National Instrument 43-101
Technical Report

on the

SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP of Properties

(SBG Group),
Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions
British Columbia

for

WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.

Suite 1056, 409 Granville Street

Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 2B3

by

B.L. Laird, P.Geo.

Effectively Dated February 7, 2021

Date and Signature Page

The “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP of Properties (SBG Group), Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions British Columbia” was prepared for Westhaven Gold Corp. by B.L. Laird P.Geo. and is effective as of February 7, 2021.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 2021.

___B L Laird (signed and stamped)_____

B. L. Laird P.Geo.

Certificate of Author

I, Bruce Lawrence Laird P.Geo., do hereby certify that;

I am currently a self-employed Consulting Geologist working from 8290 Ward Lake Road Grand Forks BC.

I have authored the technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP of Properties (SBG Group), Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions British Columbia", with an effective date of February 7, 2021 (the "Technical Report") and I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science, 1984, in Geology.

I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 21581.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. I have worked extensively in central British Columbia exploring for epithermal gold. In Jamaica, I was project manager for BHP for the discovery epithermal gold mineralization for what became the now past producing Pennents Gold Mine. Exploration techniques that I have utilized include drilling, trenching, geological mapping, geochemical surveying and geophysical surveying (both ground based and airborne). I have completed multi day short courses on the design implementation and interpretation of geophysical surveys. I have worked at various times both as an employee of major and junior mining companies and as a consultant. Companies that I have been employed by include BHP Minerals and Rio Algom Exploration. I have extensive experience in the British Columbia exploration permitting process.

A current site visit to all properties was performed for two days on February 6th and 7th, 2021. Details of the site visit are in Section 2 – Introduction.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person".

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

At the effective date and the signing date of this Technical Report, I was independent of the Property owner, Westhaven Gold Corp., as defined under NI 43-101 and section 1.5. The author logged drill core on the Shovelnose Property in 2014. The Author was not involved in the planning, interpretation, reporting or data analysis from this work. The Author has no other previous involvement with Westhaven's Spences Bridge Gold Properties.

As to the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge and information this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 25th day of February 2021.

B L Laird (signed and stamped)

B.L. Laird P. Geo,

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1.0 Summary

Westhaven's Spences Bridge Group of Properties in south central British Columbia are underlain by the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group of volcanic rocks. The Properties are roughly central to the town of Merritt BC. The four non contiguous Properties encompass a total of 37,502ha and are 100% owned by Westhaven. The Shovelnose Property (17,624ha) has a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty held by Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. The Prospect Valley (10,927ha) and the Skoonka Creek (2,784ha), Properties each have 2% NSR royalties held by Almandex.

All of the projects are still in need of complete integration of historical data into a common database structure. Westhaven has made strides in this regard, but this work should be completed.

1.1 Shovelnose

The Shovelnose Property is underlain by rhyolitic flows and tuffs of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. To date there have been 220 (83,400m) core holes drilled on the Property.

Structurally hosted low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization has been found in seven zones on the Property. Six of those are structurally linked along a four-kilometre northerly trend that is open to the north and south. Soil geochemistry, magnetic data and to a lesser extent, IP and DC Resistivity surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends that have targeted exploration.

Exploration to date has largely been focussed on the South zone. A total of 70 holes (29,949m) have been drilled into the South zone identifying three separate sub-parallel gold veins. Vein 1 consists of a zone of quartz veining traced by drilling over a strike length of four kilometres (South zone to Franz zone) and a vertical range of 350m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2, situated 100m-150m to the northeast of Vein 1, has been traced for one kilometre (South zone to Alpine zone to Tower zone) over a vertical range of 400m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2 located just east of the Alpine zone, has been traced by drilling over a strike length of 200m and a vertical range of 130m. Results from the South Zone include 46m of 8.9g/t Au with 65.5g/t Ag (hole SN18-15), 91m of 6.2g/t Au with 25.5g/t Ag (hole SN19-01) and 66.5m of 9.1g/t Au with 10.0g/t Ag (hole SN19-01).

Interpretation of the quartz veining suggests the three vein systems comprising the South zone intersect at depth. Vein 1 mineralization is the most prominent veining system for a 550m strike length where it appears to merge with Vein 2 mineralization to the south. Intersections of quartz veining containing gold mineralization occur between Veins 1 and 2 over a 300m strike length, potentially enlarging the widths and the intensity of gold mineralization between cross-sections. Vein 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths below 250m from surface so near surface gold mineralization is unknown at this time. The projected surface trace of mineralization in Veins 2 and 3 appears to diverge from Vein 1 in a generally more northerly direction, Vein 2 through the Alpine zone, and Vein 3 trending north into a magnetic low area. Drilling to date at the South zone has been conducted on approximately 50m centres.

Westhaven, in 2020, conducted an extensive program of step out drilling northward from the Tower zone, along the inferred trend of Vein 1, and discovered the FMN zone. Along with this program, prospecting discovered the Franz zone outcrops (one sample running 51.1g/t Au with 165g/t Ag and a second sample that ran 34.9g/t Au with 120g/t Ag). Follow-up drilling of both these zones has been

encouraging (hole SN20-139 at FMN, 19.9m of 2.62g/t Au with 139.75g/t Ag and hole SN20-101 at Franz, 7.8m of 14.84g/t Au with 40.68g/t Ag. This mineralized trend remains open to the northwest and southeast.

Approximately four kilometres east of the South zone is the Romeo area where epithermal quartz breccias in rhyolite flows have been found coincidental to anomalous soil geochemistry. The magnetic lineament here roughly parallels the Vein 1 trend between the South zone and the Franz zone.

Recommended work at Shovelnose includes generating a CIM compliant resource for the South zone. Defining a resource will entail detailed analysis of work to date to determine the level of infill drilling required. Half of the 40,000m recommended drilling is dedicated to resource work, but reallocation may be necessary.

Step out drilling along recognized trends was successful in discovering the South zone in 2017 and the FMN zone in 2020. This work should continue along the open-ended extents of the Vein 1, Vein 2, Vein 3 and Romeo structures.

Prospecting in 2020 discovered the Franz zone along trend of Vein 1 where there was coincidental magnetics low and sporadic gold in soil geochemistry. Ground magnetics, to refine airborne magnetic interpretation, along with additional prospecting and soils sampling along interpreted trends is recommended.

Final data for various resistivity surveys performed in 2020 have yet to be processed and delivered. Once this work is received, and pending positive results, additional resistivity surveys should be planned.

Total budget recommended for Shovelnose is $9,544,150 with $8,000,000 of that dedicated to core drilling.

Persistent exploration along a linear magnetic feature on the Shovelnose Property has led to the discovery of several gold bearing zones of mineralization. This work has been aided by recognition of a favourable geological host, specifics of clay alteration, LiDAR survey, and resistivity surveys. In 2020, new target areas were found both in outcrop and through step out drilling along an identified structure. The Vein 1 system has now been traced for four kilometres and remains open to the northwest and southeast. The Romeo zone occurs on a sub parallel magnetic low four kilometres east of the Vein 1 system.

1.2 Prospect Valley

The Prospect Valley Property is underlain by Spences Bridge Group Spius Creek Formation andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccias. A north trending moderately west dipping fault, the Early Fault Zone (EFZ), has been traced for roughly three kilometres on the property.

Most of the Prospect Valley Property represents early-stage exploration with the bulk of the 65 holes (10,337m) of core drilling done on the Discovery North and South zones.

The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit forms a continuous north-northeast striking, west dipping fault that is not exposed on surface but has been intersected by drilling along a strike length of 1.7km and is

coincidental with a narrow magnetic low anomaly extending from the Dog Leg anomaly in the south to the NEZ anomaly in the north. The Discovery North and Discovery South zones have historically received the most attention and represent the location where the EFZ was first recognized. Brecciated, silicified and quartz veined rocks in the immediate hanging wall of the EFZ host gold mineralization. Drilling at Discovery South has returned 76.2m of 0.92g/t Au with 5.36g/t Ag (hole RM06-21) and 66.82m of 0.90g/t Au with 5.86g/t Ag (hole DDH-2007-01). Drilling at Discovery North has returned 27.00m of 0.50g.t Au with 1.30g/t Ag (hole RM06-11) and 16.84m of 0.50g/t Au with 2.49g/t Ag (hole DDH-2007-08).

Drilling further north, at NEZ, appears to have missed the hanging wall of the EFZ except in hole PV10-13 where 5.64m of 0.20g/t Au and 1.3g/t Ag was encountered. The NEZ zone remains largely untested.

In the northeast portion of the Property, the NIC showing consists of a quartz vein up to 1.1m wide that strikes NE at 020° over a mapped strike length of 60m, dipping 80° west. Five holes (1,343m) drilled in the NIC area by Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd in 2006 intersected multiple gold mineralized core intervals that included both shallow (e.g., 7.87m of 0.52g/t Au between 53.60m and 61.47m; hole NIC06-03) and deep (e.g., 18.87m of 0.23g/t Au between 248.85m and 267.72m; hole NIC06-02) intercepts, however, these intervals could not be correlated with surface exposures

Along a linear magnetic low in the southwestern portion of the Property is the Bonanza Valley zone, where anomalous quartz float has been discovered (one sample returned 43.34g/t Au). The gold values returned from this area are higher than any encountered in drilling elsewhere on the Property to date, and the source of the float has yet to be located.

Prospecting and contour soil sampling in the Bonanza Valley area of the Property should be the focus of coming work. Gold results from rock float samples in that area are higher than values encountered in any drilling to date and the source of the float is unexplained. The proposed budget for the Prospect Valley Property is $177,210 with $95,000 allocated to prospecting and soil sampling.

Exploration of much of the Prospect Valley Property is hampered by limited outcrop exposure, glacial cover, and inaccessibility. The Discovery Zone was well mapped by previous operators at a scale of 1:1,000 and is quite well understood, however, outside of the Discovery Zone geological mapping was limited to prospecting and reconnaissance mapping traverses. No records exist to indicate that the eastern third of the property has been covered by stream sediment sampling, although this technique led to the discovery of the Bonanza Valley target and the Discovery Zone. There is no record of any systematic follow-up investigation of the stream sediment anomalies on the northern and northwestern portions of the property likely due to their relative inaccessibility.

1.3 Skoonka Creek

The Skoonka Creek Property is underlain by Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Early-stage exploration to date resulted in the discovery of five zones of gold mineralization (JJ, Discovery, Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn) and eight additional occurrences (Zebra, Bermuda, and six small un-named anomalies). Past drilling of some 45 holes (8,809m) by Strongbow Exploration Ltd. mainly focussed on the JJ zone.

Soil geochemistry has been effective at delineating zones with gold-in-soils. Drilling and surface sampling confirmed that gold mineralization is hosted by the Pimainus Formation andesites as well as transitional sequences between Pimainus and Spius Formations. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining represented by massive or stockwork veins. Massive-style quartz veins occur as multi-stage veins, brecciation and filling, and associated silica to argillic alteration along early east-west structures. When traced laterally, massive veins were semi-continuous, locally pinched and swelled, and occurred as echelon features. This style of mineralization is represented at JJ, Discovery, and Ember.

Airborne magnetics was successful in identifying large-scale structures within the property. Ground magnetic surveys have been effective for resolving detailed structures and potential alteration zones not evident from the regional airborne magnetic survey, and were used to define the historical drill targets. Drilling at JJ has returned 28.2m of 0.65g/t with 1.2g/t Ag in hole SC05-04.

Drilling and surface sampling at the Deadwood and Ember zones indicate that gold mineralization appears to be open both laterally and at depth. Drilling at the Deadwood zone has returned 5.8m of 2.85g/t Au and 2.10g/t Ag in hole SC07-38. Together, the Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn zones define a three kilometre long, east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization.

Stockwork veins represent a second style of mineralization at Skoonka Creek and are poorly developed in more competent massive to amygdaloidal flows (Deadwood) and better developed in more permeable lapilli tuffs (JJ). Alteration may vary between centimetre-scale envelopes (Deadwood, Backburn), up to a few metre haloes (JJ, Ember, Discovery) around zones of mineralization. Alteration mineralogy associated with gold mineralization comprises silica, carbonate, limonite, argillite, and minor albite, chlorite and sericite. Gold grades are higher where silica, carbonate, limonite and/or argillite are in abundance and where mineralization is structurally controlled. Mineralization hosted stratigraphically yield less impressive gold grades, as shown by lapilli tuff horizons at JJ and epiclastic horizons at Backburn.

The JJ zone is the primary focus of exploration and remains open laterally and at depth.

Prospecting of historical soil anomalies is recommended for the Skoonka Creek Property while addition First Nations consultation continues in advance of Phase II proposed drilling. The total Phase I budget is proposed at $129,250 with $45,000 allocated to prospecting.

1.4 Skoonka North

Westhaven's northern-most Property along the Spences Bridge Group trend is currently at a grass roots stage of exploration. Regional mapping and limited property level mapping show the area is underlain by Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Property-wide coverage of soils and magnetics have delineated a number of areas prospective in gold mineralization oriented along northeast and northwest trending structural trends. Interpretation of the historical soil anomalies, regional stream sediment work and topography has identified three trends for follow-up. Note that permitting for work requiring surface disturbances (trenching, drilling) is in progress. Ongoing permitting is projected to cost $20,000 and $30,000 has been allocated to prospecting. The total proposed budget is $86,900 dollars.

2.0 Introduction

The author, B.L. Laird P.Geo. has been commissioned by Westhaven Gold Corp. ("Westhaven"), to prepare a technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") on the Spences Bridge Group ("SBG") of Properties located in south central British Columbia. Westhaven, a public company whose shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol WHN. The purpose of this report is to summarize the geological, geochemical and geophysical data for evaluation of the SBG Properties as of the effective date February 7st, 2021. The report is intended to meet Westhaven's continuous disclosure obligations in accordance with applicable securities laws and in support of its preliminary short form prospectus filed on January 19, 2021.

The author is a "Qualified Person", as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author, B.L. Laird, is independent of Westhaven Gold Corp. B.L. Laird is a member in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (Membership #21581).

During the author's site visit, February 6th and 7th, 2021, Westhaven was actively drilling on the Shovelnose project, however has not received any results for this work and is still awaiting assays from 18 drill holes and interpretation of geophysical surveys from 2020. The author was able visit the drill and confirmed random drill collar locations in the field and compared with mapped locations. The author was also able to observe core handling procedures from the drill through sample cutting. The author was also able to examine randomly selected drill holes from the Shovelnose and Prospect Valley Properties that Westhaven has stored at its compound in Merritt BC (including core drilled by previous operators at Prospect Valley). The author checked sample tag numbers for hole numbers and downhole footages, as well as measured random sections to confirm core recoveries. No discrepancies were found. Historical core from the Skoonka Creek Property was left near the Property and not accessible. Westhaven reports that this core has been vandalized over the years and suffered from neglected outdoor storage.

Due to limitations of Winter access, the Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek and Skoonka North properties were visited by helicopter on February 7th, 2021. The helicopter landed at each of the Properties however, snow depth precluded detailed examination of work on those Properties. The author was able to confirm the mapped locations of historical trenches on the Prospect Valley and Skoonka Creek Properties. Given the grassroots level and historical nature of exploration on the Skoonka North Property little could be ascertained from the site visit.

The author logged drill core on the Shovelnose Property in 2014. The Author was not involved in the planning, reporting or data for that phase of exploration and the author's role was limited to core logging. The drilling in that phase of exploration was on the Mik and Tower zones. The Author has no other previous involvement with Westhaven's Spences Bridge Group Properties.

The author has been involved in epithermal gold exploration and field work in British Columbia, the United States, the Caribbean and Central America since 1984. Information sources for this report draw on reports written by and for Westhaven Gold Corp, and on assessment work reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC Geological Survey public data, and publicly available regional data including airborne geophysics, BC government regional stream sediments, and technical reports.

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83 Zone 10N) co-ordinate system is used in this report.

B.L. Laird is responsible for all sections of this report.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this technical report.

4.0 Description and Location of Properties

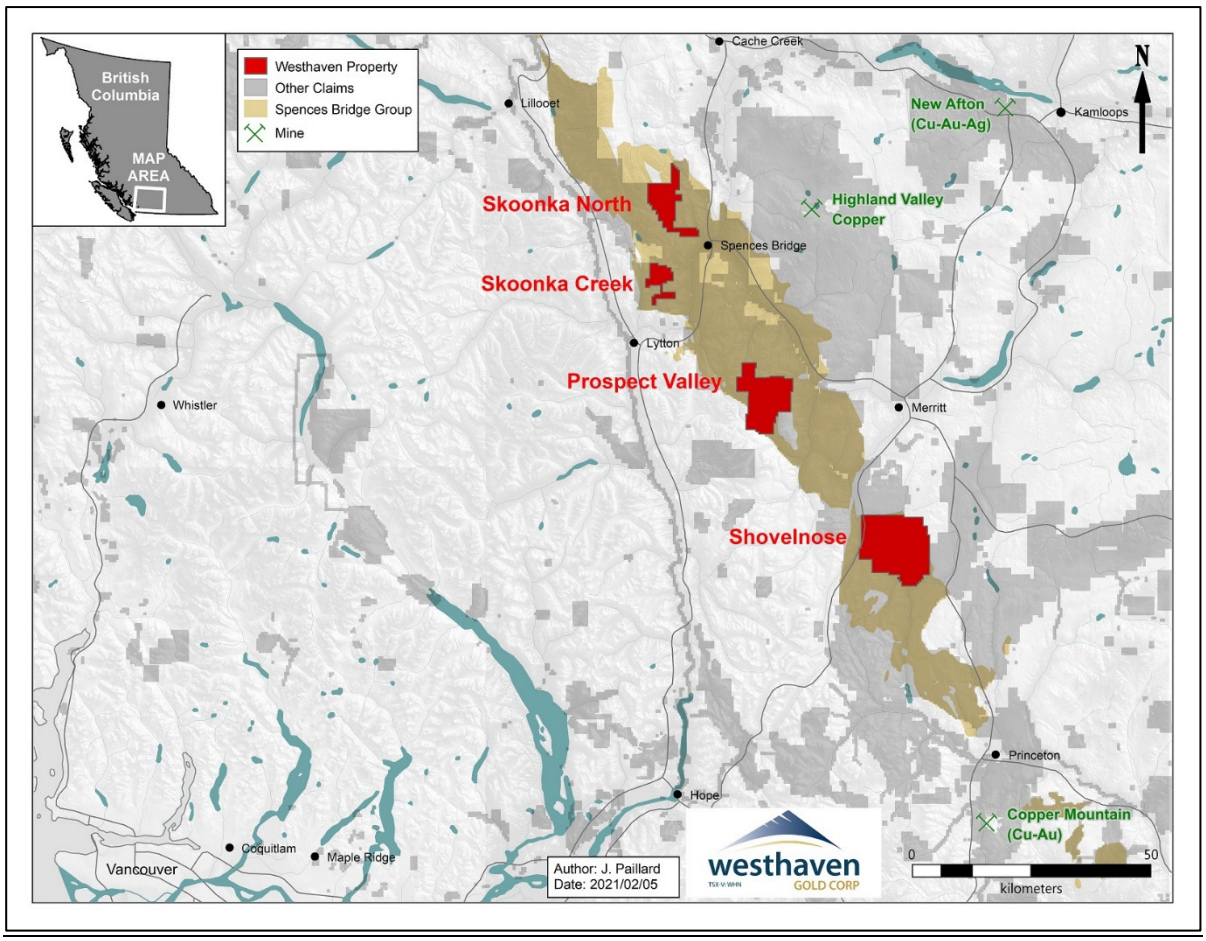

Figure 1: Location Map

The non-contiguous Shovelnose, Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek, and Skoonka North Properties, commonly referred to as the Spences Bridge Group ("SBG") Properties, are situated on a 90-kilometre ("km") trend along the Spences Bridge Group of rocks (Figure 1).

The Shovelnose Property (Plate 1) is located at latitude 49°52’ N and longitude 120°50’ W (655000E, 5526000N UTM NAD83Zn10) approximately 30km southeast of Merritt and 10km east of the Coquihalla highway. The Property area is situated within the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (“NTS”) map sheet 92H/15 in the Nicola Mining Division.

Plate 1: Shovelnose Property (South Zone)

The Prospect Valley Property (Plate 2), within the Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions, is located on NTS map sheet 92I/03E at latitude 50°08' N, longitude 121°11' 45” W (629000E, 5555000N NAD83Zn10). The Property is situated 170km northeast of Vancouver, approximately 90km southwest of Kamloops and 30 km west of Merritt. The porphyry copper producing Highland Valley mine is located approximately 35km north of the Property.

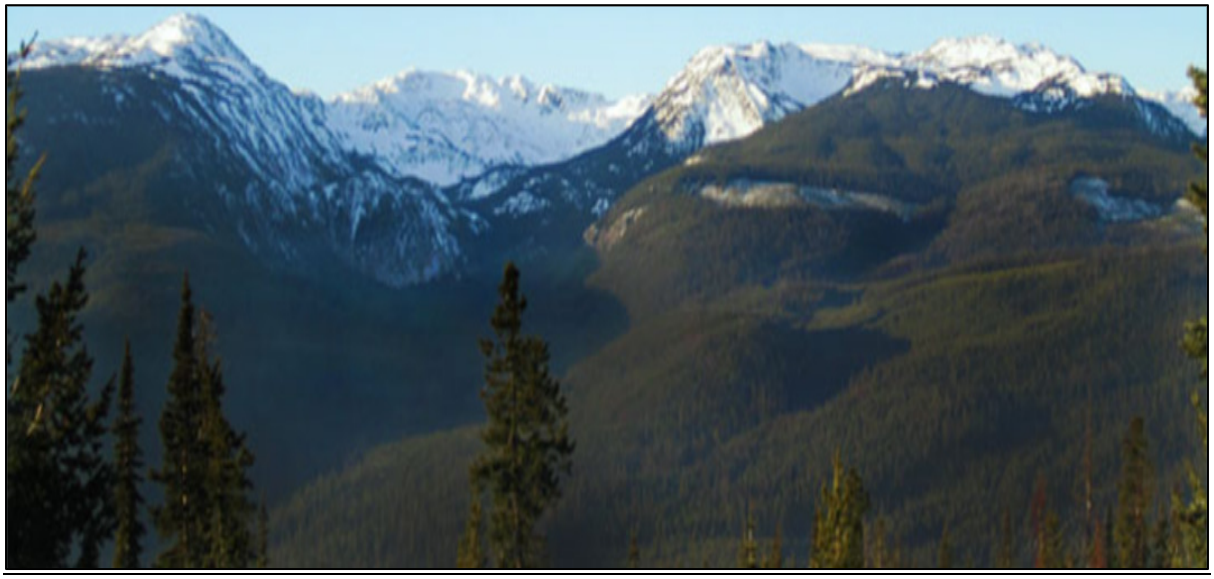

Plate 2: Prospect Valley Property (Looking Northwest)

The Skoonka Creek Property (Plate 3) is located at latitude 50°22’ N and longitude 121°30’ W (606040E, 5578070N UTM NAD83Zn10). It is situated between the communities of Lytton and Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia, approximately 10km north of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Property area is situated within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 92I/05 and 06 in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Plate 3: Skoonka Creek Property (Looking Southeast)

The Skoonka North Property (Plate 4) is located at latitude 50°29.8’ N and longitude 121°28.5’ W (608000E, 5595000N UTM NAD83Zn10). It is situated approximately one kilometre northwest of the community of Spences Bridge in south-central British Columbia. The Property area lies within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 92I/05, 92I/06, 92I/11, and 92I/12 in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Plate 4: Skoonka North Property (Looking North)

At the date of this report all Properties are 100% owned by Westhaven. The Shovelnose Property currently consists of 32 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 17,625 hectares ("ha") Figure 2), the Prospect Valley Property is composed of 21 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 10,927ha (Figure 3), the Skoonka Creek Property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 2,784ha (Figure 4), and the Skoonka North Property consists of three contiguous mineral claims encompassing 6,167ha (Figure 5) for a total of 66 claims (37,503ha).

A complete listing of mineral claims comprising the SBG Properties follows on Table 1.

Property	Tenure	Claim Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
Shovelnose	521054	SHOVEL-1	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.302
	521055	SHOVEL-2	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.302
	521056	SHOVEL-3	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.523
	521057	SHOVEL-4	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.523
	521059	SHOVEL-5	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.308
	521060	SHOVEL-6	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.527
	521061	SHOVEL-7	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.744
	521062	SHOVEL-8	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.746
	521063	SHOVEL-9	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.967
	521064	SHOVEL-10	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.968
	521065	SHOVEL-11	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.527
	521066	SHOVEL-12	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.746
	521067	SHOVEL-13	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.744
	521068	SHOVEL-14	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.308
	521069	SHOVEL-15	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.967
	521070	SHOVEL-16	October 12, 2005	January 1, 2030	520.927
	594225	SHOVEL-17	November 13, 2008	January 1, 2030	479.4588
	594226	SHOVEL-18	November 13, 2008	January 1, 2030	521.3246
	594227	SHOVEL-19	November 13, 2008	January 1, 2030	437.9057
	594228	SHOVEL-20	November 13, 2008	January 1, 2030	500.6329
	594229	SHOVEL-21	November 13, 2008	January 1, 2030	396.352

Property	Tenure	Claim Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
	895724	SHOVEL-22	August 31, 2011	January 1, 2030	521.253
	895725	SHOVEL-23	August 31, 2011	January 1, 2030	500.2326
	895726	SHOVEL-24	August 31, 2011	January 1, 2030	500.0781
	895727	SHOVEL-25	August 31, 2011	January 1, 2030	499.8737
	895728	SHOVEL-26	August 31, 2011	January 1, 2030	499.638
	1015418	SHOVEL-33	December 20, 2012	January 1, 2030	542.07
	1015419	SHOVEL-34	December 20, 2012	January 1, 2030	729.73
	1017341	SHOVEL-35	March 1, 2013	January 1, 2030	333.55
	1017347	SHOVEL-36	March 1, 2013	January 1, 2030	125.11
	1041995	BROOK1	February 12, 2016	January 1, 2030	625.16
	1072427		November 4, 2019	January 1, 2030	2082.274
				Total	**17624.77**
Prospect Valley	403445	PV 11	June 21, 2003	March 29, 2026	25
	410537	SHAK 1	May 15, 2004	March 29, 2026	450
	410538	SHAK 2	May 15, 2004	March 29, 2026	450
	410539	SHAK 3	May 18, 2004	March 29, 2026	500
	410540	SHAK 4	May 18, 2004	March 29, 2026	250
	410556	NU 7	May 16, 2004	March 29, 2026	500
	410557	NU 8	May 16, 2004	March 29, 2026	500
	410558	NU 9	May 16, 2004	March 29, 2026	500
	410559	NU 10	May 16, 2004	March 29, 2026	500
	506056	PVE1	February 7, 2005	March 29, 2026	352
	506060	PVE2	February 7, 2005	March 29, 2026	517.9
	506062	PVE3	February 7, 2005	March 29, 2026	331.6
	506065	PVE4	February 7, 2005	March 29, 2026	352.5
	516440		July 8, 2005	March 29, 2026	1285.6
	516457		July 8, 2005	March 29, 2026	414.6
	516470		July 8, 2005	March 29, 2026	207.3
	516550		July 10, 2005	March 29, 2026	1760.2
	516552		July 10, 2005	March 29, 2026	973.9
	516673		July 11, 2005	March 29, 2026	994.5
	516813	PVE5	July 11, 2005	March 29, 2026	41.4
	517426	PVE6	July 12, 2005	March 29, 2029	20.7
				Total	**10927.2**
Skoonka Creek	503075	SAMS	January 13, 2005	August 1, 2025	247.57
	503076	SAMS	January 13, 2005	August 1, 2025	330.09
	503078	SAMS	January 13, 2005	August 1, 2025	20.63
	503082	SAMS	January 13, 2005	August 1, 2025	61.91
	503083	SAMS	January 13, 2005	August 1, 2025	61.91
	515980		July 4, 2005	August 1, 2025	1381.09

Property	Tenure	Claim Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
	516061		July 5, 2005	August 1, 2025	164.96
	516062		July 5, 2005	August 1, 2025	206.15
	1021710	516059a	July 5, 2005	August 1, 2025	164.98
	1021711	516059b	July 5, 2005	August 1, 2025	144.32
				Total	**2783.61**
Skoonka North	1060477	LP1	May 7, 2018	August 20, 2021	2054.117
	1060478	LP2	May 7, 2018	August 20, 2021	2055.556
	1060479	LP3	May 7, 2018	August 20, 2021	2057.507
				Total	**6167.18**

Table 1: List of Mineral Claims

In 2011, Westhaven optioned the Shovelnose Property from Strongbow Exploration Inc ("Strongbow"). In 2015 Westhaven completed a purchase agreement with Strongbow to acquire the remainder of the Property by issuing shares and granting a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to Strongbow. Westhaven retained the right to reduce the NSR to 1% by paying Strongbow $500,000 at any time. In 2015 Strongbow sold the 2% NSR to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd ("Osisko"). Currently, Westhaven owns a 100% interest in the Shovelnose Property, less the NSR. From 2012 to 2019, Westhaven acquired through staking six additional claims (4,438ha) and allowed 11 claims to lapse (3,225ha).

In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 70% interest in the Prospect Valley Property from Berkwood Resources Limited ("Berkwood"). In 2016 Westhaven purchased the remaining 30% and currently holds a 100% interest in the Prospect Valley Property. An underlying 2% NSR royalty is payable to Almadex (previously Almaden Minerals Limited or "Almaden").

In 2017 Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property from Strongbow and Almadex. Almadex retains its original NSR royalty of 2% from production.

On May 7, 2018 Westhaven staked a 100% interest in the Skoonka North mineral claims through the Province of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") system. No NSR royalty or other encumbrance is associated with this Property.

In 2018 Sable Resources Ltd ("Sable") acquired through staking a 194,038ha land package covering over 70% of the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and adjoining most of the Properties. On October 16, 2018 Westhaven announced a strategic alliance with Sable. Under the strategic alliance, Sable entered into an agreement whereby any ground staked by Sable within five kilometres of Westhaven's existing projects would be subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty. Additionally, Westhaven has a 30 day right of first refusal for a three-year period for any properties within the same five-kilometre radius. On April 22, 2019 a new company, Talisker Resources Ltd ("Talisker"), was created by Sable that included all BC properties then currently held by Sable. The previous agreement between Westhaven and Sable is binding with Talisker. Talisker's reported work to date is limited to grass roots prospecting and soil sampling.

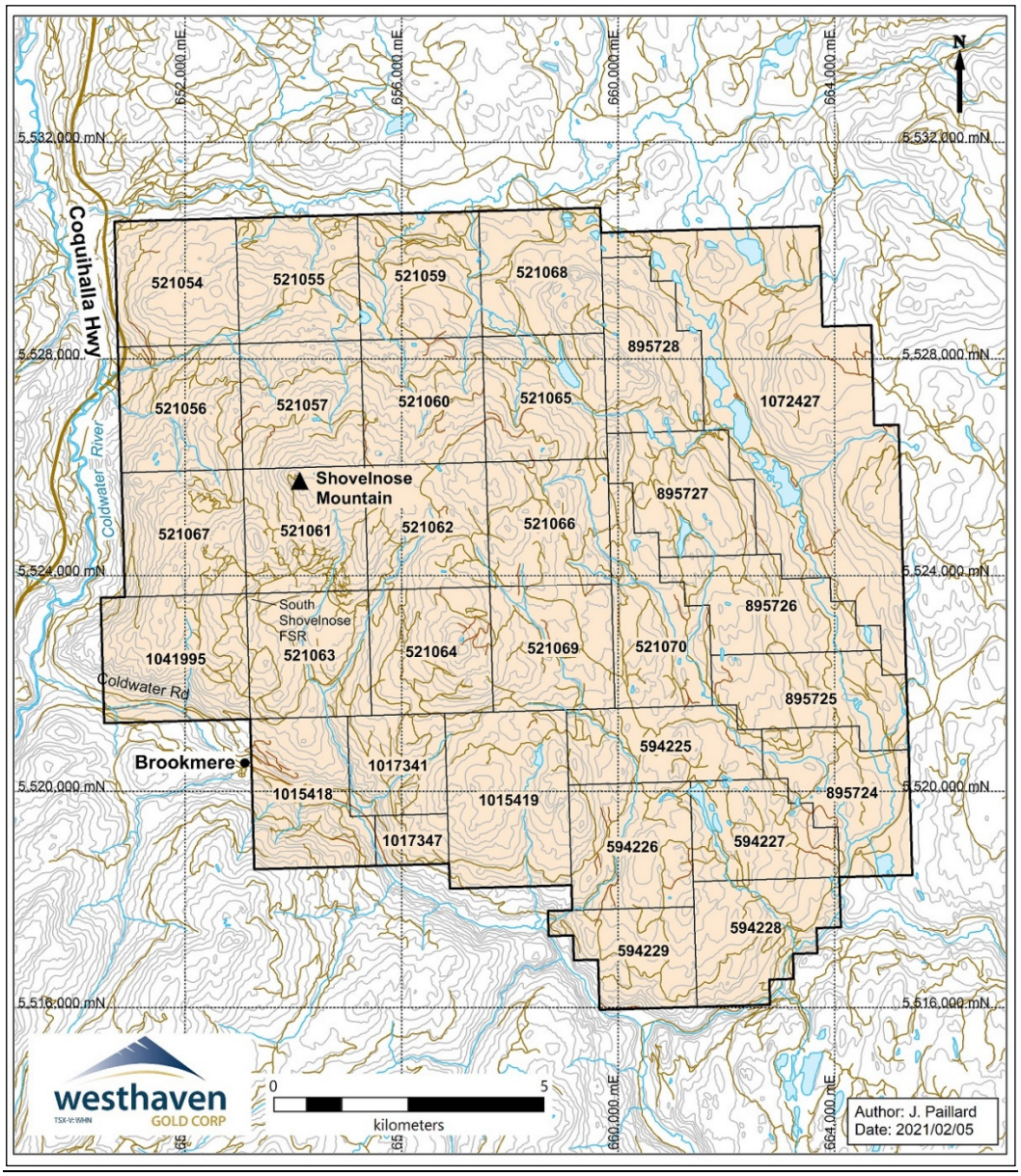

Figure 2: Shovelnose Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

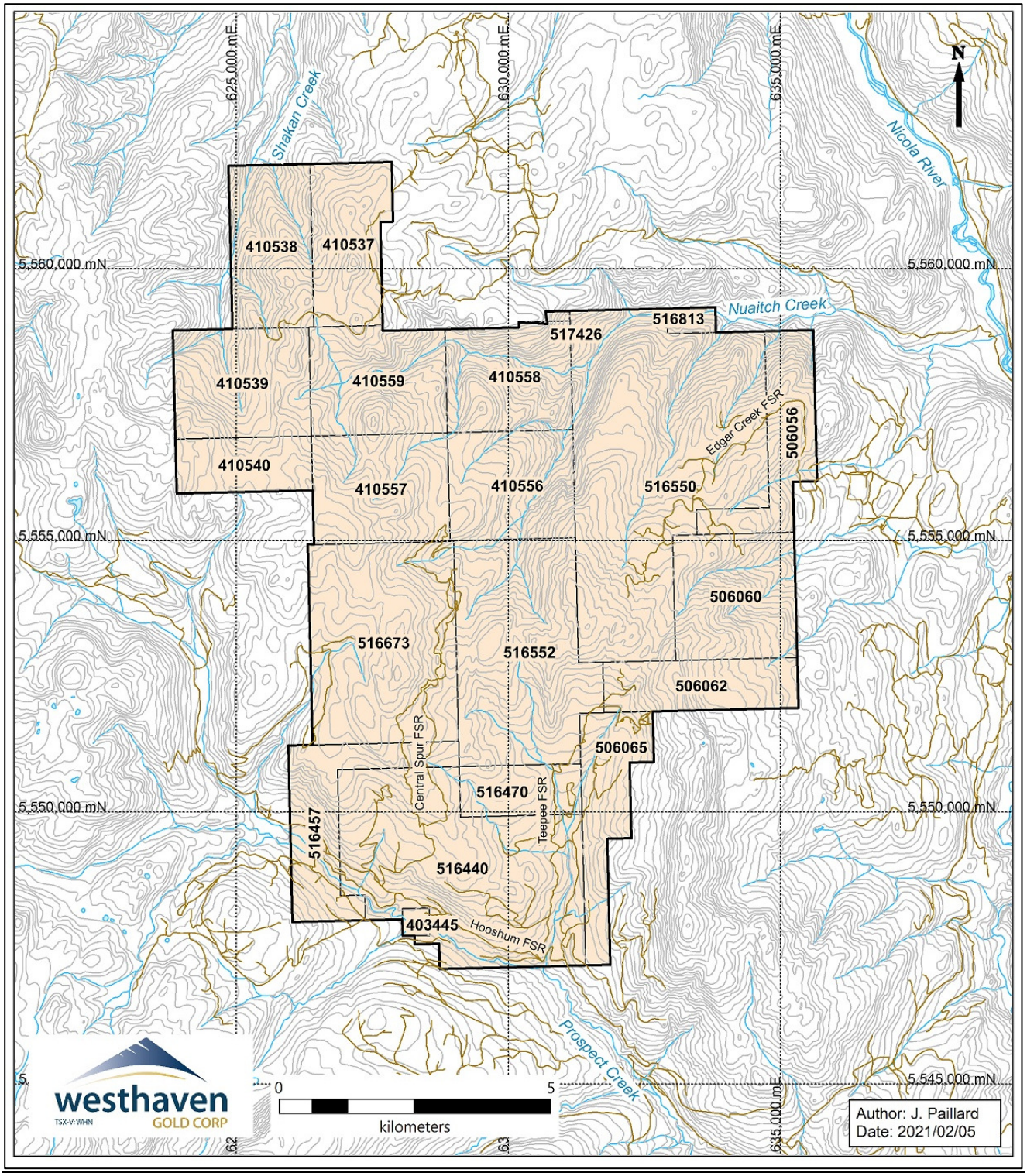

Figure 3: Prospect Valley Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

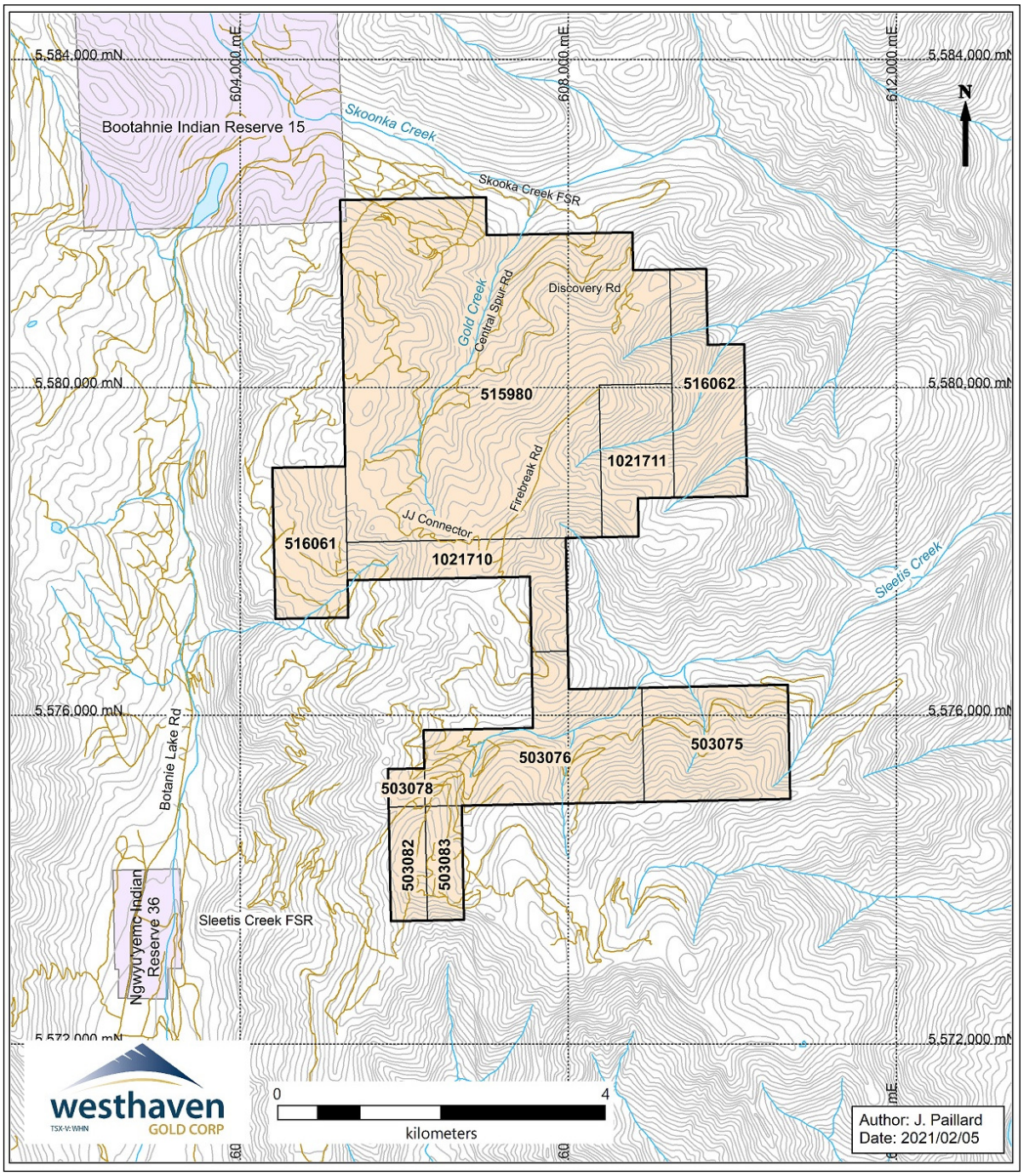

Figure 4: Skoonka Creek Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

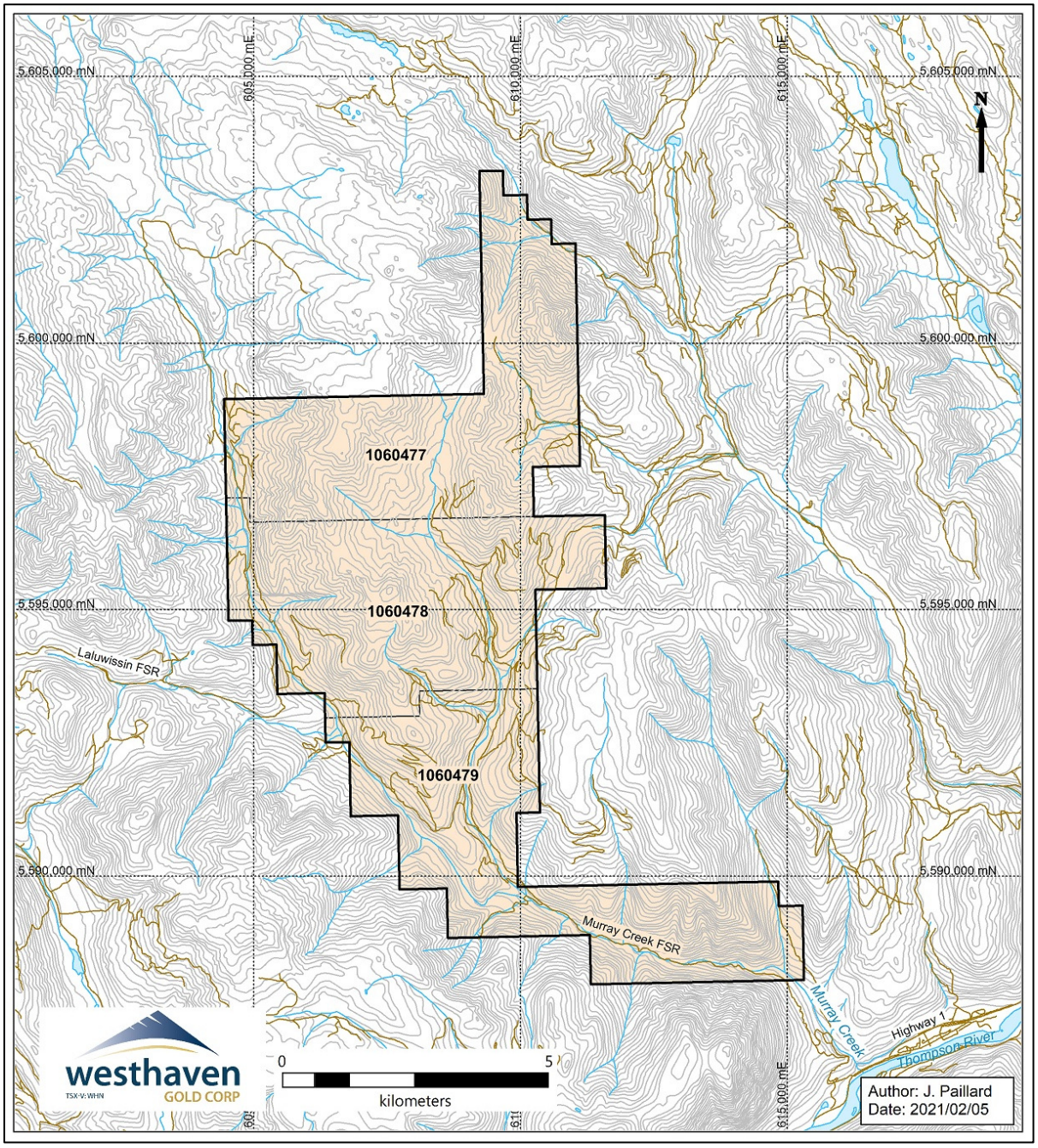

Figure 5: Skoonka North Mineral Claim Map and Physiography

In British Columbia, the holder of a mineral claim must perform a required amount of work per year or pay cash in lieu of that work to the Provincial Government. Work is reported in a Statement of Work and supported by an assessment report filed with the government. The schedule of work requirements or cash in lieu payments is as follows:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;

- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Mineral Claim - Cash-in-lieu of work:

- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

All the Spences Bridge Group Property claims require $20/ha work except two claims in the Shovelnose Property, tenure 1041995 ($15/ha) and tenure 1072427 ($10/ha), and all of the Skoonka North claims ($10/ha).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 27, 2020, the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia extended the time limit for registering a statement of exploration and development, registering payment instead of exploration and development, registering a revised expiry date, or registering a rental payment, until December 31, 2021, for all claims due to expire before December 31, 2021 (Chief Gold Commissioner, 2020). Work commitments continue to accrue during that time.

In effect, all expiry dates prior to this date would be moved forward in time. This applies to the Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek, and Skoonka North Properties in their entirety. The Shovelnose claims have expiry dates in 2030.

First Nations land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archaeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims except as noted for the Skoonka North Property. Westhaven maintains ongoing dialogue and a close relationship with local First Nations communities and has contracted cultural and archeologic studies on all of the Properties (Table 2).

Property	Year	Contractor	Study Performed
Shovelnose	2012	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance survey over the area that was the focus of exploration
	2019	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) survey of proposed drill sites
	2019	Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC.	Archaeological Inventory search
	2019	Professional Archeologists Bjorn Simonsen and John Somogyi-Cszimazia; Archaeological and Cultural Resource Consultant (Victoria, BC)	Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) and Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) of proposed drill and trenching sites within the Shovelnose mining claim near Merritt B.C.

Property	Year	Contractor	Study Performed
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	PRELIMINARY FIELD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: Westhaven Ventures - 38 Drill sites FILE # 1920-319
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	PRELIMINARY FIELD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: Westhaven Ventures - 21 Drill sites FILE # 1920-319
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	PRELIMINARY FIELD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: Westhaven Ventures - 29 Drill sites FILE # pending
Prospect Valley	2006	Tmix Cultural Resource Management	Preliminary field reconnaissance report, 9 proposed mining drill sites north east of Prospect Creek
	2016	Professional Archaeologists John Somogyi, Bjorn Simonsen and J.Peters P.Geo	Archaeological Overview Assessment of proposed exploratory drill sites PV16-01 to PV16-21 Prospect Valley near Merritt, BC,
Skoonka Creek	2017	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance Report, Skoonka Creek Mineral Exploration File # - 1718-250, drill sties SC17-P01 to SC17-P12
	2020	Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC.	Archaeological Inventory search
Skoonka North	2020	Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC.	Archaeological Inventory search

Table 2: Cultural and Archeological Studies

In 2020 a Provincial Archaeological Inventory search was commissioned over the Skoonka North Property by the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC. According to Provincial records, there are two known recorded archaeological sites in their database situated at the northern and east-central extent of the Property, outside of known areas of gold mineralized areas. The occurrences consist of culturally modified trees where bark has historically been partially stripped from an area of a tree or a depression was noted. These areas will need to be taken into consideration when planning exploration activities.

Other than the two occurrences on the Skoonka North Property, there are no known environmental issues concerning the other claims which are located predominantly on provincially administered Crown Land. In British Colombia Notices of Work authorizations ("Exploration Permits") are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. All work to date by Westhaven has been conducted with valid permits and Westhaven currently processes valid multi-year permits for their

proposed work plans, except for the Skoonka North Property where the permit application is in progress.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Shovelnose

The Shovelnose Property is located by road approximately a half-hour drive southwest of Merritt, BC and 2.5 hours from Vancouver. To access the northern portion of the Property, turn off the Coquihalla Highway at the Coldwater exit and travel approximately three kilometres north to the Kane Valley road. For the south and central portions of the Property, including the focus areas drill tested from 2011 to 2020, turn off the Coquihalla Highway onto the Coldwater road, and travel southeast towards the community of Brookmere (Figure 2). Drive to the Kilometre 41 marker and turn north onto the South Shovelnose forest service road ("FSR").

The close proximity to both the community of Merritt and the Coquihalla Highway provides the project with good logistical support, access, and an excellent transportation and power supply corridor. A radio/cellular tower is located on the top of Shovelnose Mountain providing excellent communication throughout the Property. A gas pipeline runs roughly east-southeast across the northern part of the Property, then turns south-southeast along the eastern edge for another 10km. The Coldwater River runs along the western Property boundary and represents a potential water source. Over 400km of active and deactivated logging roads and trails allow for easy access to most of the Property with four wheel drive vehicles.

The Shovelnose Property lies within the Coldwater River drainage basin in the western area of the Okanagan Plateau in the Intermontane physiographic region. It is situated on a plateau with several small steep rolling hills including Shovelnose Mountain. Shovelnose Mountain lies within a broad transition from coastal to interior climatic zones. The area has been logged numerous times historically and contains extensive access and recreational ATV trails, as well as numerous cattle pastures. Small-scale tree harvesting operations utilizing various access roads to the project area have been ongoing intermittently through 2019 and into 2020.

Elevations range from 860m above sea level ("asl") on its lower western margin at the Coldwater River to 1,680m at the peak of Shovelnose Mountain. Forests are generally mixed pine with open grassy areas to wetlands, particularly at lower elevations to the north and east. Northern slopes tend to be more densely overgrown. Bedrock is scattered and sparse with some exposures in road-cuts at both lower and higher elevations. Unknown and highly variable thicknesses of soil and till cover are extensive on lower slopes.

