stepped into Locked Cycle Tests (LCT) to prove the optimized flowsheet and produce concentrates for pressure oxidation and leaching. LCT-24 through LCT-27 are the same flowsheet with small variations in conditioning times and regrind sizes to improve recovery and grades. LCT-27 results, cycle D+E shown in Table 13.7, were the final results of the program and used for recovery predictions of metals of value to their respective concentrates.

TABLE 13.7
LCT27 RESULTS

Product (Cycle D+E)	Weight	Assay - percent or g/t							Distribution - percent						
	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Au	Ag	S	As	Pb	Zn	Fe	Au	Ag	S	As
Lead Concentrate	3.1	48.5	7.80	8.2	45.9	645	19.7	4.8	71.9	6.7	2.3	21.1	39.8	5.7	2.7
Zinc Concentrate	4.7	1.66	53.9	6.6	1.72	65	33.0	0.8	3.7	69.5	2.9	1.2	6.1	14.3	0.7
POX Feed	37.2	0.9	2.1	26.1	13.6	64.8	22.3	14.1	16.1	21.3	90.0	75.4	48.2	77.6	93.7
Total	45.0								91.7	97.5	95.2	97.6	94.2	97.6	97.0

Source: *BaseMet (2022)*

13.4.2 Test Program SGS18988-01

The objective of this test program was to optimize the pressure oxidation variables and maximize the gold leach recoveries on the concentrates from BL801. Four concentrate samples were tested at SGS in Lakefield, Ontario and analyzed for gold (13.7 to 25.5 g/t Au), silver (40.6 to 128 g/t Ag), sulphur (23.0 to 27.3% S), and sulphide (22.2 to 27%).

The first series of three tests were conducted on the first sample (BL 801 Bulk Concentrate 1) to examine the effects of pre-acidulation, pH and retention time. An excess of acid was added during pre-acidulation for the first test, resulting in high oxidation. However, gold extraction from the POX residue by Carbon-In-Leach ("CIL") (following hot curing) was low at 63%. In the second test (POX2), a more typical acid dosage was used (65 kg/t, to pH 2) and oxidation remained high at 99%. This approach was used in the tests following. In POX3, the residence time was lowered to 60 minutes and sulphide oxidation reduced slightly to 97%.

The POX2 and 3 residues were then combined and split to compare cyanidation with and without a regrind. The unground POX residue metallurgical result was 92% Au extraction, whereas the reground residue achieved 98% Au extraction. The 92% extraction from unground CIL feed took 48 hours, whereas the 98% extraction from reground CIL feed was achieved in under 10 hours.

Cyanide consumption in these initial tests increased following regrind, from ~7 kg/t to 58 kg/t NaCN. However, optimization of dosage and other parameters in subsequent testing reduced this back to 8.8 kg/t (CN13).

The second series of three tests were completed on sample BL 802 Bulk Concentrate 2, assessing the effects of POX feed grind size (POX6), temperature (POX5), and retention time (POX4). Acid added during pre-acidulation increased relatively slightly with regrinding prior to oxidation, but produced similar concentrations of iron, arsenic, and sulphur in the POX filtrate as compared with the test with no regrind (POX4). Cyanidation of the reground POX feed had relatively lower consumption of cyanide, whereas lime consumptions remained similar. Of these comparative tests, (POX6) produced the best gold recovery at 96.7%. Dissolution of iron and sulphur were lower in the test at increased temperature of 230°C with a shorter retention time (POX5). This POX5 test resulted in the best sulphide oxidation and overall weight loss and had a similar gold extraction to POX6 at 96.4%.

A third set of tests (POX7 and 8) were undertaken on the BL 801-16 concentrate, a bulk concentrate with a coarse primary grind target of ~150 microns P_{80}. This work was completed to examine the effects of regrinding such a concentrate and potentially understand the indicative effects of a lime boil step. Regrinding of the POX feed (POX8a and 8b) produced iron tenors that were double those found in tests POX7a and 7b with unground feed. Hot cure solution concentrations of iron, arsenic, and sulphur in the reground feed tests were also all higher than the tests with the unground feed. Comparative cyanidation tests indicated that gold extraction was relatively low compared to previous POX Feed concentrates, with regrinding the bulk concentrate POX feed from ~184 microns P_{80} to ~16 microns P_{80} only slightly increasing the recovery from 80.3% to 82.4%. Lime boiling produced relatively higher gold extractions on reground and unground bulk concentrate POX Feeds. However, on the coarser POX feed, the improvement of gold extraction was only 3.2% from 80.3% to 83.1%. Silver extraction increased on both the unground and reground POX feeds.

POX tests were finally undertaken on the fourth concentrate, (BL 801-24 Final Tails + BL 801-25 Final tails, from the BL801 developed LCT 24 and 25 flowsheet), to study the effects of hot curing (HC) as well as oxygen and air sparging post-neutralization, on reground samples prior to cyanidation. Two POX tests (POX 9a and 9b) were carried out and the POX residues were combined and then split in half. One half was hot cured for four hours and the other not. The POX and hot cure residues were then ground and each one was split in half prior to cyanide leaching, resulting in four cyanidation tests – two with oxygen and two with air sparging. Cyanide consumption was lower with oxygen sparging, and lime consumption was lower with HC and oxygen sparging relative to the non-HC tests. Oxygen sparging had minimal effect on gold extraction, but marginally improved silver recovery. Hot curing resulted in significantly lower cyanide and lime consumption. However, there may be a slight impact on gold extraction reducing from 98.7% to 98.2% on these tests. These test results are summarized in Table 13.8.

TABLE 13.8
PRESSURE OXIDATION – LEACHING RESULTS

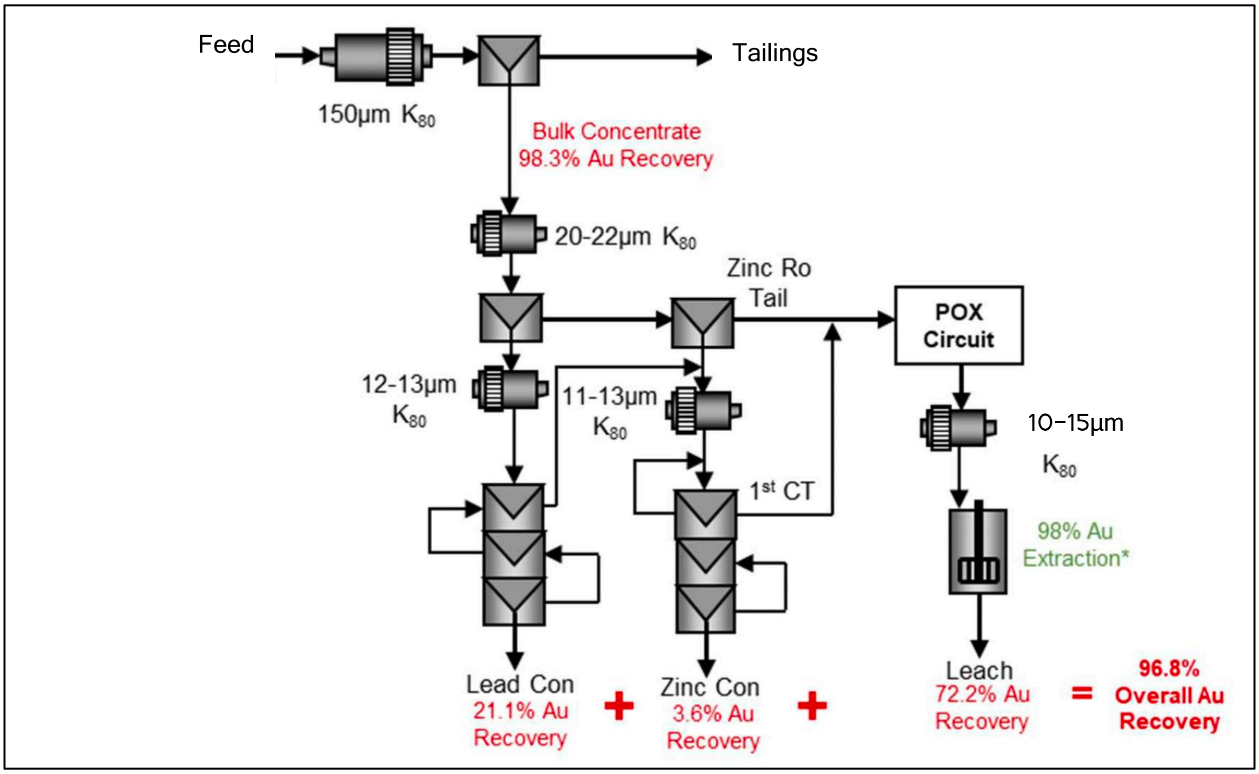
Test	POX Feed	LB, CN / CIL Test	Leach Feed	Regrind (um, P80)	Sparging	Gold Extraction (%)	Silver Extraction (%)
POX 1	BL 801 Concentrate 1	CIL-1	HC-1	No	-	63.2	83.6
POX 2	BL 801 Concentrate 1	CN-2	HC2 + HC3	No	-	92.1	9.3
POX 3	BL 801 Concentrate 1	CN-3	HC2 + HC3	~10um	-	98.4	47.0
POX 4	BL 801 Concentrate 2	CN-4	HC-4	No	-	94.2	15.7
POX 5	BL 801 Concentrate 2	CN-5	HC-5	No	-	96.4	11.7
POX 6	BL 801 Concentrate 2	CN-6	HC-6	No	-	96.7	4.6
POX 7a	BL 801-16 Bulk Con	LB-1, CN-7	LB-1	No	-	83.1	74.9
POX 7b	BL 801-16 Bulk Con	CN-8	HC 7a + 7b	No	-	80.3	67.3
POX 8a	BL 801-16 Bulk Con	LB-2, CN-9	LB-2	No	-	89.5	81.0
POX 8b	BL 801-16 Bulk Con	CN-10	HC 8a + 8b	No	-	82.4	39.6
POX 9a + POX 9b Residue	BL 801-24 Final Tails + BL 801-25 Final Tails	CN-11	POX 9a + 9b	12.2	Oxygen	98.8	24.6
POX 9a + POX 9b Residue	BL 801-24 Final Tails + BL 801-25 Final Tails	CN-12	POX 9a + 9b	12.7	Air	98.6	23.7
HC 9a + HC 9b Residue	BL 801-24 Final Tails + BL 801-25 Final Tails	CN-13	HC 9a +9b	13	Oxygen	98.0	18.8
HC 9a + HC 9b Residue	BL 801-24 Final Tails + BL 801-25 Final Tails	CN-14	HC 9a +9b	13.2	Air	98.3	24.0

Source: *SGS (2022)*

13.5 OVERALL OPTIMIZED GOLD RECOVERY RESULTS

The optimized flowsheet along with average gold recovery to the lead and zinc concentrates from BL801 LCT 24 through 26, is illustrated in Figure 13.7. Gold recovery from the SGS Lakefield POX tests HC9A + HC9B and SGS leach test CN13 on these concentrates are shown in Figure 13.7. On average, 98.3% of the feed gold was recovered to the bulk rougher concentrate and following regrind and sequential flotation, gold recovery to the lead and zinc concentrates averaged 21.1% and 3.6%, respectively. Following leaching of the POX residue performed on the combined zinc rougher-cleaner tail, an additional 72.2% gold was extracted from the POX feed, for a total average overall gold recovery of 96.8%.

FIGURE 13.7 OVERALL OPTIMIZED FLOWSHEET GOLD RECOVERY RESULTS



Source: *BaseMet (2022)*
****Note:*** *POX residue leach extraction value reported from SGS Report 18988-01, SGS POX test HC9A and HC9B and SGS test CN13.*

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and in conformity with generally accepted "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines (2019). Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definition and Guidelines" as adopted by CIM Council (2014).

> *A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.*

> *An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.*

> *An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.*

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure.

The Authors are not aware of any known permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate.

All of the Mineral Resource estimation work reported herein was carried out or reviewed by Fred Brown, P.Geo., or Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET., both independent Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101 by reason of education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience.

Wireframe modelling utilized Seequent Leapfrog Geo™ software. Mineral Resource estimation was performed using GEOVIA GEMS™ software program. Variography was performed using Snowden Supervisor™.

14.1 DATA SUPPLIED

Rokmaster supplied digital drill hole data that included collar, survey, assay, lithology and bulk density data. Assay data included gold, silver, lead and zinc assay results. A total of 114 surface drill holes, 339 underground drill holes, and 223 underground chip samples were available for Mineral Resource modelling (Table 14.1). The drilling extends approximately 4 km along strike (Figure 14.1; see also Appendix A). No 2023 drill hole data were available for use in this Mineral Resource Estimate.

TABLE 14.1
DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

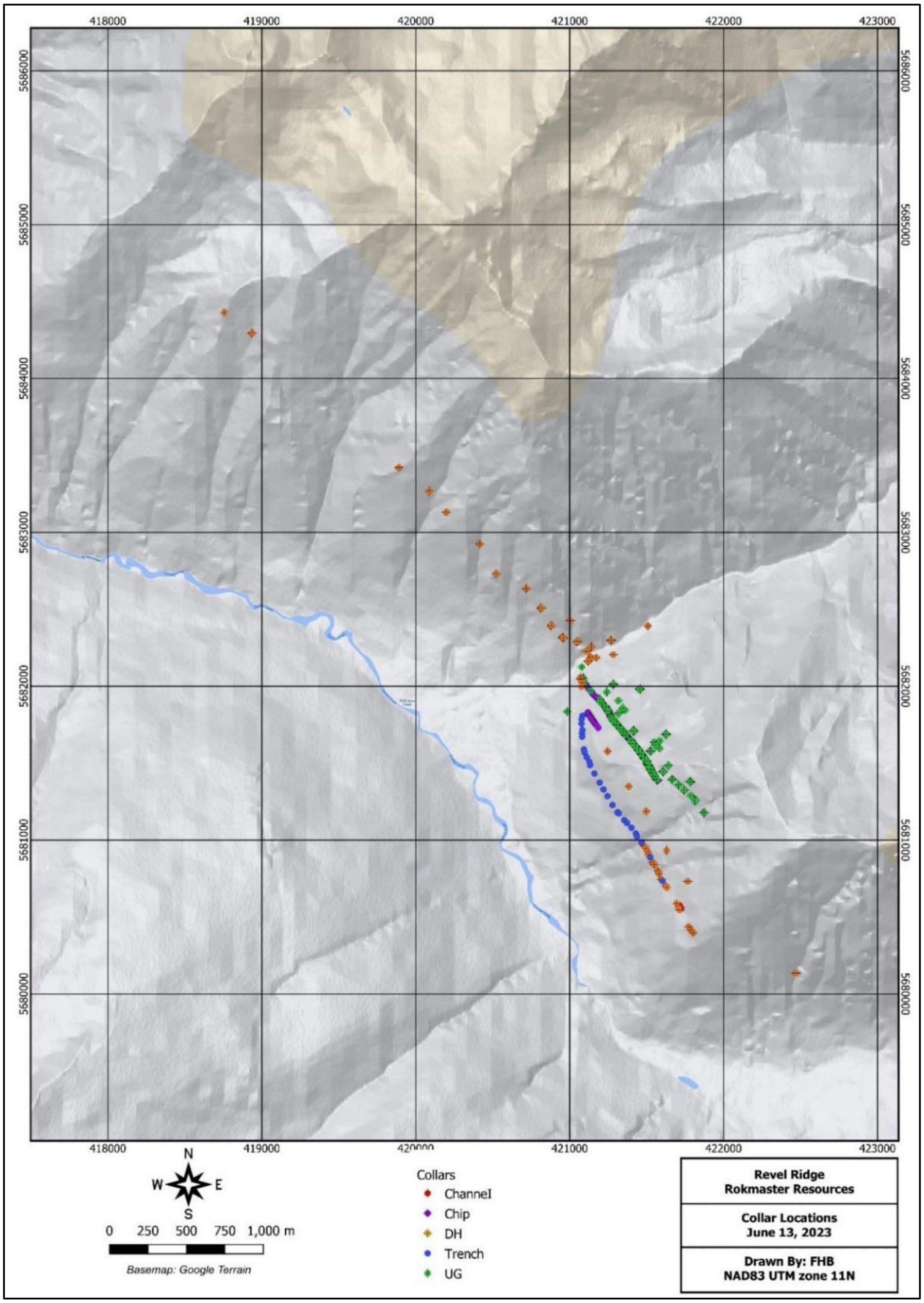
Type	Count	Total (m)
Surface Drill Holes	114	23,297.2
UG Drill Holes	339	58,633.9
UG Chip Samples	223	529.1
Total	**676**	**82,460.2**

The coordinate reference system used is NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Topographic control was derived from a 1.0 m contour drone DTM surface supplied by Rokmaster. All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise.

Industry standard validation checks were carried out on the supplied databases, and minor corrections made where necessary. The Authors typically validate a Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields.

No significant errors were noted with the supplied databases. The Authors note that Rokmaster typically makes the first downhole survey measurement approximately 12 m below the drill hole collar, and that there are a few minor inconsistencies with subsequent downhole survey measurements. For modelling purposes, the first downhole survey orientation was also used for the collar orientation, if the latter was not recorded. The Authors consider that the drill hole database supplied is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. The drill hole data were imported into a GEMS™ format Access database.

FIGURE 14.1 DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATION PLOT



Source: *P&E (2023)*

14.2 ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Based on knowledge of similar projects, review of available data, and consideration of potential mining scenarios, the economic parameters listed in Table 14.2 were deemed appropriate for the Mineral Resource Estimate. Metal prices were based on the March 2023 Consensus Economics long-term forecast.

TABLE 14.2
ECONOMIC PARAMETERS

Revel Ridge Project Main Zone - NSR Calculation — **Mar 1/23**

Mar 23 Consensus Element	Metal Price $US/lb or oz	Concentrate Recovery	Smelter Payable	Refining Chg. $US/lb or oz	Refining Chg. $C/lb or oz	Average Grade % or g/t
Pb	$0.95	71%	94%	$0.00	$0.00	1.00%
Zn	$1.26	70%	85%	$0.00	$0.00	1.00%
Ag	$22.00	85%	88%	$0.50	$0.68	1.0
Au	$1,750	96%	98%	$5.00	$6.76	1.00
$C/$US	0.74					
Concentration Ratio (PB/Zn Blended)	26					
Smelter Treatment Charge $US/dmt (Pb/Zn Blended Cost)	$200					
Concentrate Shipping Charge $C/tonne	$140					
Moisture Content	8%					

Element	Payable Metal $C/tonne/g or %	aueq	ageq
Pb	$18.89	0.265	26.933
Zn	$22.33	0.314	31.847
Ag	$0.70	0.010	1.000
Au	$71.17	1.000	101.478
	$113.09		
Less Smelter Treatment Charges	**$10.40**		
Less Concentrate Shipping Charges	**$5.38**		

Revel Ridge Project Yellow Jacket Zones - NSR Calculation — **Mar 13/23**

2023 Element	Metal Price $US/lb or oz	Concentrate Recovery	Smelter Payable	Refining Chg. $US/lb or oz	Refining Chg. $C/lb or oz	Average Grade % or g/t
Pb	$0.95	88%	82%	$0.00	$0.00	1.00%
Zn	$1.26	93%	85%	$0.00	$0.00	1.00%
Ag	$22.00	94%	57%	$0.50	$0.65	1.0
Au	$1,750	0%	0%	$5.00	$6.49	1.0
$C/$US	$0.74					
Concentration Ratio (PB/Zn Blended)	8					
Smelter Treatment Charge $US/dmt (Pb/Zn Blended Cost)	$200					
Concentrate Shipping Charge $C/tonne	$140					
Moisture Content	8%					

Element	Payable Metal $C/tonne/g or %	aueq	ageq
Pb	$19.40	0.310	40.588
Zn	$28.55	0.457	59.737
Ag	$0.48	0.008	1.000
Au	$0.00	0.000	0.000
	$48.42		
Less Smelter Treatment Charges	**$33.78**		
Less Concentrate Shipping Charges	**$17.50**		

14.3 MINERALIZATION DOMAINS

Interpreted mineralization wireframes were developed based on underground sampling, assay grades and logged drill hole lithology. Continuous zones of mineralization were identified from assay grades equal to or greater than a calculated NSR value of C$150/t or more with observed continuity along strike and down-dip. The selected intervals include lower-grade material where necessary to maintain continuity between drill holes. Three-dimensional wireframes linking drill hole cross-sections were subsequently constructed using the Leapfrog™ Radial Basis Function, with hanging wall and footwall surfaces snapped directly to the selected drill hole intercepts with a minimum wireframe width of 1.00 m.

A total of seven individual mineralization domains were defined (Appendix B). The mineralization domains were used to back-tag the assay, bulk density and composite tables with unique rock codes (Table 14.3).

TABLE 14.3
MINERALIZATION DOMAINS

Domain	Rock Code	Strike Length (m)
Main Zone (RRMZ)	100	2,300
Main Zone Ext (RRMEX)	110	600
Footwall (RRFZ)	200	2,200
Hanging Wall (RRHZ)	300	1,400
Yellow Jacket 1 (RRYZ)	430	900
Yellow Jacket 2 (RRYZ)	470	600
Yellow Jacket 3 (RRYZ)	480	300

14.4 EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

The mean nearest neighbour drill hole collar distance is 7.90 m. The average length of the drill holes is 181.7 m, and the average length of the underground chip sampling is 2.40 m.

A total of 3,615 Au and Ag intervals are constrained within the defined grade estimation domains. Summary statistics for the assay data are listed in Table 14.4.