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30mm) with mild winters (~ -3°C) and temperate spring and fall seasons (~ 7°C). It is one of the warmest places in the Thompson-Nicola region, with warm and sunny summers (~ 26°C) and 2,030 hours of sunshine (Environment Canada, 2011; City of Merritt, 2011). Higher elevations at Shovelnose Mountain result in more extreme temperature and precipitation ranges.

Exploration activities are possible throughout most of the year, however, access to the Property can be subject to very muddy road conditions during spring rains and hampered by snow accumulations during the winter, particularly at higher elevations.

Merritt is the nearest full-service community to both the Shovelnose and Prospect Valley Properties. Merritt is a town of approximately 7,000 people, most of whom are engaged in the forestry, ranching, and hospitality industries. The town lies at the cross-roads of the Coquihalla Highway (#5) between Vancouver and Kamloops, the Okanogan Connector Highway (#97C) between Merritt and Kelowna, and Highway 8 between Merritt and Spences Bridge. Merritt has a wide range of suppliers and contractors available for mineral exploration and mining, including a bulk fuel dealer, heavy equipment contractors, a helicopter base, and labour. Merritt is served by a 69kV electrical transmission line. Mainlines for the CP and CN railroads run down the Fraser River, located 25km west of Prospect Valley and the CPR formerly had a spur line into Merritt.

5.2 Prospect Valley

The Prospect Valley Property is approximately a 3.5 hour drive from Vancouver. The southern, northern and eastern extents of the Property are easily accessible from Merritt via a combination of paved highway and a network of gravel roads and trails.

Road access is available via Provincial Highway 8 from Merritt, travelling 18km west to the Sunshine Valley Road West (prominently signed as access to the Spius Creek Fish Hatchery) then turning onto the Prospect FSR after one kilometre. The portion of the Prospect FSR with residences and ranches is also locally known as Petit Creek Road. At the Kilometre 24 marker, Hooshum Road branches off Prospect FSR to the right, toward the southern portion of the Property (Figure 3). Teepee Road leads north from Hooshum Road at 27.7km, and its associated spurs provide access to the eastern and southeastern claims. Primary access to the South and North Discovery zones is by a rough road, known as the "Central Spur", running north from Hooshum Road at Kilometre 32. Secondary access to the southwestern Property area, including to Bonanza Valley, is along a deactivated logging road ("West Spur") driveable by ATV, which leaves Hooshum Road at Kilometre 32.5. The southernmost claims, immediately north of Prospect Creek, are partially accessible on foot along a two kilometre former logging road known as "Hooshum South".

The eastern part of the Property in the area of the NIC gold showing is accessible via the Cummings Road, which branches off Prospect FSR near Kilometre 4.2, and thence along the Edgar Creek FSR and its spurs which extend south to within 1.4km of the northernmost extensions of the Teepee road system. The Teepee road system was the location of intense logging activity during the 2015 field season at Prospect Valley. A number of old, but serviceable logging spur roads branch off from these main roads, providing access to the south and east parts of the Property. The north-central portion of the Property is rugged with limited road and access, where helicopter support may be necessary.

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30mm) and presents mild winters (~ -3°C) with a temperate spring and fall seasons (~ 7°C). It is one of the warmest places in the Thompson-Nicola region, with warm and sunny summers (~ 26°C) and 2,030 hours of sunshine (Environment Canada, 2011; City of Merritt, 2011). While the Prospect Valley Property is only 30km from Merritt, it is at a higher elevation, therefore the temperature ranges and total precipitation will

tend to be more extreme. An extensive snow pack prohibits most winter work, particularly on those portions of the Property at higher elevations.

The claims are situated within the Intermontane physiographic region of rolling upland terrain on the southern Interior (Nicoamen) Plateau, adjacent to the northeast flank of the Cascade Mountains. Topography is moderate to locally steep with elevations ranging from 800m asl in the river valleys of the northeast and southern limits of the Property to approximately 1,900m asl along the mountain peaks of the central and northwest claim areas. The Property covers three large river drainages which trend northward to the Nicola River; namely Shakan, Nuaitch and Prospect Creeks, located to the north, east and south portions of the Property respectively.

Soil and glacial-till cover is extensive and commonly quite deep (to greater than five metres). In general, the sparse bedrock exposures are largely restricted to road cuts, steep slopes and local topographic highs. The local glacial ice-flow direction, identified from glacial striae by Almaden in 2002, is approximately 192^{o}.

Vegetation consists mainly of widely spaced lodge pole pine and Douglas fir grading to more dense concentrations of balsam fir, spruce, and alder along creek valleys. Portions of the original Prospect Valley claims have been previously logged during the 1960s. Segments of the Property are used by local ranchers for cattle grazing, particularly at lower elevations.

There is intermittent cellular telephone access on the Property, however, an analog high-power handset is necessary for local communication.

5.3 Skoonka Creek

The Skoonka Creek Property is accessible by ground transport within a three hour drive from Vancouver, BC. Access to the Property from Lytton, the nearest community, is via the Bootahnie Road (note Bootahnie is often spelled Botanie), Creek accessed from Highway 12 approximately one kilometre northeast of its junction with the Trans-Canada Highway. Primary access points to the southern parts of the Property are through the Southern Sleetis Creek FSR located approximately nine kilometres from the start of the Bootahnie Creek Road. For the northern area of the Property, access is achieved via the Skoonka FSR which runs east off the north end of the Bootahnie Creek Road, and from the Skoonka FSR south along the Central Spur Road (Figure 4). Portions of the Bootahnie Creek Road and the Skoonka FSR are situated within Bootahnie Indian Reserve #15. A 1.5km road dubbed the “JJ Connector” was built on the Property in 2006 to join the Sleetis Creek and Skoonka FSR, and allows easier access throughout the Property. Additional access routes within the Property include the Firebreak road (2.6km long access to the Backburn area), a trail constructed in 2007 to join the West Spur Road to the Central Spur Road (access to the Ember area), and logging roads branching off the Sleetis Main Road (access to the JJ West area).

Lytton has accommodation, fuel and groceries for hosting field crews. Additional industrial supplies and services are available 100km away (1.25 hour driving time) in Merritt.

The Skoonka Creek Property commonly sees active logging between the months of June and November, during which time logging vehicles and equipment share the road and radio communication is essential.

The Property lies within the western margin of the Intermontane physiographic region, on the Scarped Range between the Fraser Plateau and the northern Cascade Mountains. The topography consists of rolling upland to rugged mountain terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,060m asl at Sleetis Creek in the southern portion of the Property to 1,780m asl in the northern portion of the Property. Gold Creek is a northward flowing branch of Skoonka Creek which, subsequently flows eastward into the Thompson River.

Soil and glacial till cover are generally thin although extensive, and is generally thicker (> 5m) at lower elevations, particularly in the northern part of the Property (Balon, 2005). Bedrock is moderately to well-exposed in road cuts, some stream gullies, steep slopes and ridge tops otherwise, bedrock exposure is poor to moderate. Based on the glacial striae in outcrop along the West Spur Road, the predominant ice direction is approximately 110° (Balon, 2005).

Forests, consisting of mainly spruce, occur mainly along creek valleys with dense brush of alders and willows common along most of the stream gullies and road cuts. Approximately 40% of the Property has been clear-cut logged.

The climate is semi-arid with hot dry summers. Average temperatures range from 0°C in the winter months to 28°C in the summer with record highs to 45°C. All areas of the Property are generally free of snow from late May or early June through October.

Exploration activities are possible throughout most of the year, however, access to the Property can be subject to road washout conditions during spring rains and hampered by snow accumulations during the winter, particularly at higher elevations. Lack of surface water for drilling activities can be a potential issue in the summer months and may require the use of water trucks or other considerations.

5.4 Skoonka North

The Skoonka North Property is accessible by ground transport within a 3.5 hour drive from Vancouver, BC. Access to the Property from Spences Bridge, the nearest community, is via the Murray Creek FSR, accessed from Highway 1 on the western side of the Thompson River (Figure 5). Alternatively, the Property can be accessed via the Laluwissin FSR off Highway 12 just north of Lytton.

Lytton has accommodation, fuel and groceries for hosting field crews. Additional industrial supplies and services are available 100km away (1.25 hour driving time) in Merritt.

The Skoonka North Property lies within the western margin of the Intermontane physiographic region, between the Thompson and Fraser drainage basins. The topography is variable, comprising rolling upland to rugged mountain terrain, with elevations ranging from 395 to 1,890m asl. Tributaries of Murray Creek drain most of the Property to the southeast into the Thompson River.

The Property lies within the transition from coastal to interior climatic zones hosting a variety of habitats ranging from wet montane to subalpine forests to the west and dry forest and scattered grassland to the east. Temperatures exceeding 40°C in the summer have a significant effect on forest types; northern slopes tending to be denser and overgrown while south facing slopes remain dry and open.

Bedrock exposure ranges from steep, partially inaccessible cliffs through good exposure in the highlands. A significant blanket of till fills much of the valley in the Murray Creek drainage.

6.0 History

Between the 19th and 20th centuries the discovery of placer gold ignited the Fraser and Thompson Rivers gold rush. Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet district. In particular, the Nicoamen River, located 23km northwest from Shovelnose Mountain, played a role in initiating the gold rush in the Merritt region. There is evidence of past small-scale placer mining activity along Prospect Creek (south end of the Prospect Valley Property) and in the Shakan Creek drainage (northwest corner of Prospect Valley Property). A brief reference to historical placer gold from Shakan Creek appears in the 1933 Report of the BC Minister of Mines. The upper reaches of this drainage constitute a designated placer area since 1987.

In 2001-02 Fairfield Minerals Ltd ("Fairfield"), a predecessor company to the current Almadex (nee Almaden), completed regional-scaled prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling programs targeting the Spences Bridge Group of rocks guided by BC government regional stream sediment sampling to prioritize areas (BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666).

Westhaven has expanded or repeated many of the original surveys and the historical data, where possible, is incorporated with Westhaven data in the Exploration and Drilling sections of the report.

6.1 Shovelnose

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)								Trench	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rock	Airborne Mag	Radiometrics	Ground Mag	IP	LiDAR	HVSR	Resis-tivity	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2001-2002	Almaden Minerals	41	14	22											
2006	Strongbow Exploration	52	57	57											
2007			3,838	162	308	308					308				
2008			272	243									7-199 m		
2009			14	193									15-441 m		
2010			363	43			23.2								
Total		93	4558	720	308	308	23.2				308		22-630 m		

Table 3: Shovelnose Historical Exploration Summary

A government regional silt sample anomaly in an east-west trending creek southeast of Kingsvale, on the north-western flank of Shovelnose Mountain, returned 68 ppb Au (BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666), prompting Strongbow Exploration Inc ("Strongbow") to stake the Shovelnose claims in October 2005. Between 2006 and 2010 Strongbow actively explored the Shovelnose Property resulting in the discovery of four surface gold zones (Mik, Line 6, Tower, and Brookmere) and two geochemical targets (Mik and Shovelnose).

Strongbow's 2006 exploration program on the Shovelnose Property included reconnaissance silt sampling (52 samples), soil sampling (57 samples) and rock sampling (57 samples) as well as prospecting, trenching and bedrock mapping. A total of 15 rock samples returned assays of greater than 100 ppb Au, the highest rock grab sample assay from the Tower zone returned 505 ppb Au.

In 2007 Strongbow completed regional and detail-scaled soil (3,838) and rock (162) sampling, prospecting and airborne geophysics (308 line-km) over the Shovel-1 through Shovel-16 claims. Follow-up resulted in the discovery of the Line 6, Mik and Tower zones.

Exploration in 2008 consisted of select infill and detailed grid soil sampling (272), rock sampling (243), detailed and reconnaissance prospecting, bedrock mapping over the southwestern portion of the Property, and mechanized trenching over the Mik and Line 6 zones (~199m in 7 trenches).

Exploration in 2009 was mainly focused on expanding the previously discovered mineralized zones and soil geochemical anomalies. Work consisted of follow-up prospecting and mapping in the Mik and Line 6 zones. Additional mechanical trenching was conducted to extend the Mik zone to the southwest. Discovery of more quartz veins in the Line 6 zone prompted the excavation of two hand trenches, followed by mechanical trenching. A total of ~441m of trenching were completed at 15 sites.

In 2010 Strongbow completed ground magnetics (23.2 line-km), prospecting, and infill auger soil sampling (363). The focus of the 2010 exploration was to better define and expand the known areas of mineralization and find new gold targets in the southeast portion of the Property. No drilling was undertaken at any time by Strongbow, and their historical work is summarized in Table 3.

In 2011 Strongbow optioned the Property to Westhaven. In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Property and currently owns a 100% interest, less a 2% NSR royalty payable to Osisko Gold Royalty Ltd.

6.2 Prospect Valley

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)				Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2001	Fairfield	60	285	38							
2002	Almaden	11	1241	123					25 test pits, 10 - 660m		
2003		9	2	17							
2004	Spire	90	997	25			5				
2005			3722	4					33 - 324m		
2006			419	2		45	45			28	5,079
2007				50	1,232				13 - 645m	10	1,775
2008				16					2 - 120m		
2009	Altair		402								
2010			14	24						19	1,964
2012	Berkwood		610			17					
2013											
2014											
2015			324					3			

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)				Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
	Totals	1170	8016	299	1,232	62		3	25 test pits, 58 trenches - 1749m	57	8818

Table 4: Prospect Valley Historical Exploration Summary

While investigating a 1994 Regional Geochemical Survey silt anomaly (150ppb Au; rerun 193ppb Au: BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666), Fairfield discovered mineralized quartz vein and breccia float in what became known as the Bonanza Valley area in the southwest corner of the current Prospect Valley Property. The best sample ran 43.3 g/t Au and led to the decision to stake claims. Property ownership passed to Almaden in February 2002 following a corporate merger.

Exploration efforts from 2001 to early 2003 focused on the Bonanza Valley area. In 2002, Almaden carried out grid-based soil sampling in the Bonanza Valley area. Soil results delineated a 500 x 2000m northerly-trending gold-in-soil anomaly (>5ppb Au) near the area where quartz vein and breccia float were previously found. A total of 25 test-pits and 10 trenches were machine excavated. Nine of the test pits exposed bedrock, and quartz stringers were noted in three of the test pits.

The following year, Almaden expanded their landholding to the north and carried out limited prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling. The NIC zone (northeast corner of the present Property) was discovered in 2003, and hand-trenched to expose a mineralized quartz vein and breccia zone over a 20m strike length. Channel sampling across the NIC vein gave results of 6.15g/t Au over 0.5m, 3.72g/t Au over 0.7m and 2.70g/t Au over 1.4m (Almaden Minerals Ltd.; News Release January 7, 2004.). Also in 2003, Almaden surveyed five 1km long lines of Induced Polarization ("IP") over part of the Bonanza Valley area, showing poorly-defined resistivity features trending north-northeast within the area of anomalous gold-in-soils.

In 2004, Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. ("Spire") optioned the Prospect Valley Property from Almaden and carried out two exploration programs. In July, Spire completed a soil sample survey over the NIC area, and carried out helicopter-supported stream sediment sampling. The silt sampling program returned 18 anomalous values (>10ppb Au) in three clusters in the central, north-central, and northwestern parts of the Property. In November, Spire followed up on their July results by hand-pitting clustered anomalous (>5ppb Au) soil sample sites from the NIC grid and by running reconnaissance soil lines across two of the three clusters of anomalous silt samples. Soil sampling in the Anomaly 1 Cluster resulted in an open-ended 150 x 250m long gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly (>50ppb Au; >15ppm As). A hand dug trench within the anomaly, now known as part of the South Discovery zone, exposed limonitic quartz veins and breccias hosted in basalt bedrock and a composite chip sample averaged 0.6 g/t Au along 4m of the trench.

In the summer and fall of 2005, grid soil sampling was expanded and a well-defined north-northeast trending gold-in soil anomaly (>20ppb Au) delineated the Discovery or RM zone. Now subdivided into North and South Discovery Zones, the original feature covered an area 300m to 500m wide by 3km long. The best result from additional trenching was 10m averaging 501ppb Au.

In 2006, Spire carried out combined ground magnetic and IP surveys over the Discovery area, delineating a pronounced magnetic low, moderate chargeability high and resistivity high coincident with the Discovery zone (Thomson, 2007). Ground magnetic surveying was also completed at the NIC zone.

Two separate drill programs were completed in 2006, with 23 holes (3,735m) drilled on the North and South Discovery zones and five holes (1,344m) drilled on the NIC zone. Most holes on the Discovery zone intersected short intervals exceeding 1.0g/t Au. The most significant drill intersection was from drillhole 06-21 in the South Discovery zone, returning 1.64g/t Au from a 36.8m interval of stockwork veining, silicification, and brecciation (Thomson, 2007). Two holes on the NIC zone intersected significant gold mineralization, with a mineralized quartz vein in hole 06-01 averaging 3.2g/t Au across 1.3m core length, and a silicified interval with sparse stockwork in hole 06-05 yielding 1.06g/t Au across 4.69m.

Spire commissioned a helicopter-borne magnetic survey over the entire Property in 2007, with east - west trending flight lines spaced 100m apart. The results established that mineralization in the Discovery zone was hosted within a north-northeast trending linear magnetic low. Additional magnetic lows are potential targets.

In the same year, ten trenches were dug by hand and with a small heli-portable excavator on the North and South Discovery zones, exposing mineralization and improving knowledge of its geometry and controls. Detailed geological mapping at 1:1000 scale was completed on the North and South Discovery zones. Ten more diamond drill holes (1,775m) on the North and South Discovery zones expanded upon mineralization outlined in the 2006 drill program (Johnson and Jaramillo, 2008). Drilling established the long linear magnetic low was consistent with a northerly trending west dipping fault with quartz hosted gold mineralized zones located in the hanging wall (west side) of the fault. This fault zone has been named the Early Fault Zone ("EFZ").

In 2008, Spire investigated the Bonanza Valley target through mapping and trenching. Two hand-trenches were dug; which exposed weak to moderate phyllic alteration with a few quartz stringers but no significant gold values. Access to the South Discovery zone was improved by upgrading the ATV trail to a rough four-wheel drive road.

Altair Ventures Inc. ("Altair") optioned the Prospect Valley Property from Spire in 2009, and conducted grid infill soil sampling in the South Discovery area. In early 2010, Altair drilled 11 holes (1,242m) within the South Discovery zone; the best hole reported 0.89g/t Au over 68.7m from drillhole 10-08. Prospecting in September 2010 led to the recognition of quartz-carbonate stockwork veining at the NE Extension zone ("NEZ"), some 1,200m northeast of the North Discovery zone. Eight holes (722m) were drilled to test the NEZ, but only one (10-13) intersected epithermal-style alteration and veining grading 0.20g/t Au over 5.64m.

In 2012, Berkwood extended grid soil sampling one kilometre north of previous soil sampling programs in the North Discovery zone (Northeast Extension zone), the highest value of Au in soils found in this survey was 953ppb Au.

In 2014, Berkwood extended ground magnetics surveys 1.5km south from the existing ground grid covering North and South Discovery zones. During the course of this survey, common and widespread banded chalcedonic quartz veins were discovered, and the area became known as the "QCA" target.

In 2015, exploration programs consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling, prospecting, VLF-EM geophysical surveying, and core re-logging were undertaken by Berkwood on portions of the Prospect

Valley Property focussed in the vicinity of the QCA target. Historical work is summarized in Table 4, and the more significant features shown in Figure 6.

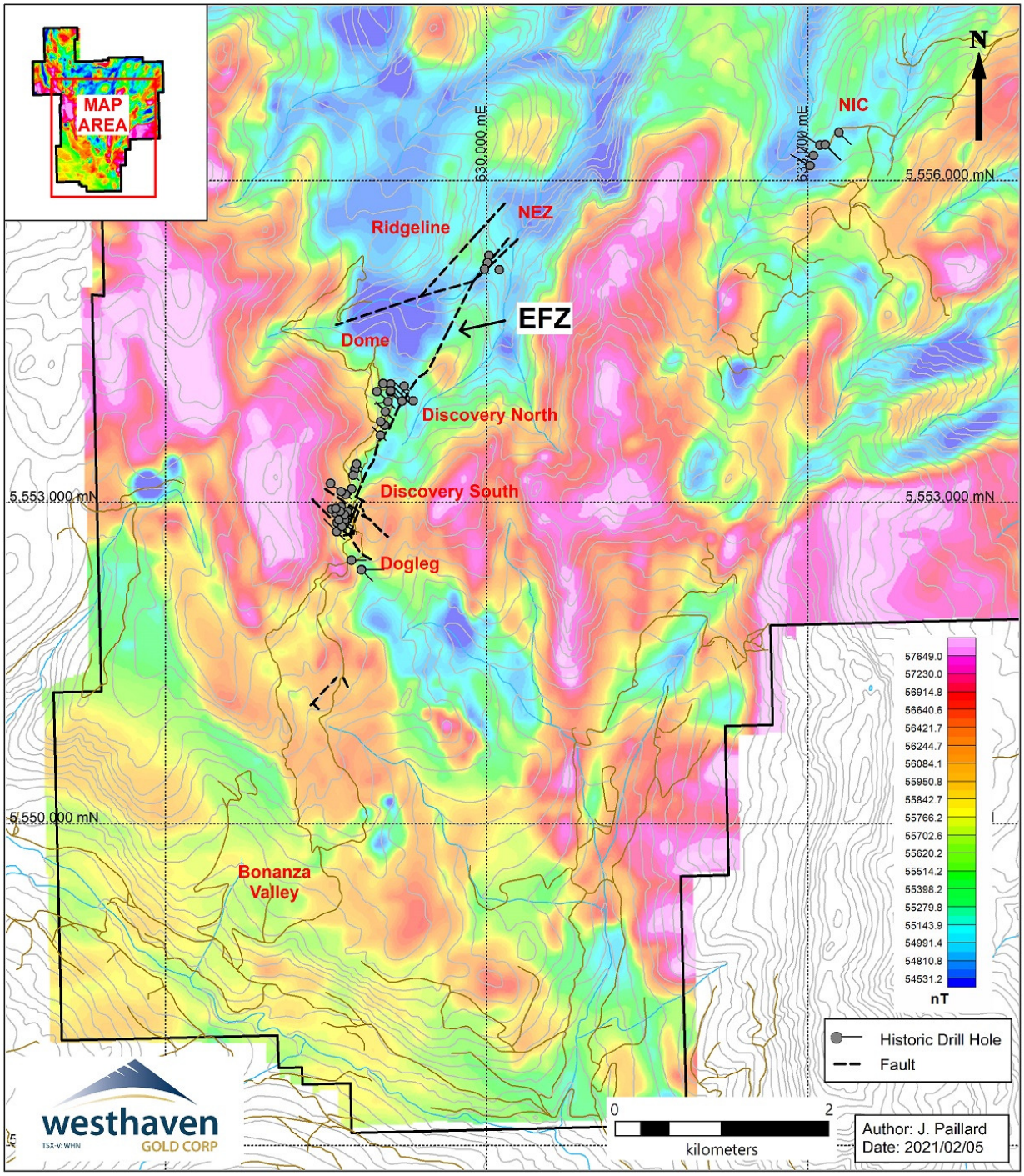

Figure 6: Prospect Valley Historical Drilling and Zones of Interest over Airborne Magnetics

In 2015 Westhaven purchased a 70% interest in the Property from Berkwood. In 2016 Westhaven purchased the remaining 30% and currently holds 100% interest in the Prospect Valley Property.

6.3 Skoonka Creek

Year	Company	Sampling				Geophysics (line-km)						Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Ah Soils	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM	Radio-metrics	VTEM		Holes	Metres
2003	Almaden	51	14		22									
2004		8	417		41									
2005	Strongbow Exploration	32	3,224		224		12		12.4			4 - 44m	11	1,258.4
2006		76	2,647		1624	207	34	6			207	7 - 419m	21	4,403.3
2007		2	1,628		783	580	34			580	580	6 - 432m	13	3,147.0
2013				64										
2015				221	15									
	Totals	**169**	**7930**	**285**	**2709**	**787**	**80**	**6**	**12.4**	**580**	**787**	**17-851m**	**45**	**8,808.7**

Table 5: Skoonka Creek Historical Exploration Summary

Two government region stream sediment sample gold anomalies (19ppb and 23ppb) located within the Skoonka Creek drainage attracted for Almaden to this area (BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666).

In 2003, Almaden staked the SAM Property (part of the current Skoonka Creek Property) and collected 22 rock, 51 stream sediment, and 14 soil samples. Prospecting led to the discovery of an east-northeast trending subvertical vein breccia zone having an approximate 4m true width (Discovery zone) exposed in rubble in a road cut adjacent to Gold Creek .

Follow-up work by Almaden in 2004 consisted of the collection of 41 rock, 8 silt, and 417 soil samples along road cuts, as well as prospecting and bedrock mapping, hand trenching and channel sampling at the JJ and Discovery zones. The JJ showing consists of two closely spaced, moderately dipping, east-northeast trending veins with an estimated combined 2m true width. Channel sampling of the JJ exposure returned gold assays of 12.79g/t Au across 1m and 53.38g/t Au across 0.75m from vein material and 4.49g/t Au across 0.3m to 9.15g/t Au across 0.3m from vein selvages. Channel sampling at the Discovery Zone returned a weighted average gold analysis of 380ppb (0.38g/t Au) across 5.2m. In addition, clearing and minor road repairs were completed to maintain access .

In June 2005 Strongbow entered into an option joint venture agreement with Almaden to acquire an interest in the SAM Property, renamed as the Skoonka Property. Strongbow took over operation and completed regional silt sampling (32 samples), detailed and regional soil sampling (3,224 samples), geological mapping and prospecting (224 rock samples), trenching, ground magnetic and VLF geophysics surveys and diamond drilling (11 holes, 1,258 m). This work highlighted five main areas of interest: JJ, Discovery, Gold Creek, Ember and Backburn. Eleven drill holes were drilled at JJ. Drilling results highlighted 20.2g/t Au over 12.8m (hole SC05-08 from 28.9 to 41.7m) and extended the surface showing to a strike length of approximately 350m . Trench sampling and drill incept widths may not be indicative of true thickness.

The 2006 exploration program consisted of both reconnaissance and detailed work. A total of 2,674 soil, 76 silt, and 1,624 rock samples were collected. In addition to sampling, surface work involved mapping and prospecting, and hand/mechanized trenching at seven sites. A 206 line-km airborne geophysical survey (magnetics and electromagnetics: Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., Mississauga, ON) was flown to

cover the 2005 soil sampling grid. Ground geophysical surveys comprised 33.7 line-km of magnetics over five grids (Discovery, JJ, Ember, Deadwood and Backburn), and a 5.45 line-km IP survey over the JJ zone. Drilling, conducted over two phases totalling 4,403m (21 holes), tested the Discovery zone (three holes) down to a depth of 110m over a 50m strike length and extended the JJ mineralization (18 holes) over a strike of 750m and to a depth of 250m. Road building in the north half of the Property allowed a link between the north and south network of forestry roads and provided access for detailed work and drilling .

Following the 2005 and 2006 exploration expenditures, Strongbow had earned a 51% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property as per the joint venture partnership with Almaden. In May 2007, Almaden elected not to participate in the 2007 exploration program at Skoonka Creek, therefore the program was entirely funded by Strongbow, with Almaden's interest being subsequently diluted.

In 2007 Strongbow completed geological mapping, grid and trench soil sampling (1,628 samples), trench rock sampling (783 samples), mechanized and hand trenching (432m), ground geophysics (34 line-km of magnetometer surveying over the Deadwood, Ember, Backburn, and Zebra areas), airborne geophysics (Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., Mississauga, ON, 580 line-km of magnetics, apparent resistivity, and radiometrics that tied onto the 2006 airborne coverage), and diamond drilling (3,147m in 13 holes). Summer surface work focused on developing the Ember, Deadwood, Backburn, and Zebra zones as drill targets for follow-up. Property-scale mapping (1:10,000) covered the eastern part of the Property and focused on the contact between the Spius and Pimainus Formations while detailed mapping (1:2,500) was conducted over the Backburn and Zebra zones. Ground geophysics was conducted. The fall diamond drilling program tested the Deadwood (six holes), Ember (two holes), Backburn (four holes), and JJ (one hole) zones. In addition, a 1.46km road was constructed to provide backhoe and drill access to the Ember zone (Chang and Gale, 2008).

Detailed soil grid sampling, soil trenching, and prospecting aided in extending areas of interest at Ember, Deadwood, Backburn, and Zebra, which were then followed up by hand or mechanized trenching over the best zones on surface. Trenches to bedrock were channel sampled continuously at approximately one metre intervals. Analytical results were weight averaged and a summary of notable intersections from trench sampling is itemized in Table 6.

Year	Zone	Type	Trench	Au g/t	Interval
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-01	0.35	37.5
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-02	0.23	4.0
2007	Ember	Mechanized	E07-03	0.45	7.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-01	0.45	3.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-04	1.66	4.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-05	2.57	10.0
2007	Deadwood	Hand	D07-06	1.23	2.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-05	1.8	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-06	0.8	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-03	12.69	2.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-04	2.71	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-01	1.17	1.0
2006	JJ	Mechanized	J06-07	6.39	1.0

Year	Zone	Type	Trench	Au g/t	Interval
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-01	1.16	7.3
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-02	13.9	1.4
2005	JJ	Hand	J05-03	19.3	3.4

Table 6: Skoonka Creek Notable Grade Intersections from Trenching

The 2006 airborne results were useful for distinguishing the relatively more magnetic Spius Formation from the less magnetic Pimainus Formation and mapping large-scale structures. Ground magnetic surveys carried out were useful for mapping lineaments that may represent alteration or faults. The focus of the Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn diamond drilling was to test the down dip extent of their respective surface showings. The single hole (SC07-40) drilled at the JJ zone was designed to test the potential for a significant north-dipping conjugate structure that may be linked to the JJ veins, and intersected 0.74g/t Au over 14.9m (75.4 to 90.3m). Structures hosting the JJ and Discovery zones remain open at depth. The Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn occurrences suggest a three-kilometre-long structural corridor.

Following the 2007 exploration program Strongbow had earned a 65.86% interest in the Property (Chang and Gale, 2008).

In 2013 a small program of geological mapping and A soil horizon ("Ah") sampling (64 samples) and prospecting was completed by Strongbow. Results from the Ah sampling reflected historic B-horizon results. In August 2013 the Skoonka Creek Property was reduced to the current holding of 10 claims comprising 2,783.59ha (Campbell, 2014).

In 2015 a program of A and B soil horizon sampling was carried out (221 samples) by Strongbow. Anomalous gold values of 122.5ppb, 33.4ppb and 22ppb were returned from the Ah horizon. In addition, 15 rock grab samples were collected during the 2015 program with 11 being from the JJ area. Two of the JJ rock samples returned anomalous gold values (sample 89959: 16.9ppb Au and sample 89957: 55.3ppb Au) (Campbell, 2015).

In May of 2017, Westhaven purchased a 100% interest in the Skoonka Creek Property from Strongbow and Almadex with the historical exploration work to that point summarized in Table 5.

6.4 Skoonka North

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)		
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Magnetics	Radiometrics	Resistivity
2003	Almaden			5			
2005 2006	Midland Recording Services	6		3			
2006 2007	Strongbow Exploration	72	1,482 590	77 94	229	229	229
	Totals	**78**	**2,072**	**179**	**229**	**229**	**229**

Table 7: Skoonka North Exploration Summary

Two government regional stream sediment gold anomalies were identified near Westhaven's current Skoonka North Property, one at the headwaters of East Murray Creek that returned 47ppb Au and a second to the west in Murray Creek that returned 15ppb Au (GSC Open File 866, reanalyzed in 1994 and re-released as GSC Open File 2666).

In 2004 Rolland Menard of Midland Recording Services Ltd staked claims in the Murray Creek area covering the aforementioned anomalous silt samples. In 2006 Strongbow optioned the Murray Creek Property and staked a large number of contiguous adjoining claims.

In 2006 Strongbow completed a reconnaissance-scale grassroots exploration program over much of the Spences Bridge Group of rocks including within Westhaven's current Skoonka North Property area. Work included prospecting, mapping, silt sampling, and soil geochemistry, with a total of 77 rock, 72 silt and 1,482 soil samples collected and submitted for assay. Prospecting identified an area of carbonate and propylitic alteration with epithermal-like quartz veining in silicified mafic volcanics, but no significant assay results were received. Very localized fine blebs of chalcocite and associated azurite-malachite were observed at the intersections of major veinlets within fine carbonate stockworks emanating from small mafic plugs or dikes intruding basalt flows. One soil sample returned 701ppb Au (sample L6500N-4450E). Follow-up prospecting and mapping identified faults and weak alteration in the areas with greater than 50ppb gold in soils, but potential sources remain under cover of extensive overburden (Stewart and Gale, 2006).

In 2007 Strongbow completed detailed grid soil sampling, soil trench sampling, prospecting, and airborne geophysical surveys over the west-central portion of the Property. Two phases of exploration were carried out, the first in May (detailed grid soil sampling, soil trench sampling, and prospecting) and the second in July (additional detailed grid soil sampling, follow-up prospecting, and hand trenching). A total of 98 rock and 822 soil samples were collected and submitted for assay. Seven potential areas of interest were identified (Ridge and 'A' to 'F') based on samples that exceed the 95th percentile (>8.27ppb Au). Rock and soil results indicate a northeast-southwest geochemical trend. Magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric airborne surveys (Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., Mississauga, ON) identified predominantly northwest and north-northeast trending lineaments that may represent faulting or alteration. None of the identified geochemical anomalies or occurrences are spatially associated with radiometrically inferred K and or K/Th features (Mitchell et al, 2008).

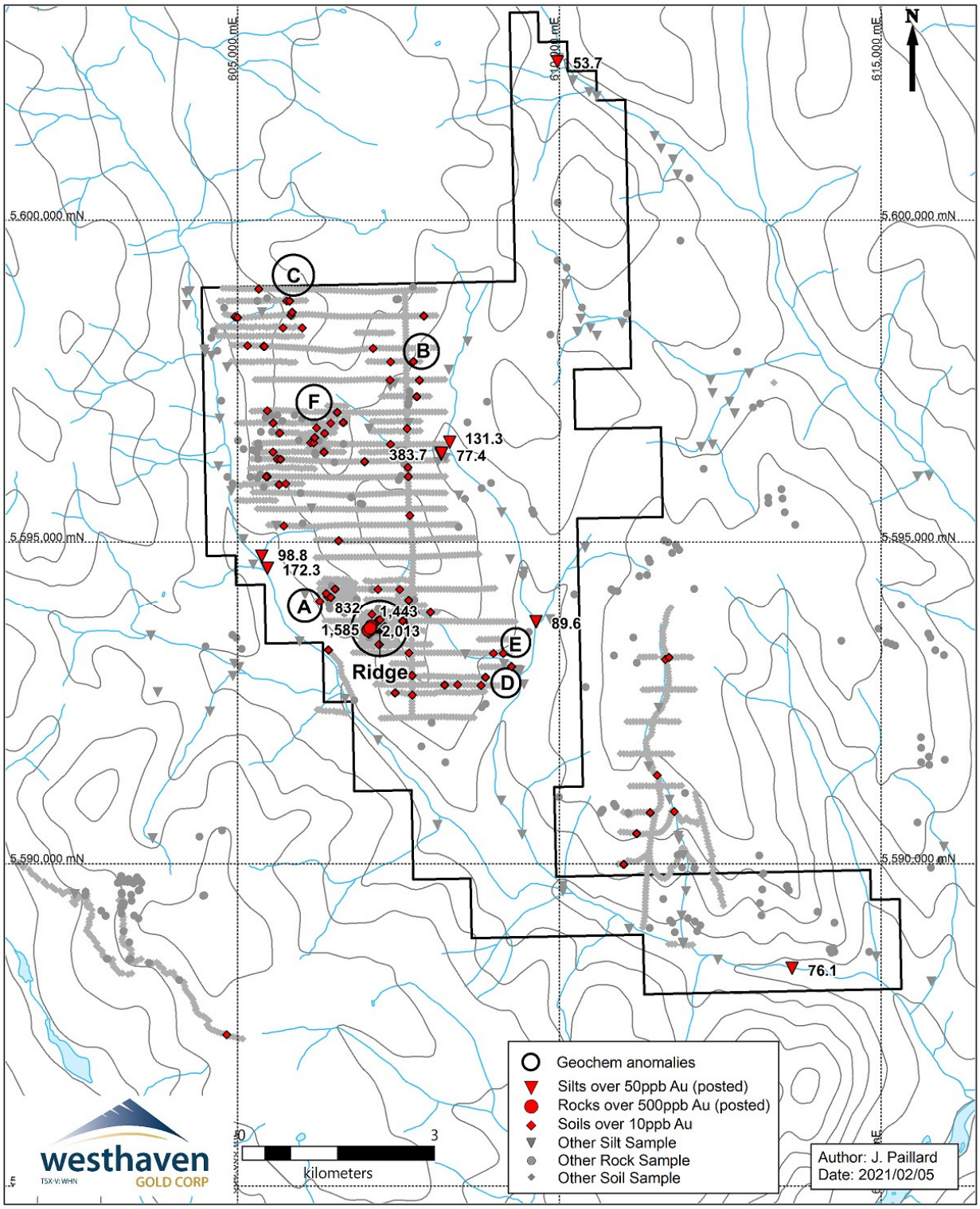

Figure 7: Skoonka North, Historical Sampling

The original claims were allowed to lapse and in 2018 Westhaven staked the current claims comprising the Skoonka North Property. The historical exploration work in the claim area is summarized in Table 7 and the more significant features shown in Figure 7.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Properties are underlain predominately by the Spences Bridge Group, a mid-Cretaceous subaerial volcanic succession (Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989: Diakow and Barrios, 2008) that overlaps several terranes within the Intermontane Belt (Thorkelson and Smith, 1985). The Spences Bridge Group, located east of the Fraser Fault System, forms a 215km north-northwest trending belt (400km^2) extending from 50°46'N near the northern settlement of Pavilion to almost 49°N south of Princeton, BC. Regional geology in the vicinity of Westhaven's landholdings, including the extent of the Spences Bridges Group, is shown in Figure 8.

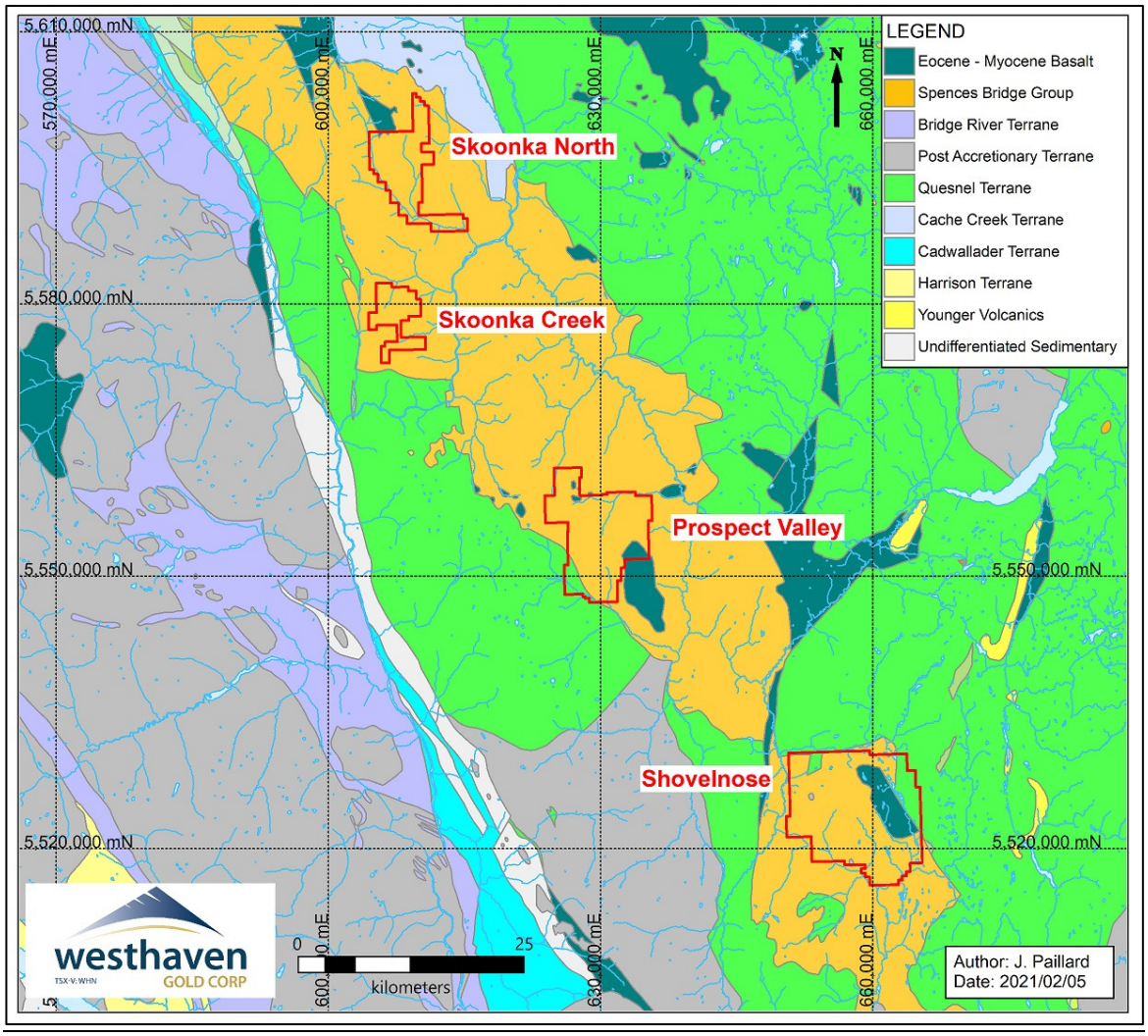

Figure 8: Geological Terrane Map (after Diakow, et al, 2017)

The Spences Bridge Group consists of two principal lithostratigraphic units based on work by Thorkelson and Rouse (1989) as illustrated by the stratigraphic column of Figure 9. The Pimainus Formation comprising the lower unit is 2.5km thick and consists of basaltic to rhyolitic lavas intercalated with pyroclasticrocks. The Spius Formation, forming the upper unit is 1 km thick and consists mostly of amygdaloidal andesite and basalt with some scoria and minor pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks. Both volcanic units were subaerially deposited, concurrent with folding and faulting, and share a contact that varies from gradational to unconformable, and is locally faulted.

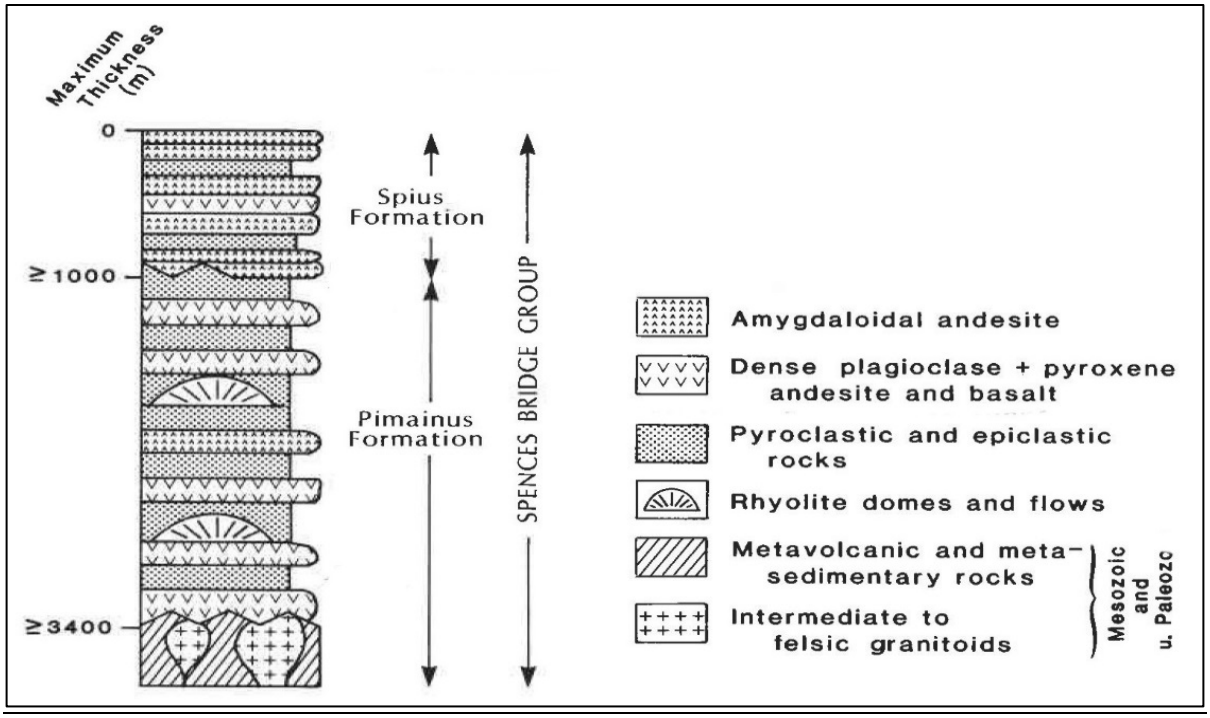

Figure 9: Stratigraphic Column of the Spences Bridge Group (Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989)

Age dating of the Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks using Rb-Sr (whole rock?), U-Pb on zircon, K-Ar on hornblende and biotite, paleobotany (fossil leaves) and palynology indicates the volcanic rocks to be late Albian (ranging from 96.8 - 104.5 million years old ("Ma"); Thorkelson and Rouse, 1989; Thorkelson and Smith, 1985).

The Spences Bridge Group and equivalent strata unconformably overlie several rock units of the Quesnelia and Cache Creek terranes. Southeast of Spences Bridge, the Cretaceous succession overlies volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Quesnelia) and plutonic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Guichon batholith, the lower Mesozoic Mount Lytton Plutonic Complex, and other felsic to intermediate intrusions. North of Spences Bridge, basement rocks are comprised of sedimentary and volcanic formations of the Pennsylvanian to Lower Jurassic Cache Creek Group.

Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks are locally overlain by Eocene-aged volcanic and sedimentary units of the Princeton and Kamloops Groups (Monger and McMillan, 1989; Diakow and Barrios, 2008) and Miocene-aged Chilcotin Group basalts. These younger units consist of basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, with minor tuffs and clastic sediments.

Locally thick deposits of Pleistocene as well as recent glacial till and alluvium are prevalent in all of the major creeks and river valleys. Much of the region was overridden during the last Pleistocene glaciation by ice moving southeastwards, but more directly southwards across the Prospect Valley area (Nicoamen Plateau; Ryder, 1975).

7.2 Property Geology

7.2a Shovelnose

The Property is underlain by late Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and equivalent-aged intrusive rocks and early-late Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks of the Pimainus Formation, unconformably overlain by resistive mafic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Princeton group exposed to the northeast. A series of small potassium feldspar phyric syenite bodies and mafic dykes intrude into and cross-cut the volcanic stratigraphy. Outcrops are generally small and most abundant on topographic highs.

Nicola Group: The oldest rocks on the Property are represented by limited occurrences of strongly altered and deformed intermediate volcanic rocks and weathered granite mapped in the eastern and northern portion of the Property.

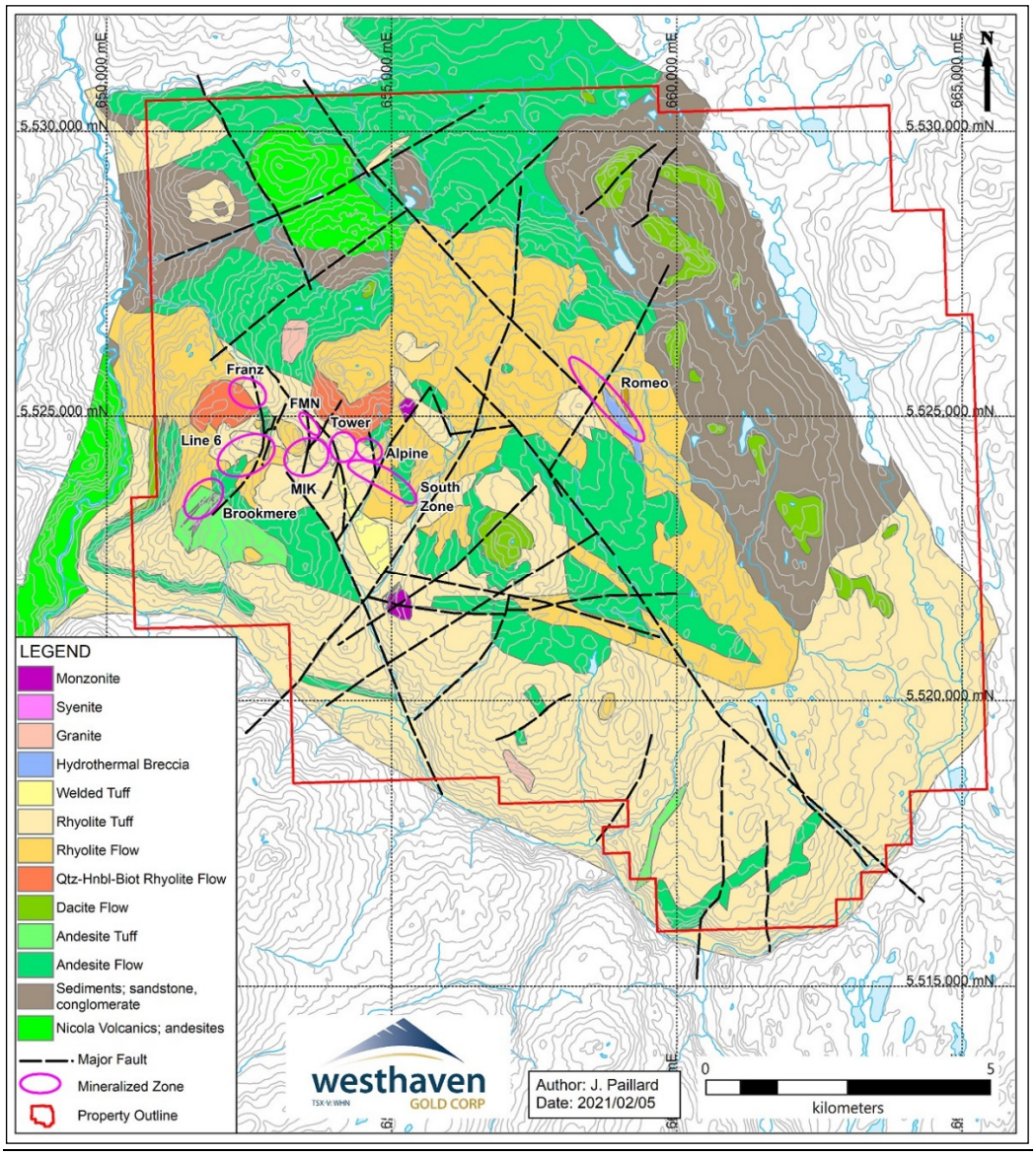

Figure 10: Shovelnose Property Geology and Gold Mineralized Zones (Henning et al, 2019)

Princeton Group: Basalt Flows; On the eastern margin of the Property, several small, round-topped hills host the erosional remnants of fine-grained weakly amygdaloidal and weakly porphyritic basalt.

Spences Bridge Group: Unconformably overlying the Nicola Group rocks is the Spences Bridge Group, consisting of locally carbonate altered andesitic flows and flow top breccias, with intervening volcanoclastic debris flows and rhyolite flows of the Pimainus Formation. Alteration facies include pervasive chlorite, propylitic, hematitic and pervasive silicification alteration. Carbonate is abundant, particularly near the margins of cross-cutting andesite dykes. These rocks are offset by north-northeast trending normal faults and are locally cut by northeast-trending syenite dykes in the southwest part of the Property.

A conspicuous upper unit of crystal lithic rhyolite tuffs overlies and is often interbedded with rhyolite flows. These rocks generally exhibit a crudely developed planar sub horizontal fabric interpreted to have formed from compaction and flow while the rocks were still hot, shortly after eruption and

deposition. Many lithic clasts within this unit are flattened, representing fiamme formed by compacted pumice fragments. Clasts range from rhyolitic near surface to heterolithic and andesitic with depth and rarely exceed pebble sizes. Crystal fragments in this unit consist of broken coarse-grained feldspars. The porosity of this unit acted as a permeable unit when in contact with epithermal mineralization and is the main host to the gold-bearing quartz veins in surface outcroppings at the Mik, Line 6, and Tower zones on the Shovelnose Property.

Syenitic and Mafic Dykes: Syenite dykes have been mapped on the Property as northeast-trending, bright orange to red units that can measure up to 100 to 200m in width and contain up to 30% coarse-grained potassium feldspar. Mafic dykes are typically dark greenish-brown, aphanitic and moderately- to strongly-magnetic, with occasional anhedral black mafic phenocrysts (<1mm). The dykes crosscut the Princeton Group rhyolite flow and tuffaceous lithologies suggesting a subsequent volcanic event.

Structure: Recent mapping has outlined northeast trending, west-side down normal faults that offset the underlying Nicola Group and Spences Bridge Group rocks. Less abundant northwest-trending structures have also been mapped. These northwest trending faults, most notably in the South Zone, appear to vertically offset lithologies. In the northwest part of the Property where only limited mapping has been conducted, several east-northeast parallel faults have been observed to cut Nicola Group and Spences Bridge rocks. However, it is uncertain if these faults offset the Princeton Group rocks as well and how they relate to the northeast and northwest trending earlier faults.

7.2b Prospect Valley

Spences Bridge Group: Detailed geologic mapping by Spire in 2007 confirmed that the Spences Bridge Group is exposed throughout the majority of the Prospect Valley claim area. The majority of the Prospect Valley Property is underlain by Spences Bridge Group Spius Creek Formation that is dominated by andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccia.

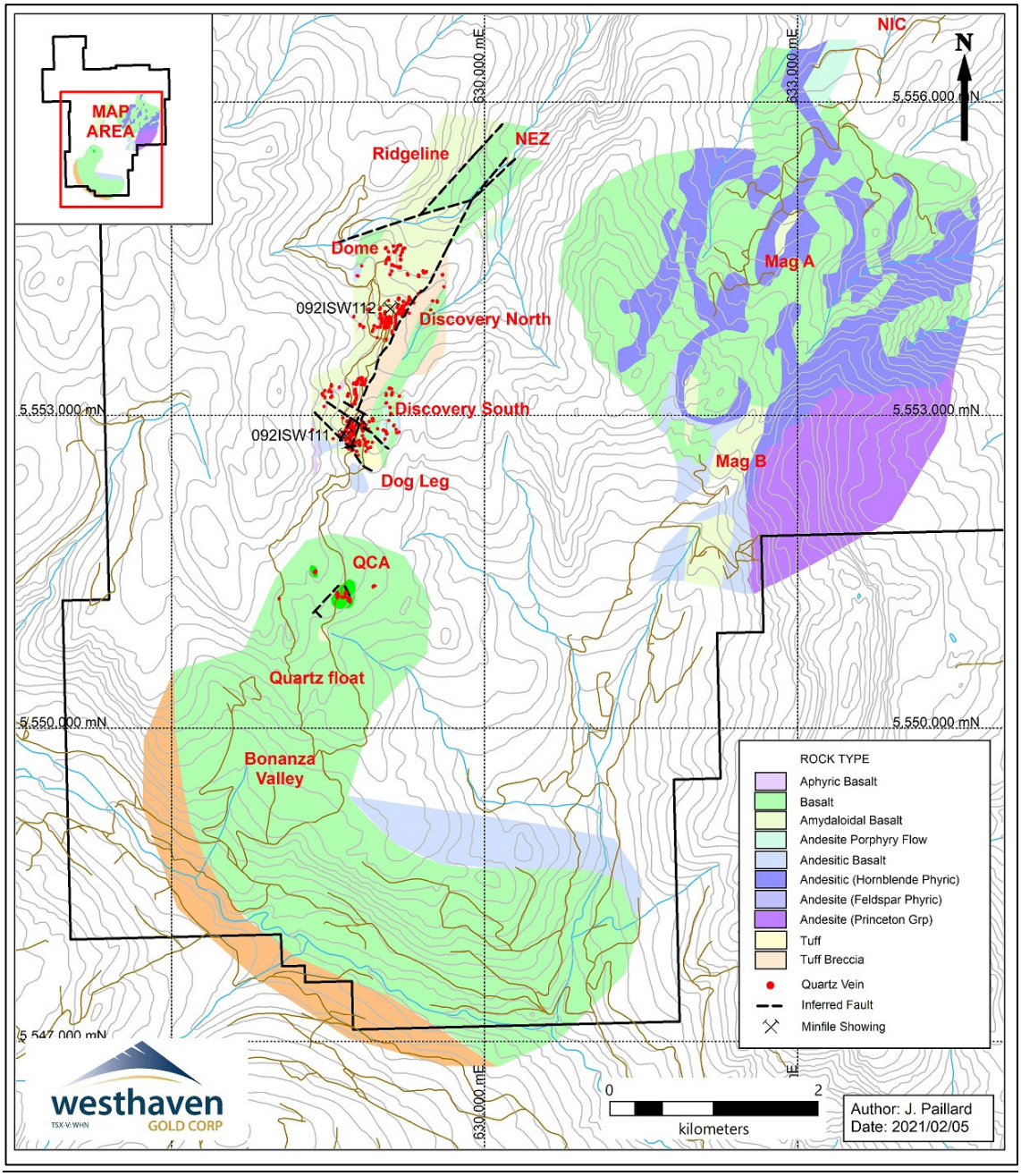

Figure 11: Prospect Valley Property Geology and Gold Targets (after Thompson, 2008; Fischl, et al)

The majority of work completed on the Prospect Valley Property focused on the North and South Discovery zones following the Early Fault Zone ("EFZ") gold mineralization (Figure 11).

The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit forms a continuous north-northeast striking fault that is not exposed on surface but has been intersected by drilling along a strike length of 1.7km and is coincident with a narrow magnetic anomaly extending from the Dog Leg anomaly in the south to the NEZ anomaly in the north. The surface trace projection of the EFZ closely parallels a drainage corridor present in the South Discovery zone. The true width of the main EFZ body (as inferred from drill intercepts) ranges from one to 12m, with moderate dips to the west ranging from 30° to 45°. Other splays of this fault zone occur

along different orientations (with dips of up to 67° to the west) that are interpreted to join the main zone at depth. Rocks that make up the EFZ have characteristics of fault and hydrothermal breccias.

Faults: Four main fault systems have been identified in the North and South Discovery zones: 1) the north-northeast-striking EFZ)described below; 2) southwest striking high-angled faults; 3) northwest and east trending transverse faults; and 4) late fault zones. High-angled faults have been identified sporadically throughout the hanging wall volcanic rocks, with northerly to north-easterly strikes and moderate (50° to 70°) dips to the northwest. Numerous intact planar walled quartz veins lie adjacent and parallel to the faults.

Transverse faults cut the volcanic rocks in the South Discovery zone with steep dips and fault traces that are almost perpendicular to the main southwest strike of the EFZ and the mapped set of southwest striking quartz veins. They locally contain abundant quartz-vein fragments within fault gouge; rare quartz veins strike subparallel to these faults indicating both pre- and post-mineralization activity. The transverse faults confine the known gold mineralization in the South Discovery zone. Late faults cut all lithologies, including the late dykes.

The late fault zones are concentrated in the footwall rocks, with up to four separate splays of late faults identified on some cross-sections. Late faults range up to 11m in true thickness, are sinuous and appear to have a listric character in the footwall rocks.

Rocks within the South and North Discovery zones can be separated into four packages distinguished relative to their position with respect to the EFZ: 1) early fault zone/hydrothermal breccia; 2) footwall rocks; 3) hanging wall rocks; and 4) late dyke rock that cuts both footwall and hanging wall rocks.

Dykes: Late andesite to basalt dykes are epigenetic to the EFZ and are typically both unaltered and unmineralized. The dykes typically intrude the footwall of the EFZ but also cut the EFZ.

Alteration: Multiple alteration assemblages are spatially associated with quartz veining at the EFZ and include (from proximal to distal locations relative to the EFZ): pervasive silicification and silica breccia, sericitic/argillic, potassic, propylitic, hematite, and zeolite+calcite. Alteration minerals are often noted as amygdales within the basalt. In addition, the dominant vein mineralogy appears to be vertically zoned which may be correlated with the gold mineralization.

Hydrothermal alteration in the South and North Discovery zones is focused along the EFZ and in the overlying hanging wall rocks and exhibits lateral and vertical zoning relationships. Alteration is most intense in the immediate hanging wall rocks relative to the EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit and generally decreases in intensity away from the contact.

Argillic alteration, is spatially associated with sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz veins in basalts and amygdaloidal basalts. Argillic alteration occurred as white clays, with disseminated pyrite and sheeted to stockwork microcrystalline quartz.

Propylitic alteration was pervasive in the footwall of the EFZ consisting of pervasive chlorite alteration of mafic-phyric basalt and tuff breccia units. Veins and veinlets in the propylitic zone consist mostly of calcite + chlorite ± pyrite. Fractures are typically lined with chlorite and lesser calcite.

Princeton and Kamloops Groups: In the central and north-central regions of the claims, the Spences Bridge Group volcanics are occasionally covered by Eocene (?) mafic to felsic volcanics of the Princeton and Kamloops Groups. These undifferentiated volcanics consist of basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, with minor tuffs and sediments.

7.2c Skoonka Creek

The geology of the Skoonka Creek Property is shown on Figure 12.

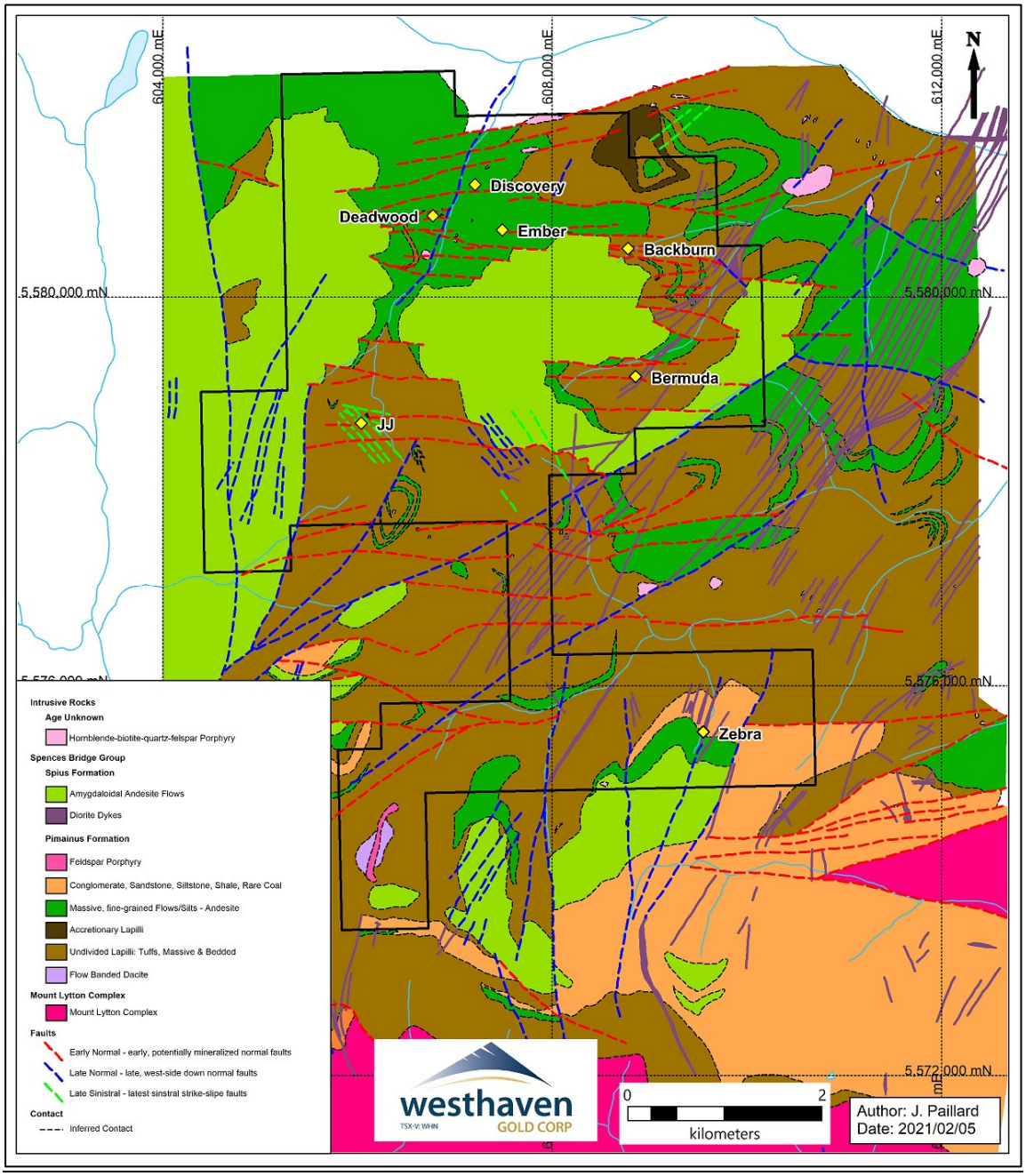

Figure 12: Skoonka Creek Property Geology (after Chang. et al, 2007)

Spences Bridge Group: The Skoonka Creek Property is underlain mainly by Spences Bridge Group rocks. In the southern part of the Property a 500m thick exposure is evident in two deeply eroded tributaries that drain southward into the Thompson River. The base of the outcropping consists of Mount Lytton Complex rocks that occur as layered units likely representing volcanoclastic rocks, intruded and metamorphosed by at least one granitic intrusion (Cooley, 2006). This unit is unconformably overlain by basal Pimainus Formation rocks consisting of mainly subangular to well-rounded cobbles and boulders of epidote altered metavolcanics.

Above the basal conglomerate, the remainder of the Pimainus Formation rocks consists of mainly pyroclastic-dominated volcanic rocks with minor sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and rare coal.

Near the top of the Pimainus Formation lies a sequence of generally metre-thick sandstone, interbedded with decimetre-thick shale layers. Above this sedimentary sequence is a variably thick layer of coarse-grained lithic fragments that resembles the polymictic volcanoclastic to epiclastic unit. This unit is dominant and well exposed in the southeast part of the Property.

The Spius Formation andesite flows that occur on the Property have been subdivided into two main rock types: massive fine-grained flows and amygdaloidal flows. Massive flows occur as layered units with rarely visible flow tops and as thick featureless flow packages.

The uppermost flows of possible Spius affinity, which overly the amygdaloidal flows, are exposed in a six kilometre long down-dropped normal fault block that lies along the northwest part of the Skoonka Creek project area (Cooley, 2006).

Felsic Plugs: Felsic plugs are predominantly represented by hornblende-phyric plagioclase porphyry.

Dykes and Sills: Diorite dykes typically intrude all units within the Spences Bridge Group, particularly the underlying Pimainus Formation but rarely the uppermost amygdaloidal flows of the Spius Formation.

Faults: Structural geology of the Skoonka Creek Property is characterised by kilometre-scale blocks of uniformly-dipping (~30°) pyroclastic rocks and overlying flows that define distinctive dip domains with abrupt boundaries (Cooley, 2006).

7.2d Skoonka North

The geology of the Skoonka North Property is shown on Figure 13.

Spences Bridge Group: The Property is wholly underlain by the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group. Property-scale geology can be divided into two unique layered domains, a coherent flow-dominated stratigraphy to the west and an andesite tuff dominated stratigraphy to the east and south. Overprinting the stratified units on smaller scales are intrusive domains throughout the Property including at least two suites of mafic dykes, and two areas of highly variable felsic intrusion compositions.

The westernmost lava flows range from aphanitic to coarsely porphyritic and likely represent compositions ranging from andesite to basalt. To the east, thinner lava flows are intercalated with andesitic tuffaceous units.

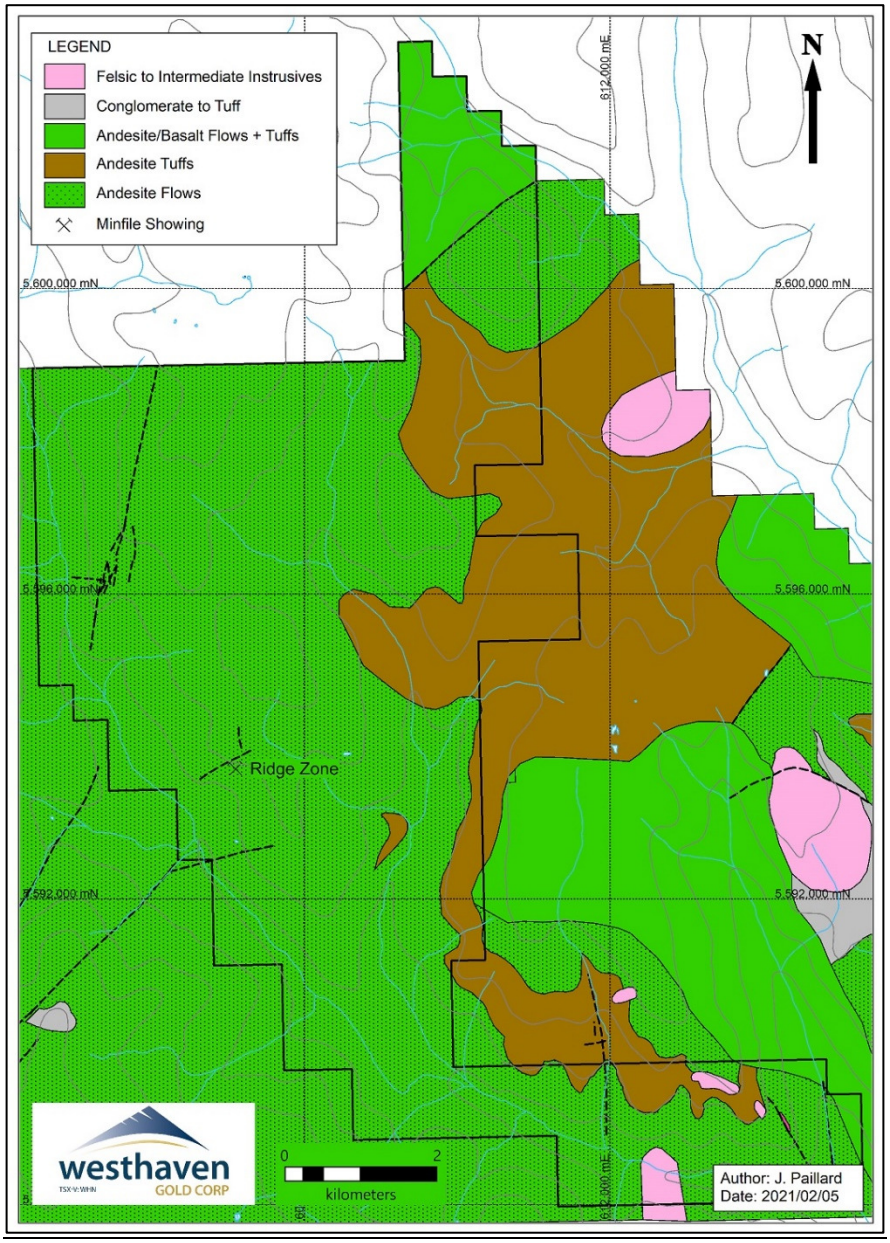

Figure 13: Skoonka North Property Geology (Chang et al, 2007)

Intrusions and Dykes: There appear to be distinct regions or corridors hosting a variety of intrusive rocks which cross-cut local stratigraphy. These include mafic dykes and dyke swarms, quartz feldspar porphyries and rare, apparently highly alkaline, feldspar porphyry intrusions.

Structure: Bedding measurements on the Property are generally shallow, dipping less than 35º towards the south and east. Several north-south and east-west structures are interpreted from fault, foliation and joint measurements throughout the Property. These features are also evident from topographic lineaments, suggesting they could be sympathetic to larger structures buried beneath some of these linear valleys.

Alteration: Zeolite, quartz, carbonate, and epidote are the most common alteration minerals observed throughout the Property. Zeolites in their most common form are fracture, amygdule and vug fillings, as

radiating white fibrous minerals. Quartz veining is ubiquitous, particularly where volcanic rocks are strongly amygdaloidal.

7.3 Mineralization

MinFile: British Columbia's Ministry of Energy and Mines' mineral inventory database ("MINFILE") contains geological, location and economic information on industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits and occurrences in the province. Mineral occurrences situated within the Properties are listed on Table 8.

Property	Number	Name	Status
Shovelnose	092HNE308	Line 6	Showing
	092HNE309	Mik	Showing
Prospect Valley	092ISW107	NIC	Showing
	092ISW111	South Discovery	Prospect
	092ISW112	North Discovery	Developed Prospect
Skoonka Creek	092ISW104	JJ	Showing
	092ISW105	Discovery	Showing
	092ISW123	Zebra	Showing
	092ISW125	Bermuda	Showing
	092ISW126	Backburn Central	Showing
	092ISW127	Ember	Showing
	092ISW129	Deadwood	Showing
Skoonka North	092ISW122	Ridge Zone	Showing

Table 8: MinFile Occurrences on the Properties

7.3a Shovelnose

A number of new showings and a developed prospect have been delineated since MINFILE last updated their database.

Exploration to date has delineated nine gold-quartz vein zones situated within a 4km area in the west central portion of the Property hosted by rocks of the Pimainus Formation; Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, Alpine, FMN, Franz, Romeo and South zones (Figure 14). All zones show characteristics typical of low sulphidation gold deposits. Vein 1, first identified in the South zone, is now projected through the Alpine, Tower, Mik, FMN and Franz zones over nearly 4km of strike. Vein 2 of the South zone has been recognized through the Alpine zone and in surface outcrops and drilling at the Tower zone. The Romeo zone is situated approximately 4km east of the South zone and exhibits classic hydrothermal breccia textures in outcropping rhyolite flows along a northwest trending structural corridor.

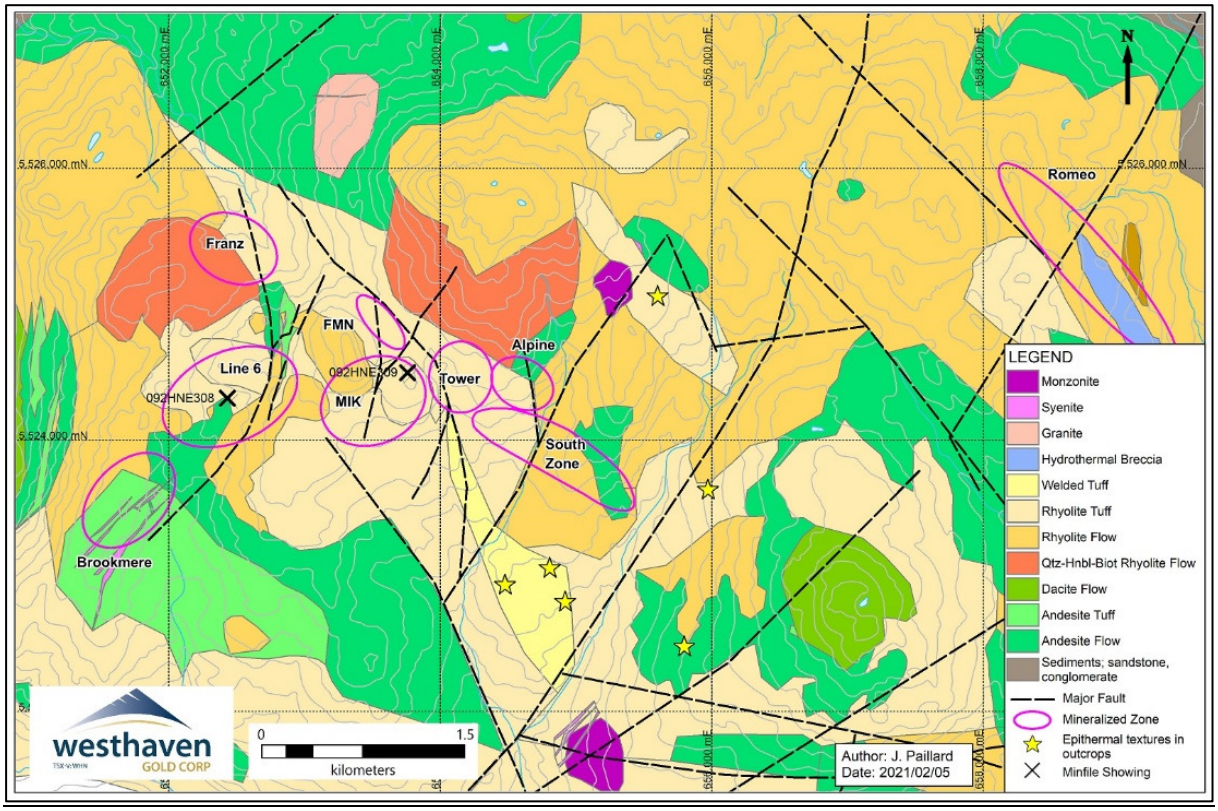

Figure 14: Shovelnose Mineralized Zones and Geology

The South zone; Drill testing of a northeast trending linear magnetic low in late 2017 intersected a gold-bearing quartz vein zone in hole SN17-06 that averaged 0.52g/t Au over 85m from 141m to 226m downhole (Westhaven, 2018). This is considered a "blind discovery" since any surficial expression of the South Zone is obscured by 40m to 100m of glacial till. The South zone was the focus of the 2018 and 2019 drill programs by Westhaven. The South zone is immediately south of the Alpine zone and may be a buried extension of the aforementioned. The South zone is underlain by mainly rhyolite crystal lithic tuffs at bedrock surface in the north and rhyolite flows to the south, both underlain by mafic and heterolithic tuffs to a basement of basalts and andesites.

Drilling since 2017 has defined three subparallel gold-bearing quartz vein zones hosted in a rhyolite dome up to 250m thick. Vein 1 consists of a zone of sheeted quartz veining traced over a strike length of 1,000m and a vertical range of 350m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2 is situated 100-150m to the northeast of Vein 1 and has been traced for 760m over a vertical range of 260m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2, located 50-100m northeast of Vein 2, has been drill tested along a strike length of 170m over a vertical range of 130m.

Vertical zonation of certain mineralogical and textural indicators assisted in the vectoring to higher grade mineralization. Strongest gold mineralization occurs over a 200m vertical range in a shallow paleo-horizon (1,100-1,300m asl) of boiling that features colloform-cruciform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1,100m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar.

Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident at the South zone. The first phase consists of a hydrothermal breccia healed by a dark silica-pyrite matrix. This is followed by brown-grey to black variably pyritic chalcedony, occurring in centimetre to metre scale veins that is quite common in Vein 2. This chalcedony is cut by pale grey cryptocrystalline commonly colloform-cruciform banded quartz +/- adularia +/- pyrite/marcasite +/- ginguro in centimetre to metre scale veins and breccia veins. This third phase carries significant gold mineralization. Examples of this include hole SN19-01 which intersected 39.3g/t Au over 12.66m in Vein 1 and hole SN19-10, which intersected 5.13g/t Au over 52.1m in Vein 2.

Gold bearing quartz veins generally contain little sulphides, often with only trace visible sulphides or electrum in high gold-grading samples, but often also contain dark sulphide-rich "ginguro" bands which correlate with exceptionally high grades. Ginguro is a fine grained to amorphous mixture of silver sulphosalts, silver selenides (at Shovelnose) and base metal sulphides (at Shovelnose). It forms bands and clots in chalcedony/cryptocrystalline quartz that results from sudden precipitation of silica associated boiling of hydrothermal fluids.

Pathfinder elements, those elements associated with gold and silver mineralization, include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite) selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

The Tower zone, located approximately 1,200m south of the cell/radio tower on the summit of Shovelnose Mountain, consists of a near surface flat lying permeable lithology consisting of limonite-stained felsic crystal lithic tuffs that have been intensely silicified from surface to a depth of approximately 60m. These tuffs are underlain by non-mineralized heterolithic tuffs and rhyolite flows. Silicification is pervasive and/or localized along fractures and vuggy/drusy cavity fillings to the west and occurs within stockwork and veins to the east.

Pyritic quartz veins, occurring in the southern portion of the Tower zone and exposed at surface, have returned a maximum of 0.51g/t Au (sample 38289; Stewart and Gale, 2006b).

The Alpine zone, located approximately 300m east of the Tower zone and immediately north of the South zone, is defined by a one kilometre long IP chargeability low and high resistivity anomaly trending to the northwest. In the northern portion of the anomaly, drilling intersected ginguro quartz veins in rhyolites. In the southern portion of the anomaly, the chargeability delineated a thick (up to 150m) northwest striking interval of siliceous crystal lithic tuff dipping approximately 35° to the southeast that is both lithologically similar and parallel to the upper silicified rhyolite tuffs intersected in the Tower zone.

Quartz occurs primarily as silicified zones with ginguro veins and chalcedonic stockworks. Gold mineralization from drill core intervals within the upper rhyolite tuffs, have returned 0.46g/t Au with 2.21g/t Ag over 21.4m from 31.0 to 52.4m in hole SN20-72 and 17.45g/t Au with 61.5g/t Ag over 0.4m (76.9m to 77.3m) in hole SN20-73).

The Mik zone, located 400m to the west of the Tower zone, is defined by a 200m wide zone of gold mineralization at surface, including gold in soil samples over 8.7ppb Au extending 200m to the north and 50m south of the zone. Narrow gold bearing quartz veins at the Mik zone are hosted in heterolithic, matrix-supported, unsorted crystal lithic tuff. Chip samples from rock trenches at the Mik showing yield composite gold values of 2.73g/t Au over 3.7m, 0.84g/t Au over 14.75m, and 2.97g/t Au over 3.0m.

The Line 6 zone is located approximately one kilometre west of the Mik zone and is hosted within a crystal lithic tuff containing siliceous fragments. The zone is defined by a 400m wide, approximately east-west striking zone of gold soil anomalies (greater than 18.3ppb Au), surrounded by a 600 x 400m outer zone of anomalous gold in soil geochemistry (over 8.7ppb Au). Mineralization occurs in weakly colloform-banded to massive quartz veins that vary in thickness from 0.5 to 20cm and in vein breccias .

The Brookmere showing, located approximately 800m southwest of the Line 6 zone, comprises several extensive vein systems that are exposed in proximity to, and aligned sub-parallel to, the syenite dykes in the southwest region of the Property. There have been no significant gold or silver analyses have been retuned from surface samples of quartz veining in this area and no drilling has been undertaken to date.

Romeo (sometimes referred in the past as the ED or EZ Zone) is situated in the central eastern part of the Property. It comprises a zone mapped as rhyolite tuff with extensive silica alteration, potentially including hydrothermal brecciation, and occurs along a 1.2 to 1.5km long north-northwest trend. No significant gold or silver analyses have been retuned from limited surface sampling, and the area is still being evaluated.

The Franz zone was discovered by prospecting in August 2020 and is located approximately ~2.8km west-northwest of the South zone. Surface exposures represent an 80m x 20m outcrop of quartz veined rhyolite oriented at 110/290°. Two grab samples of outcrop returned 51.1g/t Au (sample V074705) and 4.19g/t Au (sample V074706). The Franz vein zone outcrops at an elevation of 1285m, and is analogous to the dominantly rhyolite hosted gold-silver bearing horizon at South zone. This outcrop, may represent the northwestward continuation of Vein 1, suggesting a total strike length of at least 3.7km for the zone . A 2020 drill highlight from the Franz zone is 34.1m of 2.07g/t Au with 16.5g/t Ag (37.1m to 71.2m) in hole SN20-108.

The FMN (Forget Me Not) zone lies between the Tower and Franz zones and was initially identified during prospecting activities undertaken by a past operator (Strongbow) as being of potential exploration interest based on local weak soil anomaly. Drilling in 2020 at the FMN zone returned 19.9m of 2.62g/t Au with 139.75g/t Ag (271.2m to 291m) from hole SN20-139.

7.3b Prospect Valley

Exploration to date has delineated five gold-quartz vein zones hosted by Spius Formation rocks to date; Bonanza Valley, South Discovery, North Discovery, NEZ, and NIC (Figure 11). Several targets have also been identified by exploration including Crown, Ridgeline, Dome, Dog Leg, and Teepee Creek. Most of the known zones occur along the three kilometre Early Fault Zone ("EFZ"). A more detailed description of drilling is found in Section 9 of the report.

The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit forms a continuous north-northeast striking, west dipping fault that is not exposed on surface but has been intersected by drilling along a strike length of 1.7km and is coincidental with a narrow magnetic anomaly extending from the Dog Leg anomaly in the south to the NEZ anomaly in the north. Mineralized zones are located in the immediate hanging wall of this structure with alteration noted westwards up to 200m.

A total of 48 holes (7,450m) have been drilled in the Discovery zone to date, 20 holes (3,529m) in the North and 28 holes (3921.3m) in the South. Quartz veins, hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization at the South and North Discovery zones are concentrated in the hanging wall of the fault zone and gradually decrease to the west and at depth. The zone is dominated by sheeted to stockwork

microcrystalline quartz veins and veinlets and disseminated + vein pyrite over an area 1.7km long by 140 to 230m wide.

The Northeast Extension area ("NEZ"), located 1,200m northeast along strike of the North Discovery zone, occurs within a broad low magnetic zone.

The NEZ, was discovered in outcrops containing locally intense quartz stockwork and vein zones have been traced for 135m along a north-north-easterly strike and across an apparent width of up to 32m. The strike of the NEZ correlates well with the orientation of the South and North Discovery zones and may be part of a multi-kilometre EFZ. Thirteen rock samples collected in 2010 ranged from a low of 0.027g/t Au (sample NE-03) to a high of 4.530g/t Au (sample PV10-24) averaging 0.524g/t Au. Eight drillholes tested the NEZ in 2010 intersecting propylitic altered footwall volcanic with no indication of significant results.

The Crown, Ridgeline, NW Dome, and Dog Leg targets are discrete soil anomalies extending from or adjacent to the Discovery zone. Quartz/chalcedony amygdules are locally abundant in stronger areas of veining/alteration and brecciation at Ridgeline.

Four trenches and a series of associated smaller test pits were excavated in an area of quartz vein float uncovered at the Dome target in 2007. This work identified an 8.9m wide quartz vein zone in the northern trench that was not sampled at the time. Trenches were cleaned out in 2016 by Westhaven and encountered a 4m - 5m wide zone of +2% typically vuggy quartz veins/veinlets up to 0.5m wide striking northeast at 020°. Gold and silver assays were low, with the highest assays coming from the widest veins. A 0.5m vein in trench NWD-T03 graded 0.166g/t Au across 0.7m (35.2m - 35.9m), and a 0.3m wide vein in trench NWDT02 graded 0.179g/t Au (11.1m - 11.4m).

At the Ridgeline target minor quartz veining was encountered in outcrop above and below the talus slope (east and west) and also to the south in an area of hydrothermal alteration and brecciation. The quartz found in talus float and outcrop is similar to that found at NW Dome. The highest gold assay at the Ridgeline target (7.47g/t Au with 3.77g/t Ag) comes from a composite grab sample of selected sheeted quartz veins 0.2cm - 1.5m wide, spaced 1 - 5cm apart and exposed over a 7m x 3m area.

The NIC area, located approximately 4.5km northeast of the North Discovery zone, was discovered in 2003 during prospecting. The NIC zone occurs with coincident magnetic lows and elevated gold-in-soils (> 8.0ppb Au) that occur over a north-northeast oriented area of about 2,600m by 900m within a larger gridded area. The NIC showing itself consists of a quartz vein showing up to 1.1m wide that strikes northeast at 020° over a mapped strike length of 60m, dipping 80° west.

Five holes (1,343m) drilled in the NIC area by Spire in 2006 intersected multiple gold mineralized core intervals that included both shallow (e.g., 7.87m of 0.52g/t Au between 53.60m and 61.47m: hole N06-03) and deep (e.g., 18.87m of 0.23g/t Au between 248.85m and 267.72m; hole N06-02) intercepts, however, these intervals could not be correlated with surface exposures. The gold mineralization at depth appears to consist of multiple mineralized veins and breccia zones having uncertain continuity.

The Bonanza Valley area, located at the south end of the Property, is situated approximately 3 km southwest of the South Discovery zone. During 2002, a quartz float sample (MC-R33) with distinctive low-sulphidation epithermal textures returned 43.3g/t Au, representing the highest value recovered from this area so far. Numerous other sub-angular quartz float, ranging from 3 to 30cm in size and with

assays as low as 0.055g/t Au (sample PV10-R01), occur scattered within a 1.5km^2 area that straddles Bonanza Creek valley. No bedrock source has been found for this float to date.

The Teepee Creek target is delineated by low magnetics, with scattered individual gold in soil anomalies over 8.0ppb.

7.3c Skoonka Creek

Exploration to date has delineated six gold zones: JJ, Discovery, Deadwood, Backburn, Ember, and Zebra.

There are two styles of gold mineralization and alteration on the Skoonka Creek Property: 1) multi-stage massive veins with associated breccia zones and intense proximal silica to distal argillic alteration and 2) narrow stockwork veinlets with disseminated pyrite and moderate pervasive, silica and minor clay alteration. The first style is well represented by the JJ and Discovery zones, located in the northern half of the claim.

The JJ zone is composed of two veins, Jan and Jodi, as seen in the main trench, with several narrower veins to the north running parallel to them. Rare visible gold is also observed within the JJ surface trenches. The single hole (SC07-40) drilled at the JJ zone was designed to test the potential for a significant north-dipping conjugate structure that may be linked to the JJ veins and intersected 0.74g/t Au over 14.9m (75.4 to 90.3m). The JJ zone is the main target area on the Property.

The Discovery vein is exposed in a single trench, 8m long and 4m wide, and consists of a multistage quartz stockwork system that strikes east-northeast and dips 075° to the southeast (Balon, 2005). In 2008, a zone of quartz breccia with clay-silica alteration assayed 0.36g/t Au over 11.33m (drill hole SC06-024).

The Deadwood zone consists of both quartz veins in outcrop and float, within a 200m x 200m area of intense silica alteration with veins and minor clay alteration along fractures.

The Backburn area was first highlighted during the 2005 regional soil survey as an anomalous gold response (greater than 15ppb Au) occurring over a 400 x 600m area. Outcrops in this area consist of a mixture of andesite crystal and lapilli tuffs with centimetre-scale stockwork and discontinuous quartz veins. Alteration consists of moderate patchy silica alteration in the host rock. The Ember veins were discovered while following up anomalous gold in soil results from 2005 (>20 ppb Au). The veins have a 100m long strike length, a width of up to 6m, and are hosted in silicified lapilli tuffs that have been locally brecciated and cut by irregular quartz veinlets. Five channels, comprising a total of 51 rock chip samples, were laid out at an orientation of 175°, perpendicular to the general strike of the veins. Results from the 51 chip samples ranged from 0.11g/t to 1.06g/t Au.

The second style of mineralization is observed primarily at the Zebra zone. Stockwork quartz veining is poorly to moderately developed in brecciated altered tuffs. Pyrite is found in the altered wall rocks in trace (<1%) to minor (<5%) amounts and occurs as disseminations or rare clots.

7.3d Skoonka North

The government MINFILE database notes one gold showing on the Skoonka North Property (Ridge Zone). The Ridge anomaly was defined by five significant soil anomalies, from northwest to southeast: 464.9, 705.4, 101.9, 701.1, and 111.6 ppb Au. Prospecting of these anomalies produced one zone of

interest located approximately 160m southwest of the 701.1ppb Au anomaly and this zone returned two gold values of 2.01g/t and 1.59g/t Au in float rock samples. Hand trenching near these samples discovered an east-west zone of alteration and minor carbonate-zeolite veining with one rock sample assaying 1.44g/t Au. Rock samples have minor fine disseminated pyrite associated with millimetre-scale east-west trending zeolite and/or ankerite veining. Veining is hosted by an amygdaloidal, porphyritic andesite flow. Alteration minerals associated with this zone include pervasive chlorite, and hematite and kaolinite on fractures. Other minor alteration styles include argillic (visible on fracture surfaces) and silica (in the matrix). The showing corresponds to a northeast-trending lineaments reflected topographically.

8.0 Deposit Types

Gold occurs as primary commodity in three main classifications, each including a range of specific deposit types with common characteristics and tectonic settings. These classifications are a) "orogenic" including vein-type deposits formed during crustal shortening of the greenstone or clastic host rock, b) "intrusion-related" associated with granitic intrusions sharing an Au-Bi-Te-As metal signature, and c) "oxidized intrusion-related" including porphyry, skarn, and high and low-sulphidation epithermal deposits all associated with high-level oxidized porphyry stocks in magmatic arcs. Other important deposit types such as Carlin, Au-rich VMS, and low-sulphidation are viewed by different authors either as stand-alone models or as members of the broader oxidized intrusion-related class (Figure 15). Mineralization on all of the SBG Properties is typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems.

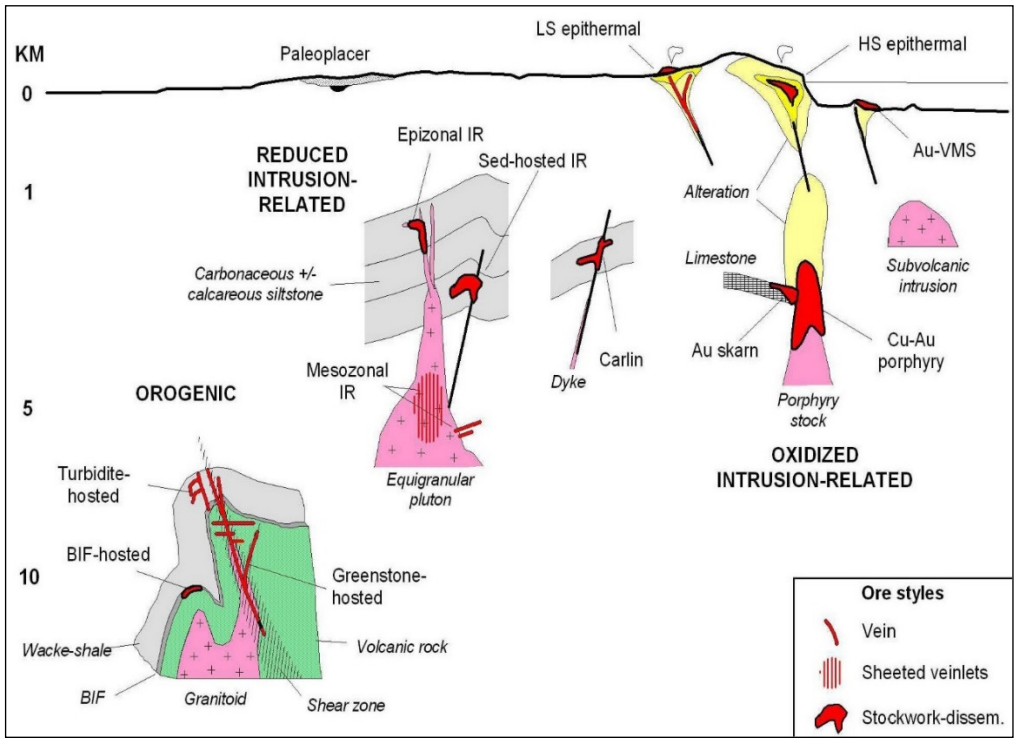

Figure 15: Schematic Cross-section of the Main Gold Systems and their Crustal Depths (Poulsen et al, 2000)

Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks and breccias formed from boiling of near neutral pH chloride waters. During formation gold is being carried as a fire

complex with sulphur, the fluids flowing up well-defined structures that blossom out near the surface. A reduction in pressure or pH balance allows the fluid to boil ("boiling zone") dropping gold from the sulphidic waters. Below the boiling zone the gold will remain soluble and not be significantly deposited, and above the boiling zone much of the gold has already dropped out of solution. Emplacement of mineralization takes place at depths ranging from near-surface hot spring environments to approximately one kilometre depth.

Vein mineralogy in low-sulphidation epithermal systems is characterized by gold, silver, electrum and argentite with variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tellurides, selenides, and rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. Cruciform banded quartz veining is common, typically with interbanded layers of sulphide minerals, adularia and/or illite. At relatively shallow depths, the bands are colloform in texture and millimetre-scale, whereas at greater depths, the quartz becomes more coarsely crystalline. Lattice textures, composed of platey calcite and its quartz pseudomorphs, indicate boiling. Breccias in veins and subvertical pipes commonly show evidence of multiple episodes of formation. Quartz, adularia, illite and pyrite alteration commonly surround ores; envelope width depends on host rock permeability. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Regional structural control is important in localization of low-sulphidation epithermal deposits. Brittle extensional structures (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins) are common. Veins typically have strike lengths in the range of 100's to 1000's of metres; productive vertical extent is seldom more than a few hundred metres and closely related to elevation of paleo-boiling. Vein widths vary from a few centimetres to metres or tens of metres. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits share a number of characteristics. Regional settings are intra to back-arc and rift-related extensional with bimodal volcanic suites (basalt-rhyolite). Gold mineralization is hosted in extensional to strike-slip faults, structural intersections, and in some cases rhyolite domes. Veining is typically banded veins where Au<Ag with gold pathfinder (Zn, Pb, Cu, As, Hg) signatures. Alteration mineralogy shows lateral zoning from proximal quartz-chalcedony-adularia in mineralized veins to illite-pyrite to distal propylitic alteration assemblages (Figure 16).

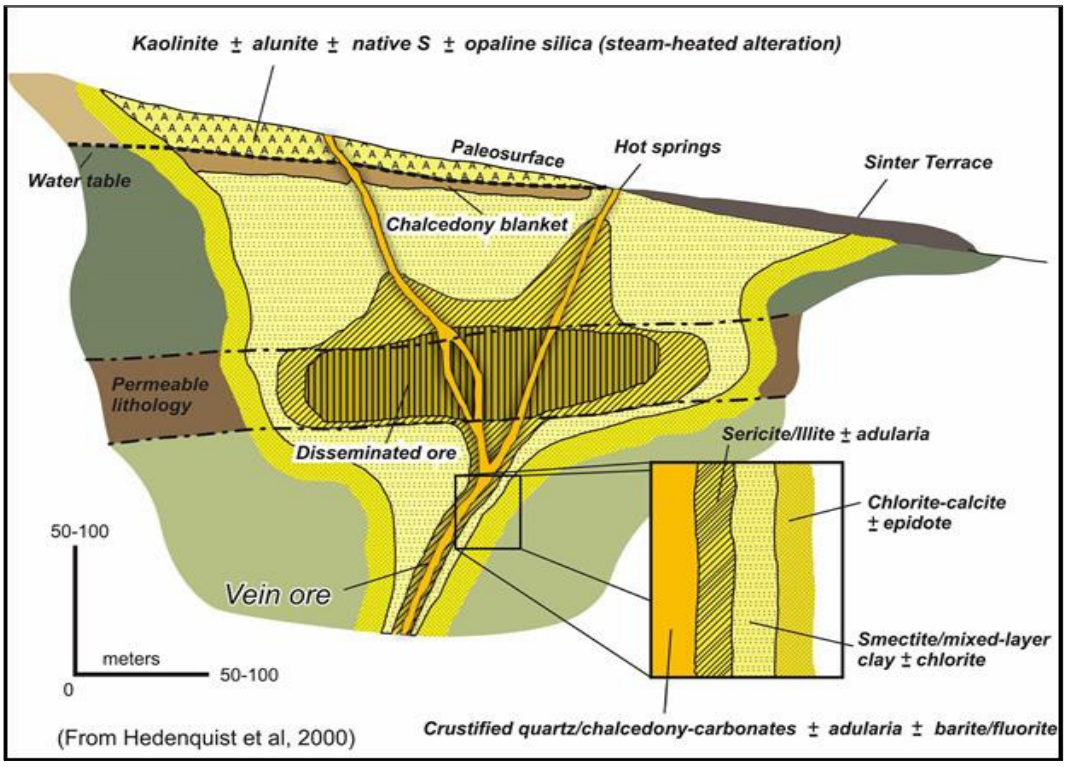

Figure 16: Alteration of Low Sulphidation Deposits (Hedenquist et al,, 2000)

Vertical zoning in clay minerals vary from shallow, low temperature kaolinite-smectite assemblages to deeper, higher temperature illite. Host rock composition can also cause variations in the alteration mineral zoning pattern. Examples of low sulphidation gold deposits include the Hishikari (Japan), Round Mountain (Nevada), Pajingo (Australia), and Cerro Vanguardia (Argentina) mines.

9.0 Exploration

Exploration activities on the SBG Properties were completed from 1990 to 2020 by Westhaven and previous operators, all focussed on gold exploration. This section summarizes Westhaven's results of all exploration to date and integrates historical work where surveys overlap. All units used in this Section are in metres ("m") or centimetres ("cm") unless otherwise specified. Geographic coordinates utilize UTM Nad83 Zone 10 datum. Sample length and drill intercept lengths are not indicative of true thickness.