TABLE 14.4
ASSAY SUMMARY STATISTICS

Variable	Domain	Count	Mean	StDev[1]	CoV[2]	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Ag g/t	100	2,568	59.50	85.16	1.43	0.0001	24.10	1,160.00
	110	6	26.60	54.20	2.04	0.5000	5.00	137.00
	200	237	29.14	43.12	1.48	0.0001	13.10	303.00
	300	286	46.24	58.40	1.26	0.0001	23.90	422.00
	400	25	55.51	48.18	0.87	0.1000	50.50	199.00
	430	277	53.56	56.62	1.06	0.2000	37.00	347.00

TABLE 14.4 ASSAY SUMMARY STATISTICS								
Variable	**Domain**	**Count**	**Mean**	**StDev[1]**	**CoV[2]**	**Minimum**	**Median**	**Maximum**
	470	155	50.69	56.89	1.12	0.0001	40.46	391.00
	480	61	79.30	96.20	1.21	0.0001	57.80	478.90
Au g/t	100	2,568	5.92	8.56	1.45	0.0001	2.84	157.19
	110	6	3.92	1.63	0.42	1.9900	3.98	5.76
	200	237	4.29	9.85	2.29	0.0001	1.94	117.50
	300	286	1.88	3.99	2.12	0.0001	0.30	31.60
	400	25	0.26	0.59	2.26	0.0001	0.04	2.81
	430	277	0.18	1.00	5.51	0.0001	0.02	11.74
	470	155	0.09	0.14	1.54	0.0001	0.03	1.02
	480	61	0.04	0.07	1.68	0.0001	0.01	0.29
Pb %	100	2,568	2.13	3.26	1.53	0.0001	0.72	37.30
	110	6	0.25	0.48	1.92	0.0050	0.05	1.23
	200	237	0.84	1.47	1.76	0.0001	0.25	12.25
	300	286	2.00	2.73	1.37	0.0001	0.93	15.50
	400	25	2.16	1.99	0.92	0.0001	1.87	8.10
	430	277	2.39	2.64	1.11	0.0050	1.67	19.80
	470	155	2.09	2.12	1.02	0.0001	1.78	11.50
	480	61	3.79	4.64	1.22	0.0100	2.70	23.40
Zn %	100	2,568	3.83	5.37	1.40	0.0001	1.19	45.00
	110	6	0.04	0.03	0.86	0.0050	0.03	0.07
	200	237	1.40	2.82	2.02	0.0001	0.24	20.89
	300	286	4.58	6.05	1.32	0.0001	2.06	34.73
	400	25	7.49	6.39	0.85	0.0001	7.37	30.41
	430	277	7.58	7.01	0.93	0.0050	5.65	40.83
	470	155	7.25	6.88	0.95	0.0020	5.47	31.28
	480	61	8.57	6.42	0.75	0.0400	8.16	30.40
Cu %	100	1,028	0.11	0.15	1.37	0.0003	0.05	1.00
	110	6	0.05	0.06	1.21	0.0110	0.03	0.16
	200	127	0.08	0.15	1.79	0.0013	0.03	1.00
	300	144	0.06	0.08	1.41	0.0004	0.03	0.45
	400	17	0.03	0.04	1.36	0.0001	0.01	0.14
	430	106	0.02	0.04	1.53	0.0001	0.01	0.18
	470	85	0.02	0.05	1.97	0.0001	0.01	0.36
	480	25	0.01	0.02	1.36	0.0002	0.01	0.06

Notes:
[1]STDev = standard deviation
[2]CoV = coefficient of variation.

Rokmaster supplied a total of 772 bulk density measurements taken from drill hole core. The average bulk density is 3.19 t/m^3 and the median bulk density is 2.88 t/ m^3 (Table 14.5).

TABLE 14.5
SUMMARY OF BULK DENSITY STATISTICS

Item	Count	Average Bulk Density (t/m^3)	Median Bulk Density (t/m^3)
Unassigned	32	2.98	2.83
Main Zone + Ext (RRMZ + RRMEX)	555	3.26	2.93
Footwall (RRFZ)	77	3.00	2.82
Hanging Wall (RRHZ)	72	3.08	2.84
Yellow Jacket (RRYZ)	36	2.98	2.81
Total	**772**	**3.19**	**2.88**

14.5 COMPOSITING

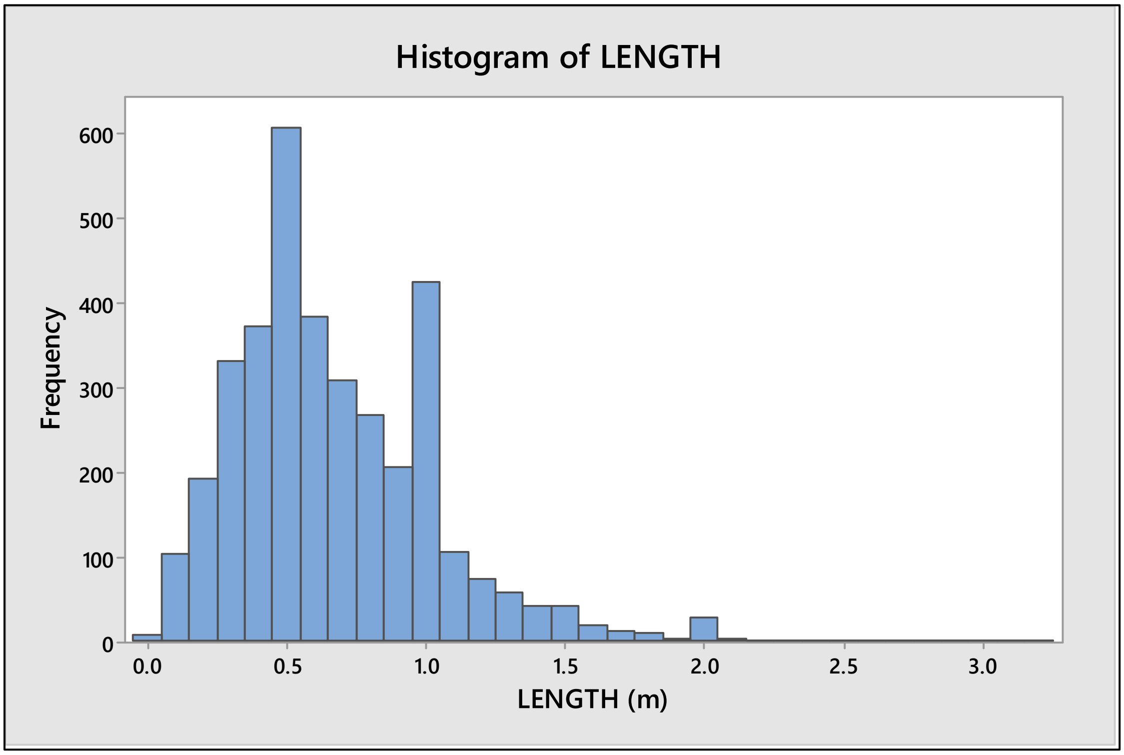
Constrained assay sample lengths within the defined mineralization domains range from 0.03 m to 3.15 m, with an average sample length of 0.67 m and a median of 0.60 m. A total of 9% of the constrained assay sample lengths are equal to 0.50 m and 31% are between 0.40 m and 0.60 m (Figure 14.2).

All constrained assay samples were composited to a length of 0.50 m in order to ensure equal sample support. Length-weighted composite grades were calculated within the defined mineralization domains. A small number of un-sampled intervals in the data were assigned a nominal value of 0.001 prior to compositing. Surface trench assays were not included in the compositing process.

The compositing process commenced at the first point of intersection between the drill hole and the mineralization domain intersected, and was halted on exit from the mineralization domain. Downhole residual composites that were less than half the compositing length were discarded, so as to not introduce a short sample bias into the composite sample population. The wireframes that represent the mineralization domains were used to back-tag rock codes into the composite workspace.

The composite data were subsequently visually validated against the mineralization wireframes, and extracted for analysis and grade estimation. Summary composite statistics are listed in Table 14.6.

FIGURE 14.2 ASSAY SAMPLE LENGTHS



Source: *P&E (2023)*

TABLE 14.6 COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS								
Variable	**Domain**	**Count**	**Mean**	**StDev[1]**	**CoV[2]**	**Minimum**	**Median**	**Maximum**
Ag (g/t)	100	2,791	53.77	71.29	1.33	0.001	24.58	666.99
	110	7	24.00	49.70	2.07	0.500	7.00	136.40
	200	577	14.38	32.80	2.28	0.001	2.00	303.00
	300	1,002	19.15	43.00	2.24	0.001	0.00	422.00
	430	510	41.33	50.63	1.23	0.001	24.24	296.90
	470	267	46.81	55.54	1.19	0.001	37.79	391.00
	480	109	68.30	80.79	1.18	0.001	50.40	476.61
Au (g/t)	100	2,791	5.19	7.48	1.44	0.001	2.90	157.19
	110	7	3.67	1.61	0.44	1.990	3.41	5.76
	200	577	2.22	6.49	2.93	0.001	0.20	89.35
	300	1,002	0.58	2.23	3.83	0.001	0.00	31.14
	430	510	0.06	0.15	2.33	0.001	0.01	2.48
	470	267	0.09	0.14	1.58	0.001	0.03	1.02
	480	109	0.05	0.07	1.53	0.001	0.02	0.29
Pb (%)	100	2,791	1.95	2.73	1.40	0.001	0.82	18.41
	110	7	0.22	0.45	2.03	0.005	0.04	1.22
	200	577	0.41	1.14	2.76	0.001	0.02	12.25

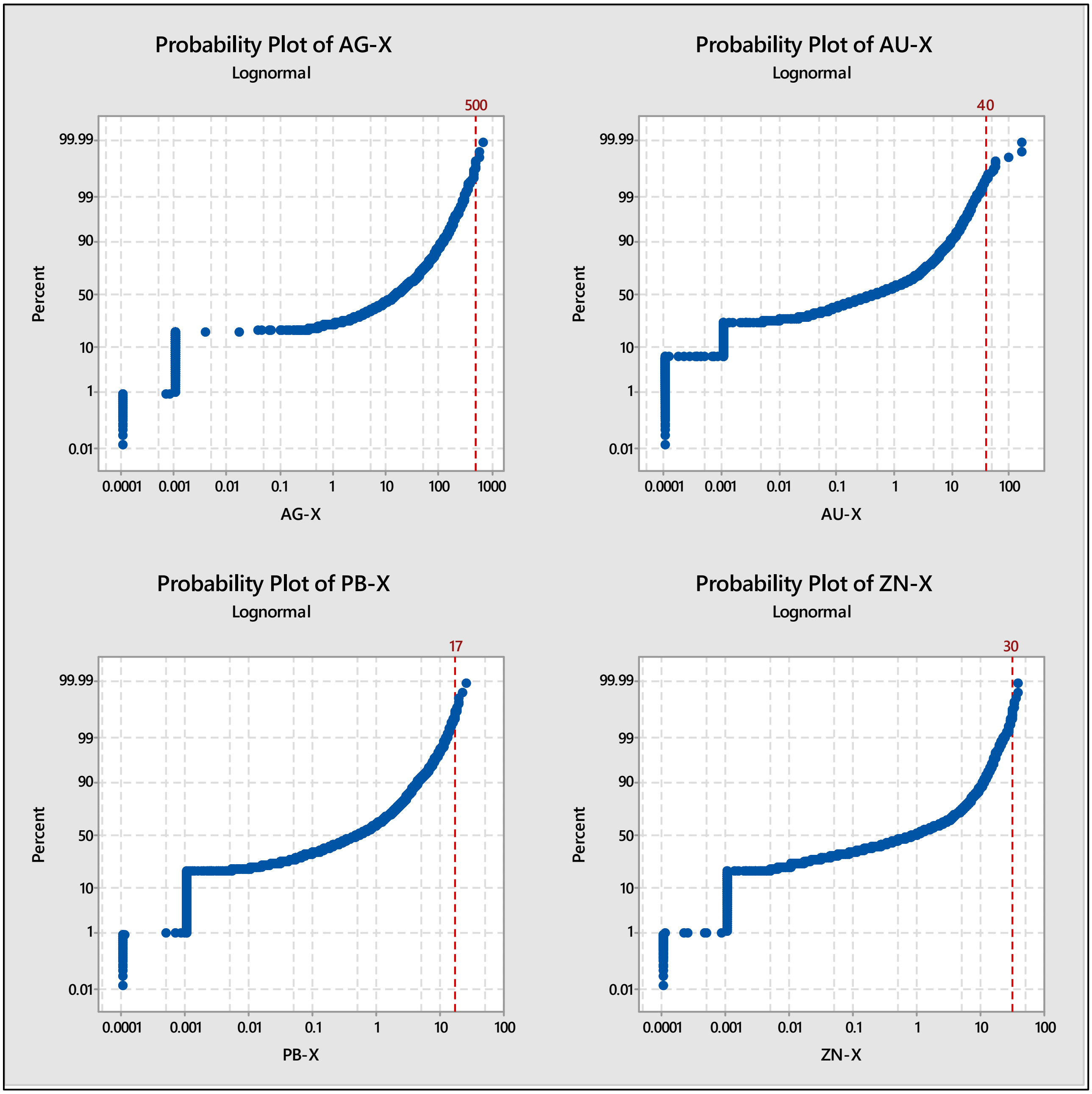
Table 14.6 Composite Summary Statistics								
Variable	**Domain**	**Count**	**Mean**	**StDev[1]**	**CoV[2]**	**Minimum**	**Median**	**Maximum**
	300	1,002	0.78	1.77	2.27	0.001	0.00	12.34
	430	510	1.78	2.27	1.28	0.001	1.15	15.85
	470	267	1.86	1.95	1.05	0.001	1.68	11.39
	480	109	3.21	3.92	1.22	0.001	2.27	23.29
Zn (%)	100	2,791	3.66	4.66	1.27	0.000	1.59	35.00
	110	7	0.03	0.03	0.85	0.005	0.02	0.07
	200	577	0.79	2.28	2.89	0.001	0.01	20.89
	300	1,002	1.95	4.27	2.19	0.001	0.00	32.70
	430	510	5.73	6.36	1.11	0.001	3.83	35.57
	470	267	6.91	6.88	1.00	0.001	5.32	28.62
	480	109	8.45	6.45	0.76	0.001	7.94	30.40

Notes:
[1]STDev = standard deviation
[2]CoV = coefficient of variation

14.6 TREATMENT OF EXTREME VALUES

Due to the relatively smaller number of samples outside of the RRMZ, the grade capping analysis combined all grades into a single sample population for analysis. Grade capping thresholds were determined by the decomposition of the individual composite log-probability distributions for each modelled metal commodity (Figure 14.3). Composites are capped to the defined threshold prior to grade estimation (Table 14.7).

FIGURE 14.3 LOG-PROBABILITY GRAPHS FOR COMPOSITES



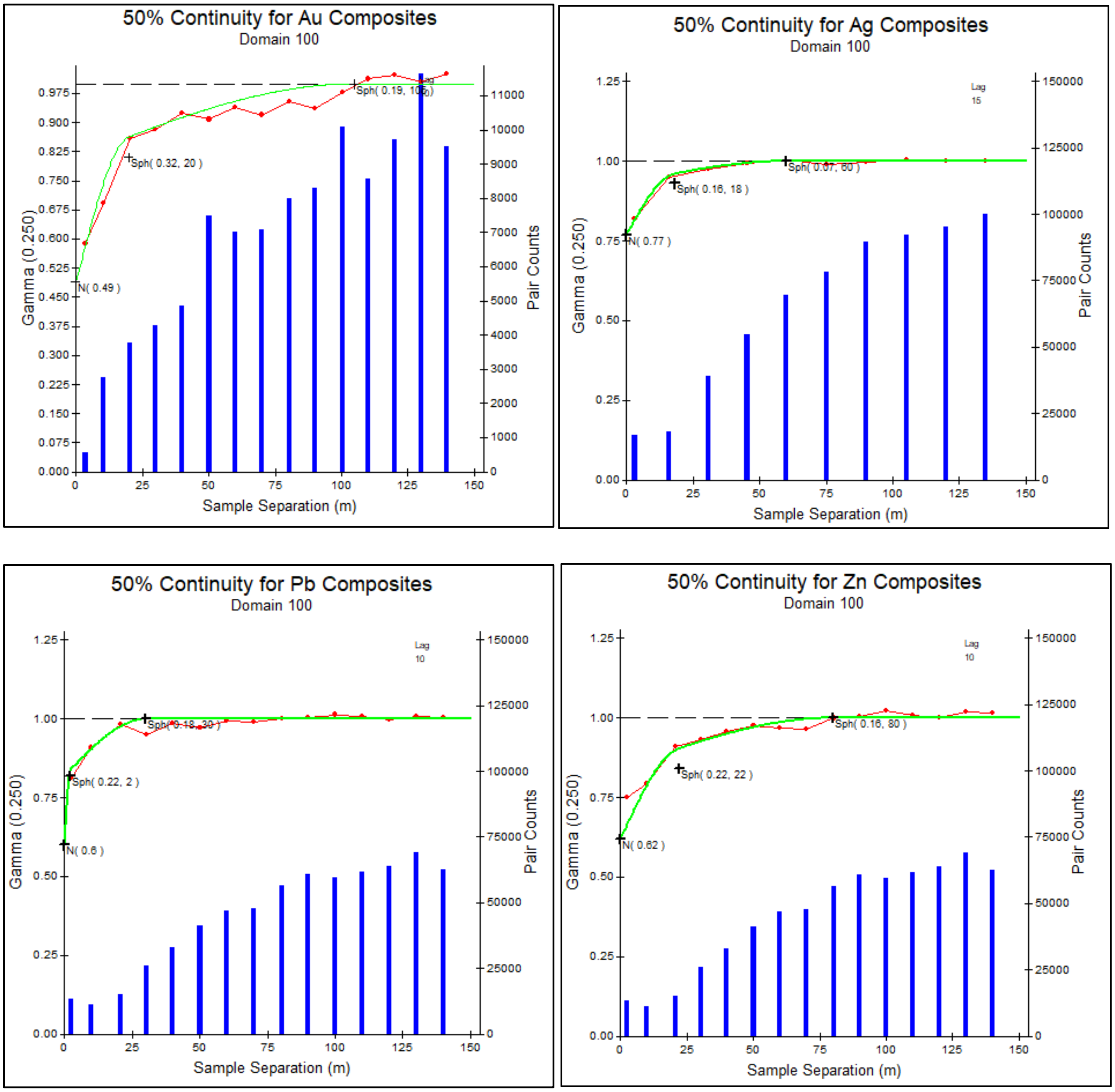
Source: *P&E (2023)*

TABLE 14.7 **CAPPING THRESHOLDS**				
Metal	**Threshold**	**Average Uncapped**	**Number Capped**	**Average Capped**
Ag (g/t)	500	41.56	3	41.51
Au (g/t)	40	3.12	12	3.05
Pb (%)	17	1.56	5	1.56
Zn (%)	30	3.48	8	3.48

14.7 CONTINUITY ANALYSIS

Three-dimensional continuity analysis (variography) was conducted on the domain-coded uncapped composite data using isotropic median indicator semi-variograms for the Main Zone. Standardized spherical models were used to model the experimental semi-variograms in order to establish a reasonable classification range (Figure 14.4). Semi-variogram model ranges were checked and iteratively refined for each model relative to the overall nugget variance (Table 14.8).

Figure 14.4 Semi-Variograms



Source: *P&E (2023)*

TABLE 14.8 SEMI-VARIOGRAMS	
Ag Composites	**Value**
C0	0.77
C1	0.16
C2	0.07
R1	18
R2	60
Au Composites	**Value**
C0	0.49
C1	0.32
C2	0.19
R1	20
R2	105
Pb Composites	**Value**
C0	0.60
C1	0.22
C2	0.18
R1	2
R2	30
Zn Composites	**Value**
C0	0.62
C1	0.22
C2	0.16
R1	22
R2	80

14.8 BLOCK MODEL

A rotated block model was established with the limits selected to cover the extent of the mineralized structures and to reflect the general nature of the mineralization domains (Table 14.9). The block model consists of separate variables for estimated grades, volume percent domain block inclusion, rock codes, bulk density and classification attributes.

TABLE 14.9 BLOCK MODEL SETUP			
Direction	**Origin**	**Number of Blocks**	**Block Size (m)**
Minimum X	421,800	300	5
Minimum Y	5,680,100	380	10
Maximum Z	2,100	380	5
Rotation	45° counter-clockwise		

14.9 BULK DENSITY GRADE ESTIMATION AND MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Bulk density was estimated by Inverse Distance Squared (“ID^2”) estimation using the nearest three to six bulk density samples within each mineralization domain.

Block grades were estimated for Pb and Zn by Inverse Distance Squared and for Au and Ag by Inverse Distance Cubed weighting of capped composites using a minimum of five and a maximum of twelve composites, with a maximum of four composites from a single drill hole. The orientation of the search ellipsoid was defined by the modeled variography, observed grade trends and historical mining. Composite samples were selected within a 600 m x 600 m x 60 m ellipsoid during a single estimation pass. Search and grade estimation were constrained by the individual mineralization domains, which define hard boundaries for grade estimation. Capped Nearest Neighbor (“NN”) models were also generated using the same grade estimation strategy. Block model cross-sections and plans are presented in Appendices C and D.

Subsequent to grade estimation, an NSR value was calculated for each block. The NSR values were calculated as follows:

- **Main Zone, Footwall and Hanging Wall**: Pb% x 18.89 + Zn% x 22.33 + Ag g/t x 0.70 + Au g/t x 71.17) -15.78.
- **Yellow Jacket Domains**: (Pb% x 20.18 + Zn% x 29.71 + Ag g/t x 0.50 + Au g/t x 0.00) -51.28.

A gold equivalent value (“AuEq”) was also calculated for each block as follows:

- **Main Zone, Footwall and Hanging Wall**: Au g/t + Ag g/t x 0.010 + Pb% x 0.265 + Zn% x 0.314.
- **Yellow Jacket:** Au g/t + Ag g/t x 0.008 + Pb% x 0.310 + Zn% x 0.457.

A silver equivalent value (“AgEq”) was also calculated for each block as follows:

- Main Zone, Footwall and Hanging Wall: Ag g/t + Au g/t x 101.478 + Pb% x 26.933 + Zn% x 31.847.
- Yellow Jacket: Ag g/t + Pb% x 40.588 + Zn% x 59.737.

The parameters used to define the classification limits included experimental semi-variogram ranges, drill hole spacing, geological confidence and the observed continuity of the mineralization. Mineral Resources were classified algorithmically based on the local drill hole spacing within each individual mineralization domain. Based primarily on the Main Zone variography ranges, blocks within 40 m of three or more drill holes were classified as Measured, blocks within 80 m of three or more drill holes were classified as Indicated, and all additional estimated blocks were classified as Inferred. No Measured Mineral Resources were assigned to the Yellow Jacket domains, and the Main Zone Extension was classified as Inferred due to the limited number of drill holes.

Subsequent to the initial classification, blocks were re-classified using a maximum a-posteriori selection pass that corrected isolated classification artifacts and consolidated areas of similar classification into continuous zones. Classification block model cross-sections and plans can be seen in Appendix E.

14.10 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resources have been reported using a NSR cut-off of C$110/t. The NSR cut-off was derived from $75/t mining, $25/t processing and $10/t G&A. The Mineral Resource Estimate has an effective date of June 6, 2023 (Table 14.10).

Highlights of the Mineral Resource Estimate include:

- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource, in all zones, is estimated to contain 1.53 million AuEq ounces within 7.16 million tonnes with an average grade of 6.63 g/t AuEq.

- Inferred Mineral Resource, in all zones, is estimated to contain 1.49 million AuEq ounces within 7.56 million tonnes at an average grade of 6.11 g/t AuEq.

TABLE 14.10
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-6)

Classification	Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	NSR (C$/t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)	AgEq (g/t)	AgEq (koz)
Totals for All Mineralized Zones													
Measured	110	1,916.5	58.6	3,611.6	5.49	338.5	2.05	4.01	544.46	7.88	485.6	799.0	49,231.4
Indicated	110	5,239.7	48.5	8,168.8	3.64	613.9	1.93	4.25	409.01	6.18	1,040.3	652.8	109,967.5
Meas+Ind	110	7,156.2	51.2	11,780.4	4.14	952.4	1.96	4.18	445.28	6.63	1,526.0	691.9	159,198.9
Inferred	110	7,563.9	46.9	11,414.3	4.42	1,075.1	1.48	2.62	417.53	6.11	1,486.7	621.7	151,188.8
Totals for Revel Ridge Main Zone													
Measured	110	1,550.1	63.6	3,171.4	5.89	293.6	2.25	4.25	585.42	8.46	421.5	857.4	42,730.1
Indicated	110	2,922.4	49.6	4,662.5	4.97	466.6	2.02	3.6	491.00	7.13	669.8	722.7	67,902.9
Meas+Ind	110	4,472.6	54.5	7,833.8	5.29	760.3	2.10	3.83	523.72	7.59	1,091.30	769.4	110,663.0
Inferred	110	5,689.1	49.1	8,975.5	4.94	903.3	1.66	2.93	466.75	6.79	1,241.60	688.1	125,859.5
Totals for Revel Ridge Footwall Zone													
Measured	110	196.1	33.8	212.8	5.08	32.0	0.95	1.78	427.01	6.23	39.3	631.4	3,980.8
Indicated	110	846.5	28.8	785.0	4.01	109.1	0.74	1.11	328.53	4.84	131.8	491.0	13,362.9
Meas+Ind	110	1,042.5	29.8	997.9	4.21	141.1	0.78	1.24	347.05	5.10	171	517.4	17,343.7
Inferred	110	704.7	21.5	488.2	3.96	89.7	0.53	1.00	313.43	4.63	104.9	469.5	10,637.3
Totals for Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zones													
Measured	110	0.5	48.0	0.8	0.11	0	1.89	3.99	122.36	2.79	0	363.1	5.8
Indicated	110	887.4	62.9	1794.1	0.1	2.9	2.65	9.08	289.50	5.47	156.2	712.8	20,336.6
Meas+Ind	110	887.9	62.9	1795.0	0.1	2.9	2.65	9.07	289.40	5.47	156.2	712.6	20,342.4
Inferred	110	132.6	126.3	538.8	0.04	0.2	2.43	4.96	198.20	4.03	17.2	521.5	2,223.3
Totals for Revel Ridge Hanging Wall Zone													
Measured	110	169.7	41.5	226.6	2.35	12.8	1.53	4.37	307.37	4.55	24.8	460.9	2,514.7
Indicated	110	583.5	49.4	927.1	1.88	35.3	2.09	4.69	296.84	4.4	82.6	445.9	8,365.1
Meas+Ind	110	753.2	47.6	1,153.7	1.99	48.1	1.96	4.62	299.21	4.43	107.4	449.3	10,879.8
Inferred	110	575.1	44.8	827.6	1.67	30.9	1.51	3.1	232.23	3.49	64.6	353.7	6,539.9

TABLE 14.10 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-6)													
Totals for All Mineralized Zones													
Classification	**Cut-off NSR (C$/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**NSR (C$/t)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AuEq (koz)**	**AgEq (g/t)**	**AgEq (koz)**
Totals for Revel Ridge Main Zone Extension													
Inferred	110	462.4	39.3	584.1	3.44	51.1	0.36	0.04	263.83	3.94	58.5	398.8	5,928.8

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration, however there is no certainty an upgrade to the Inferred Mineral Resource would occur or what proportion would be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).*
4) *The following parameters were used to derive the NSR block model C$/tonne cut-off values used to define the Mineral Resource:*
   March 2023 Consensus Economics long term forecast metal prices of Au US$1,750/oz, Ag US$22/oz, Pb US$0.95/lb, Zn US$1.26/lb
   Exchange rate of US$0.74 = C$1.00
   Main Zone process recoveries of Au 96%, Ag 85%, Pb 71%, Zn 70%
   Yellowjacket Zone process recoveries of Au 86%, Ag 94%, Pb 88%, Zn 93%
5) *MDZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.010) + (Pb% x 0.265) + (Zn% x 0.314); MDZ AgEq = Ag g/t + (Au g/t x 101.478) + (Pb% x 26.933) + (Zn% x 31.847); RRYZ AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.008) + (Pb% x 0.310) + (Zn% x 0.457); RRYZ AgEq = Ag g/t + (Pb% x 40.588) + (Zn% x 59.737),*
6) *Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to changes in cut-off grade was also calculated across a range of potentially economic NSR cut-offs (Table 14.11).

TABLE 14.11
NSR CUT-OFF SENSITIVITY FOR MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES (1-4)

Cut-off NSR (C$/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	NSR (C$/t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
$190	5,915.7	56.9	10,817.4	4.78	909.1	2.17	4.53	507.21	7.50	1,425.5
$180	6,074.1	56.1	10,961.0	4.69	915.7	2.14	4.49	498.81	7.38	1,440.9
$170	6,227.5	55.4	11,092.3	4.61	922.1	2.11	4.45	490.83	7.27	1,455.0
$160	6,380.4	54.7	11,222.1	4.52	927.7	2.09	4.41	483.02	7.16	1,468.6
$150	6,522.7	54.1	11,335.4	4.45	933.0	2.06	4.37	475.87	7.06	1,480.5
$140	6,690.4	53.3	11,465.6	4.36	938.5	2.04	4.33	467.57	6.94	1,493.7
$130	6,847.2	52.6	11,575.1	4.29	943.5	2.01	4.28	459.96	6.84	1,505.3
$120	7,008.0	51.8	11,680.2	4.21	948.4	1.98	4.23	452.27	6.73	1,516.3
$110	**7,156.2**	**51.2**	**11,780.4**	**4.14**	**952.4**	**1.96**	**4.18**	**445.28**	**6.63**	**1,526.0**
$100	7,319.8	50.5	11,880.3	4.06	956.5	1.93	4.13	437.67	6.53	1,535.7

14.11 VALIDATION

The block model was validated visually by the inspection of successive cross-sections in order to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of high-grade and low-grade values.

As a check on global bias the average estimated block grades were compared to the average Nearest Neighbour block estimate at a 0.001 cut-off (in g/t for Au and Ag and in % for Pb and Zn) for Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. The results fall within acceptable limits for linear grade estimation (Table 14.12)

An additional validation check was completed by comparing the average grade of the composites falling within a block to the corresponding block grade estimate (Figure 14.5). The results are within acceptable limits for linear grade estimation.

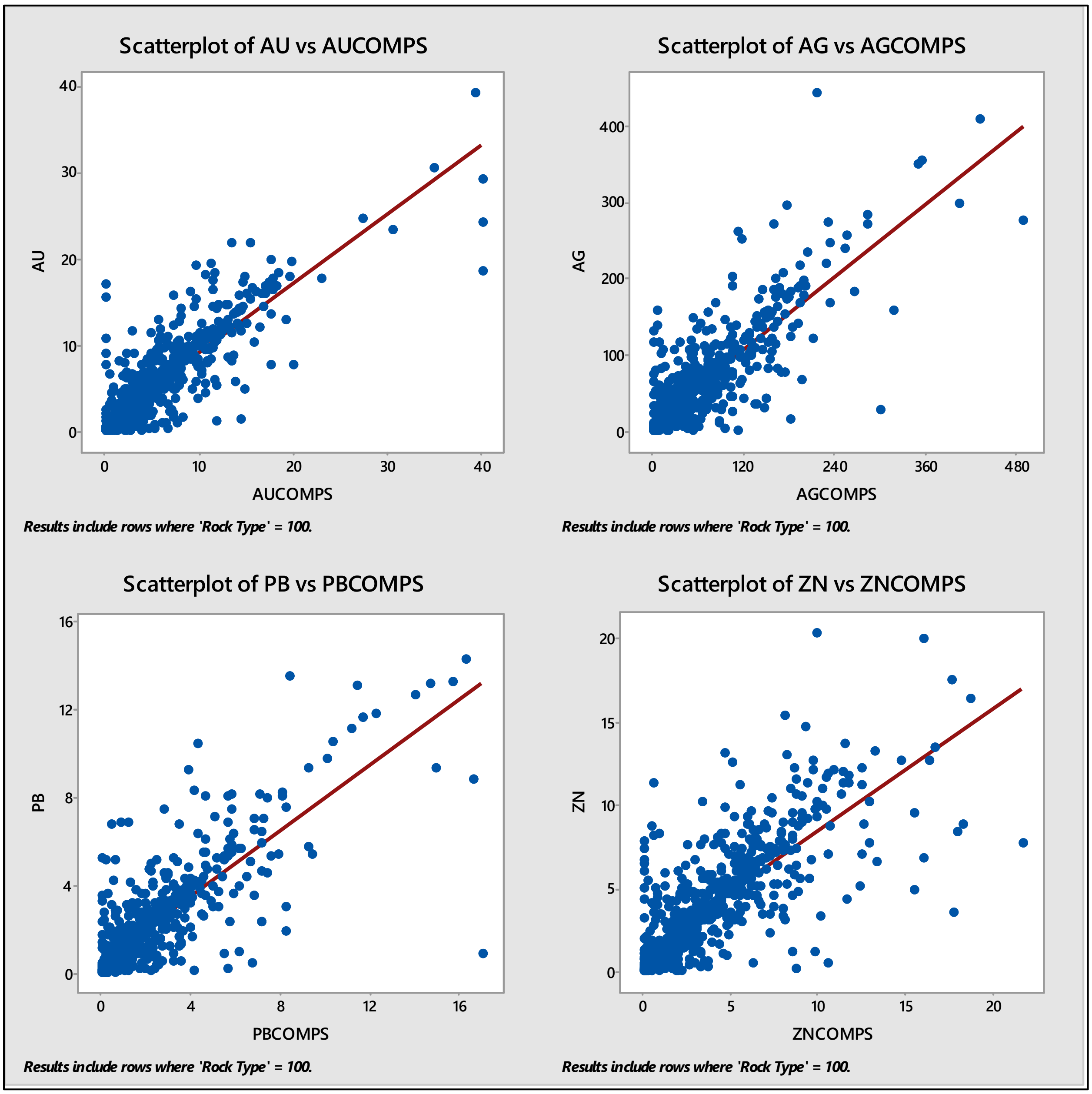
TABLE 14.12
COMPARISON OF ID AND NN AVERAGE BLOCK GRADES (M&I)[1]

Domain	Ag ID[3] (g/t)	Ag NN (g/t)	ID/NN
MZ 100	49.1	51.3	0.96
FW 200	14.3	16.5	0.87
HW 300	21.0	23.3	0.90
YJ 400	49.5	53.9	0.92
MX 110	39.3	36.2	1.09
Average	37.3	39.5	0.94
Domain	**Au ID[3] (g/t)**	**Au NN (g/t)**	**ID/NN**
MZ 100	4.85	5.43	0.89
FW 200	2.05	2.27	0.90
HW 300	0.87	1.07	0.81
YJ 400	0.07	0.08	0.84
MX 110	3.44	3.54	0.97
Average	3.19	3.58	0.89
Domain	**Pb ID[2] (%)**	**Pb NN (%)**	**ID/NN**
MZ 100	1.78	1.92	0.93
FW 200	0.39	0.47	0.83
HW 300	0.80	0.98	0.82
YJ 400	1.86	2.08	0.89
MX 110	0.36	0.33	1.09
Average	1.31	1.45	0.90
Domain	**Zn ID[2] (%)**	**Zn NN (%)**	**ID/NN**
MZ 100	3.2	3.5	0.92
FW 200	0.7	0.8	0.85

Table 14.12 Comparison of ID and NN Average Block Grades (M&I)[1]			
HW 300	1.8	2.0	0.89
YJ 400	6.0	6.3	0.95
MX 110	0.0	0.0	1.05
Average	2.6	2.9	0.92

Note:
[1]M&I = Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources

Figure 14.5 Block Grades Versus Composite Grades



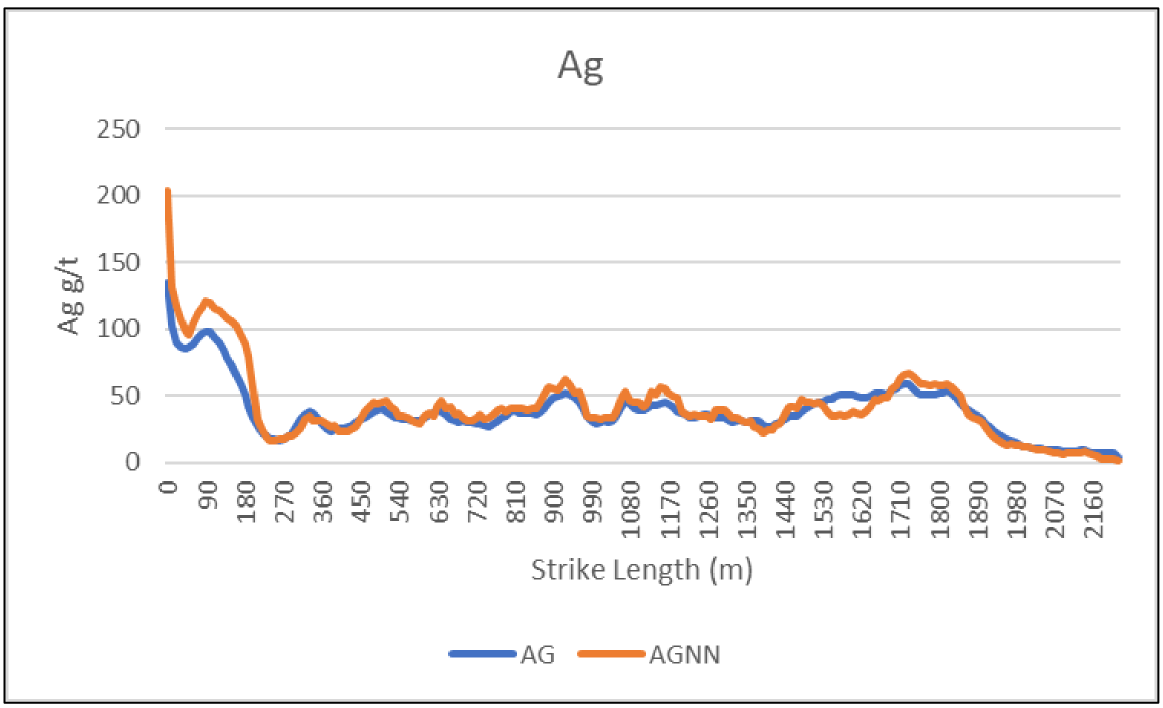
Source: *P&E (2023)*

The volume estimated was also checked against the reported volume of the individual mineralization wireframes. Estimated volumes are based on partial block volumes (Table 14.13). The results fall within acceptable limits for grade estimation.

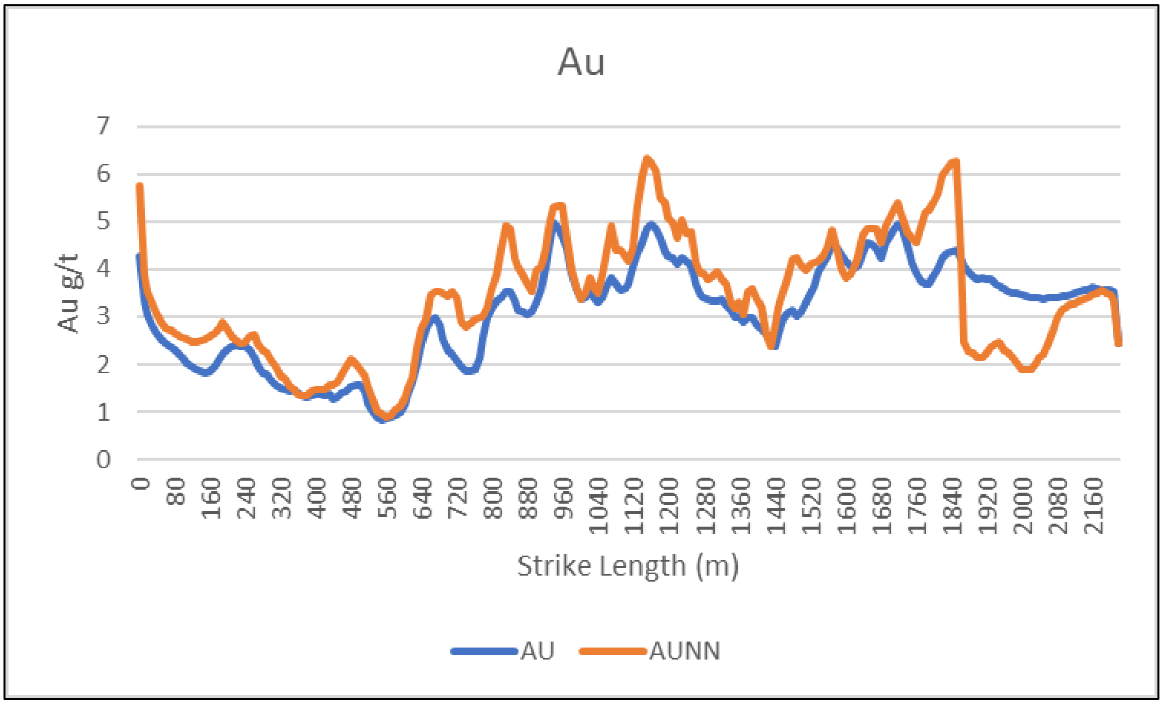
Table 14.13 **Volume Comparison**		
Domain	**Wireframe Volume ($k\ m^3$)**	**Estimated Volume ($k\ m^3$)**
MZ 100	3,306	3,257
FW 200	1,323	1,284
HW 300	1,161	1,129
YJ 400	584	570
MX 110	150	150
Total	**6,524**	**6,390**

A check for local estimation bias was completed by plotting vertical swath plots of the estimated ID^2 block grade and the Nearest Neighbour grade. The results demonstrate a reasonable level of smoothing for the ID^2 estimate and fall within acceptable limits for linear grade estimation (Figure 14.6).

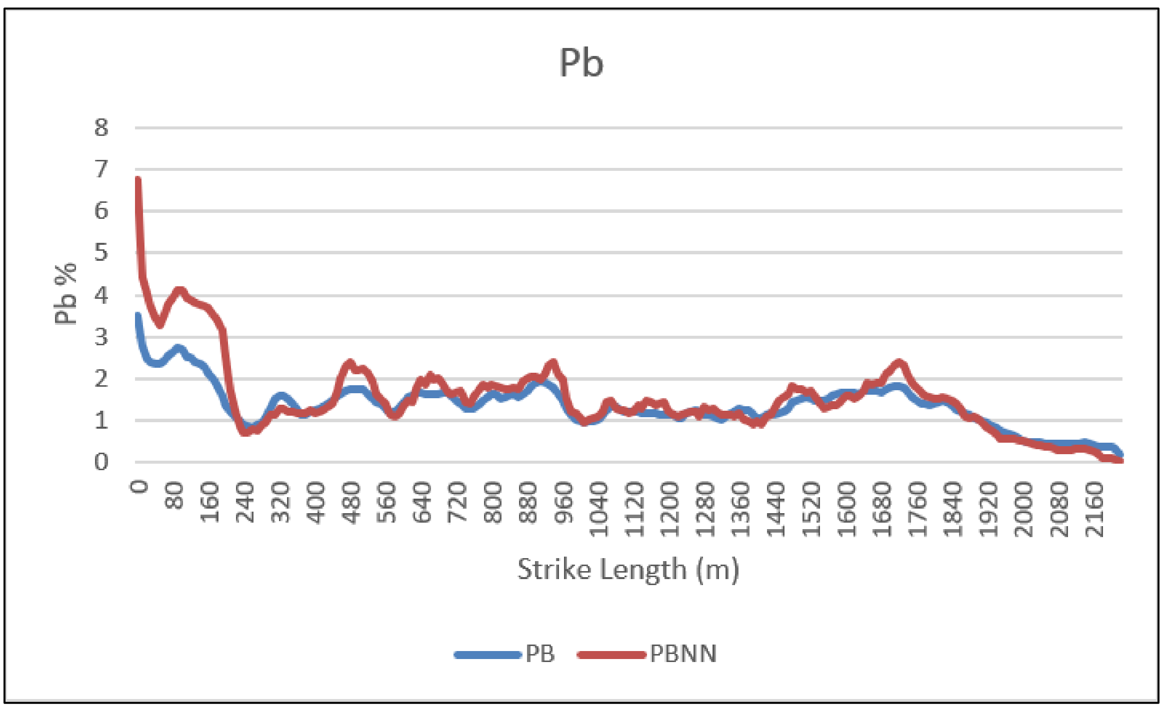
Figure 14.6 Swath Plots



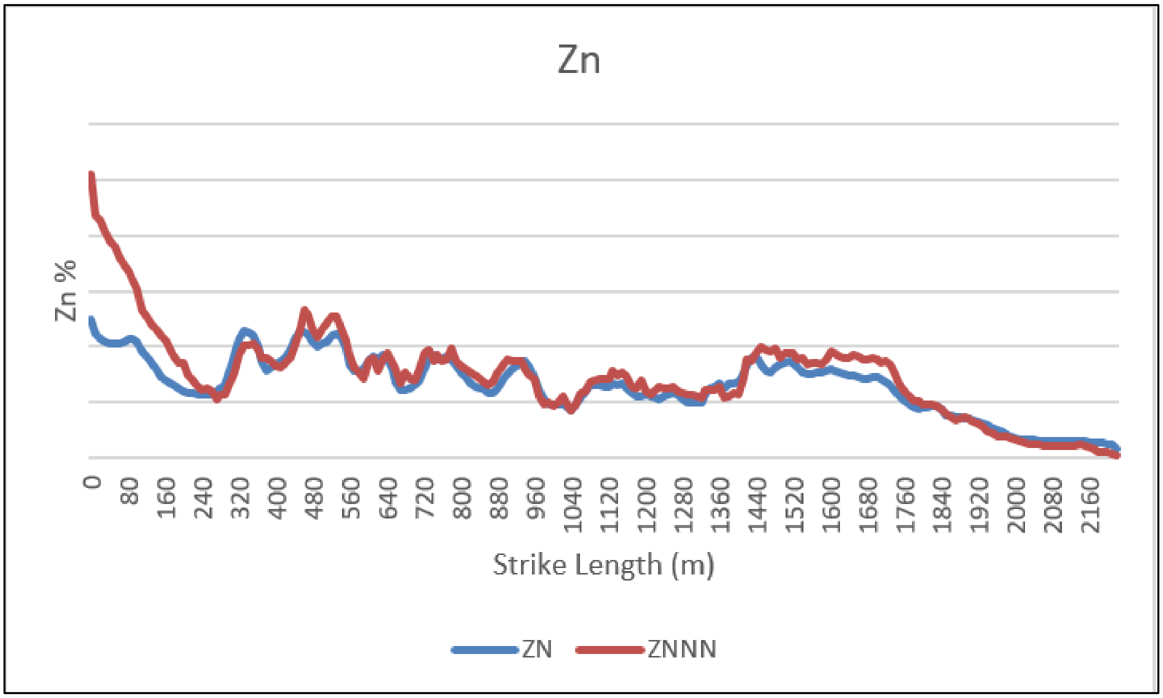
Source: *P&E (2023)*



Source: *P&E (2023)*



Source: *P&E (2023)*



Source: *P&E (2023)*

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve Estimates on the Revel Ridge Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report. See Section 24 for excerpt from 2021 PEA.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