9.1 Shovelnose

A summary of all exploration activities completed on the Shovelnose Property to date is included in Table 9.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)								Trench	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rock	Airborne Mag	Radiometrics	Ground Mag	IP	LiDAR (ha)	HVSR	Resis-tivity	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2001-2002	Almaden Minerals	41	14	22											
2006	Strongbow Exploration	52	57	57											
2007			3,838	162	308	308					308				
2008			272	243									7-199 m		
2009			14	193									15-441 m		
2010			363	43			23.2								
2011	Westhaven Ventures	28	972	198									5-147 m	7	606.0
2012							5.8	5.8						5	778.5
2013			41	42			3.8	3.8						8	1,043.0
2014														6	662.5
2015							23.5	12.8	1,960			55.0		5	1,408.0
2016														9	1,902.0
2017				29			11.1							7	3,269.0
2018					2,376	2,376	31.8			6				22	8,613.0
2019			4901	215			326.9		842		20.3			49	21,849.3
2020		12	213	345			130	53.9*	17625		20.6			102	43,268.7
Total		133	10,685	1,549	2,684	2,684	556.1	76.3	20,427	6.0	348.9	55.0	27-787 m	220	83,400

*Table 9: Shovelnose Exploration Summary (note * CSMAT survey)*

9.1a Soil and Rock Geochemistry

9.1a-i Soil Geochemistry

To date, a total of 10,685 soil samples (6,121 by Westhaven with results pending for the 213 collected in 2020) have been taken over most of the Property by various operators. In total, 14,090ha of the Property have been covered in soil sampling, 9,534ha by Westhaven and 6,946ha by previous operators. Note, Westhaven's work includes overlap with previous sampling. All samples were integrated into a common database for property-wide coverage.

From 2011 to 2019 Westhaven collected approximately 6,121 additional soil samples, along east-west lines emplaced with handheld GPS control in order to test new areas and infill gaps left from previous surveys. Line spacing varies from 400m with follow-up infill sampling at 200m, 50m and 25m line spacings. Samples were collected at 50m intervals with local follow-up at 25m intervals. Soil samples, taken using geotools, shovels, and augers at 20cm to 30cm depths of B or C horizon material and placed into Kraft paper bags with sample grid locations marked on the bags. Locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Flagging was left at the sample site to denote grid location. Descriptions relating to the depth, colour and composition of the soils were noted at each site.

Analytical results for all soil samples were gridded and contoured (Figure 17). Numerous occurrences of anomalous gold-in-soils (>18ppb Au) were delineated by the survey. The most prominent anomalies occur over the known gold zones in the mid-western portion of the Property with lesser anomalies

trending southward (downslope) from the zones. It should be noted that, likely due to the excessive overburden depths, no gold anomalies were observed over the South zone.

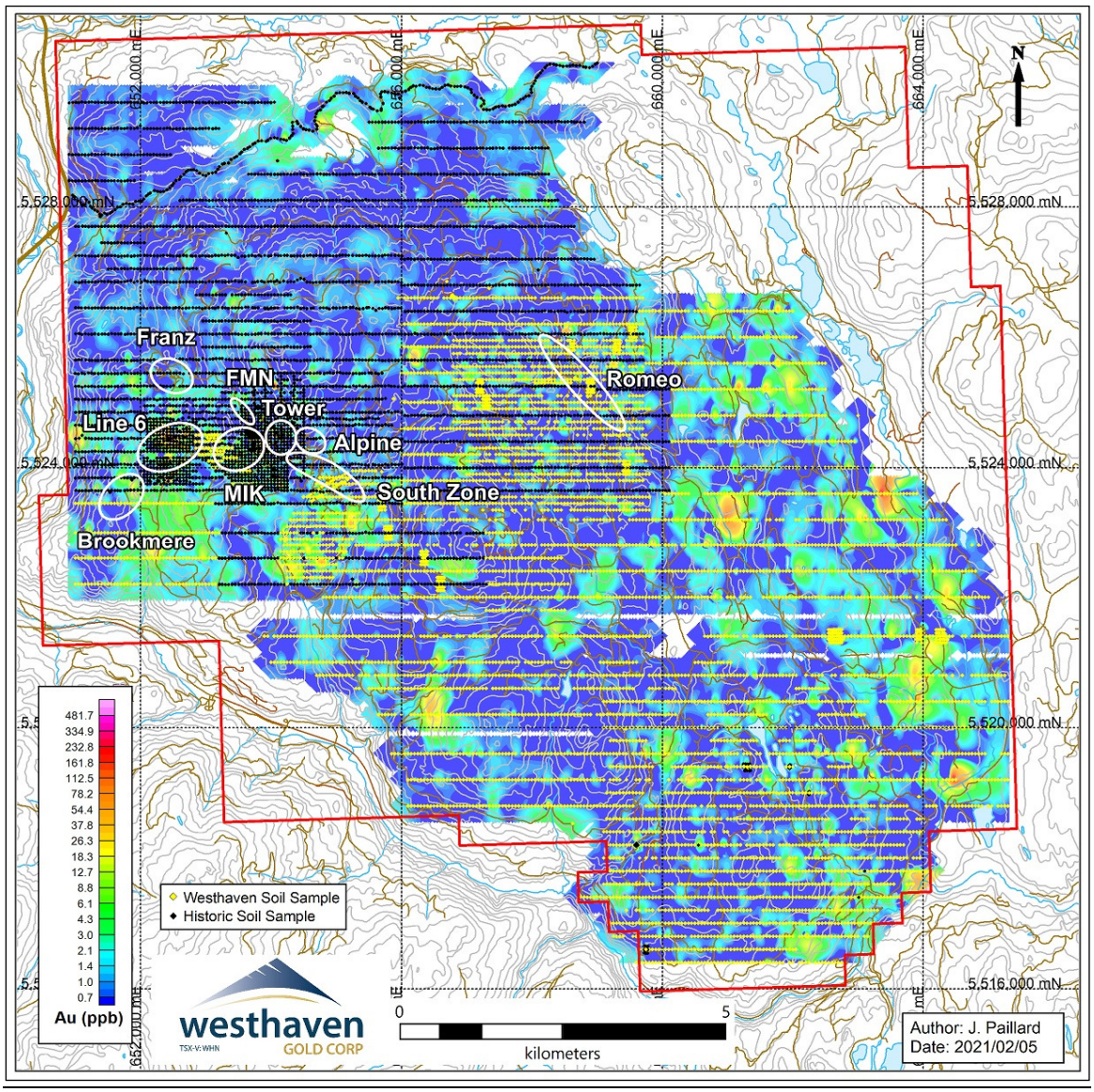

Figure 17: Shovelnose Gold-in-soil Geochemistry

9.1a-ii Rock Geochemistry

A total of 1,549 rock samples (828 by Westhaven) have been collected from the Property to date. Samples were collected from prospective outcrops, subcrops, and float with locations recorded using a handheld GPS. Rock descriptions were noted and samples were placed into plastic bags with an identifying tag.

Outcrop samples containing >0.5g/t Au were generally restricted to the Line 6 and Mik zones with one sample containing 0.52g/t Au located in the eastern portion of the Property. Gold grades from rock sampling in the Line 6 and Mik zones contained 6 samples >10g/t Au with the highest grading sample containing 119.4g/t Au from a boulder found in Tower Creek approximately 500m south of the Mik

zone. The 2020 discovery, the Franz zone, has one sample running 51.1g/t Au with 165 g/t Ag and a second sample that ran 34.9g/t Au with 120g/t Ag.

Many of the analytical results from the 345 rock samples collected in 2020 are still pending at the time of this report. In August 2020, Westhaven reported nine grab samples taken in the newly discovered Franz zone. Analytical results of grab samples taken in the area are listed on Table 10.

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Outcrop/Float
V074702	0.34	33.40	Outcrop
V074703	1.47	10.80	Float
V074704	0.52	3.88	Outcrop
V074705	51.10	165.00	Outcrop
V074706	4.19	52.50	Outcrop
V074707	0.04	0.65	Outcrop
V074708	34.90	120.00	Float
V074709	0.05	1.23	Outcrop
V074710	1.53	14.75	Outcrop

Table 10: Shovelnose Notable Rock Sampling – Franz Zone

9.1b Geophysics

9.1b-i LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) Survey

Three LiDAR surveys flown to date (2015, 2019 and 2020) cover the entire Property to delineate structures as well as providing elevation support for drill collars in the area. LiDAR has been useful for interpreting structures hidden by forest cover.

Topographic lineation interpretation was completed for the 2015 survey in the area of the known gold mineralized zones (Figure 18). Two main orientations were noted, northwest and northeast trending. Gold mineralization to date has been related to northwest trending structures.

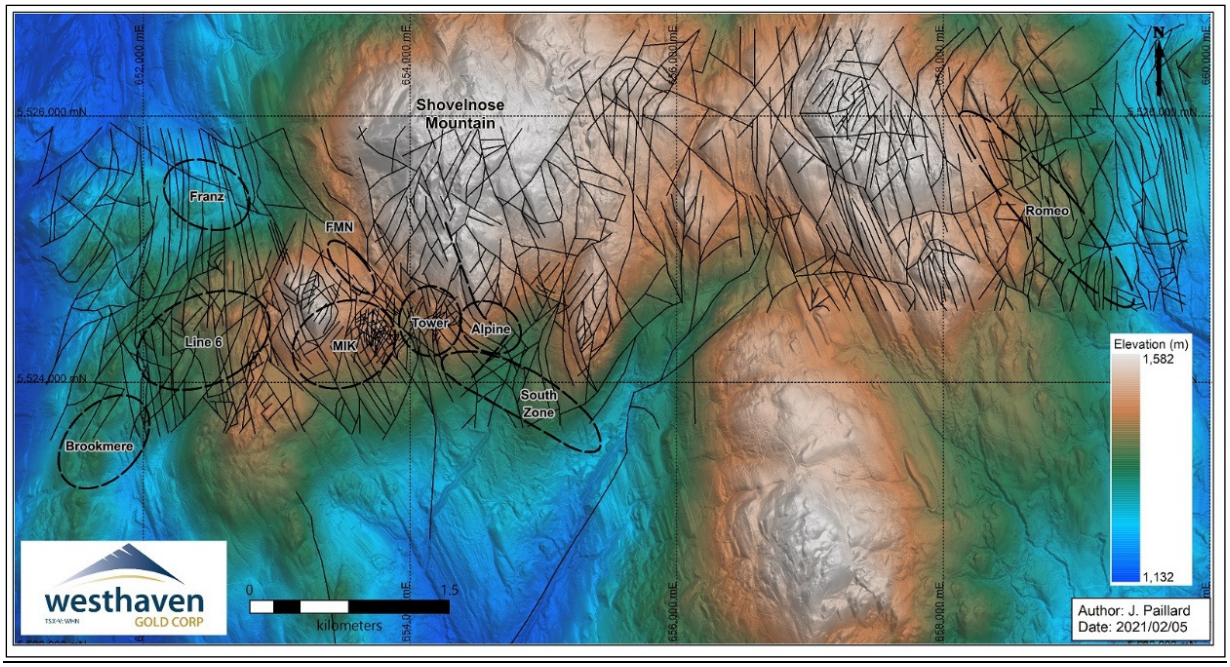

Figure 18: Shovelnose LiDAR Lineament Interpretation

9.1b-ii Airborne Magnetics

In 2018, Westhaven engaged Precision Geosurveys to conduct a helicopter magnetic (Scintrex CS-3 cesium magnetometers in a 3-axis stinger configuration) and radiometric (PicoEnviroTech GRS-10 Gamma Spectrometer with 16.8 litres of downward looking crystals) survey over the entire Property as it existed in late 2018. Approximately 2,684-line kms of data were collected along east-west (090/180) oriented lines s at 75m intervals and a mean terrain clearance of 42.7m. North-south tie lines were flown at 750m intervals for survey control and levelling purposes. Subsequent data compilation and processing was completed offsite at Precision's base in Langley, BC.

The airborne magnetics shows broad correlation of magnetic lows with known mineralized zones. These magnetic lows are targets for follow-up ground magnetic surveys. The radiometric survey was inconclusive.

9.1b-iii Ground Magnetics

A total of 556 line-km of ground magnetics surveys have been completed in 8 phases from 2010 to 2020. Of that total, 23.2km were collected by Strongbow in 2010, and that data has been merged into Westhaven's composite ground magnetic grid. Scott Geophysics Ltd. (Vancouver, BC) completed surveys for Westhaven in 2012 (5.8km), 2013 (3.8km), 2015 (23.5km), 2017 (11.1km) and 2018 (31.8km) using standard portable magnetometers and locally established base stations. East-west oriented lines were generally spaced at 50m intervals with some infill lines to 25m spacing. Westhaven contracted Peter E. Walcott and Associates (Coquitlam BC) to conduct 197 line-km of ground magnetic in 2020. Results of that work are pending. Survey data from 2010 to 2018 have been leveled and compiled into a single total field ("TF") magnetic database as illustrated in Figure 19.

The South zone, the most drill tested of all the gold zones, occurs as a northwest trending structural zone exhibiting a broad weak magnetic signature. This extends one kilometre northwesterly into the Alpine zone. Magnetics in the Tower zone, located east of the Tower Creek fault, show a small weak magnetic low splaying northeast from the Tower Creek fault and bounded by magnetic highs on all sides. Magnetics at the Mik zone occurs as a broad (~ 400m) northwest trending zone of low to moderate magnetic intensity, similar to the South zone, extending westward from the Tower Creek fault. Magnetics at the Line 6 zone appears as a northeast trending moderately low magnetic intensity zone bounding a magnetic high to the east, extending southwest to the Brookmere zone. The newly discovered FMN and Franz appear as magnetic lows. Romeo showing is characterized by a northwest trending very low magnetic intensity anomaly extending over two kilometres in length.

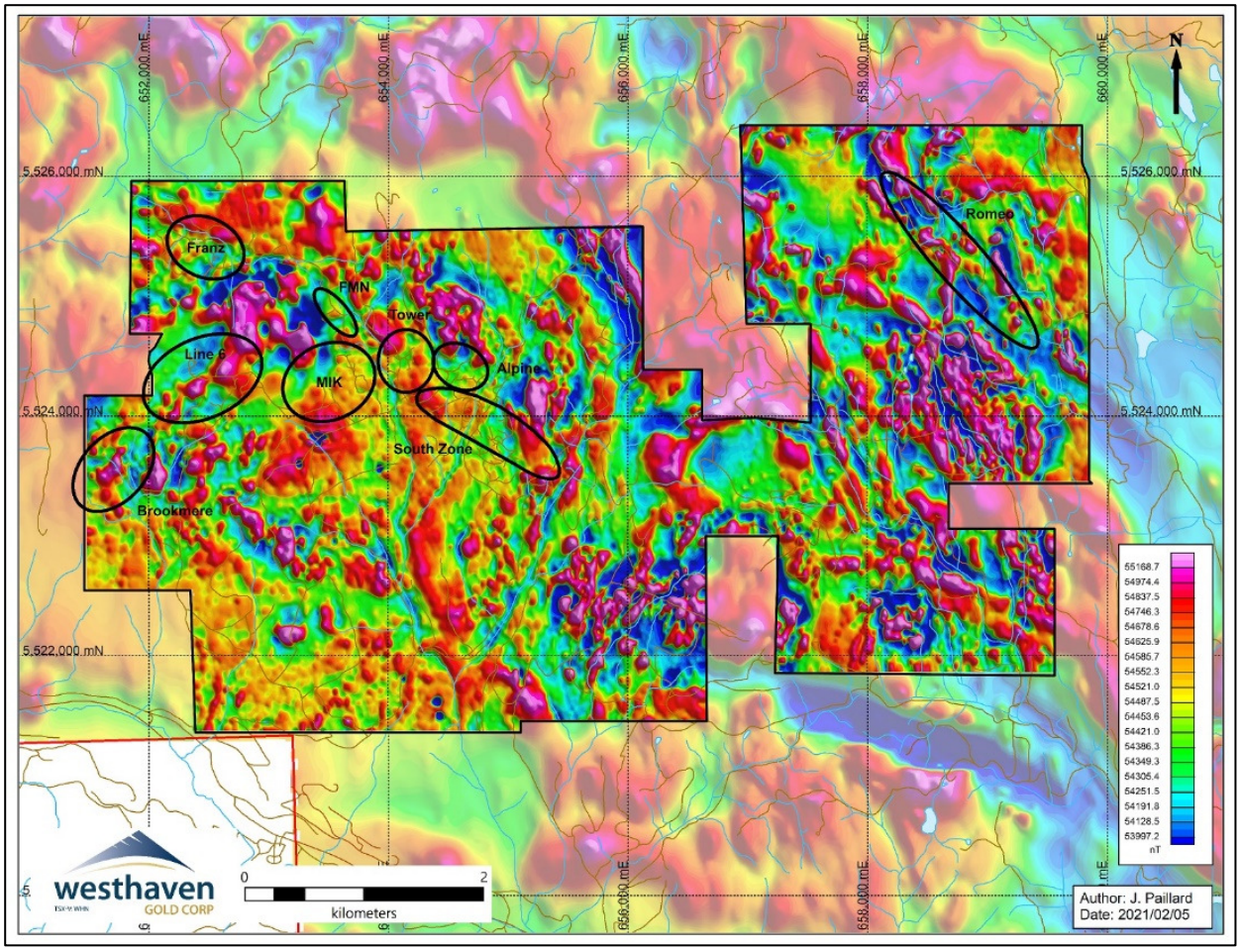

Figure 19: Shovelnose Ground Magnetics (TF) Compilation (Airborne Magnetics Background)

9.1b-iv Induced Polarization ("IP") and Resistivity

From 2012 to 2015 three programs of IP chargeability and resistivity were completed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. (Vancouver, BC) over the area between Line 6 and Alpine zones encompassing the Mik, Tower, and the northern portion of the South zones. A total of 10 east-west oriented lines and one north-south oriented line were surveyed for a total of 76.3 line-km. Data inversions utilized DCIP2D, a University of British Columbia program library for forward modelling inversions of IP data over two-dimensional structures. Chargeability and resistivity data from the surveys was inverted. There is a weak correlation of high resistivity to known zones of mineralization however results were not conclusive. Because of this weak correlation, Westhaven contracted other, more direct, resistivity surveys.

9.1b-v Direct Current ("DC") Resistivity

The purpose of the 2019 and 2020 DC resistivity surveys (Peter E. Walcott and Associates, Coquitlam, BC) was to utilize high resolution DC resistivity surveying in an attempt to define narrow sub-vertical resistivity zones associated with gold bearing units.

During 2019, a total of 40.9 line-km of DC resistivity was completed in on 13 lines oriented at 60° azimuth. The DC Resistivity Survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which were manufactured by Advanced Geosciences Inv. of Austin, Texas. The system consists of a single unit which incorporates the transmitter, receiver and automated switching box. Data recorded in

the field consists of measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C1 and C2, the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P1 through P5, during the "current-on" part of the cycle. Surveying was carried out using the "pole-dipole" method of survey measuring the 1st to 12th separations (n) utilizing multiple a-spacing; 10m, 20m, 30m etc.

The 2020 DC Resistivity survey (Peter E. Walcott and Associates, Coquitlam, BC) comprised the collection of approximately 20.6 line-km using the "dipole-dipole" method of survey to reduce asymmetry in responses. A receiver array remains stationary while the current (C1) is moved along the survey lines at a spacing of the dipole ("a") apart. Results of this survey and final data are pending.

The 2019 survey was successful in identifying several features of interest, with the most prevalent associated with a long northerly trending zone of reduced magnetics which encompasses the main mineralized body of the South zone (Figure 20). Results from the 2020 survey are pending.

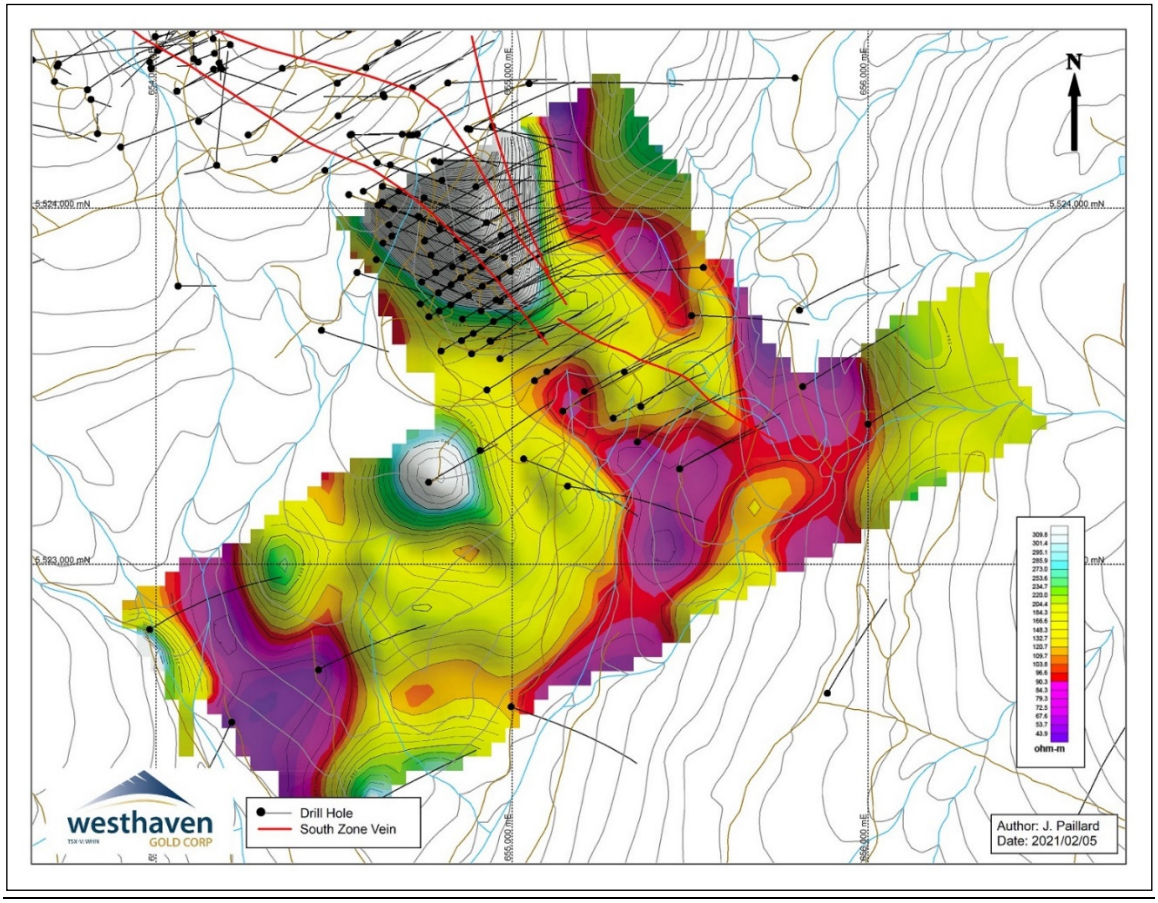

Figure 20: Shovelnose 2019 DC Resistivity Plan - Inversion Resistivity Slice (1200 m level)-

<u>9.1b-vi Controlled-Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics ("CSAMT")</u>

The CSAMT geophysics method involves transmitting a controlled electric signal at a suite of frequencies into the ground from one location (transmitter site) and measuring the received electric and magnetic fields in the area of interest (receiver site). CSAMT is a geophysical investigation method for obtaining information about subsurface resistivity and under most conditions can survey deeper than regular IP/Resistivity surveys. A total of 53.9 line-km of readings were completed by Peter E. Walcott and

Associates in 2020. Readings were taken along east - west oriented lines spaced at 400m intervals with readings taken at 25m intervals. Results of the survey and final data are pending at this time.

9.1c Trenching

Mechanized trenching over anomalous soil geochemical targets in the Line 6 and Mik zones (Figure 21) was completed from 2008 to 2011; 22 trenches by Strongbow in 2008-09 (640m) and 5 trenches by Westhaven in 2011 (147m).

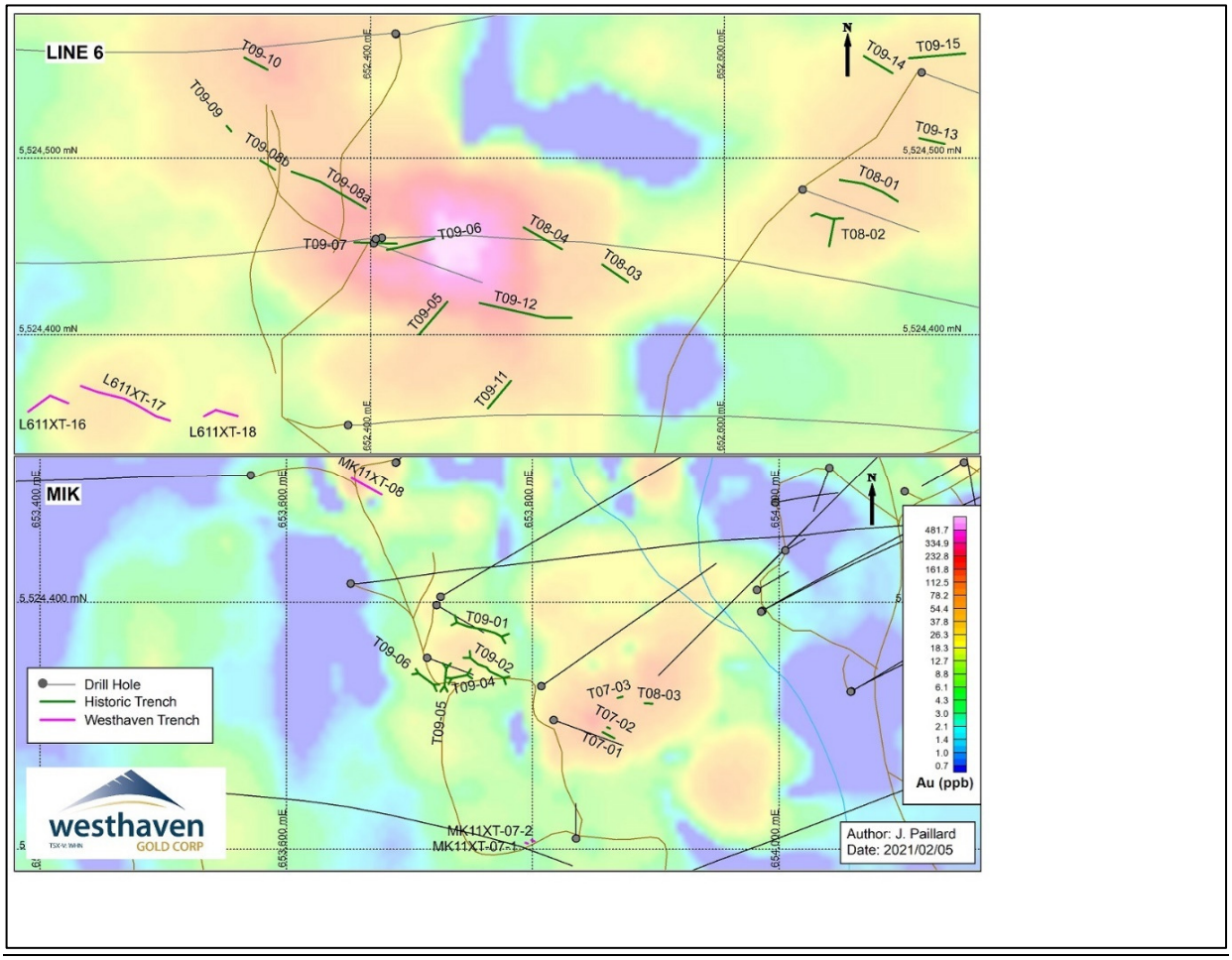

Figure 21: Shovelnose Trench Locations (Gold-in-Soil Geochemistry Background)

Trenches were sampled at 0.5-2m intervals dependant on observed mineralization. A summary of results with notable gold grades encountered follows on Table 11. Trenching at the Line 6 zone encountered quartz veining in siliceous rhyolite tuffs, oriented northeast between 190° to 200°. Trenching at the Mik zone revealed homogeneous rhyolite tuffs (lacking siliceous inclusions) that host narrow quartz veins generally oriented northeast and steeply dipping to the northwest.

Year	Zone	Trench	Au g/t	Interval
2008	Line 6	T08-01	16.95	2.0
2008	Line 6	T08-02	1.40	16.0
2008	Line 6	T08-03	1.68	2.5
2008	Line 6	T08-04	5.12	6.0

Year	Zone	Trench	Au g/t	Interval
2009	Line 6	T09-05	0.12	2.0
2009	Line 6	T09-06	0.80	21.0
2009	Line 6	T09-07	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-08A	0.79	6.0
2009	Line 6	T09-08B	0.37	2.0
2009	Line 6	T09-09	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-10	0.43	5.0
2009	Line 6	T09-11	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-12	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-13	0.15	12.5
2009	Line 6	T09-14	-	-
2009	Line 6	T09-15	0.20	6.5
2011	Line 6	T11-16	0.04	2.0
2011	Line 6	T11-17	0.29	8.0
2011	Line 6	T11-18	0.10	2.0
2008	Mik	T08-01	1.40	3.0
2008	Mik	T08-02	2.90	2.0
2008	Mik	T08-03	-	-
2009	Mik	T09-04	2.72	2.9
2009	Mik	T09-05	-	-
2009	Mik	T09-06	0.81	5.5
2011	Mik	T11-02	0.01	2.0
2011	Mik	T11-04	0.02	2.0
2011	Mik	T11-08	0.12	2.0
Work completed by Westhaven				

Table 11: Significant Gold Intersections from Shovelnose Trenching (2008-2011)

Trench locations were recorded using a handheld GPS, and sample sites collected within the trenches were laid out with measuring tape. Rock descriptions were noted and samples were placed into plastic bags with an identifying tag.

9.1d Petrographics and Rock Studies

9.1d-i Petrograpghy

In 2013 Westhaven submitted six drill core samples from the Tower zone to Acme Analytical Laboratory, Vancouver for petrographic analyses. In 2019, Westhaven submitted 49 samples from four 2018 diamond drill holes (SN18-12, SN18-15, SN18-18 and SN18-21) from the South zone for thin section and petrographic analyses to Panterra Geoservices Inc of Surrey, BC. Samples represented gold-bearing quartz veins and host rocks. The work assisted identifying lithologies and alteration.

9.1d-ii Near Infrared ("NIR") Reflectance Spectroscopy

In 2017 Westhaven submitted a suite of 380 drill core samples from the Alpine (nine drillholes), Tower (20 holes), Mik (four holes), Line 6 (five holes), and Tower Creek Fault zones to Kim Heberlein of Maple Ridge BC for analyses using a TerraSpec mineral analyzer. The survey was instigated in an attempt to differentiate high temperature (illite) and low temperature (kaolinite and smecktite) clays to aid in defining epithermal alteration halos. The work assisted in mapping likely heat sources for mineralization and alteration.

In 2019 Westhaven submitted a suite of 89 drill core samples from five 2018 drillholes (SN18-09, SN18-11, SN18-14, SN18-18, and SN18-21) and one 2019 drillhole (SN19-03), all located in a fence pattern across the South zone. The survey was completed to map zones of hydrothermal up-flow. Combined

with mineralogical and textural indicators the survey identified elevated illite crystallinities (higher paleo-temperatures) in drill core increasing to the west (hanging wall) suggesting the possibility of additional gold-quartz to the west of current drilling (Figure 22).

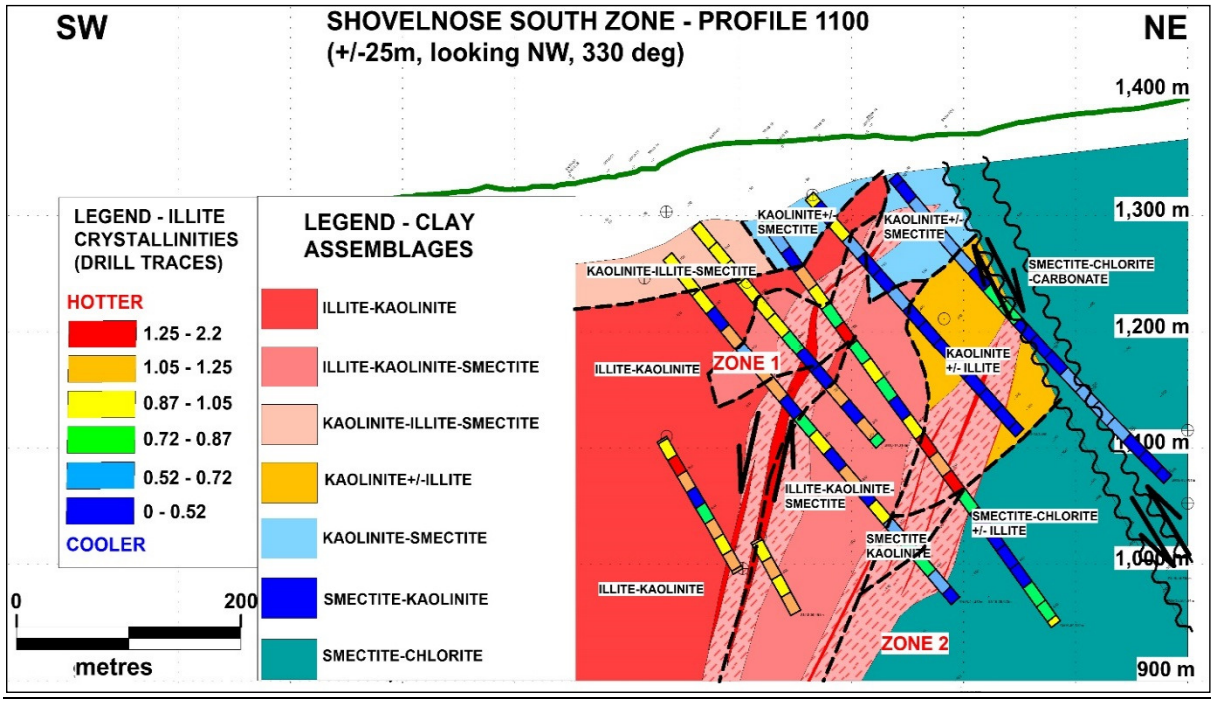

Figure 22: Shovelnose NIR Spectroscopy - Clay Analyses across the South Zone

9.2 Prospect Valley

A summary of all exploration activities completed on the Prospect Valley Property to date is included in Table 12.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)				Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
1990	Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp	11	283	53							
2001	Fairfield	60	285	38							
2002	Almaden	11	1241	123					25 test pits,		
2003		9	2	17					10 - 660m		
2004	Spire	90	997	25			5				
2005			3722	4					33 - 324m		
2006			419	2		45	45			28	5,079
2007				50	1,232				13 - 645m	10	1,775
2008				16					2 - 120m		
2009	Altair		402								
2010			14	24						19	1,964
2012	Berkwood		610								
2013						17					
2014											

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)				Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2015			324					3			
2016	Westhaven		1028	78					4 trenches	8	1,519
2020						244					
	Totals	**181**	**9,327**	**430**	**1,232**	**306**	**50**	**3**	**25 test pits, 62 trenches - 1749m**	**65**	**10,337**

Table 12: Prospect Valley Exploration Summary

9.2a Soil and Rock Geochemistry

9.2a-i Soil Geochemistry

A total of 9,327 soil samples (1,028 samples by Westhaven in 2016) have been collected on the Property by various operators encompassing the Bonanza Valley, Discovery, Crown, and NIC zones. A total of 4,565ha of the Property have been covered with grid soil sampling, 1,634ha by Westhaven and 3,163ha by previous operators. Note Westhaven's sampling infills and overlaps some of the historical sampling. All samples were compiled into a common database with analytical results for a multi-element ICP suite as well as fire assay for gold.

In 2016 Westhaven completed a program of soil sampling in the Teepee area, an area containing two magnetic low anomalies trending to the northeast into the NIC zone. Generally, samples were taken at 25m intervals along grid lines oriented 135° and spaced 50-200m apart. Soil samples are taken using geotools, shovels, and augers at 20cm to 30cm depths of B or C horizon material and placed into Kraft paper bags with sample grid locations marked on the bags. Locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Flagging was left at the sample site to denote grid location. Descriptions relating to the depth, colour and composition of the soils noted at each site.

Results for gold are plotted on Figure 23. A well-defined 4.5km long north-northeast trending gold-in-soils anomaly (>25ppb Au) was delineated in the Discovery zone. The anomaly deflects eastward at the southern extent (Dog Leg area) following the drainage trend. The Ridgeline area, located immediately north of the Discovery zone after a sharp break, was defined as an 800 x 300m northeast trending gold-in-soils anomaly that may be independent of the Discovery zone. Gold-in-soil results at the NIC zone trend north-easterly as narrow linear anomalous trends over a strike length of 2.5km. Sampling of the Teepee area in 2016 resulted in scattered spot gold anomalies. Soil anomalies over the Bonanza zone remain unexplained.

Soil sampling has formed a basis for the trenching, drilling and discovery of the Ridgeline and Discovery zones

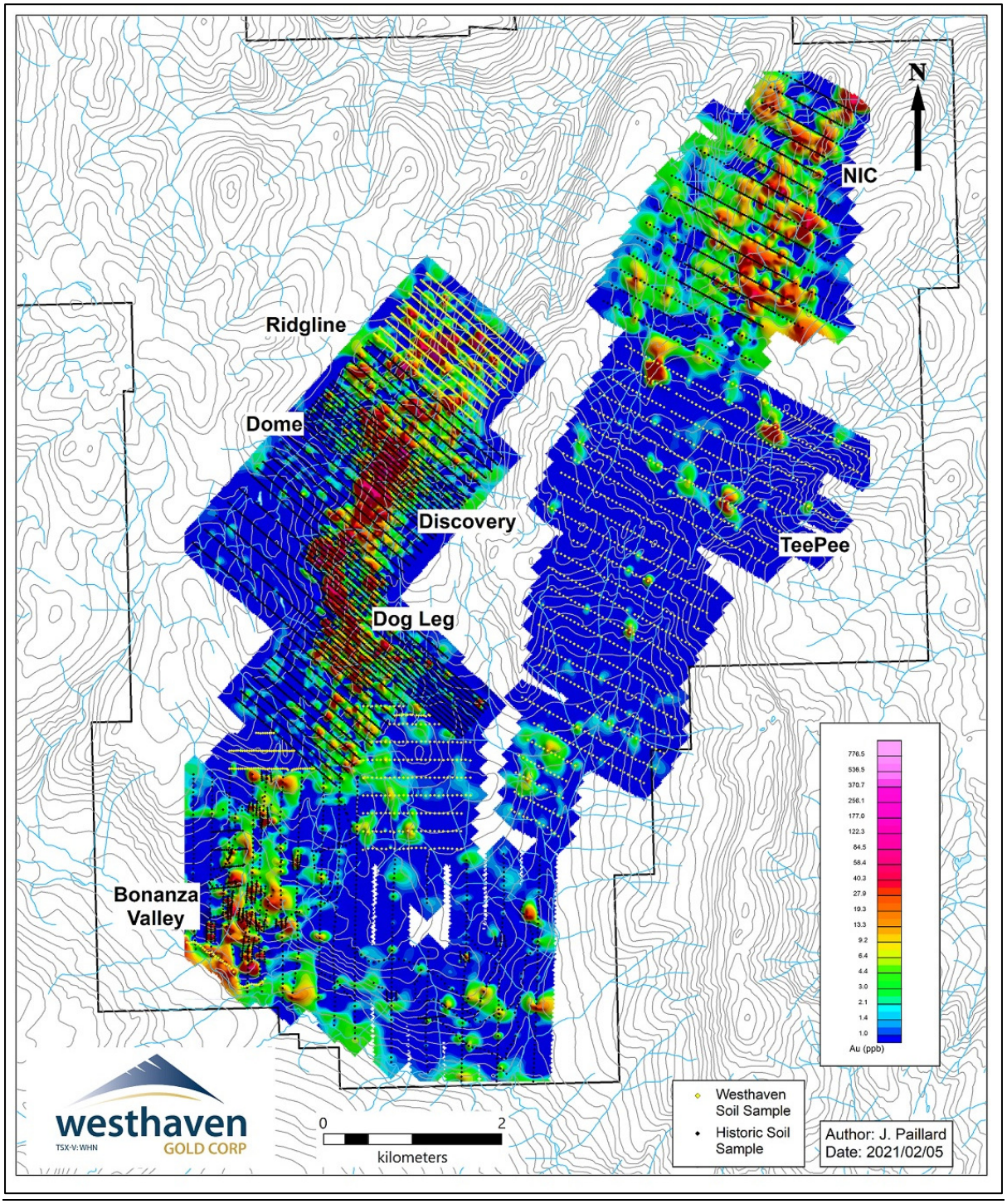

Figure 23: Prospect Valley Soil Geochemistry - Gold

9.2a-ii Rock Geochemistry

A total of 430 reconnaissance rock samples (78 collected by Westhaven in 2016) were collected from the Property to date during prospecting. Of these 141 samples were taken from talus or boulders. Many of the historical samples (162) were either not analyzed or lack location data to include in the database. Westhaven completed rock sampling as part of their prospecting programs. Samples were collected from prospective outcrops, subcrops, and float found during the survey, locations recorded using a

handheld GPS. Rock descriptions were noted and samples were placed into plastic bags with an identifying tag.

At Bonanza Valley, unexplained anomalous quartz float has been found with one sample described as epithermal quartz vein float returning 43.34g/t Au. Generally rock sampling reflected soil geochemical anomalies, though one historical sample from NIC zone returned 21.7g/t Au.

9.2b Geophysics

As previously noted in Section 6.2, during2007 an airborne magnetic survey was flown over the entire Property.

9.2b-i Ground Magnetics

In 2020, Westhaven contracted Scott Geophysics Ltd, of Vancouver BC to conduct a 12km ^{2} ground magnetics survey in the Bonanza Valley area. A total of 244 line-km was surveyed on east-west trending lines spaced 50m apart using a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer. Diurnal corrections were made using a stationary base station. GPS readings were taken concurrently with magnetic readings utilizing a Garmin GPSMap receiver.

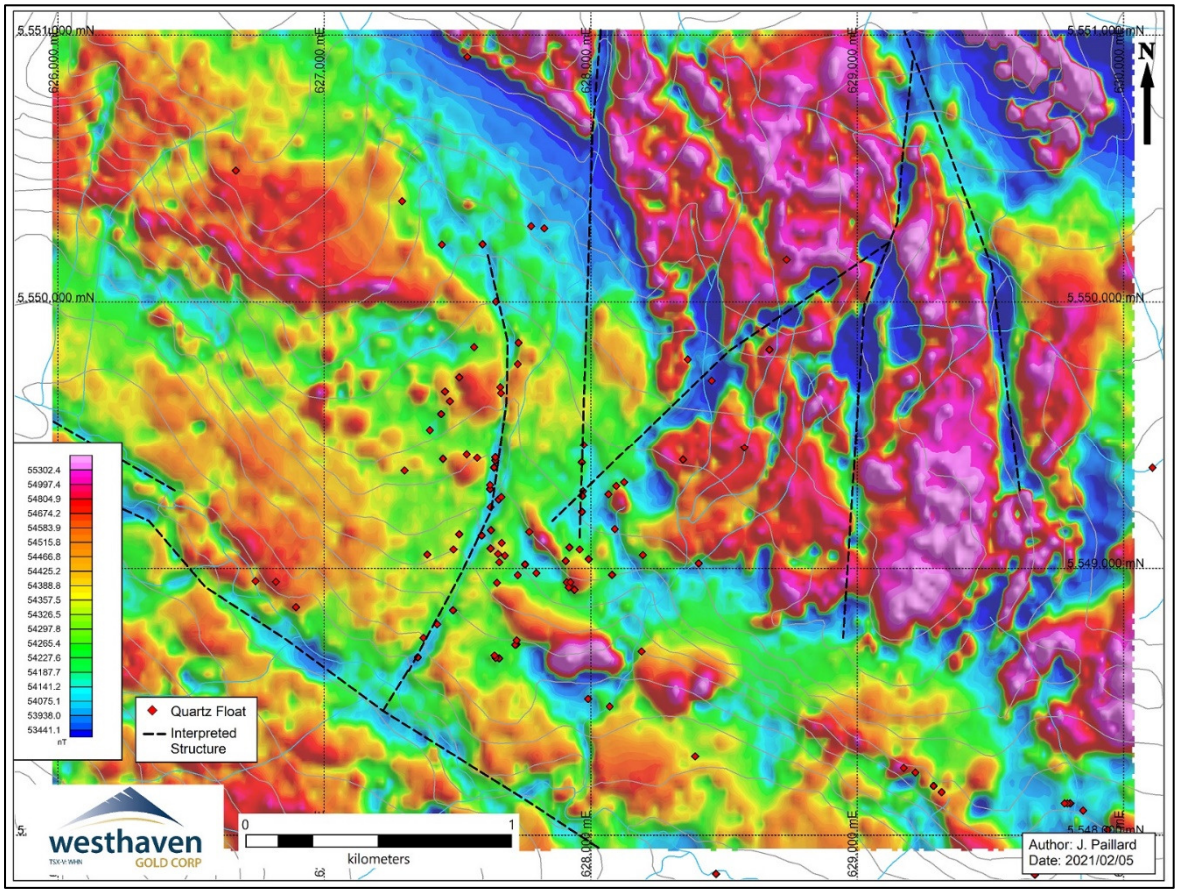

Figure 24: 2020 Ground Magnetics (TMI) Compilation with Quartz Float – Bonanza Valley Area

Results for total magnetic intensity were contoured and are presented on Figure 24. Narrow elongated zones of low magnetic intensity were noted trending in north, north-northeast, and west-northwesterly directions. The majority of quartz float found in the area coincides with the north and north-easterly trending interpreted magnetic structures.

9.3 Skoonka Creek

A summary of all exploration activities completed on the Skoonka Creek Property to date is included in Table 13. Westhaven has not conducted any work on the Skoonka Creek Property since 2018.

Year	Company	Sampling				Geophysics (line-km)						Trenching	Drilling	
		Silt	Soil	Ah Soils	Rocks	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	IP	VLF-EM	Radio-metrics	VTEM		Holes	Metres
2003	Almaden	51	14		22									
2004			384		41									
2006	Anglo-Canadian Uranium				54									
2005	Strongbow Exploration	32	3,224		224		12		12.4			4 - 43.5m	11	1,258.4
2006		76	2,647		1624	207	34	6			207	7 - 419m	21	4,403.3
2007		2	1,628		783	580	34			580	580	6 - 432m	13	3,147.0
2013				64										
2015				221	15									
2017	Westhaven		105	105	10									
2018						491								
	Totals	**161**	**8,002**	**390**	**2,773**	**1,278**	**80**	**6**	**12.4**	**580**	**787**	**17-894.5m**	**45**	**8,808.7**

Table 13: Skoonka Creek Exploration Summary

9.3a Soil and Rock Geochemistry

9.3a-i Soil Geochemistry

From 2003 to 2017 a total of 8,002 soil samples were taken from the B-horizon over most of the Property by Almaden (398 samples) in 2003-2004, Strongbow (7,499 samples) in 2005-2007, and Westhaven (105 samples) in 2017. A total of 3,077ha has been covered with soil grids, 3,074ha by previous operators and 54ha by Westhaven. Westhaven's sampling overlapped and historical sampling. All samples were integrated into a common database for Property-wide coverage. Soil samples are collected using geotools, shovels, and augers at 20cm to 30cm depths of B or C horizon material and placed into Kraft paper bags with sample grid locations marked on the bags. Locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Flagging was left at the sample site to denote grid location. Descriptions relating to the depth, colour and composition of the soils noted at each site.

Analytical results for all soil samples were gridded and contoured (Figure 25). Clusters of numerous small occurrences of anomalous gold-in-soils (>30ppb Au) were noted peripheral to discrete concentrations of higher grading anomalous gold-in-soil areas occurring over each known Minfile occurrence in the northern portion of the Property with three lesser northwesterly trending linear anomalies occurring to the south in the Zebra zone. These gold anomalies generally occur along magnetic low linears that may represent gold hosting structures.

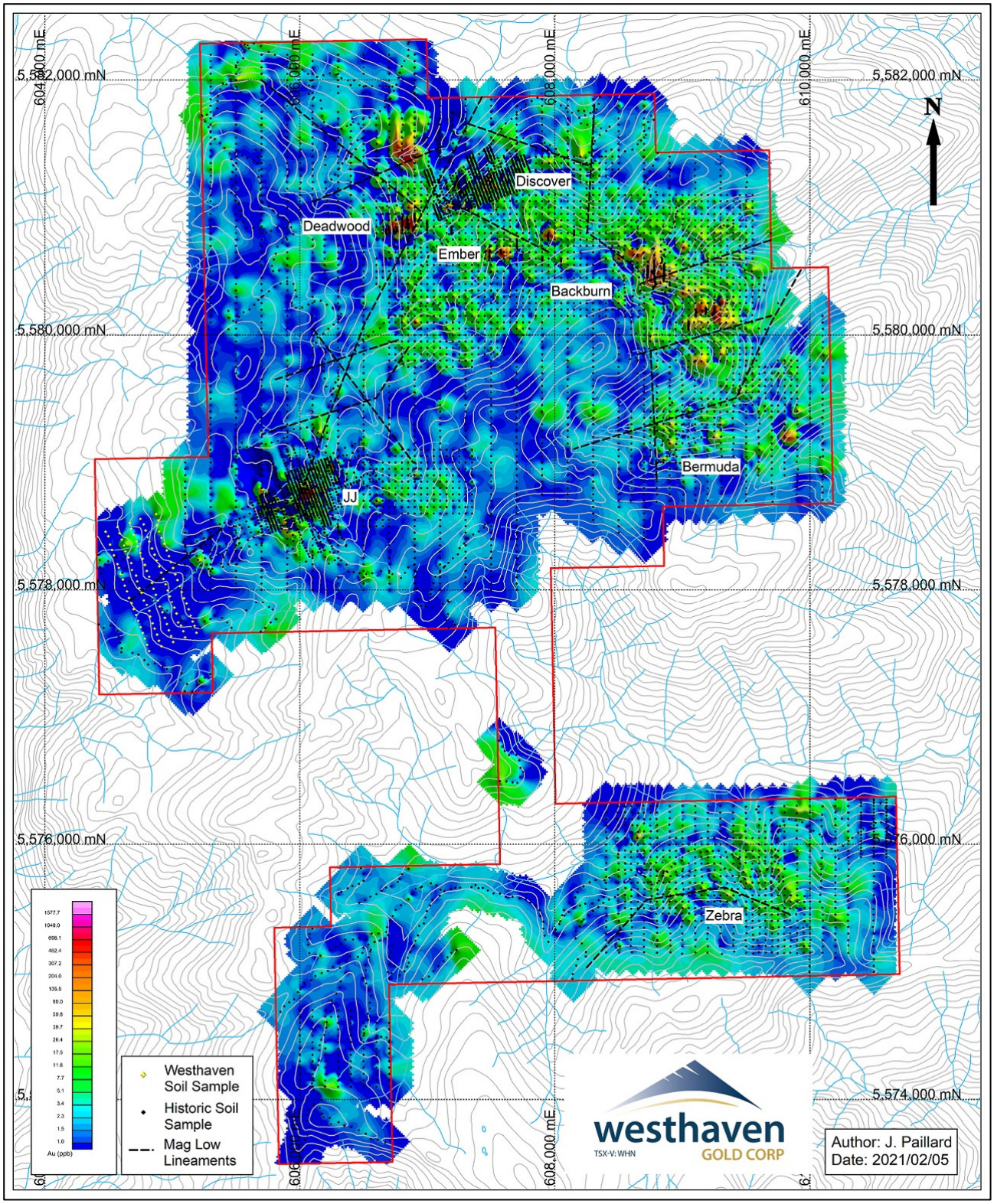

Figure 25: Skoonka Creek Gold-in-Soil Geochemistry

9.3a-ii Ah Sampling

A total of 390 samples were collected from the Ah-horizon of soil in the JJ zone (105 by Westhaven in 2017). Ah horizon sampling is similar to regular soil sampling however the material collected is near surface, immediately below the organic layer. Studies have shown this sampling method is useful in area of deep till cover. In 2017 both A and B-horizon soil samples were taken and sent for multi-element analyses. The Ah horizon samples mimicked the response of regular soil sampling at the JJ area.