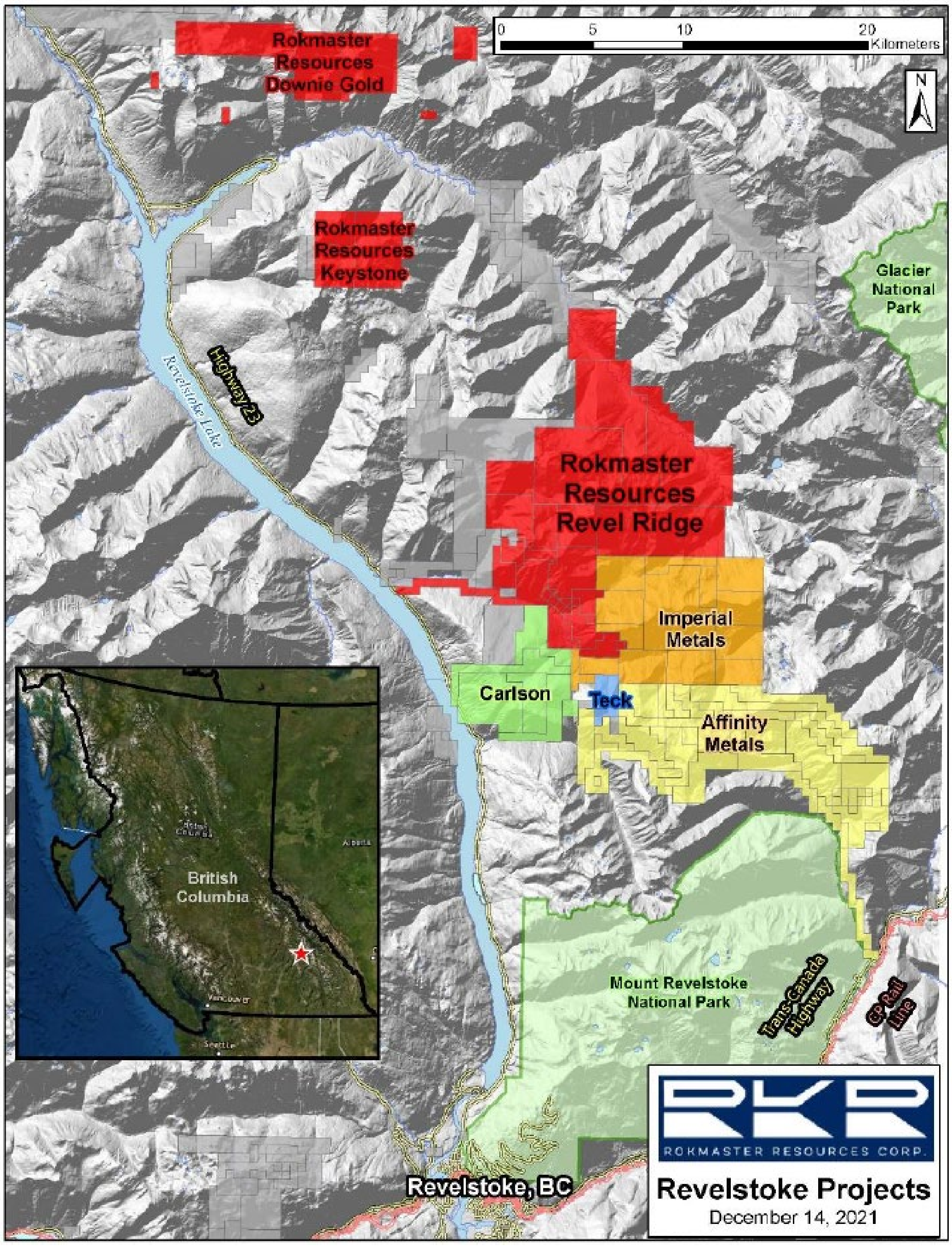
22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following section on Adjacent Properties is based on the recent Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property by P&E (2020). The Revel Ridge Property is situated in a well mineralized area of British Columbia, specifically the northern end of the Kootenay Arc, and is adjacent to several properties with different types of mineralized showings, all within approximately 10 km of the RRMZ portals (Figure 23.1).

FIGURE 23.1 ADJACENT PROPERTIES TO REVEL RIDGE



Source: *Rokmaster (Corporate Presentation, December 2021)*

23.1 MASTODON PROPERTY

The Mastodon Property is five km to the southeast of the RRMZ (see Teck in Figure 23.1). The Mastodon is a group of deposits and showings that include the Mastodon (082M 005), Mastodon North (082M 195), Lead King (082M 094), Little Slide (082M 006), and Little Slide No. 3 (082M 196). The area is a series of polymetallic (Zn, Pb, Cd, Ag, Au, Cu) breccia, replacement-type, structurally controlled tabular bodies (Mastodon measures 90 m x 60 m x 3 m in size) hosted in the Badshot Limestone. The mineralization displays many of the same characteristics as the RRMZ and could be a parallel (to the west) mineralized structure.

Teck Resources Ltd. ("Teck") exploration programs failed to discover sufficient surface indications of mineralization. The entire Mastodon showings area has been subjected to several geochemical surveys, with several lead or zinc anomalies having been outlined to-date. Surface drilling of these anomalies has been discouraging.

23.2 LJ PROPERTY

The Locojo Showing (082M 264) on the LJ Property (see Imperial Metals in Figure 23.1) is located 5 km to the east of the RRMZ. It is a relatively new discovery (made in 2016) that has recently been exposed from beneath a glacier. Weymin Mining Corporation was the original staker of this showing. The showing is considered a Besshi-type massive sulphide (Cu-Zn-Pb) deposit (G04). Little exploration work has been carried out at this showing, due to its remote location.

The current owner of the LJ Property is Imperial Metals Corp. In 2020**,** diamond blade saw channel sampling was completed over extensions of the massive sulphide occurrence recently exposed by glacial melt back. Geologists and field technicians completed six diamond saw-cut channel samples over a width of 90 m in an east-west direction perpendicular to the strike direction. The area was pressure washed to expose bedrock across the strike where possible. All of the samples were mineralized. For example, assay results for 2020 Trench 5 were 5.53% Zn, 3.45% Pb and 4.43 g/t Ag over 8.40 m (Imperial website, December 2021).

23.3 REGAL PROPERTY

The Regal Property is located 10 km southeast of Revel Ridge (see Affinity Metals in Figure 23.1). The Property is held 100% (under option) by Affinity Metals ("Affinity"). Affinity made the high-grade Silver Stoke discovery in 2019. The high-grade Silver Slam Zone and a new gold showing were discovered in 2020.

Exploration work in 2020 consisted of a prospecting and mapping program and 3,442.5 m of diamond drilling. The drill program resulted in the expansion of the Silver Stoke high-grade silver vein system, and also intersected multiple mineralized horizons 320 m to the southwest, in the vicinity of the historical Allco Mine. The newly discovered Silver Slam contains silver-gold bearing base metal veining, and a zinc-rich massive sulphide horizon. The sulphide mineralization and the structural and lithological setting shows similarities to the Revel Ridge mineralization.

The reader is cautioned that the Author of this Technical Report section has not verified the above information and the mineralization described may not necessarily be representative of the Revel Ridge Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The following information in Section 24 is an extract from the summary of the Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Revel Ridge Project by Micon (2021) and the Technical Report is filed on SEDAR. The reader is cautioned that portions of the PEA summary are not current.

24.1 2021 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

An Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Revel Ridge Project was completed by Micon in 2021 (Micon, 2021) and the Technical Report is filed on SEDAR. The Summary Section from the PEA follows below.

24.1.1 Summary

The following was prepared to provide a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Updated Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property (the Property), formerly named the J&L Property, for Rokmaster Resources Corp. ("Rokmaster" or the "Company"). This Technical Report discloses the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Property prepared by Micon International Limited (Micon) based on a Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (P&E) that has an effective date of January 29, 2020. Rokmaster is a British Columbia corporation trading on the TSX Venture Exchange with the symbol RKR and on the OTCQB with the symbol RKMSF.

The Property hosts two known and significant polymetallic precious and base metal deposits, the RRMZ and the RRYZ, which are located 35 km north of Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada. The Property consists of 18 mineral tenure claims and 10 Crown Grant Lots for a total of 3,150.74 ha.

Rokmaster has an option agreement dated December 23, 2019 to earn a 100% interest in the Property from Huakan International Mining Inc. (Huakan), formerly Merit Mining Corp. (Merit). The agreement provides for Rokmaster to earn a 100% interest in the Property and associated assets without any underlying royalties. Rokmaster has been advised that a legal action has arisen between Armex Mining Corp. (Armex) and Huakan whereby Armex claims that it has a valid letter of intent with Huakan covering the Property. Huakan has notified Armex that it intends to defend the Armex action and has filed a counter claim against Armex. The legal action has not been resolved at the time of this Technical Report, but Huakan has fully indemnified Rokmaster from any potential losses.

The Property lies within the Selkirk Mountains near the north end of the Kootenay Arc, a complex sequence of east dipping Neoproterozoic to Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic miogeosynclinal rocks. The Kootenay Arc is characterized by tight to isoclinal folds and generally west verging thrust faults with greenschist grade regional metamorphism. The Revel Ridge Property is underlain by north to northwest striking, moderate to steeply east dipping metasediments and metavolcanic rocks of the Hamill and Lardeau Group and Badshot and Mohican Formation rocks.

The RRMZ is a structurally controlled orogenic gold deposit comprising polymetallic massive sulphides containing gold, silver, lead and zinc. The RRMZ is a sheet-like tabular sulphide vein system hosted in a large planer deformation zone composed of banded massive and stringer arsenopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-galena mineralization with appreciable content of gold and silver. The RRMZ has been traced on surface by prospecting, trenching and soil sampling for a strike length of over 3 km. Drilling has intersected the zone over a 1,500-m strike length and 800 m down dip. The RRMZ generally dips at approximately 56 degrees to the northeast with an average true thickness of 2.5 m, however, it can reach 15 m in true thickness and has the potential to be expanded beyond the current drilled limits.

The silver-zinc-lead rich RRYZ is considered to be a structurally-controlled carbonate-hosted replacement deposit composed of multiple parallel siliceous sphalerite- galena-bearing zones. The individual zones making up the RRYZ occur as lenticular bodies each up to 8 metres thick at the contact between alternating units of quartzites, phyllitic sedimentary rocks and limestone. Currently, the RRYZ has not been shown to be as laterally extensive as the RRMZ which, pending further exploration, it remains open to the northwest and down plunge. The RRYZ sub-parallels and is in the immediate hanging wall of the RRMZ. The RRYZ has little notable gold, however, it has higher silver, lead and zinc values than the RRMZ from which it is metallurgically distinct. In contrast to better known Kootenay Arc silver-lead-zinc occurrences having grades of 2 g/t to 4 g/t silver, grades at the RRYZ are much higher, 62.6 g/t Ag (P&E, 2020).

Numerous exploration companies including several major mining companies have explored and advanced the Property since the discovery of the RRMZ in 1912. At least 315 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Property from 1983 to present, totalling 41,075.9 m of drilling. A total of 3.1 kilometres of underground workings are present on the Property. A 1.4 km-long track drift (2.4 m x 2.4 m profile) at the 830 m level has exposed the RRMZ for approximately 800 m in length. The 550 m-long (5 m x 5 m profile) 832 m level trackless drift installed by Merit in 2008, connects to the 830 m track drift, providing underground access to the 830 m drift. Five crosscuts totalling 1,150 m provided access to drill stations that were utilized to drill-define the deposits. Several raises have aided in the extraction of several bulk samples. There is an adit and accompanying drift extending 152 m along the RRMZ called the “986 m level” that is now inaccessible.

In late 2010, Merit/Huakan completed a 60-hole, 7,897 m underground drill program focused on the RRMZ. This program had the objective of verifying historical drilling and sampling and infilling an 800 m strike length by 200 m dip extent of the RRMZ with 30 m drill centres. This program led to P&E completing the first NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Property in September 2011 and a subsequent PEA by Micon in May, 2012 based on the 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate.

The 2010 exploration program was followed in 2012 by a 450-m drifting and a 45-hole, 9,725 m underground drill program to expand the Mineral Resource Estimate of the RRMZ. The 2012 program was successful in increasing the Mineral Resources. Results of an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate by P&E were reported in a news release by Huakan dated September 18, 2012. This estimate significantly increased Indicated Mineral Resources on the RRMZ and for the first time included a Mineral Resource Estimate on the RRYZ. No subsequent material physical work has been done on the Property since the 2012 Updated Resource Estimate. In January 2013, Huakan reported updated metallurgical testwork results from a bulk sample collected in the 2012 program.

In its January 2020 Technical Report, P&E updated the Revel Ridge Mineral Resource Estimate to include current trailing metal prices, mining costs, and exchange rates as well as updated metallurgical test results (see Table 24.1).

Both the RRMZ and the RRYZ have potential for further expansion. The RRMZ, in particular, remains open in a number of directions. It has a predictable tabular, predictable geometry and grade distribution and is laterally extensive as defined by drilling to date. Its surface strike length has been established to be in excess of three kilometres, of which only a portion has been drill tested.

The 2020 Revel Ridge PEA considers an underground mine with on-site treatment of the mined material by conventional milling, gravity separation and flotation to produce concentrates for sale to third-party smelters, in combination with on-site treatment of refractory gold concentrates to produce gold-silver doré. The mine will comprise an owner-operated, ramp developed, long hole stope underground mine.

The [2020] process plant capacity of 2,300 tpd will result in a production lifespan of 12 years (Table 24.2). An additional 18 months of mine ramp access and development, and construction of the process plant and dry-stack tailings facility is planned prior to the project becoming fully operational in Year 1. The PEA leverages Revel Ridge's extensive existing infrastructure, including all-weather access roads, local hydroelectric facilities, 3 km of underground development, permitted waste rock storage facility, full camp facility and proximity to the City of Revelstoke with its skilled labour pool.

This PEA is derived from the Company's NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate (January 29, 2020), and does not include results from the recently initiated and ongoing 2020 Phase I exploration diamond drilling program. The effective date of the PEA is December 8, 2020.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are too speculative to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be classified as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that PEA results will be realized.

TABLE 24.1
REVEL RIDGE 2020 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-7)

Mineralized Zone	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
RRMZ	Measured	1,352	6.13	266	62.8	2,730	2.19	4.09	9.14	397
	Indicated	2,848	5.33	488	49	4,487	1.72	3.11	7.56	692
	Meas + Ind	**4,200**	**5.59**	**755**	**53.4**	**7,216**	**1.87**	**3.43**	**8.07**	**1,089**
	Inferred	4,562	4.36	639	61.8	9,064	1.88	2.59	6.55	961
RRHZ	**Indicated**	**298**	**0.91**	**9**	**55.3**	**530**	**2.5**	**5.72**	**4.70**	**45**
	Inferred	38	0.22	0	75	92	3.08	5.44	4.34	5
RRFZ	Inferred	341	3.91	43	25.3	277	0.53	0.48	4.20	46
RRYZ	**Indicated**	**771**	**0.09**	**2**	**62.6**	**1,552**	**2.6**	**9.93**	**5.98**	**148**
	Inferred	23	0.11	0	55.4	41	2.65	7.68	4.91	4
All Zones	Measured	1,352	6.13	266	62.8	2,730	2.19	4.09	9.14	397
	Indicated	3,917	3.96	499	52.2	6,568	1.95	4.65	7.03	885
	Meas + Ind	**5,269**	**4.52**	**765**	**54.9**	**9,298**	**2.01**	**4.51**	**7.57**	**1,283**
	Inferred	4,964	4.28	683	59.4	9,474	1.80	2.49	6.36	1,015

Note: *k = thousands, koz = thousands of ounces.*

1) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

3) The Mineral Resources in this estimate were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.

4) The following parameters were used to derive the NSR block model cut-off values used to define the Mineral Resource:
Dec 31, 2019 US$ two-year trailing avg. metal prices:
- Pb $0.96/lb, Zn $1.24/lb, Au $1,331/oz, Ag $15.95/oz.
- Exchange rate of US$0.76 = C$1.00.
- Process recoveries of Pb 74%, Zn 75%, Au 91%, Ag 80%.
- Smelter payables of Pb 95%, Zn 85%, Au 96%, Ag 91%.
- Refining charges of Au US$10/oz, Ag US$0.50/oz.

- Concentrate freight charges of C$65/t and Smelter treatment charge of US185/t.
- Mass pull of 5% and 8% concentrate moisture content.

5) *NSR cut-off of C$110 per tonne was derived from $75/t mining, $25/t processing, $10/t G&A.*
6) *AuEq= Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.011) + (Pb % x 0.422) + (Zn % x 0.455).*
7) *Above parameters derived from 2012 PEA and other similar benchmarked projects.*

Table 24.2
Revel Ridge 2020 PEA Detailed Parameters and Outputs

Assumptions	
Gold Price (US$/oz)	$1,561
Silver Price (US$/oz)	$20.55
Zinc Price (US$/lb)	$1.07
Lead Price (US$/lb)	$0.91
Exchange Rate (US$/ CDN$)	0.77
Royalties	0%
Contained Metals in Process Plant Feed	
Contained Gold Ounces (koz)	1,280
Contained Silver Ounces (koz)	15,934
Contained AuEq Ounces (koz)	1,785
Mining	
Mine Life (Years)	12
Main Zone LOM production (Mt, diluted)	**9.39**
Average Diluted Gold Grade (g/t) Average Diluted Silver Grade (g/t) Average Diluted Zinc Grade % Average Diluted Lead Grade %	4.24 49.8 2.62 1.63
Yellow Jacket Zone LOM production (Mt, diluted)	**0.65**
Average Diluted Gold Grade (g/t) Average Diluted Silver Grade (g/t) Average Diluted Zinc Grade % Average Diluted Lead Grade %	0.06 43.00 7.47 1.90
Processing	
Processing Throughput (tpd)	2,300
Total Mill-feed Tonnage (Mt)	10,04
Average revenue per tonne treated (CDN$/t)	300.25
Average Diluted Gold Equivalent Grade (g/t Au Eq)	5.53
Gold Recovery (overall)	83.5%
Silver Recovery (overall)	52.0%

Production	
LOM Gold Production (koz) LOM Silver Production (koz) LOM Zinc Production (Mlbs) LOM Lead Production (Mlbs)	1,068 8,282 450 255
LOM Gold Equivalent Production (koz Au Eq)	1,490
LOM Average Annual Gold Production (koz)	89
LOM Average Annual Silver Production (koz)	690
LOM Average Annual Gold Equivalent Production (koz)	124
Operating Costs	
Mining Cost (CDN$/t Milled)	$62.42
Processing Cost (CDN$/t Milled)	$65.07
G&A Cost (CDN$/t Milled)	$7.59
Total Operating Cost (CDN$/t Milled)	$135.08
Cash Costs and AISC	
LOM Cash Cost (US$/oz Au) Net of Silver-Zinc-Lead By-Products	$362
LOM Cash Cost (US$/oz AuEq) Co-Product	$700
LOM AISC (US$/oz Au) Net of Silver-Zinc_lead By-Products	$560
LOM AISC (US$/oz AuEq) Co-Product	$842
Capital Expenditures	
Pre-Production Capital Expenditures (CDN$M)	$396
Sustaining Capital Expenditures (CDN$M)	$274
Reclamation Cost (CDN$M)	$6.5
Economics	
After-Tax NPV (5.0%) (CDN$M)	$423
After-Tax NPV (7.5%) (CDN$M)	$345
After-Tax NPV (10.0%) (CDN$M)	$279
After-Tax IRR(%)	29.5
After-Tax Payback Period, discounted at 7.5% (Years)	2.7
After-Tax $NPV_{7.5}$:CAPEX Ratio	0.9:1
Pre-Tax NPV (5.0%) (CDN$M)	$689
Pre-Tax NPV (7.5%) (CDN$M)	$578
Pre-Tax NPV (10.0%) (CDN$M)	$484
Pre-Tax IRR (%)	39.6
Pre-Tax $NPV_{7.5}$:CAPEX Ratio	1.5:1
Average Annual After-Tax Free Cash Flow (Year 1-5) (CDN$M)	$160
LOM After-Tax Free Cash Flow (CDN$M)	$630

- Cash costs are inclusive of mining costs, processing costs, site G&A, and royalties.
- AISC includes cash costs plus corporate G&A, sustaining capital and closure costs.
- Payable Gold Equivalent (AuEq) calculated by dividing net sales revenue by $1,556 (i.e., $1,561/oz Au less $5/oz Au refining costs).

NPV7.5 remains positive for changes of 25% in revenue drivers (commodity prices, grade, and recovery), capital expenditure or operating costs. After-tax economic sensitivities to commodity prices are presented in Table 24.3 illustrating the effects of varying gold price as compared to the base-case.

TABLE 24.3
AFTER-TAX NPV AND IR SENSITIVITIES TO COMMODITY PRICES

	Lower Case	Base Case	Higher Case
Gold Price (US$/oz)	$1,400	**$1,561**	$1,700
After-Tax NPV (5.0%) (CDN$M)	307	**423**	523
After-Tax NPV (7.5%) (CDN$M)	242	**345**	433
After-Tax NPV (10.0%) (CDN$M)	187	**279**	358
After-Tax IRR (%)	23.6	**29.5**	34.4
After-Tax Payback discounted at 7.5% (Years)	3.2	**2.7**	2.4
Average Annual After-Tax Free Cash Flow (Years 1-5) (CDN$M)	140	**160**	177

A program to advance the Project through a Pre-Feasibility Study and continue diamond drilling (allow 16,000 m) for ongoing Mineral Resource expansion is recommended. The Pre-Feasibility Study should include additional metallurgy, geotechnical site assessment drilling, First Nations consultation and environmental studies at an estimated total program cost of $8,050,000. The proposed budget for the recommended 2020 program is presented in Table 24.4.