9.3a-iii Rock Geochemistry

A total of 2,773 rocks were reportedly taken on and around the Property. Of these only 1,230 were collected within the current Property limits. A total of 782 grab samples were taken from outcrop or subcrop as well as 438 float samples. Ten of the grab samples were collected by Westhaven in 2017 and the remainder by previous operators. Samples collected were placed into plastic bags with an identifying tag, had their locations recorded using a handheld GPS and descriptions were noted.

Samples were collected from the JJ and Deadwood zones as well as to the northwest of the Deadwood zone. Forty-seven of the 782 grab samples graded >1g/t Au (1,000ppb), the highest grading sample (14.1g/t Au) was taken in the Deadwood zone. Distributions of the rock sampling and anomalous (>100ppb Au) results are illustrated in Figure 26. Samples anomalous in gold were found in each of the known gold mineralized zones and several new areas were found to be anomalous in gold as well. These are situated between the JJ and Deadwood zones as well as to the northwest of the Deadwood zone.

9.3b Geophysics

9.3b-i Airborne Magnetics

In 2018, Westhaven engaged Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (Langley, BC) to conduct a helicopter magnetic (Scintrex CS-3 cesium magnetometers in a 3 axis stinger configuration) and radiometric (PicoEnviroTech GRS-10 Gamma Spectrometer with 16.8 litres of downward looking crystals) survey over the entire Property. Approximately 491 line-km of data were collected along east-west (090/180) oriented lines spaced at 75m intervals and at a mean terrain clearance of 47.3m. North-south tie lines were flown at 750m intervals for survey control and levelling purposes. Subsequent data compilation and processing was completed offsite at Precision's base in Langley, BC.

Results of the calculated 1st vertical gradient magnetics are illustrated on Figure 27. The calculated vertical gradient magnetics show prominent northeast-trending and less common east-west and northwest-trending magnetic low lineaments associated with mineralized zones.

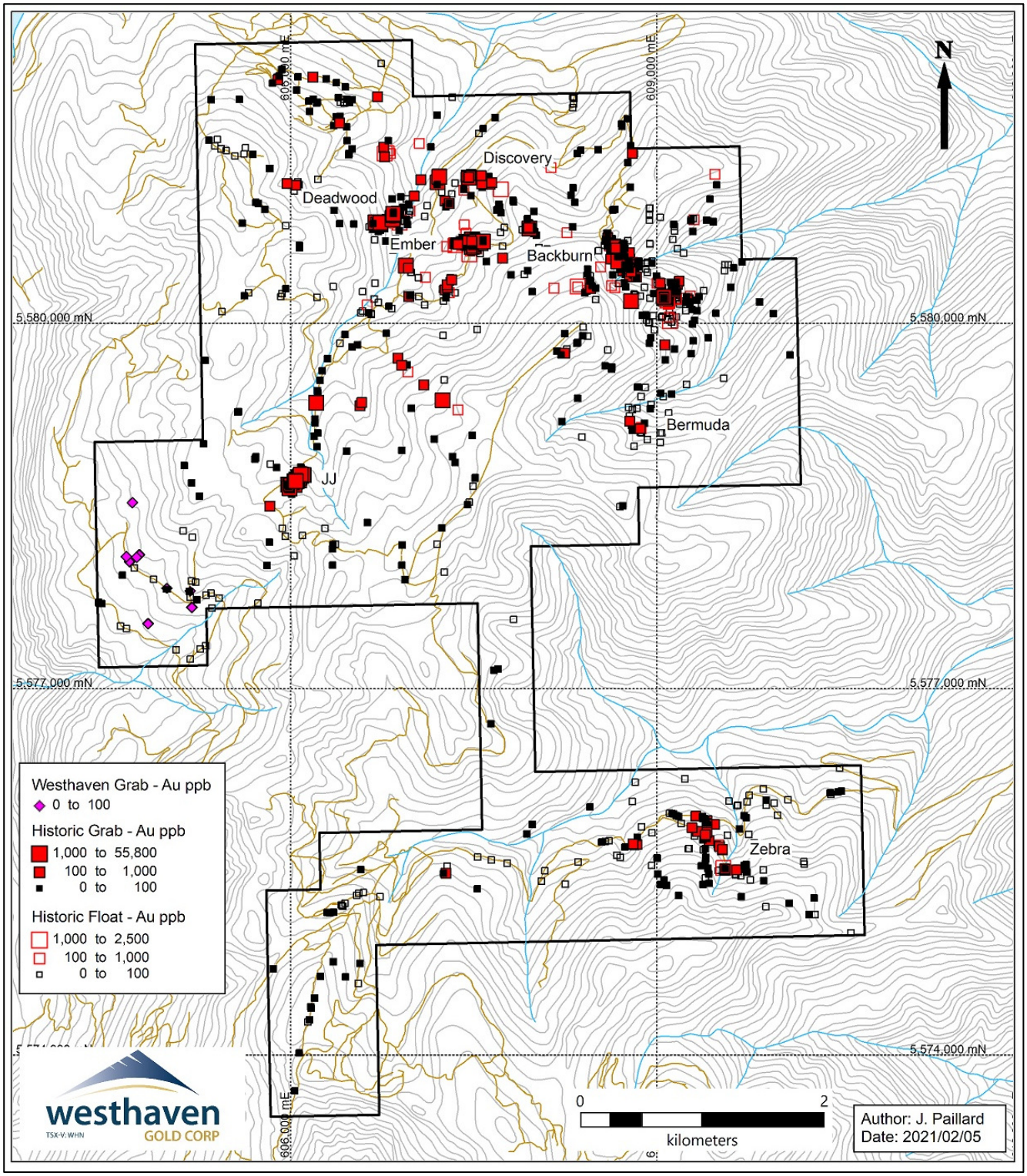

Figure 26: Skoonka Creek Rock Geochemistry - Gold

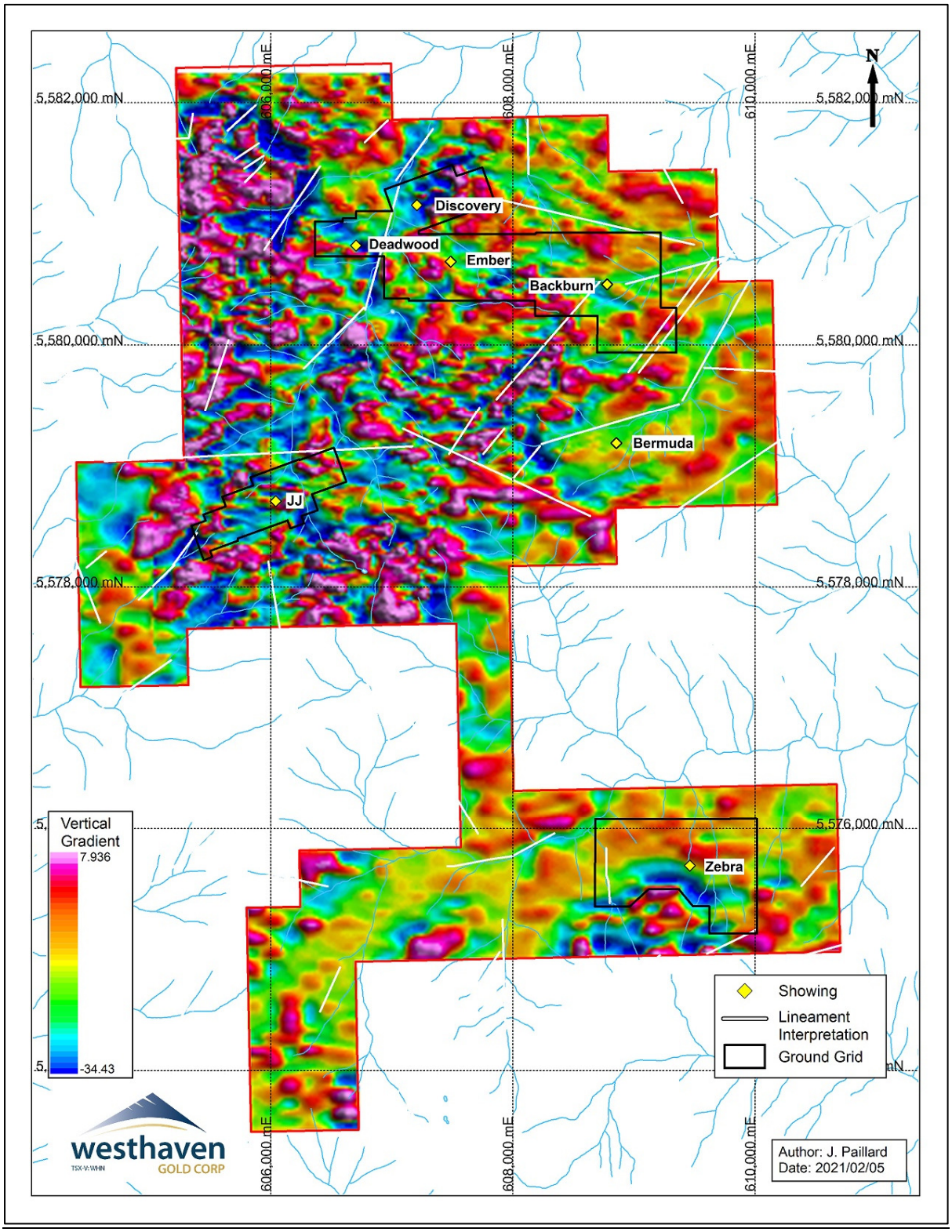

Figure 27: Skoonka Creek Calculated 1st Vertical Gradient Airborne Magnetics

9.4 Skoonka North

A summary of exploration activities completed on the Skoonka Creek Property to date is included on Table 14. Westhaven has not conducted any work on Skoonka North since 2018.

Year	Company	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)		
		Silt	Soil	Rocks	Airborne Magnetics	Radiometrics	Resistivity
2003	Almaden			5			
2005 2006	Midland Recording Services	6		3			
2006 2007	Strongbow Exploration	72	1,482 590	77 94	229	229	229
2018	Westhaven				713	713	
	Totals	**78**	**2,072**	**179**	**942**	**942**	**229**

Table 14: Skoonka North Exploration Summary

9.4a Geophysics

9.4a-i Airborne Magnetics

In 2018, Westhaven engaged Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (Langley, BC) to conduct a helicopter magnetic (Scintrex CS-3 cesium magnetometers in a 3 axis stinger configuration) and radiometric (PicoEnviroTech GRS-10 Gamma Spectrometer with 16.8 litres of downward looking crystals) survey over the Property. Approximately 713 line-km of data were collected along east-west (090/180) oriented lines spaced at 100m intervals and at a mean terrain clearance of 43.5m. North-south tie lines were flown at 1,000m intervals for survey control and levelling purposes. Survey activities were based from the Merritt Airport and took place on November 14, and from November 18 to 20, inclusive. Subsequent data compilation and processing was completed offsite at Precision's base in Langley, BC.

Magnetic highs generally reflect topography, the topographic highs exposing thick portions of the Pimainus formation andesites and basalts containing varying amounts of magnetite. The Ridge zone is located in a broad magnetic low. Total field magnetic results of the survey are shown on Figure 28.

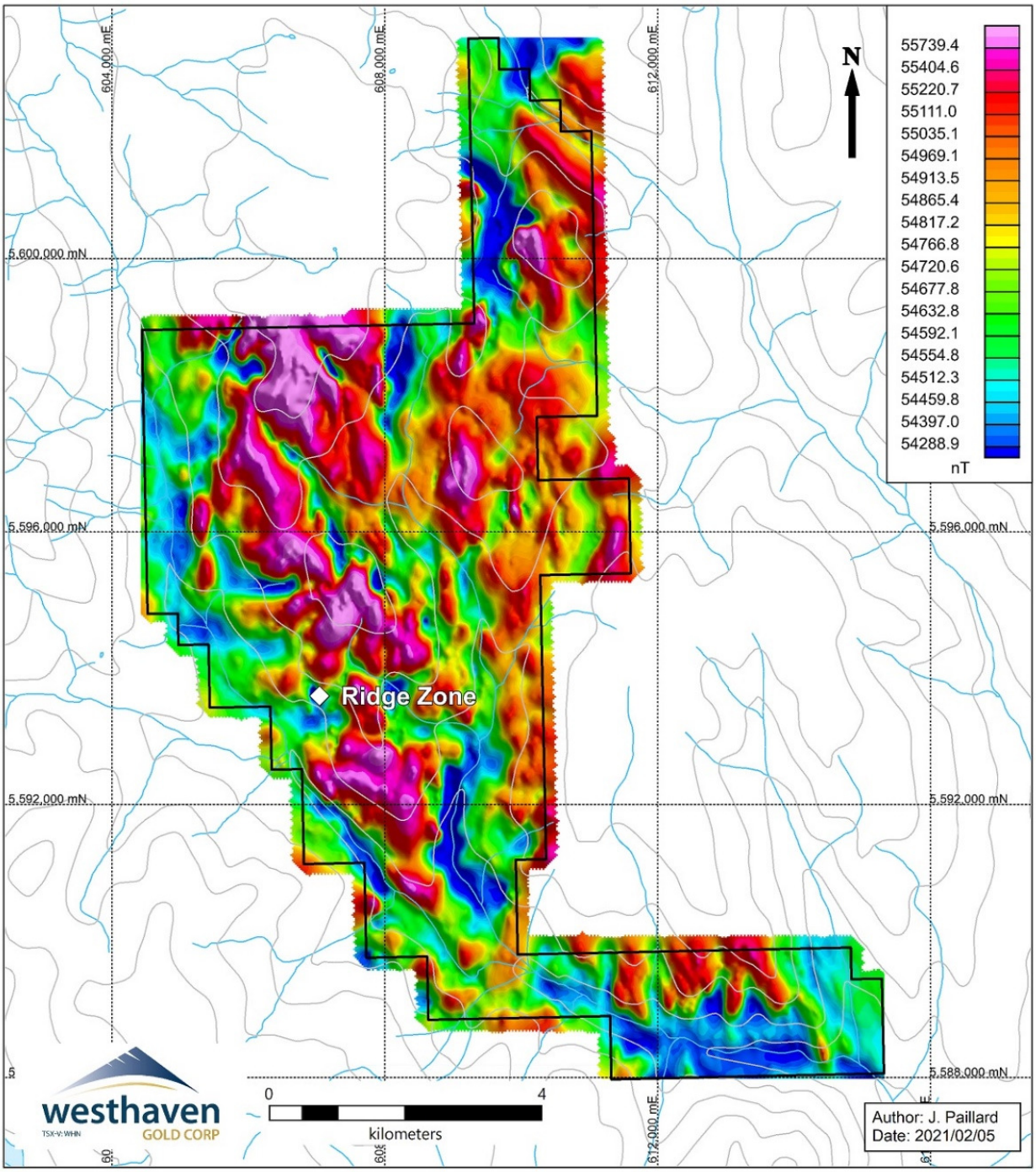

Figure 28: Skoonka North Total Field Airborne Magnetics

10.0 Drilling

10.1 Shovelnose

A total of 220 NQ core holes (83,298m) were drilled by Westhaven on the Property from 2011 to 2020. All drilling on the Property has been done by Westhaven and contracted to Titan Diamond Drilling Ltd. ("Titan") of Smithers BC. Drill core from all drilling to date is located at Westhaven's core logging and storage facility in Merritt, BC.

Drill crews retrieve the core from the ground and place it in sequentially numbered core boxes with depth measurement blocks placed at three metre intervals. Hole dip angles were originally determined with acid dip tests, however starting in 2018, a downhole Reflex ACT III survey tool has been used to survey the holes for azimuth and dip at roughly 50m downhole increments.

Core is delivered to Westhaven's core logging facility by Titan's drill crews at the end of each shift. Westhaven personnel verify the depth measurement blocks and core placement, discuss any issues with the drill crews and then collect data for; magnetic susceptibility, rock quality designation ("RQD" - a measurement of how fractured the core is), specific gravity, and core recoveries. Starting in the 2020 season, fracture frequency and oriented core measurements have also been collected. Magnetic susceptibility shows slight variations between volcanic units but didn't reveal any striking differences. RQD average 79% suggesting the core is quite competent and not heavily fractured. A total of 1,492 selected core samples from the South zone, taken at approximately 25m intervals (or closer spacing in prospective areas), from 67 drillholes (most of the 2018 - 2019 drill core) were measured for dry and submerged weight. Similar measurements were collected during the 2020 program. These data will be useful in future resource estimate studies. Core recovery measurements average 97% across three metre intervals and in the author's opinion, are not an issue.

All drill core was geological logged, photographed and sampled. Samples were selected by the logging geologist at approximately 1-3m downhole intervals depending on geology and mineralization. Drill core was split into halves lengthwise using a conventional manual core splitter and later with a power saw, one half placed into plastic sample bags with identifying tag and closed using plastic strap closures. The remaining half drill core was left in labelled core boxes with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Boxes of split core are stacked on pallets and organized at Westhaven's core storage facility in Merritt BC.

Core boxes were labelled with metal tags and catalogued. Completed drill collars are marked in the field with a treated fence post labelled with a metal tag. Collar locations have been established post drilling by GeoVerra of Kelowna, BC, who made five separate trips in 2020 and collected observations on 189 boreholes using Trimble RTK GNSS equipment. Collars for the remaining drill holes are anticipated to be surveyed in 2021, with those locations currently controlled by handheld GPS units, supported by the LiDAR survey data.

Cut and split drill core samples were sent to a variety of analytical facilities between 2011 and 2016, including Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver (2011-2013), Agat Laboratories of Burnaby (2011), ALS Minerals of North Vancouver (2014-2015) and Activation Laboratories of Vancouver (2016). From 2017 to 2020, core samples were personally delivered by representatives of Westhaven to either the Vancouver or Kamloops offices of ALS Global Minerals. Starting in early 2020, Westhaven arranged for

authorized representatives of ALS's Kamloops office, to pick-up core samples directly from Westhaven's Merritt core facility.

Details of collar locations are in Table 15. Quoted drill intercepts are core length intervals and may not be indicative of true thickness. Note that a significant number of assays from the 2020 drill program have not yet been received.

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
11-SH-001	2011	653714	5524355	1462	79.3	-60	110	Mik
11-SH-002	2011	653722	5524398	1467	88.4	-60	120	Mik
11-SH-003	2011	653817	5524305	1450	104.3	-55	110	Mik
11-SH-004	2011	652402	5524452	1399	92.4	-45	110	Line 6
11-SH-005	2011	652644	5524482	1422	95.4	-43	110	Line 6
11-SH-006	2011	652711	5524548	1423	58.8	-45	110	Line 6
11-SH-007	2011	654174	5524543	1443	87.2	-70	250	Tower
SN-12-01	2012	653847	5524771	1450	121.9	-45	220	n/a
SN-12-02	2012	654192	5524562	1446	152.4	-90	0	Tower
SN-12-03	2012	654216	5524572	1448	121.9	-60	70	Tower
SN-12-04	2012	654102	5524490	1419	235.9	-45	250	Tower
SN-12-05	2012	654020	5525257	1559	146.3	-45	130	n/a
SN-13-01	2013	654150	5524514	1432	224.0	-45	250	Tower
SN-13-02a	2013	653982	5524410	1406	42.0	-45	60	Tower
SN-13-02b	2013	654005	5524442	1410	37.0	-60	60	Tower
SN-13-02	2013	654164	5524434	1427	144.0	-60	250	Tower
SN-13-03	2013	653997	5524481	1410	110.0	-60	80	Tower
SN-13-04	2013	654170	5524120	1382	248.0	-65	250	Tower
SN-13-05	2013	654118	5524410	1416	125.0	-60	250	Tower
SN-13-06	2013	654208	5524458	1432	113.0	-60	250	Tower
SN-14-07	2014	654105	5524419	1414	94.2	-60	0	Tower
SN-14-08	2014	654184	5524390	1429	102.7	-75	0	Tower
SN-14-09	2014	654181	5524394	1429	133.2	-75	180	Tower
SN-14-10	2014	654041	5524509	1414	90.3	-65	200	Tower

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN-14-11	2014	654160	5524475	1425	130.2	-60	350	Tower
SN-14-12	2014	653835	5524209	1421	111.9	-60	0	Mik
SN15-01	2015	654641	5524313	1388	251.0	-45	270	Alpine
SN15-02	2015	652743	5524315	1412	182.0	-65	90	Line 6
SN15-03	2015	652533	5524098	1376	146.0	-75	270	Line 6
SN15-04	2015	654161	5524390	1424	428.0	-55	107	Tower
SN15-05	2015	654084	5524522	1421	401.0	-55	225	Tower
SN16-01	2016	654177	5524407	1428	122.0	-55	360	Tower
SN16-02	2016	654692	5524207	1355	260.0	-65	270	Alpine
SN16-03	2016	654594	5524509	1445	164.0	-68	270	Alpine
SN16-04	2016	654061	5523781	1348	176.0	-50	90	Other
SN16-05	2016	653807	5524332	1456	455.0	-65	55	Mik
SN16-06	2016	654734	5524208	1349	176.0	-55	270	Alpine
SN16-07	2016	654547	5524206	1383	185.0	-65	90	Alpine
SN16-08	2016	654546	5524205	1383	134.0	-90	360	Alpine
SN16-09	2016	654549	5524207	1383	230.0	-60	135	Alpine
SN17-01	2017	654150	5524514	1432	566.0	-58	240	Tower
SN17-02	2017	654216	5524572	1448	500.0	-57	237	Tower
SN17-03	2017	654010	5524645	1440	422.0	-45	240	Tower
SN17-04	2017	654170	5524120	1382	458.0	-45	360	Tower
SN17-05	2017	653900	5524171	1402	386.0	-45	70	Mik
SN17-06	2017	654623	5524008	1338	506.0	-50	110	South
SN17-07	2017	654658	5524121	1346	431.0	-50	110	South
SN18-01	2018	654565	5523819	1324	361.0	-50	110	South
SN18-02	2018	654465	5523657	1312	318.4	-50	110	South
SN18-03	2018	654667	5523997	1336	455.0	-50	110	South
SN18-04	2018	654542	5524038	1346	440.0	-50	110	South
SN18-05	2018	654621	5524127	1351	350.0	-57	110	South
SN18-06	2018	654711	5524205	1352	395.0	-50	110	South

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN18-07	2018	654636	5524061	1342	320.0	-60	110	South
SN18-08	2018	654654	5523953	1334	374.0	-50	110	South
SN18-09	2018	654637	5523902	1331	491.0	-50	110	South
SN18-10	2018	654682	5524047	1343	401.0	-50	110	South
SN18-11	2018	654618	5523855	1328	626.0	-45	110	South
SN18-12	2018	654739	5523975	1338	302.0	-50	110	South
SN18-13	2018	654945	5524230	1373	365.0	-50	110	South
SN18-14	2018	654828	5523729	1340	317.0	-50	60	South
SN18-15	2018	654891	5523648	1345	308.0	-50	60	South
SN18-16	2018	654753	5524029	1343	331.0	-50	110	South
SN18-17	2018	654736	5523977	1338	275.0	-62	110	South
SN18-18	2018	654917	5523781	1363	338.0	-45	60	South
SN18-19	2018	654966	5523577	1334	416.1	-50	60	South
SN18-20	2018	654800	5523599	1325	528.5	-50	60	South
SN18-21	2018	654795	5523711	1332	482.0	-50	60	South
SN18-22	2018	654785	5523819	1334	419.0	-50	60	South
SN19-01	2019	654913	5523712	1356	425.0	-50	60	South
SN19-02	2019	654948	5523682	1352	389.0	-50	60	South
SN19-03	2019	654995	5523822	1367	401.0	-50	60	South
SN19-04	2019	654858	5523628	1337	317.0	-50	60	South
SN19-05	2019	654857	5523804	1361	455.0	-50	60	South
SN19-06	2019	654939	5523627	1344	419.0	-50	60	South
SN19-07	2019	654940	5523626	1344	335.0	-50	75	South
SN19-08	2019	655081	5523644	1334	290.0	-50	60	South
SN19-09	2019	654878	5523755	1360	512.0	-50	60	South
SN19-10	2019	654915	5523835	1368	503.0	-50	60	South
SN19-11	2019	654832	5523836	1355	416.0	-50	60	South
SN19-12	2019	654829	5523785	1348	470.0	-50	60	South
SN19-13	2019	654956	5523742	1356	338.0	-54	60	South

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN19-14	2019	654978	5523861	1373	449.0	-50	60	South
SN19-15	2019	654861	5523861	1363	434.0	-50	60	South
SN19-16	2019	654754	5523907	1338	446.0	-45	60	South
SN19-17	2019	654845	5523911	1359	415.7	-50	60	South
SN19-18	2019	654772	5523868	1337	440.0	-50	60	South
SN19-19	2019	654917	5523882	1374	482.0	-50	60	South
SN19-20	2019	654797	5523940	1344	437.0	-48	60	South
SN19-21	2019	654793	5523762	1333	503.0	-50	60	South
SN19-22	2019	655063	5523516	1312	489.0	-50	60	South
SN19-23	2019	654746	5523792	1331	497.0	-50	60	South
SN19-24	2019	654886	5523591	1335	506.0	-50	60	South
SN19-25	2019	654663	5523921	1332	500.0	-50	60	South
SN19-26	2019	654860	5523689	1344	470.0	-50	60	South
SN19-27	2019	654636	5524017	1338	426.7	-50	60	South
SN19-28	2019	655098	5523541	1314	431.0	-50	60	South
SN19-29	2019	654582	5524047	1343	408.1	-48	60	South
SN19-30	2019	654742	5523731	1328	491.0	-50	60	South
SN19-31	2019	654475	5524106	1370	322.5	-50	60	South
SN19-32	2019	654766	5523230	1293	352.0	-50	60	South
SN19-33	2019	654969	5523923	1379	451.1	-50	60	South
SN19-34	2019	654910	5523320	1300	401.0	-50	60	South
SN19-35	2019	654960	5523801	1365	504.1	-51	60	South
SN19-36	2019	655142	5523431	1285	578.0	-50	60	South
SN19-37	2019	654967	5523739	1355	465.7	-47	60	South
SN19-38	2019	654766	5523695	1327	557.0	-50	60	South
SN19-39	2019	654333	5524137	1396	375.0	-50	60	South
SN19-40	2019	655203	5523485	1291	551.0	-50	60	South
SN19-41	2019	654259	5524205	1406	442.0	-50	60	South
SN19-42	2019	655316	5523541	1292	356.2	-50	60	South

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN19-43	2019	654120	5524243	1396	423.7	-50	60	Tower
SN19-44	2019	655362	5523443	1276	460.2	-50	60	South
SN19-45	2019	655284	5523411	1276	462.5	-50	60	South
SN19-46	2019	654456	5522703	1245	505.0	-50	60	Other
SN19-47	2019	653982	5522816	1220	529.7	-50	60	Other
SN19-48	2019	654531	5522282	1209	599.5	-50	60	Other
SN19-49	2019	654928	5523960	1380	417.6	-50	60	South
SN20-50	2020	655352	5523344	1273	377.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-51	2020	655352	5523344	1273	581.0	-57	60	Other
SN20-52	2020	655807	5523713	1319	482.0	-50	60	Other
SN20-53	2020	654803	5524078	1348	479.0	-50	90	Other
SN20-54	2020	655817	5523499	1322	479.0	-50	60	Other
SN20-55	2020	654781	5524132	1348	456.0	-50	90	Other
SN20-56	2020	654874	5524223	1360	480.0	-50	90	Other
SN20-57	2020	655471	5523269	1271	479.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-58	2020	654798	5524129	1349	438.0	-48	60	Other
SN20-59	2020	655471	5523268	1271	548.0	-57	60	Other
SN20-60	2020	654930	5523490	1319	639.0	-48	60	Other
SN20-61	2020	656000	5523394	1350	339.0	-50	60	Other
SN20-62	2020	654881	5524221	1362	450.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-63	2020	654882	5524221	1362	294.0	-58	60	Other
SN20-64	2020	654898	5524060	1371	366.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-65	2020	654898	5524060	1371	372.0	-55	60	Other
SN20-66	2020	652387	5524349	1382	596.0	-45	90	Line 6
SN20-67	2020	654720	5524205	1351	528.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-68	2020	654721	5524338	1374	388.5	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-69	2020	652406	5524455	1396	602.0	-45	90	Line 6
SN20-70	2020	654638	5524319	1389	21.5	-53	60	Alpine
SN20-70B	2020	654638	5524319	1389	399.0	-53	60	Alpine

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN20-71	2020	652403	5524454	1396	650.0	-47	270	Line 6
SN20-72	2020	654511	5524259	1403	415.5	-50	60	Alpine
SN20-73	2020	654509	5524351	1420	454.9	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-74	2020	652414	5524570	1389	570.0	-47	90	Line 6
SN20-75	2020	654589	5524394	1418	486.0	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-76	2020	652414	5524570	1390	650.0	-47	270	Line 6
SN20-77	2020	654354	5524392	1437	471.0	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-78	2020	654541	5524500	1456	489.0	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-79	2020	652370	5524003	1363	589.0	-47	300	Line 6
SN20-80	2020	654820	5524351	1365	441.2	-45	90	Other
SN20-81	2020	655048	5524349	1396	634.0	-45	90	Other
SN20-82	2020	653360	5523702	1361	494.0	-47	60	Other
SN20-83	2020	653453	5524249	1427	536.0	-45	90	Mik
SN20-84	2020	655080	5524548	1410	683.7	-45	90	Other
SN20-85	2020	655886	5522637	1340	443.3	-45	30	Other
SN20-86	2020	653652	5524415	1455	674.0	-45	90	Mik
SN20-87	2020	655083	5524755	1431	90.2	-45	90	Other
SN20-87B	2020	655083	5524755	1431	651.0	-45	90	Other
SN20-88	2020	653725	5524404	1467	581.0	-45	60	Mik
SN20-89	2020	655795	5524365	1347	507.0	-45	270	Other
SN20-90	2020	656584	5522283	1444	566.0	-45	30	Other
SN20-91	2020	655538	5523833	1300	607.5	-45	270	South
SN20-92	2020	653689	5524514	1456	572.0	-45	45	FMN
SN20-93	2020	655504	5523698	1296	501.0	-45	90	Other
SN20-94	2020	653689	5524514	1456	440.0	-60	45	FMN
SN20-95	2020	656783	5522201	1461	526.0	-45	30	Other
SN20-96	2020	653571	5524503	1448	584.0	-45	270	Mik
SN20-97	2020	655032	5523296	1289	528.0	-45	115	Other
SN20-98	2020	657147	5522059	1442	536.0	-45	45	Other

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN20-99	2020	653986	5524393	1405	341.0	-45	60	Tower
SN20-100	2020	653985	5524392	1405	425.0	-63	60	Tower
SN20-101	2020	652582	5525403	1284	161.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-102	2020	652561	5525378	1291	161.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-103	2020	654059	5524328	1400	369.0	-45	60	Tower
SN20-104	2020	652608	5525368	1289	233.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-105	2020	652589	5525338	1295	227.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-106	2020	654058	5524328	1400	407.0	-65	60	Tower
SN20-107	2020	652544	5525445	1278	164.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-108	2020	652524	5525416	1287	173.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-109	2020	655156	5523220	1260	546.0	-45	103	Other
SN20-110	2020	653684	5524611	1443	437.0	-45	40	FMN
SN20-111	2020	652478	5525464	1284	191.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-112	2020	652474	5525435	1291	206.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-113	2020	654997	5522599	1207	561.0	-45	115	Other
SN20-114	2020	653683	5524611	1443	467.0	-65	40	FMN
SN20-115	2020	652447	5525478	1281	272.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-116	2020	654213	5522556	1207	531.0	-45	210	Other
SN20-117	2020	653611	5524682	1457	425.0	-45	40	FMN
SN20-118	2020	652419	5525447	1294	263.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-119	2020	652405	5525520	1266	202.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-120	2020	652366	5525465	1283	257.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-121	2020	653610	5524681	1457	473.0	-65	40	FMN
SN20-122	2020	654023	5525267	1560	573.0	-45	70	Other
SN20-123	2020	652227	5525533	1263	287.0	-45	20	Franz
SN20-124	2020	652104	5525564	1277	320.0	-45	20	Franz
SN20-125	2020	654160	5524928	1529	507.0	-45	60	Other
SN20-126	2020	653514	5524751	1452	518.7	-45	40	FMN
SN20-127	2020	652490	5525382	1299	284.0	-45	40	Franz

Hole_ID	Year	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SN20-128	2020	654679	5524463	1414	477.0	-45	60	Alpine
SN20-129	2020	652489	5525381	1299	269.0	-60	40	Franz
SN20-130	2020	653513	5524750	1452	455.0	-65	40	FMN
SN20-131	2020	652654	5525342	1288	350.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-132	2020	653444	5524812	1462	431.0	-48	40	FMN
SN20-133	2020	658219	5525306	1454	438.0	-45	110	Romeo
SN20-134	2020	652453	5525404	1296	269.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-135	2020	652452	5525403	1296	269.0	-55	40	Franz
SN20-136	2020	653443	5524811	1462	455.0	-60	40	FMN
SN20-137	2020	652379	5525403	1300	245.0	-55	40	Franz
SN20-138	2020	652379	5525403	1300	245.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-139	2020	653443	5524811	1462	527.0	-70	40	FMN
SN20-140	2020	658218	5525307	1454	390.0	-60	110	Romeo
SN20-141	2020	652274	5525364	1282	359.0	-45	20	Franz
SN20-142	2020	653587	5524883	1426	447.5	-45	270	FMN
SN20-143	2020	652506	5525315	1299	300.0	-45	40	Franz
SN20-144	2020	652506	5525315	1299	243.0	-60	40	Franz
SN20-145	2020	653588	5524883	1426	509.0	-67	270	FMN
SN20-146	2020	652316	5525525	1252	105.0	-45	20	Franz
SN20-147	2020	653347	5524832	1462	422.0	-45	40	FMN
SN20-148	2020	653347	5524831	1462	401.0	-60	35	FMN
SN20-149	2020	653387	5525044	1417	413.0	-45	220	FMN

Table 15: Shovelnose Drill Collar Details

*Results Pending for the Highlighted Holes

Drilling from 2011 through much of 2017 targeted the Mik, Line 6, Alpine and Tower zones in an effort to find feeder zones/structures of the surface mineralization. While results from that work were encouraging, intercepts were confined to near surface stratigraphy and a deeper mineralized, feeder was not found. Highlights of that work include 11.2m of 0.97g/t Au with 7g/t Ag starting at 29.7m in hole SN12-04 of the Tower zone. Drill hole locations for these zones with significant intercepts (Table 16) are shown in Figure 29.

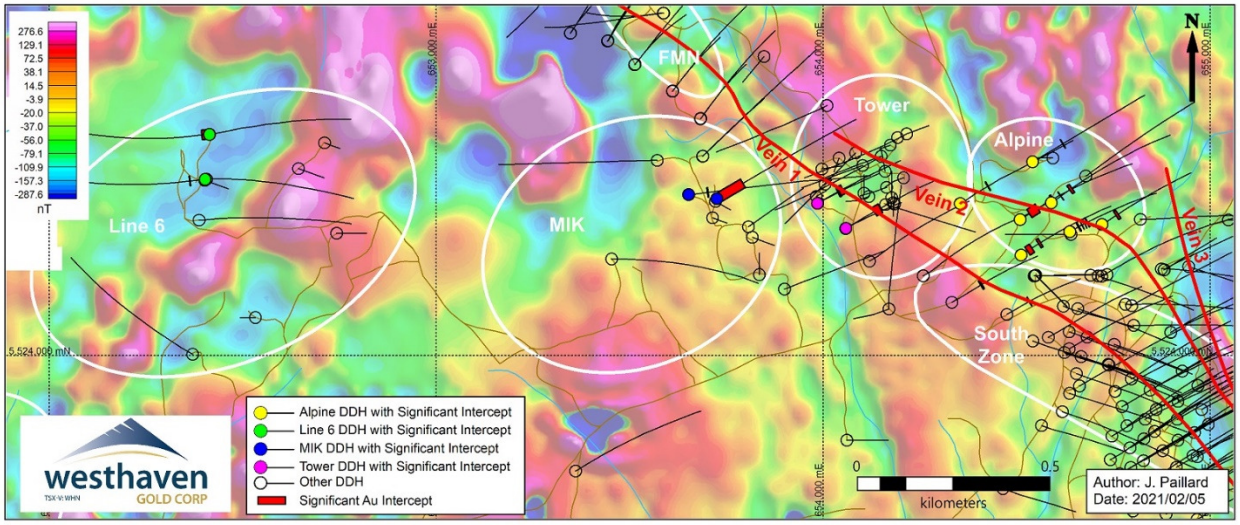

Figure 29: Shovelnose Drilling - Line 6, Mik, Tower and Alpine Zones – Ground Magnetics (TF)

In 2016-2017, a re-interpretation of the drilling to date considered; geology, metal ratios (Au/Ag), mineralogy and clay mineral crystallization temperatures, and identified that these near surface zones represent the root of the system in an uplifted fault block. Drilling in the southern part of the Alpine zone suggested a northeast trending cross fault with the south side of the fault down dropped in relation to the northside.

The final two holes of the 2017 drill program drill were drilled south of the Alpine zone, into the interpreted down dropped block, and discovered mineralization at what is now known as the South zone. Hole SN17-06 intercepted 85m of 0.5g/t Au with 1.4g/t Ag starting at 141m downhole.

The South zone became the focus of drilling through 2018 and 2019, which delimited three gold-bearing quartz veins along a strike length of approximately 1.5km. The northwest trending vein sets intersected by the drilling were denoted as Veins 1, 2, and 3. Interpretation suggests the three veins intersect to the south and at depth while diverging to the north. In the vicinity of the South zone, none of the vein sets have been observed in outcrop.

Vein 1 gold mineralization occurs along a steeply southwest dipping normal fault containing definable intervals of near surface gold mineralization.

Vein 2, a sub-parallel structure located up to 150m east of Vein 1, occurs as sheeted gold veins that coalesce into a single zone of gold mineralization with significant thicknesses.

Vein 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths below 250 m below surface so near surface gold mineralization is unknown at this time.

Gold mineralization at the South zone is concentrated over a 200m vertical range between 1100m asl and 1300m asl that conforms to the boiling level of epithermal mineralizing fluids. In epithermal systems, the boiling of gold bearing solutions causes the gold to precipitate, hence identifying the boiling zone is critical to interpretation. The boiling zone features colloform-cruciform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar (“kspar”).

To date there have been 70 holes totalling 29,949m drilled in the South zone. Drill hole spacing is roughly 50m. Drill holes with highlighted mineral intercepts are shown on Figure 30.

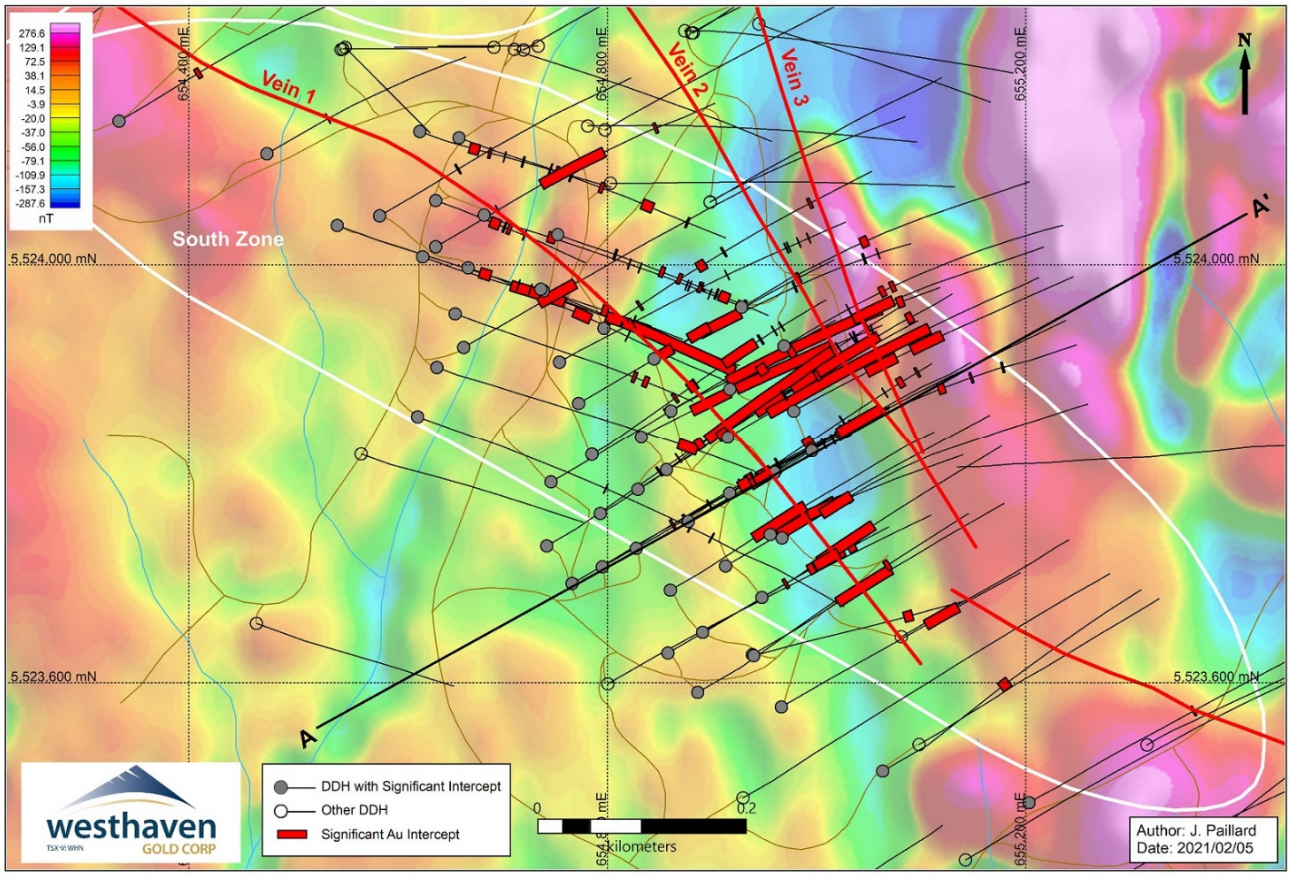

Figure 30: Shovelnose Drilling – South Zone– Ground Magnetics (TF)

Cross section A - A' (location as shown on Figure 30) illustrates gold distribution through the centre of the mineralized zone (Figure 31).

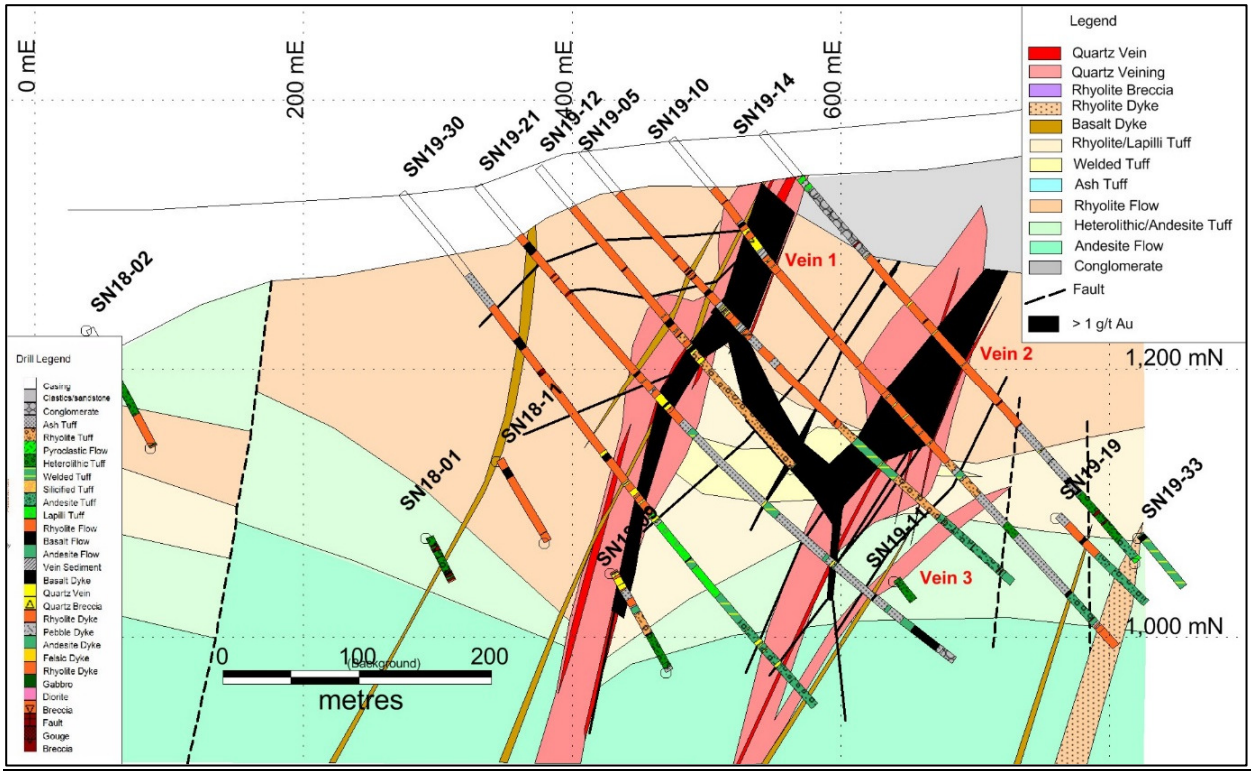

Figure 31: Shovelnose X-Section A-A' - South Zone (looking northwest)

Gold occurs as Au-Ag tellurides (selenites). Gold pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite) selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

Significant drill interceptions from the South zone drilling are listed in Table 16.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
SN17-06	141.0	226.0	85.0	0.50	1.40	1
and	291.9	317.0	25.1	0.20	0.50	1
and	334.0	360.0	26.0	0.20	0.50	2
SN17-07	149.0	150.0	1.0	1.10	1.20	2
and	183.0	185.0	2.0	0.90	4.70	2
and	231.3	237.0	5.7	2.50	5.40	2
and	299.0	315.2	16.2	0.20	1.60	2
and	369.0	371.2	2.2	0.30	1.40	3
SN18-03	178.0	206.7	28.7	2.60	4.80	1
including	189.0	206.7	17.7	3.90	7.70	1

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
including	190.0	192.9	2.8	9.70	16.80	1
including	203.0	206.7	3.7	6.30	36.60	1
and	271.7	272.1	0.4	3.40	13.90	2
SN18-04	241.1	260.0	18.9	0.20	0.60	1
and	307.2	307.5	0.3	2.50	4.60	2
and	327.7	328.0	0.3	0.80	4.80	2
SN18-05	93.9	112.0	18.2	0.30	1.90	2
and	130.0	134.0	4.0	1.00	1.00	2
and	159.0	159.5	0.5	2.60	23.60	2
and	192.0	194.1	3.1	0.80	3.30	2
and	252.0	257.0	5.0	0.70	2.70	3
and	260.0	260.4	0.4	1.60	3.80	3
SN18-07	116.0	136.0	20.0	0.50	1.40	1
and	145.6	148.3	2.7	1.20	5.20	1
and	154.0	161.0	7.0	0.60	1.40	1
and	190.0	190.6	0.6	0.90	9.30	1
SN18-08	279.0	283.8	4.8	0.80	2.10	1
and	296.0	303.0	7.0	0.30	1.60	1
SN18-09	373.5	402.0	28.5	0.50	5.10	1
SN18-10	100.0	111.7	11.7	1.30	7.50	1
and	225.0	225.5	0.5	5.60	34.50	2
and	241.5	242.0	0.6	4.80	9.60	2
and	313.8	314.2	0.4	5.70	33.70	2
and	318.0	318.4	0.4	1.70	8.40	2
and	348.9	349.3	0.4	1.30	0.90	2
and	390.5	391.0	0.5	1.20	11.40	2
SN18-11	279.0	279.5	0.5	0.60	10.50	1
and	402.0	403.0	1.0	2.00	7.00	2
and	433.0	433.9	0.9	5.20	10.50	2
SN18-12	125.4	302.0	175.0	0.70	2.10	1+2

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
SN18-14	83.0	86.0	3.0	1.90	0.90	1
and	125.0	126.0	1.0	1.40	1.70	1
and	197.6	198.0	0.4	1.40	13.00	1
and	206.0	207.0	1.0	1.20	9.10	1
and	209.0	228.0	19.0	23.00	102.70	1
SN18-15	139.0	143.0	4.0	3.40	2.90	1
and	179.0	188.0	9.0	1.00	7.10	1
and	189.8	236.0	46.2	8.90	65.50	1
and	243.0	254.0	11.0	1.10	3.80	1
SN18-16	89.0	91.4	2.4	16.80	40.90	1
and	161.0	167.0	6.0	0.30	0.50	2
and	189.0	194.0	5.0	1.20	2.20	2
and	222.0	227.0	5.0	1.10	1.70	2
and	249.0	251.0	2.0	3.00	2.70	3
and	254.6	269.5	13.0	0.50	1.30	3
and	291.0	295.0	4.0	0.60	1.20	3
SN18-17	121.9	133.1	11.2	1.40	4.30	1
and	183.0	184.0	1.0	1.30	2.00	2
SN18-18	77.9	80.0	2.1	1.90	3.30	1
and	124.3	138.0	13.7	4.30	21.90	1
and	188.7	189.5	0.8	9.20	79.70	1
and	260.3	260.8	0.5	4.10	13.70	2
and	283.0	291.0	8.0	6.80	22.30	2
and	313.0	315.9	2.9	5.50	63.50	3
SN18-19	250.0	306.0	56.0	0.10	1.40	1
SN18-21	239.0	240.0	1.0	1.60	3.60	1
and	248.1	261.0	12.9	12.10	94.30	1
and	405.8	406.9	1.1	1.70	97.30	2
and	421.0	423.0	2.0	1.20	1.40	2
and	443.0	444.0	1.0	4.70	1.60	2

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
SN18-22	150.4	154.6	4.2	1.60	5.60	1
and	177.4	189.8	12.4	4.30	17.90	1
and	189.8	191.0	1.2	1.30	2.40	1
and	242.0	298.0	56.0	0.70	1.70	2
and	306.0	308.0	2.0	7.50	4.00	2
and	330.6	331.4	0.8	2.90	2.90	2
and	343.0	343.8	0.8	1.30	5.80	2
SN19-01	89.0	180.0	91.0	6.20	22.50	1
SN19-02	97.9	189.0	91.1	1.20	9.90	1
SN19-03	44.0	63.0	19.0	0.60	2.70	1
SN19-04	245.3	282.0	36.7	0.70	6.50	1
SN19-05	152.6	200.0	47.4	1.80	9.30	1
and	212.0	346.0	134.0	0.60	3.00	2
and	388.3	396.2	7.9	0.30	2.60	3
SN19-06	148.0	238.0	90.0	2.10	8.80	1
SN19-07	232.0	245.0	13.0	1.10	3.10	1
SN19-09	109.4	161.8	52.4	0.50	4.00	1
and	272.9	350.0	77.1	0.30	1.00	2
SN19-10	70.0	332.0	262.0	1.50	5.60	1+2
SN19-11	89.0	155.5	66.5	9.10	10.00	1
and	168.0	330.0	162.0	0.40	1.50	2
and	370.0	372.0	2.0	2.30	22.80	3
and	399.7	400.3	0.6	3.50	26.70	3
SN19-12	126.0	351.0	225.0	0.80	3.10	1+2
and	360.7	361.5	0.8	2.30	17.00	2
and	385.0	385.5	0.5	6.00	33.20	2
and	411.8	412.3	0.6	3.60	25.70	3
SN19-13	69.0	142.0	73.0	1.00	13.50	1
SN19-14	121.7	169.2	47.4	0.50	2.20	2
and	193.4	242.0	48.7	0.60	2.30	2

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
SN19-15	94.8	343.0	248.2	1.40	5.50	1+2
and	368.3	378.0	9.7	7.00	52.20	3
SN19-16	111.0	116.0	5.0	2.50	11.50	1
and	225.7	227.0	1.3	7.20	4.50	2
and	265.4	265.8	0.4	4.30	31.30	2
and	356.0	357.0	1.0	5.70	2.90	3
and	359.9	360.5	0.6	3.50	14.40	3
and	375.3	375.8	0.5	2.30	21.50	3
and	390.2	390.6	0.4	2.00	14.70	3
SN19-17	74.0	143.0	69.0	0.80	3.10	1
and	233.0	235.0	2.0	1.30	1.70	2
and	343.9	346.2	2.3	3.00	24.70	3
and	365.9	366.6	0.7	9.90	65.40	3
SN19-18	143.0	162.0	19.0	1.20	3.10	1
and	191.0	226.0	35.0	0.80	1.10	1
and	377.5	381.5	4.0	0.40	6.10	3
SN19-19	49.0	63.2	14.2	15.70	22.40	1
and	101.0	111.0	10.0	1.30	4.00	1+2
and	205.0	266.0	61.0	1.40	6.70	2
SN19-20	59.7	63.0	3.3	2.40	7.90	1
and	160.5	173.0	12.5	1.00	1.80	2
and	203.0	205.0	2.0	3.60	3.30	2
and	340.0	344.0	4.0	1.40	4.70	3
SN19-21	206.5	223.0	16.5	4.50	35.00	1
and	312.0	314.0	2.0	5.90	4.30	1
and	360.0	365.0	5.0	1.30	4.30	2
SN19-22	221.0	236.8	15.8	0.30	1.10	1
SN19-23	203.0	204.6	1.6	0.80	3.60	1
SN19-24	353.0	360.0	7.0	0.10	1.30	2
SN19-25	133.0	196.0	63.0	0.40	1.10	1

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein
SN19-26	148.0	241.0	93.0	1.30	13.40	1
SN19-27	106.7	107.3	0.6	1.00	1.60	1
and	178.9	275.0	96.1	0.20	1.10	2
and	259.0	261.0	2.0	1.80	5.00	2
and	346.6	350.1	3.4	0.40	9.90	3
SN19-29	131.0	132.9	1.9	1.90	11.10	1
SN19-30	209.0	211.0	2.0	1.20	0.60	1
and	246.5	247.0	0.5	1.30	4.00	1
and	281.0	292.2	11.2	0.90	10.70	1
SN19-31	103.9	104.9	0.9	1.00	5.40	1
SN19-33	110.6	111.1	0.5	8.40	6.50	2
and	163.6	171.3	7.7	2.10	16.40	2
and	181.0	187.3	6.3	6.70	43.30	2
SN19-35	88.0	89.0	1.0	1.90	4.10	1
and	104.0	105.0	1.0	1.90	5.10	1
and	282.0	292.0	10.0	1.20	1.80	2
and	334.0	337.0	3.0	1.90	12.00	3
and	384.5	387.0	2.5	5.20	14.00	3
SN19-37	64.9	114.0	49.1	1.40	6.20	1
SN19-38	179.0	182.0	3.0	3.80	14.10	1
and	298.9	317.0	18.1	4.00	34.20	1
and	323.4	324.1	0.7	3.60	2.30	1
and	421.7	428.0	6.3	0.30	7.00	2
SN19-39	133.0	139.0	6.0	0.10	7.10	1
SN19-40	280.0	283.0	3.0	0.20	41.70	1
SN19-44	237.6	238.0	0.4	0.50	0.10	2
SN19-49	189.3	199.0	9.7	0.50	2.00	2

Table 16: Shovelnose South Zone Significant Drill Intercepts

Projected surface traces of the veins suggest Vein 2 and Vein 3 trend progressively more northerly than Vein 1 and are open along strike to the north. In 2019, Westhaven recognized that previous drilling at the Tower zone had intercepted Vein 1 and Vein 2. Drilling in 2020 tested this trend from the South zone

in northwesterly 100m step outs through the Tower and Mik zones, and to the newly discovered FMN and Franz zones in an effort to discover enriched gold mineralized zones similar to the South Zone. Vein 1 has now been traced along a four kilometre trend from the South zone to the Franz zone.