TABLE 24.4
BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PFS PROGRAM

Task Description	Cost (CDN$)
Preliminary Feasibility Study	
Metallurgical Testwork	750,000
Geotechnical Mine & Site Assessment Drilling	400,000
Environmental Study Initiation and First Nations Consultation	250,000
Diamond drilling (16,000 m)	4,800,000
Pre-Feasibility Study	800,000
PFS Subtotal	**7,000,000**
PFS Contingency at 15%	1,050,000
PFS Total	**8,050,000**

The preceding information in Section 24 is an extract from the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Revel Ridge Project by Micon (2021) and the Technical Report is filed on SEDAR. The reader is cautioned that portions of the PEA are not current.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Revel Ridge Property has two main polymetallic precious and base metal deposits: 1) the Revel Ridge Main Zone ("RRMZ)"; and 2) Revel Ridge Yellowjacket Zone ("RRYZ"). The RRMZ is a sheeted massive sulphide deposit composed of banded massive and stringer arsenopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-galena vein-like tabular mineralization with appreciable contents of gold and silver. The RRMZ has been traced on surface for a strike length of >5.5 km and in drilling for a strike length of approximately 2,200 m and a down-dip extent of at least 1,175 m. The RRMZ generally dips approximately 55° to 60° to the northeast with an average true thickness of 2.5 m, and can reach 15 m true thickness. The RRMZ is considered to be an orogenic gold deposit. It remains open to expansion by drilling along strike and down-dip.

The smaller, nearby RRYZ is composed of multiple parallel siliceous sphalerite-galena-bearing mineralized zones. The individual zones making up the RRYZ occur as lenticular bodies each up to 8 m thick at the contact between alternating units of volcanics and limestone. The RRYZ sub-parallels and is in the immediate hanging wall of the RRMZ. The RRYZ is enriched in silver, zinc and lead compared to the RRMZ. The RRYZ is considered to be a carbonate replacement silver zinc-lead deposit. It remains open to expansion by drilling along strike and down-dip.

The Property has been explored by many mining companies in numerous trenching, tunnelling and drilling programs. At least 453 surface and underground holes totalling 82,931 m have been drilled on the Property by all operators. The 830-m level drift and related crosscuts total 3.1 km exposing the RRMZ for approximately 0.8 km. The 550 m long 832 trackless drift provides year-round underground access to the 830 drift. An initial Mineral Resource Estimate was completed in 2011 and Updated Mineral Resource Estimates were completed in 2012, 2018, 2020 and 2021. The 2011 Initial Mineral Resource Estimate supported a subsequent Preliminary Economic Assessment in May 2012.

The Authors of this current Technical Report are satisfied that the drill sample assay database and geological interpretations are sufficient to enable the estimation of Updated Mineral Resources.

Extensive metallurgical testing between the mid-1980s and present has considered various flowsheet options and has produced several effective options for recovery of gold, silver, and base metals. Since 2020, Rokmaster has completed metallurgical test programs to improve the processing flowsheet and the initial overall gold recoveries from 74.3% to the current 96.8%.

The Authors updated the Mineral Resource Estimate on the Property based on the March 2023 Consensus Economics long term forecast metal prices and the 2022 drilling results. At a cut-off of C$110/t net smelter return ("NSR"), the Mineral Resource Estimate totals for all the mineralized zones are: 1.53 million gold equivalent ("AuEq") ounces contained within 7.16 million tonnes with an average grade of 6.63 g/t AuEq in the Measured and Indicated classifications; and 1.49 million AuEq ounces within 7.56 million tonnes at an average grade of 6.11 g/t AuEq in the Inferred classification. The effective date of this updated Mineral Resource Estimate is June 6, 2023. The Authors are satisfied that the drill hole database and geological interpretations are sufficient to enable the estimation of Mineral Resources. Accepted grade estimation methods have been used in the generation of a 3-D block model with Au, Ag, Pb and Zn grades and bulk density attributes.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified with respect to CIM Definitions as Measured, Indicated and Inferred, according to the geological confidence and sample spacing that currently define the deposit. In the case of the RRMZ, Measured Mineral Resources require a 40 m drill hole spacing. Indicated Mineral Resources require an 80 m drill hole spacing.

The Authors are of the opinion that the current Mineral Resource Estimate meets the reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, due to the approximate 6.63 g/t AuEq average grade for Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources and the C$110/t NSR cut-off. The Authors have experience with other similar projects and is of the opinion that the cut-off grade and cost assumptions are reasonable.

The Authors are not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors which may materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate. A material drop in metal prices below March 2023 Consensus Economics long-term forecast metal prices used for the current Mineral Resource Estimate or a significant increase in operating costs could materially affect the cut-off and average grades and potentially result in a revised lower Mineral Resource Estimate grade and tonnage.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors of this Technical Report make the following recommendations for work on the Revel Ridge Project in 2023-2024:

- The Authors recommend that exploration down-dip and along strike of the RRMZ, RRFZ, RRHZ, RRYZ and RRMEX continue beyond their current dimensions as defined by drilling. The RRMZ, in particular, has predictable tabular geometry and grade, is laterally extensive, as defined by drilling, and remains open along strike and down-dip. Further additional in-fill drilling should be completed in the upper southern-portion of the RRMZ, in order to convert Inferred to Indicated Mineral Resources. The down-dip and along strike towards the northwest on the RRMZ and sub-parallel Zones hold the best potential to build additional Mineral Resources. A 24,000 m surface and underground diamond drill program should be conducted as part of an ongoing Mineral Resource expansion and definition program at an estimated cost of $9,120,000.

- A program to advance the Revel Ridge Project through a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") would be appropriate at an estimated cost of $800,000, which would include mine and process plant engineering studies. Associated with the recommended PFS program are mine permitting and environmental studies ($250,000) and geotechnical mine and site assessment drilling ($600,000).

Additional metallurgical and mineralogical characterization studies are recommended in order to further develop and optimize the process flowsheet. The recommended testwork and estimated costs are as follows:

- Mineralogical investigations should be completed using variability composite samples that represent the various mineralizations that occur within the RRMZ and Yellowjacket deposits ($50,000);

- Pre-concentration by Sensor Sorting (currently underway) should be investigated to determine if it provides any advantage to the downstream flotation concentration or for removal of dilution from mining. Current DMS testwork indicated that it may not be required, but no downstream analysis has been undertaken ($45,000);

- A full comminution testwork program is required, including fine grinding energy studies to support a Prefeasibility Study ($85,000);

- The optimized flowsheet for flotation needs to be assessed using variability samples from the respective deposits to support a Prefeasibility Study ($250,000);

- The optimized flowsheet for POX-Leach needs to be assessed using variability samples from the RRMZ to support a Prefeasibility Study ($250,000);

- Filtration, rheology, thickening testwork now needs to be undertaken on concentrates and tailings from optimised flowsheet ($150,000); and

- Geochemical, geotechnical and paste testwork characterization studies on all tailings and residue streams are recommended when the flowsheet is optimised ($150,000).

The overall proposed budget for the recommended work plan is presented in Table 26.1 and should be completed in the next 12 to 18 months.

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED 2023-2024 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Work	**Cost (C$)**
24,000 m Surface and Underground Drilling Program Resource Expansion and Definition	9,120,000
Mine Permitting, Environmental Studies	250,000
Metallurgical and Mineralogical Studies	980,000
Geotechnical Mine and Site Assessment Drilling	600,000
Pre-Feasibility Study	800,000
Subtotal	**11,750,000**
Contingency at 10%	1,175,000
Total	**12,925,000**

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2023

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM STONE, PH.D., P.GEO.

I, William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo, residing at 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant working for P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 6, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 8, 15 to 19, 21 to 22, and 24 and co-authoring Sections 1, 9, 23, 25, 26 and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of November 15, 2021.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: June 6, 2023

Signed Date: July 28, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[William Stone]

William E. Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

FRED H. BROWN, P.GEO.

I, Fred H. Brown, of PO Box 332, Lynden, WA, USA, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant and have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in 1987.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada”, (The “Technical Report”) with an effective date of June 6, 2023.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from New Mexico State University in 1987. I obtained a Graduate Diploma in Engineering (Mining) in 1997 from the University of the Witwatersrand and a Master of Science in Engineering (Civil) from the University of the Witwatersrand in 2005. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (171602) and the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration as a Registered Member (#4152172).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Underground Mine Geologist, Freegold Mine, AAC 1987-1995
   - Mineral Resource Manager, Vaal Reefs Mine, Anglogold 1995-1997
   - Resident Geologist, Venetia Mine, De Beers 1997-2000
   - Chief Geologist, De Beers Consolidated Mines 2000-2004
   - Consulting Geologist 2004-2008
   - P&E Mining Consultants Inc. – Sr. Associate Geologist 2008-Present
4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on December 17, 2010.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, 26 and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a “Qualified Person” for a Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada”, with an effective date of November 15, 2021; “Updated Technical Report on The Revel Ridge Property (formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Minng Division, British Columbia, Canada”, with an effective date of January 29, 2020; “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property, Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of January 23, 2018; and “Technical Report and Resource Estimate J&L Property, Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada”, with an effective date of May 16, 2011.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: June 6. 2023
Signed Date: July 28, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Fred H. Brown]

Fred H. Brown, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JARITA BARRY, P.GEO.

I, Jarita Barry, P.Geo., residing at 9052 Mortlake-Ararat Road, Ararat, Victoria, Australia, 3377, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 6, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of RMIT University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, with a B.Sc. in Applied Geology. I have worked as a geologist for over 17 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License No. 40875) and Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 08399). I am also a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Australia (Member No. 305397);

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Geologist, Foran Mining Corp. 2004
   - Geologist, Aurelian Resources Inc. 2004
   - Geologist, Linear Gold Corp. 2005-2006
   - Geologist, Búscore Consulting 2006-2007
   - Consulting Geologist (AusIMM) 2008-2014
   - Consulting Geologist, P.Geo. (EGBC/AusIMM) 2014-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 11 and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25, 26 and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of November 15, 2021; "Updated Technical Report on The Revel Ridge Property (formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Minng Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of January 29, 2020; and "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property, Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada" with an effective date of January 23, 2018.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: June 6, 2023
Signed Date: July 28, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Jarita Barry]

Jarita Barry, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 6, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for over 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

• Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold	1997-1998
• Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience	1998-1999
• Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd.	1999-2003
• Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd.	2003-2005
• Project Manager, Jacques Whitford	2005-2008
• Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources	2008-2009
• Consulting Geologist	2009-Present

4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 8, 2021, and on May 22 and 23, 2023.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 10, and co-authoring Sections 1, 9, 12, 23, 25, 26 and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of November 15, 2021.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: June 6, 2023
Signed Date: July 28, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

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David Burga, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 6, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, 26 and 27 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of November 15, 2021; "Updated Technical Report on The Revel Ridge Property (formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Minng Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of January 29, 2020; and "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property, Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada" with an effective date of January 23, 2018.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: June 6, 2023

Signed Date: July 28, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Eugene Puritch]

____

Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

STACY FREUDIGMANN, P.ENG., F.AUS.IMM.

I, Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng., F.Aus.IMM., as an Author of this Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 6, 2023, prepared for Rokmaster Resources Corp., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal with Canenco Consulting Corp. (Canenco) with a business address at 602 East 4th Street, North Vancouver, BC, Canada, and have worked with Canenco during the preparation of this Technical Report.
2. I am registered as a Professional Engineer with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG #L4673), the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland & Labrador (PEGNL #N1125) and with Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC #33972). I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy as a Fellow, (F.Aus.IMM.). I am a graduate of the James Cook University with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Industrial Chemistry (1996) and Curtin University, Western Australia School of Mines with a Grad.Dip. Metallurgy (1999). I have practiced my profession continuously for more than 20 years. I have been directly involved in mining and mineral processing projects in the Americas, Europe, the UK, Asia Pacific, USA and Canada.
3. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I am independent of the Issuer as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
5. I have had prior involvement with the Property that is subject to this Technical Report including having been a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Revel Ridge Polymetallic Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of November 15, 2021.
6. I visited the Project site on the 29th of October 2020, on the 22nd of July 2021, and on the 25th of October 2022.
7. I am responsible for the Section 13 and contributed to Sections 1, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the parts of the Technical Report for which I am responsible, and they have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the parts of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: June 6, 2023
Signed Date: July 28, 2023

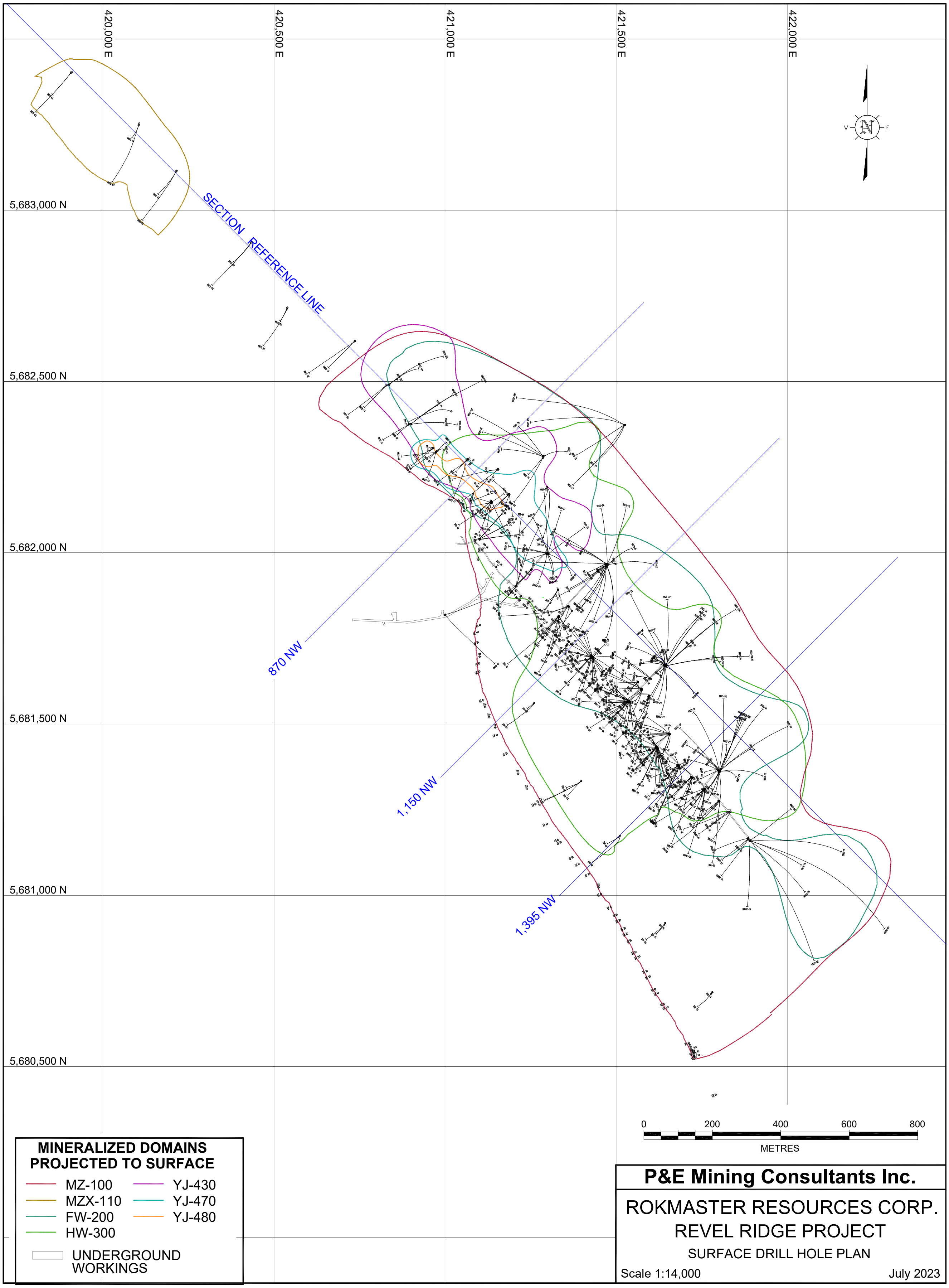
{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Stacy Freudigmann]

____

Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng. F.Aus.IMM.
Canenco Consulting Corp.
Principal

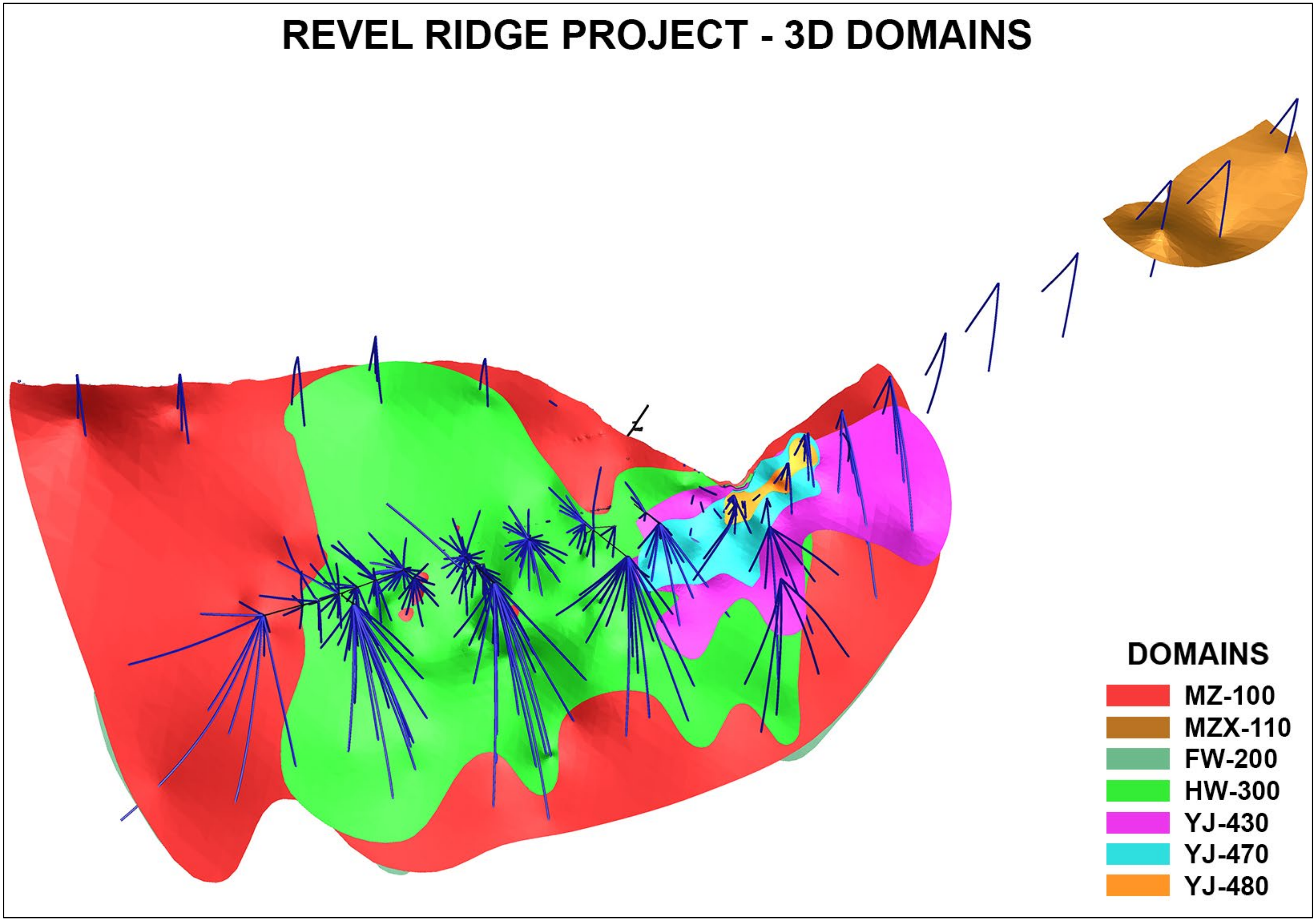
canenco

APPENDIX A DRILL HOLE PLAN

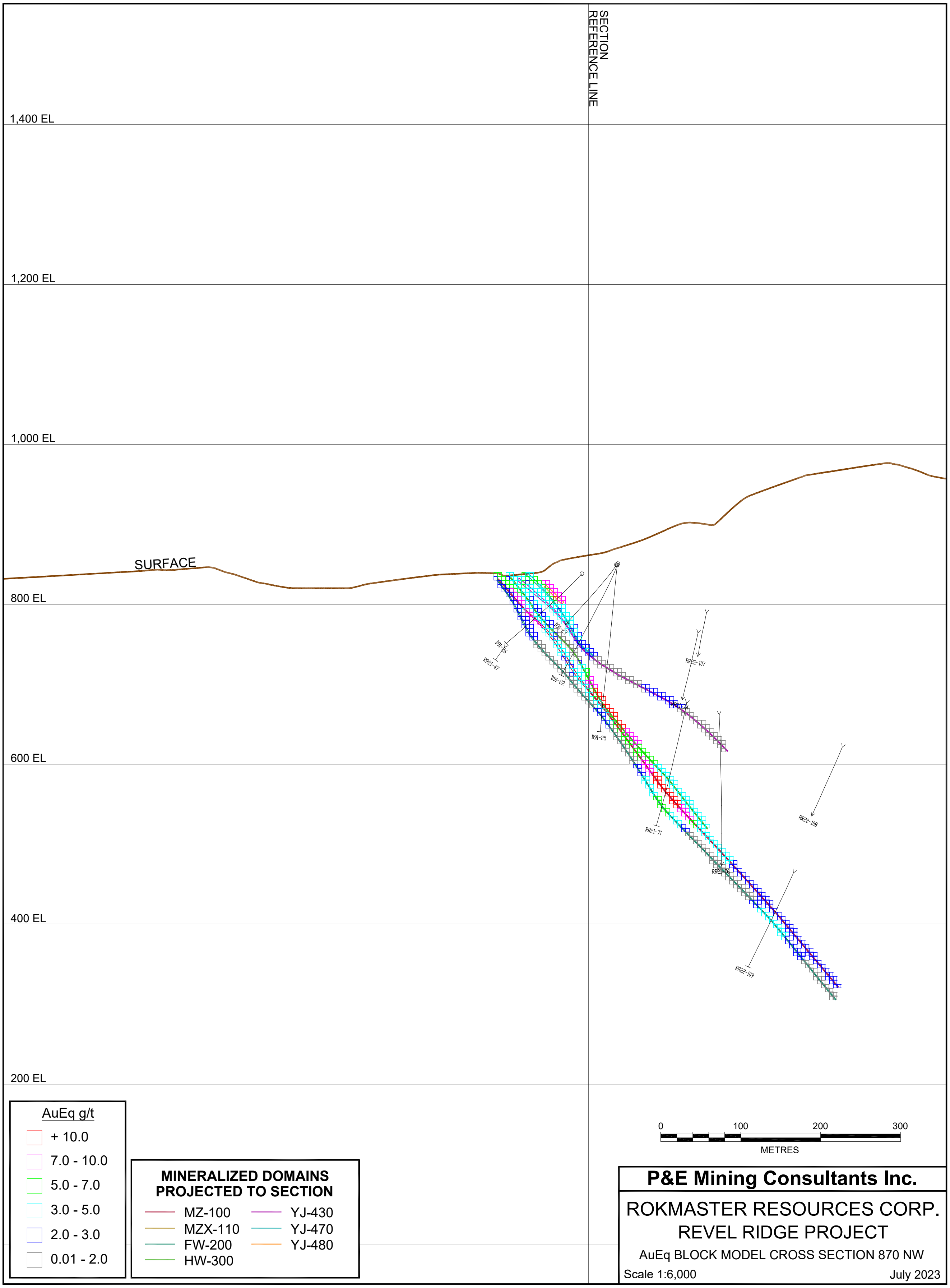


420,000 E
420,500 E
421,000 E
421,500 E
422,000 E
5,683,000 N
5,682,500 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,500 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,500 N
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
870 NW
1,150 NW
1,395 NW
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
200
400
600
800
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:14,000
July 2023