Westhaven has drilled 16 holes (7,393m) in the FMN zone and 25 holes (6,055m) in the Franz zone. Drilling of the Franz and FMN zones has identified similar grades, widths and geology as at the South zone. All three zones are at roughly the same elevation and it appears the "boiling zone" favourable to hosting gold mineralization is preserved in the FMN and Franz zones. Distinct differences from the South zone include the much higher silver content in the FMN and Franz zones as well as the presence of kspar within the mineralized zone. In the South zone, kspar occurs in quartz veins below the mineralized zone. Drill hole locations for FNM and Franz are shown on Figure 32 and significant intersections are listed in Table 17.

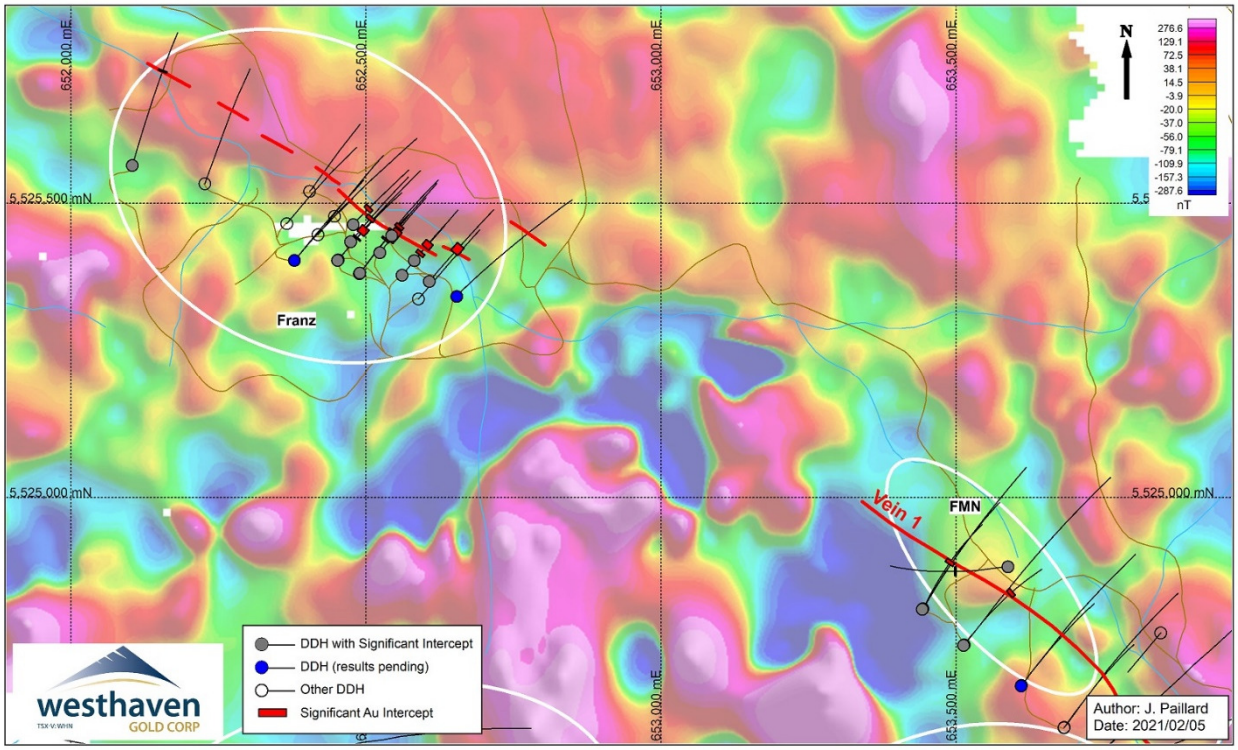

Figure 32: Shovelnose Drilling – FMN and Franz Zones – Ground Magnetics (TF)

Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SN20-101	Franz	18.4	26.1	7.8	14.84	40.68
and		41.1	57.4	16.3	2.37	31.15
SN20-102	Franz	51.1	54.5	3.4	5.04	24.02
including		51.1	52.9	1.8	8.06	34.47
SN20-104	Franz	92.1	116.0	23.9	0.21	3.99

Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SN20-107	Franz	24.5	32.0	7.5	1.93	23.60
including		26.0	30.0	4.0	3.15	31.80
SN20-108	Franz	37.1	71.2	34.1	2.07	16.50
including		42.0	55.1	13.1	4.86	31.57
including		44.0	45.5	2.5	16.88	99.28
SN20-111	Franz	49.1	58.3	9.2	0.42	11.74
including		56.1	57.5	1.3	1.49	29.98
SN20-112	Franz	68.4	77.3	9.0	2.38	63.59
including		71.0	76.7	5.7	3.46	87.38
SN20-124	Franz	227.8	231.3	3.5	0.71	0.60
including		230.2	230.8	0.6	1.51	1.11
SN20-127	Franz	99.5	103.6	3.6	1.24	33.45
including		100.0	101.1	1.1	3.75	95.22
and		124.0	129.7	5.7	0.15	7.98
SN20-134	Franz	80.3	98.0	17.7	2.85	56.25
including		88.5	97.5	9.0	4.15	89.26
including		94.5	97.0	2.5	9.29	172.38
SN20-135	Franz	86.1	89.4	3.3	0.31	9.72
SN20-130	FMN	287.3	304.0	16.8	0.14	9.51
including		289.0	291.0	2.0	0.46	42.50
SN20-139	FMN	271.2	291.0	19.9	2.62	139.75
including		272.9	275.0	2.1	5.11	113.72
including		278.6	289.0	10.4	3.67	209.04
including		282.0	287.5	5.5	4.58	267.35
SN20-145	FMN	224.1	230.0	6.0	2.36	98.4
including		227.8	229.0	1.2	11.25	430

Table 17: Shovelnose FMN and Franz Zone Significant Drill Intercepts

Some 41 holes (19,185m) have been drilled on other areas of the Property targeting geophysical anomalies or as step out drilling from known zones. There have been no favourable results from those holes.

10.2 Prospect Valley

Three drilling campaigns have been completed on the Property by various operators including Westhaven. From 2006 through 2007 Consolidated Spire ("Spire") completed 38 core holes (6,854m) on the Discovery South, Discovery North and NIC zones. In 2010, Altair completed 19 holes (1,965m) on the Discovery South and Northeast Extension ("NEZ") zones. Westhaven, in 2016, completed eight holes (1,519m) on the Discovery South and Dog Leg zones. Total drilling on the Prospect Valley Property is 65 holes and 10,338m.

Spire split the 2006 drilling between two contractors; Falcon Drilling of Prince George BC drilled BTW size core (41.3mm diameter) on the Discovery South and Discovery North zones, and SCS Diamond Drilling of Merritt BC drilled NQ size core (47.6mm diameter) on the NIC zone. The 2007 program, contracted to Full Force Drilling of Peachland BC, utilized NQ2 sized core (50.5mm diameter). Altair contracted the 2010 drilling to SCS Diamond Drilling of Merritt BC who drilled NQ2 size core. Westhaven contracted Titan Diamond Drilling Ltd of Smithers BC to drill NQ size core for the 2016 program. Drill core from all drilling to date is located in Westhaven's core logging and storage facility in Merritt, BC.

For the Westhaven program, drill crews retrieved the core from the ground and placed it in sequentially numbered core boxes with depth measurement blocks placed at three metre intervals. Hole dip angles were determined with acid dip tests. Historical operators used a Reflex tool to survey azimuth and dip during their down hole surveys.

Core is delivered to Westhaven's core logging facility by Titan's drill crews at the end of each shift. Westhaven personnel verified the depth measurement blocks and core placement, and discussed any issues with the drill crews before collecting data for; magnetic susceptibility, rock quality designation ("RQD" - a measurement of how fractured the core is), and core recoveries.

Recoveries for the 2016 program were very good, averaging 91%. RQD measurements averaged 63% indicating the core is weakly to moderately fractured. Magnetic susceptibility results were inconclusive.

All drill core was geological logged, photographed and sampled. Samples were selected by the geologist at approximately 1-3m downhole intervals depending on geology and mineralization. Drill core was split into halves lengthwise, initially using a conventional manual core splitter and later with a power saw, one half placed into plastic sample bags with an identifying bar coded tag and closed using plastic strap closures. The remaining half drill core was left in labelled core boxes with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Boxes of split core are stacked on pallets and organized at Westhaven's core storage facility in Merritt BC.

Core boxes were labelled with metal tags and catalogued. Completed drill collars are marked in the field with a post labelled with a metal tag. Locations were noted with a handheld GPS.

Historical reports from previous operators describe similar core handling procedures, and those historical operators maintained core logging facilities in Merritt BC.

All drill collar locations are illustrated on Figure 33.

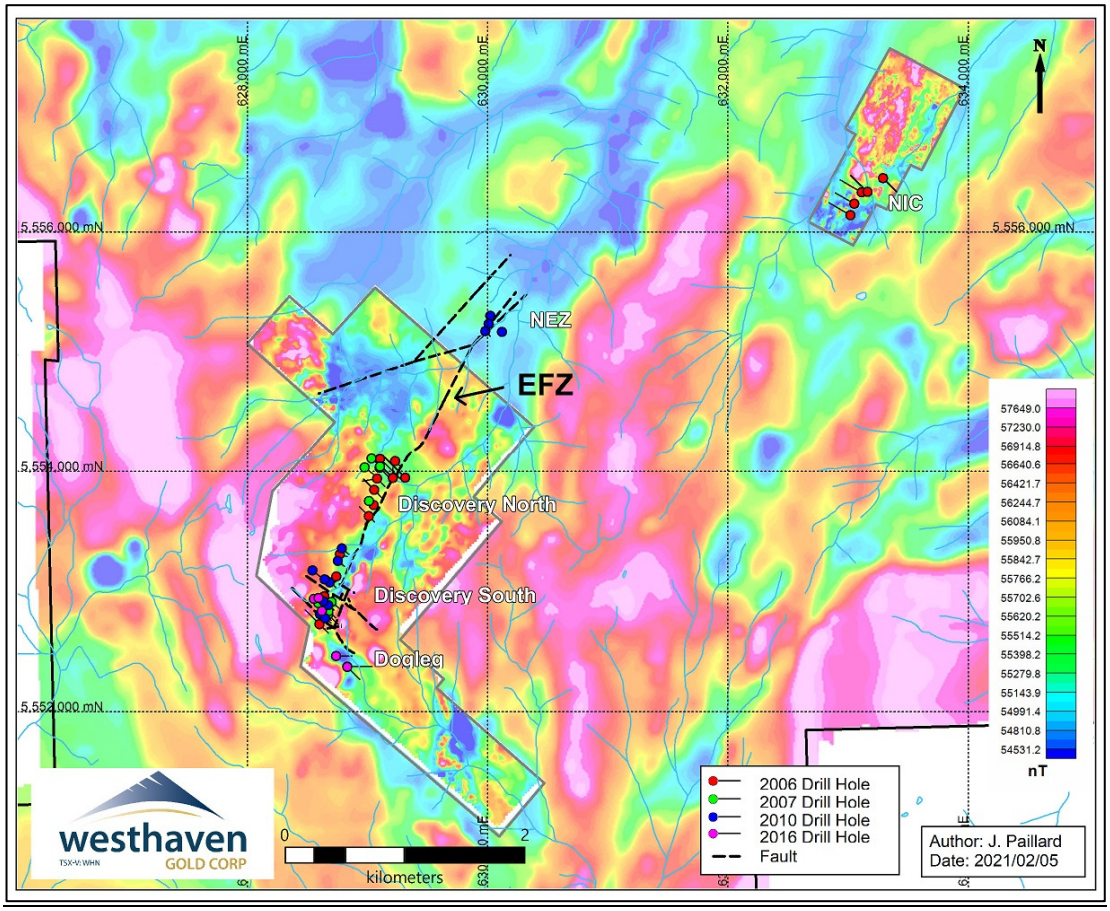

Figure 33: Prospect Valley - Drillhole Locations-Ground Magnetics over Airborne Magnetics (TF)

All Prospect Valley drill collars are list in Table 18.

Hole_ID	Year	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Zone
RM2006-01	2006	629313	5553948	1550	350.2	-45	313.6	Discovery North
RM2006-02	2006	629105	5554105	1560	337.7	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-03	2006	629100	5554030	1580	175.3	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-04	2006	629100	5554030	1580	139.2	-60	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-05	2006	629210	5553945	1570	194.5	-45	313.6	Discovery North
RM2006-06	2006	629210	5553945	1570	123.8	-45	358.6	Discovery North
RM2006-07	2006	629080	5553940	1595	129.5	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-08	2006	629080	5553940	1595	179.0	-45	258.6	Discovery North
RM2006-09	2006	629055	5553847	1605	126.2	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-10	2006	629055	5553847	1605	177.4	-45	313.6	Discovery North
RM2006-11	2006	629050	5553720	1600	51.2	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-12	2006	629050	5553720	1600	81.1	-70	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-13	2006	629010	5553628	1595	98.5	-45	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-14	2006	629010	5553628	1595	155.8	-45	313.6	Discovery North

Hole_ID	Year	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Zone
RM2006-15	2006	628641	5552962	1665	114.6	-45	133.6	Discovery South
RM2006-16	2006	628641	5552962	1665	169.5	-60	133.6	Discovery South
RM2006-17	2006	628641	5552962	1665	171.6	-45	153.6	Discovery South
RM2006-18	2006	628743	5553122	1639	102.1	-70	133.6	Discovery South
RM2006-19	2006	628771	5553313	1617	126.5	-60	108.6	Discovery South
RM2006-20	2006	629306	5554217	1499	139.0	-60	133.6	Discovery North
RM2006-21	2006	628629	5552865	1653	141.7	-60	133.6	Discovery South
RM2006-22	2006	628600	5552730	1656	213.4	-60	133.6	Discovery South
RM2006-23	2006	628596	5552734	1657	236.8	-45	313.6	Discovery South
NIC2006-01	2006	633020	5556140	1290	292.0	-45	298.6	NIC
NIC2006-02	2006	633112	5556331	1290	289.0	-45	298.6	NIC
NIC2006-03	2006	633290	5556449	1290	224.6	-45	133.6	NIC
NIC2006-04	2006	633161	5556335	1280	283.0	-45	313.6	NIC
NIC2006-05	2006	633051	5556235	1300	255.4	-45	298.6	NIC
DDH-2007-01	2007	628673	5552809	1669	155.5	-42	133.6	Discovery South
DDH-2007-02	2007	628673	5552809	1669	149.4	-81	136.6	Discovery South
DDH-2007-03	2007	628675	5552836	1668	146.3	-58	131.6	Discovery South
DDH-2007-04	2007	628701	5552913	1667	109.7	-42	128.6	Discovery South
DDH-2007-05	2007	628590	5552904	1672	143.9	-57	135.6	Discovery South
DDH-2007-06	2007	629104	5554042	1583	168.5	-81	138.6	Discovery North
DDH-2007-07	2007	629012	5553753	1583	140.2	-72	146.6	Discovery North
DDH-2007-08	2007	629034	5554109	1564	283.5	-80	131.6	Discovery North
DDH-2007-09	2007	628976	5554034	1584	210.3	-44	126.6	Discovery North
DDH-2007-10	2007	628976	5554034	1584	268.2	-80	126.6	Discovery North
PV10-01	2010	628673	5552886	1657	97.6	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-02	2010	628634	5552918	1656	100.0	-80	130	Discovery South
PV10-03	2010	628634	5552918	1656	123.8	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-04	2010	628685	5553076	1656	102.7	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-05	2010	628642	5553102	1671	127.1	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-06	2010	628542	5553177	1684	123.5	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-07	2010	628604	5552813	1672	139.6	-80	130	Discovery South
PV10-08	2010	628604	5552813	1672	114.9	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-09	2010	628649	5552777	1661	93.3	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-10	2010	628753	5553254	1631	102.1	-45	130	Discovery South
PV10-11	2010	628786	5553360	1624	117.7	-50	130	Discovery South
PV10-12	2010	630022	5555304	1349	56.4	-50	135	NEZ
PV10-13	2010	630022	5555304	1349	227.7	-80	135	NEZ
PV10-14	2010	630009	5555237	1352	78.0	-60	135	NEZ
PV10-15	2010	630009	5555237	1352	21.3	-60	135	NEZ
PV10-16	2010	629981	5555175	1348	166.4	-70	135	NEZ

Hole_ID	Year	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Zone
PV10-17	2010	630119	5555169	1345	12.2	-50	324	NEZ
PV10-18	2010	630119	5555169	1345	71.6	-55	324	NEZ
PV10-19	2010	630119	5555169	1345	88.4	-70	324	NEZ
PV16-01	2016	628553	5552938	1666	206.0	-70	135	Discovery South
PV16-02	2016	628592	5552946	1661	158.0	-75	135	Discovery South
PV16-03	2016	628592	5552946	1661	176.0	-80	315	Discovery South
PV16-04	2016	628620	5552839	1664	158.0	-45	135	Discovery South
PV16-05	2016	628739	5552462	1680	188.0	-45	90	Dog Leg
PV16-06	2016	628832	5552375	1642	293.2	-45	90	Dog Leg
PV16-07	2016	628832	5552375	1642	131.0	-80	90	Dog Leg
PV16-08	2016	628831	5552373	1642	209.0	-45	135	Dog Leg

Table 18: Prospect Valley Drill Collar Data

Westhaven's Drill Holes Highlighted

A total of 28 drillholes (3,921m – four holes, 698m by Westhaven) have been drilled in the Discovery South zone, along survey lines oriented roughly perpendicular to the Early Fault Zone ("EFZ"). Holes were drilled southeasterly through hanging wall amygdaloidal basalts toward the EFZ, testing it along strike for 600m. Most holes were less than 200m in length and only occasionally did drilling extend below 150m vertical depth. Drilling was confined to an area within 200m on the western side of the EFZ. Hole locations are shown on Figure 34.

Drilling defined a >600m long tabular body of gold mineralization associated with stockwork quartz veining and silicification in amygdaloidal basalts forming the structural hanging wall to the EFZ. The EFZ, and the mineralized zone above it, dips at 30-45° to the northwest. The cross-section A – A' (Figure 35; location shown on Figure 34) shows the moderately dipping EFZ with mineralization hosted in the hanging wall.

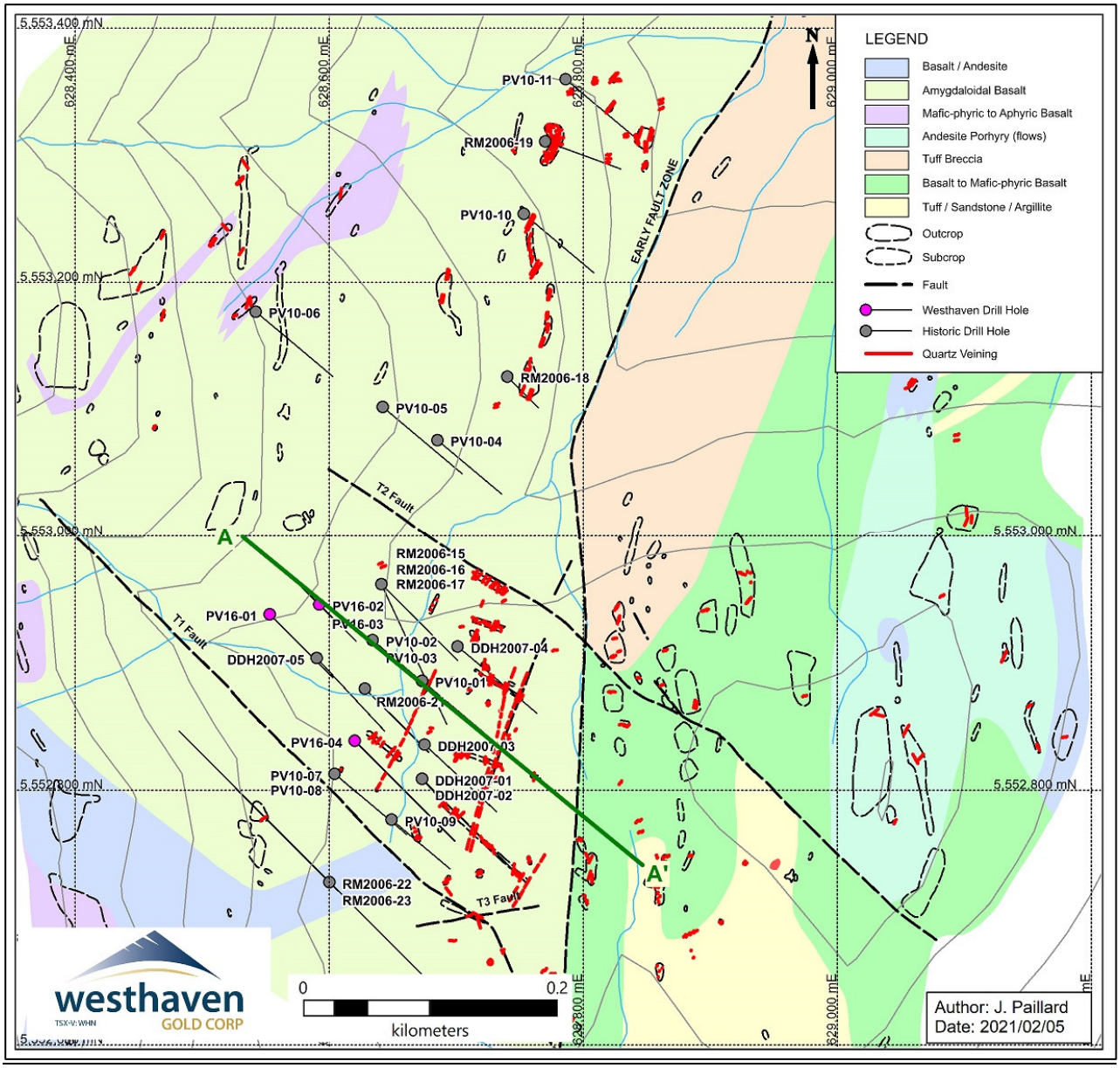

Figure 34: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Discovery South Zone

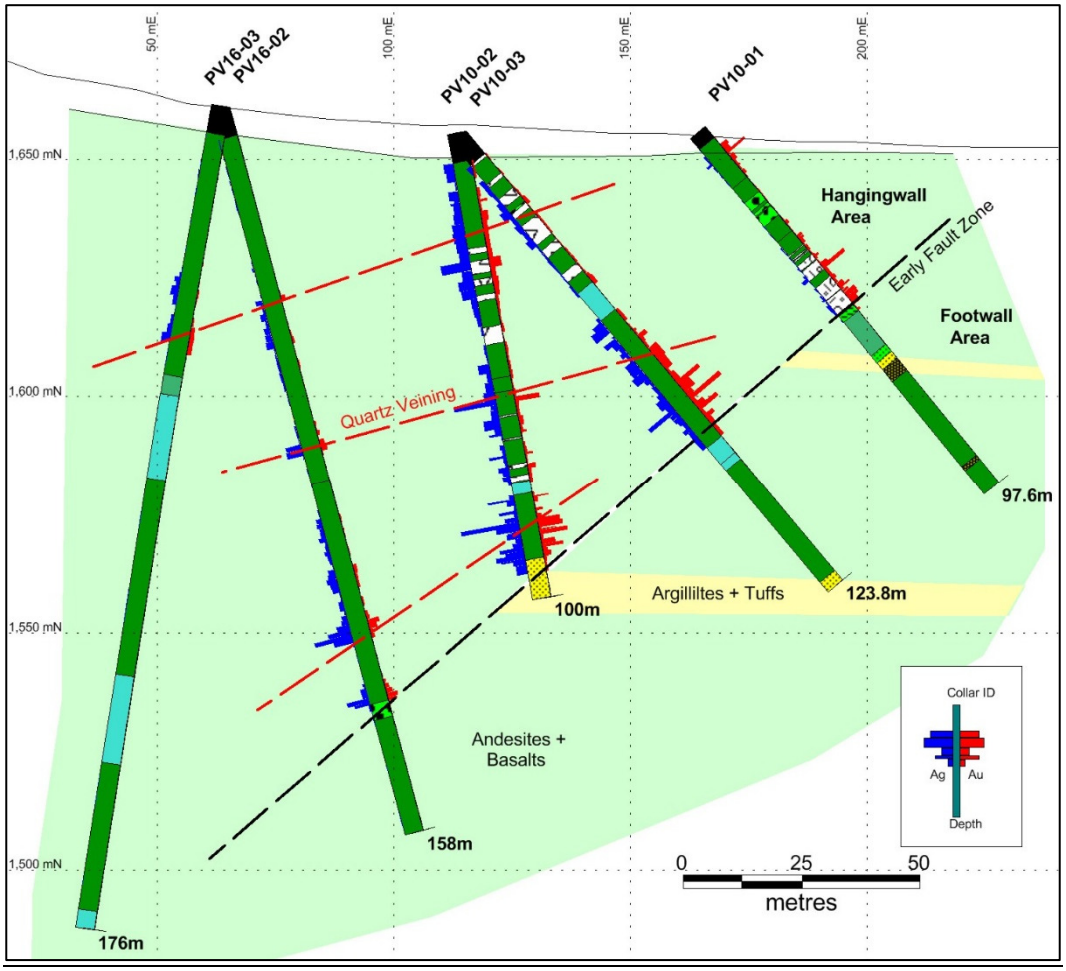

Figure 35: Prospect Valley Cross Section A - A' - Discovery South Zone

A summary of notable drill intersections for Discovery South follows on Table 19.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
RM06-15	13.90	21.90	8.00	0.31	6.32
and	41.50	85.60	44.10	0.88	3.42
RM06-16	12.70	87.20	74.50	0.35	3.06
RM06-17	18.00	95.50	77.50	0.37	2.55
RM06-18	4.30	57.80	53.50	0.28	0.95
RM06-19	7.20	85.00	77.80	0.41	1.04
RM06-20	6.90	81.00	74.10	0.28	0.94
RM06-21	6.70	82.90	76.20	0.92	5.36
RM06-23	13.10	22.80	9.70	0.21	1.98
and	55.00	61.00	6.00	0.48	3.03
DDH-2007-01	2.55	63.90	61.35	0.66	4.68
DDH-2007-02	5.90	72.72	66.82	0.90	5.86
DDH-2007-03	4.08	49.69	45.61	0.94	5.86

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DDH-2007-04	7.90	40.46	32.56	0.36	1.28
DDH-2007-05	18.41	106.27	87.86	0.81	4.30
PV10-01	4.88	14.02	9.14	0.46	0.46
and	30.02	50.60	20.58	0.52	0.52
PV10-02	6.20	94.46	88.26	0.40	3.32
PV10-03	49.15	83.88	34.73	0.71	2.87
PV10-04	46.47	71.78	25.31	0.25	1.28
PV10-07	14.09	52.45	38.36	0.55	5.48
PV10-08	6.10	74.79	68.69	0.89	5.13
PV10-09	7.35	49.31	41.96	0.33	2.90
PV10-09	60.68	64.87	4.19	0.98	2.20
PV10-10	6.10	52.69	46.59	0.26	1.43
and	71.10	82.16	11.06	0.31	0.22
PV10-11	8.13	76.78	68.65	0.37	1.08
PV16-01	23.00	25.00	2.00	1.07	4.20
and	146.00	148.80	0.80	0.20	1.00
PV16-02	72.50	75.00	2.50	0.50	5.30
and	100.00	129.60	29.60	0.20	2.40
PV16-03	47.00	53.00	6.00	0.39	1.50
PV16-04	4.20	100.00	95.80	0.70	5.70

Table 19: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery South Zone

The Discovery North zone, located 350m northeast of Discovery South, has similar gold mineralization associated with the EFZ. A total of 20 drillholes (3,529m) have been drilled in the Discovery North zone to date.

Drilling at the Discovery North zone, encountered a hanging wall sequence of intercalated amygdaloidal basalt, mafic-phyric basalt, intraformational flow breccia, andesite (flow rock), and lesser tuff breccia; and a footwall sequence dominated by mafic-phyric basalt and volcaniclastic rocks dominated by tuff breccia and lesser interbedded sequences of crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and black carbonaceous argillite. The hanging wall rocks are typically hematite-bearing and more oxidized with more amygdules in comparison to the footwall rocks that typically have minor hematite, moderate amounts of magnetite in the volcanic rock groundmass, and lesser amygdules. An alteration assemblage dominated by hematite, zeolite, and calcite with rare chlorite and quartz occurs distal to the Early Fault Zone and at depth within the Early Fault Zone. Microcrystalline quartz-rich veins significantly decrease in size and density down-dip along the Early Fault Zone.

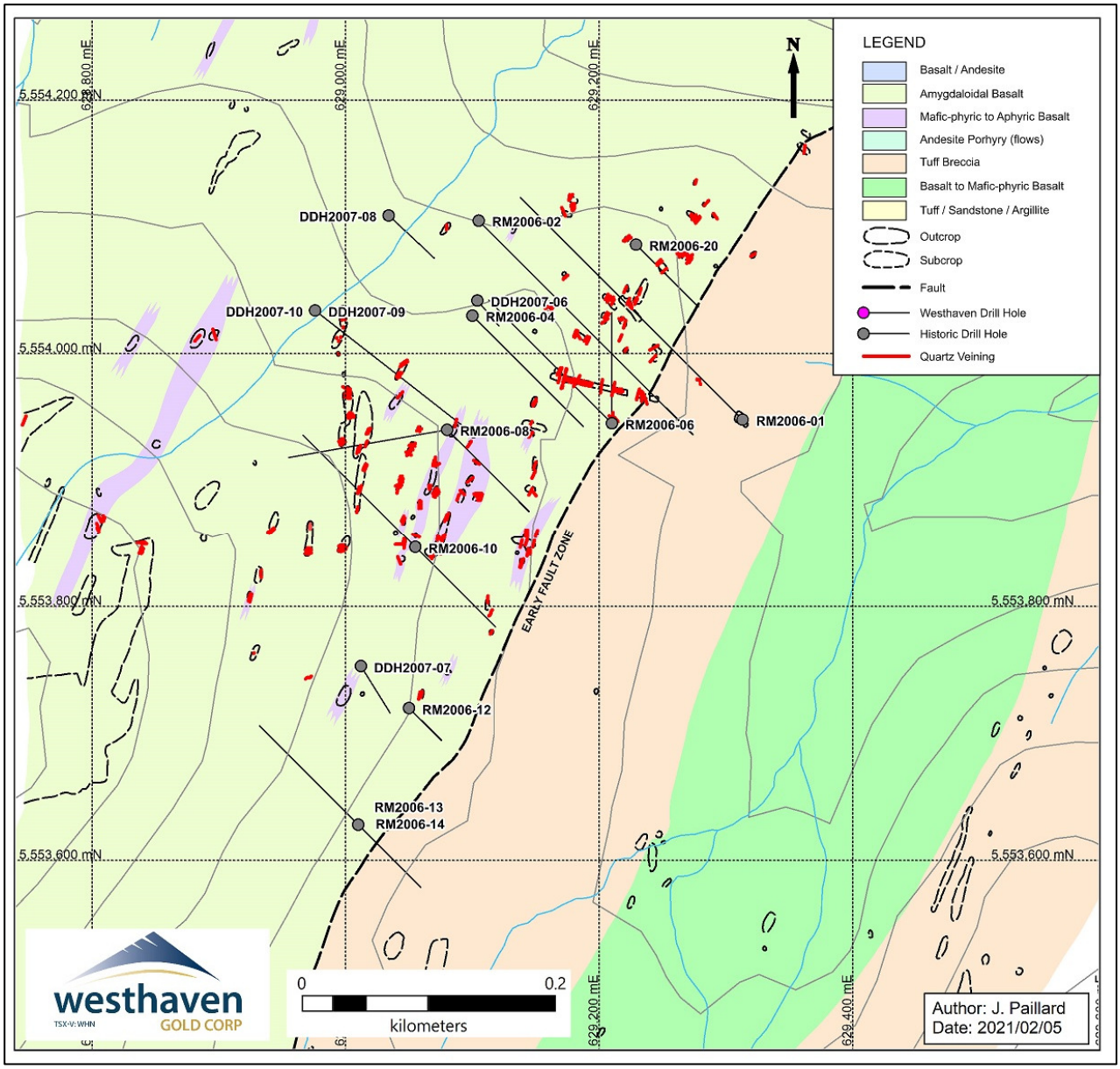

Figure 36: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Discovery North Zone

A summary of notable drill intersections from Discovery North follows on Table 20.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
RM06-01	3.70	5.50	1.80	0.11	0.28
RM06-02	4.60	33.70	29.10	0.35	0.46
and	51.20	106.50	55.30	0.17	0.58
and	114.00	119.90	5.90	0.28	2.11
RM06-03	3.80	14.70	10.90	0.15	0.66
and	48.50	63.50	15.00	0.25	1.18

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
and	72.50	104.60	32.10	0.43	0.99
RM06-04	7.60	110.50	102.90	0.48	1.42
RM06-05	14.00	17.20	3.20	0.36	1.69
and	44.90	174.00	129.10	0.50	1.61
RM06-06	20.10	72.70	52.60	0.55	1.41
RM06-07	26.60	111.50	84.90	0.25	0.94
RM06-08	43.20	109.70	66.50	0.14	0.90
RM06-09	31.00	85.00	54.00	0.31	1.03
RM06-10	99.10	110.90	11.80	0.19	0.81
RM06-11	8.40	35.40	27.00	0.50	1.30
RM06-12	6.20	39.90	33.70	0.31	1.56
RM06-13	12.50	21.50	9.00	0.16	0.95
RM06-14	5.20	23.00	17.80	0.13	0.99
DDH07-06	9.94	23.32	13.38	0.18	1.07
and	51.04	60.81	9.77	0.36	1.28
and	75.19	126.71	51.52	0.40	1.86
DDH07-07	88.12	93.68	5.56	0.84	0.43
DDH07-08	34.98	51.82	16.84	0.51	2.49
and	178.92	179.50	0.58	4.10	1.53
and	183.75	184.54	0.79	2.38	3.02
DDH07-09	17.43	51.39	33.96	0.15	0.67
and	101.84	122.03	20.19	0.55	1.46
and	174.44	181.77	7.33	0.55	2.19
DDH07-10	16.27	16.74	0.47	1.68	4.30
and	83.53	87.58	4.05	0.29	1.12

Table 20: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery North Zone

The NEZ zone is located 1.2 km north-northeast of the Discovery North zone along the projected strike of the EFZ. Eight drillholes (722m) targeting surface gold mineralization were drilled in the NEZ by previous operators of the Property during 2010. A sample of quartz-carbonate stockwork on surface returned 4.53g/t Au. Drill collar locations are illustrated in Figure 37.

Six of the eight drillholes were abandoned prematurely due to drilling difficulties. Drillhole D10-16 intersected the interpreted projected target but did not intersect epithermal alteration, veining, or gold mineralization. Hole PV10-13 intersected 0.20g/t Au and 1.3g/t Ag over 5.64m from 35.7m downhole. Hole PV10-13 was the only hole to test the hanging wall portion of the EFZ at depth. The surface mineralization remains unexplained.

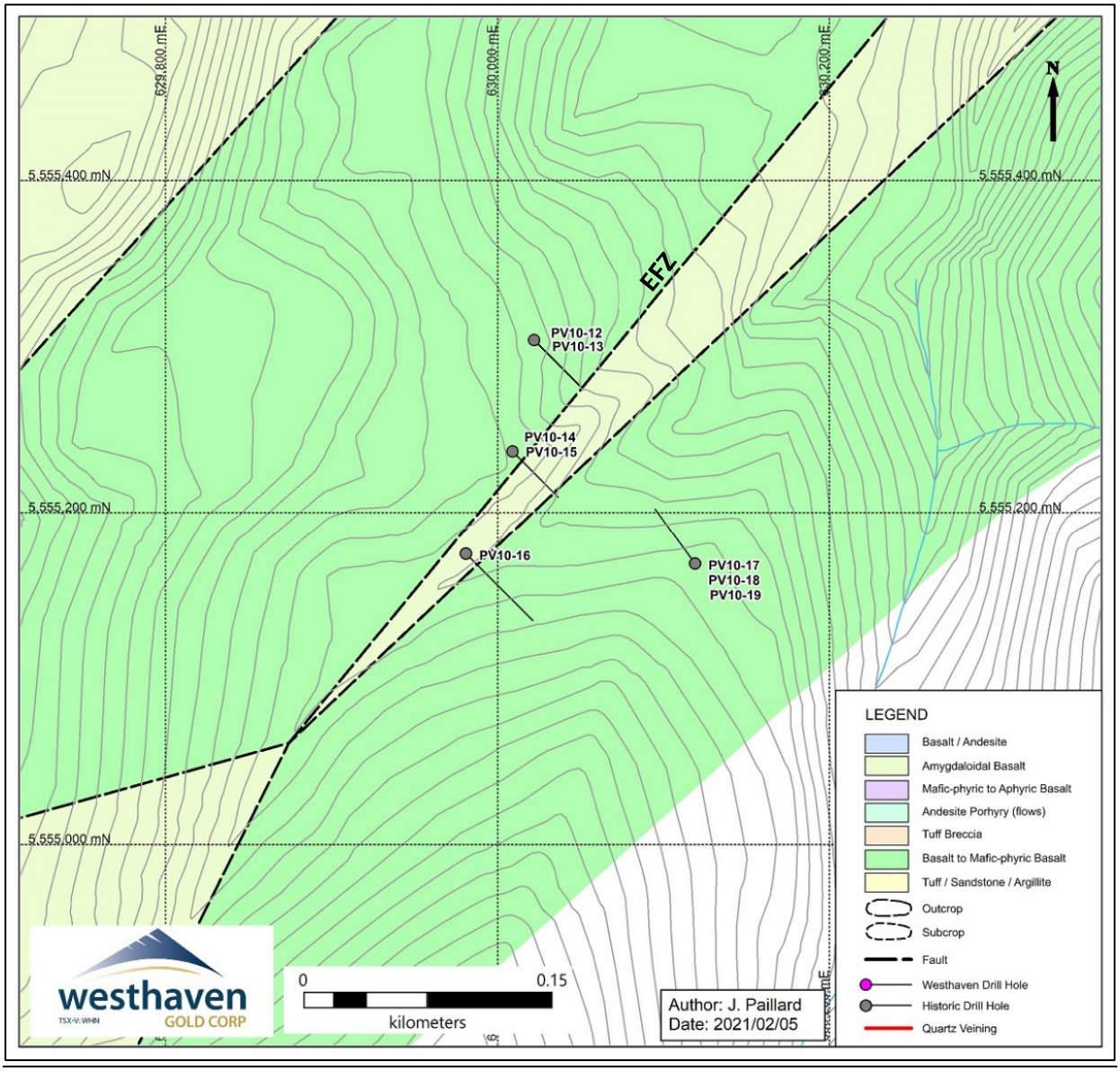

Figure 37: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - NEZ Zone

A total of five holes (1,344m) were drilled on the NIC zone by a previous operator in 2006. Locations are illustrated in Figure 38.

Drillhole NIC06-01, oriented under the original trenched quartz vein exposure, intersected a 0.6m wide frothy quartz-pyrite vein at depth within moderately brecciated, silicified and pyritic andesite. A 1.3m (215.0-216.3m) composite sample from the hole returned 3.19g/t Au. Drillhole NIC06-05, collared 100 m to the north, did not intersect the vein, but did intersect 4.69m of sporadic quartz stockwork with 665ppb to 1,551ppb Au that could represent its northern continuation. Drilling at NIC has only encountered narrow intersections of sporadic quartz veining. A summary of notable drill intersections from NIC follows on Table 21.

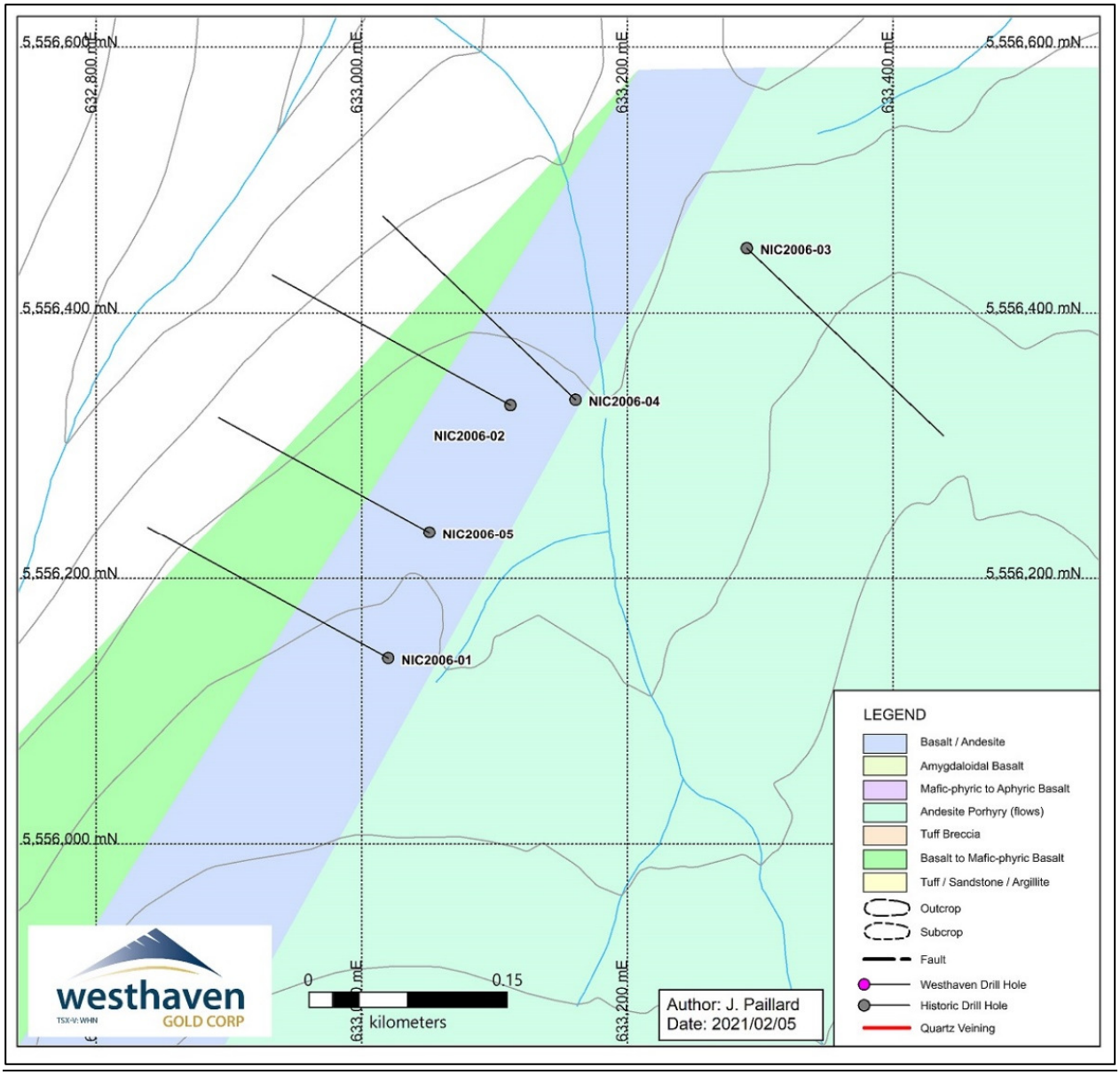

Figure 38: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - NIC Zone

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
NIC06-01	152.20	159.20	7.00	0.13	0.38
and	214.75	223.05	8.30	0.62	0.65
including	215.0	216.3	1.3	3.19	1.49
NIC06-02	188.40	189.95	1.55	0.76	1.92
and	248.85	267.72	18.87	0.23	0.50
NIC06-03	53.60	61.47	7.87	0.52	0.45
and	138.80	140.72	1.92	0.11	0.27
NIC06-04	248.32	249.92	1.60	0.22	0.24

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
NIC06-05	49.48	54.84	5.36	0.16	0.59
and	66.00	70.37	4.37	0.16	0.67
and	136.84	142.86	6.02	0.11	0.25
and	159.32	169.72	10.40	0.21	0.26
and	222.47	232.74	10.27	0.68	0.00

Table 21: Prospect Valley Significant Drill Intersections - NIC Zone

The Dog Leg zone is located immediately south of the Discovery South zone and represents a truncation of the EFZ by a southeast trending fault (T1 Fault), expressed as a deflection of the linear magnetic low in Figure 33. Westhaven drilled four holes (821m) in the Dog Leg zone in 2016. These are the only holes in this zone. Locations are illustrated in Figure 39 as PV16-05 to PV16-08.

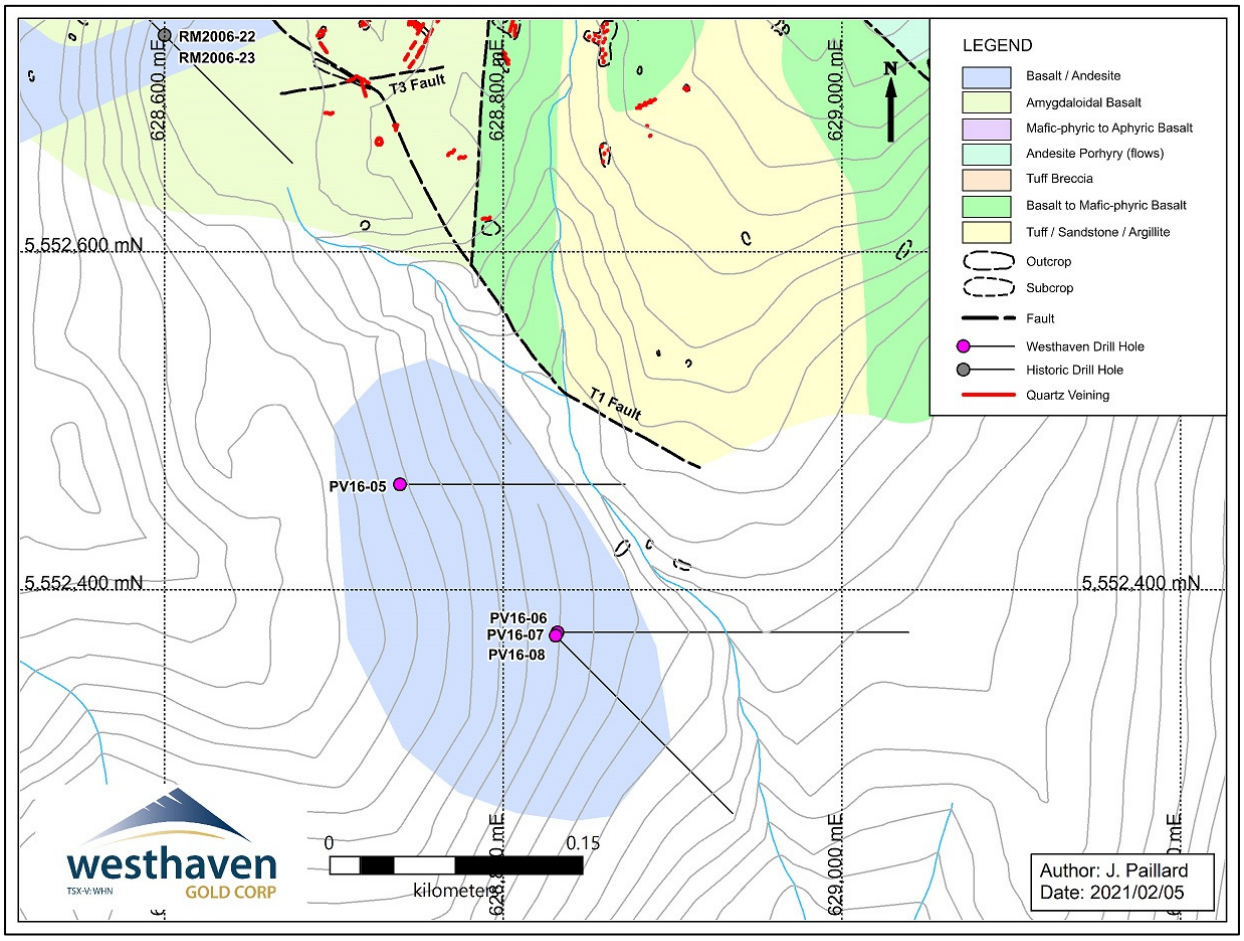

Figure 39: Prospect Valley Drillhole Locations (Geology Background) - Dog Leg Zone

Drillholes targeted coincident moderate IP chargeability (Figure 40), low magnetic, and weakly anomalous soil geochemistry in the Dog Leg zone. Drilling intersected a near surface breccia zone in all of the holes hosting quartz and carbonate veining. A deeper chargeability anomaly was also intersected and explained by bleached volcanics cut by thick black cherty veining containing abundant

pyrite/marcasite mineralization. No notable gold mineralization was encountered in any of these drillholes.

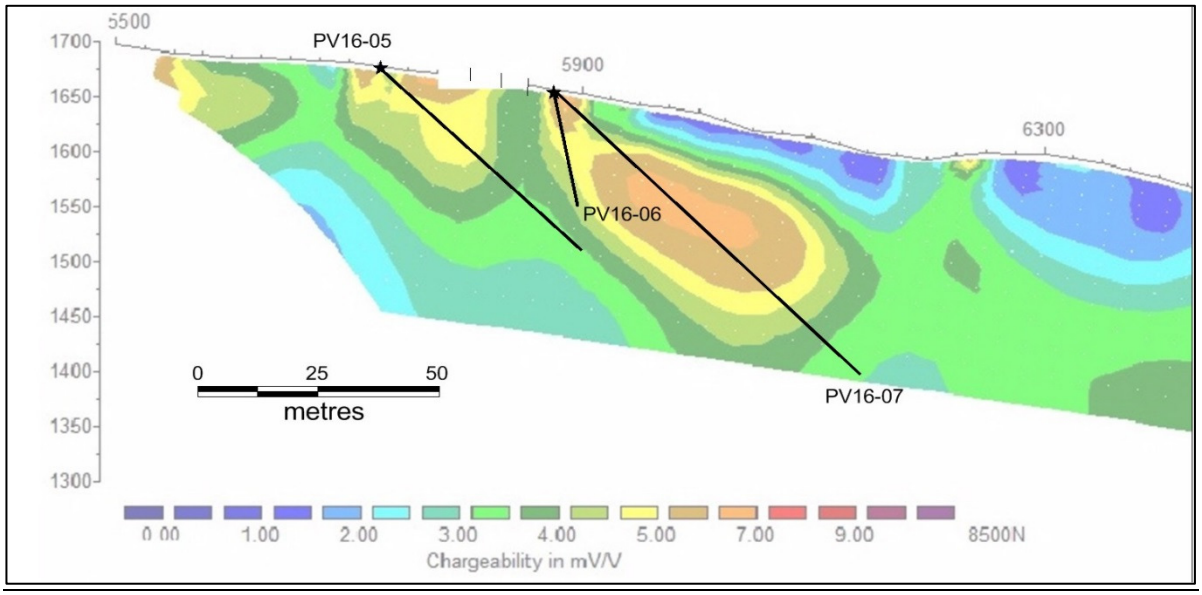

Figure 40: Prospect Valley X-Section of Drilling along IP Chargeability (looking northeast)

10.3 Skoonka Creek

Three drilling campaigns from 2005 to 2007 totalling 45 holes (8,809 m) were completed on the Property by Strongbow in five gold mineralized zones. All three programs utilized NQ2 sized core and were drilled by Connors Drilling Ltd of Kamloops BC (2007 drilling was performed by Foraco Drilling, a successor company to Connors). Down hole surveys utilized; acid bottle tests at 100 m intervals in 2005, Accushot tests at varying intervals (approximately 50m) in the spring of 2006, and Reflex Maxibore II at three metre intervals in the fall of 2006 and during 2007. Drill collar locations were determined with handheld GPS and are illustrated on Figure 41. Drill collar information is itemized in Table 22. No drilling has been done by Westhaven.

All drill core was moved, at the time of drilling, from site to a secure location located five kilometres from Lytton where recoveries were measured between the three metre wooden run markers placed by the drill crews, and geologically logged, photographed and sampled using either a mechanical splitter or a power saw. Strongbow commented that core recoveries were variable with low recovery in highly broken zones and high recovery in more competent zones. The drill core was not available for inspection by the author. In 2008 the core was returned to the field and currently is cached at UTM 605158E, 5576360N, approximately 800m south of the current Property limit. Westhaven geologists report the core has deteriorated with time and has been vandalized.

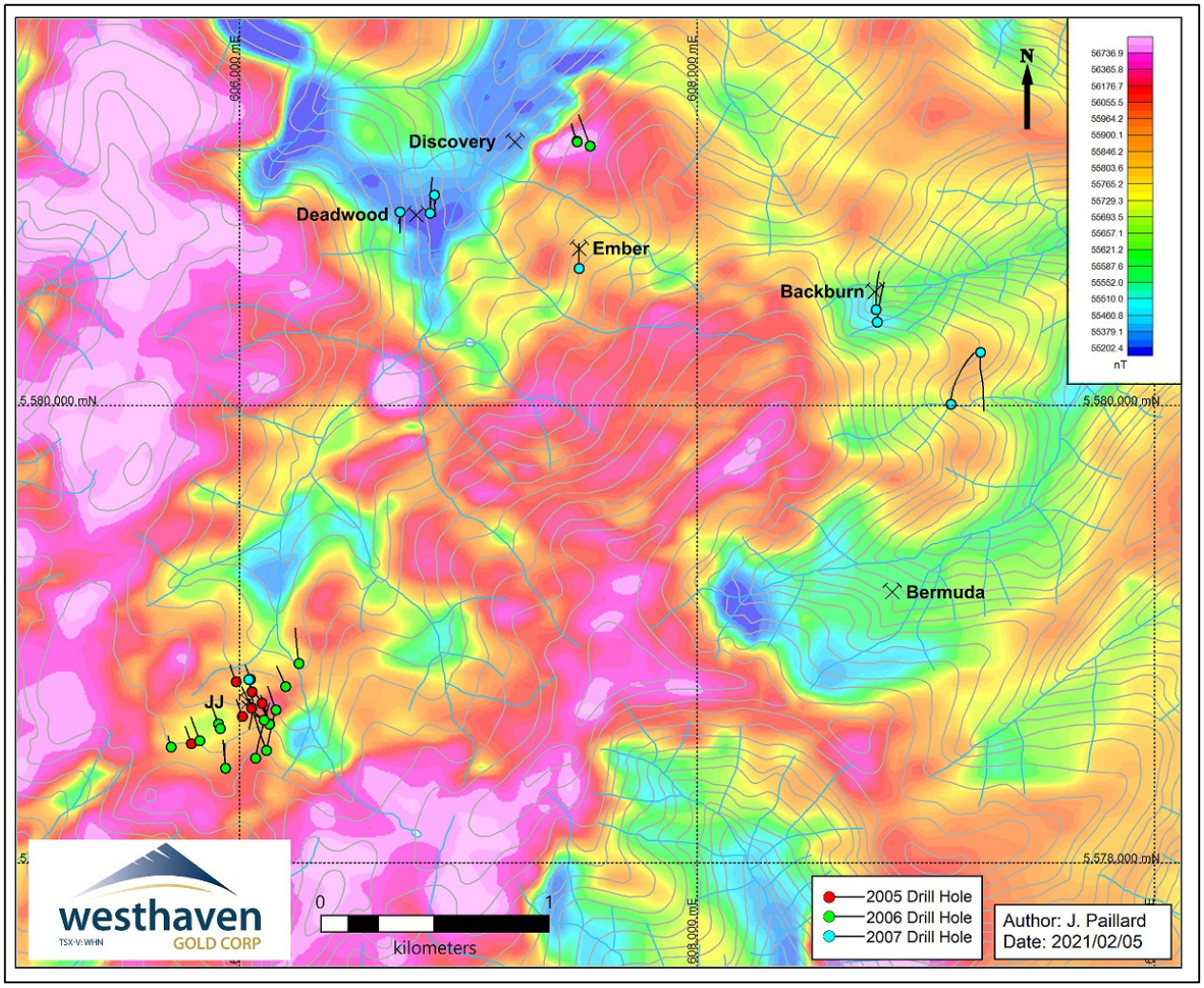

Figure 41: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - Airborne Magnetics (TF)

Hole_ID	Year	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SC05-001	2005	606054	5578747	1566	100.8	-45	340	JJ
SC05-002	2005	606054	5578747	1566	114.5	-80	340	JJ
SC05-003	2005	606013	5578640	1594	134.7	-45	340	JJ
SC05-004	2005	606013	5578639	1594	97.8	-80	340	JJ
SC05-005	2005	606099	5578698	1577	149.1	-45	326	JJ
SC05-006	2005	606099	5578696	1577	89.9	-80	323	JJ
SC05-007	2005	606053	5578677	1581	140.5	-45	335	JJ
SC05-008	2005	606053	5578675	1581	118.9	-80	340	JJ
SC05-009	2005	605790	5578521	1616	110.9	-45	340	JJ
SC05-010	2005	606048	5578801	1548	94.1	-45	340	JJ
SC05-011	2005	605985	5578791	1554	107.2	-46	340	JJ

Hole_ID	Year	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azi	Zone
SC06-012	2006	606131	5578608	1605	208.2	-50	340	JJ
SC06-013	2006	606132	5578606	1607	265.6	-65	340	JJ
SC06-014	2006	606131	5578605	1608	267.6	-75	340	JJ
SC06-015	2006	606107	5578623	1593	182.8	-46	310	JJ
SC06-016	2006	606107	5578623	1593	101.5	-61	300	JJ
SC06-017	2006	606159	5578668	1586	150.0	-45	8	JJ
SC06-018	2006	606202	5578770	1559	132.0	-45	340	JJ
SC06-019	2006	606260	5578870	1539	210.0	-45	352	JJ
SC06-020	2006	605908	5578606	1600	59.1	-45	340	JJ
SC06-021	2006	605826	5578533	1610	156.0	-45	340	JJ
SC06-022	2006	605702	5578506	1621	71.5	-45	340	JJ
SC06-023	2006	605916	5578586	1603	157.5	-45	340	JJ
SC06-024	2006	607475	5581155	1338	101.0	-45	340	Discovery
SC06-025	2006	607476	5581152	1338	182.3	-65	340	Discovery
SC06-026	2006	607532	5581134	1358	206.4	-45	340	Discovery
SC06-027	2006	606118	5578491	1660	404.5	-54	338	JJ
SC06-028	2006	606118	5578491	1660	355.1	-72	338	JJ
SC06-029	2006	606118	5578491	1660	429.1	-67	10	JJ
SC06-030	2006	606070	5578457	1661	417.0	-50	340	JJ
SC06-031	2006	605939	5578414	1641	175.3	-45	355	JJ
SC06-032	2006	605939	5578414	1641	171.0	-50	355	JJ
SC07-033	2007	608788	5580365	1472	330.1	-60	0	Backburn
SC07-034	2007	608782	5580419	1480	330.4	-60	0	Backburn
SC07-035	2007	607485	5580599	1425	159.7	-45	0	Ember
SC07-036	2007	607485	5580599	1425	300.8	-70	0	Ember
SC07-037	2007	606833	5580841	1245	217.3	-45	0	Deadwood
SC07-038	2007	606833	5580841	1245	156.7	-70	0	Deadwood
SC07-039	2007	606853	5580920	1268	124.1	-45	180	Deadwood
SC07-040	2007	606040	5578800	1548	386.2	-55	160	JJ
SC07-041	2007	606853	5580920	1268	106.7	-70	180	Deadwood
SC07-042	2007	606702	5580846	1357	132.3	-50	180	Deadwood
SC07-043	2007	606702	5580846	1357	195.1	-75	180	Deadwood
SC07-044	2007	609239	5580233	1424	381.3	-50	180	Backburn
SC07-045	2007	609110	5580006	1364	323.7	-45	0	Backburn

Table 22: Skoonka Creek Drill Collar Data

The majority of drilling completed at Skoonka Creek to date focused on the JJ zone, including 30 (5,558m) of the 45 holes. A plan map showing drill collar locations at JJ is presented in Figure 42.

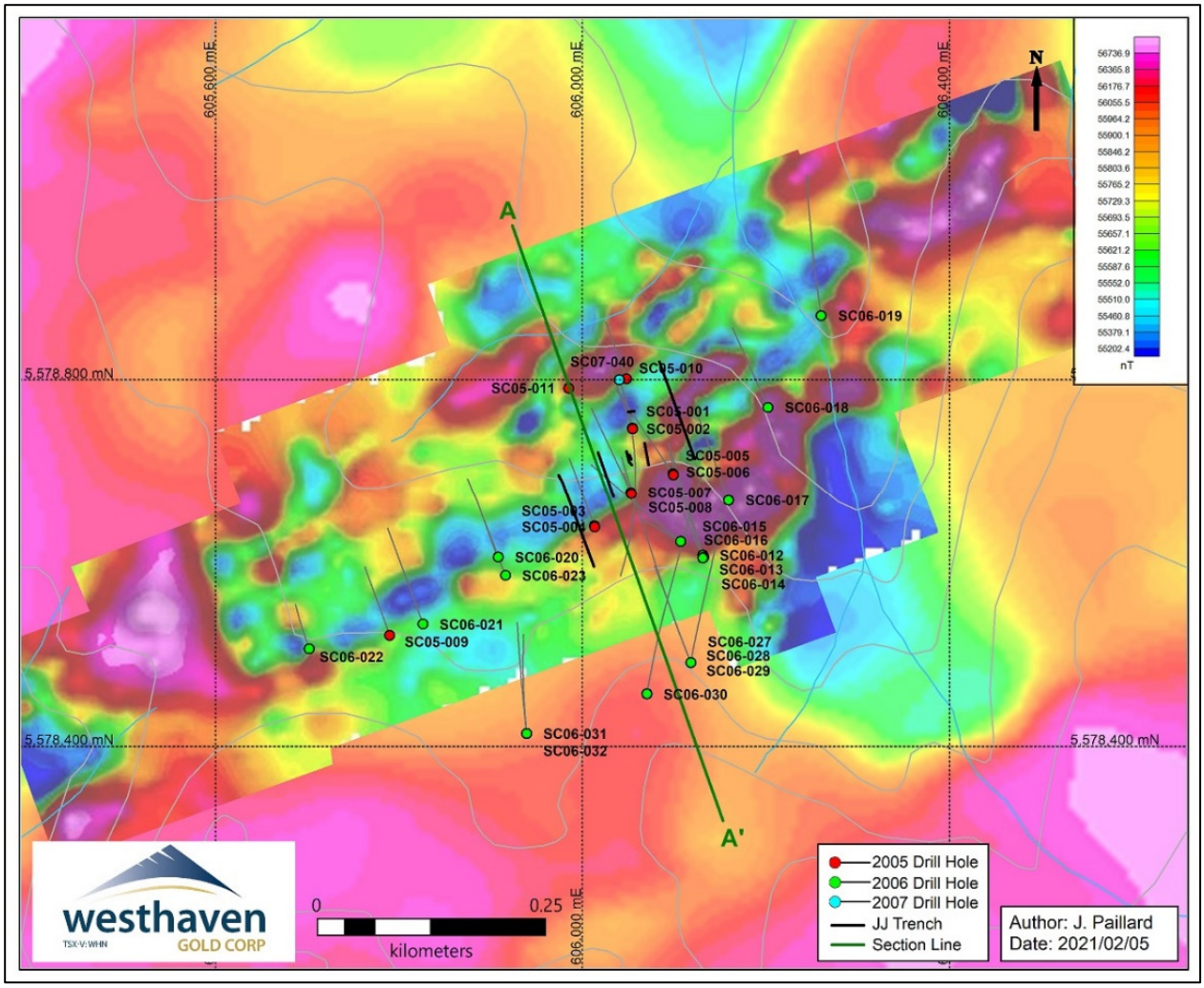

Figure 42: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - JJ Zone – Ground Magnetics over Airborne Magnetics (TF)

The JJ zone is composed of two main veins (Jan and Jodi) as seen in trench J06-07, with several parallel narrower vein sets occurring to the north. The zone of veining persists at surface along strike for 175m at an azimuth of 045º-060° and dips of 60º-70° southeast.

Drilling traced the veining over a total strike length of 700m and down to a maximum depth of 250m. Vein mineralogy is dominated by quartz with minor carbonate, rare visible gold and dark specks of possible sulphosalts or tellurides. Vein textures are typically massive, with multiple phases, and intensely fractured due to multistage brecciation and stockwork veining. Locally, pyrite-silica-carbonate replacement is observed along vein margins and in host rock fragments incorporated within veins.

Host rocks in the JJ zone consist of flows and interbedded pyroclastics, including accretionary lapilli that identifies these units as part of the Pimainus Formation. The overlying contact with the base of the Spius Formation steps down to the north across a west-striking fault.

A cross section along A-A’ (location shown in Figure 42) was created through the highest density of drilling illustrating continuity of mineralization across multiple drillholes (Figure 43).

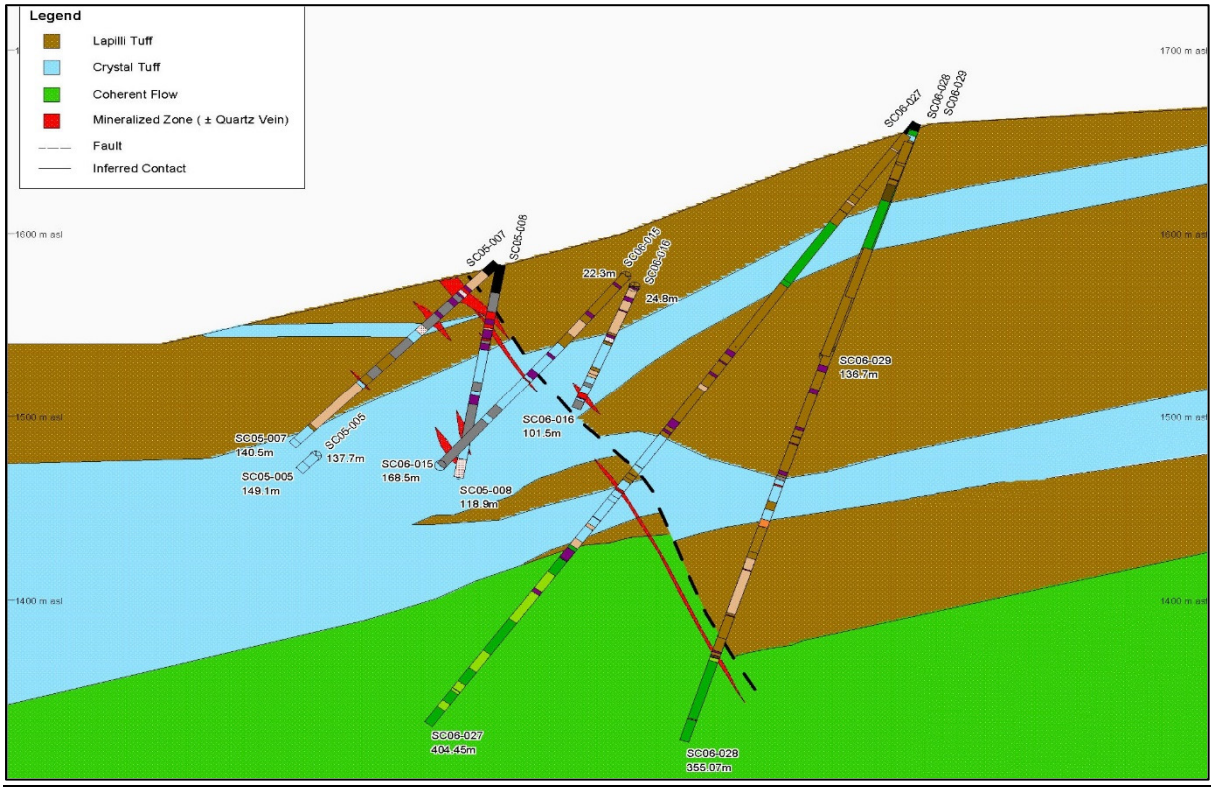

Figure 43: Skoonka Creek X-Section A-A' (looking 70°) - JJ Zone (after Chang, 2007)

A summary of notable drill intersections from JJ follows on Table 23.

Hole_ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SC05-01	JJ	12.6	18.8	6.2	0.33	0.60
including		17.7	18.8	1.2	0.90	1.10
SC05-02	JJ	24.5	113.9	89.4	0.24	0.70
including		24.5	34.3	9.8	0.59	1.20
including		40.1	47.8	7.7	0.45	0.60
including		62.9	63.5	0.6	1.34	1.40
including		84.7	90.5	5.8	0.64	1.70
including		110.9	112.5	1.6	1.04	0.50
SC05-03	JJ	26.0	63.4	37.4	0.80	1.00
including		38.6	39.6	1.0	3.35	2.50
including		49.0	49.7	0.7	16.6	7.90
including		53.6	54.5	0.9	1.24	2.00
including		61.8	62.7	0.9	1.34	2.00
and		124.0	124.9	0.9	1.86	2.20
and		130.5	133.7	3.2	0.62	1.10
and		131.7	132.2	0.5	1.18	1.70
SC05-04	JJ	39.6	67.8	28.2	0.65	1.20
including		39.6	46.8	7.2	1.10	2.30

Hole_ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
including		60.8	63.8	3.0	1.86	1.60
and		80.2	81.2	1.0	0.36	22.40
and		88.5	94.5	6.0	0.29	0.40
SC05-05	JJ	34.4	47.3	12.9	2.32	1.30
including		34.4	36.8	2.4	3.92	3.30
and		43.2	44.8	1.6	12.36	3.70
and		77.5	88.2	10.6	0.68	0.60
including		78.2	79.4	1.2	4.52	2.70
and		97.6	103.7	6.1	0.39	1.90
and		133.2	142.3	9.1	0.64	0.80
SC05-06	JJ	47.9	83.9	36.0	1.04	0.60
including		61.4	65.5	4.1	7.48	2.80
including		69.8	70.4	0.6	1.85	0.80
including		77.9	78.9	1.0	1.23	1.20
SC05-07	JJ	11.5	49.1	37.6	2.72	2.00
including		18.5	19.1	0.6	1.89	1.40
including		20.7	24.1	3.3	26.79	16.50
including		42.4	43.0	0.6	1.76	1.00
and		81.8	93.7	11.9	0.25	0.70
including		92.0	92.5	0.5	1.12	2.20
SC05-08	JJ	15.8	19.9	4.1	0.88	1.00
including		16.9	17.7	0.8	2.87	3.00
and		25.9	56.9	31.0	8.54	3.40
including		27.9	29.7	1.8	13.43	4.50
including		32.9	35.8	2.9	51.06	19.90
including		41.0	41.7	0.8	117.05	36.90
and		77.5	98.0	20.6	0.42	0.80
including		90.9	92.9	2.0	1.57	0.90
including		96.4	97.0	0.6	1.11	0.40
SC05-09	JJ	25.2	29.7	4.5	1.54	2.60
SC05-20	JJ	88.7	90.3	1.6	0.59	0.90
SC05-11	JJ	75.5	78.2	2.8	0.37	0.20
SC06-12	JJ	134.5	135.0	0.5	2.93	6.00
and		136.8	138.5	1.7	5.79	28.20
SC06-13	JJ	140.2	140.9	0.7	0.28	0.20
and		150.3	150.8	0.5	0.41	1.00
and		239.2	241.0	1.8	0.23	1.20
and		245.4	247.5	2.1	0.25	0.80
SC06-14	JJ	100.9	101.6	0.7	0.50	0.20
and		124.2	125.7	1.5	1.84	1.40

Hole_ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
including		124.9	125.4	0.5	4.68	2.70
and		146.0	151.0	5.0	0.21	0.50
SC06-15	JJ	86.1	109.7	23.6	0.49	0.70
including		101.3	102.2	0.9	7.25	2.70
and		148.0	168.4	20.4	0.38	0.50
including		156.2	161.2	5.0	0.81	0.70
including		167.7	168.4	0.7	1.18	0.50
and		179.4	181.7	2.3	0.46	0.30
including		179.4	179.8	0.4	1.17	0.60
SC06-16	JJ	90.5	98.5	8.0	1.20	2.00
including		92.6	95.4	2.8	2.91	3.80
SC06-17	JJ	96.5	119.2	22.7	0.41	0.70
including		105.2	105.7	0.5	2.70	1.10
SC06-18	JJ	59.5	71.7	12.3	1.54	1.20
including		61.9	67.3	5.4	2.98	1.80
and		78.6	86.6	8.1	0.84	1.00
including		78.6	79.0	0.5	7.12	3.10
and		105.7	108.5	2.9	0.41	0.60
and		112.3	113.1	0.7	0.69	0.70
SC06-19	JJ	143.0	151.3	8.3	0.83	0.70
including		146.0	149.3	3.3	1.42	1.20
SC06-20	JJ	13.0	15.9	2.9	0.57	0.40
including		14.4	14.9	0.6	2.18	0.90
SC06-21	JJ	40.9	44.0	3.1	0.31	0.60
including		40.9	41.1	0.2	1.15	1.50
and		54.0	66.9	12.9	0.35	0.50
including		66.0	66.9	0.9	1.25	2.30
and		114.6	115.2	0.6	1.27	1.00
and		132.0	136.7	4.7	0.18	0.50
SC06-22	JJ	16.8	27.5	10.7	0.26	0.20
and		63.2	68.1	4.9	0.15	0.30
SC06-23	JJ	25.8	42.4	16.6	0.20	0.40
including		28.8	28.9	0.1	5.79	3.70
and		88.5	154.5	66.0	0.18	0.40
SC06-27	JJ	245.7	251.0	5.3	0.86	0.80
including		246.2	247.8	1.7	2.20	0.90
and		391.9	393.5	1.6	0.15	0.10
SC06-28	JJ	222.3	223.5	1.1	0.25	0.30
and		253.1	256.0	2.9	0.19	0.20
and		302.3	310.0	7.7	0.22	0.60

Hole_ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
and		315.0	318.0	2.9	0.26	0.60
SC06-29	JJ	248.3	276.8	28.5	0.14	0.20
and		323.2	335.5	12.4	0.40	0.70
and		363.6	364.7	1.1	0.15	0.50
and		377.5	379.5	2.0	0.25	0.90
SC06-30	JJ	227.0	247.3	20.3	0.41	0.40
including		228.3	229.3	1.0	1.07	1.10
including		238.2	239.0	0.8	1.13	0.70
including		244.4	245.4	1.0	3.34	1.10
and		396.2	398.5	2.3	0.72	0.90
including		396.2	397.0	0.8	1.71	2.10
SC06-31	JJ	157.4	160.2	2.8	1.90	3.00
including		158.3	158.6	0.2	16.25	15.40
SC06-32	JJ	158.0	159.6	1.6	6.05	4.50
including		158.6	159.1	0.5	16.97	10.10
SC07-40	JJ	75.4	90.3	14.9	0.74	1.50
including		75.4	76.9	1.5	3.55	0.60
and		263.0	266.0	3.0	0.72	0.80
including		264.5	266.0	1.5	1.21	0.90
and		347.2	348.0	0.8	0.63	0.60

Table 23: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - JJ Zone

The Deadwood zone, located 2.26km north-northeast of the JJ zone (Figure 44), is composed of a series of quartz stockwork veinlets with several steeply dipping north-south trending veins, associated with pervasive to local silica and limonite alteration. A north-northeast trending magnetic low trends through the Deadwood zone. Significant drill intersections from the Deadwood zone are shown in Table 24.

Bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the mineralized part of the Deadwood zone consists of fine grained, relatively fresh, strongly magnetic Pimainus andesitic flows. Flows on the north side of the Deadwood zone consist of feldspar-phyric, massive, non-amygdaloidal flows, whereas flows on the south side are sparsely amygdaloidal with few phenocrysts.

In 2007 Strongbow drilled 6 holes (932m) into two areas of the zone. Drill holes 07-37, 07-38, 07-39 and 07-41 tested the down dip extension of quartz veins found in trenches that returned 14.06g/t Au and vertical quartz-carbonate veins that returned 10.98g/t Au in the Deadwood East zone. Drill holes 07-42 and 07-43 tested beneath the 3.83 g/t Au rock trench zone and a 6,198 ppb Au soil anomaly.

Two main styles of mineralization were observed on surface and encountered in drilling at Deadwood: 1) quartz-carbonate veins with locally developed vein breccia and limonite alteration, and 2) blebby silica-carbonate alteration, spatially related to quartz-carbonate veining. Due to variable vein dips measured on surface and similarities in styles of veining and alteration, it is difficult to extrapolate mineralized zones in drill core to corresponding zones at surface. In general, the gold results from surface trenching are slightly more elevated than results from drilling.

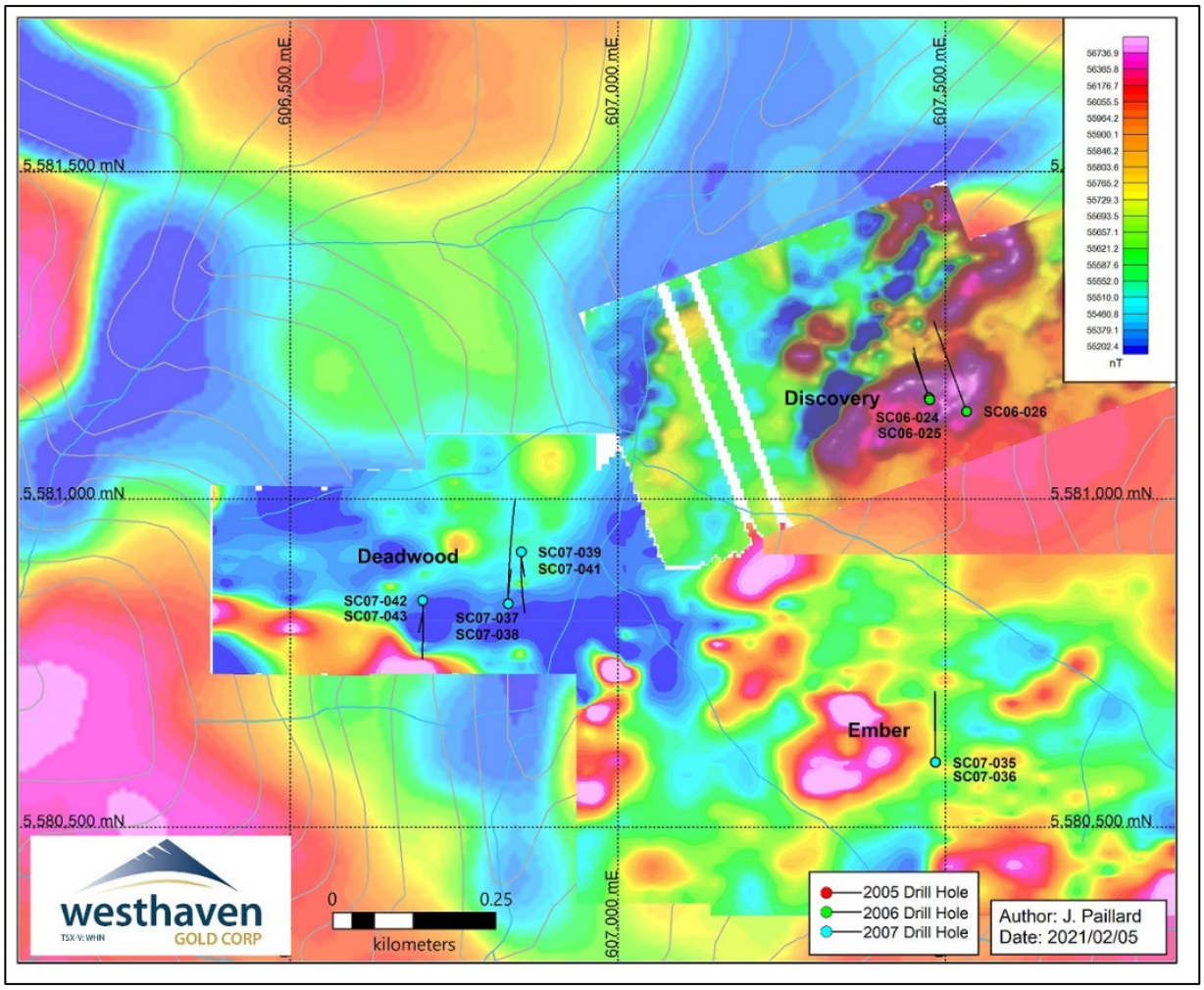

Figure 44: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - Deadwood, Ember and Discovery Zones Ground Magnetics over Airborne Magnetics (TF)

Hole	From(m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SC07-37	3.1	13.3	10.3	0.44	1.00
including	3.1	4.0	0.9	1.30	2.00
and	30.2	33.9	3.7	0.45	2.00
SC07-38	3.3	9.1	5.8	2.84	2.10
including	3.3	8.0	4.7	3.44	2.20
and	75.6	76.4	0.8	0.40	1.20
SC07-39	30.9	33.4	2.5	3.46	2.20
including	32.2	33.4	1.2	6.93	4.20
SC07-41	49.8	52.0	2.2	0.54	0.20
SC07-42	8.4	11.0	2.6	3.1	1.40
including	8.4	9.0	0.6	12.17	5.00

Hole	From(m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
and	25.9	41.7	15.8	0.38	0.40
SC07-43	83.6	112.5	28.9	0.68	1.00
including	83.6	83.9	0.3	1.00	0.90
including	85.4	86.2	0.8	1.34	3.00
including	92.3	97.1	4.8	2.10	1.90
including	108.6	109.7	1.2	2.87	2.40
and	118.9	128.2	9.3	0.77	1.90
including	119.6	120.8	1.1	4.83	5.00

Table 24: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Deadwood Zone

Discovered in 2006, and located 700 m to the east of Deadwood, the Ember veins were defined along a 100m strike length and a 6m width. In 2007 the surface extent of quartz breccia and stockwork style mineralization and associated silica alteration was extended to 240m in strike and up to 50m in apparent width. Vein textures are massive to stockwork white quartz with occasional thin symmetric banding and locally developed quartz breccia zones. Breccias are composed of jigsaw-fit, centimetre scale, angular fragments of siliceous wall rock, surrounded by either quartz vein material or weakly oxidized and siliceous cement. Minor to trace fine grained disseminated pyrite is present in the wall rock and vein margins. The veins are mostly continuous along strike, with local pinch and swell structures. Vein measurements along trenches indicate a dominant east-west strike and a secondary set with east-northeast or west-southwest strike; both vein sets have steep north or south dips.

Similar to Deadwood, the Ember veins are hosted within Pimainus andesitic flows, some of which are locally flow banded. Bedrock immediately adjacent to the veins is strongly silicified and/or clay altered, with an outer zone of carbonate alteration. At depth, volcanoclastics appear more common, correlating well with the overall stratigraphy of the Property.

In 2007 Strongbow drilled two holes (461m) into the Ember zone to test the depth extent of the veining observed on surface. Hole locations are shown on Figure 44. Both holes were drilled from the same pad and with the same azimuth with one hole drilled -45° and the other undercutting it at -75°. Drill holes tested the edge of a magnetic high and a possible western continuation of an east-west magnetic low that appears to correlate well with a fault mapped on surface. Despite very limited drilling, both holes encounter narrow zones of mineralization in quartz veining.

Notable drill intersections for the Ember zone follow on Table 25.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SC07-35	54.0	88.6	34.6	0.14	0.4
SC07-36	177.2	178.7	1.5	0.39	0.4

Table 25: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Ember Zone

Located 525m north of the Ember zone, the Discovery zone was tested by three drill holes (490m) in 2006. Hole locations are shown on Figure 44.

All of the holes intersected feldspar-phyric or amygdaloidal andesite flows from surface to depth. Minor intervals of heterolithic and monolithic lapilli tuffs were intersected throughout, and significant intervals of feldspar-hornblende porphyry were intersected at depth in holes SC06-25 and SC06-26. Each hole intersected significant intervals of brecciated and banded quartz veining associated with silica and clay alteration, texturally similar to those observed at surface. The breccia matrix was filled with carbonate and/or quartz. In holes SC06-25 and SC06-26, quartz veining was spatially associated with porphyry intervals whereas in hole 06-24 quartz veining was hosted in massive andesite flows.

A summary of notable drill intersections for the Discovery zone follows on Table 26.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SC06-24	58.7	83.2	24.5	0.25	0.7
SC06-25	129.6	133.1	3.5	0.14	1.0
SC06-26	90.5	96.1	5.5	0.21	1.0

Table 26: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Discovery Zone

Discovered through soil geochemistry and trenching, the Backburn zone was tested by four drill holes (1,366m) in 2007 as shown on Figure *45*. Two holes in the northwest part of the zone intersected disseminated fine-grained pyrite (<5%) associated with narrow quartz-carbonate veining and pervasive silica and chlorite alteration. Two holes in the southeast portion of the zone intersected multiple zones of weak gold mineralization hosted by a mixture of andesite breccia and flow units containing patchy silica and chlorite alteration. There appears to be an issue with the downhole survey of hole SC07-45 as it excessively curves to the east.

Mineralization is hosted in a sequence of volcaniclastics intercalated with andesitic flows. Stratigraphically, this sequence represents the transition from Pimainus Formation pyroclastics to the relatively uniform, flat-lying flows of the overlying Spius Formation .

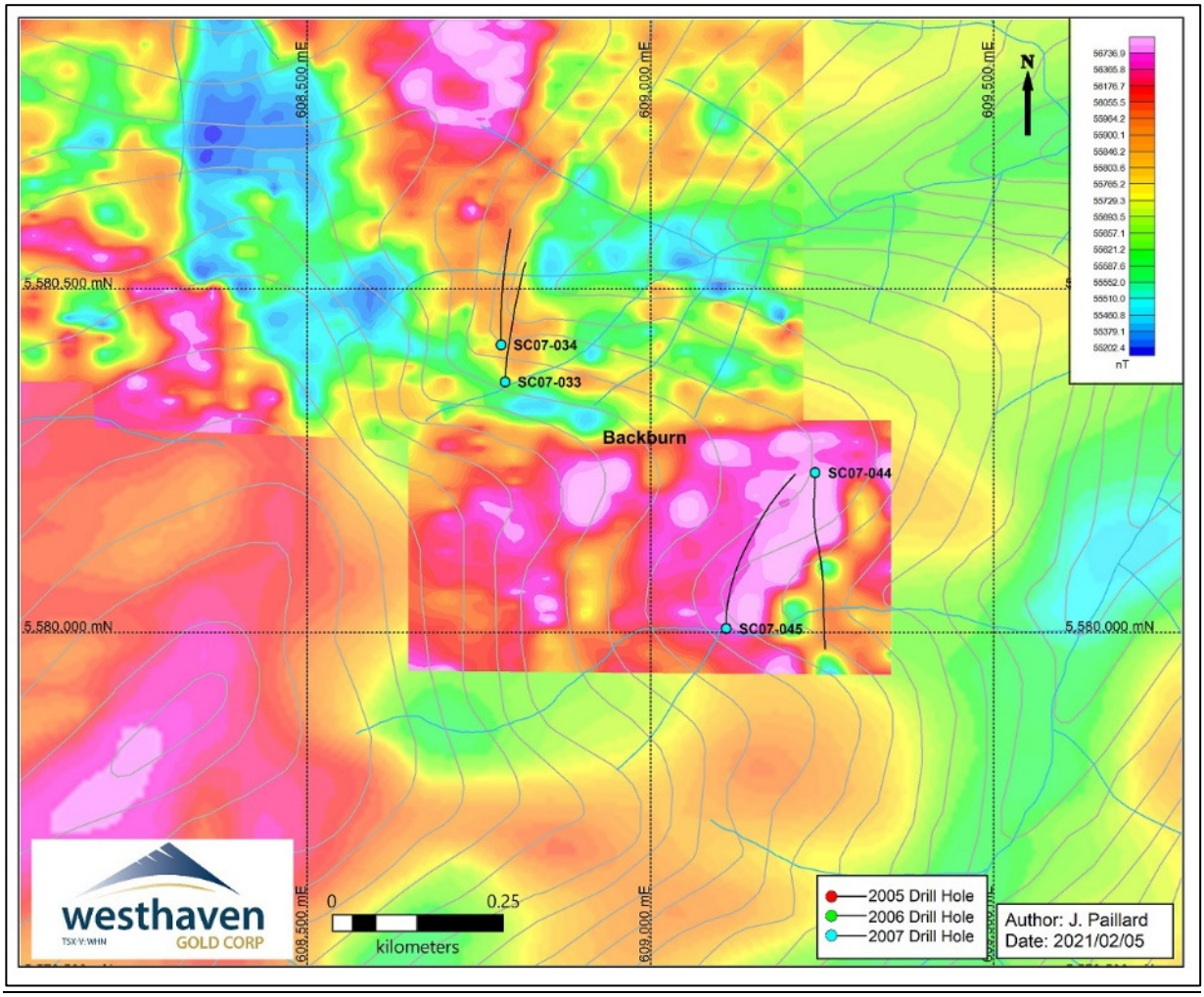

Figure 45: Skoonka Creek Drillhole Locations - Backburn Zone Ground Magnetics over Airborne Magnetics (TF)

A summary of notable drill intersections for the Backburn zone is listed on Table 27.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SC07-33	40.5	42.0	1.5	0.61	0.4
and	231.0	233.0	2.0	0.18	0.4
and	237.0	256.5	19.5	0.51	0.4
including	244.0	246.0	2.0	1.19	0.7
SC07-34	104.6	108.0	3.5	0.14	1.6
SC07-44	85.3	88.6	3.3	0.17	0.1
SC07-45	41.0	42.3	1.3	0.22	0.1

Table 27: Skoonka Creek Significant Drill Intersections - Backburn Zone

10.4 Skoonka North

No drilling has been reported on the Skoonka North Property to date.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of Westhaven, or previous operators, prior to delivery of bagged silt, soil, rock and core samples to the analytical laboratories. All laboratories who have performed analytical work have been independent of Westhaven and previous operators and are ISO 9001 certified (see note on Eco Tech).

Descriptions of sample handling and laboratory work for previous operators has been taken from annual assessment reports filed with the BC Government describing the work. The work of previous operators was supervised by registered Professional Geoscientists and analytical work was performed by certified laboratories. Descriptions of Westhaven's procedures are taken from assessment reports and personal communication with Westhaven's representatives. The use of certified reference standards and blank material has been appropriate for sample types and development level of the projects. Blank refence material (-2-inch crushed granite aggregate) is sourced from a supplier near Kamloops BC. Commercially prepared certified reference material (or standards) is purchased and is provided with documented expected values and acceptable ranges.

The Issuer tracks the laboratory assay performance of all standard and blank material as results are received. Deviations greater than 3 standard deviations from published expected values are followed up with the lab in a timely manner and samples are re-assayed if required. The author has reviewed the the tracking of standards and blanks and is satisfied with the results their performance and the follow through by Westhaven. The author recommends Westhaven implement protocols for duplicate sampling and submission of samples to a 3rd party laboratory.

The author is satisfied regarding the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures completed on all analyses for each Property completed to date.

11.1 Shovelnose

Soils: Samples were airdried where possible prior to being boxed or placed in fibre sacks, addressed and shipped, or in the case of Westhaven, delivered to the lab. No field standards or blanks were introduced into the sample chain prior to delivery to the laboratory for analyses.

Rocks: Individual sample bags were placed in large fibre sacks, addressed and shipped, or in the case of Westhaven, delivered to the lab. Quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") comprised inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratories at a frequency of at least one introduced sample per 30 rock samples.

Drill Core: All drilling was completed by Westhaven. All core handling was done by or under the supervision of the project geologist. Care was taken to eliminate sampling biases that could impact the analytical results. All jewellery was removed prior to handling core and the work area was kept clean during splitting and sampling. Handling of core prior to sampling consisted of representatives of the drilling contractors moving the core from the Property at the end of each shift to a secure core logging facility located in Merritt, BC.

Geotechnical measurements of core included magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity, and core recoveries. All drill core was geological logged, photographed and sampled. Drill core was split into

halves lengthwise using a conventional manual core splitter and later with a power saw. One half of the core was placed into plastic sample bags with identifying tag and closed using plastic strap closures. The remaining half drill core is returned in place to the labelled core boxes with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Samples were selected at approximately 1-3m downhole intervals depending on geology and mineralization. Core boxes were labelled with metal tags and catalogued. All core is stored and readily accessible in Westhaven storage facility in Merritt BC.

Sample bags were sealed immediately after core splitting and inserted into large rice sacks labelled with the sample numbers and company name prior to shipping. Core samples collected between 2017 to 2019 represent most of the drilling to that point, and were personally delivered by representatives of Westhaven to ALS's preparation facilities in Kamloops BC. During 2020, representatives of ALS Kamloops picked the core samples (in wooden crates) from Westhaven's Merritt facility under standard Chain of Custody provisions.

Sampling QA/QC for the drill program consisted of inserting field standards and blanks into the core sample streams at a frequency of one standard and one blank per ~25 samples of each.

Starting in 2020 Westhaven implemented formal written standard operating procedures for core handling, geotechnical measurements, core logging, sample layout, core cutting and shipping/chain of custody and tracking the performance of inserted standards and blanks.

Details of analytical procedures and laboratories for the Shovelnose Property are listed in Table 28.

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Proceedure	Analytic Procedure - Finish
2001-2002 Almaden	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006-2010 Strongbow	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge and 30g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Proceedure	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15 g charge; crushed; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (-100 µm); 30 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crushed; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (-100 µm); 30 g gold charge; crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 29.2 g charge; metallics assay: pulverize 500g -2mm to 95% -150 mesh; screen fine/coarse and assay	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES *and* FA
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2011 Westhaven	silt	Agat Laboratories Burnaby BC	dry; screen -80 mesh; pulp; 1g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-OES/ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC *and* Agat Laboratories Burnaby BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS **plus** ICP-OES/ICP-MS *and* AAS
	drill core	Agat Laboratories Burnaby BC	crush to 75% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250g; pulverize to 80% passing -200 mesh (74 µm), 1 g charge; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-OES/ICP-MS *and* AAS
2012-2013 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 15 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS **plus** gravimetric

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Proceedure	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	drill core	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 15 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS **plus** gravimetric
2014-2015 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	+/- dry; sieve to -180 micron; 50g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.5 g charge; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS
2016 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	Act Labs* Kamloops BC	dry; sieve -177 micron; 0.5 g ? charge (semi-quantitative for gold)	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* FA *and* gravimetric
2017 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.5 g charge; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.5 g charge; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS
2018 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops and	+/- dry; sieve to -180 micron; 50g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Proceedure	Analytic Procedure - Finish
		Vancouver BC			
	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.5 g charge; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS *and* gravimteric
2019 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	+/- dry; sieve to -180 micron; 50g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS *and* gravimteric
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops and Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30g gold charge ICP; 30g gold charge gravimetric	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-AES *and* Fire Assay *and* gravimetric
2020 Westhaven	silt	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	+/- dry; sieve to -180 micron; 50g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	+/- dry; sieve to -180 micron; 50g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS *and* AAS *and* gravimteric
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	fine crushing 70% <2mm; split 250g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30g gold charge ICP; 30g gold charge gravimetric	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-AES *and* Fire Assay *and* gravimetric

Table 28: Shovelnose – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures

* In 2016, core samples were initially sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Act Labs") of Kamloops, BC. Laboratory

checks of 70 samples with ALS confirmed the multi-element ICP and fire assay results from Act Labs were comparable to ALS, however gold analysis their gold in multi-element ICP was unreliable. All 2016 core samples were re-analyzed by ACT Labs for gold using fire assay methods.

11.2 Prospect Valley

Soils: There is no record of historical operators' procedures for handling samples between collection and arriving at the lab. No blanks, repeats, or standards were reported to have been submitted with the soil samples.

From 2001 to 2003 Almaden (nee Fairfield) collected 1,528 soil samples. All samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. ("Acme") in Vancouver, BC, where 35 elements were determined by ICP-MS.

From 2004 to 2008 Spire collected an additional 5,138 soil samples. All soil samples were shipped to Acme for a 36-element ICP-MS analysis.

From 2009 to 2010 Altair collected 416 samples that were shipped to Acme for a 30g fire assay gold analysis and 35-element ICP.

From 2012 to 2015 Berkwood collected 934 soil samples. Samples were shipped to Acme for multi-element analyses using ICP-MS.