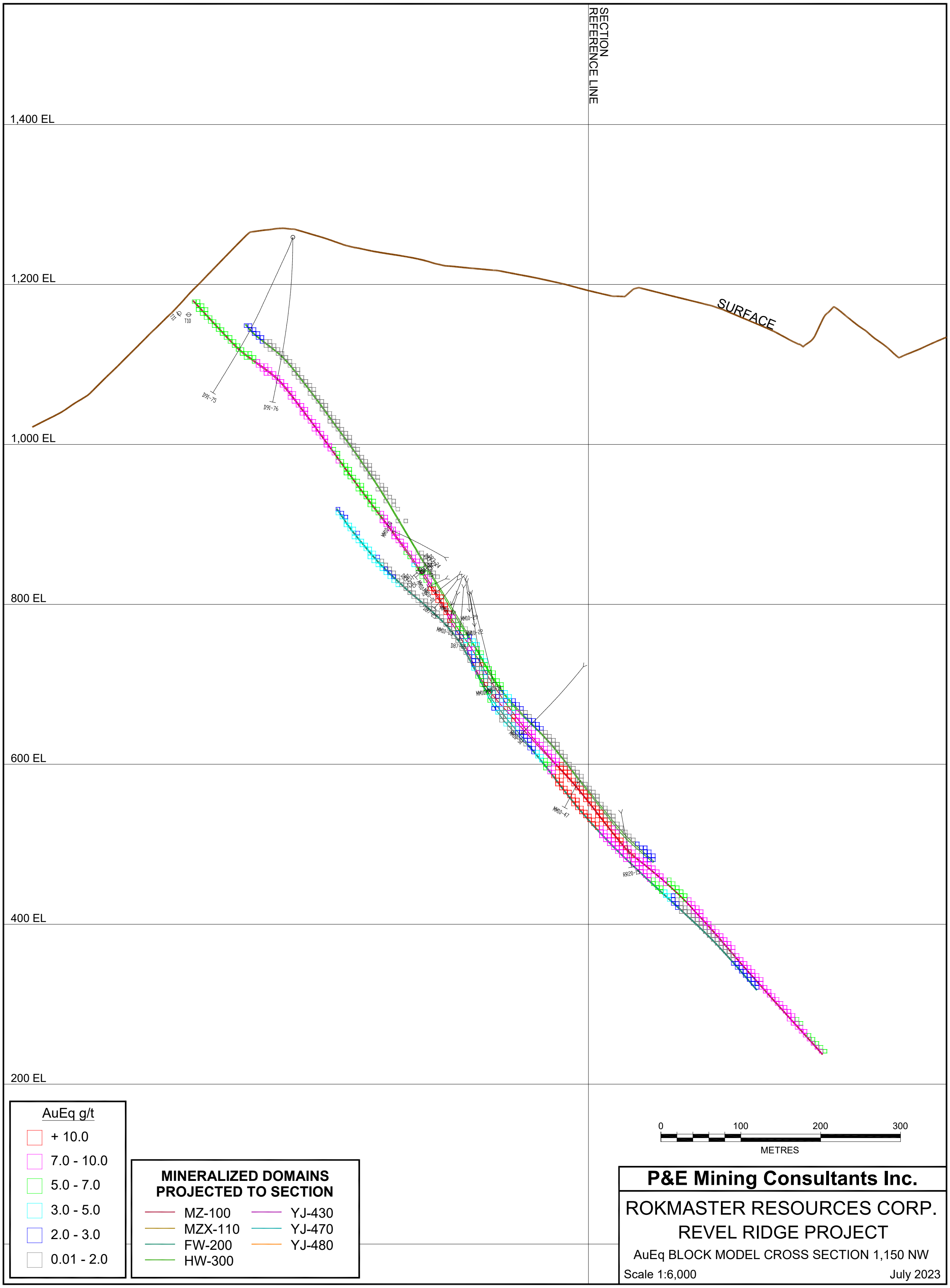
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

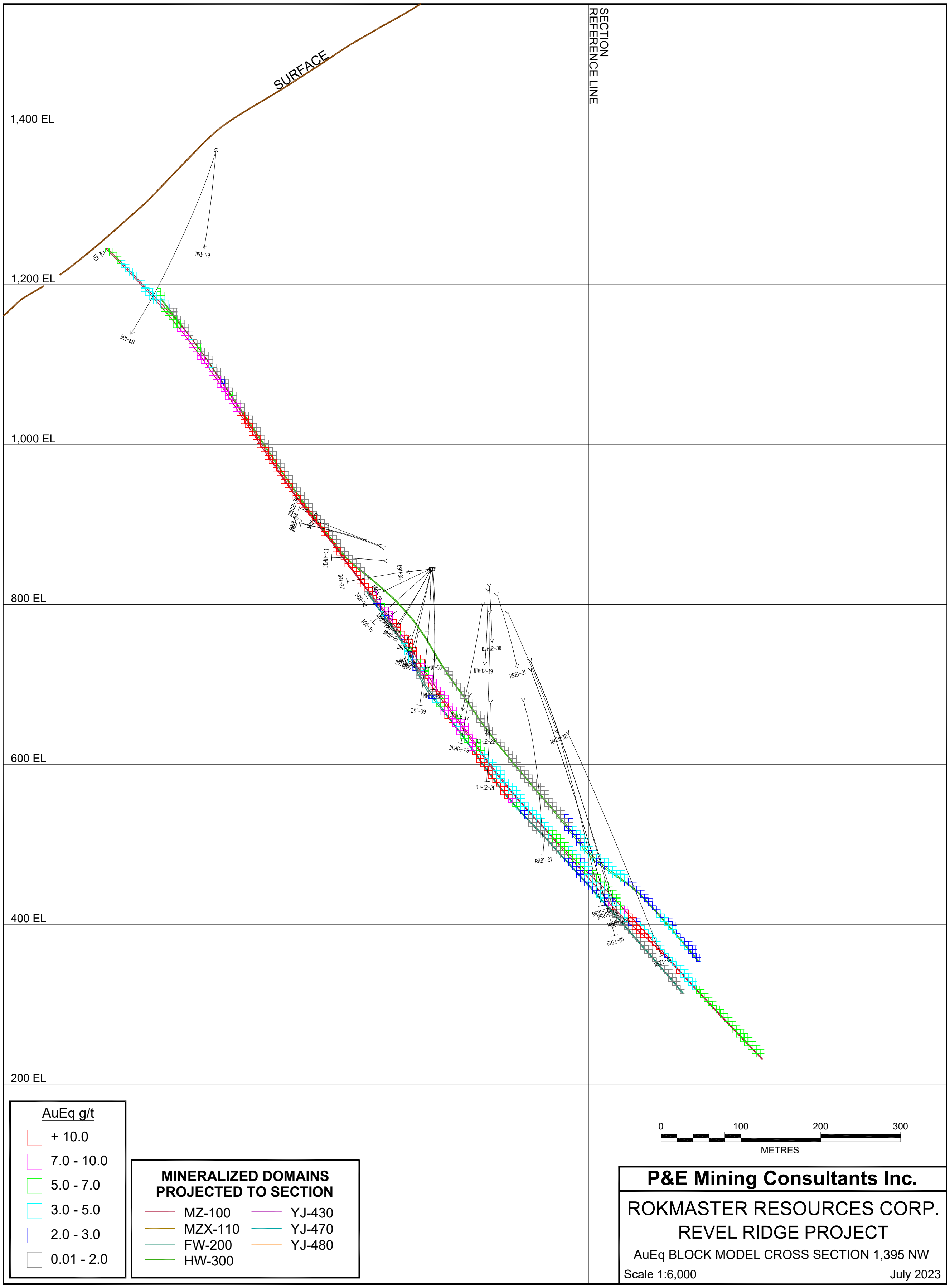

REVEL RIDGE PROJECT - 3D DOMAINS
DOMAINS
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480

APPENDIX C AUEQ BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

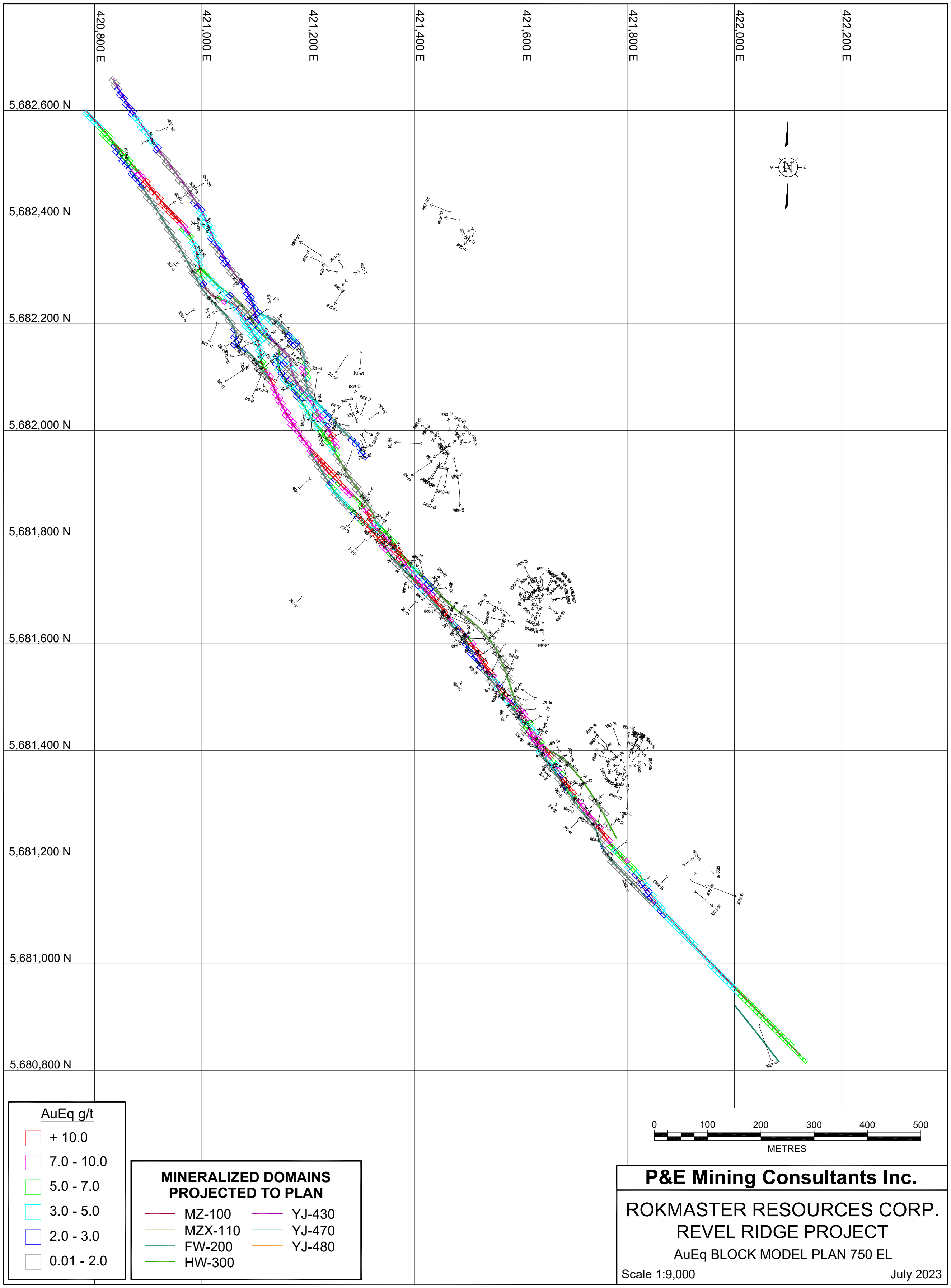


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 870 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0 100 200 300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,150 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023



SURFACE
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,395 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023



420,800 E
421,000 E
421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
5,682,600 N
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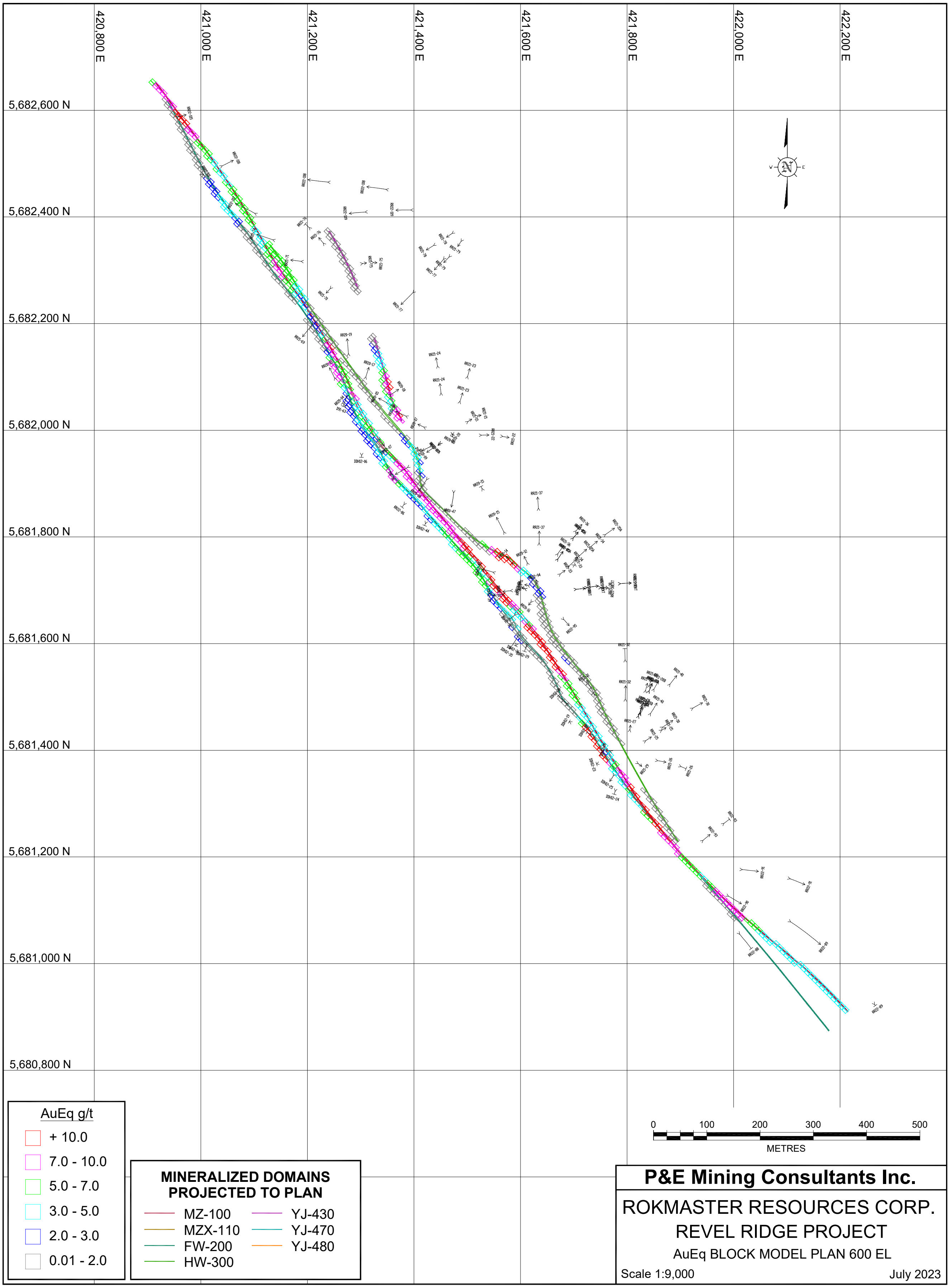
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
N
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 750 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023


420,800 E
421,000 E
421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
5,682,600 N
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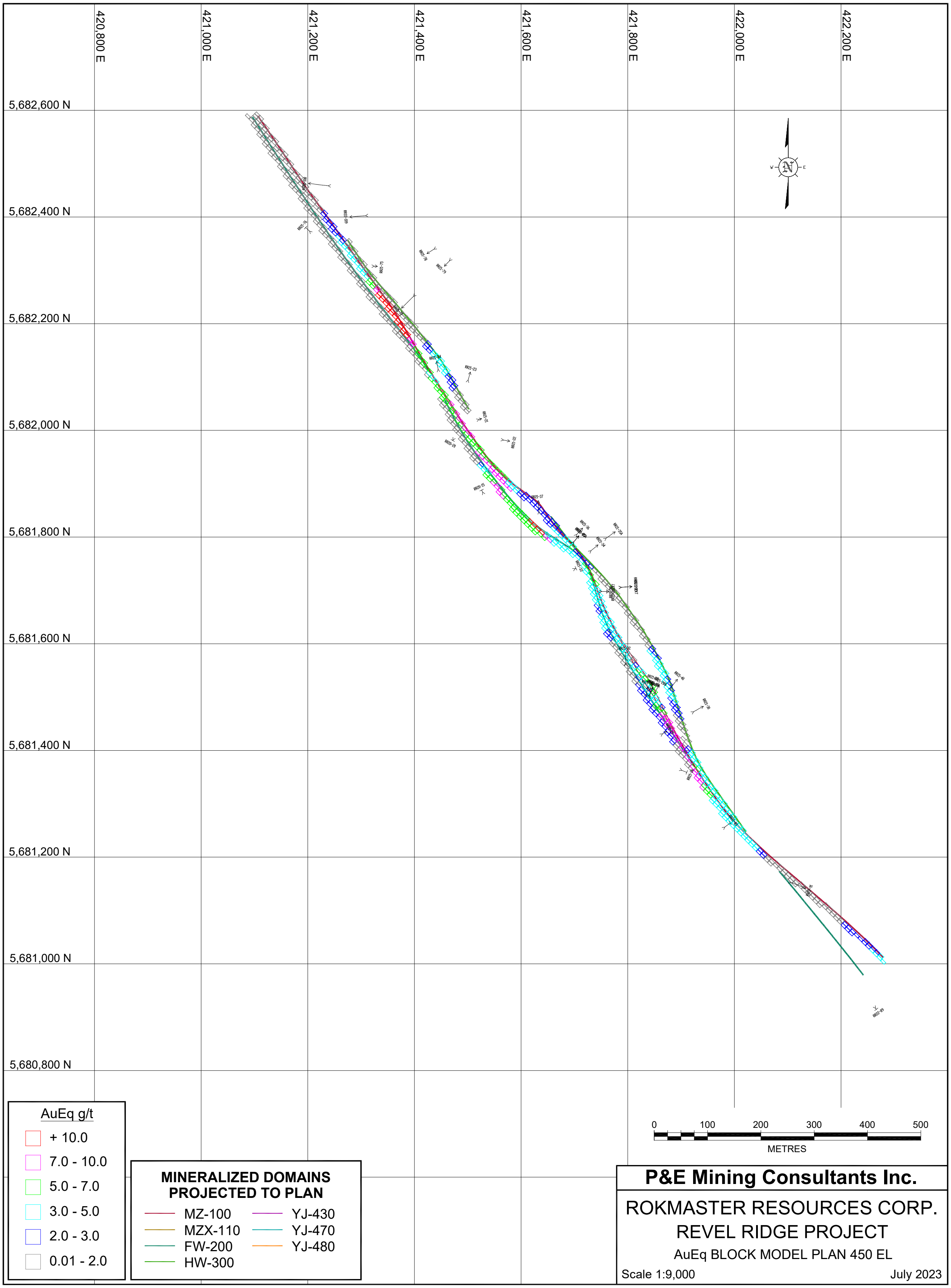
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
N
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023


420,800 E
421,000 E
421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
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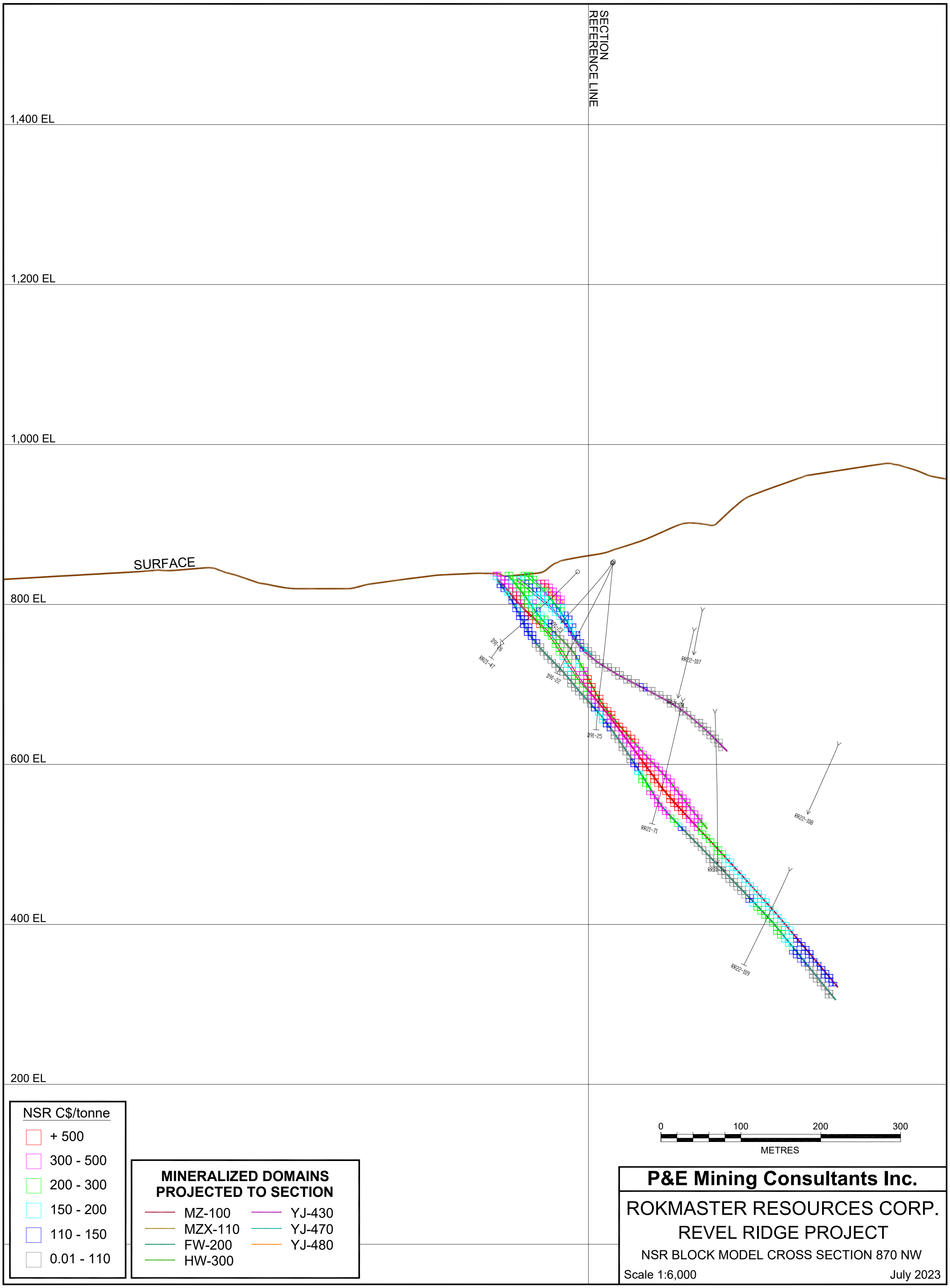
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
AuEq g/t
+ 10.0
7.0 - 10.0
5.0 - 7.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
0.01 - 2.0
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 450 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023

APPENDIX D NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
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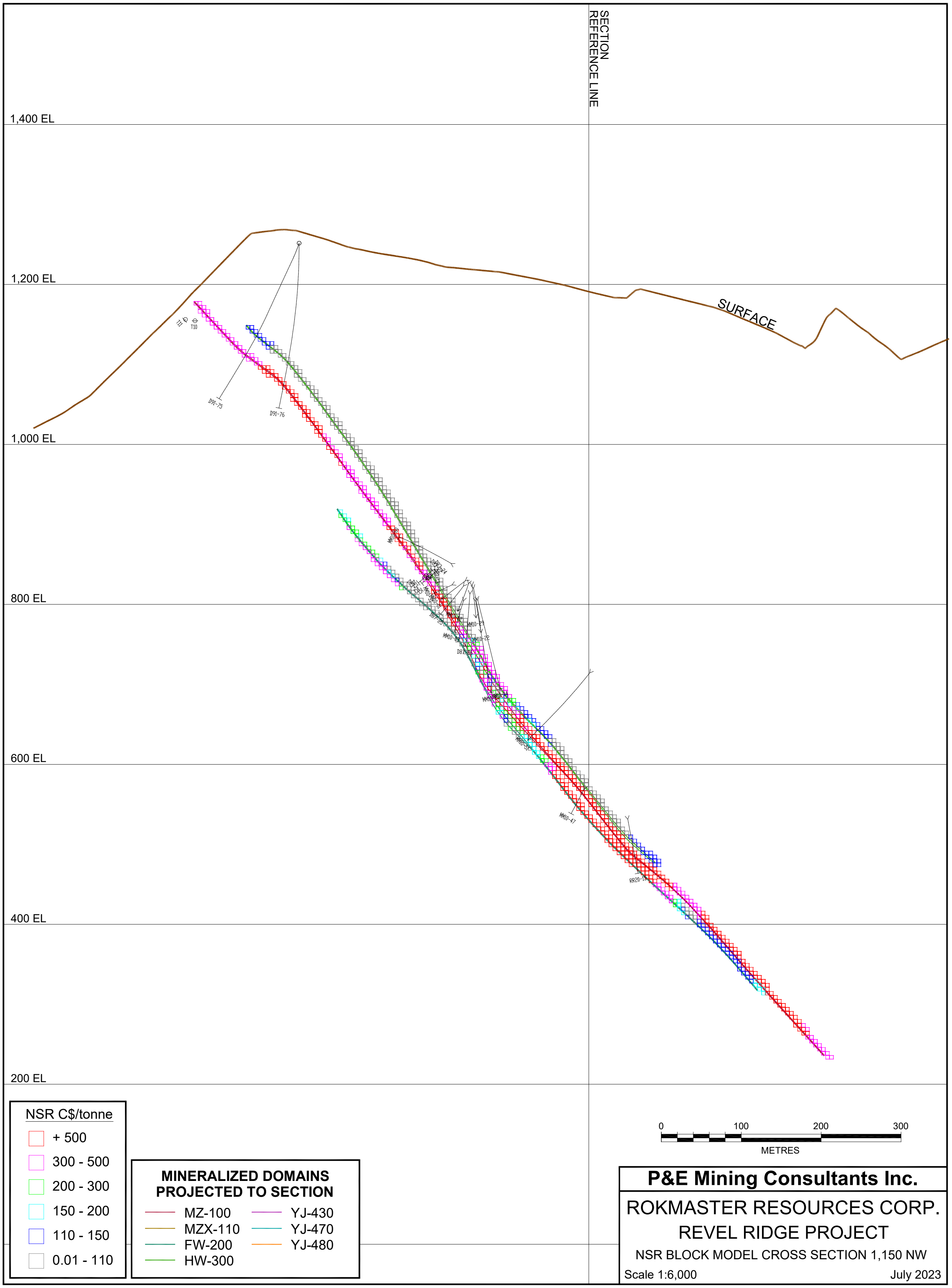
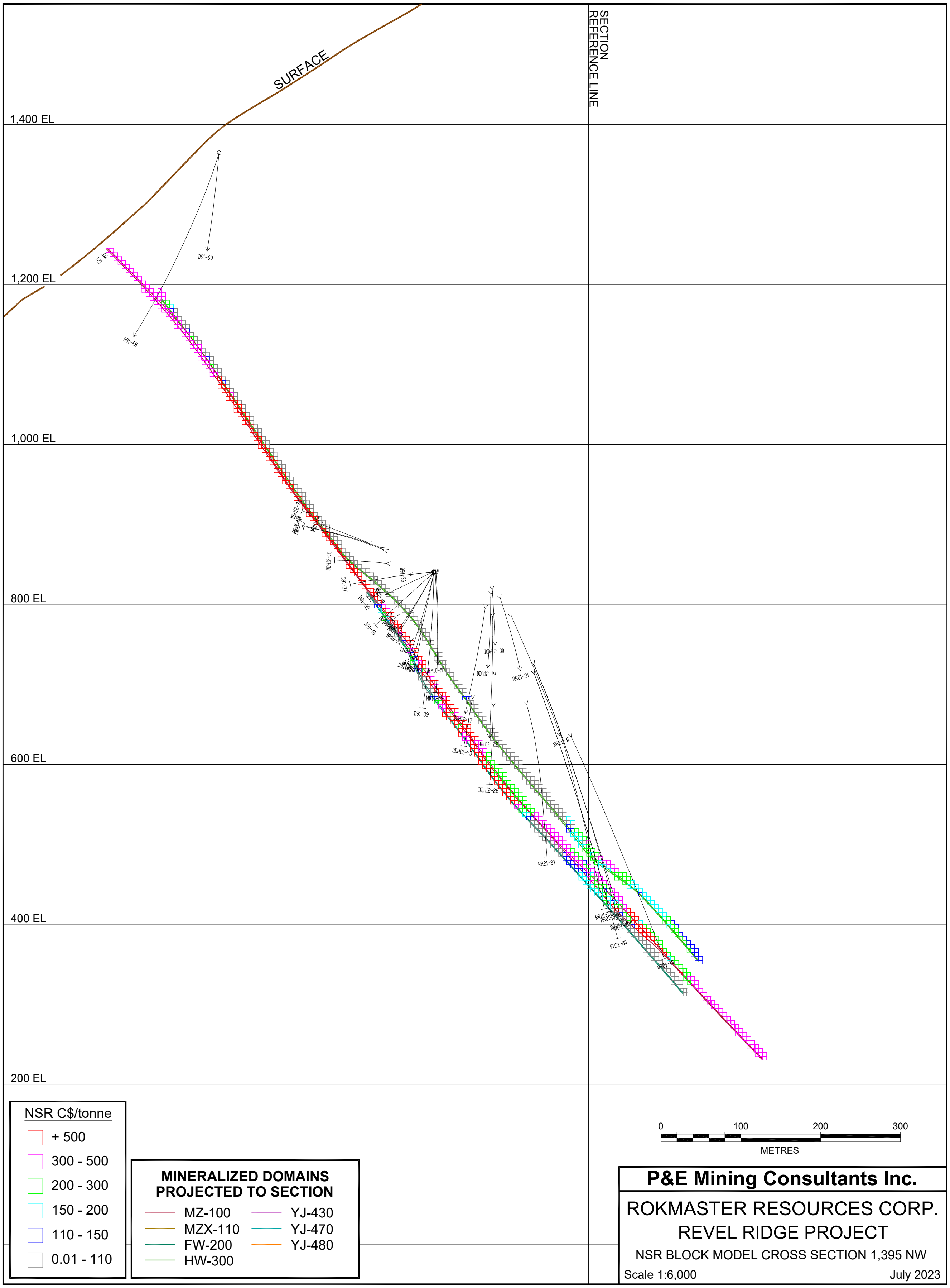
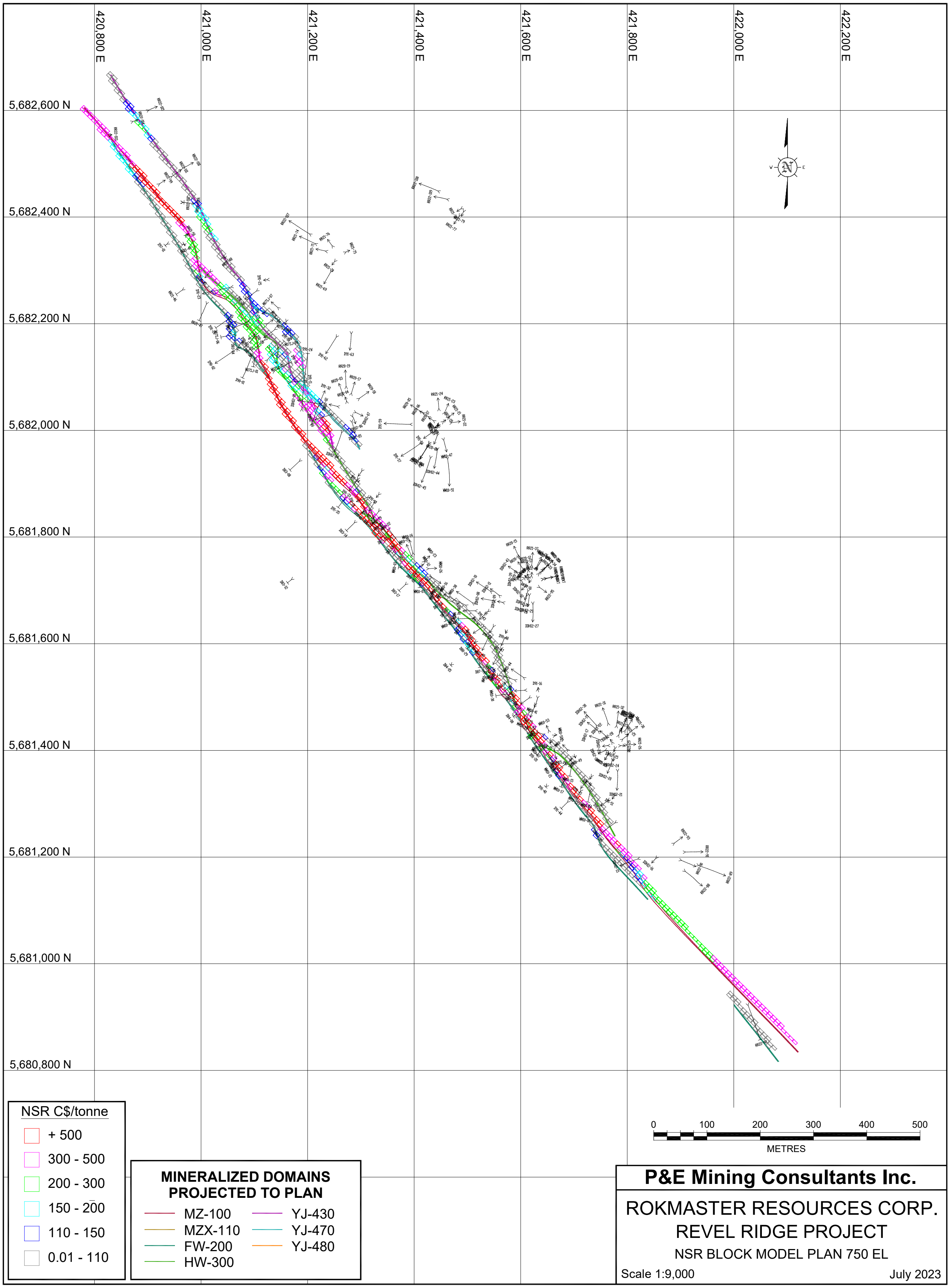
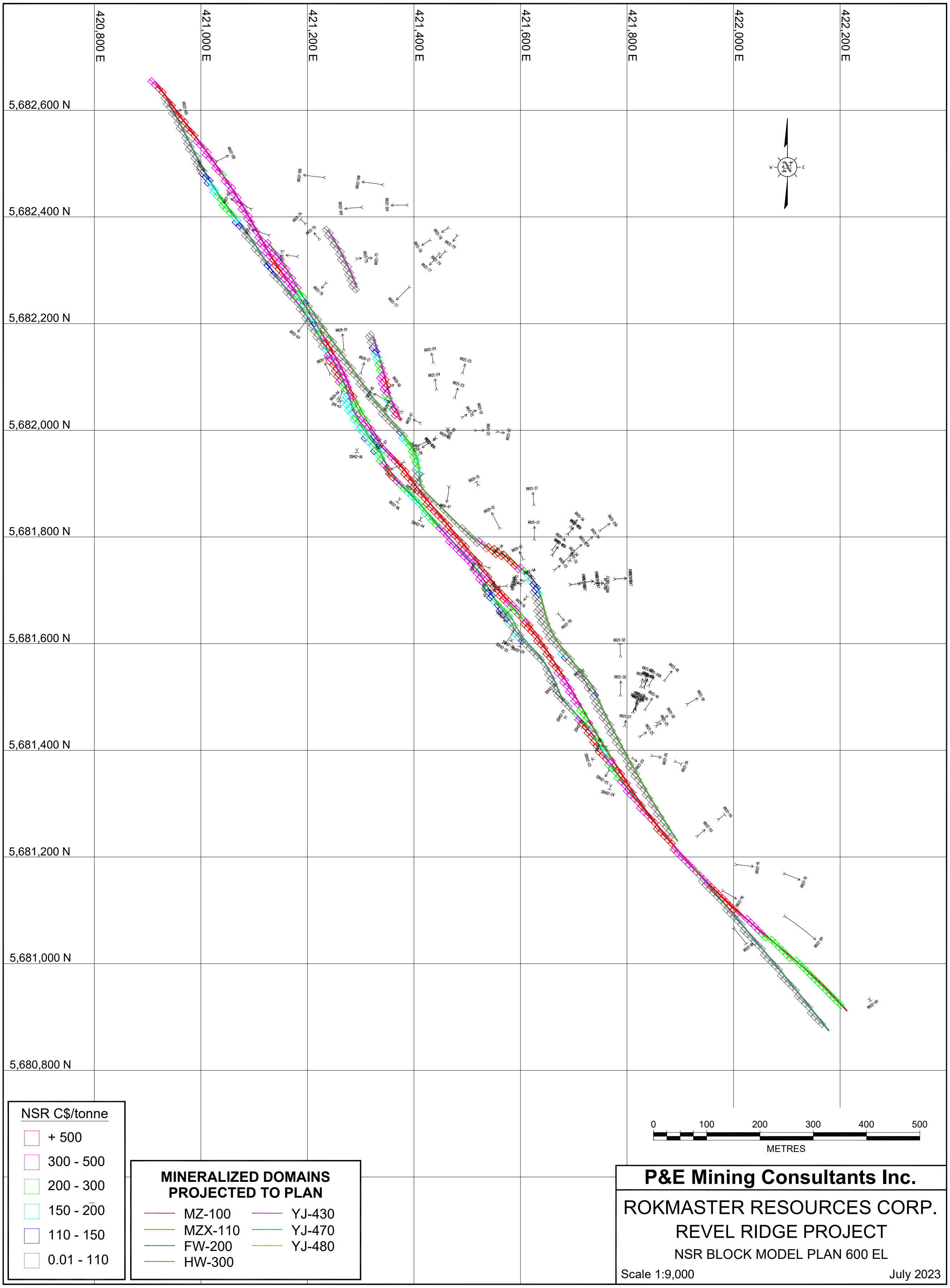
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
NSR C$/tonne
+ 500
300 - 500
200 - 300
150 - 200
110 - 150
0.01 - 110
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 870 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023



P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,150 NW
Scale 1:6,000 July 2023


SURFACE
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
NSR C$/tonne
+ 500
300 - 500
200 - 300
150 - 200
110 - 150
0.01 - 110
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,395 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023


420,800 E
421,000 E
421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
5,682,600 N
5,682,400 N
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
NSR C$/tonne
+ 500
300 - 500
200 - 300
150 - 200
110 - 150
0.01 - 110
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 750 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023