In 2016, Westhaven collected a total of 1,028 soil samples. A total of 336 samples were air dried, packaged in boxes or fibre sacks and delivered by Westhaven to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Act Labs") and 692 samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories Ltd ("ALS") preparation facilities, both located in Kamloops, BC. Samples delivered to ALS were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with AAS finish. Samples delivered to Act Labs were analyzed for a 63-element suite of elements using their aqua regia ICP-MS method and for gold by fire assay.

Rocks: As with soil samples, there is no record of how previous operators handled the samples between collection and shipping to the labs.

From 2001 to 2003 Almaden collected 178 rock samples. All of the samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC, for 36-element analysis by ICP-MS.

From 2004 to 2008 Spire collected 97 rock samples from trenches and outcrops. All rock samples were also shipped to Acme where they were then analyzed for 36-element ICP-MS. Samples returning promising results were re-analysed by fire assay methods for gold.

From 2009 to 2010 Altair collected 24 rock samples. Samples were shipped to Assayers Canada Ltd of Vancouver BC for analyses.

In 2016, Westhaven completed rock sampling as part of their prospecting and trenching programs. A total of 74 rock samples were collected from prospective outcrops, subcrops, and float. Samples were packaged in fibre bags and sealed for delivery by Westhaven to ALS for analyses. Samples were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish. No blanks, duplicates, or standards were introduced into the sample

stream prior to delivery to ALS. No notable contamination was observed from the laboratory's QA/QC procedures.

Drill Core:

Core handling, logging, sampling and shipping methods were roughly similar for both the 2006 and 2007 drill programs. The 2006 core samples from the Prospect Valley Property were analyzed by Acme. All core samples were fire assayed for Au with an ICP finish, and for 35 other elements by ICP-MS methods using an aqua regia digestion.

In 2007, core samples were fire-assayed for Au with an atomic absorption finish and analyzed for 28 elements by ICP-AES methods using an aqua regia digestion. "*Metallic screen Au assays were completed on 7 samples from hole DDH 2006-22 with no good results*" (Johnson and Jaramillo, 2008) by Eco Tech Laboratories of Kamloops BC. Eco Tech's accreditation status in 2007 is unknown, but it achieved ISO 9001:2008 accreditation in June 2011.

The 2010 core samples were analyzed by Assayers Canada laboratory in Vancouver, BC. Assayers Canada was purchased by SGS Canada Inc. in July 2010 and consequently the laboratory name as reported on assay certificates changed during the 2010 program. No changes to analytical procedures associated with the sale were noted. Samples were fire-assayed for Au with an atomic absorption finish and analyzed for 30 other elements by ICP-AES methods using an aqua regia digestion.

QA/QC field methods during drilling from 2006 to 2010 by previous operators included the introduction of blanks and standards into the sample stream for analyses on a regular ongoing basis.

In 2016 Westhaven completed drilling on eight holes. Sampling protocols were identical to those employed on the aforementioned Shovelnose property. Samples were packaged in fibre bags for delivery by Westhaven personnel to ALS Labs in Vancouver or Kamloops BC. Samples were analyzed for a 51-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method and a select suite were analyzed for gold using ALS's Au-AA23 fire assay fusion with AAS finish.

Table 29 summarizes the laboratories and procedures through the exploration history on the Prospect Valley Property.

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
2001 Fairfield	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002-2003 Amalden	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004-2006 Spire	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES
	drill core	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES
2007 Spire	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	rock	Eco Tech Kamloops BC	dry; crush to 70% -10 mesh; split 250g; pulverize to 95% -150 mesh; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* AA
	drill core	Eco Tech Kamloops BC	dry; crush to 70% -10 mesh; split 250g; pulverize to 95% -150 mesh; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* AA
2008 Spire	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	rock	ALS Chemex Vancouver BC	dry; crush 70% -10 mesh; split 250g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* AA
	drill core	ALS Chemex Vancouver BC	dry; crush 70% -10 mesh; split 250g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* AA
2009-2010 Altair	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	Assayers Canada (+/- SGS Canada Inc)	dry; screen; 0.500 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
	rock	Assayers Canada (+/- SGS Canada Inc)	crush; split; pulverize; 0.500 g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* gravimetric *or* AA
	drill core	Assayers Canada (+/- SGS Canada Inc)	crush; split; pulverize; 0.500 g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES *and* gravimetric *or* AA
2012-2015 Berkwood	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012 Berkwood	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve 100g to -80 mesh (+/- crush to 70% -10 mesh); pulverize to 85% -200 mesh	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
2015 Berkwood	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC and Vancouver BC	fine crush -70% <2mm; split ?? g; pulverize 85% -75 micron; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-AES
2012-2015 Berkwood	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2016 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC and Vancouver BC *and* Actlabs Kamloops BC	dry; fine crush -70% <2mm; split ?? g; pulverize 85% -75 micron; 30g gold charge *or* dry; sieve -177 micron; 0.5 g ? charge (semi-quantitative for gold)	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS **plus** FA *and* ICP-MS *and* FA *and* gravimetric
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	fine crush -70% <2mm; split ?? g; pulverize 85% -75 micron; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
		and Vancouver BC			
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC and Vancouver BC	fine crush -70% <2mm; split ?? g; pulverize 85% -75 micron; 30g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* AAS

Table 29: Prospect Valley – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures

11.3 Skoonka Creek

Soils: From 2003 to 2004 Almaden collected 398 soil samples on the Property. Samples were shipped to Acme for 36-element ICP-MS.

Approximately 94% of the soils (7,499) collected on the Property to date were taken by Strongbow between 2005 and 2007. Field duplicates were collected every 20th sample for soil samples taken in 2006.

In 2005 Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Labs ("Global Discovery"), Vancouver, BC, was contracted to conduct sample preparation and analysis of samples collected during the program. All samples were submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction ("AA"). If gold results were greater than 200ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100ppb later in the season. Samples that contained gold mineralization were re-assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100ppb Au minimum.

In 2006 and 2007 samples were submitted to Acme for 36 element ICP analysis. If any sample returned greater than 100ppb Au through the primary ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp would be reanalyzed using either the "Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry" (samples >8g/t) or "Group 6 Precious Metals" fire assay (samples <8g/t Au).

From 2013 to 2015 Strongbow collected 285 samples in the JJ zone. Samples were submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. ("Bureau Veritas"); formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.) in Vancouver. Eight commercially available pulp standards were inserted into the shipment as a check on the laboratory precision.

An additional 105 soil samples were taken by Westhaven in the JJ zone in 2017. Samples were packaged in fibre sacks and delivered by Westhaven personnel to ALS in Vancouver or Kamloops where they were analyzed for a 53-element suite of elements using ALS's ME-MS41L aqua regia ICP-MS method.

Rocks: From 2003 to 2004 Almaden collected 63 rock samples from the Property. Samples were shipped to Acme for 36-element analysis by ICP-MS.

From 2005 to 2007 Strongbow collected 2,631 rock samples on the Property consisting of grab, float, and channels. QA/QC for all three field programs consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratory for analyses. Blank material used was collected at

one locality on surface and consisted of unmineralized, unveined massive andesite flow. Field duplicates were also collected every 20 samples.

In 2005 Global Discovery, Vancouver, BC, completed sample preparation and analysis of samples collected during the program. All samples were submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction ("AA"). If gold results were greater than 200ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100ppb later in the season. Samples that contained gold mineralization were re-assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100ppb Au minimum.

In 2006 and 2007 samples were submitted to Acme and analyzed using 36-element ICP aqua regia analysis. If any sample returned greater than 100ppb Au through the primary ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp would be reanalyzed using either the "Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry" (samples >8g/t) or "Group 6 Precious Metals" fire assay (samples <8g/t Au).

In 2015 Strongbow collected 15 rock samples. Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas for their LF200 method of analysis; a 36-element ICP-MS/ES method. One commercially available pulp standard was submitted with the rock samples as a check on the laboratory precision.

In 2017 Westhaven collected 10 rock samples. Samples were packaged in fibre sacks and delivered by Westhaven personnel to ALS for multi-element analyses and fire assay for gold.

Drill Core: All drilling (45 holes totalling 8,808.7m) to date on the Property was completed by Strongbow from 2005 to 2007. Core was brought from site by the drillers at the end of each shift to a secure logging facility located near Lytton, BC. Core was geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed, and split along the core axis for sampling. Half of the core was placed into plastic bags with identifying tag enclosed and the other half placed back into the core box. A total of 4,436 samples were split from the core for analyses.

QA/QC measures for the 2005 field program consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to the laboratory. Blanks were inserted, one every twenty samples, to provide detailed assessment for potential contamination. Blank material used for this work was collected from a single surface locality on the Property and consisted of unmineralized, unveined massive andesite flow. Field duplicates were also collected every 20 samples by splitting the core into quarters and submitting each quarter independently.

All drill core samples from the 2005 program were sent to Global Discovery to complete sample preparation and analysis. All samples were submitted for a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au solvent extraction ("AA"). If gold results were greater than 200ppb, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au4 fire assay with AA finish. The minimum gold value set as a trigger for fire assay was lowered to 100ppb later in the season. Samples that contained mineralization are assayed by a 28-element ICP aqua regia and Au4 fire assay with AA finish without the >100ppb Au minimum. Intervals sampled from zones of increased veining and alteration with gold mineralization that was suspected or detected were assayed with Ag1 fire assay-lead collection with gravimetric finish and Au2 fire assay-lead collection with gravimetric finish, in addition to ICP analysis.

Samples from the 2006 and 2007 drill campaigns were sent to Acme for analyses. QA/QC for the field programs consisted of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the drill core sample stream sent to Acme. Samples were submitted for Group 1DX - ICP MS analyses. If any sample returned greater than 100ppb Au through the initial ICP aqua regia analysis, the pulp was reanalyzed using either

the Group 3 (Precious Metals Fire Assay) for samples less than 8,000ppb Au, or Group 6 method (Precious Metals by Fire Assay Geochemistry) for samples exceeding 8,000ppb Au.

Table 30 summarizes the labs and procedures through the exploration history on the Skoonka Creek Property.

Year	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
2003-2004 Amalden	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES *and* FA
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005 Strongbow	silt	Global Discovery Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh; 0.5 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP
	soil	Global Discovery Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh; 0.5 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP
	rock	Global Discovery Vancouver BC	dry; coarse crush 60% -6 mm; fine crush 90% -2 mm; split 250-300 g; mill to 95% -150 mesh; 0.5 g charge; 5 g gold charge	Aqua Regia and Solvent Extraction	ICP *and* AA *and* FA
	drill core	Global Discovery Vancouver BC	dry; coarse crush 60% -6 mm; fine crush 90% -2 mm; split 250-300 g; mill to 95% -150 mesh; 0.5 g charge; 5 g gold charge	Aqua Regia and Solvent Extraction	ICP *and* AA *and* FA
2006-2007 Strongbow	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15g charge and 30g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS

Year	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	Soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15 g charge; crushed; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (-100 µm); 30 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crushed; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (-100 µm); 30 g gold charge; crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 29.2 g charge; metallics assay: pulverize 500g -2mm to 95% -150 mesh; screen fine/coarse and assay	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* FA
	drill core	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crushed; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (-100 µm); 30 g gold charge; crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 29.2 g charge; metallics assay: pulverize 500g -2mm to 95% -150 mesh; screen fine/coarse and assay	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* FA
2013 Strongbow	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil (Ah)	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	air dry; dry; sieve 100g to -80 mesh; 0.5g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015 Strongbow	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil (Ah)	Bureau Veritas	air dry; dry; sieve 100g to -80 mesh; 0.5g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	Bureau Veritas	crush 70% -10 mesh (2mm); homogenize; split 250g; pulverize 85% -200 mesh (75 microns); 0.5 g charge (0.2 g whole rock)	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS/ES *and* ICP-MS

Year	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2017 Westhaven	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	ALS Kamloops and Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -180 micron (80 mesh); 0.5 g charge and 0.25 g charge	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid	ICP-MS *and* ICP-AES
	rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 30: Skoonka Creek – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures

11.4 Skoonka North

Soils: A total of 2,072 soils were collected by Strongbow from 2006 to 2007. Samples were sent to Acme for sample preparation and analyses by a 36-element ICP-MS aqua regia analyses (1DX).

Rocks: From 2006 to 2007 Strongbow collected 171 rock samples over the Property. QA/QC for the rock sampling programs included inserting blanks and field duplicates at least every 20 samples, and pre-packaged standards at least every 30 samples. Samples were sent to Acme for their 1DX method as previously described. For rock samples that returned greater than 100ppb gold, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au fire assay with ES (3B) or gravimetric (6) finish depending on the grade of the original ICP result (i.e., a sample with greater than 8g/t Au ICP was re-analyzed using gravimetric finish).

Table 31 summarizes the labs and procedures through the exploration history on the Skoonka North Property.

Year - Company	Sample Type	Lab	Prep	Analytic Procedures	Analytic Procedure - Finish
2003 Amalden	silt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS and ICP-ES
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2005-2006 Midland	silt	Eco Tech Kamloops BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (samples w/o adequate -80 mesh material screened at 'coarser fraction'); 0.5 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP
	soil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	rock	Eco Tech Kamloops BC	two stage crush -10 mesh; pulverize 250g -140 mesh; 0.5 g charge; 30 g gold charge	Aqua Regia	ICP *and* AA
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006-2007 Strongbow	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	rock	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	crush 70% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize 95% -150 mesh (100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-ES *and* FA
	drill core	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 31: Skoonka North – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures

12.0 Data Verification

All historic data related to historic exploration activities known to the author has been reviewed and summarized for this report. All historically reported work appears to have been completed and reported by professionally accredited geoscientists, and contracted surveys were all completed by professional contractors and certified laboratories.

The author has made 20 random checks of assay certificates of drill core to the Westhaven database and found no discrepancies. The author examined three randomly selected drill holes from the Shovelnose Property (SN18-14 -South zone, SN20-101 -FMN zone and SN20-139 -Franz zone) and two holes from the Prospect Valley Property, including core drilled by previous operators at Prospect Valley (historical PV10-03 and Westhaven's PV16-01 both from the Discovery South zone). The author checked sample tags in boxes against drill logs and database printouts for footages and intervals and measured recoveries for four sections within each hole. No discrepancies were found. The author also checked geological descriptions in the drill logs against the core in the box and all descriptions were reasonable.

Due to the current several months turn around time at certified assay labs, quarter splitting and re-assaying core was not done.

During the author's site visit, February 6th and 7th, 2021, Westhaven was actively drilling the Shovelnose project. The author was able visit the drill and confirmed random drill collar locations in the field and compared with mapped locations. The author was also able to observe core handling procedures from the drill through sample cutting. Historical core from the Skoonka Creek Property was left near the Property and was not accessible for review. Westhaven reports that core has been vandalized over the years and suffered from neglected outdoor storage.

Due to limitations of Winter access, the Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek and Skoonka North properties were visited by helicopter on February 7th 2021. The helicopter landed at each of the Properties however, snow depth precluded detailed examination of work on those Properties. The author was able to confirm the mapped locations of historical trenches on the Prospect Valley and Skoonka Creek Properties. Given the grassroots level and historical nature of exploration on the Skoonka North Property little could be ascertained from the site visit.

The author has checked the performance of standard reference material and blank material Westhaven has inserted into the sample stream and their protocols for tracking and follow-up with the laboratory and found them adequate for the level of exploration. Westhaven has used a variety of standards representing a cross section of grades they encounter in drilling. It is recommended that Westhaven instate a protocol for sample duplicates and third party analytical lab checks.

In 2020, Westhaven formalized their core handling, geoteching, core logging, sampling, sample shipping and data handling procedures with written Standard Operating Procedures. The author has reviewed these and found them adequate.

Based upon exploration level drill assay results, the author does not know of any deleterious elements that would affect processes or extraction.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical test work has been reported on samples taken from any of the Spences Bridge Gold Properties.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no currentresource estimates on the Shovelnose, Skoonka Creek, or Skoonka North Properties to date.

15.0 – 22.0 Not Applicable to the Spences Bridge Group of Properties

The Spences Bridge Group Properties are still at exploration stage. These sections are not applicable to the Shovelnose, Prospect Valley, Skoonka Creek or Skoonka North Properties.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Not applicable to the Spences Bridge Group of Properties.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There are no other relevant data and available information pertaining to the Properties known to the author not already included in this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Westhaven's Spences Bridge Group of Properties in south central British Columbia are underlain by the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group of volcanic rocks. The four non contiguous Properties encompass 37,502ha and are 100% owned by Westhaven. The Shovelnose Property, 17,624ha, has a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty held by Osinko Gold Royalties Ltd. The Prospect Valley, 10,927ha and the Skoonka Creek. 2,784ha, Properties each have 2% NSR royalties held by Almandex.

25.1 Shovelnose

The Shovelnose Property is underlain by rhyolitic flows and tuffs of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group.

Structurally hosted low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization has been found in seven zones on the Property. Six of those are structurally linked along a four kilometre northerly trend that is open to the north and south.

Soil geochemistry, magnetic data, and to a lesser extent, IP and DC Resistivity surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends that have targeted exploration.

Exploration to date has largely been focussed on the South zone. A total of 70 holes (29,949m) have been drilled into the South zone identifying three separate sub-parallel gold veins. Vein 1 consists of a zone of quartz veining traced by drilling over a strike length of four kilometres (South zone to Franz zone) and a vertical range of 350 m along a northwest striking, steep southwest dipping normal fault. Vein 2, situated 100-150 m to the northeast of Vein 1, has been traced for one kilometre (South zone to Alpine zone to Tower zone) over a vertical range of 400m. Vein 3, a splay off Vein 2 located just east of the Alpine zone, has been traced by drilling over a strike length of 200m and a vertical range of 130m.

Interpretation of the quartz veining suggests the three vein systems comprising the South zone intersect at depth. Vein 1 mineralization is the most prominent veining system for a 550m strike length where it appears to merge with Vein 2 mineralization to the south. Intersections of quartz veining containing gold mineralization occur between Veins 1 and 2 over a 300m strike length, potentially enlarging the widths and the intensity of gold mineralization between cross-sections. Vein 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths below 250m from surface so near surface gold mineralization is

unknown at this time. The projected surface trace of mineralization in Veins 2 and 3 appears to diverge from Vein 1 in a generally more northerly direction, Vein 2 through the Alpine zone and Vein 3 into a magnetic low area (see Figure 46). Drilling to date in the South zone has been conducted on approximately 50m centres.

Mineralization at the South zone occurs within a 200 m vertical range in a shallow horizon (1100-1300 m asl) of hydrothermal boiling that features colloform-crustiform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar ("kspar").

Multiple phases of veining and brecciation are evident at South Zone. The first phase consists of a hydrothermal breccia healed by a dark silica-pyrite matrix. This is followed by a second phase of brown-grey to black variably pyritic chalcedony, occurring in centimetre to metre scale veins that is quite common in Vein 2. This chalcedony is cut by pale grey cryptocrystalline commonly colloform-crustiform banded quartz +/- adularia +/- pyrite/marcasite +/- ginguro in centimetre to metre scale veins and breccia veins. This third phase carries significant gold mineralization, including for example hole SN19-01 which intersected 39.3 /t gold over 12.66m in Vein 1 and hole SN19-10, which intersected 5.13g/t gold over 52.1 m in Vein 2. Gold occurs as Au-Ag tellurides (selenites). Gold pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization include arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite), selenium (naumannite - silver selenide) and copper (chalcopyrite).

The surface showing at Tower zone is interpreted to be part of Vein 2. Geology and mineralogy suggest that the Tower showing is an uplifted block that was originally situated below the favourable boiling horizon at the time of emplacement.

Westhaven, in 2020, conducted an extensive program of step out drilling northward from the Tower zone, along the inferred trend of Vein 1, and discovered the FMN zone. As part of this program, prospecting discovered the Franz zone outcrops (one sample running 51.1g/t Au with 165g/t Ag and a second sample that ran 34.9g/t Au with 120g/t Ag). Follow-up drilling of both these zones has been encouraging (hole SN20-139 at FMN with 19.9m of 2.62g/t Au with 139.75g/t Ag and hole SN20-101 at Franz with 7.8m of 14.84g/t Au with 40.68g/t Ag). This trend remains open to the northwest.

Approximately four kilometres east of the South zone is the Romeo area where epithermal quartz breccias in rhyolite flows have been found coincidental to anomalous soil geochemistry. The magnetic lineament here roughly parallels the Vein 1 trend between the South zone and the Franz zone.

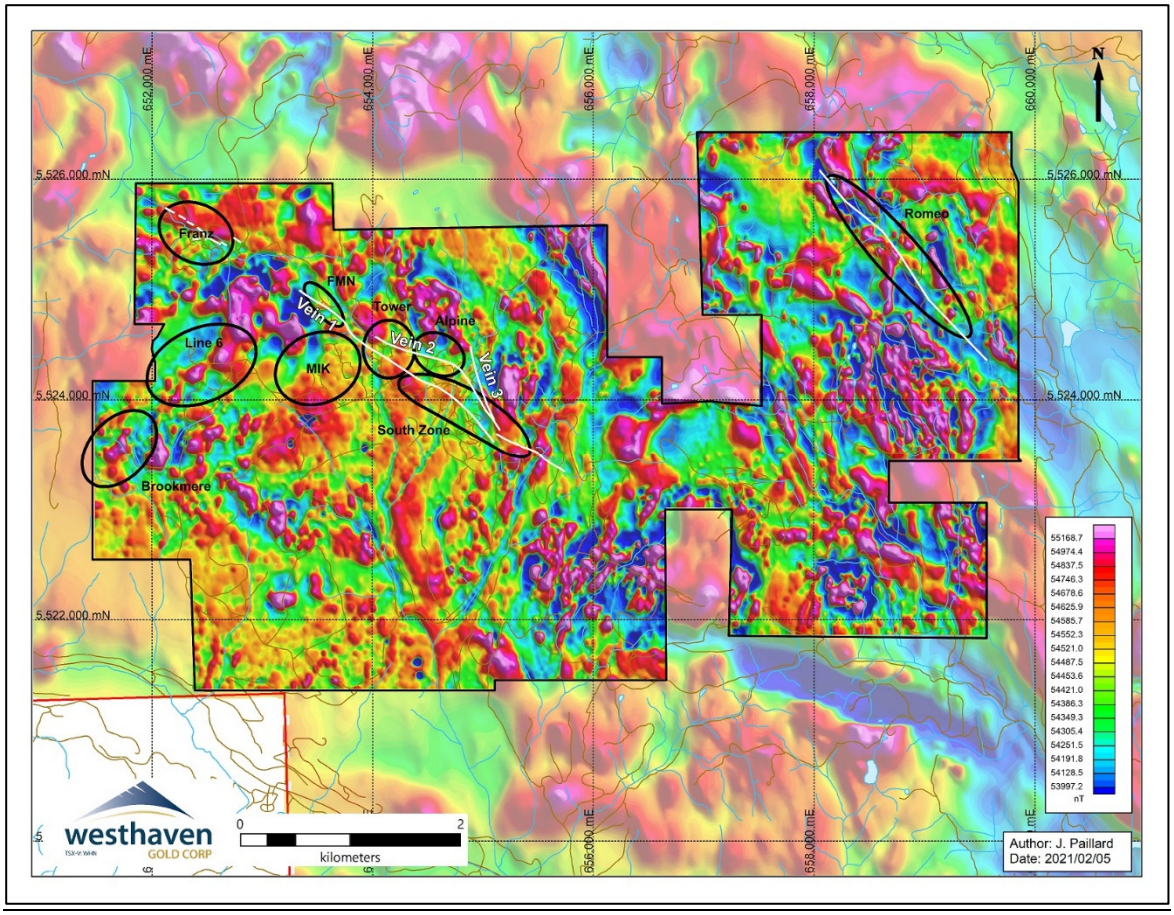

Figure 46: Shovelnose Zones over Magnetics (TF)

Persistent exploration along a linear magnetic feature on the Shovelnose Property has led to the discovery of several gold bearing zones of mineralization. This work has been aided by recognition of a favourable geological host, specifics of clay alteration, LiDAR survey data, and resistivity surveys. In 2020, new target areas were found both in outcrop and through step out drilling along an identified structure. The Vein 1 system has now been traced for four kilometres and remains open to both the northwest and southeast. The Romeo zone occurs on a sub parallel magnetic low four kilometres east of the Vein 1 system.

25.2 Prospect Valley

The Prospect Valley Property is underlain by Spences Bridge Group Spius Creek Formation andesite and basalt flows with local flow breccias. A north trending moderately west dipping fault, the Early Fault Zone ("EFZ"), has been traced for roughly three kilometres on the property.

The EFZ/hydrothermal breccia unit forms a continuous north-northeast striking, west dipping fault that is not exposed on surface but has been intersected by drilling along a strike length of 1.7km and is coincidental with a narrow magnetic low anomaly extending from the Dog Leg zone in the south through the Discovery South and Discovery North zones to the NEZ zone in the north. Mineralized zones are located in the immediate hanging wall of this structure with alteration noted westwards for up to 200m. Silicification, outbound to zeolite alteration is most often noted in amygdules. In 2016, Westhaven

drilled the Discovery South and Dog Leg zones. An idealized cross section of the alteration showing the host silicification and brecciation associated with the EFZ is shown on Figure 47.

The Discovery North and Discovery South zones have historically received the most attention and where the EFZ was first recognized. Brecciated, silicified and quartz veined rocks in the immediate hanging wall of the EFZ host gold mineralization. Drilling at Discovery South has returned 76.2m of 0.92g/t Au with 5.36g/t Ag (hole RM06-21) and 66.82m of 0.90g/t Au with 5.86g/t Ag (hole DDH-2007-01). Drilling at Discovery North has returned 27.00m of 0.50g.t Au with 1.30g/t Ag (hole RM06-11) and 16.84m of 0.50g/t Au with 2.49g/t Ag (hole DDH-2007-08).

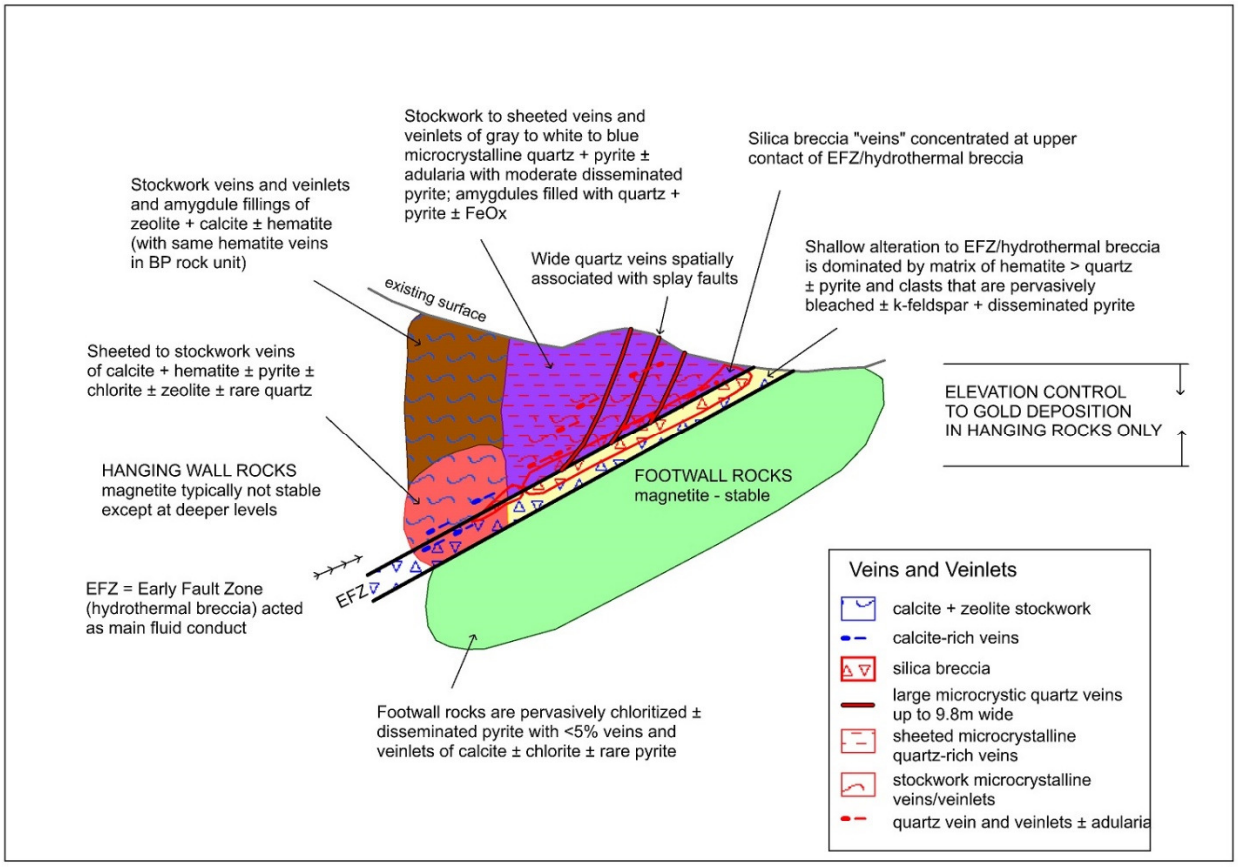

Figure 47: Prospect Valley, Idealized Alteration Model of Early Fault Zone (EFZ)

Drilling at NEZ appears to have missed the hanging wall of the EFZ except in hole PV10-13 where 5.64m of 0.20g/t Au and 1.3g/t Ag was encountered. The NEZ zone remains largely untested.

In the northeast portion of the Property, the NIC showing consists of a quartz vein up to 1.1m wide that strikes NE at 020° over a mapped strike length of 60m, dipping 80° west. Five holes (1,343m) drilled in the NIC area by Spire in 2006 intersected multiple gold mineralized core intervals that included both shallow (e.g., 7.87m of 0.52g/t Au between 53.60m and 61.47m: hole NIC06-03) and deep (e.g., 18.87m of 0.23 g/t Au between 248.85m and 267.72m; hole NIC06-02) intercepts, however, these intervals could not be correlated with surface exposures. Access to the NIC zone is poor requiring helicopter support.

Along a linear magnetic low in the southwestern portion of the Property is the Bonanza Valley zone, where anomalous quartz float has been discovered (one sample returned 43.34g/t Au). The gold values returned from this area are higher than any encountered in drilling elsewhere on the Property to date and the source of the float has yet to be located (Figure 48).

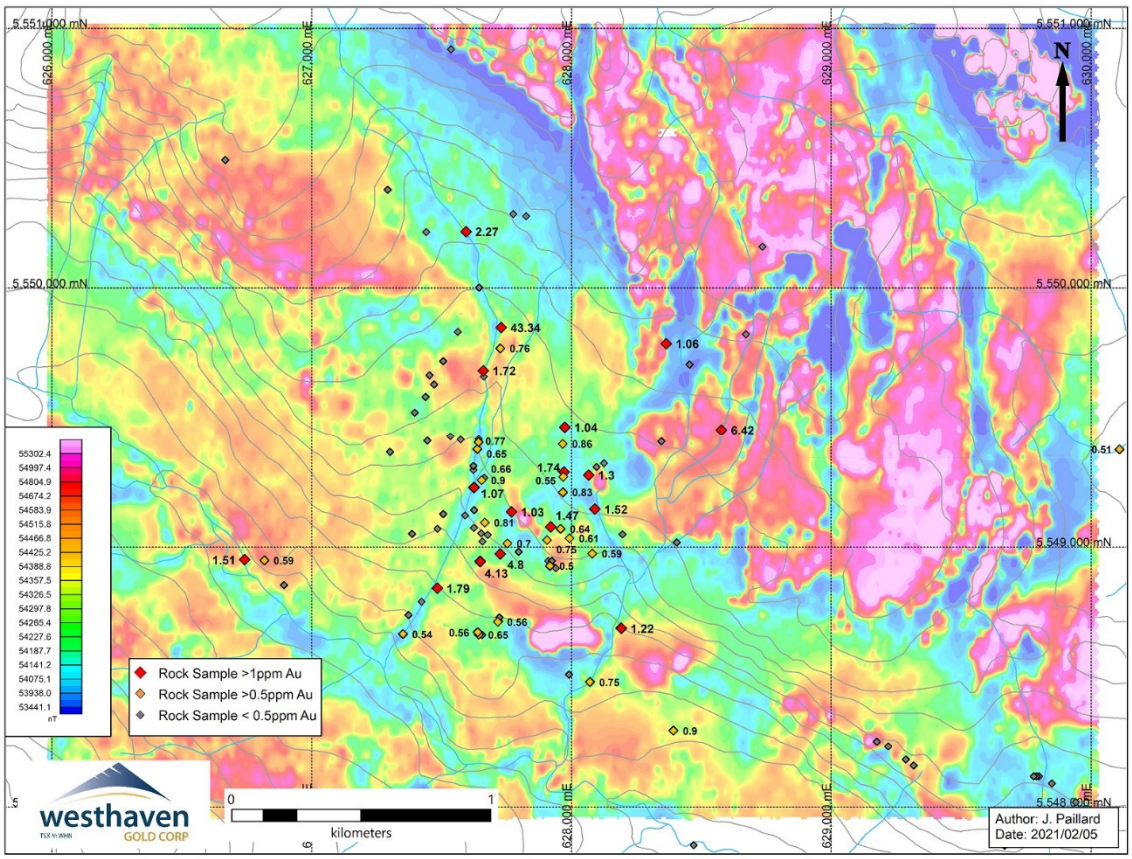

Figure 48: Prospect Valley, Bonanza zone – Rock Geochemistry (Au) over Ground Magnetics (TF)

Exploration of much of the Prospect Valley Property is hampered by limited outcrop exposure, glacial cover, and inaccessibility. The Discovery North and South zones were well mapped by previous operators at a scale of 1:1,000 and quite well understood, however, outside of this area geological mapping was limited to prospecting and reconnaissance mapping traverses. No records exist to indicate that the eastern third of the property has been covered by stream sediment sampling, although this technique led to the discovery of the Bonanza Valley target and the Discovery Zone. There is no record of any systematic follow-up investigation of the stream sediment anomalies on the northern and northwestern portions of the property likely due to their relative inaccessibility.

25.3 Skoonka Creek

The Skoonka Creek Property is underlain by Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Exploration to date resulted in the discovery of five zones of gold mineralization (JJ, Discovery, Deadwood, Ember, and Backburn) and eight additional occurrences (Zebra, Bermuda, and six small un-named anomalies). Soil geochemistry has been effective at delineating zones with gold-in-soils. Drilling and surface sampling confirmed that gold mineralization is hosted by the Pimainus Formation andesites as well as transitional sequences between Pimainus and Spius Formations. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining represented by massive or stockwork veins. Massive-style quartz veins occur as multi-stage veins, brecciation and filling, and associated silica to argillic alteration along early east-west structures. When traced laterally, massive veins were semi-continuous, locally pinched and swelled, and occurred as echelon features. This style of mineralization is represented at JJ, Discovery, and Ember.

Airborne magnetics was successful in identifying large-scale structures within the Property. Ground magnetic surveys have been effective for resolving detailed structures and potential alteration zones not evident from the regional airborne magnetic survey and were used to define the historical drill targets (Figure 49). Drilling at JJ has returned 28.2m of 0.65g/t Au with 1.2g/t Ag in hole SC05-04.

Drilling and surface sampling at the Deadwood and Ember zones indicate that gold mineralization appears to be open both laterally and at depth. Drilling at the Deadwood zone has returned 5.8m of 2.85g/t Au and 2.10g/t Ag in hole SC07-38. Together, the Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn zones define a three kilometre long, east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization.

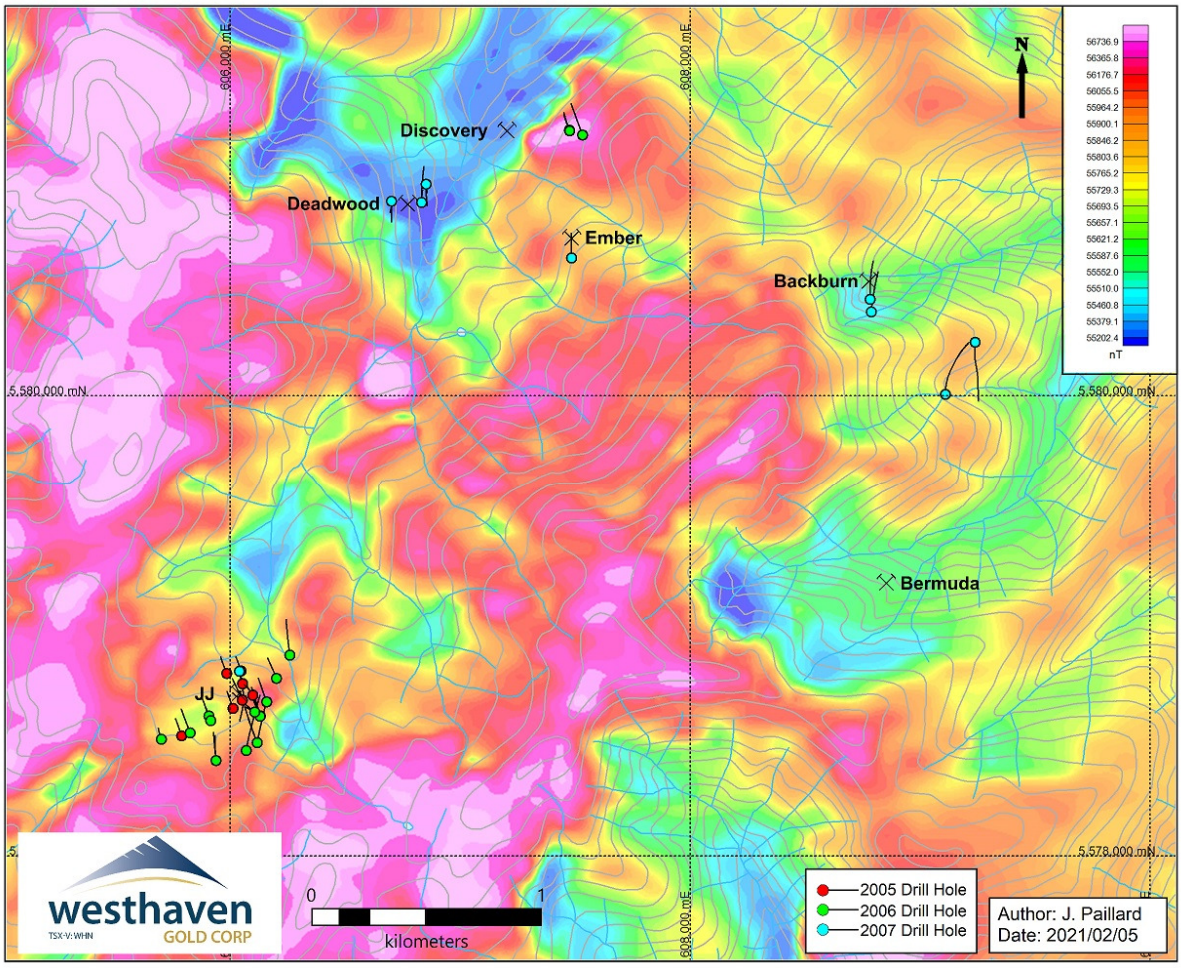

Figure 49: Skoonka Creek Drilling over Airborne Magnetics (TF)

Stockwork veins representing the second style of mineralization at Skoonka Creek are poorly developed in more competent massive to amygdaloidal flows (Deadwood) and better developed in more permeable lapilli tuffs (JJ). Alteration may vary between centimetre-scale envelopes (Deadwood, Backburn), up to a few metre haloes (JJ, Ember, Discovery) around zones of mineralization. Alteration mineralogy associated with gold mineralization comprises silica, carbonate, limonite, argillite, and minor albite, chlorite and sericite. Gold grades are higher where silica, carbonate, limonite and/or argillite are in abundance and where mineralization is structurally controlled. Mineralization hosted stratigraphically yield less impressive gold grades, as shown by lapilli tuff horizons at JJ and epiclastic horizons at Backburn.

The JJ zone is the primary focus of exploration and remains open laterally and at depth.

25.4 Skoonka North

Westhaven's northern-most Property along the Spences Bridge Group trend is currently at an early stage of exploration. Regional mapping and limited property level mapping show the area is underlain by Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Property-wide coverage of soils and magnetics have delineated a number of areas prospective in gold mineralization oriented along northeast and northwest

trending structural trends. Interpretation of the historical soil anomalies, regional stream sediment work and topography has identified three trends for follow-up (Figure 50). Note that permitting for work requiring surface disturbances (trenching, drilling) is in progress.

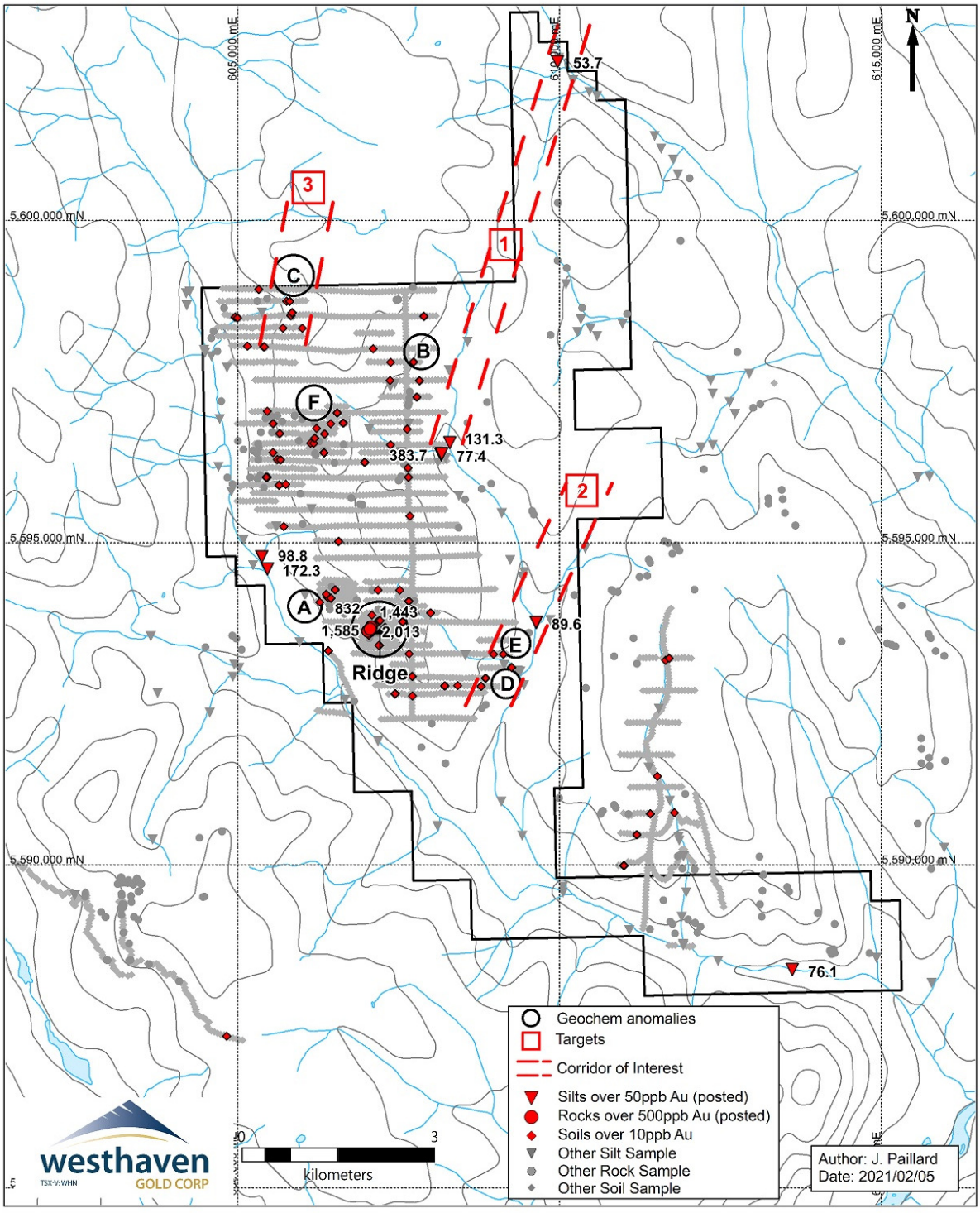

Figure 50: Skoonka North – Interpreted Trends for Follow-up

26.0 Recommendations

Westhaven is still in the process of fully incorporating historical data from all their Spences Bridge Group Properties into a usable coherent format. This work should continue and would allow easy access to the data using geographic information system ("GIS") as well as modelling software. Ongoing efforts to improve and standardize data collection and documentation should also be implemented.

As part of this program of preserving historical records, all available laboratory pulps and rejects from various storage facilities should also be collected and stored with the drill core for future use for QA/QC and/or metallurgical testing. Westhaven reports this has been ongoing and nearly complete.

An environmental baseline study should also be concurrently implemented over the Property. This work should entail baseline studies of the flora and fauna and also include water quality and flow rate studies of streams draining in and around the project areas. Westhaven's policy of ongoing First Nations consultation and archaeological review of proposed disturbances from exploration should be continued.

The following recommendations are specific to each Property. All in drilling costs include drilling, logging, sampling and analysis and are based upon Westhaven's to date drill costs at the Shovelnose Property.

26.1 Shovelnose

At the South zone drilling should be brought to sufficient density of drilling to determine the size and scope of gold mineralization but will require additional drilling prior to completing resource estimate. A mining engineer should be contracted to determine the drilling density required. Defining extensions of gold mineralization north of the Franz zone and south of the South zone should be the next priority.

Once the South zone mineralization has been tested along strike, infill holes will be required to increase the density of drilling in order to calculate a CIM compliant gold and silver resource. The optimal threshold of drilling density (range) can be calculated statistically utilizing downhole semi-variograms. Metallurgical testing should also be completed on currently available core intervals to determine possible mill recoveries and ascertain any inherent problems with rock geochemistry.

Depending on the still pending results of the CSAMT (Controlled-Source Audio-Magnetotelluric) and DC Resistivity surveys, additional surveys should be considered to extend the Vein 1, Vein 2, Vein 3 and Romeo systems along strike.

The following recommendations are for the next phase of exploration. Size and scope of exploration is tempered by current budgetary constraints.

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (45 days @$500/day)	$22,500
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$5,000

Item	Total
Environmental and archaeological surveys	$100,000
Structural and surficial interpretation of LiDAR data (20 days @ $700/day)	$14,000
20,000 metres of exploration diamond core drilling @ $200/m (includes staff and analyses)	$4,000,000
20,000 metres of infill diamond core drilling @ $200/m (includes staff and analyses)	$4,000,000
Prospecting and geological mapping (120 days, 2 persons at $1,500/day all in)	$180,000
Ground magnetic surveys (miscellaneous AOIs) 250-line km at $200/km	$50,000
CSAMT/CSEM/equivalent production survey (50-line km at $4,900/km) (pending 2020 results)	$245,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Soil geochemical sampling (500 samples at $100/sample)	$50,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$8,676,500
Contingency Phase 1 (10%)	$867,650
Total Phase 1	**$9,544,150**

Table 32: Recommended Budget – Shovelnose

26.2 Prospect Valley

A comprehensive program of property-wide exploration is recommended for the Prospect Valley Property. Stream sediment samples should be taken from the eastern third of the property at the same density as those previously taken from the rest. Soil samples should be taken along reconnaissance contour soil lines throughout the drainages which returned Au-bearing stream sediment samples in the northern and northwestern portions of the property.

Additional geological mapping and prospecting should be focused on the Bonanza Valley area where the source of mineralized quartz float has yet to be located. Prospecting and contour soil sampling should focus on discovering sources of this material. Work would best be conducted from RV's camped on or near the Property to minimize commuting.

The following recommendations are for the next phase of exploration.

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (60 days @$500/day)	$30,000

Item	Total
Collect, collate and organize drill core, pulps and rejects; itemize and store in secure facility (includes labour, trucking, handling and storage facility)	$5,000
Environmental and archaeological surveys	$7,500
Trail brushing and maintenance; road construction (~4km at $5,900/km)	$23,600
Soil geochemical sampling (500 samples at $100/sample)	$50,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (30 days, 2 persons at $1,500/day al in)	$45,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$161,100
Contingency Phase 1 (10%)	$16,110
Total Phase 1	**$177,210**

Table 33: Recommended Budget - Prospect Valley

26.3 Skoonka Creek

Exploration programs including additional silt sampling and prospecting including detailed structural mapping would aid in identifying structural controls for known areas of mineralization. A number of scattered anomalies occur that require follow-up investigations.

A suite of samples from each zone should be sent for petrographic analyses to determine mineralogical variables and near infrared reflectance spectroscopy to ascertain high and low temperature clay mineralogy to aid in defining epithermal alteration halos for drilling purposes.

A differential GPS survey on all drillholes to date is also recommended to resolve drill collar positions.

The Deadwood, Ember, Discovery and Backburn three kilometre long east-west trending corridor of gold mineralization should be prospected and geologically mapped to determine the connectivity between the zones.

Contingent upon favourable results from Phase I and successful permitting, drilling is recommended in the JJ zone and should be implemented east, west, and at depth from previous drilling.

The following recommendations are for the next phase of exploration. A second phase of exploration is contingent upon favourable results of Phase I and successful permitting of a drill program.

Item	Total
Phase 1	

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (15 days @$500/day)	$7,500
Ongoing First Nations negotiations	$45,000
Environmental and archaeological surveys	$10,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (30 days, 2 persons at $1,500/day all in)	$45,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$117,500
Contingency Phase 1 (10%)	$11,750
Total Phase 1	**$129,250**
Phase 2	
Confirmation drilling (verify work at JJ showing) 10 holes for 2,000m at $300/m (all in)	$600,000
Prospecting and anomaly follow-up (45 days, 2 persons at $1500/day all in)	$67,500
Subtotal Phase 2	$667,500
Contingency Phase 2	$66,750
Total Phase 2	**$734,250**

Table 34: Recommended Budget - Skoonka Creek

26.4 Skoonka North

Additional prospecting and geological mapping is recommended in the northwestern portion of the Property, in the vicinity of gold-in-soil anomalies delineated by the 2007 soil geochemistry survey completed by Strongbow Exploration. Westhaven has applied for an access permit, and formal approval will be required before proposed field work can be undertaken. A modified program of data management and continued permit negotiations is recommended in the short term. It is estimated this program will cost approximately $54,000 (including contingency).

Item	Total
Data capture, compilation and integration, plus implementation of RDBMS (relational database management system) and off line back-up (10 days @$500/day)	$5,000
Permit negotiations	$20,000
Reprocess existing airborne EM data	$10,000
Data interpretation and target generation (20 days at $700/day)	$14,000
Prospecting and soil sampling inferred corridors (20 days, 2 persons days@$1,500/day all in)	$30,000
Subtotal Phase 1	$79,000
Contingency Phase 1	$7,900
Total Phase 1	**$86,900**

Table 35: Recommended Budget - Skoonka North

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