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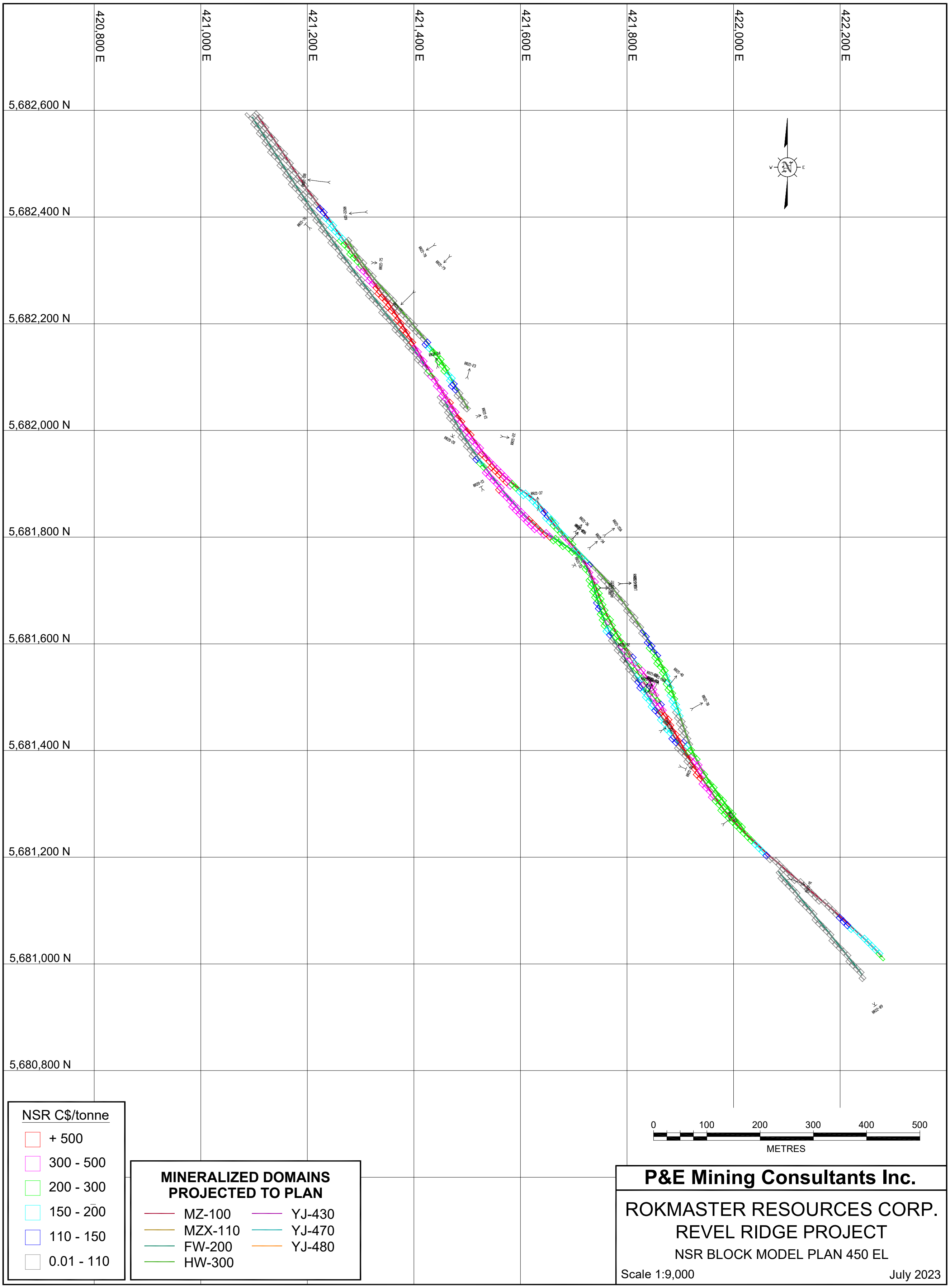
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
NSR C$/tonne
+ 500
300 - 500
200 - 300
150 - 200
110 - 150
0.01 - 110
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023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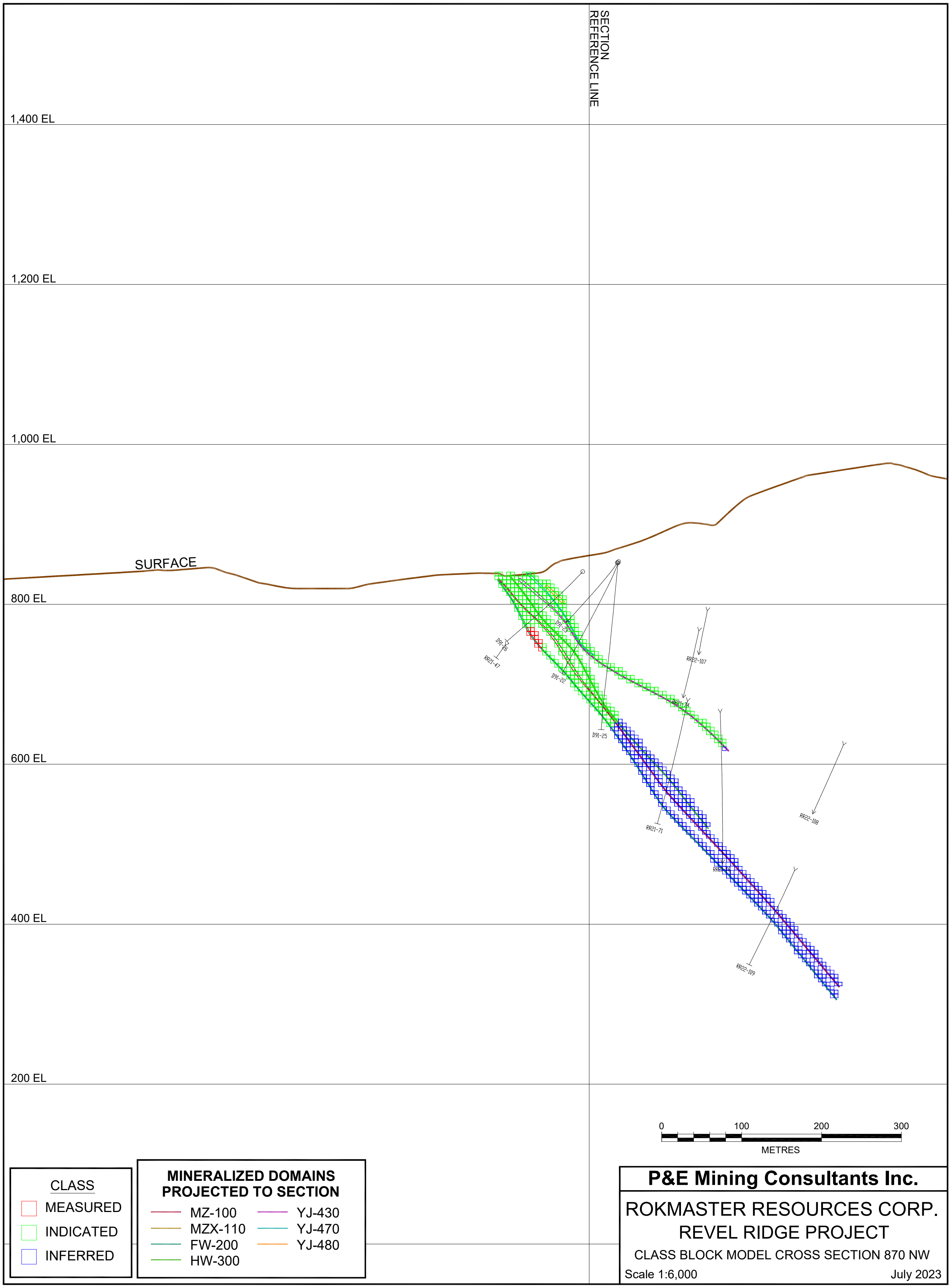
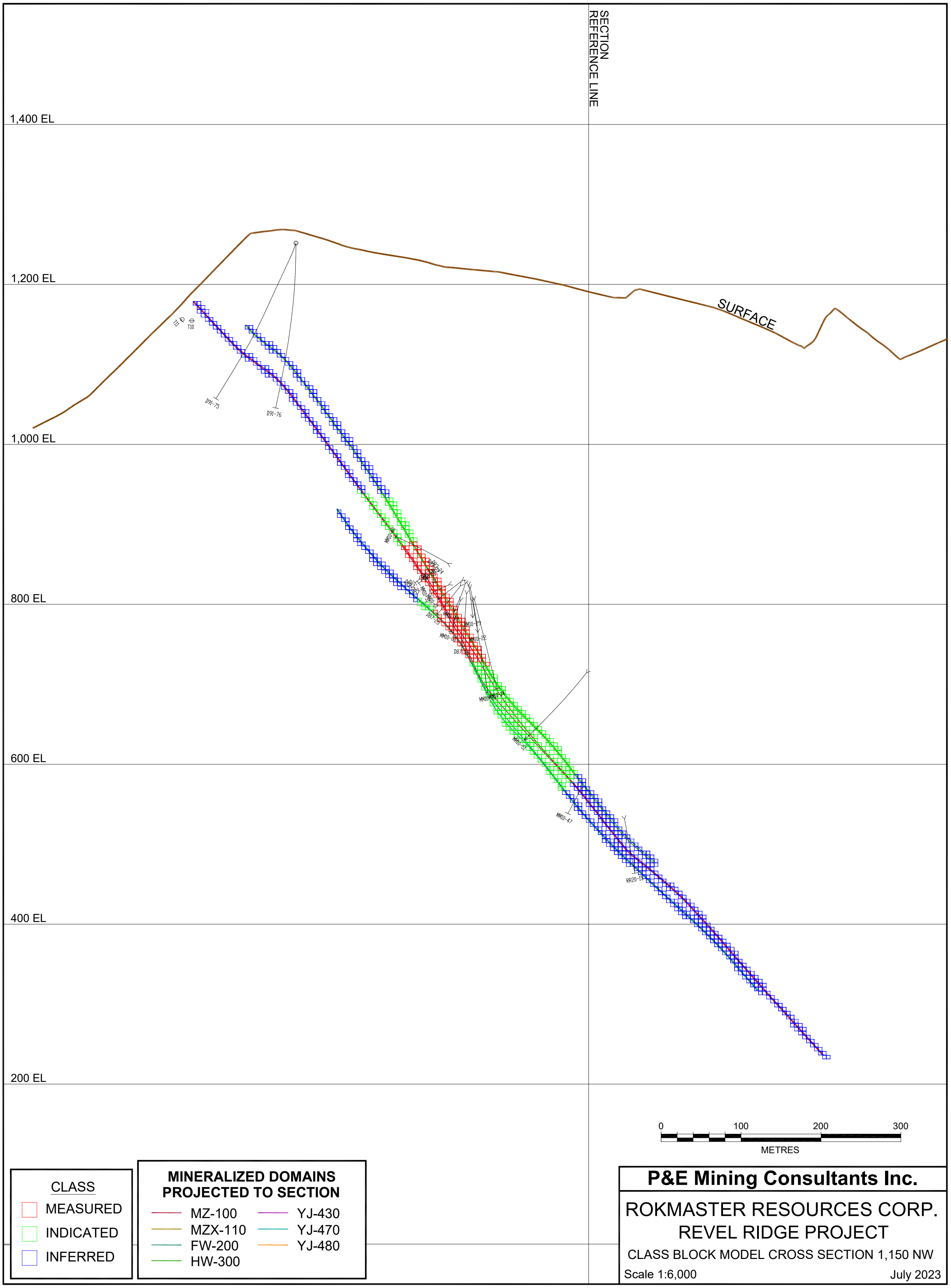
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
N
NSR C$/tonne
+ 500
300 - 500
200 - 300
150 - 200
110 - 150
0.01 - 110
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
NSR BLOCK MODEL PLAN 450 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023

APPENDIX E CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS



SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
0
100
200
300
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 870 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023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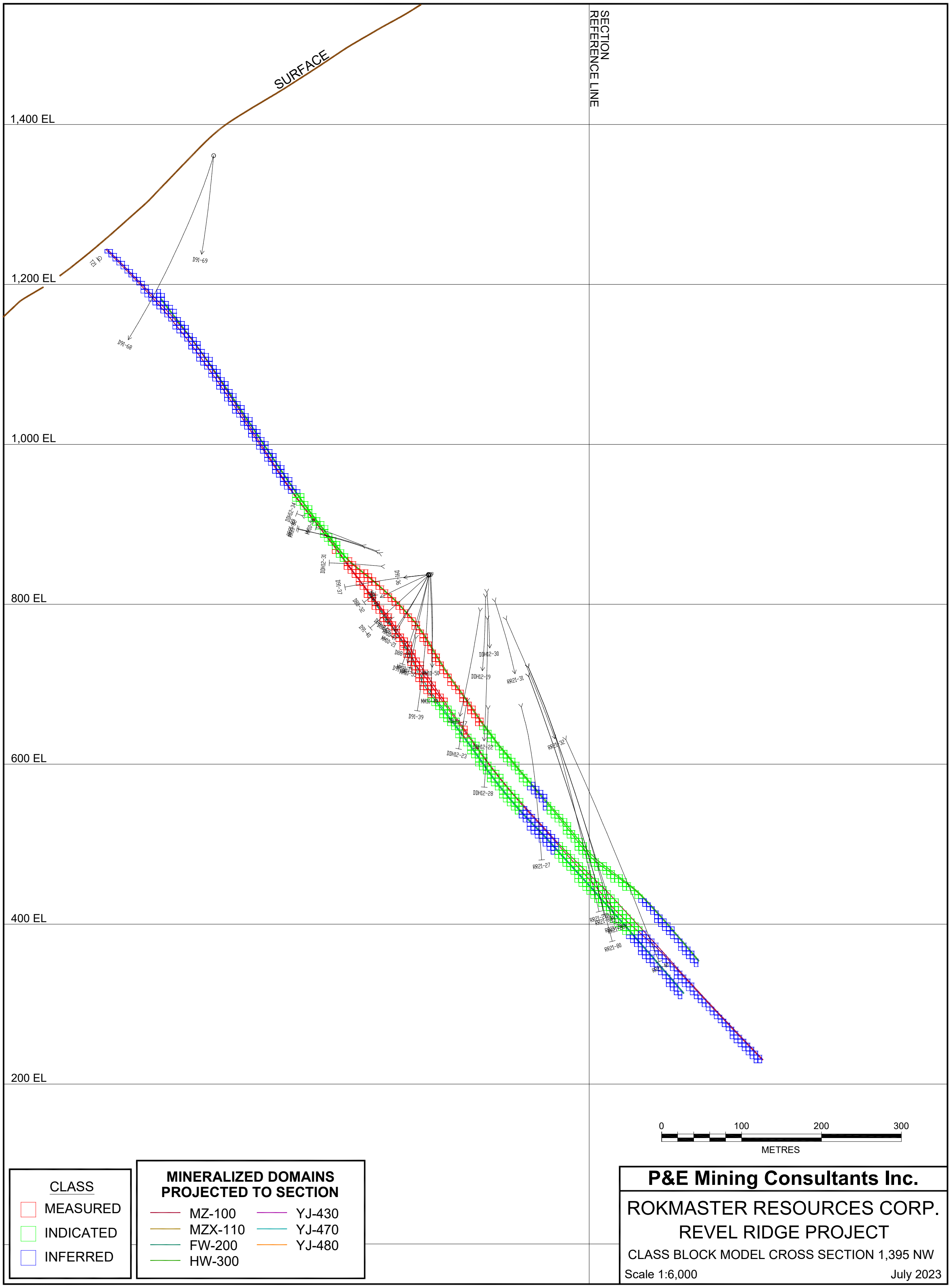
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
SURFACE
0
100
200
300
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,150 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023


SURFACE
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
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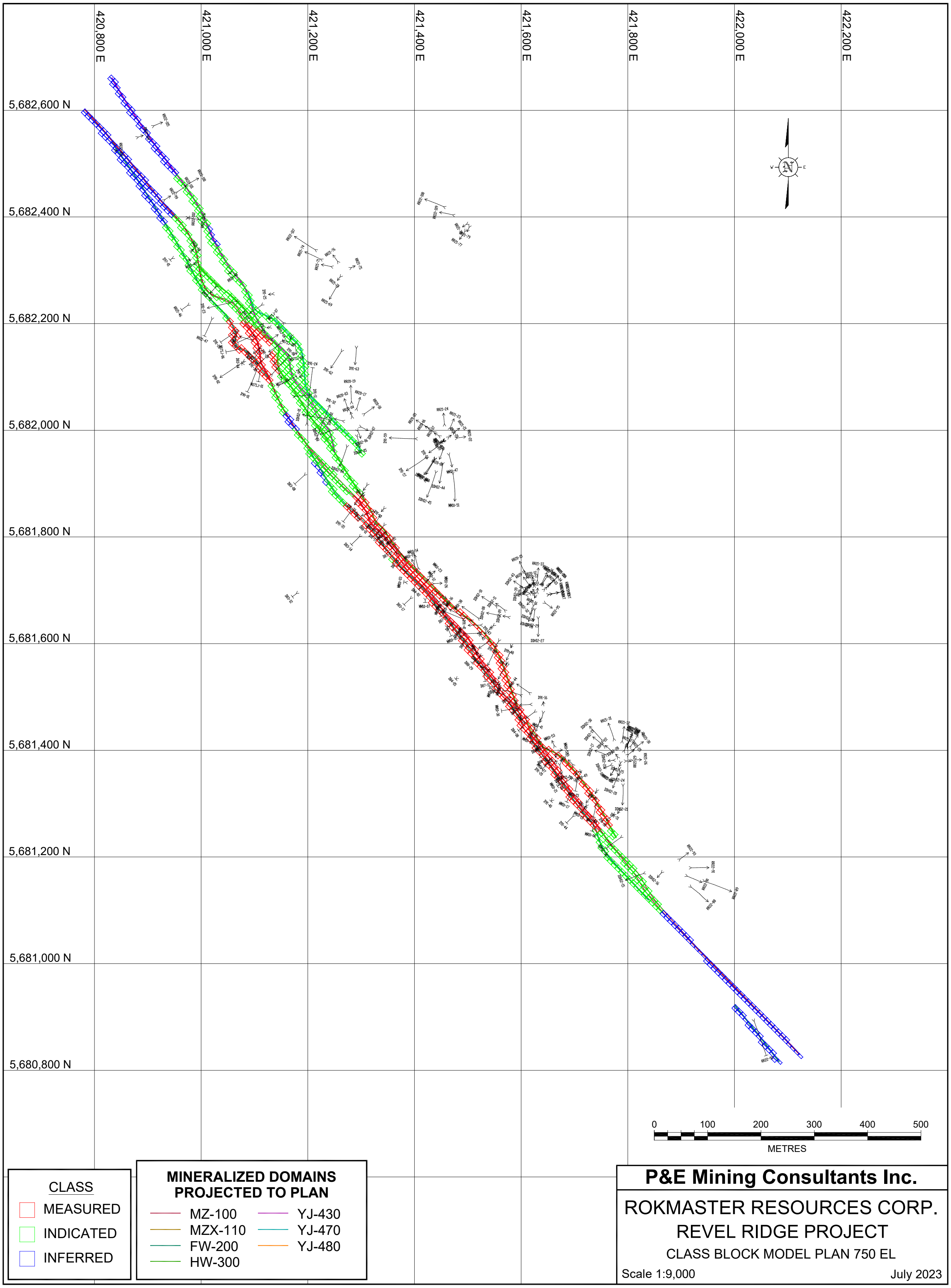
1,200 EL
1,000 EL
800 EL
600 EL
400 EL
200 EL
D91-69
D91-68
0
100
200
300
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,395 NW
Scale 1:6,000
July 2023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421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
5,682,600 N
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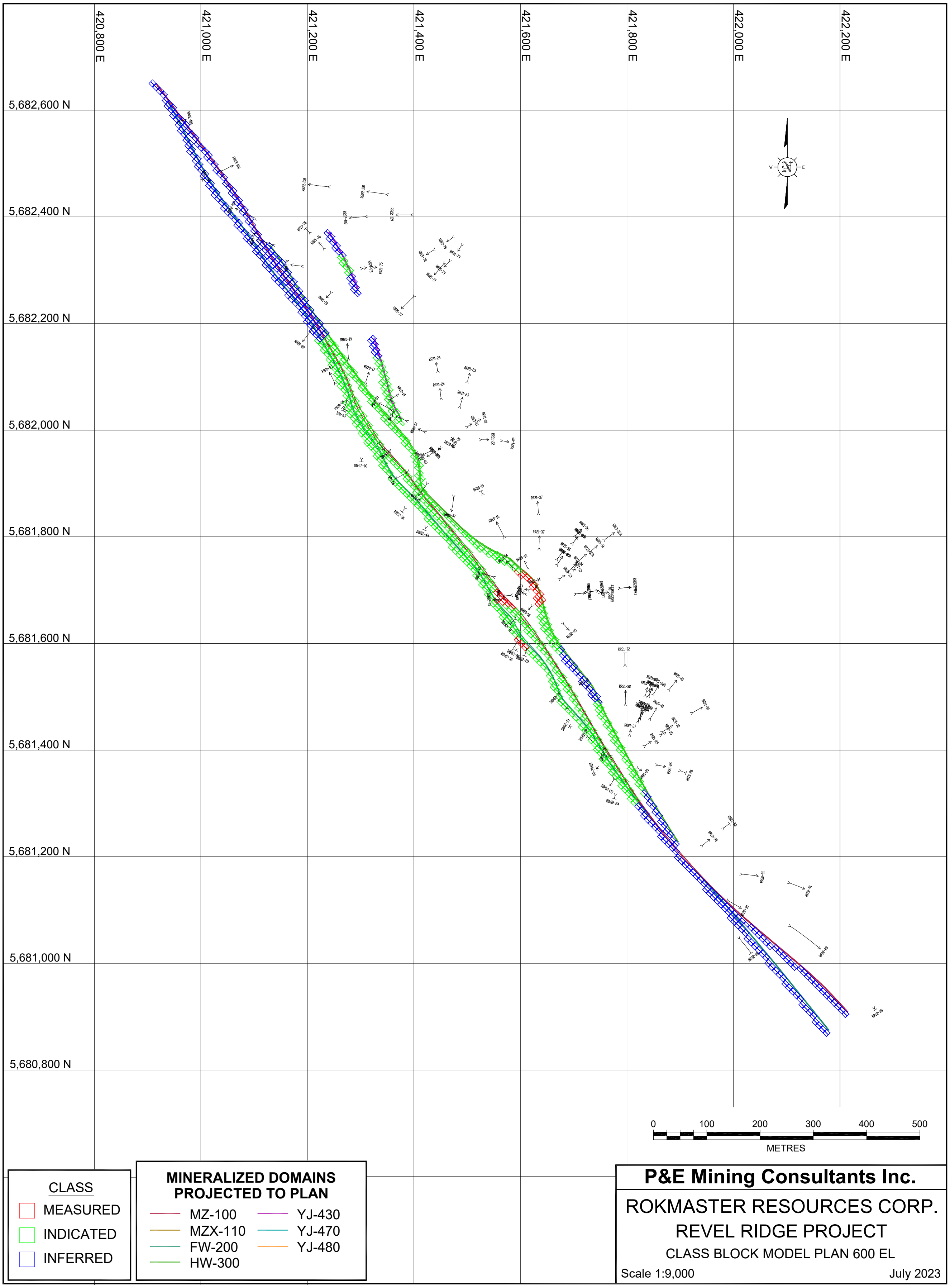
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
N
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 750 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023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421,200 E
421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
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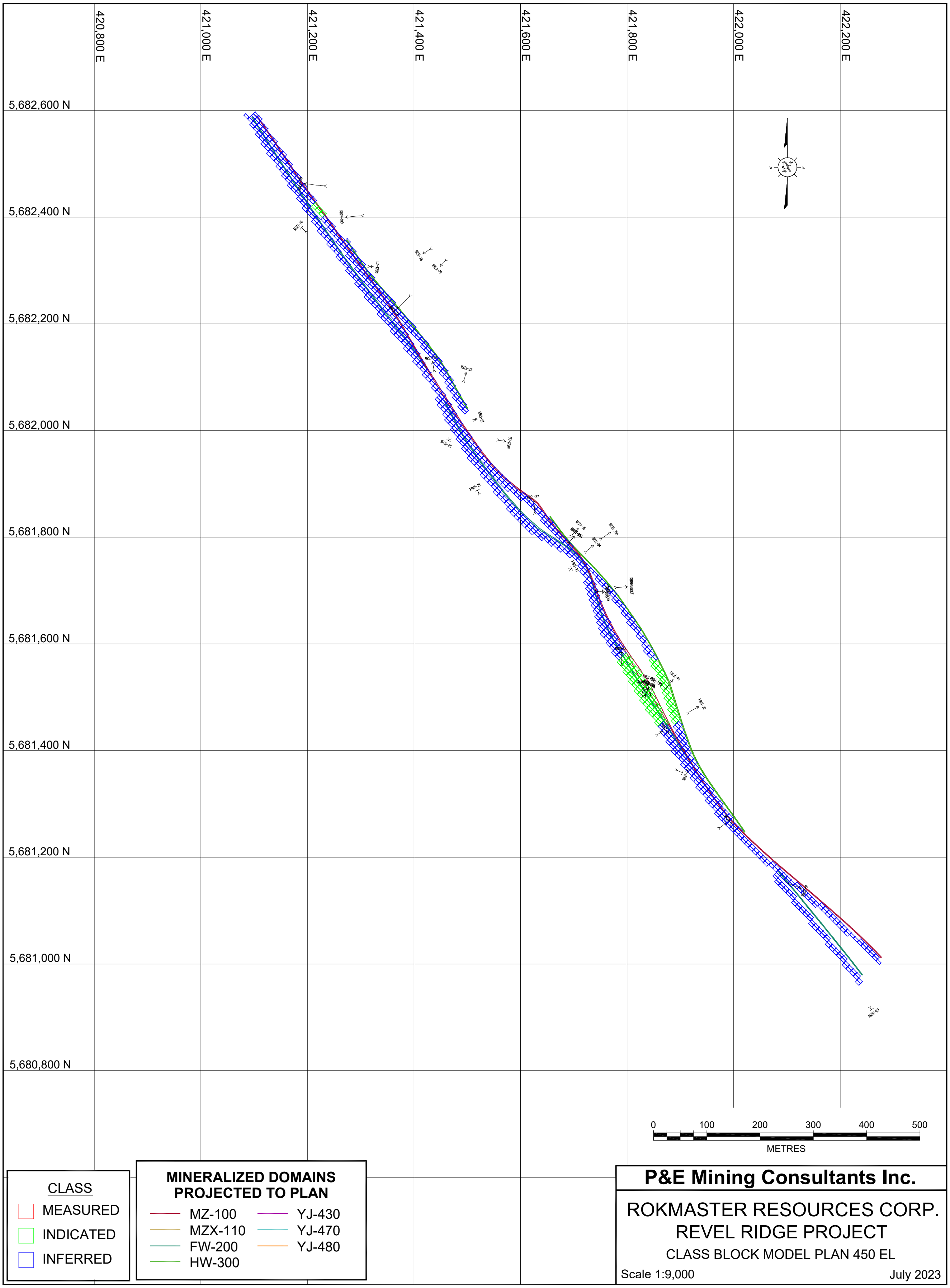
5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023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421,400 E
421,600 E
421,800 E
422,000 E
422,200 E
5,682,600 N
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5,682,200 N
5,682,000 N
5,681,800 N
5,681,600 N
5,681,400 N
5,681,200 N
5,681,000 N
5,680,800 N
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
CLASS
MEASURED
INDICATED
INFERRED
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MZ-100
MZX-110
FW-200
HW-300
YJ-430
YJ-470
YJ-480
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
REVEL RIDGE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 450 EL
Scale 1:9,000
July 2023